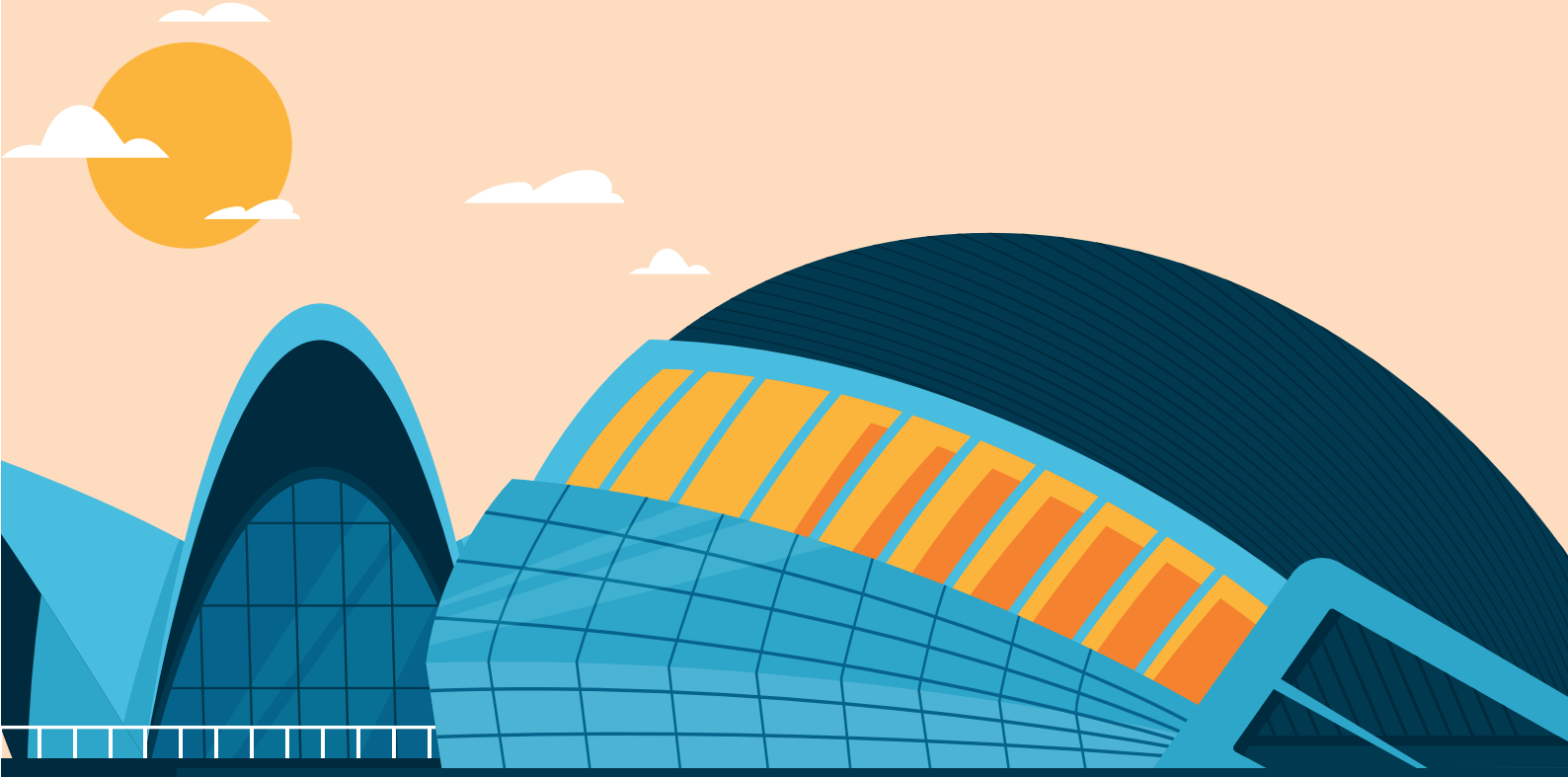


IX-INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

January 19-21, 2024 / Valencia, Spain



ABSTRACT BOOK

Editors

**Assist. Prof. Dr. Sinan ÖZYURT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI**

**ISBN: 978-625-367-634-6
by IKSAD Publishing House**

IX-INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

January 19-21, 2024/Valencia, Spain

ABSTRACTS BOOK

Editors

**Assist. Prof. Dr. Sinan ÖZYURT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI**

by
IKSAD PUBLISHING HOUSE®
All rights reserved to IKSAD Publishing House.
Authors bear both ethical and legal responsibility
IKSAD Publications – 2024©
<https://iksadyayinevi.com/>

Issued: 06.02.2024

ISBN: 978-625-367-634-6

CONFERENCE ID

CONFERENCE TITLE

9th INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

DATE and PLACE

January 19-21, 2024 / Valencia, Spain

ORGANIZATION

IKSAD- INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL RESEARCHES
UNIVERSITAT DE VALÈNCIA, VALENCIA/SPAIN

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Jose R. Hernandez-Carrion

Head of Conference

Prof. Dr. Luminița Chivu

Member of Organizing Committee

Ph.D.habil. Jean Vasile ANDREI

Member of Organizing Committee

ES. Dr. Mile Vasic

President, Member of Organizing Committee

Mihaela OPREA

Member of Organizing Committee

Mihaela VLĂDESCU

Member of Organizing Committee

Carmen Adriana GHEORGHE

Member of Organizing Committee

Dr. Alexandru SIN – SCHNEIDER

Member of Organizing Committee

Prof. Muhittin ELİAÇIK

Member of Organizing Committee

Prof. Dr. Kinga Flaga-Gieruszyńska

Member of Organizing Committee

Prof. Dr. Muntazir MEHDI

Member of Organizing Committee

Prof. Dr. Sevi OZ

Member of Organizing Committee

Dr. Elvira NURLANOVA

Member of Organizing Committee

Elena MAGLIO

Member of Organizing Committee

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI

Coordinator & Ardahan University

NUMBER of ACCEPTED PAPERS- 211

NUMBER of REJECTED PAPERS- 97

PARTICIPANTS' COUNTRIES

Türkiye (84), Azerbaijan (29), Italy (1), Albania (36), Ghana (1), Kazakhstan (1), Poland (1), England (1), Romania (6), Georgia (3), Saudi Arabia (3), Kosovo (5), Algeria (2), Pakistan (2), Vietnam (1), Morocco (3), India (8), Portugal (2), Brazil (2), Benin Republic (1), Ghana (1), Republic of North Macedonia (2), Eswatini (1), Lebanon (1), Lithuania (3), Malaysia (3), Croatia (1), Poland (2), Bulgaria (1), Serbia (1), Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (1), Spain (1), Germany (1).

**Double blinded evaluation process*



SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE BOARD

- Lucian Liviu ALBU - Academician, Romanian Academy, Romania
- Andrei KOZMA, MMD, MDHC - Prof. Assoc., PhD Hab. member of The Romanian Academy of Medical Sciences
- Camelia Diaconu - Prof.univ. Dr.hab. President of Romanian Balkan Medical Union
 - Valeriu IOAN-FRANC - Corresponding member, Romanian Academy, Romania
- George GEORGESCU - Deputy Director, National Institute for Economic Research "Costin C. Kirițescu", Romania
- Luiza Gabunia - Director of Scientific Research-Skills Center, Assoc. Prof. of Medical Pharmacology Department of the Tbilisi State Medical University
 - Valentina VASILE - Director, Institute of National Economy
 - Sorin CACE - Deputy Director, Research Institute for Quality of Life, Romania
- Jean Vasile ANDREI - Senior Researcher, National Institute for Economic Research "Costin C. Kirițescu", Romania
- Nana Gorgaslidze - Professor, Head of Social and Clinical Pharmacy Department of the Tbilisi State Medical University
- Nino Chumburidze-Areshidze - Honorary Doctor of Tbilisi State Medical University, Deputy of General Director of the Tbilisi Central Hospital, Georgia
- Vasile PREDA - Senior Researcher, National Institute for Economic Research "Costin C. Kirițescu", Romania
- Tianming Gao - Prof. Dr., School of Economics and Management, Harbin Engineering University, China
 - Vasilii Erokhin - Dr., School of Economics and Management, Harbin Engineering University, China
 - Eglantina Hysa - Epoka University, Department of Economics, Albania
 - Silvius Stanciu - Professor, Vice-rector, Dunarea de Jos University of Galați, Galați, Romania
- Željko Vaško - Professor, Vice Dean for Scientific Research and International Cooperation, University of Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Ignacio DE LOS RIOS CARMENADO - Director, GESPLAN, Politechnic University of Madrid, Spain
 - Donatella PRIVITERA - Full Professor, University of Catania, Italy
 - Teodor SEDLARSKI - Professor, Sofia University St. Kliment Ohridski, Bulgaria
 - Nergüz BULUT SERİN - Prof. Dr., European University of Lefke
 - Enkelejda Kucaj - Assoc. Prof. Dr., Polytechnic University of Tirana
 - Mile VASIC - Dr., President, European Marketing and Management Association
 - Manole Cojocar - Prof. Dr., Titu Maiorescu University
 - Kimboula Nkaya - Prof. Dr., Marien Ngouabi University
- Oana TOADER - Assoc.prof. Ph.d "Carol Davila" University of Medicine and Farmacy, Bucharest, Romania
 - Sopio Tavadze - Associate Professor, Batumi Art Teaching University
- Maia Manchkhashvili - Assoc. Prof. Dr., Sul Khan-Saba Orbeliani Teaching University
- Jonel SUBIC - Director, Institute of Agricultural Economics, Belgrade, RS Serbia
- Jovan ZUBOVIĆ - Director of the Institute of Economic Sciences, Belgrade, RS Serbia
- Violeta SIMA - Petroleum-Gas University of Ploiesti, Faculty of Economic Sciences, Romania
- Ileana GHEORGHE - Petroleum-Gas University of Ploiesti, Faculty of Economic Sciences, Romania
 - Kinga Flaga-Gieruszyńska - Prof. Dr., University of Szczecin, Poland
 - Aleksandra Klich - Prof. Dr., University of Szczecin, Poland
 - Muhammad FAISAL- Assoc. Prof. Dr. TOP-TECH AI Institute

- Abdussalam Ali Ahmed - Asst. Prof. Dr., Bani Waleed University
- KIMBOUALA NKAYA – Prof. Dr., Marien Ngouabi University
- Lamara Kadagidze – Assoc. Prof. Dr., Grigol Robakidze University
 - Lenida LEKLI – Dr., Aleksandër Xhuvani University
- hab. Elżbieta PATKOWSKA – Assoc. Prof. Dr., University of Life Sciences in Lublin
 - Bouthaina SAYAD - Dr., University Of Blida
 - Ökkeş KESİCİ - Prof. Dr., Gaziantep University
 - Özkan AÇIŞLI - Assoc. Prof. Dr., Atatürk University
 - Mehmet Emin KALGI - Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ardahan University
 - Osman BAYRAKTUTAN - Assoc. Prof. Dr., Batman University
 - Ramin ALİYEV - Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan Kalyoncu University
 - Sedat EROL - Assoc. Prof. Dr., Adıyaman Üniversitesi
 - Tamilla ALİYEVA - Assoc. Prof. Dr., Dokuz Eylül University
 - F. Gül KOÇSOY, Assoc. Prof. Dr., Fırat University
 - Vedat Akman - Assist. Prof. Dr., Beykent University
- Adnan AKALIN – Assist. Prof. Dr., Gaziantep Islamic Science and Technology University
 - Kader DAĞCI KIRANŞAN - Assist. Prof. Dr. Atatürk University
 - Murat KIRANŞAN - Assist. Prof. Dr. University of Gumushane
 - Nihat DEMİRKOL - Assist. Prof. Dr., Iğdır University
 - Ömer Erdimez - Assist. Prof. Dr., Adıyaman University
- Sinan ÖZYURT - Assist. Prof. Dr., Gaziantep Islamic Science and Technology University

IX-INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

January 19-21, 2024 / Valencia, Spain

Conference Online Program



Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999
Passcode: 192021

Türkiye (84), Azerbaijan (29), Italy (1), Albania (36), Ghana (1), Kazakhstan (1), Poland (1), England (1), Romania (6), Georgia (3), Saudi Arabia (3), Kosovo (5), Algeria (2), Pakistan (2), Vietnam (1), Morocco (3), India (8), Portugal (2), Brazil (2), Benin Republic (1), Ghana (1), Republic of North Macedonia (2), Eswatini (1), Lebanon (1), Lithuania (3), Malaysia (3), Croatia (1), Poland (2), Bulgaria (1), Serbia (1), Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (1), Spain (1), Germany (1).

IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

- ❖ To be able to attend a meeting online, login via <https://zoom.us/join> site, enter ID "Meeting ID or Personal Link Name" and solidify the session.
- ❖ The Zoom application is free and no need to create an account.
- ❖ The Zoom application can be used without registration.
- ❖ The application works on tablets, phones and PCs.
- ❖ The participant must be connected to the session 15 minutes before the presentation time.
- ❖ All congress participants can connect live and listen to all sessions.
- ❖ Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

Points to Take into Consideration - TECHNICAL INFORMATION

- ◆ Make sure your computer has a microphone and is working.
- ◆ You should be able to use screen sharing feature in Zoom.
- ◆ Attendance certificates will be sent to you as pdf at the end of the congress.
- ◆ Requests such as change of place and time will not be taken into consideration in the congress program.
- ◆ Before you login to Zoom please indicate your name_surname and HALL number, **exp. Hall-1, Ali ÖZDEMİR**

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.01.2024 / HALL-1, SESSION-1



VALENCIA LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

11 00 : 13 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gafarova Parvin Muhamad

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Shamo Zokhrab TAPDIGOV Dr. Elvin Yashar MELIKOV	SOCAR Oilgasresearchproject Institute (AZERBAIJAN) Baku State University (AZERBAIJAN)	THE PHYSICAL-MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF POLY-N-VINYLPYROLIDONE MODIFIED CONCRETE: THE NATURE OF THE CHEMICAL INTERACTION BETWEEN POLYMER AND CEMENT PARTICLES
Selma SOYSAL Fatma YILDIZ Prof. Dr. Riza ATAV	Gülle Integrated Textile Enterprises (TÜRKİYE) Gülle Integrated Textile Enterprises (TÜRKİYE) Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF THE POTENTIALS OF DYEING IN STANDING BATH WITH NATURAL DYES AND USING PLANT EXTRACTION PULP IN EXTRACTION FOR A SECOND TIME
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gafarova Parvin Muhamad	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (AZERBAIJAN)	QUALITY INDICATORS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION MANAGEMENT
Bayramova Naila Ilham	Azerbaijan Baku (AZERBAIJAN)	IMMEDIATE ADAPTATION REACTIONS TO TENSE PHYSICAL LOADS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Feyza KELLEÇİ ÇELİK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hatice AKKAYA	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University (TÜRKİYE) University of Health Sciences (TÜRKİYE)	HOUSEHOLD PHARMACEUTICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT
Alaa Alghabash Abuzer Çelekli	Gaziantep University (TÜRKİYE) Gaziantep University (TÜRKİYE)	MICROALGAL BIOTECHNOLOGY IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT AS AN ECOFRIENDLY PROCESS
Marilena Carbone	University of Rome Tor Vergata (ITALY)	FEMTOSECOND LASER TREATMENTS OF CU-HALOGENATED PHTHALOCYANINES
Ilirjan Malollari Redi Buzo Shpresa Bilalaj Vjola Bakillari	University of Tirana (ALBANIA) University F. Noli (ALBANIA)	PROCESS SIMULATION OF BIOETHANOL PROFIT FROM CHEESE WHEY TREATMENT
Moses A-Engibinge ALEMYA Moses Abdullai ABUKARI	C. K. Tadam University of Technology and Applied Sciences (GHANA)	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ACTIVITY- BASED STRATEGY AND LECTURE METHOD IN TEACHING PHOTOSYNTHESIS IN INTEGRATED SCIENCE
Mehmeti Elona	Sports University of Tirana (ALBANIA)	EXPLORING PERCEIVED OBSTACLES TO LEADERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES IN SPORTS CAREERS: INSIGHTS FROM A SURVEY OF FEMALE ATHLETES AND GIRLS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.01.2024 / HALL-2, SESSION-1



VALENCIA LOCAL TIME



09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



11 00 : 13 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Ebru BARDAŞ ÖZKAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Əliyev Nüsrəddin Nadir oğlu Vəliyeva Zeynəb Yəhya kızı Prof. Dr. Abiyev Hüseyn əzizulla oğlu Rzayeva Sürəyya Cabbar kızı Dr. Kərimova Rəna Cabbar kızı	Azerbaijan Medical University (AZERBAIJAN)	THE EFFECTS OF HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS ON HUMAN HEALTH, THE DISEASES THEY CAUSE AND THE WEAKENING OF THE IMMUNE SYSTEM
Prof. Dr. Abiyev Hüseyn əzizulla oğlu Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseynova Gülbəniz Asif kızı Assoc. Prof. Dr. Əliyev Nüsrəddin Nadir oğlu Həsənova Xumar Əliövşət kızı Dr. Kərimova Rəna Cabbar kızı	Azerbaijan Medical University (AZERBAIJAN)	CAUSES, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF LUNG INFLAMMATORY DISEASES
Prof. Dr. Ebru BARDAŞ ÖZKAN	Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University (TÜRKİYE)	THE CONNECTION BETWEEN SATISFACTION AND THE ANTERIOR CINGULATE CORTEX, THE BRAIN REGION RESPONSIBLE FOR EMOTIONAL PROCESSING
Prof. Dr. Ebru BARDAŞ ÖZKAN	Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University (TÜRKİYE)	THE FUNCTION OF INCRETIN HORMONES IN THE CONTROL OF OBESITY AND THE METABOLIC PROCESS: NOVEL INSIGHTS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Betül KALKAN YILMAZ	Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University (TÜRKİYE)	CURRENT APPROACH TO FEMALE URINARY INCONTINENCE
Melike ERDURAN Serap YALÇIN AZARKAN	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF THE CYTOTOXIC EFFECT OF CANNABINOL AND 5-FLUOROURACIL ON MDA-MB-453 AND HELA CELL LINES
Begüm EDİZ Gamze TURNA SALTOĞLU Serap YALÇIN AZARKAN	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF THE CYTOTOXIC EFFECT OF ASTAXANTHINE ON BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER
Yusufova Khadija Jamil	Azerbaijan Medical University (AZERBAIJAN)	THE PIVOTAL ROLE OF STEM CELLS IN GENETIC DISEASE THERAPY

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.01.2024 / HALL-3, SESSION-1



VALENCIA LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

11 00 : 13 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. G. Pelin SARIOĞLU ERDOĞDU

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Fatma Zeynep KIZILTAŞ Sanem ERSİNE MASATLIOĞLU	İstanbul Esenyurt University (TÜRKİYE) Gebze Technical University (TÜRKİYE)	NEW DESIGN POTENTIALS OF URBAN SPACE
Erlind Krusha Dr. Hakan Kuşan	Eskişehir Osmangazi University (TÜRKİYE)	COMPARISON OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY LEGISLATIONS IN TÜRKİYE AND KOSOVO CONSTRUCTION SECTOR
Prof. Dr. G. Pelin SARIOĞLU ERDOĞDU	Doğuş University (TÜRKİYE)	THE CONCEPT OF SPATIAL HIERARCHY IN DESIGN EDUCATION: A TYPOLOGY
Dr. Zeynep ARDA-ERGEN	Erciyes University (TÜRKİYE)	CHANGING HOUSING PREFERENCES IN İSTANBUL, İZMİR AND ANKARA DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arın YILMAZ Alperen KAMAN	Balıkesir University (TÜRKİYE)	BLAST FURNACE SLAG BASED GEOPOLYMER CONCRETES
Selma HEPBİLDİ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sibel DEMİRARSLAN	Kocaeli University (TÜRKİYE)	RESTORATION CONCEPT AND CONSCIOUS CONSERVATION METHODS PROCESS ANALYSIS STAGES
Selma HEPBİLDİ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sibel DEMİRARSLAN	Kocaeli University (TÜRKİYE)	THE CONTRIBUTION OF EDUCATION IN CREATING SOCIAL AWARENESS IN PROTECTING AND SURVIVING CULTURAL ASSETS
Merve SAYICI Assist. Prof. Dr. Duygu TURGUT	Erciyes University (TÜRKİYE)	EXAMINING THE PUBLIC SPACE CHARACTERISTICS OF PASSAGES: SİVAS ATATÜRK STREET EXAMPLE
Türkan DOĞAN	Design Center (TÜRKİYE)	ADAPTING LIVING SPACES: FLEXIBILITY TO MEET CHANGING RESIDENT NEEDS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.01.2024 / HALL-4, SESSION-1



VALENCIA LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

11 00 : 13 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Shiruya AZADALIYEVA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ahmet ÖZBAY Hacer Şuheda Aksu	Ministry of Education (TÜRKİYE) İstanbul Aydın University (TÜRKİYE)	EXAMINATION OF BORDERLINE PERSONALITY ORGANIZATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF PSYCHODYNAMIC THERAPY: CASE REPORT
Ahmet ÖZBAY Hatice CEYLAN	Ministry of Education (TÜRKİYE) İstanbul Aydın University (TÜRKİYE)	COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY INTERVENTION FOR EXAM ANXIETY AND ACCOMPANYING SYMPTOMS: CASE REPORT
Dr. Azamat AMETOV	Almaty Autism Center (KAZAKHSTAN)	ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC (EEG) SIGNS OF HYPERSENSITIVITY IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER (ASD)
Alev ÇINAR	Istanbul Aydın University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF BELONGING AND ANXIETY OF TURKISH CITIZEN IMMIGRANTS LIVING IN GERMANY: A QUALITATIVE RESERACH
Nilay SEYİDOĞLU	Tekirdag Namik Kemal University (TÜRKİYE)	ANTIOXIDANTS FEATURES OF SPIRULINA PLATENSIS: STRESS, DISEASES AND HEALTH
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Shiruya AZADALIYEVA	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (AZERBIJAN)	SOME SUCCESSES IN IMPROVING THE MATERIAL AND PERSONNEL BASE IN HIGHER PEDAGOGICAL SCHOOLS OF AZERBAIJAN

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.01.2024 / HALL-5, SESSION-1



VALENCIA LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

11 00 : 13 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman BAYRAKTUTAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ebru YILMAZ	Ankara Social Sciences University (TÜRKİYE)	SPACE USE FOR THE CONSUMPTION HABITS OF POOR YOUTH IN ISTANBUL
Dr. Gülçin SAĞIR KESKİN	Ankara University (TÜRKİYE)	A MAIN PROBLEM IN SOCIAL MEDIA ENVIRONMENT: DIGITAL BULLYING
Dr. Aylin TALU	Maltepe University (TÜRKİYE)	PHILANTHROPY IN THE CONTEXT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS: TOMS SHOES
Halide YARAR	Istanbul University (TÜRKİYE)	THE ANALYSIS OF STUDIES PUBLISHED IN TR INDEXED JOURNALS ON JOB CRAFTING
Dr. Nur Esra ATMACA	İstanbul Topkapi University (TÜRKİYE)	WORTHLESSNESS CRISIS IN JOURNALISM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zehra GÖZÜTOK TAMDOĞAN	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University (TÜRKİYE)	THE PILGRIMAGE of AN ANDALUSIAN MUDEJAR ABDULLAH B. AL-SABBAH: 14TH CENTURY ISLAMIC WORLD
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI	Ardahan University (TÜRKİYE)	A THEORETICAL STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COVID-19 AS A GLOBAL DISASTER AND RELIGION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman BAYRAKTUTAN	Ataturk University (TÜRKİYE)	İSMAİL GÖKTÜRK, THE CONSTRUCTION OF MAN FOR THE REVIVAL OF CIVILIZATION, İKSAD PUBLICATIONS, ANKARA 2021, 240 P.
Fatih UYAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seda SABAH Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA	Amasya University (TÜRKİYE) Ondokuz Mayıs University (TÜRKİYE)	EXAMINING THE FACTORS INFLUENCING COACHES' MOTIVATION IN THE WORK PROCESS
Arzu HANÇER ÖĞÜTLÜ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seda SABAH	Amasya University (TÜRKİYE)	TEACHER PERSPECTIVES ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS CLASSES IN İMAM HATİP SCHOOLS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pervane MEMMEDLİ	National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan (AZERBAIJAN)	PIONEER OF SOCIAL HUMOR

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.01.2024 / HALL-6, SESSION-1



VALENCIA LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

11 00 : 13 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Tolga TÜRKÖZ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuba BIYIKBEYİ Kübra Dilan ACAR	Kilis 7 Aralık University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION SHARING IN UNIVERSITIES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuba BIYIKBEYİ Aysu KAYA	Kilis 7 Aralık University (TÜRKİYE)	THE RELATIONSHIP OF SERVANT LEADERSHIP WITH WORK COMMITMENT AND EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE
Prof. Dr. Habibe Yelda ŞENER Tuğba DEMİR	Dumlupınar University (TÜRKİYE)	THE EFFECT OF BUSINESS'CLIMATE CHANGE CONCERNS ON GREEN TRANSFORMATION
Dogukan Ayberk PAC Prof. Dr. Yildirim ONER	Girne American University (TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS)	ON THE NEXUS BETWEEN CO2 EMISSIONS AND THE AIR TRANSPORTATION SECTOR IN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND TURKEY: ACCESSING EVIDENCE FROM WAVELET COHERENCE ANALYSIS
Fatma Zehra KARAKURT Dr. Okan ÖZBAKIR	Iğdır University (TÜRKİYE)	ORIGINS OF OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS IN TURKEY BETWEEN 2013 AND 2022
Asad Asadov Khatai Asgarov	Azerbaijan State University of Economics (AZERBAIJAN)	THE ROLE OF DIGITAL CURRENCIES IN SHAPING THE FUTURE OF THE ECONOMY
Efe TEPEOĞLU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülay ÖZDEMİR YILMAZ	Balikesir University (TÜRKİYE)	A RESEARCH ON DETERMINING THE SAFETY CLIMATE PERCEPTION OF EMPLOYEES IN THE HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT OF ACCOMMODATION BUSINESSES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Tolga TÜRKÖZ	Istanbul Aydin University (TÜRKİYE)	A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW ON LEADER DEVELOPMENT LITERATURE BETWEEN 2000-2023

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.01.2024 / HALL-1, SESSION-2



VALENCIA LOCAL TIME

11³⁰ : 13³⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

13³⁰ : 15³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek YALÇIN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Neşe ŞENEL Prof. Dr. Ergün ERASLAN	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University (TÜRKİYE)	AUTOMOTIVE ERGONOMICS: TECHNOLOGICAL TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS INSIGHT BY PATENT ANALYSIS
Kerim İŞLER Prof. Dr. Mete KALYONCU Prof. Dr. H. Kürşad ERSOY	Buzçelik Thermic Equipments Industry Inc. (TÜRKİYE) Konya Technical University (TÜRKİYE)	METHODS OF INCREASING PERFORMANCE IN TWO STAGE REFRIGERATION SYSTEMS
Musa AYDEMİR Dr. Zeynep Bala DURANAY	Fırat University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATION FROM THE WIND ENERGY IN TURKIYE
Ahmet Kadir ŞİMŞEK Dr. Zeynep Bala DURANAY Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çetin GENÇER	Fırat University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF CURRENT SITUATION OF SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS IN TURKIYE
Kübra KARADAĞ Dr. Özgür TAMER	Dokuz Eylül University (TÜRKİYE) Dokuz Eylül University (TÜRKİYE)	THE INVESTIGATION OF THE IMPACT OF VARIATIONS IN THE BETA PARAMETER OF THE LEVY WALK ALGORITHM ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF SWARM ROBOTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek YALÇIN İsmail Hakkı TEKİNER Anke KNOBLAUCH Samra AKBAR	Başkent University (TÜRKİYE) Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University (TÜRKİYE) Ansbach University of Applied Sciences (GERMANY)	BIOMIMICRY TECHNOLOGY AND DESIGN THROUGH MICROALGAE FOR BIO-BASED SUSTAINABILITY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gulchohra ALIYEVA	Azerbaijan State Marine Academy (AZERBAIJAN)	THE IMPERATIVE OF ENSURING ADMISSIBILITY IN FORENSIC LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS
İ.A. AYYUBOV	"Sukanal" Scientific Research and Design Institute (AZERBAIJAN)	EFFICIENTLY USE OF WATER RESOURCES AGAINST THE BACKDROP OF INCREASED DEMAND FOR WATE

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.01.2024 / HALL-2, SESSION-2



VALENCIA LOCAL TIME

11 30 : 13 30



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

13 30 : 15 30

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Haşim ÖZKURT	Osmaniye Korkut ATA University (TÜRKİYE)	EXAMINATION OF THE CRIME OF INSULT OF IN TERMS OF TURKISH PENAL CODE
Oğuzhan Hasan KESKİN	Sakarya University (TÜRKİYE)	UNDERSTANDING TURKEY'S POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY: ŞERİF MARDİN'S CENTER-PERRIORITY THEORY
Murat Özay TAŞKIN Sümer Esin ŞENYURT	Wroclaw University (POLAND)	TURKEY'S TENDENCIES AND STRATEGIES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ferah TÜRKOĞLU UTKU	Marmara University (TÜRKİYE)	AGGRESSIVE SALES METHODS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE PROVISIONS OF UNFAIR COMPETITION OF TURKISH COMMERCIAL CODE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ferah TÜRKOĞLU UTKU	Marmara University (TÜRKİYE)	UNFAIR COMPETITION BY SELLING BELOW PROCUREMENT PRICE
Yusuf KÖSEM	Selcuk University (TÜRKİYE)	REINTERPRETATION OF POPULAR CULTURE THROUGH MUSIC
Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK	Kirikkale University (TÜRKİYE)	ABDÜRRAHİM MUHİB EFENDİ'S WORK CALLED TERTİB-İ ECZÂ
Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK	Kirikkale University (TÜRKİYE)	A UNKNOWN FETWAH IN VERSE OF KHOJA SADEDDIN EFENDI

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.01.2024 / HALL-3, SESSION-2



VALENCIA LOCAL TIME

11 30 : 13 30



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

13 30 : 15 30

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Nihat DEMİRKOL

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Nihat DEMİRKOL	Iğdır University (TÜRKİYE)	A GENERAL ASSESSMENT ON THE FUNDAMENTAL CONTENT OF THE QURAN
Assist. Prof. Dr. Nihat DEMİRKOL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman BAYRAKTUTAN	Iğdır University (TÜRKİYE) Atatürk University (TÜRKİYE)	EREN, Ş, (2021) A TIME TRAVELER HZ. HIZIR –SOME SECRETS OF A MYSTERIOUS JOURNEY-
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI	Ardahan University (TÜRKİYE)	THEORIES OF PERSONALITY
Prof. Dr. Bağırova Tamilla Əli qızı	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (AZERBAIJAN)	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SYNERGISTIC APPROACH IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM
Qaribova Arifa Hajibaba kızı	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (AZERBAIJAN)	THE SIGNIFICANCE AND OBJECTIVES OF MUSICAL EDUCATION IN KINDERGARTEN
Aliyeva Maralkhanim Tofiq gizi	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (AZERBAIJAN)	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN MUSIC EDUCATION
Salih KUMRU Safak KALINDAMAR Fikri BALTA	Recep Tayyip Erdogan University (TÜRKİYE) Ordu University (TÜRKİYE)	PREDICTED VIRULENCE FACTORS OF LACTOCOCCUS GARVIEAE THROUGH GENOMIC APPROACH
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emiliya Gasimova	Azerbaijan State Economic University (AZERBAIJAN)	HOW BEST OVERCOME SPEAKING DIFFICULTIES

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.01.2024 / HALL-4, SESSION-2



VALENCIA LOCAL TIME



11³⁰ : 13³⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



13³⁰ : 15³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Muhammed GÜNGÖREN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Muhammed GÜNGÖREN	Mardin Artuklu University (TÜRKİYE)	CHANGE IN FATTY ACIDS AND VOLATILE COMPONENTS IN SOME OLIVE OILS DEPENDING ON TIME
Assist. Prof. Dr. Muhammed GÜNGÖREN	Mardin Artuklu University (TÜRKİYE)	QUALITY AND ANTIOXIDANT VALUES OF SOME OLIVE OIL TYPES GROWN IN TURKEY AND THE VARIATION OF THESE VALUES DEPENDING ON STORAGE CONDITIONS
Lect. Tarık Selçuk Şeker Prof. Dr. Niyazi Özdemir	Ondokuz Mayıs University (TÜRKİYE) Fırat University (TÜRKİYE)	AgNO ₃ -DOPED HA COATING ON NiTi ALLOY WITH HYDROTHERMAL METHOD
Dr. Ender UZABACI	Bursa Uludag University (TÜRKİYE)	USE OF LOG-LINEAR MODELS IN ANIMAL STUDIES
Jenya Dursun Gulsah Akbas Cenk Sesal Yüksel Cetin	TUBITAK (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY OF SILYBUM MARIANUM AGAINST SARS-COV-2 USING IN VITRO METHODS
Tarana Safarova Ulduza Novruzova Qanira Cabbarova	Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC) (AZERBAIJAN)	THE STRUCTURE AND METHOD OF OBTAINING A WEAR-RESISTANT FABRIC WITH ELEMENTS OF MULTILAYER AND LAYERED - FRAME INTERLACING
Erdoğan DOĞAN Pelin DEMİR Ali ARSLAN	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (TÜRKİYE) Fırat University (TÜRKİYE) Fırat University (TÜRKİYE)	IMPACT OF MODIFIED ATMOSPHERE PACKAGING ON THE MICROBIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF MIRROR CARP (CYPRINUS CARPIO L., 1758) FISHBALLS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.01.2024 / HALL-5, SESSION-2



VALENCIA LOCAL TIME

11 30 : 13 30



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

13 30 : 15 30

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Volkan ALTUNTAŞ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Serkan SALTÜRK Dr. Nihan KAHRAMAN	Yıldız Technical University (TÜRKİYE)	A PARADIGM SHIFT IN SIGNATURE PROCESSES: IN-AIR SIGNATURES WITH QR CODE INTEGRATION
Naci Miraç SARAÇ Prof. Dr. Ahmet ERDİL	ROBO Automation Eng. Machine Industry ve Trade Incorporated Company (TÜRKİYE) Kocaeli University (TÜRKİYE)	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORTED SOLAR TRACKING SYSTEM
Dr. Esra Dinçer	Istanbul Gedik University (TÜRKİYE)	FINDING MISSING PEOPLE IN A NOISY DATASET USING STRING MATCHING
Assist. Prof. Dr. Seda ŞAHİN Berk KÜÇÜK Mustafa KEMAL AYDIN	Çankırı Karatekin University (TÜRKİYE)	AUTOMATIC DETECTION OF LUNG CANCER USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE METHODS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Seda ŞAHİN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tuğba GÜRKÖK TAN Şeyma KAYA Berkay TELLİKAVAK Halil İbrahim ERİŞ Ece İrem FİLİZ	Çankırı Karatekin University (TÜRKİYE)	AI-BASED DETECTION OF CHEMOTHERAPY DRUG RESISTANT GENE EXPRESSION PROFILES
Nesij ÜNAL Nazım KARADENİZ Prof. Dr. Tuğrul OKTAY	TUSAŞ – Turkish Aerospace (TÜRKİYE) Bursa Uludag University (TÜRKİYE) Erciyes University (TÜRKİYE)	FINITE WING APPROACH AND MONITORING 3D EFFECTS IN PLASMA AERODYNAMICS
Dr. Volkan ALTUNTAŞ	Bursa Technical University (TÜRKİYE)	CYBER ATTACK AND UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS DETECTION WITH USER ACTIVITY ANALYSIS FOR SOFTWARE CYBER SECURITY
Zahra HASHEMİ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Demet Biltekin Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alan M. Greaves Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sena Akçer Ön Res. Asst. Dr. Zeki Bora Ön Prof. Dr. Memet Namık Çağatay Assist. Prof. Dr. Ömer Yetemen	Istanbul Technical University (TÜRKİYE) Liverpool University (ENGLAND) Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University (TÜRKİYE)	5000 YEARS VEGETATION HISTORY OF ANCIENT CITY LYCIA, SOUTHWESTERN TÜRKİYE
Lect. Erhan TURAN Prof. Dr. Beşir DANDIL Prof. Dr. Engin AVCI	Ardahan University (TÜRKİYE) Mustafa Kemal University (TÜRKİYE) Fırat University (TÜRKİYE)	HYPER-PARAMETER OPTIMIZATION OF DRL METHOD USED IN TRAFFIC SIGNALING APPLICATION WITH GENETIC ALGORITHM
Metehan KILIÇ Muharrem Ali BAYRAK	Gebze Technical University (TÜRKİYE) Marmara University(TÜRKİYE)	800V HIGH SPEED ELECTRIC MOTOR DESIGN FOR AXIAL DUCTED FAN

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.01.2024 / HALL-6, SESSION-2



VALENCIA LOCAL TIME

11 30 : 13 30



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

13 30 : 15 30

HEAD OF SESSION: Namazova Kamala

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Fatma Bedia KARAKAYA-CİMEN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ozlem Tugce CİLİNGİR-KAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Huri DEDEKAYOGULLARI Yasin Ali CİMEN	Marmara University (TÜRKİYE) İstinye University (TÜRKİYE) Bezmialem Vakıf University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF THE POSSIBLE AMELIORATIVE EFFECT OF THYMOQUINONE ON TESTICULAR DAMAGE CAUSED BY VALPROIC ACID IN GENETIC ABSENCE EPILEPSY
Helin OTURMAK Dilan ACAR Lect. Ayşegül ŞAFAK Prof. Dr. Leman ŞENTURAN	Biruni University (TÜRKİYE) Istanbul Vocational School of Health and Social Sciences (TÜRKİYE)	THE EFFECT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING ON PROFESSIONAL COMMITMENT IN NURSES
Khayala Mammadova Gulnar Sultanova	Azerbaijan Medical University (AZERBAIJAN) Ministry of Science and Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan (AZERBAIJAN)	THE ROLE OF POLYEN ANTIBIOTICS IN HUMAN BODY
Eshad Novruzov Khayala Mammadova Huseyn Abiyev Shahin Bayramov	Azerbaijan Medical University (AZERBAIJAN)	UNVEILING THE WORLD OF MOLECULAR DOCKING: A GATEWAY TO DRUG DISCOVERY
Namazova Kamala Hasanov Fuad Muradov Nizami Aslanov Azer Alieva Aygun Musayeva Narmina Mustafayev Murad Abasova Machruch Askerova Gunel Rustamli Nermin	Scientific Surgery Center named after M. Topchubashov (AZERBAIJAN) Mediclub Hospital (AZERBAIJAN)	CORRELATIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CARDIAC BIOMARKERS AND CENTRAL HEMODYNAMIC INDICATORS DURING GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.01.2024 / HALL-1, SESSION-3



VALENCIA LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

11 00 : 13 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Marzena MALARA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Safarova Samira Akhundova Zahra	Azerbaijan Medical University (AZERBAIJAN)	RISK OF ENDOMETRIAL CANCER
Abdullayeva Aybeniz Vafa Nasirova	Azerbaijan Medical University (AZERBAIJAN)	EFFECTS OF STRABISMUS SURGERY ON ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR SEGMENT STRUCTURES
Javanshir P.A. Alishova N.F. Karimova İ.M.	Azerbaijan Medical University (AZERBAIJAN)	VULVOVAGINAL CANDIDIASIS DURING THE FIRST TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY
Darsania Tamara Garuchava Natalia Bochorishvili Ana	TSMU (GEORGIA)	SURVEILLANCE OF FOODBORNE DISEASES IN GEORGIA
Agayeva Emma Muzaffar Kasumov Rustam Nazim Gurbanova Sara Fikret	Azerbaijan Medical University (AZERBAIJAN) Azerbaijan Agrarian University (AZERBAIJAN)	PATHOHISTOLOGICAL CHANGES DURING CORONAVIRUS INFECTION IN BIRDS
Sevinj Aliyeva Gulnara Mammadova Irada Mammadkhanova Gultakin Javadova	Azerbaijan Medical University (AZERBAIJAN)	NEUTROPHIL INTERACTIONS WITH THE SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED PARASITE, TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS
Dr. Marzena MALARA Dr. Patrycja WIDŁAK	Józef Pilsudski University (POLAND)	THE BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS IN THE BLOOD, DIET, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, AND BODY COMPOSITION OF YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN WHO ACCURATELY OR INACCURATELY ASSES THEIR OWN SILHOUETTE
Dr. Bogdan-Catalin Serban Octavian Buiu Vlad Diaconescu	National Institute for Research and Development in Microtechnologies (ROMANIA) University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila" (ROMANIA)	OXIDATED CARBON NANO-ONIONS- BASED NANOHYBRID FOR FORMALDEHYDE RESISTIVE DETECTION
Dr. Bogdan-Catalin Serban Octavian Buiu Vlad Diaconescu	National Institute for Research and Development in Microtechnologies (ROMANIA) University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila" (ROMANIA)	UBIQUITOS NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC MUTAGENS: QUO VADIS?
Assist. Prof. Dr. Serkan ŞAHİN Assist. Prof. Dr. Tülay MORTAŞ Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet MÜDERRİSOĞLU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vugar Ali TÜRKSOY	Yozgat Bozok University (TÜRKİYE) Kırıkkale University (TÜRKİYE) Kırıkkale University (TÜRKİYE) Yozgat Bozok University (TÜRKİYE)	EVALUATION OF THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF CANNABIDIOL AGAINST HARMFUL EFFECTS INDUCED BY ARSENIC IN MICE

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.01.2024 / HALL-2, SESSION-3



VALENCIA LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

11 00 : 13 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof.Assoc.Skender Demaku

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Hafsah A. Klfout Abdullah M. Asiri Khalid A. Alamry Mahmoud A. Hussein	King Abdulaziz University (SAUDI ARABIA)	SYNTHESIS OF A NEW POLYBENZOXAZINE MODIFIED CELLULOSE ACETATE BASED ARYLIDENE MOIETY
Prof. Assoc. Skender Demaku Ma. Donika Sylejmani Ma. Arbnore Aliu Bch. Alma Ejupi	University of Pristina, "HASAN PRISHTINA" (KOSOVO)	ASSESSMENT OF THE ECOLOGICAL SITUATION IN THE WETLAND OF HENC, FUSH KOSOVO MUNICIPALITY
Prof.Assoc.Skender Demaku Ma.Donika Sylejmani Ma.Arbnorë Aliu Bch. Enis Shabani	University of Pristina, "HASAN PRISHTINA" (KOSOVO)	ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF WATER AND SEDIMENT OF THE ARTIFICIAL LAKE IN SFERK, KLINË MUNCIPALITY
Noureddine BENGUENOUNA Djilali BENABDELMOUMENE	Abdelhamib Ibnbadis University (ALGERIA)	BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER BY MACROPHYTES IN THE WILAYA OF MOSTAGANEM (ALGERIA)
SOLTANI Fatiha BENABDELMOUMENE Djilali BENGHARBI Zineb BENGUENOUNA Noureddine	Abdelhamid Ibn Badis Mostaganem (ALGERIA)	ENHANCING EGG QUALITY THROUGH NATURAL ADDITIVES: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON LOCAL HENS
Dr. Iqra Parvez Dr. Iftikhar Ahmad Ms. Sairah Batool	Superior College Campus for University Programs (PASKISTAN)	STEM ANATOMICAL PLASTICITY: A KEY FEATURE IN ESTABLISHMENT OF ERIOSCIRPUS COMOSUS (WALL.) PALLA. IN DIVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS
Pham Vu Khuong Duy Quan Thi Ai Lien	Can Tho University (VIETNAM)	GENETIC DIVERSITY OF BRASSICA INTEGRIFOLIA POPULATION
Ivan PAVLOVIC	Scientific Veterinary Institute of Serbia (SERBIA)	MEASURES TO CONTROL OF PARASITIC INFECTIONS OF SHEEP
NEREIDA MALO (DALANAJ) ALEKSANDËR PETRE ROZANA TROJA	Agricultural University of Tirana. Rr. Pajsi Vodica (ALBANIA) University of Tirana. Bul. "Zog I" (ALBANIA)	THE ISOLATION AND IMPORTANCE OF PLANT-ASSOCIATED YEASTS IN COLD ENVIRONMENTS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.01.2024 / HALL-3, SESSION-3



VALENCIA LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

11 00 : 13 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Akanksha Srivastava

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Jean-Marc GNONLONFOUN	BENIN REPUBLIC	INVESTIGATING THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING MODEL IN BENIN CONTEXT
Dr. Nissrine Hassini Alaoui Pr. Saida Belouali	Mohammed First University (MOROCCO)	TERMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ETHICAL CONCEPTS IN PREVENTION PROGRAMS IN MOROCCO
Misbah Liaqat	Superior Group of College Campus for University Programme (PAKISTAN)	TIME, MEMORY AND FILTRATION OF SELF EXPERIENCE: AN ECO CRITICAL STUDY OF THE SELECTED POEMS OF RAFAT AND HASHMI
Dr. Akanksha Srivastava Dr. Nishi Tyagi Dr. Anjali Pandey	Sharda University (INDIA) Modern College of Professional Studies (INDIA) RBB Subharti University (INDIA)	EFFECT OF TECHNOLOGY ON READING, WRITING, SPEAKING AND LISTENING QUADRANTS OF STUDENTS
Ana Paula Monteiro Catarina Batista Elisete Correia	University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro (PORTUGAL)	MANAGEMENT OF INTERPERSONAL CONFLICTS IN STUDENTS LIVING IN UNIVERSITY RESIDENCES
ARCHANA DWIVEDI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Akanksha Srivastava	Sharda University (INDIA)	EFFECT OF INTEGRATED YOGA MODULE INTERVENTION IN ENHANCING SOCIAL MATURITY, EMOTIONAL MATURITY AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS
JOSEPH KWABENA AHENKAN DR. MOSES ABDULLAI ABUKARI	CK Tadam University of Technology and Applied Sciences (GHANA)	CHALLENGES OF TEACHING AND LEARNING INTEGRATED SCIENCE AMONG JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS IN JAMAN NORTH DISTRICT, BONO REGION, GHANA
Eliana Josefa DA SILVA Marco WANDERCİL Maurício Costa CARVALHINHOS	Municipal University of São Caetano do Sul (BRASIL)	POST-PANDEMIC SCHOOL DROPOUT: THE EMERGENCY OF ACTIVE SEARCH
Edson Shigueharu YOKOTA Dr. Marco WANDERCİL Eliana Josefa DA SILVA	Universidad Municipal de São Caetano do Sul (BRASIL)	APPLIED GOVERNANCE IN THE SCHOOL MANAGEMENT OF A SCHOOL TECHNIQUE LOCATED IN AN AREA OF HIGH SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.01.2024 / HALL-4, SESSION-3



VALENCIA LOCAL TIME



09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



11 00 : 13 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Forcim KOLA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Abdulalem Mohammed	Shaqra University (SAUDI ARABIA)	EXPLORING THE ROLE OF UTAUT2 FACTORS AND SELF-EFFICIENCY ON USERS' INTENTION TO USE SMARTPHONE DIET APPLICATIONS: A CONCEPTUAL MODEL
Dr. Teuta ÇERPJA MSc. Haralambia FANI MIJA	European University of Tirana (ALBANIA)	ASSESSMENT OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PUBLIC DEBT, INFLATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN ALBANIA-AN ECONOMETRIC APPROACH
Granit Baca Nail Reshidi	University of Prishtina (KOSOVO)	ELEVATING EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT AND BRAND DYNAMICS: EXAMINING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL MARKETING STRATEGIES IN THE BANKING SECTOR
Dr. Forcim KOLA	European University of Tirana (JET) (ALBANIA)	SCORING OF FACTORS IMPACTING DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF PUBLIC SERVICES IN ALBANIA
Genc ZHUSHI	University of Prishtina (KOSOVO)	AN ANALYSIS OF LABOR MARKET PARTICIPATION FROM A DOMESTIC PERSPECTIVE: ASSESSING THE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION AND REMITTANCES
Nives LAMÇE	South East European University (REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA)	INVESTMENT AND MARKETING ETHICS ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH LEGALIZATION OF CANNABIS – A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS
Joana SHIMA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ilir TOMORRI	European University of Tirana (ALBANIA) Agricultural University of Tirana (ALBANIA)	REVIEW OF EXISTING CREDIT GUARANTEE SCHEME FACILITIES IN ALBANIA
Dr. Etis JORGJİ Dr. Aida GJİKA	University of Tirana (ALBANIA)	A SWOT ANALYSIS OF GREEN INNOVATIONS IN ALBANIA
Dr. Aida GJİKA Dr. Etis JORGJİ	University of Tirana (ALBANIA)	OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN WESTERN BALKANS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.01.2024 / HALL-5, SESSION-3



VALENCIA LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

11 00 : 13 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Alida TOMJA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Alida TOMJA	Aleksandër Moisiu University (ALBANIA)	EXPLORING ALBANIAN DIASPORA DYNAMICS: MIGRATION AND CULTURAL INTEGRATION IN THE U.S
Briolanja DOS SANTOS Olívia R. PEREIRA Maria João SOUSA	Mountain Research Center (CIMO) (PORTUGAL)	HOPS FOR ECO-FRIENDLY MANAGEMENT
Prof. Dr. Avtandil Songulashvili Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nato Songhulashvili Assist. Prof. Dr. Maia Manchakashvili	Georgian Technical University (GEORGIA)	NATIONAL IDENTITY AND GEORGIAN UNITY IN THE VIII-IX CENTURIES
Dr. Anjeza Xhaferaj	European University of Tirana (ALBANIA)	THE PARADOX OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE IN ESTABLISHING CIVIL SOCIETY: A CASE STUDY OF ALBANIA
Dr.Valentina Memini	"Qiriazhi" University College (ALBANIA)	CONSUMER RIGHTS AND PROTECTION IN ALBANIAN LEGISLATION
Dr. Blerina Gjerazi	Aleksander Moisiu University of Durrës (ALBANIA)	MAPPING THE LANDSCAPE: EXAMINING THE DEMAND FOR DATA JOURNALISM COMPETENCIES IN ENTERPRISE JOB REQUIREMENTS IN ALBANIA
Prof. Assoc. Dr. Mirela BOGDANI Ph.D. Cand. Monika CANCO	University of Tirana (ALBANIA)	THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE EU STANDARDS AND ECN+ DIRECTIVE IN STRENGTHENING NATIONAL COMPETITION ENFORCEMENT: ALBANIAN CASE
Dr. Irena LAVDARI	European University of Tirana (ALBANIA)	THE LIABILITY OF THE PARTNER, SHAREHOLDER, AND ADMINISTRATOR IN THE SETTLEMENT OF TAX OBLIGATIONS AS PART OF THE DEBT COLLECTION STRATEGY
Dr. Pranvera Skana	Aleksander Moisiu University of Durrës (ALBANIA)	ETHICS IN TRAVEL JOURNALISM: CULTURAL SENSITIVITY, ACCURACY AND RESPONSIBLE REPORTING
Dr. Karem Abdelatif Ahmed Mohamed Tanzina Halim	King Khalid University (SAUDI ARABIA)	EFL/ESL LEARNERS' AND TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS ON THE APPLICATION OF STUDY SKILLS ONLINE

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.01.2024 / HALL-6, SESSION-3



VALENCIA LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

11 00 : 13 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Lulzime DHORA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rena Mirze-zade Assoc. Prof. Dr. Turkan Hasanova Allahverdi	Ministry of Science and Education of the Republic of, Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry (AZERBAIJAN)	INNOVATION METHODS OF SOIL CLASSIFICATION AND ORGANIZATION OF A SOIL MUSEUM IN AZERBAIJAN
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yener TÜREN	Trakya University (TÜRKİYE)	ACCURACY ANALYSES USING CORS-TR OF QIBLA DIRECTION OF MIMAR SINAN'S MOSQUES IN THE TRAKYA REGION
Dr. Lulzime DHORA	Shkodra University "Luigj Gurakuqi" (ALBANIA)	A GENERAL ASSESSMENT ON THE RARE FISH SPECIES IN SHKODRA LAK
Dr. Adrian-Victor VEVERA Dr. Ulpia-Elena BOTEZATU	National Institute for Research & Development in Informatics (ROMANIA)	BLOCKCHAIN AND CYBERSECURITY: PILLARS OF EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGICAL SOVEREIGNTY
Dr. Ulpia-Elena BOTEZATU Dr. Adrian-Victor VEVERA	National Institute for Research & Development in Informatics (ROMANIA)	ELEVATING RESILIENCE: CYBERSECURITY STRATEGIES FOR SAFEGUARDING EUROPE'S CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURES
Terence Simelane Zenzo P. Ncube Andile S. Metfula Shamsudeen A. Sanni Boluwaji A. Akinnuwesi	University of Eswatini (ESWATINI)	DEVELOPING A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR STRENGTHENING CYBERSECURITY GOVERNANCE IN ESWATINI: THE CASE OF STATE- OWNED ICT ENTERPRISES
Rayan Al Sarih Dr. Farid Chaaban	American University of Beirut (LEBANON)	AIR QUALITY MODELLING AND STACK HEIGHT OPTIMIZATION USING ITERATIVE PROCEDURES
Dr.Saley Seetharaman Dr. Phiros Mansur	King Khalid University (SAUDI ARABIA)	AN ADAPTABLE ARCHITECTURE FOR SEAMLESS INTEGRATION OF WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS WITH THE CLOUD: A REST-BASED APPROACH

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.01.2024 / HALL-1, SESSION-4



VALENCIA LOCAL TIME

11³⁰ : 13³⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

13³⁰ : 15³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Selçuk AKDEMİR

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Anita NEZIRI	University of "Aleksander Moisiu" Durrës (ALBANIA)	THE ABSURDITY OF HUMAN EXISTENCE THROUGH HELLER' USES OF DARK HUMOR
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Selçuk AKDEMİR	Malatya Turgut Özal University (TÜRKİYE)	TECHNOLOGY AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION: INCREASE IN THE USE OF WEB TOOLS WITH THE ADVENT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Jumayeva Leyla Arif Salmanova Gultakin Azim Rena Mammadova Firdovsi	Azerbaijan University of Architecture and Construction (AZERBAIJAN)	CONCEPTUAL BLENDING AND TRANSLATION EQUIVALENCE
Dr. Anisa Trifoni Dr. Florinda Borici	University "Aleksander Moisiu" Durrës (ALBANIA)	ENGLISH TEACHERS' TRAINING IN RELATION TO THE WRITING SKILLS
Dr. Marsela TURKU	"Aleksander Moisiu" University (ALBANIA)	THE CRISIS OF IDENTITY IN NAIPAUL'S NOVEL A BEND IN THE RIVER
Burbuçe Kurtaj-Bajrami Alberta Tahiri	College of Medical Sciences "Rezonanca" (KOSOVO) University of Peja "Haxhi Zeka" (KOSOVO)	THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FOOD CONSUMED
Xhiljola Abdihoxha	Barleti University (ALBANIA)	THE INFLUENCE OF CULTURE ON LANGUAGE LEARNING AND TEACHING
Samson Gbolahan OYERANMI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vilija MALINAUSKIENĖ	Lithuanian Sports University (LITHUANIA)	BURNOUT IN RELATION TO PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS AT WORK AND MENTAL WELL-BEING AMONG LOGISTICS SALES MANAGERS IN LITHUANIA

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.01.2024 / HALL-2, SESSION-4



VALENCIA LOCAL TIME

11³⁰ : 13³⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

13³⁰ : 15³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Ashok Nivrutti Bhavale

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Mina Karaçay Mutlu Akar	Yildiz Technical University (Türkiye)	PREDICTING HEART DISEASE USING MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS
Dr. Ashok Nivrutti Bhavale Aware Balasaheb Parasram	Research Scholar (INDIA)	COUNTING OF MODULAR, DISTRIBUTIVE, SLIM, SEMIMODULAR LATTICES ON UP TO THREE REDUCIBLE ELEMETS
Dr. Prakash N. Kamble Dr. Pramod M Dhakne Dr. Ashok B. Munde	Dr. B. A. M. University (INDIA) S.B.E.S. College of science Chhtrapati Sambhajinagar (M.S.) (INDIA) NKSPT's Arts, Science and Commerce College (INDIA)	AN EXTENSION AND GENERALIZATION OF INTERMEDIATE VALUE THEOREM
Aurora Simoni Besiana Çobani Ornela Gordani	University of Tirana (ALBANIA)	OPTIMIZING IMAGE COMPRESSION: THE USAGE OF PARTICLE SWARM OPTIMIZATION AND SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION
Besiana Çobani Aurora Simoni Ornela Gordani	University of Tirana (ALBANIA)	ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH USING DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS
Pradeep Koshy	Independent Researcher (INDIA)	AMENDED SPECIAL THEORY OF RELATIVITY: ITS META ANALYSIS
D.SAADAUI M. ELYAQOUTI D. Ben hmamou S. Lidaighbi K. Assalaou E. Arjdal I. CHOULLI	Ibn Zohr University (MOROCCO)	ACCURATE AND ROBUST ESTIMATION OF PARAMETERS FOR SINGLE-DIODE PHOTOVOLTAIC CELLS AND MODULES USING A COMBINATION OF DETERMINISTIC AND METAHEURISTIC METHODS
Mohd Halim YAKOP Mohd Hafizuddin ABU BAKAR Siti Hanis-Syazana MOHAMAD	Politeknik Muadzam Shah (MALAYSIA)	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF BATTERY SELECTION FOR ELECTRIC RACING CAR USING AHP AND TOPSIS METHODS
Muhammad Faiz Bin Jansar Siti Hanis-Syazana Binti Mohamad Jamadeel Izwan bin Ibrahim	Polytechnic Muadzam Shah (MALAYSIA)	REVOLUTIONARY BRAKE SYSTEM: ENHANCING PERFORMANCE IN FORMULA ELECTRIC VEHICLE DESIGN
Muhammad MUSTAPHA Dr. Siti Hajjar CHE MAN Dhiya Hanis ISMAIL	Politeknik Ibrahim Sultan (MALAYSIA) Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (MALAYSIA)	RHEOLOGICAL AND THERMAL PROPETIES OF POST CONSUMERISM HDPE BOTTLES
Nusrat Babayev Prof. Fazil Hajiyev	Azerbaijan State Economic University (UNEC) (AZERBAIJAN)	ANALYSIS OF SUSTAINABLE SOCIO- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CURRENT PROBLEMS IN THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.01.2024 / HALL-3, SESSION-4



VALENCIA LOCAL TIME

11³⁰ : 13³⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

13³⁰ : 15³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Chayanika Uniyal

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Chayanika Uniyal Dr. Amna Mirza	University of Delhi (INDIA) Jamia Millia Islamia University (INDIA)	DEBATING THE LINKAGES OF WORKFORCE GENDER CONCERNS AND DEVELOPMENT DYNAMICS
Neelofar Shafi	Sharda University (INDIA)	EXPLORING HYPERTHYMESIA THROUGH WORICK ARCANGELO IN 'GANGSTA': A FICTIONAL REPRESENTATION
Peerzada Owais Adil Neelofar Shafi	Sharda University (INDIA)	EXPLORING CHILDREN'S POETIC RESPONSES TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A MULTINATIONAL ANALYSIS OF MEMORY, EMOTIONS, AND RESILIENCE
Alban RELI	European University of Tirana (ALBANIA)	DISCURSIVE CONSTRUCTS: THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR ANALYZING MIDDLE EASTERN FOREIGN POLICY NARRATIVES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Borko BARABAN Snježana BARIĆ-ŠELMIĆ	Josip Juraj Strossmayer University (CROATIA)	CROATIAN LANGUAGE AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF SYNTHETIC MEDIA
Florin ZYBERAJ Leonard DERVISHI	Institute for the Study of Crimes and Consequences of Communism in Albania (ISKK) (ALBANIA)	THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REPRESSIVE SYSTEM IN POST-WWII COMMUNIST ALBANIA
Marsida Bushati Sead Bushati	Sports University of Tirana (ALBANIA)	THE EFFECTS OF LOSS OF BODY WEIGHT ON ELITE BOXERS. REVIEW
Asst. Prof. Edison IKONOMI Arben BOZAXHIU Lindita KAPEDANI	Sports University of Tirana (ALBANIA) Physical Education Teacher (ALBANIA)	ANTHROPOMETRY AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OF CHILDREN
Asst. Prof. Edison IKONOMI Arben BOZAXHIU Lorenc KAPXHIU	Sports University of Tirana (ALBANIA) Physical Education Teacher (ALBANIA)	PHYSICAL PREPARATION NECESSARY FOR HIGH RESULTS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.01.2024 / HALL-4, SESSION-4



VALENCIA LOCAL TIME

11³⁰ : 13³⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

13³⁰ : 15³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Teodora Veleva Rizova

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Anna KOPICZKO Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dariusz BOGUSZEWSKI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Jakub ADAMCZYK	Józef Piłsudski University (POLAND)	DETERMINANTS OF BONE MASS AND BONE MINERAL DENSITY IN YOUNG CAUCASIAN ATHLETES OF DIFFERENT DISCIPLINES: CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY
Prof. Bouchra BELAOUISSI Prof. Chahid SLIMANI	Ministry of National Education (MOROCCO) Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University (MOROCCO)	MOROCCAN YOUTH CAUGHT BETWEEN EMANCIPATION, STIGMATIZATION, AND DEVIANT PRACTICES
Tanzina Halim Shanjida Halim Dr. Rizwana Wahid	King Khalid University (SAUDI ARABIA)	MULTITASKING AND ITS IMPACT ON 21ST-CENTURY PROFESSIONALS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dariusz BOGUSZEWSKI MPT. Agata KRAWCZYK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Anna KOPICZKO Assoc. Prof. Dr. Jakub ADAMCZYK	Józef Piłsudski University (POLAND) Medical University of Warsaw (POLAND)	DELAYED ONSET MUSCLE SORENESS OF THE QUADRICEPS FEMORIS AFTER TABATA TRAINING – THE EFFECT OF FOAM ROLLING
Silvija ŽUKAITĖ Andrius Kazimieras MINELGA Šarūnas TAMAŠAUSKAS	Lithuanian University of Health Sciences (LITHUANIA) Hospital of Lithuanian University of Health Sciences Kauno Klinikos (LITHUANIA)	NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF FRONTAL MENINGIOMA: SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Teodora Veleva Rizova	New Bulgarian University (BULGARIA)	THE INFORMATION AGE AND THE NECESSARY CHANGES OF COMMUNICATIONS IN TOURISM
Dr. Agim NDRREGJONI Anita NDRREGJONI	"Aleksandër Moisiu" University (ALBANIA) "Harry Fultz" Institute (ALBANIA)	THE GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION AND HUMAN CAPITAL IMPACT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN ALBANIA
Dr. Alba BERBERI Dr. Ylvije (BORIÇI) KRAJA	University "Luigj Gurakuqi" (ALBANIA)	IDENTIFYING AND MANAGING THE FACTORS THAT CAUSE JOB STRESS IN TEACHERS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.01.2024 / HALL-5, SESSION-4



VALENCIA LOCAL TIME

11³⁰ : 13³⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

13³⁰ : 15³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Sinan ÖZYURT

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sinan ÖZYURT	Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University (TÜRKİYE)	CONSTRUCTING ENGLISH LANGUAGE CORPORA: TRENDS, CHALLENGES, AND EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sinan ÖZYURT	Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University (TÜRKİYE)	ON LINGUISTIC EVOLUTION AND DYNAMIC LEXICON: UNDERSTANDING THE EMERGENCE AND EVOLUTIONARY DYNAMICS OF NEOLOGISMS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE
Dr. Gabriela Ivanovska	Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje (NORTH MACEDONIA)	THE ELUSIVE BOUNDARIES OF DYSTOPIAN REALITY IN PAUL LYNCH'S PROPHET SONG
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Adriana DERVISHAJ Ph.D. Candidate Olivera PRESI	University of Tirana (ALBANIA) University "Aleksandër Moisiu" (ALBANIA)	DISCOURSE INTERACTION AND CREATIVITY THROUGH PROCESS DRAMA IN TEACHING EFL
Prof.As.Dr. Çlirim Duro Prof.As.Dr. Éma Kristo	University of Tirana (ALBANIA)	CULTURAL HERITAGE AND COMMEMORATIVE SITES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION IN ALBANIA: A METHODOLOGICAL EXPLORATION
Fatjona Hysi Eglantina Dervishi Elvina Lamaj	University of Tirana (ALBANIA)	INSTAGRAM SOCIAL NETWORK ADDICTION AND THE RELATIONSHIP WITH BODY IMAGE IN ADOLESCENTS AGE 13-18.

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.01.2024 / HALL-6, SESSION-4



VALENCIA LOCAL TIME

11³⁰ : 13³⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

13³⁰ : 15³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Etleva Dobjani

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Petek KAPAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Z. Sevgen PERKER	Bursa Uludag University (TÜRKİYE)	BIBLIOGRAPHICAL IDENTIFICATIONS OF GRADUATE THESIS THEMED "SUSTAINABLE HOUSING" IN TURKEY
Assist. Lect. Brunilda BASHA	Univeristy fo New York Tirana (ALBANIA)	EVOLUTION OF SACRED RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURE IN ALBANIA: AN AESTHETICAL ANALYSIS FROM THE 15TH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT
Dorina Papa	University of New York Tirana (ALBANIA)	THE ARCHITECTURE OF ORTHODOX MONASTERIES COMPLEXES IN ALBANIA: LANDSCAPE, SPATIAL COMPOSITION, AND DESIGN PRINCIPLES
Lect. Kaltrina JASHANICA	AAB College (Kosovo) New York University Tirana (ALBANIA)	CITIES, COLLISION AND CONTIGUITY. PRISHTINA AND ITS ELUSIVE ONTOGENY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Etleva Dobjani	Barleti University (ALBANIA)	RECONCEPTUALIZING EDUCATION SPACES: SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS FOR ALBANIA'S AGING SCHOOL BUILDINGS
Fatma Nur DOĞAN Prof. Dr. Arzuhan Burcu GÜLTEKİN	Gazi University (TÜRKİYE)	EVALUATION OF LEED CERTIFIED HOSPITALS IN TURKEY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF SUSTAINABLE DESIGN

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.01.2024 / HALL-7, SESSION-4



VALENCIA LOCAL TIME

11³⁰ : 13³⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

13³⁰ : 15³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Bogdan-Catalin Serban

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Gulnara Aliyeva Shahla Yusubova	Azerbaijan Medical University (AZERBAIJAN)	OSTEOPOROSIS AFFECTS TEETH AND PERIODONTAL TISSUES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Niftaliyev RASİM Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasanov RZA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Akbarov ELCHİN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Karimova ILAHA Assist. Prof. Dr. Mirzayev M.I.	Azerbaijan Medical University (AZERBAIJAN)	PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RENAL CYSTS IN CHILDREN
Dr. Bogdan-Catalin Serban Octavian Buiu Vlad Diaconescu	National Institute for Research and Development in Microtechnologies (ROMANIA) University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila" (ROMANIA)	BEYOND HEALTH BENEFITS OF OMEGA -3 FATTY ACIDS: RISKS AND PRECAUTIONS
Dr. Bogdan-Catalin Serban Octavian Buiu Vlad Diaconescu	National Institute for Research and Development in Microtechnologies (ROMANIA) University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila" (ROMANIA)	NOVEL RESISTIVE N-PROPANOL SENSOR
Gumbaridze Lia Baramidze Levan Revazishvili Rezi	Tbilisi State Medical University (GEORGIA)	ASSESSING HOUSEHOLD LEAD EXPOSURE: A STUDY OF CHILDREN WITH ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVELS IN KAKHETI REGION (GEORGIA)
Andrius Kazimieras MINELGA Silvija ŽUKAITĖ Šarūnas TAMAŠAUSKAS	Lithuanian University of Health Sciences (LITHUANIA)	ISCHEMIC STROKE IN YOUNG ADULTS: RISK FACTORS

IN-PERSON PRESENTATIONS

19.01.2024



VALENCIA LOCAL TIME



14⁰⁰ : 16⁰⁰



Faculty of Economics, University of
Valencia

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Jose R. Hernandez-Carrion

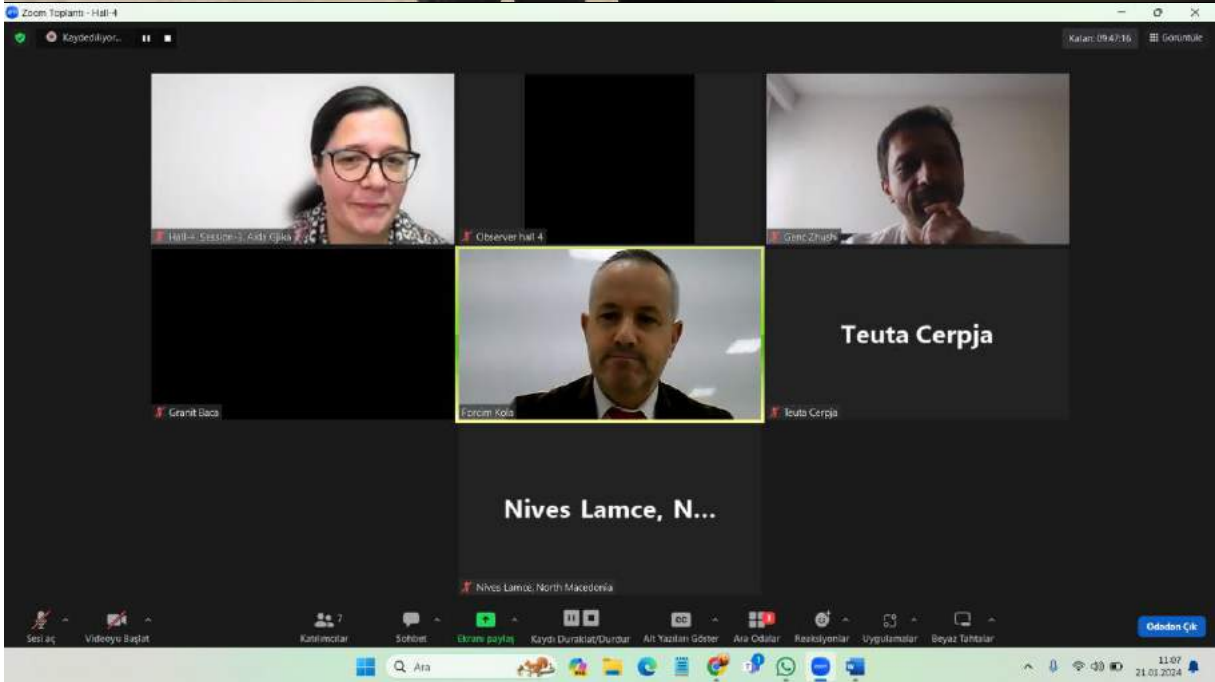
AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Çağlasın YALDIZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Emel UZUNER	Kırklareli University (TÜRKİYE) Bandırma Onyedli Eylül University (TÜRKİYE)	GLOBALIZATION, DEMOCRACY AND ITS EFFECTS ON GRAPHIC DESIGN
Assist. Prof. Dr. Emel UZUNER Lect. Çağlasın YALDIZ	Bandırma Onyedli September University (TÜRKİYE) Kırklareli University (TÜRKİYE)	THE EFFECTS OF THE WORK ON THE DESIGN OF A-HA'S "TAKE ON ME" MUSIC VIDEO DIRECTED BY STEVE BARRON AND THE TRACES OF THE WORK ON THE MOTIVES OF THE PERPETRATORS OF SEXUAL CRIMES IN TERMS OF THE CRIME OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özlem FIRTINA	Gazi University (TÜRKİYE)	AN EXAMPLE OF THE PROVERB STORY WITH BERTI BREUER-WEBER
Prof. Dr. Mehmet Şükrü Güney Prof. Dr. Birol KAYA Yiğit Kalyoncu Arvin Mobasher	İzmir University of Economics (TÜRKİYE) Dokuz Eylül University (TÜRKİYE) İzmir University of Economics (TÜRKİYE) İzmir University of Economics (TÜRKİYE)	EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE BREACH AND THE DISCHARGE FROM THE BREACH IN THE CASE OF A HOMOGENEOUS EARTH-FILL DAM WITH WEAK LAYER LOCATED AT ITS BOTTOM PART
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI	Ardahan University (TÜRKİYE)	A THEORETICAL STUDY ON THE EMERGENCE AND PSYCHOLOGY OF MAHDISM IN RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Jose R. Hernandez-Carrion	Valencia University (SPAIN)	SHARING AND COLLABORATIVE ECONOMY THROUGH THE PLATFORMS NEOCAPITALISM" OF THE 21ST CENTURY: THE REAL DIGITAL REVOLUTION

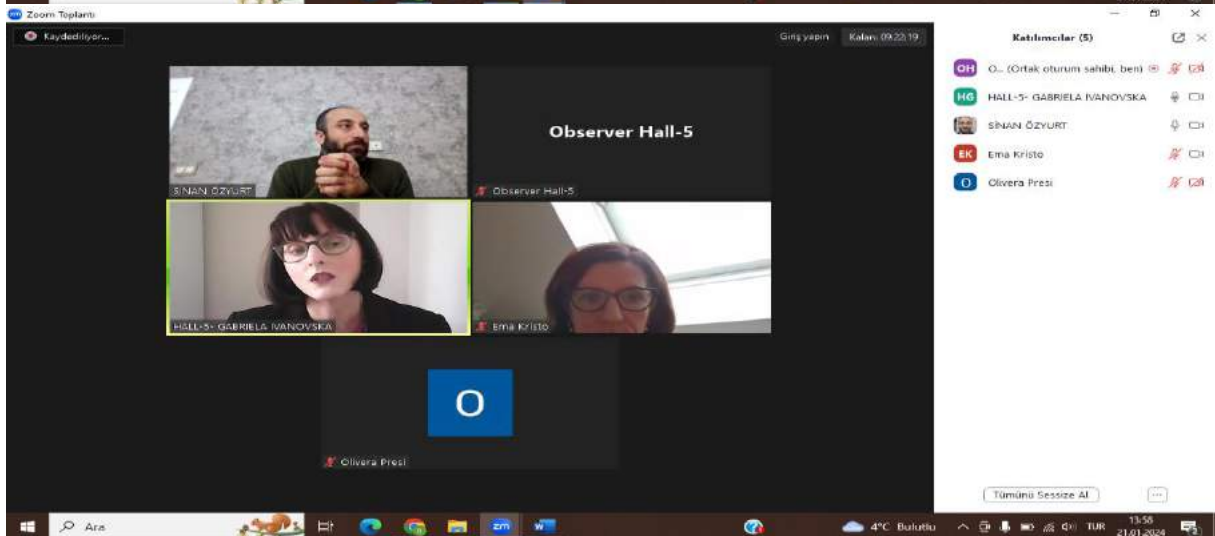
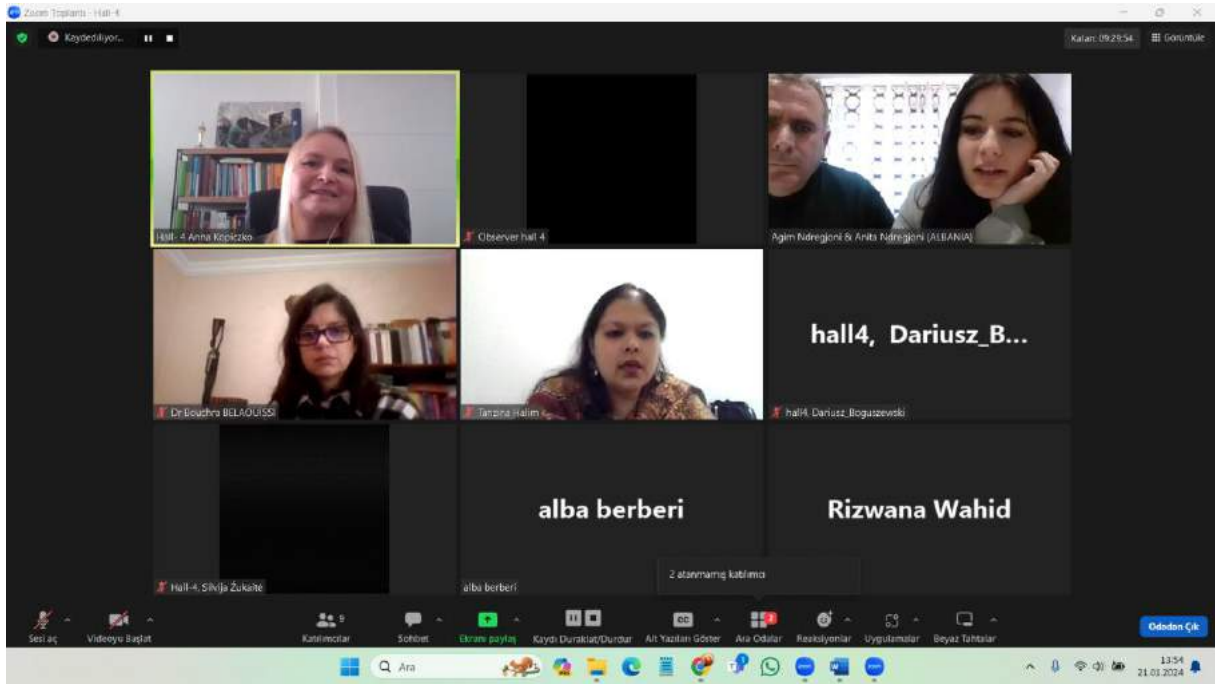












Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2

Kayıtlı Katılımcılar (11)

observ... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)

H2 Hall 2- Muhittin Eliaçık

H2 Hall 2- Haşim ÖZKURT

E EDISON

FT Ferah Türkoğlu Utku

H2 Hall 2 / Session 2 - Murat Özyay Ta...

B Hall 2 - Betül Kalkan yılmaz

HG Hall2- Galgin SAGIR KESKİN

HH Hall2-Öğuzhan Hasan Keskin

OG Ornela Gordani

YK Yusuf KÖSEM

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2

13:38
20.01.2024

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2

Kayıtlı Katılımcılar (9)

observ... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)

H2 Hall 2 / Murat Özyay Taşkın ekran görüntüsü

H2 Hall 2- Muhittin Eliaçık

H2 Hall 2- Haşim ÖZKURT

HG Hall2- Galgin SAGIR KESKİN

HH Hall2-Öğuzhan Hasan Keskin

OG Ornela Gordani

YK Yusuf KÖSEM

The Growing Importance of Sub-Saharan Africa

Economic Importance

- Agriculture, mining, energy resources ?
- Oil, natural gas, minerals ?

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2

14:00
20.01.2024

CONTENT

CONFERENCE ID	I
PROGRAM	II
PHOTO GALLERY	III
CONTENT	IV

Author	Title	No
Shamo Zokhrab TAPDIGOV Elvin Yashar MELIKOV	THE PHYSICAL-MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF POLY-N-VINYLPYROLIDONE MODIFIED CONCRETE: THE NATURE OF THE CHEMICAL INTERACTION BETWEEN POLYMER AND CEMENT PARTICLES	1
Selma SOYSAL Fatma YILDIZ Rıza ATAV	INVESTIGATION OF THE POTENTIALS OF DYEING IN STANDING BATH WITH NATURAL DYES AND USING PLANT EXTRACTION PULP IN EXTRACTION FOR A SECOND TIME	2
Gafarova Parvin Muhamad	QUALITY INDICATORS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION MANAGEMENT	4
Bayramova Naila Ilham	IMMEDIATE ADAPTATION REACTIONS TO TENSE PHYSICAL LOADS	7
Feyza KELLEÇİ ÇELİK Hatice AKKAYA	HOUSEHOLD PHARMACEUTICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT	9
Alaa Alghabash Abuzer Çelekli	MICROALGAL BIOTECHNOLOGY IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT AS AN ECOFRIENDLY PROCESS	11
Marilena Carbone	FEMTOSECOND LASER TREATMENTS OF CU-HALOGENATED PHTHALOCYANINES	12
Ilirjan Malollari Redi Buzo Shpresa Bilalaj Vjola Bakillari	PROCESS SIMULATION OF BIOETHANOL PROFIT FROM CHEESE WHEY TREATMENT	13
Moses A-Engibinge ALEMYA Moses Abdullai ABUKARI	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ACTIVITY-BASED STRATEGY AND LECTURE METHOD IN TEACHING PHOTOSYNTHESIS IN INTEGRATED SCIENCE	15
Mehmeti Elona	EXPLORING PERCEIVED OBSTACLES TO LEADERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES IN SPORTS CAREERS: INSIGHTS FROM A SURVEY OF FEMALE ATHLETES AND GIRLS	16

Edison IKONOMI Arben BOZAXHIU Lindita KAPEDANI	ANTHROPOMETRY AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OF CHILDREN	17
Edison IKONOMI Arben BOZAXHIU Lorenc KAPXHIU	PHYSICAL PREPARATION NECESSARY FOR HIGH RESULTS	18
Fatih UYAR Seda SABAH Soner ÇANKAYA	EXAMINING THE FACTORS INFLUENCING COACHES' MOTIVATION IN THE WORK PROCESS	19
Arzu HANÇER ÖĞÜTLÜ Seda SABAH	TEACHER PERSPECTIVES ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS CLASSES IN IMAM HATIP SCHOOLS	21
Ebru BARDAŞ ÖZKAN	THE CONNECTION BETWEEN SATISFACTION AND THE ANTERIOR CINGULATE CORTEX, THE BRAIN REGION RESPONSIBLE FOR EMOTIONAL PROCESSING	23
Ebru BARDAŞ ÖZKAN	THE FUNCTION OF INCRETIN HORMONES IN THE CONTROL OF OBESITY AND THE METABOLIC PROCESS: NOVEL INSIGHTS	25
Betül KALKAN YILMAZ	CURRENT APPROACH TO FEMALE URINARY INCONTINENCE	27
Melike ERDURAN Serap YALÇIN AZARKAN	INVESTIGATION OF THE CYTOTOXIC EFFECT OF CANNABINOL AND 5-FLUOROURACIL ON MDA- MB-453 AND HELA CELL LINES	29
Begüm EDİZ Gamze TURNA SALTOĞLU Serap YALÇIN AZARKAN	INVESTIGATION OF THE CYTOTOXIC EFFECT OF ASTAXANTHINE ON BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER	31
Fatma Zeynep KIZILTAŞ Sanem ERSİNE MASATLIOĞLU	NEW DESIGN POTENTIALS OF URBAN SPACE	32
Erlind Krusha Hakan Kuşan	COMPARISON OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY LEGISLATIONS IN TÜRKİYE AND KOSOVO CONSTRUCTION SECTOR	34
G. Pelin SARIOĞLU ERDOĞDU	THE CONCEPT OF SPATIAL HIERARCHY IN DESIGN EDUCATION: A TYPOLOGY	36
Fatma Nur DOĞAN Arzuhan Burcu GÜLTEKİN	EVALUATION OF LEED CERTIFIED HOSPITALS IN TURKEY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF SUSTAINABLE DESIGN	38
Zeynep ARDA-ERGEN	CHANGING HOUSING PREFERENCES IN İSTANBUL, İZMİR AND ANKARA DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC	41
Arın YILMAZ Alperen KAMAN	BLAST FURNACE SLAG BASED GEOPOLYMER CONCRETES	42
Selma HEPBİLDİ Sibel DEMİRARSLAN	RESTORATION CONCEPT AND CONSCIOUS CONSERVATION METHODS PROCESS ANALYSIS STAGES	44

Selma HEPBİLDİ Sibel DEMİRARSLAN	THE CONTRIBUTION OF EDUCATION IN CREATING SOCIAL AWARENESS IN PROTECTING AND SURVIVING CULTURAL ASSETS	46
Merve SAYICI Duygu TURGUT	EXAMINING THE PUBLIC SPACE CHARACTERISTICS OF PASSAGES: SİVAS ATATÜRK STREET EXAMPLE	48
Türkan DOĞAN	ADAPTING LIVING SPACES: FLEXIBILITY TO MEET CHANGING RESIDENT NEEDS	51
Ahmet ÖZBAY Hacer Şuheda Aksu	EXAMINATION OF BORDERLINE PERSONALITY ORGANIZATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF PSYCHODYNAMIC THERAPY: CASE REPORT	52
Ahmet ÖZBAY Hatice CEYLAN	COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY INTERVENTION FOR EXAM ANXIETY AND ACCOMPANYING SYMPTOMS: CASE REPORT	54
Azamat AMETOV	ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC (EEG) SIGNS OF HYPERSENSITIVITY IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER (ASD)	56
Alev ÇINAR	INVESTIGATION OF BELONGING AND ANXIETY OF TURKISH CITIZEN IMMIGRANTS LIVING IN GERMANY: A QUALITATIVE RESERACH	58
Pervane MEMMEDLİ	PIONEER OF SOCIAL HUMOR	60
Nilay SEYİDOĞLU	ANTIOXIDANTS FEATURES OF SPIRULINA PLATENSIS: STRESS, DISEASES AND HEALTH	62
Shiruya AZADALIYEVA	SOME SUCCESSES IN IMPROVING THE MATERIAL AND PERSONNEL BASE IN HIGHER PEDAGOGICAL SCHOOLS OF AZERBAIJAN	63
Gülçin SAĞIR KESKIN	A MAIN PROBLEM IN SOCIAL MEDIA ENVIRONMENT: DIGITAL BULLYING	65
Aylin TALU	PHILANTHROPY IN THE CONTEXT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS: TOMS SHOES	67
Halide YARAR	THE ANALYSIS OF STUDIES PUBLISHED IN TR INDEXED JOURNALS ON JOB CRAFTING	68
Nur Esra ATMACA	WORTHLESSNESS CRISIS IN JOURNALISM	70
Zehra GÖZÜTOK TAMDOĞAN	THE PILGRIMAGE of AN ANDALUSIAN MUDEJAR ABDULLAH B. AL-SABBAH: 14TH CENTURY ISLAMIC WORLD	71
Mehmet Emin KALGI	A THEORETICAL STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COVID-19 AS A GLOBAL DISASTER AND RELIGION	73
Osman BAYRAKTUTAN	İSMAİL GÖKTÜRK, THE CONSTRUCTION OF MAN FOR THE REVIVAL OF CIVILIZATION, IKSAD PUBLICATIONS, ANKARA 2021, 240 P.	75

Tuba BIYIKBEYİ Kübra Dilan ACAR	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION SHARING IN UNIVERSITIES	77
Tuba BIYIKBEYİ Aysu KAYA	THE RELATIONSHIP OF SERVANT LEADERSHIP WITH WORK COMMITMENT AND EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE	80
Habibe Yelda ŞENER Tuğba DEMİR	THE EFFECT OF BUSINESS'CLIMATE CHANGE CONCERNS ON GREEN TRANSFORMATION	82
Dogukan Ayberk PAC Yildirim ONER	ON THE NEXUS BETWEEN CO2 EMISSIONS AND THE AIR TRANSPORTATION SECTOR IN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND TURKEY: ACCESSING EVIDENCE FROM WAVELET COHERENCE ANALYSIS	84
Fatma Zehra KARAKURT Okan ÖZBAKIR	ORIGINS OF OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS IN TURKEY BETWEEN 2013 AND 2022	85
Asad Asadov Khatai Asgarov	THE ROLE OF DIGITAL CURRENCIES IN SHAPING THE FUTURE OF THE ECONOMY	87
Efe TEPEOĞLU Güluy ÖZDEMİR YILMAZ	A RESEARCH ON DETERMINING THE SAFETY CLIMATE PERCEPTION OF EMPLOYEES IN THE HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT OF ACCOMMODATION BUSINESSES	89
Tolga TÜRKÖZ	A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW ON LEADER DEVELOPMENT LITERATURE BETWEEN 2000-2023	91
Neşe ŞENEL Ergün ERASLAN	AUTOMOTIVE ERGONOMICS: TECHNOLOGICAL TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS INSIGHT BY PATENT ANALYSIS	93
Kerim İŞLER Mete KALYONCU H. Kürşad ERSOY	METHODS OF INCREASING PERFORMANCE IN TWO STAGE REFRIGERATION SYSTEMS	95
Musa AYDEMİR Zeynep Bala DURANAY	INVESTIGATION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATION FROM THE WIND ENERGY IN TURKIYE	97
Ahmet Kadir ŞİMŞEK Zeynep Bala DURANAY Çetin GENÇER	INVESTIGATION OF CURRENT SITUATION OF SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS IN TURKIYE	99
Kübra KARADAĞ Özgür TAMER	THE INVESTIGATION OF THE IMPACT OF VARIATIONS IN THE BETA PARAMETER OF THE LEVY WALK ALGORITHM ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF SWARM ROBOTS	101
Dilek YALÇIN İsmail Hakkı TEKİNER Anke KNOBLAUCH Samra AKBAR	BIOMIMICRY TECHNOLOGY AND DESIGN THROUGH MICROALGAE FOR BIO-BASED SUSTAINABILITY	103

Gulchohra ALIYEVA	THE IMPERATIVE OF ENSURING ADMISSIBILITY IN FORENSIC LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS	105
İ.A. AYYUBOV	EFFICIENTLY USE OF WATER RESOURCES AGAINST THE BACKDROP OF INCREASED DEMAND FOR WATE	106
Haşim ÖZKURT	EXAMINATION OF THE CRIME OF INSULT OF IN TERMS OF TURKISH PENAL CODE	108
Oğuzhan Hasan KESKİN	UNDERSTANDING TURKEY'S POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY: ŞERİF MARDİN'S CENTER- PERIORITY THEORY	110
Murat Özay TAŞKIN Sümer Esin ŞENYURT	TURKEY'S TENDENCIES AND STRATEGIES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	112
Ferah TÜRKOĞLU UTKU	AGGRESSIVE SALES METHODS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE PROVISIONS OF UNFAIR COMPETITION OF TURKISH COMMERCIAL CODE	114
Ferah TÜRKOĞLU UTKU	UNFAIR COMPETITION BY SELLING BELOW PROCUREMENT PRICE	116
Yusuf KÖSEM	REINTERPRETATION OF POPULAR CULTURE THROUGH MUSIC	118
Muhittin ELİAÇIK	ABDÜRRAHİM MUHİB EFENDİ'S WORK CALLED TERTİB-İ ECZÂ	120
Muhittin ELİAÇIK	A UNKNOWN FETWAH IN VERSE OF KHOJA SADEDDIN EFENDI	122
Nihat DEMİRKOL	A GENERAL ASSESSMENT ON THE FUNDAMENTAL CONTENT OF THE QURAN	124
Nihat DEMİRKOL Osman BAYRAKTUTAN	EREN, Ş, (2021) A TIME TRAVELER HZ. HIZIR – SOME SECRETS OF A MYSTERIOUS JOURNEY-	126
Mehmet Emin KALGI	THEORIES OF PERSONALITY	128
Bağirova Tamilla Əli qızı	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SYNERGISTIC APPROACH IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM	129
Aliyeva Maralkhanım Tofiq gizi	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN MUSIC EDUCATION	131
Salih KUMRU Safak KALINDAMAR Fikri BALTA	PREDICTED VIRULENCE FACTORS OF LACTOCOCCUS GARVIEAE THROUGH GENOMIC APPROACH	133
Muhammed GÜNGÖREN	CHANGE IN FATTY ACIDS AND VOLATILE COMPONENTS IN SOME OLIVE OILS DEPENDING ON TIME	134
Muhammed GÜNGÖREN	QUALITY AND ANTIOXIDANT VALUES OF SOME OLIVE OIL TYPES GROWED IN TURKEY AND THE VARIATION OF THESE VALUES DEPENDING ON STORAGE CONDITIONS	136
Tarık Selçuk Şeker Niyazi Özdemir	AgNO ₃ -DOPED HA COATING ON NiTi ALLOY WITH HYDROTHERMAL METHOD	138

Ender UZABACI	USE OF LOG-LINEAR MODELS IN ANIMAL STUDIES	140
Jenya Dursun Gulsah Akbas Cenk Sesal Yuksel Cetin	INVESTIGATION ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY OF SILYBUM MARIANUM AGAINST SARS-COV-2 USING IN VITRO METHODS	141
Tarana Safarova Ulduza Novruzova Qanira Cabbarova	THE STRUCTURE AND METHOD OF OBTAINING A WEAR-RESISTANT FABRIC WITH ELEMENTS OF MULTILAYER AND LAYERED - FRAME INTERLACING	142
Erdoğan DOĞAN Pelin DEMİR Ali ARSLAN	IMPACT OF MODIFIED ATMOSPHERE PACKAGING ON THE MICROBIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF MIRROR CARP (CYPRINUS CARPIO L., 1758) FISHBALLS	144
Serkan SALTÜRK Nihan KAHRAMAN	A PARADIGM SHIFT IN SIGNATURE PROCESSES: IN-AIR SIGNATURES WITH QR CODE INTEGRATION	145
Naci Miraç SARAÇ Ahmet ERDİL	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORTED SOLAR TRACKING SYSTEM	146
Esra Dinçer	FINDING MISSING PEOPLE IN A NOISY DATASET USING STRING MATCHING	148
Seda ŞAHİN Berk KÜÇÜK Mustafa KEMAL AYDIN	AUTOMATIC DETECTION OF LUNG CANCER USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE METHODS	149
Seda ŞAHİN Tuğba GÜRKÖK TAN Şeyma KAYA Berkay TELLİKAVAK Halil İbrahim ERİŞ Ece İrem FİLİZ	AI-BASED DETECTION OF CHEMOTHERAPY DRUG RESISTANT GENE EXPRESSION PROFILES	151
Nesij ÜNAL Nazım KARADENİZ Tuğrul OKTAY	FINITE WING APPROACH AND MONITORING 3D EFFECTS IN PLASMA AERODYNAMICS	153
Volkan ALTUNTAŞ	CYBER ATTACK AND UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS DETECTION WITH USER ACTIVITY ANALYSIS FOR SOFTWARE CYBER SECURITY	155
Zahra HASHEMİ Demet Biltekin Alan M. Greaves Sena Akçer Ön Zeki Bora Ön Memet Namık Çağatay Ömer Yetemen	5000 YEARS VEGETATION HISTORY OF ANCIENT CITY LYCIA, SOUTHWESTERN TÜRKİYE	157
Erhan TURAN Beşir DANDIL Engin AVCI	HYPER-PARAMETER OPTIMIZATION OF DRL METHOD USED IN TRAFFIC SIGNALING APPLICATION WITH GENETIC ALGORITHM	160

Metehan KILIÇ Muharrem Ali BAYRAK	800V HIGH SPEED ELECTRIC MOTOR DESIGN FOR AXIAL DUCTED FAN	162
Fatma Bedia KARAKAYA- CİMEN Ozlem Tugce CİLİNGİR-KAYA Huri DEDEKAYOGULLARI Yasin Ali CİMEN	INVESTIGATION OF THE POSSIBLE AMELIORATIVE EFFECT OF THYMOQUINONE ON TESTICULAR DAMAGE CAUSED BY VALPROIC ACID IN GENETIC ABSENCE EPILEPSY	163
Helin OTURMAK Dilan ACAR Ayşegül ŞAFAK Leman ŞENTURAN	THE EFFECT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING ON PROFESSIONAL COMMITMENT IN NURSES	165
Khayala Mammadova Gulnar Sultanova	THE ROLE OF POLYEN ANTIBIOTICS IN HUMAN BODY	167
Elshad Novruzov Khayala Mammadova Huseyn Abiyev Shahin Bayramov	UNVEILING THE WORLD OF MOLECULAR DOCKING: A GATEWAY TO DRUG DISCOVERY	169
Namazova Kamala Hasanov Fuad Muradov Nizami Aslanov Azer Alieva Aygun Musayeva Narmina Mustafayev Murad Abasova Machruch Askerova Gunel Rustamli Nermin	CORRELATIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CARDIAC BIOMARKERS AND CENTRAL HEMODYNAMIC INDICATORS DURING GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING	171
Safarova Samira Akhundova Zahra	RISK OF ENDOMETRIAL CANCER	174
Abdullayeva Aybeniz Vafa Nasirova	EFFECTS OF STRABISMUS SURGERY ON ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR SEGMENT STRUCTURES	175
Javanshir P.A. Alishova N.F. Karimova İ.M.	VULVOVAGINAL CANDIDIASIS DURING THE FIRST TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY	177
Darsania Tamara Garuchava Natalia Bochorishvili Ana	SURVEILLANCE OF FOODBORNE DISEASES IN GEORGIA	179
Agayeva Emma Muzaffar Kasumov Rustam Nazim Gurbanova Sara Fikret	PATHOHISTOLOGICAL CHANGES DURING CORONAVIRUS INFECTION IN BIRDS	180
Sevinj Aliyeva Gulnara Mammadova Irada Mammadkhanova Gultakin Javadova	NEUTROPHIL INTERACTIONS WITH THE SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED PARASITE, TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS	182

Marzena MALARA Patrycja WIDŁAK	THE BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS IN THE BLOOD, DIET, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, AND BODY COMPOSITION OF YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN WHO ACCURATELY OR INACCURATELY ASSES THEIR OWN SILHOUETTE	183
Bogdan-Catalin Serban Octavian Buiu Vlad Diaconescu	OXIDATED CARBON NANO-ONIONS-BASED NANOHYBRID FOR FORMALDEHYDE RESISTIVE DETECTION	184
Bogdan-Catalin Serban Octavian Buiu Vlad Diaconescu	UBIQUITOS NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC MUTAGENS: QUO VADIS?	185
Serkan ŞAHİN Tülay MORTAŞ Ahmet MÜDERRİSOĞLU Vugar Ali TÜRKSOY	EVALUATION OF THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF CANNABIDIOL AGAINST HARMFUL EFFECTS INDUCED BY ARSENIC IN MICE	186
Hafsah A. Klfout Abdullah M. Asiri Khalid A. Alamry Mahmoud A. Hussein	SYNTHESIS OF A NEW POLYBENZOXAZINE MODIFIED CELLULOSE ACETATE BASED ARYLIDENE MOIETY	187
Skender Demaku Donika Sylejmani Arbnore Aliu Alma Ejupi	ASSESSMENT OF THE ECOLOGICAL SITUATION IN THE WETLAND OF HENC, FUSH KOSOVO MUNICIPALITY	188
Skender Demaku Donika Sylejmani Arbnorë Aliu Enis Shabani	ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF WATER AND SEDIMENT OF THE ARTIFICIAL LAKE IN SFERK, KLINË MUNCIPALITY	190
Noureddine BENGUENOUNA Djilali BENABDELMOUMENE	BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER BY MACROPHYTES IN THE WILAYA OF MOSTAGANEM (ALGERIA)	192
SOLTANI Fatiha BENABDELMOUMENE Djilali BENGHARBI Zineb BENGUENOUNA Noureddine	ENHANCING EGG QUALITY THROUGH NATURAL ADDITIVES: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON LOCAL HENS	193
Iqra Parvez Iftikhar Ahmad Sairah Batool	STEM ANATOMICAL PLASTICITY: A KEY FEATURE IN ESTABLISHMENT OF ERIOSCIROPUS COMOSUS (WALL.) PALLA. IN DIVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS	194
Pham Vu Khuong Duy Quan Thi Ai Liên	GENETIC DIVERSITY OF BRASSICA INTEGRIFOLIA POPULATION	195
Ivan PAVLOVIC	MEASURES TO CONTROL OF PARASITIC INFECTIONS OF SHEEP	196
NEREIDA MALO (DALANAJ) ALEKSANDËR PETRE ROZANA TROJA	THE ISOLATION AND IMPORTANCE OF PLANT-ASSOCIATED YEASTS IN COLD ENVIRONMENTS	197

Jean-Marc GNONLONFOUN	INVESTIGATING THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING MODEL IN BENIN CONTEXT	198
Nissrine Hassini Alaoui Saida Belouali	TERMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ETHICAL CONCEPTS IN PREVENTION PROGRAMS IN MOROCCO	199
Misbah Liaqat	TIME, MEMORY AND FILTRATION OF SELF EXPERIENCE: AN ECO CRITICAL STUDY OF THE SELECTED POEMS OF RAFAT AND HASHMI	200
Akanksha Srivastava Nishi Tyagi Anjali Pandey	EFFECT OF TECHNOLOGY ON READING, WRITING, SPEAKING AND LISTENING QUADRANTS OF STUDENTS	201
Ana Paula Monteiro Catarina Batista Elisete Correia	MANAGEMENT OF INTERPERSONAL CONFLICTS IN STUDENTS LIVING IN UNIVERSITY RESIDENCES	202
Archana Dwivedi Akanksha Srivastava	EFFECT OF INTEGRATED YOGA MODULE INTERVENTION IN ENHANCING SOCIAL MATURITY, EMOTIONAL MATURITY AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS	203
JOSEPH KWABENA AHENKAN MOSES ABDULLAI ABUKARI	CHALLENGES OF TEACHING AND LEARNING INTEGRATED SCIENCE AMONG JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS IN JAMAN NORTH DISTRICT, BONO REGION, GHANA	205
Eliana Josefa DA SÍLVA Marco WANDERCİL Mauricio Costa CARVALHINHOS	POST-PANDEMIC SCHOOL DROPOUT: THE EMERGENCY OF ACTIVE SEARCH	206
Edson Shigueharu YOKOTA Marco WANDERCİL Eliana Josefa DA SÍLVA	APPLIED GOVERNANCE IN THE SCHOOL MANAGEMENT OF A SCHOOL TECHNIQUE LOCATED IN AN AREA OF HIGH SOCIAL VULNERABILITY	207
Abdulalem Mohammed	EXPLORING THE ROLE OF UTAUT2 FACTORS AND SELF-EFFICIENCY ON USERS' INTENTION TO USE SMARTPHONE DIET APPLICATIONS: A CONCEPTUAL MODEL	208
Teuta ÇERPJA Haralambia FANI MIJA	ASSESSMENT OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PUBLIC DEBT, INFLATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN ALBANIA-AN ECONOMETRIC APPROACH	209
Granit Baca Nail Reshidi	ELEVATING EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT AND BRAND DYNAMICS: EXAMINING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL MARKETING STRATEGIES IN THE BANKING SECTOR	210
Forcim KOLA	SCORING OF FACTORS IMPACTING DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF PUBLIC SERVICES IN ALBANIA	211

Genc ZHUSHI	AN ANALYSIS OF LABOR MARKET PARTICIPATION FROM A DOMESTIC PERSPECTIVE: ASSESSING THE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION AND REMITTANCES	212
Nives LAMÇE	INVESTMENT AND MARKETING ETHICS ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH LEGALIZATION OF CANNABIS – A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS	213
Joana SHIMA Ilir TOMORRI	REVIEW OF EXISTING CREDIT GUARANTEE SCHEME FACILITIES IN ALBANIA	214
Etis JORGJË Aida GJËKA	A SWOT ANALYSIS OF GREEN INNOVATIONS IN ALBANIA	215
Aida GJËKA Etis JORGJË	OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN WESTERN BALKANS	216
Alida TOMJA	EXPLORING ALBANIAN DIASPORA DYNAMICS: MIGRATION AND CULTURAL INTEGRATION IN THE U.S	217
Briolanja DOS SANTOS Olívia R. PEREIRA Maria João SOUSA	HOPS FOR ECO-FRIENDLY MANAGEMENT	218
Avtandil Songulashvili Nato Songhulashvili Maia Manchkashvili	NATIONAL IDENTITY AND GEORGIAN UNITY IN THE VIII-IX CENTURIES	219
Anjeza Xhaferaj	THE PARADOX OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE IN ESTABLISHING CIVIL SOCIETY: A CASE STUDY OF ALBANIA	221
Valentina Memini	CONSUMER RIGHTS AND PROTECTION IN ALBANIAN LEGISLATION	222
Blerina Gjerazi	MAPPING THE LANDSCAPE: EXAMINING THE DEMAND FOR DATA JOURNALISM COMPETENCIES IN ENTERPRISE JOB REQUIREMENTS IN ALBANIA	223
Mirela BOGDANI Monika CANCO	THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE EU STANDARDS AND ECN+ DIRECTIVE IN STRENGTHENING NATIONAL COMPETITION ENFORCEMENT: ALBANIAN CASE	224
Irena LAVDARI	THE LIABILITY OF THE PARTNER, SHAREHOLDER, AND ADMINISTRATOR IN THE SETTLEMENT OF TAX OBLIGATIONS AS PART OF THE DEBT COLLECTION STRATEGY	225
Pranvera Skana	ETHICS IN TRAVEL JOURNALISM: CULTURAL SENSITIVITY, ACCURACY AND RESPONSIBLE REPORTING	226
Karem Abdelatif Ahmed Mohamed Tanzina Halim	EFL/ESL LEARNERS' AND TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS ON THE APPLICATION OF STUDY SKILLS ONLINE	227

Rena Mirze-zade Turkan Hasanova Allahverdi	INNOVATION METHODS OF SOIL CLASSIFICATION AND ORGANIZATION OF A SOIL MUSEUM IN AZERBAIJAN	228
Yener TÜREN	ACCURACY ANALYSES USING CORS-TR OF QIBLA DIRECTION OF MIMAR SINAN'S MOSQUES IN THE TRAKYA REGION	230
Lulzime DHORA	A GENERAL ASSESSMENT ON THE RARE FISH SPECIES IN SHKODRA LAK	231
Adrian-Victor VEVERA Ulpija-Elena BOTEZATU	BLOCKCHAIN AND CYBERSECURITY: PILLARS OF EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGICAL SOVEREIGNTY	232
Ulpija-Elena BOTEZATU Adrian-Victor VEVERA	ELEVATING RESILIENCE: CYBERSECURITY STRATEGIES FOR SAFEGUARDING EUROPE'S CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURES	233
Terence Simelane Zenzo P. Ncube Andile S. Metfula Shamsudeen A. Sanni Boluwaji A. Akinnuwesi	DEVELOPING A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR STRENGTHENING CYBERSECURITY GOVERNANCE IN ESWATINI: THE CASE OF STATE-OWNED ICT ENTERPRISES	234
Rayan Al Sarih Farid Chaaban	AIR QUALITY MODELLING AND STACK HEIGHT OPTIMIZATION USING ITERATIVE PROCEDURES	235
Saley Seetharaman Phiros Mansur	AN ADAPTABLE ARCHITECTURE FOR SEAMLESS INTEGRATION OF WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS WITH THE CLOUD: A REST-BASED APPROACH	236
Anita NEZIRI	THE ABSURDITY OF HUMAN EXISTENCE THROUGH HELLER' USES OF DARK HUMOR	237
Ahmet Selçuk AKDEMİR	TECHNOLOGY AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION: INCREASE IN THE USE OF WEB TOOLS WITH THE ADVENT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC	238
Emiliya Gasimova	HOW BEST OVERCOME SPEAKING DIFFICULTIES	239
Jumayeva Leyla Arif Salmanova Gultakin Azim Rena Mammadova Firdovsi	CONCEPTUAL BLENDING AND TRANSLATION EQUIVALENCE	240
Anisa Trifoni Florinda Borici	ENGLISH TEACHERS' TRAINING IN RELATION TO THE WRITING SKILLS	241
Marsela TURKU	THE CRISIS OF IDENTITY IN NAIPAUL'S NOVEL A BEND IN THE RIVER	242
Burbuqe Kurtaj-Bajrami Alberta Tahiri	THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FOOD CONSUMED	243
Xhiljola Abdihoxha	THE INFLUENCE OF CULTURE ON LANGUAGE LEARNING AND TEACHING	244
Samson Gbolahan OYERANMI Vilija MALÍNAUSKIENĖ	BURNOUT IN RELATION TO PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS AT WORK AND MENTAL WELL-BEING	245

	AMONG LOGISTICS SALES MANAGERS IN LITHUANIA	
Mina Karaçay Mutlu Akar	PREDICTING HEART DISEASE USING MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS	246
Ashok Nivrutti Bhavale Aware Balasaheb Parasram	COUNTING OF MODULAR, DISTRIBUTIVE, SLIM, SEMIMODULAR LATTICES ON UP TO THREE REDUCIBLE ELEMENTS	247
Prakash N. Kamble Pramod M Dhakne Ashok B. Munde	AN EXTENSION AND GENERALIZATION OF INTERMEDIATE VALUE THEOREM	248
Aurora Simoni Besiana Çobani Ornela Gordani	OPTIMIZING IMAGE COMPRESSION: THE USAGE OF PARTICLE SWARM OPTIMIZATION AND SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION	249
Besiana Çobani Aurora Simoni Ornela Gordani	ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH USING DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS	250
Pradeep Koshy	AMENDED SPECIAL THEORY OF RELATIVITY: ITS META ANALYSIS	251
D.SAADAUI M. ELYAQOUTI D. Ben hmamou S. Lidaighbi K. Assalaou E. Arjdal I. CHOULLI	ACCURATE AND ROBUST ESTIMATION OF PARAMETERS FOR SINGLE-DIODE PHOTOVOLTAIC CELLS AND MODULES USING A COMBINATION OF DETERMINISTIC AND METAHEURISTIC METHODS	252
Mohd Halim YAKOP Mohd Hafizuddin ABU BAKAR Siti Hanis-Syazana MOHAMAD	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF BATTERY SELECTION FOR ELECTRIC RACING CAR USING AHP AND TOPSIS METHODS	254
Muhammad Faiz Bin Jansar Siti Hanis-Syazana Binti Mohamad Jamadeel Izwan bin Ibrahim	REVOLUTIONARY BRAKE SYSTEM: ENHANCING PERFORMANCE IN FORMULA ELECTRIC VEHICLE DESIGN	255
Muhammad MUSTAPHA Siti Hajjar CHE MAN Dhiya Hanis ISMAIL	RHEOLOGICAL AND THERMAL PROPERTIES OF POST CONSUMERISM HDPE BOTTLES	256
Nusrat Babayev Fazil Hajiyev	ANALYSIS OF SUSTAINABLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CURRENT PROBLEMS IN THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN	257
Chayanika Uniyal Amna Mirza	DEBATING THE LINKAGES OF WORKFORCE GENDER CONCERNS AND DEVELOPMENT DYNAMICS	258
Neelofar Shafi	EXPLORING HYPERTHYMESIA THROUGH WORICK ARCANGELO IN 'GANGSTA': A FICTIONAL REPRESENTATION	259
Peerzada Owais Adil Neelofar Shafi	EXPLORING CHILDREN'S POETIC RESPONSES TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A	260

	MULTINATIONAL ANALYSIS OF MEMORY, EMOTIONS, AND RESILIENCE	
Alban RELI	DISCURSIVE CONSTRUCTS: THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR ANALYZING MIDDLE EASTERN FOREIGN POLICY NARRATIVES	261
Borko BARABAN Snježana BARIĆ-ŠELMIĆ	CROATIAN LANGUAGE AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF SYNTHETIC MEDIA	262
Florin ZYBERAJ Leonard DERVISHI	THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REPRESSIVE SYSTEM IN POST-WWII COMMUNIST ALBANIA	263
Marsida Bushati Sead Bushati	THE EFFECTS OF LOSS OF BODY WEIGHT ON ELITE BOXERS. REVIEW	264
Anna KOPICZKO Dariusz BOGUSZEWSKI Jakub ADAMCZYK	DETERMINANTS OF BONE MASS AND BONE MINERAL DENSITY IN YOUNG CAUCASIAN ATHLETES OF DIFFERENT DISCIPLINES: CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY	265
Bouchra BELAOUISSI Chahid SLIMANI	MOROCCAN YOUTH CAUGHT BETWEEN EMANCIPATION, STIGMATIZATION, AND DEVIANT PRACTICES	266
Tanzina Halim Shanjida Halim Rizwana Wahid	MULTITASKING AND ITS IMPACT ON 21ST-CENTURY PROFESSIONALS	267
Dariusz BOGUSZEWSKI Agata KRAWCZYK Anna KOPICZKO Jakub ADAMCZYK	DELAYED ONSET MUSCLE SORENESS OF THE QUADRICEPS FEMORIS AFTER TABATA TRAINING – THE EFFECT OF FOAM ROLLING	268
Silvija ŽUKAITĖ Andrius Kazimieras MINELGA Šarūnas TAMAŠAUSKAS	NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF FRONTAL MENINGIOMA: SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW	269
Teodora Veleva Rizova	THE INFORMATION AGE AND THE NECESSARY CHANGES OF COMMUNICATIONS IN TOURISM	270
Agim NDREGJONI Anita NDREGJONI	THE GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION AND HUMAN CAPITAL IMPACT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN ALBANIA	271
Alba BERBERI Ylvije (BORIČI) KRAJA	IDENTIFYING AND MANAGING THE FACTORS THAT CAUSE JOB STRESS IN TEACHERS	272
Sinan ÖZYURT	CONSTRUCTING ENGLISH LANGUAGE CORPORA: TRENDS, CHALLENGES, AND EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS	273
Sinan ÖZYURT	ON LINGUISTIC EVOLUTION AND DYNAMIC LEXICON: UNDERSTANDING THE EMERGENCE AND EVOLUTIONARY DYNAMICS OF NEOLOGISMS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE	274
Gabriela Ivanovska	THE ELUSIVE BOUNDARIES OF DYSTOPIAN REALITY IN PAUL LYNCH'S PROPHET SONG	275

Adriana DERVISHAJ Candidate Olivera PRESI	DISCOURSE INTERACTION AND CREATIVITY THROUGH PROCESS DRAMA IN TEACHING EFL	276
Çlirim Duro Ema Kristo	CULTURAL HERITAGE AND COMMEMORATIVE SITES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION IN ALBANIA: A METHODOLOGICAL EXPLORATION	277
Fatjona Hysi Eglantina Dervishi Elvina Lamaj	INSTAGRAM SOCIAL NETWORK ADDICTION AND THE RELATIONSHIP WITH BODY IMAGE IN ADOLESCENTS AGE 13-18.	279
Petek KAPAR Z. Sevgen PERKER	BIBLIOGRAPHICAL IDENTIFICATIONS OF GRADUATE THESIS THEMED "SUSTAINABLE HOUSING" IN TURKEY	280
Brunilda BASHA	EVOLUTION OF SACRED RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURE IN ALBANIA: AN AESTHETICAL ANALYSIS FROM THE 15TH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT	282
Dorina Papa	THE ARCHITECTURE OF ORTHODOX MONASTERIES COMPLEXES IN ALBANIA: LANDSCAPE, SPATIAL COMPOSITION, AND DESIGN PRINCIPLES	283
Kaltrina JASHANICA	CITIES, COLLISION AND CONTIGUITY. PRISHTINA AND ITS ELUSIVE ONTOGENY	284
Etleva Dobjani	RECONCEPTUALIZING EDUCATION SPACES: SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS FOR ALBANIA'S AGING SCHOOL BUILDINGS	285
Gulnara Aliyeva Shahla Yusubova	OSTEOPOROSIS AFFECTS TEETH AND PERIODONTAL TISSUES	286
Niftaliyev RASİM Hasanov RZA Akbarov ELCHİN Karimova ILAHA Mirzayev M.I.	PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RENAL CYSTS IN CHILDREN	288
Bogdan-Catalin Serban Octavian Buiu Vlad Diaconescu	BEYOND HEALTH BENEFITS OF OMEGA -3 FATTY ACIDS: RISKS AND PRECAUTIONS	290
Bogdan-Catalin Serban Octavian Buiu Vlad Diaconescu	NOVEL RESISTIVE N-PROPANOL SENSOR	291
Gumbaridze Lia Baramidze Levan Revazishvili Rezi	ASSESSING HOUSEHOLD LEAD EXPOSURE: A STUDY OF CHILDREN WITH ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVELS IN KAKHETI REGION (GEORGIA)	292
Andrius Kazimieras MINELGA Silvija ŽUKAITĖ Šarūnas TAMAŠAUSKAS	ISCHEMIC STROKE IN YOUNG ADULTS: RISK FACTORS	295
Əliyev Nüsrəddin Nadir oğlu Vəliyeva Zeynəb Yəhya kızı Abiyev Hüseyn Əzizulla oğlu	THE EFFECTS OF HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS ON HUMAN HEALTH, THE DISEASES THEY CAUSE	297

Rzayeva Sürəyya Cabbar kızı Kərimova Rəna Cabbar kızı	AND THE WEAKENING OF THE IMMUNE SYSTEM	
Abiyev Hüseyn Əzizulla oğlu Hüseynova Gülbəniz Asif kızı Əliyev Nüsəddin Nadir oğlu Həsənova Xumar Əliövsət kızı Kərimova Rəna Cabbar kızı	CAUSES, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF LUNG INFLAMMATORY DISEASES	299
Qaribova Arifa Həjibaba kızı	THE SIGNIFICANCE AND OBJECTIVES OF MUSICAL EDUCATION IN KINDERGARTEN	301
Çağlasın YALDIZ Emel UZUNER	GLOBALIZATION, DEMOCRACY AND ITS EFFECTS ON GRAPHIC DESIGN	303
Emel UZUNER Çağlasın YALDIZ	THE EFFECTS OF THE WORK ON THE DESIGN OF A-HA'S "TAKE ON ME" MUSIC VIDEO DIRECTED BY STEVE BARRON AND THE TRACES OF THE WORK ON THE MOTIVES OF THE PERPETRATORS OF SEXUAL CRIMES IN TERMS OF THE CRIME OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT	306
Özlem FIRTINA	AN EXAMPLE OF THE PROVERB STORY WITH BERTI BREUER-WEBER	309
Mehmet Şükrü Güney Birol KAYA Yiğit Kalyoncu Arvin Mobasher	EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE BREACH AND THE DISCHARGE FROM THE BREACH IN THE CASE OF A HOMOGENEOUS EARTH-FILL DAM WITH WEAK LAYER LOCATED AT ITS BOTTOM PART	310
Mehmet Emin KALGI	A THEORETICAL STUDY ON THE EMERGENCE AND PSYCHOLOGY OF MAHDISM IN RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES	311

THE PHYSICAL-MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF POLY-N-VINYLPYRROLIDONE MODIFIED CONCRETE: THE NATURE OF THE CHEMICAL INTERACTION BETWEEN POLYMER AND CEMENT PARTICLES

Shamo Zokhrab TAPDIGOV

Dr., SOCAR Oilgasresearchproject Institute, Azerbaijan

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4235-3333

Elvin Yashar MELIKOV

Dr., Department of Chemistry, Baku State University, Azerbaijan

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7424-6228

ABSTRACT

In this study, the various amounts of poly-N-vinylpyrrolidone (PVPr) were added to the cement paste, and some parameters - slump, initial and final setting points, hydration, as well as water absorption, compressive strength, and flexural strength were determined. The concrete containing 0.8% PVPr exhibited high water absorption, specifically, at 14 and 28 days, the water absorption increased from 15.65% to 20.71% and from 16.74% to 21.67%, respectively. The final setting time increased from 238 minutes to 261 minutes. It was determined that the compressive strength of the cement mortar increased from 54.8 MPa to 58.5 MPa when the PVPr content was 0.8-1.0%. The flexural strength also improved due to the presence of PVPr, increasing from 11.58 MPa to 14.27 MPa.

Based on the spectral analysis, characteristic absorption peaks of the cement and polymer indicate a chemical interaction between PVPr and cement particles. Specifically, the absorption peak at 1646 cm^{-1} corresponding to the carbonyl group in the polymer shows a chemical shift towards 1652 cm^{-1} , indicating the presence of a coordination bond between the carbonyl group in the macromolecule and Ca^{2+} and Al^{3+} ions.

The XRD and TGA analysis reveals that the chemical interaction of PVPr with calcium and aluminum ions limits its mass loss up to 4-5% until 400°C . As a result, the thermal stability of the PVPr-modified plugging mass has increased by 2-3%. The addition of high molecular weight PVPr (0.6-1.0%) increased flowability and adhesion of the cementitious material, and this plugging mass, which is easily injectable and has strong adhesion to the wellbore rock surface, has the potential to control the flow of sand and water in oil and gas wells.

Keywords: Cement, poly-N-vinylpyrrolidone, modified, chemical interaction, coordination bond, adhesion.

Acknowledgment

This work was supported by the Azerbaijan Science Foundation – Grant No AEF-MCG-2022-1(42)-12/05/2-M-05.

**DOĞAL BOYALARLA DURAN BANYODA BOYAMA VE BİTKİ EKSTRAKSİYON
POSALARINI İKİNCİ KEZ EKSTRAKSİYONDA KULLANMA
POTANSİYELLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ**

INVESTIGATION OF THE POTENTIALS OF DYEING IN STANDING BATH WITH
NATURAL DYES AND USING PLANT EXTRACTION PULP IN EXTRACTION FOR A
SECOND TIME

Selma SOYSAL

Gülle Entegre Tekstil İşletmeleri, Ergene 2 OSB, Tekirdağ, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7735-2325

Fatma YILDIZ

Gülle Entegre Tekstil İşletmeleri, Ergene 2 OSB, Tekirdağ, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2313-6715

Rıza ATAV

Prof. Dr., Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi Çorlu Mühendislik Fakültesi Tekstil Mühendisliği Bölümü,
Çorlu-Tekirdağ, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5807-4542

ÖZET

Günümüzde doğal boyalarla boyama hem bilimsel araştırmalarda hem de endüstriyel uygulamalarda son derece çekici bir konu hâline gelmiştir. Literatürde doğal boyalarla ilgili çok sayıda çalışma olmasına karşın doğal boyama atıksularının yeniden bir başka boyama işleminde kullanılabilirliğini (yani duran banyoda boyama yapma imkanını) inceleyen bir çalışmaya rastlanmamıştır. Bunun ötesinde bitkilerden suyla ekstraksiyon yoluyla doğal boya eldesi sonrasında geriye posa kalmaktadır. Reaksiyon koşulları optimal verimde ayarlansa dahi geriye kalan atık posada halen bir miktar ekstrakte edilemeyen boya kalmaktadır. Bu nedenle, bu çalışmada literatürden farklı olarak bir bitkinin ekstraksiyonu sonrası kalan atık posa ikinci bir kez ekstraksiyonda kullanılmıştır. Soğan kabuğu ile yapılan boyama işleminde boyama sonrası flotte dökülmeyerek yeni bir boyama işleminde tekrar kullanıldığında elde edilen renk daha açık olmakla birlikte boyama yapılabilmüş ve böylece atık değerlendirilmiştir. Bunun ötesinde bu çalışma kapsamında bitkinin ekstraksiyonundan geriye kalan posa da tekrar ikinci bir ekstraksiyon işleminde kullanılmıştır. Aslında ekstraksiyon koşulları verimi maksimize edecek şekilde ayarlansa da denge gereği bir miktar boya bitki posasında kalmaktadır. Bu nedenle ikinci bir ekstraksiyon işlemi yapıldığında posada geriye kalan bu boya da değerlendirilmiş olmaktadır. Bu husus atığın değerlendirilmesi açısından oldukça önemlidir. Soğan kabuğu ile yapılan boyamaların haslıkları ise oldukça iyi seviyelerde çıkmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Doğal boya, soğan kabuğu, pamuk, haslık

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, dyeing with natural dyes has become an extremely attractive subject in both scientific research and industrial applications. Although there are many studies on natural dyes in the literature, no study has been found that examines the usability of natural dyeing wastewater in another dyeing process (that is, the possibility of dyeing in a standing bath). Moreover, after obtaining natural dye from plants through water extraction, the pulp remains. Even if the reaction conditions are set at optimal efficiency, some unextractable dye still remains in the remaining waste pulp. Therefore, in this study, unlike the literature, the waste pulp remaining after the extraction of a plant was used for a second extraction. In the dyeing process made with white onion peel, when it is not poured into the liquor after dyeing and used again in a new dyeing process, the color obtained is lighter and dyeing can be done and thus the waste is evaluated. Moreover, within the scope of this study, the pulp remaining from the extraction of the plant was also used in a second extraction process. In fact, even though the extraction conditions are adjusted to maximize yield, some dye remains in the plant pulp due to equilibrium. Therefore, when a second extraction process is performed, this remaining dye in the pulp is also evaluated. This issue is very important in terms of evaluation of waste. The fastness of dyeings made with white onion peel is quite good.

Keywords: Natural dye, white onion peel, cotton, fastness.

TƏHSİL MÜƏSSİSƏSİNİN İDARƏ EDİLMƏSİNİN KEYFİYYƏT GÖSTƏRİCİLƏRİ QUALITY INDICATORS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION MANAGEMENT

Gafarova Parvin Muhamad

Doç. Dr. Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universitetinin Biologiya və onun tədrisi texnologiyası kafedrasının

Azərbaycan, Bakı

ORCID ID: 0009-0002-9696-3540

XÜLASƏ

Təhsilin idarə edilməsi dinamik bir sistem olmaqla, lazımı idarəetmə qərarları qəbul etmək üçün inkişaf perspektivləri haqqında proqnozlaşdırıcı məlumatlar tələb edir. Bu prosesdə keyfiyyət üzrə proqnozlaşdırılan qiymətləndirmələr insan (intellektual) kapitalı və ümumilikdə iqtisadiyyatın fəaliyyətindən asılıdır. Təhsil sisteminin idarə edilməsi üçün proqnozlaşdırma qısa, orta və uzun müddətli perspektivdə qazanılmış biliyin ən yaxşı şəkildə istifadəsi məqsədilə müvafiq metod və yanaşmanın seçilməsini özündə birləşdirir.

Təhsilin idarə edilməsi dinamik bir sistem olmaqla, lazımı idarəetmə qərarları qəbul etmək üçün inkişaf perspektivləri haqqında proqnozlaşdırıcı məlumatlar tələb edir. Bu prosesdə keyfiyyət üzrə proqnozlaşdırılan qiymətləndirmələr insan (intellektual) kapitalı və ümumilikdə iqtisadiyyatın fəaliyyətindən asılıdır. Təhsil sisteminin idarə edilməsi üçün proqnozlaşdırma qısa, orta və uzun müddətli perspektivdə qazanılmış biliyin ən yaxşı şəkildə istifadəsi məqsədilə müvafiq metod və yanaşmanın seçilməsini özündə birləşdirir.

Təhsilin idarə edilməsi planlaşdırma, tətbiqetmə və nəzarət olmaqla 3 əsas funksiyadan ibarətdir.

Təhsilin idarə edilməsində mühüm amil olan planlaşdırma müəssisənin gələcəyinin proqramlaşdırılmasının rəşional və sistemətik bazası olmaqla bərabər, gələcəkdəki fəaliyyət prosesini formalaşdıraraq dəyişilməyə hazırlıq prosesidir. Bu həm də hədəflərin müəyyən olunması, onlara çatmaq üçün həyata keçiriləcək mümkün tədbirlərin qiymətləndirilməsi və qərarvermə mərhələsidir. Planlaşdırma prosesi davamlı və pilləli fəaliyyətlərdən ibarətdir. Bu prosesdə hansı işlərin görülməsi müəyyən olunsada, gələcəkdə baş verə biləcək maneələrin aradan qaldırılması üçün ən uyğun texnikaların seçilməsində dəqiq olaraq proqnozlaşdırma aparmaq mümkün olmur. Çünki ehtimallar və risklər həmişə mövcud olduğundan gələcək fəaliyyət tam və dəqiq olaraq proqnozlaşdırıla bilməz. Planlaşdırma uyğunlaşdırıla bilən, elastik və elmi əsaslı olmalı, təhsil prosesində hər kəs tərəfindən mənimsənməli və doğru informasiyaya əsaslanmalıdır.

Məqələdə qeyd edilən təhlillər onu göstərir ki, təhsil sistemində həyata keçirilən hər bir layihənin nəticəsinin uğurlu olması onun keyfiyyət səviyyəsindən asılıdır. Təhsil cəmiyyətin əsasıdır və bu həmişə diqqətdə saxlanılmalı, dünya təcrübəsinə uyğun keyfiyyət təmin olunmalıdır.

Hazırda aktual olan ixtisaslar üzrə kadr potensialının hazırlanması məqsədi ilə müxtəlif şirkətlər, qurumlar, eləcə də tibb müəssisələrindən nümayəndələrin məktəblərə dəvət olunmasının, onların şagirdlərin bilik və bacarıqlarına uyğun sahələrə marağının artırılması üçün öz təcrübələri əsasında motivasiya yaratmasının təmin edilməsi.

Açar Sözlər: Təhsil, Keyfiyyət, Bacarıq, İdarəetmə

ABSTRACT

Education management, being a dynamic system, requires predictive information about development prospects to make appropriate management decisions. In this process, the predicted assessments of quality depend on human (intellectual) capital and the performance of the economy in general. Forecasting for the management of the education system includes the selection of appropriate methods and approaches for the best use of the acquired knowledge in the short, medium and long term.

Education management, being a dynamic system, requires predictive information about development prospects to make appropriate management decisions. In this process, the predicted assessments of quality depend on human (intellectual) capital and the performance of the economy in general. Forecasting for the management of the education system includes the selection of appropriate methods and approaches for the best use of the acquired knowledge in the short, medium and long term.

Educational management consists of 3 main functions: planning, implementation and control.

Planning, which is an important factor in education management, is a rational and systematic basis for programming the future of the enterprise, as well as a process of preparation for change by shaping the future activity process. This is also the stage of defining goals, evaluating possible measures to achieve them, and making decisions. The planning process consists of continuous and stepwise activities.

Whatever work is determined in this process, in the future

it is not possible to accurately predict the selection of the most suitable techniques for overcoming the obstacles that may occur. Because possibilities and risks are always present, future activity cannot be fully and accurately predicted. Planning should be adaptable, flexible and science-based, accessible to everyone in the educational process and based on accurate information.

The analyzes mentioned in the article show that the success of each project implemented in the education system depends on its quality level. Education is the basis of the society and it should always be kept in mind, quality should be ensured according to the world experience.

For the purpose of training the personnel potential in the currently relevant specialties, inviting representatives from various companies, institutions, as well as medical institutions to

schools, ensuring that they create motivation based on their own experience to increase the interest of students in the fields that match their knowledge and skills.

Keywords: Education, Quality, Skills, Management.

IMMEDIATE ADAPTATION REACTIONS TO TENSE PHYSICAL LOADS GERİLİM FİZİKSEL YÜKLERE ANINDA ADAPTASYON TEPKİLERİ

Bayramova Naila İlham

PhD student, Azerbaijan Baku

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4224-1542

ABSTRACT

Immediate adaptation reactions to intense physical loads are processes by which the body responds to changes over a period of time. These adaptive responses help the body to cope effectively with stressful physical demands and changes in energetic and other systems.

In our study, important constants such as erythrocyte, leukocyte, platelet, hemoglobin (Hb) and pH in the blood (blood taken from the ear vein) of rabbits at the age of transition to maturation (3 months old) were normal, after 1 hour of immobilization (fixation on the platform with its back) and 10 on a rapidly rotating treadmill. 1, 3, and 6 hours after the minute run. Erythrocyte, leukocyte, thrombocyte, Hb were measured in a hemoanalyzer (Mindry-BC-2800), pH was measured in a potentiometer. Cell composition: erythrocytes, which are important in the respiratory process, leukocytes, which are actively involved in immunity, and platelets, which act as the primary factors of the hemocoagulation process, are very important indicators of blood. Hb is the main O₂ carrier in the blood. pH is the most rigid and stable indicator of blood.

Experiments have shown that the physical loads we apply are unusual, extreme and stressful factors for the rabbit, affecting the homeostatic indicators of the blood. The load of immobilization causes slight fluctuations in the alkaline reaction of blood pH (norm-7.44±0.1, 1 hour after immobilization-7.44±0.02). ±0.4 g%, the 1st hour of the experiment - 10.20±0.16 g%) and recovers quickly.

Running load on the treadmill in the blood of 3-month-old rabbits erythrocyte (5.6-5.7•10¹²/l from the norm-4.5-4.8•10¹²/l) and platelet (norm-9.8-11.3•10⁹ /l caused an increase in the number of leukocytes (3.1-4.0•10⁹/l from the norm-3.2-3.5•10⁹/l) there have been slight hesitations. Treadmill running load induces more pronounced changes in blood pH and Hb in 3-month-old rabbits. Thus, the pH of the blood is manifested in the values of 7.13±0.2 - 7.36±0.1, and Hb increases significantly compared to the norm (11.17±0.36 - 10.65±0.40 g%) such reactions in the blood show the adaptive capabilities of the young body. The homeostatic changes identified in these experiments are manifested as extinction responses and are adaptive in nature. Thus, blood-forming elements protect the integrity of the body by participating in respiratory, immune and defense reactions. pH is the most stable and most necessary indicator in the blood, it plays a special role in the body's defense-adaptation mechanism, it is an indicator of alkaline-acidic reactions in the blood. Hb is the main O₂

transporter in the blood, a molecular system with strong buffer properties, fluctuations of Hb during heavy physical loads are characterized as adaptive reactions.

EVSEL ATIK İLAÇLARIN YÖNETİMİ HOUSEHOLD PHARMACEUTICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

Feyza KELLEÇİ ÇELİK

Assist. Prof. Dr., Vocational School of Health Services, Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Karaman, Turkey

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4874-6648

Hatice AKKAYA

Assoc. Prof. Dr., University of Health Sciences, Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Biochemistry, Istanbul, Turkey

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7276-6919

ÖZET

Evlerde son kullanma tarihi geçmiş ya da kullanılmayan ilaçlar uygun imha yöntemleri ile yok edilmedikleri takdirde, çevre ve insan sağlığı açısından ciddi bir tehdit oluşturmaktadır. Ülkemizde evsel atık ilaçların toplanması ve bertarafı konusunda rutin bir uygulama bulunmamaktadır. Akılcı ilaç kullanımına karşı toplum farkındalığını arttırmak ve çözüm önerileri üretmek amacıyla çalışmamızda, evlerde kullanılmayan ilaçların toplanması, en çok hangi farmakolojik gruba ait ilaç gruplarının atık hale dönüştüğünün tespiti ve toplanan ilaçların imhaya gönderilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Ayrıca toplanan ilaçların son kullanma tarihleri, paketlerinin açılıp açılmadığı ve reçeteli/reçetesiz durumlarını tespit etmeyi amaçlamaktayız. Çalışmamız 01.01.2017-01.01.2018 tarihlerinde Yeditepe Üniversitesi'nde yürütülmüştür. Bu çalışmaya katılan toplamda 75 gönüllü öğrenci ve personelin 73,33%'si kadınlardan 26,67%'i erkeklerden oluşmaktadır. Teslim edilen ilaçların 88,87%'sinin (n=471) ambalajı açılmış ve bir kısmı kullanılmışken, 11,13%'ünün (n=59) ambalajı hiç açılmamıştır. 94,16% (n=499) ilacın son kullanma tarihi geçmiş, 5,84%'nün (n=31) son kullanma tarihi geçmeden atık duruma düşmüştür. Toplanan ilaçların 82,08%'sinin (n=435) reçeteli ve 17,92%'unun (n=95) reçetesiz olduğu saptanmıştır. Parça halinde kullanılmış ve açılmamış ambalajlar arasında (p=0.0133), süresi geçmiş ve geçmemiş ürünler arasında (p=0.0003), reçeteli ve reçetesiz ürünler arasında (p=0.0216) anlamlı farklılıklar tespit edilmiştir. Evlerde en fazla atık durumuna düşmüş ilaçların Anatomik Terapötik Kimyasal (ATC) sınıfları sırasıyla Sinir sistemi (N; n=204; %38,49), Sindirim sistemi ve metabolizma (A; n=133; %25,1), Dermatolojik ürünler (D; n=73; %13,77), Sistemik kullanım için anti-enfektifler (J; n=42; %7,92), Solunum sistemi (R; n=38; %7,17), Kardiyovasküler sistem (C; n=12; %2,26), Duyu organları (S; n=12; %2,26), Cinsel hormonlar ve insülinler hariç sistemik hormonal preparatlar (H; n=9; %1,70), Çeşitli (V; n=7; %1,32) olarak belirlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak, başta akılcı ilaç kullanımı olmak üzere kamuoyunun ilaç kullanımı ve bertarafı konusunda bilinçlendirilmesi büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İlaç atık yönetimi, kullanılmamış ilaçlar, çevresel sağlık, halk sağlığı

ABSTRACT

Unused or expired medications, if not properly disposed of in households, pose a serious threat to both the environment and human health. In our study aimed at increasing public awareness of rational drug use and proposing solutions, we focused on the collection of unused medications in homes. The main objectives were to identify which pharmacological groups of drugs are most commonly disposed of as waste and to ensure the proper disposal of collected medications. Additionally, our aim was to determine the expiration dates, whether the packages were opened or unopened, and whether they were prescription or over-the-counter drugs.

The study was conducted at Yeditepe University between January 1, 2017, and January 1, 2018. A total of 75 voluntary students and staff participated in the study, with 73.33% being female and 26.67% male. Among the delivered medications, 88.87% (n=471) had opened packaging and were partially used, while 11.13% (n=59) had unopened packaging. Of the collected medications, 94.16% (n=499) had expired, and 5.84% (n=31) were still within their expiration dates. It was found that 82.08% (n=435) of the collected medications required a prescription, while 17.92% (n=95) were available over the counter. Significant differences were observed in terms of Partially used and Unopened packaging ($p=0.0133$), Expired and Non-Expired ($p=0.0003$), and Prescription and Non-Prescription ($p=0.0216$). The most common waste medications in households belonged to the Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) classes, listed in descending order as follows: Nervous system (N; n=204; 38.49%), Alimentary tract and metabolism (A; n=133; 25.1%), Dermatologicals (D; n=73; 13.77%), Anti-infectives for systemic use (J; n=42; 7.92%), Respiratory system (R; n=38; 7.17%), Cardiovascular system (C; n=12; 2.26%), Sensory organs (S; n=12; 2.26%), Systemic hormonal preparations, excluding sex hormones and insulins (H; n=9; 1.70%), Various (V; n=7; 1.32%). In conclusion, raising public awareness, especially regarding rational drug use, is crucial in addressing medication use and disposal issues.

Keywords: Pharmaceutical waste management, unused medications, environmental health, public health.

MICROALGAL BIOTECHNOLOGY IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT AS AN ECOFRIENDLY PROCESS

Alaa Alghabash

Gaziantep University, Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences, Department of Biochemistry Science and Technology, Gaziantep, Türkiye

Abuzer Çelekli

Gaziantep University, Faculty of Art and Science, Department of Biology, Gaziantep, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2448-4957

ABSTRACT

With the ongoing increase in the worldwide population and its impact on the water resource issue, there is a growing need to upgrade current wastewater treatment methods due to worries about environmental degradation. The pollution of industrial, municipal, and agricultural wastewater represents a significant threat to the environment and human life due to its wide range of harmful substances. This pollution disrupts the food web in various ecosystems, endangering human existence. This review discussed the constraints and difficulties linked to the use of microalgae for treating wastewater and puts up recommendations for future study and advancement. Effective wastewater treatment is a global challenge that requires diverse approaches due to varying scales, contaminant types, and regional conditions. Wastewater management and treatment are costly procedures that need the use of suitable advanced technology to enhance their feasibility and cost-efficiency. Furthermore, conventional wastewater treatment plants have limitations in removing organic and inorganic pollutants effectively. Algae are highly intriguing due to their potential use as raw materials for a range of purposes, such as promoting environmental sustainability, producing biofuels, and manufacturing valuable bioproducts. Microalgae-based bioremediation offers a promising method for mitigating wastewater contamination. This versatility makes microalgae a promising solution for treating diverse wastewater sources, besides the advantages they offer by the accumulation of their biomass. This article presents a comprehensive analysis of frequently employed microalgae strains for the purpose of wastewater treatment. It discusses their development parameters, as well as their capacity to absorb nutrients and eliminate pollutants. The text also explores the principles and functioning of microalgae-based systems for treating wastewater.

Keywords: Microalgae, Bioremediation, Wastewater treatment, Bioproducts

FEMTOSECOND LASER TREATMENTS OF CU-HALOGENATED PHTHALOCYANINES

Marilena Carbone

University of Rome Tor Vergata, Department of Chemical Science and Technologies, Rome, Italy.

ORCID ID: 0000-0000-0000-0000

ABSTRACT

Phthalocyanines (PCs) are a class of compounds of large interest, because of their tinctorial power and superior properties, such as outstanding stability to light, heat, acids, and alkalis. Among them, copper phthalocyanine is the single largest-volume colorant sold. PCs absorption may be extended into the near infrared by suitable chemical engineering. In particular, the color varies between blue and green for unsubstituted and halogen substituted Cu-phthalocyanines, respectively. They are also the main component of green and blue tattoo inks, although some hazard related issues limited their employment in Europe, according to most recent REACH regulations [1]. Due to their high stability, their decomposition is rather difficult. However, in some cases such as for tattoos removals, the PCs fragmentation is necessary and requires high power lasers. Typically, Q-switched Nd:YAG lasers, operating in the nanosecond range are employed for discoloring green Cu-Pc solutions or dispersions [2]. However, it was recently assessed that Q-switched Nd:YAG picosecond lasers are more effective for the purpose [2]. Following this trend, we probed the efficacy of a femtosecond Ti:sapphire laser, with higher peak and average power, operating in the Near Infra Red range. Several treatments were performed on a PC-based commercial green pigment sample (PG7), dispersed in water, at variable powers and treatment durations. The residuals were examined by UV-Vis spectroscopy, Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry and SEM imaging. The combined outcomes clearly indicate that, although the fragmentation mechanisms are similar as with other lasers, the efficiency is significantly reduced, and the solid residues form larger agglomerates.

Keywords: halogenated copper phthalocyanines, green pigment, femtosecond laser

PROCESS SIMULATION OF BIOETHANOL PROFIT FROM CHEESE WHEY TREATMENT

Iirjan Malollari

University of Tirana, Albania

Redi Buzo

University F. Noli, Korçë, Albania

Shpresa Bilalaj

Faculty of Natural Sciences, Department of Industrial Chemistry, Tirana, Albania

Vjola Bakillari

Faculty of Natural Sciences, Department of Industrial Chemistry, Tirana, Albania

ABSTRACT

The dairy processing industry is one of the most important industries of food processing and production of various products throughout the world. This industry produces a large number of by-products during milk processing which are known as products with high nutritional value and are widely used by humans. As its by-products, we can mention skimmed milk, buttermilk, curd, whey, etc., where each of them has high nutritional value as it contains proteins, vitamins, fats necessary for human health. This by-product represents about 85-95% of the milk volume and retains 55% of the milk's nutritional value. The composition of whey varies greatly depending on its origin, for example chana whey, cheddar cheese whey, acid whey casein etc. The composition of whey has two important features: the content of lactose and proteins in high quantities (about 20% protein in milk). These whey components are responsible for the high BOD values of the wastewater of cheese production plants. The main objective of this paper is the production of ethanol from cheese whey by means of microbial fermentation, as well as the simulation and modeling of this process. Cheese whey is a product with high nutritional value and strong organic content. Whey management is focused on the development of biological treatments, physico-chemical treatments and its application. From the processing of milk, we obtained cheese whey from which we manage to produce ethanol in a certain amount. The simulation in this work was done by means of the SuperPro Designer software, from which we extracted the data for the produced amount of Bioethanol. The effects of initial concentrations (CWP) and concentrated yeast have been discovered and are kinetic models that traverse the rate of utilization of lactose as an initial substrate in the development of fermentation. This process was developed in the SuperPro Designer software from which we achieved and built the simulation of the process. The plant consists of four production units from which we received the products, but among them the one that interested us was the whey from which we produced ethanol by means of microbial fermentation. Whey

is one of the main products of milk processing, as it is widely used in various fields and has no negative impact on the environment.

Keywords: Cheese, Whey, Simulation, Anaerobic, Aerobic Treatment.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ACTIVITY-BASED STRATEGY AND LECTURE METHOD IN TEACHING PHOTOSYNTHESIS IN INTEGRATED SCIENCE

Moses A-Engibinge ALEMYA

C. K. Tedam University of Technology and Applied Sciences, Navrongo, Ghana. School of Science,
Mathematics and Technology Education, Department of Science Education

Moses Abdullai ABUKARI

C. K. Tedam University of Technology and Applied Sciences, Navrongo, Ghana. School of Science,
Mathematics and Technology Education, Department of Science Education

ABSTRACT

The study undertook an assessment of performance of students in activity-based instruction lessons and lecture method lessons in teaching photosynthesis in integrated science classes at a certain Senior High School in Navrongo. The Constructivists' paradigm underpinned the philosophical viewpoint of the study and a quasi-experimental design was adapted as the study design. The study's instruments were self-developed achievement test and observation checklist and they were structured in line with the three profile dimensions of the teaching syllabus of senior high school integrated science. The study used three independent accessibly grouped population, namely; lecture method: Control Group (51), activity-based instruction Experimental Group 1 (54) and blended lecture and activity-based method Experimental Group 2 (55). The students were tested again for their knowledge retention using the post-test instruments after four months. Descriptive and inferential statistics and One-way ANOVA were used to analyse the data gathered from the field. The post-test results established that there were statistically significant differences amongst the categorised study groups. The blended method of lecture and activity-based lessons were best in generating knowledge and understanding and process skills amongst the students. The study again established that the activity-based method and the blended of lecture and activity-based methods generated a better performance in knowledge and application, overall post-test results and knowledge retention, than the lecture method. In conclusion the activity-based lessons and the blended lecture and activity-based lessons generated the best results in all the areas considered. It is therefore, recommended that the blended and or the activity-based lessons should be adapted in teaching photosynthesis at Senior High School A.

EXPLORING PERCEIVED OBSTACLES TO LEADERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES IN SPORTS CAREERS: INSIGHTS FROM A SURVEY OF FEMALE ATHLETES AND GIRLS

Mehmeti Elona

PhD , Sports University of Tirana , Department of Projects and Technology

ABSTRACT

The assessment of gender parity within the sphere of leadership in sports has emerged as a prominent focal point in Albania over recent years. Numerous sports entities, federations, and clubs have implemented measures aimed at markedly augmenting the presence of women in sports leadership roles, effecting alterations to their charters and introducing representation quotas.

However, the extent of this transformation remains less than substantive, as active representation of women and girls in sports continues to be notably lacking.

The ensuing discourse delineates a study centered on questionnaires administered to female athletes who are also students at the Sports University of Tirana in Albania. This survey aims to elucidate their perceptions regarding the impediments they encounter in attaining representation within sports institutions. The questionnaire in question was devised as part of the "Women and Girls in Sports Leadership" project undertaken by the Sports University of Tirana.

The responses of the 120 participants, comprising both female athletes and girls, revealed intriguing impediments in their perceptions of the opportunities available for the advancement of their sports careers within the context of leadership.

Keywords: Sport Leadership, Gender Equality, Female Athletes, Obstacles.

ANTHROPOMETRY AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OF CHILDREN**Edison IKONOMI**

Prof., Ass., Phd., Sports University of Tirana. Faculty of Movement Science. Department of Sports

Arben BOZAXHIU

Phd., Sports University of Tirana. Faculty of Movement Science. Department of Sports

Lindita KAPEDANI

Msc, Physical Education Teacher

ABSTRACT

Physical activity provides significant physical, mental and social benefits. In children participation in physical activity is associated with improved musculoskeletal, cardiovascular, and mental health systems, including the reduction of anxiety and depression. The study aims to support the assessment of physical activity in school-age children. During three months we conducted a transversal study with children. A transversal (cross-sectional) study was undertaken which included primary sampling. All data analysis was performed using the statistical package SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences, version 20.0) and M. Office. Excel 2010. Pearson correlation coefficients were used to estimate the linear relationships of numerical variables, where they were considered statistically considerable values $p \leq 0.05$. Boys do more physical activity per week compared to girls. Three in four children spend more hours a week watching TV or video. In our study it was found that boys perform more physical activity compared to girls, and the level of physical activity decreases with age.

Keywords: Children, Social, Body Image, Physical Activity, Sedentary Life.

PHYSICAL PREPARATION NECESSARY FOR HIGH RESULTS

Edison IKONOMI

Prof., Ass., Dr., Sports University of Tirana. Faculty of Movement Science. Department of Sports

Arben BOZAXHIU

Phd., Sports University of Tirana. Faculty of Movement Science. Department of Sports

Lorenc KAPXHIU

Msc, Physical education teacher

ABSTRACT

The physical preparation represents a determined structural side of the sport training inside gymnastics and an important content factor conditioning the technical level and the performance capacity. The more and more obvious specificity through the biomechanical structures, influencing training but also through respective physical and psychical effort, is conclusively oriented towards developing the specific motor skill qualities to the students. Experimenting and comparing data from measurements is a prime place in this study. To measure S. j. and C. m. j. in the lower limbs, Leonardo Mechanography (GRFP) 2008 equipment was used, from which were obtained specific data such as: V. max., Jump Height, F. max. tot., P. max. tot., F. max. rel., P. max. / kg., Efficiency, E.F.I. All students were measured on tests: vertical jump, long jump, 20m running, 5x10 m running, flexibility, and anthropometric parameters related to these tests. All data obtained from tests performed were subjected to statistical analysis with ANOVA method and EXCEL 2010, representing average, standard deviation, variance, probability. The plan training for jumps in 8 weeks helped to develop the specific mobility skills needed to increase sporting performance on the floor and vault. Applying muscle training programs within the preparation, has contributed to the improvement of the technical level.

Keywords: Gymnasts, Physical Preparation, Jumping, Muscular Training.

**ANTRENÖRLERİN İŞ SÜRECİNDE MOTİVASYONU ETKİLEYEN
FAKTÖRLERİN İNCELENMESİ**
EXAMINING THE FACTORS INFLUENCING COACHES' MOTIVATION IN THE
WORK PROCESS

Fatih UYAR

Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Amasya Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Beden Eğitimi ve Spor
ORCID: 0009-0002-2532-5496

Seda SABAH

Doç. Dr. Amasya Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Beden Eğitimi ve Spor
ORCID: 0000-0002-7386-0314

Soner ÇANKAYA

Prof. Dr. Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi, Yaşar Doğu Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Spor Yöneticiliği
ORCID: 0000-0001-8056-1892

ÖZET

Araştırmada, antrenörlerin iş sürecinde motivasyonunu etkileyen faktörlerin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden yararlanılmıştır. Çalışma nitel araştırma yönetiminin bir çeşidi olan durum çalışma deseni olup, çalışmanın örneklem grubu 6 antrenör kapsamındadır. Çalışmada veri toplama aracı olarak Sabah ve Uyar (2023) tarafından hazırlanan 9 sorudan oluşan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Veri toplama süreci nitel araştırma veri toplama yöntemlerinden internet yoluyla (e-posta) sağlanmıştır. Bu süreçte elde edilen veriler Nvivo programına aktarılmış ve içerik analiz yöntemi ile çözümlenmiştir. Verilerin çözümlenmesi sonucunda tema ve kod listesi oluşturulmuştur. Elde edilen verilerin analizi sonucunda; ücret, tesis, sporcu, yönetici ve federasyon, başarısızlık durumunun antrenörlerin iş motivasyonunu etkilediği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Antrenörlerin ücretleri yeterli görmedikleri, ihtiyaçlarını karşılamakta zorlandıkları, bu durumun kaygı yaşamalarına sebebiyet verdiği, branşları kapsamında yeterli tesis olmadığı, mevcut tesislerin yeterince temiz olmayıp, bakımlarının yapılmadığı belirlenmektedir. Buna ilaveten; sporcuda istikrar, istek ve yüksek motivasyon durumunun kendi motivasyonlarını da olumlu yönde etkilediği tespit edilmektedir. Tüm bunlara ek olarak; malzeme yardımı yapılması, düzenli eğitimler verilmesi, mobinglerin engellenmesi, tesislerin güvenliğinin sağlanması, ödül verilmesi, maaşların düzenlenmesi, antrenörlerin sorumluluğunun azaltılması durumunun motivasyon düzeyini arttıracığı şeklinde sonuçlara ulaşılmaktadır. Tüm bu bilgiler ışığında antrenörlerin iş yükünün dengelenmesi ve sorumluluklarının makul düzeyde tutulması gerekmektedir. Ayrıca her bir antrenörün bireysel ihtiyaçları, hedefleri ve çalışma tarzlarına uygun destek sağlanmalı,

gelişimlerine önem verilmeli, onları anlayan ve destekleyen bir çalışma ortamı oluşturulmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Antrenör, Motivasyon, Spor

ABSTRACT

The aim of the research was to investigate the factors influencing the motivation of coaches in the work process. To achieve this goal, qualitative research methods were utilized in the study. The research adopts a phenomenological design, a type of qualitative research management, and the sample group of the study comprises 6 coaches. As a data collection tool, a semi-structured interview form consisting of 9 questions prepared by Sabah and Uyar (2023) was used in the study. The data collection process was conducted through the internet (e-mail), using qualitative research data collection methods. The data obtained during this process were transferred to the Nvivo program and analyzed using content analysis methodology. As a result of the data analysis, a list of themes and codes was created. The analysis of the data revealed that factors such as salary, facilities, athletes, management, and federation, along with instances of failure, have an impact on the work motivation of coaches. It was identified that coaches do not find their salaries adequate, struggle to meet their needs, leading to anxiety. Additionally, it was found that within their respective fields, there is a lack of adequate facilities, and the existing facilities are not sufficiently clean and maintained. Furthermore, it was determined that stability, willingness, and high motivation in athletes positively influence the motivation of the coaches themselves. Moreover, it was concluded that providing material support, offering regular training, preventing mobbing, ensuring the safety of facilities, giving rewards, adjusting salaries, and reducing the responsibilities of coaches would increase the level of motivation. In light of this information, it is necessary to balance the workload of coaches and maintain their responsibilities at a reasonable level. Additionally, providing support tailored to the individual needs, goals, and working styles of each coach, prioritizing their development, and creating a work environment that understands and supports them should be established

Keywords: Coach, Motivation, Sports.

**İMAM HATİP LİSELERİNDE BEDEN EĞİTİMİ VE SPOR DERSİNE YÖNELİK
ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİ**
TEACHER PERSPECTIVES ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS CLASSES IN
IMAM HATIP SCHOOLS

Arzu HANÇER ÖĞÜTLÜ

Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Amasya Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Beden Eğitimi ve Spor
ORCID: 0009-0004-0396-8292

Seda SABAH

Doç. Dr., Amasya Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Beden Eğitimi ve Spor
ORCID: 0000-0002-7386-0314

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada İmam Hatip liselerinde beden eğitimi ve spor dersine yönelik öğretmen görüşlerinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden yararlanılmıştır. Çalışma nitel araştırma desenleri kapsamında yer alan durum çalışması desenindedir. Çalışmanın evrenini Tokat ilinde İmam Hatip liselerinde aktif olarak görev yapmakta olan beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmenleri oluşturmakta olup, örneklem grubu 1 beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmeni ve araştırmacı (katılımcı gözlemci) kapsamında yürütülmüştür. Çalışmada araştırmacı Sabah ve Hançer (2023), tarafından hazırlanan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formları ile yüz yüze görüşmeler sağlanmış ve alan notları tutulmuştur. Elde edilen veriler Nvivo programında içerik analiz yöntemi ile çözümlenmiştir. Elde edilen verilerin analizi sonucunda ders içi materyallerin yeterli düzeyde olmadığı ve maliyetlerin yüksek olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. İlaveten malzeme eksikliğinin giderilmesi hususunda zaman zaman öğrenciler arasında para toplandığını, okul aile birliği ve esnaf kişilerden destek alındığı sonucuna ulaşılmaktadır. Bunlara ek olarak velilerin öğrencileri okul dışı sportif faaliyetlere yönlendirmediği, dersi önemsemedikleri ve çocukların derse önyargıyla yaklaştıkları belirlenmektedir. Öte yandan beden eğitimi ve spor derslerinin yöneticiler tarafından önemsenmediği, okul dışı sportif faaliyetlerde yöneticiler tarafından destek verildiği şeklinde sonuçlara ulaşılmaktadır. Son olarak beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmenin kiyafet konusunda öğrencileri ders içi serbest bıraktığı, erkek öğrenciler için faaliyetlerin sorun teşkil etmediğini ancak karma sporda bazen sorun yaşandığı tespit edilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beden Eğitimi ve Spor, İmam Hatip Liseleri, Öğretmen

ABSTRACT

In this study, the aim was to examine the views of physical education and sports teachers in Imam Hatip high schools. Qualitative research methods were utilized in line with this

objective. The study adopts a case study design within the scope of qualitative research patterns. The population of the study consists of physical education and sports teachers actively working in Imam Hatip high schools in Tokat province, and the sample group comprised one physical education and sports teacher, along with the researcher (participant observer). Semi-structured interview forms prepared by Sabah and Hançer (2023) were used for face-to-face interviews, and field notes were taken during the process. The data obtained were analyzed using the content analysis method in the NVivo program. As a result of the data analysis, it was found that the in-class materials were not at a sufficient level and incurred high costs. Additionally, it was observed that sometimes students collected money among themselves and sought support from the school's parent-teacher association and local businesses to address the lack of materials. Furthermore, it was determined that parents did not encourage students to engage in extracurricular sports activities, did not emphasize the importance of the subject, and that students approached the class with prejudice. Moreover, it was concluded that physical education and sports classes were not valued by the school administration, whereas support was provided for extracurricular sports activities. Finally, it was noted that the physical education teacher allowed flexibility in attire for students, which did not pose an issue for male students but occasionally caused problems in co-ed sports activities.

Keywords: Physical Education and Sports Teachers in Imam Hatip Schools

**MEMNUNİYET İLE DUYGUSAL İŞLEMLERDEN SORUMLU BEYİN BÖLGESİ
OLAN ÖN SINGULAT KORTEKS ARASINDAKİ BAĞLANTI**
THE CONNECTION BETWEEN SATISFACTION AND THE ANTERIOR CINGULATE
CORTEX, THE BRAIN REGION RESPONSIBLE FOR EMOTIONAL PROCESSING

Ebru BARDAŞ ÖZKAN

Prof. Dr. Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Physiology, Erzincan,
Türkiye.

ORCID: 0000-0002-7089-8771

ABSTRACT

The anterior cingulate cortex (ACC: Brodmann's area 24 and neighbouring regions), which is active and has many functional features, is very important in understanding many diseases such as depression, apathy, obsessive-compulsive disorder, chronic pain and addiction. Happiness, one of the most basic human goals, has led researchers to examine the source of happiness. Neuropsychological follow-up of such cases suggests executive dysfunction. Happiness has often been interpreted as a temporary positive emotion or a long-term feeling of being happy. Generally, research has been designed to explain the interaction between the two aspects of happiness in terms of structure and function in specific brain regions. Therefore, researchers first assessed the relationship between grey matter density (GMD) and brain function. Abnormal neuroimaging in the ACC has been found in many psychiatric conditions, including obsessive-compulsive disorder, chronic pain, substance abuse, depression, and schizophrenia. Increased neuro-function in the ACC has been associated with challenging executive function tasks, physical state incompatible with homeostatic balance, and encoding of pleasantness/displeasure of stimuli. Neuropsychological and functional impairments have been shown to contribute in the responses that the ACC generates by exerting additional effort, especially in response to demanding cognitive and physical situations requiring cognitive control. This is accomplished by monitoring the emotional salience of stimuli, exerting control over the autonomic nervous system and modulating cognitive activity. In this research I discuss the evidence in support of these insights and endeavour to present information that provides the basis for further development.

Keywords: Satisfaction, Anterior Cingulate Cortex, depression, apathy, obsessive-compulsive disorder.

ÖZET

Aktif ve çok sayıda işlevsel özelliğe sahip olan Anterior singulat korteks (ACC: Brodmann'ın 24. alanı ve komşu bölgeler), depresyon, ilgisizlik, obsesif-kompulsif bozukluk, kronik ağrı ve bağımlılık gibi birçok hastalığın anlaşılmasında oldukça önemlidir. En temel insani hedeflerden biri olan mutluluk, araştırmacıları mutluluğun kaynağını incelemeye yöneltmiştir.

Bu tür vakaların nöropsikolojik takibi, yürütücü işlev bozukluğunu göstermektedir. Mutluluk, genellikle geçici olumlu bir duygu ya da uzun vadeli mutlu olma hissi şeklinde yorumlanmıştır. Genellikle arařtırmalar, mutluluğun iki yönü arasındaki etkileşimin belirli beyin bölgelerindeki yapı ve işlev arasındaki etkileşimi açıklayabilmek amacıyla tasarlanmıştır. Bu nedenle, arařtırmacılar ilk olarak gri madde yoğunluğu (GMD) ile beyin fonksiyonları arasındaki ilişkiyi değerlendirilmiştir. Obsesif kompulsif bozukluk, kronik ağrı, madde bağımlılığı, depresyon, ve şizofreni dahil olmak üzere birçok psikiyatrik durumda ACC'de anormal nörogörüntüleme tespit edilmiştir. ACC'de nöro fonksiyonlarındaki artış, zorlu yürütme işlevi görevleri, homeostatik denge ile uyumsuz fiziksel durum ve uyarıların hoşluğunun / hoşnutsuzluğunun kodlanması ile ilişkilendirilmiştir. Nöropsikolojik ve fonksiyonel bozuklukların, ACC'nin özellikle bilişsel kontrol gerektiren zorlu bilişsel ve fiziksel durumlara ek çaba göstererek oluşturduğu yanıtlarda katkıda bulunduğunu gösterilmiştir. Bu, uyarıların duygusal belirginliğini izleyerek, otonom sinir sistemi üzerinde kontrol uygulayarak ve bilişsel aktiviteyi modüle ederek gerçekleştirilir. Bu arařtırmada bu bilgileri destekleyen kanıtları tartışıyor ve daha fazla geliştirme için temel oluşturan bilgileri sunmaya çalışacağım.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Memnuniyet, Anterior Cingulate Cortex, depresyon, ilgisizlik, obsesif-kompulsif bozukluk.

**İNKRETİN HORMONLARININ OBEZİTE VE METABOLİK SÜRECİN
KONTROLÜNDEKİ İŞLEVİ: YENİ GÖRÜŞLER**
THE FUNCTION OF INCRETIN HORMONES IN THE CONTROL OF OBESITY AND
THE METABOLIC PROCESS: NOVEL INSIGHTS

Ebru BARDAŞ ÖZKAN

Prof. Dr. Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Physiology, Erzincan,
Türkiye.

ORCID: 0000-0002-7089-8771

ABSTRACT

Insulin secretion is stimulated with hyperglycemia by intestinal peptides known as incretin hormones, which are secreted postprandially. GIP (glucose-dependent insulintropic polypeptide) and GLP-1 (glucagon-like peptide-1) are recognized incretin hormones that are secreted from the upper (GIP, K cells) and lower (GLP-1, L cells) intestines, respectively. These hormones work together to produce the incretin effect; research has shown that these hormones secrete two to three times as much when given intravenously as when given orally. In those with Type 2 diabetes, the effects of insulin are either diminished or completely absent. This is thought to be the result of GLP-1's minimal physiological function in mediating the action of incretin and GIP's much diminished effectiveness on the diabetic endocrine pancreas. Furthermore, GLP-1's insulintropic and glucagonostatic effects are maintained in type 2 diabetes to the degree that pharmacol stimulation of GLP-1 receptors improves glycaemic control and significantly lowers plasma glucose. Consequently, the primary ingredient in medications that lower blood sugar is now incretin (also known as dipeptidyl peptidase-4, or DPP-4, inhibitors and GLP-1 receptor agonists). GLP-1 affects many different organ systems as well. Most significantly, it lowers hunger and food consumption, which eventually results in weight loss. According to the pathophysiology of obesity, obesity contributes to the disturbance of intestinal GLP-1 secretion. The incretin hormones, GIP and GLP-1, also affect bone tissue, fat cells, and the cardiovascular system. Specifically, there is proof that GLP-1 receptor agonists (like liraglutide...) lower cardiovascular events and increase the average lifespan of individuals with type 2 diabetes. Therefore, incretin hormones play a significant physiological role in the pathophysiology of type 2 diabetes and obesity. They also have significant therapeutic potential and physiological effects that are well-characterized. This review's objective is to provide an overview of the scientific literature on incretin hormones, including their role in the pathophysiology and physiology of type 2 diabetes and obesity.

Keywords: Type 2 diabet, Obesity, Incretin Hormones, GIP, GLP-1.

ÖZET

İnkretin hormonları, besin alımından sonra salgılanan ve hiperglisemi ile birlikte insülin salgılanmasını uyararak bağırsak peptitleridir. Bilinen inkretin hormonlarından GIP (glukoza bağlı insülinotropik polipeptit) ve GLP-1 (glukagon benzeri peptit-1) üst (GIP, K hücreleri) ve alt (GLP-1, L hücreleri) bağırsaktan salgılanırlar. Birlikte inkretin etkisinden sorumludurlar: yapılan çalışmalar göstermiştir ki intravenöz uygulanan glikozun oral yoldan verilen insüline kıyasla bu hormonları salgılama tepkisi iki ila üç kat daha yüksek olduğunu göstermiştir. İnkretinin etkisi Tip 2 diyabetli bireylerde ya azalmıştır ya da artık mevcut değildir. Bu durum, GIP'nin diyabetik endokrin pankreas üzerindeki etkinliğinin önemli ölçüde azalması ile GLP-1'in inkretin etkisine aracılık etmedeki ihmal edilebilir fizyolojik rolünün bir sonucu olarak kabul edilmektedir. Buna ilaveten, tip 2 diyabette GLP-1'in insülinotropik ve glukagonostatik etkileri ile GLP-1 reseptörlerinin farmakol uyarılmasının plazma glukozunu önemli ölçüde azalttığı ve glisemik kontrolü iyileştirdiği ölçüde korunduğu belirtilmektedir. Bu nedenle, inkretin glikoz düşürücü ilaçların (GLP-1 reseptör agonistleri ve dipeptidil peptidaz-4 veya DPP-4 inhibitörleri) ana bileşiği haline gelmiştir. Ayrıca GLP-1 çeşitli organ sistemleri üzerinde de birçok etkisi vardır. En önemlileri ise iştah ve gıda alımını azaltarak uzun vadede kilo kaybına yol açmasıdır. Obezitenin patofizyolojisinde obezitenin bağırsaktan GLP-1 salgılanmasının bozulmasında rol oynadığı ifade edilmektedir. İnkretin hormonları olarak bilinen GIP ve GLP-1'in yağ hücrelerinde, kemik dokuda ve kardiyovasküler sistemde de etkileri vardır. Özellikle, GLP-1 reseptör agonistlerinin (liraglutid gibi...) kardiyovasküler olayları azalttığı ve tip 2 diyabetli hastalarda yaşam süresini uzattığına dair bulgulara da mevcuttur. Dolayısıyla, obezite ve tip 2 diyabetin patofizyolojisinde incretin hormonları fizyolojik olarak önemli bir role sahiptir ve iyi karakterize edilmiş fizyolojik etkiler gibi önemli terapötik potansiyele de sahiptirler. Bu derlemenin amacı, fizyolojideki ve obezite ve tip 2 diyabetin patofizyolojisindeki rolleri de dahil olmak üzere inkretin hormonları hakkındaki bilimsel gelişmeleri özetlemektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tip 2 Diyabet, Obezite, İnkretin Hormonları, GIP, GLP-1.

KADIN ÜRİNER İNKONTİNANSINDA GÜNCEL YAKLAŞIM CURRENT APPROACH TO FEMALE URINARY INCONTINENCE

Betül KALKAN YILMAZ

Dr. Öğrt. Üy, Erzincan Binali Yıldırım Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Kadın Hastalıkları ve Doğum Anabilim Dalı
Dr., *Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University, Medicine Faculty, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics*

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4742-5308

ÖZET

Üriner inkontinans, idrarın istemsiz kaçtığı; sosyal ve hijyenik bir sorundur. Yetişkin kadınların yaklaşık %50'sinde çeşitli şekillerde idrar kaçırmanın meydana geldiği tahmin edilmektedir. 60 yaş üzerinde ise bu oranın %70'e kadar çıkabildiğini gösteren çalışmalar mevcuttur. Değerlendirme için kapsamlı bir öykü, fizik muayene ve idrar tetkikleri ilk basamakta yeterli olmaktadır ve doğrudan tedaviye yönlendirerek gereksiz tetkiklerin ve zaman kaybının önüne geçmektedir. Çoğu inkontinans tipi için (stres, urge veya mikst) başlangıç tedavileri arasında yaşam tarzı değişiklikleri ve pelvik taban kas egzersizi ile urge idrar kaçırması olan kadınlarda ve stres inkontinansı olan bazı kadınlarda mesane eğitimi yer alır. Üriner inkontinans için herhangi bir tedaviye başlamadan önce, özellikle yaşlı hastalarda tıbbi durumlar ve ilaçlar gibi katkıda bulunan faktörler ele alınmalıdır. Başta yaşam tarzı değişiklikleri (kilo kaybı, sigara-kafein kısıtlanması vb) olmak üzere; Kegel egzersizi, mesane eğitimi ve son olarak da farmakolojik ajanlar veya operasyonlar tercih edilmektedir. Yine son yıllarda ortaya çıkan vajinal lazer ve PRP uygulamaları yeni bir bakış açısı sunmaktadır.

Uzayan yaşam süresi ile birlikte üriner inkontinansın sıklık ve şiddetinin artması; bu kadınların tedavi almak için sağlık kuruluşlarına daha fazla başvurmasına ve güncel tedavi olanaklarından faydalanma arzusuna neden olması kaçınılmazdır. Bu çalışmada üriner inkontinans tedavisinde geliştirilen güncel tedavi teknikleri derlenerek paylaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Üriner inkontinans, Pelvik taban kas eğitimi, Stres inkontinans, Urge inkontinans.

ABSTRACT

Urinary incontinence is a social and hygienic problem in which urine escapes involuntarily. It is estimated that approximately 50% of adult women have various forms of urinary incontinence. Over the age of 60 years, studies have shown that this rate can be as high as 70%. A comprehensive history, physical examination and urine tests are sufficient for evaluation in the first step and direct treatment, avoiding unnecessary tests and wasting time. Initial treatments for most types of incontinence (stress, urge or mixed) include lifestyle changes, pelvic floor muscle exercise and bladder training in women with urge incontinence and some women with stress incontinence. Before starting any treatment for urinary

incontinence, contributing factors such as medical conditions and medications should be addressed, especially in older patients. Lifestyle changes (weight loss, smoking and caffeine restriction, etc.), Kegel exercise, bladder training and finally pharmacologic agents or operations are preferred. Again, vaginal laser and PRP applications that have emerged in recent years offer a new perspective.

It is not surprising that the increase in the frequency and severity of urinary incontinence with the increase in life expectancy will cause these women to apply to health institutions more frequently for treatment and to benefit from the available treatment opportunities. In this study, current treatment techniques developed in the treatment of urinary incontinence are reviewed and shared.

Keywords: Urinary incontinence, Pelvic floor muscle training, Stress incontinence, Urge incontinence.

**KANNABİROL VE 5-FLUOROURASİL'İN MDA-MB-453 VE HELA HÜCRE
HATLARI ÜZERİNDEKİ SİTOTOKSİK ETKİSİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI**
INVESTIGATION OF THE CYTOTOXIC EFFECT OF CANNABINOL AND 5-
FLUOROURACIL ON MDA-MB-453 AND HELA CELL LINES

Melike ERDURAN

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Tıbbi Biyoloji Anabilim Dalı
Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biology
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9584-266X

Serap YALÇIN AZARKAN

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Tıbbi Farmakoloji Anabilim Dalı
Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Pharmacology
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0887-2367

ÖZET

Kanser hem dünyada hem de ülkemizde kardiyovasküler hastalıklardan sonra ikinci ölüm sebebi olması açısından önemli bir toplum sağlığı problemidir ve beraberinde taşıdığı fiziksel rahatsızlıkların yanı sıra sosyal, maddi ve manevi yönleri ile mücadelesi zor bir hastalıktır. Kanser tedavisinde ameliyat, kemoterapi ve radyoterapi gibi çeşitli tedavi yöntemlerinden yararlanılmaktadır. Fakat bu tedaviler ileri seviye kanser hastalarında metastaz gerçekleşikten sonra tam bir çözüm sağlayamamaktadır. İlaç tedavisi ile hastalarda ilaç direnci, sağlıklı hücrelerin zarar görmesi gibi durumlar ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu nedenle hastalığın tedavisinde yeni ilaç etken maddeleri ve yeni yöntemler geliştirmek önemlidir. Son zamanlarda bitkilerin, kanser hücrelerini nasıl etkilediğine yönelik araştırmalar yapıp, farklı tedavi yöntemleri bulmak amaçlanmaktadır. Kannabinol (CBN), 1800'lerin sonlarında, kenevir bitki ekstraktından izole edilen hafif derecede psikoaktif bir kannabinoiddir. Kannabinol bileşiği kanser tedavisi için umut verici bir çözüm niteliğindedir. İlk kez 1957'de sentezi yapılan 5-fluorourasil kolorektal, meme, pankreas gibi birçok kanser türlerini tedavi etmek için yaygın olarak kullanılan bir antimetabolit ilaçtır. Çeşitli kanserlerde uygulanmasına rağmen en yüksek etkiyi kolorektal kanserin tedavisinde göstermiştir. 1957'den beri kemoterapi tedavisi olarak kullanılan bir antipirimidik anti metabolittir ve kanser hücresi büyümesinin inhibisyonu ve apoptozu başlatması nedeniyle adjuvan tedavilerde en sık kullanılan ilaçlardan biri olmuştur. Çalışmamızda, anti-kanser ilacı olan 5-Fu ve kenevir bitki ekstraktından elde edilen Kannabinol bileşiğinin ayrı ayrı ve birlikte MDA-MB-453 ve HeLa hücre hatları üzerinde sitotoksik etkilerinin araştırması hedeflenmiştir. Elde edilen verilere göre 5-Fu ve CBN'nin hücreler üzerinde etkili olduğu bulunmuştur. Bu ön çalışma sonucunda elde edilen veriler ışığında, ileride yapılacak çalışmalara hakkında detaylı bilgi edinilebilmesi için daha çok araştırma yapılması ve bilinmeyen özelliklerinin ortaya çıkarılması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kanser, Meme Kanseri, Rahim Ağzı Kanseri, Kannabinol, 5-Fluorourasil

ABSTRACT

Cancer is an important public health problem as it is the second cause of death after cardiovascular diseases both in the world and in our country, and it is a difficult disease to combat with its social, material and spiritual aspects, as well as the physical disorders it carries with it. Various treatment methods such as surgery, chemotherapy and radiotherapy are used in cancer treatment. However, these treatments cannot provide a complete solution after metastasis occurs in advanced cancer patients. With drug treatment, situations such as drug resistance and damage to healthy cells occur in patients. Therefore, it is important to develop new drug active ingredients and new methods in the treatment of the disease. Recently, research has been conducted on how plants affect cancer cells and it is aimed to find different treatment methods. Cannabinol (CBN) is a mildly psychoactive cannabinoid isolated from the cannabis plant extract in the late 1800s. The cannabinol compound is a promising solution for cancer treatment. 5-fluorouracil, which was first synthesized in 1957, is an antimetabolite drug widely used to treat many types of cancer such as colorectal, breast, and pancreatic. Although it has been applied in various cancers, it showed the highest effect in the treatment of colorectal cancer. It is an antipyrimidic anti-metabolite that has been used as a chemotherapy treatment since 1957 and has become one of the most frequently used drugs in adjuvant treatments due to the inhibition of cancer cell growth and induction of apoptosis. In our study, we aimed to investigate the cytotoxic effects of the anti-cancer drug 5-Fu and the Cannabinol compound obtained from hemp plant extract, separately and together, on MDA-MB-453 and HeLa cell lines. According to the data obtained, 5-Fu and CBN were found to be effective on the cells. In the light of the data obtained as a result of this preliminary study, more research needs to be done and unknown features need to be revealed in order to obtain detailed information about future studies.

Keywords: Cancer, Breast Cancer, Cervical Cancer, Cannabinol, 5-Fluorouracil.

**ASTAKSANTİNİN, MEME VE SERVİKS KANSERİ ÜZERİNE SİTOTOKSİK
ETKİSİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI**
INVESTIGATION OF THE CYTOTOXIC EFFECT OF ASTAXANTHINE ON BREAST
AND CERVICAL CANCER

Begüm EDİZ

Tıbbi Biyoloji A.D., Tıp Fakültesi, Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Kırşehir, Türkiye
Department of Medical Biology, Faculty of Medicine, Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Kırşehir, Turkey.
ORCID ID: 0009-0000-2792-7760

Gamze TURNA SALTOĞLU

Tıbbi Biyokimya A.D., Tıp Fakültesi, Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Kırşehir, Türkiye
Department of Medical Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Kırşehir, Turkey
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7847-2898

Serap YALÇIN AZARKAN

Tıbbi Farmakoloji A.D., Tıp Fakültesi, Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Kırşehir, Türkiye
Department of Medical Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Kırşehir, Turkey
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9584-266X

ÖZET

Kanser, hücrelerin anormal bir şekilde büyüyerek kontrolsüzce çoğalması olarak tanımlanmaktadır. İstatistiksel verilere göre kanser, dünya genelinde en yaygın ölüm nedenlerinden biridir. 2020 yılında, dünya çapında yaklaşık 10 milyon insan kanserden ölmüştür. Bununla birlikte, kanserin erken teşhis edilmesi ve tedavisi, hastalığın ilerlemesini önlemekte ve hayatta kalma şansını artırmaktadır. Astaksantin (3,3'-dihidroksi-β-karoten-4,4'-dion) kırmızı renkli bir karotenoid pigmentidir ve deniz yosunları, algler, mantarlar ve bazı hayvan türleri tarafından üretilmektedir. Astaksantin kardiyovasküler hastalıklar için risk faktörlerini azalttığı, antioksidan aktiviteyi arttığı, tümör büyümesini baskıladığı ve antijenlere karşı immün yanıtı arttırdığı belirtilmektedir. Astaksantin ile kanser ilişkisini gösteren az sayıda çalışma bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, HeLa ve MDA-MB-231 kanser hücrelerine astaksantin uygulamasının sitotoksikite ve yara iyileşmesi (wound healing) üzerine etkisinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Elde edilen verilere göre, astaksantin hücreler üzerinde etkili olduğu bulunmuştur. Bu ön çalışma sonucunda elde edilen veriler ışığında, ileride yapılacak çalışmalar hakkında detaylı bilgi edinilebilmesi için daha çok araştırma yapılması ve bilinmeyen özelliklerinin ortaya çıkarılması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kanser, Meme kanseri, Rahim Ağzı kanseri, Astaksantin.

NEW DESIGN POTENTIALS OF URBAN SPACE KENTSEL MEKANIN YENİ TASARIM POTANSİYELLERİ

Fatma Zeynep KIZILTAŞ

Arş. Gör., İstanbul Esenyurt Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Mimarlık Fakültesi, İç Mimarlık ve Çevre Tasarımı
Bölümü

*Res. Assist., İstanbul Esenyurt University, Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Department of Interior
Architecture and Environmental Design*

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3132-8650

Sanem ERSİNE MASATLIOĞLU

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Gebze Teknik Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, Mimarlık Bölümü

Assist. Prof. Dr., Gebze Technical University, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Architecture

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4415-797X

ÖZET

Kentlerin günümüze dek geçirdiği kültürel, endüstriyel ve teknolojik boyutlardaki değişimler planlama ve tasarım yaklaşımlarını şekillendirmektedir. Modernizmle başlayan bütünsel tasarım yaklaşımları insan yaşamının algısal, psikolojik, sosyal boyutlarının dikkate alınmasıyla gelişmiş, bireyselleşme ve küresel ekonomik dönüşümün etkisiyle günümüzdeki halini almıştır. Bireyselleşme ve özelleşme kurgularının kent her alanında kendini göstermesi, kentsel mekanların kamusal ve etkileşim niteliklerini etkilemektedir. Genelde kentin farklı kitlelerin farklı kullanım biçimlerine sahne olan bölümlere ayrılmasıyla görünür olan bu durum, kapsayıcı kamusal mekanların azalmasına, kentsel mekân kalitesinin zayıflamasına sebep olmaktadır. Özel olarak tasarlanan bu bölümler dışında kalan kent mekânı, ikinci plana atılan, üstten planlama yaklaşımlarıyla sıradanlaşan, etkileşimsiz ve âtıl boşluklar haline gelmektedir. Tüm bunların yanında mevcut planlama yaklaşımlarının eksikliklerine dikkat çeken, insan ölçeğindeki ihtiyaçlara duyarlı yeni tasarım yaklaşımları oluşmaya başlamıştır.

Aşağıdan yukarı başlayan, sorunlu alanlara pratik ve küçük müdahalelerle yaklaşarak insan ölçeğinde etkiler yaratan, katılımcı süreçleri tetikleyen güncel yaklaşımlar kent mekanını iyileştirme yönünde potansiyeller taşımaktadır. Çalışmada bu yaklaşımlardan Lydon ve Garcia'nın kavramsallaştırdığı taktiksel şehircilik, ilk kez Manuel de Sola-Morales tarafından geliştirilen kentsel akupunktur, çeşitli sanatçı ve ofislerin geliştirdiği kentsel kürasyon ele alınarak literatür ve örnekler üzerinden irdelenmektedir. Yerel farkındalık ve katılımı ortaya çıkan, aktif ve küçük hareketlerden oluşan taktiksel şehircilik; kentin sorunlu noktalarını akupunktur mantığındaki pratik müdahalelerle ele alan kentsel akupunktur ve kentin dinamik ve statik niteliklerinden yola çıkarak ilişkisel süreçleri ve mekân kurgularını araştıran, düzenleyen kentsel kürasyon yaklaşımları, farklılıkları ve ortaklıklarıyla verimli bir tartışma alanı açmaktadır. Böyle bir tartışma ile bu yaklaşımların kenti dönüştürme güçleri

sorgulanmakta; kentsel mekânda etkileşim ve kamusalılığı yeniden inşa edebilecek tasarım ve planlama kurgularına ışık tutabilecekleri düşünülmektedir. Tartışma sonunda ortaya çıkan ilişkiler, bu güncel yaklaşımların taşıdıkları yeni bakış açılarının birbirlerini beslediklerini, farklı planlama süreçleri için yararlı olabilecek deneme imkanlarına ve tasarım yöntemlerine sahip olduklarını göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kentsel Mekan, Kamusal Mekan, Kentsel Akupunktur, Taktiksel Şehircilik, Kenstel Kürasyon.

ABSTRACT

Changes in cities' cultural, industrial, and technological dimensions have been shaping planning and design approaches. Holistic design approaches have developed by considering human life's perceptual, psychological, and social dimensions. They have taken their current form with the effect of individualization and global economic transformation. The manifestation of individualization and privatization in all areas of the city generally divides the city into certain parts, causing a decrease in public spaces and a weakening of the quality of urban space. The urban space outside these sections becomes non-interactive and inactive spaces that are thrown into the second plan and become ordinary with the top planning approaches. But also, new design approaches that draw attention to the shortcomings of existing planning approaches and that are sensitive to human scale have begun to emerge.

Current approaches that start from the bottom up, create human-scale effects by approaching problems with practical and small interventions, and trigger participatory processes have the potential to improve urban space. In this study, tactical urbanism conceptualized by Lydon and Garcia, urban acupuncture developed by Manuel de Sola-Morales, and urban curation developed by various artists are discussed through literature and examples. Tactical urbanism consists of active and small movements that emerge with local awareness and participation. Urban acupuncture approaches the problematic points of the city with practical interventions. Urban curation organizes relational processes and spatial configurations based on the dynamic and static qualities of the city. In the productive discussion area opened by the differences and partnerships of these three approaches, their power to transform the city is questioned. It is thought that they can shed light on design constructs that can reconstruct interaction and publicity in urban space. The resulting relationships show that the new perspectives of these approaches feed each other and can be useful for different planning processes.

Keywords: Urban Space, Public Space, Urban Acupuncture, Tactical Urbanism, Urban Curation.

**TÜRKİYE VE KOSOVA İNŞAAT SEKTÖRÜNDE İŞ SAĞLIĞI VE GÜVENLİĞİ
MEVZUATLARININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI**
COMPARISON OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY LEGISLATIONS IN
TÜRKİYE AND KOSOVO CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

Erlind Krusha

İnşaat Müh., Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Mimarlık Fakültesi, İnşaat Mühendisliği Bölümü
*Civil Eng., Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Engineering and Architectural Faculty, Department of Civil
Engineering*

ORCID ID: 0009-0008-8018-9662

Hakan Kuşan

Dr., Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Mimarlık Fakültesi, İnşaat Mühendisliği Bölümü
Dr., Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Engineering and Architectural Faculty, Department of Civil Engineering

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7689-2808

ÖZET

İnşaat sektörü, yüksek düzeyde kazaların yaşandığı ve işyerlerinde çok sayıda tehlikeli faaliyetlerin gerçekleştirildiği bir sektör olarak bilinmektedir. Bu nedenle, inşaat sektöründe sağlık ve güvenliğin önemine büyük vurgu yapılmaktadır. İnşaat işlerinin mümkün olduğunca güvenli bir şekilde tamamlanabilmesini sağlamak için birçok yasa ve ilgili yönetmelikler yürürlüğe konmuştur.

Bu çalışmada, iş güvenliği mevzuatı açısından farklı yaklaşımlara sahip Türkiye ve Kosova'daki iş sağlığı ve güvenliği mevzuatı karşılaştırılmıştır. Türkiye'de iş sağlığı ve güvenliği mevzuatı ana çerçevede 6331 sayılı İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği Kanunu ve beraberindeki yönetmelikler ile oluşturulmuştur. Türkiye'deki bu mevzuat Avrupa Birliği iş sağlığı ve iş güvenliği direktiflerine uygun olarak hazırlandığı ancak bazı yönetmelik ve uygulama esaslarının ülkeye özgü düzenlendiği görülmektedir.

Kosova, Avrupa'da genç ve yakın zamanda büyük bir savaştan çıkmış olması sebebiyle ekonomik sorunlarını çözmeye çalışan bir ülke konumundadır. Bu yüzden devlet yönetimi olarak özellikle iş sağlığı ve güvenliği mevzuatını oluşturmada Avrupa Birliği standartlarına uyum sağlamak için çalışmalar yapmaktadır. Bu amaçla da Kosova'da Mayıs 2013'te kabul edilen L/04-161 sayılı İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği Kanunu uygulamaya konulmuştur. Bu aşamada henüz mevzuatın diğer parçaları olan ve uygulamaya yönelik yönetmeliklerin hazırlanmasında eksikliklerinin olduğu görülmektedir.

Bu amaçla, Türkiye ve Kosova'daki iş sağlığı ve iş güvenliği mevzuatı karşılaştırılmalı olarak incelenmiş olup, Kosova'daki mevzuatın eksiklikleri tespit edilmiştir. Özellikle iş sağlığı ve güvenliği konusundaki iş sağlığı ve güvenliği eğitim eksikliklerinin giderilmesi üzerine yasaya bağlı olarak yeni yönetmeliklerin oluşturulması gerektiği sonucuna varılmıştır. Kosova'daki kanunda işyerlerinde çalışanların güvenlik düzeylerini ve sağlıklarını

iyileştirmeye yönelik önlemler tanımlanmasına rağmen uygulamanın esaslarını içeren yönetmeliklerin hazırlanması ve yürürlüğe konulması konularında eksikliklerin giderilmesi gerektiği görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: 6331 Sayılı Kanun, L/04-161 sayılı Kanun, İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği, İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği Mevzuatı.

ABSTRACT

The construction industry is known as a sector where high levels of accidents occur and many dangerous activities are carried out in workplaces. Therefore, there is great emphasis on the importance of health and safety in the construction industry. Many laws and relevant regulations have been put in place to ensure that construction work can be completed as safely as possible.

In this study, the occupational health and safety legislation in Turkey and Kosovo, which have different approaches in terms of occupational safety legislation, was compared. Occupational health and safety legislation in Turkey was established in the main framework by the Occupational Health and Safety Law No. 6331 and the accompanying regulations. It is seen that this legislation in Turkey has been prepared in accordance with the European Union occupational health and safety directives, but some regulations and implementation principles are country-specific.

Kosovo is a young country in Europe that is trying to solve its economic problems because it has recently emerged from a major war. Therefore, as the state administration, it works to comply with European Union standards, especially in creating occupational health and safety legislation. For this purpose, the Occupational Health and Safety Law No. L/04-161, adopted in Kosovo in May 2013, was put into practice. At this stage, it is seen that there are still deficiencies in the preparation of other parts of the legislation and implementation regulations.

For this purpose, the occupational health and safety legislation in Turkey and Kosovo was examined comparatively and the deficiencies of the legislation in Kosovo were identified. It has been concluded that new regulations should be created in accordance with the law, especially in order to eliminate the deficiencies in occupational health and safety training. Although the law in Kosovo defines measures to improve the safety levels and health of employees in workplaces, it seems that deficiencies need to be eliminated in the preparation and enforcement of regulations containing the principles of implementation.

Keywords: Law No. 6331, Law No: L/04-161, Occupational Safety and Health, Safety and Health Legislation.

TASARIM EĞİTİMİNDE MEKAN KADEMELENMESİ KAVRAMI: BİR TIPOLOJİ DENEMESİ

THE CONCEPT OF SPATIAL HIERARCHY IN DESIGN EDUCATION: A TYPOLOGY

G. Pelin SARIOĞLU ERDOĞDU

Prof. Dr., Doğuş Üniversitesi, Sanat ve Tasarım Fakültesi, Mimarlık Bölümü
Prof. Dr., Doğuş University, Fac. Of Art and Design, Department of Architecture
ORCID: 0000-0002-5896-5572

ÖZET

Bilimsel çalışma, büyük ölçüde uygulamaya yönelik bilim felsefesini göz ardı ederek, çoğunlukla kavramsal ve ampirik kanıtlarla ilişkilendirilir. Öğretme ve Öğrenme Bilimi-ÖvÖB (Scholarship of Teaching and Learning -SoTL), yüksek öğretimin göz ardı edilen bazı yönlerini bilimle ilişkilendirmek için alternatif bir yaklaşım önerir. Bu çalışmada, Temel Tasarım Stüdyosu, Mimari Tasarım Stüdyosu ve Kentsel Tasarım Stüdyosu'nda terimin titizlikle kullanıldığı X Üniversitesi'nde tasarım eğitiminde farklı ölçeklerde mekansal kademelenme kullanımının araştırılması için bir ÖvÖB yaklaşımı izlenmektedir.

Mekân kademelenmesi, hemen her tasarım probleminde geçerli olan temel konulardan biridir. Birinci Yıl Tasarım Stüdyosu'ndan Kentsel Tasarım Stüdyosu'na kadar, öğrenciler için yararlı bir referans çerçevesi tanımlar. Terimin farklı tasarım ölçeklerinde ve farklı tasarım stüdyosu kurslarında sistematik bir analizi yapılarak, tasarım alanında çalışan akademisyen ve araştırmacılara akademik bir kaynak oluşturması hedeflenmiştir.

Bu çalışmada öncelikle mekansal kademelenmesi kavramı tanımlanmıştır. Daha sonra, kavramın farklı düzeylerdeki tasarım stüdyolarında tasarım ve analiz gibi farklı aşamalarda kullanımları değerlendirilmiştir. Bunu yaparken X Üniversitesi Mimarlık Bölümü'nde yürütülen tasarım stüdyolarından çeşitli örnekler verilmiştir. Bu bağlamda her kademenin fiziki, sosyal ve mekansal özellikleri incelenmiştir.

Mekansal kademelenmesi kavramının farklı derslerdeki kullanımını çeşitli başlıklarda gruplandırılması ile bir tipoloji analizini mümkün kılmaktadır. Öğrenci çalışmalarından derlenen farklı senelere ait mekansal kademelenme örnekleri bu anlamda gruplandırılmış ve tablolarda paylaşılmıştır. Analiz yöntemi olarak kullanılan tipoloji tüm bilimlerde temel bir araştırma yöntemidir ve tasarım araştırmaları söz konusu olduğunda da, tasarım yöntemlerini, yaklaşımlarını veya süreçlerini kategorize etmek ve sınıflandırmak için bu yöntem sıklıkla kullanılmıştır. Makale, kavramın tasarım eğitiminde kullanımını tartışarak sona ermektedir.

Kavramsal düşünmenin yoğun olduğu stüdyo dersleri için mekansal kademelenmesi hem kent hem mimari ölçekte hem analiz hem tasarım aşamalarında kullanılabilir. Tablo 5 mekansal kademelenmesinin farklı kullanımlarını göstermek amacıyla hazırlanmıştır.

Buna göre ister mimarlık eğitimine yeni başlamış ister üst sınıflarda olsun, mekan kademelenmesi farklı seviyedeki tasarım stüdyosu derslerinde kullanılabilir. Her ders özelinde, Dönem içinde farklı haftalarda ve farklı süreler için tasarlanmış mekân kademelenmesi çalışmaları yapılabilir. Mekân kademelenmesi analog veya dijital araçlar kullanılarak hazırlanabilir.

Bu yazı ile mekân kademelenmesi kavramının tasarım eğitiminde nasıl kullanılabileceğine dair tecrübeler aktarılmış ve örneklerle gösterilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mekan Kademelenmesi, Temel Tasarım, Kentsel Tasarım, Tasarım Eğitimi.

ABSTRACT

Scientific work is mostly associated with conceptual and empirical evidence, largely ignoring the practically oriented philosophy of science. The Science of Teaching and Learning (Scholarship of Teaching and Learning -SoTL) proposes an alternative approach to linking some neglected aspects of higher education with science. This study follows a SoTL approach to investigate the use of spatial hierarchy at different scales in design education at University X, where the term is used rigorously in the Basic Design Studio, Architectural Design Studio and Urban Design Studio.

Spatial hierarchy is one of the basic issues that apply to almost every design problem. From the First Year Design Studio to the Urban Design Studio, it defines a useful frame of reference for students. By making a systematic analysis of the term at different design scales and in different design studio courses, it aims to create an academic resource for academics and researchers working in the field of design.

In this study, first, the concept of spatial hierarchy is defined. Then, the use of the concept at different stages such as design and analysis in design studios at different levels was evaluated. While doing this, various examples from design studios run at the Department of Architecture of University X are given. In this context, the physical, social, and spatial characteristics of each level were examined.

It enables typology analysis by grouping the use of the concept of space staging in different courses under various headings. Spatial hierarchy diagram examples from different years compiled from student studies are grouped in this sense and shared in tables. A typology used as a method of analysis is a basic research method in all sciences, and in the case of design research, this method has often been used to categorize and classify design methods, approaches, or processes. The article concludes by discussing the use of the concept in design education.

Keywords: Spatial Hierarchy, Basic Design, Urban Design, Design Education.

**TÜRKİYE’DE LEED SERTİFİKALI HASTANELERİN SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR
TASARIM KAPSAMINDA DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**
EVALUATION OF LEED CERTIFIED HOSPITALS IN TURKEY WITHIN THE SCOPE
OF SUSTAINABLE DESIGN

Fatma Nur DOĞAN

Yüksek Lisans Öğr., Gazi Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, İnşaat Mühendisliği Ana Bilim Dalı
Graduate Student, Gazi University, Faculty of Technology, Department of Civil Engineering.

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2821-2342

Arzuhan Burcu GÜLTEKİN

Prof. Dr., Gazi Üniversitesi, Mimarlık ve Mühendislik Fakültesi, Mimarlık Ana Bilim Dalı
*Prof. Dr., Gazi University, Faculty of Architecture and Engineering, Department of
Architecture*

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1246-6468

ÖZET

Günümüzde hastaneler, yüksek miktardaki kaynak tüketiminin sebep olduğu sera gazı salımları ve ürettikleri atıklar nedeniyle çevreye yüksek düzeyde zarar veren yapılardandır. Bu soruna çözüm olarak hastanelerde sürdürülebilir tasarım ön plana çıkmaktadır. Hastanelerde sürdürülebilir tasarım, enerji ve kaynak kullanımını en düşük düzeye indirgeyerek en az maliyetle yapının işlevlerini çalışır duruma getiren tasarım fikirlerinden oluşmaktadır. Hastanelerin yapım, kullanım ve yıkım süreçlerinde kullandıkları enerji ve doğal kaynak giderleri, diğer yapılara göre daha fazla olabilmektedir. Bu bağlamda, günümüzde bazı hastaneler, çevresel etkilerin azaltılmasında tasarımcılara yol gösterici nitelikte olan uluslararası yeşil bina sertifikaları kapsamında değerlendirilmekte ve sertifikalandırılmaktadır. Yeşil bina sertifikaları, çevresel sürdürülebilirlik ve enerji verimliliği odaklı yapı tasarımı ve işletmesini teşvik etmek için kullanılan belgelerdir. Bu sertifikalardan birisi dünyada yaygın olarak kullanılan Amerika Yeşil Bina Derneği (USGBC) tarafından geliştirilen LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) sertifikasıdır. Sertifikanın amaçları; yapıların iklim değişikliğine olan katkısını azaltmak, insan sağlığını geliştirmek, su kaynaklarını, biyoçeşitliliği ve ekosistemi korumak, sürdürülebilir ve yenileyici malzemeleri teşvik etmek ve toplumun yaşam kalitesini arttırmaktır. LEED ile değerlendirilen yapı tiplerinden birisi de hastanelerdir. LEED kapsamında hastanelerin çevresel performansları konum ve ulaştırma, sürdürülebilir araziler, su verimliliği, enerji ve atmosfer, malzeme ve kaynaklar, yapı içi çevre kalitesi, yenilikçilik ve bölgesel öncelik olmak üzere sekiz farklı değerlendirme ölçütü kapsamında değerlendirilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye’de sayıları gün geçtikçe artmaya başlayan LEED sertifikalı hastanelerin sekiz adet LEED değerlendirme ölçütü esas alınarak analiz edilmesi ve çevresel sürdürülebilirlik açısından sağladıkları faydaların değerlendirilmesidir. Söz konusu amaç doğrultusunda bu

çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden literatür taraması yapılacaktır. Örneklem olarak seçilen hastanelere ilişkin mevcut veriler araştırılacaktır. LEED değerlendirme ölçütlerine ilişkin örneklem hastanelerdeki uygulamalar incelenecektir. İncelenen hastanelerin konumu, mimari özellikleri, taşıyıcı sistem malzemesi ve sistemi, sertifika düzeyi, uygulanan değerlendirme ölçütleri ve alınan puanlar tablolar ile sunulacaktır. Bu çalışmanın tasarımcılara, uygulayıcılara ve araştırmacılara, Türkiye'de yeşil bina sertifikalı hastaneler konusunda ışık tutacağı öngörülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeşil Bina Sertifikaları, LEED, Yeşil Hastane Tasarımı, Sürdürülebilir Tasarım.

ABSTRACT

Hospitals today are structures that cause significant environmental damage due to high resource consumption resulting in greenhouse gas emissions and waste production. As a solution to this issue, sustainable design takes precedence in hospitals. Sustainable design in hospitals consists of design ideas that minimize energy and resource usage, enabling the functionality of the structure with minimal costs. The energy and natural resource expenses incurred in the construction, operation, and demolition processes of hospitals can be higher compared to other buildings. In this context, some hospitals are being evaluated and certified within the scope of international green building certifications, which guide designers in reducing environmental impacts. Green building certifications are documents used to encourage environmentally sustainable and energy-efficient building design and operations. One of these certifications widely used worldwide is the LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certification developed by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC). The objectives of the certification are to reduce the contribution of buildings to climate change, enhance human health, preserve water resources, biodiversity, and ecosystems, promote sustainable and renewable materials, and improve the quality of life in communities. Hospitals are among the building types assessed under LEED. Hospitals' environmental performances within the LEED framework are evaluated based on eight different assessment criteria: location and transportation, sustainable sites, water efficiency, energy and atmosphere, materials and resources, indoor environmental quality, innovation, and regional priority. The aim of this study is to analyze the increasing number of LEED-certified hospitals in Turkey by focusing on eight LEED assessment criteria and evaluate the benefits they provide in terms of environmental sustainability. Within the scope of this goal, this study will conduct a literature review using qualitative research methods. Existing data regarding selected sample hospitals will be investigated. Practices related to the LEED assessment criteria in the sample hospitals will be examined. The locations, architectural features, structural system materials and systems, certification levels, applied assessment criteria, and scores obtained by the examined hospitals will be presented in tables. It is

anticipated that this study will shed light on green building-certified hospitals in Turkey for designers, practitioners, and researchers.

Keywords: Green Building Certifications, LEED, Green Hospital Design, Sustainable Design.

CHANGING HOUSING PREFERENCES IN İSTANBUL, İZMİR AND ANKARA DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Zeynep ARDA-ERGEN

Dr., Erciyes University, Architecture Faculty, Department of Architecture, TÜRKİYE

ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic caused a significant change both in peoples' lives and their housing preferences based on where they spent most of their day. Curfews and calls to stay at home also played an important role in this change. This study examines the change in single-family dwellings after the COVID-19 pandemic. The study used monthly and annual construction licence statistics from the Turkish Statistical Institute, as well as using detailed data on the intended use and number of flats, as variables to evaluate the annual number of construction licences. The percentage change method was used in this study and the cities of Ankara, İstanbul and İzmir were used as sample areas. The study found that in these three cities, the number of single-family dwelling construction licences increased in line with the removal of COVID-19 bans and the period of re-normalization, and this increase continued in 2021. In terms of percentage change, there was an increase of 47.39% in Ankara, 140.28% in İstanbul and 9.12% in İzmir. It was concluded that COVID-19 has changed expectations for housing and that the trend is in the direction of single-family dwellings.

Keywords: Housing, Housing preferences, Single-family homes, COVID-19

YÜKSEK FIRIN CÜRUFU ESASLI GEOPOLİMER BETONLAR BLAST FURNACE SLAG BASED GEOPOLYMER CONCRETES

Arın YILMAZ

Doç. Dr., Balıkesir Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, İnşaat Mühendisliği Anabilim Dalı
Assoc. Prof. Dr., Balıkesir University, Engineering Faculty, Department of Civil Engineering
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5150-5936

Alperen KAMAN

Balıkesir Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, İnşaat Mühendisliği Anabilim Dalı
Balıkesir University, Engineering Faculty, Department of Civil Engineering
ORCID NO: 0009-0001-5987-9182

ÖZET

Günümüzde artan nüfusla birlikte hızla artış halinde olan karbon ayak izini düşürmek için araştırmacılar çeşitli yöntemler araştırmaktadır. İnşaat sektörünün vazgeçilmez yapı malzemesi olan beton, keşfedildiği zamandan bu yana sıcak, soğuk veya ılık iklime sahip bölgeler fark etmeksizin yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır fakat üretimindeki hammaddelerin elde edilmesinde, üretiminde yüksek enerji sarfiyatı ve yüksek CO₂ salınımı nedeniyle son zamanlarda geleneksel Portland çimentosunun yerine farklı bağlayıcı kullanarak bu doğaya zararlı sebepleri ortadan kaldırmak için denemeler başlamıştır. Geopolimer Betonlar bu arayışa bir çözüm olarak görüldüğünden bu alandaki çalışmalar dünyanın her yerinde hız kazanmaktadır. Hammadde olarak kullanılan malzemeler diğer sektörlerde oluşan atık malzemelerden oluşmaktadır ve bu malzemelerin üretimi için ayrı bir enerji sarfiyatı gerekmemektedir. geleneksel Portland çimentosunu aktive etmek için su kullanılırken, geopolimer betonlarda alkali aktivatörler kullanılır ve böylece su sarfiyatı minimuma inmiştir aynı zamanda beton kanseri olarak bilinen Alkali Silika Reaksiyonu riski de alkalilerin reaksiyona girmiş olmasından dolayı oldukça azalmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada geopolimer betonlarda sıklıkla kullanılan alüminosilikatlı hammadde olan yüksek fırın cürufunun, geopolimer betonlara etkisi araştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yüksek Fırın Cürufu, Geopolimer Betonlar, Mekanik ve Durabilite Özellikleri

ABSTRACT

Today, researchers are investigating various methods to reduce the carbon footprint, which is rapidly increasing with the increasing population. Concrete, which is an indispensable building material of the construction industry, has been widely used regardless of regions with hot, cold or warm climates since the time it was discovered, but due to the high energy

consumption and high CO₂ emission in obtaining the raw materials in its production, it has recently been used with different binders instead of traditional Portland cement. Trials have begun to eliminate causes harmful to nature. Since Geopolymer concretes are seen as a solution to this search, studies in this field are gaining momentum all over the world. The materials used as raw materials consist of waste materials generated in other sectors, and no separate energy consumption is required for the production of these materials. While water is used to activate traditional Portland cement, alkaline activators are used in geopolymer concretes, thus water consumption is minimized and the risk of Alkali Silica Reaction, known as concrete cancer, is also significantly reduced due to the reaction of alkalis.

In this study, the effect of blast furnace slag, which is an aluminosilicate raw material frequently used in geopolymer concretes, on geopolymer concretes was investigated.

Keywords: Blast Furnace Slag, Geopolymer Concrete, Mechanical and Durability Propertie.

RESTORASYON KAVRAMI VE BİLİNÇLİ KORUMA YÖNTEMLERİ SÜREÇ ANALİZİ AŞAMALARI

RESTORATION CONCEPT AND CONSCIOUS CONSERVATION METHODS PROCESS ANALYSIS STAGES

Selma HEPBİLDİ

Kocaeli Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, İç Mimarlık Ana Sanat Dalı
Kocaeli University, Institute of Social Sciences, Interior Architecture Major Branch of Art
ORCID ID: 0009-0001-9860-8385

Sibel DEMİRARSLAN

Doç. Dr., Kocaeli Üniversitesi, KMYO, İnşaat Bölümü
Doç. Dr., Kocaeli University, University Vocational School, Construction Department,
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6979-515

ÖZET

Koruma kavramı geçmişe dayanan ve tarihi, dini, sanatsal veya kültürel değer taşıyan materyallerin günümüze ulaştırılması ve gelecek nesillere aktarılması için uygulanan bir yöntemdir. Kültür, din, sanat ve tarih gibi kavramların tüm uluslarca önemli olması koruma uygulamalarının ulusal değerini de oluşturmaktadır. Bu nedenle dünyada koruma kavramı birçok alanlarda tanınmış ve çeşitli tüzük, karar, yönetmelik benzeri dokümanlara konu olmuştur. Konu olduğu dokümanların dünya ülkeleri tarafından benimsenmesi ile de ulusal bir olgu haline gelmiştir.

Koruma uygulamaları sürekli bakım, konservasyon, restorasyon ve izleme gibi işlemlerden oluşan bir uygulamadır. Renovasyon (yenileme), restitüsyon (aslına uygun belgeleme), rekonstrüksiyon (yeniden yapım), rehabilitasyon (iyileştirme) gibi birçok çalışma yöntemini de içinde barındırır. Restorasyon, diğer yöntemleri de içine alan bir yöntem olarak koruma uygulamalarının en kapsamlı olanıdır. Çok kapsamlı olması nedeni ile de bu uygulamalarda da birçok disiplin görev almaktadır. Bir restorasyon uygulaması ilk adımlarından sonuçlandırılmasına kadar paydaş uzmanların görev almasına gereksinim duymaktadır.

Çalışma da nitel araştırma tekniklerinden literatür taraması yapılması ile koruma uygulaması ve uygulama yöntemleri hakkında bilgilendirme sağlayacak, koruma yöntemlerinden olan restorasyon uygulama aşamaları ve koruma bilincinin bu süreçte olumlu ilerletilmesi için uygulanacak sürecin analizinin yapılması ile yürütülecektir. Bilinçli koruma uygulamalarının sağlanması için analiz edilen süreç basamakları incelenerek restorasyon sürecinin olumlu ilerletilmesine destek sağlamak çalışmanın amacını oluşturmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Restorasyon, Koruma, Onarım, Bakım, Bilinçlendirme

ABSTRACT

The concept of conservation is a method applied to preserve materials that date back to the past and have historical, religious, artistic or cultural value, and to pass them on to future generations. The fact that concepts such as culture, religion, art and history are important for all nations also creates the national value of conservation practices. For this reason, the concept of protection has been recognized in many areas around the world and has been the subject of various statutes, decisions, regulations and similar documents. It has become a national phenomenon with the adoption of the documents it is about by countries around the world.

Conservation practices consist of processes such as continuous maintenance, conservation, restoration and monitoring. It also includes many working methods such as renovation, restitution, reconstruction and rehabilitation. Restoration is the most comprehensive conservation practice, as it includes other methods as well. Since it is very comprehensive, many disciplines are involved in these applications. A restoration application requires the involvement of stakeholder experts from its first steps to its completion.

The study will be carried out by conducting a literature review of qualitative research techniques, providing information about conservation practice and application methods, and analyzing the stages of restoration implementation, which is one of the conservation methods, and the process to be applied to positively advance conservation awareness in this process. The aim of the study is to support the positive progress of the restoration process by examining the process steps analyzed to ensure conscious conservation practices.

Keywords: Restoration, Protection, Repair, Maintenance, Awareness Raising.

**KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARINI KORUMA VE YAŞATMADA TOPLUM BİLİNCİ
OLUŞTURULMASINDA EĞİTİMİN KATKISI**
THE CONTRIBUTION OF EDUCATION IN CREATING SOCIAL AWARENESS IN
PROTECTING AND SURVIVING CULTURAL ASSETS

Selma HEPBİLDİ

Kocaeli Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, İç Mimarlık Ana Sanat Dalı
Kocaeli University, Institute of Social Sciences, Interior Architecture Major Branch of Art
ORCID ID: 0009-0001-9860-8385

Sibel DEMİRARSLAN

Doç. Dr., Kocaeli Üniversitesi, KMYO, İnşaat Bölümü
Doç. Dr., Kocaeli University, University Vocational School, Construction Department,
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6979-5150

ÖZET

Kültür, nesiller boyu aktarıla gelen maddi ve manevi değerler bütünüdür. Bunlar dil, din, örf, adet gibi soyut olabildiği gibi yapı, bina gibi somut da olabilmektedir. Ait olduğu döneme ve topluma yönelik pek çok mesaj barındırmakta ve günümüz insanına bunları aktarmaktadır. Koruma kavramı bu bağlamda büyük önem taşımaktadır. Toplumda yer alan her bir bireyin neyin değerli olup olmadığını fark edebilir eğitim ve bilinç düzeyinde olması gerekmektedir. Sürdürülebilir bir koruma ancak ortak bilinç düzeyi sağlanarak elde edilebilir. Bu ortak bilincin sağlanması da toplumun koruma kavramı üzerine bilgilendirilmesi, kültür ve kültür varlıkları özelinde farkındalık yaratılması ile mümkündür.

Toplumun tüm bireylerini ortak ve doğru bir şekilde bilinçlendirmek, değer verilen kavramları bireylere aktarmak ve toplum tarafından önemli olan değerler üzerinde farkındalık sağlamak eğitim ile desteklenebilir. Eğitim bireylerin belirli bir kültür seviyesine ulaştırılması, kişilerin toplumda yerlerini alabilmeleri için belirli bilgilerin öğretilmesi benzeri desteklerin sağlandığı bir uygulamadır. Her birey hem belirli yaş aralıklarında zorunlu olan eğitimi alarak hem de tercihe bağlı özel eğitimler, dolaylı yoldan ve de gözlemlene, deneyimleme gibi eğitimler ile bu uygulamayı yaşamı boyunca devam ettirir. Bu nedenle bir toplumu belirli bir konuda geliştirmenin en önemli unsuru eğitimidir.

Çalışmada kültür varlıkları bağlamında koruma bilincinin halka verilebilmesi, toplumun geçmişini bilmesi ve bu somut ve soyut varlıkların değerlerinin günümüzde ulaşılabilir ve sürdürülebilir olması için bir yöntem önerisi sunulması hedeflenmektedir. Koruma bilinci oluşturma yöntemi olarak eğitim öne çıkarılmış ve farklı toplumsal yapı ve yaş gruplarına yönelik neler yapılabileceği üzerinde öneriler geliştirilmeye çalışılmıştır. Çalışma kültür, kültür varlığı, koruma kavramları ve eğitim konusu üzerine nitel araştırma yöntemi ile sürdürülecek ve alan yazın taraması yapılarak ilerletilecektir. Oluşturulan eğitim kategorilerin ve elde edilen bilgilerin sonucunda bulgular öneriler halinde sunulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kültür, Kültür Varlığı, Koruma, Toplum, Eğitim

ABSTRACT

Culture is the set of material and spiritual values that are passed down through generations. These can be abstract such as language, religion, customs and traditions or tangible such as structures and buildings. It contains many messages about the period and society it belongs to and conveys them to today's people. The concept of protection is of great importance in this context. Every individual in society must have the level of education and awareness to be able to recognize what is valuable and what is not. Sustainable protection can only be achieved by ensuring a common level of awareness. Achieving this common awareness is possible by informing the society about the concept of conservation and raising awareness about culture and cultural assets.

Raising awareness of all members of the society in a common and correct way, transferring valued concepts to individuals and raising awareness on values that are important to the society can be supported by education. and teaching certain information so that they can take their place in society. Each individual continues this practice throughout his life by receiving compulsory education at certain age intervals, as well as optional special training, indirect training, and training such as observation and experience. Therefore, the most important element of developing a society on a certain subject is education.

The aim of the study is to present a method proposal to raise conservation awareness in the context of cultural assets to the public, to know the history of the society, and to make the values of these tangible and intangible assets accessible and sustainable today. Education has been highlighted as a method of creating conservation awareness and suggestions have been tried to be developed on what can be done for different social structures and age groups. The study will be carried out with a qualitative research method on culture, cultural heritage, conservation concepts and education, and will be furthered by reviewing the literature. As a result of the training categories created and the information obtained, the findings will be presented as suggestions.

Keywords: Culture, Cultural Heritage, Conservation, Society, Education.

**PASAJLARIN KAMUSAL MEKAN ÖZELLİĞİNİN İNCELENMESİ:
SİVAS ATATÜRK CADDESİ ÖRNEĞİ**
EXAMINING THE PUBLIC SPACE CHARACTERISTICS OF PASSAGES: SİVAS
ATATÜRK STREET EXAMPLE

Merve SAYICI

Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Erciyes Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Mimarlık Anabilim Dalı

MSc. Student, Erciyes University, Institute of Science, Department of Architecture

ORCID ID: 0009-0006-3566-7085

Duygu TURGUT

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Erciyes Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, Mimarlık Anabilim Dalı

Asst. Prof. Dr., Erciyes University, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Architecture

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5324-7934

ÖZET

Kentsel mekan, toplumsal pratiklerin kentteki ilişkiler bütünüdür; eşzamanlılığa, bir araya gelmelere, çakışmalara ve karşılaşmalara tanıklığıyla toplumsal ortaklaşmaların yeridir. Çalışmanın konusunu oluşturan pasajlar, arayüz ve eşik mekan potansiyelleri dolayısıyla kamusal alanda bu tür ortaklaşmaların mekansal koşullarını sağlamaktadır. Pasajlar, kapitalizm etkisinde kamusal bir aktiviteye dönüşen tüketim kültürünün kentteki mekansal yansımasıdır. İnşasında yenilikçi yapı malzemeleri ve yapım tekniklerinin kullanımıyla bu yapılar, döneminin modern mimarlık örneklerindedir. Pasajlar yapı bloklarının zemin ve zemin altı kotlarında bulunan, yan yana ve karşılıklı olarak dizilmiş mahaller arasında tanımlanan geçit mekanlarıdır. Özel mülkün mahremiyeti ve sokağın kamusalılığı arasında iç mekanda sunduğu cadde deneyimi ile pasajlar, kente ait kamusal hareketliliği yapı ölçeğine taşımaktadır. Dolayısıyla sokakları, caddeleri ve bulvarları birbirine bağlayarak oluşturdukları gezinme ve sergileme alanları aracılığıyla kamusal sürekliliği devam ettirmektedir. Çalışmanın amacı, günümüze kadar varlığını sürdüren pasajların kendine özgü mekansal biçimlenmelerinin; toplumsal ve mekansal boyutlarının kentlinin gündelik yaşamı içindeki konumunu ve toplumsallaşmaya olan katkılarını incelemektir. Çalışma, Sivas Atatürk Bulvarı ve ona bağlı alterlerde yer alan pasajları ele alarak; bu pasajların yapı tipolojilerini, mekan niteliklerini ve işlevlerini süreklilik, geçirgenlik ve kişiselleştirme kavramları üzerinden analiz etmektedir. Çalışma kapsamında pasajlar, mekansal analizleri sonucunda biçimlenme formları ve nedenleri üzerinden sınıflandırılmıştır. Çalışma bulguları; pasajlar, tüketim odaklı birer kentsel mekan olmanın ötesinde inşa edildikleri dönemin tasarım anlayışını ve yaşam deneyimlerini yansıtmaktadır. Örneklem olarak belirlenen Sivas Atatürk Bulvarı ve çevresindeki dokuz pasaj ve çarşı yapısı Cumhuriyet dönemi ve sonrasında artan idari, ticari ve kamusal işlevli mekan ihtiyacını giderebilmek adına karma işlevli olarak yapılandırılmıştır. Pasajların mekansal formunun belirlenmesinde, mevcut yapılaşmanın mülkiyet ve parselasyon

sistemlerinin getirdiği kısıtlamalar, çözümlerin yapı ölçeğinde bireyselleşmesine neden olmuştur. Bu durum, yapı tipolojilerinin yere, zamana ve işleve göre şekillenmesine ve özgün tipolojilerin oluşmasına imkân sunmuştur. Pasaj yapıları, eski kent merkezinin mevcut yapılaşmasına eklemlenerek tanımladığı yeni alternatif geçitlerle kent merkezini yeniden biçimlendirmiştir. Sonuç olarak pasajlar; kent mekanında kamusal sürekliliği sağlamakta, geçirgen ve kişiselleştirilmiş mekanlar sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pasaj, Kamusalılık, Sivas Atatürk Caddesi, Geçit, Süreklilik, Kentsel Mekan.

ABSTRACT

Urban space encompasses social practices and relations within the city, serving as a hub for social commonality where simultaneity, gatherings, conflicts, and encounters unfold. The passages, the subject of this study, create spatial conditions for collaborations in public spaces through their interface and threshold space potentials. Passages mirror the consumer culture in the city, evolving into a public activity under the influence of capitalism. With the use of innovative building materials and construction techniques, these arcade structures exemplify modern architecture of the period. Passages are gateway defined between spaces arranged side by side and opposite each other at the ground and sub-ground levels of building blocks. Offering a street-like experience within the interior, bridging the privacy of private property and the publicity of the street, passages bring the public mobility of the city to the building scale. Gateway spaces maintain public continuity through the navigation and exhibition areas they create by connecting streets, avenues and boulevards.

The study aims to examine the unique spatial formations of surviving passages, exploring the position of social, and spatial dimensions in the daily life of urban dwellers and their contribution to socialization. It focuses on the passages located on Sivas Atatürk Boulevard and its surroundings, analyzing building typologies, spatial qualities, and functions through the concepts of continuity, permeability, and personalization. Within the study's scope, passages were classified based on their formation forms and reasons resulting from spatial analysis. Findings indicate that beyond being consumption-oriented urban spaces, passages reflect the design approach and living practices of their built period. Sivas Atatürk Boulevard and the nine passages and bazaar structures around it, selected as a sample, were structured with mixed functionality to meet the increasing need for administrative, commercial, and public functional spaces during and after the Republican period. The spatial form of the passages, determined by restrictions imposed by ownership and subdivision systems of existing constructions, led to individualized solutions at the building scale. This situation allowed building typologies to be shaped according to place, time, and function, creating unique architectural forms. Passages structures have reshaped the city center, introducing new alternative gateways integrated into the existing construction of the old city center. In

conclusion, the passages provide public continuity in urban spaces, offering permeable and personalized environments.

Keywords: Passage, Publicness, Sivas Atatürk Street, Gateway, Continuity, Urban Space

ADAPTING LIVING SPACES: FLEXIBILITY TO MEET CHANGING RESIDENT NEEDS

Türkan DOĞAN

Design Center, KY Architecture, Sarıyer, İstanbul, TÜRKİYE

ABSTRACT

Rapid changes over time have made it necessary for places to adapt to these changes quickly. In this era of constant flux, the ability of physical spaces to swiftly and seamlessly adjust to evolving circumstances has become not merely a desirable attribute but an essential prerequisite for ensuring functionality, relevance, and user satisfaction. As lifestyles change or depending on usage needs that change over time, it has become important to create low-cost, flexible and adaptable living zones. Flexibility is a design approach that includes spatial and structural strategies that enable the structure to accommodate possible changes in the process. This study focuses on the concept of flexibility in interior design to meet the changing needs of residents over time and focuses on examples of transformation where needs can be quickly adapted. By presenting real-life examples of transformative design interventions, the article aims to highlight examples where spatial configurations can be adapted quickly and effectively, enabling living spaces to evolve seamlessly to meet the diverse and dynamic needs of residents. It also presents the intersection of design, functionality and user-centered approaches, describing innovative strategies for creating dynamic living spaces that evolve seamlessly according to the diverse needs of residents.

Keywords: Flexibility, Flexible Design, Interior Design, User-Centered Design.

**EXAMINATION OF BORDERLINE PERSONALITY ORGANIZATION WITHIN
THE FRAMEWORK OF PSYCHODYNAMIC THERAPY: CASE REPORT**
BORDERLINE KİŞİLİK ÖRGÜTLENMESİNİN PSİKODİNAMİK TERAPİ
ÇERÇEVESİNDE İNCELENMESİ: OLGU SUNUMU

Ahmet ÖZBAY

Ministry of Education, Istanbul, Turkey.

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5021-5980

Hacer Şuheda Aksu

Istanbul Aydın University, Institute Graduate Studies, Clinical Psychology, Istanbul, Turkey.

ORCID ID: 0009-0006-5474-7697

ABSTRACT

Borderline personality is a personality organization that is associated with the individual's identity confusion, showing an affective disorder by oscillating between positive-negative and good-bad, and inconsistencies in relationships. Impulsive behaviors and impaired ability to evaluate reality are among the important criteria. It is known that an individual with borderline personality organization predominantly uses primitive defense mechanisms such as splitting and projective identification. In this case report, a 27-year-old male client, who had problems in family relationships since early childhood, lost his birth mother at the age of one and grew up with a stepmother, has been experiencing intense anxiety in different areas of his life, especially in the last five years. The client's life is made difficult by his fears about what his future will be like, not being sure whether his work life will always be like this even though it is going well at the moment, whether his newly established family will have problems like his family of origin, and especially his fears of being in a difficult financial situation. Feeling physically or psychologically threatened causes fear and anxiety. The fact that the individual is under a real danger at that moment is considered as fear, while the presence of a danger whose cause is unclear, which cannot be handled concretely and therefore cannot be considered real is considered as anxiety. It is known that while optimal levels of anxiety contribute to the efficiency of the individual in life, the presence of anxiety that exceeds the optimal level disrupts the functionality of the individual and affects his/her daily life. Although anxiety is the visible part of the iceberg, the main part that causes it is the unconscious, which is located on the invisible side of the iceberg. It is considered as a signal that the ego's capacity is weakened and suppression is revealed by using the defense mechanism. It is known that Psychodynamic Therapy is one of the most effective methods to understand this signal, the unconscious processes that cause it and the object relations that are of great importance in the life of the individual. In this case, as a result of Psychodynamic Therapy conducted twice a week for 45 minutes within the framework of object relations

theory, a significant improvement was observed in the client's complaints in her daily life. In addition, it is thought that online therapy will have a positive effect in showing its effect.

Keywords: Psychodynamic Therapy, Borderline Personality Organization, Defense Mechanisms

ÖZET

Borderline kişilik, bireyin kimlik karmaşası yaşaması, olumlu-olumsuz ve iyi-kötü olarak iki ayrı uçta gidip gelerek bir duygulanım düzensizliği göstermesi ve ilişkilerindeki tutarsızlıkları ile ilişkilendirilen bir kişilik örgütlenmesidir. Dürtüsel davranışlar göstermeleri, gerçeği değerlendirme yetisindeki bozulmaların olup olmaması önemli kriterler arasında yer almaktadır. Borderline kişilik örgütlenmesindeki bir bireyin bölme ve yansıtımlı özdeşim gibi ilkel savunma mekanizmalarını ağırlıklı olarak kullandığı bilinmektedir. Bu olgu sunumunda, erken çocukluk döneminden itibaren aile içi ilişkilerinde sorun yaşayan, bir yaşında öz annesini kaybederek üvey anne ile büyüyen 27 yaşındaki bir erkek danışanın özellikle son beş yıldır yaşamının farklı alanlarında yoğun kaygı duyması ele alınmıştır. Geleceğinin nasıl olacağı, iş hayatının şu anda yolunda gitmesine karşın hep böyle gidip gitmeyeceğinden emin olamayışı, yeni kurduğu ailesinin kök ailesindeki gibi sorunlar yaşayıp yaşamayacağı ve özellikle maddi olarak zor durumda kalma korkuları danışanın yaşamını zorlaştırmaktadır. İnsanın kendini fiziksel ya da ruhsal olarak tehdit altında hissetmesi korku ve kaygıya neden olmaktadır. Bireyin o an içerisinde, gerçek bir tehlike altında olması korku olarak ele alınırken sebebi belli olmayan, somut olarak ele alınamayacak ve bu yüzden gerçek sayılamayan tehlikenin varlığı ise kaygı olarak ele alınmaktadır. Optimal düzeydeki kaygının yaşam içerisinde bireyin verimli olmasına katkı sağlarken optimal düzeyi aşan kaygının varlığının bireyin işlevselliğini bozduğu ve günlük hayatını etkilediği bilinmektedir. Kaygı, buzdağının görünen kısmı olsa da buna neden olan asıl kısım buzdağının görünmeyen tarafında yer alan bilinçdışıdır. Ego kapasitesinin zayıflaması ve bastırma savunma mekanizmasını kullanarak ortaya çıkardığı bir sinyal olarak ele alınmaktadır. Bu sinyali, neden olan bilinçdışı süreçleri ve bireyin yaşamında oldukça büyük öneme sahip nesne ilişkilerini anlamak için en etkili yöntemlerden birinin Psikodinamik Terapi olduğu bilinmektedir. Bu olguda, haftada 2 kez 45 dakika şeklinde nesne ilişkileri kuramı çerçevesinde yürütülen Psikodinamik Terapi sonucunda, danışanın günlük hayatındaki yakınmalarında belirgin bir düzelmeye görülmüştür. Buna ek olarak çevrimiçi terapinin etkisini göstermekte de olumlu bir etkisi olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Psikodinamik Terapi, Borderline Kişilik Örgütlenmesi, Savunma Mekanizmaları

COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY INTERVENTION FOR EXAM ANXIETY AND ACCOMPANYING SYMPTOMS: CASE REPORT

SINAV KAYGISI VE EŞLİK EDEN SEMPTOMLARA BİLİŞSEL DAVRANIŞÇI TERAPİ
İLE MÜDAHALE: OLGU SUNUMU

Ahmet ÖZBAY

Ministry of Education, Istanbul, Turkey.

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5021-5980

Hatice CEYLAN

Istanbul Aydın University, Institute Graduate Studies, Clinical Psychology, Istanbul, Turkey.

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5448-5096

ABSTRACT

People take many different exams throughout their lives to measure their academic success. The results of these exams, which they take in line with their goals and life plans, do not always reach the expected level. Negative exam results that prevent the transition to the next stage increase the feeling of failure in people and may cause inner anger. Accordingly, people make their lives more difficult due to their negative automatic thoughts about themselves and their cognitive distortions. These dysfunctional thoughts may also lead to various physical symptoms. As a result of the researches, it is known that Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, which is an effective psychotherapy method for anxiety disorders and dysfunctional thoughts that negatively affect the person's life, has achieved positive results in the treatment of many people. In this case report; the online therapy process carried out with a 21-year-old female client who failed the English preparatory exam of the university she attended is described. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy sessions were held once a week for 50 minutes with the client, who was required to succeed in the exam, which was her last right to continue her studies at the university. In the first interview, information was obtained about the client's life history, the reason for starting therapy and the main problem situation. In the therapy sessions with the client, in addition to exam anxiety, the difficulty in falling asleep in the dark, which has emerged in recent months and negatively affected her life, was also worked on. At the end of the therapy process using the interventions and techniques of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, it was observed that the client was able to sleep in the dark without feeling any discomfort. In addition, the client achieved a successful result by controlling his anxiety in the last exam he took and reached his target point. When the whole sessions were evaluated, it was evaluated that the process carried out with Cognitive Behavioral Therapy contributed to a significant improvement in the client's complaints. In addition, positive results were obtained by using online therapy method in the counseling process. When evaluated in this context, it was thought that online therapy can be taken as an alternative option in the Cognitive Behavioral Therapy process.

Keywords: Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Test Anxiety, Cognitive Distortion, Negative Automatic Thought.

ÖZET

İnsanlar yaşamları boyunca akademik başarılarının ölçümü için birçok farklı sınava katılmaktadır. Hedefleri ve yaşam planları doğrultusunda katıldıkları bu sınavların sonucu her zaman beklenen düzeye ulaşmamaktadır. Bir sonraki aşamaya geçişe engel olan olumsuz sınav sonuçları ise kişilerde başarısızlık duygusunu artırmakta ve içsel öfkeye neden olabilmektedir. Buna bağlı olarak kişiler başarı gösteremedikleri sınav sonuçları, kendileri hakkındaki olumsuz otomatik düşünceleri ve bilişsel çarpıtmaları nedeniyle yaşamlarını daha güç bir hale getirmektedir. Bu işlevsel olmayan düşünceler sebebiyle kişilerde farklı bedensel semptomlar da ortaya çıkabilmektedir. Kaygı bozuklukları ve kişinin yaşamını olumsuz etkileyen işlevsel olmayan düşüncelere yönelik olarak etkili bir psikoterapi yöntemi olan Bilişsel Davranışçı Terapi ile çok sayıda kişinin tedavisinde olumlu sonuçlara ulaşıldığı yapılan araştırmalar sonucunda bilinmektedir. Bu olgu sunumunda; kazandığı üniversitenin İngilizce hazırlık sınavında başarısız olan 21 yaşındaki kadın danışan ile yürütülen çevrimiçi terapi süreci aktarılmaktadır. Üniversitede kazandığı bölüme devam edebilmesi için son hakkı olan sınavda başarılı olma şartı bulunan danışan ile haftada bir kez 50 dakikalık Bilişsel Davranışçı Terapi ekolü ile seanslar gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yapılan ilk görüşmede; danışanın yaşam öyküsü, terapiye başlama gerekçesi ve temel problem durumu hakkında bilgi alınmıştır. Danışan ile gerçekleştirilen terapi seanslarında sınav kaygısına ek olarak son aylarda ortaya çıkan ve yaşamını olumsuz etkileyen karanlıkta uykuya dalmakta güçlük üzerine de çalışılmıştır. Bilişsel Davranışçı Terapi'nin müdahale ve teknikleri kullanılarak yürütülen terapi süreci sonunda danışanın herhangi bir rahatsızlık hissetmeden karanlık ortamda uyuyabildiği gözlemlenmiştir. Ayrıca danışan katıldığı son sınavda kaygısını kontrol ederek başarılı sonuç elde etmiş ve hedeflediği noktaya ulaşmıştır. Gerçekleştirilen seansların bütünü değerlendirildiğinde Bilişsel Davranışçı Terapi ile yürütülen sürecin danışanın yakınmalarında belirgin bir iyileşmeye katkı sağladığı değerlendirilmiştir. Ayrıca yürütülen danışmanlık sürecinde çevrimiçi terapi yöntemi kullanılarak olumlu sonuçlar elde edilmiştir. Bu kapsamda değerlendirildiğinde Bilişsel Davranışçı Terapi sürecinde çevrimiçi terapinin alternatif bir seçenek olarak alınabileceği düşünülmüştür.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Bilişsel Davranışçı Terapi, Sınav Kaygısı, Bilişsel Çarpıtma, Olumsuz Otomatik Düşünce

OTIZM SPEKTRUM BOZUKLUĐU (ASB) OLAN ÇOCUKLARDA HIPERSENSITIVETENİN ELEKTROENSEFALOGRAFİK (EEG) BELİRTİLERİ

ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC (EEG) SIGNS OF HYPERSENSITIVITY IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER (ASD)

Azamat AMETOV

Dr., Özel Arařtırmacı, Almaty Otizm Merkezi, Kazakistan
Dr., Private Investigator, Almaty Autism Center, Kazakhstan

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5606-6752

ÖZET

Otizm ile EEG arasındaki iliřki karmaşıktır ve tam olarak anlaşılmamıştır. Ancak, bazı arařtırmalar, otizm spektrum bozukluđu olan bireylerde EEG paternlerinde farklılıklar olabileceđini göstermektedir. Arařtırmaya 4-9 yař arasındaki 80 çocuk katıldı (40'ı ASB teřhisi konmuř ve 40'ı normal geliřen çocuklardan oluřmaktadır). Tüm katılımcılar önceden CARS ölçeđi üzerinden psikometrik bir deđerlendirmenin ardından seçilmiřtir. Arařtırma, açık gözlerle 2-3 dakika boyunca arka plan EEG kaydını içermektedir. Ayrıca, üç farklı türde taktil stimölasyonun (yumuřak fırçalama, sert fırçalama ve iđneli roller stimölasyonu) yanı sıra sürekli 2-5 mm/s hızda sađ kolun dıř yüzeyine uygulanan psödo-randimizasyonlu bir sıra sonrasında EEG kaydı da yapılmıřtır. Deney sırasında stimölasyonun uygulanmasına karřı gösterilen davranıřsal tepkiler video kaydı ile analiz edilmiřtir. Beř farklı davranıřsal tepki türü seçilmiřtir: 1) yüz mimiklerinde ve duruřta rahatlama; 2) stimölasyona direnç ve kolun çekme çabası; 3) negatif duygular, ađlama; 4) pozitif duygular, gülmek, gülümsemek; 5) stimölasyon sürecini izleme. EEG'nin spektral güç ölçümleri, 1 Hertz geniřliđindeki 18 alt bantta deđerlendirilmiřtir (2-20 Hertz). Arařtırma, taktil stimölasyona iki tür tepki belirleme olanađı tanıdı. Otizm spektrum bozukluđu olan çocukların tüm taktil stimölasyon tiplerine olan tepkileri, beta ritminin gücünde artıřla birlikte, hem hipersensitivite ile iliřkili olabilir hem de deneyimsel duruma stres tepkisiyle iliřkilendirilebilir. C-taktil sistem stimölasyonuna seçici bir yanıt, frontal bölgelerde theta ritminin gücünde bir artıřla birlikte sadece kontrol grubunda (KG) belirlendi. Bu arařtırmanın sonuçları otizm spektrum bozukluđu olan çocuklardaki hipersensitivite anlayıřını geniřletmek ve bu hastalıđın ortaya çıkma mekanizmalarını anlamak için kullanılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Otizm, C-taktil sistem, Elektroensefalografi, Dokunsal algı, Duygusal tepki.

ABSTRACT

The relationship between autism and EEG is complex and not fully understood. However, some research suggests that there may be differences in EEG patterns in individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD). The study involved 80 children aged 4-9, with 40 diagnosed with ASD and 40 typically developing children. All participants were selected after a psychometric evaluation using the CARS scale. The research included a 2-3 minute recording of background EEG with open eyes. Additionally, EEG recordings were made after applying tactile stimulation of three different types (soft brushing, hard brushing, and needle roller stimulation) and a pseudo-randomized sequence applied to the outer surface of the right arm at a continuous speed of 2-5 mm/s. Behavioral responses to the application of stimulation were analyzed through video recording during the experiment. Five different types of behavioral responses were selected for analysis: 1) relaxation in facial expressions and posture; 2) resistance to stimulation and pulling of the arm; 3) negative emotions, crying; 4) positive emotions, laughing, smiling; 5) observing the stimulation process. Spectral power measurements of EEG were evaluated in 18 sub-bands with a 1 Hertz bandwidth (2-20 Hertz). The research provided two potential ways to determine responses to tactile stimulation. Responses of children with autism spectrum disorder to all types of tactile stimulation may be associated with an increase in the power of the beta rhythm, potentially related to hypersensitivity and stress response to the experimental situation. A selective response to C-tactile system stimulation, with an increase in the power of the theta rhythm in frontal areas, was observed only in the control group (CG). The results of this study can be used to broaden the understanding of hypersensitivity in children with autism spectrum disorder and to understand the mechanisms underlying the manifestation of this condition.

Keywords: Autism, C-tactile system, Electroencephalography, Tactile perception, Emotional response.

ALMANYA'DA YAŞAYAN TÜRK VATANDAŞI GÖÇMENLERİNİN AİDİYET VE ANKSİYETE DURUMLARININ İNCELENMESİ: NİTEL BİR ARAŞTIRMA
INVESTIGATION OF BELONGING AND ANXIETY OF TURKISH CITIZEN
IMMIGRANTS LIVING IN GERMANY: A QUALITATIVE RESERACH

Alev ÇINAR

İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü; Klinik Psikoloji Yüksek Lisans
Istanbul Aydın University, Graduate School of Education; Clinical Psychology Master's Degree
ORCID ID: 0009-0001-6118-3109

ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Avrupa'da yaşayan Türk göçmenlerin aidiyet veya anksiyete durumlarını inceleyen herhangi bir çalışmanın olmaması ve bunun bir problem olarak düşünülmesi ile başlamıştır. Bu sebeple bu çalışmanın alan yazına büyük bir katkı sağlayacağı ve alan yazın için önemli olacağı düşünülmektedir. Bu doğrultuda araştırmanın amacı Almanya'da yaşayan Türk göçmenlerinin aidiyet ve anksiyete durumlarının incelenmesidir. Araştırmanın yöntemi nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden planlanmıştır ve nitel araştırmada veri toplama araçlarından olan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formuyla veriler toplanmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 7 kişi oluşturmaktadır. Çalışma grubundan elde edilen veriler ise içerik analizi ile değerlendirilmiştir. Analize göre, katılımcıların çoğunluğunun Avrupa'da yaşamaktan memnun kaldığı ortaya çıkmıştır. Diğer taraftan çok az katılımcının ise adaptasyon problemlerinden dolayı memnun kalmadığı görülmüştür. Katılımcıların çoğunluğu kendilerini Türkiye'ye ait hissettiklerini, önyargılı durumlarla sık karşılaştıklarını, ırkçı durumlara maruz kaldıklarını ve bu sebeplerden dolayı, anksiyete ve kaygı yaşadıklarını, güçlü bir aidiyet için ise yaşadıkları ülkede ırkçı muamelelerin olmamasını, kabul, onaylanma ve güvenlik duygusunun iyi derecede olmasını beklediklerini ifade etmişlerdir. Anksiyete ile başa çıkma için kaçınma davranışı sergiledikleri, uyum sağlamaya çalıştıkları, aidiyet hissetmedikleri ve kendilerini açıkça ifade etmeye çalıştıkları görülmüştür. Diğer taraftan hiç anksiyete duymadıklarını ifade eden katılımcıların da olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Türk göçmenlerde orta düzeyde bir aidiyet hissi görüldüğü için aidiyet hislerini geliştirecek beceri programları geliştirilebilir. Kültürel değerler ise sinema, tiyatro, animasyon gibi sosyal medya araçları ile Türk göçmenlere aktarılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göç, Avrupa'ya Göç hareketleri, Aidiyet Duygusu, Anksiyete,

ABSTRACT

This study started with the fact that there were no studies examining the belonging or anxiety of Turkish immigrants living in Europe and this was considered as a problem. For this reason, it is thought that this study will make a great contribution to the literature and will be

important for the literature. In this regard, the aim of the research is to examine the belonging and anxiety feelings of Turkish immigrants living in Germany. The method of the research was planned from qualitative research methods and data was collected with a semi-structured interview form, which is one of the data collection tools in qualitative research. The study group of the research consists of 7 people. The data obtained from the study group were evaluated with content analysis. According to the analysis, it was revealed that the majority of participants were satisfied with living in Europe. On the other hand, it was observed that; very few participants were dissatisfied, mostly due to adaptation problems. The majority of the participants stated that they felt like they belonged to Turkey because, they frequently encountered prejudiced situations, they were exposed to racist situations, and because of these reasons, they experienced anxiety. For get a strong sense of belonging, they expect, no racist treatment in the country they want to live in a good sense of acceptance, approval and security. It has been observed that they exhibit avoidance behavior to cope with anxiety, try to adapt, do not feel a sense of belonging, and try to express themselves openly. On the other hand, it was revealed that there were also participants who stated that they did not feel anxiety at all. Since Turkish immigrants have a moderate level sense of belonging, anxiety coping skill programs can be developed to improve their sense of belonging. Also, cultural values can be transferred to Turkish immigrants through social media tools such as cinema, theater and animation.

Keywords: Migration, Migration to Europe, Sense of Belonging, Anxiety,

SOSYAL İÇERİKLİ MİZAHIN ÖNCÜSÜ PIONEER OF SOCIAL HUMOR

Pervane MEMMEDLİ

Assoc. Prof. Dr., Azərbaycan Millî İlimlər Akademisi, Edebiyat Enstitüsü
Assoc., Prof. Dr. National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, Institute of Literature
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0297-7638

ÖZET

Mirza Ali Möcüz, Güney Azerbaycan şiirinde, sosyal içerikli mizahın temelini atmıştır. Anadilinde yazdığı savaştı ruhlu şiirleriyle Möcüz, 20. yüzyıl Azerbaycan edebiyatının çarpıcı mizahi şiir örneklerini vermiştir. Edebiyat dünyasına klasik şiirlerle adım atan şair, daha sonra yaşadığı dönemin yanlışlıklarını hicveden mizah eserleri kaleme almıştır. Molla Nasreddin dergisiyle tanışması, sanat anlayışını değiştirmekle kalmamış; aynı zamanda onu, “Molla Nasreddin” edebî ekolünün parlak temsilcilerinden biri hâline getirmiştir.

Möcüz’ün sanatı sadece mizahtan ibaret değildir; onun toplumsal konuları ciddi şekilde gündeme getiren şiirleri, duygusal şiirleri, rubaileri, bahr-i tavilleri ve gazelleri de günümüze kadar ulaşmıştır. Möcüz’ün, divan edebiyatımızın büyük ustası Muhammed Fuzuli’nin tarzında yazdığı gazelleri çok okunmasına rağmen, kendi duygularını yansıtan ve kimi zaman toplumsal sorunlara eğilme girişimi olarak değerlendirilebilecek şiirleri başarısız kalmıştır.

Möcüz hayattayken sadece iki şiiri yayımlanmıştır; onların altında da imza bulunmamaktadır. Fakat onun yazdıklarını, özellikle şah idaresine karşı kaleme aldığı şiirlerini çoğu insan ezberlemiştir. Mirza Ali Ekber, Sabir gibi o da milletini uyandırma amacı gütmektedir. Onun isteği, Sabir gibi milletini güldürmek, düşündürmek, cehalet uykusundan uyandırarak bilime, eğitime kavuşturmadır. Onun mizahi şiirlerinde, egemen sınıflar acımasızca ifşa edildi. Şairin eserlerinin kendisi hayattayken basılmamasının ana nedenlerinden biri de buydu.

Möcüz’ün şiirlerinin konuları da sadece ikamet ettiği Güney Azerbaycan’ın meseleleriyle ilgili olmamış, İran’ın tamamı ve İran’la bir şekilde ilintisi bulunan dünya olaylarını da kapsamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mirza Ali Möcüz, Güney Azerbaycan şiiri, İran, Mizah, “Molla Nasreddin” edebî ekolü

ABSTRACT

Mirza Ali Mujuz laid the foundations of social humor in the poetry of South Azerbaijan. With his militant poems written in his native language, Mujuz presented bright humorous poetic examples of Azerbaijani literature of the twentieth century. The poet, who entered the world of literature with classical poetry, later wrote humorous works ridiculing the mistakes of the

time in which he lived. Acquaintance with the Molla Nasreddin magazine not only changed his understanding of art; This also made him one of the prominent representatives of the Molla Nasreddin literary school.

The art of Mujuz is not only about humor; His poems, emotional poems, rubais, bahri tawilas and ghazals, which seriously put social issues on the agenda, have survived to this day. Although Mujuz 's ghazals, written in the style of the great master of our diwan literature, Muhammad Fuzuli, received much attention, his poems, which reflected his own experiences and could sometimes be seen as an attempt to solve social problems, were not successful.

While Mujuz was alive, only two of his poems were published; There are no signatures under them either. However, most people remembered his writings, especially the poems he wrote against the Shah's administration. Like Mirza Ali Akbar and Sabir, he also strives to awaken his nation. His desire is to make his nation laugh, make them think, awaken them from the sleep of ignorance and lead them to science and education. His humorous poems mercilessly exposed the ruling classes. This was one of the main reasons why the poet's works were not published during his lifetime.

The subject matter of Mujuz's poems concerned not only the issues of Southern Azerbaijan, where he lived, but covered the whole of Iran and world events, one way or another connected with Iran.

Keywords: Mirza Ali Mujuz, South Azerbaijani poetry, Iran, humor, Molla Nasreddin literary school.

ANTIOXIDANTS FEATURES OF SPIRULINA PLATENSIS: STRESS, DISEASES AND HEALTH

Nilay SEYİDOĞLU

Tekirdag Namik Kemal University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Physiology, Tekirdag

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2817-5131

ABSTARCT

INTRODUCTION AND AIM: Today, there is an increasing tendency about stress, stress-related diseases and especially pandemic diseases. Belong this, researchers have been studied to maintain the oxidative and antioxidative balance of organism. They have been tried to find out the prophylactic measures with natural antioxidants and their derivates.

Several plants, herbs, fruits and species are known as antioxidants. In addition, their derivates; polyphenols, beta carotene, phycocyanin, vitamin E and C and volatile oils are the important components in antioxidants. All these compounds have major role aganist stress, stress-related diseases, cancers, influenza, several immunological diseases and etc. Numerous studies have been demonstrated the mechanism of diseases as well as health benefits. *Spirulina platensis* has been approved by a health food by World Health Organization. People have been used this food safely over the years. In this study, we aim to show the beneficial effects and antioxidants mechanism of natural antioxidant *Spirulina platensis* and its antioxidant derivate Phycocyanin.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: *Spirulina platensis* and Phycocyanin are important antioxidants that use in a wide range of the world. Insigth of our previous studies about *Spirulina platensis*, we try to put out the importance of the natural antioxidants for health and life quality.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: Researchers addressed the natural antioxidants importance in health and life quality. According to classical mechanism (neutralize the free radicals acting by antioxidants), the redox signaling defined for regulation of oxidant antioxidant balance. Some of natural antioxidants used as an immune enhancer although some of them are linked with regulation of oxidant antioxidant balance. Some of natural antioxidants improve the digestive system, an another group of natural antioxidants enable to effect genetic potential in growth and performance, and thereby life quality. However, high dose of natural antioxidants can cause the organism no to assimilate the wastes by mechanism. It's fact that antioxidants are always important in nutrition, health and life quality.

Keywords: Natural antioxidants, health, *Spirulina platensis*, stress.

**SOME SUCCESSES IN IMPROVING THE MATERIAL AND PERSONNEL BASE IN
HIGHER PEDAGOGICAL SCHOOLS OF AZERBAIJAN**
AZƏRBAYCANIN ALİ PEDAQOJİ MƏKTƏBLƏRİNDƏ MADDİ VƏ KADR BAZA-
SININ YAXŞILAŞDIRILMASINDA BƏZİ MÜVƏFFƏQİYYƏTLƏR

Shiruya AZADALIYEVA

Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogy, Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University,

ABSTRACT

As a result of the removal of Heydar Aliyev from his high state position, the educational construction work that he started in the 1970s and 80s and carried out during these years ended. With this, the progressive traditions formed on the way to the development of higher education in Azerbaijan were forgotten, and the state care for education decreased. In the last period of the existence of the USSR, the problems of the transitional period arose and deepened in Azerbaijan. In the first years of independence, the reforms implemented to solve problems in the socio-economic, cultural and social sphere were not successful. After Heydar Aliyev's return to power at the request of the people, a new stage in the socio-economic, political and cultural development of Azerbaijan began. During the diversification of higher pedagogical educational institutions in Azerbaijan in 1969-1980, the work done in the development of the educational environment in the regions and the training of teaching staff is summarized. There were many defects in the distribution of higher educational institutions across regions, which had a negative impact on the training of teachers. A comprehensive study of this process in Azerbaijan allows to implement this process at a higher level in modern times. Because this process - the process of diversification is still being continued. Today, ADPU branches operating in Guba, Shamakhi, Jalilabad, Shakil, Aghjabedi cities of Azerbaijan, the active branch of BSU in Gazakh city, universities in Sumgayit and Lankaran cities are preparing teaching staff. The study of the diversification process carried out in 1969-1980 accelerates the development of the work done in this field in modern times.

Keywords: Higher school, pedagogical education, material base, personnel training

XÜLASƏ

Heydər Əliyevin yüksək dövlət vəzifəsindən uzaqlaşdırılması nəticəsində onun 1970-80-ci illərdə başladığı və bu illər boyu həyata keçirdiyi təhsil quruculuğu işlərinin dayanması ilə nəticələndi. Bununla da Azərbaycanda ali təhsilin inkişafı yolunda formalaşmış mütərəqqi ənənələr unuduldu, təhsilə dövlət qaygısı azaldı. SSRİ-nin mövcudluğunun son dövründə Azərbaycanda da keçid dövrünün problemləri yarandı və dərinləşdi. Müstəqilliyin ilk illərində sosial-iqtisadi mədəni-sosial sahəsindəki problemlərin həlli üçün həyata keçirilən islahatlar uğurlu olmadı. Heydər Əliyevin xalqın tələbi ilə yenidən hakimiyyətə qayıdışından

sonra Azərbaycanın sosial-iqitsadi, siyasi və mədəni inkişafında yeni mərhələ başladı. Azərbaycanda ali pedaqoji təhsil müəssisələrinin 1969-1980-ci illərdə həyata keçirilən diversifikasiyası zamanı regionlarda maarifçilik mühitinin inkişafında, müəllim kadrları hazırlığında görülən işlər ümumiləşdirilir. Ali pedaqoji təhsil müəssisələrinin regionlar üzrə paylanması xeyli qüsuralara yol verilmişdi ki, bu da müəllim kadrları hazırlığına mənfi təsir göstərmişdir. Azərbaycanda bu prosesin əhatəli şəkildə öyrənilməsi müasir dövrdə bu prosesi daha yüksək səviyyədə həyata keçirməyə imkan verir. Çünki bu proses -diversifikasiya prosesi indi də davam etdirilir. Bu gün Azərbaycanın Quba, Şamaxı, Cəlilabad, Şəkil, Ağcabədi şəhərlərində fəaliyyət ADPU-nin filialları, BDU-nun Qazax şəhərində gəaliyyət göstən filialı, Sumqayıt və Lənkəran şəhərlərindəki universitetlər müəllim kadrları hazırlayırlar. 1969-1980-ci illərdə həyata keçirilən diversifikasiyası prosesinin öyrənilməsi müasir dövrdə bu sahədə görülən işlərin inkişafını sürətləndirir.

Açar Sözlər: Ali məktəb, pedaqoji təhsil, maddi baza, kadr hazırlığı.

SOSYAL MEDYA ORTAMINDA TEMEL BİR SORUNSAK: DİJİTAL ZORBALIK A MAIN PROBLEM IN SOCIAL MEDIA ENVIRONMENT: DIGITAL BULLYING

Gülçin SAĞIR KESKİN

Dr., Ankara Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, İletişim Fakültesi, Gazetecilik Ana Bilim Dalı, Ankara,

Türkiye

*Ankara University Institute of Social Sciences, Faculty of Communication, Department of Journalism, Ankara,
Turkey*

ORCID: 0000-0001-6933-4293

ÖZET

Teknolojinin gelişmesiyle birlikte geleneksel medyadan yeni medyaya geçiş sürecinde sosyal medya araçları da yaygın bir hal almıştır. Sosyal medya içerisinde çok çeşitli platformlar inşa edilmiş ve insanların bu platformlara erişebilirliği hızlı ve etkin olmuştur. Sosyal medya kullanıcıları dijital medyanın kendisini kullanarak farklı kullanıcılarla etkileşim haline girmişlerdir. Sosyal medya, gündelik hayat pratiklerini oluşturmuş olan insanların gün içinde gerçekleştirdikleri faaliyetlerini sergiledikleri bir mecra haline gelmiştir. Bu minvalde, bir kişinin dijital medyayı kullanırken karşılaşmış oldukları durumlar her zaman olumsuz bir tutum göstermemektedir. Kullanıcıların paylaştıkları fotoğraflar, videolar ya da içeriklere diğer kullanıcıların çoğu zaman “yorum yazarak” gösterdikleri iletişim biçimi bilinçli bir şekilde rahatsız edici olabilmektedir. Bu haliyle psikolojik bir şiddet biçimi olarak karşımıza çıkan dijital zorbalık kavramı kullanıcıların “kasıtlı” bir şekilde saldırgan bir tutum izlemesiyle de sonuçlanmaktadır. Çalışma içerisinde de temel sorunsal sosyal medya ortamında karşılaşılan dijital zorbalık kavramının ontolojik bir şekilde tanımlanması üzerinedir. Çalışmanın ilk bölümünde, dijital zorbalık kavramı anlatılacaktır. Akabinde dijital şiddetin kullanıcılar arasında nasıl gerçekleştiği aktarılacaktır. Son olarak dijital zorbalığın türleri tartışılacak ve kullanıcıların dijital zorbalıktan korunabilmek amacıyla hangi türden önlemler alabilmesinin gerekli olduğu ifade edilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital şiddet, Dijital zorbalık, Sosyal medya.

ABSTRACT

With the development of technology, social media tools have also become widespread during the transition from traditional to new media. A wide variety of platforms have been built within social media, and people's access to these platforms has been fast and effective. Social media users have entered into an interaction with different users by using digital media itself. Social media has become a medium where people who have established their daily life practices exhibit their activities that they perform during the day. In this sense, the situations that a person encounters when using digital media do not always show a positive attitude. The way of communication that other users often show by “writing comments” on photos, videos

or content that users share can be consciously disturbing. In this form, the concept of digital bullying, which comes across as a form of psychological violence, also results in users following an aggressive attitude in a “deliberate” way. In the study, the main problem is on the ontological definition of the concept of digital bullying encountered in the social media environment. In the first part of the study, the concept of digital bullying will be explained. Then, it will be explained how digital violence occurs between users. Finally, the types of digital bullying will be discussed and it will be stated what kind of precautions users can take to protect themselves from digital bullying.

Keywords: Digital violence, Digital bullying, Social media.

PHILANTHROPY IN THE CONTEXT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS: TOMS SHOES

Aylin TALU

Dr., Maltepe University, Communication Faculty, Department of Public Relations, TÜRKİYE

ABSTRACT

Charity, volunteering, and philanthropy encompass the act of supporting others by voluntarily contributing money, skills, or time. These avenues of giving are important elements in promoting the development of communities and improving the well-being of individuals, whether in the local area, country, or globally.

TOMS Shoes is a great example of a company that intertwines philanthropy with its public relations strategy. TOMS operates on a "One-for-One" model where each pair of shoes sold donates one pair to a person in need. This approach has been central to their PR efforts, framing their brand as socially conscious and responsible. TOMS' philanthropy also played an important role in the storytelling. They create emotional connections with consumers by sharing the stories of individuals impacted by their donations.

In addition, TOMS's approach has inspired other companies to adopt similar models and highlighted the power of philanthropy in marketing and public relations. This ripple effect contributes not only to the causes supported but also to the overall reputation of corporate social responsibility in the business world.

This analysis focuses on Toms Shoes, a globally operating brand renowned for its philanthropic endeavors, within the context of storytelling and philanthropy. The study delves into the narrative of this social enterprise, centered on the brand's business model, and scrutinizes the role of the brand's founder. The aim is to provide insights that can significantly impact brand building and development.

Furthermore, the study emphasizes storytelling as a fundamental concept in shaping the brands of the future and underscores the significance of stories and storytelling. It also draws upon the insights from the book "Start Something That Matters" authored by Blake Mycoskie, the creator of TOMS Shoes. Within this context, an evaluation was conducted, considering the brand's narrative and its philanthropic elements.

Keywords: Philanthropy, Public Relations, Story Brand, Social Responsibility.

**İŞ BECERİKLİLİĞİ (JOB CRAFTING) KONUSUNDA TR DİZİN İNDEKSİLİ
DERGİLERDE YAYIMLANAN ÇALIŞMALARIN ANALİZİ**
THE ANALYSIS OF STUDIES PUBLISHED IN TR INDEXED JOURNALS ON
JOB CRAFTING

Halide YARAR

Doktora Öğr., İstanbul Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü

PhD Cand., Istanbul University, Institute of Social Science

ORCID: 0009-0004-3413-0417

ÖZET

Günümüz örgütleri çeşitli faktörlerin etkisiyle değişen çalışma koşullarında faaliyetlerini yürütmektedirler. Çalışanların yaptıkları işlerin içeriğini ve niteliğini kendilerinin tasarladığı bir anlayış olan iş becerikliliği konusu, örgütlere yüksek performans, başarı ve stratejik avantaj sağlayan anahtar konulardan birisidir. Uluslararası yazında Job Crafting olarak geçen İş Becerikliliği kavramı, ülkemizde iş zanaatkarlığı, iş biçimlendirme, iş şekillendirme, bireysel iş yapılandırma gibi farklı kavramlarla da ifade edilmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, başlığında ana konu olarak “İş Becerikliliği (Job Crafting)” veya alternatiflerinin yer aldığı, TR Dizin veritabanında indekslenen Sosyal Bilimler alanındaki dergilerde yayımlanan makalelerin analiz edilmesidir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden biri olan içerik analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Erişim sağlanan makaleler, iş becerikliliği veya alternatifi olan kavramların kullanımına göre dağılımı, bu kavramın hangi konu veya değişkenlerle birlikte ele alındığı, araştırma türü, araştırma yöntemi, araştırmanın gerçekleştirildiği sektör, örneklem grubu, yayın yılı ve dili gibi belirlenen birtakım kriterlere göre analiz edilmiştir. Bu çalışmada, ilgili konuda TR Dizin veritabanı bağlamında, ulusal yazında yer alan araştırmalardaki eğilimlerin sistematik bir biçimde sunulması hedeflenmekle birlikte ortaya konan sonuçların, iş becerikliliği konusunda yapılacak yeni araştırmalar için yol gösterici olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İş becerikliliği, iş zanaatkarlığı, iş biçimlendirme, iş şekillendirme, bireysel iş yapılandırma, job crafting

ABSTRACT

Today's organizations operate their activities under changing working conditions as a result of the influence of various factors. Job crafting, which is a conception in which employees can design the content and features of their work themselves, is one of the key topics that provide high performance, success and strategic advantage to organizations. This concept, known as Job Crafting in the international literature, is expressed with different concepts in the national literature.

The main purpose of this study is to analyze the articles published in the TR Index database, in the Social Sciences journals, with the title “Job Crafting” or one of the alternative expressions as the main subject. For this purpose, content analysis method was used. The accessed articles were analyzed according to certain criteria such as the distribution of job crafting or alternative concepts according to their use, the topics or variables in which this concept was discussed, the type of research, research method, the sector in which the research was carried out, sample group, year and language. In this study, it is aimed to systematically present the trends in research in the national literature on the relevant subject in the context of the TR Index database. The results of this study will be guiding for new research on job crafting.

Keyword: Job crafting

WORTHLESSNESS CRISIS IN JOURNALISM

Nur Esra ATMACA

Dr., İstanbul Topkapi University, Faculty of Economic, Administrative and Social Sciences,
Department of New Media and Communication, TÜRKİYE

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3731-5642

ABSTRACT

The press and freedom are two phenomena that co-exist in modern times. Just as peoples in history have benefited from the power of the press in their struggle for freedom, the press must continue its existence on behalf of society for its own freedom. This intertwined state of existence and functionality is like a mirror that can reflect democratic social life in perhaps the simplest way. However, in the 21st century, when humanity is experiencing a time of wars, rapidly diminishing natural resources, globally increasing pandemics and natural disasters ranging from earthquakes to floods, the 4th power mission of the media is of vital importance. At this point, it would not be wrong to say that the vision of the press defending freedom of expression 300 years ago has regressed in the 21st century. The aim of journalism is to convey the truth; however, the current environment in which the truth is devalued has brought the “falsity” of the news to the agenda. This “falsity” affects the entire social life with a much greater sphere of influence and power than the falsity of a product or service in the capitalist production system. The political economy of the media points to the devaluation of truth in journalism on the one hand and a crisis of worthlessness faced by the journalism profession on the other. Therefore, this study focuses on the recent history dominated by neoliberal policies in which the news is confronted with tactical and multidimensional concepts such as disinformation, misinformation, malinformation, manipulation and post truth. In this context, the picture that makes it necessary to rethink journalism and freedom of the press, the debates on journalistic processes, the status of freedom of the press in the conduct of journalism in accordance with ethical rules will be analysed with current data. Thus, the current environment in which the truth has evolved towards redefinition will be criticised.

Keywords: Press Freedom, Journalism Crisis, Fake News, 4th Power.

**ENDÜLÜSLÜ MÜDECCEN ABDULLAH B. ES-SABBÂH'IN HAC YOLCULUĞU:
14. YÜZYIL İSLÂM DÜNYASI**
THE PILGRIMAGE of AN ANDALUSIAN MUDEJAR ABDULLAH B. AL-SABBAH:
14TH CENTURY ISLAMIC WORLD

Zehra GÖZÜTOK TAMDOĞAN

Doç. Dr., Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, İlahiyat Fakültesi, İslam Tarihi Anabilim Dalı
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Faculty of Theology, Department of Islamic History,
Tekirdağ/TÜRKİYE

ORCID: 0000-0001-9128-4026

ÖZET

Dünya tarihinin en önemli ve süreklilik arzeden yolculuklarından olan hac, tarih boyunca birçok zorluğu içinde barındırmakla birlikte hacı adayını ve dolayısıyla onun çevresini maddî ve manevî birçok açıdan etkilemiştir. Hacı adayının ve haccını eda etmiş ferdin bu yolculuğu kayıt altına alması mekânları içtimaî, kültürel, iktisadî açıdan tasavvur edilir hale getirirken Müslüman kültürde özellikle ilim rihlelerini de içinde barındıran bir faaliyet alanı olmuştur. Hac yollarına ve yolculuklarına dair önemli kaynaklar arasında yer alan rihleler/seyahatnameler, hacı adaylarının farklı coğrafya, kültür ve topluluklarla karşılaşmalarının, onlara dair izlenimlerinin anlatıldığı eserlerdir. Endülüs hac seyahatnameleri arasında yer alan ve Endülüslü müdeccen Abdullah b. es-Sabbâh el-Endelüsî'ye ait olan Ensâbü'l-ahbâr ve Tezkiyetü'l-ahyâr adlı eseri bu tebliğ için konu olacaktır. Kudüs dışındaki kısmı bu çalışmanın konusu olacaktır. Endülüs'ten yola çıkan es-Sabbâh Mağrib şehirlerini, Mısır şehirlerini, Hicaz bölgesi şehirlerini anlatmıştır. Hac yaptıktan sonra atalarının Endülüs'e göç etmeden önce yaşadığı topraklar olan Yemen'i de ziyaret etmiş; dönüşte Kudüs, Halep, Antakya, Şam, Diyarbekir, Mardin, Erbil ve I. Murad dönemi Osmanlı topraklarına uğramıştır. Bir müdeccen olması dolayısıyla Arapça hususunda yaşadığı zayıflamanın metnine sirayet etmesi hususunda eleştiriler olsa da es-Sabbâh'ın bu eseri dönemin sosyo-kültürel, siyasî, iktisadî yönlerini yansıtmaya açısından oldukça kıymetlidir. Hıristiyanların eline geçmiş Endülüs şehirleri, Gırnata Benî Ahmer Devleti, Merinîler, Memlûkler, Osmanlılar başta olmak üzere dönemin devletlerine ve bu devletlerin önemli şehirlerine ait gözlemlerini aktarmıştır. Es-Sabbâh, bazen bazı tarihçilere atıf yaparak onlardan bilgi aktarmakta fakat daha çok kendi gözlemlerini anlatmaktadır. Eserin Cum'a Şeyha tarafından yapılmış tahkiki üzerinden bu çalışma yapılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İslam Tarihi, Endülüs, Mağrib, Hac, Müdeccen, Abdullah b. es-Sabbâh.

ABSTRACT

Hajj, which is one of the most important and continuous journeys in the history of the world, has affected the pilgrim candidate and thus his environment in many material and spiritual aspects, as well as containing many difficulties throughout history. While the recording of this journey by the pilgrim candidate and the individual who has performed the pilgrimage makes the places imaginable in terms of social, cultural and economic aspects, it has been a field of activity in Muslim culture, especially in the field of scholarly journeys. Among the important sources on pilgrimage routes and journeys, travelogues are works in which pilgrim candidates' encounters with different geographies, cultures and communities and their impressions of them are described. It is among the Andalusian pilgrimage travel books and is written by Andalusian mudejar Abdullah b. es-Sabbah al-Andalusî is *Ensâbü'l-ahbâr ve Tezkiyetü'l-ahyâr*. This book will be the subject of this study, excluding the geography of Jerusalem. Al-Sabbâh, who set out from Andalusia, described the cities of the Maghrib, Egypt and the cities of the Hijac region. After his pilgrimage, he also visited Yemen, the land where his ancestors lived before migrating to Andalusia, and on his way back he visited Jerusalem, Aleppo, Antioch, Damascus, Diyarbekir, Mardin, Erbil and the Ottoman lands of Murad I's reign. Although al-Sabbâh's book has been criticised for the weakening of his Arabic language due to his being a mudejar, it is very valuable in terms of reflecting the socio-cultural, political and economic aspects of the period. He conveyed his observations of the states of the period and the important cities of these states, especially the cities of Andalusia that fell into the hands of Christians, the Benî Ahmer of Granada, the Marinides, the Mamluks and the Ottomans. Al-Sabbâh sometimes refers to some historians and quotes information from them, but he mostly narrates his own observation. In this study will be based on the edition of the work by Jum'a Sheikha.

Keywords: Islamic History, Andalusia, Maghrib, Hajj, Mudejar, Abdullah b. al-Sabbâh.

COVID-19 KÜRESEL FELAKETİNİN DİN İLE OLAN İLİŞKİSİ ÜZERİNE TEORİK BİR ÇALIŞMA¹

A THEORETICAL STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COVID-19 AS A GLOBAL DISASTER AND RELIGION²

Mehmet Emin KALGI

Doç. Dr. Ardahan Üniversitesi, İlahiyat Fakültesi, Felsefe ve Din Bilimleri Bölümü, Din Psikolojisi Anabilim Dalı

Assoc. Prof. Dr., Ardahan University, Faculty of Theology, Department of Psychology of Religion

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6999-5059

ÖZET

Dünya tarihinde birçok felaketle karşılaşan insanlığı, bu felaketlerle başa çıkmak için çeşitli stratejiler geliştirmiştir. Bu stratejilerden öne çıkanı genellikle din ve manevi unsurlar olmuştur. Güvenli bir liman olarak görülen din ve manevi unsurlar, küresel felaketlerin yarattığı tahribata karşı insanlığı ruhsal anlamda iyileştirmiştir. Bu bağlamda önemli bir işlevi yerine getiren dinin, dinî ve manevi sağlık üzerinde ne gibi etkileri olduğunu tespit etmek ve bu dinî ve manevi danışmanlık hizmetlerinin sağlıkta kullanılmasıyla ilgili soruları ve bu sorulara yönelik çözüm önerilerini ortaya koymak araştırmamızın amacını oluşturmaktadır.

Teorik olarak yapılan bu çalışmada kapsamlı bir literatür taraması yapılmıştır. Bu anlamda veri tabanlarına, bilimsel dergilerde yayınlanan makalelere, konu ile ilgili kitap ve kitap bölümlerine başvurulmuştur. Covid-19 küresel salgınının insanların ruhsal durumu üzerinde oluşturduğu negatif etkiyi ortaya koymak ve yaşanan olumsuz psikolojik sürecin dinin iyileştirici yönü ile ilişkisini belirlemek için konu, başta dinî unsurlar olmak üzere birçok açıdan değerlendirilmiştir. Bu çalışma, başta din psikolojisi olmak üzere din sosyolojisi, psikoloji ve sosyal psikoloji gibi alanlara katkı sağlaması açısından önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Din Psikolojisi, Din, Küresel Felaketler, Covid-19.

ABSTRACT

Throughout the human history, mankind has faced numerous disasters, prompting the development of various strategies to cope with such crises. Among these strategies, religion and spiritual elements have often taken precedence. Regarded as a secure haven, religion and spiritual elements have served to spiritually uplift humanity in the face of the devastation wrought by global catastrophes. The primary objective of our research is to determine the impact of religion, which fulfills a significant function in this context, on religious and

¹ Bu çalışma, 2021 yılında İksad Yayınevi tarafından yayınlanan "Covid-19 ve Din Sağlık İlişkisi" (Bölüm yazarı: Doç. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI) adlı eserden üretilmiştir.

² This study has been derived from the work titled "Covid-19 and the Relationship Between Religion and Health" (Chapter Author: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI), published by İksad Publishing in the year 2021.

spiritual health. Additionally, the study aims to explore questions regarding the utilization of religious and spiritual counseling services in healthcare, along with proposing solutions to address these questions. This theoretical study involves a comprehensive literature review, incorporating consultations of databases, articles published in scientific journals, and relevant books and book chapters. To elucidate the negative impact of the global Covid-19 pandemic on individuals' mental well-being and establish the correlation between the adverse psychological processes experienced and the healing aspect of religion, various aspects, especially religious elements, have been evaluated. This research holds importance in contributing to fields such as religious psychology, sociology of religion, psychology, and social psychology. It addresses the need for insights into the relationship between religion and the psychological well-being of individuals during global disasters, particularly the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Religious Psychology, Religion, Global Disasters, Covid-19.

**İSMAİL GÖKTÜRK, MEDENİYETİN İHYASI İÇİN İNSANIN İNŞASI, İKSAD
YAYINLARI, ANKARA 2021, 240 S.**

İSMAİL GÖKTÜRK, THE CONSTRUCTION OF MAN FOR THE REVIVAL OF
CIVILIZATION, IKSAD PUBLICATIONS, ANKARA 2021, 240 P.

Osman BAYRAKTUTAN

Doç. Dr., Atatürk Üniversitesi, İlahiyat Fakültesi, Kur'an'ı Kerim Okuma ve Kıraat İlmi Anabilim Dalı
Assoc. Dr., Ataturk University, Faculty of Theology, Quran Reading and Recitation Science Department

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0802-2971

ÖZET

Medeniyet: Arapça'da "şehir" anlamına gelmektedir. Medeniyet kelimesi kök anlam itibarı ile yönetmek, malik olmak anlamlarına gelen din mastarı ile ilişkili olarak da anlamlandırılmıştır. Çalışma alanları arasında kamu yönetiminde etik, yönetim ve kişilik psikolojisi gibi konular bulunan ve halen Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi İktisadi İdari Bilimler Fakültesinde öğretim üyesi olarak çalışan İsmail Göktürk tarafından kaleme alınan ve 2021 yılında İksad Yayınları tarafından yayımlanan Medeniyetin İhyası İçin İnsanın İnşası isimli eser, insani değerlerle inşa edilen medeniyetimiz üzerine yapılan değerlendirmelere dayanmaktadır.

Medeniyet denildiğinde, aslında medeniyetin tezahürleri olan mimari, edebiyat, musiki, ahilik ve vakıflar gibi müesseseler akla gelir. Oysa yazar İslam medeniyetini, bir inancın tezahürü ve inancı ihlasla yaşayan insanın eseri olarak değerlendirmektedir. Bir inanç tezahürü olan medeniyet kurmak için dışa vuracak ölçüde yanan bir inancı taşıyan insanın inşası lazım olduğu görüşü araştırma boyunca tartışılan temel mesele olmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İslam, Tarih, İnsan, Medeniyet, Şehir.

ABSTRACT

Civilization: It means "city" in Arabic. The word civilization is also interpreted in relation to the infinitive religion, which in its root meaning means to rule, to own. The work titled Construction of Man for the Revival of Civilization, written by İsmail Göktürk, whose research areas include ethics in public administration, management and personality psychology and who currently works as a lecturer at Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, and published by İksad Publications in 2021, is based on human values. It is based on the evaluations made on our civilization.

When civilization is mentioned, institutions such as architecture, literature, music, akhism and foundations, which are actually manifestations of civilization, come to mind. However, the author evaluates Islamic civilization as a manifestation of faith and the work of people who live their faith sincerely. The main issue discussed throughout the research was the view that

in order to establish a civilization, which is a manifestation of belief, it is necessary to build a person who has a belief that burns outwardly.

Keywords: Islam, History, Human, Civilization, City.

ÜNİVERSİTELERDE ÇATIŞMA YÖNETİMİ VE BİLGİ PAYLAŞIMI İLİŞKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION SHARING IN UNIVERSITIES

Tuba BIYIKBEYİ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Kilis 7 Aralık Üniversitesi, İşletme/Yönetim ve Organizasyon

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1770-7304

Kübra Dilan ACAR

Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Kilis 7 Aralık Üniversitesi, İşletme/Yönetim ve Organizasyon

ORCID ID: 0009-0003-1734-5347

ÖZET

Örgütsel çatışma örgüt içerisinde istenmeyen bir durum gibi değerlendirilirken, modern yönetim yaklaşımları ile örgütler açısından bir yenilik belirtisi, değişimin bir parçası olarak da değer kazanmaya başlamıştır. Sürekli aynı düşünce yapısına sahip olan bir örgüt yapısında, yeni perspektiflerin cesaret bulmaması ya da yanlışlıkların düzeltilmesi yönünde bir süreç yaşanmaması halinde örgüt kendi doğrularının kısır döngüsü içerisinde yok olacaktır. Bu nedenle farklı fikirlerden doğan çatışma ortamını kaliteli bir şekilde yönetebilmek için çatışmanın yönetilmesi önemli bir hale gelmektedir. Çatışma yönetimi, birey veya gruplar arasında yaşanan çatışmaların yararlı olan taraflarını maksimum düzeye çıkartan zararlı yönlerini minimum seviyeye indirgeyen bir sistemdir. Örgütsel çatışma yönetimi, örgütteki çatışma düzeyini uygun bir seviyede tutan ve bireyler arasında yaşanan çatışmalarda tüm bireylerin kazanması yönünde bir yaklaşım benimseyen faaliyetler bütünü olarak tanımlanabilir. Örgüt içerisinde oluşan çatışmalar iyi bir şekilde yönetilmediği takdirde çalışanların motivasyonu olumsuz etkilenebilir ve verimlilik azalabilir. Örgütlerin verimliliğinin artması için günümüz koşullarındaki en önemli faktörlerden biri ise bilgi paylaşımıdır. Bilginin paylaşılması, birey veya bireylerin tecrübelerinden etkilenme süreci olarak tanımlanabilir. Bilgi formal ve informal olarak paylaşılabilir. İnfomal bilgi paylaşımı çalışanlar arasında karşılıklı veya sanal ortamdaki sohbetleri sırasında birbirleri ile etkileşimleri sonucu ortaya çıkarken, formal olan bilgi paylaşımı örgütün bütün üyeleri arasında belirli koşullara bağlı olarak gerçekleşir. İnfomal olarak yapılan bilgi paylaşımının denetimi oldukça zordur. Çünkü vakti ve yeri belli değildir. Formal bilgi paylaşımında ise stratejik yönetim etkilidir ve denetlenmesi daha kolay olan bir türdür. Bilgi paylaşımı arttıkça örgütün toplam veriminde artış ve işlerin yapılış biçimlerinde hızlanma meydana gelebilmektedir. Araştırmanın amacı, çatışma yönetiminin bilgi paylaşımı üzerinde anlamlı bir etkisi olup olmadığının incelenmesidir. Bunun için devlet ve vakıf üniversitelerinde çalışan 320 akademik personele güvenilirliği daha önceden test edilmiş ölçeklerle çevrimiçi ve yüz yüze anket uygulamaları yapılmıştır. Anket sonuçları istatistik programı olan SPSS 25

aracılığı ile; faktör, güvenilirlik, frekans, korelasyon ve regresyon analizlerine tabi tutulmuştur. Analizler sonucunda çatışma yönetiminin bilgi paylaşımı üzerinde pozitif yönlü anlamlı bir etkisi olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Yani etkili çatışma yönetimi gerçekleştirildiğinde örgütlerde bilgi paylaşımının oranı artmaktadır. Vakıf üniversitesinde çatışma yönetimi ve bilgi paylaşımı oranları daha yüksek görülmüştür. Bununla beraber idari göreve sahip olan akademik personellerin, idari göreve sahip olmayan akademik personellere göre çatışma yönetiminde arabulucu ve etkili bir tutum sergiledikleri ortaya konulmuştur. Araştırmanın vakıf ve devlet üniversitesinde çalışan akademisyenlere uygulanması ve çatışma yönetimi ile bilgi paylaşımı değişkenlerinin ilişkisinin bu sektörde bir arada incelenmesi yönü ile literatüre katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çatışma Yönetimi, Bilgi Paylaşımı, Akademisyenler

ABSTRACT

Organizational conflict is considered as an undesirable situation within the organization, but with modern management approaches, it has started to gain value as a sign of innovation and a part of change for organizations. In an organizational structure that constantly has the same mindset, if new perspectives are not encouraged or a process is not experienced to correct mistakes, the organization will perish in the vicious circle of its own truths. For this reason, conflict management becomes important in order to manage the conflict environment arising from different ideas in a quality manner. Conflict management is a system that maximizes the beneficial aspects of conflicts between individuals or groups and minimizes the harmful aspects. Organizational conflict management can be defined as a set of activities that keeps the level of conflict in the organization at an appropriate level and adopts an approach that ensures that all individuals win in conflicts between individuals. If conflicts within the organization are not managed well, employee motivation may be negatively affected and productivity may decrease. One of the most important factors in today's conditions for increasing the efficiency of organizations is information sharing. Sharing information can be defined as the process of being influenced by the experiences of an individual or individuals. Information can be shared formally and informally. While informal information sharing occurs between employees as a result of their interaction with each other during mutual or virtual conversations, formal information sharing occurs between all members of the organization depending on certain conditions. It is very difficult to control informal information sharing. Because the time and place are unknown. In formal information sharing, strategic management is effective and easier to control. As information sharing increases, an increase in the overall efficiency of the organization and an acceleration in the way work is done can occur. The purpose of the research is to examine whether conflict management has a significant effect on information sharing. For this purpose, online and face-to-face surveys were conducted with previously tested reliability scales on 320 academic staff working at state and foundation universities. Survey results via SPSS 25, a statistical program; It was

subjected to factor, reliability, frequency, correlation and regression analyses. As a result of the analysis, it was determined that conflict management had a positive and significant effect on information sharing. In other words, when effective conflict management is carried out, the rate of information sharing in organizations increases. Conflict management and information sharing rates were found to be higher at the foundation university. In addition, it has been revealed that academic staff with administrative duties display a mediating and effective attitude in conflict management compared to academic staff without administrative duties. It is thought that the research will contribute to the literature by applying it to academics working at foundation and state universities and examining the relationship between conflict management and information sharing variables together in this sector.

Keywords: Conflict Management, Information Sharing, Academics.

HİZMETKÂR LİDERLİĞİN İŞE BAĞLILIK VE ÇALIŞAN PERFORMANSI İLE İLİŞKİSİ

THE RELATIONSHIP OF SERVANT LEADERSHIP WITH WORK COMMITMENT AND EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE

Tuba BIYIKBEYİ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Kilis 7 Aralık Üniversitesi İşletme/Yönetim Ve Organizasyon

ORCID ID: 0009-0003-1770-7304

Aysu KAYA

Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Kilis 7 Aralık Üniversitesi İşletme/ Yönetim Ve Organizasyon

ORCID ID : 0009-0000 4356 3880

ÖZET

Modern liderlik teorilerinin gün geçtikçe arttığı gözlemlenmektedir. Hizmetkâr liderlik kavramı da bu liderlik teorilerinden biridir. Son yıllarda küreselleşmeyle birlikte gelişen teknolojik değişimler, ideoloji faktörü, ekonomik faktörler gibi özellikler örgüt içerisinde kuralların yeniden belirlenmesine sebep olmuştur. Hizmetkâr lider “önce insan” diyerek kendisinden çok çalışanlarının menfaatini düşünmekte ve çalışanları için hizmet etmektedir. Bu özellik hizmetkâr liderliği diğer lider yaklaşımlarından ayıran en önemli faktör olarak karşımıza çıkarmaktadır. Hizmetkâr liderler kendisini izleyenlerin, isteklerini, ihtiyaçlarını, amaç ve kabiliyetlerini en iyi biçimde anlayabilmeleri için birebir iletişim kurmaktadır. Hizmetkâr liderler kendisi dışında bulunan diğer kişilere hizmet ederken öncelikle kendi çıkarlarının dışında bir güven duygusu oluşturmaktadır. Oluşan güven sayesinde lider-üye arasındaki bağlılık ve performans artabilmektedir. Çalışan performansı, çalışanın organizasyon tarafından belirlenmiş görevlerdeki başarısı ve işletmeyi olumlu yönde etkileyebilecek belirli davranışları sergileme durumu olarak tanımlanmaktadır. İşe bağlılık da, organizasyonun belirlediği çerçevede, kişinin işle alakalı yapılması gerekeni gerçekleştirirken bu durumda etkin, istekli ve etkili olma durumunu ifade etmektedir. Hizmetkar liderden alınan güven arttıkça çalışan tarafından gösterilen eylemlerde iyileşme olabilir. Araştırmaya, “liderin çalışana yaklaşım stillerinden biri olan hizmetkâr liderlik ile çalışanın performansı ve işe olan bağlılık seviyesi artabilir mi?” sorusundan yola çıkarak başlanmıştır. Araştırmanın amacı, hizmetkâr liderliğin çalışan performansı ve işe bağlılık ile olan ilişkisini tespit etmektir. Bu amaçla kolayda örneklem yöntemi ile 305 özel sektör çalışanı üzerine çevrimiçi anket uygulaması yapılmıştır. Ankette güvenilirliği önceden test edilmiş ölçekler kullanılmıştır. Anket sonuçları SPSS 25 istatistik programı aracılığı ile; faktör, güvenilirlik, frekans, ANOVA, korelasyon ve regresyon analizlerine tabi tutulmuştur. Yapılan analiz sonuçlarına göre hizmetkâr liderliğin, çalışan performansı ve işe bağlılık değişkenleri ile pozitif yönde anlamlı bir ilişkisi olduğu ortaya konmuştur. Hizmetkâr liderlik davranışı arttıkça çalışanların performanslarında ve işe bağlılıklarında artış yaşanmaktadır. Bununla

beraber daha aynı kurumda daha uzun süre çalışanların daha kısa süreli çalışanlara göre daha yüksek performans gösterdikleri görülmüştür. Fakat işe bağlılık değişkeninde farklılık gözlemlenmiş, daha kısa süredir çalışanların, daha uzun süredir çalışanlara göre işe bağlılıklarının daha yüksek olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hizmetkâr liderlik, Çalışan performansı, İşe bağlılık.

ABSTRACT

It is observed that modern leadership theories are increasing day by day. The concept of servant leadership is one of these leadership theories. In recent years, features such as technological changes, ideology factors and economic factors that have developed with globalization have caused the rules to be redefined within the organization. The servant leader thinks about the interests of his employees rather than himself and serves for his employees by saying "people first". This feature appears as the most important factor that distinguishes servant leadership from other leadership approaches. Servant leaders establish one-on-one communication with their followers so that they can best understand their wishes, needs, goals and capabilities. While serving others outside themselves, servant leaders primarily create a sense of trust beyond their own interests. Thanks to the trust created, the commitment and performance between the leader and the member can increase. Employee performance is defined as the employee's success in the tasks determined by the organization and the display of certain behaviors that can positively affect the business. Work commitment refers to the state of being active, willing and effective while performing what needs to be done regarding the job, within the framework determined by the organization. As the trust received from the servant leader increases, there may be improvement in the actions taken by the employee. The research was asked: "Can servant leadership, which is one of the leader's approach styles to the employee, increase the employee's performance and level of commitment to work?" It started by starting from the question: The purpose of the research is to determine the relationship between servant leadership and employee performance and work commitment. For this purpose, online survey was used on 305 private sector employees by using the convenience sampling method. Pre-tested reliability scales were used in the survey. Survey results via SPSS 25 statistical program; It was subjected to factor, reliability, frequency, ANOVA, correlation and regression analyses. According to the results of the analysis, it has been revealed that servant leadership has a positive and significant relationship with employee performance and work engagement variables. As servant leadership behavior increases, employees' performance and commitment to work increases. Also, it has been observed that those who work in the same institution for longer periods of time show higher performance than those who work for shorter periods of time. However, a difference was observed in the work commitment variable, and it was observed that those who had been working for a shorter period of time had higher work commitment than those who had been working for a longer time.

Keywords: Servant leadership, Employee loyalty, Business skills.

İŞLETMELERİN İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ KAYGISININ YEŞİL DÖNÜŞÜME ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF BUSINESS'CLIMATE CHANGE CONCERNS ON GREEN TRANSFORMATION

Habibe Yelda ŞENER

Prof.Dr, Dumlupınar Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Uluslararası Ticaret ve Finansman Ana Bilim Dalı

Prof.Dr, Dumlupınar University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of International Trade and Finance

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0240-4634

Tuğba DEMİR

Doktora Öğrencisi , Dumlupınar Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Uluslararası Ticaret ve Finansman Ana Bilim Dalı

PhD Student, Dumlupınar University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of International Trade and Finance

ORCID ID: 0009-0003-6733-8831

ÖZET

İklim değişikliği; Son yüzyılda artan dünya nüfusu ve bu nüfusun aşırı tüketimi nedeni ile insan faaliyetlerinde doğal kaynakların yoğun kullanılması ve fosil yakıtlara dayalı büyüme anlayışı sonucunda atmosferdeki olağandışı ısı artış ve azalışlarıyla birçok çevresel sorunu beraberinde getiren küresel iklimde meydana gelen bariz değişimler olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Literatürde iklim değişikliğine dair toplumsal düzende konunun kaygı seviyesini gösteren, birçok araştırmanın yapıldığına dair çalışmalara rastlanılmıştır. Bu konuda toplumların duyarlılığı kadar işletmelerin de iklim değişikliği kaygısına ve yeşil inovasyona önem vermesi gerektiği öngörülmektedir. İşletmelerin bu konuda farkındalıklarının artması ve küresel rekabet güçlerinin artırılması adına bir mevzuat çalışmanın yapılması ön görülmektedir. 2026 yılında Türkiye'nin önde gelen birkaç sektörüne uygulanmaya başlayacak ve sonra diğer sektörler için zorunlu hale gelecek olan karbon sürüm vergisinde sürecin nasıl olacağına dair bir çalışmaya rastlanmamıştır. Bu çalışmanın amacı; ülkemizdeki işletmelerin iklim değişikliği kaygısının yeşil inovasyona etkisinin nasıl olacağı ve Kyoto protokolünün yürürlüğe girmesi ile işletmelerin uluslararası pazarda başarılı olabilmeleri, rekabetçi avantajlarını sürdürebilmeleri için neler yapmaları gerektiğine dair öneriler sunarak literatüre ve sektörel uygulamalara katkı sağlaması amaçlanmaktadır. Böylelikle ülkemizin işletmelerinin küresel pazarlarda yeşil inovasyona nasıl uyum sağlayabileceklerine yönelik bir bakış açısı sağlanabilecektir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda literatür taraması yapılarak öncelikle iklim değişikliği kaygısı ve yeşil inovasyon kavramları açıklanacak, ilaveten Kyoto protokolünün maddelerine değinilerek yeşil inovasyon ile sürecin nasıl ilerleyeceği irdelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: iklim değişikliği kaygısı, yeşil inovasyon, Kyoto protokolü, rekabet avantajı

ABSTRACT

Climate change; It is defined as the obvious changes in the global climate that bring about many environmental problems with unusual temperature increases and decreases in the atmosphere as a result of the increasing world population in the last century and the excessive consumption of this population, the intensive use of natural resources in human activities and the understanding of growth based on fossil fuels.

In the literature, many studies have been found showing the level of concern about climate change in the social order. It is envisaged that businesses should pay attention to climate change concerns and green innovation as much as the sensitivity of societies in this regard. It is envisaged that a legislative study will be carried out in order to increase the awareness of businesses on this issue and increase their global competitiveness.

No study has been found on what the process will be like in the carbon release tax, which will begin to be implemented in a few leading sectors of Turkey in 2026 and will then become mandatory for other sectors. The purpose of this study; It is aimed to contribute to the literature and sectoral practices by providing suggestions on how the climate change concern of businesses in our country will affect green innovation and what businesses should do to be successful in the international market and maintain their competitive advantages with the entry into force of the Kyoto protocol. Thus, a perspective can be provided on how our country's businesses can adapt to green innovation in global markets. For this purpose, by conducting a literature review, firstly the concepts of climate change concern and green innovation will be explained, and in addition, how the process will progress with green innovation will be examined by touching on the articles of the Kyoto protocol.

Keywords: climate change concern, green innovation, Kyoto protocol, competitive advantage

ON THE NEXUS BETWEEN CO₂ EMISSIONS AND THE AIR TRANSPORTATION SECTOR IN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND TURKEY: ACCESSING EVIDENCE FROM WAVELET COHERENCE ANALYSIS

Dogukan Ayberk PAC

Girne American University, Faculty of Business Management, Kyrenia,, via Mersin 10. 6 Turkey

ORCID ID: 0009-0008-6369-2370

Yildirim ONER

Prof. Dr. Girne American University, Faculty of Business Management, Kyrenia,, via Mersin 10. 11 Turkey

ABSTRACT

This study empirically explores the environmental impact of the sectoral lockdown within the EU28 and Turkey by leveraging the wavelet coherence transform technique. The results revealed that there is a positive correlation between the number of passengers carried and CO₂ emissions. In the short run, during the pandemic, there is a strong positive linkage between the number of passengers carried and CO₂ emissions, while in the long run, there are also positive and meaningful relationships between the number of passengers carried and CO₂ emissions between 2014-2022. Also, on a quarterly basis, there was a sharp decline in CO₂ emissions caused by the airline industry during the period of 2020–2021. The reverse effect was also detected, which has empirically validated the hypothesis that, during the pandemic, pollution in the atmosphere has declined because of the cancellation of flights. This confirms the hypothesis that there is positive feedback causality between passengers carried and CO₂ emissions. These outcomes have implications for environmental sustainability targets in the EU and Turkey, as the recovery of international passenger traffic will proceed at a very close pace.

Keywords: Carbon Reduction Target, Wavelet Coherence Transformation, Causality Analysis, Air Transportation, CO₂ Emissions, EU28, Turkey

TÜRKİYE'DE 2013-2022 YILLARI ARASINDA YAŞANAN İŞ KAZALARININ KÖKENLERİ

ORIGINS OF OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS IN TURKEY BETWEEN 2013 AND 2022

Fatma Zehra KARAKURT

Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Iğdır Üniversitesi, LEE, İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği ABD.
Graduate Student, Iğdır University, PEI, Department of Occupational Health and Safety
ORCID: 0009-0008-1196-5955

Okan ÖZBAKIR

Dr., Iğdır Üniversitesi, TBMYO, Maden Teknolojisi Programı
Dr., Iğdır University, TSVS, Mining Technology Program
ORCID: 0000-0001-8997-9451

ÖZET

Günümüzde küresel düzeyde iş kazalarının artış göstermesi, iş yaşamını olumsuz yönde etkileyen başlıca sorunlardan biri haline getirmiştir. İş sağlığı ve güvenliğinin en temel amacı, meydana gelen iş kazalarını önceden engellemektir. Bu ise ancak iş kazalarının temel sebeplerinin detaylı bir biçimde araştırılmasıyla anlaşılabilir. Önleyici tedbirlerin alınması aşamasında, iş kazalarına dair istatistiksel verilerin detaylı bir analizi büyük bir önem arz etmektedir. Çalışmada 2013-2022 yılları arasında Türkiye’de meydana gelen iş kazaları tüm yönleriyle incelenmiştir. Sosyal Güvenlik Kurumundan elde edilen veriler ışığında kaza anında çalışanın yürütmekte olduğu genel faaliyet, kazadan az önceki zamanda yürütmekte olduğu özel faaliyet, olayı normal seyrinden saptıran ve kazaya sebebiyet veren olay, kullandığı materyal, çalıştığı çevre, çalıştığı ortam, çalıştığı saat gibi faktörlerle olan ilişkisi incelenmiştir. 2021 yılında kayma, tökezleme ve düşme gibi nedenlerle meydana gelen iş kazaları toplamda 101.844 kez rapor edilmiştir. Bu kazaların çoğunlukla, makinelerin veya ekipmanların kontrolünün kaybedilmesi sonucunda meydana geldiği belirtilmiştir. Çalışanların yoğun olarak bulunduğu sabit iş yerlerinde, atölyelerde veya iş yeri eklentilerinde bu tür kazaların yaşandığı gözlemlenmiştir. Özellikle, kazaların en sık yaşandığı zaman diliminin gün içinde 11:00 ile 12:00 saatleri arası olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bu tür kazaların çoğunluğunun sivri uçlu, sert veya kaba materyallerle temas sonucunda gerçekleştiği gözlemlenmiş olup, bu durum genellikle yüzeysel yaralanmalara (264.426/2022) sebep olurken, aynı zamanda çıkık, burkulma ve incinmelere (88.914/2022) yol açmaktadır. Bu nedenle, çalışmada iş kazalarının sebebini sadece tek bir faktörle sınırlamamak, faktörleri izole etmek yerine birbirleriyle ilişkili olarak ele almak gerektiği sonucuna varılmıştır. İş kazalarının önlenmesi ve iş güvenliği çalışmalarının etkili olabilmesi için, kazaların oluşumunda etkili olan unsurların tanımlanması önem arz etmektedir. Bu sayede, mevcut bir kazanın tekrar yaşanmasının veya yeni kazaların meydana gelmesinin önüne geçilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği, İş Kazası, Tehlike.

ABSTRACT

Today, the increase in occupational accidents at the global level has made it one of the main problems that negatively affect business life. The main purpose of occupational health and safety is to prevent occupational accidents in advance. This can only be understood by investigating the root causes of occupational accidents in detail. At the stage of taking preventive measures, a detailed analysis of statistical data on occupational accidents is of great importance. In this study, occupational accidents occurring in Turkey between 2013 and 2022 are analyzed in all aspects. In the light of the data obtained from the Social Security Institution, the general activity carried out by the employee at the time of the accident, the specific activity carried out just before the accident, the event that deviated the event from its normal course and caused the accident, the material used, the environment in which he worked, the environment in which he worked, the relationship with factors such as working hours were examined. In 2021, occupational accidents caused by slips, trips and falls were reported a total of 101,844 times. It was stated that these accidents mostly occurred as a result of loss of control of machines or equipment. It has been observed that such accidents occur in fixed workplaces, workshops or workplace annexes where employees are concentrated. In particular, it was found that the most common time of day for accidents was between 11:00 and 12:00. It was observed that the majority of such accidents occurred as a result of contact with sharp, hard or rough materials, which usually resulted in superficial injuries (264,426/2022), as well as dislocations, sprains and strains (88,914/2022). Therefore, the study concluded that the cause of occupational accidents should not be limited to a single factor, but should be considered in relation to each other rather than in isolation. In order for occupational accidents to be prevented and occupational safety efforts to be effective, it is important to identify the factors that are effective in the occurrence of accidents. In this way, the recurrence of an existing accident or the occurrence of new accidents can be prevented.

Keywords: Occupational Health and Safety, Occupational Accidents, Hazards.

THE ROLE OF DIGITAL CURRENCIES IN SHAPING THE FUTURE OF THE ECONOMY

Asad Asadov

Azerbaijan State University of Economics

ORCID: 0009-0008-1159-2909

Khatai Asgarov

Azerbaijan State University of Economics

ORCID: 0009-0001-4440-0351

ABSTRACT

In a period marked by rapid technological advances, digital currencies have emerged as a transformative force that has profoundly impacted the future of the global economy. This article considers the multifaceted role of digital currencies and their potential to reshape traditional economic paradigms. Digital currencies, especially pioneered by cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin and Ethereum, question the traditional understanding of money and finance. The decentralized structure provided by blockchain technology offers an unmatched level of security, transparency and efficiency in financial transactions. While traditional banking systems struggle with efficiency issues and high transaction costs, digital currencies offer an attractive alternative that can streamline global financial processes. Additionally, digital currencies are challenging the traditional understanding of money and finance, especially led by cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin and Ethereum. The decentralized structure provided by blockchain technology offers an unmatched level of security, transparency and efficiency in financial transactions. While traditional banking systems struggle with efficiency issues and high transaction costs, digital currencies offer an attractive alternative that can streamline global financial processes. Additionally, digital currencies have the potential to promote financial inclusion by providing access to financial services. Individuals living in remote areas can participate in the digital economy with a smartphone and internet connection, which can reduce poverty and promote economic empowerment. The article also examines the impact of central bank digital currencies (CBDCs) on monetary policies. This raises questions around currency control, financial stability and privacy, as many central banks around the world are considering developing their own digital currencies. Integrating CBDCs into existing financial infrastructure could redefine the role of central banks and influence the dynamics of cross-border transactions. Additionally, the article addresses potential challenges and regulatory considerations regarding the widespread adoption of digital currencies. Issues such as security, fraud prevention and legal frameworks must be addressed to ensure the responsible and sustainable growth of this new financial landscape. Consequently, the advent of digital currencies represents a critical moment in the evolution of the global economy. While they offer opportunities for innovation and financial ingenuity, their widespread adoption requires

careful thought about regulatory frameworks and potential challenges. As we stand at the intersection of traditional finance and the digital frontier, understanding the role of digital currencies is critical to predicting and guiding the future economic landscape.

Keywords: Digital currencies, Cryptocurrencies, Blockchain technology, Financial inclusion, Central bank digital currencies (CBDCs), Regulatory considerations.

**KONAKLAMA İŞLETMELERİNİN KAT HİZMETLERİ BİRİMİNDE
ÇALIŞANLARIN GÜVENLİK İKLİMİ ALGISININ BELİRLENMESİ ÜZERİNE BİR
ARAŞTIRMA**

**A RESEARCH ON DETERMINING THE SAFETY CLIMATE PERCEPTION OF
EMPLOYEES IN THE HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT OF ACCOMMODATION
BUSINESSES**

Efe TEPEOĞLU

Bandırma Onyediy Eylöl Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü

Bandırma Onyediy Eylöl University, Social Science Institute

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-1378-5009.

Göluy ÖZDEMİR YILMAZ

Doç. Dr., Balıkesir Üniversitesi, Turizm Faköltesi, Turizm İşletmeciliğı Anabilim Dalı

Assoc. Prof., Balıkesir University, Faculty of Tourism, Department of Tourism Management

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8326-4797

ÖZET

Çalışanlar için güvenli bir çalışma atmosferi en önemli konulardan biridir. İşletmelerin aldıkları önlemler, verdikleri eğitimler, bunların algılanış ve uygulanış biçimleri güvenlik iklimini ortaya koymaktadır. İyi bir güvenlik ikliminin varlığı çalışanların işlerini daha kaliteli ve verimli gerçekleştirmelerine yardım edecektir. Bu algının olumlu yönde seyretmesi ise iş kazaları ve yaralanmaları da azaltacaktır. Güvenlik iklimi konusu konaklama işletmeleri kapsamında ele alındığında işin doğası gereğı çok daha önemli hale gelmektedir. Özellikle kat hizmetleri biriminde çalışanlar birçok riskle karşı karşıyadır. Fiziksel güç gerektiren işler, kimyasal maddelerin sık kullanımı ve yoğun çalışma temposu bu birimde güvenlik iklimi algısının yüksek önem arz ettiğini göstermektedir. Bu doğrultuda araştırmanın amacı, kat hizmetleri birimi çalışanlarının güvenlik iklimi algısını belirlemektir. Çalışanların güvenlik iklimi algısını belirlemek için nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden anket tekniğine başvurulmuştur. Araştırmanın evrenini Antalya ilinde faaliyet gösteren otel işletmelerinin kat hizmetleri biriminde çalışanlar oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada tesadüfi olmayan örnekleme yöntemlerinden kolayda örnekleme yöntemi ile 395 katılımcıya ulaşılmıştır. Araştırmada Tören vd., (2014) tarafından geliştirilmiş 14 maddelik bir güvenlik iklimi ölçeğı kullanılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Güvenlik İklimi, Konaklama İşletmesi, Kat Hizmetleri Birimi.

ABSTRACT

A safe working atmosphere for employees is one of the most important issues. The precautions taken by businesses, the training they provide, and the way they are perceived and implemented reveal the security climate. The existence of a good safety climate will help

employees perform their jobs more efficiently. If this perception is positive, it will also reduce work accidents and injuries. When the issue of safety climate is considered within the scope of accommodation businesses, it becomes much more important due to the nature of the business. Especially those working in the housekeeping department face many risks. Jobs requiring physical strength, frequent use of chemicals and intense work tempo show that the perception of safety climate is of high importance in this department. In this context, the aim of the research is to determine the safety climate perception of housekeeping department employees. The survey technique, one of the quantitative research methods, was used to determine the employees' perception of safety climate. The population of the research consists of employees in the housekeeping department of hotel businesses operating in Antalya. In the study, 395 participants were reached with the convenience sampling method, one of the non-random sampling methods. A 14-item safety climate scale developed by Türen et al., (2014) was used in the research.

Keywords: Security Climate, Accommodation Businesses, Housekeeping Department

2000-2023 YILLARI ARASI LİDER GELİŞİMİ LİTERATÜRÜNÜN SİSTEMATİK BİR DEĞERLENDİRMESİ

A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW ON LEADER DEVELOPMENT LITERATURE BETWEEN 2000-2023

Tolga TÜRKÖZ

Dr.Öğr. Üyesi, İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, İşletme (İng.) Anabilim Dalı
Asst.Prof.Dr., *Istanbul Aydın University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Business Administration (English)*

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0805-0219

ÖZET

Liderlik gelişimi, her seviyedeki liderlerin daha iyi liderlik yapma ve işyerleri ve toplulukları tarafından iyi eylemlerde bulunma kapasitelerini kolaylaştırmakla ilgilidir. Lider gelişimi, yaşam boyu süren öğrenme, uygulama, geri bildirim verme, kişisel görüşleri değerlendirme gibi birçok faktörün etkileşimiyle oluşur. Hayatımızın her alanına etki eden liderlerin geliştirilmesine yönelik yayınların daha fazla araştırılması gereken bir konu olduğu düşüncesiyle bu çalışma yapılmıştır. Bu araştırmada, Clarivate Analytics Web of Science veri tabanından elde edilen 13 farklı yayıncıdan ve 52 farklı kaynaktan "Liderlik Gelişimi" konulu 146 adet İngilizce makale analiz edilmiştir. Çalışmanın amacı, araştırma konusuyla ilgili 2000-2023 yılları arasında Yönetim ve İşletme kategorilerindeki makaleleri sistematik bir metodoloji ile incelemek, yazarlar, yayıncılar, bağlı kuruluşlar ve ülkeler arasındaki ilişkileri ortaya çıkarmak ve alandaki ilerlemeyi tespit etmektir. Bu araştırmada analizi gerçekleştirmek için Biblioshiny kullanılmıştır. Biblioshiny, Bibliometrix için web arayüzü sağlayan bir uygulamadır ve bu iki paket R Programını temel almaktadır. Bu makalelerin 350 yazar tarafından yazıldığı, bu çalışmalarda 440 anahtar kelimenin kullanıldığı ve 8631 yayına referans verildiği belirlenmiştir. Belge başına ortalama alıntı sayısı 33,41 ve ortak yazar sayısı ise 2,83 olmuştur. Uluslararası ortak yazarlık yüzdesi ise 25,34 olarak belirlenmiştir. Bu alanda en fazla makale yayınlayan seçkin dergi ise The Leadership Quarterly'dir. En ilgili yazar 8 makaleyle Michael D. Mumford'dur. En üretken kuruluş ABD'deki Claremont Graduate University'dir. Yazar iş birliğinde etkili olan ülkeler ABD ve Avustralya'dır. Bilimsel üretimin en fazla olduğu ülkeler sırasıyla ABD, Avustralya, İngiltere, Kanada ve İsveç'tir. Liderlik geliştirme alanında en sık kullanılan kelimeler performans, model, iş, dönüşümcü liderlik, kimlik, yönetim ve benliktir. Bulgular, liderlik gelişimine akademik ilginin artmaya devam ettiğini ve trend araştırma alanlarından bazılarının cinsiyet, otantik liderlik, sosyal kimlik, motivasyon ve etkileşimsel liderlik olduğunu işaret etmektedir. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre karakter güçleri, bağlam, etik, rol doluluğu ve okul öğrenci liderleri liderlik gelişiminde gelecekteki olası niş araştırma temaları olarak belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Liderlik Gelişimi, Bibliyometrik Analiz, R Programı, Biblioshiny

ABSTRACT

Leadership development is about facilitating the capacity of leaders at all levels to lead better and take good action by their businesses and their communities. Leader development occurs through the interaction of many factors such as lifelong learning, practice, giving feedback, and evaluating personal opinions. This study was conducted with the idea that studies on developing leaders who have an impact on every aspect of our lives is a subject that needs to be further researched. In the current study, 146 articles in English on "Leadership Development" from 13 different publishers and 52 different sources obtained from the Clarivate Analytics Web of Science database were analyzed. The purpose of the study is to investigate the articles in the Management and Business categories published between 2000 and 2023 on the research topic with a systematic methodology, to uncover the relationships between authors, publishers, their affiliated organizations and countries, and to determine the progress directions of research on the subject. Biblioshiny was used to perform the analysis in this research. Biblioshiny is an application that provides a web interface for Bibliometrix, and these two packages are based on the R Program. It is determined that these articles were written by 350 authors, 440 keywords were used in these studies and 8631 publications were referenced. The average number of citations per document was 33.41, and co-authors per document was 2.83. The international co-authorships percentage was found to be 25.34. The outstanding journal that publishes the most articles in this field is The Leadership Quarterly. Most relevant author is Michael D. Mumford with 8 articles. Most relevant affiliation is Claremont Graduate University from USA. The most corresponding author's countries are USA and Australia. The countries with the highest number of scientific productions are the USA, Australia, UK, Canada, and Sweden respectively. Most frequent words in leadership development field were performance; model; work; transformational leadership, identity, management, and self. Findings suggest that academic interest in leadership development continues to increase and some of the trend research areas considered to be the subject of further research are gender; authentic leadership; social identity; motivation and transactional leadership. According to the results of the research, character strengths; context; ethics; role occupancy and school student leaders were determined as possible future niche research themes in leadership development.

Keywords: Leadership Development, Bibliometric Analysis, R Programme, Biblioshiny

OTOMOTİV ERGONOMİSİ: PATENT ANALİZİ İLE TEKNOLOJİK TRENDLER VE GELİŞMELER

AUTOMOTIVE ERGONOMICS: TECHNOLOGICAL TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS
INSIGHT BY PATENT ANALYSIS

Neşe ŞENEL

Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Endüstri Mühendisliği Anabilim Dalı
*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences, Department of Industrial
Engineering*

ORCID ID: 0009-0008-3993-2645

Ergün ERASLAN

Prof. Dr. Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi, Endüstri Mühendisliği
Anabilim Dalı

Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Engineering and Natural Sciences, Department of Industrial Engineering

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5667-0391

ÖZET

Otomotiv endüstrisi son zamanlarda teknolojik gelişmelerin etkisiyle kullanıcı deneyimi ve güvenliğe daha fazla odaklandığı önemli bir dönüşüm geçirmektedir. Bu çalışma, otomotiv ergonomisi ile ilgili konuları patent analizi yoluyla inceleyerek, ortaya çıkan trendlerin ve teknolojik gelişmelerin değişen manzarası hakkında fikir vermektedir. Bu çalışma için patent verileri Dünya Fikri Mülkiyet Örgütü'nün (WIPO) PATENTSCOPE veri tabanından elde edilmiştir. IPC kodları ve anahtar kelimeler içeren arama sorguları kullanılarak son 23 yılda yapılmış araç ergonomisi ile ilgili 2916 patent başvurusu çıkarılmıştır. Patent verileri veri madenciliği ve metin madenciliği teknikleri kullanılarak analiz edilmiş ve sonuçlar görselleştirilmiştir. Patent verilerini analiz etmek için veri madenciliğinde Microsoft Excel'deki pivot tablolar kullanılmıştır. Veri analizi, yıllık büyüme, coğrafi dağılım, kilit oyuncular ve patent sınıflandırmaları gibi ana temalara odaklanmıştır. Çalışmamızda ayrıca, otomotiv ergonomisi ile ilgili patentlerin yoğunlaştığı konular, metin madenciliğinin kelime bulutu, konu tabanlı ve kümeleme teknikleri kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Otomotiv ergonomisine yönelik patent başvurularının sayısı 2019 yılında zirveye ulaşmış (264) ve 2000 ile 2023 yılları arasında en düşük başvuru sayısı 2000 yılında (52) kaydedilmiştir. Çin, araç ergonomisi ile ilgili en fazla patente sahip olan ülkedir (1189). Kore Cumhuriyeti (528) ve Amerika Birleşik Devletleri (425) sırasıyla ikinci ve üçüncü sırada yer almıştır. Başvuru sahiplerinin profillerine bakıldığında, başvuruların %72'sinin şirketlerden, %23'ünün ise bağımsız mucitlerden geldiği görülmektedir. Şirketlerin %49,6'sı Kore Cumhuriyeti, %19,4'ü Almanya ve %10,9'u Amerika Birleşik Devletleri merkezlidir. Geçtiğimiz beş yıl içinde, patent başvurularının çoğunluğu araç koltukları ile ilgili olmuş, bunu güvenlik ve araç kontrol sistemleri ile ilgili konular izlemiştir. Bu çalışmanın sonuçları, otomotiv ergonomisindeki teknolojik ilerlemenin araç koltuk tasarımı, güvenlik özellikleri ile araç bilgi ve kontrol

sistemleri alanlarında olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu çalışma, otomotiv ergonomisindeki teknolojik gelişmeleri ve eğilimleri belirlerken, patent verilerinin teknolojik gelişmelere ışık tutmak için nasıl kullanılabileceğini göstermeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Otomotiv Ergonomisi, Araç Ergonomisi, Araçlarda İnsan Faktörleri, Teknolojik Gelişmeler, Teknolojik Eğilimler, Patent Analizi, Veri Madenciliği, Metin Madenciliği

ABSTRACT

The automotive industry has recently undergone a significant transformation, driven by technological advancements and an increased focus on user experience and safety. This study examines the subjects related to automotive ergonomics through patent analysis, providing insight into the changing landscape of emerging trends and technological developments. The patent data for this study was obtained from the PATENTSCOPE database of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO). 2916 patent applications strongly related to vehicle ergonomics over the last 23 years were extracted using search queries with IPC codes and keywords. Data mining and text mining techniques were employed to analyse the patent data, and the results were visualised. Pivot tables in Microsoft Excel were used in data mining to analyze the patent data. The data analysis focused on the key themes of annual growth, geographical distribution, key players, and patent classifications. In our study additionally, the subjects on which the patents related to automotive ergonomics are concentrated were analysed using word cloud, topic-based and clustering techniques of text mining. The number of patent applications for automotive ergonomics reached its peak in 2019 (264) and the lowest number of applications was recorded in 2000 (52) between the years 2000 and 2023. China had the highest number of patents related to vehicle ergonomics (1189). The Republic of Korea (528) and the United States (425) were in second and third place respectively. In terms of applicant profiles, 72% of the applications came from companies and 23% from independent inventors. 49.6% of companies are based in the Republic of Korea, 19.4% from Germany, and 10.9% from the United States. Over the past five years, the majority of patent applications have been related to vehicle seats, followed by classes related to safety and vehicle control systems. The results of this study demonstrate that technological advancement in automotive ergonomics is in the areas of vehicle seating, safety features as well as vehicle information and control systems. While identifying technological developments and trends in automotive ergonomics, this study aims to show how patent data can be used to shed light on technological developments.

Keywords: Automotive Ergonomics, Vehicle Ergonomics, Human Factors in Vehicles, Technological Developments, Technological Trends, Patent Analysis, Data Mining, Text Mining

**ÇİFT KADEMELİ SOĞUTMA SİSTEMLERİNDE PERFORMANS ARTIRMA
YÖNTEMLERİ**
METHODS OF INCREASING PERFORMANCE IN TWO STAGE REFRIGERATION
SYSTEMS

Kerim İŞLER

Buzçelik Termik Cihazlar Sanayi Anonim Şirketi, Konya/TÜRKİYE

Buzçelik Thermic Equipments Industry Inc., Konya/TÜRKİYE

ORCID ID: 0009-0008-8065-4974

Mete KALYONCU

Prof. Dr., Konya Teknik Üniversitesi, Makina Mühendisliği Bölümü, Konya/TÜRKİYE

Prof. Dr., Konya Technical University, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Konya/TÜRKİYE

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2214-7631

H. Kürşad ERSOY

Prof. Dr., Konya Teknik Üniversitesi, Makina Mühendisliği Bölümü, Konya/TÜRKİYE

Prof. Dr., Konya Technical University, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Konya/TÜRKİYE

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8588-296X

ÖZET

Enerji verimliliği gün geçtikçe hem ülke gelişmişliği hem de ülke ekonomisi açısından önemini artırmaktadır. Bu anlamda enerji verimliliği dikkate alınarak birçok yenilik ve iyileştirmeler yapılmaktadır. Soğutma sektöründe buhar sıkıştırımlı soğutma sistemleri yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu sistemler elektrik enerjisi küçümsenemeyecek bir oranda tükettiği için en uygun bir şekilde tasarlanması ve sistemlerin deneysel olarak araştırılması önemlidir. Buhar sıkıştırımlı soğutma çevrimleri, bazı endüstriyel uygulamalarda iki kademeli şekilde kullanılarak düşük sıcaklıklar elde edilmektedir. Bu çalışmada hem enerji verimliliği hem de sistem iyileştirmesi açısından tek kademeli sistemlerin yerine tercih edilen çift kademeli sistemler araştırılmış, irdelenmiş ve bu sistemler üzerinde yapılan akademik çalışmalar incelenmiştir. Literatürde bulunan çift kademeli sistemlerin değişik tasarım seçenekleri ve bu tasarımlar arasındaki farklar soğutma çevrimleri ve P-h Diyagramları verilerek sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COP, Çift kademeli soğutma sistemleri, Enerji, Flash tank, Kızgınlık alma.

ABSTRACT

Energy efficiency has been rising in importance with regard to both development level and economy of the country. In this sense, many innovations and improvements has been being

made by considering energy efficiency. Vapor compression refrigeration systems are widely used in the cooling industry. Since these systems consume electrical energy at a considerable rate, it is important to design them in the most appropriate way and to investigate the systems experimentally. Vapor compression refrigeration cycles are used in two stages in some industrial applications to achieve low temperatures. In this study, instead of single-stage systems, preferred two-stage systems has been researched and scrutinized in terms of energy efficiency and system improvement, and academic studies on these systems has been analyzed. Different design options of double-stage systems found in the literature and the differences between these designs are presented by giving refrigeration cycles and P-h Diagrams.

Keywords: COP, Desuperheating, Energy, Flash tank, Two stage refrigeration systems.

TÜRKİYE'DE RÜZGÂR ENERJİSİNDEN ELEKTRİK ENERJİSİ ÜRETİMİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATION FROM THE WIND ENERGY IN TURKIYE

Musa AYDEMİR

Fırat Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Ekobilişim Anabilim Dalı
Firat University, Institute of Science and Technology, Department of Ecoinformatics
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4915-863X

Zeynep Bala DURANAY

Dr., Fırat Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, Elektrik Elektronik Mühendisliği Bölümü
Dr., Firat University, Technology Faculty, Department of Electrical Electronics Engineering
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-2212-5544

ÖZET

Doğadan sürdürülebilir bir şekilde elde edilebilen yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları, fosil yakıtlarla kıyaslandığında daha az çevresel etkiye sahiptir. Güneş enerjisi, rüzgâr enerjisi, hidroelektrik enerji, jeotermal enerji vs. yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları arasında bulunmaktadır. Yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları arasında popüler olan rüzgâr enerjisinin kullanımı, teknolojik gelişmeler ile birlikte artmaktadır. Rüzgâr enerjisi sistemlerinin dünyadaki gelişimi incelendiğinde, ekonomik ve çevresel avantajları nedeniyle, kurulu güç değeri her yıl yükselmektedir. Bu çalışmada, Türkiye'deki rüzgâr enerjisi potansiyeli ve rüzgâr enerji sistemlerinin kullanımı incelenerek, rüzgâr enerjisi sistemlerinin geleceği araştırılmıştır. Türkiye Elektrik İşleri Etüt İdaresi ve Türkiye Rüzgâr Enerjisi Birliği tarafından, yerel rüzgâr hızları için farklı bölgelerden elde edilen verilerin kullanıldığı bu çalışmada, bölgesel olarak rüzgâr enerjisi potansiyeli incelenmiş ve Türkiye'deki gelişimleri tartışılmıştır. Yıllara bağlı olarak, rüzgâr enerjisine dayalı kurulu güç değeri ile rüzgâr enerjisinin toplam kurulu güç içerisindeki oranı grafiksel olarak sunulmuştur. Ayrıca Türkiye'deki coğrafi bölgeler için, ortalama rüzgâr hızı, ortalama rüzgâr yoğunluğu ve ortalama kapasite faktörü değerleri tablo halinde verilmiştir. Buna göre, Türkiye rüzgâr enerjisi potansiyeli açısından avantajlı bir konumda olup, rüzgâr enerjisi kullanımı kapasitesi sürekli olarak artan ve rüzgâr enerjisi sektöründe hızla büyüyen bir ülkedir. Sürdürülebilir enerji kaynaklarına yönelik artan talep ile birlikte, ekonomik büyümeye katkıda bulunmak için, Türkiye'de rüzgâr enerjisi potansiyelinden faydalanmak için çeşitli çalışmalar yapılmaktadır. Sonuç olarak, rüzgâr enerjisi, Türkiye'nin enerji portföyünde önemli bir yer tutmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Rüzgâr, Rüzgâr Enerjisi, Rüzgâr Tarlaları, Yenilenebilir Enerji.

ABSTRACT

Renewable energy sources, which can be obtained sustainably from nature, have less environmental impact compared to fossil fuels. Solar energy, wind energy, hydroelectric energy, geothermal energy etc. are among the renewable energy sources. The use of wind energy, which is popular among renewable energy sources, is increasing with technological developments. When the development of wind energy systems in the world is examined, the installed power value is increasing every year due to its economic and environmental advantages. In this study, the future of wind energy systems was investigated by examining the wind energy potential and use of wind energy systems in Turkiye. In this study, the data obtained from the different regions for the local wind speeds by the Turkish Electrical Power Resources Survey and Development Administration and the Turkish Wind Energy Association were used, regional wind energy potential was examined and its developments in Turkiye were discussed. Depending on the years, the installed power value based on wind energy and the ratio of wind energy in the total installed power are presented graphically. In addition, average wind speed, average wind intensity and average capacity factor values for geographical regions in Turkiye are given in a table. Accordingly, Turkiye is in an advantageous position in terms of wind energy potential and is a country whose wind energy usage capacity is constantly increasing and rapidly growing in the wind energy sector. With the increasing demand for sustainable energy resources, various studies are being carried out to benefit from the wind energy potential in Turkiye in order to contribute to economic growth. As a result, wind energy has an important place in Turkiye's energy portfolio.

Keywords: Wind, Wind Energy, Wind Farms, Renewable Energy.

GÜNEŞ ENERJİ SİSTEMLERİNİN TÜRKİYE’DEKİ MEVCUT DURUMUNUN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF CURRENT SITUATION OF SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS IN TURKIYE

Ahmet Kadir ŞİMŞEK

Fırat Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Kontrol ve Kumanda Sistemleri Programı
Fırat University, Institute of Science and Technology, Control and Command Systems Program,
ORCID ID: 0009-0006-0716-4421

Zeynep Bala DURANAY

Dr., Fırat Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, Elektrik Elektronik Mühendisliği Bölümü
Dr., Fırat University, Technology Fakulty, Department of Electrical Electronics Engineering
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-2212-5544

Çetin GENÇER

Doç.Dr., Fırat Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, Elektrik Elektronik Mühendisliği Bölümü
Assoc.Prof.Dr., Fırat University, Technology Fakulty, Department of Electrical Electronics Engineering
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-1716-0516

ÖZET

Dünya üzerinde hızla gelişen nüfus yoğunluğu beraberinde enerji ihtiyacını da getirmiştir. Bu sebeple enerji ihtiyacını karşılamak için insanoğlu çeşitli alternatif enerji kaynaklarına yönelmiştir. Özellikle petrol, doğalgaz gibi kaynakların kısıtlı olmasından dolayı alternatif enerji sistemlerine yönelim son zamanlarda artış göstermiştir. Günümüzde büyüyen enerji ihtiyacını karşılamada, fosil yakıtlara alternatif olan, temiz ve sürdürülebilir nitelikteki yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarına yönelim, devlet teşvikleri ile birlikte daha da artmıştır ve bu enerji üretimleri yeni iş imkânları sağlamaktadır. Bu enerji kaynaklarından biri olan ve önceleri sadece ısı ve ışık kaynağı olarak kullanılan güneş enerjisi, teknolojinin gelişmesi ile birlikte elektrik enerjisi üretiminde de kullanılmaktadır. Güneş enerjisi, yenilenebilir enerji kaynağı olarak sınıflandırılan, temiz bir enerji türüdür. Güneş ışını alma potansiyeli, yani sistemin bulunduğu coğrafi konum, güneş enerjisinden yararlanmada en önemli unsurlardandır. Güneş ışınlarının geliş açışı, güneş ışınlarının geldiği süre uzunluğu, gölgelenme durumu, temizlik, sıcaklık gibi faktörler güneş enerjisi ile elde edilen enerjinin verimliliğini belirlemektedir. Bu çalışmada, Türkiye’deki güneş enerjisi sistemlerinin mevcut durumu incelenmiştir. Güneş enerjisinin önemine değinilerek, Türkiye’deki enerji sistemlerinden bahsedilmiş ve güneş enerjisi potansiyeli hakkında bilgi verilerek, güneş enerjisi sistemlerinin kullanımı araştırılmıştır. Türkiye coğrafi konumu nedeniyle büyük bir güneş enerjisi potansiyeline sahiptir. Türkiye Güneş Enerjisi Potansiyeli Atlası’na göre, yıllık toplam güneşlenme süresi 2737 saat, toplam güneş enerjisi miktarı ise 1527 kWh/m²yıl’ dır.

Bu deęerler, gnlk ortalama 7,5 saatlik gneşlenme sresi ile 4.2 kWh/m²yıl gneş enerjisi miktarına karřılık gelmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gneş, Gneş Enerjisi, Yenilenebilir Enerji.

ABSTRACT

The rapidly developing population density in the world has brought the need for energy. For this reason, people have turned to various alternative energy sources to meet its energy needs. The trend towards alternative energy systems has increased recently, especially due to limited resources such as oil and natural gas. Today, in order to meet the growing energy need, the trend towards clean and sustainable renewable energy sources, which are alternatives to fossil fuels, has increased with government incentives, and these energy productions provide new job opportunities. Solar energy, which is one of these energy sources and was previously used only as a source of heat and light, is also used in the generation of electrical energy with the development of technology. Solar energy is a clean type of energy classified as a renewable energy source. The potential to receive solar radiation, that is, the geographical location of the system, is one of the most important factors in utilizing solar energy. Factors such as the angle of incidence of the solar radiation, the duration of the radiation received, the shading situation, cleanliness and temperature determine the efficiency of the energy obtained with solar energy. In this study, the current situation of solar energy systems in Turkiye was examined. By mentioning on the importance of solar energy, the energy systems in Turkiye were examined and information was given about the solar energy potential and the use of solar energy systems was investigated. Turkiye has a great solar energy potential due to its geographical location. According to the Solar Energy Potential Atlas of Turkiye, the total annual sunshine duration is 2737 hours and the total amount of solar energy is 1527 kWh/m²year. These values correspond to an average daily sunshine duration of 7.5 hours and a solar energy amount of 4.2 kWh/m²year.

Keywords: Solar, Solar Energy, Renewable Energy.

LEVY WALK ALGORİTMASI' NIN BETA PARAMETRESİNDEKİ DEĞİŞİKLİKLERİN SÜRÜ ROBOTLARININ DAĞILIMINA ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE IMPACT OF VARIATIONS IN THE BETA
PARAMETER OF THE LEVY WALK ALGORITHM ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF
SWARM ROBOTS

Kübra KARADAĞ

M.Sc., Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Fen bilimleri Enstitüsü, Mekatronik Mühendisliği Anabilim Dalı
*M.Sc., Dokuz Eylül University, The Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences, Department of
Mechatronics Engineering*

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4123-1783

Özgür TAMER

Dr., Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Elektrik Elektronik Mühendisliği Bölümü
Dr., Dokuz Eylül University, Faculty of Engineering , Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5776-6627

ÖZET

Bu bildirinin amacı, Levy Walk Algoritması'nın Beta parametresinin, bilinmeyen ortamlarda nesne arama faaliyeti yapan bir robot sürüsünün performansına olan etkisini incelemektir. Robot sürüleri, kendi kendine hareket eden robot elemanları ile zorlu koşullarda ve yüksek riskli görevlerde çalışabildiğinden çeşitli avantajlar sunmaktadır. Ancak, bu sürü elemanları arasındaki koordinasyonun sağlanması, arama faaliyetlerinde ortam şartlarının belirsizliği, arazi zorlukları ve geniş arama alanları gibi rastgele değişkenlerden kaynaklanan sorunlar, bu multidisipliner teknolojinin önündeki önemli engellerdir. Robotların birbirinden uzaklaşması, iletişim sorunlarına yol açabilirken, birbirine çok yakın olmaları arama faaliyetlerinin verimliliğini azaltabilir ve çarpışma riskini arttırabilir. Bu sorunları ele almak için bu çalışmada, simülasyonlar MATLAB programında gerçekleştirilmiş ve gamma fonksiyonlarını ve normal dağılımı kullanan bir Levy Walk Algoritma Modeli hareket stratejisi olarak seçilmiştir. Levy Walk Algoritması, yön ve adım büyüklüğünün rastgele belirlenebildiği bir hareket modeli sunarak çeşitli avantajlar sağlar. Bu algoritmanın Beta parametresi, seçimlerin yapıldığı normal dağılımın kuyruk uzunluğunu ve rastgele değişkenlerin seçim aralığını etkiler. Çalışmanın başlangıç aşamasında, rastgele pozisyonlarda bulunan 125 robot, Levy Walk algoritmasına göre her adımda, hem yön hem de adım büyüklüğü verilerini güncelleyerek birbirinden bağımsız olarak hareket etmiştir. Çalışmada robot tasarımı, çevresel koşullar vb. tüm diğer parametreler sabit tutularak sadece Beta değerleri 1.50 - 1.99 aralığında değiştirilmiş ve sürü robotların 100 adım sonrasındaki dağılımları incelenmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlar, bu aralıktaki Beta değerlerindeki azalmanın, sürü elemanlarının daha agresif davranışlar sergileyerek, ortama daha etkin bir şekilde yayıldığını göstermiştir. Ancak, daha büyük Beta değerlerinde robotların birbirinden fazla ayrılmadığı görülmüştür. Bu bulgular,

verilen Beta aralığındaki görece küçük değerlerin, robotların alana çok fazla yayılmasından dolayı iletişim sorunlarına yol açabileceğini işaret etmektedir. Daha büyük değerlerin ise çarpışma riskini artırdığını ve küçük alanda yapılan arama faaliyetlerinin hem zaman hem de enerji maliyetlerini arttırabileceğini göstermektedir. Sonuç olarak, gelecekteki çalışmaların, sürü robotlar için seçilen Levy Walk Modeli' nin optimum Beta değerinin tespiti üzerine olması bu sorunların çözümü için anlamlı ve önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sürü Robotiği, Levy Walk Algoritması, Otonom Robotlar

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of the Beta parameter of the Levy Walk Algorithm on the performance of a robot swarm conducting object search activities in unknown environments. Robot swarms offer various advantages in challenging conditions and high-risk tasks due to their autonomous members. However, coordinating among robots, dealing with uncertainties in environmental conditions, and addressing issues arising from random variables such as terrain difficulties and large search areas pose significant challenges to this multidisciplinary technology. The separation of robots may lead to communication problems, while their proximity can reduce the efficiency of search activities and increase the risk of collisions. In this study, simulations were conducted using MATLAB, and a Levy Walk Algorithm Model, using gamma functions and normal distribution, was chosen as the motion strategy. The Beta parameter of this algorithm affects the tail length of the distribution and the selection range of random variables. In the initial stage of the study, 125 robots located at random positions moved independently according to the Levy Walk algorithm, updating both direction and step size data at each step. The study kept all other parameters, such as robot design and environmental conditions, constant, only varying Beta values in the range of 1.50 to 1.99, and analyzed the distributions of swarm robots after 100 steps. The results indicated that a decrease in Beta values within this range resulted in swarm robots exhibiting more aggressive behavior, effectively spreading in the environment. However, larger Beta values showed that robots did not separate significantly. These results suggest that relatively small values within the given Beta range may lead to communication problems due to excessive robot dispersion, while larger values may increase collision risks and the time and energy costs of search activities. In conclusion, future studies focusing on the determination of the optimal beta value are important to address these issues.

Keywords: Swarm Robotics, Levy Walk Algorithm, Autonomous Robots.

BIOMIMICRY TECHNOLOGY AND DESIGN THROUGH MICROALGAE FOR BIO-BASED SUSTAINABILITY

Dilek YALÇIN

Başkent University, Kahramankazan Vocational School, Food Technology, Ankara, Türkiye

ORCID: 0000-0003-2127-8186

İsmail Hakkı TEKİNER

Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nutrition and

Dietetics, Istanbul, Türkiye

ORCID: 0000-0002-7248-2446

Anke KNOBLAUCH

Ansbach University of Applied Sciences, Faculty of Engineering, Food Technology

Department, Ansbach, Germany

ORCID: 0000-0002-8458-6488

Samra AKBAR

Ansbach University of Applied Sciences, Applied Biotechnology Graduate Program, Ansbach, Germany

ORCID: 0009-0003-4019-2393

ABSTRACT

Biomimicry is a new science that examines natural models, takes inspiration from them, and imitates designs or processes to solve problems and create innovations. Thus, it creates a field of work that aims to produce products that are functional, sustainable, do not harm the environment, and are economical and durable, taking nature and its cycle as an example. Biology and design work go hand in hand with biomimicry applications to develop products using living organisms such as algae, bacteria, and fungi.

Algae are photosynthetic organisms in almost all ecosystems, including various aquatic environments and land. Algae are classified as macroalgae or microalgae according to their size and morphological characteristics. Microalgae are microscopic, primarily unicellular, or simple multicellular, and prokaryotic or eukaryotic. Many microalgae can adapt to extreme conditions such as a wide range of temperatures, salinities, pH values, and light intensities. Microalgae convert carbon dioxide into valuable biologically active compounds through solar energy. Thus, they constitute one-third of the total biomass worldwide and contribute 50% of atmospheric oxygen. Secondary metabolites may consist of 50-70% protein and more than 10-30% lipids and vitamins, in varying amounts depending on the species. Microalgae form a central basis for achieving sustainability. They accomplish this by reproducing rapidly, producing important products, and accumulating lipids and carbohydrates as storage materials to produce biofuels.

The functional properties of microalgae have directed the attention of researchers, engineers, and architects from different disciplines to investigate the use of microalgae for sustainability. Designers have begun to use microalgae, influenced by their life processes, functions and physiological structures in nature, to serve as a sustainable solution. These include creating oxygen-rich areas, producing, and developing transparent roof and exterior coating systems that can be used to help regenerate urban environments, biodegradable pigments for textile prints, lighting, biofilms and fillers. The focus of this study is to underline how microalgal systems can be used in industrial and technological applications by modelling microalgal systems through biomimicry applications and bioengineering. Thus, we aim to reveal how a versatile contribution can be made to sustainability using microalgae in biomimicry designs.

Keywords: Biomimicry Technology, Microalgae, Bio-based Sustainability

THE IMPERATIVE OF ENSURING ADMISSIBILITY IN FORENSIC LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

Gulchohra ALIYEVA

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Azerbaijan State Marine Academy

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-2266-947X

ABSTRACT

When a forensic linguist steps into the courtroom as an expert witness, their primary responsibility goes beyond merely presenting linguistic findings. They must ensure that their analysis, methodologies, and conclusions align with stringent legal standards that dictate the admissibility of evidence. This is a two-fold challenge. First, the linguist must be meticulous in their research approach, ensuring that their methods are both scientifically sound and recognized within the linguistic community. This means that their analyses should be replicable and based on established linguistic theories and principles. Second, when presenting their findings in court, they must be adept at explaining complex linguistic concepts in a manner that's accessible to judges, juries, and attorneys, who may not have a background in linguistics. The relevance of the linguist's expertise to the specific case at hand must be highlighted, making clear the connection between their analysis and the broader legal questions being addressed. By ensuring the admissibility of their evidence, forensic linguists not only bolster the credibility of their own discipline but also provide invaluable insights that can influence the trajectory of legal proceedings.

Keywords: Forensic, Linguist, Legal, Responsibility, Background, Linguistic Concepts.

**SUYA TƏLABATIN ARTMASI FONUNDA SU EHTİYATLARINDAN SƏMƏRƏLİ
İSTİFADƏ OLUNMASI**
EFFICIENT USE OF WATER RESOURCES AGAINST GROWING DEMAND FOR
WATER

İ.A. Əyyubov

"Sukanal" Scientific Research and Design Institute, 67, Avenue, Moskva. Baku, Azerbaijan, AZ1012

ABSTRACT

Dünya ölkələrində, eləcə də Azərbaycanda son illərdə kənd təsərrüfatı sahələrinin genişlənməsi, suvarma, içməli su təchizatı şəbəkələrinin genişləndirilməsi və demoqrafik inkişaf suya olan tələbatın artmasına səbəb olmuşdur. Ona görə də istər əkin sahələrinin suvarılması zamanı, istərsə də sənaye və içməli su təchizatında sudan səmərəli istifadə olunması üçün ciddi nəzarət tədbirləri həyata keçirilməli və su ehtiyatlarından səmərəli istifadə olunmalıdır.

Azərbaycanda su ehtiyatları, dayanıqlı inkişafın mühüm amillərindən biri hesab olunur. Su ehtiyatlarından istifadə zamanı əhalinin iqtisadi və sosial tələbatı, həmçinin ətraf mühit amili nəzərə alınmalıdır. Bu səbəbdən ölkəmizdə su ehtiyatlarının həm milli, həm də transsərhəd səviyyədə optimal istifadə və idarə edilməsinə çalışılır.

Ölkə ərazisinin təqribən 50%-i arid zonada yerləşir və su ehtiyatları az olmaqla yanaşı ərazi üzrə qeyri-bərabər paylanmışdır. Digər tərəfdən, yağıntılar və müvafiq olaraq çay axımı da il ərzində qeyri-bərabər paylanır. Buna görə də gursulu və daşqın dövrlərində çay axımının bir hissəsi su anbarlarına yığılaraq sonradan azsulu dövrlərdə istifadə olunur. Bu yolla həmçinin daşqınlar idarə olunur və daşqın riski azaldılır. Məqalədə Azərbaycan Respublikasında əhalinin artımı, əkin sahələrinin genişlənməsi və iqtisadiyyatın digər sahələrindəki inkişaf fonunda suya olan tələbatın durmadan artması təhlil edilmiş, respublika ərazisində formalaşan Şirvan çaylarının su ehtiyatlarından istifadənin hazırkı vəziyyəti araşdırılmışdır. Əsas diqqət 1970-ci illərdən 2020-ci ilə qədər olan dövr ərzində ölkəmizdə əhalinin artımı, əkin sahələrinin genişlənməsinin statistik dəyişməsinə diqqət yetirilmiş və bu dəyişmələrin növbəti on illər üçün proqnozu verilmiş, trend qrafikləri qurulmuşdur.

Məqalədə ölkəmizdə suya olan tələbatın artması fonunda çayların qış axımlarından səmərəli istifadə olunması üçün təkliflər irəli sürülmüşdür. Bundan əlavə, çayların hidroloji rejiminə geniş şəkildə yer verilmişdir.

Ümumiyyətlə, bütün dünyada və eləcə də ölkəmizdə qlobal iqlim dəyişmələrinin və antropogen amillərin təsiri nəticəsində çaylarda axımın azalması, yağıntıların vegetasiya dövründə az düşməsi, suya tələbatın durmadan artması və s. dağ çaylarının qış axımlarından səmərəli istifadə olunmasına məcbur edir.

Açar sözlər: kənd təsərrüfatı sahələri, demoqrafik artım, əkin sahələri, su ehtiyatları, dağ çayları, qış axımı, içməli su, təmizlənmiş su, ekoloji axım, səmərəli istifadə, su anbarları.

ABSTRACT

In the countries of the world, as well as in Azerbaijan, in recent years, the expansion of agricultural areas, irrigation, expansion of drinking water supply networks and demographic development have led to an increase in the demand for water. Therefore, strict control measures should be implemented and water resources should be used efficiently in order to efficiently use water during the irrigation of agricultural fields, as well as in industrial and drinking water supply.

Water resources in Azerbaijan are considered one of the important factors of sustainable development. When using water resources, the economic and social needs of the population, as well as the environmental factor, should be taken into account. For this reason, efforts are being made to optimally use and manage water resources at both the national and cross-border levels in our country.

Approximately 50% of the country's territory is located in the arid zone, and water resources are scarce and unevenly distributed over the territory. On the other hand, precipitation and, accordingly, the river flow are unevenly distributed throughout the year. Therefore, during periods of high water and floods, a part of the river flow is collected in reservoirs and used later during periods of low water. In this way, flooding is also controlled and the risk of flooding is reduced.

In the article, the constant increase in demand for water against the background of population growth, expansion of agricultural land and development in other areas of the economy in the Republic of Azerbaijan was analyzed, and the current situation of using the water resources of the Shirvan rivers formed in the territory of the republic was investigated.

The main attention was paid to the statistical changes of the population growth and the expansion of cultivated areas in our country during the period from 1970s to 2020, and the forecast of these changes for the next ten years was made, and trend graphs were constructed.

In the article, against the background of the increasing demand for water in our country, proposals were put forward for the effective use of winter flows of rivers. In addition, the hydrological regime of the rivers is widely covered.

In general, as a result of global climate changes and anthropogenic factors in the whole world, as well as in our country, the flow in rivers decreases, rainfall falls less during the growing season, the demand for water constantly increases, etc. forces the efficient use of winter flows of mountain rivers.

Key words: agricultural areas, demographic growth, cropland, water resources, mountain rivers, winter flow, drinking water, treated water, ecological flow, efficient use, reservoirs.

TÜRK CEZA KANUNU AÇISINDAN HAKARET SUÇUNUN İNCELENMESİ EXAMINATION OF THE CRIME OF INSULT OF IN TERMS OF TURKISH PENAL CODE

Haşim ÖZKURT

Dr., Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi, Kadirli Meslek Yüksekokulu

Dr., Osmaniye Korkut ATA University, Kadirli Vocational School

ORCID ID: 0000 – 0001 6519 – 3884.

ÖZET

İnsanın kişilik haysiyetinin, onurunun ve şerefının korunması vücut bütünlüğünün korunması kadar değerli ve önemlidir. Türk Ceza Kanunu “Şerefe Karşı Suçlar” başlığı altında kişinin manevi varlığının korunmasına önem vermiştir. Dolayısıyla 5237 sayılı Türk Ceza Kanununun 125-131 inci maddeleri arasında bu husus düzenlenmiştir. Kanun koyucu bu maddeleri ihdas ederek hakaret fiillerinin cezalandırılmasını ve bu doğrultuda kişilerin şeref, haysiyet ve namusunu, toplum içindeki itibarını, diğer fertler neznindeki saygınlığını korunması gereken önemli bir hukuki değer olarak nitelemiştir. Türk Ceza Kanunu 125 inci maddesini tipikliğinin maddi unsurları açısından incelediğimizde kanun koyucunun hangi davranışları hakaret suçu olarak ele aldığı ve yaptırıma bağladığını görmekteyiz. Ancak suçu meydana getiren sözün, davranışın veya suçun yazılı şekilde gerçekleşmesi ya da görüntülü bir şekilde meydana gelmesi halinde kişinin şeref ve saygınlığını nasıl ve hangi yönlerden rencide edici olduğunun tespiti önem arz eder. Suçun manevi unsuru, işlenen fiil ile fiili işleyen arasındaki manevi bağı ifade eder. Türk Ceza Kanununun 125 inci maddesi manevi unsur açısından incelendiğinde fiil veya bir olgu isnadı yoluyla hakaret eyleminde kastın tespit edilmesi sövme yoluyla hakaret suçundan daha kolaydır. Sövme yoluyla hakaret suçunda failin kastının tespiti, kullanılan sözcüklerin anlamı ile failin yaşadığı yerin ve kültürün özelliklerinin de dikkate alınmasını gerektirebilir.

Bu çalışmamızda Hakaret suçunu genel manada ele aldıktan sonra konu ile ilgili tartışmalı hususlar yargı kararları çerçevesinde incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: hakaret, şeref ve saygınlık, görüntülü ileti, objektif cezalandırabilme şartı, Türk Ceza Kanunu madde 125.

ABSTRACT

Protecting a person's personal dignity, honor and dignity is as valuable and important as protecting physical integrity. The Turkish Penal Code attaches importance to the protection of the spiritual existence of the person under the title of "Crimes Against Honor". Therefore, this issue is regulated in Articles 125-131 of the Turkish Penal Code No. 5237. By creating these articles, the legislator has defined the punishment of insulting acts and, in this regard, the

honor, dignity and honor of individuals, their reputation in society, and their prestige in the eyes of other individuals, as an important legal value that must be protected. When we examine Article 125 of the Turkish Penal Code in terms of the material elements of typicality, we see which behaviors the legislator considers as the crime of insult and imposes sanctions. However, if the word, behavior or crime that constitutes the crime occurs in written form or video, it is important to determine how and in what ways it offends the honor and dignity of the person. The moral element of the crime refers to the moral bond between the act committed and the perpetrator. When Article 125 of the Turkish Penal Code is examined in terms of moral element, it is easier to determine the intent in the act of insulting through an act or the imputation of a fact than in the crime of insulting through swearing. Determining the intent of the perpetrator in the crime of insult through swearing may require taking into account the meaning of the words used and the characteristics of the place and culture where the perpetrator lives.

In this study, after discussing the crime of insult in general terms, controversial issues regarding the subject will be examined within the framework of judicial decisions.

Keywords: insult, honor and dignity, video message, objective punishment requirement, Turkish Penal Code article 125.

**TÜRKİYE’NİN POLİTİK SOSYOLOJİSİNİ ANLAMAK: ŞERİF MARDİN’İN
MERKEZ-ÇEVRE KURAMI**
UNDERSTANDING TURKEY'S POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY: ŞERİF MARDİN'S
CENTER-PERIPHERY THEORY

Oğuzhan Hasan KESKİN

Sakarya Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Siyaset Bilimi Ana Bilim Dalı, Türkiye
Sakarya University, Institute of Social Sciences, Department of Political Science

ORCID: 0000-0001-8359-2168

ÖZET

Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun dağılmasının ardından inşa edilmiş olan Türkiye Cumhuriyeti toplumsal olarak kökenlerini Osmanlı halkından alan ve bunu modernite kuramına göre yeniden üretmeye çalışan bir sisteme göre oluşturulmuştur. Şu haliyle, Cumhuriyet bir ideoloji olarak Türkiye’de yaşayan halklara politik olarak entegre edilmeye çalışılmış ve Türkiye’deki siyasal evren değişim ve dönüşümler yaşamıştır. Politik bağlamda Türkiye sosyolojisi de yaşamış olduğu bu değişim ve dönüşümlere rıza gösterme pratiği sergilemiş ve ikna edilmiştir. Bu hususta, Türkiye sosyolojisini anlayabilmek bakımından çeşitli araştırmaların olduğu bilinmektedir. Şerif Mardin, Türkiye’de yaşanan değişim ve dönüşümlere dikkat çeken, siyasal alanda kayda değer çalışmaları bulunan önemli sosyologlardan birisidir. Bu çalışma içerisinde Şerif Mardin’in merkez-çevre kuramı bir sosyal bilim yöntemi olarak ele alınmaktadır. Akademik literatür içerisinde yapılan araştırmalarda merkez-çevre ilişkisi/ikilemi, kavramsal düzeyde Edward Shils adıyla özdeşleşmiştir. Türkiye’nin politik sosyolojisinin inşa edilme sürecine kavramı uygulayan ve entegre eden ilk isimse Şerif Mardin’dir. İlk defa “Center-Periphery: A Key To Turkish Politics” başlığıyla ülke dışında yayınlanmış olan makale, Türkiye’de tekrar aynı başlık kullanılarak yeniden çıkmıştır. Ardından Mardin “Türk Siyasetini Açıklayabilecek bir Anahtar: Merkez-Çevre İlişkileri” başlığıyla makalesini revize etmiştir. Bilinen son düzeltmesi ise Türkiye’de Toplum ve Siyaset isimli kitabında çıkmıştır. Bu çalışma içerisinde Mardin’in bu kuramı ele alınacaktır. Daha sonra Mardin’in kurama dair başlatmış olduğu tartışmalar, Türkiye’de yaşanmış olan siyasal, kültürel, ekonomik ve toplumsal kriz anlarını hangi bağlamsallıktan ele alınarak incelemiş olduğuna odaklanılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Şerif Mardin, Merkez-Çevre Kuramı, Türkiye Sosyolojisi

ABSTRACT

The Republic of Turkey, which was built after the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, was socially formed according to a system that took its origins from the Ottoman people and tried to reproduce it according to the theory of modernity. In its current state, the Republic as an

ideology has been tried to be politically integrated into the people living in Turkey, and the political universe in Turkey has experienced changes and transformations. In the political context, Turkish sociology has also demonstrated the practice of consenting to these changes and transformations and has been persuaded. It is known that there are various studies on this subject to understand the sociology of Türkiye. Şerif Mardin is one of the important sociologists who draws attention to the changes and transformations in Turkey and has significant works in the political field. In this study, Şerif Mardin's center-periphery theory is discussed as a social science method. In research conducted within the academic literature, the center-periphery relationship/dilemma was identified at the conceptual level with the name Edward Shils. Şerif Mardin was the first person to apply and integrate the concept into the process of building Turkey's political sociology. The article, which was first published outside the country with the title "Center-Periphery: A Key To Turkish Politics", was republished in Turkey using the same title. Then, Mardin revised his article with the title "A Key to Explain Turkish Politics: Center-Periphery Relations". His last known correction appeared in his book titled Society and Politics in Turkey. In this study, this theory of Mardin will be discussed. Then, the discussions that Mardin initiated about the theory will be focused on, from what context he examined the moments of political, cultural, economic and social crisis experienced in Turkey.

Keywords: Şerif Mardin, Center-Periphery Theory, Sociology of Türkiye

TÜRKİYE'NİN SAHRAALTI AFRIKA'DAKİ EĞİLİMLERİ VE STRATEJİLERİ TURKEY'S TENDENCIES AND STRATEGIES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Murat Özay TAŞKIN

Doktora Adayı, Wrocław Üniversitesi, Siyaset ve İdari Bilimler Bölümü
PhD Candidate, University of Wrocław, Department of Political and Administrative Sciences
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-1319-839X

Sümer Esin ŞENYURT

Wrocław Üniversitesi, Uluslararası İlişkiler Bölümü -Küresel Çalışmalar
Wrocław University, Department of International Relations –Global Studies
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0794-0869

ÖZET

Sahra Altı Afrika, kıtanın geniş bir bölümünü kaplayan ve stratejik, ekonomik ve insanî açıdan büyük bir öneme sahip olan bir coğrafi bölge olarak özellikle son yıllarda birçok aktör tarafından dikkat çekmektedir. Bu noktada, Türkiye de bölgedeki etkinliğini arttırmaya çalışan bir aktör olarak, kendini Sahra Altı coğrafyasında göstermeye çalışmaktadır. Bu açıdan, Türkiye'nin Sahraaltı Afrika'daki eğilimleri ve stratejileri, son yıllarda bölgede artan bir ilgi ve katılımın odak noktasını oluşturmaktadır. Türkiye'nin bu bölgedeki varlığı, geniş kapsamlı ve çeşitli stratejik hedeflerine dayanıyor. Özellikle, ticari iş birliği, insani yardım, ekonomik kalkınma ve siyasi ilişkiler gibi alanlarda belirgin bir artış görülüyor. Ek olarak, Türkiye'nin Sahra Altı Afrika'daki stratejileri, bölgedeki diğer aktörlerle iş birliği yapma ve bölgesel dinamiklere uyum sağlama çabalarını da içerir. Bu stratejiler, Türkiye'nin bölgeye olan angajmanını artırırken, aynı zamanda Afrika ülkeleriyle karşılıklı çıkarlara dayalı ilişkiler geliştirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu açıdan, Türkiye'nin bölgedeki stratejileri sadece kendisi için fayda sağlamakla kalmayıp, aynı zamanda, Türkiye'nin bölgedeki varlığı, uzun vadeli iş birliklerinin kurulması ve bölgenin kalkınmasına katkı sağlama potansiyeli taşıdığı görülmektedir. Bu çabalar, Türkiye'nin uluslararası alanda daha geniş bir rol oynamak ve bölgesel iş birliğini desteklemek için gösterdiği kararlılığı yansıtmaları açısından kilit rol oynamaktadır. Bu anlamda, Türkiye'nin Sahra Altı Afrika'daki eğilimleri ve stratejileri hem bölgesel hem de küresel düzeyde önemli bir etki oluşturmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sahra Altı Afrika, Türkiye, Strateji

ABSTRACT

Sub-Saharan Africa, as a geographical region that covers a large part of the continent and has great strategic, economic and humanitarian importance, has attracted the attention of many actors, especially in recent years. At this point, Turkey, as an actor trying to increase its influence in the region, is trying to show itself in the Sub-Saharan geography. In this respect,

Turkey's trends and strategies in Sub-Saharan Africa have been the focus of increasing interest and engagement in the region in recent years. Turkey's presence in this region is based on its wide-ranging and diverse strategic objectives. In particular, there has been a marked increase in areas such as trade cooperation, humanitarian aid, economic development and political relations. In addition, Turkey's strategies in Sub-Saharan Africa include efforts to cooperate with other actors in the region and adapt to regional dynamics. These strategies aim to increase Turkey's engagement in the region while at the same time developing mutually beneficial relations with African countries. In this respect, Turkey's strategies in the region are not only beneficial for Turkey itself, but also have the potential to contribute to Turkey's presence in the region, the establishment of long-term cooperation and the development of the region. These efforts are key in reflecting Turkey's commitment to play a broader role in the international arena and to promote regional cooperation. In this sense, Turkey's trends and strategies in Sub-Saharan Africa have a significant impact at both regional and global levels.

Keywords: Sub-Saharan Africa, Turkey, Strategy

**TÜRK TİCARET KANUNUNUN HAKSIZ REKABET HÜKÜMLERİ
ÇERÇEVESİNDE SALDIRGAN SATIŞ YÖNTEMLERİ**
AGGRESSIVE SALES METHODS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE PROVISIONS OF
UNFAIR COMPETITION OF TURKISH COMMERCIAL CODE

Ferah TÜRKOĞLU UTKU

Doç. Dr. Marmara Üniversitesi İşletme Fakültesi Ticaret Hukuku Anabilim Dalı

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Marmara University Faculty of Business Administration Department of Commercial Law

ÖZET

Türk Ticaret Kanunu'nda saldırgan satış yöntemleri kullanarak müşterilerin karar verme özgürlüğünü sınırlamak haksız rekabet hali olarak düzenlenmiştir (TTK m.55/I-a-8). Uygulamada profesyonel pazarlamacıların özellikle mağaza veya işyeri dışındaki satış toplantılarında, sokak satışlarında saldırgan satış yöntemini kullanarak tüketicileri kendi hür iradeleri dışında mal veya hizmet satın almaya sevk ettikleri görülmektedir. Bu satış yöntemiyle müşterilerin karşısındakine duyduğu minnettarlık duygusundan, nezaketinden, sıkıntılı durumdan kurtulma içgüdüsünden yararlanılarak kişiler mal veya hizmet satın almaya adeta zorlanmaktadır. Türk Ticaret Kanunu'na göre saldırgan satış yöntemiyle haksız rekabetin gerçekleşebilmesi için ortada bir satış yönteminin olması (ki reklamlar bu kapsamda kabul edilmemektedir), uygulanan satış yönteminin müşteri üzerinde psikolojik baskı kurarak satın alma zorunluluğu hissi yaratması, uygulanan yöntemin müşterinin karar verme özgürlüğünü sınırlandırması gerekir. Çalışmamızda gerek TTK hükümleri gerekse Yargıtay kararları çerçevesinde saldırgan satış yöntemleri kullanılarak haksız rekabet fiili işlenmesinin şartları ve sonuçları incelenecektir. Günümüzde ayrıca e-posta adreslerine veya cep telefonlarına mesajlar gönderilerek veya şahsi telefon numaraları doğrudan aranarak mal veya hizmetler pazarlanmaya çalışılmaktadır. İşletmeler bir şekilde ele geçirdikleri e mail adreslerine veya telefon numaralarına toplu olarak ve önceden izin almaksızın aynı içerikli mesaj göndermektedirler. Bazı hallerde izin alınmış olmakla birlikte aşırı sıklıkta ilan veya davetiye gönderilerek müşteri üzerinde baskı kurulmaya çalışılmaktadır. İşte ticari elektronik ileti olarak nitelendirilen bu gönredilerin TTK m.55/I/a-8 hükmü kapsamında saldırgan satış yöntemi kabul edilip edilmeyeceği de çalışmamız kapsamında değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: saldırgan satış yöntemi, haksız rekabet, Türk Ticaret Kanunu

ABSTRACT

In Turkish Commercial Code, restricting the customers' freedom of choice by using aggressive sales methods is defined as an unfair competition practice (TTK art. 55/I-a-8). In practice it is observed that professional marketers particularly in sales meetings or street sales outside the store or shop prompt consumers to purchase goods or services without their free

will by using an aggressive sales method. Thru such sales methods, taken advantage of customers' feeling of gratitude, kindness or tendency to escape distress, persons are kind of forced to purchase a good or service. According to Turkish Commercial Code, for unfair competition activity to occur by way of an aggressive sales method, there must be a sales method (advertisements are not considered within this scope), the applied sales method must create a feeling of necessity of purchase by putting a psychological pressure on the customer, and the applied method must restrict customers' freedom of choice. In our study, circumstances of conducting unfair competition by using aggressive sales methods will be examined in the contexts of the provisions of Turkish Commercial Code as well as the Supreme Court decisions. Moreover, in our time, goods and services are tried to be marketed by sending messages to e-mail addresses or mobile phones, or by calling personal phone numbers. Businesses send bulk messages without permission with the same content to e-mail addresses or phone numbers they had somehow obtained. In some cases although the required permission have been obtained, pressure is tried to be put on customer by sending announcements or invitations in excessive frequency. Whether these communications, which are defined as commercial electronic messages, can be accepted as an aggressive sales method will also be examined within the context of our study.

Keywords: Aggressive sales method, unfair competition, Turkish Commercial Code

TEDARİK FİYATININ ALTINDA SATIŞ YAPMAK SURETİYLE HAKSIZ REKABET

UNFAIR COMPETITION BY SELLING BELOW PROCUREMENT PRICE

Ferah TÜRKOĞLU UTKU

Doç. Dr. Marmara Üniversitesi İşletme Fakültesi Ticaret Hukuku Anabilim Dalı
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Faculty of Business Administration Department of Commercial Law

ÖZET

Türk Ticaret Kanununun haksız rekabeti düzenleyen 55/1/a/6 hükmünde seçilmiş bazı malları iş ürünlerini faaliyetleri birden çok defa tedarik fiyatının altında satışı sunmak, bu sunumları reklamlarında özellikle vurgulamak, bu şekilde müşterileri yanıltmak tüketicileri korumaya yönelik bir haksız rekabet hali olarak düzenlenmiştir. Kural olarak ticari hayatta tacirler mal veya hizmetlerinin fiyatlarını serbestçe belirleme hakkında sahiptirler ve tedarik fiyatının altında satış yapmak haksız rekabet teşkil etmez. Ancak zaman zaman tüketicileri bir mağazadan alışverişe teşvik etmek amacıyla bir veya birkaç malın tedarik fiyatının altında satışa sunulduğu ve müşterilerde tüm malların ucuza satıldığı izleniminin oluşturulduğu görülmektedir. Müşteri mağazaya alışverişe gidip ilgili ürünü sorduğunda, o ürünün mağazaya çok az geldiği ve tükendiği fakat ona benzer bir ürünün olduğu belirtilerek ucuz olmayan ürünün tüketiciye satılmaya çalışıldığı gözlemlenmektedir. İşte TTK m.55/1/a/6 hükmünde tedarik fiyatının altında satış yapılmanın hangi hallerde haksız rekabet teşkil edeceği düzenlenmiştir. Buna göre tedarik fiyatının altında satışın haksız rekabet teşkil edebilmesi için belirli malların, iş ürünlerinin tedarik fiyatının altında satışa sunulması; tedarik fiyatının altında satışa sunulmanın birden çok defa gerçekleşmesi; bu hususun reklamlarda açıkça vurgulanması, bu şekilde müşterilerin yanıltılması şartlarının gerçekleşmesi gerekir. Çalışmamızda tedarik fiyatının altında satışa sunmanın hangi hallerde haksız rekabet teşkil edebileceği Yargıtay kararları da değerlendirilerek incelenecektir. Ayrıca bu durumda rakiplerin veya müşterilerin hangi taleplerle hangi hukuki yollara başvurabileceği çalışmamızın inceleme konuları arasında yer almaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Haksız rekabet, tedarik fiyatının altında satış, tüketici, Türk Ticaret Kanunu

ABSTRACT

In art. 55/1/a/6 of Turkish Commercial Code that identifies unfair competition practices, offering goods, business products or services for sale at a price below the procurement price, particularly highlighting such an offer in advertisements and misleading consumers in this way is characterized as an unfair competition practice against which consumers shall be protected. In principle, merchants in commercial life have right to determine price of their

goods or services freely, and selling them at a price below the procurement price does not constitute unfair competition. But sometimes it is observed that one or several certain goods are offered for sale below the procurement price and customers are given the impression that all goods are sold cheaply to prompt consumers to go shopping at a certain store. When customer comes for shopping at the store and asks for that certain product, attempts are noticed to sell a not so cheap product by stating that the desired cheap product had come to the store in very small quantities and has been sold out, but, there are still similar products. Art. 55 of Turkish Commercial Code describes the circumstances in which selling below procurement price is to be considered unfair competition. According to the provision, for sales below procurement price to constitute unfair competition, certain goods or business products must be offered for sale at a price below the procurement price, offering for sale below the procurement price must occur more than one time, such an offer must be highlighted expressly in advertisements, and the customers must be misled in this way. In this study, the situations in which offering for sale below procurement price may be considered unfair competition will be examined by taking the Supreme Court decisions into consideration. In addition, legal remedies and claims that may be sought by rivals or customers in such cases are among the review topics.

Keywords: Unfair competition, sale below procurement price, consumer, Turkish Commercial Code

POPÜLER KÜLTÜRÜ MÜZİK ÜZERİNDEN ANLAMLANDIRMAK REINTERPRETATION OF POPULAR CULTURE THROUGH MUSIC

Yusuf KÖSEM

Selçuk Üniversitesi, İletişim Fakültesi, Gazetecilik Anabilim Dalı
Selcuk University, Communication Faculty, Department Of Journalism

ORCID ID: 0009-0007-6248-2796

ÖZET

Bu bildirinin amacı endüstrileşme süreciyle beraber, diğer birçok alanda olduğu gibi müziğinde bir endüstri pazarı halini aldığı ve ortak bir kültür yaratma konusunda asıl amacından yoksun tamamen bir tüketim katedraline dönüştüğünün sonuçlarını ortaya koymaktadır. Bu mekanik ve ticari alan, var oluşunu popüler olana dayandıran ve sonucunda da ortak bir popüler kültür yaratmayı hedefleyen alandır. Günlük hayatın hemen her alanında varlık bulabilen müzik, günümüzde beraberindeki popülaritesiyle ticari alanı genişleterek tüketim üzerinde etkin rol oynamaktadır. Tamamen bir tüketim katedraline dönüşen müzik, kişilerin günlük hayattaki aktivitelerine, yeme içme alışkanlıklarına, giyim kuşamlarına ve hatta nasıl davranacaklarına kadar etki etmektedir. Öyleki müzik, kültür endüstrisiyle beraber tamamen popüler bir tüketim metasına dönüşmüştür. Bu çalışma, icra edildiği ilk zamanların aksine müziğin, nasıl bir pazara dönüştüğü ile ilgili durum analizi yapmayı amaçlamıştır. Önce kültür endüstrisi ve popüler kültürün ne olduğu ile ilgili literatür bilgi aktarılmış, daha sonra, popüler kültür ve müzik ilişkisi üzerinde durularak konu daha anlaşılır bir zemine oturtulmaya çalışılmıştır. Üçüncü aşama olarak, popüler kültür içerisinde varlık bulan bazı müzik türleri ayrıntılı bir şekilde ele alındıktan sonra, değişen çağla beraber büyük oranda bir endüstri halini alan müziğin, artık devasa bir tüketim katedraline dönüştüğü ile ilgili bazı çıkarımsal sonuçlar saptanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: popüler kültür, popüler müzik, kültür endüstrisi

ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to reveal the results of the industrialization process, where music, like many other fields, has become an industrial market and has completely turned into a consumption cathedral, devoid of its main purpose of creating a common culture. This mechanical and commercial field is a field that bases its existence on what is popular and aims to create a common popular culture as a result. Music, which can be found in almost every aspect of daily life, plays an active role in consumption by expanding the commercial area with its popularity. Music, which has completely turned into a cathedral of consumption, affects people's daily activities, eating and drinking habits, clothing and even how they behave. So much so that music, along with the culture industry, has completely transformed

into a popular consumption commodity. This research at hand has been designed with the aim of a situation analysis of how music, that has converted into a consumption meta with culture industry, has also been transformed into an industry market contrary to the times it first started being produced. Accordingly, literature information has been primarily provided as to what culture industry and popular culture are; then, the subject matter in question has been tried to be located on a more solid and understandable ground, elaborating on the relation between popular culture and music. Upon some of the music genres that have claimed their existence in popular culture being discussed in detail as the third step; lastly, an inferential conclusion has been determined as to how music, that has drastically become a variant of industry with the flow of an ever-changing period,

Keywords: Popular Culture, Popular Music, Culture Industry.

ABDÜRRAHİM MUHİB EFENDİ’NİN TERTÎB-İ ECZÂ ADLI ESERİ
ABDÜRRAHİM MUHİB EFENDİ’S WORK CALLED TERTÎB-İ ECZÂ

Muhittin ELİAÇIK

Prof. Dr., Kırıkkale Üniversitesi, İnsan ve Toplum Bilimleri Fakültesi, Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Bölümü
*Prof. Dr., Kirikkale University, Faculty of Humanities and Society Sciences, Department of Turkish Language
and Literature*

ORCID: 0000-0002-5137-3275

ÖZET

Seyyid Abdürrahim Muhib Efendi sefaretnameleriyle tanınmış bir Osmanlı devlet adamı olup kızı Safvet Nesibe Hanım da kendisi gibi şair tabiatlı bir isimdir. 1805 yılında elçilikle Paris’e gitmiş ve bu görevleri esnasında iki sefaretname yazmıştır ki bunların birisi Fransa’ya gidiş ve gelişle birlikte altı yıllık Paris ikametindeki her türlü memuriyete ait işlere ilişkindir. Diğer özet mahiyetinde küçük bir eser olup Fransa’ya gidiş, gelişle birlikte Paris’in çeşitli durumlarına aittir. Onun da bir de hac yolculuğuna ait seyahatname tazında bir eseri daha vardır ki üzerinde pek durulmamıştır. Bu eserde hem İstanbul’dan Hicaz’a kadar giden yol üzerindeki yerler tanıtılmakta hem de yolculuk esnasında ve hac ibadeti sırasında karşılaşılan çeşitli hastalıklara karşı tıbbi önlemler ve ilaçlar anlatılmaktadır. Bu küçük eseri yazma sebebini önsözde yazar şöyle açıklamaktadır: “Büyük devlet adamlarından Mustafa Reşid Paşa 1815 yılı hac yolculuğunda Kudüs’ten sonra Hicaz’a yönelmiş ve yolda çıkan çeşitli hastalıklardan birçok hacı telef olmuştu ve bunu tedavi edecek usta bir tabip de bulunamamıştı. Bunun üzerine paşanın saraya bu durumu önlemek üzere bir eser yazılması gerektiğini söylemesi üzerine tarafıma bu görev verilmiştir. Bu eseri bu şekilde yazdım.” Bu tebliğde bu tıbbi eser analitik biçimde incelenerek tanıtılacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Abdürrahim Muhib Efendi, sefaretname, hac, tıbbi eser.

ABSTRACT

Seyyid Abdürrahim Muhib Efendi was an Ottoman statesman known for his embassy books, and his daughter Safvet Nesibe Hanım was a poet like him. Muhib Efendi went to Paris with the embassy in 1815 and wrote an embassy note about his travels to and from France during his duty and all kinds of civil servant affairs during his six-year residence in Paris. A second work of his is a small summary work and deals with the journey to and from France and various situations in Paris. He also has another work called A Travelogue, which describes his pilgrimage, which has not been researched much. In this work, the places on the road from Istanbul to Hejaz are introduced and the medical precautions and medications taken against various diseases encountered during the journey and pilgrimage are explained. The author explains the reason for writing this small work in the preface as follows: "Mustafa Reşid Pasha, one of the great statesmen, set out for the Hejaz after Jerusalem during his pilgrimage

in 1815, and many pilgrims died of various diseases on the way. No specialist physician could be found to treat them. The pasha then told the palace that a work should be written to prevent this situation, and this task was given to me. "I wrote this work in this way." In this article, this medical study is described. It will be analyzed analytically and introduced.

Keywords: Abdurrahim Muhib Efendi, embassy, pilgrimage, medical work.

HOCA SADEDDİN EFENDİ'NİN BİLİNMEYEN BİR MANZUM FETVÂSİ A UNKNOWN FETWAH IN VERSE OF KHOJA SADEDDIN EFENDI

Muhittin ELİAÇIK

Prof. Dr., Kırıkkale Üniversitesi, İnsan ve Toplum Bilimleri Fakültesi, Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Bölümü
*Prof. Dr., Kirikkale University, Faculty of Humanities and Society Sciences, Department of Turkish Language
and Literature*

ORCID: 0000-0002-5137-3275

ÖZET

Osmanlı'da manzum hâlde yazılan eserler arasında fetvâlar da yer almış ve bazı müftüler fetvâlarını manzum şekilde de vermişlerdir. Elimizde sınırlı sayıda örneği bulunan bu biçimin zamanla geleneğe dönüştüğü görülmektedir. Bu uygulama ile Türk edebiyatı da mühim bir edebî tür kazanmıştır. Manzum fetvâların ilk örnekleri 16. yüzyılın ortalarına doğru görülmüş ve 18. yüzyıldan sonra nispeten azalmıştır. İlk örnekleri Kanuni döneminin mühim isimlerinden, şair kimlikleriyle tanınan Şeyhülislâm Kemalpaşazade, Sadi Çelebi ve Ebussuûd Efendiler tarafından ortaya konulmuştur. Fetvâ sözcüğü, içinden çıkılamayan müşkül konuların bir şeyhülislam veya müftü tarafından kaynaklarından araştırılarak güçlü cevapla çözülmesi işlemidir. Kalem ve kelam güçlü şeyhülislâmlarca verilmiş olan manzum fetvâların en iddialı örneklerini padişah hocalığı ile şeyhülislâmlığı bir arada yürütmüş olan Hoca Sadeddin Efendi vermiştir. Ölümünden sonra da oğul ve torunları bu fetvâ geleneğini güçlü biçimde sürdürmüşlerdir. Araştırmalar devam ettikçe mevcut fetvalara yenileri eklenmektedir ki bunlardan biri de Hoca Sadeddin Efendi'ye aittir. Daha önce üç ayrı çalışma ile manzum fetvâları tanıtılmış ise de yenileri ortaya çıkmaya devam etmektedir. Bu tebliğde yeni tespit edilen bir manzum fetvâsı tanıtılmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Manzum fetvâ, Şeyhülislâm, Hoca Sadeddin, meçhul.

ABSTRACT

Fatwas were also among the works written in verse in the Ottoman Empire, and some muftis also gave their fatwas in verse. It is seen that this form, of which we have a limited number of examples, has turned into a tradition over time. With this practice, Turkish literature also gained an important literary genre. The first examples of fatwas in verse were seen towards the middle of the 16th century, and they decreased relatively after the 18th century. The first examples were put forward by Şeyhülislâm Kemalpaşazade, Sadi Çelebi and Ebussuûd Efendi, who are known as poets and important figures of the Suleiman period. The word fatwa is the process of solving difficult issues by researching their sources by a sheikh al-Islam or mufti and providing a strong answer. The most assertive examples of fatwas in verse given by sheikh al-Islams with powerful pens and words were given by Hodja Sadeddin Efendi, who served as a sultan's teacher and sheikh al-Islam simultaneously. Even after his

death, his sons and grandchildren continued this fatwa tradition strongly. As research continues, new fatwas are added to the existing fatwas, one of which belongs to Hodja Sadeddin Efendi. Although fatwas in verse have been introduced in three separate studies before, new ones continue to emerge. In this paper, a newly discovered fatwa in verse is introduced.

Keywords: Verse fatwa, SheikhuIslam, Hodja Sadeddin, unknown.

KUR'AN'IN TEMEL MUHTEVASI ÜZERINE GENEL BİR DEĞERLENDİRME A GENERAL ASSESSMENT ON THE FUNDAMENTAL CONTENT OF THE QURAN

Nihat DEMİRKOL

Dr. İğdır Üniversitesi, İlahiyat Fakültesi, Temel İslam Bilimleri Tefsir Anabilim Dalı
Dr. İğdır University, Faculty of Theology, Department of Tafsir of Basic Islamic Sciences

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5929-8161

ÖZET

Kur'an, Allah'ın insanlık için nazil ettiği son kitaptır. İnsanlığın dünya ve ahiret hayatını ilgilendiren yasaları içermektedir. Kendisi ile toplumların hidayete erdiği bir kitap olmasının yanı sıra kıyamete ilahi kudretin koruması altındadır. Toplumsal ve bireysel inşa sürecinde ortaya koyduğu ilkeler insanlık için ilahi reçete niteliği taşımaktadır. İlahi mesajın anlaşılması ve yorumlanması ise tarih boyunca insanlar arasında tartışma konusu olmuştur. Zira nasların verdiği mesajlar çok anlamlı olabilmekte ve birbiri içinde tematik olarak ana konular etrafında şekillenmektedir. Dolayısıyla dini metinler üzerinde yapılan sistematik ve tematik tasnifler konuların anlaşılmasına yönelik çabalardır.

Kur'an ilahi mesajların sonuncusu olmakla beraber geçmişten gelen evrensel ilkeleri de korumaktadır. Zira bu ilkelerin başında ise tevhid inancı gelmektedir. Sistematik bir şekilde Kur'an'ın bütün konularına serpiştirilen tevhid inancı Kur'an'ın odak konu ve kavramı niteliğini taşımaktadır. Bütün kavramların etrafından şekillendiği ana tema tevhiddir. Nitekim Kur'an'da tevhid inancından asla taviz vermemiştir. Bütün günahlar karşısında tevbe kapısı tolerans gösterirken tevhid inancını bozan şirk karşısında hiçbir şekilde tolerans göstermemiştir. Kur'an doğrudan tevhide dair vurgular yaparken satır aralarındaki ifadeler ile de tevhid inancını pekiştirmektedir. Satır aralarında değinilen konular ise yerel olmayıp evrenselidir. Allah-insan ve kainat ilişkisinde ana tema her zaman tevhid olmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kur'an, Tevhid, Toplum, İnsan.

ABSTRACT

The Qur'an is the last book revealed by Allah for humanity. It contains laws concerning the life of humanity in this world and the hereafter. In addition to being a book in which societies are guided by itself, it is under the protection of divine power for the apocalypse. The principles he put forward in the process of social and individual construction are a divine prescription for humanity. The understanding and interpretation of the divine message has been a matter of debate among people throughout history. Because the messages given by the nas can be very meaningful and are thematically shaped around the main topics. Therefore, systematic and thematic classifications of religious texts are efforts to understand the subjects.

Although the Qur'an is the last of the divine messages, it also preserves universal principles from the past. Because at the beginning of these principles is the belief in monotheism. The belief in monotheism, which is systematically interspersed with all the subjects of the Qur'an, is the focus and concept of the Qur'an. The main theme around which all concepts are shaped is tawhid. As a matter of fact, he never compromised on his belief in monotheism in the Qur'an. While the door of repentance showed tolerance in the face of all sins, it did not show tolerance in any way in the face of shirk that disrupted the belief in monotheism. While the Qur'an directly emphasizes tawhid, it also reinforces the belief in monotheism with the expressions between the lines. The issues mentioned between the lines are not local, but universal. The main theme in the relationship between God, man and the universe has always been monotheism.

Keywords: Qur'an, Tawhid, Society, Human.

**EREN, Ş, (2021) BİR ZAMAN YOLCUSU HZ. HIZIR –GİZEMLI BİR
YOLCULUĞUN BAZI SIRLARI-**
EREN, Ş, (2021) A TIME TRAVELER HZ. HIZIR –SOME SECRETS OF A
MYSTERIOUS JOURNEY-

Nihat DEMİRKOL

Dr. İğdır Üniversitesi, İlahiyat Fakültesi, Temel İslam Bilimleri Tefsir Anabilim Dalı
Dr. İğdır University, Faculty of Theology, Department of Tafsir of Basic Islamic Sciences
ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5929-8161

Osman BAYRAKTUTAN

Doç. Dr., Atatürk Üniversitesi, İlahiyat Fakültesi, Kur'an'ı Kerim Okuma ve Kıraat İlmi Anabilim Dalı
Assoc. Dr., Ataturk University, Faculty of Theology, Quran Reading and Recitation Science Department
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0802-2971

ÖZET

Kur'an'ın üçte biri kıssalardan meydana gelir. Bunlar içinde herhalde en gizemlisi Hz. Hızır - Hz. Musa kıssasıdır. Bu gizemli kıssa “Hoşlanmadığımız bir şey, sizin için hayırlı olabilir. Hoşlandığımız bir şey de sizin için şer olabilir.” âyetinin üç olayla gösterilmesidir. Halkımız arasında “kul bunalmayınca Hızır imdada gelmez” denilir. Zihinlerdeki algı, Hz. Hızır'ın zor zamanlarda bazı insanların imdadına yetişmesidir. Kültürümüzde ve hatta başka bazı kültürlerde Hz. Hızır, âdeta bir zaman yolcusudur. O, eşyanın ve olayların iç yüzüne vâkıf olmayı sağlayan özel bir bilgiye sahiptir. Bu çalışmada “Bir zaman Yolcusu Hz. Hızır” adlı kitabın tahlili yapılmaktadır. Kitapta Hızır kıssasının Kur'an'da nasıl geçtiği ve nasıl tefsir edildiği incelenmiş, ayrıca kıssayla ilgili hatıra gelen veya gelebilecek sorular cevaplandırılmıştır. Türkçede bu konuda bugüne kadar yapılmış en ayrıntılı bir çalışma özelliğine sahiptir. Kur'an'da iki sayfada anlatılan bu gizemli kıssanın bir kısım sırlarını bu kitapla çözecek, hayata ve olaylara daha farklı açılardan bakabileceksiniz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kur'an, Hızır, Kıssa.

ABSTRACT

One-third of the Qur'an consists of parables. Probably the most mysterious of these is the story of Hazrat Khidr - Hazrat Moses. This mysterious parable is based on “Something you don't like can be good for you. Something that you like may also be evil for you.” is illustrated by three events. Among our people, it is said that "Khidr does not come to the rescue when the servant is not overwhelmed". The perception in the minds is that Hazrat Khidr came to the rescue of some people in difficult times. In our culture, and even in some other cultures, Hazrat Khidr is a time traveler. He has a special knowledge that enables him to gain insight into things and events. In this study, the analysis of the book named "A Time

Traveler Hz. Hızır" is made. In the book, how the story of Khidr is mentioned in the Qur'an and how it is interpreted is examined, and questions that may come to mind or may come to mind about the story are answered. It has the feature of the most detailed study ever done on this subject in Turkish. With this book, you will be able to unravel some of the secrets of this mysterious story told on two pages in the Qur'an, and you will be able to look at life and events from different perspectives.

Keywords: Qur'an, Khidr, Parable.

KİŞİLİK KURAMLARI¹

THEORIES OF PERSONALITY²

Mehmet Emin KALGI

Doç. Dr. Ardahan Üniversitesi, İlahiyat Fakültesi, Felsefe ve Din Bilimleri Bölümü, Din Psikolojisi Anabilim Dalı

Assoc. Prof. Dr., Ardahan University, Faculty of Theology, Department of Psychology of Religion

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6999-5059

ÖZET

Türkçe’de şahsiyet olarak ifade edilen kişilik kavramının Latince karşılığı maske anlamında kullanılan persona kelimesinden türetilmiştir. Bu kavram ile ilgili farklı tanımlar geliştirilmiş ve araştırmacılar, bu kavramı daha çok bireyin gösterdiği tutarlı davranışlar üzerinde tanım birliğine varmışlardır. Bu çalışmada kişilik kuramları ele alınmıştır. Ayrıca çalışmada, her kuram kendi içinde değerlendirilmiş ve ilgili konu hakkında kuram geliştiren araştırmacıların, konuya yaptığı katkıları tartışılmıştır. Kuramlarla ilgili bilgilerin toplanılması için geniş bir literatür taranması yapılmış ve konu ile ilgili birinci düzeyde kaynaklara ulaşılmaya çalışılmıştır. Bu bağlamda başta dergi makaleleri olmak üzere, veri tabanlarına, kitaplara, veri tabanlarına vb. bilgi kaynaklarına başvurulmuştur. Ulaşılan sonuçlara göre yedi farklı kuram olduğu görülmüş ve bu kuramlar bilimsel çerçevede tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Din Psikolojisi, Din, Kişilik, Kişilik Kuramları.

ABSTRACT

The concept of personality, expressed in Turkish as "şahsiyet," is derived from the Latin term "persona," meaning a mask. Various definitions have been developed concerning this concept, and researchers have generally reached a consensus on its definition based on the consistent behaviors displayed by individuals. This study examines personality theories, evaluating each theory internally and discussing the contributions of researchers who have developed theories on the relevant subject. Extensive literature review was conducted to gather information on the theories, attempting to access primary sources related to the topic. In this context, databases, books, and other information sources were consulted, including journal articles. The results revealed the existence of seven distinct theories, which were subsequently discussed within a scientific framework.

Keywords: Religious Psychology, Religion, Personality, Personality Theories.

¹ Bu çalışma, 2021 yılında İksad Yayınevi tarafından yayınlanan “Covid-19 ve Din Sağlık İlişkisi” (Bölüm yazarı: Doç. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI) adlı eserden üretilmiştir.

² This study has been derived from the work titled "Covid-19 and the Relationship Between Religion and Health" (Chapter Author: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI), published by İksad Publishing in the year 2021.

TƏHSİL SİSTEMİNDƏ SİNERQETİK YANAŞMANIN TƏDBİQİ IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SYNERGISTIC APPROACH IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Bağirova Tamilla Əli qızı

Pedaqoji elmlər doktoru, professor, Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universiteti, “İncəsənət və fiziki tərbiyə”
fakultəsi, “Musiqi və onun tədrisi texnologiyası” kafedrası

*Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Faculty of, Arts and
Physical Education, Department "Music and technology of its teaching"*

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3322-9947

ÖZƏT

Fənlərarası biliyin spesifikliyi integrativ - sintez meyllərinin üstünlük təşkil etməsindədir. Müasir elm və təhsilin məqsədi - biliyin və inkişafın “artırılmasıdır” özünü təşkil edən bir sistem kimi fərdin yaradıcı potensialıdır. Ona görə də hazırda mövzunun diferensiallaşdırılmasından “çıxışı” müşahidə edən elmi biliklər və optimal yolların axtarışı onun “əkslərinin” integrasiyası kimi ortaya çıxır. Tədris prosesinin dəyişən modelləri hazırlanır və təlim kurslarının yeni məzmunu fənlər üzrə formalaşır. Dünya hər şeyin hər şeylə əlaqəli olduğu, özünü təşkil edən bir bütövlük kimi qəbul edilir. Sinergetik model iki şərt əsasında uğurla həyata keçirilə bilər: onların modelləşdirilməsi və inkişafının proqnozlaşdırılmasında, ayrı sözlə, təhsil sistemləri, idarəetmədə tətbiqi təhsil prosesi. Musiqi üslubu problemi fənlərarası xarakter daşıyır və yeni yanaşmanın işlənilməsi üçün hazırlanmasını tələb edir. Buna görə də, bu tədqiqat onun təhlilinə təkamül-sinergetik yanaşmanı ekstrapolyasiya etməyə çalışır. Yeni nöqtəyi-nəzərdən və yeni mövqelərdən musiqi üslubu onun tarixi inkişafı üçün xarakterik olan spesifik qanunauyğunluqları və tendensiyaları aşkarlamağa imkan verən açıq qeyri-tarazlıq qeyri-xətti sistem kimi görünür, bu da üslub konsepsiyasıdır. Bu yanaşma onun mahiyyətinin dərk edilməsində ziddiyyətlərin aradan qaldırılmasına müəyyən dərəcədə kömək edəcək, musiqi sənətinin və musiqi üslubunun tarixini sinergetik proses kimi təqdim edəcəkdir.

Açar sözləri: təhsil, sistem, sinergetika, yanaşma, modelləşdirmə.

ABSTRACT

The specificity of interdisciplinary knowledge is the predominance of integrative - synthesis tendencies. The goal of modern science and education is the "increase" of knowledge and development, the creative potential of the individual as a self-organizing system. Therefore, the scientific knowledge that observes the "exit" from the differentiation of the topic and the search for optimal ways appears as the integration of its "opposites". Changing models of the educational process are being developed, and new content of training courses is being formed by subject. The world is perceived as a self-organizing whole, in which everything is

connected to everything else. In the light of the evolutionary-synergistic paradigm, it is possible to study the phenomenon of musical style by conceptualizing it as an open non-equilibrium nonlinear system - a self-organizing whole. The problem of musical style is interdisciplinary and requires the development of a new approach. Therefore, this study attempts to extrapolate an evolutionary-synergistic approach to its analysis. From a new point of view and from new positions, musical style appears as an open non-equilibrium non-linear system that allows us to detect specific regularities and trends characteristic of its historical development, which is the concept of style.

Keywords: Education, System, Synergistics, Approach, Modeling.

MUSİQİ TƏHSİLİNDƏ İNFORMASIYA TEXNOLOGİYALARI INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN MUSIC EDUCATION

Əliyeva Maralxanım Tofiq qızı

Pedaqogika üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru, baş müəllim Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universiteti
“İncəsənət və fiziki tərbiyə” fakültəsi “Musiqi və onun tədrisi texnologiyası” kafedrası
Azərbaycan, Bakı şəhəri, Üzeyir Hacıbəyli küçəsi, 68

*Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogy, Senior Lecturer Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University
Faculty of Arts and Physical Education Department "Music and technology of its teaching"
Azerbaijan, Baku city, Uzeyir Hajibeyov street, 68*

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2005-6090

XÜLASƏ

Məqalədə göstərilir ki, effektiv tədris texnologiyalarının inkişafı əsasən kompüterləşdirmənin sürətindən və keyfiyyətindən asılıdır. Postsovet ölkələrində informasiya texnologiyalarının universitetin musiqi təhsili prosesinə tətbiqi kifayət qədər sürətlə gedir. Musiqi təhsili müəssisələrində ixtisaslaşdırılmış kompüter sinifləri açılır, musiqi və informasiya texnologiyaları kafedraları və mərkəzləri təşkil olunur. Lakin Azərbaycanda bu proses bizim istədiyimiz kimi yaxşı getmir. Musiqi informatikasının tədrisinin keyfiyyətinə gəlincə, burada elmi əsaslandırılmış konsepsiyanın olmaması və təlimin metodiki və metodoloji əsaslarının yetərincə inkişaf etdirilməməsi ilə bağlı müəyyən problemlər mövcuddur.

Musiqi yönümlü ali məktəbləri üçün təkcə sırf texniki problemlərin həllinə və səs rejissorları, səs operatorları, musiqi kompüter sistemlərinin proqramçıları deyil, həm də musiqiçilər - bəstəkarlar, ifaçılar, musiqişünaslar və s. üçün musiqi informatikası üzrə tədris proqramlarının yaranması zərurətini məhz bu izah edir. Çünki musiqi informatikasının tətbiq dairəsi, təlim kursunun məqsəd və vəzifələri daha genişdir və yalnız kompüter texnikasının və musiqi yönümlü proqram təminatının hazırlanması ilə məhdudlaşmır.

Hazırda Azərbaycanda ali musiqi təhsilində yeni fənlərin, məsələn, “Kompüter musiqisi redaktorlarının məqsədi və imkanları (Finale, Sibelius)” və ya “Elektroakustik və kompüter musiqisi: texnologiyanın xüsusiyyətləri, əsas istiqamətlər” kimi yeni fənlərin tətbiqinə ehtiyac var. inkişaf.” Bu məsələdə biz təkcə Qərbin və Asiyanın qabaqcıl ölkələrindən (Yaponiya, Koreya, Çin), hətta postsovet məkanının respublikalarından (Ukrayna, Belarusiya, Rusiya və s.) xeyli geridəyik. Bu məqalə məhz bu problemin təhlilinə həsr edilmişdir.

Açar Sözlər: Musiqi Təhsili, Informasiya Texnologiyaları, Təhsil Proqramları.

ABSTRACT

The article indicates that the development of effective teaching technologies largely depends on the pace and quality of computerization. The introduction of information technologies in post-Soviet countries into the university process of music education is proceeding at a fairly rapid pace. In music educational institutions, specialized computer classes are opened, departments and Centers for music and information technologies are organized. However, in Azerbaijan this process is not going as well as we would like. As for the quality of teaching music informatics, there are certain problems associated with the lack of a scientifically based concept and the insufficient development of methodological and methodological foundations of training.

This is precisely what explains the need for the emergence of educational programs in music informatics for music universities, not only aimed at solving purely technical problems and training sound engineers and programmers of music computer systems, but also for musicians - composers, performers, musicologists, etc. Because the scope of application of music informatics, the goals and objectives of the training course are much broader and are not limited to the development of computer equipment and music-oriented software.

Currently, in Azerbaijan there is a need to introduce new subjects in higher music education, for example, such as “Purpose and capabilities of computer music editors (Finale, Sibelius)” or “Electroacoustic and computer music: features of technology, main directions of development.” In this matter, we are significantly behind not only the advanced countries of the West and Asia (Japan, Korea, China), but even the republics of the post-Soviet space (Ukraine, Belarus, Russia, etc.). This article is devoted to the analysis of this problem.

Keywords: Music Education; Information Technology, Study Programs

PREDICTED VIRULENCE FACTORS OF LACTOCOCCUS GARVIEAE THROUGH GENOMIC APPROACH

Salih KUMRU

Recep Tayyip Erdogan University, Faculty of Fisheries, TURKIYE

Safak KALINDAMAR

Ordu University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, TURKIYE

Fikri BALTA

Recep Tayyip Erdogan University, Faculty of Fisheries, TURKIYE

ABSTRACT

Lactococcus garvieae is the Gram-positive cocci bacteria that was previously considered the part of the *Streptococcus* genus. It is the causative agent of lactococcosis, which is known as infectious systemic disease. *L. garvieae* is considered as a potential zoonotic agent because of causing disease in human and different animals. It is also well-known pathogen for aquatic animals like fish, crustaceans, and mollusks. In this study, we evaluated *L. garvieae* genomes, which are publicly available on the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) database. A phylogenetic tree was built with core genomes, and an ANI (Average Nucleotide Identity) value was calculated for the phylogenetic relationship of genomes. To identify virulence factors, VFDB (Virulence Factor Database) software was used. The results indicated that 51 genes were shared by all *L. garvieae* genomes. The predicted virulence factors were mainly adherence, antiphagocytosis, biofilm formation, cell surface components, copper uptake, endotoxin, immune evasion, intracellular survival, invasion, iron uptake, lipid and fatty acid metabolism, nutritional virulence, peptidoglycan modification, protease, regulation, secretion system, serum resistance, stress adaptation, and toxin related genes. Based on the ANI value between all *L. garvieae* genomes and phylogenetic trees will expand our awareness of *L. garvieae* strains situation in taxonomic groups. Even though, all *L. garvieae* genomes have common virulence factors, the *L. garvieae* show variation by encoding virulence factors. Our study provides valuable knowledge for further studies to understand the potential virulence factors of *L. garvieae*.

Keywords: Lactococcosis, *Lactococcus garvieae*, Virulence factors

**BAZI ZEYTINYAĞLARINDA YAĞ ASİTLERİ VE UÇUCU BİLEŞENLERDEKİ
ZAMANA BAĞLI DEĞİŞİM**
CHANGE IN FATTY ACIDS AND VOLATILE COMPONENTS IN SOME OLIVE OILS
DEPENDING ON TIME

Muhammed GÜNGÖREN

Assist.Prof.Dr., Mardin Artuklu University, Vocational School of Health Services, Department of Medical
Services and Techniques, Artuklu, Mardin, Turkey

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3122-7086

ÖZET

Yağ asitleri zeytinyağının majör bileşenlerindendir ve oksidatif stabiliteyi önemli ölçüde etkiler. Lipit oksidasyonu insan hayatını olumsuz etkileyen ve yağlarda meydana gelebilen bir reaksiyon zinciridir. Lipit oksidasyonuna karşı, tekli doymamış yağ içeren oleik asit yüksek direnç sağlamak ve düşük yoğunluklu lipoprotein (LDL) oranını azaltırken yüksek yoğunluklu lipoprotein oranını (HDL) artırarak sağlık üzerinde olumlu etkiler oluşturmaktadır. Zeytinyağında bulunan bazı minör bileşenler ise zeytinyağının antikanser özellik gösterebilmesi ile beraber tadı ve kokusunu da etkilemektedir. Bu çalışmada Edremit, Halhali ve Memecik natürel sızma zeytinyağı örneklerinin yağ asitleri ve uçucu bileşenleri Gaz Kromatografisi (Shimadzu QP-2020 GC-MS) ile ölçüldü. Yağlar 3 ay +40C'de depolandıktan sonra analizler tekrar edildi ve sonuçlar karşılaştırıldı. Başlangıçta yapılan ölçümler sonucu % oleik asit değerleri Edremit, Halhali ve Memecik zeytinyağlarında sırasıyla 72.42, 66.37, 72.97 olarak tespit edilirken 3 ay sonrasında yapılan ölçümler sonucunda sırasıyla 70.76, 64.29, 72.54 değerleri elde edildi. Aynı şekilde 3 aylık süreç sonunda doymuş yağ asitlerinde artış gözlenirken tekli ve çoklu doymamış yağ asitleri toplamında azalma ölçüldü. Uçucu bileşen miktarları isobutilasetat iç standardı kullanılarak hesaplandı. Zeytinyağı için karakteristik olan hexanal, 3-hexen-1-ol, hexen-2-al gibi uçucu bileşenlerin değerlerinde 3 ay sonunda genellikle azalma olduğu görüldü. Analizi yapılan zeytinyağlarında pentanal, 3-pentanone, limonene, 5-octadecene, terpinene, ocimene, 3-hexen-1-ol acetate, 2-penten-1-ol, hepten-2-al, hexan-1-ol, 3-hexen-1-ol, nonanal, 2-hexen-1-ol, acetic acid gibi bazı önemli uçucu bileşenler de tespit edildi. Elde edilen veriler ile +40C sıcaklıkta 3 ay depolanma sonucu, çalışılan zeytinyağlarının, önemli doymamış yağ asitlerinde azalma ve doymuş yağ asitlerinde artma meydana geldiği ayrıca uçucu maddelerinde değişikliklerin söz konusu olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yağ Asitleri, Zeytinyağı, Uçucu Bileşenler

ABSTRACT

Fatty acids are the major components of olive oil and significantly affect oxidative stability. Lipid oxidation is a chain of reactions that can occur in fats and negatively affect human life. Oleic acid, which contains monounsaturated bond, provides high resistance to lipid oxidation and has positive effects on health by decreasing the low-density lipoprotein (LDL) rate and increasing the high-density lipoprotein (HDL) rate. Some minor components found in olive oil are important in terms of taste and smell, as well as their positive health properties. In this study, fatty acids and volatile components of Edremit, Halhali and Memecik extra virgin olive oil (EVOO) samples were investigated by Gas Chromatography (Shimadzu QP-2020). After the oils were stored at +4°C for 3 months, the analyzes were repeated and the results were compared. As a result of the initial measurements, % oleic acid values were determined as 72.42, 66.37, 72.97 in Edremit, Halhali and Memecik EVOOs, respectively. After 3 months, the oleic acid amounts were measured as 70.76, 64.29, 72.54%, respectively. At the end of the process, an increase in total saturated fatty acids was observed, while a decrease in the total of mono and poly unsaturated fatty acids was measured. Volatile component amounts were calculated using the isobutylacetate internal standard. It was observed that the values of volatile components such as hexanal, 3-hexen-1-ol, hexen-2-al, which are some characteristic substances for olive oil, generally decreased after 3 months. Some important volatiles were also detected in the analyzed olive oils, such as pentanal, 3-pentanone, limonene, 5-octadecene, terpinene, ocimene, 3-hexen-1-ol acetate, 2-pentene-1-ol, hepten-2-al, hexan-1-ol, 3-hexen-1-ol, nonanal, 2-hexen-1-ol, acetic acid. With the results obtained, it was determined that storage at +4°C for 3 months caused a decrease in the unsaturated fatty acids and an increase in the saturated fatty acids of the examined olive oils, and also caused changes in their volatile substances.

Keywords: Fatty Acids, Olive Oil, Volatile Components

Teşekkür: Bu çalışma Mardin Artuklu Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri tarafından desteklenmiştir (proje no: MAÜ.BAP.23.SHMYO.002).

Acknowledgment: This study was supported by Mardin Artuklu University Scientific Research Projects (project number: MAÜ.BAP.23.SHMYO.002).

TÜRKİYEDE YETİŞTİRİLEN BAZI ZEYTİNYAĞLARI TÜRLERİNİN KALİTE VE ANTIOKSİDAN DEĞERLERİ İLE BU DEĞERLERİN SAKLAMA KOŞULLARINA BAĞLI DEĞİŞİMİ

QUALITY AND ANTIOXIDANT VALUES OF SOME OLIVE OIL TYPES GROWN IN TURKEY AND THE VARIATION OF THESE VALUES DEPENDING ON STORAGE CONDITIONS

Muhammed GÜNGÖREN

Assist.Prof.Dr., Mardin Artuklu University, Vocational School of Health Services, Department of Medical Services and Techniques, Artuklu, Mardin, Turkey

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3122-7086

ÖZET

Antioksidanlar oksijenli solunum yapan canlılarda oluşan reaktif oksijen türlerini giderebilmek için önemli maddelerdir. Zeytinyağı, yapısında bulunan minör bileşenler (fenolik maddeler, flavonoids...) sayesinde dikkate değer antioksidan karakter göstermektedir. Hem lezzet hem de yararlılık açısından natürel sızma zeytinyağı olarak tanımlanan zeytinyağları daha geçerli bir yere sahiptir. Ancak zeytinyağının sağlık üzerindeki olumlu özellikleri depolandıklarında azalabilmektedir. Bu çalışmada Edremit, Halhali ve Memecik EVOO örnekleri üreticiden satın alınarak kalite ve bazı antioksidan değerleri ölçüldü. Aynı ölçümler zeytinyağlarının +4oC sıcaklıkta 6 ay depolanması sonunda tekrar edildi. Serbest asitlik (FFA), Peroksit değeri (PV), özgül absorbans ve tadım ölçümleri Türk Gıda Kodeksi Zeytinyağı ve Pirina Yağı Tebliği'ne göre tespit edildi. Antioksidan özellikleri UV spektrofotometre cihazı ile belirlendi. Başlangıçta yapılan ölçümler sonucu FFA değerleri 0,51-0,59 (% oleik asit) arasında, peroksit değerleri 13,58-15,79 (meq aktif oksijen/kg) arasında tespit edilmiştir. Özgül absorbansları ise 232 nm ve 270 nm'de sırasıyla 1,645-1,844 ve 0,082-0,171 değerleri arasında okunmuştur. Bu ölçüm sonuçları ve tadım testleri medyan değerleri (3,54-4,63) kullanılan zeytinyağlarının natürel sızma olduğunu göstermektedir. 6 ay sonundaki ölçüm sonuçlarında ise FFA (1,35-1,86%) ve PV değerlerinin (22,50-28,56) artış gösterdiği ve zeytinyağlarının natürel sızma standartlarına uymadığı görüldü. Toplam fenolik madde ölçüm sonuçları başlangıçta 348,31- 481,77 arasında iken 6 ay sonrasına önemli miktarlarda azalarak 114,44-380,38 (mg Gallik asit/kg) arasındaki değerlere kadar indi. Benzer şekilde DPPH giderme aktiviteleri başlangıçta 34,81-215,93 arasında ölçülürken 6 ay sonra 20,16-113,77 (mg Trolox/kg) arasındaki değerlere kadar azaldığı görüldü. Çalışmada, kullanılan natürel sızma zeytinyağlarının 6 ay depolanması sonrasında elde edilen sonuçlar ile kalite ve antioksidan değerlerinin önemli ölçüde olumsuz değişime uğradığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Antioksidanlar, Serbest Yağ Asitleri, Naturel Sızma Zeytinyağı, Peroksit

ABSTRACT

Antioxidants are important substances to eliminate reactive oxygen species formed in living things that breathe oxygen. Olive oil shows important antioxidant properties thanks to the minor components (phenolics, flavonoids...) found in its structure. Olive oil, defined as extra virgin olive oil (EVOO), has a more valid place than others in terms of taste and health. However, the positive properties of olive oil may decrease when stored. In this study, Edremit, Halhali and Memecik EVOOs were purchased from the producers and their quality and some antioxidant values were measured. The same measurements were repeated after 6 months, with the olive oils stored at +4oC. Free acidity (FFA), Peroxide value (PV), specific absorbance and taste measurements were determined according to the Turkish Food Codex Olive Oil and Pomace Oil Communiqué. Antioxidant properties were determined with a UV spectrophotometer device. As a result of the initial measurements, FFA values were found to be between 0.51-0.59 (oleicacid %) and peroxide values were found to be between 13.58-15.79 (meq active oxygen/kg). Specific absorbance values were read as between 1.645-1.844 and 0.082-0.171 at 232nm and 270nm, respectively. These results and sensory test medians (3.54-4.63) show that the olive oils used are EVOO. In the results at the end of 6 months, it was seen that FFA (1.35-1.86%) and PV values (22.50-28.56) increased and the olive oils did not comply with EVOO standards. While total phenolic substance were between 348.31-481.77 at the beginning, it decreased significantly after 6 months to 114.44-380.38 (mg gallicacid/kg). Similarly, while DPPH removal activities were initially measured as between 34.81-215.93, it was observed that it decreased to between 20.16-113.77 (mg Trolox/kg) after 6 months. Our study results was determined that the quality and antioxidant values of EVOOs used changed significantly negatively after being stored for 6 months.

Keywords: Antioxidants, Free Fatty Acids, EVOO, Peroxide

Teşekkür: Bu çalışma Mardin Artuklu Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri tarafından desteklenmiştir (proje no: MAÜ.BAP.23.SHMYO.002).

Acknowledgment: This study was supported by Mardin Artuklu University Scientific Research Projects (project number: MAÜ.BAP.23.SHMYO.002).

HİDROTERMAL YÖNTEMLE NiTi ALAŞIMI ÜZERİNE AgNO₃ KATKILI HA KAPLAMA

AgNO₃-DOPED HA COATING ON NiTi ALLOY WITH HYDROTHERMAL METHOD

Tarık Selçuk ŞEKER

Öğr. Gör., Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi, Sağlık Hizmetleri MYO, Tıbbi Hizmetler ve Teknikler Bölümü,
Ortopedik Protez ve Ortez Programı

*Lec., Ondokuz Mayıs University, Vocational School of Health Services, Department of Medical Services and
Techniques, Orthopedic Prosthesis and Orthosis Program*

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7155-7963

Niyazi ÖZDEMİR

Prof. Dr., Fırat Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, Metalurji ve Malzeme Mühendisliği Bölümü

Prof. Dr., Fırat University, Technology Faculty, Department of Metallurgical and Materials Engineering

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8796-0060

ÖZET

Titanyum ve alaşımları, mükemmel mekanik mukavemeti, yüksek kimyasal kararlılığı ve ilgi çekici biyouyumluluk özellikleri nedeniyle ortopedik implantlarda ve kemik replasmanlarında sıklıkla kullanılır. Şekil hafızalı NiTi alaşımı, düşük elastik modül ve süper elastikiyet dahil olmak üzere kemiğe benzer özelliklere sahip olması nedeniyle metal ortopedik implantlar arasında öne çıkmaktadır. Ancak, yüksek oranda Ni içeriği nedeniyle şekil hafızalı NiTi alaşımdan salınan Ni, alerjenik ve toksik reaksiyonlara yol açabilmektedir. Üstelik şekil hafızalı NiTi alaşımı fizyolojik ortamda korozyon eğilimi olduğu için, bu salınımı hızlandırabilir. Bu sebeple, biyomedikal alanda kabulü artırmak için NiTi' nin korozyon direncinin, Ni salınımını azaltacak şekilde güçlendirilmesi gerekmektedir. Güçlendirme işlemi ise Hidroksiapatit (HA) varlığıyla sağlanmaktadır. Apatit, canlı kemik dokularıyla yapısal, biyolojik ve bileşimsel benzerliklere sahip, uygun bir kalsiyum fosfat bazlı seramik olan hidroksiapatitin (HA) çoğunluğunu oluşturur. Bu nedenle, ortopedi ve dental uygulamalarda HA'nın biyomalzeme olarak kullanılması, bozulmuş iskelet sisteminin konak kemiğe yakın bir yerde daha hızlı restorasyonunu ve sabitlenmesini sağlamaktadır. Ancak HA seramiğinin kendine özgü yüksek kırılabilirliği, ortopedi gibi yük taşıyan uygulamalarda kullanımını sınırlayan sınırlı mekanik performanslara neden olur. Bu zorluklara potansiyel bir çözüm, HA'nın metalik implantların yüzeyinde biyoaktif bir kaplama olarak kullanılmasıdır. Canlı kemik dokularında var olan yüzeysel gerilim altında, HA kaplamalı gömülü implantlarda, HA kaplamasının içinde veya HA katman sınırında, canlı kemik dokularında mevcut yüzey kuvvetleri altında kırıklara neden olduğu iyi bilinmektedir. Bu nedenle HA' nın dezavantajlı durumlarını giderebilmek için ikincil faz ilavesiyle (AgNO₃, TiO₂, Ta₂O₅ vb. gibi) çeşitli biyoaktif fazlar eklenme ihtiyacı ortaya çıkmaktadır. Şekil hafızalı NiTi alaşımlarının şekil hafıza etkisi ve süper elastikiyet özellikleri 300 °C veya daha yüksek bir işlem sıcaklığında termomekanik özelliklerde istenmeyen durumlar ortaya çıkarabilmektedir. Bu durumdan

dolayı AgNO₃ katkılı HA kaplama üretmek için düşük işlem sıcaklığında hidrotermal yöntemle kaplama tercih edilmiştir. Bu çalışmada hidrotermal yöntemle şekil hafızalı NiTi alaşımını üzerine ağırlık %1 ve %5 AgNO₃-HA tozları kaplanmıştır. Hidrotermal işlem sıcaklığı 180 °C ve 24 saat süreyle gerçekleştirilmiştir. Kaplanan numunelerin faz yapıları ve mikroyapısal dağılımının incelenmesi amacıyla x-ışını difraksiyonu (XRD) ve taramalı elektron mikroskobu (SEM) analizleri yapılmıştır. Kaplama sonrası numune üzerinde Ca, Ag, P tozlarının varlığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Şekil Hafızalı NiTi Alaşımını, Hidrotermal Yöntem, Mikroyapı.

ABSTRACT

Titanium and its alloys are commonly used in orthopedic implants and bone replacements due to their excellent mechanical strength, high chemical stability, and interesting biocompatibility properties. Shape memory NiTi alloy stands out among metal orthopedic implants for its bone-like properties, including low elastic modulus and superelasticity. However, the release of Ni from the shape memory NiTi alloy, due to its high Ni content, can lead to allergenic and toxic reactions. Moreover, the shape memory NiTi alloy tends to corrode in a physiological environment, which can accelerate this release. Therefore, to increase its acceptance in the biomedical field, it is necessary to enhance the corrosion resistance of NiTi in a way that reduces Ni release. The reinforcement process is achieved through the presence of hydroxyapatite (HA). Apatite is a calcium phosphate-based ceramic with structural, biological, and compositional similarities to living bone tissues, mainly constitutes hydroxyapatite (HA). Thus, HA as a biomaterial in orthopedic and dental applications facilitates faster restoration and fixation of a compromised skeletal system closer to the host bone. However, the inherent high fragility of HA ceramics limits their use in load-bearing applications such as orthopedics. A potential solution to these challenges is using HA as a bioactive coating on the surface of metallic implants. Under the surface tension present in live bone tissues, it is well-known that fractures occur within or at the boundary of the HA coating in HA-coated embedded implants. To overcome the disadvantages of HA, various bioactive phases need to be added with secondary phase additions (such as AgNO₃, TiO₂ and Ta₂O₅). The shape memory effect and superelasticity properties of shape memory NiTi alloys can create undesirable conditions in thermomechanical properties at temperatures of 300°C or higher. Therefore, a low-temperature hydrothermal method was preferred to produce AgNO₃-doped HA coatings. In this study, a shape memory NiTi alloy was coated with 1% and 5% AgNO₃-HA powders using the hydrothermal method. The hydrothermal process was carried out at 180°C for 24 hours. X-ray diffraction (XRD) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM) analyses were performed to examine the coated samples' phase structures and microstructural distribution. The presence of Ca, Ag, and P powders was detected on the sample after coating.

Keywords: Shape Memory NiTi Alloy, Hydrothermal Method, Microstructure.

USE OF LOG-LINEAR MODELS IN ANIMAL STUDIES

Ender UZABACI

Dr., Bursa Uludag University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Biometrics, TÜRKİYE

ABSTRACT

Categorical data are frequently used in animal studies and other scientific research fields. Different methods can be used to analyze such data. One of the methods that tries to reveal the structural features of the association and interaction between categorical or categorized variables is the log-linear analysis method. The log-linear analysis examines interval and proportional scale data changes, which are nominal, ordinal, or grouped and converted into categorical, two-way, multi-way, and nested cross-tabulations. In addition, it analyzes the interactions between subcategories of these variables. This study aims to show how animal studies use and interpret log-linear models. This study, which introduces the analysis methods used according to the status of the data and includes solutions and comments on sample data, categorically emphasizes that the data from animal studies obtained can also be analyzed with this method. In cases where chi-square analysis can be applied but is insufficient, multifaceted tables can be analyzed through log-linear models.

Keywords: Animal Science, Log-Linear, Categorical, Data Analysis.

INVESTIGATION ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY OF SILYBUM MARIANUM AGAINST SARS-COV-2 USING IN VITRO METHODS

Jenya Dursun

TUBITAK, Marmara Research Center, Life Sciences, Gebze/Kocaeli, 41470, Turkey

Gulsah Akbas

TUBITAK, Marmara Research Center, Life Sciences, Gebze/Kocaeli, 41470, Turkey

Cenk Sesal

Department of Biology, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Marmara University, Göztepe Campus, 34722, Istanbul, Turkey

Yuksel Cetin

TUBITAK, Marmara Research Center, Life Sciences, Gebze/Kocaeli, 41470, Turkey

ABSTRACT

In response to the escalating need for new therapeutic drugs and vaccines, research endeavors have been undertaken to explore substances targeting a SARS-CoV-2 preventing cellular entry or disrupting the infection-replication mechanisms of the virus. Natural derived compounds are recognized increasingly as valuable therapeutic alternatives against SARS-CoV-2. The primary objective of this study was to evaluate the antiviral activity of Silybum marianum against SARS-CoV-2 whether preventing cellular uptake via binding angiotensin converting enzyme-2 (ACE-2) receptor or disrupting replication mechanism via inhibiting main protease activity. The effects on cell viability and morphology, apoptotic effects and antioxidant activity of Silybum marianum extracts using Caco-2, Calu-3, Vero E6, and HEK293T cell lines were investigated by performing MTT assay, hematoxylin-eosin staining, annexin V - Propidium Iodide - Hoechst staining, and DCFDA assay, respectively. The effects of Silybum marianum on cell viability were found to be cytotoxic in the increasing order on the Caco-2 & Vero E6 & HEK293T & Calu-3 cell lines. Antioxidant activity of Silybum marianum extract was found to be more effective than N-acetyl cysteine used as a positive control for antioxidant agent. It caused morphological changes and apoptotic effects on the used cell lines upon application of > IC 30 values. Antiviral activity of Silybum marianum against SARS-CoV-2 via binding ACE-2 and/or RBD was found to be promising potential. Further investigations will be conducted against SARS-CoV-2 to enlighten the extract's antiviral properties.

THE STRUCTURE AND METHOD OF OBTAINING A WEAR-RESISTANT FABRIC WITH ELEMENTS OF MULTILAYER AND LAYERED - FRAME INTERLACING

Tarana Safarova

Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC), Department of Engineering and Applied Sciences

Ulduza Novruzova

Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC), Department of Engineering and Applied Sciences

Qanira Cabbarova

Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC), Department of Engineering and Applied Sciences

ABSTRACT

One of the important physical and mechanical properties of technical fabrics is their resistance to abrasion. Abrasion is the wear caused by friction that occurs in contact with other hard surfaces.

In addition to other properties, the performance properties of the fabric for the composite materials should also include wear resistance. The fulfillment of these requirements requires the correct selection of material, the correct organization of technology, the production of finished woven fittings, the development of structural dimensions and shapes. The main element of such composites is a material made on the basis of a multilayer fabric made of carbon and other fibers.

In the process of wear, there is a gradual deterioration in the properties caused by the destruction of the fabric structure. The wear of the fabric begins with the wear of the threads on the side that comes into direct contact with a more abrasive surface. In this case, the threads that form the supporting surface of the fabric take the abrasion effects first. The area of the supporting surface of the fabric mainly depends on the density of the fabric, the phase of its structure, weave, etc. The consequences of low wear resistance of fabrics, both in technical and household fabrics, are a decrease in the durability of the product and its reliability in operation.

In order to increase the resistance of the surface layer of laminated frame fabrics to abrasion and prolong the service life, we have developed structures of durable fabrics with ligation of the outer frame layers among themselves. The structures of these fabrics combine the principles of building multi-layered, layered-frame interlacing with the introduction of filling threads into the structure as well. Moreover, in the structure of these fabrics, the filling vertical woven layers are connected by common weft threads only with the inner frame layers, or rather, with the frame layers forming the boundary between the multilayer fabric and the layered-frame fabric.

The use of laminated frame fabrics with multilayer interlacing elements for the outer layers in composite materials, as reinforcement, will reduce the occurrence of delamination in the structure both during manufacture and during operation. This will increase the reliability and increase the durability of the product. Layered-frame fabrics with filling main threads can have greater rigidity, strength and wear resistance with the correct selection of threads and weave. In particular, when combining a multilayer weave of rigid yarns for the outer layers and yarns with the required physical and mechanical properties for the inner layered-frame fabric. Due to the different processing and fibrous composition of the main threads (frame and fillers), the base must be wound and used from different spools.

Keywords: wear resistance, frame yarns, filling yarns, layered-frame fabric, multilayer weave

IMPACT OF MODIFIED ATMOSPHERE PACKAGING ON THE MICROBIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF MIRROR CARP (*CYPRINUS CARPIO* L., 1758) FISHBALLS

Erdoğan DOĞAN

Food Control Laboratory Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Kars, Türkiye
ORCID: 0000-0002-9198-7191

Pelin DEMİR

Department of Food Hygiene and Technology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Firat University, 23119, Elazig, Türkiye
ORCID: 0000-0002-0824-1672

Ali ARSLAN

Department of Food Hygiene and Technology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Firat University, 23119, Elazig, Türkiye
ORCID: 0000-0002-3011-5592

ABSTRACT

In this study, the impacts of dissimilar modified atmosphere packaging treatments on the microbiological and physicochemical quality of mirror carp fishballs were investigated. In the study, one control group (K: under air) and three experimental groups (D1: 55% CO₂ + 15% O₂ + 30% N₂, D2: 65% CO₂ + 10% O₂ + 25% N₂, D3: 75% CO₂ + 10% O₂ + 15% N₂) consisted of fishball samples which prepared from fillets of mirror carp of caught fresh. The fishballs for these groups were prepared using fillets from freshly caught mirror carp. After undergoing the respective MAP treatments, the cheese samples were stored at 4°C. Evaluations of their quality were carried out on storage days 0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, and 18. During the storage period, the D2 and D3 groups exhibited lower counts of Enterobacteriaceae, coliform bacteria, and yeast-mold in comparison to other groups ($P \leq 0.05$). The levels of total volatile base nitrogen and the thiobarbituric acid index witnessed a progressive rise across all groups, with discernible differences noted among them ($P \leq 0.05$). Sensory evaluation outcomes divulged that the shelf life of fishballs extended to 9 days for the control group, 15 days for the D1 group, and 18 days for both the D2 and D3 groups ($P \leq 0.05$). Based on these conclusions, it can be inferred that fishballs subjected to high CO₂ MAP have a notably prolonged shelf life when stored under refrigeration.

Keywords: Fishball, Modified Atmosphere Packaging, Shelf-Life, Quality Parameters.

A PARADIGM SHIFT IN SIGNATURE PROCESSES: IN-AIR SIGNATURES WITH QR CODE INTEGRATION

Serkan SALTÜRK

Yildiz Technical University, Faculty of Electrics and Electronics, Department of Informatics, TÜRKİYE

Nihan KAHRAMAN

Dr., Yıldiz Technical University, Faculty of Electrics and Electronics, Department of Electronics and Communications Engineering, TÜRKİYE

ABSTRACT

Digital in-air signatures offer a groundbreaking solution to the limitations of conventional signatures, eliminating the requirement for physical presence in an era characterized by rapid digitalization. The objective of this study is to improve the efficiency, reliability, and accessibility of transactions by highlighting the benefits of digital signatures compared to traditional ones. Moreover, the study explores the procedure of transforming digital signatures obtained in the atmosphere using a solitary camera into QR codes and tangible representations on legal documents, commercial papers, and associated domains.

The advancement of digital in-air signature technology streamlines online transactions by reducing the need for individuals to be physically present in the same location. Within this particular framework, digital signatures serve the dual purpose of guaranteeing adherence to security protocols and enhancing the overall user experience. This study paper assesses the influence of incorporating digital signatures into regular administrative processes and suggests a more efficient substitute for conventional signatures in the era of digital technology.

This cutting-edge strategy is positioned to shape the future of digital transactions, offering a customized solution that effortlessly conforms with modern business requirements. The use of this technology is expected to completely transform the digital transaction industry, providing a pragmatic and effective approach that is in line with the fast-paced nature of contemporary business practices.

Keywords: In-air signatures, qr signatures, in-air signatures on documents.

YAPAY ZEKA DESTEKLİ GÜNEŞ TAKİP SİSTEMİ KONTROLÜ

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORTED SOLAR TRACKING SYSTEM

Naci Miraç SARAÇ

Mekanik Tasarım Mühendisi, ROBO Otomasyon Müh. Mak. San. ve Tic. A.Ş

Ahmet ERDİL

Prof. Dr., Kocaeli Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Mekatronik Mühendisliği Anabilim Dalı
Dr., Kocaeli University, Engineering Faculty, Department of Mechatronic Engineering

ÖZET

Enerji kaynakları sürdürülebilirlik açısından değerlendirildiğinde, yenilenebilir ve yenilenemez olarak ikiye ayrılmaktadır. Dünya enerji ihtiyacının büyük bir kısmını yenilenemeyen enerji kaynaklarından sağlamaktadır. Diğer bir kısmını ise yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarından sağlamaktadır. Yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarının başında ise rüzgâr ve güneş enerjisi gelmektedir. Gelişen teknoloji ve Türkiye'nin elektrikli otomobil üretimine başlamasıyla beraber enerji ihtiyacı artmaktadır. Bu ihtiyacın yenilenebilir kaynaklardan sağlanması doğayı ve çevreyi korumak için önemlidir. Türkiye, coğrafi konumu gereği diğer birçok ülkeye göre güneş enerjisi üretimi için büyük bir avantaja sahiptir. Güneşten elektrik enerjisi elde edebilmek için genellikle Fotovoltaik (FV) sistemler tercih edilmektedir. Sistemin verimliliği doğrudan güneş ışığının düşme açısına bağlıdır. Güneşten maksimum enerji elde edebilmek için güneşi takip eden, Güneş Takip Sistemleri (GTS) geliştirilmiştir. Bu çalışmada iki eksenli hareket kabiliyeti olan yapay zekâ destekli, PID kontrollü akıllı GTS tasarımı yapılmıştır. Geliştirilen bu GTS mobil uygulama sayesinde uzaktan verim analizi yapabilme yeteneğine sahiptir. Kontrolcü olarak ESP32-D mikrodenetleyicisi kullanılmış olup panelin maksimum verimde çalışabilmesi için gerçek zamanlı kontrol sağlanmaya çalışılmıştır. GTS' de bulunan LDR (foto direnç) sensörler sayesinde sistem anlık olarak ölçüm yapmakta ve eksen hareketleri için motorlara dönüş emrini vermektedir. Motorların kontrolü için atmega328 mikrodenetleyici ile motor kontrol devresi tasarlanmıştır. Sistem kullanıcıya anlık verim bilgisi paylaşabilmekte ve olumsuz hava koşullarında veya verim düşüklüklerinde öneri yapabilmektedir. Tüm bu süreç, internete bağlanabilen mobil bir cihaz üzerinden takip edilebilmektedir. Geliştirilen GTS' de hesaplanan verim değerleri, sabit bir sistem ile karşılaştırılmış ve GTS' nin sabit sisteme göre yaklaşık %25 daha verimli olduğu saptanmıştır. Sonuç olarak GTS elektrik enerjisi üretimini önemli ölçüde artırmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Güneş Takip Sistemi, FV Sistem, PID Kontrol, ESP32-D

ABSTRACT

When evaluated from the perspective of sustainability, energy sources are classified into two categories: renewable and non-renewable. A significant portion of the world's energy needs is

met by non-renewable energy sources, while another portion is derived from renewable energy sources. Among renewable energy sources, wind and solar energy stand out prominently. With advancing technology and Turkey's initiation of electric car production, the demand for energy is increasing. Meeting this demand from renewable sources is crucial for preserving nature and the environment. Due to its geographical location, Turkey has a significant advantage in solar energy production compared to many other countries. Photovoltaic (PV) systems are generally preferred for generating electricity from the sun. The efficiency of the system is directly related to the angle of incidence of sunlight. To obtain maximum energy from the sun, Sun Tracking Systems (STS) that track the sun's movement have been developed. In this study, an intelligent STS with the ability to move in two axes, supported by artificial intelligence and controlled by a PID system, has been designed. Through this developed STS, remote efficiency analysis can be performed via a mobile application. An ESP32-D microcontroller is used as the controller to ensure real-time control for the panel to operate at maximum efficiency. Through LDR (light-dependent resistor) sensors in the STS, the system performs real-time measurements and provides rotation commands to the motors for axis movements. A motor control circuit has been designed using an atmega328 microcontroller for controlling the motors. The system is capable of providing instantaneous efficiency information to the user and offering recommendations in adverse weather conditions or in cases of reduced efficiency. All these processes can be monitored via a mobile device connected to the internet. The efficiency values calculated in the developed STS have been compared with those of a fixed system, and it has been determined that the STS is approximately 25% more efficient than the fixed system. In conclusion, the STS has significantly increased the production of electrical energy.

Keywords: Solar Tracking System, FV Sytem, PID Control, ESP32-D.

GÜRÜLTÜLÜ VERİSETİNDE DİZGİ EŞLEME KULLANARAK KAYIP KİŞİLERİN BULUNMASI

FINDING MISSING PEOPLE IN A NOISY DATASET USING STRING MATCHING

Esra DİNÇER

Dr., Istanbul Gedik University, Department of Computer Engineering

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0155-1897

ÖZET

Afet yönetiminde bilgi teknolojilerini kullanmak, sayısal veri işlemede hızlı erişim ve daha efektif sonuçların alınmasını sağlamaktadır. Kayıp kişilerle ilgili tüm verileri bulmak ve bulunan kişilerle ilgili gerekli bilgi edinmek zor olabilir. Bu çalışma, verisetinin yaklaşık veya tamamlanmamış bilgiler içermesi durumunda kayıp kişilerle bulunan kişileri eşleştirmek için Ratcliff/Obershelp ve Levenshtein uzaklığı isimli iki bulanık dizgi eşleştirme yönteminin performanslarını ortaya koymaktadır. Çalışmada ilave olarak, veriseti içindeki alanlarının sırasındaki değişikliğin oranları nasıl değiştirdiği ortaya koyulmuştur. Sonuç olarak, Levenshtein uzaklığı-kısmi oran yönteminin gürültülü veri üzerinde daha yüksek eşleştirme oranı hesapladığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bulanık Dizgi Eşleme, Ratcliff/Obershelp; Levenshtein Uzaklığı, Gürültülü Veriseti, Kayıp Kişiler.

ABSTRACT

Using information technology in disaster management provides fast processing and more effective results in processing digitalised data. It can be a challenge to provide complete data for the missing people and acquire information about the found person. This paper presents the performance of two fuzzy string matching methods, named Ratcliff/Obershelp and Levenshtein distance, to match missing and found people when the database includes approximate or uncompleted information. Additionally it is tested how the order of fields effect the rates. In conclusion, the Levenshtein distance-partial ratio calculates higher matching rates on a noisy data.

Keywords: Fuzzy String Matching, Ratcliff/Obershelp, Levenshtein distance, Noisy dataset, Missing people.

**AKCİĞER KANSERİNİN YAPAY ZEKA YÖNTEMLERİ KULLANILARAK
OTOMATİK TESPİTİ**
AUTOMATIC DETECTION OF LUNG CANCER USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
METHODS

Seda ŞAHİN

Dr., Çankırı Karatekin Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Bilgisayar Mühendisliği
Dr., *Çankırı Karatekin University, Engineering Faculty, Department of Computer Engineering*
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2372-0188

Berk KÜÇÜK

(Lisans Öğrencisi), Çankırı Karatekin Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Bilgisayar Mühendisliği
(*Undergraduate student*), *Çankırı Karatekin University, Engineering Faculty, Department of Computer Engineering*

Mustafa KEMAL AYDIN

(Lisans Öğrencisi), Çankırı Karatekin Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Bilgisayar Mühendisliği
(*Undergraduate student*), *Çankırı Karatekin University, Engineering Faculty, Department of Computer Engineering*

ÖZET

Başlıca hastalık faktörlerinden biri olan sigaranın neden olduğu akciğer kanseri, bilimsel araştırmalara göre kansere bağlı ölümlerde ilk sırada yer almaktadır. Tüm kanserlerin %12-16'sına ve kansere bağlı ölümlerin %17-28'ine neden olması, hem erkeklerde hem de kadınlarda kansere bağlı ölümlerde ilk sırada yer alması nedeniyle çok yaygın ve tehlikeli bir kanser türüdür. Ancak erken aşamada tespit edilmesi durumunda hastalığın tedavi edilme şansı artar. ResNet18 mimarisi üzerinde transfer öğrenme ve derin evrişimli sinir ağları (CNN) modelleri kullanılarak gerçekleştirilen bu çalışmanın temel olarak odak noktası akciğer dokusundaki kanserli bölgeleri tespit etmektir. Bu çalışmada kullanılan veri seti çeşitli tıbbi görüntülerden elde edilen geniş bir örnekleme içermektedir. Eğitilen model, kanserli dokuları yüksek doğruluk ve hassasiyetle tanımlama yeteneğine sahiptir. Bu özellik, erken teşhis ve tedavi fırsatlarını artırarak hastaların yaşam kalitesini önemli ölçüde artırabilir ve Yapay Zeka'ya dayalı akciğer kanseri tespiti, geleneksel yöntemlere göre daha hızlı ve daha etkili çalışarak sağlık profesyonellerine daha güvenilir ve zamanında sonuçlar sağlayabilir. Bu araştırma, Yapay Zeka teknolojisinin tıp alanında ne kadar etkili olabileceğinin bir örneği olarak sunulabilir ve aynı zamanda akciğer kanseri gibi hayati hastalıkların erken teşhisi, tedavi süreçlerinin optimize edilmesi ve hasta sonuçlarının iyileştirilmesi potansiyeline de sahiptir. Bu çalışmada Yapay Zeka'nın alt alanlarından biri olan Derin Öğrenmenin farklı yöntemleri uygulanarak akciğer kanseri teşhisinde %90'ın üzerinde doğruluk değerlerine ulaşılmıştır. Dolayısıyla bu çalışma, Yapay Zeka tabanlı akciğer kanseri tespiti alanında önemli bir adımı temsil etmekte olup, gelecekte benzer proje ve uygulamaların

geliştirilmesine katkı sağlamanın yanı sıra, bu konu tıp alanında çalışan uzmanların işini kolaylaştıran önemli bir çalışma da olabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yapay Zeka, CNN, Derin Öğrenme, Akciğer Kanseri.

ABSTRACT

Lung cancer caused by smoking, which is one of the main disease factors, ranks first in cancer-related deaths, according to scientific research. It is a very common and dangerous type of cancer, as it causes 12-16% of all cancers and 17-28% of cancer-related deaths and also ranks first in cancer-related deaths in both men and women. However, if it is detected at an early stage, the chance of treating the disease increases. Basically, the focus of this study, which is carried out using transfer learning and deep convolutional neural networks (CNN) models on the ResNet18 architecture is to detect cancerous areas in the lung tissue. The dataset used in this study includes a large sample obtained from various medical images. The trained model is capable of identifying cancerous tissues with high accuracy and sensitivity. This feature can significantly improve patients' quality of life by increasing opportunities for early diagnosis and treatment and AI-based lung cancer detection can work faster and more effectively than traditional methods, thus providing healthcare professionals with more reliable and timely results. This research can be presented as an example of how effective Artificial Intelligence technology can be in the medical field and it also has the potential for early diagnosis of vital diseases such as lung cancer, optimizing treatment processes and improving patient outcomes. In this study, accuracy values of over 90% were achieved in the diagnosis of lung cancer by applying different methods of Deep Learning, one of the sub-fields of Artificial Intelligence. Therefore, this study represents an important step in the field of Artificial Intelligence-based lung cancer detection and it can contribute to the development of similar projects and applications in the future, as well as being an important study that facilitates the work of experts working on this subject in the medical field.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, CNN, Deep Learning, Lung Cancer.

KEMOTERAPİ İLACI DİRENÇLİ GEN İFADESİ PROFİLLERİNİN AI TABANLI TESPİTİ

AI-BASED DETECTION OF CHEMOTHERAPY DRUG RESISTANT GENE EXPRESSION PROFILES

Seda ŞAHİN

Dr., Çankırı Karatekin Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Bilgisayar Mühendisliği
Dr., Çankırı Karatekin University, Engineering Faculty, Department of Computer Engineering
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2372-0188

Tuğba GÜRKÖK TAN

Dr., Çankırı Karatekin Üniversitesi, Gıda ve Tarım Meslek Yüksekokulu
Dr., Çankırı Karatekin University, Vocational School of Food and Agriculture
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0599-5628

Şeyma KAYA

(Lisans Öğrencisi), Çankırı Karatekin Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Bilgisayar Mühendisliği
(Undergraduate student), Çankırı Karatekin University, Engineering Faculty, Department of Computer
Engineering

Berkay TELLİKAVAK

(Lisans Öğrencisi), Çankırı Karatekin Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Bilgisayar Mühendisliği
(Undergraduate student), Çankırı Karatekin University, Engineering Faculty, Department of Computer
Engineering

Halil İbrahim ERİŞ

(Lisans Öğrencisi), Çankırı Karatekin Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Bilgisayar Mühendisliği
(Undergraduate student), Çankırı Karatekin University, Engineering Faculty, Department of Computer
Engineering

Ece İrem FİLİZ

(Lisans Öğrencisi), Çankırı Karatekin Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Bilgisayar Mühendisliği
(Undergraduate student), Çankırı Karatekin University, Engineering Faculty, Department of Computer
Engineering

ÖZET

Şu anda kullanılan kanser tedavisi yaklaşımlarının çoğu invaziftir ve birçok yan etkiye sahiptir. Ayrıca kemorezistans olarak da bilinen kanser ilacı direnci tedavi sırasında büyük sorunlar oluşturmaktadır. Günümüzde kemoterapi ilacına dirençli gen ekspresyonu konularının Yapay Zeka (AI) tabanlı tespiti en popüler araştırma çalışmalarıdır. Yapay zeka, büyük miktarda birleştirilmiş veriyi kullanır ve bunu kullanılabilir bir bilgiye dönüştürür. Bu çalışmada, kemoterapi ilacı Paclitaxel'in tedavi edildiği, bu ilaca dirençli farklı meme kanseri hücre hatlarının gen ekspresyon profillerinin Makine Öğrenmesi yöntemleri kullanılarak

tahmin edilmesi amaçlandı. PRJNA306618, PRJNA112787 ve PRJNA602819 biyoprojeleri kapsamındaki transkriptom kütüphanelerinin gen ekspresyon profilleri incelendi. Paklitaksel'e dirençli meme kanseri hücre hatlarının tepkisini değerlendirmek için Ulusal Biyoteknoloji Bilgi Merkezi (NCBI) veri tabanından kütüphaneler indirildi. Bu veriler üzerinde farklı Makine Öğrenmesi yöntemleri uygulandı. Bu çalışmada farklı Paklitaksel dirençli meme kanseri hücre hatlarından deney ve kontrol gruplarını içeren 52 örnek analiz edildi. BAS, HS578T, MCF7 ve MDA-MB-231 hatlarına özgü anlamlı düzeyde eksprese edilen genler tanımlanmış, gen ontolojisi ve yolak zenginleştirme analizleri yapılmıştır. Farklı Makine Öğrenmesi yöntemleri kullanılarak yüksek doğruluk değerlerine ulaşıldı. Makine Öğrenimi yöntemleri kullanılarak Paklitaksel'in meme kanserinde daha etkili olabilmesi için biyobelirteç olabilecek potansiyel genler belirlendi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yapay Zeka, Kanser, İlaç, Makine Öğrenmesi.

ABSTRACT

Most cancer treatment approaches currently used are invasive and have many side effects. In addition, cancer drug resistance, also known as chemoresistance, poses major problems during treatment. Nowadays, Artificial Intelligence (AI) based detection of chemotherapy drug resistant gene expression subjects are the most popular research studies. AI uses large amounts of aggregated data and transform it a usable knowledge. In this study we aimed to predict the gene expression profiles of the chemotherapy drug Paclitaxel treated different breast cancer cell lines resistant to this drug using Machine Learning methods. The gene expression profiles of transcriptome libraries within the scope of bioprojects PRJNA306618, PRJNA112787 and PRJNA602819 were examined. Libraries were downloaded from the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) database to evaluate the response of Paclitaxel-resistant breast cancer cell lines. Different Machine Learning methods were applied on this data. In this study, 52 samples including experimental and control groups from different Paclitaxel-resistant breast cancer cell lines were analyzed. Significantly expressed genes specific to BAS, HS578T, MCF7 and MDA-MB-231 lines were identified, their gene ontology and pathway enrichment analysis were conducted. High accuracy values were achieved by using different Machine Learning methods. Using Machine Learning methods, potential genes that could be biomarkers for Paclitaxel to be more effective in breast cancer were identified.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Cancer, Drug, Machine Learning.

FINITE WING APPROACH AND MONITORING 3D EFFECTS IN PLASMA AERODYNAMICS

PLAZMA AERODİNAMİĞİNDE SONLU KANAT YAKLAŞIMI VE 3 BOYUTLU ETKİLERİN İZLENMESİ

Nesij ÜNAL

Şef Mühendis, Ph.D. Candidate, TUSAŞ – Türk Havacılık ve Uzay Sanayii

Chief Engineer, Ph.D. Candidate, TUSAŞ – Turkish Aerospace

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4569-0725

Nazım KARADENİZ

M. Sc., Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi/Mühendislik Fakültesi/Makine Mühendisliği

M. Sc., Bursa Uludag University, Faculty of Engineering, Mechanical Engineering

ORCID ID: 0009-0008-9637-4264

Tuğrul OKTAY

Prof. Dr., Erciyes Üniversitesi, Havacılık ve Uzay Bilimleri Fakültesi, Uçak Mühendisliği Anabilim Dalı

Prof. Dr., Erciyes University, Aeronautics and Space Sciences Faculty, Aeronautics Engineering

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4860-2230

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to evaluate and interpret experimental studies on plasma aerodynamics. Experimental wing tunnel tests on plasma aerodynamics are carried out in two legs: one is the infinite wing approach, that is, the examination of 2D effects, and the other is the finite wing wing approach, that is, the examination of 3D effects.

Active and passive flow control methods are used today to increase the aerodynamic performance of aircrafts. In passive flow control methods, performance improvement is realized without using external energy, while in active flow control, the flow around the object is controlled by using energy in the system without any change in the body structure.

The methods used in active flow control are deforming surfaces, zero net mass flux actuators, non-zero net mass flux actuators, moving object/surface actuators, flexible and displacement blades and plasma assisted actuators. In recent years, hybrid control methods also have been developed by combining both active and passive control methods.

In this paper, a study was carried out on plasma actuators, which are classified as active flow control. Scope of the study is about the evaluation and interpretation of experimental studies based on the 3D finite wing approach on plasma aerodynamics. The results obtained will also be compared with 2D infinite wing approach tests and an evaluation will be made.

Keywords: Plasma, plasma aerodynamics, wind tunnel tests, surface dielectric barrier discharge, finite wing approach, 3D flow effects

ÖZET

Bu makalenin amacı plazma aerodinamiği üzerine yapılan deneysel çalışmaları değerlendirmek ve yorumlamaktır. Plazma aerodinamiği ile ilgili rüzgar tüneli çalışmaları iki ayaklı olarak yürütülmektedir; biri sonsuz kanat yaklaşımı yani 2 boyutlu etkilerin incelenmesi, diğeri ise sonlu kanat kanat yaklaşımı yani 3 boyutlu etkilerin incelenmesidir.

Günümüzde uçakların aerodinamik performansını arttırmak amacıyla aktif ve pasif akış kontrol yöntemleri kullanılmaktadır. Pasif akış kontrol yöntemlerinde harici enerji kullanılmadan performans iyileştirmesi gerçekleştirilirken, aktif akış kontrolünde ekipman yapısında herhangi bir değişiklik yapılmadan sistemdeki enerji kullanılarak nesne etrafındaki akış kontrol edilir.

Aktif akış kontrolünde kullanılan yöntemler, deforme edici yüzeyler, sıfır net kütle akısı aktüatörleri, sıfır olmayan net kütle akısı aktüatörleri, hareketli nesne / yüzey aktüatörleri, esnek ve yer değiştirme bıçakları ve plazma destekli aktüatörlerdir. Son yıllarda hem aktif hem de pasif kontrol yöntemlerinin birleştirilmesiyle hibrit kontrol yöntemleri de geliştirilmiştir.

Bu makalede aktif akış kontrolü olarak sınıflandırılan plazma eyleyiciler üzerinde bir çalışma yapılmıştır. Çalışmanın kapsamı; plazma aerodinamiği üzerine 3 boyutlu sonlu kanat yaklaşımı tabanlı gerçekleştirilen deneysel çalışmalarının değerlendirilmesi ve yorumlanması ile ilgilidir. Elde edilen rüzgar tüneli sonuçları, 2D sonsuz kanat yaklaşımı testleri ile de kıyaslanacak olup toplu bir değerlendirme yapılacaktır.

Anathar Kelimeler: Plazma, plazma aerodinamiği, rüzgar tüneli testleri, yüzey dielektrik bariyer deşarjı, sonlu kanat yaklaşımı, 3 boyutlu akış etkileri

YAZILIM SİBER GÜVENLİĞİ İÇİN KULLANICI AKTİVİTE ANALİZİ İLE SİBER SALDIRI VE YETKİSİZ ERİŞİM TESPİTİ

CYBER ATTACK AND UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS DETECTION WITH USER ACTIVITY ANALYSIS FOR SOFTWARE CYBER SECURITY

Volkan ALTUNTAŞ

Dr., Bursa Teknik Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi, Bilgisayar Mühendisliği Bölümü
Dr., Bursa Technical University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Department of Computer
Engineering

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3144-8724

ÖZET

Siber güvenlik, ağları, cihazları, programları ve verileri saldırı, hasar veya yetkisiz erişime karşı korumak için tasarlanmış teknolojiler, süreçler ve uygulamalar bütünü anlamına gelir. Yazılım güvenliği, yazılım sistemlerini değerlendiren ve güvenlik açıklarından koruyan tekniklerin uygulanmasıdır. Bu teknikler, yazılımın çalışmaya devam etmesini ve saldırılara karşı güvende olmasını sağlar. Güvenli yazılım geliştirmek, yaşam döngüsünün her aşamasında güvenliği dikkate almayı içerir. Ana amaç, kusurları ve kusurları olabildiğince erken tespit etmektir. Yazılım güvenliği sağlamak için birçok teknik ve analiz programı bulunmasına karşın gerçek dünyada, en önemli güvenlik açıklarının kesin bir listesi yoktur. Çok çeşitli sebepler ile her kuruluştaki her uygulamanın kendine özgü güvenlik sorunları bulunmaktadır. Güvenlik sorunlarının çoğu güvenli yazılım geliştirme tekniklerinin bilinmemesi, tüm teknikleri uygulayacak yetkin personel bulunmaması veya bütçe kısıtları sebebi ile güvenlik konularının atlanmasıdır. Oluşan birçok güvenlik sorunu ilgili zafiyet sebebi ile bilgi sızması veya program arızaları yaşandığında fark edilebilmektedir. Bu çalışmada mevcut yazılımlara entegre edilebilecek kullanıcı aktivite kaydı izleme tabanlı siber saldırı ve yetkisiz erişim tespit sistemi tasarlanmıştır. Mevcut yazılımların tüm kodlarının ve olası senaryolarının analiz edilememesi veya analizin gerektirdiği yetin personel ve finansal gider maliyetleri sebebi ile mevcut sistemlerin detaylı analizini gerektirmeden kullanıcı hareketlerinin izlenerek yetkisiz erişim ve siber saldırı tespiti önemli bir konudur. Tasarlanan sistem ile izole koşullar altında saldırı olmaksızın çalıştırılan yazılımdan kullanıcı aktivite kayıtları toplanarak analiz edilmektedir. Normal şartlar altında çalışmasını sürdüren yazılıma yetkisiz erişim veya siber saldırı durumunda oluşan kullanıcı aktiviteleri mevcut kayıtlar ile karşılaştırılmakta ve olası yetkisiz işlemler tespit edilerek yazılımın ilgili kısımlarının incelenmesi sağlanmaktadır. Tasarlanan sistemin minimum kod revizyonu ile kolay bir şekilde her türlü yazılıma uygulanabilecek yapıda olduğu ve yetkisiz erişim ve saldırı tespitinde başarılı sonuçlar elde ettiği görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Siber Güvenlik, Siber Saldırı, Yazılım Mühendisliği, Yazılım Güvenliği.

ABSTRACT

Cybersecurity refers to the set of technologies, processes, and practices designed to protect networks, devices, programs, and data against attack, damage, or unauthorized access. Software security is the application of techniques that evaluate software systems and protect them from vulnerabilities. These techniques ensure that the software continues to work and is safe from attacks. Developing secure software involves considering security at every stage of its lifecycle. The main goal is to detect defects and defects as early as possible. Although there are many techniques and analysis programs to ensure software security, in the real world, there is no definitive list of the most important vulnerabilities. For a variety of reasons, every application in every organization has unique security issues. Most security problems are due to ignorance of secure software development techniques, lack of competent personnel to implement all techniques, or skipping security issues due to budget constraints. Many security problems can be noticed when information leaks or program malfunctions occur due to the relevant vulnerability. In this study, a user activity log monitoring-based cyber attack and unauthorized access detection system that can be integrated into existing software is designed. Detecting unauthorized access and cyber attacks by monitoring user movements without requiring detailed analysis of existing systems is an important issue due to the inability to analyze all codes and possible scenarios of existing software or the qualified personnel and financial expense costs required for analysis. With the designed system, user activity records are collected and analyzed from the software run under isolated conditions without attack. In case of unauthorized access or cyber attack to the software, which operates under normal conditions, user activities are compared with existing records and possible unauthorized transactions are detected and relevant parts of the software are examined. It has been observed that the designed system has a structure that can be easily applied to all kinds of software with minimum code revision and has achieved successful results in unauthorized access and attack detection.

Keywords: Cyber Security, Cyber Attack, Software Engineering, Software Security.

LİKYA'NIN 5000 YILLIK BITKİ ÖRTÜSÜ GEÇMİŞİ, GÜNEYBATI TÜRKİYE
5000 YEARS VEGETATION HISTORY OF ANCIENT CITY LYCIA, SOUTHWESTERN
TÜRKİYE

Zahra HASHEMİ

Doktora öğrencisi, İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi, Avrasya Yer Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Ekoloji ve Evrim Anabilim Dalı

PhD St., Istanbul Technical University, Eurasia Institute of Earth Sciences, Department of Ecology and Evolution

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4072-7621

Demet Biltekin

Doç. Dr., İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi, Avrasya Yer Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Ekoloji ve Evrim Anabilim Dalı
Assoc. Prof. Dr., Istanbul Technical University, Eurasia Institute of Earth Sciences, Department of Ecology and Evolution

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-2976-0321

Alan M. Greaves

Doç. Dr., Liverpool Üniversitesi, Arkeoloji, Klasikler ve Mısır Bilimi Bölümü
Assoc. Prof. Dr., Liverpool University, Department of Archaeology, Classics and Egyptology

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8004-4702

Sena Akçer Ön

Doç. Dr., Muğla Sıtkı Koçman Üniversitesi, Jeoloji Mühendisliği Bölümü
Assoc. Prof. Dr., Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Geological Engineering Department

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0708-8629

Zeki Bora Ön

Araş. Gör. Dr., Muğla Sıtkı Koçman Üniversitesi, Jeoloji Mühendisliği Bölümü
Asst. prof. Dr., Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Geological Engineering Department

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8684-3476

Memet Namık Çağatay

Prof. Dr., İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi, Doğu Akdeniz Oşinografi ve Limnoloji Merkezi (EMCOL)
Prof. Dr., Istanbul Technical University, Eastern Mediterranean Center for Oceanography and Limnology (EMCOL)

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4677-3802

Ömer Yetemen

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi, Avrasya Yer Bilimleri Enstitüsü, İklim ve Deniz Bilimleri Anabilim Dalı
Assistant Prof. Dr., Istanbul Technical University, Eurasia Institute of Earth Sciences, Department of Climate and Marine Sciences

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1593-3519

ÖZET

Bu çalışmamızda Çaltılar Arkeoloji Projesi kapsamında paleoortamsal değişimlerin ve bitki örtüsü dinamiklerinin ortaya çıkarılmasına yönelik kapsamlı bir palinolojik analiz çalışması yapıldı. Türkiye'nin güneybatısındaki Likya Yaylaları'ndaki Seki-Eceler'den (JARK014-4) alınan yaklaşık 10.000 yıl öncesine ait 4,5 metre uzunluğundaki karotun 5000 yıl öncesine ait polen analizi sonuçlarını içermektedir. Sediment karotundan elde edilen fosil polen kayıtları, bölgedeki bitki örtüsünün son 5000 yılda kademeli olarak kuru çayır-bozkır bitki örtüsünden sıcak-ılıman açık bitki örtüsüne doğru değişim gösterdiğini ortaya çıkarmıştır. Otsul bitki toplulukları arasında başlıca *Centaurea solstitialis*, *Poaceae* ve *Asteraceae* *Asteroideae* tür ve familyaları ile temsil edilirken, orman formasyonu içerisinde yaprağını döken *Quercus* ve *Pinus* türleri polen zonunun alt seviyelerinde (Se1) gözlenen türlerdir. Otsul bitkilerdeki artış bu dönemde (5000-4000 GÖ) bölgede soğuk ve kurak bir iklimin varlığına işaret etmektedir. Polen zonu SE2'de (4000-3200 BP), bitki örtüsünün *Artemisia*'dan geniş yapraklı ağaçlar ve Akdeniz kserofitlerine (örneğin; *Phillyrea* ve *Acer*) değişimi ve neme bağımlı bitkiler olarak yaprak döken *Quercus*'un artması şiddetli kuraklık durumunun sıcak ılıman iklim durumuna değişimi göstergesidir. Pollen diyagramı Se3'de (3200 G.Ö-günümüz) *Pinus*, *Juniperus* ve *Olea*'nın aynı anda bulunması, kış ve ilkbahar sıcaklıklarının ılıman geçmesine işaret etmektedir. *Poaceae* familyasında görülen ani artış, günümüzden 3000 yıl önce *Olea* gibi bazı meyve veren bitkilerin yetiştirilmesinin ortaya çıkmasıyla birlikte antropojenik etkinin göstergesi olabilir. Bu dönem "Beyşehir İskan Dönemi (Beyşehir Occupation Phase)" ile ilişkilendirilebilir. Seki-Eceler'in detaylı NPP diyagramına göre *Glomus* en baskın mantar türüdür. *Arcella* ve *Scleroderma* sırasıyla ikinci ve üçüncü yaygın palinomorflardır. Ayrıca yaklaşık 458 adet NPP gözlenmiş ve EIES-1'den EIES-458'e kadar kodlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelime: Non-pollen palynomorphs (NPPs), Palinoloji, Likya, Çaltılar, paleoortam, Holocene

ABSTRACT

In this study, we present a comprehensive palynological analysis to uncover the ancient environment and vegetation dynamics within the scope of the Çaltılar Archaeology Project. Here, we will report our results from two meters (5000 yrs BP.) of the 4.5-meter-long core extracted from Seki-Eceler (JARK014-4) in the Lycian Highlands of southwestern Anatolia, Turkey, which dates back approximately 10,000 years. The pollen diagram shows that the vegetation has gradually changed from dry meadow-steppe vegetation to warm-temperate open one in the last 5000 years. It comprises three zones from bottom to top: Se1, Se2, and Se3. *Centaurea solstitialis*, *Poaceae*, and *Asteraceae* *Asteroideae* are the herbal dominant vegetation, and the deciduous *Quercus* and *Pinus* species are the most abundant trees of the first zone (5000-4000 BP). The climate was cold and dry during this period. In the second time zone (4000- 3200 BP), a change from a dry condition to a warm temperate climatic condition was documented by the shift of the vegetation from *Artemisia* to broad-leaved and Mediterranean xerophytes, such as *Phillyrea* and *Acer*, and deciduous *Quercus* as moisture

requiring plants. In the third zone (3200 BP- present), the simultaneous presence of *Pinus*, *Juniperus*, and *Olea* indicates mild winter and spring temperatures. A dramatic increase in *Poaceae* during the lower part of this zone following the emergence of some fruticulture plants such as *Olea* around 3000 BP can indicate an anthropogenic effect. This can correspond to the “Beyşehir Occupation Phase”. Detailed non-pollen palynomorphs (NPPs) diagram of Seki-Eceler shows that *Glomus* is the most dominant NPP, followed by *Arcella* and *Scleroderma*, respectively. In addition, approximately, 458 non-pollen palynomorphs were observed and coded from EIES-1 to EIES-458.

Keywords: non-pollen palynomorphs (NPPs), palynology, Lycia, Çaltılar, palaeoenvironment, Holocene

TRAFİK SİNYALİZASYONU UYGULAMASINDA KULLANILAN DRL YÖNTEMİNİN GENETİK ALGORİTMAYLA HİPER-PARAMETRE OPTİMİZASYONU

HYPER-PARAMETER OPTIMIZATION OF DRL METHOD USED IN TRAFFIC
SIGNALING APPLICATION WITH GENETIC ALGORITHM

ErhanTURAN

Öğr.Gör., Ardahan Üniversitesi UZEM

Öğr.Gör., Ardahan University, UZEM

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4423-0118

Beşir DANDIL

Prof. Dr., İskenderun Teknik Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Mekatronik Müh. Anabilim Dalı

Prof. Dr., İskenderun Technical University, Engineering Faculty, Department of Mechatronic Engineering

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3625-5027

Engin AVCI

Prof. Dr., Fırat Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, Yazılım Müh. Anabilim Dalı

Prof. Dr., Fırat University, Technology Faculty, Department of Software Engineering

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6278-3221

ÖZET

Şehir nüfusunun hızlı arttığı dünyamızda trafikteki kaynak tüketimlerinin kontrol altına alınabilmesi, şehirlerin sürdürülebilirliği açısından çözülmesi gereken en önemli problemlerdendir. Hızlıca artan şehir nüfusu araç sayısı ile birlikte kavşaklardaki araç bekleme süresinde beraberinde getirmektedir. Fiziksel trafik topolojisindeki değişiklikler uzun ve maliyetli çözümler olduğundan, adaptif trafik sinyalizasyon yöntemlerinin geliştirilmesi için sayısız çalışma yürütülmektedir. Bu çalışmalarda temel amaç trafikteki araçların bekleme sürelerini azaltarak birim zamanda geçen araç sayısını optimize etmektir. Verimli bir trafik sinyalizasyon yöntemi yakıt tüketimi, Karbonmonoksit gazı salınımı, bireysel ekonomiye katkı, ülke ekonomisine katkı, bireysel zaman, verimlilik gibi birçok alana pozitif katkı sunmaktadır.

Kavşak sinyalizasyon optimizasyonu çok sayıda gerçek zamanlı değişken veriden etkilenen gerçek dünya problemidir. Derin pekiştirmeli öğrenme yöntemi yüksek genelleme ve doğruluk sağlayabilmesinden dolayı trafik sinyalizasyon yöntemlerinde sıklıkla kullanılmaktadır. Giriş verisi ve kontrol parametresi bakımından diğer kavşaklara göre daha işlevsel olan dört kollu kavşak, genellikle geliştiriciler açısından tercih edilmektedir. Izgara biçimine benzeyen dört ayrı kavşağın birleşiminden meydana gelen kavşakların kontrolü, dört kollu kavşağa göre daha zor ve karmaşıktır. Hızlıca büyüyen kentlerin ızgara şeklindeki kavşaklarındaki araç bekleme sürelerini optimize edebilen DRL tabanlı yöntem geliştirilerek gerçek harita ve gerçek veriler ile eğitim ve test işlemi gerçekleştirilmiştir. DRL tabanlı trafik

sinyalizasyon modelinde kullanılan hiper-parametrelerin seçimi için genetik algoritma kullanılarak daha optimize modeller oluşturulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Trafik kavşak sinyalizasyonu, DRL, Genetik algoritma, Hiper-parametre optimizasyonu

ABSTRACT

In our world where the urban population is rapidly increasing, controlling resource consumption in traffic is one of the most important problems to be solved in terms of the sustainability of cities. The rapidly increasing city population brings with it the number of vehicles and the waiting time at intersections. Since changes in physical traffic topology are long and costly solutions, numerous studies are being carried out to develop adaptive traffic signaling methods. The main purpose of these studies is to optimize the number of vehicles passing per unit of time by reducing the waiting times of vehicles in traffic. An efficient traffic signaling method makes a positive contribution to many areas such as fuel consumption, carbon monoxide gas emission, contribution to the individual economy, contribution to country's economy, individual time, and efficiency.

Intersection signaling optimization is a real-world problem affected by a large amount of real-time variable data. Deep Reinforcement Learning (DRL) method is frequently used in traffic signaling methods because it can provide high generalization and accuracy. The four-arm intersection, which is more functional than other intersections in terms of input data and control parameters, is generally preferred by developers. The control of intersections, which are formed by the combination of four separate intersections resembling a grid, is more difficult and complex than the four-arm intersection. A DRL-based method, which can optimize vehicle waiting times at grid-shaped intersections of rapidly growing cities, was developed and training and testing were carried out with real maps and real data. More optimized models were created using a genetic algorithm for the selection of hyper-parameters used in the DRL-based traffic signaling model.

Keywords: Traffic junction signaling, DRL, Genetic algorithm, Hyper-parameter optimization

800V HIGH SPEED ELECTRIC MOTOR DESIGN FOR AXIAL DUCTED FAN**Metehan KILIÇ**

Gebze Technical University, Mechanical Engineering Fakulty, Department of Mechanical Engineering

ORCID ID: 0009-0004-2369-5551**Muharrem Ali BAYRAK**

Marmara University,, Thecnology Fakulty, Department of Mechatronics Engineering

ORCID ID: 0009-0008-8355-3407**ABSTRACT**

High speed electric motor design is crucial for the development of high speed axial ducted fans to drive electric aircraft. With the increasing demand for electric aircraft in the aviation industry, there is a growing need for efficient and powerful electric motors to drive propulsion systems. This article provides an overview of the key considerations and challenges in designing 800V high speed electric motors for axial ducted fans in electric aircraft and performance evaluation of the design. One of the primary considerations in high speed electric motor design is the ability to achieve high power-to-weight ratio. Electric aircraft require lightweight yet powerful propulsion systems to achieve the desired thrust and speed. Achieving high efficiency at high speeds requires careful consideration of factors such as motor cooling, bearing design, and aerodynamic losses within the motor. To address these challenges, designers of high speed electric motors for axial ducted fans often employ advanced simulation and modeling techniques to optimize motor performance and validate design choices. Computational fluid dynamics (CFD) simulations, finite element analysis (FEA), and thermal modeling are commonly used to assess the motor's thermal and mechanical behavior under high speed and high load conditions. In conclusion, the design of high speed electric motors for axial ducted fans in electric aircraft presents a range of technical challenges, from achieving high power-to-weight ratio and efficiency at high speeds to ensuring reliability and integrating advanced control systems. Addressing these challenges requires a multidisciplinary approach that combines expertise in materials science, aerodynamics, control systems, and thermal management. As electric aircraft continue to gain traction in the aviation industry, the development of high speed electric motors will play a critical role in enabling their widespread adoption.

Keywords: High Speed Axial Electric Motor Design, CFD, Thermal Reliability, Ducted Fan, Electric Aircraft

INVESTIGATION OF THE POSSIBLE AMELIORATIVE EFFECT OF THYMOQUINONE ON TESTICULAR DAMAGE CAUSED BY VALPROIC ACID IN GENETIC ABSENCE EPILEPSY

Fatma Bedia KARAKAYA-CİMEN

PhD. Student, Marmara University, Medicine Faculty, Department of Histology and Embryology, Turkey
R.A., Bezmialem Vakıf University, Medicine Faculty, Department of Histology and Embryology, Turkey

Ozlem Tugce CİLİNGİR-KAYA

Assoc.Prof., Marmara University, Medicine Faculty, Department of Histology and Embryology, Turkey

Huri DEDEKAYOGULLARI

Assoc.Prof., İstinye University, Medicine Faculty, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Turkey

Yasin Ali CİMEN

R.A., Bezmialem Vakıf University, Medicine Faculty, Department of Physiology, Turkey

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the effect of valproic acid (VPA) used in the treatment of absence epilepsy on testicular and sperm parameters and the role of thymoquinone in this effect.

Twenty-five Wistar albino and 25 Genetic absence epilepsy rats from the Strasbourg (GAERS) strain, adult male rats, were divided into five groups. Wistar and GAERS control (WK/GK) groups were not intervened. Wistar and GAERS Sham groups (WS/GS) were treated with PBS and corn oil by gavage. Wistar and GAERS thymoquinone groups (WT/GT) received 10 mg/kg thymoquinone by gavage for eight days. Wistar and GAERS VPA groups (WV/GV) were administered 200 mg/kg VPA (ip) for eight days. Wistar and GAERS VPA+thymoquinone (WV+T/GV+T) groups received VPA and thymoquinone simultaneously.

After sacrificing under anesthesia, testis, and epididymis tissues were dissected. Semen samples obtained from the epididymis were stained with Diff-Quik stain. One hundred sperms from each group were analyzed for head and tail anomalies. The right testis tissues were stained with hematoxylin-eosin, to evaluate the tissue damage by Johnsen's score. Total antioxidant status (TAS), total oxidant status (TOS), and oxidative stress index (OSI) levels were analyzed from the serum and left testis homogenate.

Decreased Johnsen's score, epithelial thickness, and TAS value; significantly increased sperm head, neck, tail anomalies, TOS, and OSI values were shown in GC and GS groups compared to WK and WS groups. In the GT group, improved Johnsen's score, epithelial thickness, and TAS level; decreased sperm anomalies, TOS, and OSI levels were seen. VPA administration decreased Johnsen's score, epithelial thickness, and TAS level and increased sperm anomalies, TOS, and OSI levels compared to control and sham groups of both strains. In WV+T and

GV+T groups Johnsen's score, epithelial thickness, and TAS values increased by comparison VPA groups, while sperm anomalies, TOS, and OSI levels decreased.

The data obtained from our study indicate that thymoquinone increases sperm parameters and antioxidant capacity in the absence epilepsy. With future studies, the use of thymoquinone could be considered as a potential new therapeutic approach in individuals with epilepsy

Keywords: Genetic Absence Epilepsy, Sperm Analysis, Testis, Thymoquinone, VPA

HEMŞİRELERDE PSİKOLOJİK İYİ OLUŞUN MESLEKİ BAĞLILIĞA ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING ON PROFESSIONAL COMMITMENT IN NURSES

Helin OTURMAK

Biruni Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Bölümü 3. Sınıf öğrencisi
Biruni University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing

Dilan ACAR

Biruni Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Bölümü 3. Sınıf öğrencisi

Ayşegül ŞAFAK

Öğr.Gör., İstanbul Sağlık ve Sosyal Bilimler Meslek Yüksekokulu, Anestezi Bölümü
Lecturer, Istanbul Vocational School of Health and Social Sciences, Department of Anaesthesia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5805-949X

Leman ŞENTURAN

Prof.Dr., Biruni Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Bölümü
Prof.Dr., Biruni University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing

ÖZET

Amaç: Bu araştırmanın amacı, hemşirelerin mesleki bağlılıkları ve psikolojik iyi oluşlarını etkileyen faktörleri ve ilişkilerini incelemektir.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Tanımlayıcı ve kesitsel tipte olan araştırmanın örneklemini İstanbul ilindeki bir özel ve bir devlet hastanesinde çalışan, güç analizi ile belirlenen sayıdaki (171) hemşire oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplamada tanıtıcı bilgi formu, psikolojik iyi oluş ölçeği ve hemşirelerde mesleğe bağlılık ölçeği olmak üzere üç araç kullanılmıştır. Araştırma İstanbul ilinde bir devlet ve özel bir üniversite hastanesinde Şubat 2023- Temmuz 2023 tarihleri arasında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde sayı, yüzde, ortalama, standart sapma, Mann-Whitney U ve korelasyon testi kullanılmıştır.

Bulgular: Araştırmaya katılan hemşirelerin psikolojik iyi oluş puanları $41,50 \pm 10,20$ arasında; hemşirelerde mesleki bağlılık puanları ise $71,63 \pm 13,24$ arasında değişmektedir Yapılan analizler sonucunda hemşirelerin psikolojik iyi oluş puanlarının eğitim durumları, vardiya, çalıştığı bölümü istemek, hasta veya hasta yakınları ile yaşanan tartışmaların ruh halini etkilemesi, mesleği bırakma düşüncesi ve mesleğe bağlılık durumu değişkenlerine göre anlamlı olarak farklılık gösterdiği bulgusuna ulaşılmıştır ($p < 0,001$). Hemşirelerde mesleğe bağlılık puanlarının, çalışılan hastane, medeni durum, çalıştığı bölümü istemek, hasta veya hasta yakınları ile yaşanan tartışmaların ruh halini etkilemesi, mesleği bırakma düşüncesi ve mesleğe bağlılık durumu değişkenlerine göre anlamlı olarak farklılık gösterdiği bulgusuna ulaşılmıştır ($p < 0,001$). Pearson Korelasyon analizinden elde edilen bulgulara göre, psikolojik iyi oluş ile hemşirelerde mesleğe bağlılık arasında istatistiksel olarak orta derecede, aynı yönlü anlamlı ilişki bulunmuştur.

Sonuç: Araştırmanın sonucuna göre, hemşirelerin mesleki bağlılıklarını psikolojik iyi oluşlarının etkilediği saptanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hemşirelik, Psikolojik İyi Oluş, Hemşirelikte Mesleğe Bağlılık, Hastane

ABSTRACT

Aim: The aim of this study was to examine the factors affecting nurses' professional commitment and psychological well-being and their relationships.

Materials and Method: The sample of the descriptive and cross-sectional study consisted of 171 nurses (171) working in a private and a public hospital in Istanbul province, determined by power analysis. Three instruments were used for data collection: a descriptive information form, a psychological well-being scale, and a scale of professional commitment in nurses. The study was conducted in a public and a private university hospital in Istanbul between February 2023 and July 2023. Number, percentage, mean, standard deviation, Mann-Whitney U and correlation test were used to evaluate the data.

Results: The psychological well-being scores of the nurses participating in the study ranged between 41.50 ± 10.20 , and the professional commitment scores of the nurses ranged between 71.63 ± 13.24 . As a result of the analyses, it was found that the psychological well-being scores of the nurses differed significantly according to the variables of their educational status, shift, wanting the department where they work, the effect of discussions with patients or their relatives on their mood, the thought of quitting the profession, and professional commitment status ($p < 0.001$). It was found that the professional commitment scores of nurses differed significantly according to the variables of the hospital, marital status, wanting the department where they work, the effect of discussions with patients or their relatives on their mood, the thought of quitting the profession and the status of commitment to the profession ($p < 0.001$). According to the findings obtained from Pearson Correlation analysis, a statistically moderate, same-directional significant relationship was found between psychological well-being and professional commitment in nurses.

Conclusion: According to the results of the study, it was determined that psychological well-being affected the professional commitment of nurses.

Keywords: Nursing, Psychological Well-Being, Professional Commitment in Nursing, Hospital

THE ROLE OF POLYEN ANTIBIOTICS IN HUMAN BODY

Khayala Mammadova

Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan, Institute of Botany, Ministry of Science and Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Gulnar Sultanova

Institute of Botany, Ministry of Science and Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan

ABSTRACT

In the world of medicine, polyene antibiotics are essential, especially for treating fungal infections. Amphotericin B is among the most well-known polyene antibiotics. An outline of their function in the human body is as follows:

Antifungal Properties:

Target: The primary target of polyene antibiotics is the membranes of fungi. They interact with ergosterol, which is an essential part of fungal cell membranes, causing the membrane to develop pores or channels.

Mechanism: The integrity of the fungal cell membrane is compromised by the creation of these pores, which allow cellular components to leak out and eventually result in cell death.

Wide-ranging Action:

Versatility: A wide range of fungal infections, such as those brought on by *Aspergillus*, *Candida*, *Cryptococcus neoformans*, and other fungi, can be successfully treated using polyene antibiotics.

Systemic Action: Polyene antibiotics are frequently used to treat severe systemic fungal infections that may impact several organs because of their capacity to act systemically.

Handling severe infections:

Indications: Serious, sometimes fatal, fungal infections that do not improve with other antifungal medications are the usual use cases for polyene antibiotics.

Use in Immunocompromised Patients: They are especially crucial for treating fungal infections in patients who are immunocompromised, such as those who are getting chemotherapy, undergoing organ transplantation, or living with HIV/AIDS.

Routes for Administration:

Intravenous (IV) Administration: Due to the low oral absorption of polyene antibiotics, intravenous administration is the usual method of administration. This enables the medication to be distributed throughout the body quickly and efficiently.

Thoughts and adverse reactions

Nephrotoxicity: Nephrotoxicity, or kidney injury, is a prominent adverse effect of polyene antibiotics, particularly Amphotericin B. This means that during treatment, renal function must be closely monitored.

Lipid Formulations: Lipid formulations of amphotericin B have been developed to reduce nephrotoxicity. These combinations can be made less hazardous without sacrificing effectiveness.

Interaction with Additional Antifungal Agents:

Combination Therapy: To maximize effectiveness and reduce the chance of resistance, polyene antibiotics are occasionally used in conjunction with other antifungal medications.

In conclusion, because polyene antibiotics have broad-spectrum activity against a range of fungal pathogens, they are essential for treating severe fungal infections. However, because of their nephrotoxic effects, their usage necessitates close monitoring of patients and cautious evaluation of any potential side effects.

UNVEILING THE WORLD OF MOLECULAR DOCKING: A GATEWAY TO DRUG DISCOVERY

Elshad Novruzov

Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan

Khayala Mammadova

Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan

Huseyn Abiyev

Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan

Shahin Bayramov

Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan

ABSTRACT

Molecular docking has been a highly effective and vital method in the field of drug discovery and development. Understanding the chemical interactions between tiny compounds, such as drug candidates, and target proteins is made possible in large part by this computational method. Researchers can find potentially effective drug candidates by using molecular docking, which simulates and predicts the binding affinity between these entities. In this piece, we shall explore the nuances of molecular docking and its noteworthy influence on the pharmaceutical sector.

Understanding Molecular Docking. Molecular docking is a computational simulation technique used to forecast the kind and strength of binding between a target macromolecule (often a protein) and a small molecule (a ligand). Investigating the atomic-level interactions between a possible therapeutic candidate and its target is the main objective. When evaluating a drug's safety and effectiveness, this interaction is essential.

Important Elements of Molecular Docking:

Ligand: The tiny molecule is called the ligand; it is usually a therapeutic candidate. To figure out how it might attach to the target protein, its structure and characteristics are examined.

We refer to the biological macromolecule as the target protein, which functions as the docking receptor. A specific disease or biological function is often associated with this protein. The target protein's three-dimensional structure is required for accurate docking simulations. A tool that molecular docking algorithms employ to evaluate and quantify the binding affinity between a ligand and its target is the scoring function. These characteristics help researchers choose potential drug candidates by assessing the strength and viability of the interaction.

Uses for Drug Discovery Applications. Throughout the drug discovery process, molecular docking is essential at numerous stages: By estimating a compound's binding affinity to a target protein, researchers can virtually scan vast databases of compounds to find possible therapeutic candidates. As a result, fewer molecules need to be synthesized and subjected to experimental testing, speeding up the identification process. Lead Optimization: Using molecular docking, prospective drug candidates' chemical structures are improved to increase binding affinity and selectivity. Medicinal chemists refine lead molecules for better therapeutic results using this iterative method as guidance.

Polypharmacology: Molecular docking makes it easier to investigate how a medicine might interact with several targets. This is especially helpful in figuring out a drug's polypharmacology, which could help create medicines that target several targets.

Obstacles and progress. Drug development has come a long way thanks to molecular docking, but there are still issues with it, such as precisely estimating binding affinities and accounting for the flexibility of both ligands and proteins during simulations. To increase forecast accuracy, researchers are always improving algorithms and adding machine learning techniques.

Moreover, high-resolution target protein structures have been made available by developments in X-ray crystallography and cryo-electron microscopy, which has increased the accuracy of docking investigations.

At the forefront of contemporary drug development, molecular docking provides a quick and affordable way to find promising therapeutic candidates. Molecular docking will become more important in determining the direction of pharmaceutical research as computational techniques advance and our comprehension of molecular interactions expands, ultimately leading to the development of novel and efficient treatments.

Keywords: Molecular docking, ligand, target, drug discovery

CORRELATIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CARDIAC BIOMARKERS AND CENTRAL HEMODYNAMIC INDICATORS DURING GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING

Namazova Kamala

Senior researcher of the Department of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care of the Scientific Surgery Center named after Academician M. Topchubashov, Associate Professor.

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-9424-7159.

Hasanov Fuad

Head of the Department of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care of the Scientific Surgery Center named after Academician M. Topchubashov, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor.

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6732- 8705.

Muradov Nizami

Senior researcher of the Department of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care of the Scientific Surgery Center named after Academician M. Topchubashov, Candidate of Medical Sciences.

ORCID ID: 0000-0002- 4839-

Aslanov Azer

Head of the Operating Unit of the Scientific Surgery Center named after Academician M. Topchubashov, anesthesiologist, candidate of medical sciences.

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3999-831X.

Alieva Aygun

Junior researcher of the Radiology Department of the Scientific Surgery Center named after Academician M. Topchubashov, gastroscopist, candidate of medical sciences.

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7747-7489

Musayeva Narmina

Junior researcher of the Department of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care of the Scientific Center of Surgery named after Academician M. Topchubashov, anesthesiologist-resuscitator, candidate of medical sciences.

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8947-6766.

Mustafayev Murad

Assistant Doctor of the Department of the Intensive Therapy in the MediClub Hospital. Baku, Azerbaijan.

ORCID ID: 0009-0008-7758-7678

Abasova Machruch

Junior researcher of the Department of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care of the Scientific Surgery Center named after Academician M. Topchubashov, anesthesiologist-resuscitator. mahruxabasova@gmail.com

ORCID ID: 0000-0001- 6625-0748.

Askerova Gunel

Junior researcher of the Department of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care of the Scientific Center of Surgery named after Academician M. Topchubashov, anesthesiologist-resuscitator..

ORCID ID- 0000-0002-1891-5167

Rustamli Nermin

Mediclub Hospital resuscitator.

ORCID ID- 0009-0008-8576-5083

ABSTRACT

We did not observe high values of cardiac markers and changes in central hemodynamic parameters in patients with acute gastrointestinal bleeding (AGIB) and a correlation between them, this led to the decision to conduct a study. Clinical materials of 457 patients diagnosed with GIB were analyzed. The medical history of 215 (47.04%) patients from 2015 to 2019; from 2020 to 2023 - clinical materials of 242 (52.96%) patients were retrospectively analyzed. Cardiac pathology was detected in 150 (32.82%) patients. Due to the acute blood loss, a discrepancy develops between the reduced mass of circulating blood and the volume of the vascular bed, which causes significant disturbances in central hemodynamics. Minute volume of the heart (MVH) in stage I was 3.19 ± 0.2 l/min, which is 1.1 times less than normal; 1.16 times at stage II compared to stage I ($p < 0.05$); In stage III, it increased 1.06 times ($p < 0.05$) and reached a normal level. Although the cardiac index (Grolman index) was normal in stages I and II, in stage III it was 1.15 times less ($p < 0.05$) compared to stage I.

Due to the development of hypovolemic shock as a result of acute blood loss, MVH and CI decreased, which, as a response of the body, led to an increase in compensatory peripheral vascular resistance (PVR). PVR was at the level of the upper limit of normal in stage I. In stage II this figure is 1.12 times ($p < 0.01$); In stage III it increased by 1.24 times ($p < 0.001$). The BNP concentration in stage I exceeded the upper normal limit by 30 times; although in stage II this indicator decreased by 1.46 times ($p < 0.01$), it remained above the upper normal limit by 20.8 times. At stage III, this indicator decreased by 3.36 times ($p < 0.001$) compared to stage I, but remained 9.04 times higher than the upper normal limit. CK-MB (Creatine Kinase Myocardial Band) in stage I exceeded the upper limit of normal values by 1.41 times. At stage II, this indicator increases 1.25 times ($p < 0.05$); in stage III it decreased by 1.76 times ($p < 0.01$) and reached a normal level. The troponin concentration in stage I was 13.83 ± 2.07 ng/ml, which was 27.66 times higher than normal. Although in stage II this indicator decreased by 1.64 times ($p < 0.05$), it remained 16.9 times higher than normal. At stage III, this indicator decreased by 2.45 times ($p < 0.01$) compared to stage I, but remained 11.3 times higher than normal.

The correlation between MVH and cardiac markers was studied, only in stage I where was a sharp contrast between MVH and BNP ($p < 0.01$) and CK-MB ($p < 0.01$); strong contrast

between CI and BNP ($p < 0.01$) and CK-MB ($p < 0.01$); there is a strong direct ($p < 0.01$) correlation between PVR and BNP ($p < 0.01$) and CK-MB. At stage II, there is a strong direct ($p < 0.01$) correlation between PVR and BNP ($p < 0.01$) and CK-MB. In stage III, there is only a moderate correlation between urinary incontinence and myoglobin.

Despite the fact that the indicators of MVH and cardiac index in all stages were within normal limits, PVR sharply increased as a compensatory factor in AGIB. Among cardiac markers, a sharp increase in BNP is a marker of the development of left ventricular failure and is associated with a sharp increase in PVR, also it has been proven that there is a strong direct correlation between them.

Keywords: Gastrointestinal Bleeding, Cardiac Markers, Troponin, Minute Volume Of The Heart, Brain Natriuretic Peptide

RISK OF ENDOMETRIAL CANCER

Safarova Samira

Azerbaijan Medical University

Akhundova Zahra

Azerbaijan Medical University

ABSTRACT

The objective was to determine if the surgical approach affects the time to recurrence in early-stage high-intermediate-risk endometrial cancer (HIR-EC) treated with adjuvant vaginal brachytherapy (VBT).

Methods: In this retrospective cohort study, HIR-EC patients treated with VBT between 2005 and 2017 were identified, and those who received open or minimally invasive hysterectomies (MIS) were included. Clinical and surgical variables were analyzed, and time to recurrence was compared between surgical groups.

Results: We identified 494 patients, of whom 363 had MIS hysterectomies, 92.5% had endometrioid histology, 45.7% were stage IA, and 48.0% were stage IB. Open hysterectomy patients had higher BMIs ($p = 0.007$), lower rates of lymph node sampling ($p < 0.001$), and lymphovascular space invasion (LVSI) ($p = 0.036$); however, in patients who recurred, no differences were noted between groups. Overall, 65 patients (13.2%) recurred, 14 in the open group (10.7%) and 51 in the MIS group (14.0%) ($p = 0.58$), while vaginal recurrences were noted in 4.6% and 6.1%, respectively. When compared to the open group, the MIS group had a significantly shorter time to any recurrence ($p = 0.022$), to pelvic ($p = 0.05$) and locoregional recurrence ($p = 0.021$), and to death from any cause ($p = 0.039$). After adjusting for age, BMI, grade, LVSI, and surgery date, the MIS group had a higher risk of any recurrence (HR 2.29 (1.07–4.92), $p = 0.034$), and locoregional recurrence (HR 4.18 (1.44–12.1), $p = 0.008$).

Conclusions: Patients with HIR-EC treated with VBT after MIS hysterectomy have a shorter time to recurrence and a higher risk of recurrence when compared to open hysterectomy patients. Further studies into the safety of MIS in high-intermediate-risk patients are required.

EFFECTS OF STRABISMUS SURGERY ON ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR SEGMENT STRUCTURES

Abdullayeva Aybeniz

Azerbaijan Medical University

Vafa Nasirova

Azerbaijan Medical University

ABSTRACT

Introduction and purpose: Strabismus is a condition where the visual axes of the two eyes are not parallel in any direction of view. The aim of strabismus surgery is to correct the shift in visual axes, normalize eye movements, provide binocular vision, and achieve a cosmetically good appearance. Bleeding of the anterior segment is provided by seven anterior ciliary arteries and two posterior ciliary arteries. After horizontal muscle surgery, the anterior ciliary arteries are cut, and ocular hemodynamic changes may occur. The inferior oblique muscle is in close proximity to the macula, and there may be macular changes after surgery on the inferior oblique muscle. In this study, we planned to reveal the anterior and posterior segment changes that may be seen after strabismus surgery.

Material and methods: The study included 36 eyes of 33 patients who were referred to the Baku Educational-Surgical Clinic by the Medical University and operated due to strabismus. Anterior segment evaluations of the patients included preoperative intraocular pressures, postoperative 1st and 3rd month intraocular pressures, corneal endothelial specular microscopy, and corneal topography. Posterior segment evaluation was performed by preoperative optical coherence tomography angiography, postoperative 1st week, 1st month, and 3rd month optical coherence tomography angiography (OCTA). Postoperative changes in the anterior and posterior segment parameters were compared statistically. **Results:** 36 eyes of 33 patients were included in the study. Recession and resection of horizontal muscles due to esotropia or exotropia (ET or XT) in 21 eyes; inferior oblique myectomy (IOM) for 10 eyes due to inferior oblique overaction (IOOA); recession, resection, and IOM operations for 5 eyes due to the association of ET, XT, and IOOA. The patients were divided into three groups: the ET/XT group, the IOM group, and the ET/XT + IOM group. In the ET/XT and ET/XT + IOM groups where horizontal muscle surgery was performed, corneal astigmatism was found to be significantly higher than preoperatively in the first and third months after the operation ($p = 0.002$ and 0.047 , respectively). In the IOM group, there was no change in corneal astigmatism. Intraocular pressures were higher in all patients compared to preoperative values in the first postoperative month and were statistically significant. In the third month, intraocular pressures returned to preoperative values. There was no significant difference in other anterior segment parameters measured by corneal topography,

corneal endothelial cell count, or hexagonality. When all patients were evaluated by OCTA, there was a statistically significant decrease in retinal whole vascular density and retinal whole thickness at 1 week postoperatively ($p = 0.037$ and $p < 0.0001$, respectively). In contrast, the retinal whole vascular density was increased only in the IOM group, unlike the other groups, at 1 week postoperatively. Foveal avascular zone and choriocapillaris blood flow did not show any difference between preoperative and postoperative measurements. Outer retinal blood flow and choroidal thickness were significantly higher in the first postoperative week compared to the preoperative values. All posterior segment changes evaluated by OCTA were seen in the first postoperative week, and no significant change was detected in the postoperative 3rd month compared to the preoperative period.

Conclusion: After strabismus surgery, transient intraocular pressure rise and corneal astigmatic power increase, which continue in the 3rd month, can be seen. In the early postoperative period (1st week), on the posterior segment, retinal vascular density and retinal thickness decrease, external retinal blood flow increases, and choroidal thickness increases. However, all of these changes are temporary, and all parameters return to preoperative values in the third postoperative month.

VULVOVAGINAL CANDIDIASIS DURING THE FIRST TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY

Javanshir P.A.

Department II Obstetrics and Gynecology of AMU, Baku, Azerbaijan

Alishova N.F.

Department II Obstetrics and Gynecology of AMU, Baku, Azerbaijan

Karimova I.M.

Department II Obstetrics and Gynecology of AMU, Baku, Azerbaijan

ABSTRACT

Introduction: During pregnancy, due to a decrease in general and local immunity and changes in hormonal levels, vulvovaginal candidiasis occurs 2-3 times more frequently. This is particularly common in the first trimester of pregnancy and can complicate the threat of pregnancy termination, spontaneous miscarriage, preterm labor, chorioamnionitis, cervical insufficiency, signs of intrauterine infection, premature rupture of membranes, chronic fetal hypoxia, birth of low-weight infants, wound infection of the birth canal, and postpartum endometritis. Choosing a drug for treatment in the first trimester is difficult due to the potential negative impact of etiotropic drugs on the fetus.

Objectives and Tasks: To compare the effectiveness and safety of treating pregnant women with acute candidal vaginitis or vulvovaginitis using vaginal suppositories Hexicon and Natamycin 100 mg. To assess the duration of clinical and microbiological remission of acute candidal vaginitis or vulvovaginitis.

Materials and Methods: The study involved pregnant women (up to 13 weeks of gestation) aged 18 to 45 years with symptoms of acute candidal vaginitis or vulvovaginitis from November 2021 to January 2023. The effectiveness analysis included data from 10 patients who received Hexicon and 10 patients who received Natamycin 100 mg. Patients took Hexicon, vaginal suppositories containing 20% chlorhexidine gluconate solution (85.2 mg) (equivalent to 16 mg of chlorhexidine gluconate), and Natamycin, vaginal suppositories containing 100 mg of natamycin, for 6 days, combined with tablet form, followed by an observation period for cure control. The assessment included a screening period (1 to 5 days maximum), an active treatment period (6 days), a cure control period (day 10), and a recurrence control period (21±7 days). This was conducted based on microscopy of Gram-stained vaginal smears and cultural studies of vaginal content for facultative anaerobic bacteria, yeast-like fungi, genital mycoplasmas, and lactobacilli.

Results: It was found that the duration of clinical remission of acute candidal vaginitis/vulvovaginitis did not significantly differ between groups. In the Hexicon group,

recovery occurred on the 6th day of treatment, and in the Natamycin group, it was on the 6th day from the start of antifungal treatment. No significant differences were found in the frequency of two clinical signs of VVC (cheesy discharges from the genital tract and pain in the vagina or external genital area) on the 6th, 10th, and 21±7th days of treatment. However, itching and burning were relieved in more women taking Hexicon (7 out of 10 patients) than those taking Natamycin (5 out of 10 patients). The dynamics of the degree of vaginal cleanliness based on microbiological criteria in the vaginal smear (culture) on the 4th, 7th, and 21±7th days of treatment showed no significant differences between groups.

Conclusion: Hexicon, compared to the drug Natamycin, has comparable safety when used to treat acute candidal vulvovaginitis in pregnant women. The data suggest that Natamycin is most effective when used in a combined regimen for 6 days. In summary, the safety, high therapeutic effect, good tolerability, absence of side effects, ease of use, and affordability of Hexicon vaginal suppositories make them recommendable for treating bacterial vaginosis in the earliest stages of pregnancy.

SURVEILLANCE OF FOODBORNE DISEASES IN GEORGIA

Darsania Tamara

Ph.D. TSMU, Public Health faculty, Nutritional, Age medicine, Environmental and Occupational Health
Department, Georgia

Garuchava Natalia

Ph.D. TSMU, Public Health Faculty, Epidemiology and Biostatistic department, Georgia

Bochorishvili Ana

Candidate, TSMU, Public Health faculty, Nutritional, Age medicine, Environmental and Occupational Health
Department, Georgia

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to verify Georgia's empirical data on food borne diseases over the past 5 years based on Georgia surveillance reports, as well as to provide a retrospective historical perspective of food borne diseases and to examine the causes and trends of epidemiologic changes causing food borne diseases outbreaks. We used statistically processed data from the National Food Agency and the Centers for Public Health and Disease Control.

Depending on the causes, in most cases, the staff violated food handling rules, storage rules, contaminated raw materials.

Explosions were also observed at home. The cause was improperly processed raw materials that had not been heat treated. Most cases were poisonings caused by mesophilic aerobic and facultative-anaerobic microorganisms, coliforms, escherichia coli, staphylococcus aureus fecalis, and common coliform bacteria.

Most cases were poisonings caused by mesophilic aerobic and facultative-anaerobic microorganisms, coliforms, escherichia coli, staphylococcus aureus fecalis, and common coliform bacteria. They were followed by shigella, staphylococcus aureus, salmonellae and a few cases of other bacteria.

These data proves that in the majority of poisoning cases the cause of poisoning was non-compliance with sanitary rules. Especially if we note that according to the monitoring results the most violations are recorded in cases of consumer deception.

Trade promotion should not be detrimental to food quality. Yes, trade contributes to employment, but it should not be at the expense of the health of the population itself. This requires government involvement in food quality and this matter should not be left to the private sector alone.

Keywords: food borne diseases, food safety surveillance.

PATHOHISTOLOGICAL CHANGES DURING CORONAVIRUS INFECTION IN BIRDS

Agayeva Emma Muzaffar

Azerbaijan Medical University

Kasumov Rustam Nazim

Azerbaijan Agrarian University

Gurbanova Sara Fikret

Director of the Production Department, "Saba" OJSC

ABSTRACT

Introduction. The epidemic danger of coronavirus, the causative agent of chicken infectious bronchitis (IB), is due to changes in its antigenic properties and variability of tissue tropism, accompanied by severe pathological and histological changes, regardless of the immune status of the body.

Aim. To study the dependence of pathological and histological changes in sick chickens on the tissue tropism of the IBV pathogen, caused by the hypervariability of strains.

Methods. The mucous membrane of the nasal cavity, nasal septum, larynx, trachea, lungs, reproductive organs and kidneys of 3-20-day-old chickens of the ROSS 308 breed, as well as experimentally infected birds, were subjected to pathohistological examination. Pathological material was fixed in 10% neutral formalin, prepared frozen thin sections, stained and microscopically examined.

Results. In poultry farms of Azerbaijan, we have registered infectious bronchitis of chickens in young birds from one day to 10 months of age, less often in older birds.

The main pathological changes were observed in the respiratory organs. In the nasal cavity, sharp congestive hyperemia of the mucous membrane, focal necrotic deposits of a grayish or grayish-yellow color were noted, more often localized in the vestibule, in the lateral and ventral nasal passages, less often on the mucous membrane of the nasal septum.

In the nasal cavity were noted sharp congestive hyperemia of the mucous membrane, focal necrotic deposits of a grayish or grayish-yellow color, more often localized in the vestibule, in the lateral and ventral nasal passages, less often – on the mucous membrane of the nasal septum. On the surface of the mucous membrane of the larynx and trachea were found accumulations of grayish foamy liquid. The membrane is hyperemic, the air sacs are darkened or contain yellow curd exudate.

In the lower part of the trachea or bronchi of dead chickens can be found the caseous plugs. The lobes of the lung have a dense consistency and are increased in volume. Serous-fibrinous edema and fibrinous deposits were also noted.

Reproductive syndrome and a sharp decline in productivity were observed in the adult parent stock.

Nephrotic syndrome was observed when chickens were infected with the QX strain. At the same time was noted swelling of a dense consistency, which was accompanied by a deterioration in water-salt transport and led to acute renal failure. Histological examination revealed granular degeneration, formation of vacuoles and desquamation of the tubular epithelium.

The damage to the tubules was more pronounced in the renal medulla. Focal areas of uric acid deposition were recorded in swollen and pale kidneys and ureters. On the 6-12th day after infection and improvement in the health of the chickens, we observed the regeneration of the epithelium of the collecting ducts and ureters.

In adult individuals, tissue regeneration was observed on the 15th day after illness. In some parts, were observed an areas of necrosis.

When birds infected with the Mass strain, were observed degenerative changes and subsequently severe atrophy of one or 2-3 areas of the kidneys. When experimental chickens were infected with strain H120, changes in the trachea were observed, accompanied by epithelial hyperplasia with destruction of cilia, thickening of the mucous membranes and strong lymphoid infiltration.

Experimental infection of chickens with strain H120 caused growth retardation and loss of cilia of epithelial cells, dilatation of tubular glands, infiltration of lymphocytes, mononuclear cells, plasma cells, and also swelling and fibroplasia of the proper layer of all parts of the oviduct.

Conclusion. Determined the variety of clinical and pathological signs in chickens with infectious bronchitis. Established the pantropic effect of coronavirus, the causative agent of infectious bronchitis in chickens, on the tissues of the respiratory tract, genitourinary system, and lymphoid tissue, due to the tissue tropism of various strains of the virus.

Keywords: Coronavirus Infection, Infectious Bronchitis In Chickens, Histological Changes.

NEUTROPHIL INTERACTIONS WITH THE SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED PARASITE, TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS

Sevinj Aliyeva

Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan

Gulnara Mammadova

Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan

Irada Mammadkhanova

Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan

Gultakin Javadova

Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan

ABSTRACT

Trichomoniasis is the third most common sexually transmitted infection in humans and is caused by the protozoan parasite *Trichomonas vaginalis* (Tv). Pathogenic outcomes are more common in women and generally include mild vaginitis or cervicitis. However, more serious effects associated with trichomoniasis include adverse reproductive outcomes. Like other infectious agents, pathogenesis from Tv infection is predicted to be the result of both parasite and host factors. At the site of infection, neutrophils are the most abundant immune cells present and probably play key roles in both parasite clearance and inflammatory pathology. Here, we discuss the evidence that neutrophils home to the site of Tv infection kill the parasite and that, in some circumstances, parasites possibly evade neutrophil-directed killing. In vitro, the parasite is killed by neutrophils using a novel antimicrobial mechanism called trogocytosis, which probably involves both innate and adaptive immunity. While mechanisms of evasion are mostly conjecture at present, the persistence of Tv infections in patients argues strongly for their existence. Additionally, many strains of Tv harbour microbial symbionts, *Mycoplasma hominis* or *Trichomonasvirus*, are both predicted to impact neutrophil responses against the parasite. Novel research tools, especially animal models, will help to reveal the true outcomes of many factors involved in neutrophil-Tv interactions during trichomoniasis.

Keywords: *Mycoplasma*; *Trichomonas Vaginalis*; Inflammation; Sexually Transmitted Infection.

THE BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS IN THE BLOOD, DIET, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, AND BODY COMPOSITION OF YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN WHO ACCURATELY OR INACCURATELY ASSES THEIR OWN SILHOUETTE

Marzena MALARA

Dr., Józef Pilsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw, Faculty of Physical Education, Department of Human Biology, Warsaw, POLAND

Patrycja WIDŁAK

Dr., Józef Pilsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw, Faculty of Physical Education, Department of Human Biology, Warsaw, POLAND

ABSTRACT

Currently, due to the trend for a slender figure, many women excessively limit their energy intake due to a mistaken assessment of their own silhouette. Consequently, energy deficiency can lead to various metabolic disturbances (e.g., menstrual irregularities or decreased bone density). Moreover, women who inaccurately assess their silhouette experience excessive stimulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis, resulting in elevated cortisol levels in the blood, reflecting increased stress levels. The aim of the research was to assess energy intake, evaluate physical activity, and examine biochemical parameters in the blood among active and inactive students, taking into account their self-assessment of their silhouette. All participants underwent body composition analysis, dietary assessment, evaluation of physical activity levels, satisfaction with appearance, and selected blood parameter assessments. Based on the analysis of the collected data, it was observed that the percentage of dissatisfied active women with their appearance is significantly higher than in men. Cortisol levels in women are higher compared to men, but in both groups, there is no difference between those satisfied and dissatisfied with their appearance, indicating no variation in stress levels. It was also noted that both in women and men, dissatisfied individuals show a higher percentage of body fat content and lower levels of physical activity compared to their respective satisfied groups.

Keywords: Silhouette, Assessment, Satisfaction with appearance, Physical activity, Diet, Stress, Cortisol.

OXIDATED CARBON NANO-ONIONS-BASED NANOHYBRID FOR FORMALDEHYDE RESISTIVE DETECTION

Bogdan-Catalin Serban

Dr., National Institute for Research and Development in Microtechnologies, Romania
Zentiva Romania S.A, 032266 Bucharest, Romania

Octavian Buiu

Dr., National Institute for Research and Development in Microtechnologies, Romania

Vlad Diaconescu

Student, University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila", Romania

ABSTRACT

This paper reports the development of chemiresistive formaldehyde sensor, employing a sensing layer based on a ternary nanohybrid comprising oxidated carbon nano-ions – copper (I) oxide polyvinylpyrrolidone. The mass percentage of nanocarbonic material in the sensitive layer varies between 60 and 70. The sensing device consists of a metallic interdigitated dual-comb structure fabricated from Si/SiO₂, the electrodes made of gold. They can be linear or have an interdigitated configuration. The formaldehyde monitoring capability is investigated by applying a constant current between the two electrodes and measuring the voltage at different values of the formaldehyde concentration to which the sensing layer is exposed. The decrease in conductivity is explained by the fact that formaldehyde donates electrons to the sensitive layer, reducing the concentration of holes. The new synthesized sensing layer has several significant advantages:

-oxidated nano-ions materials have a high specific surface/volume ratio, an affinity for formaldehyde molecules, as well as a variation in the resistance upon contact with the analyte;

-polyvinylpyrrolidone is an effective dispersant for ion-type oxidized nanocarbon materials. Additionally, the gradual swelling of PVP has an effective contribution in detecting and monitoring formaldehyde. Thus, the contact points between the oxidated carbon nano-ions gradually increase the resistance;

-Cu₂O changes the distribution of pores at the interface with oxidated carbon nano-ions, increasing their specific surface area;

- detection at room temperature.

Keywords: oxidated carbon nano-ions – copper (I) oxide, polyvinylpyrrolidone, formaldehyde, sensor

UBIQUITOS NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC MUTAGENS: QUO VADIS?

Bogdan-Catalin Serban

Dr., National Institute for Research and Development in Microtechnologies, Romania
Zentiva Romania S.A, 032266 Bucharest, Romania

Octavian Buiu

Dr., National Institute for Research and Development in Microtechnologies, Romania

Vlad Diaconescu

Student, University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila," Romania

ABSTRACT

According to the National Human Genome Research Institute, a mutagen is a chemical or physical agent capable of inducing changes in DNA called mutations. Exposure to a mutagen can produce DNA mutations that cause or contribute to several diseases. Considerable effort has been devoted in the last decades toward a better understanding the mutagenic compounds and the correlation between the mutagenicity of several agents and their carcinogenic activity. A review of the literature on mutagens/mutagenicity is presented in this paper. The article focuses on three main directions:

- Classification of mutagens based on their origin and their effects on DNA. Thus, physical mutagens (X rays, gamma, and ultraviolet radiation, particle radiation such as fast and thermal neutrons, temperature), chemical mutagens (alkylating agents such as ethyl nitrosourea, cisplatin, diethyl sulfate, dimethyl nitrosamine, nitrogen mustard, intercalating agents such as ethidium bromide, metal ions, psoralens, sodium azide, reactive oxygen species), biological agents (viruses, bacteria, transposons) are discussed in terms of mechanism of action.
- Mutagens in food. Benzo [a]pyrene and other polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, 3-amino-1,4, -dimethyl-5H-pyrido-[4,3-b] indole and 3-amino-1-methyl-5H-pyrido [4, 3-b] indole, 2-amino-3-methylimidazo [4, 5-f] quinoline (IQ), 2-amino-3, 4-dimethylimidazo [4, 5-f] quinoline (MeIQ) are just a few examples of potent mutagens resulting from cooking of foods. The mechanism of formation and how cooking procedures can limit the production of these mutagens are also analyzed. Last, several fruits' and vegetables' constituents are reviewed by naturally occurring mutagens such as flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol).
- Modifiers of mutagenic activities. Several chemical compounds in food enhance or diminish the mutagenic activity of other substances.

The paper emphasizes that mutagens are ubiquitous and distributed in processed foods and nature, and the reported data on the mutagenicity of the different compounds are sometimes conflicting.

Keywords: Mutagens, Viruses, Alkylating agent, Flavonoids.

EVALUATION OF THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF CANNABIDIOL AGAINST HARMFUL EFFECTS INDUCED BY ARSENIC IN MICE

Serkan ŞAHİN

Assit.Prof.Dr., Yozgat Bozok University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Pharmacology,
YOZGAT/TÜRKİYE

Tülay MORTAŞ

Assit.Prof.Dr., Kırıkkale University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Histology, Kırıkkale/TÜRKİYE

Ahmet MÜDERRİSOĞLU

Assit.Prof.Dr., Kırıkkale University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Pharmacology, Kırıkkale/TÜRKİYE

Vugar Ali TÜRKSOY

Assoc.Prof.Dr., Yozgat Bozok University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Public Health,
YOZGAT/TÜRKİYE

ABSTRACT

Considering the side effects of chelation methods used for the treatment of arsenic (As) poisoning, the necessity of new treatment approaches becomes evident. Our study aimed to assess the anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects of cannabidiol (CBD) in As poisoning. Four groups were formed, each consisting of 10 mice in our study. Groups I and II were not exposed to As. In groups III and IV, As toxicity was induced by adding 50 mg/L of As to the animals' drinking water. CBD was administered daily at a dose of 25 mg/kg via intragastric gavage throughout the experimental period. At the end of 30 days, the animals were euthanized, and blood and tissue samples were collected. GSH, CAT, MPO, TNF- α , IL-1 β , and IL-6 were evaluated using ELISA kits. Following As exposure, markers of oxidative stress in blood, liver, kidney, and testis tissues, including GSH and CAT, decreased, while MPO levels increased. CBD reversed the effects of As on oxidative stress markers. Furthermore, the increase in inflammatory response indicators such as TNF- α , IL-1 β , IL-6, and MPO values after As exposure was reversed by CBD. Our study found that CBD had a protective effect against the toxic effects induced by As exposure. It is concluded that CBD could be suggested as a novel treatment method for the prevention or treatment of As toxicity.

Keywords: Arsenic, Cannabidiol, Toxicity, Mice.

SYNTHESIS OF A NEW POLYBENZOXAZINE MODIFIED CELLULOSE ACETATE BASED ARYLIDENE MOIETY

Hafsah A. Klfout

Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, King Abdulaziz University, P.O. Box 80203,
Jeddah, 21589, Saudi Arabia

Abdullah M. Asiri

Center of Excellence for Advanced Materials Research (CEAMR), King Abdulaziz University,
Jeddah 21589, Saudi Arabia
Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, King Abdulaziz University, P.O. Box 80203,
Jeddah, 21589, Saudi Arabia

Khalid A. Alamry

Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, King Abdulaziz University, P.O. Box 80203,
Jeddah, 21589, Saudi Arabia

Mahmoud A. Hussein

Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, King Abdulaziz University, P.O. Box 80203,
Jeddah, 21589, Saudi Arabia
Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Assiut University, Assiut, 71516 Egypt

ABSTRACT

Polybenzoxazine (PBz) is a fantastic and highly intriguing resin with various sophisticated uses. Because of their peculiar properties, benzoxazines have piqued the curiosity of academics worldwide. Nonetheless, most benzoxazine resin manufacture and processing, notably bisphenol A-based benzoxazine, rely on petroleum resources. This research aimed to synthesize new benzoxazine monomers by utilizing bio-based starting materials, primarily due of the environmental implications involved. The primary objective of this study is to create a new benzoxazine compound (CHPE) using an arylidene base. Subsequently, the chemical was used as a modifier for the cellulose acetate (CA) matrix to produce film samples. The main goal is to assess the efficacy of these film samples in inhibiting fouling. The CHPE compound was synthesized from a bis(arylidene) cyclohexanone diol and studied using Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy methods, respectively. The films were prepared by mixing different weight ratios of 0%, 20%, 40%, 60%, and 80% w/w. The CHPE/CA films were analyzed using FTIR analysis to determine their composition, and their morphology was observed using scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Thermal gravimetric analysis (TGA) was employed to investigate the thermal stability of the films.

Keywords: Polybenzoxazine, Polymer matrix, Cellulose Acetate.

ASSESSMENT OF THE ECOLOGICAL SITUATION IN THE WETLAND OF HENC, FUSH KOSOVO MUNICIPALITY

Skender Demaku

Prof. Assoc. University of Pristina, "HASAN PRISHTINA", Faculty of Mathematical-Natural Sciences,
Department of Chemistry and Biology- Pristine- Kosovo!

Ma. Donika Sylejmani

University of Pristina, "HASAN PRISHTINA", Faculty of Mathematical-Natural Sciences, Department of
Chemistry and Biology- Pristine- Kosovo!

Ma. Arbnore Aliu

University of Pristina, "HASAN PRISHTINA", Faculty of Mathematical-Natural Sciences, Department of
Chemistry and Biology- Pristine- Kosovo!

Bch. Alma Ejupi

University of Pristina, "HASAN PRISHTINA", Faculty of Mathematical-Natural Sciences, Department of
Chemistry and Biology- Pristine- Kosovo!

ABSTRACT

Wetlands are swamps, bogs, peatlands, water surfaces, natural or artificial, with fresh, brackish or salty water, permanent or temporary, with stagnant or flowing water, including sea water.

The wetland of Henc is located in the central part of the Kosovo Plain, near the "Adem Jashari" International Airport, between the villages of Henc - the municipality of Fushë Kosova, Vrellë - the municipality of Lipjan and Radevë - the Municipality of Graçanica, at an altitude of about 545 m. The wetland of Henc was created by the confluence of the Magura and Vrella watercourses, which are left branches of the Sitnica river.

In this work, the main goal was to determine the physical and chemical parameters and analyze the heavy metals in water and mud, in the Henc Wetland, Fushë Municipality - Kosovo, in order to be informed about the quality of the wetland environment and to identify the pollutants possible that they may be present in water and mud, since this wetland is a very rich area in terms of biodiversity and zoodiversity and is often frequented by people, who use it in particular for fishing. Therefore, the consequences of its pollution for people can also reach through the food chain.

The results of laboratory analyzes show that water and sediment contain heavy metals, some of which (Pb, Zn, Cu, Cd - sediment, Mn - water) are below the level allowed according to the directive to which we have referred, while the concentrations of metals such as Cd (in water), Mn (in sediment), Fe (water and sediment) and Ni (water and sediment), have exceeded the

foreseen limit according to international standards. This is a concern because the presence of these metals in excessive amounts causes negative effects on the wetland ecosystem.

ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF WATER AND SEDIMENT OF THE ARTIFICIAL LAKE IN SFERK, KLINË MUNICIPALITY

Skender Demaku

Prof.Assoc.University of Pristina, "HASAN PRISHTINA", Faculty of Mathematical-Natural Sciences,
Department of Chemistry and Biology- Pristine- Kosovo!

Ma.Donika Sylejmani

University of Pristina, "HASAN PRISHTINA", Faculty of Mathematical-Natural Sciences, Department of
Chemistry and Biology- Pristine- Kosovo!

Ma.Arbnorë Aliu

University of Pristina, "HASAN PRISHTINA", Faculty of Mathematical-Natural Sciences, Department of
Chemistry and Biology- Pristine- Kosovo!

Bch. Enis Shabani

University of Pristina, "HASAN PRISHTINA", Faculty of Mathematical-Natural Sciences, Department of
Chemistry and Biology- Pristine- Kosovo!

ABSTRACT

Water is the second most essential element for life on Earth, behind oxygen. In the municipality of Klina, is home to Lake Sferka. After various excavations to uncover minerals and ore.

The goal of the study was to ascertain the presence of heavy metals and certain physico-chemical parameters in sludge and water samples from three separate sampling locations, in the artificial lake in Sferk, municipality of Klina, in order to gain insight into the extent and quality of pollution in this area.

Two main areas of concentration for the experimental effort have been: (1) field sampling; and (2) physico-chemical property determination and heavy metal detection in sediment and water in research labs.

At the sampling location, we took measurements of the surrounding air temperature, lake water temperature, electrical conductivity, pH, and TDS (dissolved particles in the water sample), after which we analyzed the area's aroma, color, the biocenosis, etc.

Results from experimental and laboratory research: on the one hand, we have an increased concentration of iron in the sediment, taking into account also that the lake was formed as a result of the extraction of ferrous boskite ores; on the other hand, we have a slight presence of heavy metals such as Ni, Cr, Mn, and Zn in the underground water but not to an undesirable level of pollution.

In the three sampling sites, the amounts of Pb, Zn, Cr, Cd, Mn, and Ni in the water are below the value limit specified by the directive, but in certain instances, they surpass the established limit as per the WHO.

BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER BY MACROPHYTES IN THE WILAYA OF MOSTAGANEM (ALGERIA)

Noureddine BENGUENOUNA

Laboratory of Applied Animal Physiology, Abedlhamib Ibnbadis University MOSTAGANEM. ALGERIA

Djilali BENABDELMOUMENE

Laboratory of Applied Animal Physiology, Abedlhamib Ibnbadis University MOSTAGANEM. ALGERIA

ABSTRACT

Wastewater treatment by macrophyte plants, especially reeds, as a wastewater treatment system in the context of crop production. The study uses an experimental setup consisting of three tanks filled with gravel and soil, in which the reeds are planted with maximum density.

The experiment uses an experimental setup consisting of three tanks of 100 liters each. Each tank is filled with 10 cm of gravel covered with a layer of soil (loamy-clay-sandy) 40 cm thick. Young reed stems are planted in these containers with maximum density.

Monitoring the purifying performance of the reed system reveals that it effectively eliminates the organic load (MES: 7.4%, COD: 94.4%, BOD₅: 14%) and produces clear and clear purified water.

The results obtained confirm the overall effectiveness of the reed-based wastewater treatment device and demonstrate an improvement in the development of eggplant crops. This study therefore highlights the potential benefits of using macrophyte plants, particularly reeds, in wastewater treatment and their use in crop production.

Keywords: Water treatment, macrophyte filters, physicochemical analyses, Plant production.

ENHANCING EGG QUALITY THROUGH NATURAL ADDITIVES: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON LOCAL HENS

SOLTANI Fatiha

Applied animal physiology lab, Abdelhamid Ibn Badis Mostaganem, Algeria

BENABDELMOUMENE Djilali

Applied animal physiology lab, Abdelhamid Ibn Badis Mostaganem, Algeria

BENGHARBI Zineb

Applied animal physiology lab, Abdelhamid Ibn Badis Mostaganem, Algeria

BENGUENNOUNA Nouredine

Applied animal physiology lab, Abdelhamid Ibn Badis Mostaganem, Algeria

ABSTRACT

This study, conducted from April to June 2022 at the Mazagran breeding workshop, located approximately 20-30 kilometers southeast of Mostaganem, aimed to evaluate the impact of natural additives on the quality of eggs produced by local hens. The focus was on the use of eucalyptus leaves, turmeric, and pomegranate peel, incorporated into the hens' diet at varying concentrations (1%, 3%, 5%), to determine their effects on egg quality parameters.

The experimental design included a control group and several treatment groups, where hens were fed diets supplemented with the specified additives. The primary outcomes measured were shell strength, mineral content, and protein levels in the eggs. Shell strength was assessed using standard techniques to determine the robustness and resilience of the eggshell. Mineral content analysis involved quantifying the levels of essential minerals, while protein levels were measured using biochemical assays.

Results indicated a notable improvement in shell strength in eggs from hens fed diets enriched with 1% and 5% eucalyptus leaves and turmeric powder. This enhancement in shell quality is indicative of potential benefits in egg durability and safety. Furthermore, eggs from hens on a 5% eucalyptus leaves and turmeric powder diet exhibited a higher mineral content, suggesting an improved nutritional profile.

In terms of protein content, eggs from hens fed with eucalyptus leaves, 3% and 5% pomegranate peel, and 5% turmeric powder displayed significantly higher protein levels compared to those from the control group. This increase in protein concentration could have implications for the nutritional value of the eggs.

Keywords: Eggs, Local hen, Eucalyptus leaves, Turmeric, Pomegranate peel.

STEM ANATOMICAL PLASTICITY: A KEY FEATURE IN ESTABLISHMENT OF ERIOSCIROPUS COMOSUS (WALL.) PALLA. IN DIVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Iqra Parvez

Dr. Superior College Campus for University Programs, Mandi Baha ud Din, Pakistan.

Iftikhar Ahmad

Dr. University of Sargodha, Sargodha, Pakistan.

Ms. Saira Batool²

University of Sargodha, Sargodha, Pakistan.

ABSTRACT

Erioscirpus comosus (Wall.) Palla. belong to family Cyperaceae, is caespitose perennial sedge with short and erect rhizomes. Twenty-one populations of *E. comosus* from various ecozones in three different regions (Punjab, Islamabad capital territory and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) of Pakistan were collected to evaluate the morpho-anatomical response to soil and environment conditions. *E. comosus* is well adapted to environmental heterogeneity by showing strong plasticity in morphology and anatomy of stem. This species was more adapted in cold areas such as Abbottabad, Balakot, Sheringal and Upper Dir. Two shaped stems (Reuleaux and triangular) were found in *E. comosus* ecotypes. Specific stem modifications were observed in various ecotypes such as thick epidermal observed at low rainfall area like Jabba and Uchala ecotypes, large parenchymatous cells and more sclerification were recorded at more salinity site such as Jahlar road ecotype for prevention of water loss. While, Vascular bundles were reported more at better organic matter soil such as Kallar kahar ecotype for water conservation and solutes conduction via wide metaxylem vessels to adapt the various environment. Populations collected from salt range areas such as Kanhatti garden, Neela wahn, Jahlar, Sakesar, Uchala and Jabba showed a greater number of phytoliths in stem as compared to cold areas such as Air base sakesar, Balakot, Islamabad, Ayubia track and Abbottabad. Present results suggested that *E. comosus* populations has strong adaptability potential towards the various environmental conditions by showing the specific modification regarding to morphological and stem anatomical characteristics. In future research, the tolerant genes of this species can be incorporated in stress sensitive plant species to enhancing their tolerance capacity.

Keywords: Cyperaceae, Ecozones, Parenchymatous, Plasticity, Rainfall, Sclerification, Vascular bundles

GENETIC DIVERSITY OF BRASSICA INTEGRIFOLIA POPULATION

Pham Vu Khuong Duy

College of Agriculture, Can Tho University, address: 3/2 street, Xuan Khanh ward, Ninh Kieu district,
Can Tho city, Vietnam

Quan Thi Ai Lien

College of Agriculture, Can Tho University, address: 3/2 street, Xuan Khanh ward, Ninh Kieu district,
Can Tho city, Vietnam

ABSTRACT

Brassica integrifolia population of Can Giuoc district, Long An province has been affected by climate change and long-term cultivation, leading to morphological segregation and the appearance of many inappropriate phenotypes such as long leaf shape and low yields. The study aimed has selected some of the groups of B. integrifolia with desirable morphology such as gourd leaves ($L/W < 2$) and high seed yield. The study method was to collect 36 samples of B. integrifolia, record the coordinates and arrange an experiment according to a completely randomized design with 1 factor and 3 repetitions. Evaluated the difference means of 10 phenotype characteristics and 8 yield and yield component characteristics. Calculate genetic diversity coefficient such as genetic variability (GV), phenotypic variance (PV), phenotypic coefficient of variation (PCV), genotypic coefficient of variation (GCV), heritability (h^2), genetic advance as percent of mean (GA). Hierarchical cluster analysis through 10 phenotype characteristics and 8 yield and yield component characteristics of samples and drawn Dendrogram according to Ward (1963) method, Based on Euclid distance. The results recorded high heritability ($h^2 > 80\%$) along with genetic advance as percent of mean ($GA > 20\%$) in all characteristic excepted growth period and weight of 1000 seeds. Showing that the traits are determined by genes and are not affected by environmental conditions. These accessions have a great proportion of genetic variability, which can be manipulated in future breeding programs to fully utilize their genetic potential. The accessions of 31, 32, 10, 17, 13, 15, 6, 28, 34, 2, 33, 1, 35, 5, 14, and 30 were selected through dendrogram and belonging to group I had gourd leaves ($L/W < 2$) and the highest seed yield.

Keywords: Brassica, dendrogram, diversity, genetic advance, heritability, hierarchical clusters

MEASURES TO CONTROL OF PARASITIC INFECTIONS OF SHEEP

Ivan PAVLOVIC

Scientific Veterinary Institute of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia

ABSTRACT

Based on research in the world, diseases of parasitic etiology dominate in sheep and goats both in terms of prevalence and incidence, accompanied by significant morbidity and moderate mortality. Negative economic effects are manifested by a decrease in animal production, i.e. a decrease in the production of wool and milk, a poorer upbringing of young animals, a decrease in general body resistance, i.e. an increased susceptibility to diseases of other etiologies. All over the world, an extremely large number of older animals are infected with a large number of species of nematodes that participate in the etiology of this disease. It is of even greater importance that the infection of the young that occurs already in the first months of life. At the same time, adults are the main contaminant of pastures and are responsible for maintaining parasitic infections in herds. Their presence has been noted equally in the most modern, hygienically impeccable cultivation conditions as well as in extensive keeping. The main goal of the parasite infection control program is to raise the health status of sheep in the Republic of Serbia. By preventing the appearance and spread of parasitic infections by taking certain preventive measures, the basic task is to reduce the prevalence of parasites, which achieves that as few infected animals reach the slaughterhouse as possible. Biosecurity, welfare, good production practice and risk analysis at critical control points on pastures are very important elements for intensive sheep production. Planned application of biosecurity measures like parasitological examination, dehelmitisation and parasites control during pasture season is crucial in protecting the health of sheeps and the success of production. Our investigations were repeated in the following three years and approximately the same results were obtained. After that, this measure of control of parasitic infections entered the regular technological procedure on the investigated herds.

Keywords: Sheep, Parasites, Control

THE ISOLATION AND IMPORTANCE OF PLANT-ASSOCIATED YEASTS IN COLD ENVIRONMENTS

NEREIDA MALO (DALANAJ)

Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Faculty of Agriculture and Environment, Agricultural University of Tirana. Rr. Pajsi Vodica, Tirana, Albania.

ALEKSANDËR PETRE

Department of Industrial Chemistry, Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Tirana. Bul. "Zog I", Tirana, Albania.

ROZANA TROJA

Department of Industrial Chemistry, Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Tirana. Bul. "Zog I", Tirana, Albania.

ABSTRACT

In this work we have considered the identification of yeasts isolated from plants grown in mountain of high altitude and low temperature conditions. Yeasts strains were isolated from the phyllosphere of different 13 plants and 2 samples of snow waters. The study site was a forest park (Dajti Mountain, Antena zone) located in around 1000 m above the sea level and the sampling process were carried out in the cold season of the year. Twenty- Two strains belonging to five genera were identified. The most frequent species were: *Cryptococcus wieringae*, *Rhodotorula collostri*, *Cystofilobasidium capitatum*, occurred mainly in leaves and cuttings of all samples. *Rh. collostri* and *Rh. mucillagenosa* were the two isolated carotenoids producing species, the second one was typical in the leaves of the plants. As it was expected, the basidiomycete's species were present in almost all plant samples. The biotechnological importance of yeasts originated from plants of cold environments it is also described.

Keywords: Yeasts, Plants, Cold Environments, Adaption Strategies, *Rhodotorula* Spp.

INVESTIGATING THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING MODEL IN BENIN CONTEXT

Jean-Marc GNONLONFOUN

Gri-Digest/Larpet/Ensetlok/Unstim-A Eredd/Laresti/Pay Ong, Benin Republic, West Africa.

ABSTRACT

In Benin for a long time, the majority of secondary school students become school leavers, without having VET knowledge and employability skills. This negatively impacts on society through high level of youth unemployment and unrest. That is why this study tries to answer how the present VET model could minimize the student transition problem. The data was gathered through a mixed methodology using applied discourse/text analysis, questionnaires and semi-structured interviews from purposely selected students, teachers, policymakers/school principals and business/industry personnel. The results illustrated how VET was given little priority at the policy level up to recently. Most stakeholders thought that academic subjects would assure a better future than VET subjects. Although VET subjects and employability skills and attributes have some importance, they almost always expressed reservations. Most students and teachers thought that VET subjects were less valuable than academic subjects. Similarly, most business/industry personnel expressed that postgraduate students and other tertiary graduates possessed better skills for work than the secondary school graduates. Most stakeholders failed to realize that the academic subjects could be studied only by minority of students, in line with the shift recommended as for 70% for TVET and 30% for general secondary schools by 2030. Teachers and school principals were trying their best to manage their schools without the required teaching and learning facilities to implement appropriately VET subjects. Therefore, lack of resources, especially classroom space, training facilities and qualified teachers jeopardize VET reforms.

Keywords: TVET model-Reforms-Stakeholders 'perceptions-secondary schools-Benin context

TERMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ETHICAL CONCEPTS IN PREVENTION PROGRAMS IN MOROCCO

Nissrine Hassini Alaoui

Pr., Higher Institute of Nursing and Health Technical Professions, Dakhla, Morocco
Mohammed First University, ECLN, CLEHN, Oujda, Morocco

Saida Belouali

Pr., Mohammed First University, ECLN, CLEHN, Oujda, Morocco

ABSTRACT

Prevention programs in Morocco have a vast and complex nature. The establishment, adjustment, and adaptation of institutional measures play an essential role in achieving the established objectives effectively.

This work aims to highlight the ethical aspect integrated into the design of public health prevention programs in Morocco. We have chosen to base our scientific documentation on the most recent health programs.

The analysis revealed that the most ethical approaches integrate concepts such as accountability, equity, benevolence, and non-maleficence, as well as social responsibility. In a field where health issues directly affect individuals' lives, this study emphasized the imperative of ensuring that ethical principles guide every step of program planning and implementation.

This study has underscored the fundamental role of ethics in designing and executing innovative health policies.

Keywords: Morocco, Program, prevention, strategy, Ethics, Public Health.

TIME, MEMORY AND FILTRATION OF SELF EXPERIENCE: AN ECO CRITICAL STUDY OF THE SELECTED POEMS OF RAFAT AND HASHMI

Misbah Liaqat

Superior Group of College Campus for University Programme Pakistan

ABSTRACT

Drawing upon the concept of time, memory and filtration of self as an expression for the emotional and intellectual response to the nature this research explores the selected poems of Alamgeer Hashmi and tafique Rafat in perspective of eco criticism theory in order to shed light on the poets view about the relation of human with physical world. Accordingly this research takes into account the manners how physical journey convert into mental journey. Researcher also takes the concept of 'mirror stage' and gaze theory of Lacan in order to expose the experience of self-identification of poets. As they observe themselves through time and memory and filtered self-experience. Nature becomes a mirror in the form of sea, sky, stone, water, rainbow, wood; rabbit and even wreckage of Mehinjo Daro, Harappa and village crone become a mirror for self-identification and experience. The time of present and past is very significant in the text. Memory with the collaboration of nature on human's everyday life. The findings and interpretation reveals that the relation of human being with the physical phenomena is very strong. The poetry of both poets represents the distillation of years of experiences. They associate themselves with the past, history and experience.

Keywords: Eco Criticism, Mirror Stage, Self-Analyzation, time, memory. Identity, filtration.

EFFECT OF TECHNOLOGY ON READING, WRITING, SPEAKING AND LISTENING QUADRANTS OF STUDENTS

Akanksha Srivastava

Assoc. Prof. Dr., Sharda University, Greater Noida, India

Nishi Tyagi

Assoc. Prof. Dr., Modern College of Professional Studies, Ghaziabad, India

Anjali Pandey

Assist. Prof. Dr., RBB Subharti University, Dehradun, India,

ABSTRACT

Technology and its advent are two different things. Technology enters the market through students only as they mostly tend to serve as the trend setters and torch bearers in the journey. In their formative years, when students are tender as buds, technology can be pivotal in shaping their course of action with medium or vast usage. It has a profound impact on their learning quadrants like reading, writing, listening and speaking affecting their cerebrum areas of concept and thought creation. Then with this practical use of technology those conceptions are crystallised. In our present study, we explore in a scientific way how technology leaves a deep impact on students' mind, hence society as a whole. We have used a software called MAXQDA for identifying, studying and analysing thematic patterns in this field. A total of 9 articles were identified, resourced and studied, five of them were quantitative and four were qualitative. Quantitative papers were specifying on number nagging and crunching where only range outputs are analysed and deciphered whereas qualitative papers specified on psychologic parameters like lifestyle, education and awareness which play a vital role in the students learning quadrants and decision making.

Keywords: technology, student, society, impact

MANAGEMENT OF INTERPERSONAL CONFLICTS IN STUDENTS LIVING IN UNIVERSITY RESIDENCES

Ana Paula Monteiro

Center for Research and Intervention in Education (CIEE), Department of Education and Psychology, University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro, PORTUGAL

Catarina Batista

Department of Education and Psychology, University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro, PORTUGAL

Elisete Correia

Center for Computational and Stochastic Mathematics (CEMAT), Department of Mathematics, University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro, PORTUGAL

ABSTRACT

In higher education, individuals with different values and beliefs come together and daily conflicts are inevitable. The scarce existing literature states that, in particular, students housed in university residences experience challenging conflicts (Lee, 2008) and that students from a culture other than the country's culture deal with more potentially stressful situations (Dusselier et al., 2005). Thus, the research aimed to: i) know the most frequent types of conflicts between students living in university residences and their generating factors; ii) verify the association between types of conflict and length of time living in the residence and iii) study the relationship between Conflict Management Styles and sociodemographic variables. The sample consisted of 437 students living in university residences aged 17 to 45. The instruments used were a self-designed questionnaire and the Rahim Organizational Conflict Inventory – II. According to the results of the research, the students were more involved in interpersonal conflicts, mainly caused by non-compliance with rules. There was an association between the time they lived in the residences and interpersonal conflicts. It was also found that females use the Integration management style more and males use Domination. This research reveals the importance of promoting the development of constructive conflict management skills in university students.

Keywords: Conflict, Conflict Management Styles, Students, University Residences.

EFFECT OF INTEGRATED YOGA MODULE INTERVENTION IN ENHANCING SOCIAL MATURITY, EMOTIONAL MATURITY AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Archana Dwivedi

Research Scholar, Sharda University

Akanksha Srivastava

Assoc. Prof. Dr., Sharda University

ABSTRACT

Integrated yoga in schools increases concentration and self-awareness, which lays the groundwork for better emotional skills, social skills and academic achievements. Students are supposed to participate in yogic Asanas, Pranayama and Meditation which results in developing capabilities to perform well in all walks of life. It helps the students to deal with the feeling of inferiority, restlessness, hostility, self-centeredness, stress, anxiety and negative behavior. Integrated Yoga help them to acquire deep knowledge of difficult subjects and increase their cognitive abilities. Consequently, the aim of this research is to provide an overview on the integration of Yoga modules in the curriculum and its effect on the emotional and social Maturity and thus augmenting academic achievement. Key words: Integrated Yoga, Social Maturity, Emotional Maturity, Academic Achievement

Intoduction: Yoga is made up of three key intervention components: physical activity ('asanas'), breathing techniques ('pranayama'), and mindfulness meditation (Tamilselvi and Mala, 2016). Yoga is accepted as a holistic system of practices that includes many techniques, such as physical postures, various breathing exercises, and relaxation techniques (Khalsa and Butzer, 2016), and have shown promise in improving children's physical (Kongkaew et al., 2018) and mental health (Miller et al., 2020). Studies have attracted interest in developing and applying meditation and yoga based interventions in schools worldwide (Khalsa and Butzer, 2016).

Methodology: Experimental Technique

Solutions and Recommendations: Nowadays almost every student has one or other issue. They have to compete with one another. Amidst this Integrated Yoga became important. Yoga seems to play an important role in minimizing frustration, stress and augment attention, concentration, and memory among students. So the integrated yoga may play a vital role in developing various skills such as critical thinking and communication skills.

Conclusion: All the role players will need to participate dynamically and work towards a collective vision to address different aspects of integration of yoga in school curriculum in

order that students become capable in attaining desired level of social maturity, emotional maturity and academic achievements.critical thinking and communication skills.

**CHALLENGES OF TEACHING AND LEARNING INTEGRATED SCIENCE
AMONG JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS IN JAMAN NORTH DISTRICT, BONO
REGION, GHANA**

**JOSEPH KWABENA AHENKAN
DR. MOSES ABDULLAI ABUKARI**

ABSTRACT

This study examined student factors, teacher factors, school factors, and socio-religious-cultural and economic factors of Jaman North District communities that impede the teaching and learning of integrated science among junior high schools in the area. The main goal of the study was to expose such challenges to teaching and learning integrated science among junior high schools for a resolution of stakeholders of basic education in Jaman North District. The positivists' paradigm underpinned the philosophical viewpoint of the study and a cross-sectional survey design was adopted. Slovin's Formula was employed to determine a targeted 330 population, comprised mainly of 300 final-year junior high school students, 15 integrated science teachers, and 15 head teachers. Final year junior high school students were selected using a proportionate sampling method, while integrated science teachers and head teachers were purposively selected. Closed-ended self-developed questionnaires were used to collect data for the study. A descriptive statistical analysis was used to analyse the data in frequencies, percentages, means, and standard deviations in response to the research questions. The study found that socio-religious-cultural factors such as superstition, traditional beliefs, funeral celebrations, festivals and economic factors of communities such as seasonal cashew business in Jaman North District are key factors that were negatively affecting the teaching and learning among junior high schools in the district. Students' deep-rooted socio-cultural beliefs negatively affect their understanding of natural phenomena such as lightning, floods and earthquakes, as they believe that drought, thunder and lightning are caused by social evils in society and curses or angry ancestors or gods of the land. School factors such as unconducive school infrastructure and non-availability of teaching and learning resource materials were also negatively affecting teaching and learning among junior high schools in the study area. It is recommended that stakeholders such as traditional authorities, religious leaders and parents should team up or collaborate to solicit workable and lasting solutions to curb the menace of funeral celebrations, cultural festivals and seasonal cashew businesses that are impeding effective teaching and learning in Jaman North District.

POST-PANDEMIC SCHOOL DROPOUT: THE EMERGENCY OF ACTIVE SEARCH

Eliana Josefa DA SILVA

Master's degree. Municipal University of São Caetano do Sul, Graduate Program in Education, BRAZIL

Marco WANDERCIL

Dr. Municipal University of São Caetano do Sul, Postgraduate Program in Education, BRAZIL

Mauricio Costa CARVALHINHOS

Master's degree. Municipal University of São Caetano do Sul, Graduate Program in Education, BRAZIL

ABSTRACT

This essay presents a reflection on school dropouts in the post-pandemic period, highlighting the emergence of active search in the academic debate. The objective is to synthesize and analyze the need to continue with the project started in a municipality of Greater ABC Paulista due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This is due to the closure of school units with the implementation of the distance education modality, which further evidenced the social inequality present in our country. Addressing the scenario of social vulnerability as a generator of school dropouts through qualitative research, it presents the main characteristics addressed with the natural environment as a source of data; using observation and document analysis, therefore, it is an essentially descriptive research, whose main source of evidence is the process and not only the results, but also data analysis and documentary study. With specific and detailed questions, at a level of factual reality, given that the increase in this phenomenon has worried public authorities and school administrators. Thus, this study proposes the possibility of the permanent implementation of active search as a support measure to reduce school dropouts.

Keywords: Basic Education, Active Search, Social Vulnerability, School Dropouts.

APPLIED GOVERNANCE IN THE SCHOOL MANAGEMENT OF A SCHOOL TECHNIQUE LOCATED IN AN AREA OF HIGH SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

Edson Shigueharu YOKOTA

Maestría. Universidad Municipal de São Caetano do Sul, Programa de Postgrado en Educación, BRASIL

Marco WANDERCIL

Dr. Universidad Municipal de São Caetano do Sul, Programa de Postgrado en Educación, BRASIL

Eliana Josefa DA SILVA

Maestría. Universidad Municipal de São Caetano do Sul, Programa de Postgrado en Educación, BRASIL

ABSTRACT

This study seeks to understand the functioning and structure of governance applied in Brazilian technical schools located in regions of high social vulnerability, emphasizing the active participation of the community in school management. Theoretical concepts were explored on educational governance and social justice, highlighting the need to overcome challenges specific, such as the scarcity of financial resources and the lack of infrastructure to improve the quality of technical education in these schools. Using methods such as review systematic review of the literature and analysis of statistical data provided by the Index of Social Vulnerability of São Paulo and the Youth Map of the City of São Paulo, sought to understand the concept of governance adopted by researchers focused on the topic, as well as mapping the practices of schools inserted in these contexts of vulnerability social to advance field research. This was carried out through interviews semi-structured with the objective of identifying the management styles used in these school units and the potential and possibilities of more effective governance. It is worth noting that these schools face challenges such as a shortage of equipment public, low investment of public resources, limited provision of early childhood education, disadvantages compared to schools in structured neighborhoods and management models inadequate to this reality. Therefore, it is important to understand the scope of good governance that contributes to transforming information into applicable knowledge, supporting decision-making decisions of managers in schools that are in these high-risk contexts social vulnerability.

Keywords: Governance, Social Vulnerability, Technical Education, Educational Management, Public politics.

EXPLORING THE ROLE OF UTAUT2 FACTORS AND SELF-EFFICIENCY ON USERS' INTENTION TO USE SMARTPHONE DIET APPLICATIONS: A CONCEPTUAL MODEL

Abdulalem Mohammed

Shaqra University, Department of Business Administration , Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

ABSTRACT

This conceptual paper addresses a significant gap in the literature by proposing a comprehensive model that explores the factors influencing the intention to use diet applications (apps) on smartphones in the Saudi Arabian context. Drawing upon the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology 2 (UTAUT2), this study focuses on six critical factors: performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence, facilitating conditions, hedonic motivation, and price, while also examining the moderating influence of self-efficacy on the relationship between these UTAUT2 factors and the intention to use smartphone diet applications. According to the proposed model, UTAUT2 factors may positively influence individuals' intention to use smartphone diet applications, with self-efficiency moderating the relationships. By providing a theoretical framework and rationale for further empirical research, this paper contributes to a deeper understanding of technology adoption for health-related purposes in Saudi Arabia, offering valuable insights for developers, marketers, and policymakers seeking to promote healthier lifestyles through the utilization of diet apps in this specific cultural and societal context

Keywords: UTAUT2, Self-efficiency, Diet applications, Saudi Arabia Context.

ASSESSMENT OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PUBLIC DEBT, INFLATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN ALBANIA-AN ECONOMETRIC APPROACH

Teuta ÇERPJA

Dr., European University of Tirana, Faculty of Economics, Business and Development, Department of Economics and Finance, ALBANIA

Haralambia FANI MIJA

MSc., European University of Tirana, Faculty of Economics, Business and Development, Department of Economics and Finance, ALBANIA

ABSTRACT

The relationship between public debt, inflation and economic growth has been broadly discussed both in economic theory and in many empirical studies. The theoretical and empirical literature reaches different conclusions regarding the direction of their relationship, thus remaining a challenge for policymakers and academic researchers to study them in the economic context of each country.

This paper aims to analyze the relationship between public debt, inflation and economic growth in Albania. The method used is multiple linear regression. The impact of public debt on inflation is analyzed through regression analyses, while the impact of public debt on economic growth is analyzed through the Granger causality test. A total of 21 observations were obtained using annual data from 2000 to 2020.

The empirical analysis shows that changes in the money supply, changes in the debt stock and economic growth affect inflation. The increase in the stock of public debt positively affects inflation and is consistent with the fiscal theory of the price levels and takes its weak form. By increasing the debt by 1% we have a 0.078% increase in the general price level after one year. Regarding the relationship between public debt and economic growth, the empirical results show that there is no relationship between public debt and economic growth, and in Albania the theory of Ricardian equivalence is applied.

The findings of this study will contribute to the existing literature on public debt and provide insights for policymakers in Albania and other countries facing similar challenges.

Keywords: public debt, inflation, economic growth, Albania

ELEVATING EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT AND BRAND DYNAMICS: EXAMINING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL MARKETING STRATEGIES IN THE BANKING SECTOR

Granit Baca

Department of Marketing, Economics Faculty, University of Prishtina

Nail Reshidi

Department of Marketing, Economics Faculty, University of Prishtina

ABSTRACT

In this study, we explore the intricate relationship between internal marketing strategies and the advantages experienced by employees within the banking sector. Utilizing a stratified random sampling methodology, our research specifically hones in on employees in the banking sector in Kosovo. To analyze the complex interplay of factors, we employ structural equation modeling as our chosen analytical approach.

Our findings demonstrate that specific elements, including the human factor, knowledge dissemination, and organizational socialization, significantly influence overall job satisfaction and employee advocacy. Notably, motivation plays a limited role in influencing employee advocacy. Conversely, when viewed holistically, internal marketing initiatives wield a substantial and meaningful impact on employee outcomes within the organizational context.

This research reconceptualizes the notion of branding, accentuating its intangible dimensions. It challenges established branding models, advocating for a paradigm shift in the academic perception of branding, particularly within the intricate landscape of the banking sector. In the realm of branding, we encourage banks and financial institutions to transcend beyond mere logos and names. The survey underscores the critical importance of prioritizing internal marketing strategies to uphold a consistent and positive brand image.

Keywords: Marketing strategies, banking sector, employee, internal marketing

SCORING OF FACTORS IMPACTING DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF PUBLIC SERVICES IN ALBANIA

Forcim KOLA

Dr., European University of Tirana (UET), Faculty of Economics, Business and Development,
Department of Management and Marketing, ALBANIA

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research paper is to explore and assess the factors impacting digital transformation of public services in Albania as perceived by public sector's employees in this country.

Digital transformation is pushing governments toward a new approach in public services providing for their citizens. This process has impacted among others, the employees of public institutions who are in front line providing these digital services. Guaranteeing the success of digitalization of public services requires a skilled workforce, positive attitude toward new changes, but above all, admits this process as a necessity for increasing efficiency, effectiveness, and transparency.

A quantitative online survey was conducted using a random sample of 367 employees of different public organizations in Albania. Results obtained from quantitative analysis show that socio-demographic factors affect employees' acceptance of digitalization, although not substantially.

Among others, the use of digital technology is perceived as efficient for solving problems in the workplace, leading to the development of work skills, and improving productivity.

As per recommendation, based on this finding, the public authorities should notice the impact of this very important factors and work on them to boost the digital performance of public services provided.

Keywords: Digital transformation, Staff perception, Public sector employees.

AN ANALYSIS OF LABOR MARKET PARTICIPATION FROM A DOMESTIC PERSPECTIVE: ASSESSING THE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION AND REMITTANCES

Genc ZHUSHI

Ph.D. Candidate, University of Prishtina, Faculty of Economics, Department of Economics, KOSOVO

ABSTRACT

This scholarly dissertation examines the complex relationship between the transfer of money by migrants, their movement patterns, and their incorporation into the job market. The aim is to clarify the interconnected relationship between the financial inflows resulting from migration and the labor market structure. This relationship has often been studied separately. The importance of these interactions is emphasized within Kosovo's unique socio-economic structure, characterized by significant migratory flows and remittance channels. This study employs the bivariate probit analytical framework to address the inherent endogeneity issues in discussions about remittances and migration. Doing so enhances our comprehension of the relationship between remittances, migration pattern changes, and labor market participation. The analytical basis is derived from empirical data obtained from the Millennium Century Corporation's survey conducted in 2017, which is then placed into the specific context of Kosovo. The first results highlight the importance of remittances and migration in influencing changes in the labor market, particularly when examining differences across different demographic and educational groups. The research uncovers significant insights into how remittances might hinder the integration of immigrants into the labor market while highlighting the potentially disruptive consequences of planned migration tactics. The uniqueness of this scholarly endeavor lies in two aspects: firstly, it provides a detailed analysis of Kosovo's socio-economic fabric, which has received comparatively little attention in academic discussions; secondly, it is at the forefront of methodological innovation. Using bivariate probit approaches improves accuracy in dealing with inherent endogeneity issues, pushing the field's methodological limits.

Keywords: Labor Participation, Migration, Remittances.

INVESTMENT AND MARKETING ETHICS ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH LEGALIZATION OF CANNABIS – A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

Nives LAMÇE

MBA/Ph.D.(c), South East European University, Faculty of Business and Economics, Republic of North
Macedonia

ABSTRACT

This paper attempts to give a bibliometric analysis of scholarly articles on the effects of cannabis legalization on marketing ethics and investments within the industry of cannabis products. It was conducted a literature review using keywords, such as inter alia cannabis, legalization, marketing, ethics, and investment. The study synthesizes existing research to tackle current trends and gaps in knowledge to better understand how cannabis legalization has influenced marketing practices and investment dynamics in many parts of the world in the last decade. This includes exploring various financing mechanisms, such as budgeting, earnings, accounting, capital, equity, and foreign direct investment (FDI) in the growing cannabis market, as well as the related licensing issues and ethics in marketing cannabis for medical or recreational purposes. By analyzing the chronological evolution of the research topics, and identifying influential works, most cited authors, famous journals in this domain, etc., this bibliometric analysis provides a structured overview of the current state of knowledge while identifying areas that need further investigation. The findings of this paper aim to inform not only policymakers, researchers, and industry stakeholders, but also consumers, offering valuable insights into the evolving landscape of cannabis-related research and providing the basics for future studies in this dynamic field, as well as information regarding risks and opportunities related to these products.

Keywords: Marijuana, ethical marketing, state budget, business, legalize.

REVIEW OF EXISTING CREDIT GUARANTEE SCHEME FACILITIES IN ALBANIA

Joana SHIMA

PhD©., European University of Tirana, Faculty of Economics, Business and Development, Department of Economics and Finance, ALBANIA

Iir TOMORRI

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Agricultural University of Tirana, Faculty of Economy and Agribusiness, Department of Agribusiness Management, ALBANIA

ABSTRACT

Albanian enterprises are among the least productive in Europe and Central Asia, with an average productivity that is less than half that of the Western Balkans. The subsectors of manufacturing, lodging, and food services have particularly low value added per worker, less than 10% of the EU average. Although they are still just 15% of the EU average, productivity levels are greater in the information technology, trade, and transportation subsectors. The development of modern, competitive agriculture and agribusiness sectors in Albania is seriously hampered by land fragmentation and limited access to financing. Even though the majority of land is registered, farmers and agribusiness companies are discouraged from investing and growing their operations due to land fragmentation and unclear tenure. Another major barrier is access to financing. In the agricultural industry, low levels of fertiliser usage per acre, low levels of mechanisation, and poor seed quality are all consequences of low working capital. Less than 3% of bank credit is allocated to agriculture, despite the industry's over 20% GDP contribution.

Lending to agriculture is seen by banks as risky. Over 90% of the assets in the financial sector are owned by the banking industry, which makes loans based on collateral, credit history, and sound financial records. Because small farmers and agribusinesses lack collateral and financial records, banks place restrictions on their lending. Approximately 85% of loans to small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) need collateral, with the value of the collateral nearly four times the loan amount. Just one in five SMEs have a bank loan or line of credit. The majority of funding is intended for medium-sized or larger agribusinesses and large commercial farmers. There have been a number of studies on Credit Guarantee Scheme, reflecting the increasing interest in this type of policy intervention to support SMEs access to finance. There are a number of guarantee schemes operating in Albania focused on specific sectors which can provide insights for the design of credit guarantee programs going forward. The purpose of the paper is to analyze credit guarantee schemes in the financing of enterprises in Albania.

Keywords: Credit Guarantee Scheme, SMEs, Agriculture Sector, Financing, Banks.

A SWOT ANALYSIS OF GREEN INNOVATIONS IN ALBANIA

Etis JORGJI

Dr. University of Tirana, Faculty of Economy, Department of Economics, Albania

Aida GJIKA

Dr. University of Tirana, Faculty of Economy, Department of Economics, Albania

ABSTRACT

As environmental issues intensify globally, green innovation adoption has become a strategic priority for companies and policymakers to advance sustainability. Green innovations enable resource efficiency while minimizing environmental harm, offering cost, market growth, image, and productivity benefits. However barriers around cost, capabilities, infrastructure, and market environments often hinder firm-level sustainable technology innovation in emerging economies. For Albania, green innovation presents a sustainable development opportunity amid economic inefficiency, climate risks, and inequality. However, the country currently undergoes little firm-level green innovation adoption. Internal capability gaps likely intertwine with financing, regulation, skills, researches, technologies, collaboration, and infrastructure barriers. Given limited research, this paper reviews theory and data to conduct a SWOT analysis on green innovation in Albania to diagnose internal and external factors influencing private company uptake of green innovations. Firm-level survey and secondary data assess green innovation types and strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats for a green transition. The analysis sheds light into internal drivers of green innovation and resource allocation. Findings inform policy recommendations to advance national regulatory frameworks that catalyze green innovation. The analysis offers a strategic benchmark and practical guidance for manufacturing industries to progress sustainability.

Keywords: Green innovation, SWOT analysis, organizational sustainability, Albania, environmental impact, resource efficiency

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN WESTERN BALKANS

Aida GJIKÀ

Dr. University of Tirana, Faculty of Economy, Department of Economics, Albania

Etis JORGJI

Dr. University of Tirana, Faculty of Economy, Department of Economics, Albania

ABSTRACT

Transitioning to a circular economy that decouples growth from resource use and enables closed-loop material flows is urgently needed. While circular economy adoption is rising across Europe, circular economy awareness and implementation remains low in Western Balkan transitional economies. The paper examines opportunities and challenges to advance circular economy models in the Western Balkans amid highly linear resource consumption and waste patterns. Analysis utilizes World Bank and European Environment Agency metrics to determine the current circular economy state across six Western Balkan countries, spanning policy, innovation, infrastructure, materials consumption, and secondary raw materials use. Findings reveal institutional weakness, consumer awareness gaps, and lack of policy mechanisms as main circular economy adoption barriers. However targeted policies, strategic partnerships, and European Union accession motivators could help overcome structural limitations. The paper offers policy and practical recommendations on enabling circular transitions to boost jobs, competitiveness, and sustainability through principles and practices tailored to the regional context. Research furnishes an assessment of circular economy advancement potential across the Western Balkans via a framework adapted to developing economy conditions.

Keywords: circular economy, environmental impact, resource efficiency, Western Balkans

EXPLORING ALBANIAN DIASPORA DYNAMICS: MIGRATION AND CULTURAL INTEGRATION IN THE U.S

Alida TOMJA

Dr., Aleksandër Moisiu University, Faculty of Political Sciences and Law, Department of Political Science,
ALBANIA

ABSTRACT

This study explores the multifaceted dimensions of the Albanian Diaspora in the United States, encompassing migration patterns, socio-economic integration, and the intricate preservation of cultural identity. Employing a mixed-methods approach, data is collected through archival research, and an extensive analysis of secondary sources, such as literature, official documents, and online resources.

The investigation critically assesses the historical context of Albanian migration, focusing on key drivers that have compelled Albanians to seek opportunities in the United States. It further examines the socio-economic integration of Albanian Americans, including their experiences in the labor market, educational access, healthcare, and civic participation. Additionally, the study analyzes the impact of the former Ministry of State for Diaspora on the Albanian community in the U.S., exploring the policies and initiatives influencing their integration, cultural preservation, and engagement with their homeland.

The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the Albanian Diaspora's integration challenges and opportunities, shedding light on the impact of migration on cultural identity and the Diaspora's role in shaping their cultural narratives. This research has implications for policymakers, academics, and practitioners in the fields of migration, cultural preservation, and Diaspora studies.

Keywords: Albanian Diaspora, United States, migration, integration, cultural identity.

HOPS FOR ECO-FRIENDLY MANAGEMENT

Briolanja DOS SANTOS

Mountain Research Center (CIMO), Polytechnic Institute of Bragança, Campus de Santa Apolónia, 5300-253
Bragança, PORTUGAL.

Olívia R. PEREIRA

Mountain Research Center (CIMO), Polytechnic Institute of Bragança, Campus de Santa Apolónia, 5300-253
Bragança, PORTUGAL.

Maria João SOUSA

Mountain Research Center (CIMO), Polytechnic Institute of Bragança, Campus de Santa Apolónia, 5300-253
Bragança, PORTUGAL.

ABSTRACT

Hops, traditionally associated with beer production, can be explored as a tool to promote environmental sustainability in several areas, such as agriculture, industry and conservation and can be used in natural cosmetic products, food or in the pharmaceutical industry. This approach highlights the potential of hops as an eco-friendly solution, highlighting its beneficial properties for the responsible management of natural resources and the preservation of the environment. Hops, known scientifically as *Humulus lupulus* L., emerge as a significant species within the Cannabaceae family, characterized by its climbing growth, perennial nature and dioecious distinction. Its importance is notable due to its compounds of interest, notably polyphenols and acids. Among the phytochemicals present, xanthohumol, humulone and lupulone stand out, recognized for their beneficial properties, such as anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial and antioxidant effects. In an effort aimed at the sustainable management of hops, we explored the reuse of its byproducts - seeds, bracts, leaves and stems - in industries and among agricultural producers in the Bragança region, Portugal. Our analyzes revealed a total phenolic compound content of 0.129 ± 0.005 $\mu\text{g GA eq./mg}$, with xanthohumol standing out in the phenolic profile. The antioxidant activity, evaluated by the DPPH method, resulted in 0.60 ± 0.02 $\mu\text{g BHT eq./mg}$. Furthermore, we identified a significant presence of lipids (11%) and β -myrcene as the main volatile compound in essential oils, extract and analyzed by the Likens-Nickerson system and GC-MS. Sustainable hop byproducts reveal valuable potential for several areas, encouraging sustainable practices in the industry. This innovative perspective not only expands the application of hops beyond beer production, but also highlights the importance of eco-friendly solutions to address environmental challenges.

Keywords: Hop, bioactive compounds, chemistry, byproducts, phenolic compounds.

NATIONAL IDENTITY AND GEORGIAN UNITY IN THE VIII-IX CENTURIES**Avtandil Songulashvili**

Prof. Dr., Faculty of Law and International Relations, Georgian Technical University, Georgia

Nato Songhulashvili

Assoc. Prof. Dr., Faculty of Law and International Relations, Georgian Technical University, Georgia

Maia Manchkashvili

Assist. Prof. Dr., Faculty of Law and International Relations, Georgian Technical University, Georgia

ABSTRACT

In contemporary humanities and social sciences important place is given to the study of national identity. In general the issue of national identity is considered on the basis of the universal criteria for nation's existence, such as language, religion, historical memory, tradition and territory; besides, it is essential to understand how the society apprehends each of them as well as national symbols. Naturally, the abovementioned should be understood through the demands and aspirations of the concrete epoch, because the public mentality has experienced various transformations throughout centuries on different stages of historical development due to the challenges of the concrete epoch different was the meaning of features of ethnic identity and their defining criteria.

For understanding national identity it is necessary to represent the past on the basis of historical representation of Christianity, language, motherland, historical memory, and traditions. In most of the present research works in contemporary Georgian historiography on national identity just these characteristics are properly emphasized.

However, the comprehensive study of the problem necessitates the complex analysis, including identification and consideration of the role and ideology of different social layers and social groups. Several problems of the history of Georgia — political, cultural, social-economic or religious, have been thoroughly studied and numerous scientific works have been written.

Some part of Eastern Georgia was under the influence of the Arabs and the Arab Emir was ruling from Tbilisi. The protectorate of the Byzantine emperor was established in western Georgia. Therefore, the process of the national liberation movement started from Tao-Klarjeti. The events described in the book take place in Tao-Klarjeti, which served as the center connecting the whole of Georgia to each other. "In this work, the ecclesiastical situation of Georgia is presented in more details. For the first time, the Georgian Church was bred here as a whole national and independent organism, which governed itself and was not responsive to the influence of any of the foreign patriarchs. The head of the church, the patriarch-catholic was elected by a congregation of secular and clerical members, both men and women, and the

church life was generally governed by the principle of the congregation, the inviolability of which was steadily sustained by the representatives of the Church.

Giorgi Merchule seems to have intended to describe not only the life of Grigol Khandzteli, but also the political, socio-economic and cultural situation of those times that was widespread in Georgia, in particular in Tao-Klarjeti. It's worth mentioning that if we look through the above-mentioned work we find that besides the in-depth transmission of the ecclesiastical situation, it deals with multifaceted historical facts or events, which serves as an important base for the study of the history of Georgia of that period. The monument features various historical, ecclesiastical or secular figures. It reflects the negative aspects of Arab domination, highlights the importance of Tao-Klarjeti in the fight against the Arabs. Against the background of the fact that there are not many historical sources for studying the Georgian history of that period and not only, the merits of Giorgi Merchule are invaluable.

Keywords: Giorgi Merchule, historical memory, national identity.

THE PARADOX OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE IN ESTABLISHING CIVIL SOCIETY: A CASE STUDY OF ALBANIA

Anjeza Xhaferaj

Dr., European University of Tirana, Faculty of Law, Political Sciences and International Relations, Albania

ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on the role that international organizations have played in the democratization process in Albania. The process started in late 1990 with the fall of the communist system and is still ongoing. International organizations, often referred to as the "internationals," are seen as crucial in the country's democratization because they provide expertise and funds to implement projects that foster democracy. One of the areas where international organizations have focused their efforts the most is that of civil society, which is understood as a "collection of associations" inherently linked with democracy. In an effort to support the democratization of the country, they have set up numerous associations whose mission was to advocate on behalf of the citizens to promote and defend their interests. The contention of this paper is that the process of creating civil society from a party outside this society is in contradiction with the concept of civil society itself, which should be "a voluntary expression for local self-organization." By offering guidelines on how to manage an association and suggesting the issues for which an association should advocate, international organizations have made civil society dependent on their expertise, guidelines, and funds. This process has undermined the authenticity and legitimacy of civil society in Albania.

Keywords: Civil Society, Democracy, International Organization, Political Action.

CONSUMER RIGHTS AND PROTECTION IN ALBANIAN LEGISLATION

Valentina Memini

Dr. "Qiriazi" University College, Department of Civil and Commercial Law, Albania

ABSTRACT

In the era of digital and remote commerce, the emergence of novel marketing and service delivery methods, extending beyond the confines of traditional retail centers and utilizing electronic communication channels, demands a comprehensive and nuanced legal framework. This framework must explicitly define the contractual relationships between sellers and consumers. In an age where a single click can determine a transaction's outcome and where the persuasive power of advertising often eclipses our grasp of automated systems, the position of consumers is increasingly precarious amidst these technological innovations. These innovations are adeptly engineered to exploit consumer vulnerabilities and inadequacies. This scenario leads to a pronounced power disparity between consumers and merchants, further exacerbated by the merchants' dominance over digital data and environments. Such an imbalance lays the groundwork for unfair commercial practices, rendering consumers largely powerless or ineffectual in preventing these injustices. Thus, empowering consumers transcends the notion of a mere right; it involves the creation of an inclusive and supportive ecosystem. This ecosystem should facilitate the exercise of consumer rights and the realization of their benefits, essentially establishing a reliable system. This system must ensure the integrity and safety of goods and services and provide robust protection for consumers' economic interests, especially when they are jeopardized.

Keywords: Consumer, Law, Directive, Council of Ministers' Decision, E-commerce, Product, Service

MAPPING THE LANDSCAPE: EXAMINING THE DEMAND FOR DATA JOURNALISM COMPETENCIES IN ENTERPRISE JOB REQUIREMENTS IN ALBANIA

Blerina Gjerazi

Dr., Aleksander Moisiu University of Durrës, Faculty of Law and Political Sciences, Department of Political Sciences, ALBANIA

ABSTRACT

This paper explores the demand for data journalism competencies within Albania's broader enterprise sector, investigating how journalism is adapting to the growing prevalence of data-driven narratives. The research assesses whether professionals in diverse industries show a preference for expertise in data-related fields, programming, and software tools. Employing an analysis of press articles, websites, and job advertisements, the study thoroughly investigates the expectations outlined for journalists, emphasizing the integration of data journalism within hiring criteria. Furthermore, a detailed examination of the career pages and LinkedIn profiles of various enterprises, including media outlets, reveals discernible patterns and characteristics of sought-after data journalism competencies in the Albanian context. Findings reveal a noticeable gap in the comprehensive understanding of data journalism requirements within the Albanian enterprise sector. Job advertisements often lack explicit references to these competencies, prompting inquiries into the industry's awareness of contemporary journalism trends. This raises more concerns, particularly for media outlets, as it underscores a lack of recognition regarding the significance of data journalism capacities among journalists and professionals within the enterprise sector in Albania. The absence of explicit emphasis on data-related expertise in job advertisements and hiring criteria may indicate a potential gap in aligning journalistic skills with the evolving demands of the industry. This oversight has implications for both media organizations and enterprises, suggesting a need for greater awareness and integration of data journalism competencies to navigate the contemporary landscape effectively. Addressing this gap is crucial for fostering a more informed and dynamic journalism sector within the broader enterprise domain in Albania. The paper provides valuable insights into the dynamic relationship between journalism and data skills, addresses the current demands of the enterprise sector, and fosters discussions on journalism education and professional development.

Keywords: Data Journalism, Job Requirements, Data-Driven Narratives, Albania.

THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE EU STANDARDS AND ECN+ DIRECTIVE IN STRENGTHENING NATIONAL COMPETITION ENFORCEMENT: ALBANIAN CASE

Mirela BOGDANI

Prof. Assoc. Dr. Faculty of Law, University of Tirana, Albania

Monika CANCO

Ph.D. Cand. Faculty of Law, University of Tirana, Albania

ABSTRACT

Purpose of this article is to analyze the impact of the recent EU standards and specifically the ECN+ Directive on enhancing national competition enforcement within EU Member States and also Candidate Member States. ECN+ Directive aims to grant national competition authorities enhanced competences and resources by introducing new measures and strategies related to their independence, impartiality, cooperation, and the harmonization of competition enforcement. This paper will examine the implementation of these measures and their potential outcomes. Additionally, it will assess the Albanian case, as Albania, being a Candidate Member State, is required to transpose and implement EU legislation.

Research methodology of this paper includes a comprehensive analytical review of EU standards, treaties and secondary legislation (focusing mostly on newly adopted legislation), as well as Albanian legislation on the public enforcement of competition law, in a comparative approach, identifying any potential gaps in Albanian legislation that need to be addressed for effective implementation of the ECN+ Directive.

Findings of this paper indicate that the ECN+ Directive offers the necessary tools to establish more empowered, efficient, and reputable national competition authorities, however certain procedural aspects remain within the jurisdiction of individual Member States for a successful implementation of EU standards. With regards to Candidate Members States, this paper will try to propose some potential recommendations, using Albanian case as a forthcoming point of discussion.

Keywords - EU competition law, public enforcement, NCAs (National Competition Authorities), ECN+ Directive, Albanian competition law, common market, harmonisation, fair trade.

THE LIABILITY OF THE PARTNER, SHAREHOLDER, AND ADMINISTRATOR IN THE SETTLEMENT OF TAX OBLIGATIONS AS PART OF THE DEBT COLLECTION STRATEGY

Irena LAVDARI

Dr., European University of Tirana, Faculty of Law, Political Sciences and International Relations, Law
Department, Albania

ABSTRACT

This paper examines the fundamental role of taxes and tax systems in the sustainability of states, with a particular focus on their function within democratic societies. It emphasizes that taxes are essential for constructing and preserving a modern social framework, thereby enabling the provision of public services such as health, education, defense, and infrastructure, as well as protection against natural disasters. Central to the discourse is the widespread acknowledgment of the necessity for tax systems, juxtaposed with ongoing debates concerning the equity and fairness in tax burden distribution, issues of tax evasion, arbitrariness, corruption, and the efficiency in utilizing tax-generated funds. A critical analysis is presented of the legal stipulations underpinning tax obligations, as delineated in Article 88 of Law No. 9920, dated May 19, 2008, "On Tax Procedures in the Republic of Albania," and its subsequent amendments. This law empowers the tax administration to enforce the collection of unpaid tax obligations, marking a significant aspect of the tax collection process in Albania. The paper's primary objective is to scrutinize the legal responsibilities of partners, shareholders, and administrators in settling tax duties, assessing both the adequacy and applicability of the current legal framework. Employing qualitative methodologies, including literature review and legal analysis and comparison, the study investigates the effectiveness of strategies employed by the Directorate for the Collection of Unpaid Tax Obligations. This involves a detailed examination of the actions specified in Articles 89-96 of the Law on Tax Procedures, particularly in cases where legal entities are involved, and the tax administration's subsequent efforts in recovering unpaid tax debts post asset liquidation of debtor taxpayers.

Keywords: tax system, liability, obligations, shareholder, revenues

ETHICS IN TRAVEL JOURNALISM: CULTURAL SENSITIVITY, ACCURACY AND RESPONSIBLE REPORTING

Pranvera Skana

Dr., Aleksander Moisiu University of Durrës, Faculty of Law and Political Sciences, Department of Political Sciences, ALBANIA

ABSTRACT

Albania is currently undergoing significant tourism development, reshaping the landscape of “travel journalism”. In the contemporary era, technology plays a pivotal role in facilitating cultural exchange between nations, presenting travel journalists with both opportunities and ethical responsibilities. Meticulous research, cultural sensitivity, and adherence to ethical reporting standards are imperative for these journalists, who are tasked with crafting compelling narratives that transcend the superficial allure of exotic destinations. Acquiring proficiency in these aspects demands time and skill.

As our world becomes more interconnected and diverse, travel journalism has evolved into a bridge between cultures, fostering cross-cultural understanding and advocating for responsible tourism. This paper traces the historical roots of travel journalism, examining its transformation in response to shifting media landscapes and technological advancements. A central focus is the impact of travel journalism on destinations and communities, acknowledging the potential for both positive and negative consequences. The study emphasizes the importance of responsible travel journalism, underscoring the necessity for accurate, culturally sensitive, and sustainable reporting.

This research delves into the role of travel journalists as storytellers and cultural ambassadors, highlighting their responsibility in shaping public perceptions and promoting ethical travel practices. Furthermore, it sheds light on the evolving landscape of travel journalism, its influence on our global understanding, and the ethical responsibilities it entails. The empirical data informing this study contribute to the formulation of its main hypothesis, concluding that travel journalism serves as a powerful tool for cultural exchange, promoting responsible tourism, and fostering cross-cultural empathy. In navigating the ever-changing global landscape, comprehending the role and impact of travel journalism is essential for journalists, travelers, and society as a whole.

Keywords: Travel journalism, Journalism, Travel writing, Travel reporters, Cultural exchange

EFL/ESL LEARNERS' AND TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS ON THE APPLICATION OF STUDY SKILLS ONLINE

Karem Abdelatif Ahmed Mohamed

Dr., Faculty of Languages & Translation, King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia

Tanzina Halim

Faculty of Languages & Translation, King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia

ABSTRACT

This paper investigates the teachers' and students' attitudes towards applying study skills for online classes. With the shift from face-to-face to online classes, students worldwide have benefitted immensely as online classes have widened the door for all kinds of learners. Students and teachers have also had the opportunity to experiment with new strategies to engage and motivate learners through online sessions. The current study aims to find out how students have used their study skills to experience and benefit from online classes. The paper also gives insight into the perspectives of teachers who have engaged learners to take the full benefit of online classes by applying various study skills and comparing teachers' and students' perspectives. For this, (n=19) teachers and (n=96) undergraduate students, both male and female (EFL/ESL) learners, were chosen to participate in the study. To find out the application of study skills in online classes, the instruments used were questionnaires administered to teachers and students who attended/conducted online classes for two semesters. Based on the findings of the study results, the paper concludes with some recommendations about how students can apply study skills effectively for online classes under the supervision of the course teachers.

Keywords: Attitude, Benefits, Online Classes, Learners, Perspective, Teachers, Study Skills.

INNOVATION METHODS OF SOIL CLASSIFICATION AND ORGANIZATION OF A SOIL MUSEUM IN AZERBAIJAN

Rena Mirze-zade

1Ph.D., associate professor. Ministry of Science and Education of the Republic of, Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry, Department of Soil genesis, geography and cartography. Azerbaijan, Baku.

Turkan Hasanova Allahverdi

2Ph.D., associate professor. Ministry of Science and Education of the Republic of, Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry, Department of GIS. Azerbaijan, Baku

ORCID : 0000-0002-5040-2599

ABSTRACT

Soil classification is important for a variety of reasons and plays a crucial role in several fields, including agriculture, environmental science, geology, engineering, and land use planning. Soil classification is a scientific system that groups soils according to their basic properties and characteristics. Therefore, in recent years, the integration of the national land classification into the international system in Azerbaijan is very relevant and is an important issue for soil scientists. Section No. 51 of meadow-forest cultivated soil was laid on the territory of the village of Vendam, Gabala district, at an altitude of 906 m above sea level 40°58'53"N 47°50'45"E. The vegetation cover mainly consists of *Juglans regia* L., *Avena fatua*, *Lolium multiflorum* L. etc. These soils are common in the foothills. This section has a specific morphological feature - a thin humus layer. According to humus content – high humus, in the upper accumulative horizon (A1h) the humus content is 5.91%. The drop in humus content is quite sharp, which is typical for soils of forest origin. The type of humus is humate-fulvate, the Ch:Cf ratio ranges from 0.9–1.1%. The content of gross nitrogen in the upper horizon is high (0.41%), and with depth it drops to 0.09–0.18%. C:N ratio 7.5–8.9, relatively narrow (Fig.2). Section No. 51 absorption capacity in alluvial-meadow-forest cultivated soils is high: 25.57–41.89 mol (eq)/kg of soil. Obviously due to the heavy particle size distribution and high humus content. The composition of exchangeable bases is dominated by Ca. The magnitude of the soil solution reaction ranges from 7.3–7.7, decreasing with depth. But in horizon C increases to 8.4. In terms of salt content, these soils are classified as non-saline soils. According to the granulometric composition, alluvial-meadow-forest cultivated soils belong to the medium-clay varieties. Amount of physical clay (<0.01 mm - 73.4–82.26%) and silt particles (<0.001 mm - 23.66–57.47%) high. Soil section No. 69 was laid in the village of Car, Zagatala region 41°40'19"N 46°41'14"E height 416 m above sea level. These soils are distributed near the riverbed part of the floodplain strip of the river valley. When examining this territory, it is clear that it was once irrigated, but is currently occupied by haymaking. Along the edges grow *Juglans regia* L., *Cornus mas*, *Acacia*, *avellana* L., *Rubus fruticosus*, *Corylus avellana* etc. The morphological description of the soil

in section No. 69 shows that these soils have a dark brown color, in the upper accumulative horizon the structure is granular and gradually turns into a structureless state, layered horizons, a mixture of sand and stones. This section is typical, laminated and pebbly. These indicators prove that there was once a forest here. The humus content in the upper horizons A1 and A2 is 3.06–3.88%. In the lower horizons, a gradual decrease in humus is observed. The content of gross nitrogen in the upper horizons is 0.23–0.29%, the C:N ratio reaches 8.1–8.4 narrow. The absorption capacity in alluvial-meadow-forest pebble soils in the upper horizon is high (A1) - 36.9 mol (eq)/kg of soil, in the lower horizon (A/B) - 12.7 mol (eq)/kg of soil. The composition of exchangeable bases is dominated by Ca. The magnitude of the soil solution reaction ranges from 6.1–8.4, decreasing with depth. According to the granulometric composition, the profile of the meadow-forest pebble soil belongs to the medium loamy variety. The amount of physical clay is 32.55–40.81%, and silt particles are 6.31–9.28%. These soils throughout the profile have a very high fraction content of 0.25–0.05 mm (35.46–48.46%).

Keywords: Soil Classification, Diagnostic Horizons, Soil Genesis, Soil Monoliths.

ACCURACY ANALYSES USING CORS-TR OF QIBLA DIRECTION OF MIMAR SINAN'S MOSQUES IN THE TRAKYA REGION

Yener TÜREN

PhD, Trakya University, Vocational College of Technical Sciences, Map and Cadastral Program, Edirne, Turkey

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3381-3780

ABSTRACT

Mimar Sinan is a world-famous architect and engineer who lived in the Ottoman Empire in the 16th century. Throughout his life, he produced many building works such as mosques, complexes and bridges. The Selimiye Mosque, which he described as a masterpiece of these works, is located in Edirne, the second capital of the Ottoman Empire. Another mosque work of Mimar Sinan is the Defterdar Mustafa Pasha Mosque in the same city. There are also five more mosques along the Edirne-Istanbul road: Cedit Ali Pasha Mosques in Babaeski and Marma Ereğilisi, Sokullu Mehmet Pasha Mosques in Havsa and Lüleburgaz, and than Rüstem Pasha Mosque in Tekirdağ. As a result of there are a total of seven Mimar Sinan's mosques in the Trakya region which is located in western of Türkiye.

One of the most important steps of mosque constructions from past to present is known as qibla direction determination. So that the direction extending from the door of the mosque to the its mihrab should be orientation towards the Kaaba in Mecca. At this step, the foundation can be oriented by more than one method at the beginning of construction. Of course, the classical methods used in the past have been replaced by the modern methods used today. Regardless of chosen method that the high accuracy is important. When the using CORS- (Continuously Operating Reference Stations) networks, which are among the modern methods, the position accuracy of a GNSS (Global Navigation and Satellite Systems) receiver increases. Thus, the location can be determined quickly, economically and with high precision.

In this study, the accuracy of the qibla direction of all Mimar Sinan's mosques was investigated, which is built in the Trakya region along the 16th century. Using a GNSS receiver integrated into the CORS-TR system in Turkey, the positions of the mosques in question were determined by providing direction with the help of a prism. The directions to the Qibla were calculated with spherical triangle analysis and meridian convergence corrections. The obtained qibla direction angles deviations were calculated with a minimum of 0.160 and a maximum of 13.400 as an average of 5.500. According to the measuring instruments and methods used in the 16th century, we can say that the qibla direction of the especially Selimiye Mosque and Lüleburgaz Sokullu Mehmet Pasha Mosque were determined with high accuracy.

Anahtar Kelimeler: CORS-TR, Mimar Sinan's Mosques, Determination of Qibla Direction.

A GENERAL ASSESSMENT ON THE RARE FISH SPECIES IN SHKODRA LAKE

Lulzime DHORA

Dr., Shkodra University “Luigj Gurakuqi”, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Study Centre of Shkodra Region
Waters, ALBANIA

ABSTRACT

The rare species group has not been studied so much in the field of conservation biology. This study aims to define the rare fish species in Shkodra Lake, as a common parameter which presents the natural protected values. The list of Shkodra Lake fish species contains 52 species, where are included only the Osteichthyes of the lake. For the definition of the list of rare fish species in Shkodra Lake, initially has been drawn up their list in this habitat. After that, it has been added data from several sources about their status and finally the conclusion on rarity is defined for every species. 38 % of the fish species resulted as rare species for Shkodra Lake. In this aspect, the evaluation and conservation of rare fish species has a considerable effect in the Shkodra Lake biodiversity and for the entire lake ecosystem. Shkodra Lake ecosystem needs a studied management, especially for its biodiversity and for that it is necessary to prepare a long term conservation plan also for rare fish species.

Keywords: Natural values, richness of species, fish species, rare species, ecosystem maturity, indicator species, keystone species, ecosystem regeneration, Shkodra Lake.

BLOCKCHAIN AND CYBERSECURITY: PILLARS OF EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGICAL SOVEREIGNTY

Adrian-Victor VEVERA

Dr., National Institute for Research & Development in Informatics - ICI Bucharest, ROMANIA

Ulpia-Elena BOTEZATU

Dr., National Institute for Research & Development in Informatics - ICI Bucharest, ROMANIA

ABSTRACT

This discourse proposes an analytical framework for understanding the confluence of blockchain technologies and cybersecurity as pivotal elements in establishing Europe's digital autonomy. The study foregrounds the notion that blockchain technology, with its decentralized architectures and ledger systems, is quintessential for the creation of secure and resilient digital infrastructures that align with Europe's aspirations for technological self-reliance. Concurrently, the exploration accentuates cybersecurity's indispensable role in preserving the sanctity and robustness of these digital infrastructures, thereby fortifying the continent's digital sovereignty. A critical examination of the European Union's strategic directives, investment patterns, and innovation ecosystems provides a nuanced understanding of how blockchain and cybersecurity coalesce to buttress Europe's position in the global technological milieu. The treatise articulates the symbiotic relationship between these technologies, underscoring their collective potential to engender a fortified digital environment capable of countering technological volatilities while underpinning innovation and safeguarding Europe's socio-economic fabric. The ambition of this scholarly contribution is to chart a strategic trajectory that entwines blockchain and cybersecurity endeavours with the overarching mandate of achieving a sustainable and sovereign technological future for Europe.

Keywords: Digital Autonomy, Blockchain Technology, Cybersecurity, Technological Sovereignty

ELEVATING RESILIENCE: CYBERSECURITY STRATEGIES FOR SAFEGUARDING EUROPE'S CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURES

Ulpia-Elena BOTEZATU

Dr., National Institute for Research & Development in Informatics - ICI Bucharest, ROMANIA

Adrian-Victor VEVERA

Dr., National Institute for Research & Development in Informatics - ICI Bucharest, ROMANIA

ABSTRACT

This article delves into the sophisticated realm of cybersecurity strategies, pivotal in fortifying the resilience of Europe's critical infrastructures. In an era marked by escalating digital vulnerabilities, the integrity and security of vital sectors — encompassing energy grids, transportation networks, and communication systems — stand at the forefront of Europe's strategic priorities. This research adopts an interdisciplinary lens to dissect the intricate nexus between advanced technological ecosystems and the spectrum of cyber threats, scrutinizing their implications for Europe's infrastructural robustness. The research methodically evaluates extant cybersecurity paradigms, systematically uncovering lacunae and proposing innovative, adaptive methodologies tailored to enhance infrastructural defense mechanisms. A significant emphasis is placed on the synergy of transnational cooperation, policy integration, and synergistic alliances between governmental and private sectors as instrumental in consolidating Europe's cyber resilience. Incorporating comparative analyses and global best practices, the study aspires to forge a holistic, dynamic cybersecurity framework. This framework is envisioned to be proactive in threat anticipation, resilient in response, and agile in adapting to the continually evolving cyber threat landscape. The ultimate objective of this scholarly contribution is to equip policymakers, industry stakeholders, and cybersecurity experts with a comprehensive, actionable blueprint, reinforcing a secure, resilient Europe amidst burgeoning digital threats.

Keywords: Critical Infrastructure Protection, Cybersecurity, Digital Resilience, Interdisciplinary Research, Cyber Threat Landscape

DEVELOPING A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR STRENGTHENING CYBERSECURITY GOVERNANCE IN ESWATINI: THE CASE OF STATE- OWNED ICT ENTERPRISES

Terence Simelane

Department of Computer Science, University of Eswatini, Kwaluseni, Eswatini, PhD Student

Zenzo P. Ncube

Dr., Department of Computer Science, University of Eswatini, Kwaluseni, Eswatini

Andile S. Metfula

Dr., Department of Computer Science, University of Eswatini, Kwaluseni, Eswatini

Shamsudeen A. Sanni

Dr., Department of Computer Science, University of Eswatini, Kwaluseni, Eswatini

Boluwaji A. Akinnuwesi

Prof., Department of Computer Science, University of Eswatini, Kwaluseni, Eswatini

ABSTRACT

As our dependence on digital technologies grows, emphasizing the pivotal requirement for resilient cybersecurity governance frameworks, this paper delves into Eswatini's landscape. It examines the hurdles encountered by State-Owned ICT Enterprises (SOEs) and endeavours to construct a conceptual framework explicitly tailored to enhance cybersecurity governance. This paper will develop a conceptual framework designed to strengthen cybersecurity governance within the distinctive context of Eswatini, specifically targeting State-Owned ICT Enterprises (SOEs). Acknowledging the dynamic threat landscape, the framework offers a strategic approach to bolster the security resilience of SOEs. Employing a systematic literature review approach, the study analyzes existing literature to identify key considerations for cybersecurity governance in Eswatini and consolidates existing knowledge to guide the creation of a customized framework. The envisioned conceptual model is tailored to address the unique challenges encountered by SOEs, providing valuable insights for policymakers and cybersecurity professionals engaged in governance efforts.

Keywords: Cybersecurity Governance, Conceptual Framework, State-Owned Enterprises, Security Posture, Systematic Literature Review.

AIR QUALITY MODELLING AND STACK HEIGHT OPTIMIZATION USING ITERATIVE PROCEDURES

Rayan Al Sarih

Mrs., American University of Beirut, Maroun Semaan Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Lebanon

Farid Chaaban

Dr., American University of Beirut, Maroun Semaan Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Lebanon

ABSTRACT

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) 4.2 million premature deaths were caused worldwide in 2019 by the degradation of ambient air quality. Air quality is a critical aspect of environmental health, with implications for public well-being and ecological balance. The Gaussian models are regarded as an essential tool to estimate the emissions concentration due to its simplicity and the limited number of variables needed to run these models. The purpose of this work is to present a new and comprehensive assessment of air quality utilizing the established Gaussian models, especially for the point source model. This model relies, using Turner's and Chart's methods, on established charts to find the dispersion coefficients and this might be prone to errors in reading the charts accurately as these charts are presented in logarithmic scale, and in most literature in low-resolution. An iterative procedure has been developed to avoid the needs of the charts. A software package uses an iterative procedure, rather than any chart, to analyze Gaussian equations and to estimate accurately the maximum concentration and the distance from the stack at which it occurs. This tool has been also incorporated in a user-friendly platform to optimize height of stacks through which pollutants are emitted into the atmosphere. Results of the software are compared to those obtained from the conventional Turner's and Chart's methods. Also, the results are checked against existing measurement data on pollutants concentrations in the vicinity of major thermal power plants in Lebanon.

Keywords: Air Quality Modelling, Gaussian Model, Pollutants' Concentration Measurements.

AN ADAPTABLE ARCHITECTURE FOR SEAMLESS INTEGRATION OF WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS WITH THE CLOUD: A REST-BASED APPROACH

Saley Seetharaman

Dr. Department of Information System, King Khalid University, Abha, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Phiros Mansur

Dr. Jazan University, Jizan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

ABSTRACT

This paper describes an innovative architecture for integrating Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) with Cloud computing, with a focus on REST-based Web services. The suggested system has been proven through a proof of concept performed on a low-power IP-based WSN test bed to address specific computational and storage needs in applications such as e-healthcare, smart homes, and vehicular area networks (VAN). This approach allows for remote data access and includes an alert feature that notifies people via email or tweets if data exceeds predetermined values or if significant events occur.

Furthermore, being a developing technology, the article emphasizes the growing importance of WSNs in everyday life. It explores for the implementation of an IP-based WSN that integrates smoothly with internet-enabled devices, allowing for global connectivity and end-to-end communication. This methodology entails relocating data storage and processing activities from resource-constrained sensor nodes to a high-capacity PC, with sensor nodes equipped with 6LoWPAN technology removing the need for translators between WSN and IP networks. This dual-focused work not only proposes an extensible architecture for WSN integration with the Cloud, but it also sheds light on the practical elements of WSN deployment, providing useful insights for researchers and developers in the field.

Keywords : REST, WSN

THE ABSURDITY OF HUMAN EXISTENCE THROUGH HELLER' USES OF DARK HUMOR

Anita NEZIRI

Department of Foreign Languages, University of "Aleksander Moisiu "Durrës, Albania

ABSTRACT

Aim: The aim of this essay is to explore Joseph Heller's depiction of existential absurdity, particularly focusing on its manifestation through dark humor in his major works, notably emphasizing "Catch-22." The investigation aims to elucidate Heller's incisive analysis of the futility of human existence amid senseless violence and societal norms.

Method: Literary Analysis: An in-depth examination of Joseph Heller's major works, emphasizing "Catch-22," to identify instances and techniques where dark humor is employed to portray existential absurdity. Narrative Examination: Analyzing Heller's narrative tactics, character depictions, and thematic elements to unveil the layers of absurdity entrenched within the human condition. Character Study: Scrutinizing characters' reactions to existential absurdity, emphasizing their utilization of humor as a coping mechanism when confronted with bizarre and inexplicable circumstances. Function of Dark Humor: Investigating how dark humor serves as a tool for both satire and a deeper exploration of the contradictions inherent in the human condition, especially concerning life's unending absurdities.

Literature Review: Joseph Heller's exploration of existential absurdity through dark humor is a recurring theme in his major works, notably in "Catch-22." Heller's narrative prowess and use of dark humor reveal the arbitrary nature of societal norms, the contradictions within human existence, and the pervasive futility in the face of mindless violence. Through careful examination of narrative techniques, character development, and thematic elements, Heller's portrayal of absurdity becomes a poignant reflection of the chaotic realities of life, particularly amidst the backdrop of war.

Conclusion: Joseph Heller's adept utilization of dark humor as a vehicle for exploring existential absurdity, notably in "Catch-22," leaves a profound impact. Through a comprehensive analysis of narrative strategies, character reactions, and thematic exploration, this investigation illuminates the ways in which Heller exposes the inherent contradictions within human existence. His portrayal underscores the absurdities of societal norms and highlights the human condition's struggle against the inexplicable, ultimately offering a compelling insight into the complexities of existence in the face of life's ceaseless absurdities.

Keywords: Absurdity, Human Beings, Dark Humor, Existence.

TECHNOLOGY AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION: INCREASE IN THE USE OF WEB TOOLS WITH THE ADVENT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Ahmet Selçuk AKDEMİR

Assoc. Prof. Dr., Malatya Turgut Özal University – Turkey.

ORCID: 0000-0002-9756-6531

ABSTRACT

The unexpected emergence of the COVID-19 Pandemic has brought about some crucial and widespread changes across various aspects of our daily lives, with a profound impact on education and foreign language learning. Particularly, the educational environments have undergone a significant shift towards online learning in numerous countries, propelled by rapid advancements in technology. This transformation indicates the need to integrate these innovative learning methods into language classes by reshaping the traditional approach to language education. In recent times, the evolution of web technology has progressed from Web 1.0 to the more sophisticated Web 2.0 and currently to Web 3.0, which represents an advanced web design. Web 2.0 and Web 3.0 not only enable users to read and write on the web but also empower them to engage in critical thinking and interpretation at the same time. As we look ahead, these technologies have the potential to revolutionize our perception of traditional teaching methods, introducing a more seamless and effective era for online language learning. In this regard, this study aims to investigate a number of prevalent and effective Web 2.0 and Web 3.0 tools that English as a Foreign Language (EFL) instructors can integrate into their language classes. It seeks to delve into the practical applications of these tools in the teaching and learning process. Additionally, through a retrospective examination of previous studies, the objective is to understand the impact of these tools on EFL learners, examining how they contribute to their motivation, class participation, and the personalization of learning throughout the whole teaching and learning journey.

Keywords: Covid-19 Pandemic, Conventional ways of teaching, Digital era, Web tools, ICT

HOW BEST OVERCOME SPEAKING DIFFICULTIES

Emiliya Gasimova

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Azerbaijan State Economic University, Department of foreign languages Foreign language teaching center

ABSTRACT

In the article reading words or articles help to increase your knowledge base and to recognize what difference between information and knowledge. The aspect of conversation helps to find in order to develop students' linguistic abilities. Oral corrective feedback or error correction has been found to assist students notice their errors and pay more attention to the rules and forms, either grammatical or pragmatic. In this way, they will carefully apply the rules they have learned which will be implicated gradually by practice and use. But when learners are not corrected during conversation, some incorrect forms may even be petrified and then even if notified it will be very difficult if not impossible for them to eliminate those erroneous forms. Besides, students have to enter a conversation with an open mind, be ready to learn and take in new perspectives. In conversation it is important to be consistent and coherent with ideas and the technique of paraphrasing. May be they can say the same thing in different ways. This procedure is awesome to make sure points get through. When become complex, don't spend time when the other person is talking, thinking about what you want to say next. In such case, really listen to what they are saying. Try to understand their point of view. Ask them questions. A big part of tackling conversation is communicating clearly and directly. Try planning beforehand what you want to say. If you need facts to back up your point of view, you can do some notes on your phone. In order to start a conversation the right way students have to stay positive. Stop worrying about making a mistake and try to be relax. Worrying too much about what you are going to say next can actually cause to lose track of the conversation as it's happening. Instead, try to stay focused on the other person and what they are saying. After taking a deep breath, they must try to stay relaxed and just let the conversation flow naturally. One of the simplest ways to begin is to just introduce themselves and then give the others the chance to do the same. This observation can help to inspire further discussion and give a chance students in order to enhance their language abilities.

Keywords: Linguistic ability, oral corrective, intro themself, learn

CONCEPTUAL BLENDING AND TRANSLATION EQUIVALENCE

Jumayeva Leyla Arif

Azerbaijan University of Architecture and Construction, Department of Foreign Languages, Azerbaijan

Salmanova Gultakin Azim

Azerbaijan University of Architecture and Construction, Department of Foreign Languages, Azerbaijan

Rena Mammadova Firdovsi

Azerbaijan University of Architecture and Construction, Department of Foreign Languages, Azerbaijan

ABSTRACT

This thesis explores the intersection of conceptual blending theory and translation equivalence, aiming to elucidate the cognitive processes involved in preserving or transforming meaning across languages. Conceptual blending theory, as proposed by Gilles Fauconnier and Mark Turner, provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the cognitive mechanisms underlying creative thinking, language, and translation. By delving into the intricate processes of conceptual blending and their application to translation equivalence, this study seeks to contribute to a deeper understanding of the challenges and opportunities inherent in cross-linguistic communication.

Through an examination of the cognitive mechanisms at play in the translation process, this thesis endeavors to shed light on how translators navigate the complexities of meaning, with a focus on maintaining fidelity to the source text while considering the nuances of the target language and culture. Drawing on conceptual blending theory, this study will explore how translators engage in the reconfiguration of conceptual spaces to achieve equivalence in meaning, considering the role of creativity in the translation process and its implications for cross-linguistic communication. Moreover, this thesis will address the potential implications of conceptual blending for translation practice and theory, with a view to informing and enhancing cross-linguistic communication. By identifying the cognitive operations involved in blending, elaborating, and completing the meanings of source and target texts, this study aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the complexities inherent in translation and the potential for conceptual blending to enrich translation theory and practice.

In conclusion, this thesis abstract underscores the significance of conceptual blending theory in shedding light on the intricate processes of translation equivalence, offering a fresh perspective on the cognitive underpinnings of cross-linguistic communication. Through an exploration of this intersection, this study seeks to provide valuable insights into the ways in which the human mind navigates the challenges of linguistic and cultural diversity, ultimately contributing to a richer understanding of the complex dynamics at play in translation and cross-cultural communication.

Keywords: Conceptual Blending, Translation, Equivalence, Communication.

ENGLISH TEACHERS' TRAINING IN RELATION TO THE WRITING SKILLS

Anisa Trifoni

Dr., University "Aleksander Moisiu" Durrës, Faculty of Education, Department of Foreign Languages

Florinda Borici

Dr., University "Aleksander Moisiu" Durrës, Faculty of Education, Department of Foreign Languages

ABSTRACT

Training is an essential part of a teacher's professional life. It enables the teacher to remain in touch with new approaches in teaching, different techniques and procedures, professional thinking, the use of technology in teaching, in other words to become more competent in transmitting knowledge to the class. Teacher's training is considered necessary despite the subject that is taught by the teacher and English Language teaching makes no exception. In Albanian education system today are offered a great variety of training sessions on a myriad of topics and themes and it remains in the hand of the teacher to decide which one to follow or which one addresses better their needs and difficulties encountered during the teaching process while applying various methodologies or tools. English language in itself has many aspects on which teachers need training such as grammar instruction, vocabulary acquisition, language functions, language skills (reading, speaking, listening and writing) etc. However, this study is focused on English teachers' training in relation to the writing skills. We were interested to find out if the teachers asked participated in training sessions, in how many of them and what their impact in their teaching was. We also investigated on the teachers' training sessions that were related to writing skills. For this purpose, we used a questionnaire and applied the quantitative method in our research. Data analysis revealed that the majority of the teachers surveyed had participated in at least one or two training sessions and that it had been very helpful for them. Some of the sessions had been on the writing skill.

Keywords: English teacher training, Writing skills, Albanian context

THE CRISIS OF IDENTITY IN NAIPAUL'S NOVEL A BEND IN THE RIVER

Marsela TURKU

Dr. Department of Foreign Languages, Faculty of Education, "Aleksander Moisiu" University, Durrës, Albania

ABSTRACT

V. S. Naipaul's novel *A Bend In The River* focuses on the crisis of identity and existential alienation. These two major themes are interwoven and become complex as the main protagonist must find his own identity in an ideologically separated country through two imposing political systems, that of the colonization of the British Empire which was dominant in East Africa during his childhood and the new regime that was imposed in Africa which considered the foreigners as a danger to the African country and its independence. *A Bend in the River* emphasizes the struggles and challenges of the main character to create an identity in a society where the economic and the political dimension created in the past are being uprooted in the present. Thus, the main character is fighting to retain his existence through a voluntary exile in search of a better opportunity and life, being conscious of the fact that religiously and culturally he does not belong anywhere and his feelings of alienation are closely related with the fact he is a migrant, an outsider, a "threatening enemy" in this post-colonial Africa. This research paper analysis the crises of identity and alienation in a post-colonial African country through the life journey of the main protagonist of the novel. The setting of the novel, is emblematic, as it remains unnamed it represents all the African countries that experienced destruction, violence and turmoil while passing from a regime to another.

Keywords: Post-Colonial, Existentialism, Alienation, Conflict Ect.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FOOD CONSUMED

Burbuqe Kurtaj-Bajrami

College of Medical Sciences “Rezonanca”, Prishtina 10000, Kosovo.

Alberta Tahiri

Department of Management in Tourism, Hospitality and Environmental, University of Peja “ Haxhi Zeka”, UÇK 30000, Peja.

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to identify consumers' knowledge about the quality and safety of food products. The quality and safety of food are the main concern of consumers, so it is very important to know about the safety of food and the quality of food products to avoid serious problems that we can encounter from food products because the consequences of unsafe food bring great consequences and can be serious. Food safety is important as it helps protect the consumer from the risk of foodborne illness.

One of the factors that influence the choice of a food product is the price as an element or determinant of a quality product. Knowing the importance of food safety and food product quality, such a study should be done first.

Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to identify consumers' knowledge about the quality and safety of food products. The methodology of this study is the quantitative method.

The sample of the selection of participants was random, where the data of this paper were collected through direct interviewing by means of a structured (printed) questionnaire. The sample size consisted of 100 citizens of the Republic of Kosovo in 3 different cities (Prizren, Pristina, Ferizaj). The questionnaire consisted of two sections. The first section contained questions aimed at basic data on the respondents (age, gender, place of residence). The second section focused on citizens' perception of food quality and safety. These data were then analyzed and interpreted through the analysis method and the SPSS program.

The results of this study show that a significant part of the respondents 35% think they have knowledge regarding the topic of food safety and 60% of the respondents think that the price plays a role in determining a quality product and being for sure.

Keywords: Food Safety, Food, Quality, Food Product, Consumers.

THE INFLUENCE OF CULTURE ON LANGUAGE LEARNING AND TEACHING

Xhiljola Abdihoxha

PhD (Cand), Barleti University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Tourism and Sports, Tirana, ALBANIA.

ORCID ID: 0009-0004-1012-7395

ABSTRACT

Language acquisition and teaching are complicated processes that are inextricably linked to culture. Culture influences people's language learning and usage habits, as well as the development of efficient teaching approaches. The purpose of this study is to investigate the multidimensional impact of culture on language learning and teaching, specifically how cultural elements influence learners' acquisition of languages, competency, and general learning processes.

This paper begins with an examination of the influence of cultural background on students of languages. It examines how cultural beliefs, standards, and values shape learners' mindsets, goals, and methods of language acquisition. In addition, this study looks into the effects of culture on language teaching approaches. It investigates how instructors might infuse cultural components into their teaching methods to increase student involvement and retention. They may build cultural awareness, empathy, and communication competence in their students by including cultural settings, concepts, and examples in language training. Literature review, intertwined with classroom observations were used as research methodologies.

The research also covers the obstacles and possibilities that result from cross-cultural contact in language schools. It delves into the significance of developing inclusive and culturally sensitive learning settings in which learners from all backgrounds may share their experiences and learn from one another. It also looks at how instructors might overcome cultural differences in order to reduce misconceptions and increase successful communication during the language process of learning.

The outcomes of this study will help us better grasp the complex interaction between culture and language acquisition and instruction. The findings are expected to have ramifications for curriculum designers, educators, and policymakers interested in building more ethnically inclusive language programs and teaching techniques.

Keywords: Culture; Language Acquisition; Curriculum; Teaching Approaches.

BURNOUT IN RELATION TO PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS AT WORK AND MENTAL WELL-BEING AMONG LOGISTICS SALES MANAGERS IN LITHUANIA

Samson Gbolahan OYERANMI

M.Sc., Lithuanian Sports University, Public Health Faculty, Department of Physical and Social Education,
Lithuania

Vilija MALINAUSKIENĖ

Assoc. Prof. Dr., Lithuanian Sports University, Public Health Faculty, Department of Physical and Social
Education, Lithuania

ABSTRACT

This paper aims to assess the prevalence of burnout and psychosocial work factors, examining their associations with the mental well-being of logistics sales managers in Lithuania. Burnout is a psychological condition marked by persistent stress in the workplace that has not been effectively addressed. Burnout is characterised as a condition of emotional, cognitive, and physical depletion, frequently coupled with skepticism and disengagement from one's job. Logistics sales managers who experience continuous stress may develop severe physical health issues, including cardiovascular disease and musculoskeletal disorders, in addition to mental health concerns. A recent report by the European Agency of Safety and Health at Work stated that 15% of working-age adults were estimated to have a mental disorder in 2019. The organisation experiences adverse burnout consequences such as subpar business performance, heightened rates of absenteeism and presenteeism, and a rise in accident and injury occurrences. Extended absences are typically more prolonged than those resulting from other factors and occupational stress can potentially lead to higher rates of premature retirement. In Lithuania, there is a notable lack of research on burnout, the psychosocial work environment of logistics sales managers, and its impact on mental well-being. Therefore, the researcher surveyed with three different questionnaires: the Psychosocial Work Environment Assessment (Karasek & Theorell Job conductedontents Questionnaire), Burnout Self-Test “Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI)”, and The Warwick–Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWBS). Data was collected from 85 logistics sales manager participants, aged 20-55 years, both male and female. Data from the questionnaire was analysed in SPSS software. Correlation analyses and linear regressions were used to evaluate possible associations between burnout, psychosocial factors at work, and mental well-being. According to the results of the research, it was determined that adverse psychosocial factors at work may lead to burnout and mental well-being might be associated with burnout dimensions

Keywords: Burnout, Psychosocial factors, Mental well-being, Stress, Logistics sales manager.

PREDICTING HEART DISEASE USING MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS

Mina Karaçay

Yildiz Technical University, College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Mathematics, 34210, Esenler, Istanbul, Turkey.

Mutlu Akar

Yildiz Technical University, College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Mathematics, 34210, Esenler, Istanbul, Turkey.

ABSTRACT

Heart failure occurs when the heart cannot pump enough blood around the body and is usually caused by diabetes, high blood pressure or other heart conditions or diseases. In total, cardiovascular disease causes around 17 million deaths worldwide each year with rising death rate in the UK for the first time in 50 years. Heart failure, which affects so many people around the world and is increasing rapidly, aims to determine the patient's condition by looking at various variables.

The paper aims to determine the process of heart failure by looking at various blood values, diseases, habits and characteristics of individuals. According to this process, medical treatments are applied faster.

The most successful result is aimed to reach in terms of accuracy, prediction, etc. by using various machine learning classification methods through Python for a group of people with data related to heart disease. The used data set consists of eleven independent variables and one dependent (target) variable. The independent variables consist of two different classes of variables, continuous and categorical variables. The dependent variable deals with whether the person has heart failure disease according to the values of these twelve independent variables.

Firstly, values that corrupted the data set and are not needed in the data set are manipulated with appropriate machine learning methods. Then, accuracy, prediction and confusion matrix etc. features are obtained by using support vector machine, random forest and gradient boosting algorithms as machine learning classification methods and inferences are made on these values.

COUNTING OF MODULAR, DISTRIBUTIVE, SLIM, SEMIMODULAR LATTICES ON UP TO THREE REDUCIBLE ELEMENTS

Ashok Nivrutti Bhavale

Dr. Modern College of Arts, Science and Commerce (Autonomous), Shivajinagar, Pune-5, Head, Department of Mathematics, M.S., INDIA

Aware Balasaheb Parasram

Modern College of Arts, Science and Commerce (Autonomous), Shivajinagar, Pune-5, Research Scholar, Department of Mathematics, M.S., INDIA

ABSTRACT

In 2002, Erne et al. counted distributive lattices with k elements. In the same year, Thakare, Pawar and Waphare counted modular and distributive lattices with n elements and up to $n+1$ edges. In 2012, Czedly et al. counted recursively number of slim, semimodular lattices of given size. In 2019, Kohonen counted modular lattices up to 30 elements. In this paper we are going to count modular, distributive, slim, semimodular lattices, on n elements containing up to three reducible elements.

Keywords: Chain, Lattice, Poset, Counting.

AN EXTENSION AND GENERALIZATION OF INTERMEDIATE VALUE THEOREM

Prakash N. Kamble

Dr. Department of Mathematics, Dr. B. A. M. University, Chhtrapati Sambhajanagar (M.S.) India

Pramod M Dhakne

Dr. Department of Mathematics, S.B.E.S. College of science Chhtrapati Sambhajanagar (M.S.) India

Ashok B. Munde

Dr. NKSPT's Arts, Science and Commerce College, Badnapur Dist: Jalna (M.S.) India

ABSTRACT

In this paper we have attempted to extend the range of (original) Intermediate Value Theorem, so that this new (Extended) Intermediate Value Theorem will act at once a generalization as well as extension of (original) Intermediate Value Theorem). Thus, the basic theme and ideas of (original) Intermediate Value Theorem will be reflected in the (Extended) Intermediate Value Theorem also, albeit in an extended way. Further we claim that, this new (extended) as well as generalized Intermediate Value Theorem will work efficiently on the wide range of applicability as good as the previous (original) Intermediate Value Theorem having the restricted range of applicability.

Keywords. (original)Intermediate Value Theorem, (Extended) Intermediate Value Theorem (IMVT), Iterated methods, criterion of nature of roots.

OPTIMIZING IMAGE COMPRESSION: THE USAGE OF PARTICLE SWARM OPTIMIZATION AND SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION

Aurora Simoni

Department of Applied Mathematics, Faculty of Natural Science, University of Tirana

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2392-333X

Besiana Çobani

Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Natural Science, University of Tirana

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5114-9679

Ornela Gordani

Department of Applied Mathematics, Faculty of Natural Science, University of Tirana

ORCID ID: 0009-0001-2076-7722

ABSTRACT

Image compression is an important area in an image processing system. Due to the compression of data rates, this finds crucial in applications of information security for the fast transmission. When we say image compression, we have in mind an image that has fewer bytes than the original image but has the most important features that describe the original image. So, image compression aims to reduce the image size without degrading image quality below an acceptable threshold. Singular Value Decomposition serves as a widely used mathematical technique for achieving efficient image compression. Improvements to this process can be achieved through the integration of the Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) algorithm. PSO is a metaheuristic algorithm that is inspired by social behavior. It aids in determining the optimal number of singular values, whether by minimizing Mean Square Error (MSE), maximizing Peak Signal-to-Noise Ratio (PSNR), or achieving specific compression ratios. By combining the mathematical precision of SVD with the adaptive optimization capabilities of PSO, we can advance the efficiency and quality of image compression algorithms. We know that MATLAB stands for MATrix LABoratory. Therefore, all tests and experiments are performed using MATLAB as the computing environment and programming language.

Keywords: Image Compression, Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), Singular Value Decomposition(SVD), Mean Square Error(MSE), Peak Signal-to-Noise Ratio(PSNR), MATLAB.

ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH USING DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

Besiana Çobani

Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Natural Science, University of Tirana

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5114-9679

Aurora Simoni

Department of Applied Mathematics, Faculty of Natural Science, University of Tirana

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2392-333X

Ornela Gordani

Department of Applied Mathematics, Faculty of Natural Science, University of Tirana

ORCID ID: 0009-0001-2076-7722

ABSTRACT

An equation with dependent and independent variables and at least one derivative of the dependent variable concerning the independent variable is called a differential equation. Applications of differential equations are now used to model motion and change in all areas of science. The theory of differential equations has become an essential tool for economic analysis, especially since the widespread use of computers.

In this paper, we will look at how attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) continues to be a government priority for the development of investment and the economy as a whole. To do this, we will use the Solow Growth Model, a neoclassical growth model. It analyses changes in the level of output in an economy over time due to changes in the population growth rate, the savings rate, and the rate of technological progress. It is represented by a system of first-order ordinary differential equations to describe the evolution of capital and output over time.

To implement this model, we will use the MATLAB programming language, but this model can easily be implemented in the Python programming language.

Keywords: Ordinary Differential Equations(ODE), Solow Growth Models, FDI

AMENDED SPECIAL THEORY OF RELATIVITY: ITS META ANALYSIS**Pradeep Koshy**

Independent Researcher in Mathematics and Physics

ABSTRACT

Derived Miracle Equation, reducible to analogous form of special relativity equations, like time dilation equation, uniquely solves 3 variables in a single equation and its revolutionary impact. Consequences 1. Meagre kinetic relativistic effects are only attainable in nature. 2. Cosmic speed eludes, even advanced aliens from interstellar travel, in fact, it is maximum, of one third the speed of light Ratiocination. Perhaps they can depend on remote controlled robots for the same. 3. Einstein predicted, spooky action at a distance or instantaneous quantum entanglement, the communication speed over infinite distances is explicable now. 4. Narrowing or bridging the gap between Einstein and Nikola Tesla's views as far as relativity theory is concerned. Eugene Wigner and Galileo views, upheld that mathematics is the discipline that guides Physics. The Breakthrough Star Shot Initiative can conclusively verify results 1 and 2. In the micro realm or quantum world special theory of relativity is absolute whereas in the macro-real world it is insignificant in its claims.

Keywords: Meta, Miracle Equation, Cosmic Speed Limit, Special Theory Of Relativity.

ACCURATE AND ROBUST ESTIMATION OF PARAMETERS FOR SINGLE-DIODE PHOTOVOLTAIC CELLS AND MODULES USING A COMBINATION OF DETERMINISTIC AND METAHEURISTIC METHODS

D.SAADAoui

Laboratory of Materials and Renewable Energies, Faculty of Science, Ibn Zohr University, Agadir-Morocco.

M. ELYAQOUTI

Laboratory of Materials and Renewable Energies, Faculty of Science, Ibn Zohr University, Agadir-Morocco.

D. Ben hmamou

Laboratory of Electronics, Signal Processing and Physical, Faculty of Science, Ibn Zohr University, Agadir-Morocco.

S. Lidaighbi

Laboratory of Materials and Renewable Energies, Faculty of Science, Ibn Zohr University, Agadir-Morocco.

K. Assalaou

Laboratory of Materials and Renewable Energies, Faculty of Science, Ibn Zohr University, Agadir-Morocco.

E. Arjdal

Laboratory of Electronics, Signal Processing and Physical, Faculty of Science, Ibn Zohr University, Agadir-Morocco.

I. CHOULLI

Laboratory of Electronics, Signal Processing and Physical, Faculty of Science, Ibn Zohr University, Agadir-Morocco.

ABSTRACT

Photovoltaic (PV) systems play a pivotal role in the solar energy sector, underscoring the critical importance of simulating and optimizing their performance. The efficiency of these systems is largely contingent on model parameters, often variable and challenging to access. Therefore, the precise identification of these parameters remains an ongoing concern. Despite numerous methods developed to extract parameters from the equivalent circuit model of the photovoltaic module, ensuring the stability and operational efficiency of these methods remains a challenge. In this context, this article proposes an innovative method that combines deterministic approaches to determine photocurrent (I_{ph}) and reverse saturation current (I_s) based on specific points in the current-voltage (I-V) characteristic. This method also integrates a metaheuristic approach to identify series resistance (R_s), parallel resistance (R_{sh}), and the ideality factor of the photovoltaic module. Validation of this method is conducted by applying it to determine the optimal SDM of four commonly used PV modules. These include

the R.T.C France model operating at 33 °C and a solar radiance of 1000 W/m², the Photowatt-PWP201 composed of 36 polycrystalline silicon cells in series operating at an irradiance of 1000 W/m², the commercial solar panel model STP6-120/36 manufactured by Schutten Solar, also containing 36 polycrystalline silicon cells aligned in series, at 55°C and 1000 W/m², and the commercial solar panel model STP6 40/36 manufactured by Schutten Solar with 36 cells in series, at 51°C and 1000 W/m². The simulated I-V and P-V characteristics of these PV modules correspond with the measured data, thereby demonstrating the effectiveness of the proposed method in determining the optimal SDM for all PV modules based on data provided by manufacturers.

Keywords: Photovoltaic, Single diode model, Meta-heuristic algorithms, analytical approach, parameter estimation

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF BATTERY SELECTION FOR ELECTRIC RACING CAR USING AHP AND TOPSIS METHODS

Mohd Halim YAKOP

Mechanical Engineering Department, Politeknik Muadzam Shah, Pahang, MALAYSIA

Mohd Hafizuddin ABU BAKAR

Mechanical Engineering Department, Politeknik Muadzam Shah, Pahang, MALAYSIA

Siti Hanis-Syazana MOHAMAD

Mechanical Engineering Department, Politeknik Muadzam Shah, Pahang, MALAYSIA

ABSTRACT

The automotive sector is increasingly transitioning towards sustainable and environmentally friendly transportation solutions, with a particular focus on electric vehicles (EV), including in the field of racing cars. Choosing the most suitable energy storage systems, specifically high-performance batteries, is essential for improving vehicle performance and maintaining competitiveness. This study aims to develop a comprehensive framework for selecting the most suitable battery technology for electric racing cars using advanced multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM) techniques, which are Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) and Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS). The methodology involves creating a hierarchical structure for the criteria using AHP, incorporating expert opinions and engineering insights to establish the relative weights of each criterion. The TOPSIS method is then applied to rank a set of candidate batteries based on their performance against the established criteria. The study employs advanced mathematical models and computational simulations to validate the proposed methodology, using real-world data and performance metrics. The result obtained is providing valuable insights into the decision-making process for selecting batteries in the context of electric racing cars, contributing to the ongoing efforts to enhance the sustainability and competitiveness of electric vehicle technologies. In summary, this study contributes to the advancement of electric vehicle engineering by presenting a systematic approach to battery selection for high-performance applications. The integration of AHP and TOPSIS methods ensures a robust decision-making process, offering a valuable tool for engineers and decision-makers navigating the complex landscape of electric racing car technologies.

Keywords: Electric Vehicle (EV), Batteries, Decision Making, AHP, TOPSIS.

REVOLUTIONARY BRAKE SYSTEM: ENHANCING PERFORMANCE IN FORMULA ELECTRIC VEHICLE DESIGN

Muhammad Faiz Bin Jansar

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Polytechnic Muadzam Shah, PAHANG

Siti Hanis-Syazana Binti Mohamad

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Polytechnic Muadzam Shah, PAHANG

Jamadeel Izwan bin Ibrahim

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Polytechnic Muadzam Shah, PAHANG

ABSTRACT

This research focuses on meticulous design to develop the braking system for the Formula Electric Vehicle (EV) to enhance performance and race strategy. The challenge involves optimizing braking efficiency, minimizing stopping distance, and aligning with the characteristics of electric vehicles (EVs). The specific vehicle in focus is a high-performance racing car powered by an electric motor. Therefore, reducing its weight is paramount for improving speed and energy efficiency. The strategy involves trimming the weight of brake components through material replacement without compromising braking effectiveness. The achieved result demonstrates a remarkable weight reduction of over 70%, and the vehicle successfully passed the brake test during the competition, ensuring safety. The rotor typically consists of stainless steel, and occasionally grey cast iron or carbon-carbon composite in premium automobiles or motorcycles. It is essential to investigate stress distribution and heat generation to enhance braking efficiency. The rotor design is crafted using computer aided design (CAD) software and then imported into ANSYS for further analysis. Hence, the primary objective is to create a system where the driver can exert substantial force on the brake without exceeding the limit that would lead to the complete locking of the car tires. The system is specifically engineered to accommodate a foot capacity of around 2500N. In conclusion, this research advances FEV braking system design development and other optimization methods should be carried out in the future to achieve better braking performance.

Keywords: Formula EV, braking system, braking effectiveness, CAD, ANSYS

RHEOLOGICAL AND THERMAL PROPERTIES OF POST CONSUMERISM HDPE BOTTLES

Muhammad MUSTAPHA

Politeknik Ibrahim Sultan, Department of Mechanical Engineering, 81700 Pasir Gudang, Johor, MALAYSIA.

Siti Hajjar CHE MAN

Dr., Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Faculty of Chemical and Energy Engineering, 81310, Skudai, Johor Bahru, Johor, MALAYSIA

Dhiya Hanis ISMAIL

Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Faculty of Chemical and Energy Engineering, 81310, Skudai, Johor Bahru, Johor, MALAYSIA

ABSTRACT

Plastics have been used widely in people's daily life which resulted in increment of plastic waste globally. Thus, it is critically necessary to handle plastic waste with appropriate treatment technologies. To date, recycling has been one of the preferred options to reduce waste. However, the recycled plastics suffered loss of properties during the processing. Thus, study on thermal and rheological properties of the HDPE and its post-consumerization are necessary. In this study, virgin HDPE (vHDPE) and milk bottles from Farm Fresh brand (rHDPE) are blended with chain extended, Joncryl. The aim of blending process is to improve the property lost, in this study the rheological properties. The rheological properties were analysed using capillary rheometer for vHDPE, rHDPE and different ratio of vHDPE/rHDPE, 20:80 and 30:70 with and without 2% Joncryl. The measurements were run under shear rates between 0.1 and 1000 s⁻¹, at 160 °C. The highest viscosity and thermal stability were found at 20/80 vHDPE / rHDPE with addition of 2 phr Joncryl. This indicates that addition of Joncryl able to increase the stability and melt strength of the blends due to more molecular entanglement branches.

Keywords: High Density Polyethylene, Joncryl, Rheology, recycle.

ANALYSIS OF SUSTAINABLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CURRENT PROBLEMS IN THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

Nusrat Babayev

Azerbaijan State Economic University (UNEC)

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-9807-4910

Fazil Hajiyev

Prof., Doctor of economic sciences Azerbaijan State Economic University (UNEC)

ABSTRACT

In all periods, the socio-economic development of the country has always been in the center of attention. In this regard, President Ilham Aliyev has always attached importance to sustainable socio-economic development in these times. Thus, it pays attention to the improvement of the socio-economic welfare of the population, the acceleration of the economy, the improvement of foreign economic relations and the modeling of operating enterprises, as well as the formation and acceleration of the digital economy, digital and green economy. In modern conditions, sustainable socio-economic development of regions is of particular importance. Because the country's economic security, sustainable development and increasing its competitiveness depend very much on the development of the regions. Therefore, ensuring the sustainable socio-economic development of the regions, including a competitive economy based on the principles of sustainable development in the regions, social welfare that meets international standards, efficient use of natural resources, modernize the innovative economy and enable the formation of an ecological security system that ensures reliable protection of the environment. With the aim of creating a favorable environment, it was adopted the "State program for socio-economic development of the regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2019-2023", approved by the decree No. 500 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated January 29, 2019. Currently, large-scale measures are being implemented in the regions based on this program.

Keywords: Market Economy, Economic Development, State Policy, Regional Development, Competition

DEBATING THE LINKAGES OF WORKFORCE GENDER CONCERNS AND DEVELOPMENT DYNAMICS

Chayanika Uniyal

Dr. Senior Assistant Professor Department of History Shyama Prasad Mukherji College (for Women) University of Delhi, New Delhi

Amna Mirza

Dr. Associate Professor The Sarojini Naidu Centre for Women Studies (SNCWS) Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi

ABSTRACT

Development dynamics are multifaceted wherein workforce composition, laws, societal norms, etc have an important bearing. Further, all the latter related components are complementary to each other. Gender and the need for inclusiveness in workforce practices are all the more significant now. Development and business dynamics as a process are under the impact of climate change, migration, nontraditional security issues, technological advancements, etc. This demands better coordination concerning inputs and outputs where the right synergies with labor components, laws, societal welfare measures, etc.

Nations are also witnessing the need for a new narrative with a better-streamlined approach having fewer bottlenecks. The paper argues that looking at new concerns of the development gender-inclusive approach towards welfare and the workforce shall be advantageous. It also discusses important laws and, need for security safety benefits to usher in an advantageous development paradigm.

Keywords: Development dynamics, Gender, Workforce, laws, social welfare.

EXPLORING HYPERTHYMESIA THROUGH WORICK ARCANGELO IN 'GANGSTA': A FICTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Neelofar Shafi

Research Scholar at Sharda University, GreaterNoida, UP, India

ABSTRACT

This research examines the representation of hyperthymesia, an extraordinary autobiographical memory condition, within the context of the manga series "Gangsta" by Kohske. The character Worick Arcangelo is portrayed as having hyperthymesia, utilizing this exceptional memory ability to assist law enforcement in identifying murder victims by recalling intricate details about their lives and circumstances. The aim of this study is to analyze and critically evaluate the portrayal of hyperthymesia in the narrative framework of "Gangsta." Through a close reading and thematic analysis of specific story arcs and instances where Worick employs his hyperthymesia, this research seeks to understand how this neurological condition is integrated into the character's development and the overall narrative structure. Furthermore, the study aims to explore the artistic depiction and storytelling aspects associated with hyperthymesia in the manga series. The methodology involves a qualitative analysis focusing on textual evidence within the "Gangsta" manga series. This analysis will involve identifying instances where Worick's hyperthymesia is demonstrated and examining the impact of this condition on the character's interactions, contributions to plot progression, and thematic elements of the storyline. The rationale behind this research lies in its contribution to the understanding of how hyperthymesia is portrayed and utilized as a narrative device within a fictional context. By examining the specific case of Worick Arcangelo in "Gangsta," this study aims to offer insights into the artistic representation of hyperthymesia, its impact on character development, and its role in shaping the storyline of the manga series.

Keywords: Hyperthymesia, Autobiographical Memory, Narrative Analysis, Qualitative Research.

EXPLORING CHILDREN'S POETIC RESPONSES TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A MULTINATIONAL ANALYSIS OF MEMORY, EMOTIONS, AND RESILIENCE

Peerzada Owais Adil

Research Scholar at Sharda University, Uttar Pradesh, India

Neelofar Shafi

Research Scholar at Sharda University, Uttar Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

The study delves into the thematic exploration of five poems authored by children from diverse nations—Mexico, the United Kingdom, Congo, Nigeria, and Italy—capturing their experiences and emotional landscapes amidst the pandemic. Employing a qualitative content analysis approach, the research aims to dissect and interpret the thematic elements present in these poems, emphasizing the intertwining roles of memory, emotions, and resilience. Drawing from theoretical frameworks in psychology, child development, and literary analysis, the study seeks to unveil how children from different cultural backgrounds articulate and navigate their memories, emotions, and coping mechanisms through poetic expressions in the context of the global health crisis. The analysis reveals nuanced themes, encompassing nostalgia for pre-pandemic life, varied emotional responses, and resilient adaptations, thereby shedding light on the multifaceted experiences of children amidst the pandemic's disruptions and uncertainties.

Keywords: COVID-19 Pandemic, Children's Poetry, Memory, Multinational Perspectives

DISCURSIVE CONSTRUCTS: THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR ANALYZING MIDDLE EASTERN FOREIGN POLICY NARRATIVES

Alban RELI

PhD (c.), European University of Tirana, Center for Methodology and Research, Albania

ABSTRACT

This paper proposes a novel theoretical model to dissect the foreign policy approaches of three pivotal Middle Eastern states: Saudi Arabia, Israel, and Iran. Through the lens of discourse analysis, it examines the strategic narratives articulated in academic and policy-oriented journal articles published in the domestic languages of these nations. By engaging with locally-oriented discourses, the study aims to uncover the indigenous frameworks, ideological underpinnings, and geopolitical ambitions that shape regional foreign policy behavior. The model integrates the dynamics of identity construction, threat perception, and strategic culture to explain how each state projects its interests and navigates the complex regional security environment. It also considers the historical legacy of foreign influence and domestic factionalism in shaping policy discourse. The paper hypothesizes that despite the globalized context of foreign policy formulation, internally-oriented public discourses reveal a rich tapestry of motivations and perceptions that often diverge from the outward diplomatic rhetoric. This analysis not only enhances our understanding of Middle Eastern geopolitics but also contributes to the broader field of international relations by highlighting the significance of localized narratives in the construction of foreign policy. This contribution is timely and relevant, offering insights into the evolving strategic thought within the region amidst the current backdrop of shifting alliances, power rivalries, and the reconfiguration of international order.

Keywords: Foreign Policy, Middle East, Agenda Framing, Discourse Analysis, Media.

CROATIAN LANGUAGE AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF SYNTHETIC MEDIA

Borko BARABAN

PhD, Associate professor, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Academy of Arts and Culture,
Department of Culture, Media and Management. CROATIA

Snježana BARIĆ-ŠELMIĆ

PhD, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Academy of Arts and Culture, Department of Culture, Media
and Management. CROATIA

ABSTRACT

Synthetic or artificial media are digital media created by artificial intelligence, i.e. they are generated by manipulating artificial intelligence algorithms. The most important types are synthetic text, image, sound, video and various 3D applications. These are cutting-edge forms of virtual content that have attracted the attention of the general public mainly due to their ability to manipulate perception. OpenAI's ChatGPT text generator has broken all records in terms of rapid mass adoption, capital investment and technological advances that are potentially more far-reaching than the Internet itself. Synthetic text generation refers to the use of artificial intelligence, including natural language processing (NLP), to generate written content such as articles, news, stories and social media posts. OpenAI has developed a language model that creates human-like text and answers questions. Besides all the interesting things that this new, advanced technology brings with it, especially in the world of entertainment, one must also ask the question of the possible ethical and social implications associated with the use of "small" languages such as Croatian. ChatGPT can translate questions and answers into English, which is a lingua franca, quite well, but often has problems translating from English into other languages. Languages such as French and Chinese, which are known as "high-resource" languages and are well represented in the databases, translate much better into English than, for example, Javanese and other "low-resource" languages. In this context, there are difficulties in translating into Croatian on the one hand and inaccuracies in terms of factual information about Croatian language culture on the other.

Keywords: AI, High-Resource Language, Low-Resource Language, Small Language, Synthetic Media, Synthetic Text.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REPRESSIVE SYSTEM IN POST-WWII COMMUNIST ALBANIA

Florin ZYBERAJ

PhD Cand., Institute for the Study of Crimes and Consequences of Communism in Albania (ISKK), ALBANIA

Leonard DERVISHI

MSc., Institute for the Study of Crimes and Consequences of Communism in Albania (ISKK), ALBANIA

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research study is to make a detailed analysis of how the repressive system was established in post-WWII communist Albania, as well as to explore how the communist persecution of political opponents was applied during that time.

When we talk about the repressive system, we must consider how the repressive system was created after the WWII, the repressive laws, the repressive institutions and their activities. Some of the laws issued during the years 1944-1946 served as “practices” based on which these measures were taken against political opponents in communist Albania.

Using a desk research methodology, by accessing archival documentation, we will try to find out how this process was implemented, and to evidence the methods used both with the intensity of state violence carried out through the institutions of dictatorship.

The study topic is related to the end of the WWII and the establishment of the communist regime, aiming to find out why a hermetic repressive system was created, what communist legitimacy did they use through the legal system, what repressive laws issued during and after the war, and analysing the first political arrests during the years 1944-1946.

Keywords: Communist regime, WWII, legal system, repressive system, Albania

THE EFFECTS OF LOSS OF BODY WEIGHT ON ELITE BOXERS. REVIEW

Marsida Bushati

Phd.(c) Department of Sports Performance, Institute of Scientific Research, Sports University of Tirana.

Sead Bushati

Phd. Department of Individual Sports, Faculty of Movement Sciences, Sports University of Tirana, Tirana.

ABSTRACT

Background and study aim: Although boxing is one of the sports that decently represents Albania in the world arenas, there are still deficiencies in the nutritional regime of boxers, as it is known and quoted in many studies that maintaining a boxer's body weight plays a primary role in his performance. Methodology: This paper aims to provide a systematic review of the available literature on physiological and performance responses to the specific activity of Olympic boxing. After a search in the databases EBSCOhost, Claravita, PubMed, Google Scholar, Elsevier, Scopus, Journal citation reports, etc., 81 articles were reviewed. To be included in the review, studies were required to meet the following criteria: 1- studies that included competitive amateur boxing matches 2- studies that monitored the physiological response and sports performance 3- the versions of the articles with full text which were accessible in prestigious journals mainly with impact factor in the English language. Conclusion: The most popular method of acute weight loss is increased exercise and restriction of fluid and food intake. To reduce weight, many athletes use the dehydration protocol to remove excess water from the body. One of the methods of reducing total body water is fluid restriction relative to normal daily losses conditioning.

Keywords: Boxing, Boxing and Anthropometry, Weight Loss, Nutrition

DETERMINANTS OF BONE MASS AND BONE MINERAL DENSITY IN YOUNG CAUCASIAN ATHLETES OF DIFFERENT DISCIPLINES: CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

Anna KOPICZKO

Prof. (Assoc.) PhD., Józef Piłsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw, Faculty of Physical Education, Department of Human Biology, POLAND

Dariusz BOGUSZEWSKI

Prof. (Assoc.) PhD., Józef Piłsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw, Faculty of Physical Education, Department of Individual Sports, POLAND

Jakub ADAMCZYK

Prof. (Assoc.) PhD., Józef Piłsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw, Faculty of Physical Education, Department of Theory of Sport, POLAND

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to assess determinants of femoral neck (FN) and lumbar spine (L1-L4) bone mineral density (BMD) and bone mineral content (BMC) in adolescent Caucasian athletes. Data come from cross-sectional surveys with 156 boys aged 17.5 ± 1.1 years from physical activity (PA) groups with different osteogenic index (OI): large OI (speed-power athletes, throwing athletes, martial arts), low OI (swimming, water polo, and diving) and inactive. BMD and BMC were measured by densitometry. Fat mass (FM) and fat free mass (FFM) was analyzed using bioelectrical impedance methods. Eating habits were assessed using standardized dietary assessment questionnaires. The higher hip BMD was shown in boys from the group with large OI. In the spine, boys in the group with a high proportion of exercise with large OI had the highest BMC. The strongest relationships with bone parameters were found for PA level, protein intake and dairy products. The main parameters significantly affecting BMD in the FN were: FFM, dairy products, calcium intake, protein intake and PA level (adj.R2 = 0.78). Significantly affecting BMD L1-L4 were: dairy products, protein intake, and PA level (adj.R2 = 0.63). In FN BMC the significantly affecting were: FFM, dairy products, protein intake and PA level (adj.R2 = 0.71). Similar results were obtained for total hip BMC, but in addition to the effect of dairy products. In BMC L1-L4 was significantly affected only PA level (adj.R2 = 0.31). PA with a large OI proved to be a strong factor in determining the highest BMD in the hip and spine in adolescent Caucasian athletes. This study also confirmed a significant effect on BMD by diet.

Keywords: Bone health, Osteogenic index, Sport, Adolescent boys, Caucasians.

MOROCCAN YOUTH CAUGHT BETWEEN EMANCIPATION, STIGMATIZATION, AND DEVIANT PRACTICES

Bouchra BELAOUISSI

Prof. Ministry of National Education, Preschool and Sports, Morocco

Chahid SLIMANI

Prof. Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco

ABSTRACT

Adolescence is a period of mourning, mourning the loss of childhood and the loss of parents. It deserves more of our attention and understanding. The young person who must learn to rely on himself but who does not yet know how to manage these two necessary mournings, in a world that gives nothing else in return to make a symbolic passage, ends up making a mistake by taking himself for the target of the renunciation. From BOURDIEU to GRAMSCI, it is the same observation, the consciousness of the child is not something "individual", it is the reflection of the fraction of civil society to which the child belongs, the reflection of social relations as they are linked in the family, the entourage, in the village, etc.

In his famous book *OUTSIDERS*, H. BECKER (1985) who has profoundly influenced the sociology of deviance since, based on his model of symbolic interactionist interpretation, stigmatizes the society that stigmatizes the deviant by noting how much society and its norms can create deviance instead of preventing it. If expression can liberate the young person, it can also make him captive of a world that is sometimes virtual and sometimes deviant, that adults often do not understand. Adults who become "moral entrepreneurs" and who often only make the situation worse by wanting to impose norms on young people at the wrong time of their age. A sensitive age subjected to intense physical and cultural movements and influences.

Keywords: Adolescence, co-existence; culture; delinquency; deviance; Language.

MULTITASKING AND ITS IMPACT ON 21ST-CENTURY PROFESSIONALS

Tanzina Halim

King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia

Shanjida Halim

King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia

Rizwana Wahid

Dr. King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia

ABSTRACT

This paper tried to investigate the effects of multitasking on 21st-century professionals. Multitasking has been a trend for several decades now. Over the years, the multitasking trend has become indispensable in our daily lives due to the increased pressure in education and the workplace. The availability of too many electronic devices has thrown people into an overwhelming situation. As a result, students and professionals are equally engaged in it. In this study, (N=40) participants in different professions, including doctors, engineers, teachers, bankers, project managers, officers in a multinational company, and the army, were chosen to participate. They worked in Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia, Australia, and the United States. A questionnaire was administered to them. Statistical analysis was applied. The results showed that the participants opined that multitasking negatively affects their daily lives. Based on the study results, the paper concludes with some recommendations about how 21st-century professionals can meet the challenges of multitasking.

Keywords: Attitude, Challenges, Impact, Multitasking, Professionals, Stress, Work

DELAYED ONSET MUSCLE SORENESS OF THE QUADRICEPS FEMORIS AFTER TABATA TRAINING – THE EFFECT OF FOAM ROLLING

Dariusz BOGUSZEWSKI

Prof. (Assoc.) PhD., Józef Piłsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw, Faculty of Physical Education,
Department of Individual Sports, POLAND

Agata KRAWCZYK

MPT., Medical University of Warsaw, Department of Rehabilitation, POLAND

Anna KOPICZKO

Prof. (Assoc.) PhD., Józef Piłsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw, Faculty of Physical Education,
Department of Human Biology, POLAND

Jakub ADAMCZYK

Prof. (Assoc.) PhD., Józef Piłsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw, Faculty of Physical Education,
Department of Theory of Sport, POLAND

ABSTRACT

The aim of the present study was to assess the effect of roller self-massage on the occurrence of symptoms of delayed onset muscle soreness after Tabata training. The research involved 81 people, randomly divided into two groups. A series of three roller self-massages was applied by members of Group 1 (n=33). Persons qualified to control Group 2 (n=48) did not undergo any procedures supporting the post-workout restitution. All participants performed interval training of lower limb muscles, according to the Tabata protocol. Then the frontal surface of the thighs was tested with a thermal imaging camera. The lower limbs power and intensity of pain was measured (by VAS). The highest average pain level in Group 1 was recorded in the second measurement, i.e. 24 hours after training, in Group 2 and in the third. In the study group, a significantly lower result was observed on each subsequent day. The differences between the groups in pain levels measured 48 and 72 hour after exercise were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). The changes of thigh muscle surface temperature were significant in both groups. Significant differences were found 72 hours after the training – the temperature measured in members of Group 1 was significantly lower ($p = 0.048$). Self-massage with a roller accelerated muscle regeneration. It can therefore be an effective procedure to support post-workout restitution, especially for athletes during the start period..

Keywords: foam rolling, DOMS, Tabata training, post-exercise recovery

NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF FRONTAL MENINGIOMA: SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

Silvija ŽUKAITĖ

Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Public Health Faculty, Department of Health Psychology,
LITHUANIA

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7200-4412

Andrius Kazimieras MINELGA

Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Medicine Faculty, LITHUANIA

ORCID ID: 0009-0007-9597-3487

Šarūnas TAMAŠAUSKAS

Hospital of Lithuanian University of Health Sciences Kauno Klinikos, Neurosurgery department, LITHUANIA

ORCID ID: 0009-0009-9561-5369

ABSTRACT

Introduction. A frontal meningioma is a slow-growing tumour that arises from the meninges, the membranes that surround the brain. It is most commonly benign and often occurs in the frontal region of the brain. Neuropsychological assessment plays a crucial role in understanding and addressing the cognitive and psychiatric implications of frontal meningiomas, ultimately contributing to better patient care and outcomes.

Aim. This paper aims to review the existing literature regarding neuropsychological assessment of patients with frontal meningiomas cognitive and emotional functioning. .

Methods. After thorough examination, out of 109 studies 16 were included into review using PRISMA protocol for systematic literature reviews.

Conclusions. Mini-Mental State Exam (MMSE), Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) and Trail Making Test (TMT) were found to be the most popular neuropsychological instruments used to assess cognitive functioning. Results indicate, that in most cases short-term memory, attention and visuospatial functions were impaired. 8 articles also mentioned progressive personality or behavioural change. Emotional functioning was assessed in 15 out of 16 studies using neuropsychological instruments and/or interview. Vast majority of cases mentioned changes in mood, most common being depression or anxiety symptoms and/or diagnosis of major depressive disorder.

Keywords: Neuropsychological Assessment, Frontal Meningioma, Cognitive Functioning, Emotional Functioning.

THE INFORMATION AGE AND THE NECESSARY CHANGES OF COMMUNICATIONS IN TOURISM

Teodora Veleva Rizova

Associate professor PhD , New Bulgarian University, Department "Administration and Management, Bulgaria

ABSTRACT

The process of digitization and the use of large databases implies that before immediate communication is realized, "communication in virtual space" is realized. It significantly defines the "framework" of actual communication, building cognitive and emotional expectations on the part of users. This type of communication has its specific features, which are presented in the article.

Specific communication styles are formed on the basis of information and communication technologies, which give individuality to the communication process of a given tourist company and in most cases become a successful component of its marketing policy. All this leads to a change in the offer of the tourist product and expands the communication field in the tourist activity.

Keywords: Information communication technologies, Communications in tourism, Communication framework

THE GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION AND HUMAN CAPITAL IMPACT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN ALBANIA

Agim NDREGJONI

Dr., "Aleksandër Moisiu" University, Business Faculty, Department of of Statistics and Applied Informatics,
Durrës, ALBANIA

Anita NDREGJONI

"Harry Fultz" Institute, Business administration, Department of of Bussines Administration, Tirane, ALBANIA

ABSTRACT

One of the concerns of developing countries is finding sources of economic growth. The main discussion in recent decades focuses on real economic growth. It has been observed that the physical accumulation of capital does not sufficiently ensure the process of economic growth. There are indicators that illustrate the importance of human capital to economic growth in developing countries. Educational performance is evaluated as the most important driver of economic growth. The findings reveal a positive and significant correlation between Human Capital and Gross Capital Formation, with both factors exerting a substantial impact on GDP. The study contributes to the existing literature by providing nuanced insights into the joint influence of HC and Capital Formation on economic development. These results bear implications for policymakers, highlighting the importance of simultaneous investments in education and infrastructure for sustained and inclusive economic growth.

Keywords: Developing Countries, Economic Growth, Gross Capital Formation, Human Capital

IDENTIFYING AND MANAGING THE FACTORS THAT CAUSE JOB STRESS IN TEACHERS

Alba BERBERI

Dr., University "Luigj Gurakuqi", Faculty of Economy, Department of Business Administration, Shkoder, ALBANIA

Ylvije (BORIÇI) KRAJA

Dr., University "Luigj Gurakuqi", Faculty of Economy, Department of Business Administration, Shkoder, ALBANIA

ABSTRACT

The goal of this paper is to identify the factors that can cause job stress in teachers, measuring the level of stress experienced by these teachers and finding ways to coping with stress. Job stress/work-related stress is a widespread phenomenon today. Many organizations, institutions and businesses are directly affected by the effects of stress at work. Not only organizations suffer the negative effects of stress at work, but also the individuals themselves, overloading them psychologically and influencing their job performance and the way of life. So, it becomes a challenge for all institutions and managers to find the factors causing job stress and at the other side, to find the ways to best manage the job stress.

In the focus of this study are the teachers at some schools in the rural areas of Shkodra, who were interviewed to identify the factors that caused stress in their work. The results of the study show that the factors that cause more stress are excessive documentation to be completed; the workload; inappropriate behavior of students; lack of tools for the development of learning and low participation in decision-making. From the evaluations made by the teachers, it results that 15% of teachers have experienced low levels of stress; 31% have experienced a high level of stress and 54% have experienced a moderate level of stress. The best ways to overcome stress were the family and friends support, engaging in fun activities, sports activities, vacations, and peer support.

Keywords: job stress, factors causing stress, stress level, managing stress.

CONSTRUCTING ENGLISH LANGUAGE CORPORA: TRENDS, CHALLENGES, AND EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

Sinan ÖZYURT

Assist. Prof. Dr., Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University, Higher School of Foreign Languages,
Department of English Translation and Interpretation

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9366-9322

ABSTRACT

In this research endeavor, the focus is on investigating the potential applications of linguistic corpora in the study of foreign languages, with a specific emphasis on the creation of an English language corpus reflecting regional and dialectical nuances in the context of globalization. The author delves into the intricate process of constructing language corpora, examining various types and structures, and identifying current trends influencing English language studies. It is well-known that corpus linguistics provides a comprehensive framework for analyzing the communicative use of the English language, relying on extensive speech data. The research suggests that corpus-based investigations can serve as a fundamental basis for curriculum design, textbook composition in English, and the development of lectures and specialized courses in intercultural communication, linguistic and cultural studies, cognitive linguistics, and foreign language teaching methodologies. In this sense, the primary objective of this paper is to scrutinize and assess pertinent factors associated with the integration of corpus linguistics (CL) in higher education. The study begins by outlining the fundamental principles of CL and its evolution in connection with theoretical linguistics, investigating its practical applications in contemporary teaching practices. The paper further investigates the contributions of various corpora types to the development of both direct and indirect approaches in language teaching. Special attention is given to Data Driven Learning (DDL) due to its significance in applied linguistics literature, offering an in-depth analysis of its advantages and drawbacks. Conclusively, the paper addresses the challenges related to implementing CL in the classroom, emphasizing the importance of acknowledging its limitations for ensuring future success.

Keywords: Corpus linguistics, Dialectical nuances, Globalization, Cognitive linguistics, Corpora

ON LINGUISTIC EVOLUTION AND DYNAMIC LEXICON: UNDERSTANDING THE EMERGENCE AND EVOLUTIONARY DYNAMICS OF NEOLOGISMS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Sinan ÖZYURT

Assist. Prof. Dr., Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University, Higher School of Foreign Languages,
Department of English Translation and Interpretation

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9366-9322

ABSTRACT

Change is an inherent law of nature, which is a constant force shaping every facet of existence. The English language, as a dynamic entity, mirrors this law prominently in its contemporary trends. While maintaining a stable core of foundational words crucial for sentence construction over centuries, English also witnesses a continuous ebb and flow of words, reflecting the evolving preoccupations of society. Some new terms are transitory, linked to fleeting educational or scientific concepts, while others endure, embodying lasting facets of civilization. The pursuit of linguistic novelty is paramount, with numerous neologisms emerging, often finding a place in colloquial language rather than formal dictionaries. These linguistic innovations may disappear as quickly as they emerge, replaced by fresh expressions. The significant question arises then: from where do these inventive words originate and embed themselves in the English language? The exploration of neologisms, or the creation of new words in a language, has gained momentum among linguists in recent years. Neologisms spark curiosity as they abruptly enter the lexicon, prompting researchers to delve into their creation, categorization, and the reasons behind their emergence. While the daily use of neologisms is widely understood, researchers aim to unravel the intricacies of their development, the preferences among competing forms, and the factors influencing their evolution. To this end, this paper seeks to investigate the nuances of neologisms in the English language, shedding light on their creation, categorization, and the evolving dynamics shaping linguistic expression.

Keywords: Linguistic novelty, Neologisms, Change, Sociocultural, Lexicon Dynamics

THE ELUSIVE BOUNDARIES OF DYSTOPIAN REALITY IN PAUL LYNCH'S PROPHET SONG

Gabriela Ivanovska

Dr., Istanbul University, Faculty of Literature Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje North Macedonia

ORCID ID: 0009-0000-0333-6421

ABSTRACT

In this essay, we address the critical potential of the dystopian novel as a sub-genre through an analysis of Paul Lynch's novel *Prophet Song*, the winner of the Booker Prize 2023. Dystopian fiction can be interpreted as a literary form in which, by portraying an alternative "reality", the negative outcomes and the erosion of human rights and freedoms as a consequence of certain social arrangements, ideological convictions and interpersonal relations are brought to the fore. However, by reviewing Lynch's novel, we want to problematize the distinction between the so-called realistic fiction and dystopian fiction by analyzing the dystopian novel as a separate genre which, depending on the dominant features, cannot always be subsumed within the framework of science fiction novels but should be viewed as an ambivalent and hybrid literary form with great potential for social criticism.

In addition, by commenting on Lynch's novel *Prophet Song* we want to point out that the horrors and sufferings of totalitarian regimes and the restrictions or loss of human rights and freedoms (however subtle they may seem or justified in the name of some higher ideals and the common good) do not have to be sought in some alternative realities or be projected into some near or distant futures, but to carefully monitor our reality and the current social condition and developments in the world.

Keywords: critical dystopian novel, realistic fiction, *Prophet Song*

DISCOURSE INTERACTION AND CREATIVITY THROUGH PROCESS DRAMA IN TEACHING EFL

Adriana DERVISHAJ

Assoc. Prof. Dr. University of Tirana, Albania

Candidate Olivera PRESI

Ph.D. University "Aleksandër Moisiu", Durres, Albania

ABSTRACT

This paper centers on the intersection of discourse, interaction, and creativity within the teaching language field. The narrative approach involves engaging students in character development and diverse narrative activities. Unlike traditional language methodology that dissects language into its components (grammar, linguistics), discourse analysis explores ongoing conversations, be they spoken or written, by constructing realistic narratives that consider both content and context.

The scholar Teun A. Van Dijk defines discourse analysis as the investigation of authentic language use in genuine situations, emphasizing its focus on the dynamics of real communication. Applying various narrative strategies, related to drama techniques, emerges as a key method for linguistic practitioners to enrich foreign language learning. This approach aims to captivate all students in discursive narratives, cultivating linguistic skills that foster discourse, interaction, and creativity. Activities like character development and script writing, adaptable across curricula, actively involve students in their learning process.

In contrast to linguistic methodologies centered on language rules, discourse analysis prioritizes the contextual significance of language, emphasizing social aspects and the intentional use of language for specific effects, such as building trust or managing conflict.

The exploration of diverse narratives emerges as a compelling avenue for dramatic and imaginative engagement, motivating even the most passive students. Through well-structured activities led by teachers, the potential of all participants can be unlocked. Commencing with narrative, teachers can encourage students to share their own stories, drawing inspiration from real-life dramas and videos. This transformative teaching approach positions educators as not only language instructors but also skilled narrators, fostering an interactive and dynamic language learning environment.

Keywords: Teaching portfolios, Discourse, Interaction, Creativity, narratives, tableaux, unlocking the potential students, practice-based inquiry.

CULTURAL HERITAGE AND COMMEMORATIVE SITES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION IN ALBANIA: A METHODOLOGICAL EXPLORATION

Çlirim Duro

Prof. As. Dr., University of Tirana, Department of History Albania

Emma Kristo

Prof. As. Dr., University of Tirana, Department of German Language, Albania

ABSTRACT

This paper delves into the innovative approach of incorporating "commemorative sites" into foreign language instruction in Albania. Commemorative sites, defined as locations of symbolic significance in a society's collective memory, are inherently linked to historical events and cultural developments. The presentation argues that these sites offer a unique and rich resource for foreign language education, providing students with an immersive experience into the history, culture, and language of the target country.

The methodology of integrating commemorative sites into foreign language teaching encompasses various strategies. Teachers initially introduce students to significant historical locations, monuments, and museums, often using digital resources like photos, videos, and virtual tours to create an engaging learning environment. This preliminary step is crucial for setting the context and providing a foundational understanding of the target country's cultural and historical background.

The paper further explores how students can actively participate in this learning process by becoming researchers themselves. By engaging in projects focused on specific commemorative sites, students undertake research, prepare presentations, and participate in discussions. This active learning process not only enhances language proficiency but also deepens cultural awareness, as students interact with authentic materials like newspaper articles, interviews, and historical documents.

A key aspect of this approach is the role of commemorative sites as a bridge linking language, history, and culture. By incorporating these sites into language instruction, educators can significantly expand students' linguistic abilities and simultaneously foster a heightened sense of cultural sensitivity. This integrative approach promotes a comprehensive understanding of the linguistic space's complex identity and plays a crucial role in developing students' intercultural competence.

The paper aims to present a thorough methodology for integrating commemorative sites into foreign language education. The focus is on enhancing students' language skills, cultural awareness, and intercultural competence, with a specific emphasis on the profound connection between commemorative sites and the socio-historical context of the target language. This

approach represents a significant advancement in foreign language teaching, offering a holistic and immersive learning experience that bridges linguistic skills with cultural and historical understanding.

Keywords: Cultural Heritage, Commemorative Sites, Foreign Language Instruction, Intercultural Competence, Teaching Methodology.

INSTAGRAM SOCIAL NETWORK ADDICTION AND THE RELATIONSHIP WITH BODY IMAGE IN ADOLESCENTS AGE 13-18.

Fatjona Hysi

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tirana

Eglantina Dervishi

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tirana

Elvina Lamaj

Msc on Clinical Psychology (in process) Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tirana

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the relationship between Instagram app usage and Body image in males and females aged 13-18 years. The Instagram application is one of the most used social networks at the moment, which has had a variation of contradictory opinions because it promotes unrealistic and unattainable beauty standards to its users. The promotion of these standards has led to psychological and physical implications such as problems with nutrition, major depression and in extreme cases suicide. A total number of 100 participants took part in this study; 62 females and 38 males. The method followed by the study was a non-experimental quantitative correlational method. The participants filled out a "Google Forms" questionnaire containing demographic data such as age, gender, location and education, they also filled out the TIAS Instagram addiction questionnaire (Sholeh&Rusdi, 2019) as well as the questionnaire which measures body image BESAA (Mendelson and White, 2001). The sample was selected from three different schools in the city of Vlorë. Informed consent was presented, which was distributed to the parents of the teenagers, because the age of the participants in the study was under 18 years old. The data collected from the questionnaire were entered into Excel according to the scales of each questionnaire and then processed with SPSS. From the analysis of the data, it was seen that there was a negative relationship between body image and addiction to Instagram. According to this study men presented a more negative body image than women.

Keywords: Instagram, body image, teenagers, social media

**TÜRKİYE'DE YAPILAN "SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KONUT", KONULU LİSANSÜSTÜ
TEZLERİN BİBLİYOGRAFİK KÜNYELERİ**
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL IDENTIFICATIONS OF GRADUATE THESIS THEMED
"SUSTAINABLE HOUSING" IN TURKEY

Petek KAPAR

PhD Student, Bursa Uludag University, Graduate School of Natural and Applied Science, Department of
Architecture

ORCID NO: 0009-0005-1206-9421

Z. Sevgen PERKER

Assoc. Prof. Dr., Bursa Uludag University, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Architecture

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6640-111X

ÖZET

Dünya genelinde sanayi ve teknolojinin ilerlemesi, enerji kaynaklarına duyulan ihtiyacı arttırmaktadır. Diğer yandan, her geçen gün artan nüfusun ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak için kullanılan doğal kaynaklar da hızla tükenmektedir. İnsan aktivitelerinin sonuçları olan iklim değişikliği, kirlilik ve atık gibi çevresel sorunlara karşı çözüm üretmenin öncelik kazandığı günümüzde, konutların sürdürülebilir özellikleri konusuna ilgi giderek artmaktadır. Bu bağlamda bu çalışma, konu ile ilgili araştırmaların tespitine yönelik bir giriş çalışması olarak, Türkiye’de sürdürülebilir konut üzerine yapılan lisansüstü tezlerin bibliyografik künyesini ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır. Çalışma kapsamında konu ile ilgili anahtar kelime belirlenmesi, YÖK Ulusal Tez Merkezi üzerinden konu ile ilgili anahtar kelimelerin belirlenmesi, lisansüstü tezlere ulaşılması ve tezlerin araştırma kapsama dahil edilmesi, belirlenen tezlerin bibliyografik künyelerinin ortaya konması, yöntem adımları olarak benimsenmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda, sürdürülebilir konut konulu tezlerin 2013-2019 yıllarında yoğunlaştığı, doktora düzeyinde yapılan tez araştırmalarının sınırlı sayıda olduğu, tezlerin büyük bir kısmının Türkçe dilinde yazıldığı görülmüştür. Sürdürülebilir konut konulu lisansüstü tezlerin sayıları bakımından öne çıkan ilk üç üniversitenin Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar Üniversitesi, Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi ve İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi olduğu, tezlerin büyük bir kısmının Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Mimarlık Anabilim Dalı bünyesinde hazırlandığı tespit edilmiştir. Sürdürülebilir konut konulu tezlerde öne çıkan anahtar kelimeler ise; geleneksel, yerel, kırsal, enerji, ekoloji, malzeme, yapı, çevre, geleneksel konut, kırsal konut, yerel konut gibi kelimelerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mimarlık, Sürdürülebilir, Konut, Ev, Bibliyografik Künye.

ABSTRACT

The advancement of industry and technology worldwide increases the need for energy resources. On the other hand, natural resources used to meet the needs of the ever-increasing population are rapidly depleting. On the other hand, natural resources used to meet the needs of the ever-increasing population are rapidly depleting. Nowadays, where finding solutions to environmental problems such as climate change, pollution, and waste, which are the results of human activities, has gained priority, interest in the sustainable features of houses is increasing. This study aims to reveal the bibliographic information of postgraduate theses on sustainable housing in Turkey as an introductory study to identify research on the subject. Within the scope of the study, determining the keywords related to the subject, determining the keywords related to the subject through YÖK National Thesis Center, accessing the postgraduate theses, and including the theses in the research scope, revealing the bibliographic citations of the determined theses were adopted as method steps. As a result of the study, it was seen that theses on sustainable housing were concentrated in the years 2013-2019, the number of thesis research conducted at the doctoral level was limited, and most of the theses were written in Turkish. It has been determined that the top three universities that stand out in terms of the number of postgraduate theses on sustainable housing are Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Yıldız Technical University, and Istanbul Technical University, and most of the theses were prepared within the Department of Architecture of the Institute of Science and Technology. The prominent keywords in theses on sustainable housing are Words such as traditional, local, rural, energy, ecology, material, structure, environment, traditional housing, rural housing, and local housing.

Keywords: Architecture, Sustainable, House, Home, Bibliographical Identification

EVOLUTION OF SACRED RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURE IN ALBANIA: AN AESTHETICAL ANALYSIS FROM THE 15TH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT

Brunilda BASHA

Asst. Lecturer, University of New York Tirana, Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Department of Architecture, Albania

PhD. Cand. Yildiz Technical University, Department of History and Theory of Architecture, Turkey

ABSTRACT

This paper conducts a rigorous examination of the transformation of Islamic religious architecture in Albania, spanning the 15th to the 20th century, primarily through an aesthetic lens. The influence of Ottoman architecture in shaping the Islamic built environment of the Balkans has left a priceless architectural heritage. Albania, being an integral part of this legacy, boasts a longstanding history of mosques and other Islamic places of worship, dating back to the early Ottoman rule. Each historical period has infused these structures with distinct aesthetic and architectural values, contributing significantly to the broader landscape of mosque religious heritage.

Nevertheless, some of these mosques have been subject to destruction and non-restoration due to ideological, political, natural, or conflict-related factors. Nonetheless, others have evolved over time while retaining their original functions. In the wake of the Ottoman Empire's decline, new architectural styles emerged, further diversifying the landscape of religious architecture.

This research undertakes an in-depth analysis of the architectural characteristics of mosques constructed in Albania both before and after the Ottoman Empire's dissolution. A historical and analytical approach is employed to decipher the architectural vocabulary of both the Ottoman and post-Ottoman periods. In conclusion, the paper offers recommendations aimed at increasing awareness of Albania's Ottoman heritage and ensuring its preservation for future generations.

Keywords: Islamic Religious Architecture, Mosque, Albania, Aesthetics, Ottoman Heritage.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF ORTHODOX MONASTERIES COMPLEXES IN ALBANIA: LANDSCAPE, SPATIAL COMPOSITION, AND DESIGN PRINCIPLES

Dorina Papa

PhD, University of New York Tirana

ABSTRACT

Orthodox monastery ensembles in Albania are unique complexes remarkable for the integrity of their structure, their location in idyllic positions, the panoramic view of the surrounding area, and the architectural space quality of the general dynamic and asymmetric composition of inside structures. Monasteries were often isolated places located distant from the communities since they served as hubs of monastic life. Nevertheless, they also hosted pilgrims and acted as social hubs for the education and culture of local communities.

This article examines the architecture of monasteries in Albania with the aim to understand how the monasteries were laid out in relation to existing topographies and sacred places, identifying the main features of this architectural type, and comprehending their composition and spatial quality. Monastery complexes vary in size, material wealth, and composition types, and they are situated in various topographies. This research is based first, on the typological approach, understanding and defining the key features and possible categories of landscape and spatial composition, as well as the logic of development across time since the process of building up a monastery complex can take several centuries.

The methodology consists of a comparative analysis of the best-preserved monastery ensembles. Only monasteries that are fully or partially visible in their components will be examined because only a few monasteries complex in Albania have been studied in theory. Based on the desk study, literature review, and especially site survey of selected case studies, it will be possible to understand their position, orientation, and dependence on the landscape, suppose the building units and their function, and their spatial organization and architectural composition. Finally, we will identify key design principles and argue the architectural quality of the space of these complexes.

Keywords: Orthodox monasteries, Albania, spatial composition, typology, landscape

CITIES, COLLISION AND CONTIGUITY. PRISHTINA AND ITS ELUSIVE ONTOGENY

Kaltrina JASHANICA

PhD, Lecturer at AAB College(Kosovo)& New York University Tirana(Albania)Faculty of Architecture,
Department of Architecture

ABSTRACT

City as a phenomenon, constantly registers the moments of its transmutation, displaying a permanent tension among the existent qualities and actors and the newly imposed events that provoke and mutate its physical dimension. Since 1900 till today, the transformation of cities witnessed a critical shift not only in ideological terms but also in the response to its representative principles in relationship to society changes. Considering the dynamic shifts of these relationships there are many components to question merging the existing strategies in a precarious situation to confront the current physical, cultural and social environment. The new realities, create a potential emersion of inedited arguments with past theories as an exntensive fonts to collaborate with contextual inputs.

In case of Prishtina, residential architecture stands as one of the driving forces of city's expansion either through densification, extension or fragmentation. The changing formal structure in the last twenty years, unfolds a narrative of the velocity of construction, ambiguous genius loci, reprehensively implied paradigms with unclear idea of the city itself.

The study tends to review the transmutations in structure of the city in typological and morphological terms, the principles of composition of existing neighbourhoods and the influence through formative examples of the past and new considered as transgressive proposals. As a large construction site, as is considered Prishtina today, is constantly reconsidered land for experiment of current strategies as far as in Balkans in general.

Keywords: Prishtina, extension, morphology, typology.

RECONCEPTUALIZING EDUCATION SPACES: SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS FOR ALBANIA'S AGING SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Etleva Dobjani

Associate Professor Dr., Head of the Department of Architecture and Design Barleti University, Tirana, Albania

ABSTRACT

Albania's public schools predominantly consist of aging structures that have surpassed their 50-year lifecycle, grappling with issues related to quality and thermal comfort. These structures have poor artificial lighting, insufficient heating systems, and insufficient insulation. In an effort to promote sustainable social and economic growth, this study examines the major climate challenges and offers workable alternatives for the reconstruction of public pre- secondary schools. With a focus on energy efficiency, comfort, quality of life, environmental effect, and sustainable resource use, this study attempts to solve the urgent need for extensive renovations in these learning environments.

The need to rethink schools arises from the realization that they are the foundation of society to come and play a critical role in creating a favorable learning environment. By means of geometric and photographic surveys that highlight the state of affairs and inherent shortcomings, this publication emphasizes the need to redesign existing spaces in order to improve their quality. Providing thorough analyses, performance improvements, and workable solutions, this research aims to improve the standard of living, reduce environmental impact, and encourage the use of sustainable resources in educational environments.

This research incorporates the concept of reconsidering current constructions in addition to offering priceless insights for professionals, students, and decision-makers. It offers prospective advantages that may be attained in subsequent undertakings and functions as an essential source of information supporting the adoption of sustainable practices in the renovation of educational facilities.

Keywords: School Reconstruction, Thermal comfort, Energy efficiency, Sustainable development, Environmental impact

OSTEOPOROSIS AFFECTS TEETH AND PERIODONTAL TISSUES

Gulnara Aliyeva

Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan

Shahla Yusubova

Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan

ABSTRACT

Calcium (Ca) plays a primary role in the processes of bone tissue synthesis. Of the total amount of calcium contained in the body, 98.9% is found in bones and teeth. As osteoporosis develops, bone mass and the amount of calcium in the body decrease. As bones become fragile, tooth enamel becomes thinner, which means its protective function decreases.

In dental practice, the disease manifests itself with the following symptoms: The sensitivity of teeth increases; they react painfully to hot, cold, and sour. There is a predisposition to caries; teeth begin to quickly decay. Loss of bone tissue leads to teeth becoming loose, and prosthetics using bridges and implants become difficult. Osteoporosis has a negative effect on periodontal tissue; it becomes more loose.

According to clinical studies, osteoporosis worsens the course of periodontal disease. Observations were carried out among middle-aged and elderly women with periodontal disease. One group of subjects had diagnosed osteoporosis; the other did not. In patients with insufficiency of bone tissue, periodontal disease was much more severe; namely, a greater degree of periodontal atrophy was observed, which led to exposure of the tooth root. Women with normal bone density had milder periodontal disease. The study showed that treating osteoporosis can have a positive effect not only on the condition of teeth but also on gums. And also that measuring bone tissue density can give a forecast for the dynamics of periodontal disease and predict its possible occurrence.

In addition to teeth and gums, osteoporosis affects the condition of hair and nails. Nails become brittle, and hair becomes dull, thin, and prone to loss. We can say that an early sign of a lack of calcium in the body and developing osteoporosis is deterioration in the health of teeth, nails, and hair.

Diagnosis of osteoporosis: To measure bone density, the densitometry method is used, which is carried out using the following methods:

X-ray. It allows you to diagnose osteoporosis when up to 30% of the tissue has already been lost. Although it is also used, it is more for diagnosing pathological fractures.

Dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA). It allows you to identify bone loss at the stage of osteopenia, when bone mass has decreased but there is no osteoporosis yet. The most applicable method.

Ultrasound diagnostics. Ultrasound waves travel differently through media of different densities, allowing bone density to be diagnosed. The sensitivity of modern ultrasound machines makes it possible to detect a loss of 2–5% of bone mass. Quantitative CT or MRI.

Treatment and prevention of osteoporosis in dentistry: osteoporosis is a systemic disease, which means its treatment and prevention must also be systemic. Dental treatment is auxiliary and local in nature, but it also plays an important role in preserving teeth.

Keywords: Calcium, Bone, Osteoporosis, Density, Tissue.

PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RENAL CYSTS IN CHILDREN

Niftaliyev RASİM

Associated professor, Department of Pathological Anatomy of the Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7597-8837

Hasanov RZA

Associated professor, Department of Pathological Anatomy of the Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3114-7315

Akbarov ELCHİN

Associated professor, Department of Pathological Anatomy of the Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8721-4519

Karimova ILAHA

Associated professor, Department of Pathological Anatomy of the Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan

ORCID ID: 0009-0009-5168-483x

Mirzayev M.I.

Assistan professor, Department of Pathological Anatomy of the Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan

ORCID ID: 0009-0009-9708-0345

ABSTRACT

The research work was carried out in the Bureau of Pathological Anatomy of the Department of Forensic Medicine and Pathological Anatomy of the Ministry of Health. The purpose of the study was to identify the pathological features of renal cysts, which are rare in children, and compare them with cysts found in other age groups. For this purpose, biomaterials and archival materials available in forensic histology and pathological anatomy departments were used (2019 – 2023 years). The age limit in the control group was 40-55 years, in the main group 0-15 years. Biopsy and autopsy materials, 5 samples for each group, after processing using standard methods, were stained with hematoxylin and eosin. As a result of the study, a comparison was made between the main group and the control group. Visually in the control group, a whitish-pink cyst filled with clear liquid is noted in the kidney tissue. Microscopically, the cyst area is noted, the wall of which is made of thin fibrous tissue, and the parenchyma of the tumor tissue is made of secretory cylindrical epithelium. Since these growing epithelia could not be located in a row on the membrane, they formed protrusions -

papillae towards the cyst cavity. In other micropreparations, the tumor tissue consists of several cysts. The glandular structures on the cyst wall are composed of cylindrical epithelia, pink homogeneous masses are observed in their openings. In the main group, the following pathomorphological changes were determined:

I. Cystic dysplasia of the kidney. This anomaly of differentiation, either unilateral or bilateral, usually manifests itself as the formation of cysts. Histological preparations reveal areas of immature collecting ducts, undifferentiated mesenchyme, and even cartilaginous tissue.

II. Autosomal recessive (infantile) polycystic kidney disease. In histological preparations, the main pathognomonic sign was a sharp expansion of the collecting ducts and their extension to the capsule.

III. Kidney of a child with glomerulosclerosis and numerous subcapsular cysts. This is an early autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease, accompanied in most cases (50%) by glomerulosclerosis. In histological preparations, a sharp expansion of Bowman's zone and proximal convoluted tubules and the development of glomerulosclerosis in the kidney are noted. Both visual and microscopic studies once again confirm that kidney cysts found in children with autosomal recessive and autosomal dominant inheritance differ from other age groups in their morphological characteristics.

Keywords: Renal Cysts, Pathomorphology, Children.

BEYOND HEALTH BENEFITS OF OMEGA -3 FATTY ACIDS: RISKS AND PRECAUTIONS

Bogdan-Catalin Serban

Dr., National Institute for Research and Development in Microtechnologies, Romania
Zentiva Romania S.A, 032266 Bucharest, Romania

Octavian Buiu

Dr., National Institute for Research and Development in Microtechnologies, Romania

Vlad Diaconescu

Student, University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila," Romania

ABSTRACT

Omega-3 fatty acids are polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAS), which have a double bond C=C at the third carbon atom from the edge of the alkyl chain. Given that the carboxyl group takes precedence, the methyl group is considered the ω position (hence also the name of ω -3). Although it has been suggested that a diet rich in omega-3 fatty acids (from food or food supplements) can also be helpful in pathologies such as asthma, cancer, and dermatitis, the results of clinical trials remain equivocal. This paper presents the risks and precautions to consider while administering omega-3- 3 fatty acids. The article focuses on four main directions:

- The species of fish eaten. Almost all species of fish and crustaceans used as sources of Omega-3 fatty acids contain traces of mercury. However, specific fish categories contain dangerous amounts of dioxins, polychlorinated biphenyls, mercury, etc. Among them, we can mention species like shark, swordfish, sturgeon, white tuna, and tilefish.
- Overdose, side effects of supplements. Taking large doses of Omega- 3 fatty acids (more than 3 g/day) increases the risk of bleeding. Allergic reactions, dizziness, and diarrhea are other side effects reported.
- Quality of Omega-3 fatty acids supplement. These fatty acids are susceptible to oxidation (lipid peroxidation). Thus, they must be conditioned with vitamin E to prevent rancidity.
- Interaction with other drugs or supplements. Omega-3 fatty acids increase the risk of bleeding when taken together with aspirin, anticoagulants, and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

Keywords: Omega-3 fatty acids, overdose, side effects.

NOVEL RESISTIVE N-PROPANOL SENSOR

Bogdan-Catalin Serban

Dr., National Institute for Research and Development in Microtechnologies, Romania
Zentiva Romania S.A, 032266 Bucharest, Romania

Octavian Buiu

Dr., National Institute for Research and Development in Microtechnologies, Romania

Vlad Diaconescu

Student, University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila," Romania

ABSTRACT

This paper reports the development of a resistive N- propanol sensor, employing a sensing layer based on a binary nanohybrid comprising oxidated carbon nano- onions – nickel (II) oxide (NiO). The sensing device consists of a metallic interdigitated dual-comb structure fabricated from Si/SiO₂, the electrodes made of gold. They can be linear or have an interdigitated configuration. The N- N-propanol monitoring capability is investigated by applying a constant current between the two electrodes and measuring the voltage at different N- N-propanol concentration values to which the sensing layer is exposed. The resistance of the thin film increases with the N- N-propanol concentration level. The decrease in conductivity is explained by the fact that N- N-propanol donates electrons to the sensitive layer, reducing the concentration of holes. The new synthesized sensing layer has several significant advantages:

- oxidated carbon nano-onions have a high specific surface/volume ratio, an affinity for N - propanol molecules, as well as a variation of the resistance upon contact with the analyte;
- NiO nanopowder is a p-type semiconductor with a wide conduction band, specific surface area, nontoxic, and good chemical and thermal stability. It presents a synergistic effect with oxidized onion-type nanocarbon materials, also a p-type semiconductor;
- NiO changes the distribution of pores at the interface with oxidated carbon nano-onions, increasing their specific surface area;
- detection at room temperature;
- chemical and thermal stability;
- superior mechanical properties.

Keywords: oxidated carbon nano- onions – nichel (II) oxide, sensor, N-propanol

ASSESSING HOUSEHOLD LEAD EXPOSURE: A STUDY OF CHILDREN WITH ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVELS IN KAKHETI REGION (GEORGIA)

Gumbaridze Lia

Tbilisi State Medical University, Department of Public Health, Management, Policy and Economics, Tbilisi State Medical University, 33, Vazha-Pshavela Ave. Tbilisi, 0186, Georgia.

Baramidze Levan

Tbilisi State Medical University, Department of Public Health, Management, Policy and Economics, Tbilisi State Medical University, 33, Vazha-Pshavela Ave. Tbilisi, 0186, Georgia.

Revazishvili Rezi

Tbilisi State Medical University, Department of Public Health, Management, Policy and Economics, Tbilisi State Medical University, 33, Vazha-Pshavela Ave. Tbilisi, 0186, Georgia.

ABSTRACT

Lead is a highly accumulative metal, globally acknowledged as a significant pollutant requiring prioritized control. According to data from the World Health Organization (WHO), lead exposure has a broad spectrum of impacts on both human health and the environment. Even at low levels, lead exposure manifests toxic effects on various physiological systems. Young children are especially susceptible to lead exposure due to their heightened absorption of lead, posing a greater risk to their health compared to adults.

Between 2019 and 2021, a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was undertaken in Georgia with the primary objective of assessing lead levels in children's blood. The study involved the examination of 9,636 children for lead concentration in their blood. From scrutinized beneficiaries, aged below 7 years, 48% (4,648 children) exhibited a blood lead level exceeding 5 µg/dL. Furthermore, 17% (1,605 beneficiaries) surpassed the threshold of 10 µg/dL."

Aim of research: Assessing environmental risk-factors most contribute and associated to an elevated lead concentration in the blood of children.

Research Methodology: The study group comprises children under the age of 10 residing in the Kakheti (Region of Georgia), who underwent testing in 2021 as part of the Georgian State Lead Program. Specifically, the inclusion criteria for the study group were children exhibiting a high blood lead concentration (BLL) of ≥ 3.5 . The total number of participants meeting these criteria amounted to 65 children. Out of which, 22 children were randomly selected.

To investigate the environmental sources contributing to elevated lead concentration in children's blood, a total of 244 samples were examined using X-Ray Fluorescence Spectroscopy (XRF). The samples were categorized as follows:

Dishes (n=104): Samples were collected from various types of dishes commonly used in households to assess the potential lead content.

Wall and floor paints (n=42): Paint samples from different surfaces within living spaces were analyzed to understand the role of paint as a potential source of lead exposure.

Toys (n=98): Various types of toys, frequently in contact with children, were examined to identify potential sources of lead that could contribute to elevated blood levels.

Results of the Study and Conclusion: In the living environment and household items of the children involved in the study, a notable prevalence of lead concentrations exceeding the maximum permissible concentration was observed. Among the 104 dish samples examined, 38% (n=40) exhibited lead concentrations surpassing the maximum permissible concentration (>90ppm). In a subset of the dish samples (20%, n=21), the lead content was found to be remarkably high, exceeding the maximum permissible concentration by 1600%. Of the paint samples analyzed (n=42), a concerning 45% (n=19) exhibited lead concentrations surpassing the permissible limit (>90ppm). Concentration of lead in household items (Table N1).

characteristics	Lead Concentration (ppm)		
Dishes			
Toys	Wall and floor paints		
N	104	98	42
Mean	2520.9	27.6	145.8
standard deviation	6245.2	136.0	318.8
Not recorded			
	28% (N=29)	78% (N=76)	19% (N=8)
is not elevated			
	34% (N=35)	17% (N=17)	36% (N=15)
elevated	38% (N=40)	5% (N=5)	45% (N=19)
maximum			
29700			
(330 is maximum permissible concentration)	1108		
(12.3 is maximum permissible concentration)		1941	
(21.6 is maximum permissible concentration)			

The highest observed lead concentration in paints was 1941ppm, a value 21.6 times higher than the maximum permissible concentration. In the case of children's toys (n=98), 5% (n=5) had lead concentrations exceeding the maximum permissible limit (>90ppm).

calculate the percentage increase in lead content compared to the maximum permissible concentration (Table N2)

characteristics Lead Concentration (ppm)

Dishes

Toys Wall and floor paints

N 104 98 42

Mean 2520.9 27.6 145.8

standard deviation 6245.2 136.0 318.8

Not recorded

28% (N=29) 78% (N=76) 19% (N=8)

is not elevated

34% (N=35) 17% (N=17) 36% (N=15)

elevated 38% (N=40) 5% (N=5) 45% (N=19)

maximum

29700

(330 is maximum permissible concentration) 1108

(12.3 is maximum permissible concentration) 1941

(21.6 is maximum permissible concentration)

ISCHEMIC STROKE IN YOUNG ADULTS: RISK FACTORS**Andrius Kazimieras MINELGA**

Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, LITHUANIA

ORCID ID: 0009-0007-9597-3487**Silvija ŽUKAITĖ**

Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Faculty of Public Health, LITHUANIA

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7200-4412**Šarūnas TAMAŠAUSKAS**

Hospital of Lithuanian University of Health Sciences Kauno klinikos, Neurosurgery department, LITHUANIA

ORCID ID: 0009-0009-9561-5369**ABSTRACT**

Background. Epidemiological evidence suggests that the prevalence of ischemic stroke in young adults (18-50 years) has increased significantly. This is partly attributed to a rise in the incidence of standard risk factors such as hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, obesity, diabetes mellitus, smoking and heart disease. Additionally, there are non-modifiable risk factors including migraine, pregnancy and postnatal period, illicit drug use, oral contraceptives and hypercoagulable state. Over 150 identified causes of early-onset ischemic stroke exist, including rare monogenic disorders. Although the chances of surviving stroke at a young age are distinctly better than for those at an older age, young survivors face an increased risk of recurrent strokes and other adverse events, such as neuropsychological problems and seizures for a much longer time span.

Aim. The aim of the study is to review the scientific literature and summarize information about the risk factors of early onset ischemic stroke.

Methods. A PubMed search was conducted according to PRISMA guidelines. Using keywords and their combinations the most relevant articles in English language were selected. The majority of the analysed publications were published over the last 10 years. Out of 392 scientific publications collected with keywords and filters, 57 potentially relevant studies were left after the elimination of duplicates and a brief analysis of titles and abstracts. Full texts were further screened for final inclusion and 35 studies were included in this systematic literature review.

Conclusions. While early onset stroke is less common, the pathogenesis of stroke in younger adults requires consideration of some less common risk factors. An assiduous workup including testing for drug use, hypercoagulable causes, vascular imaging, and echocardiography can often identify or narrow down a list of possible pathogeneses, which is critical for prevention of recurrent strokes in younger adults. Systematic identification of risk factors and causes, as well as motivating patients for long-term prevention and lifestyle

changes, is of utmost significance in improving prognosis of early-onset ischemic stroke. More research is needed to find novel risk factors and causes explaining the large proportion of cryptogenic strokes and better understand the factors influencing long-term prognosis to enhance management.

Keywords: Ischemic Stroke, Young Adults, Risk Factors, Early Onset.

**TEHLİKELİ KİMYASALLARIN İNSAN SAĞLIĞINA ETKİLERİ, SEBEP
OLDUKLARI HASTALIKLAR VE BAĞIŞIKLIK SİSTEMİNİN ZAYIFLAMASI**
THE EFFECTS OF HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS ON HUMAN HEALTH, THE DISEASES
THEY CAUSE AND THE WEAKENING OF THE IMMUNE SYSTEM

Əliyev Nüsrəddin Nadir oğlu

Doç. Dr., Azərbaycan Tıp Universiteti, Tibbi və Biyoloji Fizik Anabilim Dalı, Fizik və Matematik Felsefə
Doktoru, Doçent

Vəliyeva Zeynəb Yəhya kızı

Azərbaycan Tıp Universiteti, İmmünoloji Anabilim Dalı, Kədemli Araşdırmaçı, Biyolojide Felsefə Doktoru

Abiyev Hüseyn Əzizulla oğlu

Prof. Dr., Azərbaycan Tıp Universiteti, Tibbi və Biyoloji Fizik Anabilim Dalı, Biyoloji Bilimler Doktoru,
Profesör

Rzayeva Sürəyya Cabbar kızı

Azərbaycan Tıp Universiteti, Uzman Araşdırmaçı, Kimyada Felsefə Doktoru

Kərimova Rəna Cabbar kızı

Dr., Azərbaycan Tıp Universiteti, Farmakoloji Anabilim Dalı, Kədemli Araşdırmaçı, Tıpta Felsefə Doktoru

ÖZET

Kimyasal və biyoloji faktörlerin olumsuz etkileri sonucunda insan sağlığında çeşitli sorunlar ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu etkiler çoğunlukla kirli su, yiyecek ve atmosfer, karbondioksit, yüksek radyasyon ve diğer yollarla ortaya çıkar. İnsan sağlığı sorunlarına neden olan faktörler daha sonra ortaya çıkar. Sürekli kirli su ile yaşamak veya radyasyona maruz kalmak, zehirli gazlarla temas, vücutta hastalıkların ortaya çıkmasına neden olan koşulları oluşturur. Tehlikeli kimyasallar, insanların, hayvanların ve diğer organizmaların sağlığına ve hatta yaşamına onarılamaz derecede zarar verebilecek gazlardır. küçük konsantrasyonlar.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kimyasallar, Sağlık, Bağışıklık sistemi

ABSTRACT

As a result of negative effects of chemical and biological factors, various problems arise in people's health. These effects mainly occur through polluted water, food and atmosphere, carbon dioxide, high radiation and other means. Factors in human health problems become apparent later. Constantly living with dirty water or being exposed to radiation, contact with toxic gases creates conditions for the emergence of diseases in the body. Dangerous chemicals

are gases that can cause irreparable damage to the health and even life of people, animals and other organisms even in small concentrations.

Keywords: Chemicals, Health, Immune system

**AKCİĞER İNFLAMATUAR HASTALIKLARININ NEDENLERİ, TANI VE
TEDAVİSİ**
CAUSES, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF LUNG INFLAMMATORY DISEASES

Abıyev Hüseyn Əzizulla oğlu

Prof. Dr., Azərbaycan Tıp Universiteti, Tıbbi ve Biyoloji Fizik Anabilim Dalı, Biyoloji Bilimler Doktoru,
Profesör

Hüseynova Gülbəniz Asif kızı

Doç. Dr., Azərbaycan Tıp Universiteti, Farmakoloji Anabilim Dalı, Tıpta Felsefe Doktoru, Doçent

Əliyev Nüsrəddin Nadir oğlu

Doç. Dr., Azərbaycan Tıp Universiteti, Tıbbi ve Biyoloji Fizik Anabilim Dalı, Fizik ve Matematik Felsefe
Doktoru, Doçent

Həsənova Xumar Əliövsət kızı

Azərbaycan Tıp Universiteti, Deneysel Cerrahi Anabilim Dalı, Kıdemli Araştırmacı, Tıpta Felsefe Doktoru

Kərimova Rəna Cabbar kızı

Dr., Azərbaycan Tıp Universiteti, Farmakoloji Anabilim Dalı, Kıdemli Araştırmacı, Tıpta Felsefe Doktoru

ÖZET

Akciğer iltihabı, bağımsız olarak veya başka hastalıkların bir belirtisi olarak gelişen yaygın hastalıklardan biridir. Bir takım bakterilerin (pnömokok, streptokok, stafilokok), virüslerin ve mantarların akciğerler üzerindeki etkileri sonucu ortaya çıkar. Akciğer iltihabının gelişiminde bulaşıcı olmayan faktörler de rol oynar: fiziksel ve kimyasal faktörlerin etkisi, bir dizi boğucu, zehirli madde, solunum yolu yanıkları, radyasyon, bazı ilaçlar vb. fiziksel, duygusal, zihinsel stres, aşırı soğuk, zehirlenmeler vücudun koruyucu güçlerini zayıflatır ve akciğer iltihabına zemin hazırlar.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akciğer iltihabı, Tanı, Tedavi

ABSTRACT

Lung inflammation is one of the widespread diseases that develop independently or as a manifestation of other diseases. It occurs as a result of the effects of a number of bacteria (pneumococci, streptococci, staphylococci), viruses, and fungi on the lungs. Non-infectious factors also play a role in the development of lung inflammation: the effect of physical and chemical factors, a number of suffocating, poisonous substances, burns of the respiratory

tract, radiation, some drugs, etc. physical, emotional, mental stress, extreme cold, poisonings weaken the body's protective forces and create conditions for lung inflammation.

Keywords: Pneumonia, Diagnosis, Treatment

UŞAQ BAXÇASINDA MUSİQİ TƏRBIYƏSİNİN ƏHƏMİYYƏTİ VƏ VƏZİFƏLƏRİ THE SIGNIFICANCE AND OBJECTIVES OF MUSICAL EDUCATION IN KINDERGARTEN

Qəribova Arifə Hacıbaba qızı

Pedaqogika üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru, dosent, Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universiteti, “İncəsənət və fiziki tərbiyə” fakültəsi, “Musiqi və onun tədrisi texnologiyası” kafedrası, Azərbaycan, Bakı şəhəri, Üzeyir Hacıbəyli küçəsi, 68

Qaribova Arifa Hajibaba kızı

Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogy, Docent, Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Faculty of Arts and Physical Education, Department "Music and technology of its teaching", Azerbaijan, Baku city, Uzeyir Hajibeyov street, 68
ORCID: 0000-0001-8059-5566

XÜLASƏ

Məqələdə musiqi tərbiyəsini balaca insanın bir şəxsiyyət kimi formalaşmasında əhəmiyyəti araşdırılır. Burada qeyd olunur ki, musiqi ilə məşğuliyyət uşaqlarda əqli prosesləri və emosional həssaslığı inkişaf etdirir. Belə ki, qavrama, yaddaş, eşitmə qabiliyyətləri musiqi vasitəsilə daha tez və rahat şəkildə inkişaf olunur. Uşaqlar musiqini dinləyərkən, mövzunu təhlil edir, rolları aralarında bölürlər. Bu da onları yaratmağa, fikirləşməyə, fantaziyaya vadar edir. Mahnı oxuyarkən, səs aparatı inkişaf edir, uşaqların nitqi təkmilləşir, düzgün duruş formalaşır, nəfəs alma dərinləşir. Musiqili, ritmik hərəkətləri ifa edərkən uşaqlar böyük həvəslə musiqini oyunların hərəkəti ilə birləşdirirlər, musiqi ilə oxuyub oynayırlar. Bu zaman onlarda ardıcılıq müşahidə olunur. Musiqi vasitəsilə həmçinin dostluq, vətənpərvərlik, əməksevərlik, humanizm kimi mənəvi keyfiyyətlər də tərbiyə olunur.

Məqələdə həmçinin musiqi tərbiyəsini vəzifələri məsələlərinə də toxunulur. Burada qeyd olunur ki, musiqi tərbiyəsini ən vacib vəzifələri - uşaqlarda musiqini duyma, eşitmə qabiliyyətinin inkişafı; musiqinin müxtəlif xarakterinə görə emosional bəzi bildirmək bacarığının inkişafı; mahnı oxuma və musiqili-ritmik hərəkətlərinin sadə vərdişlərinə yiyələnməkdir.

Məqələdə həmçinin müəllif tərəfindən uşaqların musiqi inkişafına dair bəzi metodiki təkliflər verilir. Bundan əlavə, musiqi məşğələlərinin müasir və maraqlı keçməsi üçün bir sıra fikirlər irəli sürülür.

Açar Sözlər: Musiqi Tərbiyəsi, Musiqini Qavrama Qabiliyyəti, Musiqi Eşitmə Qabiliyyəti

ABSTRACT

The article examines the importance of music education in the formation of a little person as an individual. It is noted here that music lessons develop mental processes and

emotional sensitivity in children. Thus, thanks to music, perception, memory and hearing develop easier and faster. While listening to music, children analyze the topic and distribute roles among themselves. It makes them create, think and imagine. While singing, the vocal apparatus develops, children's speech improves, correct posture is formed, and breathing deepens. When performing musical-rhythmic movements, children enthusiastically combine music with the movement of the game, sing and play to the music. At this time, consistency develops in them. Through music, moral qualities such as friendship, patriotism, hard work, and humanism are also brought up.

The article also touches on the tasks of musical education. It is noted here that the most important tasks of musical education are the development of children's ear for music and the ability to feel music; development of the ability to express emotions according to the different nature of music; children's acquisition of simple singing skills and musical-rhythmic movements.

In the article, the author also gives some methodical suggestions for children's musical development. In addition, a number of ideas are put forward in order to make the music lesson modern and interesting.

Keywords: Music Education, The Ability to Perceive Music, Ear For Music

KÜRESELLEŞME, DEMOKRASİ VE GRAFİK TASARIM ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ

GLOBALIZATION, DEMOCRACY AND ITS EFFECTS ON GRAPHIC DESIGN

Çağlasın Yıldız

Öğr. Gör. Kırklareli Üniversitesi Vize Meslek Yüksek Okulu Mülkiyet ve Koruma Bölümü
Kırklareli University Visa Vocational School Property and Conservation Department
caglasinacar@klu.edu.tr 05559936654
ORCID ID:0000-0001-5733-3445

Emel UZUNER

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi. Bandırma Onyediy Eylül Üniversitesi. Sanat, Tasarım Ve Mimarlık Fakültesi, Grafik Tasarımı
Bölümü
ORCID ID:0000-0001-8850-7663

ÖZET

Uzunca bir süredir, sosyal, ekonomik, siyasi, teknolojik, sosyolojik alanlarda dünya çok boyutlu büyük değişimler içindedir. Dünyada insanların ekonomik, siyasi ve sosyal açıdan birbirlerine yakınlaşması, bu kişilerin bütün olma yolunda ilerlemesi yönünde değişimler yaşanmaktadır. Bu değişimlerin tümü küreselleşme olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Küreselleşme, dünyadaki çeşitli fikirlerin ve gelişmelerin birleşiminden oluşan ve evrensel boyuta ulaşan, hala gelişimini devam ettiren, uluslararası bütünleşme süreci olarak da ifade edilebilir. Küreselleşmenin ekonomik yönü olduğu kadar, siyasi, teknolojik ve kültürel boyutları da bulunmaktadır. Bu kapsamda küreselleşme kendini her alanda hissettirmektedir. Bu kavramı, demokrasi ve belirttiğimiz konularda gelişimi açısından çok faydalı bulan görüşlerin yanı sıra, salt kapitalizme hizmet eden bir husus olduğu yönünde görüşler de mevcuttur. Konuya demokrasi açısından bakış açısı getirecek olursak, bazı görüşler, küreselleşme olarak adlandırılan bu değişim sürecinde, bu bakımdan olumlu eleştiriler getirmekle beraber, süreci, demokrasi ve özgürlüklerin sonu olarak değerlendiren yaklaşımlarda bulunmaktadır.

Günümüzün toplumsal, kültürel, ekonomik, teknolojik, çevresel ve siyasi bağlamları değiştikçe tasarım yöntemleri de yön değiştirmeye, gelişmeye devam edecektir. Grafik mesleğinin çok yönlü olmasından dolayı, grafiğin bir nesne olarak görülmediğinin farkındayız. Afiş tasarımı, logo, sinema, billboard, yayın ve navigasyon sistemleri grafik tasarım kapsamına girmeye, eklenmeye devam etmektedir. Grafik tasarımcılar küreselleşme, tüketim, hizmet üretimi, enformasyon görselleştirme ve görsel deneyimler gibi birçok alan içerisinde yer almaktadır. Tasarımcılar elle tutulur nesneden uzaklaşmaya çalıştıkça, deneysel veya hizmet odaklı tasarım çözümlerini bulma çabası içerisinde girmektedirler. Küresel bağlamlar değiştikçe, farklı tasarım disiplininin dışında, sosyoloji, politika, siyasi, insan faktörü araştırmaları ve psikoloji geliştirme gibi birçok alanlardan insanlarla iletişim kurma ihtiyacı artarak devam etmektedir. Bu iş birliği kavramı, bir projeye veya çözüme katkıda bulunup onu şekillendirecek yerel bilgilere sahip belirli toplulukları dahil edecek

şekilde genişletilebilir. Aynı zamanda tasarım yöntem ve süreçlerinin başka akademik disiplinlere başarıyla uyarlandığına da tanık olmaktadır. Küreselleşme konusunda yapılan afiş tasarımları incelenerek analizleri topluma katkı sunacaktır.

Bu bildiride, küreselleşmenin demokrasi üzerindeki etkileri üzerinde durularak., küreselleşme konusunda yapılan afiş tasarımları analizleri incelenecektir. Bu kapsamda, ilk olarak, küreselleşme ve demokrasiye dair temel kavramlar, demokrasinin uluslararası hukuk ile iç hukuktaki yeri, daha sonra, küreselleşmenin demokrasi ve siyasete, ulus devlete etkileri, ardından, küreselleşmede yeni uluslararası aktörler tartışılarak, çalışmanın ana konusu olan demokrasiye etkiler bağlamında, genel olarak, küreselleşmenin demokratikleşme sürecini hızlandırdığı, demokrasi açısından olumlu etkiler taşıdığı, ancak gelişmekte olan ve az gelişmiş ülkeler açısından, küresel aktörlerin etkileri ile demokrasiye zarar verilebileceği sonucuna varılmak sureti ile çalışma tamamlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Küreselleşme, Demokrasi, Ulus-Devlet, Küresel Aktörler, Grafik Tasarım

ABSTRACT

For a long time, the world has been in great multidimensional changes in social, economic, political, technological and sociological fields. Changes are taking place in the world in the direction of people getting closer to each other economically, politically and socially, and for these people to progress towards becoming whole. All of these changes are called globalization. Globalization can also be expressed as a process of international integration consisting of a combination of various ideas and developments in the world and reaching a universal dimension and still continuing its development. Globalization has political, technological and cultural dimensions as well as economic aspects. In this context, globalization makes itself felt in every field. In addition to the views that find this concept very useful in terms of democracy and its development on the issues we have mentioned, there are also views that it is a consideration that serves purely capitalism. If we bring a democracy perspective to the issue, some opinions bring positive criticism in this process of change, called globalization, in this regard, but there are approaches that evaluate the process as the end of democracy and freedoms.

As today's social, cultural, economic, technological, environmental and political contexts change, design methods will continue to change and develop. Due to the versatility of the graphic profession, we are aware that graphics are not considered as an object. Poster design, logo, cinema, billboard, broadcasting and navigation systems continue to be included in the scope of graphic design and added. Graphic designers are involved in many fields such as globalization, consumption, service production, information visualization and visual experiences. As designers try to move away from the tangible object, they are trying to find experiential or service-oriented design solutions. As global contexts change, the need to

communicate with people from many fields outside of different design disciplines, such as sociology, politics, politics, human factor research and psychology development, continues to increase. This concept of cooperation can be expanded to include specific communities that have local knowledge to contribute to a project or solution and shape it. At the same time, we are witnessing that design methods and processes have been successfully adapted to other academic disciplines. Poster designs made on the subject of globalization will be examined and analyzed and will contribute to society.

In this statement, with an emphasis on the effects of globalization on democracy. The analysis of the poster designs made on the subject of globalization will be examined. In this context, firstly, the basic concepts of globalization and democracy, the place of democracy in international law and domestic law, then the effects of globalization on democracy and politics, the nation-state, then, by discussing new international actors in globalization, in the context of the effects on democracy, which is the main topic of the study, in general, globalization accelerates the democratization process, has positive effects on democracy, but from the pain of developing and underdeveloped countries, the study has been completed with the conclusion that damage to democracy may be caused by the effects of global actors.

Keywords: Globalization, Democracy, Nation-State, Global Actors, Graphic Design

STEVE BARRON'UN YÖNETMENLİĞİNDEKİ A-HA'NIN "TAKE ON ME" MÜZİK VIDEOSUNUN TASARIMI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ İLE ESERİN CİNSEL TACİZ SUÇU YÖNÜNDEN CİNSEL SUÇ FAİLLERİNİN SAIKLERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ İZLERİ

THE EFFECTS OF THE WORK ON THE DESIGN OF A-HA'S "TAKE ON ME" MUSIC VIDEO DIRECTED BY STEVE BARRON AND THE TRACES OF THE WORK ON THE MOTIVES OF THE PERPETRATORS OF SEXUAL CRIMES IN TERMS OF THE CRIME OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Emel UZUNER

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi. Bandırma Onyediy Eylül Üniversitesi. Sanat, Tasarım Ve Mimarlık Fakültesi, Grafik Tasarım Bölümü

Çağlasın Yıldız

Öğr. Gör. Kırklareli Üniversitesi Vize Meslek Yüksek Okulu Mülkiyet ve Koruma Bölümü
Kırklareli University Visa Vocational School Property and Conservation Department

ORCID ID:0000-0001-5733-3445

ÖZET

Steve Barron'un yönetmenliğindeki A-ha'nın "Take On Me" müzik videosunun yaratıcı hikâye anlatımı, görsel efektler, geçişler ve duygusal tonların ustaca kullanımı ile izleyicilere zengin bir görsel ve duygusal deneyim sunar. Bu yaratıcı teknikler, videonun popüler kültürde ve sanat dünyasında unutulmaz bir yer edinmesini sağlar. Video, siyah beyaz çizgi film karakterlerinin renkli canlı çekim sahnelerine dönüştüğü etkileyici geçişlerle karakterize etmektedir. Bu geçişler, gerçek ve hayali dünyalar arasında etkili bir denge sağlayarak izleyicinin dikkatini çekmektedir. Hikâye içinde hikâye anlatımı da video klip boyunca belirgin şekilde kullanılmaktadır. Özellikle karakterlerin kitaptan fırlayarak hikâye içinde hikâye anlatımını simgeleyen desen ile çizilmiş hareketli sahneler, izleyicinin ilgisini artırılmaktadır. Çizgi roman estetiğinin kullanımı, karakterlerin iç dünyasına daha derinlemesine bir bakış sunar, bu da hikâyenin anlamını ve duygusal tonlarını zenginleştirir.

Canlı çekim sahneleri ile çizgi film karakterleri arasındaki uyum, hikâye anlatımını güçlendirmektedir. Bu uyum, karakterlerin duygusal ifadelerinin daha iyi anlaşılmasına yardımcı olurken, hikâyenin dokusunu zenginleştirilmektedir. Anlatısal tempo ve ritim, hikâyenin enerjisini artırarak izleyicinin sürekli ilgisini korurken, duygusal yükseliş ve düşüşler ise karakterler arasındaki romantik ilişkinin anlatımında derinlik sağlamaktadır. Bu video klip tasarımının çocuklar üzerindeki etkileri ve sosyolojik boyutu irdelenmiştir. Benzer tasarımlar üzerinde bağlantı kurularak analizler yapılmıştır. Karakterlerin sanatsal ifade aşılama yeteneği, animasyon yoluyla duygularını ve kişiliklerini yakalayarak onları büyüleyici bir şekilde hayata geçirmiştir. Çalışmaları, sadece animasyon dünyasını

etkilemedi; aynı zamanda bireyde ve karakter tasarımı sanatında kalıcı bir miras bırakmıştır. Animasyon endüstrisinde sevilen figürler olarak yerlerini sağlamlaştırmıştır.

Fakat dünyanın animasyon endüstri bölümünde, özellikle ‘ birey’ kavramının ön plana çıktığı global etkilerle ve teknolojik gelişmeler ve tasarımsal gücün etkisiyle beraber her geçen gün subliminal mesajlarla cinsellik ile ilgili, cinsel dokunulmazlığa karşı suçlarda artış meydana gelmektedir. Bu suçlardan biri olan cinsel taciz suçu, kişinin rızası hilafına, kendisine karşı, başkası tarafından, cinsel amaçla, cinsel davranışta bulunulmasıdır. Bu davranışlar, cinsel saikle yapılan fakat, yerleşik yargıtay kararlarına göre, ‘bedensel temas’ içermeyen davranışlardır. Ayrıca suç ‘çocuğa’ ve ‘yetişkine’ olmak üzere TCK’ da maddenin ilk fıkrasında, ikili bir ayrıma dayalı olarak düzenlenmiştir.

İlgili suç, özellikle teknolojinin gelişiminde gelinen son nokta ve teknolojinin sunduğu kolaylıklar yolu ile her geçen gün artış göstermektedir. İstatistiksel veriler, cinsel taciz suçlarında zaman içinde artış olduğu yönündedir. Araştırmalara göre, internette en çok aranan kelimeler ise, pornografi ve benzeri kelimelerdir.

İncelenen esere, sanatsal ve sosyolojik olarak yaratıcı hikâye anlatımı, görsel efektler, geçişler, renkli, canlı çekim sahnelerine etkileyici geçişleri, karakterlerin kitaptan fırlayarak hikâye içinde hikâye anlatımını simgeleyen desen ile çizilmiş hareketli sahneler, anlatsal tempo ve ritim, duygusal yükseliş ve düşüşler, karakterler arasındaki romantik ilişki, video klip tasarımının çocuklar üzerindeki etkileri yönünden bakış açısı kazandıran bu çalışmaya, Türk Ceza Kanununun 105. maddesinde düzenlenen cinsel taciz suçu, maddi, manevi unsurları ve nitelikli hallerinin incelenmesi akabinde, teknolojideki görsel etkilerin yetişkin ya da çocuk faildeki cinsel taciz suç saikini oluşturmada rolü eklenerek teoriye katkı sağlanacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sanat, Tasarım, Animasyon, Çizgi Film Karakteri, İllüstrasyon, Cinsel Taciz

ABSTRACT

The creative storytelling of A-ha's "Take On Me" music video, directed by Steve Barron, provides viewers with a rich visual and emotional experience through the masterful use of visual effects, transitions and emotional tones. These creative techniques allow the video to take an unforgettable place in popular culture and the art world. The video is characterized by impressive transitions in which black and white cartoon characters turn into colorful live shooting scenes. These transitions attract the attention of the viewer by providing an effective balance between the real and imaginary worlds. Dec. Storytelling within the story is also used prominently throughout the video clip. In particular, moving scenes drawn with a pattern symbolizing storytelling within the story, springing from the book of characters, increase the audience's interest. The use of comic book aesthetics offers a deeper look into the inner world of the characters, which enriches the meaning and emotional tones of the story.

The harmony between the live shooting scenes and the cartoon characters strengthens the storytelling. Dec. This harmony helps to better understand the emotional expressions of the characters, while enriching the texture of the story. The narrative tempo and rhythm increase the energy of the story and maintain the continuous interest of the audience, while the emotional ups and Decays provide depth in the narrative of the romantic relationship between the characters. The effects of this video clip design on children and its sociological dimension were examined. Similar designs have been connected and analyzed on similar designs.

The ability of the characters to instill artistic expression has brought them to life in a fascinating way, capturing their emotions and personalities through animation. His work has not only influenced the world of animation; it has also left a lasting legacy in the art of character design. They have cemented their place as beloved figures in the animation industry.

However, in the animation industry of the world, with the global effects, especially where the concept of "individual" comes to the fore, and with the influence of technological developments and design power, there is an increase in crimes related to sexuality and sexual immunity with subliminal messages every day. The crime of sexual harassment, which is one of these crimes, is sexual behavior against a person, for sexual purposes, by someone else, against his/her consent. These behaviors are sexually motivated but do not involve 'physical contact', according to the established Supreme Court decisions. In addition, the crime is regulated based on a dual distinction in the first paragraph of the article of the Turkish Penal Code, 'against the child' and 'adult'.

The relevant crime is increasing day by day, especially with the latest developments in technology and the conveniences offered by technology. Statistical data shows that there is an increase in sexual harassment crimes over time. According to research, the most searched words on the internet are pornography and similar words.

The work examined includes artistically and sociologically creative storytelling, visual effects, transitions, impressive transitions to colorful, live-action scenes, characters jumping out of the book and animated scenes drawn with patterns symbolizing storytelling within the story, narrative tempo and rhythm, emotional rises and falls, and relationships between characters. This study, which provides a perspective on romantic relationships and the effects of video clip design on children, examines the crime of sexual harassment regulated in Article 105 of the Turkish Penal Code, its material, moral elements and qualified states, and then examines the visual effects of technology in creating the motive for the crime of sexual harassment in an adult or child perpetrator. A contribution to the theory will be made by adding its role.

Keywords: Art, Design, Animation, Cartoon Character, Illustration, Sexual Harassment

BERTI BREUER-WEBER İLE ATASÖZÜ ÖYKÜSÜNE BİR ÖRNEK AN EXAMPLE OF THE PROVERB STORY WITH BERTI BREUER-WEBER

Özlem FIRTINA

Doç. Dr. Gazi Üniversitesi Yabancı Diller Eğitimi Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi

ORCID: 0000-0002-9694-1846

ÖZET

20. yüzyılda yaşamış ve eser vermiş olan Berti Breuer-Weber daha çok Almanya’da tanınan bir yazardır. Türkiye’de pek tanınmayan bu kadın yazar daha çok çocuklara yönelik öyküler kaleme almıştır. Bu öykülerini kendi çizimleriyle renklendirerek daha çekici hale getirmiştir. Alman çocuk edebiyatı (Kinder- und Jugendliteratur) kapsamında yer alan çocuk kitapları (Kinderbuch) yazarı olarak öne çıkan Breuer-Weber Alman atasözlerini anlatan eğlendirici ve ders verici öyküler yazmayı başarmıştır. Bu çalışmada, yazarın bu alandaki kitaplarından birinden yararlanılacak ve 1980 yılına ait bu kitap içinde yer alan atasözü öykülerinden biri mercek altına alınacaktır. Çalışmada metin analizi (Textanalyse) ve metin yorumu (Textinterpretation) yöntemi eşliğinde Breuer-Weber tarafından yazılmış ve aynı zamanda Alman atasözlerinden olan “Wer einmal lügt, dem glaubt man nicht” (Bir kez yalan söyleyene inanılmaz) başlıklı öykü yorumlanacaktır. Çalışmanın amacı, Alman atasözlerini açıklayan ve çocuklara yönelik olarak yazılmış bu tarz öykülerin içerdikleri dersler açısından önemini vurgulanmasıdır. Özellikle bu çalışma için seçilen örnek ile yalanın insan hayatındaki olumsuz yanının altı çizilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Alman Atasözleri, Atasözü Öyküleri, Çocuk Kitapları

ABSTRACT

Berti Breuer-Weber, who lived and produced works in the 20th century, is a writer mostly known in Germany. This female writer, who is not well known in Turkey, mostly wrote stories for children. She made these stories more attractive by coloring them with her own drawings. Breuer-Weber who stands out as an author of children’s books (Kinderbuch) within the scope of German children’s literature (Kinder- und Jugendliteratur) has managed to write entertaining and instructive stories about German proverbs. In this study, one of the author’s books in this field will be used and one of the proverb stories in this book from 1980 will be examined. In the study, the story titled “Wer einmal lügt, dem glaubt man nicht” (Anyone who lies once is not believed) written by Breuer-Weber and also one of the German proverbs, will be interpreted by text analysis and interpretation method. The aim of the study is to emphasize the importance of such stories written for children, explaining German proverbs, in terms of the lessons they contain. The negative side of lies in human life will be underlined, especially with the example chosen for this study.

Keywords: German Proverbs, Proverb Stories, Children’s Books.

EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE BREACH AND THE DISCHARGE FROM THE BREACH IN THE CASE OF A HOMOGENEOUS EARTH-FILL DAM WITH WEAK LAYER LOCATED AT ITS BOTTOM PART

Mehmet Şükrü Güney

Prof. Dr., İzmir University of Economics, Faculty of Engineering, Civil Engineering Department,
ORCID: 0000-0003-1441-4784

Birol KAYA

Prof. Dr., İzmir Dokuz Eylül University, Faculty of Engineering, Civil Engineering Department,
ORCID: 0000-0002-5955-963X

Yiğit Kalyoncu

İzmir University of Economics, Faculty of Engineering, Civil Engineering Department,
ORCID: 0000-0002-5955-963X

Arvin Mobasher

İzmir University of Economics, Faculty of Engineering, Civil Engineering Department,
ORCID: 0009-0007-0745-3925

ABSTRACT

Internal erosion, also known as piping, is one of the most important causes of earth-fill dam failures. This study is a part of the project TUBITAK 119M609 supported financially by the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey. The experiments were carried out at Hydraulics Laboratory of Civil Engineering Department within İzmir Dokuz Eylül University. The experiments were performed on a homogeneous earth-fill dam constructed by using a mixture of 85 % fine sand and 15 % clay, and $D_{50} = 0.17$ mm. The dam model 0.65 high with a bottom width of 2 m and a crest width of 0.05 m was built in a flume. Before the construction of the dam, some common soil mechanics tests were also performed. The weak layer consisting of the non-compacted mixture was located at the upper part of the dam. The cameras placed at different locations recorded the evolution of the breach formation. The pump flow rate was measured by a magnetic flow meter, and the continuity equation was used to calculate the flow rate outgoing from the breach. The time-varied values of breach areas were determined by using Gauss Area formula. The time-dependent changes of water depth in the channel were also recorded. The so obtained experimental findings are presented and interpreted.

Keywords: Earth-fill dam; Piping; Breach geometry; Breach development; Discharge from breach

**DİNÎ CEMAATLERDE MEHDİLİĞİN ORTAYA ÇIKIŞI VE PSİKOLOJİSİ
ÜZERİNE KURAMSAL BİR ARAŞTIRMA**
A THEORETICAL STUDY ON THE EMERGENCE AND PSYCHOLOGY OF MAHDISM
IN RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES

Mehmet Emin KALGI

Doç. Dr. Ardahan Üniversitesi, İlahiyat Fakültesi, Felsefe ve Din Bilimleri Bölümü, Din Psikolojisi Anabilim
Dalı

Assoc. Prof. Dr., Ardahan University, Faculty of Theology, Department of Psychology of Religion

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6999-5059

ÖZET

Dinî kavramlardan biri olan Mehdilik kavramının dinî cemaatlerde teolojik yönünün olmasının yanı sıra sosyolojik ve psikolojik bir yönünün de olduğu bir gerçektir. Tarihsel olayların ve kargaşaların toplumlar ve bireyler üzerindeki etkisi kaçınılmaz olarak onları bir kurtuluş arayışına itmiştir. Ayrıca bireyin tanık olduğu toplumsal krizlerin ve çıkmazların bireyin inancıyla birleşmesi İslam dinine inananlarda Mehdilik olarak tanımlanan kavramın ortaya çıkmasına yol açmıştır. Bu durum her ne kadar Müslümanlar için Mehdilik kavramı ile tanımlansa da başka dinler için bu durum başka kavramlarla tanımlanmış olabilir. Nitekim bireyler hangi dine mensup olursa olsun dindarlık düzeyine göre bu kavramın onlar için özel bir anlam taşıdığını söyleyebiliriz. Bu bağlamda, bu araştırmada dinî cemaatlerde Mehdiliğin ortaya çıkışı ve bireylerin psikolojisi üzerindeki etkisi incelenmiştir. Araştırmanın amacına uygun olarak geniş bir literatür taraması yapılmış olup yerli ve yabancı birçok kaynağa başvurulmuştur. Literatürden elde edilen veriler anlayıcı tekniğe bağlı olarak çözümlenmiştir. Araştırmada, Mehdilik inancının ortaya çıkışının dinsel gerekçelerinden daha çok sosyo-psikolojik yönlerine ışık tutulmaya çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Din Psikolojisi, Din, Dindarlık, Cemaat, Mehdilik.

ABSTRACT

It is a fact that the concept of Mahdism, which is one of the religious concepts, has a theological as well as a sociological and psychological aspect in religious communities. The impact of historical events and turmoils on societies and individuals have inevitably pushed them to seek some kind of salvation throughout human history. In addition, the combination of both social crises and dilemmas witnessed by individuals has led to the emergence of the concept defined as Mahdism among those who believe in Islam. Although this situation is defined by the concept of Mahdism for Muslims, it may be defined by other concepts in other religions. As a matter of fact, it can be suggested that this concept has a special meaning for individuals, regardless of their religious levels. In this regard, in this study, the emergence of Mahdism in religious communities and its effect on the psychology of individuals are

examined in detail. In accordance with the purpose of the research, a wide literature review has been made and many domestic and foreign sources regarding Mahdism have been consulted. The data obtained from the literature have been analyzed depending on the interpretive technique. In the study, it has been tried to shed light on the socio-psychological aspects of the emergence of the Mahdist belief rather than the religious reasons.

Keywords: Psychology of Religion, Religion, Religiosity, Community, Mahdism.



T.C.
ARDAHAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ REKTÖRLÜĞÜ
İlahiyat Fakültesi



Sayı : E-56430641-900-2400001625
Konu : Akademik Temsilci Hk.

17.01.2024

İLGİLİ MAKAMA

Fakültemiz Felsefe ve Din Bilimleri Bölümü Din Psikolojisi Ana Bilim Dalı'nda görevli Doç. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI'nın 19-21 Ocak 2024 tarihleri arasında düzenlenecek olan "**9. Uluslararası Avrupa Disiplinlerarası Bilimsel Araştırmalar Kongresi**"nin düzenleme komitesinde, akademisyen temsilci olarak görev almasını olurlarınıza arz ederim.

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mukadder Arif YÜKSEL
Dekan Yardımcısı

OLUR
Prof. Dr. Mustafa YILDIZ
İlahiyat Fakültesi Dekanı

Belge Doğrulama Kodu: MDM4D3T

Bu belge, güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.

Belge Takip Adresi:

<https://ubys.ardahan.edu.tr/ERMS/Record/ConfirmationPage/Index>

Adres: Ardahan Üniversitesi Kampüsü, Çamlıçatak Mevkii, 75002, Merkez/ARDAHAN

Telefon No: (0 478) 2117563

e-Posta: if@ardahan.edu.tr

Keşif Adresi: ardahanuni@hs01.kep.tr

Faks No: (0 478) 2117565

İnternet Adresi: www.ardahan.edu.tr

Bilgi için :

Telefon No:

Direkt Hat:

Mesut Akçay

Bilgisayar İşletmeni

(0 478) 2117563



IX-INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC
RESEARCH held on January 19-21, 2024 / Valencia, Spain

06.02.2024

REF: Akademik Teşvik

İlgili makama;

" VIII-INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH 19-21 Ocak 2024 tarihlerinde Valensiya/İspanya'da Türkiye-84, Diğer Ülkelerden-127 -(Azerbaycan (29), Italy (1), Albania (36), Ghana (1), Kazakistan (1), Poland (1), England (1), Romania (6), Georgia (3), Saudi Arabia (3), Kosovo (5), Algeria (2), Pakistan (2), Vietnam (1), Morocco (3), India (8), Portugal (2), Brazil (2), Benin Republic (1), Ghana (1), Republic of North Macedonia (2), Eswatini (1), Lebanon (1), Lithuania (3), Malaysia (3), Croatia (1), Poland (2), Bulgaria (1), Serbia (1), Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (1), Spain (1), Germany (1)- akademisyen/araştırmacılarının katılımıyla gerçekleşmiştir. Kongre 16 Ocak 2020 Akademik Teşvik Ödeneği Yönetmeliğine getirilen "Tebliğlerin sunulduğu yurt içinde veya yurt dışındaki etkinliğin uluslararası olarak nitelendirilebilmesi için Türkiye dışında en az beş farklı ülkeden sözlü tebliğ sunan konuşmacının katılım sağlaması ve tebliğlerin yarından fazlasının Türkiye dışından katılımcılar tarafından sunulması esastır." değişikliğine uygun düzenlenmiştir.

Bilgilerinize arz edilir,
Saygılarımızla



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Jose R. Hernandez-Carrion
Member of Organizing Committee

