

ISTANBUL  
INTERNATIONAL MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH  
CONGRESS -V  
July 9-II, 2023 | Istanbul, Türkiye

# THE BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Edited by  
Prof. Dr. Osman ERKMEN  
Gulnaz GAFUROVA

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INTERNATIONAL ISTANBUL MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS-V



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CONGRESS'S IDENTIFICATION  
İSTANBUL International Modern Scientific Research Congress-V

DATE AND PLACE  
9-11 July 2023  
İstanbul, TÜRKİYE  
(FACE TO FACE AND ONLINE)

ORGANIZATION  
IKSAD Institute

HEAD OF CONGRESS  
Prof. Dr. Osman ERKMEN

COORDINATOR  
Gulnaz GAFUROVA

NUMBER OF ACCEPTED PAPERS 229  
NUMBER OF REJECTED PAPERS 15  
TOTAL NUMBER OF PAPERS FROM TÜRKİYE 112  
TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANTS 117

**PARTICIPATION COUNTRIES**

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

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PHOTO GALLERY



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PHOTO GALLERY

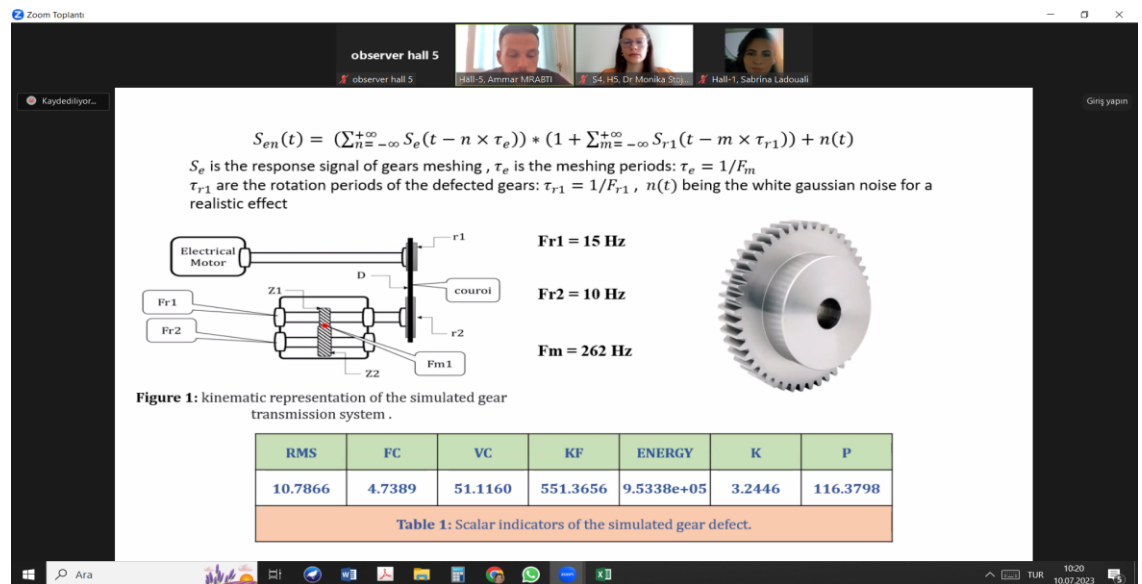
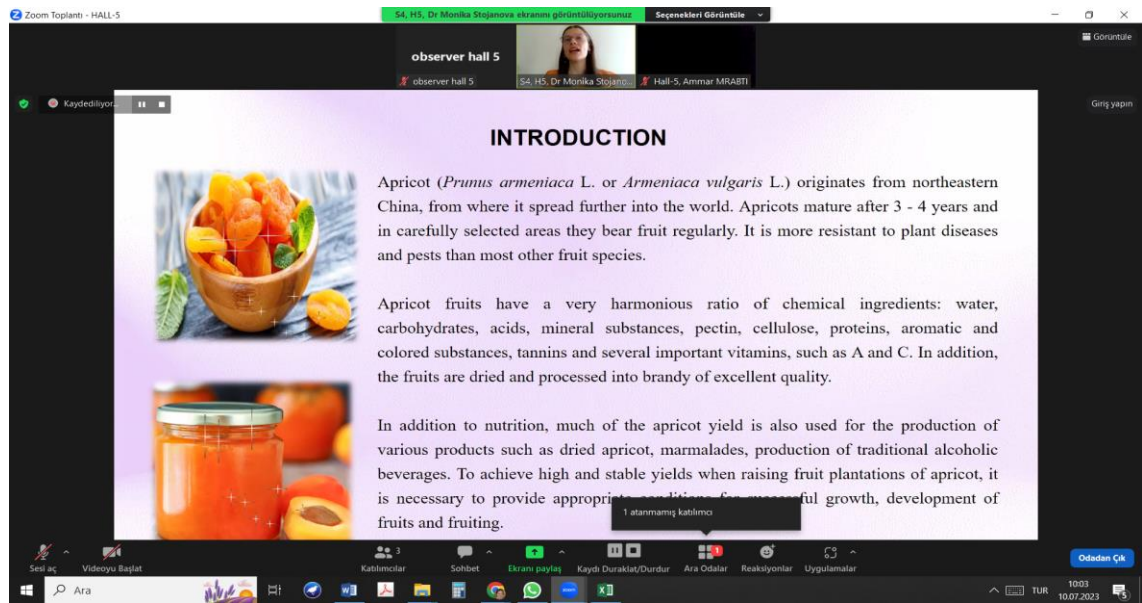
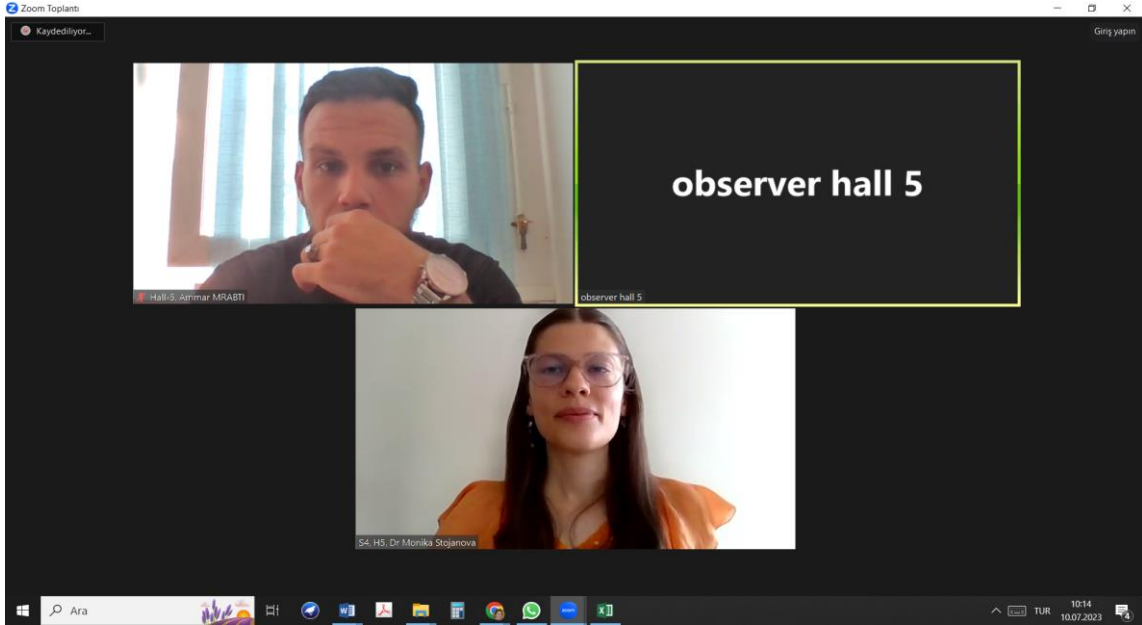




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PHOTO GALLERY

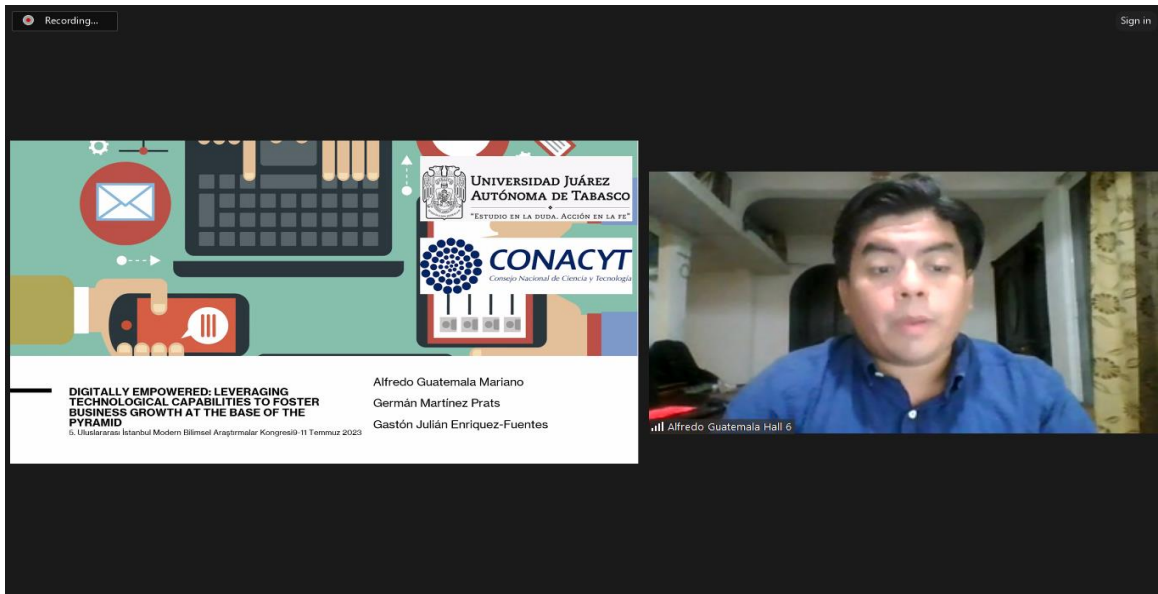
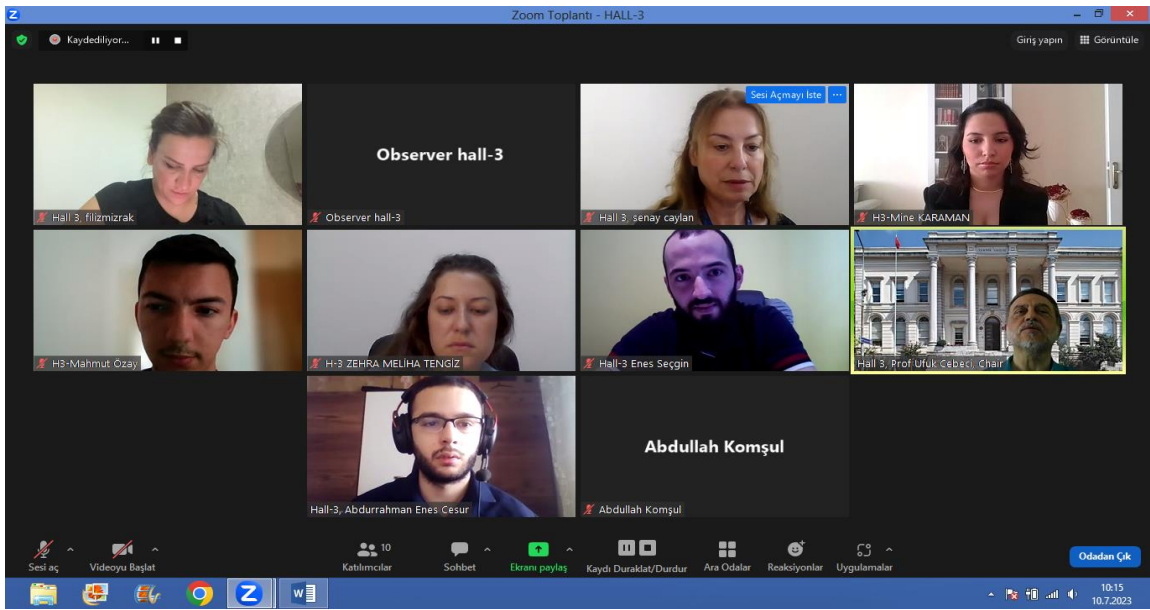
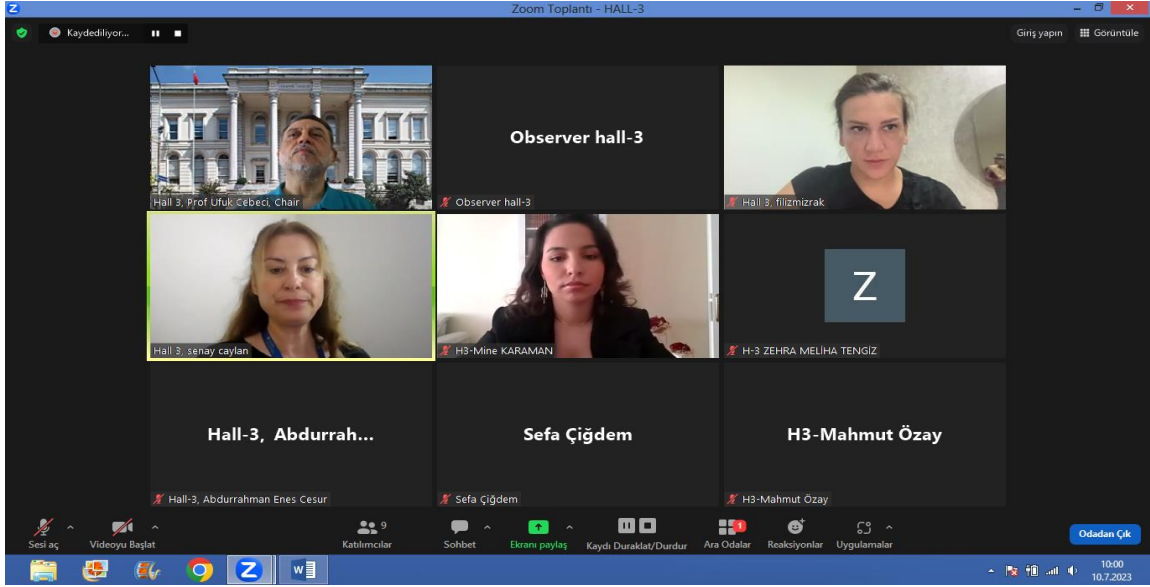


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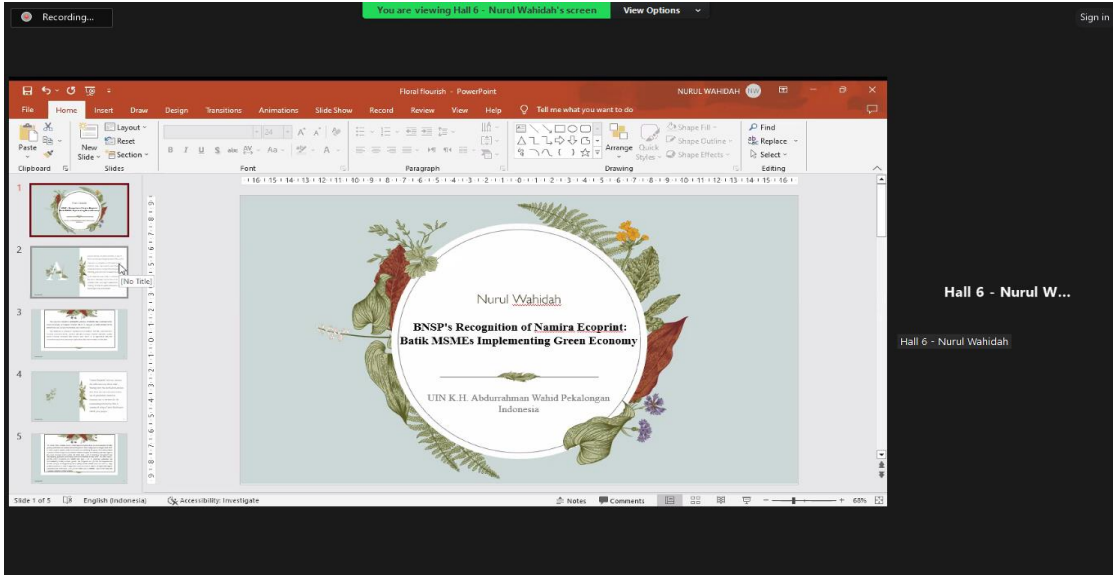
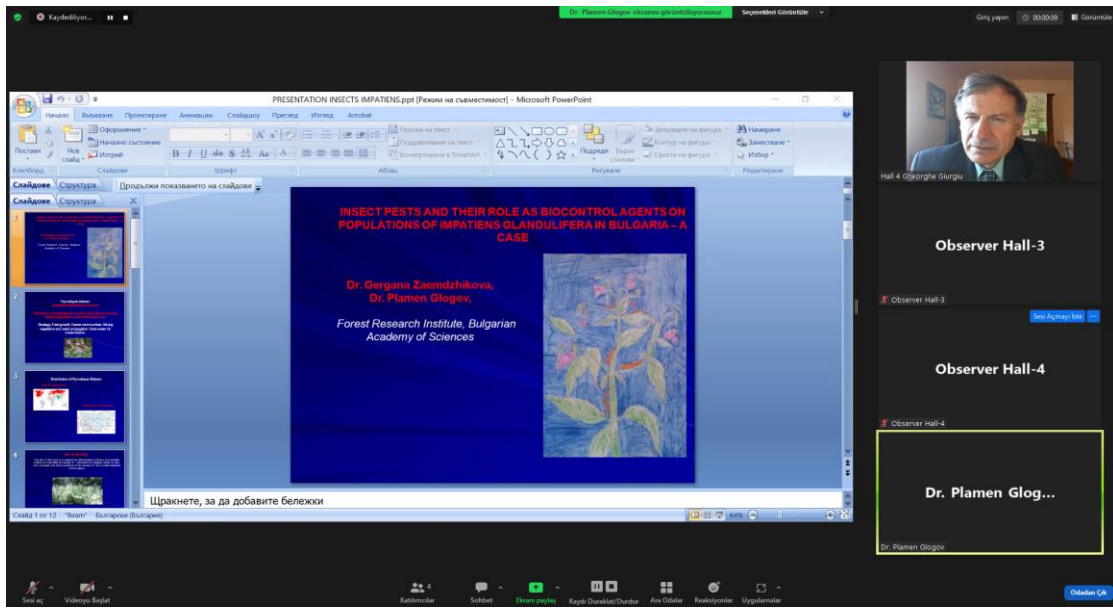
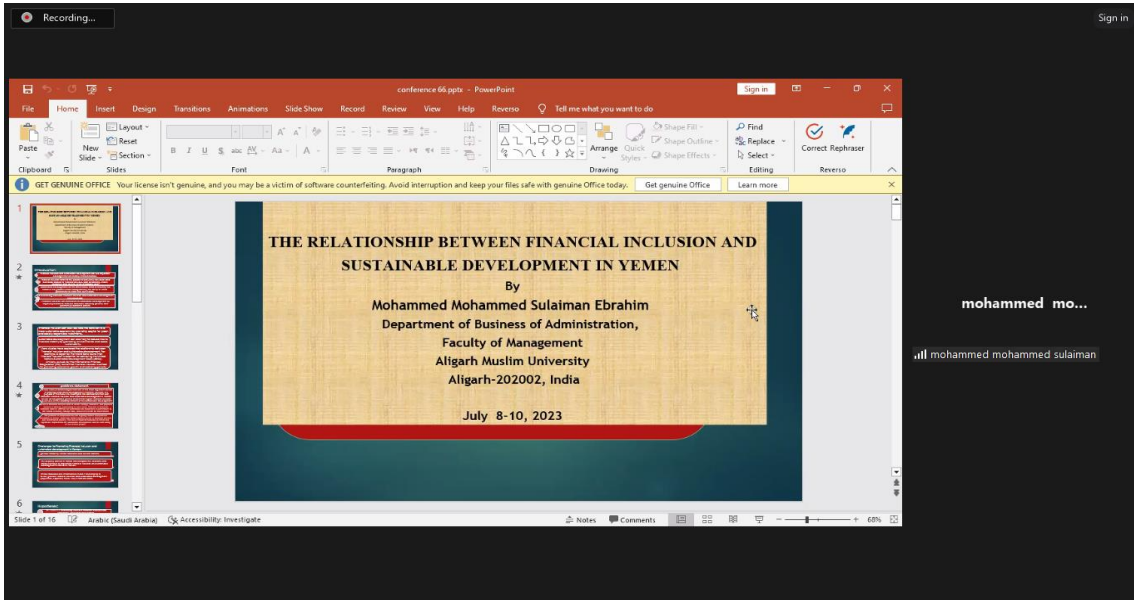


# INTERNATIONAL ISTANBUL MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS-V PHOTO GALLERY

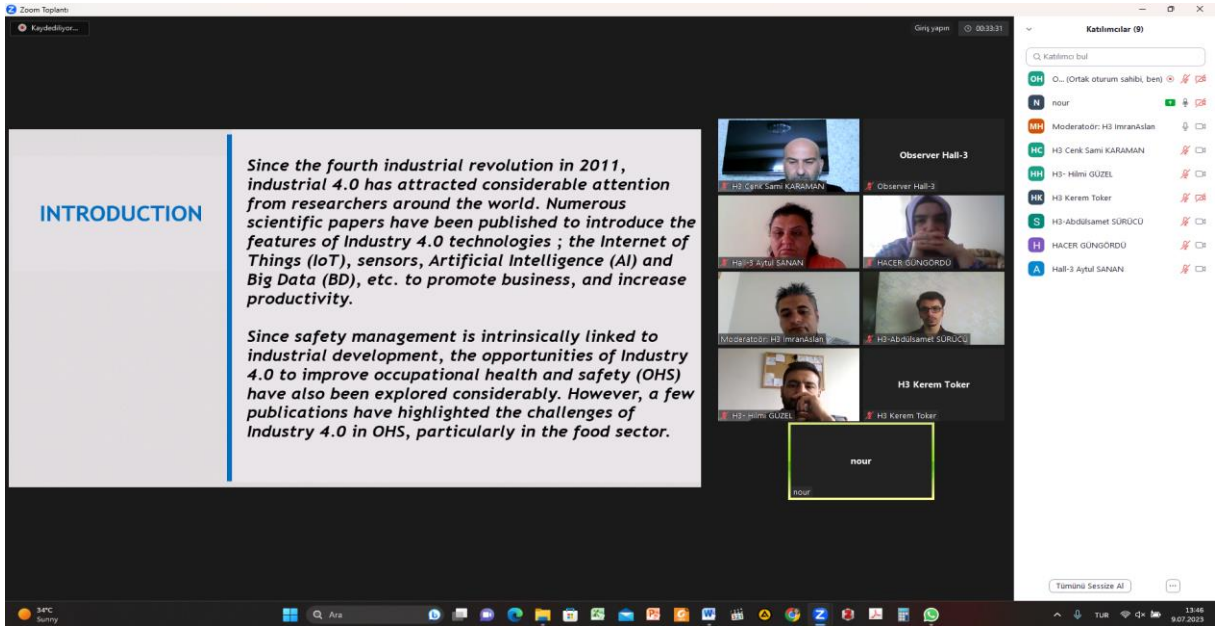
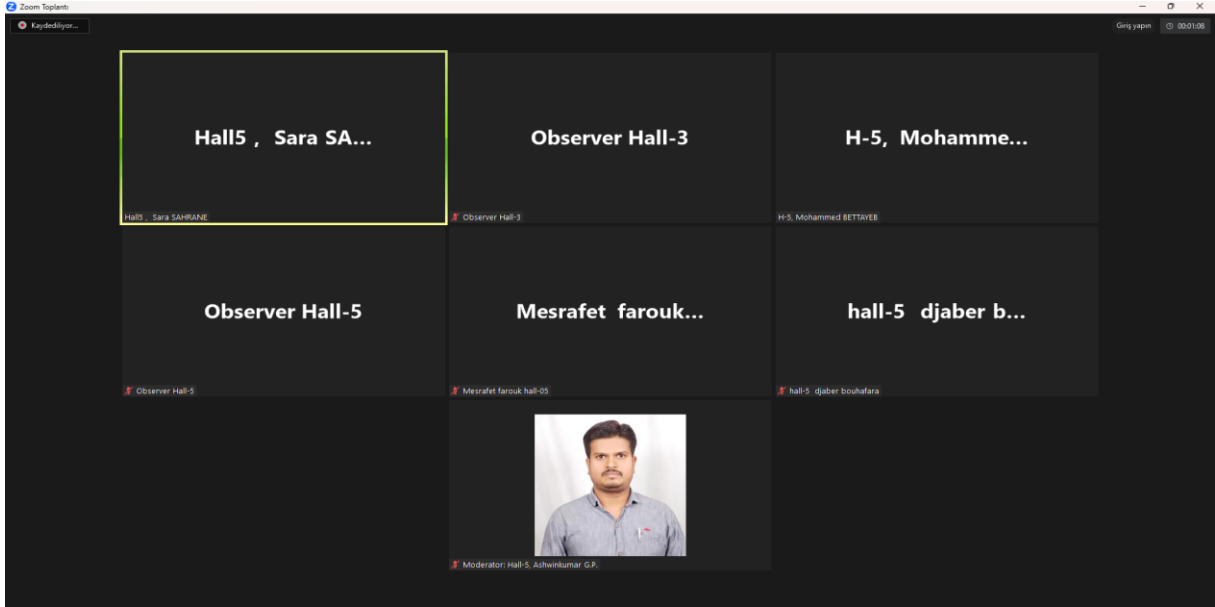




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# INTERNATIONAL ISTANBUL MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS-V PHOTO GALLERY

5<sup>th</sup> International Istanbul Modern Scientific Researches Congress 9-11 July 2022

Starvation - Nazi's Racial -Biological Ideology for Strategic Win

Observer Hall-3

Observer Hall-4

Ananda Majumdar... Hall 4

SAKARYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ  
1970

DİJİTAL İKİZ TEKNOLOJİSİNİN BUGÜNÜ VE YARINI  
PRESENT AND FUTURE OF DIGITAL TWIN TECHNOLOGY

Tülay Elık  
Ayşenur Yılmaz

Danışman: Doç. Dr. N. Firat Özkan

Observer Hall-3

Katılımcılar (13)

D1 Modeli

D2 Modeli

D3 Modeli

D4 Modeli

D5 Modeli

D6 Modeli

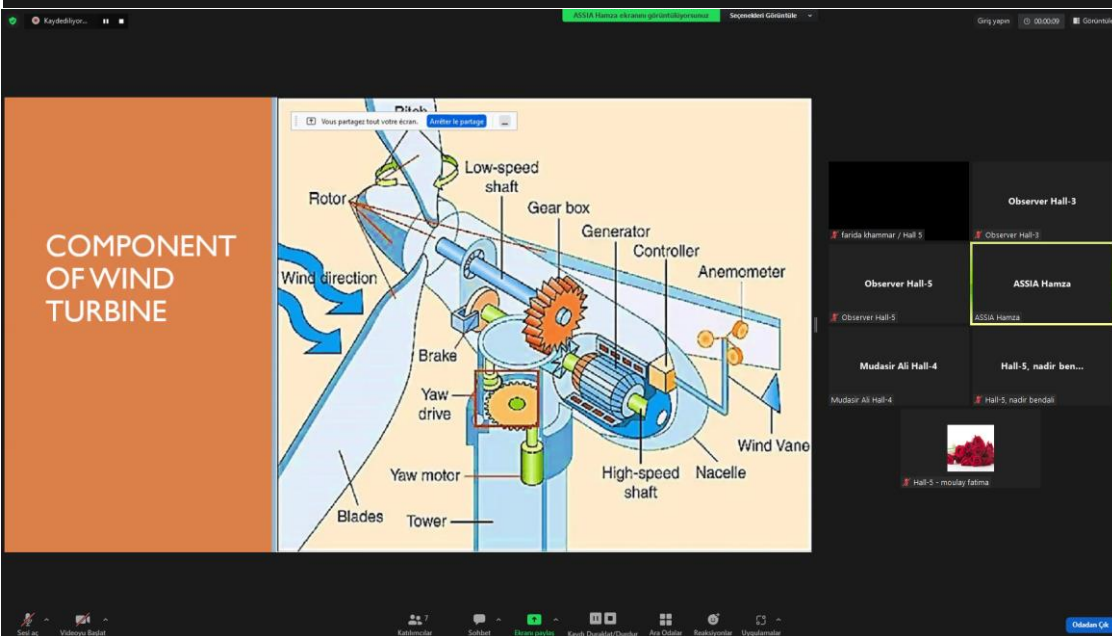
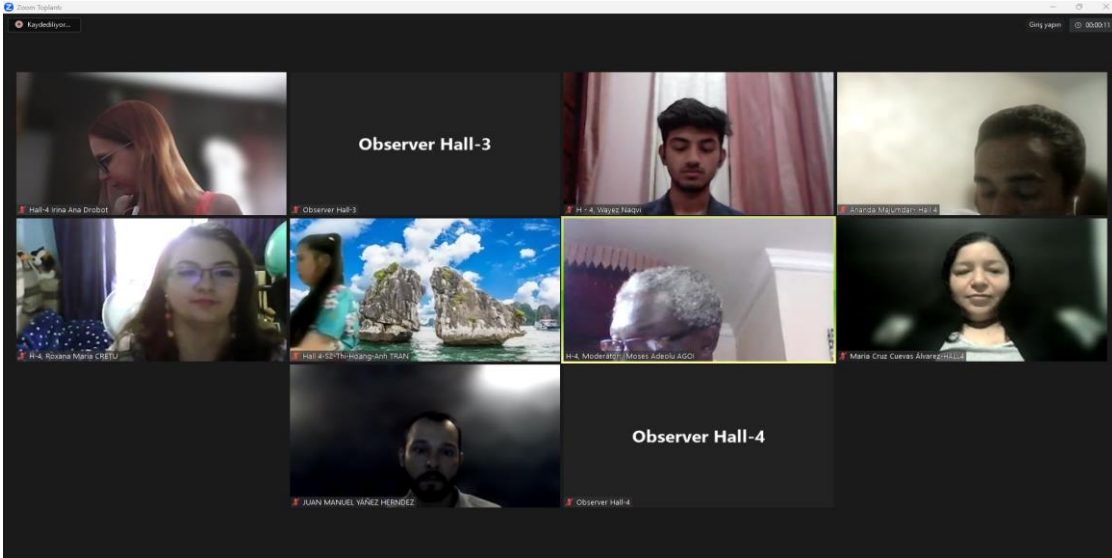
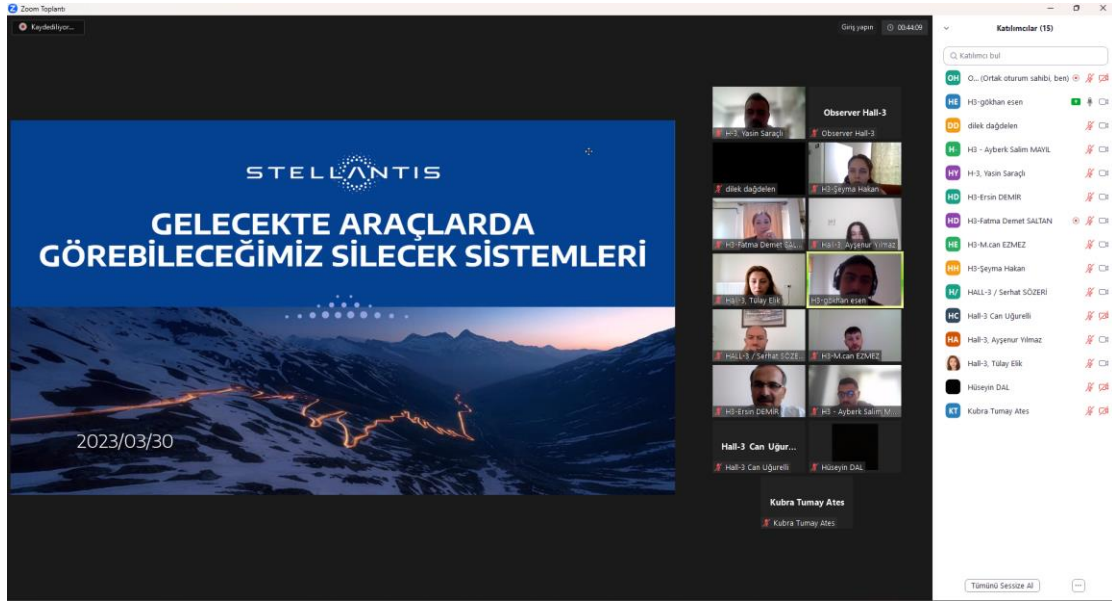
D7 Modeli

Observer Hall-3

Katılımcılar (15)



# INTERNATIONAL ISTANBUL MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS-V PHOTO GALLERY









# INTERNATIONAL ISTANBUL MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS-V PHOTO GALLERY

The image displays three screenshots of Zoom meeting screens, each showing a presentation slide and a participant list. The first screenshot shows a presentation slide titled "AFRİKA ÜLKELERİ İLE İMZALANAN SERBEST TİCARİT ANLAŞMALARININ TÜRKİYE İÇİN ÖNEMLİ TİCARİT ETKİLERİ" (THE EFFECT OF FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH AFRICAN COUNTRIES ON TURKEY'S FOREIGN TRADE) by Murat DURMAZ, Prof. Dr. Hakan SAKIN. The second screenshot shows a presentation slide titled "MESLEKİ OLMAYAN GEÇİCİ İŞ İLİŞKİSİ" (Non-Professional Temporary Employment Relationship) by Banu DENİZLİ ÖZTÜRK. The third screenshot shows a presentation slide titled "Havacılık Sektörü ve Pazarlama" (Aviation Sector and Marketing) by Yusuf Can Tunaboşlu. Each screenshot also shows a list of participants in the meeting.

**Zoom Toplantı - Hall-1**  
Giriş yapın Görüntüle

**Katılımcılar (9)**

- OH Obse... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- HM Hall-1, Murat DURMAZ
- PA Pinar Altok Gürel HALL-1
- H- H1 - Banu DENİZLİ ÖZTÜRK
- HH H1- Hilem Altıntaş
- H- H-1 Hazal Eroğlu
- Y H1 Yusuf Can Tunaboşlu
- HH H-1, HASAN OCAK
- KK Kadriye KURU KÜ- Hall-1

**Zoom Toplantı - Hall-1**  
Kaydediliyor... Giriş yapın Görüntüle

**Katılımcılar (10)**

- OH O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- H- H1 - Banu DENİZLİ ÖZTÜRK
- PA Pinar Altok Gürel HALL-1
- HH H1- Hilem Altıntaş
- H- H-1 Hazal Eroğlu
- Y H1 Yusuf Can Tunaboşlu
- HH H-1, HASAN OCAK
- HM Hall-1, Murat DURMAZ
- HO Hilal OK ERGÜN
- KK Kadriye KURU KÜ- Hall-1

**Zoom Toplantı - Hall-1**  
Kaydediliyor... Giriş yapın Görüntüle

**Katılımcılar (10)**

- OH O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- Y H1 Yusuf Can Tunaboşlu
- PA Pinar Altok Gürel HALL-1
- H- H1 - Banu DENİZLİ ÖZTÜRK
- HH H1- Hilem Altıntaş
- H- H-1 Hazal Eroğlu
- HH H-1, HASAN OCAK
- HM Hall-1, Murat DURMAZ
- HO Hilal OK ERGÜN
- KK Kadriye KURU KÜ- Hall-1

# INTERNATIONAL ISTANBUL MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS-V PHOTO GALLERY

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2

H2-Serra Koçak Algül ekranını görüntüyorsunuz

Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Kaydediliyor...

Giriş yapın

Görüntüle

İLETİŞİM VE GÜNÜMÜZ SOSYAL MEDYASI

H2-Serra Koçak Algül

1 atanmamış katılımcı

Katılımcılar (10)

- O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- H2-Serra Koçak Algül
- AKIN BURAK GÖK
- Fatma Nur ŞENGÜL
- Gizem Şahin - Hall 2
- H2 Gülhan İlik
- H2-Coşkun Yorulmaz
- H2-Mert Mahir GÖZ
- HALL 2 - CHAIMA ZRAIER
- Hall-2, Dr.Ayda.Gök

Sesi aç

Videoyu Başlat

Katılımcılar

Sohbet

Ekranı paylaş

Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur

Reaksiyonlar

Uygulamalar

Daha fazla

Otdan Çık

10:15 09.07.2023

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2

HALL 2 - CHAIMA ZRAIER ekranını görüntüyorsunuz

Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Kaydediliyor...

Giriş yapın

Görüntüle

The Impact of E-Government on Governance  
The Case of Tunisia

HALL 2 - CHAIMA ZRAIER

Katılımcılar (10)

- O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- HALL 2 - CHAIMA ZRAIER
- H2 Gülhan İlik
- H2-Mert Mahir GÖZ
- AKIN BURAK GÖK
- Fatma Nur ŞENGÜL
- Gizem Şahin - Hall 2
- H2-Coşkun Yorulmaz
- H2-Serra Koçak Algül
- Hall-2, Dr.Ayda.Gök

Sesi aç

Videoyu Başlat

Katılımcılar

Sohbet

Ekranı paylaş

Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur

Reaksiyonlar

Uygulamalar

Daha fazla

Otdan Çık

11:09 09.07.2023

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2

H2-Gulsüm Merve Yüksel ekranını görüntüyorsunuz

Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Kaydediliyor...

Giriş yapın

Görüntüle

TEACHERS' AND STUDENTS' OPINIONS OF THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY-BASED METHODS AND APPROACHES IN EFL CLASSES.

H2-Gulsüm Merve Yüksel

Katılımcılar (11)

- O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- H2-Gulsüm Merve Yüksel
- Dr.Nesibe KANTAR
- Funda AYDIN
- H2 Emrullah DALMIŞ
- H2-AHMET ŞÜKRÜ SOMUNCU
- H2-Mehmet Beşir BULUT
- H2-SELİN DALMIŞ
- Hall-2, ÖZLEM YILMAZ
- S2 H2 Gizem Köşker
- S-2/H-2 asos.prof. Nazile Ab...

Sesi aç

Videoyu Başlat

Katılımcılar

Sohbet

Ekranı paylaş

Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur

Reaksiyonlar

Uygulamalar

Daha fazla

Otdan Çık

12:49 09.07.2023



# INTERNATIONAL ISTANBUL MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS-V PHOTO GALLERY

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2

S2 H2 Gizem Köşker ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz

Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Kaydediliyor...

Giriş yapın

Görüntüle

iletisimde sosyokültürel kodlar  
SOCIOCULTURAL CODES IN  
COMMUNICATION

S2 H2 Gizem Köşker

Katılımcılar (12)

Katılımcı bul

- O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- S2 H2 Gizem Köşker
- H2-AHMET ŞÜKRÜ SOMUNCU
- Funda AYDIN
- Dr.Nesibe KANTAR
- DUDU MERVE DOĞAN
- H2 Emrullah DALMIŞ
- H-2-Dr. Mehmet Beşir BULUT
- H2-Gölsüm Merve Yüksel
- S H2-SELİN DALMIŞ
- Hall-2, ÖZLEM YILMAZ
- S-2/H-2 asos.prof. Nazile Ab...

Активация Windows  
Чтобы активировать Windows, перейдите в раздел "Параметры"

Tümünü Sessize Al

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Daha fazla

Odadan Çık

TUR 13:41 09.07.2023

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2

H2-SELİN DALMIŞ ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz

Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Kaydediliyor...

Giriş yapın

Görüntüle

EQUIVALENCE PROBLEM  
IN SECONDARY TRANSLATIONS  
ARA DİL ÇEVİRİLERİNDE  
EŞDEĞERLİK SORUNU

H2-SELİN DALMIŞ

Katılımcılar (12)

Katılımcı bul

- O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- H2-SELİN DALMIŞ
- S-2/H-2 asos.prof. Nazile Ab...
- Dr.Nesibe KANTAR
- DUDU MERVE DOĞAN
- Funda AYDIN
- H2 Emrullah DALMIŞ
- H2-AHMET ŞÜKRÜ SOMUNCU
- H-2-Dr. Mehmet Beşir BULUT
- H2-Gölsüm Merve Yüksel
- Hall-2, ÖZLEM YILMAZ
- SH S2 H2 Gizem Köşker

Активация Windows  
Чтобы активировать Windows, перейдите в раздел "Параметры"

Tümünü Sessize Al

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Daha fazla

Odadan Çık

TUR 14:07 09.07.2023

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2

Antony Okundi ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz

Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Kaydediliyor...

Giriş yapın

Görüntüle

Research Background

Accessibility typologies

- Potential accessibility
- Revealed accessibility

5 A's of Accessibility

- Accessibility
- Acceptability
- Accommodation
- Availability
- Affordability

Measurement of spatial accessibility

- Population-provider ratios
- Gravity models
- Cumulative Opportunity Measure
- Expansion Method
- Drawing Catchment Area (PCA)
- Kernal Density Estimation (KDE)

Factors Affecting Healthcare Inequalities

- Population distribution
- Socio-economic status
- Urban-rural divide
- Quality of transport infrastructure

Antony Okundi

1 atanmamış katılımcı

Katılımcılar (9)

Katılımcı bul

- O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- Antony Okundi
- UG Umut Gunes Sefercik
- S-2/H-2 asos.prof. Nazile Ab...
- hale
- H2 hall 2 canan korkut
- Hall-2, Nur YILMAZ
- HT Hall-2, Tuğba Ölmez Hancı
- N Salon 2- Neslihan Akpınar

Активация Windows  
Чтобы активировать Windows, перейдите в раздел "Параметры"

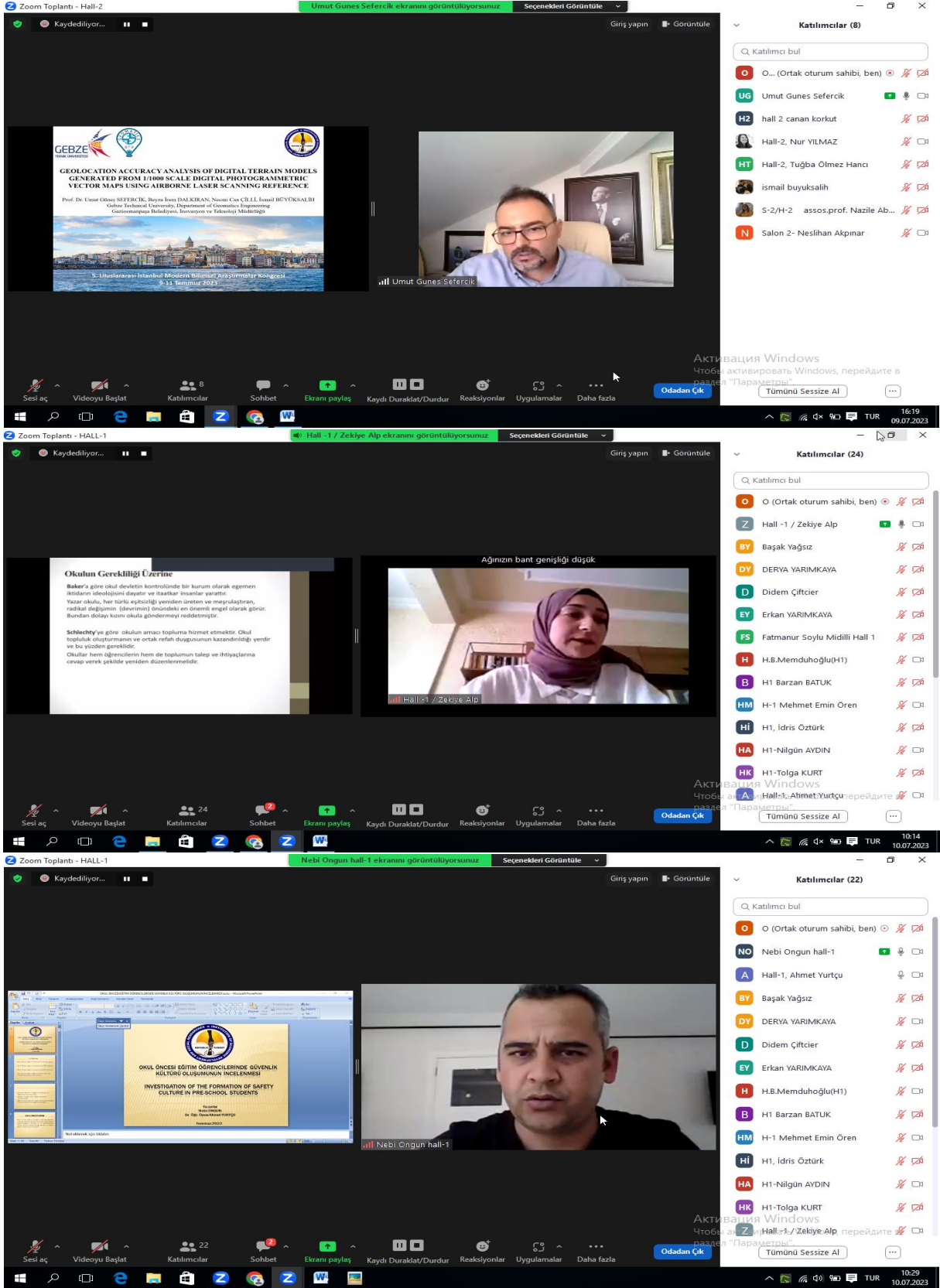
Tümünü Sessize Al

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Daha fazla

Odadan Çık

TUR 15:47 09.07.2023

# INTERNATIONAL ISTANBUL MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS-V PHOTO GALLERY







# INTERNATIONAL ISTANBUL MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS-V PHOTO GALLERY

**GEBZE**  
TEKNIK ÜNİVERSİTESİ

**SOLANUM LYCOPERSICUM L. BİTKİSİ İLE AGROFİTÜRASYON YÖNTEMİ KULLANILARAK PDS GENİ İÇEREN ALBİNO BİTKİLER ELDE EDİLMESİ**  
Halime Eda SUBAŞI  
Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi

**Danışman: Prof. Dr. Yıldı ÖZDEN ÇİFTÇİ**  
Gebze Teknik Üniversitesi  
Moleküler Biyoloji ve Genetik Anabilim Dalı

Halime Eda Sefer ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz

Katılımcılar (10)

- O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- Halime Eda Sefer
- Hall-2, Prof.Dr. Zeynel Yalçın
- H-2, Gülhis ŞEN
- H2-ECE ALAGÖZ
- hall 2-Yasemin Kavas
- hall-2 osman sefa bekkı
- HALL-2, Bahadır Demircioğlu
- Hall-2, İlker KARA
- Hall-2-Merve GÖKBAŞ

Zoom Toplantı - HALL-2

**NANE**

Nane, Mentha türlerinin genel adıdır ve bu bitkiler çok yıllık nane türleri olarak bitkilerdir. (Bakır, 1992).

Nane, süsbitkisel ve ilacın bitkilerinde yaygın olarak yetiştirilmektedir. Kafa ağrısı alan ilacın bitkiler için uygundur. Tıbbi bitkiler konusunda seçici otomatik bitkiler türleri, farmakolojik etkileri ve faydalarıyla yer alır. Yetiştirilmesi kolay olan bu bitki, kışın, bahar ve yaz aylarında ve genel olarak her bölgede yetişir. Bitki yetiştiğinde, genellikle bitki için ideal zaman olan çiçeklenme başlangıcında hasat edilir. Hasat zamanı geçtikçe mentol oranı düşer ve mentol oranı artar. Hasat edilen ürün gıda veya tıbbi kullanımları için kullanılabilir, sap ve yaprakları atılmadan yenebilir olarak değerlendirilir. (Özgen ve Kını, 1999)

Nanenin endüstriyel kullanımına yol açan etkili bir model grubu seçici yağlardır (Elkhaloufi vd., 2007). Üçüncü yağ değeri olan Mentha türleri birçok ilacın tıbbi olarak yetiştirilmektedir (Özgen ve Kını, 1999)

Hall-2-Merve GÖKBAŞ ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz

Katılımcılar (10)

- O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- Hall-2-Merve GÖKBAŞ
- Hall-2, Prof.Dr. Zeynel Yalçın
- H-2, Gülhis ŞEN
- H2-ECE ALAGÖZ
- Halime Eda Sefer
- hall 2-Yasemin Kavas
- hall-2 osman sefa bekkı
- HALL-2, Bahadır Demircioğlu
- Hall-2, İlker KARA

Zoom Toplantı - HALL-1

**Verilerin Analizi**

Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde ipek analiz tekniği kullanılmıştır. İpek analiz tekniği ile sonuçlara verilen sonuçlar verileri oluşturmuş, veriler değerlendirilmiştir. Bu yöntemle, veriler adaylara sorulan araştırma sorularının ortaya koyduğu temalara uygun şekilde oluşturulmuş ipek analizi yapılmıştır, araştırma katılan öğretmen adaylarının görüşleri uygun şekilde yanıtlanarak amacıyla doğrudan alınmış yer verilmiştir (Yıldırım & Şimşek, 2006).

**Analysis of Data**

Obtained data was analyzed using the ipek analysis technique. The results of the analysis were given with the ipek analysis technique and the data were analyzed in depth. With this method, the data were analyzed in accordance with the questions asked by the researchers. During the ipek analysis, direct questions were answered in order to obtain the opinions of the teacher candidates participating in the research in an appropriate way (Yıldırım & Şimşek, 2006).

H1-Tolga KURT ekranını görüntüleyorsünüz

Katılımcılar (18)

- O (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- H1-Tolga KURT
- Başak Yağsız
- Didem Çiftci
- H.B.Memduhoğlu(H1)
- H1\_1 Mehmet Emin Ören
- H1 Barzan BATUK
- H1-Munise Seckin
- H1-Niğün AYDIN
- Hall -1 / Zekiye Alp
- Hall-1, Ahmet Yurtçu
- Hall-1, Nuh ÇAMLIOĞLU
- Hall-1,Fatih Ocak
- H1-Hayrullah Doğruel-H1

12:06  
10.07.2023

# ISTANBUL

INTERNATIONAL MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS -V  
July 9-11, 2023 | Istanbul, Türkiye



## CONGRESS PROGRAM

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**PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES:** Türkiye, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Algeria, India, Italy, Portugal, Indonesia, Vietnam, Albania, Mexico, Romania, Nigeria, UK, Canada, France, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan



## 10.07.2023 / SESSION-1



Istanbul Local Time: 14:00-15:30



**Fatih Plaza** (Aksemsettin Mah. Adnan Menderes Vatan Bulv. No:6 Fatih/Istanbul)

**HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Dr. Gülşah KONAKOĞLU**

Author	University	Presentation title
Selim TARTAN Assoc. Dr. Nevzat TETİK	İnönü University	'DUBAI MODEL' IN ISTANBUL FINANCE CENTER'S COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD
Metanet ŞAHALİYEVA	Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences	SELECTIONS FROM SOUTHERN AZERBAIJAN LITERATURE: THE SUFISM AND IRFANIC VIEWS OF MUHAMMEDALI DILSUZUN
Asst. Prof. Dr. Gülşah KONAKOĞLU Asst. Prof. Dr. Ali Veysel ÖZDEN	İstanbul Gelişim University Bahçeşehir University	THE EFFECT OF AURICULAR VAGUS NERVE STIMULATION ON EMG MEASUREMENT IN HEALTHY PERSONS
Fzt. Öyküm Özlem KARAGÜLLE Asst. Prof. Dr. Neslişah GÜN Dr. Fzt., Evrim GÖKÇE	İstanbul Arel University Kırklareli University Ankara City Hospital	IS THE RISK OF INJURY IN ADOLESCENT FOOTBALL PLAYERS RELATED TO THE YEAR OF EXPERIENCE?

Moderator is responsible for ensuring the smooth running of the presentation, managing the group discussion and dynamics.

## 10.07.2023 / SESSION-2



Istanbul Local Time: 15:30-17:00



**Fatih Plaza** (Aksemsettin Mah. Adnan Menderes Vatan Bulv. No:6 Fatih/Istanbul)

**HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Dr. İhsan Erol ÖZÇİL**

Author	University	Presentation title
Asst. Prof. Dr. İhsan Erol ÖZÇİL	American University of Cyprus	COMPARISON OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF TRADITIONAL HOMEMADE AND INDUSTRIAL HALLOUMI CHEESE PRODUCED IN NORTHERN CYPRUS
Dudu Merve DOĞAN Dr. Ebru AYDIN	Suleyman Demirel University	EVALUATION OF DRIED JUJUBE (ZIZIPHUS JUJUBA MILL.) FRUIT POWDER AS A NOVEL INGREDIENT FOR GLUTEN AND SUGARS FREE SNACK BAR PRODUCTION
Alperen ZENGİN Prof. Dr. Fatih SEVİM Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Numan ÖZAKIN	Atatürk University	THERMODYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF PHOTOVOLTAIC-HEAT PUMP COMBINED UNIT

Moderator is responsible for ensuring the smooth running of the presentation, managing the group discussion and dynamics.

**09.07.2023 / SESSION-1 / HALL-1**



**Istanbul Local Time: 10:00-12:00**



**Meeting ID: 818 2804 2148 / Passcode: 090007**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Gökhan Doğukan AKARSU**

<b>Author</b>	<b>University</b>	<b>Presentation title</b>
<b>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şengül TURAL</b> <b>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ercan TURAL</b>	Ondokuz Mayıs University	A META-ANALYSIS OF TGF-BETA1 GENE AND POSTMENOPAUSAL OSTEOPOROSOS
<b>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şengül TURAL</b> <b>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ercan TURAL</b>	Ondokuz Mayıs University	A META-ANALYSIS OF CHD7 GENE AND SCOLIOSIS
<b>Dr. Gökhan Doğukan AKARSU</b> <b>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rukiye HÖBEK AKARSU</b>	Yozgat Bozok University	PESTİSİTLERİN SPERM KALİTESİNE ZARARLARINI AZALTMADA CBD ÇÖZÜM SUNABİLİR Mİ?
<b>Dr. Gökhan Doğukan AKARSU</b> <b>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rukiye HÖBEK AKARSU</b>	Yozgat Bozok University	EVALUATION OF CURRENT TREATMENTS IN MULTIPL MYELOM
<b>Res. Asst. Dr. Nazife MENGİ</b>	University of Health Sciences, Haseki Training and Research Hospital	A CHILD PATIENT ATTENDING THE EMERGENCY WITH CHEST PAIN AND DIAGNOSED MYOCARDİTİS
<b>Specialist Biologist. Tahir İGİT</b> <b>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fikret ALTINDAĞ</b> <b>Asst. Prof. Dr. Kenan YILDIZHAN</b>	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University	ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ALZHEIMER DISEASE AND DIABETES: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE
<b>Rüveyda KORKMAZ</b> <b>Prof. Dr. Gökçe MEREY</b>	Marmara University	DEVELOPING A METHOD FOR THE DETECTION OF BACTERIA THAT THREATEN FOOD SAFETY
<b>Asst. Prof. Dr. Mahmud İSLAM</b>	Sakarya University	SURVEY OF FABRY DISEASE IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS IN ZONGULDAK-TURKIYE
<b>MSc, Elif YAPRAK SARAÇ</b> <b>MSc, Emine DURUKAN</b> <b>Asst. Prof. Dr. Asiye GOK YURTTAS</b>	İstanbul Technical University Acibadem Mehmet Ali Aydınlar University Istanbul Health & Technology University	PHOTODYNAMIC EFFECTS OF ZINC PHTHALOCYANINE AS A PHOTSENSITIZER ON NOSEMA SPORES AMONG HONEY BEE DISEASES

Moderator is responsible for ensuring the smooth running of the presentation, managing the group discussion and dynamics.

**09.07.2023 / SESSION-1 / HALL-2**



**Istanbul Local Time: 10:00-12:00**



**Meeting ID: 818 2804 2148 / Passcode: 090007**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Lec. Dr. Mert Mahir GÖZ**

<b>Author</b>	<b>University</b>	<b>Presentation title</b>
<b>Res. Asst. Dr. Aslıhan KUŞÇUOĞLU</b>	Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University	A COMPARISON ON THE LEARNING OUTCOMES OF THE UNDERGRADUATE THEOLOGY PROGRAM RELIGIOUS EDUCATION COURSE
<b>Lec. Dr. Mert Mahir GÖZ</b>	Bitlis Eren University	DURING THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE PERIOD, CIVIL SOCIETY
<b>Serra Koçak ALGÜL Prof. Dr. Yasemin Gürsoy ÖZDEMİR Prof. Dr. Abdullah Coşkun YORULMAZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayten ÖVÜR</b>	İstanbul Aydın University Koç University	VIOLENCE IN HEALTH WITHIN THE SCOPE OF DIGITAL PUBLIC RELATIONS ANALYSIS OF INSTAGRAM HASHTAGS
<b>Akın Burak GÖK Asst. Prof. Dr. Fatma Nur ŞENGÜL</b>	İstanbul Aydın University	A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON SOCIAL MEDIA CHANNEL PREFERENCE AND REASONS IN TODAY'S SOCIETY
<b>Gizem ŞAHİN Görkem Ardacan TAN</b>	Üsküdar University	ANOTHER EPIDEMIC DURING THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC: "DOMESTIC VIOLENCE"
<b>Scientist Gülhan İLİK Asst. Prof. Dr. Ayda GÖK</b>	Inonu University	MEDIA CONSUMPTION HABITS IN THE NEWS FOLLOWING GENERATION Z
<b>CHAIMA ZRAIER</b>	İstanbul Sabahattin Zaim University	THE IMPACT OF E-GOVERNMENT ON GOVERNANCE: THE CASE OF TUNISIA

Moderator is responsible for ensuring the smooth running of the presentation, managing the group discussion and dynamics.



**09.07.2023 / SESSION-1 / HALL-3**



**Istanbul Local Time: 10:00-12:00**



**Meeting ID: 818 2804 2148 / Passcode: 090007**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. İmran ASLAN**

<b>Author</b>	<b>University</b>	<b>Presentation title</b>
<b>Abdülşamet SÜRÜCÜ Merve YÜKSEL ELÇİ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kerem TOKER</b>	Bezmîâlem Vakıf University Koç University	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPLOYEE EXPERIENCE IMPROVEMENT AND ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT: A CASE STUDY IN A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
<b>Assoc. Prof. Dr. İmran ASLAN Asst. Prof. Dr. Hakiye ASLAN</b>	Bingöl University	APPLICATION OF APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT METHOD WITHIN THE SCOPE OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY
<b>Nour el houda Benharkat Assoc. Prof. Dr. İmran ASLAN Chergui Abdelmalek</b>	National Polytechnic School, Algeria Bingöl University	THE POTENTIAL EFFECTS AND IMPLICATIONS OF INDUSTRY 4.0 FOR OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY PROCEDURES IN FOOD INDUSTRIES
<b>Dr. Derya GÜNDÜZ HOŞGÖR Lec. Hacer GÜNGÖRDÜ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Haydar HOŞGÖR</b>	Uşak University	TECHNOSTRESS IN THE HEALTH SECTOR: AN OVERVIEW
<b>Dr. Derya GÜNDÜZ HOŞGÖR Lec. Hacer GÜNGÖRDÜ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Haydar HOŞGÖR</b>	Uşak University	AN OVERVIEW OF VIOLENCE PHENOMENON IN HEALTHCARE SERVICES
<b>Cenk Sami KARAMAN Asst. Prof. Dr. Ahmet YURTÇU</b>	Amasya University	INVESTIGATION OF PSYCHOSOCIAL RISK FACTORS IN TERMS OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY IN RETAIL SECTOR
<b>Lecturer Hilmi GUZEL</b>	Ardahan University	EVENT COMMAND SYSTEM AND FIRE FIRE EXAMPLE IN DISASTER
<b>Aytül SANAN</b>	Amasya University	INVESTIGATION OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT USED IN FURNITURE WORKSHOPS IN TERMS OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Moderator is responsible for ensuring the smooth running of the presentation, managing the group discussion and dynamics.

**09.07.2023 / SESSION-1 / HALL-4**



**Istanbul Local Time: 10:00-12:00**



**Meeting ID: 818 2804 2148 / Passcode: 090007**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Major Gheorghe Giurgiu**

<b>Author</b>	<b>University</b>	<b>Presentation title</b>
<b>Dr. Fozia Anjum Muhammad Shahid</b>	Govt. College University University of Agriculture	CHARACTERIZATION AND EVALUATION OF OKRA GUM AS A POTENTIAL PHARMACEUTICAL EXCIPIENT
<b>Gergana Zaemdzhikova Plamen Glogov</b>	Bulgarian Academy of Sciences	INSECT PESTS AND THEIR ROLE AS BIOCONTROL AGENTS ON POPULATIONS OF IMPATIENS GLANDULIFERA IN BULGARIA – A CASE
<b>Marilena Carbone</b>	University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy	N-DOPED CARBON QUANTUM DOTS FOR SELECTIVE DETECTION OF Ag <sup>+</sup>
<b>Yamina Brahmi Filali Larbi</b>	Université Oran 1 Ahmed Ben Bella, Algeria Ecole Supérieure en Génie Electrique et Energétique, Oran, Algeria	ELECTRICAL AND OPTICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF A SILICON-BASED HETEROJUNCTION
<b>MEFTAH Sara MERGHACHE Salima</b>	University of Tlemcen, Algeria	DEVELOPMENT OF TWO BIOMATERIALS BASED ON SNAIL SHELL AND HAZELNUT SHELL FOR WATER TREATMENT
<b>Major Gheorghe Giurgiu Prof. dr. Manole Cojocaru</b>	Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center Titu Maiorescu University	THE GUT-BRAIN-SKIN AXIS IN ACNE: IMPACT OF POLENODERM
<b>Wayez Naqvi Ashvini K. Gaur</b>	AVASTAMBH Kanpur	IDENTIFICATION OF KEY BIOLOGICAL PATHWAYS INVOLVED IN EPILEPSY THROUGH RNA SEQ DATA ANALYSIS

Moderator is responsible for ensuring the smooth running of the presentation, managing the group discussion and dynamics.

**09.07.2023 / SESSION-1 / HALL-5**



**Istanbul Local Time: 10:00-12:00**



**Meeting ID: 818 2804 2148 / Passcode: 090007**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. G.P. Ashwinkumar**

Author	University	Presentation title
<b>Sara SAHRANE Slimane NIOU</b>	LTSE, Energy Systems Technology Laboratory, National Higher School of Technology and Engineering, ALGERIA	IMPACT OF A NOVEL TUBE BUNDLE CONFIGURATION ON HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT AND PRESSURE DROP IN SHELL AND TUBE HEAT EXCHANGER
<b>Halliru Sani</b>	AlQalam University Katsina, Nigeria	ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACTS OF ROBOTICS IN THE MODERN WORLD
<b>Dr. G.P. Ashwinkumar C. Sulochana N. Sandeep</b>	Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University Gulbarga University Central University of Karnataka	JOULE HEATING EFFECT ON CONTINUOUSLY MOVING THIN NEEDLE IN MHD SAKIADIS FLOW WITH THERMOPHORESIS AND BROWNIAN MOMENT
<b>Mohammed Bettayeb Abderrezak Bezazi Paulo N B D Reis Abdelkader Hocine Ghania Habbar Brahim Baali Mustapha Allouti Fabrizio Scarpa</b>	University 8 May 1945, Algeria University of Coimbra, Portugal Hassiba Benbouali University, Algeria University of Boumerdes, Algeria University of Bristol, UK	EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF COMPOSITE PIPE SPECIMENS UNDER FLEXURAL LOADING
<b>Mohammed Bettayeb Abderrezak Bezazi Abdelhakim Maizia Abdelkader Hocine Paulo N B D Reis Omar Bouledroua Fabrizio Scarpa</b>	University 8 May 1945, Algeria Hassiba Benbouali University, Algeria University of Coimbra, Portugal University of Bristol, UK	THE EFFECT OF FIBER ORIENTATION AND RESIN TYPE ON THE IMPACT RESISTANCE OF SPECIMENS CUT FROM COMPOSITE PIPES
<b>Djaber.Bouhafara Younes.menail Farouk.mesrafet Saif Eddine Latreche</b>	Higher School of Industrial Technology, LR3MI, Annaba, Algeria Badji Mokhtar Annaba University University Chikh El Arbi Tebessi, Algeria	DETERIORATION OF PROPERTIES OF COMPOSITE MATERIALS USED IN MARINE STRUCTURES AFFECTED BY MARINE FACTORS
<b>Mesrafet Farouk Menail younes Bouhafara Djaber</b>	Badji Mokhtar, Sidi Amar Annaba, Algeria.	MICROSCOPIC DEGRADATION STUDY OF CARBON COMPOSITES FOR ORTHOPEDIC STRUCTURES

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**09.07.2023 / SESSION-1 / HALL-6**



**Istanbul Local Time: 10:00-12:00**



**Meeting ID: 818 2804 2148 / Passcode: 090007**

**HEAD OF SESSION: DR. MUHAMMAD FAISAL**

<b>Author</b>	<b>University</b>	<b>Presentation title</b>
<b>Elma NURKHANIFAH Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA</b>	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia	FACTORS THAT CAUSE INFLATION
<b>Shafiyya ZAHRA Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA</b>	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia	PRICE HIKES ON BASIC NEEDS AHEAD OF RAMADAN
<b>Alfredo Guatemala Mariano German Martínez Prats Gastón Julián Enriquez- Fuentes</b>	Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León	DIGITALLY EMPOWERED: LEVERAGING TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITIES TO FOSTER BUSINESS GROWTH AT THE BASE OF THE PYRAMID
<b>Alfredo Guatemala Mariano German Martínez Prats Gastón Julián Enriquez- Fuentes</b>	Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León	EMBRACING THE FUTURE: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN INTEGRATING TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITIES AND DIGITAL PLATFORMS IN SMES
<b>Kamal Adekunle ADEWUNMI</b>	---	IMPACT OF TRADE OPENNESS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA
<b>Nurul WAHIDAH Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA SUSMININGSIH Ali MUHTAROM</b>	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia	BNSP's RECOGNITION OF NAMIRA ECOPRINT: BATIK MSMEs IMPLEMENTING GREEN ECONOMY
<b>Van Cong Vu</b>	Danang University of Economics, Danang, Vietnam	IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LOGISTICS HUMAN RESOURCES THROUGH CONNECTING STUDENTS WITH THE LOGISTICS ENTERPRISES
<b>Van Cong Vu Tran Hoa Phuong Le Ba Tam</b>	Danang University of Economics, Danang, Vietnam Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, Hanoi, Vietnam	RESEARCH ON LOGISTICS SERVICES AT SEAPORTS IN CENTRAL OF VIETNAM IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION
<b>DR. MUHAMMAD FAISAL</b>	Ministry of Human Rights Commission, Pakistan	HUMAN RIGHTS INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (HRIMS) CAN BE USEFUL FOR MAKING INFORMATION DIGITALIZING IN PAKISTAN FOR IMPROVEMENT OF UNDEALS SUGGESTIONS AN OVERVIEW BY DR FAISAL

Moderator is responsible for ensuring the smooth running of the presentation, managing the group discussion and dynamics.

**09.07.2023 / SESSION-2 / HALL-1**



**Istanbul Local Time: 12:30-14:30**



**Meeting ID: 818 2804 2148 / Passcode: 090007**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Havvanur UÇBEYİAY**

<b>Author</b>	<b>University</b>	<b>Presentation title</b>
<b>Esvet AKBAŞ Adem RÜZGAR</b>	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University	SYNTHESIS OF 5-BENZOYL-6-PHENYL-4-(5-BROMO-2-HYDROXYPHENYL)-2-THIOXO-3,4-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRIMIDINE AS A CATALYTIC WITH HIGH EFFICIENC AND QUANTUM CHEMICAL CALCULATIONS
<b>Sümeyye K. YILMAZ Hilal ÇİM Lec. Dr. Seyhan ÖZTÜRK Prof. Dr. Ayşen ALAMAN AĞAR</b>	Ondokuz Mayıs University	THE SYNTHESIS, SPECTROSCOPIC INVESTIGATION, IN-SILICO ADMET AND MOLECULAR DOCKING EVALUATION OF CHROMONE DERIVED NOVEL SCHIFF BASE COMPOUND
<b>Harun BULUTCU Asst. Prof. Dr. Hatice BİRTANE Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oya AYDIN URUCU</b>	Marmara University	BIODEGRADABLE HYDROGEL MEMBRANE FOR METAL REMOVAL
<b>Utku HATİPOĞLU Asst. Prof. Dr. Burak BİROL Res. Asst. Ozan AYDIN Res. Asst. Ayşegül BİLEN</b>	Yıldız Technical University	RECOVERY OF YTTRIUM IN FLUORESCENT PHOSPHOR POWDERS BY SOLVENT EXTRACTION USING CYANEX 272
<b>Arif Enes KARACA Ecenaz Merve NAMLI Associate Professor Aylin ŞENDEMİR</b>	Ege University	PRODUCTION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL, BIODEGRADABLE, AND ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY COMPOSITE WOUND DRESSING BASED ON POLY-3-HYDROXYBUTYRATE-CHITOSAN-CELLULOSE
<b>Asst. Prof. Dr. Derviş GÖK</b>	Kütahya Dumlupınar University	SYNTHESIS OF NOVEL 2-PHENYL-QUINAZOLINE-4-CARBOXYLIC ACID DERIVATIVES
<b>PhD. Student Büşra TUNÇ Asst. Prof. İlyas SOMUNKIRAN Asst. Dr. Esra BALCI</b>	Firat University	PROPERTIES OF RARE SOIL ELEMENTS, USAGE AREAS, PRODUCTION FROM PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SOURCES
<b>PhD. Student Büşra TUNÇ MSc Student Alper ANLAROĞLU</b>	Firat University	COATING OF AISI 304 STEEL SURFACE WITH Fe-Cr-Ta USING TIG METHOD
<b>Hüseyin YILDIZ</b>	Istanbul University – Cerrahpasa	SOLUTION OF THE TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION PROBLEM ON A TWO-DIMENSIONAL FLAT PLATE BY COLLOCATION METHOD
<b>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Havvanur UÇBEYİAY</b>	Necmettin Erbakan University	DETERMINATION OF KINETICS OF LEACHING OF LOW-GRADE MANGANESE ORE WITH MOLASSES AND IN ACID SOLUTION
<b>Prof. Dr., Muhammet Yunus PAMUKOĞLU Cihan SARICA</b>	Süleyman Demirel University	EVALUATION OF APPLICATIONS OF DIFFERENT HOTELS OPERATING IN THE PROVINCE OF ISTANBUL WITHIN THE SCOPE OF ZERO WASTE MANAGEMENT

Moderator is responsible for ensuring the smooth running of the presentation, managing the group discussion and dynamics.

**09.07.2023 / SESSION-2 / HALL-2**



**Istanbul Local Time: 12:30-14:30**



**Meeting ID: 818 2804 2148 / Passcode: 090007**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Nazile ABDULLAZADE**

<b>Author</b>	<b>University</b>	<b>Presentation title</b>
<b>Dr. Mehmet Beşir BULUT</b>	Konya Anatolian İmam Hatip High School	CİHÂD er-RECBÎ'NİN "DİRENİŞ ÖYKÜLERİ" ADLI ESERİNDE "ÖZGÜRLÜK" ve "SÜRGÜN"
<b>Gülsüm Merve YÜKSEL Ayşe Betül TOPLU</b>	Istanbul Aydın University	TEACHERS' AND STUDENTS' OPINIONS ON THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY-BASED METHODS AND APPROACHES IN EFL CLASSES
<b>Res. Asst. Dr. Özlem YILMAZ</b>	Manisa Celal Bayar University	CONTEXT-DEPENDANCY OF IDENTITIES AND THE ROLE OF HEGEMONIC IDEOLOGY IN IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION IN GISSING'S NEW GRUB STREET: JASPER MILVAIN'S CASE
<b>Ahmet Şükrü SOMUNCU</b>	Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University	THE USE OF Slang in AŞIK LITERATURE WITH A FUNCTIONAL APPROACH (SAMPLE OF AŞIK ALI ÇATAK from DEVELİ)
<b>Funda AYDIN</b>	Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University	TRADITION OF TRACING THE PAST IN MINSTREL LITERATURE: DECLARING THE DATE - ERKİLETLİ AŞIK HASAN POEMS WITH EXAMPLES -
<b>Asst. Prof. Dr. Gizem KÖŞKER</b>	Anadolu University	SOCIO-CULTURAL CODES IN COMMUNICATION
<b>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gürkan DAĞBAŞI Selin DALMIŞ</b>	Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University	EQUIVALENCE PROBLEM IN SECONDARY TRANSLATIONS
<b>Assoc. Prof. Nazile ABDULLAZADE</b>	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University	INTERPRETATION OF ARTISTIC TEXT IN LITERATURE LESSONS
<b>Asst. Prof. Dr. Nesibe KANTAR</b>	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University	A BRIEF PHILOSOPHY INTRODUCTION ON THE NATURE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
<b>Dr. Murat CULDUZ</b>	İstanbul Medipol University	EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF POTENTIAL OUTCOMES OF DIGITAL BURNOUT ON SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING

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**09.07.2023 / SESSION-2 / HALL-3**



**Istanbul Local Time: 12:30-14:30**



**Meeting ID: 818 2804 2148 / Passcode: 090007**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. N. Fırat ÖZKAN**

<b>Author</b>	<b>University</b>	<b>Presentation title</b>
<b>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zühtü Onur PEHLİVANLI Serhat SÖZERİ</b>	Kırıkkale University	THE EFFECT OF SURFACE GEOMETRY ON BALLISTIC PLATES AND NUMERICAL MODELING
<b>Tülay ELİK Ayşenur YILMAZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. N. Fırat ÖZKAN</b>	Eskişehir Osmangazi University	PRESENT AND FUTURE OF DIGITAL TWIN TECHNOLOGY
<b>Yasin SARAÇLI Assoc. Prof. Dr. N. Fırat ÖZKAN</b>	Eskişehir Osmangazi University	SALARY FORECAST FOR INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS WITH MACHINE LEARNING ACCORDING TO VARIOUS CRITERIA
<b>Fatma Demet SALTAN Asst. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin DAL</b>	Sakarya University	AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF SOUNDPROOFING MATERIAL LAYOUT ON THE AIR DUCT NOISE
<b>Gökhan ESEN Fatih ALKAN Onur KOZBAY Metin SEVİM Caner ÇİL</b>	Tofaş Turkish Automobile Factory Inc.	WIPER SYSTEM WE CAN SEE IN VEHICLE IN THE FUTURE
<b>Ayberk Salim MAYIL Can UĞURELLİ</b>	Haier Europe Research and Development Center	VENTILATION CFD ANALYSIS IN A DOMESTIC BUILT-IN PYROLYTIC OVEN
<b>Dr. Kübra TÜMAY ATEŞ</b>	Çukurova University	DOĞRUDAN EĞİK DÖNDÜRME METODU İLE TÜRKİYEDEKİ SERA GAZI SALINIMININ SEKTÖREL DAĞILIMLARA GÖRE ETKİSİNİN BELİRLENMESİ
<b>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ersin DEMİR</b>	Pamukkale University	THERMAL VIBRATION ANALYSIS OF A DISC WITH MATERIAL PROPERTIES DEPENDENT ON TEMPERATURE
<b>Dilek DAĞDELEN Kamil MUTLU Prof. Dr. Erdem ATAR</b>	Gebze Technical University Nexans Türkiye End. Tic. A.Ş.	YEREL AĞ VERİ AKTARIM KABLOLARINDA KULLANILAN TİCARİ SAFLIKTAKİ BAKIRA UYGULANAN ISIL İŞLEM PARAMETRELERİNİN EMPEDANS VE GERİ DÖNÜŞ KAYBI ÜZERİNE İNCELENMESİ
<b>Muzaffer Can EZMEZ Şeyma HAKAN Mustafa Can HACIOĞLU Dr. Selçuk ÖZCAN</b>	Karabük University	KAIZEN STUDY IN THE QUALITY CONTROL PROCESS IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY: DESIGN OF DIGITAL TAPE GLOVE

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**09.07.2023 / SESSION-2 / HALL-4**



**Istanbul Local Time: 12:30-14:30**



**Meeting ID: 818 2804 2148 / Passcode: 090007**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Moses Adeolu AGOI**

<b>Author</b>	<b>University</b>	<b>Presentation title</b>
<b>Lec. Irina-Ana DROBOT</b>	Technical University of Civil Engineering Bucharest, Romania	THE ROAD BY DANA GIOIA: THE METAPHOR OF LIFE
<b>DR. DILSHODA MUBARAKOVA</b>	Tashkent State Oriental University	LANGUAGE AND INTERPRETING TEXT
<b>Ananda Majumdar</b>	University of Alberta	STARVATION - NAZI'S RACIAL -BIOLOGICAL IDEOLOGY FOR STRATEGIC WIN
<b>Thi-Hoang-Anh TRAN</b>	Can-Tho University	THE INFLUENCE OF LANGUAGE ON THE TOURISM INDUSTRY IN PARIS: AN IN-DEPTH STUDY
<b>Research Assistent Roxana Maria CREȚU</b>	West University of Timișoara (Romania)	ANGLICISMS IN SPANISH INFLUENCERS DISCOURS
<b>María Cruz Cuevas Álvarez Marcos Pérez Mendoza Juan Manuel Yáñez Hernández</b>	Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco	INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE CURRICULUM: TRAINING ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SCIENTIFIC POSTER. A CASE STUDY
<b>Moses Adeolu AGOI Oluwakemi Racheal OSHINOWO</b>	Lagos State University of Education	THE RELEVANCE OF VIRTUAL –ENHANCED CLASSROOM TO TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS AND ITS EFFICACY FOR EFFECTIVE EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT
<b>Mudasir Ali Rind Prof. Pirali Aliyev Mohammad Ali</b>	University of Sindh Hyderabad Pakistan Khazar University Baku Azerbaijan	STUDY ON EFFECTIVENESS AND MOTIVATION OF THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENT METHODS OF TEACHING AND LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS
<b>Prof.As.Dr. Lindita DURMISHI Dr. Silva IBRAHIMI Dott.Ervin IBRAHIMI</b>	“Aleksander Xhuvani University”, Elbasan, Albania Albanian University,	SCHOOL BULLYING AND ITS PSYCHOSOCIAL DERIVATES
<b>Anshul KHARBANDA</b>	Indian Institute of Teacher Education (IITE) National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS)	REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF SCHOOL SECTOR -A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF UK, US, AUSTRALIA, FINLAND, CANADA, CHINA, AND JAPAN
<b>Moses Adeolu AGOI Oluwakemi Racheal OSHINOWO Oluwanifemi Opeyemi AGOI</b>	Lagos State University of Education Obafemi Awolowo University	THE EFFICACY OF VIRTUAL LABORATORIES ON EFFECTIVE TEACHING AND LEARNING OF SCIENCES: SCHOOL MANAGER'S VIEW

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**09.07.2023 / SESSION-2 / HALL-5**



**Istanbul Local Time: 12:30-14:30**



**Meeting ID: 818 2804 2148 / Passcode: 090007**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Assistant Professor Ms. Happy Baglari**

<b>Author</b>	<b>University</b>	<b>Presentation title</b>
<b>Fatjona HYSI Eglantina DERVISHI</b>	University of Tirana, Albania	BODY-IMAGINE SATISFACTION AND SELF-CONFIDENCE: A SUBJECT-TO-SUBJECT RESEARCH
<b>Eglantina Dervishi Albana Canollari-Baze</b>	University of Tirana, Albania Schiller International University, France	JOB SATISFACTION AND HEALTHY WORK ENGAGEMENT: THE ROLE OF WORK-LIFE BALANCE IN ACHIEVING OPTIMAL OUTCOMES
<b>DR. SIMRAT</b>	Amity University, Noida, India	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MINDFULNESS AND EMOTION REGULATION
<b>KIKI ARSI WIJAYANTI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI</b>	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia	BENEFITS, OBJECTIVES AND CHARACTERISTICS PHILOSOPHY OF ISLAMIC ECONOMICS
<b>Assistant Professor Ms. Happy Baglari Ms. Violeena Choudhury</b>	Assam Down Town University	THE DRUG ABUSE DURING COVID 19 AND ITS IMPACT ON MENTAL HEALTH IN YOUTH
<b>Laelatul Fauziah</b>	Prodi Ilmu Hadits Universitas Islam Negeri Islam K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan	STUDENT STRATEGIES FOR DEALING WITH SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN HADITH PERSPECTIVE AT UIN K.H. ABDURRAHMAN WAHID PEKALONGAN
<b>NAILA TAMAMIL ASNA DIAH AYU SETYOWATI ZASKIA FANI MUSZAKI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK</b>	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia	PHILOSOPHY AS THE ESSENCE OF HUMAN WISDOM
<b>KARIMATUZZAIN KIKI ARSI WIJAYANTI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI</b>	K.H. Abdurrahman State Islamic University	ONTOLOGY ETHICS AND DEONTOLOGY ETHICS
<b>Ananda Aprilia Aulia Syahna</b>	Prodi Ilmu Hadis UIN KH Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan	PERILAKU MAHASISWA TERHADAP FEMINISME PEREMPUAN DISABILITAS DALAM PERSPEKTIF HADIS DI UIN K.H. ABDURRAHMAN WAHID PEKALONGAN

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**09.07.2023 / SESSION-2 / HALL-6**



**Istanbul Local Time: 12:30-14:30**



**Meeting ID: 818 2804 2148 / Passcode: 090007**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI**

Author	University	Presentation title
Sinta Asih MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia	FEASIBILITY STUDY OF CORN RICE STALL BUSINESS BUSINESS (CASE STUDY AT MAK SITI'S SIMPLE WARUNG)
Thiflah Zakiyyah MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia	TEMPE MAKING BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS (CASE STUDY ON TEMPE MAKING BUSINESS IN PASAR LAWAS VILLAGE)
LAILATUL RISMA MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia	BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF SARONG GOYOR HOME INDUSTRY IN PEMALANG, CENTRAL JAVA
Abidatul Kamillah MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia	FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF MRS. LUKIYATI TOFU TRADER AT KARANGAYAR MARKET, PEKALONGAN REGENCY
Sekar Ayu Sugiarti MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia	ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDIES AT STUDENT BOARDING HOUSES AROUND THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY K.H. ABDURRAHMAN WAHID PEKALONGAN
INEZ PUTRI MAHARANI MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia	FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF AL-MAKMURIYAH BOARDING HOUSE (FEASIBILITY STUDY ON AL-MAKMURIYAH BOARDING BUSINESS)
UMI FAUZIYAH MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia	FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS MUJTM BATIK GLOVES
SOBRINA SIFDASANI MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia	FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF ICE TEA POCI JENGGOT PEKALONGAN
SALSABILA PUJIARIANI MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia	BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS (CASE STUDY OF ORTEGA BUBUR AYAM WARUNG)
DELINA DAMAYANTI MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia	ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS FITNESS IN SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESSES (Case Study on Pelangi Juice Business)

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**09.07.2023 / SESSION-3 / HALL-1**



**Istanbul Local Time: 15:00-17:00**



**Meeting ID: 818 2804 2148 / Passcode: 090007**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pınar ALTIOK GÜREL**

<b>Author</b>	<b>University</b>	<b>Presentation title</b>
<b>Murat DURMAZ</b> <b>Prof. Dr. Harun ŞAHİN</b>	Gaziantep University	THE EFFECT OF FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH AFRICAN COUNTRIES ON TURKEY'S FOREIGN TRADE
<b>Kadriye KURU</b> <b>Aybüke Selcan</b> <b>BOZAHMETOĞLU</b> <b>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bülent</b> <b>YILDIZ</b>	Kastamonu University	DIGITALIZATION IN SUPPLY CHAIN OPERATIONS FOR SUSTAINABILITY
<b>Asst. Prof. Dr. Tolga</b> <b>ERGÜN</b> <b>Asst. Prof. Dr. Hilal OK</b> <b>ERGÜN</b>	Trabzon University	THE ROLE OF TOURISM RECEIPTS, RENEWABLE ENERGY AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN CARBON EMISSIONS: CASE OF G7 COUNTRIES
<b>Hazal EROĞLU</b> <b>Asst. Prof. Dr. Niran</b> <b>CANSEVER</b>	Süleyman Demirel University	WOMEN LEADERS IN THE POLITICAL AREA IN THE WORLD
<b>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pınar</b> <b>ALTIOK GÜREL</b>	Aydın Adnan Menderes University	PREVIEW THE FUTURE IN CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES: AUTONOMOUS STORES
<b>Hasan OCAK</b> <b>Asst. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin</b> <b>ÇAVUŞOĞLU</b>	Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University	AN EVALUATION ON PRESIDENTIAL POLICY BOARDS AND OFFICES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF PUBLIC POLICIES
<b>H. İREM ALTINTAŞ</b>	Sakarya University	STATES' ACTIONS RESULTING IN COMPENSATION IN INTERNATIONAL LAW: USE OF FORCE
<b>Asst. Prof. Dr. Banu</b> <b>DENİZLİ ÖZTÜRK</b>	Sivas Cumhuriyet University	RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE PARTIES IN TEMPORARY NON-VOCATIONAL EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS
<b>Asst. Prof. Dr. Banu</b> <b>DENİZLİ ÖZTÜRK</b>	Sivas Cumhuriyet University	BINDING CONTROL OF GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT
<b>Res. Asst. Yusuf Can</b> <b>TUNABOYLU</b> <b>Asst. Prof. Dr. Sefa</b> <b>CEYHAN</b>	İstanbul Nişantaşı University	THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALITY TRAITS ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR IN AIRLINES

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**09.07.2023 / SESSION-3 / HALL-2**



**Istanbul Local Time: 15:00-17:00**



**Meeting ID: 818 2804 2148 / Passcode: 090007**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Umut Güneş SEFERCİK**

<b>Author</b>	<b>University</b>	<b>Presentation title</b>
<b>Canan KORKUT DEMİR</b> Assoc. Prof. Dr. Berna <b>COŞKUN ONAN</b>	Bigadiç Vocational and Technical Anatolian High School Bursa Uludag University	EVALUATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL VISUAL ARTS PROGRAM OUTCOMES ACCORDING TO TEACHER'S OPINIONS IN TERMS OF SUSTAINABILITY
<b>Asst. Prof. Dr. Neslihan Ş.</b> <b>AKPINAR</b>	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University	ON THE CREATIVE NATURE OF DOCUMENTARY CINEMA: "JUST DON'T THINK I'LL SCREAM"
<b>Res. Asst. Dr. Nur YILMAZ</b>	Çukurova University	DATA ANALYSIS IN VISUAL RESEARCH IN ARCHITECTURE: MULTIPLE SORTING TASK
<b>Antony Ondiwa Okundi</b> <b>Çiğdem VAROL ÖZDEN</b>	Gazi University	OPTIMIZING SPATIAL ACCESSIBILITY TO PRIMARY HEALTHCARE USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM. A CASE OF MIGORI COUNTY, KENYA
<b>Prof. Dr. Umut Güneş</b> <b>SEFERCİK</b>	Gebze Technical University	QUANTITATIVE COHERENCE ANALYSIS OF RADAR DIGITAL SURFACE MODELS REPRESENTING THE WORLD WITH 90 m RESOLUTION: THE CASE OF ISTANBUL
<b>Prof. Dr. Umut Güneş</b> <b>SEFERCİK</b> <b>Beyza İrem DALKIRAN</b> <b>Necmi Can ÇİLLİ</b> <b>Dr. İsmail BÜYÜKSALİH</b>	Gebze Technical University Gaziosmanpaşa Municipality	GEOLOCATION ACCURACY ANALYSIS OF DIGITAL TERRAIN MODELS GENERATED FROM 1/1000 SCALE DIGITAL PHOTOGRAMMETRIC VECTOR MAPS USING AIRBORNE LASER SCANNING REFERENCE
<b>Dr. Şafak BAŞA</b> <b>Dr. Tunay ÇARPAR</b> <b>Prof. Dr. Tuğba ÖLMEZ</b> <b>HANCI</b>	Istanbul Water and Sewerage Administration Istanbul Technical University	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES IN WATER AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT: ISTANBUL WATER AND SEWAGE ADMINISTRATION

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**09.07.2023 / SESSION-3 / HALL-3**



**Istanbul Local Time: 15:00-17:00**



**Meeting ID: 818 2804 2148 / Passcode: 090007**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Dr. Yeliz DİNÇER**

Author	University	Presentation title
<b>Spec. Dr. Sakine AKTAŞ Nurse Zilan BAYRAM Asst. Prof. Dr. Cemile Hürrem AYHAN Asst. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Cihad AKTAŞ</b>	University of Health Sciences, Van Training and Research Hospital Van Yüzüncü Yıl University	DISSOCIATIVE EXPERIENCES AND CHILDHOOD TRAUMA AMONG PEOPLE WITH ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDES: A PILOT STUDY
<b>Asst. Prof. Dr. Yeliz DİNÇER Asst. Prof. Dr. Sevecen ÇELİK İNCE</b>	Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University	DETERMINING THE EFFECTS OF NOMOPHOBIA LEVELS ON THE LIVES OF NURSES AND MIDWIVES WORKING IN A GYNECOLOGY AND PEDIATRICS HOSPITAL: A CROSS- SECTIONAL STUDY
<b>Dilan ARIK Asst. Prof. Burcu USLU</b>	Yuksekk İhtisas University	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIC FOOD CONSUMPTION AND BODY MASS INDEX (BMI) IN YOUNG ADULTS AGED 18-21
<b>Asst. Prof. Dr. Tümay SADIKOĞLU Kamil Cankut ŞENTÜRK Yaman RAWAS Hamse Nuh SAID</b>	Biruni University	PARTICIPATION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS AS SIMULATED PATIENTS IN OSCE: A DIFFERENT APPROACH
<b>Asst. Prof. Dr. Merve KÖSETÜRK</b>	Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University	DENTAL OPERATING MICROSCOPE IN ENDODONTICS
<b>Ümmühan ZENGİN Asst. Prof. Dr. Gülşen AKDOĞAN</b>	Erciyes University	THE COMPARISON OF THE CANCER RISK AFTER USING THE METAL-ON-METAL HIP PROSTHESIS AND ITS ALTERNATIVES
<b>Asst. Prof. Dr. Yahya YILDIRIM</b>	Bursa Uludağ University	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BODY FAT RATIO, AGE AND PHYSICAL FITNESS TEST RESULTS IN 12-15 YEARS OLD WRESTLERS
<b>Assoc. Prof. Dr. İrfan GÜLMEZ Sevgi TUNCEL</b>	Marmara University	HAND GRIP STRENGTH AND PULLING STRENGTH OF SHEET ROPE IN LASER SAILING ATHLETES EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP
<b>Res. Asst. Müzeyyen AKGÖL Asst. Prof. Dr. Pınar KARATEPE Res. Asst. Dr. Canan AKDENİZ İNCİLİ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gökhan Kürşad İNCİLİ</b>	Fırat University	EFFECT OF HAWTHORN VINEGAR-BASED MARINADE ON THE QUALITY PARAMETERS OF BEEF TENDERLOINS

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**09.07.2023 / SESSION-3 / HALL-4**



**Istanbul Local Time: 15:00-17:00**



**Meeting ID: 818 2804 2148 / Passcode: 090007**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. R. Saravanan**

<b>Author</b>	<b>University</b>	<b>Presentation title</b>
<b>Dr. Bashir Alhaji BABA Usman ABDULLAHI</b>	Lake Chad Research Institute	INVESTIGATION OF MILLET PRODUCT ATTRIBUTE PREFERENCE AND ACCEPTANCE IN MAIDUGURI METROPOLIS, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA
<b>Dr. R. Saravanan</b>	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research	SYNTHESIS AND EVALUATION OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES FROM ETHANOLIC LEAF EXTRACT OF TRIDAX PROCUMBENS.L
<b>Dr. Uyoyou Agnes, Akorobaro Dr. Bridget Ogheneovo, Malasowe</b>	University of Delta	NAMES, SYMPTOMS, AND SIGNS OF SOME DISEASED PLANT PARTS WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF ONLINE INFORMATION
<b>Iqra HAREEM Sammina MAHMOOD Umair ASHRAFRabia GHAFFAR Adeel SATTAR</b>	University of Education University of veterinary and Animal Sciences	ALLEVIATION OF PHYTOTOXICITY TO PEA PLANT IRRIGATED WITH WASTE WATER FROM PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY BY USING BACILLUS CEREUS AS BIO-FERTILIZER
<b>A.SREESIVASAKTHI R. DEVI Dr. R. Srinivasan E. SAM DAVID</b>	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research	FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINE BASED HERBAL LOZENGES, JELLIES AND DISPERSIBLE TABLETS
<b>Ahmad Ullah HUMZA Abdul HAMEED Sadiah Ghousia BAIG Afshan SIDDIQ Jibran Bin YOUSUF</b>	National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases (NICVD) Sindh Institute of Management & Technology (SMIT) University of Karachi	POTENTIAL DRUG-DRUG INTERACTIONS WITH ANTICOAGULANTS AMONG POST-OPERATIVE PATIENTS AT A TERTIARY CARE INSTITUTE IN PAKISTAN: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS
<b>Suraj Kumar Rishabha Malviya Hiba Shahid Prof. Dr. Syed Ali Raza Naqvi</b>	Galgotias University, India Government College University	ADVANCEMENTS IN THE TARGETED TREATMENT OF PSORIASIS USING MICRONEEDLES ANTIOXIDNT, ENZYME INHIBITION AND TOXICOLOGY STUDIES OF METHANOL EXTRACTS OF SELECTED MEDICINAL PLANTS
<b>JARRA, FANTAHUN MITIKU</b>	RIFT VALLEY UNIVERSITY	NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG LACTATING MOTHERS FOLLOWING MATERNAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES AT TIRUNESH BEIJING GENERAL HOSPITAL ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA, 2022
<b>Syed Amaan Ali Nino Kazanadze</b>	Tbilisi State Medical University, Georgia	A CASE OF CERULEAN CATARACT

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**09.07.2023 / SESSION-3 / HALL-5**



**Istanbul Local Time: 15:00-17:00**



**Meeting ID: 818 2804 2148 / Passcode: 090007**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Shafaq Naz**

<b>Author</b>	<b>University</b>	<b>Presentation title</b>
<b>Dr. Shafaq Naz</b>	University of Gujrat, HHC.	INVESTIGATION OF HEAT FLUX FOR MICROPOLAR HYBRID NANOFUID THROUGH INTELLIGENT COMPUTING PROGRAMMING
<b>Bendali Nadir</b>	University of Khemis Miliana, Algeria	DESIGN AND CONTROL OF A 4 DOF SCARA ROBOT USING CATIA V5 AND ARDUINO-UNO
<b>Dr. Moulay Fatima Dr. Habbati Assia</b>	University of Djillali Liabés Tahri Mohammed University	PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS FOR A NONLINEAR SPEED CONTROLLER OF INDUCTION MOTORS BASED ON AN ADAPTIVE MODEL APPROACH
<b>Dr. Khammar farida Dr. Handel Naoual Dr. Djouimaa Sara</b>	University of Souk Ahras	STUDY OF DISTRIBUTION OF THERMAL LOADS IN A PHOTOVOLTAIC CELL (MODELING AND SIMULATION)
<b>Benammar Abdelkader Bendaoudi Amina Mahdjoub Zoubir</b>	Mustapha Stambouli University Djillali Liabes University	FRactal ANTENNAS WITH NOTCHED BAND FOR WIRELESS APPLICATIONS
<b>KAABECHE SELMA BELAOURA MEBAREK MEBAREK HADDAD SAFIA</b>	National School of Public Works, Kouba/Algeria	COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN ROLLER-COMPACTED CONCRETE USING NATURAL AGGREGATES AND ROLLER-COMPACTED CONCRETE USING RECYCLED AGGREGATES
<b>Mohammed Ettahar BOUSSALAH Malika Medjahdi Sofiane GUELLA</b>	Djillali Liabes University	REMOVAL OF TEXTILE DYES BY ADSORPTION ON ACTIVATED CARBON SYNTHESIZED FROM JUJUBE KERNELS
<b>Sarir Noureddine Sebaa Morsli Allaoui Tayeb Lattoui Mohamed</b>	University of Tiaret	IMPROVEMENT OF ELECTRICAL POWER QUALITY IN THE ELECTRICAL GRID-CONNECTED WITH WIND GENERATOR SYSTEM USING HEURISTIC METHOD
<b>ASSIA Hamza ZABOURI Abdelhamid BOULOUJHA MERABET Houari DENAI Mouloud</b>	National Polytechnic School of Oran University of Hertfordshire	CONTROL OF WIND TURBINE UNDER ACTUATOR FAULT

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**09.07.2023 / SESSION-3 / HALL-6**



**Istanbul Local Time: 15:00-17:00**



**Meeting ID: 818 2804 2148 / Passcode: 090007**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Mohammed Mohammed Sulaiman Ebrahim**

<b>Author</b>	<b>University</b>	<b>Presentation title</b>
<b>FAIZ IBNI SABIL LYANA ZAHRO MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI</b>	State Islamic University K.H, Indonesia	NORMATIVE FOUNDATIONS ON OWNERSHIP (INDIVIDUAL & SOCIAL) AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION
<b>PUTRI MIR'ATUN NISA' Mohammad a'zimul wafa' MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK</b>	State Islamic University K.H, Indonesia	THE PURPOSE OF BUSINESS AND THE PURPOSE OF RELIGION FOR HUMANS
<b>Mohammed Mohammed Sulaiman Ebrahim</b>	A.M.U, Management, Business of Administration, India	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN YEMEN
<b>Mohammed Mohammed Sulaiman Ebrahim</b>	A.M.U, Management, Business of Administration, India	MEASURE THE LEVEL OF FINANCIAL AWARENESS AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN YEMEN BY USING THE MEASURE LUSARDI
<b>Zumrotul Jannah MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA</b>	State Islamic University K.H, Indonesia	FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF CHICKEN EGG BUSINESS (CASE STUDY ON CHICKEN EGG BUSINESS)
<b>DIAN INDAH SUKMA RINI SHELLY RAFANDA MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK</b>	State Islamic University K.H, Indonesia	IMPLEMENTATION OF ISLAMIC ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY
<b>DWI LAKSMITA MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA</b>	State Islamic University K.H, Indonesia	BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF SANGKURIANG CATFISH HATCHERY (Case Study: UPR Jiponk Farm)
<b>Bayu Setio Pangestu Taufiq Abadi, M.M Muhammad Sultan Mubarak Syamsudin</b>	UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid, Pekalongan, Indonesia	MARKETING STRATEGY IN THE IKHLASTRI JEANS SHOP CONVECTION INDUSTRY IN GEMBONG VILLAGE, PEKALONGAN REGENCY
<b>ALIVIA HENDRA GUSTHYTA PUTRI NABILA ANTIKA PUTRI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK</b>	State Islamic University K.H, Indonesia	IBNU KHALDUN'S ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY THEORIES
<b>SITA ULLY ZULFA MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA</b>	State Islamic University K.H, Indonesia	FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF ALFA BATIK BUSINESS

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**10.07.2023 / SESSION-4 / HALL-1**



**Istanbul Local Time: 10:00-12:00**



**Meeting ID: 818 2804 2148 / Passcode: 090007**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Dr. Ahmet YURTÇU**

<b>Author</b>	<b>University</b>	<b>Presentation title</b>
<b>Prof. Dr. Hasan Basri MEMDUHOĞLU</b> Teacher <b>Mehmet Emin ÖREN</b>	Siirt University Siirt Abdülkerim Kuzu Special Education Kindergarten	TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS OF ORGANIZATIONAL PEACE
<b>Prof. Dr. Hasan Basri MEMDUHOĞLU</b> Teacher <b>ZEKİYE ALP</b>	Siirt/Kurtalan Ertuğrul Gazi Primary School	A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CATHERINE BAKER'S 'NO COMPULSORY EDUCATION' AND PHILLIP C. SCHLECHTY'S 'SHAKING UP THE SCHOOLHOUSE'
<b>Nebi ONGUN</b> Asst. Prof. Dr. <b>Ahmet YURTÇU</b>	Amasya University	INVESTIGATION OF THE FORMATION OF SAFETY CULTURE IN PRE-SCHOOL STUDENTS
<b>Fatih OCAK</b> Asst. Prof. Dr. <b>Ahmet YURTÇU</b>	Amasya University	OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY PRACTICES IN PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS
<b>Nilgün AYDIN</b> Prof. Dr. <b>Sema ÖNAL</b>	Kırıkkale University	THE ROLE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TEACHER IN PAULO FREIRE'S UNDERSTANDING OF CRITICAL EDUCATION PHILOSOPHY
<b>Lec. Derya YARIMKAYA</b> Assoc. Prof. Dr. <b>Ufuk TÖMAN</b>	Bayburt University Trabzon University	THE EFFECT OF TÜBİTAK 4007 BAYBURT MALATYA BROTHERHOOD STRENGTHENS WITH SCIENCE FESTIVAL ON STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TO SCIENCE AND SCIENCE FESTIVAL
<b>Başak YAĞSIZ</b> Assoc. Prof. Dr. <b>Seda OKUMUŞ</b>	Atatürk University	DETERMINING OF MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS' SCIENTIFIC CREATIVITY SKILLS
<b>Asst. Prof. Dr. Yeliz ÇELEN</b> Sümeyye <b>ELBEYİ</b>	Amasya University	OPINIONS OF CANDIDATES OF NATURAL SCIENCES ON THE USE OF THE LABORATORY METHOD ON 8TH GRADE PRESSURE
<b>Tolga KURT</b> Assoc. Prof. Dr. <b>Munise SEÇKİN KAPUCU</b>	Eskişehir Osmangazi University	EXAMINATION OF THE OPINIONS OF SCIENCE TEACHER CANDIDATES ABOUT THE TEACHING PRACTICE COURSE
<b>Nuh ÇAMLIOĞLU</b> Prof. Dr. <b>Mehmet Metin ARSLAN</b>	Kırıkkale University	SECONDARY EDUCATION TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS TO DETERMINE THE LEVELS OF ANXIETY REGARDING USING COMPUTER

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**10.07.2023 / SESSION-4 / HALL-2**



**Istanbul Local Time: 10:00-12:00**



**Meeting ID: 818 2804 2148 / Passcode: 090007**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Zeynel YALÇIN**

<b>Author</b>	<b>University</b>	<b>Presentation title</b>
<b>İlker KARA</b> Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nurcan <b>BİLGİLİ GÜNGÖR</b>	Amasya University	GENERALIZATION OF KHAN FIXED POINT THEOREM IN ORTOGONAL SPACE
<b>Bahadır DEMIRCIOĞLU</b> Prof. Dr. Zeynel YALÇIN	Yıldız Technical University	A STUDY ON USING QBIT IN SECURE COMMUNICATION
<b>Yasemin KAVAS</b> Associate Professor Eren <b>ŞAHİNER</b>	Ankara University	INVESTIGATION OF THE LUMINANCES PROPERTIES OF NATURAL SALT MINERALS BY TL/OSL METHOD
<b>Yasemin KAVAS</b> Associate Professor Eren <b>ŞAHİNER</b> Prof. Dr. Aytunç ATEŞ	Ankara University Yıldırım Beyazıt University	INVESTIGATION OF THE LUMINANCES PROPERTIES OF InSe- InSe:Ho THIN FILM SAMPLES
<b>Osman Sefa BEKKİ</b> Assoc. Prof. Dr. Evrencan <b>ÖZCAN</b>	Kırıkkale University	EVALUATION OF THE PERFORMANCE OF ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION COMPANIES WITH CRITERIA DECISION MAKING METHODS
<b>Halime Eda SUBAŞI</b>	Gebze Technical University	Solanum lycopersicum L. OBTAINING ALBINO PLANTS CONTAINING THE PDS GENE USING THE AGROINFILTRATION METHOD WITH THE PLANT
<b>Gülhis ŞEN</b> Prof. Dr. Zübeyde <b>KUMBIÇAK</b>	Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University	RESEARCH about the EFFECTS of Alcea rosea on LARVAL AND ADULT TOXICITY in Drosophila melanogaster
<b>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alper KUŞÇU</b> <b>Merve GÖKBAŞ</b>	Süleyman Demirel University	DRYING OF MINT BY DIFFERENT METHODS AND DETERMINATION OF SOME QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS
<b>Hazal TAŞKIN</b> Asst. Prof. Dr. Ece ALAGÖZ	İstanbul Arel University Maltepe University	USE OF COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES IN PSYCHIATRIC NURSING

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**10.07.2023 / SESSION-4 / HALL-3**



**Istanbul Local Time: 10:00-12:00**



**Meeting ID: 818 2804 2148 / Passcode: 090007**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Ufuk CEBECİ**

<b>Author</b>	<b>University</b>	<b>Presentation title</b>
<b>Dr. Şenay ÇAYLAN Dr. Filiz MİZRAK</b>	İstanbul Medipol University	EMBRACING DIVERSITY AND FOSTERING INCLUSION: STRATEGIES FOR BUILDING AN INCLUSIVE WORKPLACE
<b>Prof. Dr. Ufuk CEBECİ Abdurrahman Enes CESUR Mahmut ÖZAY</b>	İstanbul Technical University	LEAN INTERNAL LOGISTICS AND AN APPLICATION IN THE FURNITURE INDUSTRY
<b>Prof. Dr. Ufuk CEBECİ Enes SEÇGİN Mahmut Emirhan ATMACA</b>	İstanbul Technical University	USE OF NEUROMARKETING TECHNIQUES IN DIGITAL MARKETING AND ANALYSIS WITH DATA MINING
<b>Funda ÖZTÜRK Mine KARAMAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin ÇİÇEK</b>	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TOURISM EMPLOYEES' LEVELS OF RECREATION BENEFIT AWARENESS, WORKPLACE HAPPINESS AND JOB SATISFACTION
<b>Dr. Filiz MİZRAK</b>	İstanbul Medipol University	FACTORS AFFECTING THE INVESTMENT DECISIONS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE LOGISTICS SECTOR: A VIKOR ANALYSIS APPROACH
<b>Aliyev Elmaddin Karim</b>	Azerbaijan Tourism and Management University	ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF THE MODERN STATE OF FINANCIAL REPORTING IN THE FIELD OF PRODUCTION IN AZERBAIJAN
<b>Aliyev Elmaddin Karim</b>	Azerbaijan Tourism and Management University	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICY IN ENTERPRISES IN THE CONTEXT OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
<b>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emel TANYERİ MAZICI Sefa ÇİĞDEM</b>	Erciyes University	A METAPHORICAL APPROACH ON HOW THE CONSUMER THINKS; DEEP METAPHOR ANALYSIS IN ADVERTISING WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE ZMET TECHNIQUE
<b>Dr. Fatih GÜREL Res. Asst. Zehra Meliha TENĞİZ Osman İNAN</b>	Kastamonu Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry Yozgat Bozok University Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University	SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN RURAL AREAS: SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL ENTRAPRENEURSHIP EXAMPLES AND SUPPORTING SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP
<b>Abdullah KOMŞUL</b>	Mehmet Akif Ersoy University	THE USE OF BLOCKCHAIN IN THE PUBLIC FINANCE SYSTEM

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**10.07.2023 / SESSION-4 / HALL-4**



**Istanbul Local Time: 10:00-12:00**



**Meeting ID: 818 2804 2148 / Passcode: 090007**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK**

<b>Author</b>	<b>University</b>	<b>Presentation title</b>
<b>KIREI SUCI BAEKHAQI MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI SYAMSUDDIN VERSIANDIKA YUDHA PRATAMA</b>	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan	FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF MSME FOOD BUSINESS (CASE STUDY OF UM ARI FRIED RICE STALL IN TEGAL REGENCY)
<b>NADA ALYA SEPTIANA MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA</b>	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan	ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY OF KOREAN STREET FOOD NJAJANKUY_MEOGJA
<b>Dita Novita Sari MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA</b>	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan	FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR GENDHIS KIDS PEKAJANGAN STORE BUSINESS
<b>Musa Aghista Ahmaddani MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA</b>	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan	BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS ON HOME INDUSTRY (CASE STUDY ON AGHISTNA SNACK IN PEKALONGAN CITY)
<b>Monica Nour FAUZIAH MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA</b>	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan	MARKETING STRATEGY FOR SMES IN THE FOOD SECTOR IN THE BASRENG SNACKS BUSINESS
<b>Dhina Safrina MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA</b>	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan	FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS "ERNA GROCERY SHOP"
<b>Ana Ristiana MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA</b>	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan	FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF WOMEN OFFICE TROUSERS IN KEMBANGAN (RYN COLLECTION CASE STUDY)
<b>Rizki Dwi Nur Hamidah MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK SYAMSUDDIN</b>	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan	FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF INDEPENDENT CHICKEN PORRIDGE BUSINESS
<b>Na'ilatul Laela MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA</b>	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan	APPLICATION OF SEGMENTING, TARGETING AND POSITIONING IN THE FEASIBILITY STUDY OF TRADITIONAL GROCERY STORE (Case Study at Sinar Mulia Grocery Store, Gejlig Village, Kajen District)

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**10.07.2023 / SESSION-4 / HALL-5**



**Istanbul Local Time: 10:00-12:00**



**Meeting ID: 818 2804 2148 / Passcode: 090007**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Belaziz Azzeddine**

Author	University	Presentation title
<b>Adil Chakir</b> <b>Boubker Mehdaoui</b> <b>Abdeslam El Bouari</b>	Hassan II University of Casablanca	DIELECTRIC BEHAVIOR IN A SEMICONDUCTORS MATERIAL
<b>Hilary Uchechukwu IGWE</b> <b>Ndubuisi.Edennaya IDENYI</b> <b>Ukpai Friday NWEKE</b> <b>Patrick Akata NWOFE</b>	Ebonyi State University Abakaliki	PROGRESS ON GREEN INHIBITORS AS EMERGING CANDIDATE FOR CORROSION CONTROL IN THE MILD STEEL INDUSTRY
<b>Younes Bennacer</b> <b>Mounia Guergouri</b>	Université des Frères Mentouri de Constantine	NEW FLUOROANTHENE-BASED COMPOUND AND ITS APPLICATION IN OLEDs
<b>Prof. Dr. Marina T. STOJANOVA</b> <b>MsC. Branko KOSTADINOV</b> <b>Dr. Monika STOJANOVA</b>	University of Ss. Cyril and Methodius	THE INFLUENCE OF FOLIAR FERTILIZING ON THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF APRICOT FRUITS GROWN IN NORTH MACEDONIA
<b>Hafiz Qadeer AHMED</b> <b>Adil SHAHZAD</b>	University of Agriculture	THE EFFECT OF MODIFIED DRIED VINASSE (BROMASS) AND FERMENTED TOMATO POMACE POWDER ON THE RUMEN DEVELOPMENT, GROWTH PERFORMANCE, WORM LOAD, IMMUNE STATUS, SERUM PROFILE, AND METHANE EMISSION IN GROWING CALVES
<b>Ammar MRABTI</b> <b>Nouredine OUELA</b> <b>Ramdane YOUNES</b> <b>Tarek Kebabsa</b> <b>Zakariya OUELA</b>	University 8 Mai 1945 Echahid Cheikh Larbi Tebessi University The Higher School of Industrial Technologies	GEAR FAULT DETECTION USING VARIATIONAL MODE DECOMPOSITION: A NOVEL APPROACH FOR VIBRATION ANALYSIS IN ROTATING MACHINERY
<b>EZZAAMARI Laila</b> <b>RHIHIL Abdallah</b> <b>ZAHOUILY Mohamed</b>	Hassan II University Casablanca (Morocco)	PLASTIC WASTE VALORIZATION: ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES AND ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHALLENGES IN THE CASABLANCA REGION (LITERATURE REVIEW)
<b>LADOUALI Sabrina</b> <b>SAKAA Bachir</b> <b>CHAFFAI Hicham</b>	Badji Mokhtar Annaba University	DROUGHT FORECASTING USING SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE AND TIME SERIES OF DROUGHT INDEX FOR THE STATION OF M'SILA
<b>EL KHOUNAJRI Hayat</b> <b>ALGOUTI Ahmed</b> <b>ALGOUTI Abdellah</b> <b>ESSEMANI Mouhammed</b> <b>AGLI Saloua</b>	Cadi Ayyad University	BY SIG, GEOMINERAL STUDY OF PHOSPHATE ESTIMATION AND SEDIMENTOLOGY, MOROCCO
<b>Dr. Belaziz Azzeddine</b> <b>Dr. Bouamama Mohamed</b>	Mechanics research Center (CRM), Constantine, ALGERIA	DATA SET ON VARIATION OF FRICTION STIR WELDING FSW SURFACE ROUGHNESS OF AA6061 ALUMINUM ALLOY JOINTS

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**10.07.2023 / SESSION-4 / HALL-6**



**Istanbul Local Time: 10:00-12:00**



**Meeting ID: 818 2804 2148 / Passcode: 090007**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Armel MBON**

<b>Author</b>	<b>University</b>	<b>Presentation title</b>
<b>Adhi Riza AULIA Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA</b>	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia	THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD AND CORRECT INDONESIAN LANGUAGE
<b>Dr. NDAMBI Stancivique Dr. MASSALA Hubert Franck Lylian</b>	Université Marien Ngouabi	EXPLORING TOTALITARIANISM IN LOIS LOWRY'S THE GIVER: AN-IN-DEPTH INTERTEXTUAL ANALYSIS
<b>Rock Gallacher NGOUAMI Armel MBON</b>	Université Marien NGOUABI	VOCATION FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES: SIMILARITIES BETWEEN THOMAS BECKET IN T.S. ELIOT'S MURDER IN THE CATHEDRAL AND SAUL OF TARSUS IN THE BIBLE
<b>Don-De Dieu Pacifique BAKALA Armel MBON</b>	Université Marien NGOUABI	THE CONCEPTS OF 'FIRE AND FURY' IN MARY SHELLEY'S FRANKENSTEIN
<b>N'ZAMBI-MIKOULOU Donald EVAYOULOU Benjamin</b>	Université Marien Ngouabi, Congo	THE RECONSTRUCTION OF AFRICAN AMERICANS' STRUGGLE FOR THE CIVIL RIGHTS: AN EXPLORATION OF ERNEST JAMES GAINES'S THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MISS JANE PITTMAN AND ALEX HALEY'S MAMA FLORA'S FAMILY
<b>Umer Iqbal</b>	Islamic University of Science & Technology	DIGITAL INDIA INITIATIVES IN ADDRESSING COMMUNICATION GAP: A STUDY ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR
<b>Dr. Anara Dzhumabaeva</b>	Osh State University	APPLICATION OF INTERNET RESOURCES IN BLENDED ENGLISH TEACHING PROCESS
<b>BELABBES Nour El Houda AIT OMAR Brahim LAMA AZI Fatima Zohra ABOUTARIK Abdelmajid</b>	Ibn Zohr University	THE CONFLICT AS A CATALYST: ENHANCING LEARNING IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION
<b>Dr. Armel MBON</b>	Université Marien NGOUABI	TEACHING HOW TO SPEAK 'CORRECT' ENGLISH IN NO TIME: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE 'SUCCESS' OF PROFESSOR HIGGINS' MOTIVATION IN GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S PYGMALION
<b>PhD, Azarabu Kulubekova</b>	Osh State University	PERSONAL DEIXIS IN POLITICAL DISCOURSE
<b>Askarova Anara Erkinovna</b>	Osh State University	SOCIAL NETWORKS AS A SOURCE OF THE LATEST ANGLICISMS: BASED ON THE MATERIAL OF POSTS AND COMMENTS OF THE SOCIAL NETWORK INSTAGRAM

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**ISTANBUL**  
**INTERNATIONAL MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS -V**  
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**EMBRACING THE FUTURE: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN  
INTEGRATING TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITIES AND DIGITAL PLATFORMS  
IN SMES**

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**Abstract**

This study reviews the state of the art of technological capabilities, digital platforms, and SMEs, using ATLAS.ti to analyze challenges and opportunities in the adoption of digital technologies in these companies. The rapid technological advancement and digitalization have significantly transformed the business and social landscape. Within this, digital platforms have emerged as a strategic pillar, standing out for their potential to analyze customer behaviors and preferences. To fully leverage this potential, a cutting-edge digital architecture is needed that facilitates the performance analysis of products or services and the renewal of business models. This architecture is also crucial for fostering innovation in SMEs, which, despite resource limitations, find significant opportunities on these platforms. The study also highlights the role of digital capabilities in business innovation, including the dissemination of knowledge, the reduction of costs associated with information, and the importance of cultivating digital intelligence to stay competitive in the emerging economy. The implementation of technologies such as Artificial Intelligence and open-source platforms are frequently cited technological antecedents in the innovation process. The identified gaps indicate a need to create conditions to acquire technological and innovation skills, strengthen broadband infrastructure, and foster the creation of innovation ecosystems through digital platforms. The study concludes by underlining the infinite potential of emerging technologies in the development of digital platforms, as an area of great interest for future research.

**Keywords: technological capabilities, digital platforms, innovation in SMEs, digital transformation**

## IMPROVEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICY IN ENTERPRISES IN THE CONTEXT OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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### **Resume**

For all businesses, but especially for those that publish financial reports in full or in part, it is crucial to develop an accounting policy. Each firm should individually design its accounting policy, which should make use of the current normative acts. In line with the accounting policy, acquiring accurate data from financial reports, processing it by obtaining primary information and limiting the expenses associated with the preparation of the report, giving the appropriate methodological assistance in carrying out accounting activities, etc. Such criteria include thoroughness, caution, prioritizing content over form, logic of accounting, and compliance with international and national standards for accounting. The precise direction on the structure and conduct of accounting permitted by the law of accounting and normative acts is followed when choosing one of many possibilities for forming the accounting policy. Financial statements are created to finish the accounting process. The company's financial report is made up of many reports. If the report on the financial situation is correct and reliable, it reflects the financial health and activity of the enterprise. The subject of the study is the basis of the theoretical and conceptual issues of the formation of the accounting policy of the enterprise. The purpose of the study is to study and improve the accounting policy of the enterprise.

**Keywords** finance, accounting, company, accounting policy, report

**NADİR TOPRAK ELEMENTLERİNİN ÖZELLİKLERİ, KULLANIM ALANLARI,  
BİRİNCİL VE İKİNCİL KAYNAKLARDAN ÜRETİMİ**  
PROPERTIES OF RARE SOIL ELEMENTS, USAGE AREAS, PRODUCTION FROM  
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SOURCES

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**ÖZET**

Geçmişten günümüze kadar madenler, toplumların gelişmişlik düzeyi ve refah seviyesi ile yakından ilişkili olduğundan insanlar için önem teşkil etmektedir. Dünya çapında stratejik olarak bilinen hammadde kaynaklarından biri de nadir toprak elementleridir. Teknolojinin sürekli gelişmesi ile birlikte nadir toprak elementleri (NTE)'nin çeşitli alanlarda kullanılma potansiyeli sürekli artmaktadır. Buna bağlı olarak son yıllarda nadir toprak elementlerine olan ilgi artmaktadır. Bunun sebebi savunma sanayinde ve dijitalleşen teknolojiye NTE'nin özellikle ham madde olarak kullanılmasıdır. Ayrıca NTE'ler yüksek sıcaklığa, aşınmaya ve korozyona karşı iyi direnç gösteren yüksek teknolojik ürünlerin üretiminde de tercih edilmektedir. Günlük hayatta kullandığımız cep telefonlarında, bilgisayarlarda, düz ekran televizyonlarda, modern tıp uygulamalarında, otomobillerin katalitik konvertörlerinde, uçak motorlarında, cam ve seramik üretiminde, petrolün rafine edilmesinde ve daha birçok alanda tercih edilmesi bu elementlerin kullanıldığı yerlere örnek olarak verilebilir. NTE'ler aslında doğada nadir rastlanan elementler değildir. Bu elementlere nadir denilmesinin sebebi, nadir olarak görülen mineraller içinde oksit bileşenleri olarak tespit edilmiş olmalarıdır. NTE içinde yer alan Seryum (Ce) en yaygın bulunan nadir toprak elementidir ve yer kabuğunda bakır ve kurşundan miktarca daha fazladır. Prometyum (Pm) hariç, diğer tüm NTE'leri, yer kabuğunda miktar bakımından gümüş ve cıva elementlerinden daha fazla bulunurlar. NTE içeren yaklaşık 250 mineral olmasına karşın endüstriyel önemi olan en yaygın mineraller bastnazit, monazit ve ksenotimdir. Bu minerallerin dışında kalan atık miktatsızlar, floresan lambalar, katalizörler ve şarj edilebilir piller ise NTE içeren ikincil kaynaklar arasında yer almaktadır. Bu derleme çalışmasında, NTE'lerin özellikleri ve kullanım alanları araştırılarak bu elementlerin birincil ve ikincil kaynaklardan üretimleri hakkında bilgi verilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Nadir toprak elementleri, kullanım alanları, miktatsız, birincil kaynaklar, ikincil kaynaklar

**ABSTRACT**

From past to present, mines are important for people as they are closely related to the level of development and welfare of societies. One of the world's strategically known raw material sources is rare earth elements. With the continuous development of technology, the potential of using rare earth elements (REE) in various fields is constantly increasing. Accordingly, interest in rare earth elements has been increasing in recent years. The reason for this is the use of REE as a raw material in the defense industry and digitalized technology. In addition, REEs are preferred in the production of high-tech products with good resistance to high temperature, wear and corrosion. Examples of places where these elements are used can be given as examples of places where these elements are used in mobile phones, computers, flat-screen televisions, modern medical applications, automobile catalytic converters, aircraft engines, glass and ceramic production, petroleum refining and many more. REEs are not actually rare elements in nature. The reason why these elements are called rare is that they are detected as oxide components in rare minerals. Cerium (Ce) in REE is the most common rare earth element and is more abundant in the earth's crust than copper and lead. Except for promethium (Pm), all other REEs are more abundant in the earth's crust than silver and mercury elements. Although there are about 250 minerals containing REE, the most common minerals of industrial importance are bastnasite, monazite and xenotime. Other than these minerals, waste magnets, fluorescent lamps, catalysts and rechargeable batteries are among the secondary sources containing REE. In this review study, the properties and usage areas of REEs are investigated and information is given about the production of these elements from primary and secondary sources.

**Keywords:** Rare earth elements, usage areas, magnet, primary sources, secondary sources

**ULUSLARARASI KURULUŞLARIN LOJİSTİK SEKTÖRÜNDE YATIRIM KARARLARINI ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER: BİR VİKOR ANALİZ YAKLAŞIMI**  
**FACTORS AFFECTING THE INVESTMENT DECISIONS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE LOGISTICS SECTOR: A VIKOR ANALYSIS APPROACH**

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**ÖZET**

Lojistik sektöründe faaliyet gösteren uluslararası kuruluşlar için yatırım kararları büyük önem taşımaktadır. Lojistik sektörü, küresel ticareti, tedarik zinciri yönetimini ve mal ve hizmetlerin sınır ötesi hareketini kolaylaştırmada hayati bir rol oynamaktadır. Bu sektördeki uluslararası kuruluşlar, karmaşık ulaşım ağları, yasal uyumluluk, kültürel farklılıklar ve küresel pazar dinamikleri gibi benzersiz zorluklarla karşı karşıyadır. Etkili yatırım kararları, bu kuruluşların büyüme fırsatlarından yararlanmalarını, operasyonel verimliliği optimize etmelerini, pazar erişimlerini genişletmelerini ve rekabet avantajı elde etmelerini sağlar. Altyapı, teknoloji, yetenek kazanımı ve stratejik ortaklıklara yapılan yatırımlar, verimli ve uygun maliyetli lojistik çözümler sağlama becerilerini önemli ölçüde etkileyebilmektedir. Ayrıca, lojistik sektöründe iyi bilgilendirilmiş yatırım kararları, sürdürülebilir büyümeyi teşvik edebilmekte, müşteri memnuniyetini artırabilmekte ve küresel pazarda güçlü iş ilişkileri kurabilmektedir. Bu nedenle, uluslararası kuruluşların lojistik sektörünün dinamik ve zorlu ortamında başarılı olmaları için sağlam yatırım kararları vermeleri çok önemlidir.

Lojistik sektöründeki uluslararası kuruluşların yatırım kararları, girişimlerinin başarısını ve karlılığını önemli ölçüde etkileyebilecek çok sayıda faktörden etkilenmektedir. Bu bağlamda, bu çalışma, göreceli önemlerini ve ağırlıklarını belirlemek için uzman görüşmelerini içeren Vikor yöntemini kullanarak bu faktörlerin kapsamlı bir analizini sunmaktadır.

Sistematik bir yaklaşımla bu özet, lojistik sektöründeki yatırım kararlarını etkileyen temel faktörleri ortaya koymaktadır. Lojistik sektörde geniş deneyim ve uzmanlığa sahip profesyonellerle uzman görüşmeleri alınmıştır. Daha sonra uzman görüşleri, çeşitli faktörlerin göreceli önemlerine göre değerlendirilmesini ve önceliklendirilmesini kolaylaştıran çok kriterli bir karar verme yöntemi olan Vikor analizine dahil edilmiştir.

Bu çalışmanın bulguları, uluslararası kuruluşların lojistik sektöründeki yatırım kararlarında birden fazla faktörün önemini vurgulamaktadır. Dikkate alınan faktörler arasında pazar büyüklüğü ve büyüme potansiyeli, altyapı kalitesi, politik istikrar, işgücü mevcudiyeti ve maliyeti, teknolojik gelişmeler, lojistik verimlilik, düzenleyici çerçeveler ve çevresel sürdürülebilirlik yer almaktadır. Her faktöre, uzman görüşmeleri tarafından belirlendiği üzere, yatırım kararları üzerindeki algılanan etkisine dayalı olarak bir ağırlık verilmiştir.

Bu çalışmada yapılan Vikor analizi, lojistik sektörde yatırım kararlarını etkileyen en etkili faktörün belirlenmesini sağlamıştır. Sonuçlar, bu sektöre yatırım yapmak isteyen uluslararası kuruluşlar için değerli bilgiler sağlayan en büyük ağırlığı taşıyan faktörü ortaya koymaktadır. Yatırım kararlarının ardındaki ana etmenleri anlamak, kuruluşların bilinçli seçimler yapmalarını, kaynakları etkili bir şekilde tahsis etmelerini ve dinamik ve rekabetçi lojistik endüstrisinde başarı şanslarını en üst düzeye çıkarmalarını sağlayabilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:**



**ABSTRACT**

Investment decisions hold paramount importance for international organizations operating in the logistics sector. The logistics industry plays a vital role in facilitating global trade, supply chain management, and the movement of goods and services across borders. International organizations in this sector face unique challenges such as complex transportation networks, regulatory compliance, cultural differences, and global market dynamics. Effective investment decisions enable these organizations to capitalize on growth opportunities, optimize operational efficiency, expand their market reach, and gain a competitive edge. Investments in infrastructure, technology, talent acquisition, and strategic partnerships can significantly impact their ability to provide efficient and cost-effective logistics solutions. Moreover, well-informed investment decisions in the logistics sector can foster sustainable growth, enhance customer satisfaction, and establish strong business relationships in a global marketplace. Therefore, making sound investment decisions is crucial for international organizations to thrive and succeed in the dynamic and demanding landscape of the logistics sector.

The investment decisions of international organizations in the logistics sector are influenced by a multitude of factors that can significantly impact the success and profitability of their ventures. The study presents a comprehensive analysis of these factors using the Viktor method, incorporating expert interviews to determine their relative importance and weightage. Furthermore, the study employs Viktor analysis to identify the most influential factor driving investment decisions in the logistics sector.

Through a systematic approach, this abstract reveals the key factors affecting investment decisions in the logistics sector. Expert interviews were conducted with professionals possessing extensive experience and expertise in the logistics industry. Their insights were then incorporated into the Viktor analysis, a multi-criteria decision-making method that facilitates the evaluation and prioritization of various factors based on their relative significance.

The findings of this study highlight the importance of multiple factors in the investment decisions of international organizations in the logistics sector. Factors considered include market size and growth potential, infrastructure quality, political stability, labor availability and cost, technological advancements, logistical efficiency, regulatory frameworks, and environmental sustainability. Each factor was assigned a weight based on its perceived impact on investment decisions, as determined by the expert interviews.

The Viktor analysis conducted in this study led to the identification of the most effective factor influencing investment decisions in the logistics sector. The results reveal the factor that carries the greatest weightage, providing valuable insights for international organizations seeking to invest in this sector. Understanding the primary drivers behind investment decisions can enable organizations to make informed choices, allocate resources effectively, and maximize their chances of success in the dynamic and competitive logistics industry.

**Keywords:** International Organizations, Investment Decisions, Logistics Management

## MULTIPL MİYELOM'DA GÜNCEL TEDAVİLERİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ EVALUATION OF CURRENT TREATMENTS IN MULTIPL MYELOM

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### ÖZET

Multipl miyelom (MM), önemli morbidite ve mortalite ile ilişkili tedavi edilemez bir plazma hücreli neoplazmdir. Ortanca tanı yaşı 69 olan yaşlı erişkinlerin bir hastalığı olarak kabul edilir. Son on yılda yeni ilaçların kullanıma girmesiyle hastalık mortalitesi belirgin bir şekilde değişmiştir. Geçtiğimiz 20 yıl öncesinde hastaların sağkalımları 4,6 yıl iken son 10 yılda 6,1 yıla uzamıştır ve halen uzamana devam etmektedir. 65 yaş üstü hastalarda iyileşme hızı artmaktadır. 6 yıllık sağkalım süresinin %31'den %56'ya yükseldi. MM'nin en yaygın başvuru semptomları yorgunluk, kemik ağrısı ve tekrarlayan enfeksiyonlardır. Tanı anında hastaların %70'inde anemi mevcuttur. Hiperkalsemi hastaların dörtte birinde bulunurken, serum kreatinin düzeyi neredeyse yarısında yükselir. Konvansiyonel radyografi hastaların yaklaşık %80'inde iskelet anormallikleri gösterir. M proteini hastaların %82'sinde serum protein elektroforezi ile ve %93'ünde immünofiksasyon ile tespit edilebilir. MM'li hastaların %20'ye kadarında M proteininde ağır zincir ekspresyonu yoktur ve hafif zincirli MM'ye sahip oldukları kabul edilir. Hastalığın metastaz yapmadan tespiti ve tedaviye bağlanması sağ kalım süresini uzatır. Bu araştırmada MM'nin tedavisindeki güncel gelişmeler değerlendirilecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Multipl miyelom, MM, Protein M, Kanser, Tedavi.

### ABSTRACT

Multiple myeloma (MM) is an incurable plasma cell neoplasm associated with significant morbidity and mortality. It is considered a disease of older adults with a median age of diagnosis of 69 years. Mortality of the disease has changed markedly with the introduction of new drugs in the last decade. While the survival of patients was 4.6 years ago in the past 20 years, it has extended to 6.1 years in the last 10 years and still continues to prolong. The rate of recovery increases in patients over 65 years of age. 6-year survival increased from 31% to 56%. The most common presenting symptoms of MM are fatigue, bone pain, and recurrent infections. Anemia is present in 70% of patients at the time of diagnosis. While hypercalcemia is found in a quarter of patients, the serum creatinine level rises in almost half. Conventional radiography shows skeletal abnormalities in approximately 80% of patients. M protein can be detected by serum protein electrophoresis in 82% of patients and by immunofixation in 93% of patients. Up to 20% of patients with MM lack heavy chain expression in the M protein and are considered to have light chain MM. Detection of the disease without metastasis and initiation of treatment prolongs the survival time. In this study, current developments in the treatment of MM will be evaluated.

**Keywords:** Multiple myeloma, MM, Protein M, Cancer, Treatment.

**CATHERİNA BAKER’İN “ZORUNLU EĞİTİME HAYIR” İLE PHİLLİP C. SCHLECHTY’NİN “OKULU YENİDEN KURMAK” ESERLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRMALI ANALİZİ**

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CATHERINE BAKER'S "NO COMPULSORY EDUCATION" AND PHİLLİP C. SCHLECHTY'S "SHAKİNG UP THE SCHOOLHOUSE"

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**ÖZET**

Bu çalışmada, radikal ve anarşist bir yazar olan Catherine Baker’ın *Zorunlu Eğitime Hayır* kitabı ile daha çok demokrat, reformist ve kolektivist bir yazar olan Phillip C. Schlechty’nin *Okulu Yeniden Kurmak* kitabı bazı temalar bağlamında analiz edilmiştir. Baker, kızını okulla göndermeyi reddetmiş ve gerekçelerini kızına anlatmak amacıyla bu kitabı yazmıştır. Kitap, yazarın zorunlu olan her şeye olduğu gibi zorunlu eğitime ve okula karşı bir reddiyesi mahiyetinde ve buna ilişkin gerekçelendirmeleri içermektedir. Yazar, zorunlu olan her türlü kuruma, harekete hatta toplum olma düşüncesine karşıdır. Okulun devlet kontrolünde olduğunu ve ideolojik amaçlarını gerçekleştiren itaatkar insanlar yarattığını ifade etmektedir. Phillip C. Schlechty ise okullun toplumsal düzeni sağlamak açısından gerekliliğini, toplumun ihtiyaçlarını karşılamaya çalışan kurumlar olarak önemini savunmakla birlikte okulların değişimlere ayak uydurmaları için reformların kaçınılmaz olduğunu savunmaktadır. Baker’e göre “*eğitim bir görev değil, haktır*” (Baker, 2013: 31) ve yasalarla zorunlu tutulmamalıdır. Eğitimin zorunlu olması onun kendi doğasına aykırıdır. Gönüllülüğün çok uzağında olan okullar, iradeleriyle bunu seçmemiş olan öğrenciler ile ücret için ders vermek zorunda olan gönülsüz öğretmenleri bir araya gelmeye zorlamaktadır. Bu da mutsuz, vasıfsız okumuş bireyler yaratmaktadır. Schlechty’e göre ise: “*eğitim yaşadığımız çağa, teknolojiye ve bilimdeki değişimlere gelişmelere ayak uydurmalıdır*” (Schlechty, 2005). Ayak uydurmadığı takdirde eğitimin ve öğretimin merkezi olan okullar hayatta kalma mücadelesinde zorlanır. Kısaca yazar okulu, bireysel ve toplumsal gelişim için vazgeçilmez bir kurum olarak görmektedir ve okulları toplumun ihtiyaçlarına göre kurmanın ve dönemsel koşullara göre reformlarla revize etmenin mümkünlüğünü ve gerekliliğini savunmaktadır. Her iki yazar da eğitime ilişkin eleştiriler yöneltse de Baker eğitime ilişkin somut bir öneri sunmazken, Schlechty ise önemli gördüğü eğitim ve okullar için öneriler sunmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Catherine Baker, Phillip C. Schlechty, Zorunlu Eğitime Hayır, Okulu Yeniden Kurmak, Okul

**ABSTRACT**

In this study, the book *No Compulsory Education* by Catherine Baker an radical, anarchist author and the book *Shaking Up The Schoolhouse* by Phillip C. Schlechty who has a more democratic view, are analyzed in the context of some themes. Baker is against any kind of compulsory institution, movement, behavior and even the idea of being a society. He states that the school is under the control of the state and creates obedient people who fulfill its ideological goals. Phillip C. Schlechty, on the other hand, argues that schools should exist to ensure social order, that they are organizations that try to meet the needs of society and that changes in schools are inevitable. According to Baker, education should not be compulsory by law: "Education is a right, not a duty" (Baker, 2013: 31). As such, the fact that it is

compulsory takes it out of its own nature. Far from being voluntary, schools bring together students who cannot choose their authority and teachers who teach for a salary. This produces unhappy, unskilled educated individuals. According to Schlechty: "Education must keep pace with the age we live in, technology and changes in science" (Schlechty, 2005). If it cannot keep up, schools, which are centers of education and training, struggle to survive. In his book, Schlechty talks about the reforms that need to take place in education in order to make it more qualified. Both books criticize education, but Baker does not propose any solution in his book. Schlechty, on the other hand, included solutions for the necessity of education in his book.

**Key Words:** Catherine Baker, Phillip C. Schlechty, No Compulsory Education, Shaking Up The Schoolhouse, School

## THE EFFECT OF FIBER ORIENTATION AND RESIN TYPE ON THE IMPACT RESISTANCE OF SPECIMENS CUT FROM COMPOSITE PIPES

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### ABSTRACT

For centuries, human beings have used steel pipes in oil and gas transport, where these pipes had many weaknesses such as corrosion, heavy weight, cracks and high maintenance costs. This has prompted researchers and industrials to develop pipes made of composite materials, as they have good mechanical properties such as lightness and good resistance to corrosion and fatigue. In addition, high durability, easy and quick installation as well as low maintenance costs. This study concerns the elaboration of composite tubes by two polyester resins from two different suppliers reinforced by the same type of fiberglass yarn, using a two-axis filament-winding machine. These tubes have internal diameters of 90 mm and consist of four layers having the stacking sequence of  $[90/\pm 55/90]$ . These tubes were cut, in their transverse and longitudinal directions, into test specimens according to the ASTM D6110-04 standard for future impact characterization (Charpy). The Charpy machine used is of type PHY WE 17558.01 with a capacity of 25 N.m. The tests carried out were for each face (internal and external) for the two types of resins. The analysis of the obtained results indicates that the specimens impacted on their outer face cut in the transverse direction recorded the best resistance to impact compared to those loaded on their inner face. Due to the orientation of the fibers, the specimens cut in the transverse direction of the composite tubes have the highest impact energy values compared to those cut in the longitudinal one.

**Keywords:** *Composite tubes, filament winding, impact tests.*

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## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN YEMEN

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### **ABSTRACT**

It is now widely acknowledged that one of the most important factors in fostering sustainable development is financial inclusion. The purpose of this study is to investigate the connections that exist between financial inclusion and sustainable development in Yemen, as well as the possible positive effects that higher financial inclusion could have on the accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The primary data were collected through the use of a questionnaire. In our research, there were a total of 180 participants; (A sample from the province of Hodeida in Yemen) in order to conduct the data analysis and come to the results, we made use of the SPSS 25 Data Analysis and Statistical Package for the Social Sciences. In order to measure the degree of connection that exists between the variables, descriptive statistics, association analysis, and regression analysis were used. According to the findings of the study, financial inclusion can have a good impact on sustainable development in Yemen, as well as on the elimination of poverty and the expansion of the economy. This is because it enhances access to financial resources, fosters the growth of entrepreneurial endeavors, and increases the economic viability of the environment. According to the findings of the study, Yemen authorities should make expanding access to financial services a top priority if they want to achieve sustainable development objectives in Yemen.

**Keywords:** financial inclusion, sustainable development, financial services.

**RESEARCH ON LOGISTICS SERVICES AT SEAPORTS IN CENTRAL OF VIETNAM IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION**

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**ABSTRACT**

The article uses secondary data sources to analyze the current situation of digital transformation in the development of logistics services at seaports in Central Vietnam in the period 2018 - 2022. Research results show that seaport logistics services in Central Vietnam have a strong digital transformation during operation, especially from 2021 to 2022. In, the most prominent is the investment in an integrated management system according to ISO 9001: 2008 standards, port management and operating software system CATOS, GTOS, electronic port Eport, human resource management program, BIN electronic office is maintained effectively. The study also points out several risks and limitations that still exist in the digital transformation process of entities participating in seaport logistics services in Central Vietnam. Therefore, propose several solutions to develop seaport logistics services in Central Vietnam in the context of global digital transformation.

**Keywords:** Digital transformation; Logistics services; Seaport; The Central Vietnam.

**DOĞAL TUZ MİNERALLERİNİN LÜMİNESANS ÖZELLİKLERİNİN TL/OSL  
YÖNTEMİYLE ARAŞTIRILMASI**  
INVESTIGATION OF THE LUMINANCES PROPERTIES OF NATURAL  
SALT MINERALS BY TL/OSL METHOD

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**ÖZET**

Bu çalışmada İç Anadolu bölgesindeki tuz yataklarından, Himalaya, Asal Gölü tuz mineralleri örnekleri olmak üzere toplam 12 tane tuz mineralinin dozimetrik malzeme kullanımının araştırılması amacıyla dozimetrik karakteristikleri termolüminesans (TL) ve Optik Uyarmalı Lüminesans (OSL) yöntemi kullanılarak incelenmiştir. Doğal tuz minerallerinin dozimetrik özelliklerini incelemek amacıyla düşük ve yüksek dozda ışınlanarak TL/OSL şiddetindeki hassasiyet değişimi incelenmiştir. Tuz örneklerinin lüminesans şiddeti ile doz arasındaki ilişkinin anlaşılabilmesi amacıyla doz- cevap deneyi, aynı doza karşı elde edilen sinyal değerlerinin değişimi incelemek amacıyla tekrar kullanılabilirlik, TL şiddetinin zamanla değişimini incelemek amacıyla sönümlenme testi, farklı ısıtma hızlarında termal sönümlenmenin varlığını araştırmak için termal sönüleme deneyleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu amaçla doğal tuz örnekleri agat havanda nazıkçe ezilmiştir, özel eleklerde elenerek ~125-160 µm boyutundaki tanecikler eleme işlemi ile elde edilmiştir. 500 °C' de 1 saat tavlanan tuz örnekleri tüm deneylerde eşit kütlelerde tartılarak çelik diskler içine konulmuştur. Artan doza karşı doğal tuz numunelerin sinyal şiddetinin orantılı olarak arttığı gözlenmiştir. Bu çalışma kapsamında incelenen tüm tuz örnekleri için doz -cevap grafiğinin elde edilen lineer fit değerleri  $0.991 \pm 0.003$  ile  $0.999 \pm 0.003$  değerleri arasında bulunmuştur. Lineer aralık tüm tuz örneklerinde 0.2- 10 Gy olarak gözlenmiştir. Tekrarlanabilirlik ve fading deneylerinde doğal tuz numunelerinin sinyal değerlerinin logaritmik ekseninde yaklaşık değişmediği gözlenmiştir. Termal sönümlenme deneyinde doğal tuz minerallerinin farklı ısıtma hızlarında sinyal şiddetindeki değişim incelenmiştir. Doğal tuz örneklerinin 25 mGy yapay olarak ışınlandı hassasiyet değerlerinin düşük dozda  $10^4$  mertebesinde olduğu gözlenmiştir. 25 mGy' lik dozda dahi  $10^4$  mertebesinde olması tuz örneklerinin lüminesans hassasiyetinin oldukça yüksek olduğunu göstermektedir. 10 Gy' lik yapay ışınlanma grafikleri incelendiğinde tuz örneklerinin sinyal şiddetinin  $10^8$  mertebesinde olduğu gözlenmiştir. Doğal tuz numunelerin alternatif dozimetre, tarihlendirme ve kaza dozimetrisi uygulamalarında kullanılmak açısından önemli bir potansiyele sahip olduğu söylenebilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Doğal Tuz Mineralleri, Optik Uyarmalı Lüminesans, Termolüminesans, dozimetrik özellikler

**ABSTRACT**

In this study, in order to investigate the use of 12 salt minerals, including Himalayan and Asal Lake salt minerals, as a dosimetric material from the salt deposits in the Central Anatolia region, their dosimetric characteristics were investigated using thermoluminescence (TL) and Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) methods. In order to examine the dosimetric properties of natural salt minerals, the sensitivity change in TL/OSL intensity was investigated by irradiating at low and high doses. In order to understand the relationship between the luminescence

intensity of salt samples and dose, dose-response experiment, reusability to examine the change of signal values obtained against the same dose, damping test to examine the change of TL intensity over time, and thermal quenching experiments to investigate the existence of thermal damping at different heating rates were performed. For this purpose, natural salt samples were crushed gently in agate mortar, sieved in special sieves and  $\sim 125\text{-}160\ \mu\text{m}$  sized particles were obtained by sieving process. Salt samples, which were annealed at  $500\ \text{°C}$  for 1 hour, were weighed in equal masses in all experiments and placed in steel discs. It was observed that the signal intensity of the natural salt samples increased proportionally against the increasing dose. The linear fit values obtained from the dose-response graph for all salt samples examined in this study were found to be between  $0.991\pm 0.003$  and  $0.999\pm 0.003$ . The linear range was observed as 0.2-10 Gy in all salt samples. In the repeatability and fading experiments, it was observed that the signal values of the natural salt samples did not change approximately on the logarithmic axis. In the thermal quenching experiment, the change in signal intensity at different heating rates of natural salt minerals was investigated. It was observed that the sensitivity values of 25 mGy artificially irradiated natural salt samples were in the order of  $10^4$  at low dose. The fact that it is at the order of  $10^4$  even at a dose of 25 mGy indicates that the luminescence sensitivity of the salt samples is quite high. When the 10 Gy artificial irradiation graphs were examined, it was observed that the signal intensity of the salt samples was in the order of  $10^8$ . It can be said that natural salt samples have an important potential to be used in alternative dosimetry, dating and accident dosimetry applications.

**Keywords:** Natural Salt Minerals, Optically Stimulated Luminescence, Thermoluminescence, dosimetric properties

**FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINE BASED  
HERBAL LOZENGES, JELLIES AND DISPERSIBLE TABLETS**

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**ABSTRACT**

Dual targeting nanoparticles are designed with multifunctionality in mind, enabling them to carry multiple therapeutic agents, each targeting specific components of epilepsy pathology. By incorporating various targeting ligands on their surface, these nanoparticles can selectively bind to specific receptors or biomarkers associated with epileptic foci. This precise localization allows for targeted drug delivery, ensuring that therapeutic agents are released at the intended site, maximizing their efficacy while minimizing off-target effects. dual targeting nanoparticles leverage the unique properties of the blood-brain barrier (BBB) to enhance drug delivery to the brain. The BBB poses a significant challenge in epilepsy treatment as it restricts the entry of therapeutic substances into the brain. However, by incorporating BBB-targeting ligands on the nanoparticle surface, such as transferrin or peptides, these nanoparticles can overcome or penetrate the BBB more effectively, facilitating drug delivery to the epileptic foci. Preclinical studies exploring the use of dual targeting nanoparticles for epilepsy treatment have demonstrated promising results. These nanoparticles have shown improved seizure control, reduced neuroinflammation, and enhanced drug accumulation at the targeted sites compared to traditional drug delivery methods. dual targeting nanoparticles represent a compelling and innovative strategy for advancing epilepsy treatment. Their ability to simultaneously target multiple pathological features, exploit the unique characteristics of the BBB, and enhance drug delivery to specific locations hold great potential for improving therapeutic outcomes and quality of life for individuals living with epilepsy. Further research and development are crucial to optimize nanoparticle design and validate their efficacy in clinical applications.



## KAMU MALİYE SİSTEMİNDE BLOK ZİNCİR KULLANIMI THE USE OF BLOCKCHAIN IN THE PUBLIC FINANCE SYSTEM

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### ÖZET

Blockchain teknolojisi pek çok alanda devrim yaratacak niteliktedir. Blockchain teknolojisinden birbirleriyle etkileşim içerisinde olan iki tarafın bir aracıya gereksinim duymadan, veri bütünlüğü ile şeffaf şekilde mali alışveriş yapmalarına imkân tanıyan bir sistem olarak bahsedebiliriz. Blok zinciri teknolojisi kamuda; sağlık, lojistik, finans, tapu, gümrük, tedarik zinciri, seçim gibi daha birçok alanda kullanılmakta ya da kullanılması planlanmaktadır. Geçmişteki muhasebe defterlerinin yerini bugün blok zincir teknolojisi almıştır. Böylece kurumlar tarafından kişilerin bilgileri, bilgilerin kaybolma riski olmadan daha güvenli bir şekilde tutulmaktadır. Konu ile ilgili Tüfekçi ile Karahan yayınladıkları bir makalede: “Geçmişten günümüze bankalar, müşterilerine, devlet kuruluşları ise vatandaşlara ilişkin kayıtları saklamak ve kullanmak için kayıt defterleri kullanmışlardır. Bu sistemlerde, merkezi bir otorite işlem kayıtlarındaki değişiklikleri yönetmekte, kimin neye sahip olduğunu belirleyebilmektedir. Bu merkezi otoritelere duyulan güven sayesinde insanlar tanımadıkları ve hatta güvenmedikleri başkaları ile alışveriş yapabilmektedir. Ancak, merkezi otoritenin sağladığı bu güvenin bir maliyeti bulunmaktadır. (Tüfekçi & Karahan, 2019, s. 1)” ifadelerine yer vermiştir.

Ülkeler, fonksiyonellik açısından blok zincir teknolojisinin sağlayabileceği mahremiyet, emniyet; idari yönden sağlanabilecek şeffaflık ve demokratiklik, iktisadi yönden sağlanabilecek düşük maliyet ile dışarıdan gelecek herhangi müdahaleye karşı dayanıklı olması nedeniyle kamuda blok zincir teknolojisinin kullanılması için teşebbüste bulunmuştur. Amerika, Asya, Afrika, Avustralya ile Avrupa'nın pek çok ülkesindeki kimlik yönetiminde, tapu ile ilgili işlemlerde, tıpta, seçim işlemlerinde kullanılıyor veya kullanılması düşünülüyor. Birleşik Arap Emirlikleri 2020'de hükümet verilerini blok zincirine geçireceğini duyurmuştur. TrustedChain, Avrupa'nın aktif biçimde kullandığı blockchain temeline dayanan en büyük kamusal uygulamadır. İsviçre, İngiltere, Danimarka, Dubai, Estonya, Kıbrıs, Singapur gibi ülkeler blok zincirinin getirdiği yenileşme öncülük etmektedir. Venezüella'da yaşanan ekonomik krizi atlatmak için yetkililer Venezüella'nın yerli kripto parasını piyasaya sürmüşlerdir. Dünya üzerindeki birçok ülkede yaşanan teknolojik gelişmeler ve sayısallaşma Türkiye'deki Kamu Yönetimi alanında da dönüşüm ve değişime yol açmıştır. Örnek olarak e-Oylama vb. hizmetleri kapsayan blockchain teknolojisini uygulayan ilk devlet olan Estonya'yı (Tüfekçi & Karahan, 2019, s. 169) gösterebiliriz.

Türkiye'de özellikle kamu sektöründe birçok yeniliğe imza atarak blok zincir teknolojisini kullanmaya başlamıştır. Gelişen ve gelişmekte olan ülkeler için kaçırılmayacak fırsat olarak değerlendirilen blok zincir teknolojisi kamu alanında ve daha birçok alanda yenilik ve kolaylık sağlamaktadır. Türkiye de bu yeniliği en iyi şekilde değerlendirip iş alanına entegre ederek pek çok iş kolunda hem çalışanlar için hem de vatandaşlar için kolaylık sağlamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Blockchain, Kripto, Teknoloji

**ABSTRACT**

Blockchain technology is capable of revolutionizing many areas. We can talk about blockchain technology as a system that allows two parties interacting with each other to make financial transactions transparently with data integrity, without the need for an intermediary. Blockchain technology is being used or planned to be used in many other areas such as healthcare, logistics, finance, land registry, customs, supply chain, election in the public sector.

The accounting books of the past have been replaced by blockchain technology today. Thus, people's information is kept by institutions in a more secure way without the risk of information being lost. Tufekci and Karahan published an article on the subject: "From the past to the present, banks have used record books to store and use records related to their customers, while government organizations have used records related to citizens. In these systems, a central authority manages changes in transaction records and can determine who owns what. Thanks to the trust in these central authorities, people can shop with others they do not know or even trust. However, there is a cost to this trust provided by the central authority. (Tufekci & Karahan, 2019, p. 1)" he gave place to his statements.

Countries have made attempts to use blockchain technology in public due to the privacy, security that blockchain technology can provide in terms of functionality; transparency and democracy that can be provided from an administrative point of view, low cost that can be provided from an economic point of view, and resistance to any interference from outside. It is used or considered to be used in identity management, land registry related transactions, medicine, election transactions in many countries of America, Asia, Africa, Australia and Europe. The United Arab Emirates has announced that it will migrate government data to blockchain in 2020. TrustedChain is the largest public application based on blockchain that Europe is actively using. Countries such as Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Dubai, Estonia, Cyprus, Singapore are leading the innovation brought by blockchain. In order to overcome the economic crisis in Venezuela, the authorities have launched Venezuela's domestic cryptocurrency. Technological developments and digitalization in many countries around the world have also led to transformation and change in the field of Public Administration in Turkey. For example, e-Voting, etc. Estonia, the first state to implement blockchain technology covering services (Tufekci & Karahan, 2019, p. 169) we can show.

It has started to use blockchain technology by signing many innovations in Turkey, especially in the public sector. Blockchain technology, which is considered as an unmissable opportunity for developing and developing countries, provides innovation and convenience in the public sphere and in many other areas. Turkey also evaluates this innovation in the best way and integrates it into the business field, providing convenience for both employees and citizens in many business lines.

**Keywords:** Blockchain, Crypto, Technology

**ÇALIŞAN DENEYİMİ GELİŞTİRİLMESİ İLE ÖRGÜTSEL BAĞLILIK  
ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ: ÜNİVERSİTE HASTANESİ ÖRNEĞİ**  
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPLOYEE EXPERIENCE IMPROVEMENT AND  
ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT: A CASE STUDY IN A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

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**ÖZET**

Günümüzde sağlık hizmeti işletmeleri örgütsel bağlılığı kritik öneme sahip bir değişken olarak görmektedir. Öyle ki, çalışan kendini örgüte ne kadar bağlı hissederse örgütün amaçlarını da o kadar kendi hedefleri gibi görür ve bu hedeflere ulaşmak için üst düzey çaba sarfeder. Örgütsel bağlılığı düşük olan çalışanlar ise, düşük verimlilikle çalışır, işten ayrılma oranları yüksektir ve işletme maliyetlerinin her geçen gün artmasına neden olur. Bu nedenle sağlık sektöründe örgütsel bağlılık, insan kaynakları yöneticilerinin göz ardı edemeyeceği kritik bir faktördür.

Bu araştırma, bir üniversite hastanesinde örgütsel bağlılığı artırmak için uygulanan “*çalışan deneyimi geliştirme*” insan kaynakları politikasını incelemekte ve sonuçlarını tartışmaktadır. Ayrıca, sağlık yöneticilerinin çalışan deneyimine ilişkin farklı içgörüler geliştirmelerini ve çalışan bağlılığını artıracak pratik çözümler sunmasını amaçlamaktadır. Çalışma, çalışan deneyimi ve bağlılığı üzerine planlanmış ve yürütülmüştür. Araştırma nicel ve nitel tekniklerin birlikte kullanıldığı karma yönteme sahiptir. Araştırma evreni 1.976 çalışan olup, bunlardan 1.779’u bağlılıkla ilgili sorulara yanıt vermiştir. Veri toplama aracı yöneticilerin ve danışmanlık firmasının oluşturduğu çoktan seçmeli ve açık uçlu sorulardan oluşan soru formudur. Veri analizinde tanımlayıcı istatistiklerden yararlanılmıştır.

Hastane yönetimi tarafından belirlenen altı çalışan deneyimi teması şöyledir: (1) *Açıklık*: Hastane genelinde şeffaf iletişim kurmak. (2) *Destek*: Deneyimi geliştirmek için üst yönetimle iş birliği yapmak. (3) *Değer*: Çalışanlara kendilerini değerli ve özel hissettirmek. (4) *Kolaylık*: İş süreçlerini ve çalışan hayatını kolaylaştırmak. (5) *İyileştirme*: Çalışma koşullarının ve ortamlarının iyileştirmek. (6) *Değişim*: Gelişimi ve dönüşümü desteklemek. 2021’de yapılan çalışan bağlılığı ölçümü ile çalışan deneyimi geliştirme politikasına geçişten sonra yapılan (2022) ölçüm karşılaştırıldığında geçen yıl %62 olan çalışan bağlılığı oranı %63’e yükselmiştir. Uzmanlığına göre, büro çalışanlarının örgüte bağlılık oranı saha çalışanlarına göre daha yüksektir. Eğitim düzeyine göre, lise mezunları en yüksek bağlılık oranına sahipken, bağlılık oranı en düşük çalışanlar doktora mezunlarıdır. Yaş aralığına göre en yüksek örgütsel bağlılık 55 yaş ve üzeri kişilerde görülürken, en düşük bağlılık oranı 25-30 yaş grubunda görüldü. Cinsiyete göre erkek çalışanların kadın çalışanlara göre örgütsel bağlılıklarının daha yüksek olduğu gözlemlendi. Kıdeme göre örgütsel bağlılığın en düşük olduğu grubun 5-10 yıl arası kıdeme sahip çalışanlardır. Bulgular çerçevesinde *zayıf yönlerin* maaş, yan haklar, *güçlü yönlerin* marka gururu, işte anlam bulma, iş sağlığı ve güvenliği, iç ve dış müşterilere hızlı yanıt verme, marka bilinirliği ve imajı olduğu sonucuna varıldı. *İyileştirilmesi gereken faktörlerin* ise ödül, takdir ve performans sisteminin yönetimi, yüksek

yeteneklerin elde tutulması olduğu saptandı.

Sonuç olarak, çalışan bağlılığını artırmak için hastane yönetimi tarafından yürütülen tüm çalışan deneyimi çalışmalarının temel dayanağı, çalışanlara yalnız olmadıklarını hissettirmek, hastanede işlerini yapmanın yanında sosyalleşmek için de zaman ayırabileceklerini örgüt iklimini oluşturmak gerekmektedir. Çalışan deneyimine odaklanan sağlık işletmeleri, zorlu rekabet koşullarında bile çalışan bağlılığını artırabilir ve rekabet avantajı ele edebilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Çalışan Deneyimi, Çalışan Bağlılığı, Üniversite Hastanesi, Vaka Çalışması

## ABSTRACT

This research examines the “*employee experience improvement*” human resources policy applied to increase organizational commitment in a university hospital and discusses its results. It also aims to give healthcare managers different insights into employee experience and practical solutions to increase employee commitment. The study was planned and conducted on employee experience and organizational commitment. The research has a mixed method in which quantitative and qualitative techniques are used together. The research population consisted of 1,976 employees, of which 1,779 responded to the questions about commitment. The data collection tool is a multiple-choice and open-ended questionnaire created by the managers and the consulting firm. Descriptive statistics were used in data analysis.

The six employee experience themes identified by the hospital management are: (1) *Openness*: Communicating transparently throughout the hospital. (2) *Support*: Collaborating with senior management to improve experience. (3) *Value*: Making employees feel valued and special. (4) *Convenience*: To facilitate business processes and employee life. (5) *Improvement*: Improving working conditions and environments. (6) *Change*: Supporting development and transformation. When the employee commitment measurement in 2021 is compared with that made after the transition to the employee experience improvement policy (2022), the employee commitment rate increased from 62% last year to 63%. According to their expertise, the organizational commitment rate of office workers is higher than field workers. According to education level, high school graduates have the highest commitment rate, while the employees with the lowest commitment rate are doctoral graduates. According to the age range, the highest organizational commitment was seen in people aged 55 and over, while the lowest commitment rate was in the 25-30 age group. According to gender, it was observed that male employees have higher organizational commitment than female employees. According to seniority, the group with the lowest organizational commitment is employees with 5-10 years. Within the framework of the findings, it was concluded that the *weaknesses* are salary and fringe benefits, and the *strengths* are brand pride, finding meaning at work, occupational health and safety, quick response to internal and external customers, and brand awareness and image. It was determined that the *factors that needed improvement* were the reward management, recognition, and performance system and the retention of high talents.

As a result, the primary basis of all employee experience studies carried out by the hospital management is to increase employee loyalty; it is necessary to make employees feel that they are not alone and to construct an organizational climate where they do their work as well as can take time to socialize in the hospital. Healthcare businesses focusing on employee experience can increase employee commitment and gain a competitive advantage even under challenging conditions.

**Keywords:** Employee Experience Improvement, Employee Commitment, University Hospitals, Case Study

**FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF Mrs. LUKIYATI TOFU TRADER AT  
KARANGAYAR MARKET, PEKALONGAN REGENCY**

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**Abstract**

In Indonesia, one of the food crop commodities being developed is soybean. One of the processed soybean products that is widely developed in society is tofu. To meet the demand for tofu, it is not enough just to increase production development, but also to support marketing aspects. Tofu is produced and then distributed to local markets, one of which is the Karanganyar Market. In writing this article, we discuss the business of marketing tofu, namely one of the tofu traders in the Karanganyar market, Pekalongan Regency. This data collection method is an interview method by interviewing a tofu trader. Data presented according to the results of interviews include simple marketing methods and the results of these efforts. There are several aspects of marketing that are discussed in it, namely segmentation, target and market position as well as marketing mix. This is an aspect that must exist in a business that will determine how the feasibility study of an existing business is.

**Keywords:** tofu trader, marketing aspects, business feasibility



**PENTINGNYA BAHASA INDONESIA YANG BAIK DAN BENAR/  
THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD AND CORRECT INDONESIAN LANGUAGE**

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**Abstrak**

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mendeskripsikan pentingnya bahasa Indonesia yang baik dan benar dalam perspektif subyektif. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kajian literatur yang bersumber dari buku dan jurnal yang terkait dengan pentingnya bahasa Indonesia. Hasil kajian literatur penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa pentingnya bahasa Indonesia mempunyai beberapa kelebihan yaitu mempermudah komunikasi. Bahasa Indonesia yang baik dan benar dapat memudahkan komunikasi antara individu atau kelompok yang berbeda latar belakang dan budaya. Bahasa yang jelas dan terstruktur akan membantu pesan disampaikan dengan lebih mudah dipahami dan diinterpretasikan. Meningkatkan kredibilitas pemakaian bahasa Indonesia yang baik dan benar akan meningkatkan kredibilitas seseorang dalam berbicara atau menulis. Orang yang menggunakan bahasa Indonesia yang tepat akan dianggap lebih cerdas, terpelajar, dan terpercaya. Meningkatkan kemampuan berpikir bahasa Indonesia yang baik dan benar membantu meningkatkan kemampuan berpikir logis. Memperkuat identitas nasional bahasa Indonesia adalah bahasa nasional yang memperkuat identitas nasional Indonesia. Bahasa yang baik dan benar membantu menjaga kemurnian bahasa Indonesia, sehingga memperkuat kesatuan dan kebanggaan nasional. Meningkatkan peluang karir bahasa Indonesia yang baik dan benar menjadi syarat penting dalam dunia kerja. Pemakaian bahasa yang tepat dan teratur akan meningkatkan peluang seseorang dalam memperoleh pekerjaan atau meraih karir yang sukses. Meningkatkan kemampuan berbahasa asing bahasa Indonesia yang baik dan benar dapat membantu meningkatkan kemampuan berbahasa asing. Ketika seseorang menguasai bahasa Indonesia dengan baik, maka ia akan lebih mudah mempelajari bahasa asing karena memiliki dasar yang kuat dalam penggunaan bahasa. Menjaga kelestarian bahasa Indonesia bahasa Indonesia yang baik dan benar membantu menjaga kelestarian bahasa Indonesia.

**Keywords:** Bahasa, struktur, dan Indonesia.

**Abstract**

The purpose of this research is to describe the importance of good and correct Indonesian from a subjective perspective. This research method uses a literature review approach that originates from books and journals related to the importance of the Indonesian language. The results of this research literature review concluded that the importance of the Indonesian language has several advantages, namely facilitating communication. Good and correct Indonesian can facilitate communication between individuals or groups with different backgrounds and cultures. Clear and structured language will help messages to be conveyed more easily understood and interpreted. Increasing the credibility of using Indonesian properly and correctly will increase one's credibility in speaking or writing. People who use proper Indonesian will be seen as more intelligent, educated, and trustworthy. Improving the ability to think Indonesian

is good and right to help improve the ability to think logically. Strengthening national identity Indonesian is the national language that strengthens Indonesian national identity. Good and correct language helps maintain the purity of the Indonesian language, thereby strengthening national unity and pride. Increasing career opportunities in good and correct Indonesian is an important requirement in the world of work. The use of appropriate and regular language will increase one's chances of getting a job or achieving a successful career. Improving foreign language skills in good and correct Indonesian can help improve foreign language skills. When a person masters Indonesian well, it will be easier for him to learn a foreign language because he has a strong foundation in using the language. Preserving the Indonesian language is good and correct, helping to preserve the Indonesian language.

**Keywords:** Language, structure, and Indonesia.

**DIELECTRIC BEHAVIOR IN A SEMICONDUCTORS MATERIAL****Adil Chakir<sup>1\*</sup>, Boubker Mehdaoui<sup>1</sup>, Abdeslam El Bouari<sup>1</sup>**<sup>1</sup>.Laboratory of Chemistry Pkphysical Materials and catalysis, Chemistry Department, Hassan II University of Casablanca, Faculty of Sciences Ben M'Sick**Abstract:**

Future materials with high energy density are dielectric materials. The most promising candidates for high-power energy storage applications are dielectrics with a medium dielectric constant, high breakdown strength, and low polarization hysteresis [1]. In this regard, we investigated oxide compounds using the solid state method. These compounds belong to a class of oxides that have remarkable magnetic and electrical properties, making them interesting at both the fundamental and technological levels. They show promise in a variety of applications, including multiferroic devices, spintronics, and high energy density cathode materials.

The crystal structure and dielectric properties of PrFeTiO<sub>5</sub>. The crystal structure was refined using X-ray powder diffraction data and found to be in the orthorhombic Pbam space group. The dielectric properties of the sample were studied at various temperatures and frequencies. The study revealed the characteristics of a giant dielectric constant and an anomaly occurring at  $T = 483$  K, which reduces the dielectric constant at high temperatures. The frequency dependence of the real and imaginary parts of the complex permittivity, impedance, modulus, and ac conductivity were investigated to determine the possible mechanism that describes the dielectric properties of PrFeTiO<sub>5</sub> and to probe the origin of the observed anomaly. The study found that the microstructure consists of high-conductive grains and low-conductive grain boundaries, as well as the Maxwell–Wagner relaxation process. The hopping mechanism occurring in grains and grain boundaries was determined using the real part of the ac conductivity, and two temperature regions were distinguished. The anomaly observed at 483 K was found to be related to the change in the conduction mechanism and the nature of charge carriers in the grain boundaries.

**Keywords:** Solid state; Impedance; Dielectric spectroscopy; ac-conductivity;

**POTENTIAL DRUG-DRUG INTERACTIONS WITH ANTICOAGULANTS AMONG  
POST-OPERATIVE PATIENTS AT A TERTIARY CARE INSTITUTE IN  
PAKISTAN: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS**

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**ABSTRACT**

Polypharmacy increases the risk of potential drug-drug interactions (pDDIs) in post-operated patients with cardiovascular diseases (CVD). Anticoagulants are prone to pDDIs and have critical adverse effects. This study used Micromedex Drug-Int® and Lexicomp Interact® to determine the severity of pDDIs with anticoagulants in hospitalized post-operative patients. A prospective research study was conducted in Karachi between November 2021 and April 2022 at the National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases (NICVD). This study evaluated 157 eligible CVD post-operated patients for pDDIs using Micromedex Drug-Int® and Lexicomp Interact®. The study population in the surgical ward included adult patients at least 18 years (both genders) with at least two drugs prescribed. Micromedex® and Lexi-Interact® interaction databases were used to screen each patient's medication profile for potentially interacting drug pairs. The study obtained approval from the Ethical Review Committee of the NICVD (ERC-117/2021). Altogether, 157 patients were enrolled in this study, of which 65.6% were male, and 34.4% were female. The mean age was  $48.93 \pm 13.9$  years. The highest percentage of surgeries was MVR 34.4%, followed by CABG 19.7%, AVR 17.8%, and DVR 13.4%. In total, 14 drugs were taken by each patient, with a minimum of five. A total of 54.1% of patients received one anticoagulant, while 45.9% received two anticoagulants. Evaluation of the prescriptions showed that 0.1% of patients received drugs classified class X risk, followed by 28% class D, 48% class C, and 23% class B, according to Lexi-Interact®. Of 716 drug-drug interactions screened by Micromedex®, 59.8% were Major, and 40.2% were Moderate interaction pairs. The most frequent major interaction pair was 13% Aspirin-Warfarin, followed by 11.2% Ceftazidim-Warfarin and 10.8% Aspirin-Enoxaparin by Micromedex®. Of 845 interaction pairs screened by Lexi-Interact®, the most frequent pair was Acetaminophen-Warfarin, Aspirin-Warfarin, and Dexamethasone-Warfarin 11.2%. Hospitalized cardiac patients were at risk for pDDIs, specifically major and class X-risk pDDIs. Awareness of these interactions between healthcare professionals, especially pharmacists, could promote the safety and effectiveness of anticoagulation therapy for hospitalized patients.

**Keywords:** Drug-drug interactions, cardiovascular disease (CVD), Anticoagulants, Warfarin, Heparin, Enoxaparin, Rivaroxaban, Pakistan

## İŞLEVSEL BİR YAKLAŞIMLA ÂŞIK EDEBİYATINDA ARGO KULLANIMI (DEVELİLİ ÂŞIK ALİ ÇATAK ÖRNEĞİ)<sup>1</sup>

THE USE OF Slang in ÂŞIK LITERATURE WITH A FUNCTIONAL APPROACH  
(SAMPLE OF ÂŞIK ALİ ÇATAK from DEVELİ)

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### ÖZET

Herkes tarafından anlaşılmayan ve daha dar gruplara hitap eden dil kullanımı argo olarak bilinmektedir. Argo kapsamında kullanılan sözcükler ölçünlü dilden bağımsız olarak yeni kavramları karşılarlar. Bu karşılıklar argo sözlüklerinde yer alsa da her argo sözcüğü veya bir sözcüğün argodaki her karşılığını sözlüklerde bulmak mümkün olmayabilir. Bu durumda halk ağzından elde edilen günlük konuşma dilinin verileri, edebiyat ürünleri, elektronik ortamdaki paylaşımlar argo hakkında farklı malzemeler bulunabilen mecralardandır. Bu bağlamda âşık şiiri de argo sözcükler açısından incelenmektedir. Âşıklar içinde buldukları toplumun dilini, kültürünü ve düşünce tarzını şiirlerine yansıttıkları için bu şiirlerde argoya dair kullanımları tespit etmek mümkündür. Âşık Ali Çatak da Develi yöresinde yetişen bir gelenek temsilcisi olarak yöresinin konuşma dilini şiirlerine yansıtmıştır. Taşlama türünde söylediği / yazdığı şiirlerde argo kullanımı daha dikkat çekici seviyede yer almaktadır. Bunun nedenini argonun işlevlerinde aramak gereklidir. Toplumsal bozuklukluların veya bireylerin eleştirildiği şiirlerde argo üzerinden bir eleştiri söz konusu olabilmektedir. Kimi durumlarda ise argo, mizah yaratma aracı olarak kullanılmaktadır. Develili Âşık Ali Çatak'ın şiirlerinde ağırlıklı olarak eleştiri aracı olarak argo görülmektedir. Mizah amacıyla kullandığı şiirler de vardır. Bu çalışmada öncelikle argo kavramı üzerinde kısaca durulacak, argonun işlevlerinden bahsedilecektir. Âşık edebiyatındaki argonun işlevleri ise Ali Çatak'ın şiirlerinden örneklerle yorumlanacaktır. Örnekler yorumlanırken folklorun işlevleri de göz önünde tutulacaktır. Çalışma sonucunda âşık edebiyatı araştırmalarına bir katkı sağlanacak, edebiyat-argo, âşık tarzı şiir-argo ilişkilerine bir kez daha dikkat çekilecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Âşık edebiyatı, argo, Develili Âşık Ali Çatak

### ABSTRACT

The use of language that is not understood by everyone and appeals to narrower groups is known as slang. Words used in the context of slang correspond to new concepts independently of the standard language. Although these equivalents are included in slang dictionaries, it may not be possible to find every slang word or every slang equivalent of a word in dictionaries. In this case, the data of the daily spoken language obtained from the public mouth, literary products, sharing in the electronic environment are among the channels where different materials about slang can be found. In this context, the poetry of minstrel is also examined in terms of slang words. Since the minstrels reflect the language, culture and way of thinking of the society they live in, it is possible to detect the use of slang in these poems. Âşık Ali Çatak, as a tradition representative who grew up in the Develi region,

<sup>1</sup> Bu bildiri, NEVÜ Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Anabilim dalında Prof. Dr. Bayram Durbilmez'in danışmanlığında hazırlanmakta olan "Develili Âşık Ali Çatak'ın Hayatı, Sosyo-Kültürel Çevresi, Âşık Edebiyatındaki Yeri ve Şiir Sanatı (İnceleme-Metin)" adlı doktora tezinden üretilmiştir.



reflected the spoken language of his region in his poems. The use of slang in the poems he said / wrote in the type of satire is at a more remarkable level. It is necessary to look for the reason for this in the functions of slang. In poems in which social disorders or individuals are criticized, there may be a criticism over slang. In some cases, slang is used as a humor creation tool. In the poems of Develi Âşık Ali Çatak, slang is mainly seen as a tool of criticism. There are also poems used for humor purposes. In this study, first of all, the concept of slang will be briefly emphasized, and the functions of slang will be mentioned. The functions of slang in minstrel literature will be interpreted with examples from Ali Çatak's poems. While interpreting the examples, the functions of folklore will also be considered. As a result of the study, a contribution will be made to the research of minstrel literature, and attention will be drawn to the relations between literature-slang, poetry-slang in minstrel style.

**Keywords: Âşık literature, slang, Âşık Ali Çatak from Develi**

## GÜNÜMÜZ TOPLUMUNDA SOSYAL MEDYA KANALI TERCİHİ VE NEDENLERİ ÜZERİNE NİTEL BİR ARAŞTIRMA<sup>1</sup>

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### ÖZET

Günümüz toplumları teknolojinin gelişmesine paralel olarak pek çok değişim ve dönüşüm geçirmiş ve geçirmeye de devam etmektedir. Bu değişimlerden birisi de iletişimin artık sözlü ve yüze yüze olmasından sanal ortamlara doğru kaymasıdır. Bu sanal medya ve iletişim kanallarının başında ise Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, Youtube ve Tiktok gelmektedir. Çalışma kapsamında sosyal medya kanallarına sahip ve aktif kullanıcı olan bireylerin sosyal medya kanalı tercihi ve nedenleri ele alınmıştır. Bu araştırmanın amacı ise sosyal medya iletişim ve paylaşım sitelerini kullanan bireylerin hangi sosyal medya kanallarını aktif kullandıkları ve bu durumun nedenlerinin tespitidir. Araştırma İstanbul ilinde yaşayan ve aktif olarak sosyal medya platformları kullanan yaşları 19-41 arasında değişen 59 katılımcı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemine ait yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme tekniği kullanılmıştır. Evreni temsil edebilecek sayıda örneklem grubuna kolayda ve kartopu örnekleme tekniği ile ulaşılmıştır. Çalışmanın sonucunda katılımcıların en fazla tercih ettiği sosyal medya kanallarının Instagram ve Twitter olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Katılımcıların Instagramı kullanma sebebi olarak ilk etkenin fotoğraf çekmeyi sevmeleri ve bunu Instagram sosyal ağ sisteminde paylaşmaktan zevk almaları gelmektedir. İkinci etken katılımcılar Instagramın içerik ve görsellik olarak diğer sosyal medya ağlarından daha ileride olduğunu düşünmeleridir. Üçüncü etken Instagramın sosyal ağının zengin içeriğinin daha eğlenceli bir ortam hazırladığı düşüncesidir. Katılımcıların Twitter kullanma sebepleri ise; Twitter'ın diğer sosyal ağlardan farklı olarak resmi bir sosyal ağ olması ve özellikle Türkiye ve Dünya gündemini öncesidir. Katılımcılara göre Twitter diğer sosyal medya araçlarına göre daha seçici ve gerçekçi haber yaymaktadır. Son olarak bu sosyal medya platformlarının kullanımının yaşa göre farklılaştığı tespit edilmiştir. Z kuşağına mensup bireylerin daha çok Instagram, Twitter kullandığı Y kuşağına mensup bireylerin ise Facebook kullanmayı tercih ettiği görülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sosyal Medya Kanalları, Instagram Kullanımı, Twitter Kullanımı.

<sup>1</sup> Bu çalışma SOSYAL MEDYANIN ROMANTİK İLİŞKİLER ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ başlıklı yüksek lisans tezinin verilerinden elde edilmiştir.

## A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON SOCIAL MEDIA CHANNEL PREFERENCE AND REASONS IN TODAY'S SOCIETY

### ABSTRACT

Today's societies have undergone and continue to undergo many changes and transformations in parallel with the development of technology. One of these changes is that communication has shifted from verbal and face-to-face to virtual environments. These virtual media and communication channels begin with Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, Youtube, and Tiktok. Within the scope of the study, the social media channel preferences and reasons of individuals who have social media channels and are active users are discussed. This research aims to determine which social media channels are actively used by individuals using social media communication and sharing sites and the reasons for this. The study was conducted with 59 participants aged between 19-41 who live in Istanbul and actively use social media platforms. Semi-structured interview technique of qualitative research method was used in the research. The sample group, which can represent the universe, was reached through convenience and snowball sampling techniques. As a result of the study, it was determined that the participants' most preferred social media channels were Instagram and Twitter. The first reason the participants use Instagram is that they like to take photos and enjoy sharing them in the Instagram social networking system. The second factor is that the participants think Instagram is more advanced than other social media networks in content and visuality. The third factor is the idea that the rich content of the social network Instagram prepares a more entertaining environment. The participants use Twitter because it is an official social network, unlike other social networks, and prioritizes the agenda of Turkey and the world. According to the participants, Twitter disseminates more selective and realistic news than other social media tools. Finally, it was determined that the use of these social media platforms differed according to age. It was observed that individuals belonging to Generation Z mostly use Instagram and Twitter, while individuals belonging to Generation Y prefer to use Facebook.

**Keywords:** Social Media Channels, Instagram Usage, Twitter Usage.

## DIGITALLY EMPOWERED: LEVERAGING TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITIES TO FOSTER BUSINESS GROWTH AT THE BASE OF THE PYRAMID

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### Abstract

This study primarily focuses on the challenges and opportunities associated with fostering businesses within the base of the pyramid (BoP), enabled by the development of technological capabilities in digital platforms. The sweeping changes brought by technology and digitization have reshaped our everyday life and organizational structures, leading to a fundamental transformation in the business and social environment. The digital ecosystem approach carries broader implications, chiefly the generation of new economic opportunities for marginalized communities at the BoP. Digital platforms can serve as a springboard for these communities, enabling them to launch businesses, build marketing networks and channels, and create self-employment opportunities. The role of such platforms in facilitating business creation and growth within the BoP underlines the core focus of this study. The pervasive influence of digital transformation is evident in business innovation. The ubiquity of internet usage promotes knowledge dissemination and information accessibility while reducing associated costs. As the penetration of digital technologies in our daily life deepens, fostering digital intelligence becomes imperative to maintain competitiveness in the evolving digital economy. The research highlights key knowledge gaps, pinpointing the need to establish conditions that foster the acquisition of technological, digital, and innovation skills, all of which are paramount to gaining a competitive edge. Moreover, the enhancement of broadband infrastructure in organizations emerges as a critical element for facilitating organizational transformation processes. In conclusion, the study recognizes the promising prospects of employing emerging technologies like artificial intelligence in the development of digital platforms. This represents a rich vein of opportunities for future research and reinforces the concept of infinite possibilities at this nexus, particularly for creating businesses within the BoP.

**Keywords:** base of the pyramid (BoP), digital transformation, technological capabilities, value propositions"

## IBNU KHALDUN'S ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY THEORIES

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**Abstract**

**Purpose:** This paper aims to explain about Ibn Khaldun's Theories of Economic Philosophy by formulating the following questions: first, What is the biography of Ibn Khaldun? Second, how is Economics according to Ibn Khaldun? Third, how is the extrapolation of Ibn Khaldun's thoughts? Fourth, How is the relevance between Ibn Khaldun's Economic Theory with Modern Economic Theory?

**Design/methodology/approach:** This paper uses a qualitative approach, because data sources and research results in library research, inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards the direction of theory building based on data).

**Findings:** First, the full name of Ibn Khaldun is Waliyuddin Abdurrahman bin Muhammad bin Muhammad bin Muhammad bin Hasan bin Jabir bin Muhammad bin Muhammad bin Abdurrahman bin Khaldun. Of his many teachers, Ibn Khaldun placed two of his teachers in a special place and gave him great appreciation (respect) because of the breadth of knowledge of these two teachers. namely: First, Abu Muhammad bin Abdul Muhaimin bin Abdul Muhaimin alHadhramy, who is an imam of hadith experts and nahwu sciences in religious sciences in Morocco. The works of Ibn Khaldun which have been widely discussed by experts to date are al-'Ibar, Muqaddimah, and al-Ta'rif. Actually the book Muqaddimah and al-Ta'rif is part of the book al-'Ibar which consists of seven volumes. Muqaddimah is the introduction to al-'Ibar, and al-Ta'rif is the closing part. Second, Ibn Khaldun and Economics, Ibn Khaldun gave much enlightenment to economics, both microeconomics and macroeconomics. Third, extrapolation is defined as projecting a law that applies to one case to other cases. Ibn Khaldun's keen observation and ability to make extrapolations is especially compelling. The relationship between umara symptoms and economic activities makes his historical work a material for studying economics. Fourth, the Relevance of Ibn Khaldun's Economic Theory with Modern Economic Theory there is a lot of relevance of Ibn Khaldun's thought in the modern economy both microeconomic and macroeconomic.

**Originality/value:** This paper comprehensively describes Ibn Khaldun's economic philosophy theories.

**Keywords:** Philosophy, Ibn Khaldun, Economic Theory, Islamic Economic Philosophy



**ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF THE MODERN STATE OF FINANCIAL REPORTING IN THE FIELD OF PRODUCTION IN AZERBAIJAN**

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**Resume**

Generally speaking, statistics were taken from and examined from the production firms that were observed in Azerbaijan over time. This study involved a thorough analysis and evaluation of the financial accounts of industrial businesses. Furthermore, statistical studies were done in Azerbaijan to determine which sectors need more work before they can be developed. The difficulties that financial accountability faces in the manufacturing sector of the national economy have been thoroughly explained. Additionally, each step of the procedure is provided for various techniques to assist in determining the optimal choice to boost accounting productivity. Additionally, the solutions offered here will open up new possibilities for future researchers in financial accounting and reporting to minimize the complexity of fundamental solutions to typical situations. Because it uses theories, real-world examples, and business knowledge, this article is valuable not only to the academic community but also to actual enterprises. An assessment of global experience in the area of production cost analysis and its incorporation into regional accounting practice is included in the study's conclusion. The general information about production firms in Azerbaijan as well as an analysis and appraisal of the current condition of the creation of their financial statements were provided on the basis of the study that was done.

**Keywords:** production, financial, report, enterprise, analysis

**FOTOVOLTAİK-ISI POMPASI BİRLEŞİK ÜNİTESİNİN TERMODİNAMİK  
ANALİZİ**  
THERMODYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF PHOTOVOLTAIC-HEAT PUMP COMBINED  
UNIT

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**ÖZET**

Bu çalışmada, yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları arasında oldukça güncel bir konu olan güneş enerjisinde, fotovoltaik sistemlerin en temel problemi olan hücre sıcaklığı yükselişi ile ortaya çıkan verim düşüklüğünün önüne geçilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bahsi geçen verim düşüklüğünün önüne geçilirken aynı zamanda ek bir ısı kaynak ortaya çıkarılması bu çalışmanın önemli bir özgünlüğünü ortaya koymaktadır. Çalışmada fotovoltaik panelin arka kısmına endüstriyel bir evaporatörün direkt teması sağlanmıştır. Bu evaporatör kapalı çevrim ile R-134a soğutucu akışkanını çalıştıran bir ısı pompası sistemi ile çevrimi tamamlamaktadır. Ayrıca yapılan deneylerde Yüzey Yanıt Yöntemi kullanılarak parametrelerin optimizasyonu ile hangi parametrenin ısı pompasının etkinlik katsayısı üzerinde daha etkili olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda 100 W gücünde bir fotovoltaik panelin arka kısmına ısı pompası ünitesinin evaporatörü bütünleştirilmiştir. Yerleştirilen endüstriyel evaporatör ısı pompasının farklı rejimlerinde (Kondenser debisi, kılcal boru uzunluğu) ve güneş ışınımının farklı yoğunluklarında deneysel olarak incelenmiştir. Bütünleştirilmiş sistem için ısı pompası özelinde kılcal boru uzunluğu ve kondenser debisi üçer seviyeli farklı parametreler (150, 200, 250 lt/saat ve 2, 2.5, 3 metre) olarak seçilirken fotovoltaik sistem kısmında ışınım şiddeti (800, 900 ve 1000 W/m<sup>2</sup>) üç seviyeli parametre olarak belirlenmiştir. Çalışma sonuçlarına göre; fotovoltaik sistem 25°C hücre sıcaklığında iken fotovoltaik sistemin elektriksel verimi maksimum seviyededir. İlgili sıcaklıkta elektriksel verim 1000 W/m<sup>2</sup> ışınım yoğunluğunda yaklaşık olarak %13 ölçülmüştür. Sıcaklığın yükselmesi ile fotovoltaik hücrelerdeki kararsızlıklar sebebiyle elektriksel verimde literatüre uygun olarak düşüş gözlemlenmiştir. Hücre sıcaklığının 25°C'den yükselerek yaklaşık 34°C'ye gelmesi ile elektriksel verimde doğrusal ve hızlı bir düşüş gözlemlenmiştir. Bu durum fotovoltaik hücrelerin verimli çalışma sıcaklıklarının 25°C ve daha düşük sıcaklıklar olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. 33°C ve daha yüksek hücre sıcaklıklarında nisbeten daha düşük elektriksel verim düşüşü gözlemlenmiştir. Ancak sürekli çalışma şartları altında elektriksel verim düşüşü ciddi boyutlara ulaşmaktadır. 1000 W/m<sup>2</sup> ışınım yoğunluğunda fotovoltaik hücrelerin deneysel olarak elektriksel verim düşüşü %13 civarından %8 civarına gelmektedir. Bu da yaklaşık olarak %38'lik bir elektriksel verim düşüşü anlamına gelmektedir. Bu verim düşüşü ciddi bir kaybı göstermektedir. Çalışma kapsamında yapılan deneylerde kullanılan farklı parametreler içerisinde en yüksek etkiye sahip olan parametrenin kılcal boru uzunluğu olduğu belirlenmiştir. Kılcal boru uzunluğunun 2 metre olduğu durumda en yüksek COP katsayıları elde edilmiştir. Kılcal boru uzunluğunun yanı sıra

sırasıyla kondenser debisi ve ışınlım şiddetinin COP katsayısı üzerinde etkilere sahip olduğu belirlenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Fotovoltaik, ısı pompası, verim

## ABSTRACT

In this study, it is aimed to prevent the decrease in efficiency caused by the increase in cell temperature, which is the most fundamental problem of photovoltaic systems, in solar energy, which is a very current issue among renewable energy sources. While preventing the aforementioned low efficiency, revealing an additional thermal source at the same time reveals an important originality of this study. In the study, direct contact of an industrial evaporator is provided to the back of the photovoltaic panel. This evaporator completes the cycle with a heat pump system running R-134a refrigerant in a closed cycle. In addition, by optimizing the parameters using the Surface Response Method in the experiments, it was determined which parameter was more effective on the efficiency coefficient of the heat pump. For this purpose, the evaporator of the heat pump unit is integrated into the back of a 100 W photovoltaic panel. The industrial evaporator placed in the heat pump was experimentally investigated at different regimes (Condenser flow rate, capillary tube length) and different intensities of solar radiation. For the integrated system, the length of the capillary tube and the condenser flow rate are selected as three-level different parameters (150, 200, 250 lt/hour and 2, 2.5, 3 meters) specific to the heat pump, while the radiation intensity (800, 900 and 1000 W/m<sup>2</sup>) in the photovoltaic system. determined as a three-level parameter. According to the results of the study; While the photovoltaic system is at a cell temperature of 25°C, the electrical efficiency of the photovoltaic system is at its maximum level. The electrical efficiency at the relevant temperature was measured as approximately 13% at a radiation intensity of 1000 W/m<sup>2</sup>. In accordance with the literature, a decrease in electrical efficiency was observed due to the instability of photovoltaic cells with the increase in temperature. A linear and rapid decrease in electrical efficiency was observed as the cell temperature rose from 25°C to approximately 34°C. This situation reveals that the efficient operating temperatures of photovoltaic cells are 25°C and lower. A relatively lower electrical efficiency decrease was observed at 33°C and higher cell temperatures. However, under continuous operating conditions, the decrease in electrical efficiency reaches serious dimensions. Experimentally, the electrical efficiency decrease of photovoltaic cells at a radiation intensity of 1000 W/m<sup>2</sup> comes from around 13% to around 8%. This means an electrical efficiency decrease of approximately 38%. This decrease in yield indicates a serious loss. It has been determined that the parameter with the highest effect among the different parameters used in the experiments conducted within the scope of the study is the capillary tube length. The highest COP coefficients were obtained when the capillary tube length was 2 meters. In addition to the capillary tube length, it was determined that the condenser flow rate and radiation intensity had effects on the COP coefficient, respectively.

**Keywords:** Photovoltaic, heat pump, efficiency

## GEAR FAULT DETECTION USING VARIATIONAL MODE DECOMPOSITION: A NOVEL APPROACH FOR VIBRATION ANALYSIS IN ROTATING MACHINERY

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### Abstract

Gear faults are a significant concern in the field of rotating machinery, as they can lead to catastrophic failures, unexpected downtime, and substantial economic losses. Detecting gear faults at an early stage is crucial for ensuring safe and reliable operation. Vibration analysis has emerged as a powerful tool for gear fault detection due to its non-invasive nature and sensitivity to subtle changes in machine dynamics. In recent years, variational mode decomposition (VMD) has gained attention as an advanced signal processing technique for extracting inherent vibration modes from complex and non-stationary signals. VMD offers unique advantages over traditional methods, such as empirical mode decomposition (EMD) and wavelet transform, by providing improved adaptability, reduced mode mixing, and enhanced accuracy in mode separation. This proposed research aims to investigate the application of VMD in gear fault detection for rotating machinery. The primary objective is to develop a comprehensive framework that combines VMD with feature extraction and classification algorithms to identify gear faults accurately and efficiently. The outcomes of this research are expected to contribute significantly to the field of gear fault detection in rotating machinery. The utilization of VMD as a powerful signal processing technique, combined with advanced feature extraction and classification algorithms, will enhance the accuracy and efficiency of gear fault diagnosis. The proposed methodology has the potential for practical implementation in industrial settings, enabling timely and proactive maintenance strategies to mitigate the risks associated with gear faults and improve the overall reliability and productivity of rotating machinery systems.

**Keywords:** VMD, Fault Detection, Gears Defect, Rotating Machinery.

**FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF WOMEN'S OFFICE TROUSERS  
IN KEMBANGAN  
(RYN Collection Case Study)**

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***Abstract***

Fashion Business now This development Enough fast, own fashion covers clothes, pants, hijab, etc. Pants fashion business this woman's office give opportunity Work For public around, so can increase income and economy the people who are in Kembangan with thereby can increase well-being society. Purpose of study This For analyze is business trousers Women's office deserves For run in Kembangan. Due Diligence business This will done through a number of aspect, that is market aspect, aspect marketing, and aspects source Power later humans will made as reference for now is business This worthy run or no. Study This use approach descriptive with type study This is study qualitative. Research results show that all aspect own good results so that business can walk. From a market perspective, you can seen that trousers office This Lots in demand by consumers then the marketing technique he did can known by the public wide as well as interesting interest consumer For buy product. So that business This worthy carried out in Kembangan Village, District Karangdadap.

***Keywords:*** *Study feasibility, fashion, and decision purchase*



**PSİKİYATRİ HEMŞİRELİĞİNDE TAMAMLAYICI VE ALTERNATİF  
YAKLAŞIMLARIN KULLANIMI**  
USE OF COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES IN PSYCHIATRIC  
NURSING

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**ÖZET**

Bu araştırmanın amacı psikiyatri hemşireliğinde tamamlayıcı ve alternatif yaklaşımların kullanımlarının neler olduğunu ve nasıl kullanıldığını çeşitlik değişkenlerle ortaya koymaktır. Buna göre literatür taraması sonucunda el edilen tamamlayıcı ve alternatif yaklaşımları detaylı olarak açıklanmıştır. psikiyatri hemşireliği, ruh sağlığına yönelik bakım ve tedavi süreçlerinde önemli bir rol oynar. Psikiyatri hemşireleri, tamamlayıcı ve alternatif yaklaşımlar olarak bilinen farklı tedavi yöntemlerini kullanabilirler. Bu yöntemler, geleneksel tıbbi tedavilere destek olarak veya bazı durumlarda alternatif olarak kullanılabilir. Psikiyatri hemşireliğinde bazı bitkisel ve besin takviyeleri gibi tamamlayıcı ve alternatif yaklaşımlarında yararlanılabilir. Bazı bitkisel takviyeler ve besin destekleri, özellikle bazı ruhsal sorunlar, anksiyete ve uyku sorunları gibi durumların tedavisinde kullanılabilir. Örneğin, St. John's Wort bitkisi hafif depresyon semptomlarının hafifletilmesine yardımcı olabilir. Akupunktur, vücutta enerji akışını düzenlenmesine ve fiziksel-spiritüel dengenin yeniden sağlanmasına yardımcı olabilir. Ayrıca depresyon, anksiyete ve uyku problemleri gibi durumların tedavisinde destekleyici bir yöntem olarak kullanılabilir. Meditasyon, mindfulness ve derin nefes alma gibi teknikler, stresi azaltmaya, zihni sakinleştirmeye ve duygusal dengeyi artırmaya yardımcı olabilir. Bu teknikler, anksiyete bozuklukları, posttravmatik stres bozukluğu (PTSD) ve depresyon gibi durumların yönetiminde etkili olabilir. Sanat terapisi, resim, müzik, dans veya yazı gibi yaratıcı süreçleri kullanarak duygusal ifadeyi teşvik eder. Sanat terapisi, duygusal zorluklarla başa çıkmada ve ruh sağlığının iyileştirilmesinde etkili olabilir. Masaj, kas gerilimini azaltır, rahatlama sağlar ve genel olarak iyi hissetmeyi teşvik eder. Masaj terapisi, stres, anksiyete, depresyon ve uyku bozuklukları gibi durumların tedavisinde kullanılabilir. Düzenli fiziksel aktivite, ruh sağlığı üzerinde olumlu etkileri olan doğal bir anti-depresan olarak kabul edilir. Psikiyatri hemşireleri, hastalarına egzersiz programları ve fiziksel aktivite önerileri sunarak, genel ruh sağlığını iyileştirmeye yardımcı olabilirler. Tamamlayıcı ve alternatif yaklaşımlar, bireyin tercihine bağlı olarak kullanılmalıdır. Tamamlayıcı tedaviler, bireylerin psikiyatrik rahatsızlıklarının tedavisindeki seçeneklerini genişletmekte ve hastalara bütüncül bir yaklaşım sunmaktadır. Ancak, bu yaklaşımların etkinliği ve güvenilirliği konusunda daha fazla araştırmaya ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Psikiyatri hemşirelerinin tamamlayıcı tedaviler konusunda eğitim almaları ve entegrasyon sürecinde rehberlik eden standartların oluşturulması önemlidir. Psikiyatri hemşireleri, hastaların bireysel ihtiyaçlarına göre çeşitli tamamlayıcı tedavi yöntemlerini kullanarak tedavi planlarını özelleştirebilirler. Bu yaklaşımlar arasında, bitkisel ilaçlar, akupunktur, masaj terapisi, meditasyon ve yoga gibi farklı yöntemler yer almaktadır. Bu yaklaşımlardaki değişimin takip etmesi ve kullanım amaçlarıyla ilgili güvenilir kaynaklara ve kanıt temelli uygulamalara yönlendirilmesi gerekir. Psikiyatri hemşireliği alanında tamamlayıcı

ve alternatif yaklaşımların nasıl kullanıldığı konusunda sentez yapılmasıyla ve yapılan çalışmaların bütüncül bir bakış açısıyla değerlendirilmesiyle önemli bir çalışma olacağı düşünülmektedir. Bu derleme ile aynı zamanda psikiyatri hemşireliği alanında tamamlayıcı ve alternatif yaklaşımların kullanımının önemini vurgulanmaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Psikiyatri hemşireliği, tamamlayıcı tedaviler, alternatif tedaviler

## ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to reveal what complementary and alternative approaches are used in psychiatric nursing and how they are used with various variables. Accordingly, the complementary and alternative approaches obtained as a result of the literature review are explained in detail. Psychiatric nursing plays an important role in the care and treatment processes for mental health. Psychiatric nurses may use different treatment methods known as complementary and alternative approaches. These methods can be used as a supplement to traditional medical treatments or, in some cases, as an alternative. Complementary and alternative approaches such as some herbal and nutritional supplements can be used in psychiatric nursing. Some herbal supplements and nutritional supplements can be used in the treatment of conditions such as some mental problems, anxiety and sleep problems. For example, St. John's Wort may help relieve mild symptoms of depression. Acupuncture can help regulate energy flow in the body and restore physical-spiritual balance. It can also be used as a supportive method in the treatment of conditions such as depression, anxiety and sleep problems. Techniques such as meditation, mindfulness, and deep breathing can help reduce stress, calm the mind, and increase emotional balance. These techniques can be effective in the management of conditions such as anxiety disorders, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and depression. Art therapy encourages emotional expression using creative processes such as painting, music, dance or writing. Art therapy can be effective in coping with emotional challenges and improving mental health. Massage reduces muscle tension, provides relaxation and promotes overall well-being. Massage therapy can be used to treat conditions such as stress, anxiety, depression and sleep disorders. Regular physical activity is considered a natural antidepressant with positive effects on mental health. Psychiatric nurses can help improve their general mental health by offering exercise programs and physical activity recommendations to their patients. Complementary and alternative approaches should be used depending on the individual's preference. Complementary therapies expand the options of individuals in the treatment of psychiatric disorders and offer a holistic approach to patients. However, more research is needed on the efficacy and safety of these approaches. It is important for psychiatric nurses to receive training on complementary therapies and to establish standards that guide the integration process. Psychiatric nurses can customize their treatment plans using a variety of complementary therapy methods according to the individual needs of the patients. These approaches include different methods such as herbal medicine, acupuncture, massage therapy, meditation and yoga. Changes in these approaches need to be tracked and directed towards reliable sources and evidence-based practices related to their intended use. It is thought that it will be an important study by synthesizing how complementary and alternative approaches are used in the field of psychiatric nursing and evaluating the studies from a holistic perspective. This review also emphasizes the importance of using complementary and alternative approaches in the field of psychiatric nursing.

**Keywords:** Psychiatric nursing, complementary therapies, alternative therapies

## ANTIOXIDANT, ENZYME INHIBITION AND TOXICOLOGY STUDIES OF METHANOL EXTRACTS OF SELECTED MEDICINAL PLANTS

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this work was to study the biological activities of methanolic extracts of *Tagetes erecta*, *Calendula officinalis* and *Murraya koenigii* on alpha-amylase at varying concentrations. Antioxidant activities of these medicinal plants were also planned to investigate antioxidant effect against the oxidative stress. Diabetes mellitus is a group of metabolic disease characterized by hyperglycaemia resulting from defects in insulin action or secretion. Alpha-amylase inhibitors are used to control hyperglycemia and gastrointestinal diseases caused by different bacteria respectively. The present study intends to screen alpha amylase inhibitors from natural sources like plants in order to minimize the toxicity and side effects of the inhibitors currently used to control hyperglycemia. The percentage inhibition of methanolic extracts of alpha amylase was noted in the range of 11.49 to 50.56 percent and IC<sub>50</sub> in the range of 04.09±0.05 to 07.39±0.23 µg/ mL respectively at the mentioned concentrations. The percentage urease inhibition range of leaves extracts at 300 to 400 rpm of *Tagetes erecta* were in range of 52.32 to 2.11 %. Methanolic extracts of *Tagetes erecta* showed the total phenolic contents in the range of 0.03±0.24 to 0.42±0.63 mg GA/ 100g for leaves extracts and 0.006±0.39 to 0.09±0.28 mg GA/100g for stems extracts. 0.02±0.32 to 0.17±0.38 mg GA/ 100g TPC of curry leaves and 0.02±0.32 to 0.17±0.38 mg GA/ 100g, 0.001±0.39 to 0.18±0.39 mg GA/100g for leaves and stem extracts of *Calendula officinalis*. According to researchers, the total phenolic contents in a plant largely contribute to antioxidant activity. The percentage radical scavenging activity of leaves extracts of *Tagetes erecta* was noted in the range of 2.13 to 76.13 % and 3.73 to 46.31 % by using DPPH and FRAP antioxidant assays. The current experiment showed that NDEA increased DNA damage, as indicated by the lengthening of the comet tail. Ingestion of *T. erecta* leaf extract significantly reduced protein and lipid oxidation and lessened DNA damage, which is interpretable as a decrease in oxidative stress brought on by NDEA. The results of the work therefore, clearly indicate the potential of these extracts to manage hyperglycemia and oxidative stress. The evaluation of enzyme inhibition and antioxidant potentials of plant extracts has been done by using 96-well microplate reader technique. Data obtained has been statistically analyzed using appropriate statistical tools.

**Keywords:** *Tagetes erecta*, *Calendula officinalis*, *Murraya koenigii*, antioxidant, enzyme inhibition, comet assay, evaluation and statistical analysis.

**PROGRESS ON GREEN INHIBITORS AS EMERGING CANDIDATE FOR  
CORROSION CONTROL IN THE MILD STEEL INDUSTRY**

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**ABSTRACT**

Many metallic failures been traced to corrosion processes which results from the inability of metals to support designed load requirements due to losses imposed by corrosion. These effects can be combated through the use of chemical inhibitors. It's effective but, are associated with problems of toxicity, disposal litigation and enormous costs. Economically, the same purpose can be achieved with reduce cost, when green inhibitors are used as a substitutes and partial/total replacement of chemical inhibitors. However, inhibitors are environment specific, therefore necessitating the need for deeper research into them metal-inhibitor-media combination that would produce the best results. In this study, stand-alone and synergistic inhibitor combinations were employed. In the synergistic combination a fractional substitution model was introduced to tailor the inhibitor to a desired performance. Mild steel sample sourced from the chemical industries were immersed in 0.5 M HCl, 0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, 0.5 M NaOH and 0.5 M NaCl solution in the absence and presence of varying inhibitor concentrations of *Pterocarpus Mildbreadii* (PM), *Cucurbita pepo* (CP), and *Solanum melongena* (SM). Weight Loss (WL) and Tafel Polarization (TP) techniques were adopted. WL data were recorded every 4 days for 180 days, while TP data were obtained from the potentiostat after 90 minutes immersion period Adsorption, Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) analysis of the ML data were also conducted. Precisely 1910 WL experiments were performed, and the best Inhibitor Efficiency (IE%) was obtained in both stand-alone and synergistic inhibitor combinations respectively. Langmuir and Frumkin isotherms best described the systems. Thus, cheaper corrosion control is the major contributions of the work.

Keywords: Corrosion inhibition; Mild steel; electrochemical measurement; Hydrochloric acid; Tetraoxosulphate (vi) acid; Sodium Hydroxyl; Sodium Chloride;

## AFETLERDE OLAY KOMUTA SİSTEMİ VE İTFAİYE ÖRNEĞİ EVENT COMMAND SYSTEM AND FIRE EXAMPLE IN DISASTER

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### ÖZET

Afet, insanlar ve toplumlar için maddi ve manevi zarara yol açan ayrıca insanların normal yaşamlarını kısmen veya ciddi oranda zarara uğratan tüm olaylar olarak değerlendirilebilir. Toplumlarında bu tür olumsuz durumlar karşısında hazırlıklı olması gerektiği ve birey olarak üzerine düşen sorumluluğu bilmesi, ona göre hareket etmesi bilinci uyandırılmalıdır. Bu anlamda afetleri yaşayan toplumlar eğer iyi bir afet bilincine sahip iseler, afetin bırakmış olduğu izleri çabuk sildikleri görülmektedir.

Afet anı ve sonrası için organize olmuş toplumlar etkin çalışma ile birlikte can kaybını en aza indirerek ve eldeki mevcut tüm imkanları en etkin şekilde kullanma yoluna giderek afetlerin bırakmış olduğu enkazı en etkin ve en sistematik şekilde kaldırmış olacaktırlar. Örnek vermek gerekirse; yardım etmeyi ve afet anında cansiperane çalışmayı seven toplumlar, eğer eldeki imkanları ve insan gücünü organizasyonel çalışma içinde planlanmaz ise, tüm eldeki imkan ve güç heba olacaktır. O yüzden ne kadar imkanın ve gücün iyi olursa olsun organize olmuş bir komuta sisteminin ve organizasyon kültürünün yok ise eldeki mevcut gücün limiti düşük olacaktır. Bu çalışmada afet anında ve sonrasında olay komuta sisteminin önemi ve İtfaiye'nin afetlere müdahale esnasında yapmış olduğu olay komuta sistemine değinilmiş olup afetlerde kriz yönetiminin ciddiyet ve disiplin isteyen bir mekanizma olduğu ve her bir dışlının iyi çalışması gerektiği üzerinde durulacaktır. Ülkemizde afetler anındaki olay komuta sistemi nasıldır, diğer ülkeler ile kıyaslaması yapılarak olumlu ve olumsuz yönlerine bakılacaktır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Afet, Olay Komuta Sistemi, İtfaiye, Kriz Yönetimi

### ABSTRACT

Disaster can be considered as all events that cause material and moral damage to people and societies, and also partially or seriously damage people's normal lives. Awareness should be raised in their society that they should be prepared for such negative situations and that they should know their responsibilities as individuals and act accordingly. In this sense, if societies experiencing disasters have a good awareness of disasters, it is seen that they quickly erase the traces left by the disaster.

Societies organized for the moment of disaster and its aftermath will have removed the debris left by disasters in the most effective and systematic way, by minimizing loss of life and using all available means in the most effective way, together with effective work. For example; As a society that likes to help and to work diligently in case of disaster, if the available opportunities and manpower are not planned in organizational work, all the opportunities and power at hand will be wasted. Therefore, no matter how good your means and power are, if you do not have



an organized command system and organizational culture, the limit of the available power will be low.

In this study, the importance of the incident command system during and after the disaster and the incident command system made by the Fire Brigade during disaster response will be mentioned, and it will be emphasized that crisis management in disasters is a mechanism that requires seriousness and discipline and that each gear should work well. How is the event command system in our country at the time of disasters, and its positive and negative aspects will be examined by comparing it with other countries.

Keywords: Disaster, Incident Command System, Fire Brigade, Crisis Management

## İKİ BOYUTLU DÜZ PLAKA ÜZERİNDE SICAKLIK DAĞILIMI PROBLEMİNİN KOLLOKASYON METODU İLE ÇÖZÜMÜ

### SOLUTION OF THE TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION PROBLEM ON A TWO- DIMENSIONAL FLAT PLATE BY COLLOCATION METHOD

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#### ÖZET

Mühendislik problemlerinin analitik ve sayısal çözümü bilim insanlarının uzun yıllardır üzerinde çalıştığı alanlardır. Analitik çözüm yöntemleri sayısal çözüm yöntemlerine nazaran hızlı ve kesin sonuçlar vermektedir. Ancak karşılaşılan pek çok problemin geometrik yapısı veya problemi yöneten kısmi diferansiyel denklem (KDD) sisteminin yapısı analitik çözüm yapılmasına izin vermez. Bu nedenle çeşitli sayısal analiz yöntemleri kullanılarak problemlerin yaklaşık çözümleri yapılmaktadır. Sonlu elemanlar analizi (SEA) ve sonlu farklar analizi (SFA) günümüzde en çok kullanılan sayısal yöntemlerdir. Sonlu elemanlar analizi yöntemleri karmaşık geometriye sahip problemlerin çözümünün yapılmasını sağlasa da çözümün yapılabilmesi için yüksek sayıda hesaplama elemanı ve çözüm noktasına ihtiyaç duyar. Bu nedenle hesaplamaların yapılması uzun zaman almaktadır. Özellikle optimizasyon süreçlerinde sayısal yöntemlerin uzun sürelerde hesap yapması büyük bir dezavantaj haline gelmektedir. Araştırmacılar çeşitli çözüm yöntemleri geliştirerek düşük hesap noktaları ile hızlı ve doğru çözümler yapabilecek yöntemler üzerine çalışmalar yürütmektedir. Kollokasyon yönteminin en büyük avantajı işlemler sonunda polinom formunda ifadelerin elde edilmesi ve ikincil işlemlerde (türev alma, integral alma) işlemlerinde büyük kolaylık sağlamasıdır. Kollokasyon yönteminde çözüm fonksiyonu genellikle iki temel parçaya bölünür. Öncelikle sınır şartlarını sağlayan bir fonksiyon önerilir. İkinci olarak ta kısmi diferansiyel denklem sisteminde oluşan bozuntuları sağlayacak bir fonksiyon serisi önerilir. İki çözümün toplamı (süper pozisyonu) fonksiyonun gerçek çözümünü ifade eder.

Bu çalışmada, iki boyutlu düzlemde ısı yayılım problemi ele alınmış olup, ağırlıklı kalanlar yöntemlerinden kollokasyon yöntemi kullanılarak plaka üzerinde sıcaklık dağılımı hesaplanmıştır. Baz fonksiyonları, sınır şartlarını ve problemi yöneten kısmi diferansiyel denklem sistemini sağlayacak şekilde seçilmiştir. Kollokasyon metodunun uygulanışı ve polinom seçiminde dikkat edilmesi gereken noktalar ele alınmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlar yarı analitik seri çözümü sonuçları ile kıyaslanarak geçerliliği gösterilmiştir. Elde edilen sıcaklık dağılımı ve hata verileri grafik olarak gösterilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sayısal analiz, sıcaklık dağılımı, kollokasyon yöntemi.

#### ABSTRACT

Analytical and numerical solution of engineering problems are areas that scientists have been working on for many years. Analytical solution methods are faster and more accurate than numerical solution methods. However, many problems cannot be solved analytically due to the geometric structure or the structure of the partial differential equation (PDE) system governing the problem. For this reason, various numerical analysis methods are used to approximate the solutions of the problems. Finite element analysis (FEA) and finite difference analysis (FDA) are the most widely used numerical methods today. Although finite element analysis methods allow the solution of problems with complex geometry, they require a high

number of computational elements and solution points for the solution. Therefore, it takes a long time to perform the calculations. Especially in optimization processes, the long computation time of numerical methods becomes a major disadvantage. Researchers have developed various solution methods and are working on methods that can provide fast and accurate solutions with low computational points. The biggest advantage of the collocation method is that expressions in polynomial form are obtained at the end of the operations. In this way, it provides great convenience in secondary operations (differentiation, integration). In the collocation method, the solution function is usually divided into two basic parts. First, a function that satisfies the boundary conditions is proposed. Secondly, a series of functions is proposed that satisfies the perturbations in the system of partial differential equations. The sum of the two solutions (superposition) is the true solution of the function.

In this study, the heat dissipation problem in the two-dimensional plane is considered and the temperature distribution on the plate is calculated using the collocation method, which is one of the weighted residual methods. The basis functions are chosen to satisfy the boundary conditions and the system of partial differential equations governing the problem. The implementation of the collocation method and the points to be considered in the selection of polynomials are discussed. The validity of the obtained results is demonstrated by comparing them with the semi-analytical series solution results. The obtained temperature distribution and error data are shown graphically.

**Keywords:** Numerical analysis, temperature distribution, collocation method.

## KUZHEY KIBRIS'TA ÜRETİLEN GELENEKSEL EV YAPIMI VE ENDÜSTRİYEL HELLİM PEYNİRLERİNİN KİMYASAL ANALİZLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

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### ÖZET

Kıbrıs, coğrafi özellikleri nedeniyle güçlü bir kültürel geçmişe ve çeşitliliğe sahip bir ülkedir. Kültürel ürünler açısından bölgeler arasında farklılıklar görülebilmekte ve bazen aynı ilin farklı bölgelerinde farklı ürünler görülmektedir. Hellim, keçi, koyun veya inek sütünden yapılan yarı sert bir peynirdir. Keskin tadı ve sert, çiğnenebilir dokusuyla Kıbrıs'ın en popüler ürünüdür. Hellim, süte peynir mayası katılarak ve Hellim peynirine özgü geleneksel üretim yöntemi uygulanarak elde edilmektedir. Kıbrıs'ın en popüler ürünü olan hellim peynirinin coğrafi işaretli geleneksel ve endüstriyel hellim peynirleri arasında kimyasal analizlerinin karşılaştırılması için piyasadan satın alınan peynir numuneleri ile hellim peyniri üretim yöntemleri arasındaki farklar incelenmiştir. Gıdaların kimyasal özelliklerinin analizi, kalitelerini sağlamanın ana yöntemlerinden biridir. Bu analizler sayesinde gıdanın besin değerinin belirlenmesinde, sağlık kurumlarının talep ettiği parametrelere uygunluğunun kontrol edilmesinde ve ayrıca olası risklerin araştırılmasında çok önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Bu çalışmalar için marketlerden ve köylerden satın alınan endüstriyel ve ev yapımı hellim peynirleri, akredite bir laboratuvarında kuru madde, tuz, pH, ve yağ içerik analizlerine tabi tutulmuştur. Hellim peyniri örneklerinin tamamı TS EN ISO/IEC 17065:2012 standardına göre özellikleri referans alınarak analiz edilmiştir. Resmi analiz yöntemleri, gıdaların analizi için kritik öneme ve gıdaların yasalara uygunluğunu belirlemek için çok önemlidir. Bundan dolayı, geleneksel ve endüstriyel olarak üretilen hellim peynirinin, özgün özelliklerini kaybetmeden gıda güvenliğinin her koşulda sağlanması ile hem tüketicinin daha kolay ulaşmasını sağlayacak hem de üreticiyi memnun edecektir. Bu çalışmada Kuzey Kıbrıs'ta üretilen hellim peyniri, tüketici, üretici, bilimsel tavsiye, gerekli verilerin toplanması, analizi ve ortaya çıkan riskler açısından büyük önem taşımaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Hellim Peyniri, Kimyasal Analiz, Kuzey Kıbrıs

### COMPARISON OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF TRADITIONAL HOMEMADE AND INDUSTRIAL HALLOUMI CHEESE PRODUCED IN NORTHERN CYPRUS

#### ABSTRACT

Cyprus is a country with a strong cultural background and diversity due to its geographical features. There can be differences between regions in terms of cultural products, and sometimes different products can be seen in different regions of the same province. Halloumi is a semi-hard cheese made from goat, sheep or cow's milk. It is the most popular product in Cyprus with its sharp taste and hard, chewy texture. Halloumi is obtained by adding rennet to milk and applying the traditional production method specific to halloumi cheese. In order to compare the chemical analyses of halloumi cheese, the most popular product of Cyprus, between traditional and industrial halloumi cheeses with geographical indication, the differences between the

cheese samples purchased from the market and the production methods of halloumi cheese were examined. Analysis of the chemical properties of foods is one of the main methods of ensuring their quality. Thanks to these analyses, it plays a very important role in determining the nutritional value of food, controlling its compliance with the parameters demanded by health institutions, and also investigating possible risks. For these studies, industrial and homemade halloumi cheeses purchased from markets and villages were subjected to dry matter, salt, pH, and fat content analyzes in an accredited laboratory. All of the halloumi cheese samples were analyzed in accordance with the TS EN ISO/IEC 17065:2012 standard. Formal analysis methods are critical to the analysis of foods and are crucial for determining the overall suitability of foods. Therefore, by ensuring that the traditional and industrially produced halloumi cheese, without losing its original properties, food safety is ensured under all conditions, it will provide easier access to the consumer and will satisfy the producer. In this study, halloumi cheese produced in Northern Cyprus is of great importance in terms of consumers, producers, scientific advice, collection and analysis of necessary data, and emerging risks.

**Keywords:** Halloumi Cheese, Chemical Analysis, North Cyprus



## ORTOGONAL METRİK UZAYDA KHAN SABİT NOKTA TEOREMİNİN GENELLEŞTİRİLMESİ

### GENERALIZATION OF KHAN FIXED POINT THEOREM IN ORTHOGONAL METRIC SPACE

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#### ÖZET

Matematiğin alt dallarından birisi olan uygulamalı matematik alanında çalışan matematikçiler, daima bir problemi çözme veya farklı çözüm metodları geliştirme uğraşındadırlar. Fakat burada bir problem oluşmaktadır, acaba uğraşılan denklemin çözümü var mıdır? Varsa tek midir? Bu tarz denklemlerin varlığı ve teklifi hakkında kesin bir bilgi olması bu konuları çalışan bilim insanları tarafından çok önemlidir. Çünkü çalışılan denklemin varlığı garanti edilemezse, çok uzun bir zaman çoğu bilim insanı uzunca bir süre vakit kaybı yaşayacaktır.

İlk olarak 1922 yılında Polonyalı matematikçi Stefan Banach tarafından verilen sabit nokta teoremi, bazı basit denklemlerde işe yarasa da, daha ileri düzey ve karmaşık denklemlerde bu sabit nokta teoreminin, daha da geliştirilmesine ihtiyaç duyulmuştur. Bunun sonucunda çoğu matematikçi yıllar yılı bu sabit nokta teoremlerini genelleştirmişlerdir. Matematiğin alt dallarından birisi olan topoloji dalında genel metrik uzay tanımı çeşitli şartlar ve koşullar eklenerek yeni uzaylar elde edilip bu uzaylar üstünde yeni sabit nokta ve büzülme dönüşümleri elde edilmiştir. Bu metrik uzaylardan bazıları quasi-metrik uzay, m-metrik uzay ve b-metrik uzaydır. Bunlardan en önemlilerinden olan 1969 yılında Kannan, 1974 yılında Ciric ve 1976 yılında Khan çeşitli sabit nokta teoremlerini tanıtmışlardır.

İlk çıktığı yıldan itibaren, matematiğin alt dalları olan topoloji, analiz ve fonksiyonlar teorisi ve uygulamalı matematik alanlarında oldukça ilgi görmüş olup, gelişen teknoloji ile birlikte uygulamalı bilimlerde de yoğun bir şekilde çalışılmaya başlanmıştır. Sabit nokta teoremi çeşitli uzaylarda çalışılmaya ve yeni sonuçlar elde edinilmeye devam edilirken, 2017 yılında Gordji ve arkadaşları ortogonal küme tanımını verip bu küme üzerinde bazı sabit nokta teorilerini ispatlamışlardır.

Bu çalışmada ilk olarak okuyucuya ispat yapılırken kullanılacak olan bazı temel tanımlar verilecektir daha sonra 1976 yılında Khan tarafından verilen sabit nokta teoremi, ortogonal kümeye taşınarak çeşitli şartlar eklenerek genelleştirilecektir. Bu elde edilen teorem detaylı şekilde ispatlanıp bu teoremden yola çıkarak bir adet sonuç elde edilecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sabit Nokta Teori, Khan Sabit Nokta Teori, Ortogonal Uzay, Ortogonal Metrik Uzay

#### ABSTRACT

Mathematicians working in the field of applied mathematics, which is one of the sub-branches of mathematics, are always trying to solve a problem or develop different solution methods. But there is a problem here, is there a solution to the equation you are dealing with? Is it the only one? It is very important for scientists working on these issues to have certain knowledge about the existence and uniqueness of such equations. Because if the existence of the studied equation cannot be guaranteed, most scientists will lose time for a very long time.

Fixed-point theory, first given by the Polish mathematician Stefan Banach in 1922, worked well for some simple equations, but further generalization of this fixed-point theory was needed in more advanced and complex equations. As a result, many mathematicians generalized these fixed-point theorems over the years. In the topology branch, which is one of the sub-branches of mathematics, new spaces are obtained by adding various terms and conditions to the general metric space definition and new fixed point and contraction transformations are obtained on these spaces. Some of these metric spaces are quasi-metric space, m-metric space and b-metric space. The most important of these, Kannan in 1969, Ćirić in 1974 and Khan in 1976, introduced various fixed point theorems.

Since its first publication, it has attracted a great deal of attention in the fields of topology, analysis and theory of functions, and applied mathematics, which are sub-branches of mathematics. While the fixed point theory continues to be studied in various spaces and new results are obtained, Gordji et al., in 2017, gave the definition of orthogonal set and proved some fixed point theories on this set.

In this study, firstly, some basic definitions that will be used in the proof will be given to the reader, then the fixed point theorem given by Khan in 1976 will be generalized by adding various conditions to the orthogonal set. This obtained theorem will be proved in detail and one result will be obtained based on this theorem.

**Keywords:** Fixed Point Theory, Khan Fixed Point Theory, Orthogonal Space, Orthogonal Metric Space

## İŞ SAĞLIĞI VE GÜVENLİĞİ KAPSAMINDA UYGUN RİSK DEĞERLENDİRMESİ YÖNTEMİNİN UYGULANMASI

APPLICATION OF APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT METHOD WITHIN THE  
SCOPE OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

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### ÖZET

Türkiye’de İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği (İSG) hizmeti alan tüm işletmelerde risk analizi yapılması zorunludur. Firmalarda risk analizleri yapılırken firma karlılığı ve yasal yükümlülüğü gibi konulara da özen gösterilmelidir. Risklerin önem dereceleri, masrafları ve yapılabilecek tasarruflar analiz edilerek mantıklı çözümlerin oluşturulması gerekir. Ayrıca, bir risk önlenirken başka risklerin yükselmemesine veya oluşmamasına dikkat edilmelidir. Risklerin derecesinin doğru bir şekilde tespit edilebilmesi için doğru risk yönteminin kullanılması önemlidir. Yapılan çalışmalarda farklı risk yöntemleri kullanıldığında riskler farklı olarak sıralanabilmektedir ve farklı önlemlerin alınmasına sebep olabilmektedir. Bu çalışmada Türkiye’de risk değerlendirmesinde en yaygın kullanılan L matris yöntemi (5 x 5 Matris diyagramı), Fine Kinney, Hata Modu ve Etkileri Analizi (FMEA) ve X matris yönteminin avantajları ve dezavantajları incelenmiştir. Bu amaçla İSG risk değerlendirmesi konusunda yapılan çalışmalar, raporlar ve saha deneyimlerinden faydalanılmıştır. Türkiye’de zorunlu risk değerlendirmesi kapsamında en çok basit olduğu için L matris yöntemi tercih edilmektedir. Ancak L matris yöntemi daha çok, az tehlikeli ve acil durumlarda önerilmektedir. L matris yöntemi ile yapılan risk değerlendirmelerinin daha sistematik risk değerlendirmesi yöntemleri ile desteklenmesi gerekmektedir. Bu yüzden Fine Kinney yöntemi geniş aralık değerleri ve üç parametrelili olduğu için L matris yöntemine göre daha çok önerilmektedir. FMEA ve X matris yöntemleri, geçmiş istatistiklerin olduğu, iyi bir ekip çalışmasının mümkün olduğu, neden-sonuç ilişkisine daha çok önem verilen ve daha karmaşık ve hataya meyilli durumlarda önerilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği, Risk Değerlendirmesi, L matris Yöntemi, Fine Kinney, Hata Modu ve Etkileri Analizi (FMEA), X matris yöntemi

### ABSTRACT

It is obligatory to conduct a risk analysis in all businesses receiving Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) services in Turkey. Also, while conducting risk analysis in companies, attention should be paid to issues such as company profitability and legal liability. It is necessary to create logical solutions by analyzing the severity of the risks, their costs and the savings that can be made. In addition, care must be taken that while preventing a risk, other risks do not rise or occur. It is important to use the right risk method in order to accurately determine the degree of risks. When different risk methods are used, the risks can be listed differently and may cause

different measures to be taken from previous studies. In this study, the advantages and disadvantages of the L matrix method (5 x 5 Matrix diagram), Fine Kinney, Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA), and X matrix method, the most widely used in risk assessment in Turkey, are examined. For this purpose, studies, reports and field experiences on OHS risk assessment were used. In Turkey, the L matrix method is preferred as it is the simplest within the scope of mandatory risk assessment. However, the L matrix method is mostly recommended in less dangerous and emergency situations. Risk assessments made with the L matrix method should be supported by more systematic risk assessment methods. Therefore, the Fine Kinney method is more recommended than the L matrix method since it has wide range values and three parameters. FMEA and X matrix methods are recommended in situations where historical statistics are available, good teamwork is possible, greater emphasis is placed on cause-effect relationships, and more complex and error-prone situations.

**Keywords:** Occupational Health and Safety, Risk Assessment, L matrix Method, Fine Kinney, Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA), X matrix method

**FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF AL-MAKMURIYAH BOARDING HOUSE  
(FEASIBILITY STUDY ON AL-MAKMURIYAH BOARDING BUSINESS)**

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**Abstract**

Al-Makmuriyah boarding house business located on Jl. Pahlawan, RT.4/RW.2, Rowolaku, Kajen. KAB. Pekalongan is a boarding house that has provided various kinds of rooms with several facilities. The selection of this boarding house aims to train students' independence to pursue their dreams at a state university which is very far from home. And the existence of this boarding house was welcomed quite well by the people of Pekalongan. This is proven by the existence of this boarding house which is always asked by customers. And the owner of this boarding house business always intends to add a boarding house building. Because the boarding house has many enthusiasts and the service is very friendly and this boarding house is always maintained.

The method in this study uses the interview method that has been conducted with boarding house owners and consumers. Data presented according to interview results include simple marketing methods and business results

Keywords: Bussiness Feasibility.

**INTRODUCTION**

A business feasibility study, which is often called a feasibility study, is research on whether or not a business venture has been implemented successfully. In this boarding house business, students who are far from where they live have pursued their dreams at State Universities. this reason makes students flock to find a place to live far from where they live. By opening this boarding house, there are several facilities, namely public kitchen, cooking utensils, prayer room, refrigerator, wifi, private bathroom, fan, cupboard, strategic parking area. quite feasible and attractive as well as environmentally friendly.

A business feasibility study is a study that concerns various aspects from legal, socio-economic and cultural aspects, market and marketing aspects, technical and technological aspects to management and financial aspects, all of which are used as a basis for feasibility study research and the results are used to make decisions whether a project or business can be done or postponed and even not executed.



In this boarding house business, competition includes place, quality, and service in the business. In this study, researchers are interested in conducting research on marketing that has been done by boarding houses to maintain their business and whether the results of these efforts are promising or not.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The results of research conducted on boarding houses such as boarding houses use simple marketing methods that prioritize service and customer satisfaction. The capital for this boarding house business is quite large and the income received every month.

Although there are many competitors from businesses engaged in this field. However, the owner of the boarding house business continues to make the boarding house business attractive to consumers by prioritizing consumer satisfaction. And the owner of the boarding house still maintains consumer needs.

**ALLEVIATION OF PHYTOTOXICITY TO PEA PLANT IRRIGATED WITH  
WASTE WATER FROM PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY BY USING *BACILLUS  
CEREUS* AS BIO-FERTILIZER**

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**ABSTRACT:**

The discharge of untreated waste water from industries to water bodies raised as serious environmental hazard at the global level. The situation is more intense in developing countries as industrial effluents contains large amount of heavy metals and mineral nutrients. In the present study, phytotoxicity alleviation effect of *Bacillus cereus* is evaluated. Pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) plant grown in two sets. One set irrigated with waste water from pharmaceutical industry with three different concentrations, while the other set with *Bacillus cereus* mixed with waste water. Whereas, irrigation with distilled water is kept as control. The results of field experiment showed that root length and lateral roots volume increased in the treatment set where *Bacillus cereus* was mixed with waste water compared to control. However, as the concentration of effluents increased, the effectiveness of *Bacillus cereus* was reduced. Though, under all stress levels plant growth response remained promising. Over all, in *Bacillus cereus* treated treatments, the content of active biological molecule i.e. chlorophyll A, chlorophyll B, total chlorophyll contents, carotenoids, proteins and carbohydrates sustained almost near to control with little decrease. These entire results conclude that *Bacillus cereus* may considerably reduce or detoxify the toxic effluents from waste water of pharmaceutical industry. This inference is supported by increase in biometric traits as well as contents of biologically active molecules. Outcomes of this study revealed that *Bacillus cereus* could be used as bio-fertilizer in a sustainable and eco-friendly way to enhance the plant growth under industrial waste water stress condition.

**Key words:** *Bacillus cereus*, Pharmaceutical industry waste water, Pea (*Pisum sativum* L.), Phytotoxicity, Effluents detoxification, Bio-fertilizer

**LASER YELKEN SPORCULARINDA EL PENÇE KUVVETİ İLE İSKOTA HALATI  
ÇEKME KUVVETİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ**  
HAND GRIP STRENGTH AND PULLING STRENGTH OF SHEET ROPE IN LASER  
SAILING ATHLETES EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP

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**ÖZET**

**Amaç:** Bu çalışmada laser sınıfı yelken sporcularının pençe kuvveti ile yelkeni kontrol etmek için kullanılan iskota halatı çekme kuvveti arasındaki ilişkisinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

**Gereç ve yöntem:** Çalışmaya elit düzeyde; 16 yaş ve üzeri, (yaş;  $17,65 \pm 1,62$  yıl, boy;  $176 \pm 5,59$  cm, vücut ağırlığı;  $76,5 \pm 6,45$  kg, vücut kitle indeksi;  $23,80 \pm 1,76$   $\text{kg/m}^2$ ) lisanslı, en az 4 yıl spor geçmişi olan, sağlıklı, 17 laser sınıfı yelken sporcusu gönüllü katılmıştır. Sporculara el pençe kuvveti ve iskota halatını çekme kuvvet testleri tekne simüle ortamı oluşturulan hikingbench adı verilen laser trapez antrenman aleti üzerinde yapılmıştır. El pençe kuvvetinin tespit edilmesinde kuvvet ölçme sensörü ve iskota halatının kuvvet değerlerinin tespitinde loadcell (model DYLY-107) ve Strength Sensör Platform V1.0 yazılımı kullanılmıştır. Sağ ve sol el arasındaki farklılıklar Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Testi ile pençe kuvveti ve iskota halatı arasındaki ilişki Spearman Korelasyon Testi ile incelenmiştir.

**Bulgular:** Sporcuların maksimal sağ el ile sol el iskota çekme kuvveti arasında anlamlı, pozitif yönde ilişki ( $p < 0,01$ ) ve vücut ağırlığı arasında anlamlı, pozitif yönde ilişki bulunmuştur ( $p < 0,05$ ). Trapez pozisyonunda iskota halatını çekerken uygulanan maksimal sağ el pençe kuvveti ile trapez pozisyonunda iskota halatını çekerken uygulanan maksimal sol el pençe kuvveti ve maksimal sağ el pençe kuvveti arasında anlamlı ve pozitif yönde ilişki bulunmuştur ( $p < 0,01$ ). Trapez pozisyonunda iskota halatını çekerken uygulanan maksimal sol el pençe kuvveti ile sağ el ve sol el pençe kuvveti arasında pozitif yönde ve anlamlı ilişki bulunmuştur ( $p < 0,05$ ). Sağ el pençe kuvveti ile sol el arasında anlamlı ve pozitif yönde ilişki ( $p < 0,01$ ) ve vücut ağırlığı ile pozitif yönde anlamlı ilişki bulunmuştur ( $p < 0,05$ ). Sol el pençe kuvveti ile vücut ağırlığı ve beden kitle indeksi ile anlamlı ve pozitif yönde ilişki bulunmuştur ( $p < 0,05$ ). Sağ el ve sol el iskota çekme kuvveti ile sağ el ve sol el pençe kuvveti arasında anlamlı fark yoktur ( $p > 0,05$ ).

**Sonuç:** Laser sınıfı yelken sporcularının iskota çekme ve pençe kuvveti değerlerinde sağ el ve sol arasında ilişki olduğu, pençe kuvveti ile iskota halatını çekme kuvveti arasında ilişki bulunmadığı görülmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Laser Yelken, Pençe Kuvveti, Maksimal Kuvvet, Trapez

**ABSTRACT**

**Objective:** The aim of this study is to evaluate the relationship between the hand grip strength of laser class sailing athletes and the pulling strength of the sheet rope used to control the sail

**Material and methods:** A total of 17 licensed, healthy, voluntarily with at least 4 years of sports background, elite laser class sailing athletes who are 16 years of age or older, (age;  $17.65 \pm 1.62$  years, height;  $176 \pm 5.59$  cm, body weight;  $76.5 \pm 6.45$  kg, body mass index;  $23.80 \pm 1.76$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>) participated in the study. Hand grip strength and pulling strength of the sheet rope tests were performed on a laser hiking training device called hikingbench which was created in a simulated environment of the boat. Strength measurement sensor was used to determine hand grip strength and loadcell (model DYLY-107) and Strength Sensor Platform V1.0 software were used to determine the strength values in the sheet rope. Differences between right and left hand the relationship between grip strength and sheet rope was examined by the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test and the Spearman Correlation Test.

**Results:** A significant positive correlation was found between the right and left hand pull strength of the athletes ( $p < 0.01$ ). and a significant positive correlation was found between body weight ( $p < 0.05$ ). A significant and positive correlation was found between the maximal right hand grip strength applied while pulling the sheet rope in the hiking position and the maximal left hand grip strength and maximal right hand grip strength applied while pulling the sheet rope in the hiking position ( $p < 0.01$ ). A positive and significant correlation was found between maximal left hand grip strength applied while pulling the sheet rope in hiking position and right hand grip and left hand grip strength ( $p < 0.05$ ). A significant and positive correlation was found between right hand grip strength and left hand grip strength ( $p < 0.01$ ) and there is a significant correlation with body weight ( $p < 0.05$ ). A significant and positive correlation was found between left hand grip strength and body weight and body mass index ( $p < 0.05$ ). There was no significant difference between right and left hand pulling strength of the sheet rope and right and left hand grip strength ( $p > 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** It is seen that there is a correlation between the right hand and the left in the sheet rope and grip strength values of the laser class sailing athletes and there is no correlation between the grip strength and the pulling strength of the sheet rope.

**Keywords:** Laser Sailing, Hand Grip Strength, Maximal Strength, Hikingbench

**THE ROAD BY DANA GIOIA: THE METAPHOR OF LIFE****Irina-Ana DROBOT**

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**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this paper is to analyse the poem *The Road* by Dana Gioia as presenting a conceptual metaphor for life, namely that of the very word mentioned in the title. While Gioia presents in the poem a constant search for a meaning in life, which is never achieved, we can also start wondering if there truly is, after all, a meaning in life. We may be the ones trying to build it according to various stages in our lives, when we feel society's pressure to achieve certain landmarks others our age have. At the same time, meaning in life is, eventually, subjective, and it depends very much on the individual needs of the respective person. The present paper will argue that, in fact, the poetic persona is looking for happiness, and hopes to find it while searching for a meaning in life. In fact, the road is not the way towards finding a meaning, but it is simply life itself. Searching for a meaning comes as a search for order and for something to cling on to. As societies have gradually adopted individualism and liberalism, individual freedom has been emphasized. If we also take into consideration the break with traditions and the questioning of these traditions in the modern world, people are more confused than ever when it comes to finding a meaning in life. While life is a continuous progress, we live it while searching for the so-believed meaning, and in doing so, we may fail to enjoy life fully. This could imply that there is no meaning to life, and that life should simply be lived and enjoyed. Theories about the meaning of life will be explored, together with why people feel the need to look for one throughout their lives. The needs could be related to the fact that their cultures no longer instill in them a real sense of value and since individuals break free from the demands of society. Due to this, they may feel thrown out in a chaos and feel the need to look for a personal meaning in life, especially since in the modern world we have the loss of faith, the questioning of one single truth, and others. This leaves people living in modern times without any landmarks.

**Keywords:** meaning of life, philosophy, values, happiness



**NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG LACTATING MOTHERS FOLLOWING MATERNAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES AT TIRUNESH BEIJING GENERAL HOSPITAL ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA, 2022**

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**ABSTRACT**

Maternal Nutrition contributes significantly to the long term health of mothers and their children. Despite of this, More than 3.5 million women and children under age five in developing countries die each year due to the underlying cause of under nutrition. The global prevalence of overweight and obesity has been significantly increasing over the past four decades. Nutritional status and associated factors among lactating mothers following maternal health care services at Tirunesh Beijing general hospital Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2022. An institutional based cross-sectional study design was used to include 336 lactating mothers selected by systematic random sampling. Data were collected using structured interviewer administered questionnaire. The collected data were entered into computer using Epi-data 3.1 and exported to SPSS 25.0 version for analysis. Descriptive statistics relevant for each variable was used to describe sample characteristics. Logistic regression was fitted to identify the association between nutritional status and independent variables. The result was presented using text, tables and graphs based on the type of data. The assessment of nutritional status is presented as 5.1% under nutrition and 34.5% over nutrition. Maternal education were found to have strong association with under nutrition of lactating women at, AOR=0.066, 95% C.I (0.007, 0.639). On the other hand, Maternal and husband's education were found to have strong association with over weight of lactating women at, AOR= 8.790 95% C.I (1.603, 48.198), and, AOR=0.359, 95% C.I (0.165, 0.784) respectively. In conclusion, Status of over nutrition is higher compared to previous studies, while under nutrition is decreasing compared to previous studies reported in Ethiopia. Therefore, context-based interventions for the prevention and control of over nutrition is required.

Keywords: Nutritional status, lactation period, Tirunesh Beijing General Hospital, Lactating mother.

**COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN ROLLER-COMPACTED CONCRETE USING  
NATURAL AGGREGATES AND ROLLER-COMPACTED CONCRETE USING  
RECYCLED AGGREGATES**

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Public Works, Kouba/Algeria

**ABSTRACT**

This study examines the effects of replacing natural aggregates with recycled aggregates in the production of roller-compacted concrete (RCC) for road construction on the properties of concrete in the fresh state (bulk density, consistency (slump)) and in the hardened state (bulk density, compressive strength, flexural strength, ultrasonic pulse velocity) at 7 and 28 days. Various mixes were produced, in which natural aggregates were partially replaced by recycled aggregates. Three mixes were evaluated: a control concrete composed of 100% natural aggregates, a concrete with a fraction of 3/8 recycled aggregates, and a concrete with a fraction of 8/15 recycled aggregates. The results showed an increase in water absorption for the mixes with proportions of 3/8 and 8/15 recycled aggregates compared to the control concrete, as well as a decrease in compressive strength and apparent density in the fresh and hardened states.

**Keywords:** Roller compacted concrete, natural aggregates, recycled aggregates, compressive strength

**SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK İÇİN TEDARİK ZİNCİRİ OPERASYONLARINDA  
DİJİTALLEŞME<sup>1</sup>**  
DIGITALIZATION IN SUPPLY CHAIN OPERATIONS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

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**ÖZET**

Endüstri 4.0 ile birlikte tedarik zinciri operasyonlarında da dijitalleşme kaçınılmaz olmuştur. Çünkü söz konusu sanayi devrimi ile birlikte yapay zeka, nesnelerin interneti, blokzincir teknolojisi, siber fiziksel sistemler gibi kavramlar firma operasyonlarında yer edinmeye başlamıştır. İmalat firmalarının en önemli operasyonel faaliyetleri arasında yer alan tedarik zinciri operasyonlarında da teknoloji kullanımı zorunlu hale gelmiştir. Bu nedenle firmaların dijital dönüşüme karşı bilinç düzeylerinin artması ve dijital dönüşüm için gerekli yatırımları yapması önem arz etmektedir. Ancak özellikle KOBİ'ler için dijital dönüşüm süreci çok da kolay olmamaktadır. Bu nedenle firmaların dijital dönüşüm sürecinde karşılaştıkları sorunların tespiti önem arz etmektedir. Bu amaçla bu çalışmada Kastamonu'da faaliyet gösteren 16 firma ile mülakat görüşmesi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Görüşmeler neticesinde firmaların dijitalleşmeye karşı tutumları ortaya konmuştur. Dijitalleşmenin firmalara katkılarının neler olduğu belirlenmiştir. Dijital dönüşüm sürecinde karşılaştıkları sorunlar tespit edilmiştir. Bu sorunların çözümü için firmaların önerileri tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca firmaların siber güvenliğe karşı tutumları ortaya konmuştur. Firmalardan elde edilen bilgiler MAXQDA nitel analiz programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmada içerik analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Yapılan analizler neticesinde firmaları dijitalleşmeye iten en önemli faktörün entegrasyon olduğu tespit edilmiştir. İkinci sırada ise güvenilirlik yer almaktadır. Firmaların dijital dönüşüm sürecinde karşılaştıkları en önemli sorunların ürün çeşitliliği ve entegrasyon olduğu bulgusuna ulaşılmıştır. Bu bulguları değişime direnç ve maliyet takip etmektedir. Bu sorunların çözüm yöntemi için ilk sırada bilgilendirme ve doğru planlamanın yer aldığı bilgisine ulaşılmıştır. Dijitalleşmenin firmalara en önemli katkılarının kontrol ve hız olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bunları ise düşük kağıt kullanımı ve iletişimde iyileşme takip etmektedir. Firmaların 10'unun siber güvenlik yatırımı bulunurken 6'sının ise bulunmadığı bilgisi elde edilmiştir. Araştırma neticesinde tedarik zinciri operasyonlarında dijitalleşenin firmalara önemli katkılar sağlayacağı ortaya konmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Dijital dönüşüm, sürdürülebilirlik, tedarik zinciri

<sup>1</sup>Bu çalışma TÜBİTAK 2209-A Araştırma projeleri kapsamında TÜBİTAK tarafından desteklenmiştir.

**ABSTRACT**

With Industry 4.0, digitalization in supply chain operations has become inevitable. Because with this industrial revolution, concepts such as artificial intelligence, internet of things, blockchain technology, cyber physical systems have started to take place in company operations. The use of technology has also become mandatory in supply chain operations, which are among the most important operational activities of manufacturing companies. For this reason, it is important for companies to increase their awareness of digital transformation and make the necessary investments for digital transformation. However, the digital transformation process is not easy, especially for SMEs. For this reason, it is important to identify the problems faced by companies in the digital transformation process. For this purpose, in this study, interviews were conducted with 16 companies operating in Kastamonu. As a result of the interviews, the attitudes of the companies towards digitalization were revealed. It was determined what the contributions of digitalization to companies are. The problems they face in the digital transformation process have been identified. Suggestions of the companies for the solution of these problems were identified. In addition, companies' attitudes towards cyber security were revealed. The information obtained from the companies was analyzed with MAXQDA qualitative analysis program. Content analysis method was used in the research. As a result of the analysis, it was determined that the most important factor that pushes companies to digitalization is integration. The second most important factor is reliability. It was found that the most important problems faced by companies in the digital transformation process are product diversity and integration. These findings are followed by resistance to change and cost. For the solution method of these problems, it was found that informing and correct planning are the first priority. It has been determined that the most important contributions of digitalization to companies are control and speed. These are followed by low paper use and improvement in communication. While 10 of the companies have cyber security investments, 6 of them do not. As a result of the research, it has been revealed that digitalization in supply chain operations will provide significant contributions to companies.

**Keywords:** Digital transformation, sustainability, supply chain

<sup>1</sup> This study was supported by TUBITAK within the scope of TUBITAK 2209-A Research Projects.

**IMPACT OF TRADE OPENNESS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA****Kamal Adekunle ADEWUNMI****Abstract**

In this study, the effect of trade openness on economic growth in Nigeria from 1990 to 2021 (a 32-year period) was examined. In the study, variables such total import, total export, foreign direct investment, gross capital formation, exchange rate, and gross domestic product were employed as multiple linear regression model variables. The provided model was used to conduct an empirical research utilizing the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) Method of estimation. The Central Bank of Nigeria's (CBN) Statistical Bulletin for 2021 served as the source for the data. To assess the effects of the independent variable and dependent variable, the unit root test and Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression were used. The analysis's findings indicated that overall exports have a substantial impact on Nigeria's GDP and that the exchange rate has little bearing on that country's GDP. In Nigeria, there is a correlation between total imports and GDP. However, Nigeria's gross domestic product is significantly impacted by gross capital formation. Last but not least, Nigeria's gross domestic product is not impacted by foreign direct investment. In light of this, the study came to the conclusion that trade openness significantly affects economic growth in Nigeria. This might be accomplished by encouraging financial institutions, both formal and informal, to make loans available to investors at lower interest rates in order to increase investment in the country. Furthermore, tariffs imposed on imports of equipment required to increase trade openness in Nigeria are so high that producers are hesitant to risk their resources.

**Keywords:** Total Import, Total Export, Foreign Direct Investment, Exchange Rate, GDP.



## ONTOLOGY ETHICS AND DEONTOLOGY ETHICS

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### Abstract

**Purpose:** This paper aims to explain about ontology ethics and deontology ethics by formulating the following questions; first, What is the meaning of ontology ethics?. Secondly, What is the ethical concept of ontology?. Third, What is the meaning of deontological ethics? Fourth, What are the ethical theories and principles of deontology? Fifth, How is the application of Deontology Ethics related to employment of PT TRISAKTI CIPTA NUSANTARA in Surabaya - East Java?

**Design/methodology/approach:** This paper uses a qualitative approach, because the source of data and research results in library research, inductive data analysis, theory from the basis / grounded theory (leading to the direction of compiling theories based on data).

**Findings:** First, Ontology comes from the Greek word 'Ontos' which has the meaning of being something that really exists and that existence is true, or also real reality. While for 'logos' has the meaning of science or teachings or also thought. Many figures explain the meaning of ontology. One of them, according to Suriasumantri who explained that ontology is a discussion of what we want to know how far we want to know, or in other words a study of theories about existing

Second, Ethical Concepts ontology (1) General (universal) and Specific (particular) (2) Substance and Accident (3) Abstract and Concrete (4) Essence and existence (5) Determinism and indeterminism.

Third, deontological ethics assesses the ethicality of an action or decision based on the motivation of the decision maker. As already mentioned earlier, the word deontology comes from the Greek words deon (obligation) and logos (science) (Bertens, 2014). According to deontology, an action or decision is ethically justified not on the basis of a positive result or rejected not on the basis of the negative impact obtained but on the basis of the decision maker's motivation or action that is to fulfill what is understood as his obligation. So what is the basis for good and bad deeds is obligation. The obligation is absolute.

Fourth, Ethical Theory of Deontology (1) Rational Monism (2) Traditional Deontology (3) Intuitionistic Pluralist. Principles in deontology ethics (1) For Actions to have moral values (2) Moral values of an Action (3) Both principles have an effect.

Fifth, Application of deontology ethics related to employment at PT. Trisakti Cipta Nusantara on the principle of obedience is still not going well because there are still employees who still object to obeying company regulations. This is shown by there are still employees who violate the permit not to come to work. Then obedience to superior instructions is also still lacking, especially when employees experience collisions with previous work that has not been completed.

**Originality/value:** This paper describes comprehensively the ethics of ontology and deontology

**Keywords:** Ontology Ethics, Deontology Ethics, Islamic Business Ethics

**STUDY OF DISTRIBUTION OF THERMAL LOADS IN A PHOTOVOLTAIC CELL  
(MODELING AND SIMULATION)****Khammar Farida<sup>1\*</sup>, Handel Naoual <sup>2</sup> and Djouimaa Sara<sup>2</sup>**

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**ABSTRACT**

At a time when technology has evolved and man has progressed, scientific research has begun to enter another turning point in development where the state has developed the structure and progress of its sons have evolved over time. The evolution, the researchers having taken aim to develop renewable energies, while showing the technology. PV has great potential as a source of renewable energy.

In this thesis, we will focus on the distribution of thermal loads in the photovoltaic cell using an appropriate algorithm to control the power interface. This paper aims to find ways to study the distribution of shipments and the optimal control algorithm or law to extract the maximum power available photovoltaic generators.

In this research, we will simulate and study a photovoltaic generator and apply a maximum power point tracking algorithm to track and determine the power point.

We present the simulations of the current-voltage and power-voltage characteristics of the photovoltaic generator (GPV) as a function of the variation of the meteorological parameters (temperature and sunshine). After we will apply the two MPPT control strategies to our photovoltaic system, the simulation results will allow us to compare them from the point of view of quality and amplitude of the electrical quantities generated, speed (response time), complexity of the method, convergence, calculation step, as well as the calculation time.

**Key words:** Renewable energy, photoelectric converter, maximum power point tracking transformer, maximum power point tracking algorithm, partial shading, photoelectric voltage regulation

**BENEFITS, OBJECTIVES AND CHARACTERISTICS  
PHILOSOPHY OF ISLAMIC ECONOMICS**

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**Abstract**

**Purpose:** This paper aims to explain about first, What are the benefits and objectives of Islamic economic philosophy?. Second, What are the characteristics of Islamic economic philosophy?

**Design/methodology/approach:** This paper uses a qualitative approach, because data sources and research results in library research, inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards the direction of theory building based on data).

**Findings:** First, the existence of Islamic economic philosophy in economic activities will create an economy that is organized and does not conflict with Islamic teachings, and can create an economy that is in accordance with economic ideals in Islam, namely achieving falah, not only related to the world but also the hereafter (Rusyaida & et al, 2021). Second, Islamic economic philosophy has distinctive characteristics that are different from other philosophies (1) Divine Revelation (2) Logic (3) Qalbu or Heart.

**Keywords:** Purpose of Islamic Economic Philosophy, Benefits of Islamic Economic Philosophy, Characteristics of Islamic Economic Philosophy.

**FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF MSME FOOD BUSINESS  
(CASE STUDY OF UM ARI FRIED RICE STALL IN TEGAL REGENCY)**

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**Abstract**

MSMEs or micro, small and medium enterprises are also said to be the "backbone" of Indonesia. MSMEs in Indonesia contribute almost 60% of the country's GDP and also provide jobs for many people in Indonesia. The MSME culinary business has been developing for quite a long time, and is currently continuing to grow, as is common knowledge in Indonesia. One of them is fried rice which is a food that has the potential to be developed in the culinary field, for example in Um Ari's fried rice. The purpose of this research is to find out whether Um Ari's fried rice culinary business is feasible or not. The approach used in this research is a qualitative approach. The sampling technique is purposive sampling and uses 30 consumers as respondents. Data collection techniques in this study were interviews, observations, and questionnaires. The results of the business feasibility study at Warung Nasgor Um Ari, seen from market and marketing aspects, are that this stall business is feasible to run by looking at market demand and an analysis of consumer interest which states that as many as 87% of respondents are interested in buying this stall's products again because it tastes good, 90% of respondents said friendly and fast service, and as many as 87% expressed an interest in buying again because of the low price.

**Keywords:** Feasibility Study of Business, Marketing, MSMEs.

## DOĞRUDAN EĞİK DÖNDÜRME METODU İLE TÜRKİYEDEKİ SERA GAZI SALINIMININ SEKTÖREL DAĞILIMLARA GÖRE ETKİSİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

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### ÖZET

Sera gazı atmosferde kızıl ötesi ışınlarını absorbe eden atmosferin ısınmasına sebep olan gazlardır. Sera gazı salınımı geçmişten günümüze kadar birçok etken ile artmakta ve yaşamı tehdit etmektedir. Bu sebeplerden dolayı günümüzde sera gazlarını arttıran faktörleri ortaya çıkarmak ve gerekli önemleri alabilmek çok önemlidir. Bu sebeple yapılan bu çalışmada, literatür taraması yapılarak ve Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu (TÜİK) verilerinden yararlanılarak sera gazına neden olan faktörler belirlenmiştir. Sera gazına etki eden sektörel faktörler başlıca enerji sera gazları, atık maddelerin oluşturduğu sera gazları, endüstriyel işlemler ve ürün kullanımı sonucu ortaya çıkan sera gazları ve tarımsal sera gazlar olarak belirlenmiştir. Çalışmada TÜİK verilerinin 1990-2021 yılları arasındaki sera gazı emisyon değerlerinden yararlanılmıştır. Bu verilere Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) örneklem yeterliliği testi yapılarak sonuç 0,63 olarak bulunmuştur. Bu test sonucunda örneklem verilerinin faktör analizi için yeterli olduğu kanısına varılmıştır. Çalışmada kullanılan faktörlere temel bileşen analizi yapılmış doğrudan eğik döndürme yöntemi ile faktörlerin geçerliliği ve birbirleri arasındaki etkileşimlere bakılmıştır. Aynı zamanda hangi faktörün sera gazı üzerinde daha önemli bir rol oynadığı faktör analizi ile belirlenmiştir. Açımlayıcı faktör analizi sonucunda dört bileşen için tek boyutlu faktör elde edilmiş ve toplam varyansın %79,43'ünü açıkladığı görülmüştür. Buna göre sera gazı emisyonuna neden olan faktörlerin geçerli olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Aynı zamanda her bir faktör yükünün 0,60'dan büyük olması sebebi ile tüm faktörlerin sera gazı emisyonu üzerinde önemli etkilere sahip olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Sera gazı emisyonuna neden olan faktörler arasından enerji sera gazı salınımının faktör yükü 0,98 olarak bulunmuş ve sera gazı emisyonuna diğer faktörlerden daha fazla etki ettiği gözlenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sera Gazları, Doğrudan Eğik Döndürme Metodu, Faktör Analizi, KMO Metodu

### DETERMINING THE EFFECT OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN TURKEY ACCORDING TO SECTORAL DISTRIBUTIONS BY THE DIRECT ANGLE ROTATING METHOD

### ABSTRACT

Greenhouse gases are gases that absorb infrared rays in the atmosphere and cause the atmosphere to warm. Greenhouse gas emissions have been increasing due to many factors from past to present and threaten life. For these reasons, it is very important to reveal the factors that increase greenhouse gases and to take the necessary precautions. For this reason, in this study, the factors causing greenhouse gas were determined by making a literature review and using the data of the Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK). The sectoral factors affecting the greenhouse gas are mainly determined as energy greenhouse gases, greenhouse gases formed by waste



materials, greenhouse gases resulting from industrial processes and product use, and agricultural greenhouse gases. In the study, greenhouse gas emission values of TUIK data between 1990-2021 were used. Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) sample adequacy test was performed on these data and the result was found to be 0.63. As a result of this test, it was concluded that the sample data were sufficient for factor analysis. Principal component analysis was performed on the factors used in the study, and the validity of the factors and the interactions between each other were examined with the direct oblique rotation method. At the same time, which factor plays a more important role on the greenhouse gas was determined by factor analysis. As a result of the exploratory factor analysis, one-dimensional factor was obtained for the four components and it was seen that it explained 79.43% of the total variance. Accordingly, it has been determined that the factors causing greenhouse gas emission are valid. At the same time, it has been determined that all factors have significant effects on greenhouse gas emissions, since each factor load is greater than 0.60. Among the factors causing greenhouse gas emission, the factor load of energy greenhouse gas emission was found to be 0.98 and it was observed that it affects greenhouse gas emission more than other factors.

**Keywords:** Greenhouse Gases, Direct Oblique Rotation Method, Factor Analysis, KMO Method

## **DROUGHT FORECASTING USING SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE AND TIME SERIES OF DROUGHT INDEX FOR THE STATION OF M'SILA**

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### **Abstract**

Droughts can adversely affect different communities and occur in a variety of climates, highlighting the need to study drought and its severity. This study focused on building a model to predict the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI), which is the most widely used measure of drought. The researchers used climate data from the M'sila station to calculate the SPI for two time scales (SPI6 and SPI12) between 1981 and 2020. They performed feature selection analysis to identify the optimal combination of data for the model, then applied the SVM model, dividing the input data into 80% training and 20% test sets. The performance criteria shows that the best model for M'sila were for SPI12 with an  $R^2$  of 0.87 and RMSE of 0.44 for training and an  $R^2$  of 0.82 and RMSE of 0.40 for testing, while, while the performance criteria for SVM model of SPI6 were :  $R^2$  of 0.78 and RMSE of 0.50 for training and an  $R^2$  of 0.73 and RMSE of 0.52 for testing. The results improve the ability of the application of the model SVM to predict the drought for the station of M'sila.

Key words : Drought index prediction, SPI, SVM, M'sila station.

**STRATEGI MAHASISWA MENGHADAPI KEKERASAN SEKSUAL DALAM  
PERSPEKTIF HADITS DI UIN K.H. ABDURRAHMAN WAHID PEKALONGAN**  
STUDENT STRATEGIES FOR DEALING WITH SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN HADITH  
PERSPECTIVE AT UIN K.H. ABDURRAHMAN WAHID PEKALONGAN

**Laelatul Fauziah**

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**Abstract**

This research was conducted on the campus of K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid State Islamic University Pekalongan which aimed to determine student behavior in dealing with sexual violence that occurred in the campus environment. In a study entitled "Student Strategies for Dealing with Sexual Violence in Hadith Perspective at UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan". The formulation of the problem in this study is how students act in dealing with sexual violence on campus. The method used in this study is a qualitative method, namely by conducting interviews or direct observations to students at the UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan campus followed by data analysis and finally conclusions. The result of this study is that to prevent sexual violence on campus, there is a need for gender education and socialization of all elements in universities, especially students, but this is not enough to prevent this sexual violence, the need for controlling certain parties, such as practitioners. The benefit of this controlling is of course to be able to see or analyze the extent of this case rate and what follow-up should be done. Cases of sexual violence on campus spread after many cases were revealed to the public domain. However, reporting of violence on campus is still low due to relationships and lack of knowledge related to the form, reporting mechanism, and handling of sexual violence.

**Keywords: sexual violence, confronting, hadith perspective**

**Abstrak**

Penelitian ini dilakukan di kampus Universitas Islam Negeri K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkah laku mahasiswa dalam menghadapi kekerasan seksual yang terjadi di lingkungan kampus. Dalam penelitian berjudul "Strategi Mahasiswa Menghadapi Kekerasan Seksual Dalam Perspektif Hadits di UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan". Rumusan masalah yang ada pada penelitian ini adalah bagaimana tindakan mahasiswa dalam menghadapi kekerasan seksual di kampus. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif, yaitu dengan cara melakukan wawancara atau observasi secara langsung ke mahasiswa di kampus UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan di lanjut dengan analisis data dan yang terakhir kesimpulan. Hasil dari penelitian ini bahwa untuk mencegah adanya kekerasan seksual di kampus perlu adanya edukasi dan sosialisasi gender terhadap seluruh elemen di universitas terkhusus mahasiswa, akan tetapi hal ini belum cukup untuk mencegah kekerasan seksual ini, perlunya controlling pihak-pihak tertentu, misalnya praktisi. Manfaat controlling ini tentunya agar dapat melihat atau menganalisis sejauh mana tingkat kasus ini dan tindak lanjut apa yang harus dilakukan. Kasus kekerasan seksual di kampus menyebar setelah banyaknya kasus yang terungkap ke ranah publik. Akan tetapi, pelaporan tindak kekerasan di kampus masih rendah di karenakan adanya relasi dan sedikitnya pengetahuan terkait bentuk, mekanisme pelaporan, dan penanganan kekerasan seksual.

**Kata Kunci: Kekerasan Seksual, Menghadapi, Perspektif Hadits**

**BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF SARONG GOYOR HOME  
INDUSTRY IN PEMALANG, CENTRAL JAVA**

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**Abstract**

The goyor sarong business located in Wanarejan Village, Taman District, Pemalang Regency is a business that produces woven sarongs. This type of research uses field research and uses qualitative research methods, with non-financial methods, namely technical aspects, market and marketing aspects, management aspects and economic aspects. Goyor sarongs are distributed to collectors and overseas. The existence of this goyor sarong business was welcomed by the community and made this business an economic activity for the community in Wanarejan village. This is evidenced by the increased marketing aspect and there are still many customers who are interested in this product. Based on this explanation, the authors are interested in conducting research related to "Business Feasibility Analysis of Sarong Goyor Home Industry in Pemalang, Central Java."

**Keywords: UMKM, Feasibility Study, Sarong Goyor**

## SCHOOL BULLYING AND ITS PSYCHOSOCIAL DERIVATES

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Cooss- Marche, Jesi, Italy**Abstract**

The aim of the present work is the analysis the phenomenon of bullying in some high schools in the city of Elbasan (Albania). Based on the data collected through a questionnaire on bullying, we want to evaluate the relationship between some variables related to the incidence of the bullying phenomenon, the coping strategies adopted by the victims to react to bullying, the emotional world of the bullies, and the victims. Attention is paid to the analysis of any correlations between variables relating to coping strategies and variables relating to the emotional field of alexithymia (difficulty in identifying and communicating emotions). The selected sample consists of 200 students, 100 males and 100 females enrolled in the first and second classes of 12 secondary schools in the province of Elbasan involved in the research. The level of significance chosen for the test is  $p=0.05$ . Results showed that gender had a significant influence on whether bullying is suffered (56%) or done (44%). The dependencies between gender and the types of bullying are also confirmed. For females, there is a greater propensity for acts of bullying of a psychological type ( $F=2$ ;  $SM=.786$ ;  $df=4.5$ ) (such as backbiting, or exclusion from companies), while for male forms of direct physical bullying ( $F=2$ ;  $SM=.723$ ;  $df=4.5$ ) (such as physical aggression or threats) prevail. Furthermore, most females are always willing to ask for help from friends and parents, thus adopting strategies aimed at seeking social support. A very important result was the confirmation of the correlation hypotheses between coping strategies and alexithymia: in particular, it seems clear that those who have fewer difficulties in the field of alexithymia have a higher propensity to adopt coping strategies of a social type (aimed at seeking support) and of an active type (aimed at finding a solution) to resolve the difficult situation, in our case the arrogance suffered ( $r_s=.695$ ;  $p<.01$ ;  $r_s=.350$ ;  $p<.01$ ). Furthermore, there is an inverse tendency on those who have greater difficulties in the field of alexithymia and seem to have a greater propensity for strategies of social isolation and manifest more difficulties in seeking a solution to the difficult situation ( $r_s=-.546$ ;  $p<.01$ ).

In **conclusion**, the authors recommend drawing attention to conducting psychoeducational training on resources of social support and positive sources of resilience that can be used effectively in the management of school bullying and prevention activities.

**Keywords:** Bullying, Psychosocial derivatives, Adolescents, School, Mental health

**NORMATIVE FOUNDATIONS ON OWNERSHIP  
(INDIVIDUAL & SOCIAL) AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION**

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**Abstract**

**Purpose:** This paper aims to explain the knowledge of the normative basis of ownership (Individual and Social) and the distributor of opinions?

**Design/methodology/approach:** This paper uses a qualitative approach, because data sources and research results in library research, inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards the direction of theory building based on data).

**Findings:** First, the definition of ownership (individual and social) and the distribution of opinions, namely the control of something in accordance with the rules of law, and has the authority to act on what he owns as long as it is in the right track and in accordance with the law.

Second, the basics of ownership and its functions: First, the Qur'an confirms that humans were created by Allah as caliphs, functioning to prosper life on earth. Second, the Hadith has the main function of confirming, clarifying and strengthening the laws and other things in the Qur'an. Then regarding the normative foundation of business ethics in Islam: First, Tawhid (oneness of Allah), with the aim that those who are given excess favors can always be grateful to the giver of sustenance by setting aside and giving some of their property to those who are entitled to receive it (eight asnaf). Second, Balance, with the aim of having a collective rule that serves as an arbiter or justifier. Third, free will (ikhtiyar), with the aim that humans can make the right choice, and at other times the wrong choice. Fourth, literal accountability, which is based on the monodualistic balance that the principle of fault based on the value of justice must be aligned with the principle of legality based on the value of certainty.

**Originality/value:** This paper comprehensively describes sharia ethics and the ontological, epistemological and axiological foundations of Islamic business ethics.

**Keywords:** Ownership, Normative Foundations, Law, Islamic Business Ethics



**KIRSAL KESİMDE SOSYAL GİRİŞİMCİLİK: BAŞARILI SOSYAL GİRİŞİMCİLİK  
ÖRNEKLERİ VE SOSYAL GİRİŞİMCİLİĞİN DESTEKLENMESİ**  
SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN RURAL AREAS: SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL  
ENTRAPRENEURSHIP EXAMPLES AND SUPPORTING SOCIAL  
ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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**ÖZET**

Girişimci, mevcutla yetinmeyen ve bunu geliştirmek isteyen, bu amaçla bilinenin ötesini merak eden, bu merak duygusuyla fırsatları kovalayan ve fırsat yakaladığında harekete geçen kişidir. Temelde girişimci, başkalarının ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak üzere bundan kişisel yarar sağlamak (maddi ya da manevi tatmin) ya da sadece başkalarına yarar sağlamak (manevi tatmin) amacıyla da girişimlerini gerçekleştirmektedir. Girişimcilik pek çok konuda gerçekleşebileceği gibi sosyal anlamda toplum yararı hedefleyen sosyal girişimcilerle gerçekleştirilebilir. Sosyal girişimciler, toplumsal sorunları maddi fayda ve kar ön planda tutmadan ortadan kaldırmaya ve sistemleri dönüştürmeye yönelik girişimlere kalkışan kişilerdir. Bu anlamda sosyal girişimcilerden, toplumun sorunlarına çözüm arayan ve toplum yararı gözeterek sosyal konularda sorunlara çözüm öneren girişim fikri üzerinde çalışmalar yapmaları beklenmektedir. Araştırmaya konu olan kırsal kesimin; eğitim, tarım, çevre, ekonomik, sosyal, ulaşım, barınma vb. konularda sorunları bulunmaktadır. Kırsal kesimin sorunlarının, duyarlı, zeki ve insan sevgisi taşıyan sosyal girişimciler ile azaltılabileceği anlaşılmalıdır. Türkiye’de kırsal alanlarda kırsal kesimin sorunlarını tespit ederek bunlara çözümler üretebilmiş ve başarılar elde etmiş sosyal girişimler ve sosyal girişimciler kırsal yörelere katkı sağlamışlardır. Kırsal kesimde bu sosyal girişimlerin anlaşılmaları ve bunların sayılarının artırılması gerekmektedir. Bu anlamda, başarılı olmuş sosyal girişimlerin duyurulmaları, potansiyel sosyal girişimcilerin desteklenmeleri ve teşvik edilmeleri önemlidir. Kırsal kesimde; kırsal alanların çevre, eğitim, sağlık, sosyal vb. konularında, kırsal kesimin tümünün ya da dezavantajlı görülebilen bir kesimi için fikir geliştirip değer üreten/üretebilecek kişiler fazla sayıda olmalı ve desteklenmelidirler. Bu çalışmada, sosyal girişim, sosyal girişimcilik, kırsal kesimde sosyal girişimcilik, kırsal kesimde başarılı sosyal girişimcilik örnekleri, kırsal kesimde sosyal girişim önerileri ve kırsal alanlarda uygulanacak sosyal girişimlere verilen destekler konularında bilgiler verilmiştir. Bir bölgede çok küçük bile olsa olumlu değişim yapabilen, sosyal girişim fikrini geliştiren kişiler insanlığı bir adım ileri taşımıştır. Bu yüzden sosyal girişimciler çok kıymetlidir ve sosyal girişimcilerin desteklenmeleri önemlidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Girişimcilik, Kırsal Kesim, Sosyal Girişimcilik

**ABSTRACT**

An entrepreneur is a person who is not satisfied with what is available and wants to improve it, who is curious beyond what is known for this purpose, who chases opportunities with this sense of curiosity and who takes action when he/she finds an opportunity. Basically, the entrepreneur realises his/her initiatives in order to meet the needs of others, either for personal benefit (material or moral satisfaction) or only for the benefit of others (moral satisfaction). Entrepreneurship can be realised in many areas, but it can also be realised by social entrepreneurs who aim to benefit society in a social sense. Social entrepreneurs are people who attempt to eliminate social problems and transform systems without prioritising material benefit and profit. In this sense, social entrepreneurs are expected to work on the idea of an initiative that seeks solutions to the problems of society and proposes solutions to problems in social issues for the benefit of society. Rural areas, which are the subject of the research, have problems in education, agriculture, environment, economic, social, transport, housing, etc. It should be understood that the problems of rural areas can be reduced by sensitive, intelligent and human-loving social entrepreneurs. In Turkey, social enterprises and social entrepreneurs who have been able to identify the problems of rural areas in rural areas, produce solutions to these problems and have achieved success have contributed to rural areas. These social enterprises should be recognised and their number should be increased in rural areas. In this sense, it is important to publicise successful social enterprises and to support and encourage potential social entrepreneurs. In rural areas, there should be a large number of people who can develop ideas and produce value for the whole or a disadvantaged segment of the rural areas on environmental, educational, health, social, etc. issues of rural areas and they should be supported. In this study, information on social enterprise, social entrepreneurship, social entrepreneurship in rural areas, examples of successful social entrepreneurship in rural areas, social enterprise proposals in rural areas and support for social enterprises to be implemented in rural areas are given. People who can make a positive change in a region, even if it is very small, and who develop the idea of social entrepreneurship have carried humanity one step forward. Therefore, social entrepreneurs are very valuable and it is important that social entrepreneurs are supported.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship, Rural Areas, Social Entrepreneurship

## OKUL ÖNCESİ EĞİTİM KURUMLARINDA İŞ SAĞLIĞI VE GÜVENLİĞİ UYGULAMALARI

### OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY PRACTICES IN PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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#### ÖZET

Okul öncesi eğitim kurumlarında tüm paydaşlar için risklerin tanımlanması, belirlenmesi ve önlenmesi iş sağlığı ve güvenliği uygulamalarının önemli bir bölümünü içermektedir. Eğitim kurumları; fiziki mekan, personel, diğer paydaşlar, donanım ve gerekli düzenlemeler gibi özel yapılardan oluşur. Yaş aralıklarına göre sınıflara ayrılan özel bireylerin güvenlik ve sağlık kültürünün oluşumu ile korunması yasal mevzuatlarla belirlenmiştir. Çalışanlar için 2012 yılında çıkarılan 6331 sayılı İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği Kanunu, ayrıca çalışan sayılan stajyerler için 2014 yılında yürürlüğe giren ve 2019 yılında değişiklik yapılan Orta öğretim Kurumları Yönetmeliği 126-127-128-129-130-131-132 ve 133. maddeleri uygulanmaktadır. Çalışanlar ayrıca 2006 yılında yayımlanan 5510 sayılı Sosyal Sigortalar ve Genel Sağlık Sigortası Kanununa göre hak ve sorumluluklara sahiptir.

Ana sınıfları, insanların eğitime ilk adımı attıkları eğitim evleridir. Ancak bireyler bu dönemde maruz kaldıkları bazı sağlık ve güvenlik riskleri ile bilerek veya bilmeyerek mücadele ederler. Ana sınıfı paydaşları olan ustabaşı öğretmenler, stajyer öğrenciler, diğer okul çalışanları ve ebeveynler öğrencilerin sağlığı ve güvenliği konusunda büyük sorumluluk sahibidirler. Bu nedenle birçok potansiyel sağlık ve güvenlik riskiyle karşı karşıya kalabilirler. Bu riskleri; iletişim ve davranış riskleri, fiziksel riskler, kimyasal riskler, biyolojik riskler, ergonomik riskler olarak adlandırabiliriz. Ana sınıfı öğrencilerinde ise ilaçların yanlış kullanımı, kazalar, enfeksiyonlar, beslenme, fiziksel aktivite, sosyal ilişkiler, elektronik cihazlar, ergonomik sabit ve sabit olmayan araç gereçler maruz kalabileceği risklerden bazıları olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Okul öncesi kurumlardaki ana sınıflarının sağlık ve güvenliği; öğrenme ve gelişme süreci için son derece önemlidir. Vücut sağlığı; öğrenmeye odaklanmalarını, potansiyellerini ortaya çıkarmaları için korunması gereken önceliklidir. Okul öncesi eğitimi Milli Eğitim Bakanlığının 26.07.2014 tarihli Okul Öncesi Eğitim Yönetmeliğine göre paydaşların yürütmesi zorunludur. (Değişiklik Resmi Gazete sayısı 30827 ve 10.07.2019 tarih).

Okul öncesi eğitim kurumlarındaki ana sınıflarının iç ve dış mekânlarındaki mevcut durum mevzuat açısından değerlendirilirken ilçemizdeki usta öğretici ve stajyerlerin eğitim ve iş sağlığı bilgileri gözlem ve anketle ölçülmüştür. Ana sınıfı ortamlarında riskleri en aza indirmek okulun sorumluluğunda olmakla birlikte çalışanların da sağlık ve güvenlik riskleri konusunda eğitim almış olmaları, uygulamada yeterli önlemleri almaları için gerekli olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Okul Öncesi Eğitim, Tehlike ve Risk, İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği

**ABSTRACT**

Identification and prevention of risks for all stakeholders in pre-school education institutions is an important part of occupational health and safety practices. Educational institutions consists of special structures such as place, staff, stakeholders, equipment and necessary arrangements. The formation and protection of the safety and health culture of private individuals, who are divided into classes according to age range, are determined by legal regulations. Occupational Health and Safety Law No. 6331 enacted in 2012 for employees, and articles 126,127,128,129,130,131,132,133 of The Regulation on Secondary Education Institutions, which entered into force in 2014 and amended in 2019, are applied for interns who are considered as employees. Employees also have rights and responsibilities in accordance with Social Security and General Insurance Law No. 5510 published in 2006.

Kindergartens are education houses where people take the first step towards education. However, individuals struggle with some health and safety risks they are exposed to during this period, knowingly or unknowingly. Kindergarten stakeholders such as master trainers, trainee students, other school staff and parents, have great responsibility for the health and safety of students. So, they may face many potential health and safety risks. We can state these risks as communication and behavioral risks, physical risks, chemical risks, biological risks and ergonomic risks. For kindergarten students, misuse of drugs, accidents, infections, nutrition, physical activity, social relations, electronic devices, ergonomic fixed or non-fixed equipment are some of the risks they may be exposed to. The health and safety of kindergartens in pre-school institutions is extremely important for the learning and development process. Health is the priority that needs to be protected so that the students can focus on learning and reveal their potential. According to The Regulation on Pre-school Education Institutions of The Ministry of National Education dated 26/07/2014, it is obligatory for the stakeholders to carry out pre-school education (Amendment-Official Gazette No. 30827-dated 10/07/2019).

While the current situation in the interior and exterior of the kindergartens in pre-school education institutions was evaluated in terms of legislation, the education and occupational health information of the master trainers and trainee students in our district were measured with observation and questionnaires. While minimizing the risks in the kindergarten environment is the responsibility of schools, it has been concluded that it is necessary for the employees to be educated about health and safety risks in order to take adequate precautions in practice.

**Keywords:** Pre-school Education, Danger and Risk, Occupational Health and Safety

## BODY-IMAGINE SATISFACTION AND SELF-CONFIDENCE: A SUBJECT-TO-SUBJECT RESEARCH

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### Abstract

The main objective of the current research is to enrich the existing literature on the influence of social media (TikTok) and on the possible implications it could have on the body satisfaction and self-confidence of female users. In this work, the participants were randomly exposed to three experimental conditions: body positivity, the ideal of thinness, and neutral condition in a subject-to-subject design method. The research sample is composed of 329 female participants aged between 18 and 35 ( $M=24.43$ ,  $DS=5.699$ ), equally divided among the three conditions: non-attractive perceived body positivity ( $N=107$ ), perceived attractiveness and body positivity ( $N=111$ ), perceived attractiveness and perceived attractiveness and beauty ideal ( $N=111$ ). The Visual Analogue Scale (VAS; Fardouly et al., 2015) and the self-objectification questionnaire (SOQ; Noll & Fredrickson, 1998) were used to measure the state of mood and the degree of body satisfaction of the participants. related to a different bodily attribute.

Results revealed a significant effect of interaction between time and condition emerged from the ANOVA analyses for effects on body satisfaction with  $F(2, 326) = 21.95$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $\eta^2p = .11$ . In measuring self-confidence, the ANOVA indices revealed an interaction effect between time and condition,  $F(2, 326) = 8.10$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $\eta^2p = .05$ .

As far as self-confidence is concerned, in line with our forecasts, a deterioration emerged following the viewing of the ideal videos and an improvement following the viewing of body positivity videos on social media, especially in the non-sexualized condition. In fact, perceived attractiveness content, even when referring to the Body Positivity movement and female self-confidence, could induce a greater psychological objectification of others and of self, shifting the focus from acceptance of all bodies to the exaltation of beauty and being attractive.

**Keywords:** body image, self-confidence, body-positivity, attractiveness, subject-to-subject

**SES YALITIM MALZEMESİ DÜZENİNİN HAVA KANALI GÜRÜLTÜSÜ  
ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNE İLİŞKİN DENEYSEL BİR ÇALIŞMA**  
AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF SOUNDPROOFING MATERIAL  
LAYOUT ON THE AIR DUCT NOISE

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**ÖZET**

Çeşitli endüstriyel cihazlardan yayılan yüksek seviyeli geniş bant gürültüsü, çevreye ve kapalı ortamlara doğrudan veya hava kanalları vasıtasıyla iletilebilmektedir. Hava kanalları vasıtasıyla iletilen hava kaynaklı gürültü ortamda yaşayanları veya çalışanları olumsuz yönde etkileyebilmektedir. Bu yüksek ve rahatsız edici havalandırma kanalı gürültü seviyesinin azaltılması için çeşitli önlemler üzerinde yoğun şekilde çalışılmaktadır. Gürültü kontrolü gürültü kaynağında ve gürültü iletim yolunda olmak üzere iki ayrı şekilde yapılmaktadır. Çeşitli nedenlerle gürültüyü kaynağında azaltmak mümkün olamamakta veya yetersiz kalılabilmektedir. Bu nedenle iletim yolunda gürültüyü azaltma daha önemli hale gelmektedir. İletim yolunda ses yalıtımı sağlamanın en etkili ve ekonomik çözümlerinden birisi, kanal içine ve dışına ses yutma kabiliyeti iyi olan malzemeler yerleştirilmesidir. Bu çalışmada, havalandırma kanallarında gürültü azaltımı sağlamak amacıyla ses yalıtımı uygulamalarında yaygın olarak kullanılan, ekonomik ve uygulanması kolay olan cam yünü kullanıldı. Deneysel çalışma için 30x30x100 cm ebatlarında örnek havalandırma kanalı üretildi. Cam yününden oluşan farklı şekilsel ve geometrik formlarda tasarlanan akustik paneller havalandırma kanalı içerisine yerleştirildi. Böylece kanal içi akustik performanslarını incelemek amacıyla farklı formlarda akustik kanal labirentleri elde edildi. Kanal hacmi ve malzeme hacmi oranı sabit kalacak şekilde farklı kanal iç tasarımları oluşturuldu. Ses ölçümler esnasında deneyin gerçek koşullara yakın olabilmesi için kanal yerden 1 m yüksekte olacak şekilde askıya alındı. Her farklı akustik kanal tasarımı için tüm ölçümlerde ölçüm süresi, sıcaklık, nem, arka plan gürültüsü gibi deney koşullarının sabit kalmasına özen gösterildi. Ses ölçümü esnasında, dış ortam gürültüsünün etkisini azaltmak için akustik kanalın her iki tarafı da kapatılmıştır. Akustik performanslarını ölçmek için kanalın bir ucuna beyaz gürültü yayabilen ses kaynağı, diğer ucuna hassas mikrofona yerleştirildi. Ses ölçüm ve analizleri için IEC 61672-1 standardına uygun Type1 hassasiyetinde Brüel&Kjaer marka 2250 ses analizörü kullanıldı. Mikrofondan gelen akustik veriler toplanarak kaydedildi. Havalandırma kanalının tamamen boş halindeki gürültüsü de ölçülerek referans olarak kullanıldı. Deney yaptığımız ortamın arka plan gürültü ölçümü alınarak değerlendirmelerde kullanıldı. Toplanan tüm ses verileri BZ5503 Measurement Partner Suit akustik analiz yazılımı vasıtasıyla analiz edildi. Detaylı 1/3 oktav ve FFT analizleri ile hangi akustik kanal tasarımının ses iletimi açısından en uygun olduğu araştırıldı. Böylece yüksek gürültülü havalandırma kanallarında kullanılabilecek akustik kanal iç tasarımları hakkında önemli sonuçlar elde edildi.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Havalandırma kanalı gürültüsü, Gürültü bariyeri, Ses azaltımı, Ses yalıtımı, Cam yünü



**ABSTRACT**

High-level broadband noise emitted from various industrial devices can be transmitted directly or through air ducts to the environment and indoor environments. Airborne noise transmitted through air ducts can adversely affect the people living, working, and studying in the field. Various measures are being studied intensively to reduce this loud and disturbing ventilation duct noise level. Noise control is done in two ways: at the noise source and at the noise transmission path. For various reasons, reducing the noise at its source is not possible or insufficient. Therefore, noise reduction in the transmission path becomes more important. One of the most effective and economical solutions to provide soundproofing in the transmission path is to place materials with good sound absorption ability inside and outside the duct. In this study, glass wool, widely used in soundproofing applications, economic and easy to apply, was used to reduce noise in ventilation ducts. For the experimental study, a ventilation duct sample in sizes of 30x30x100 cm was produced. Acoustic panels designed in different shapes and geometric forms made of glass wool were installed in the air duct. Thus, various forms of acoustic duct mazes were obtained to test the in-canal acoustic performances. Different duct interior designs were created so that the duct and acoustic material volume ratio remained constant. During the sound measurements, the air duct was suspended 1 m above the ground so that the experiment could be close to actual conditions. For each different duct design, experimental conditions such as measurement time, temperature, humidity, and background noise were adjusted to remain constant in all sound measurements. Both sides of the acoustic duct are closed during noise measurement to reduce the effect of the external noise. A noise source capable of emitting white noise was placed at the duct input, and a sensitive microphone was placed at the duct output to measure the acoustic performance of the air duct. During sound measurement and analysis, Bruel&Kjaer 2250 sound analyzer having Type1 sensitivity in accordance with standard IEC 61672-1, was used. Acoustic data from the microphone were collected and recorded. The duct's noise when it is empty was also measured and used as a reference. The background noise measurement of the experimental environment was taken and used in the evaluations. The recorded data were analyzed using the BZ5503 Measurement Partner Suit acoustic analysis software. Detailed 1/3 octave and FFT analyses evaluated which acoustic channel design is most suitable for sound transmission. Thus, some significant results were obtained about acoustic duct interior designs that could be used in high-noisy air ventilation ducts.

**Keywords:** Air duct noise, Noise maze, Noise reduction, Soundproofing, Glass wool

**CHARACTERIZATION AND EVALUATION OF OKRA GUM AS A POTENTIAL PHARMACEUTICAL EXCIPIENT****Fozia Anjum<sup>1</sup>, Muhammad Shahid<sup>2</sup>**<sup>1</sup>\*Department of Chemistry, Govt. College University, Faisalabad-38000, Pakistan.<sup>2</sup>Department of Biochemistry, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad-38000, Pakistan.**Abstract**

The motivation behind this examination is the characterization of crude, pure, hydrolyzed and grafted okra gum and to clarify the practices of okra gum as excipients for traditional and novel measurement shapes. As of late, there has been an immense advancement in Okra gums, which have been utilized for a range of purposes. Specifically, Okra gums (polysaccharide) are reasonable materials for clinical application because of their flexible qualities, including biocompatibility, biodegradability and immunogenicity. Okra gum has been subjected to hydrolysis and grafting. Hydrolyzed and grafted polymers were characterized by utilizing distinctive systems (FTIR, XRD, SEM/EDX, and TGA). AAS and in addition UV/VIS spectroscopic investigation has been done to observe the take-up of metals by green network. The functional groups and molecular structure was dictated by FTIR. The surface morphology and crystalline structure was clarified from SEM/EDX. The toxic effects were evaluated by using hemolytic assay. All analyte were also subjected to different activities like antibacterial, biofilm assay and minimum inhibition concentration (MIC). Finally tablets were formulated by using purified and acidic hydrolyzed gum for gastric and enteric medium (pH 1.2 & 6.8). The drug formulated by using purified and acidic hydrolyzed gum was suitable as drug disintegrated slowly and dissolution was achieved up to the last hour of analysis. The drug release was sustained in the gastric medium which supported our model and these gum samples could be used as gastric retarding polymers.

## JOULE HEATING EFFECT ON CONTINUOUSLY MOVING THIN NEEDLE IN MHD SAKIADIS FLOW WITH THERMOPHORESIS AND BROWNIAN MOMENT

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### Abstract

In the current study, we investigated the impact of thermophoresis and Brownian moment on the boundary layer analysis of a 2D forced convection flow of magnetic-nanofluids along a persistent moving horizontal needle with frictional heating effects. Various pertinent parameters are convoluted in the present analysis, namely, the thermophoresis and Brownian moment, uneven heat source/sink, Joule heating and frictional heating effects. To check the variation in the boundary layer behavior, we presumed the two distinct nanoparticles namely, Al<sub>50</sub>Cu<sub>50</sub> (alloy with 50% Alumina and 50% Copper) and Cu with water as pedestal liquid. Numerical solutions are procured for the reduced system of governing PDEs by employing the shooting process. Computational results of the flow, energy and mass transport are interpreted with the assistance of tabular and graphical illustrations. Obtained results indicate that increase in the needle size significantly reduces the flow and thermal fields, but, improve the concentration fields of both nanofluids. In particular, velocity field of Cu-water nanofluid is highly depreciated when equated with the Al<sub>50</sub>Cu<sub>50</sub>-water nanofluid. Also, we highlighted that the thermophoresis and Brownian moment parameters are capable of enhancing the thermal conductivity to the greater extent.

**Keywords:** Nanofluid; Frictional heating; Thermophoresis; Brownian moment; Joule heating; MHD.

**INSECT PESTS AND THEIR ROLE AS BIOCONTROL AGENTS ON POPULATIONS OF IMPATIENS GLANDULIFERA IN BULGARIA – A CASE****Gergana Zaemdzhikova<sup>1</sup>, Plamen Glogov<sup>2</sup>**<sup>1,2</sup>Forest Research Institute, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, 132 St. Kliment Ohridski Blvd,  
1756 Sofia, Bulgaria**Abstract**

Based on data from available scientific publications, a review of the insects, trophically related to *Impatiens glandulifera* in its European invasion zone has been made. As a result, nine insect species (*Pristerognatha fuligana*, *Deilephila elpenor*, *Xanthorhoe biriviata*, *Chrysolina herbacea*, *Siobla sturmi*, *Impatientinum asiaticum*, *Aphis fabae*, *Aphis nasturtii*, *Phytoliriomyza melampyga*) were found on the invasive plant. Of the identified insects, seven species (*D. elpenor*, *X. biriviata*, *A. fabae*, *A. nasturtii*, *C. herbacea*, *P. fuligana*, *P. melampyga*) are widespread in the country, of which only two – *C. herbacea* and *P. fuligana* are associated with *I. glandulifera*. The remaining two (*I. asiaticum* and *S. sturmi*) are not presented in the Bulgarian entomofauna. The potential role of these insects as agents of biological control of populations of *I. glandulifera* in Bulgaria has been assessed.

## İLETİŞİMDE SOSYOKÜLTÜREL KODLAR SOCIOCULTURAL CODES IN COMMUNICATION

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### ÖZET

İletişim en temelde bireyler arasında aktarılan kodların anlamlandırılması sürecidir. Bireylerden gruplara, gruplardan toplumlara kadar genişleyen bu etkileşim sürecinde, aktarılan mesajın doğru anlaşılması için dili konuşulan toplumun sosyokültürel kodlarını tanımak önem teşkil etmektedir. Söz konusu kodların anlamlarını oluşturan kaynakları bilmek, bir toplumun sosyokültürel yapısına aşina olmayı gerektirmektedir. Gündelik iletişimde herhangi bir dilde var olan dilbilgisel olarak doğru, cümle yapısı olarak ideal cümlelerden ziyade o toplumda yaşayan bireylerin zaman içinde gerçekleştirdiği aktarımla dile kazandırdıkları sosyokültürel temelli ifadeler yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu ifadelerin kullanımında, aktarıcı görevini üstlenen aracı dildeki yetkinlik ne kadar yüksek olursa olsun, doğru anlama ancak toplumsal göndermelerin şifreleri çözülebilirse ulaşılmaktadır. Bu çözümlene işlemi herhangi bir iletişim durumunun kesintisiz ve kopukluğa yol açmadan ilerlemesi için önemli bir kriter olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu çalışmada benzer ve farklı özelliklere sahip Fransızca ve Türkçe olmak üzere iki ayrı dilde yaygın olarak kullanılan deyimler tespit edilmiştir. Bu deyimlerin ilk bir başka deyişle sözcük anlamlarının çok ötesinde yatan yan ya da mecaz anlamları, bu dillerin ana dil olarak konuşulduğu toplumların tarihsel ve sosyokültürel kodları ile incelenmiş ve anlamları açıklanmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda gerçek ve etkili bir iletişim sırasında sentaksik olarak doğru sıralanmış anlamlı cümlelerden ziyade, toplum yapısını yansıtan ve toplumun kendisi tarafından dile kazandırılmış ifadelerin işlevinin öneminin altı çizilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İletişim, Yabancı Dil, Sosyokültürel Kodlar

### ABSTRACT

Communication is basically the process of making sense of the codes transferred between individuals. In this interaction process, which expands from individuals to groups, from groups to societies, it is important to recognize the socio-cultural codes of the society whose language is spoken in order to understand the transmitted message correctly. Knowing the sources that make up the meanings of the codes in question requires being familiar with the socio-cultural structure of a society. In daily communication, socio-cultural expressions, which are brought to the language by the individuals living in that society over time, are widely used rather than grammatically correct sentences in any language and ideal sentences as sentence structure. In the use of these expressions, no matter how high the competence in the intermediary language that assumes the role of the transmitter is, the correct understanding can only be reached if the social references can be deciphered. This analysis process emerges as an important criterion for the progress of any communication situation without interruption and disconnection. In this study, idioms that are commonly used in two different languages, French and Turkish, with similar and different characteristics have been identified. The side or metaphorical meanings of these idioms, which lie far beyond their lexical meanings, are

examined with the historical and sociocultural codes of the societies where these languages are spoken as the mother tongue, and their meanings are explained. As a result of the study, the importance of the function of expressions reflecting the structure of the society and brought into the language by the society itself, rather than syntactically correctly ordered meaningful sentences, was underlined during a real and effective communication.

**Keywords:** Communication, Foreign Language, Sociocultural Codes



## ANOTHER PANDEMIC DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: "DOMESTIC VIOLENCE"

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### ABSTRACT

For the first time in decades, a pandemic has affected more than 200 countries. "Stay home, save lives" has been shown to mitigate the effects of COVID-19, but efforts to de-stress health systems have had unintended consequences for domestic violence. According to the World Health Organization, approximately 1 in 3 women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime. Domestic violence is a pandemic-added global public health problem with huge social and economic costs. The incidence of domestic violence can be exacerbated in times of crisis, high unemployment and social stress. Isolation also has the potential to increase domestic violence.

Domestic violence calls for service in 14 major US cities saw a 9.7% increase in domestic violence calls in the first five weeks after the start of widespread social distancing, and a 7.5% increase in domestic violence calls for service in the 12 weeks following this period. In the UK, the National Domestic Abuse Helpline saw a 25% increase in calls and online messages after the curfew began. In Cyprus, people were asked to stay at home when the first Covid case was detected, and phone numbers increased by over 30% shortly after calls to the violence helpline. Increased unemployment during the COVID-19 pandemic and decisions to stay at home have led victims to spend longer periods at home with perpetrators, making them less likely to flee in violent situations. The United Nations Secretary-General has also called for this. He called on all governments to take measures to address the alarming global increase in domestic violence. The Secretary-General added that all governments should make the prevention of violence against women "an essential part of national response plans for Covid-19".

This important issue has remained in the background during the pandemic, and mostly no policy has been implemented. In countries that did, they did not plan ahead. Among the countries that have implemented policies, Spain, for example, imposed penalties for violating quarantine rules and relaxed restrictions on women if they leave their homes due to violence. The Scottish government has pledged over GBP 5 million in grants for continued access to support services for organizations working to address abuse during the Covid pandemic. Considering this period, it has been concluded that in times of global difficulties, studies should be carried out in cooperation with many groups to prevent domestic violence. Our research aim is to present the measures to be taken and plans to be made for domestic violence in a possible global crisis in the future. Our study method is to comprehensively gather the researches that report the situation of domestic violence in the literature during this period. Based on these researches, it is aimed to be more conscious and reduce domestic violence by offering recommendations from our suggestions and inferences.

**Keywords:** Domestic Violence, Covid-19, Pandemic, Isolation, Stay Home

## PESTİSİTLERİN SPERM KALİTESİNE ZARARLARINI AZALTMADA CBD ÇÖZÜM SUNABİLİR Mİ?

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### ÖZET

Kenevirden elde edilen birçok çeşitli moleküller vardır. Bunlardan birisi de az miktarda tohumda, yoğun bir şekilde yapraklarında ve çiçeklerinde bulunan kannabidioldür. Bir molekülün sağlığa yararlı olup olmadığı deneysel ve klinik birçok aşamanın başarı ile geçilmesine bağlıdır. Bu aşamalardan birisi de üreme döngüsüne etki edip etmediği ile toksisite kaynaklı etkileri gen aracılığı ile aktarıp aktarmadığıdır. Bundan dolayı üreme ve sperm kalitesi çok önemlidir. Milyonlarca spermin bir yumurtayı döllemesiyle oluşacak olan embriyo sperm kalitesinin azalması hareketinin zayıflaması vb. etkilerle milyonlarcadan sperm tarafından döllenecek ve azalan kaba doğum oranları ile toplumun hızla yaşlanmasına neden olacaktır. Bu bakış açısıyla çevresel etmenlerden etkilenen sperm kalitesinin artırılması, mevcut spermlerin hareket kabiliyetlerinin güçlendirilmesi, toksit etmenlerden kurtarılması gerekir. Bu nedenle de CBD sperm kalitesini ne ölçüde etkilediği araştırılmıştır. Bu çalışmada yeni ve güncel olarak yapılan deneysel araştırmalar derlenmiş ve CBD'nin etkileri gösterilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** CBD, Kannabidiol, Sperm, Sperm Kalitesi.

### ABSTRACT

There are various molecules derived from hemp. One of these molecules is cannabidiol (CBD), which is found in small amounts in the seeds and in high concentrations in the leaves and flowers. The determination of whether a molecule is beneficial for health depends on the successful completion of many experimental and clinical stages. One of these stages is whether it affects the reproductive cycle and whether it can transmit toxic effects through genes. Therefore, reproductive health and sperm quality are crucial. The fertilization of an egg by millions of sperm will result in an embryo, but if sperm quality decreases due to weakened movement, for example, the number of fertilized eggs will decrease, leading to declining birth rates and rapid aging of the population. From this perspective, it is important to enhance sperm quality affected by environmental factors, strengthen the mobility of existing sperm, and protect them from toxic agents. Therefore, research has been conducted to investigate the extent to which CBD affects sperm quality. This study compiles recent and up-to-date experimental research and demonstrates the effects of CBD.

**Keywords:** CBD, Cannabidiol, Sperm, Sperm Quality.

## GELECEKTE ARAÇLARDA GÖREBİLECEĞİMİZ SİLECEK SİSTEMLERİ WIPER SYSTEM WE CAN SEE IN VEHICLE IN THE FUTURE

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### ÖZET

Silecek sistemi aracımızın vazgeçilmez bir parçasıdır. Silecek sistemi, en basit tabiriyle aracımızın camlarını temizleyen ve görüş kalitesini arttıran düzendir. Neredeyse araçlarımızın kendisi kadar eski bir teknolojidir. Ayrıca araçlarda kullanılması yasal zorunluluktur. Araçlarımızda kullanılan sistem geleneksel silecek sistemi diye adlandırılır. Bu sistem kullanışlı olmasına rağmen birçok sıkıntıya da sahiptir. Örnek vermek gerekirse çok fazla mekanik bağlantıya sahip olması ve bu durumdan ötürü enerji kaybının yüksek olması, belirli bir ağırlığa sahip olması sayılabilecek olumsuz yönleri arasındadır. Günümüzde elektrikli ve otonom sürüşe sahip araçların yaygınlaşmasıyla beraber firmalar silecek sisteminde büyük çapta değişikliğe gitmek istemektedirler. Çünkü geleneksel silecek sistemleri ağır ve enerji kayıplarının fazla oluşu elektrikli araçlar için büyük bir dezavantaja sahip olmaktadır. Gelecekte araçlarda görebileceğimiz silecek sistemlerine örnek vermek gerekirse; lazer silecek sistemi, elektromanyetik silecek sistemi ve ultrasonik silecek sistemini bunlara örnek gösterilebilir. Lazer silecek sistemi aracın camlarını temizlemek için lazer ışınları kullanacak olan sistemdir. Genelde kirleri yakıp kül etme üzerine çalışmaktadır. Elektromanyetik silecek sistemi, silecek düzeneğinin elektromanyetizma yardımıyla hareket ederek aracın camını temizleyecek olan sistemdir. Kalıcı mıknatıslar ve elektromanyetik bobinler manyetizma etkisiyle birlikte sürtünmeyi neredeyse yok edebilmektedir. Bu silecek sisteminde tek bir silecek kolu kullanılacaktır. Son olarak da ultrasonik silecek sistemi ise aracın camlarını ultrasonik dalgalar yardımıyla temizleyecek olan sistemdir. Askeri araçlarda bulunan bir silecek sistemidir. Birçok farklı patenti bulunmaktadır. Bu sistemde cama hiçbir kir, toz veya su damlasının temasının engellenmesi hedeflenmektedir. Bu bildirimizde geleneksel silecek sisteminin tarihçesini, bileşenlerini ve çalışma şeklini ve sonrasında gelecekte görebileceğimiz lazer silecek sistemi, elektromanyetik silecek sistemi ve ultrasonik silecek sistemleri patentlerinin de yardımıyla detaylı bir şekilde açıklanacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Geleneksel Silecek Sistemi, Elektromanyetik Silecek Sistemi, Lazer Silecek Sistemi, Ultrasonik Silecek Sistemi

### ABSTRACT

The wiper system is an indispensable part of our vehicle. The wiper system, in the simplest terms, is the device that cleans the windows of our vehicle and improves the quality of vision. It is a technology almost as old as our vehicles themselves. It is also a legal obligation to be used in vehicles. The system used in our vehicles is called the traditional wiper system. Although this system is useful, it also has many problems. For example, having too many

mechanical connections and high energy loss due to this situation, having a certain weight are among the negative aspects that can be counted. Today, with the widespread use of electric and autonomous driving vehicles, companies want to make a major change in the wiper system. Because traditional wiper systems are heavy and have high energy losses, which is a major disadvantage for electric vehicles. To give examples of wiper systems that we can see in vehicles in the future; laser wiper system, electromagnetic wiper system and ultrasonic wiper system can be given as examples. The laser wiper system is the system that will use laser beams to clean the windows of the vehicle. It generally works on burning and burning dirt. The electromagnetic wiper system is the system that will clean the glass of the vehicle by moving the wiper assembly with the help of electromagnetism. Permanent magnets and electromagnetic coils can almost eliminate friction with the effect of magnetism. A single wiper arm will be used in this wiper system. Finally, the ultrasonic wiper system is the system that will clean the vehicle windows with the help of ultrasonic waves. It is a wiper system found in military vehicles. In this system, it is aimed to prevent any dirt, dust or water drops from contacting the glass. In this paper, the history of the traditional wiper system, its components and the way it works, and then the laser wiper system, electromagnetic wiper system and ultrasonic wiper systems that we can see in the future will be explained in detail with the help of patents.

**Keywords:** Conventional Wiper System, Electromagnetic Wiper System, Laser Wiper System, Ultrasonic Wiper System

## Z KUŞAĞININ HABER TAKİBİNDE MEDYA TÜKETİM ALIŞKANLIKLARI \* MEDIA CONSUMPTION HABITS IN THE NEWS FOLLOWING GENERATION Z

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### ÖZET

Teknolojinin hızlı gelişimi insanların günlük yaşam biçimlerinin, düşünce ve davranış biçimlerinin değişimini de beraberinde getirmiştir. Özellikle kitle iletişiminin yaygınlaşması, değişimin en önemli parçalarından biri olmuştur. Kitle iletişiminin yaygınlaşması, bireylerin bilgi ve habere ulaşmasını kolaylaştırmış ve bilgiyi dönüştürmesine sebep olmuştur. Değişen ve dönüşen bilgi zamanla toplumları da şekillendirmeye başlamıştır. Bireyler yaşamış oldukları toplumdan etkilenmekle beraber aynı zamanda toplumu etkilemeye başlamış ve yeni yaşam formlarını ortaya çıkarmıştır. Meydana gelen bu değişimler, kuşaklar arasındaki farklılıkları ortaya çıkardığı gibi; değişimin bazı etkilerinin de diğer kuşaklar aracılığıyla sürdürülmesini sağlamıştır.

Bu çalışmada öncelikle medya, geleneksel medya ve yeni medya kavramları açıklanmıştır. Devamında bilgi ve haberlerin kitle iletişim araçlarında yer alması ve zaman içindeki dönüşümü açıklanmıştır. Ardından literatürdeki kuşak tanımlamaları ve kuşak sınıflamalarına yer verilmiştir. Çalışmada Z kuşağının haber takibinde medya tüketim alışkanlıklarının incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Haber takibi yaparken geleneksel medya ve yeni medyayı ne ölçüde tükettikleri belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Nitel araştırma tekniklerinden görüşme yöntemi ile araştırmanın çalışma grubunu oluşturan 18-22 yaş aralığındaki 8 kadın, 8 erkek olmak üzere toplamda 16 katılımcı ile görüşülerek veri toplanmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak yarı yapılandırılmış soru formu kullanılarak katılımcılara açık uçlu sorular yöneltilmiştir. 16 katılımcıdan elde edilen verilerin analizinde, betimsel analiz ve içerik analizi teknikleri kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada ulaşılan sonuca göre teknoloji dünyasında yaşanan gelişmeler paralelinde Z kuşağının yeni iletişim teknolojilerine olan ilgisinin oldukça fazla olduğu görülmektedir. Çalışmada Z kuşağı bireylerinin haber takibi yaparken en çok yeni medya araçlarını kullandığı saptanmıştır. En çok kullandığı yeni medya aracı ise sosyal platformlardan biri olan Twitter'dır. Katılımcılar, haber takibi yaparken dahçok ekonomik ve politik haberlere odaklanmaktadır. Geleneksel medya araçlarından olan televizyon, radyo, gazete bu kuşak için öncelikli olmayıp genel olarak kullanmayı tercih etmemektedirler. Haber takibini sırasıyla en çok Twitter, Instagram ve Facebook kanalları üzerinden gerçekleştirmektedirler. Gündemin kolayca takip edilmesi, sınırların ortadan kalkması, rahatlatma, farklı bakış açılarının incelenebilmesi ve değerlendirilebilmesi, yoruma açık olması, eğlence ihtiyacını karşılaması, sosyalleşme imkanı sunması gibi imkanlar, bu kuşağın sosyal medyayı aktif kullanmasının sebeplerindedir. Z kuşağının iletişim teknolojilerine olan bağımlılığı artıkça haber tüketim pratikleri de yeni bir form kazanmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Medya tüketimi, Tüketici davranışları, Z kuşağı

\*Bu çalışma Gülhan İlik tarafından Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ayda Gök danışmanlığında tamamlanmış olan Yüksek lisans tezinden oluşturulmuştur.

**ABSTRACT**

The rapid development of technology has brought along the change of people's daily life style, thought and behavior. In particular, the spread of mass communication has been one of the most important parts of the change. The spread of mass communication has made it easier for individuals to access information and news and has caused them to transform information. Changing and transforming information has started to shape societies over time. Individuals have begun to affect the society as well as being affected by the society they have lived in and have revealed new life forms. These changes, as well as revealing the differences between generations; It has ensured that some of the effects of the change are continued through other generations.

First of all, in this study, the concepts of media, traditional media and new media are explained. Thereafter, the inclusion of information and news in mass media and its transformation over time are clarified. Then, generation definitions and generation classifications in the literature are mentioned. In this study, it is aimed to examine the media consumption habits of the Z generation in following the news. The aim of this study is to examine the media consumption habits of the Z generation in following the news. While following the news, it has been tried to determine to what extent they consume traditional media and new media. These data were collected by interview method, that one of the qualitative research techniques, by interviewing 16 participants who formed the sample of the research. These 16 participants consist of 8 women and 8 men, who aged between 18-22. Open-ended questions were asked to the participants by using a semi- structured questionnaire as a data collection tool. In the analysis of the data obtained from 16 participants, descriptive analysis and content analysis techniques were used. As a result of the findings, it is seen that the Z generation's interest in new communication technologies is quite high in parallel with the developments in the technology world. In the study, it was determined that the Z generation individuals mostly use new media tools while following the news. The new media tool they use most is Twitter, which one of the social platforms. Participants focus more on economic and political news while following the news. Television, radio and newspaper, which are traditional media tools, are not a priority for this generation and they generally do not prefer to use it. They follow the news through Twitter, Instagram and Facebook channels, respectively. Opportunities such as following the agenda easily, eliminating borders, relaxing, examining and evaluating different perspectives, being open to interpretation, meeting the need for entertainment, and providing the opportunity to socialize are the reasons for this generation's active use of social media. As the dependence of the Z generation on communication technologies increases, news consumption practices also gain a new form.

**Keywords:** Media consumption, Consumer behavior, Generation Z



***Alcea rosea*'NİN *Drosophila melanogaster*'DE LARVAL ve ERGİN TOKSİSİTE  
ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI**  
RESEARCH about the EFFECTS of *Alcea rosea* on LARVAL AND ADULT TOXICITY in  
*Drosophila melanogaster*

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**ÖZET**

Bitkiler, insanlık tarihinin başlangıcından itibaren insanlar tarafından başta beslenme olmak üzere, hastalıklardan korunmak ya da bazı hastalıkları tedavi etmek amacıyla kullanılan bir canlı grubudur. Bitkiler içerdikleri zengin flavonoidler sayesinde geleneksel tıpta, fitoterapide tedavi amaçlı kullanılmaktadır. *Alcea rosea* L. da geleneksel tıpta, fitoterapide kullanılan, çoğunlukla süs bitkisi olarak tanınan ancak iltihap giderici, immün düzenleyici, mide rahatsızlıklarında rahatlatıcı, öksürük ve balgam giderici, hipoglisemik ve analjezik özelliklere sahip tedavi edici bir bitkidir. Bu çalışmada, *A. rosea*'nın *D. melanogaster*'in Oregon R yabancıl soyunda larval mortalite ve ömür uzunluğu üzerine etkileri ilk defa araştırılmıştır. Bu amaçla, bitki tohumlarının farklı konsantrasyonlarda (25 mg/ml, 50 mg/ml, 75 mg/ml) metanolik özütü larva ve ergin bireylere uygulanmıştır. Larval mortalite deneyi için 3. evre larvalar, ergin toksisite deneyi için virjin dişi ve yeni nesil erkek bireyler kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca, ergin toksisite deneylerinde dişi ve erkek bireyler ayrı ayrı olacak şekilde çalışılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda larval mortalitenin kontrol grubuna göre 25mg/ml, 50mg/ml ve 75mg/ml'lik uygulama gruplarında sırasıyla %17,3, %13,7 ve %17 oranlarıyla arttığı, ergin hale gelişen sineklerin ise %46,61'inde malformasyonlara sahip kalitesiz bireyler olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Artan konsantrasyon miktarına paralel bir şekilde malformasyonlu bireylerin sayısında da artış olduğu belirlenmiştir. Ergin toksisite kapsamında 25 mg/ml, 50 mg/ml ve 75 mg/ml'lik uygulama gruplarına ait ortalama ömür uzunluğu değerleri dişi bireylerde sırasıyla 35, 33, 26 gün; erkek bireylerde 32, 33, 27 gün olarak tespit edilmiştir. Maksimum ömür uzunluğu ise dişilerde sırasıyla 54, 47 ve 35 gün; erkeklerde 44, 43 ve 42 gün olarak belirlenerek kontrol grubuyla karşılaştırıldığında iki popülasyonda da ortalama ve maksimum ömür uzunluğunun kısaldığı belirlenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** *Alcea rosea*, *Drosophila*, Larval mortalite, Ömür uzunluğu

**ABSTRACT**

Plants are a group of living organisms since the beginning of human history, have been utilized by humans primarily for nutrition, as well as for protecting against diseases or treating certain illnesses. Plants are used for therapeutic purposes in traditional medicine and phytotherapy owing to their rich content of flavonoids. *Alcea rosea* L. is also a therapeutic plant used in traditional medicine and phytotherapy, mostly known as an ornamental plant but has anti-inflammatory, immunomodulatory, relieving stomach ailments, cough and expectorant relieving, hypoglycemic and analgesic properties. In this study, the effects of *A. rosea* on larval mortality and lifespan in the Oregon R wild strain of *D. melanogaster* were investigated for the first time. For this purpose, a methanolic extract of plant seeds at different concentrations (25 mg/ml, 50 mg/ml, and 75 mg/ml) was applied to larvae and adult individuals. 3rd-stage larvae were used for the larval mortality test, and virgin female and new-generation male individuals were used for the adult toxicity test. In addition, male and female individuals were studied separately in adult toxicity experiments. The study revealed that larval mortality increased in the application groups with concentrations of 25 mg/ml, 50 mg/ml, and 75 mg/ml, with respective rates of 17.3%, 13.7%, and 17% compared to the control group. Furthermore, it was determined that 46.61% of the emerged flies exhibited malformations, indicating the presence of low-quality individuals. It was determined that the number of individuals with malformations increased in parallel with the increasing amount of concentration. Within the scope of adult toxicity, mean life span values of 25 mg/ml, 50 mg/ml, and 75 mg/ml application groups in female individuals were 35, 33, and 26 days, and it was determined as 32, 33, and 27 days in male individuals, respectively. Maximum lifespan was determined as 54, 47, and 35 days in females and 44, 43, and 42 days in males respectively, and it was determined that the mean and maximum life span were shortened in both populations when compared with the control group.

**Keywords:** *Alcea rosea*, *Drosophila*, Larval mortality, Lifespan

## TEACHERS' AND STUDENTS' OPINIONS ON THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY-BASED METHODS AND APPROACHES IN EFL CLASSES

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### ABSTRACT

This study investigates the impact of innovative technological teaching methods, such as the use of tablets, computers, or digital notebooks, which teachers can integrate into the classroom daily (Drossel et al., 2017), especially, on students' attitudes, learning motivation, and teachers' perspectives in English as a Foreign Language (EFL) classes, primarily within private schools. With the rise of online learning due to COVID-19, technology integration in teaching has surged, offering opportunities for differentiated instruction and the replacement of outdated teaching methods (Mulrine, 2007). However, the perspectives of teachers regarding this integration are not thoroughly examined. Hence, this research aims to delve into teachers' views on the use of technology, its effects on their teaching, its influence on students' learning, and their predictions for the future of educational technologies. Furthermore, it explores the varied perceptions students might have toward these new teaching methods. The methodology involves unstructured observations and semi-structured interviews with 25 language students and three teachers from private schools in Istanbul. The findings show a generally positive response towards technology-integrated teaching from both groups, highlighting its potential to enhance student engagement and motivation. Nonetheless, the study also emphasizes the necessity for continuous teacher training and support for optimal tool utilization and navigation of potential challenges.

**Keywords:** Instructional technologies, Digital learning, 3D videos, Innovative teaching methods, EFL.

### EFL DERSLERİ NDE TEKNOLOJİ TABANLI YÖNTEM VE YAKLAŞIMLARIN KULLANIMINA İLİŞKİN ÖĞRETMEN VE ÖĞRENCİ GÖRÜŞLERİ

#### Özet

Bu çalışma, öğretmenlerin günlük olarak sınıfa entegre edebilecekleri tablet, bilgisayar veya dijital defter kullanımı gibi yenilikçi teknolojik öğretim yöntemlerinin (Drossel vd., 2017), özellikle özel okullardaki Yabancı Dil Olarak İngilizce (EFL) sınıflarında öğrencilerin tutumları, öğrenme motivasyonları ve öğretmenlerin bakış açıları üzerindeki etkisini araştırmaktadır. COVID-19 nedeniyle çevrimiçi öğrenmenin yükselişiyle birlikte, öğretimde teknoloji entegrasyonu artmış, farklılaştırılmış öğretim ve modası geçmiş öğretim yöntemlerinin değiştirilmesi için fırsatlar sunmuştur (Mulrine, 2007). Ancak, öğretmenlerin bu entegrasyona ilişkin bakış açıları kapsamlı bir şekilde incelenmemiştir. Bu nedenle, bu araştırma öğretmenlerin teknoloji kullanımına ilişkin görüşlerini, öğretimleri üzerindeki etkilerini, öğrencilerin öğrenmeleri üzerindeki etkilerini ve eğitim teknolojilerinin geleceğine

ilişkin öngörülerini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Ayrıca, öğrencilerin bu yeni öğretim yöntemlerine yönelik sahip olabilecekleri çeşitli algıları araştırmaktadır. Metodoloji, İstanbul'daki özel okullardan 25 dil öğrencisi ve üç öğretmen ile yapılandırılmamış gözlemler ve yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmeleri içermektedir. Bulgular, her iki gruptan da teknolojiyle entegre öğretime yönelik genel olarak olumlu tepkiler geldiğini göstermekte ve bu yöntemin öğrenci katılımını ve motivasyonunu artırma potansiyelini vurgulamaktadır. Bununla birlikte çalışma, araçların en iyi şekilde kullanılması ve olası zorlukların üstesinden gelinmesi için sürekli öğretmen eğitimi ve desteğinin gerekliliğini de vurgulamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Öğretim teknolojileri, Dijital öğrenme, 3D videolar, Yenilikçi öğretim yöntemleri, EFL.

**SAĞLIKLI KİŞİLERDE AURİKÜLER VAGUS SİNİR UYARIMININ EMG  
ÖLÇÜMÜNE ETKİSİ**  
THE EFFECT OF AURICULAR VAGUS NERVE STIMULATION ON EMG  
MEASUREMENT IN HEALTHY PERSONS

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**ÖZET**

**Amaç:** Noninvaziv bir tedavi yöntemi olan auriküler Vagus Sinir Uyarımı (VSU), son yıllarda otonom sinir sistemi disfonksiyonuna bağlı olarak ortaya çıkan klinik problemlerin tedavisinde önem kazanmıştır. Ancak farklı klinik problemler için doğru uyarım parametrelerini bulmak ve uyarımın hangi kulaktan yapılması gerektiğine ilişkin klinik karar almak problem olmaya devam etmektedir. Bu çalışmada, auriküler VSU'nun kullanımına ilişkin temel oluşturmak amaçlanmıştır.

**Yöntem:** Sağlıklı kişiler (18-45 yaş arası; n= 90) unilateral sol (n=30), unilateral sağ (n=30) ve bilateral (n=30) kulaktan tek seanslık uyarım yapılmak üzere üç gruba ayrılmıştır. Gruplar arası cinsiyet (p=0,142), yaş (p=0,13) ve Beden Kitle İndeksi ölçümlerine (p=0,067) ilişkin gruplar arası anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmamaktadır. Çalışmamızda auriküler VSU öncesi ve sonrası gerçekleştirilen EMG ölçümleriyle vagal uyarımın periferik aktivite üzerine etkisi değerlendirilmiştir. Her üç grupta da EMG cihazına bağlı bir dinamometre aracılığıyla her iki elde yapılan maksimum izometrik el kavrama kuvveti ölçümü (kg) sırasında eş zamanlı olarak el bileği ekstansör kas gruplarının aktivasyonu (mV) yüzeyel EMG ile ölçülmüştür. Tüm ölçümler BIOPAC EMG cihazı ile 30 sn aralıklarla üç kez 5 sn maksimum izometrik el kavrama sırasında Amerikan El Terapistleri Derneği tarafından belirlenen standart el dinamometresi ölçüm pozisyonunda alınmıştır. İlk ölçüm ve son ölçüm arasında yapılan auriküler VSU her üç gruba da frekans 10 Hz ve atım genişliği 300 µs olacak şekilde 20 dk süre ile aynı şekilde Vagustim marka cihaz ile uygulanmıştır. Gruplar arasında uyarım farklılığı sadece hangi kulaktan uygulama yapılacağına yöneliktir.

**Sonuçlar:** Sol kulaktan uyarım yaptığımız grupta sağ el bileği ekstansör kaslarda (p=0,038), sağ kulaktan uyarım yapılan grupta sol el bileği ekstansör kaslarda (p=0,021), ve her iki kulaktan uyarım yapılan grupta her iki taraf el bileği ekstansör kaslarda aktivasyon artışı (sağ p=0,005; sol p=0,047) olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Her üç grupta da her iki taraf el kavrama kuvvetinde artış görülmemiştir (p>0,05).

**Tartışma:** Çalışmamızdan elde edilen bulgular, tek seanslık auriküler VSU'nun uyarımın yapıldığı kulağın karşı tarafında yer alan kas grubunun kas aktivasyonunu artırdığı ama kas gücüne herhangi bir etkisi olmadığını göstermektedir. Auriküler VSU'nun kas aktivasyonu üzerindeki kontralateral etkisi nedeniyle kortikospinal yolların santral sinir sistemindeki başlangıcını ipsilateral olarak etkileyebileceğini düşündürmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Vagus Siniri, Auriküler Vagus Sinir Uyarımı, Yüzeyel Elektromiyografi.

**ABSTRACT**

**Objective:** Auricular Vagus Nerve Stimulation (VNS), a non-invasive treatment method, has gained importance in the treatment of clinical problems due to autonomic nervous system dysfunction in recent years. However, finding the right stimulation parameters for different clinical problems and making clinical decisions about which ear should be stimulated remains a problem. In this study, it is aimed to form the basis for the use of auricular VNS.

**Methods:** Healthy individuals (18-45 years; n= 90) were divided into three groups: unilateral left (n=30), unilateral right (n=30), and bilateral (n=30) auricular stimulation for one session. There was no significant difference between groups regarding gender (p=0.142), age (p=0.13) and Body Mass Index measurements (p=0.067). In our study, the effect of vagal stimulation on peripheral activity was evaluated with EMG measurements performed before and after auricular VSU. In all three groups, the activation of wrist extensor muscle groups (mV) was measured simultaneously with surface EMG during the measurement of maximum isometric hand grip strength (kg) in both hands by means of a dynamometer connected to the EMG device. All measurements were taken with the BIOPAC EMG device at the standard hand dynamometer measurement position determined by the American Association of Hand Therapists, during the 5 second maximum isometric hand grip three times at 30 second intervals. Auricular VNS performed between the first measurement and the last measurement was applied to all three groups with a frequency of 10 Hz and a pulse width of 300  $\mu$ s for 20 minutes in the same way with a Vagustim brand device. The difference in stimulation between the groups is only in which ear the application will be made.

**Results:** Activation increased in the right wrist extensor muscles (p=0.038) in the left-ear stimulation group, in the left wrist extensor muscles in the right-ear stimulation group (p=0.021), and in the bilateral wrist extensor muscles in the bilateral-stimulated group (right p=0.005; left p=0.047). There was no increase in hand grip strength on both sides in all three groups (p>0.05).

**Discussion:** The findings of our study show that a single session of auricular VNS increases the muscle activation of the muscle group on the opposite side of the ear where stimulation is made, but has no effect on muscle strength. This suggests that the auricular VNS may affect the origin of the corticospinal pathways in the central nervous system ipsilaterally, due to its contralateral effect on muscle activation.

**Keywords:** Vagus Nerve, Auricular Vagus Nerve Stimulation, Superficial Electromyography.



## ARA DİL ÇEVİRİLERİNDE EŞDEĞERLİK SORUNU EQUIVALENCE PROBLEM IN SECONDARY TRANSLATIONS

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### ÖZET

Çeviri sistematikleşme yolunda bugüne kadar bağımlı, bağımsız, dolaylı, doğrudan, serbest, sadık çeviri şeklinde isimlendirilerek birçok süreçten geçmiştir. Günümüze dek sürekli gelişmeler sağlamış zamanla kültürel ve edebi merakı içine almıştır. Zamanla oluşan çeviri çeşitliliği ile çeviri ufukları genişlemiş, çevirmen faktörü belirginlik kazanmış ve birtakım çeviri farklılıkları oluşmuştur.

Bu çalışmada Arapçadan Türkçeye ve ara dil yoluyla Türkçeye aktarılan farklı türlerdeki edebi metinlerden örnekler seçilmiş ve bu eserlerin çevirileri eşdeğerlik bağlamında karşılaştırmalı olarak incelenmiştir. Karşılaştırmalı çözümleme kaynak-hedef metin arasındaki ilişkiyi daha anlamak, çevirmenin çeviri sürecinde kullandığı strateji ve ilkeleri anlamlandırmak için iyi bir analiz niteliği taşımaktadır. Eşdeğerlik değerlendirmesinde Werner Koller'in eşdeğerlik sınıflandırmasında bahsettiği düz anlamsal, yan anlamsal, iletişimsel, metinsel ve biçimsel eşdeğerlik terimleri, Gideon Tourry'nin erek odaklı kuramında yer alan yeterlik, kabul edilebilirlik terimleri ve Nida'nın eşdeğerlik yaklaşımında kullanılan biçimsel ve dinamik eşdeğerlik terimlerinden yararlanılmıştır. Çalışmada çok sayıda eşdeğerlik yaklaşımı dikkate alınarak yapılmış incelemeyle çevirmenlerin kaynak ve hedef metne bağlılık düzeyleri, çeviri kayıpları, çevirmenin çeviri kayıplarını ne derece ve hangi yöntemle giderdiği ortaya konulmaya çalışılmıştır.

Araştırmada özellikle kaynak dil olan Arapçadan yapılan çevirilerde eksiltme, aşırı yorumlama gibi hedef dile taşınan mesajı doğrudan olumsuz etkileyen problemlere neredeyse rastlanmamıştır. Kaynak metne oldukça bağlı kalarak yapılan çeviriler çoğunluktadır. Ara dil yoluyla Fransızcadan ve İngilizceden hedef dil Türkçeye yapılan çevirilerde ise sözcüğü sözcüğüne yapılan çeviriler de mevcut olmasına rağmen anlam yitiminin engellenemediği çevirilerin büyük bir bölümünde kayıpların ortaya çıktığı anlaşılmıştır. Bazı kısımlarda sadece kelime düzeyinde anlam kaybı olurken bazı kısımlarda kaynak metin cümlesinin tamamı hedef dildeki çeviriden çıkartılmıştır. Ara dil kullanılarak yapılan çevirilerde doğrudan çevirilere nazaran daha çok çeviri kaybı yaşanmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Çeviri, Ara Dil Çevirisi, Doğrudan Çeviri, Arapça, Eşdeğerlik

### ABSTRACT

Translation has gone through many processes on the way to systematization, named as dependent, independent, indirect, direct, free, faithful translation. It has provided continuous developments until today and has included cultural and literary curiosity over time. With the variety of translations that have emerged over time, the horizons of translation have expanded, the translator factor has become clear and some translation differences have occurred. In this study, examples were selected from various literary texts translated from Arabic to Turkish and

as an secondary language, French to Turkish and English to Turkish, and the translations of these works were comparatively analyzed to better understand the relationship between the source and target text, to make sense of the strategies and principles used by the translator in the translation process.

In the evaluation of equivalence, the terms of denotative, connotative, text-normative, pragmatic and formal equivalence mentioned in Werner Koller's classification of equivalence, the terms of adequacy and acceptability in Gideon Toury's target-oriented theory, and the terms of formal and dynamic equivalence used in Nida's equivalence approach were employed. In the study, it has been tried to reveal the level of commitment of the translators to the source and target text, the translation losses, the extent and by which method the translator has eliminated the translation losses, by examining many equivalence approaches.

In the translations, particularly from the source language Arabic to Turkish, problems directly affecting the message transferred to the target language, such as omission and excessive interpretation, were almost non-existent. However, in translations through an secondary language, although word-forword translations were present, it was observed that meaning loss occurred in a significant portion of the translations. In some parts, only word-level meaning was lost, and in some parts, the entire sentence of the source text was removed from the translation in the target language. Translations conducted using an secondary language resulted in more translation losses compared to direct translations.

**Key Words:** Translation, Second Language Translation, Direct Translation, Translation Equivalence, Arabic

**DEVLETLERİN ULUSLARARASI HUKUKTA TAZMİNATA SEBEP OLAN  
TASARRUFLARINDAN: KUVVET KULLANMA  
STATES' ACTIONS RESULTING IN COMPENSATION IN INTERNATIONAL LAW: USE  
OF FORCE**

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**ÖZET**

Devletlerin egemenliği ve eşitliği prensibi beraberinde uluslararası hukuk kurallarına uyma yükümlülüğünü de getirmektedir. Bu yükümlülüğün ihlali sonucunda uluslararası sorumluluk hukuku devreye girmektedir. 1945 yılında uluslararası hukukta barış ve güvenliğin korunmasını sağlamak Birleşmiş Milletler Şartı'nın amacı olarak belirtilmiştir. Uluslararası hukukun geliştirilmesi ve kodifikasyonunu sağlaması amacıyla Genel Kurul yetkisi ile kurulan UHK, 2001 yılında Uluslararası Haksız Fiillerden Kaynaklanan Sorumluluğuna İlişkin Taslak Maddeler Metni A/RES/56/83 gibi birçok sözleşmenin taslağı hazırlamıştır. Sorumluluk hukukuna ve dolayısıyla da devletin haksız fiiline ilişkin düzenlemelerin yapıldığı madde metnine göre bir devlet uluslararası hukuk kurallarına icrai veya ihmali bir davranışla ihlal ederse ve bu davranış ilgili devlete isnat edilirse devletin sorumluluğundan bahsedilir.

Sorumlu devletin haksız fiilinden dolayı ortaya çıkan tüm zararlar onarma zorunluluğu vardır. Zararın kapsamı madde metninde maddi ve manevi bütün zararlar olarak belirtilmiştir. Zararı onarım türlerinden biri olan tazminat, eski hale iade ile onarılmayacak ölçüdeki zararlarda devreye girmektedir.

Kuvvet kullanma yasağı, bir devletin başka bir devletin toprak bütünlüğüne ve egemenliğine karşı kuvvet kullanmama ve kuvvet kullanma tehdidinde bulunmama yükümlülüğüdür. Kuvvet kullanma için özellikle BM Sözleşmesindeki tanım dikkate alınırsa bunun silahlı bir kuvvet olduğu kastedilmektedir. Bu yasak uluslararası hukuk sisteminde devletlerin uyması gereken uluslararası hukukun temel prensiplerinden biri olduğu için yasağın ihlali sonucunda sorumluluk hukukuna dair isnat edilebilirlik koşulu sağlandığı takdirde yasağı ihlal eden devletin sorumluluğu söz konusu olacaktır. Birleşmiş Milletler Sözleşmesinde yer alan meşru savunma, BM Güvenlik Konseyi'nin kararı veya insan haklarını korunması gibi belirli sınırlamaların varlığı haricinde kuvvet kullanma yasaklanmıştır.

Bu çalışmada öncelikle tazminatın ortaya çıkmasına neden olan uluslararası hukukta sorumluluk ve unsurları incelenmiştir. Uluslararası hukuka aykırı eylemlerden biri olan kuvvet kullanmanın tanımı, kapsamı, istisnaları üzerinde durulmuş ve son olarak kuvvet kullanma yasağının ihlali sonucunda devletlerin sorumluluğu ve tazminat yükümlülüğüne değinilmiştir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, uluslararası hukukta devlet sorumluluğu çerçevesinde, antlaşmalar ve yargı kararları gibi uluslararası hukuk kaynaklarına dayanarak, devletlerin tazminat ödemesine yol açan fiillerden biri olarak kuvvet kullanma yasağının ihlalini incelemektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kuvvet Kullanma Yasağı, Tazminat, Sorumluluk, A/RES/56/83

**ABSTRACT**

The principle of sovereignty and equality of states carries with it the obligation to comply with the rules of international law. The violation of this obligation triggers the operation of international law on state responsibility. The preservation of peace and security in international law was explicitly stated as the purpose of the United Nations Charter in 1945. In order to facilitate the development and codification of international law, the International Law Commission (ILC) was established under the authority of the General Assembly. The ILC has prepared drafts of numerous conventions, such as the Draft Articles on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts, adopted as A/RES/56/83 in 2001. The draft articles serve to regulate state responsibility and, consequently, the wrongful conduct of states. According to the provisions outlined in the draft articles, if a state breaches international legal rules through its act or omission, and this conduct is attributable to that state, the state can be held responsible. The responsible state is obligated to provide full reparation for all damages resulting from its wrongful conduct. The scope of damages is encompassed by the draft articles, including both material and moral harm. Compensation, as one of the forms of reparation, comes into play when the harm cannot be adequately rectified through restitution.

The prohibition of the use of force entails the obligation for states to refrain from using or threatening force against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of other states. When referring to the use of force, particularly as defined in the UN Charter, it specifically implies the use of armed force. As this prohibition constitutes one of the fundamental principles that states are required to adhere to within the international legal system, the breach of this prohibition can give rise to state responsibility, provided that the conditions for imputability under the law of responsibility are met. With the exceptions of self-defense as stated in the United Nations Charter, Security Council resolutions, or the protection of human rights, the use of force is generally prohibited.

In this study, the focus has been primarily on examining the concept and elements of responsibility in international law, which give rise to the emergence of compensation. The definition, scope, and exceptions of the use of force, which is one of the actions contrary to international law, have been emphasized. Lastly, the study addresses the responsibility of states and their obligation to provide compensation resulting from the violation of the prohibition on the use of force.

The aim of this study is to examine, within the framework of state responsibility in international law, the violation of the prohibition of the use of force as one of the acts leading to compensation by states, based on the sources of international law, such as treaties and judicial decisions.

**Keywords:** Prohibition on the Use of Force, Compensation, Responsibility, A/RES/56/83

**THE EFFECT OF MODIFIED DRIED VINASSE (BROMASS) AND FERMENTED TOMATO POMACE POWDER ON THE RUMEN DEVELOPMENT, GROWTH PERFORMANCE, WORM LOAD, IMMUNE STATUS, SERUM PROFILE, AND METHANE EMISSION IN GROWING CALVES**

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**Abstract**

In recent times, there has been a surge in interest regarding the management of by-products within the food processing industry, coupled with the exploration of their potential as alternative animal feeds. This trend can be attributed to heightened environmental and economic concerns, as the majority of food by-products present challenges in the realm of environmental preservation. This waste generates a substantial quantity of agro-industrial by-products, posing environmental challenges. However, these by-products present an opportunity to establish a circular economy that enhances economic and environmental sustainability. The inclusion of agroindustrial by-products, co-products, and food residues in animal feed presents a viable solution for mitigating the environmental repercussions associated with the food industry. This practice also offers economic benefits and enhances the valorization of agricultural by-product. Moreover, incorporating these materials in animal diets facilitates the conversion of low-quality substances into high-quality food sources, such as meat, while concurrently reducing the reliance of livestock on feed resources that could otherwise be consumed by humans.

Vinasse is a residual product derived from the industrial production of substances like yeast, citric acid, alcohol, or other similar materials through the process of molasses fermentation. It is characterized by its composition, which includes proteins, amino acids, vitamins, minerals, organic acids, and growth factors that are synthesized by microorganisms during the fermentation process. Its composition makes it a potential probiotic with the ability to maintain a balanced intestinal microflora and improve digestion and nutrient utilization. Additionally, vinasse contains glycine betaine, an osmoprotectant that safeguards proteins from denaturation. With higher total phenolic content and antioxidant capacity compared to molasses, vinasse presents itself as a valuable feed source with nutritional value and economic benefits. Although previously restricted due to high ash and potassium content, recent modifications have made it usable as a feedstuff by reducing potassium levels. The modified dried vinasse (MDV), known as BroMass, comprises concentrated vinasse, wheat bran, dried distillers grains, corn embryo meal, plant oil, and glycerol, with a potassium content of approximately 2% and a dry matter content exceeding 60%. The varying results observed in the usage of different vinasses can be attributed to differences in manufacturing processes.

Likewise tomato pomace, a solid by-product of tomato processing, primarily consists of peels, seeds, and a small amount of pulp and dried to use in animal feed as wet tomato paste cannot be used for longer time due to its shelf life. According to proximate analysis, this particular by-product exhibits a notable nutrient profile, encompassing significant amounts of crude protein, crude fiber, ether extract,  $\alpha$ -tocopherol, lutein,  $\beta$ -carotene, nitrogen-free extract, and lycopene. These components serve to mitigate the effects of oxidative reactions. Recognized as a potential

feed ingredient for animal utilization, it is particularly rich in high fiber content and serves as a valuable protein source. The chemical composition of tomato cannery wastes suggests a protein content of 20 to 25%, with 13% more lysine than soybean meal protein.

Numerous investigations have been carried out on ruminants to explore the separate utilization of the ingredients found in vinasse and tomato pomace. However, there is a dearth of data regarding the combined effects of these ingredients. Both vinasse and tomato pomace contain polyphenols, antioxidants, CP contents, yeast wall, betaine, and other substances that hold promise in influencing growth, worm load, antioxidant status, rumen fermentation, and methane production. Therefore, research studies have been designed to examine the impact of incorporating modified dried vinasse and fermented dried tomato pomace.

**Key words:** Modified dried Vinasse, fermented Tomato Pomace Powder, rumen development, growth performance, Worm load, immune status, serum profile, methane emission, growing calves



## ***Solanum lycopersicum L.* BİTKİSİ İLE AGROİNFİLTRASYON YÖNTEMİ KULLANILARAK PDS GENİ İÇEREN ALBİNO BİTKİLER ELDE EDİLMESİ**

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### **ÖZET**

Domates (*Solanum lycopersicum L.*), dünyanın en önemli taze ve işlenmiş meyvelerinden biridir ve dünya sebze üretiminin %15'inden fazlasını oluşturur. Bu nedenle ekonomik açıdan en önemli mahsullerden biridir. Domates taksonomik olarak, *Solanaceae* familyası, *Solanum* cinsi, içerisinde yer alır. Aynı zamanda *Solanaceae* familyasından patates, patlıcan, biber, petunya ve tütün bitkilerini incelemek ve geliştirmek için yapılan çalışmalarda genetik olarak örnek bir bitkidir.

Bu çalışmada *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* aracılı geçici rekombinant gen ekspresyonuna dayanan agroinfiltrasyon yöntemi kullanmak ve bu yöntemi domates bitkisinde optimize etmek amaçlanmıştır.

Agroinfiltrasyonun aracılık ettiği geçici analizler, stabil transformantların analizine bir alternatiftir. Geçici ifade, promotör analizi, protein üretimi, bazı gen türlerinin fonksiyonlarının tahlili durumlar için hızlı bir yöntem sağlar ve transgenler genellikle infiltrasyondan sonraki birkaç gün içinde tahlil edilir. Agroinfiltrasyon gen ürünlerinin işlevini incelemek için etkili bir araçtır ve geçici gen ekspresyonu için uygun bir alternatif sağlar. Yaygın olarak kullanılmasına rağmen gen fonksiyonunun hızlı değerlendirilmesi için protein etkileşim çalışmaları, henüz sınırlıdır. *Solanum lycopersicum L.* bitkisinde metabolizmanın, gelişimin veya stres toleransının türe özgü yönlerini incelemek için bu tekniğin kullanımı sınırlayıcı olabilir.

Daha önce yapılan agroinfiltrasyon çalışmalarında domates bitkisinde denenmiş, başka *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* mevcut diğer suşlarında nekroz oluşumu görülürken 1D1249 suşunda bakteri yoğunluğu fazla olsa bile nekroz oluşmadığı ve geçici ifadesinin yüksek olduğu ortaya konmuştur. Bu nedenle, 1D1249 suşu domateste diğer mevcut suşlara göre geçici ifade için kullanılabilir.

PDS geni genellikle domateslerde gen susturma için bir belirteç olarak kullanılır. Bu gen, 15-cis-fitoeni zeta-karotene dönüştüren fitoen desatürazı kodlar. PDS susturulmuş bitkiler, yapraklarda ışıkla ağartma fenotipi ve meyvelerde bozulmuş pigment oluşumu sergiler. Bu çalışmada *Solanum lycopersicum L.* bitkisinde *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* 1D1249 suşu kullanılarak yapılacak olan agroinfiltrasyon çalışması ile PDS geni içeren albino bitkiler elde edilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Domates (*Solanum lycopersicum L.*), agroinfiltrasyon, *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* aracılı transformasyon, rekombinant gen transferi.

## ***Solanum lycopersicum L.* OBTAINING ALBINO PLANTS CONTAINING THE PDS GENE USING THE AGROINFILTRATION METHOD WITH THE PLANT**

### **ABSTRACT**

Tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum L.*) is one of the most important fresh and processed fruits in the world and it accounts for more than 15% of the world's vegetable production. Therefore, it is the one of the most economically important crops. in terms of taxonomic classification, tomato; It belongs to the *Solanaceae* family, *Solanum* genus. At the same time, it is a genetically exemplary plant in studies conducted to examine and develop potato, eggplant, pepper, petunia and tobacco plants from the *Solanaceae* family.

In this study, it was aimed to use agroinfiltration method based on transient recombinant gene expression mediated by *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* and to optimize this method in tomato plant.

Transient analyses mediated by agroinfiltration are an alternative to the analysis of stable transformants. Transient expression, promoter analysis, protein production, analysis of the functions of certain types of genes provide a quick method for situations, and transgenes are usually analyzed within a few days after infiltration. Agroinfiltration is an effective tool for studying the function of gene products and provides a suitable alternative for transient gene expression. Although widely used, protein interaction studies for the rapid assessment of gene function are still limited. *Solanum lycopersicum L.* the use of this technique to study species-specific aspects of metabolism, development or stress tolerance in a plant can be limiting.

In previous agroinfiltration studies, necrosis formation was observed in other existing strains of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, while it was found that necrosis did not occur in strain 1D1249, even if the bacterial density was high, and its transient expression was high, while necrosis formation was observed in other strains of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*. Therefore, the 1D1249 strain can be used for transient expression in tomato compared to other existing strains.

PDS gene is often used as a marker for gene silencing in tomatoes. This gene encodes phytoene desaturase which converts 15-cis-phytoene into zeta-carotene. PDS silenced plants display photobleaching phenotype of leaves and impaired pigment formation in fruits. In this study, *Solanum lycopersicum L.* the aim of the agroinfiltration study, which will be performed using *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* 1D1249 strain in the plant, is to obtain albino plants containing the PDS gene.

**Key Words:** Tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum L.*), agroinfiltration, *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*-mediated transformation, recombinant gene transfer.

## ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACTS OF ROBOTICS IN THE MODERN WORLD

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### **Abstract**

This study assesses the impacts of robotics in the modern world. Scholars have emphasized an urgent need to examine the various impacts that robots has in our modern world. The data was collected using a closed ended questionnaire survey with 87 participants. The study is restricted to the staffs of Federal Teaching Hospital Katsina. IBM SPSS version 23 software application was used to enter raw data from the questionnaire and simple frequency tables and percentage was used in analyzing the data. The key results of the analyzed data shown the positive impacts of robotics in the modern world. This study will hopefully provide a number of conceptual, theoretical and practical guidelines on how different organization will utilize the use of robotics for effective and efficient services as well as achieving an increase in productivity. The study contributes to research on robotics and its possible impacts on human labor by integrating aspects of business ethics, mechatronics, production and human resource management. Possible influences of robotics on human labor are depending on a multitude of factors and require an individual and situational case decision. Besides technological decisions to be made by managers in order to adapt and improve their production processes to the use of robots, human resource managers should be integrated into these processes as well. The study recommended that the Federal Teaching Hospital Katsina should try as much as possible to increase the number of robots and other computerized machines that are being used in the hospital. This study also suggests among other things that a similar study be undertaken on different organizations and institutions to see how the findings of the study can differ or be similar to this one.

**BIODEGRADABLE HYDROGEL MEMBRANE FOR METAL REMOVAL**  
**METAL GİDERİMİ İÇİN BİYOBOZUNUR HİDROJEL MEMBRAN**

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**ABSTRACT**

Products referred to as "hydrogels" are a class of polymeric materials that can hold a lot of water in their three-dimensional networks due to their hydrophilic structure. The widespread use of these items in various industrial and environmental application sectors is thought to be of utmost significance. As was to be predicted, synthetic hydrogels gradually supplanted natural ones because of their greater water absorption capacity, longer lifespan, and availability of a wider range of basic chemical resources. In this particular study, a hydrogel was fabricated. The resulting crosslinked membrane was utilized for the removal of Pb (II) from an aqueous sample. The structure of the crosslinked membrane were characterized using FTIR. The swelling ratio and contact angle were also determined. To determine the metal ion concentrations, Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) was employed. Various factors such as pH, contact time, and initial metal concentrations were investigated to assess their effects on adsorption. The adsorption behaviors were determined using Langmuir and Freundlich isotherms. The investigation focused on evaluating the adsorption capacity of Pb (II) ions using a hydrogel in river water samples.

**Keywords:** Hydrogel, Biodegradable, Adsorption, Metal removal

## ÖĞRETMENLERİN ÖRGÜTSEL HUZUR ALGILARI TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS OF ORGANİZATIONAL PEACE

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### ÖZET

Örgütlerin hedeflerine ulaşabilmelerinde yöneticilerin en temel görevlerinden biri de çalışanların huzurunun sağlanmasıdır. Öğretmenlerin en temel beklentilerinden biri de örgüt içerisinde rahat ve huzurlu olmak olduğu söylenebilir. Bununla birlikte çalışanların hem içsel hem dışsal olarak kendilerini huzurlu hissetmeleri günümüz eğitim yönetimi anlayışında dikkat çeken bir konu olmaya başlamıştır. Huzur kavramına ilişkin tanımlamalar günümüze kadar birçok şekilde yapılmışken, bir topluluğun veya örgütün huzur durumuna ilişkin tanımlamalar sınırlı kalmıştır. Yapılan tanımlamalardan yola çıkarak örgütlerde huzurun fiziksel, psikolojik ve sosyolojik parametrelerle ilişkisi olduğu söylenebilir. Ayrıca huzur, kişinin kendini iyi hissetmesinin yanında, olumlu ilişkiler geliştirmesi, örgüt içerisinde olumsuz durum ve koşullara maruz kalmaması olarak tanımlanabilir. Bu tanımlamalar derlendiğinde, örgütler içinde huzurun bir amaç olarak algılanması yerine, örgütün amaçları doğrultusunda bir aracı olarak görülmesi gerektiği söylenebilir. Bu çerçevede eğitim örgütlerinde huzurun birçok parametreden etkilenebildiği, bu parametreler temelinde ise bireysel huzur, ilişkisel huzur ve huzur bozucular kavramlarının yer aldığı görülmektedir.

Bu araştırma öğretmenlerin örgütsel huzur algılarını incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Araştırma betimsel tarama modeli ile gerçekleştirilmiş olup seçkisiz örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmaya liselerde görev yapan 307 öğretmen katılmıştır. Verileri toplamak amacıyla üç alt boyuttan oluşan 28 maddelik Örgütsel Huzur Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın sonuçlarına göre, öğretmenlerin bireysel huzur, ilişkisel huzur ve örgütsel huzur algılarının yüksek, huzur bozucular algılarının ise düşük olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Öğretmenlerin örgütsel huzur algılarının ölçeğin genelinde ve alt boyutlarında cinsiyete, görev yapılan okul türüne, mesleki kıdeme ve yaşa göre farklılaşmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Araştırmada okul müdürü ile çalışma süresi değişkenine göre öğretmenlerin huzur algılarının ilişkisel huzur ve huzur bozucular alt boyutlarında ve örgütsel huzur genelinde; okuldaki görev süresi değişkenine göre de öğretmenlerin örgütsel huzur algılarının çalışmanın genelinde ve alt boyutlarında farklılaştığı saptanmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlar örgütsel huzur bağlamında yapılacak yeni çalışmalara ışık tutmakla birlikte, örgütsel huzur ortamını sağlayacak çalışmaların artırılması gerektiğini ortaya çıkarmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Huzur, Örgüt, Örgütsel Huzur, Okul, Öğretmen.

### ABSTRACT

One of the most basic duties of managers in achieving the goals of organizations is to ensure the peace of their employees. It can be said that one of the most basic expectations of teachers is to be comfortable and peaceful in the organization. However, employees' feeling peaceful both internally and externally has become a remarkable issue in today's education management approach. While definitions of the concept of peace have been made in many ways until today, definitions of the state of peace of a community or organization have been limited. Based on the definitions made, it can be said that peace in organizations is related to physical, psychological and sociological parameters. In addition, peace can be defined as

developing positive relationships, not being exposed to negative situations and conditions in the organization, as well as feeling good. When these definitions are compiled, it can be said that instead of perceiving peace as a goal within organizations, it should be seen as a tool in line with the goals of the organization. In this context, it is seen that peace in educational organizations can be affected by many parameters, and on the basis of these parameters there are the concepts of individual peace, relational peace and disruptors.

This research aims to examine teachers' perceptions of organizational peace. The research was carried out with descriptive survey model and random sampling method was used. 307 teachers working in high schools participated in the study. In order to collect the data, the 28-item Organizational Peace Scale consisting of three sub-dimensions was used. According to the results of the study, it was determined that the teachers' perceptions of individual peace, relational peace and organizational peace were high, while their perceptions of (peace)disturbances were low. It has been determined that teachers' perceptions of organizational peace do not differ according to gender, type of school, professional seniority and age in general and sub-dimensions of the scale. In the study, it was determined that the teachers' perception of peace differ in relational peace and (peace)disturbances sub-dimensions and in general organizational peace according to the variable of working time with the school principal while according to the variable of tenure at the school, the teachers' perceptions of organizational peace differ in the general and sub-dimensions of the study. The results obtained revealed that, while shedding light on new studies to be done in the context of organizational peace, it is necessary to increase the studies that will provide an environment of organizational peace.

**Keywords:** Peace, Organization, Organizational peace, School, Teacher.



**KAMU POLİTİKALARI KAPSAMINDA CUMHURBAŞKANLIĞI POLİTİKA  
KURULLARI VE OFİSLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME**  
AN EVALUATION ON PRESIDENTIAL POLICY BOARDS AND OFFICES WITHIN  
THE SCOPE OF PUBLIC POLICIES

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**ÖZET**

Ülkeler için hem toplumsal talep ve ihtiyaçlara cevap verebilme hem de kamusal gereksinimleri giderebilme noktasında en etkili ve işlevsel araç olarak kamu politikası alanı öne çıkarılmaktadır. Sahip olunan yönetim sistemi ve iç dinamikler nezdinde aktörler ve süreç bazında değişiklikler ortaya çıkmakla birlikte kamu politikası alanı problemin gündeme gelmesi, alternatifleriyle birlikte politikanın benimsenmesi, ilgili politikanın uygulamaya konması ve uygulama sonuçlarının değerlendirilmesi noktasında ortak hükümler bulunmaktadır. Politika sürecinin içerdiği aşamalar ve sürece dâhil edilen aktörler ise daha çok yönetim organizasyonlarına bağlı olarak çeşitlilik göstermektedir. Türkiye’de yakın zamana dek kamu politikaları kapsamında yasamanın dolayısıyla meclisin ağırlığı göze çarpmaktadır. 2018 yılında yasal olarak hayata geçirilen Cumhurbaşkanlığı Hükümet Sistemiyle birlikte kuvvetler ayrılığı temelinde yasamanın kamu politikaları oluşturma sürecindeki ağırlığı esnetilerek bu uzantı yürütme üzerinden Cumhurbaşkanlığına aktarılmaktadır. Yeni sistemde Cumhurbaşkanlığına bağlı olarak ihdas edilen iki yeni politika aktörü olarak politika kurulları ve ofisler kamu politikaları kapsamında önemli bir konuma yerleştirilmekle birlikte politika oluşturma, Cumhurbaşkanına öneri sunma, proje geliştirme ve altyapı çalışmalarını destekleme unsurlarından hareketle politika sürecinde merkezi idarede önemli sorumluluklara sahip olmaktadır. Bu doğrultuda da küresel olarak etkisini hissettiren Covid-19 döneminde ortaya konan politikalar noktasında bir takım politika kurullarının hem süreç hem de aktörler ile ilişkiler bakımından öne çıkarıldığı görülmektedir. Ortaya konulan çalışmada kamu, politika ve kamu politikası kavramsallaştırması üzerine dokuz adet Cumhurbaşkanlığı Politika Kurulu ile dört adet Cumhurbaşkanlığı Ofisi odak noktası olmak üzere son tahlilde ise bir takım Covid-19 dönemi uygulamalarında ilgili politika kurulları üzerinden nitel araştırma yöntemleri çerçevesinde doküman incelemeleri ile değerlendirilmesi hedeflenmektedir. Betimsel araştırma kapsamında alan yazın incelemeleri yapılmakta ve örgütlenmelerin internet ortamındaki verilerine erişilerek belgeler ve araştırma yazıları ile yazılı ve görsel unsurlar incelemeye alınmaktadır. Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgular dâhilinde politika kurulları ve ofislerinin kamu politikaları noktasındaki etkinliği hem kendi özgün faaliyet alanları hem de salgın sürecindeki bir takım önemli çıktılar üzerinden metne aktarılarak literatürde bu yönde bir bütüncül çalışma olanağının sunulması öne çıkarılmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Cumhurbaşkanlığı Teşkilatı, Kamu Politikası, Politika Kurulları, Cumhurbaşkanlığı Ofisleri, Kamu Politikası Aktörleri.

**ABSTRACT**

The field of public policy is highlighted as the most effective and functional tool for countries both to respond to social demands and needs and to meet public requirements. Although there are variations in the owned management system and internal dynamics on the basis of actors and processes, there are common provisions in the field of public policy at the point of raising the problem, adopting the policy with its alternatives, putting the relevant policy into practice and evaluating the implementation results. The stages involved in the policy process and the actors involved in the process vary more depending on the management organizations. Until recently, the weight of the legislature and therefore the parliament has been prominent in Turkey within the scope of public policies. with the Presidential Government System, which was legally implemented in 2018, the weight of legislation in the public policy making process based on the separation of powers is broken and this extension is transferred to the Presidency through the executive. As the two new policy actors created under the Presidency in the new system, policy boards and offices are placed in an important position within the scope of public policies, but they have important responsibilities in the central administration in the policy process based on the elements of policymaking, submitting proposals to the President, developing projects and supporting infrastructure works. In this direction, it is seen that a number of policy boards have been brought forward in terms of both the process and relations with actors in terms of the policies put forward during the Covid-19 period, which has made its impact felt globally. The presented study aims to evaluate nine Presidential Policy Boards and four Presidential Office focal points on public policy, policy and public policy conceptualization, and in the final analysis, document reviews within the framework of qualitative research methods through relevant policy boards in a number of Covid-19 period applications. Within the scope of descriptive research, field literature reviews are conducted and documents and research papers as well as written and visual elements are taken into consideration by accessing the organizations' data on the Internet. As part of the findings obtained from the research, the effectiveness of policy boards and offices in terms of public policy is transferred to the text both through their original areas of activity and through a number of important outputs in the epidemic process, highlighting the possibility of a holistic study in this direction in the literature.

**Keywords:** Presidential Organization, Public Policy, Policy Boards, Presidential Offices, Public Policy Actors.

## DÜNYA'DA SİYASAL ALANDA KADIN LİDERLER<sup>1</sup> WOMEN LEADERS IN THE POLITICAL AREA IN THE WORLD

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### ÖZET

Demokrasilerin temsil ve katılım mekanizmalarında kadın varlığı, kadınların verdiği çeşitli mücadelelerle gerçekleşmiştir. Çeşitli alanlarda ikincil konumda bırakılan kadınlar, siyasi alanda oy ve temsil haklarını farklı tarihlerde elde etmiştir. İlk dönemler siyasi mekanizmalara sadece oy vermek amacıyla katılım gösteren kadınların, 1960'lı yıllara gelindiğinde üst düzey siyasi yönetim kadrolarında yer almaya başladığı görülmektedir. 1960'lardan itibaren devam eden süreçte özellikle 1990'lı yıllardan sonra kadın başbakan/hükümet başkanı sayılarında artış olduğu görülmektedir. Sovyetler Birliği'nin dağılması, küreselleşme ve beraberinde dünyada gerçekleşen kadın hareketleri ve kadınların yetersiz temsil konusunun gündemde olması gibi nedenlerin bu durumu olumlu etkilediği söylenebilir. Nitekim özellikle Sovyetler Birliği'nin dağılmasıyla bağımsızlık kazanan ülkelerin bazılarında 1990'lardan itibaren kadın siyasi liderlerin yer aldığı görülmektedir.

1960'lı yıllardan sonra kadınların üst düzey siyasi yönetim kadrolarında yer almaya başlamasıyla, erkek egemen siyaset mekanizmasında kadınların var olma mücadelesi tartışılmaya başlamıştır. Çalışmada, siyasi alanda önemli karar mekanizması olan başbakanlık/hükümet başkanı pozisyonuna gelmiş kadın liderler incelenmektedir. Siyasal katılım, temsil ve oy vermenin ötesinde en önemli karar verme mekanizmalarından olan hükümet başkanı (başbakan ve başkan) pozisyonuna gelen kadın siyasi liderler; dönem koşulları, ülkeleri ve siyasi eğilimleri çerçevesinde tartışılacaktır. 1960'lardan 2023 yılına kadar farklı ülkelerde, üst düzey siyasi yönetim kadrolarında yer alan kadın liderlerin, görev süreleri farklılık göstermiştir. Farklı ülkelerde uzun dönemler görev yapan kadın liderlerin yanı sıra kısa süreli görev yapan kadın liderler de bulunmaktadır. Kimi zaman kadın liderlerin farklı yıllarda yeniden göreve geldikleri görülmektedir. Kadınların üst düzey siyasi kadrolara yükselmesinde birçok faktör etkiliyken, özellikle aile bireylerinin siyasi geçmişlerinin olması yani *siyaset ailelerinden* gelmelerinin önemli bir faktör olduğu düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Siyasal Katılım, Siyasal Temsil Mekanizmalarında Kadın, Kadın Hükümet Başkanları

### ABSTRACT

The presence of women in the representation and participation mechanisms of democracies has been realized through various struggles of women. Women, who were left in subordinate positions in various fields, have achieved their right to vote and representation in the political sphere on different dates. It is seen that women who participated in the political mechanisms for voting purposes only in the first periods started to take part in high-level political management positions by the years 1960s. In the ongoing process from the 1960s, it is seen that

<sup>1</sup> Bu çalışma Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Siyaset Bilimi ve Kamu Yönetimi Anabilim Dalı tarafından yürütülen "*Thatcher ve Çiller Örneklerinde Kadın Başbakanların Karşılaştırmalı Analizi*" adlı yüksek lisans tezinden üretilmiştir.

there is an increase in the number of female heads of government (prime ministers and president), especially after the 1990s. In this case, it can be said that the effect of globalization and the women's movements that take place in the world, the issue of underrepresentation is on the agenda, and the dissolution of the Soviet Union has an effect. It is seen that some of the countries that gained independence with the dissolution of the Soviet Union have been involved in female political leaders since the 1990s.

Women political leaders who have become prime ministers/heads of government are one of the most critical decision-making mechanisms beyond political participation, representation, and voting; period conditions will be discussed within the framework of their countries and political trends. From the 1960s to 2023, the tenure of female leaders in different countries and senior political management positions differed. In addition to female leaders who have been working for long periods in different countries, there are also short-term female leaders. It seems to be that female leaders were re-appointed in different years. Since women started to take part in senior political management positions after the 1960s, the struggle for women to exist in the male-dominated political mechanism began to be discussed. The study examines female leaders who have become prime ministers/heads of government, which are important decision mechanisms in the political field. While many factors are influential in the promotion of women to senior political positions, it is thought that the political background of family members, that is, coming from political families, is an essential factor.

**Keywords:** Political Participation, Women in Political Representation Mechanisms, Women Heads of Government

**PERILAKU MAHASISWA TERHADAP FEMINISME PEREMPUAN DISABILITAS  
DALAM PERSPEKTIF HADIS DI UIN K.H. ABDURRAHMAN WAHID  
PEKALONGAN**

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**Abstract**

Women with disabilities have always been considered weak and underappreciated in various ways, resulting in the denial of their rights to education, health, employment, and justice. The viewpoint of feminism emanating from the west is not a strange entity for the east. This is actually considered good in good, we can even see in the behavior of the Prophet who showed humanist characteristics in women by respecting gender equality in various fields. This research is located at UIN KH Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan by describing issues of disability feminism behavior in women with disabilities. The stages of research through data collection (observation, interviews, and documentation) are continued with data analysis and finally drawing conclusions. The results of this study show that feminist behavior that occurs in women with disabilities does not all see them as weak, some even admire their determination so that the existence of feminism does not limit women with disabilities in developing their talents. However, sometimes with his limitations, he has no friends. One of the women with disabilities is always patient and enthusiastic in living her life. Closely related to the hadith of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), about respecting women on behalf of their wives and Muslim women in the early days of Islam with their rights in economic, social, position and others. Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the Holy Prophetsa is a profile of a prophet who is feminist, non-discriminatory, humanist and universal.

**Keyword : Feminism, Disability, Hadith**

**Abstrak**

Perempuan penyandang disabilitas selalu dianggap lemah dan kurang dihargai dalam berbagai pandangan, sehingga mengakibatkan terabaikannya hak-hak mereka untuk mendapat pendidikan, kesehatan, pekerjaan, dan keadilan. Sudut pandang feminisme yang berasal dari barat bukanlah entitas yang aneh bagi timur. Hal ini justru dianggap baik dalam baik, bahkan dapat kita lihat pada perilaku Rasulullah yang menunjukkan karakteristik humanis pada perempuan dengan menghormati gender kesetaraan dalam berbagai bidang. Penelitian ini berlokasi di UIN K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan dengan mendeskripsikan isu-isu perilaku feminisme disabilitas pada perempuan disabilitas. Tahapan penelitian melalui pengumpulan data (observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi) dilanjut dengan analisis data dan yang terakhir penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa perilaku feminisme yang terjadi pada perempuan disabilitas tidak semuanya memandang mereka lemah, bahkan ada yang kagum terhadap tekadnya sehingga dengan adanya feminisme ini tidak membatasi perempuan penyandang disabilitas dalam mengembangkan bakatnya. Akan tetapi, terkadang dengan keterbatasannya, membuat ia tidak memiliki teman. Salah satu (narasumber) perempuan penyandang disabilitas selalu sabar dan semangat dalam menjalani hidupnya. Erat kaitannya dengan hadis Nabi Muhammad saw., tentang menghormati perempuan atas nama istri-istrinya dan perempuan-perempuan Islam pada masa awal Islam dengan hak-haknya dalam ekonomi, sosial, jabatan dan lainnya. Berdasarkan analisis, dapat disimpulkan bahwa Nabi Muhammad saw adalah profil nabi yang berjiwa feminis, non diskriminatif, humanis dan universal.

**Kata Kunci: Feminisme, Disabilitas, Hadits**

## STARVATION - NAZI'S RACIAL -BIOLOGICAL IDEOLOGY FOR STRATEGIC WIN

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### **Abstract:**

Food supply during the emergency was a political and military goal for victorious countries as their strategical ideology. Adolf Hitler's racial ideology explained German food policies toward Jews community during world war 2nd (Oberschall and Seidman; De Waal 94-112). The



German ideology about the Jews community was filled with brutalities, and there was no place for them in the German control world (Browning 374-423). Food was an important issue in the German Reich due to its shortage even before the Soviet invasion. After a long war with the Soviet Union, the food problem became worse. Many experts, including General Thomas Wehrmacht, the supreme economic officer, came to Belin on May 2, 1941, to attend the meeting to solve the crisis and implement their different food policies towards Soviet Union's occupied territories. Starvation was Hitler's one of the primary strategies to prosperous Germany in food by starved Soviet people and soldiers, along with Ukrainians and Slavs. It was also one of the tactics to win the wars in those days. The paper has been assumed through subordinate sources of data. Subordinate sources of data include academic articles, websites etc. The methodology to write the essay has been taken by describing origins, reading, gathering in-depth insights on topics, exploring ideas, summarising, and interpreting, mainly expressed in words (documentary analysis through qualitative approach). The feature question of the paper is how did the Nazis implement their ideological and biological racism through the policy of starvation in their occupied countries and Germany against the Jews? What was their gain?

**Keywords:** Nazi, Germany, Adolf Hitler, Jews, Race, Starvation, Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Seizing Food, Holocaust, World War 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>, German Camps, Nazi Food Minister Herbert Backe, German Settlement in Eastern Europe, Mein Kampf, The Soil Policy of the Future, 19<sup>th</sup> Century America and Native American Tribes, Americas War Policy to the World, Migration and Resettlement, Forced Migration and Native Americans, Staatssekretare, Ukraine as the Soviet Farm Land, Operation Barbarossa, Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, Hitler and Stalin, Plan Oldenburg, German Colonization, Poland, Agricultural Land as Target, Annihilation to Hunger, Acquisition of Farm Lands of Eastern Europe, Urals of Western Russia, and Ukrainian Agricultural Lands, Heinrich Himmler, Death Squad, Mass Execution, Genocide, Memory Study, Slavery, Deportation, Extermination of Jews, The Year of 1941 as Dark Age, Red Army, Zkylon B as Insecticide Used to Gas, Soviet Prisoners of War, German rocket V-2 and the Creator Bon Braun, Ukrainian Bread Basket, Soviet as a Deficit Zone and Surplus Zone by the Reich of Germany's Plan, Partial Success of Hunger Plan, The Reich and Hitler, Third Reich and the Earlier America, War Crime, Right to Food, Nuremburg Trial, Work in Camps, Food Trafficking, Violence in Camps, Malnutrition, The Racist Legal Foundation of American Law, Ideological and Biological Racism, Leningrad, Blockade.

**REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF SCHOOL SECTOR  
-A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF UK, US, AUSTRALIA, FINLAND, CANADA,  
CHINA, AND JAPAN**

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**Abstract:**

The quality of education in various nations is greatly influenced by the regulatory environments in which they operate. This study aspires to find the best practises for regulating the school education system in seven countries, namely - the UK, US, Australia, Finland, Canada, China, and Japan. The study uses document analysis to examine government policies and rules, educational laws, and other relevant papers in order to analyse data from secondary sources. Data analysis and identification of the best practises in regulatory frameworks were done using thematic analysis. Clear policies, efficient monitoring and evaluation procedures, and active stakeholder involvement were prevalent themes among the best practises in regulatory frameworks for the school education system, according to the study. The conclusions of the study shall be in the form of a report that may be used by policymakers and education stakeholders in improving the regulatory frameworks of their respective education systems.

Keywords: school education, education stakeholders, regulatory framework.

**OPTIMIZING SPATIAL ACCESSIBILITY TO PRIMARY HEALTHCARE USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM. A CASE OF MIGORI COUNTY, KENYA**

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**ABSTRACT**

The inadequate placement of health resources has exacerbated regional health inequalities in developing nations. This study utilized the Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA) and Maximum Covering Location Problem (MCLP) to estimate the existing level of access in Migori County and to suggest viable alternatives for improving access to primary healthcare. The accessibility of healthcare services was significantly affected by the time of facility operation, as some primary healthcare providers were non-operational during weekends and for 24 hours. Using a motorcycle model, it was found that the overall spatial coverage of public healthcare providers was 71%, with Uriri and Nyatike sub-counties registering low primary healthcare service coverage of 52% and 46%, respectively. This study also proposed three main alternatives, namely, the new development approach, rehabilitation and upgrading approach, and integrated development approach, with the aim of increasing primary health care service coverage. These alternatives were estimated to achieve coverage rates of 79%, 95%, and 96%, respectively, compared with the existing coverage rate of 71%. The rehabilitation and upgrading approach emerged as the most viable spatial framework to guide the implementation of the Kenya Primary Health Care Strategic Framework (2019-2024) because of its cost-effectiveness, feasibility, and achievability. In conclusion, this study underscores the importance of prioritizing the elimination of geographic disparities in primary healthcare access by policymakers and healthcare providers. This can be achieved by developing sustainable spatial frameworks that promote spatial justice.

**Keywords:** Geographic Information Systems, Health Inequality, Spatial Justice, Primary Healthcare, Migori County.

**POLİ-3-HİDROKSİBÜTİRAT-KİTOSAN-SELÜLOZ TEMELLİ  
ANTİBAKTERİYEL, BİYOBOZUNUR VE ÇEVRE DOSTU KOMPOZİT YARA  
ÖRTÜSÜ ÜRETİMİ VE KARAKTERİZASYONU**  
PRODUCTION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL,  
BIODEGRADABLE, AND ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY COMPOSITE WOUND  
DRESSING BASED ON POLY-3-HYDROXYBUTYRATE-CHITOSAN-CELLULOSE

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**ÖZET**

Geleneksel plastikler hayatımızın birçok noktasında bizlere konfor sunsa da kullanımları sonrasında doğada milyonlarca yıl kalarak çevre kirliliğine sebep olmaktadır. Plastiklerin sıklıkla kullanıldığı medikal endüstrisinde yara örtüleri poliüretan ve polietilen gibi geleneksel plastiklerden üretilmektedir. Medikal ürünlerin uygulaması gereği geri dönüştürülmesi mümkün değildir. Bu noktada, yenilenebilir kaynaklardan üretilmiş biyobozunur özelliğe sahip biyomalzemeler bir çözüm yolu olarak düşünülmektedir. Bu tez kapsamında, poli-3-hidroksibütirat (PHB), kitosan ve selüloz biyomalzemeleri literatürde ilk kez bir arada kullanılarak tamamıyla biyoyumlu, biyobazlı, biyobozunur ve düşük maliyetli özelliklere sahip kompozit yara örtüleri üretilmiştir.

PHB su, tarım ve yemek atıklarının, çeşitli tür bacillus bakterilere stres koşullarında besin kaynağı olarak verilmesiyle elde edilen, biyoyumluluk, biyobozunurluk gibi özelliklere sahip, "Food and Drug Administration (FDA)" tarafından onaylanmış bir biyomalzemedir. Kitosan yengeç ve karides gibi eklem bacaklılarının dış iskeletlerinde bulunan kitinin deasetilasyon işlemi görmesiyle elde edilen biyoaktif ve antibakteriyel özelliklere sahip bir biyomalzemedir. Selüloz mekanik özellikleri güçlü, nem tutabilme kapasitesi yüksek ve dünyada en bol bulunan biyomalzemedir. Bu çalışmada tarımsal atıklardan birisi olan pirinç kabuklarından, ekstraksiyon işlemiyle elde edilmiştir. Yara örtüsünün biyoaktif ve antibakteriyel özellikler kazanması için PHB'ye kitosan ilave edilmiş, daha sonrasında selüloz takviyesi ile mekanik özellikleri ve nem tutabilme kapasitesinin artırılması hedeflenmiştir.

Kullanılan 3 biyomalzemenin de biyobazlı ve biyobozunur olmaları sebebiyle, üretilen yara örtüsü tamamen çevre dostu ve sürdürülebilirdir. PHB ve kitosan sırasıyla Türkiye'de faaliyet gösteren "Bacpolyzyme" ve "Kitinsan" şirketlerinden tedarik edilmiştir. Pirinç kabuklarından ekstrakte edilen selülozun fonksiyonel gruplarının, morfolojisinin, termal davranışının ve kristalliğinin aydınlatılması amacıyla FT-IR ve SEM-EDS, TGA, DSC ve XRD analizleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Analiz sonuçlarına göre, elde edilen selülozun ticari selülozlardan herhangi bir farkı bulunmamaktadır.

%1'lik asetik asit içerisinde ağırlıkça %1, %1,5 ve %2'lik konsantrasyonda kitosan oda şartlarında çözdürülmüştür. Ardından, ağırlıkça %0,5 selüloz ve %0,5 PHB ilaveleri kitosan çözeltisi üzerine eklenmiştir. Elde edilen viskoz çözeltinin içerisindeki havayı uzaklaştırmak için 5 dakika boyunca santrifüj işlemi uygulanmıştır. 15 mL kompozit çözelti casting (dökme)

metodu ile cam plaka üzerine dökülmüş ve oda şartlarına 1 gün bekletilerek yara örtüsü üretilmiştir. Üretilen kompozit yara örtüsünün, temel karakterizasyonları (su absorpsiyon ve biyobozunurluk testi) ve MTT sitotoksosite testi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Literatürdeki başarı ile sonuçlanmış yara örtü çalışmalarında olduğu gibi, üretilen yara örtüsünün su absorpsiyon kapasitesi %1000-%1100 arasındadır. Toprakta gerçekleştirilen biyobozunurluk analizi sonuçlarına göre ise, üretilen yara örtüleri 30 gün içerisinde tamamen yok olmuşlardır. MTT sitotoksosite analizine göre yara örtüsü toksik değildir. Kompozit yara örtüsünün FT-IR, SEM-EDS, çizik analizi ve antibakteriyel aktivite analizi henüz gerçekleştirilmektedir. Kompozit yara örtüsünün diğer analizlerinden de beklenen sonuçların alınması halinde yara iyileştirme potansiyeli ve diğer pre-klinik testleri gerçekleştirilerek uluslararası yara bakımı piyasasına, yenilikçi yönü yüksek bir medikal malzeme kazandırma potansiyeli değerlendirilecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Poli-3-Hidroksibutirat, Kitosan, Selüloz, Kompozit, Yara Örtüsü

## ABSTRACT

Although traditional plastics offer us comfort in many aspects of our lives, they cause environmental pollution by remaining in nature for millions of years after their utilization. In the medical industry, where plastics are frequently used, wound dressings are produced from traditional plastics such as polyurethane and polyethylene. Due to the application conditions of medical products, it is not possible to recycle these products. At this point, biodegradable biomaterials produced from renewable resources are considered as a good solution. Within the scope of this study, completely biocompatible, biobased, biodegradable and low-cost composite dressings were produced by using poly-3-hydroxybutyrate (PHB), chitosan and cellulose biomaterials together for the first time in the literature.

PHB is a biomaterial derived from the fermentation of water/agricultural/food wastes with different types of *bacillus* bacterium under stress conditions. It is a biomaterial approved by the "Food and Drug Administration (FDA)" with features such as biocompatibility and biodegradability. Chitosan is a biomaterial with bioactive and antibacterial properties obtained by deacetylation of chitin, which is found in the exoskeletons of arthropods such as crabs and shrimps. Cellulose is the most abundant biomaterial in the world with strong mechanical properties, high moisture holding capacity. It was obtained via extraction process from rice husks (agricultural wastes) in this study. At this point, chitosan was added to PHB to improve bioactivity and antibacterial properties of the wound dressing, and then it was aimed to increase its mechanical properties and moisture holding capacity with cellulose reinforcement. PHB and chitosan were procured from "Bacpolyzyme" and "Kitinsan" companies operating in Turkey, respectively. FT-IR and SEM-EDS, TGA, DSC and XRD analyzes were performed to evaluate the functional groups, morphology, thermal behavior, and crystallinity of cellulose extracted from rice husks. According to the results of the analysis, the obtained cellulose has no difference from commercial cellulose.

Chitosan was dissolved at room conditions at 1%, 1.5% and 2% concentrations by weight in 1% acetic acid. Then, 0.5% cellulose and 0.5% PHB by weight were added into the chitosan solution. Then, centrifugation was applied for 5 minutes to remove the air in the obtained viscous solution. 15 mL of composite solution was poured onto the glass plate by casting method and the wound dressing was produced by keeping it in room conditions for 1 day.

The produced wound dressings are completely environmentally friendly and sustainable, since all biomaterials used are biobased and biodegradable.

Basic characterizations of the produced composite dressing (water absorption and biodegradability test) and MTT cytotoxicity test were performed. As in the successful wound dressing studies in the literature, the water absorption capacity of the produced wound dressing is between 1000% and 1100%. According to the results of the biodegradability

analysis carried out in the soil, the produced wound dressings completely biodegraded within 30 days. According to MTT cytotoxicity analysis, the dressings were non-toxic. FT-IR, SEM-EDS, scratch analysis and antibacterial activity analysis of the composite dressing are currently being performed. If the expected results are obtained from the other analyzes of the composite wound dressings, pre-clinical tests will be carried out, and the potential to bring a highly innovative medical material to the international wound care market will be evaluated.

**Keywords:** Poli-3-Hydroxybutyrate, Chitosan, Cellulose, Composite, Wound Dressing



**TEACHING HOW TO SPEAK 'CORRECT' ENGLISH IN NO TIME:  
AN ASSESSMENT OF THE 'SUCCESS' OF PROFESSOR HIGGINS' MOTIVATION  
IN GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S *PYGMALION***

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**Abstract:**

This paper examines the 'success' of George Bernard Shaw's main character Professor Higgins' motivation in teaching Eliza Doolittle, a young Cockney flower girl, how to speak 'correct' English in no time in *Pygmalion*. Notice should be given that Shaw in whose writings, language issues feature prominently, does not believe there is such a thing as perfectly correct English, but believes in the varieties of spoken English as a source of its richness. Indeed, along with his fellow phonetician Colonel Pickering, Henry Higgins succeeds in teaching Eliza that he first judges unfairly, the dialect of the upper classes and Received Pronunciation, to facilitate her social advancement. So, after six months of rigorous learning, Eliza's speech and manners are transformed, and she is able to pass herself off as a lady. Such is the success of Professor Higgins' motivation in linguistically transforming his learner in record time. On the other side, his motivation is unsuccessful since, by the end of the play, he cannot have Eliza he believes he has shaped to his so-called good image, for wife. So, this paper aims to show, in support of the psychological approach, that in motivation, feelings, pride and prejudice cannot be combined, and that one has not to pre-judge someone's attitude based purely on how well they speak English.

**Keywords:** teaching, speak, in no time, motivation, success.

**SOCIAL NETWORKS AS A SOURCE OF THE LATEST ANGLICISMS: BASED ON  
THE MATERIAL OF POSTS AND COMMENTS OF THE SOCIAL NETWORK  
INSTAGRAM**

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**ABSTRACT**

The reasons of the active replenishment of the Kyrgyz-language dictionary due to Anglicisms are the development of information technologies and the popularization of new Internet communication platforms. The process of assimilation of Anglicisms and their derivatives is accelerating. In this regard, the problems of mastering new resources for the search, scientific study and lexicographic description of English borrowings become urgent. This article is devoted to the study of the language of social networks. Special attention is paid to enriching the vocabulary of the Kyrgyz language from social networks by borrowing from English. The analysis of the ways of introducing Anglicisms into the Kyrgyz language is carried out. It is explained in what ways the language is enriched in general, what role borrowings play in it and by what means the borrowed vocabulary is integrated. The purpose of the study is to consider the blog as a resource for the study of Anglicisms, to study theoretical approaches to the definition of the concept of Anglicism and to analyze anglicisms borrowed in Kyrgyz language from social networks as a particular group contributing to the enrichment of modern Kyrgyz language.

**Keywords:** anlicisims, social networks, borrowings, Instagram

## CONTROL OF WIND TURBINE UNDER ACTUATOR FAULT

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### ABSTRACT

Modern wind turbines strive for optimal and dependable electricity production. To meet the demanding standards of reliability and availability, it is crucial to employ advanced fault detection, diagnosis, and accommodation systems. This research presents an innovative approach to designing fault-tolerant control (FTC) schemes that regulate generator torque in wind turbines, considering potential model uncertainties and actuator faults in the generator/converter. The primary objective is to enhance the detection and isolation of actuator faults related to generator torque by leveraging fuzzy logic and fault-tolerant control. By compensating for system disturbances and preserving desired performance despite actuator faults, the proposed method isolates the faulty actuator to prevent further damage. The methodology adopts a fuzzy logic design approach to develop a robust control law capable of managing actuator faults and identifying the faulty actuator responsible for generator torque. Simulation results confirm the effectiveness of the proposed method in addressing actuator generator torque failures while successfully isolating the faulty actuator. Ultimately, this study concludes that employing fuzzy logic offers a reliable and robust solution for mitigating actuator generator torque failures and avoiding subsequent damages.

**Keywords:** Wind Turbine, Generator Actuator Fault, Fault-Tolerant Control, Fault Detection and Isolation.

## VENTILATION CFD ANALYSIS IN A DOMESTIC BUILT-IN PYROLYTIC OVEN

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**ABSTRACT**

In built-in ovens, a safe and comfortable customer usage is as important as energy consumption and performance of ovens. For the customer to use the oven comfortably, a low temperature value is required on the outer glass surface. For obviating the high temperature on outer surfaces in ovens, using good insulation is mandatory. Nevertheless, high temperature occurs on oven outer door because of heat loss through door. Controlling of conduction, convection and radiation heat transfer methods is the main driver to have well designed door in domestic built-in ovens. Especially in pyrolytic ovens, which have self-cleaning function by increasing temperature of the oven more than 400C, low emissivity glasses are used. Additionally, to improve the natural convection and forced convection in door, ventilation system is used. Ventilation components are placed on the cavity. In the ventilation outlet, high velocity air sweeps the hot air which rising through the door with the effect of natural convection. Also, because in the upper side of the door, air velocity is higher than lower region of the door, pressure difference is created and this phenomena causes increasing the heat transfer coefficient between door glasses. Ventilation design is directly effective on oven outer surface temperatures. To have homogenous temperature distribution on oven outer surface, ventilation outlet should have well distribution of velocity. For providing well velocity distribution in ventilation channel, deviator is used. Deviator works as a air diverter inside of the channel. In this study, effect of ventilation channel deviator is examined by numerically. Firstly, numeric model is validated with experimental study, then deviator is eliminated with the design change of ventilation channel. For the numeric study, FloEFD program is used as a CFD program. Maximum error rate is obtained as a 13% between CFD method and experimental method. As a second step new design is analyzed. Results shows, with the design change of ventilation sheet, deviator can be eliminated.

**Keywords:** Domestic Ovens, Built-In Ovens, Pyrolytic Ovens, Ventilation, CFD, FloEFD

**MOBİLYA ATÖLYELERİNDE KULLANILAN MAKİNA VE TEÇHİZATLARIN İŞ SAĞLIĞI VE GÜVENLİĞİ AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ**  
**INVESTIGATION OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT USED IN FURNITURE WORKSHOPS IN TERMS OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY**

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**ÖZET**

6331 sayılı İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği Kanunu 30 Haziran 2012 tarihinde resmi gazetede yayınlanarak yürürlüğe girmiştir. Kanunun amacı; işyerin de iş sağlığı ve güvenliğinin sağlanması ve mevcut iş sağlığı ve güvenliği koşullarının iyileştirilmesi için iş veren ve çalışanların görev, yetki, sorumluluk hak ve yükümlülüklerini düzenlemektir.

Bu kanunu takiben fiilen uygulanmasının ayrıntılarını belirleyen yönetmelik ve tebliğler de yürürlüğe girmiştir. Yürürlükteki iş gücü koruma yasaları, hemen hemen her sektörde birçok şirkette işçi, işveren ve işveren temsilcilerini etkilemektedir. İş sağlığı ve güvenliği önlemlerinin tam olarak uygulanması işletme çalışanlarının sağlık ve güvenlik açısından korunmasını sağladığı gibi işveren ve işveren temsilcileri için de yasal sorumluluklardan ve idari cezalardan korunmayı sağlayacaktır.

İş sağlığı ve güvenliği önlemlerinin uygulanmasının ve bu alanda bir iş sağlığı ve güvenliği kültürü oluşmasının çok önemli olduğu sektörlerden birisi de mobilya imalat sektörüdür. İnsan hayatına konfor ve refah kazandıran bir ihtiyaç malzemesi olan mobilya yaşam kalitesini de doğrudan etkilemektedir.

Emek yoğun bir çalışma gerektiren mobilya imalat sektörü sanayileşme, kentleşme, teknolojik ilerlemeler ve değişen ihtiyaç ve yaşam standartlarından dolayı sürekli gelişen ve büyüyen bir sektör olmuştur.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, mobilya sektörü sürecini doğrudan ilgilendiren mevcut İSG kanunu hükümlerini incelemek ve mobilya sektörü içerisindeki çalışma koşullarından kaynaklanan kaza ve meslek hastalıklarının değerlendirmesini yapmaktır. Bu amaçla kullanılan makina, teçhizat ve malzemelerden kaynaklanan tehlike ve riskler incelenmiş, korunma yöntemleri ve alınacak tedbirler ifade edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mobilya Atölyeleri, İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği, İş Kazası

**ABSTRACT**

Occupational Health and Safety Law No. 6331 was published in the Official Gazette on 30 June 2012 and entered into force. The purpose of the law; To regulate the duties, authorities, responsibilities, rights and obligations of employers and employees in order to ensure occupational health and safety in the workplace and to improve existing occupational health and safety conditions . Following this law, regulations and communiquéés determining the details of its actual implementation have also entered into force.

Applicable labor protection laws affect workers, employers and employer representatives in many companies in almost every industry. The full implementation of occupational health and

safety measures will ensure that the employees of the enterprise are protected in terms of health and safety, as well as protection from legal responsibilities and administrative penalties for employer and employer representatives.

One of the sectors where the implementation of occupational health and safety measures and the formation of an occupational health and safety culture in this field is very important is the furniture manufacturing sector. Furniture, which is a necessity material that brings comfort and convenience to human life, also directly affects the quality of life.

The furniture manufacturing sector, which requires labor-intensive work, has been a constantly developing and growing sector due to industrialization, urbanization, technological advances and changing needs and living standards.

Of this study is to examine the current OHS law provisions that directly concern the furniture industry process and to evaluate the accidents and occupational diseases caused by working conditions in the furniture industry. The dangers and risks arising from the machinery, equipment and materials used for this purpose have been examined, the methods of protection and the measures to be taken have been expressed.

Keywords: Furniture Workshops, Occupational Health and Safety, Occupational Accident



## GÜVENLİ HABERLEŞMEDE QBİT KULLANIMI ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA A STUDY ON USING QBIT IN SECURE COMMUNICATION

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### ÖZET

Güvenli haberleşme kavramı ile göndericiden çıkan herhangi bir bilginin (mektup, dosya, resim vs) alıcıya ulaşınca kadar kaybolmaması, değişikliğe uğramaması veya içeriğinin görüntülenmemesi kastedilmektedir. Bu amaç için tarih boyunca birçok yöntemin kullanıldığı görülmektedir. Çeşitli mektup zarflarının kullanımı veya bilginin şifrelenmesi bunlardan bazılarıdır. Haberleşmenin dijitalleşmesi bilgi güvenliğine yeni bir boyut katmıştır. Bilgisayarların yaygın kullanılması ile daha sistematik şifreleme yöntemlerine olan ihtiyaç artmıştır. Bu amaçla birçok haberleşme protokolü oluşturulmuştur. Bu protokoller temelde kırılmayan bir şifre anahtarının oluşturulması fikrine dayanmaktadır. Gelişmiş bilgisayarla bu türden şifrelerin çözülme olasılığı vardır. Giderek daha uzun şifreleme anahtarlarının kullanılması da kesin bir çözüm gibi gözükmemektedir.

Kuantum mekaniğinin kavramlarına dayalı bilgisayar fikrinin ortaya çıkması (Artur K. Ekert,1991) ve günümüzde bazı kuantum bilgisayarlarının elde edilmesiyle birlikte kuantum şifreleme fikri daha üst perdeden dillendirilmeye başlanmıştır. Kuantum şifreleme için çok sayıda çalışma yapılmaktadır. İlk kuantum kriptografi yöntemi olan BB84 protokolü, Charles Bennett ve Gilles Brassard tarafından 1984 yılında geliştirilmiştir (Chi-Hang,2008). Adı, Bennet ve Brassard'ın baş harfleri ve icat edildiği yılın birleşiminden oluşmaktadır. Protokol, Alice (gönderen) ve Bob (alıcı) olarak adlandırılan iki taraf arasında bilgi paylaşımının Eve (dinleyici) tarafından anlaşılmadan, bir kuantum kanalı üzerinden kriptografik anahtarları güvenli bir şekilde değiş tokuş etmek için kullanılır. Eve'in qbitler hakkında bilgi elde etmeye yönelik herhangi bir girişimi, ölçümlerde Alice ve Bob'un ölçüm sonuçlarının bir alt kümesini karşılaştırarak tespit edebileceği hatalara yol açacaktır.

BB84 protokolü, bilgiyi güvenli şekilde aktarmak için kuantum mekaniğinin bir özelliği olan qbitleri kullanır. Qbit'ler aynı anda 0 ve 1'in süperpozisyonu ile dolaşık hallerde var olması sayesinde güvenli bir anahtar oluşturulabilir.

Kuantum iletişimi, kuantum için ara katman yazılımı, kuantum algoritmaları ve hata düzeltme gibi birçok işlem için günümüz bilgisayarları yeterli olmamakta ve kuantum bilgisayarlar adı verilen gelişmiş teknolojilere ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Qbitlerle güvenli haberleşme ile klasik iletişim yöntemleriyle mümkün olmayan görevler qbitler ve kuantum dolanıklığın benzersiz özelliklerinden yararlanılarak mümkün olabilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kuantum kriptoloji, BB84, Qbit, Kuantum haberleşme

### ABSTRACT

With the concept of secure communication, it is meant that any information (letter, file, picture, etc.) from the sender is not lost, changed and its content cannot be viewed until it reaches the receiver. It is seen that many methods have been used for this purpose throughout history. The use of various envelopes or the encryption of information are some of them. The digitalization of communication has added a new dimension to information security. With the widespread use

of computers, the need for more systematic encryption methods has increased. For this purpose, many communication protocols have been created. These protocols are basically based on the idea of generating an unbreakable encryption key. There is a possibility that such passwords can be decrypted with advanced computer. Using increasingly longer encryption keys also does not seem like a sure solution.

The emergence of the computer idea based on the concepts of quantum mechanics and the acquisition of some quantum computers today have brought the idea of quantum encryption to the forefront (Artur K. Ekert,1991). Numerous studies are being done for quantum encryption. The BB84 protocol, the first quantum cryptography method, was developed by Charles Bennett and Gilles Brassard in 1984 (Chi-Hang,2008). Its name is a combination of the initials of Bennet and Brassard and the year it was invented. The protocol is used to securely exchange cryptographic keys over a quantum channel between two parties, called Alice (sender) and Bob (receiver), without Eve (listener) understanding the exchange of information. Any attempt by Eve to obtain information about qubits will lead to errors in the measurements that Alice and Bob can detect by comparing a subset of the measurement results.

The BB84 protocol uses qubits, a property of quantum mechanics, to transfer information securely. Because the qubits exist in entangled states with a superposition of 0 and 1 at the same time, a secure key can be generated.

Today's computers are not sufficient for many operations such as quantum communication, middleware for quantum, quantum algorithms and error correction. And to solve this, advanced technologies called quantum computers are needed. With the secure communication with qubits, tasks that are not possible with classical communication methods can be made possible by utilizing the properties of qubits and quantum entanglement.

**Keywords:** Quantum cryptology, BB84, Qbit, Quantum communication

**INVESTIGATION OF MILLET PRODUCT ATTRIBUTE PREFERENCE AND ACCEPTANCE IN MAIDUGURI METROPOLIS, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

The study analysed the millet product preference and acceptability among consumers in Maiduguri metropolis, Borno State, Nigeria. Multi stage sampling procedure was employed in the selection of 295 respondents in the study area. Primary data collected through field survey and interview. Descriptive statistic was use in data analysis. The result of socio-economics characteristics of the respondents' shows majority of the respondents (61.5%) were male with average age of 33years. Processed millet products assessed include Masa and Ndalaye, and were the most preferred and established millet products identified by the study. The major constraint to millet processing identified was long chain of activities in the processing of the products. The study therefore recommended modern processing equipment to reduce drudgery and the long duration of processing millet into different products.

**Keywords: Millet, Product, Preference, Acceptability, Maiduguri, Nigeria**

**ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN BİLİMSEL YARATICILIK BECERİLERİNİN  
BELİRLENMESİ**  
DETERMINING OF MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS' SCIENTIFIC CREATIVITY  
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**ÖZET**

21. yüzyıl becerileri, bu çağda bireylerden hem okul hayatında hem de iş hayatında başarılı olmaları için beklenen yeterlikleri içermektedir. Bunlar içerisinde yaratıcılık, öğrencilerin farklı görüşler ortaya atarak problemlere alternatif çözümler sunmalarını gerektiren üst düzey bir beceridir. Bilimsel yaratıcılık ise yaratıcılık becerisini bilimsel anlamda kullanabilmeyi gerektirir. Bu araştırmada ortaokul öğrencilerinin bilimsel yaratıcılık becerilerinin sınıf seviyesi ve cinsiyet değişkenine göre değişiminin tespiti amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda nicel araştırma yaklaşımlarından tarama desenine göre hareket edilmiştir. Erzurum ili Olur ilçesinde öğrenim gören 122 ortaokul öğrencisi (27 (16 kız ve 11 erkek) 5. sınıf, 31 (22 kız ve 9 erkek) 6. sınıf, 28 (16 kız ve 12 erkek) 7. sınıf ve 36 (19 kız ve 17 erkek) 8. sınıf öğrencisi) ile araştırma yürütülmüştür. Araştırmada veri toplamak amacıyla Hu ve Adey (2002) tarafından geliştirilen ve Deniz Çeliker ve Balım (2012) tarafından Türkçeye çevrilen bilimsel yaratıcılık ölçeği (BYÖ) kullanılmıştır. BYÖ yedi açık uçlu sorudan oluşmakta ve öğrencilerin farklı durumlar için öğrencilerin yaratıcılık becerilerini belirlemeyi hedeflemektedir. Ölçeğin güvenilirliği Deniz Çeliker ve Balım (2012) tarafından .86 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Verilerin analizi için tek yönlü ANOVA ve bağımsız örneklem t testi uygulanmıştır. Buna göre 6. sınıflar ile 8. sınıflar arasında 6. sınıflar lehine, 7. sınıflar ile 8. sınıflar arasında da 7. sınıflar lehine istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık görülmüştür ( $p < .05$ ). Buna göre bilimsel yaratıcılık becerileri en düşük olan grubun 8. sınıf öğrencileri olduğu belirlenmiştir. Cinsiyet bakımından bilimsel yaratıcılık becerilerinin karşılaştırılmasında kız öğrenciler lehine istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık belirlenmiştir ( $p < .05$ ). Araştırmadan elde edilen sonuçlar çerçevesinde ilerleyen çalışmalar için birtakım öneriler sunulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Bilimsel yaratıcılık, ortaokul öğrencileri, cinsiyet, sınıf seviyesi

**ABSTRACT**

21st Century skills include the competencies expected from individuals in this age to be successful both in school and business life. Among these, creativity is a high-level skill that requires students to offer alternative solutions to problems by putting forward different opinions. Scientific creativity requires the ability to use creativity skills in a scientific way. This study aimed to determine the change in scientific creativity skills of middle school students according to grade level and gender variables. For this purpose, a survey design, one of the quantitative research approaches, was used. The study was conducted with 122 secondary school students (27 (16 girls and 11 boys) 5th grade, 31 (22 girls and 9 boys) 6th grade, 28 (16 girls and 12 boys) 7th grade and 36 (19 girls and 17 boys) 8th grade students) studying in Olur district of Erzurum province. The scientific creativity scale (SCS) developed by Hu and Adey (2002) and translated into Turkish by Deniz Çeliker and Balım (2012) was used to collect data.

The SCS consists of seven open-ended questions and aims to determine students' creativity skills for different situations. The reliability of the scale was determined as .86 by Deniz Çeliker and Balım (2012). One-way ANOVA and independent sample t-test were used to analyze the data. Accordingly, there was a statistically significant difference between 6th and 8th grades in favor of 6th grades and between 7th and 8th grades in favor of 7th grades ( $p < .05$ ). Accordingly, the group with the lowest scientific creativity skills was 8th graders was determined. In the comparison of scientific creativity skills in terms of gender, a statistically significant difference was found in favor of female students ( $p < .05$ ). Within the framework of the results obtained from the research, some suggestions were presented for future studies.

**Keywords:** Scientific creativity, secondary school students, gender, grade level

**MARKETING STRATEGY IN THE IKHLASTRI JEANS SHOP CONVECTION  
INDUSTRY IN GEMBONG VILLAGE, PEKALONGAN REGENCY**

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**Abstract**

Tjiptono argues that strategy is a set of overall methods related to the implementation of ideas, a plan within a predetermined period of time. While marketing is the process of creating, distributing, promoting, pricing goods, services and ideas to facilitate satisfying exchanges with consumers and to build and maintain positive relationships with customers. So marketing strategy is a mindset that is used to achieve marketing goals in a company, it can be about specific strategies for target markets, positioning, marketing mix, and the size of a marketing expenditure. Market activities are always present in every business, both profit-oriented businesses and social-oriented businesses. It's just that sometimes marketers don't know or don't know marketing knowledge, but actually they have done marketing activities. The problem raised in this study is how the marketing strategy is applied to the convection industry at Toko Ikhlastri jeans in Gembong Village, Pekalongan Regency. The aim is to describe the marketing strategy used by Ikhlastri Jeans shopkeepers. The usefulness of this research is theoretically to add information and also as knowledge, especially related to marketing strategy, as well as being a reference material in similar research and developing further research. And also used as material for consideration and evaluation material for business in general and as an indicator for business people on matters related to marketing strategy. This type of research is field research with a qualitative approach. Methods of data collection using observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis technique uses descriptive qualitative. The results of this study indicate that the marketing carried out by the Ikhlastri Jeans store entrepreneur in Gembong village, Pekalongan Regency, has indirectly used marketing strategies, one of which is the marketing mix.

**Keywords** : Strategy, Marketing, Marketing Strategy



## THE CONFLICT AS A CATALYST: ENHANCING LEARNING IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION

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### **Abstract:**

This abstract highlights the benefits of conflict in the context of foreign language education. It argues that conflict can serve as a powerful tool for motivating students to engage with diverse viewpoints and ideas, thereby enhancing learning outcomes. The paper examines the role of conflict in language learning and proposes effective strategies for managing and resolving it. It also emphasizes the responsibility of teachers in creating a supportive classroom environment that embraces diversity and encourages open communication. The article aims to persuade educators to view conflict as a valuable learning opportunity rather than an obstacle to progress in foreign language teaching. By embracing conflict, instructors can create dynamic learning experiences, foster critical thinking skills, and promote empathy among students. This paradigm shift has the potential to cultivate stronger language proficiency and intercultural competence.

**Keywords:** conflict, foreign language education, learning opportunities, classroom environment, open communication, growth, language proficiency

**DATA SET ON VARIATION OF FRICTION STIR WELDING FSW SURFACE  
ROUGHNESS OF AA6061 ALUMINUM ALLOY JOINTS**

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**ABSTRACT**

This dataset describes the impact of welding factors (rotational speed, welding speed) on tensile properties, visual inspection, temperature profile, microhardness, microscopic analysis and surface roughness of FSW joints. From this investigation, the analysis of variation surface roughness data was illustrated the quality of a friction stir welding FSW joint [1]. The surface roughness of the welded area demonstrated the significant impact that rotational speed has on the surface characteristics of welds with a tool rotational speed of 1250 rpm, welding speed of 71 mm/min, tool tilt angle of  $1.5^\circ$  and tool pin diameter of 7 mm.

**Keywords:** Rotational speed, Welding speed, Microscopic, Microhardness, Surface Roughness.

## FRACTAL ANTENNAS WITH NOTCHED BAND FOR WIRELESS APPLICATIONS

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### ABSTRACT

This work presents the Study of a Fractal Antenna of the Sierpinski Carpet type Third Iteration in the first place, and in a second purpose to use an Electromagnetic Band Gap Structure formed by two EBG Square 3X3 networks in the vicinity of the Transmission line, Simulations with CST Microwave.

**Keywords:** Multibande; Electromagnetic band Gap; Notched; Sierpins; Computer Science technologie softwre.

**DESIGN AND CONTROL OF A 4 DOF SCARA ROBOT USING CATIA V5 AND ARDUINO-UNO****Bendali Nadir<sup>1\*</sup>**

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**Abstract**

The present work deals with the problem of planning the optimal trajectories for a SCARA manipulator robot with 4 degrees of freedom (4 DOF) in the execution of an imposed task (continuous welding) by specifying the movement of the manipulator. The 4 degrees SCARA manipulator arm named will be realized, and it will be controlled by a microcontroller Arduino Uno, by means of a set of Potentiometers. The goal of this study is to find an optimal trajectory with a time to complete the task and / or a minimum motor torque while respecting the kinematic and dynamic constraints imposed on the robot. The various direct and inverse models have been studied to extract the robot equations. The trajectories were modeled using the Cubic Spline functions, the minimization of the objective function was performed using the optimization technique of Quadratic Sequential Programming "SQP", Using Matlab and Catia V5 software for numerical results illustrate the feasibility of the proposed methodologies.

**Keywords:** SCARA robot manipulator, Catia V5, simulation, optimal trajectory, Arduino Uno.

## AISI 304 ÇELİK YÜZEYİNİN TIG YÖNTEMİ KULLANILARAK Fe-Cr-Ta İLE KAPLANMASI

COATING OF AISI 304 STEEL SURFACE WITH Fe-Cr-Ta USING TIG METHOD

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### ÖZET

Kullanım alanlarına bağlı olarak mühendislik malzemelerinin sahip olduğu mekanik özellikler oldukça önemlidir. Metal ve alaşımlarının yüzey sertliğini, yorulma mukavemetini, aşınma direncini, erozyon direncini ve korozyon direncini geliştirmek için birçok yöntem kullanılmaktadır. Fiziksel buhar biriktirme, kimyasal buhar biriktirme, lazer ışını kaplama ve tungsten asal gaz (TIG) yüzey kaplama gibi işlemler bu yöntemlere örnek olarak verilebilir. Bu yöntemler arasında olan tungsten asal gaz (TIG) yüzey kaplama yöntemi, önemli bir araştırma konusu haline gelmiştir. TIG yöntemi düşük yatırım maliyeti, düşük bakım maliyeti ve kullanımının kolay olması gibi özelliklerinden dolayı diğer gelişmiş tekniklerden daha ekonomiktir. Tantal (Ta); yüksek ergime noktası, mükemmel korozyon direnci ve yüksek mukavemet özelliklerine sahip olması nedeniyle birçok endüstriyel uygulamalarda kullanılan bir elementtir. Tantal kaplamaları, AISI 304 çeliğin yüzey özelliklerini iyileştirebilir. Ancak Ta elementinin doğrudan çelik yüzeyine kaplanması genel olarak mümkün olmadığından Fe-Cr gibi matris içerisine katılarak alaşım oluşturulabilir. Bu durumda TIG yöntemiyle Fe-Cr-Ta alaşımı AISI 304 çelik üzerine kaplanır. Demir-krom (Fe-Cr) içeren alaşımlar, düşük maliyetli, yüksek mukavemetli ve mükemmel korozyon direncine sahiptir. Bu çalışmada TIG yöntemi kullanılarak Fe-Cr matris içerisine ağırlıkça farklı oranlarda (%0, 5,10,15,20) tantal (Ta) tozları ilave edilerek AISI 304 çelik yüzeyi kaplandı. Üretim parametresi için altlık malzemenin ergime sıcaklığı yerine Fe-Cr matrisinin ergime sıcaklığı esas alındı. Kaplama işleminden sonra mikroyapı ve faz analizi; optik mikroskop, SEM (Scanning Electron Microscope), EDX (energy dispersion spectroscopy) ve XRD (X-ray diffraction) cihazları kullanıldı. Mikrosertlik ölçümü ve Charpy çentik darbe deneyi yapılarak takviye oranına bağlı mekanik özellikler değerlendirildi. Yapılan analizler sonucunda mikroyapıda dendritik yapıların olduğu görüldü. Takviye miktarına bağlı olarak sertlik ve darbe deneylerinde elde edilen sonuçlar farklılıklar gösterdi.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Nadir toprak elementi, TIG yöntemi, kompozit malzeme

### ABSTRACT

Depending on the usage areas, the mechanical properties of engineering materials are very important. Many methods are used to improve the surface hardness, fatigue strength, wear resistance, erosion resistance and corrosion resistance of metals and their alloys. Examples of these methods are physical vapor deposition, chemical vapor deposition, laser beam coating, and tungsten inert gas (TIG) surface coating. Among these methods, tungsten inert gas (TIG) surface coating method has become an important research topic. TIG method is more

economical than other advanced techniques due to its low investment cost, low maintenance cost and ease of use. Tantalum (Ta); It is an element used in many industrial applications due to its high melting point, excellent corrosion resistance and high strength properties. Tantalum coatings can improve the surface properties of AISI 304 steel. However, since it is generally not possible to directly coat the Ta element on the steel surface, it can be added to the matrix such as Fe-Cr to form an alloy. In this case, Fe-Cr-Ta alloy is coated on AISI 304 steel by TIG method. Alloys containing iron-chromium (Fe-Cr) have low cost, high strength and excellent corrosion resistance. In this study, AISI 304 steel surface was coated by adding tantalum (Ta) powders in different weight ratios (0, 5,10,15,20%) into the Fe-Cr matrix using the TIG method. For the production parameter, the melting temperature of the Fe-Cr matrix was taken as the basis instead of the melting temperature of the substrate. Microstructure and phase analysis after coating; optical microscope, SEM (Scanning Electron Microscope), EDX (energy dispersion spectroscopy) and XRD (X-ray diffraction) devices were used. Mechanical properties related to reinforcement ratio were evaluated by microhardness measurement and Charpy notch impact test. As a result of the analysis, it was observed that there were dendritic structures in the microstructure. Depending on the amount of reinforcement, the results obtained in the hardness and impact tests showed differences.

**Keywords:** Rare earth element, TIG method, composite material



**ORTAÖĞRETİM GÖRSEL SANATLAR PROGRAMI KAZANIMLARININ  
SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK AÇISINDAN ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİNE GÖRE  
DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ\***

**EVALUATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL VISUAL ARTS PROGRAM  
OUTCOMES ACCORDING TO TEACHER'S OPINIONS IN TERMS OF  
SUSTAINABILITY**

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**ÖZET**

İnsan, yaşadığı zamanlar boyunca doğanın bir parçasıdır. Sürekli bir gelişim ve dönüşüm içinde olan insan, durmaksızın kendini ve çevresini biçimlendirme çabası ile doğaya karşı gücünü kullanmayı, nesnelere şekillendirmeyi amaçlamış ve zamanla doğaya karşı üstünlük kurmaya başlamış, kendi çıkarları doğrultusunda doğayı biçimlendirmiştir. Bunu yaparken doğal kaynakları, tekniği ve sanatı kullanmıştır. Sanat, bireyin duygu ve düşüncelerini ifade etmede kullandığı hayal gücü ve yaratıcılığın farklı yöntemlerle dışavurumudur. Sanat, bireyin sosyal ilişkilerini düzenlemesini, üretken olmasını, özgün yaklaşımlarda bulunmasını ve yaratıcı düşünmesini desteklerken doğal çevrenin kirletilmesi, kaynakların tüketilmesi ve endüstriyel atıkların tahrip edilmesi gibi çevre sorunları konusunda toplumu bilinçlendirme rolünü de üstlenmiştir. Sanat eğitimi aracılığıyla, çevre eğitimine ve sürdürülebilirlik kavramına karşı olumlu tutum geliştirmede, farkındalığı arttırmada ve davranışsal değişiklikler yaratmada daha fazla kişiye ulaşma aracı olarak öğretmenin sorumluluk alması, sürdürülebilir bir yaşam biçimini öğrencilere aktarması beklenmektedir. Öğretmenlerin sürdürülebilir kalkınma eğitimi konusunda bilgi birikimi, bakış açısı ve değerler bakımından iyi donatılmış olması, kişisel olarak sürdürülebilirliği özümsemesi gerekir. Bu çalışmada, görsel sanatlar öğretmenlerinin öğretim etkinliklerinin yapılandırılmasında sürdürülebilirlik konusunu kazanımlar yolu ile edindirmeye yönelik görüşlerini almak amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada nicel araştırma desenlerinden betimsel araştırma kullanılmıştır. Örneklemi, Türkiye genelinde özel ve resmi okulların ilköğretim ikinci kademesinde görev yapan 125 görsel sanatlar öğretmeni oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak 2022-2023 Güz döneminde temel öğrenme alanlarına bağlı kazanımlar üzerinden hazırlanan anket uygulanmıştır. Elde edilen bulgular, detaylı olarak yorumlanmış ve sonuçlar öğretmenlerin görüşleri bağlamında sınıflandırılarak açıklanmıştır. Kazanımların tümü öğretmenler tarafından sürdürülebilirlik kavramını edindirmek açısından uygulanabilir bulunmuş, görsel sanatlar öğretim programında bulunan üç öğrenme alanına da uygun uygulamalar yapılarak kazanımların elde edilebileceği belirtilmiştir. Bulgular, ilgili alanyazın bağlamında tartışılmış ve araştırmacılara, program geliştiricilere, idarecilere, öğretmenlere gerekli önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** UNECE, WCED, Ortaöğretim Görsel Sanatlar Dersi Programı, Öğrenme Alanları, Kazanımlar

**ABSTRACT**

Man is a part of nature during his lifetime. Man, who is in a continuous development and transformation, has aimed to use his power against nature, to shape objects, with the effort to shape himself and his environment, and has succeeded in establishing superiority over nature over time and has shaped nature in line with his own interests. While doing this, she used natural resources, technique and art. Art is the expression of the imagination and creativity that the individual uses to express her feelings and thoughts with different methods. While art supports the individual's social relations, being productive, taking original approaches and thinking creatively, it also plays the role of raising awareness of environmental problems such as the pollution of the natural environment, the consumption of resources and the destruction of industrial wastes. It is expected that the teacher will take responsibility and convey a sustainable life style to the students as a means of reaching more people in developing a positive attitude towards environmental education and the concept of sustainability, raising awareness and creating behavioral changes through art education. Teachers should be well equipped in terms of knowledge, perspective and values on sustainable development education, and should personally absorb sustainability. In this research, it is aimed to get the opinions of visual arts teachers on the subject of sustainability in the structuring of teaching activities. Descriptive research, one of the quantitative research designs, was used in the research. The sample consists of 125 visual arts teachers working in the second level of primary education in private and public schools throughout Turkey. As a data collection tool, a questionnaire prepared on the acquisitions related to the basic learning areas was applied in the Fall term of 2022-2023. The findings were interpreted in detail and the results were classified and explained in the context of teachers' opinions. All of the achievements were found to be applicable by the teachers in terms of acquiring the concept of sustainability, and it was stated that the achievements could be obtained by making appropriate applications in all three learning areas in the visual arts curriculum. The findings were discussed in the context of the relevant literature and necessary suggestions were created to researchers, program developers, administrators and teachers.

**Keywords:** UNECE, WCED, Secondary Education Visual Arts Curriculum, Learning Spaces, Gains

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**MAĞAZACILIK SEKTÖRÜNDE PSİKOSOSYAL RİSK ETMENLERİNİN İŞ SAĞLIĞI VE GÜVENLİĞİAÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ**  
**INVESTIGATION OF PSYCHOSOCIAL RISK FACTORS IN TERMS OF OCCUPATIONALHEALTH ANDSAFETYIN RETAIL SECTOR**

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**ÖZET**

Günümüzde insanın sağlığını koruyabilmesi için sadece fiziksel olarak korunma yeterli olmayacaktır. Tam sağlık ortamının oluşabilmesi için fiziksel, ruhsal ve sosyal yönden de korunmanın amaçlanması gerekmektedir. İnsanın gün geçtikçe hayat koşullarının değişmesi, ihtiyaç ve beklentilerin artması gibi nedenlerle ve bu nedenlerin oluşturduğu streten etkilenmemesi için ruhsal ve sosyal yönden korunma gerekliliği daha da önem kazanmaktadır. Ruhsal ve sosyal rahatsızlıklar psikososyal etmenler olarak adlandırılan psikolojik tehlike ve risklerden kaynaklanmaktadır.

Günlük yaşantısının her anında olabileceği gibi çalışma hayatında da insanlar psikososyal etmenlere fazlasıyla maruz kalmaktadırlar. Çalışma koşullarının zorluğu, çalışma ortamındaki düzensizlikler ve belirsizlikler, maddi kazanç ve işsiz kalma baskısı ile çalışma ortamındaki insan ve çevre muhtemel psikososyal tehlike ve risk faktörleridir.

Son yıllarda çalışma hayatında psikososyal etmenlerin önemi daha belirgin hale gelemeye başlamıştır. Bu belirginleşme sonunda çalışma hayatındaki zorluklar daha da gün yüzüne çıkmaya başlamış ve önlem alınması gereken konular olarak çalışma hayatına girmiştir. Sürekli artan rekabet ihtiyacı, sektörel gelişmeler ve değişimler, emek kazanç ilişkisinin kurulamamasından kaynaklanan baskı psikososyal etmenler bakımından çalışma hayatını daha zor bir hale getirmiştir.

Ülkemizde ve dünyada çalışanın sağlığının kısa ve uzun vade de etkilenebileceği psikososyal risklerin çok büyük önem taşıdığı sektörlerden biriside mağazacılık sektörüdür. Sektörün sürekli gelişen ve değişen bir dinamik yapıya sahip olması, insan faktörünün ve emeğin ön plandaki yerini sürekli koruması, çalışma ihtiyacının artmasıyla birlikte çalışan maliyetlerinin de sürekli artması gibi nedenlerden dolayı; iş ve çalışan dengesinin yeterince kurulamaması, rekabet gibi durumlar sektör içerisinde çalışanlar için psikososyal risk içerebilecek potansiyele fazlasıyla sahiptir.

Bu çalışmada literatür taraması yapılarak, sektör çalışanları ile görüşmeler yapılarak bu sektörde istihdam edilen çalışanların maruz kaldıkları veya kalabilecekleri psikososyal risk faktörleri araştırılmış, bu risklerin kısa ve uzun vadedeki etkileri ve bu risklerden korunma yöntemleri değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği, Psikososyal Risk Faktörü, Mağazacılık Sektörü, Güvenlik Kültürü

**ABSTRACT**

Today, physical protection alone will not be enough for people to protect their health. In order to create a full health environment, physical, mental and social protection should be aimed. The necessity of mental and social protection gains more importance due to reasons such as changing life conditions, increasing needs and expectations, and in order not to be affected by the stress caused by these reasons. Mental and social disorders are not caused by psychological dangers and risks called psychosocial factors.

As it can be in every moment of daily life, people are also exposed to psychosocial factors in working life. Difficulty of working conditions, irregularities and uncertainties in the working environment, pressure of financial gain and unemployment, and human and environment in the working environment are possible psychosocial hazards and risk factors.

In recent years, the importance of psychosocial factors in working life has become more evident. As a result of this clarification, the difficulties in working life started to come to the fore and entered working life as issues that need to be taken precautions. The ever-increasing need for competition, sectoral developments and changes, and the pressure caused by the inability to establish a labor-earning relationship have made working life more difficult in terms of psychosocial factors.

In our country and the world, the retail sector is one of the sectors in which psychosocial risks, which may affect the employee's health in the short and long term, are of great importance. In addition to the fact that the sector has a constantly developing and changing dynamic structure, the human factor and labor constantly maintain their place in the foreground, and the work and employee balance cannot be established sufficiently due to the continuous increase in the costs of the employee with the increase in the need for work, competition etc. owns.

In this study, the psychosocial risk factors that the employees employed in this sector are exposed to or may be exposed to were investigated by literature review, interviews with the sector employees, and the short and long-term effects of these risks and the methods of protection from these risks were evaluated.

Key words: Occupational Health and Safety, Psychosocial Risk Factors, Storesector, Safety Culture

**E-DEVLETİN YÖNETİŞİM ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: TUNUS ÖRNEĞİNDEKİ DEĞERLENDİRMELER**  
**THE IMPACT OF E-GOVERNMENT ON GOVERNANCE: THE CASE OF TUNİSİA**

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 Siyaset Bilimi ve Uluslararası İlişkiler Anabilim Dalı

**ÖZET**

Araştırmacılara göre demokrasi, peşinden koşulması gereken bir son durum değil, demokratikleşmekte olan bir ülkenin geleceğini belirleyen uzun ve genellikle açık uçlu bir süreçtir. Yeni demokratikleşen bir ülke söz konusu olduğunda, vatandaşların temsilcileri ve yöneticileriyle etkileşimi ve ilişkisi çok önemlidir. Bu, yeni kurulan kurumların süregelen dinamiğini ve halk tarafından seçilen temsilcilerin kaydettiği ilerlemeyi belirler. az etkileşim ya da hiç etkileşim olmaması, vatandaşlar ve hükümetleri arasındaki güvene zarar verebilir. Sisteme duyulan güvenin sarsılması, ülkedeki demokratik süreçlerin kalitesinde bozulmaya yol açabilir ve bu da bir sonraki seçim sürecine ilgisizlik ve katılım eksikliğine neden olarak muhtemelen demokraside bir erozyon veya gerileme başlatabilir. Tunus, demokrasinin konsolidasyonunun çeşitli engellerle, yani hükümetin birçok konuda somut sonuçlar sağlayamamasıyla zorlandığı bir örnektir. Yönetişimin kalitesi sorgulanmakta ve demokrasi yolculuğu tehdit altında bulunmaktadır. Vatandaşların yöneticileriyle olan ilişkilerinde devrim yaratacak önemli bir özellik bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerinde olabilir. Bir ülkenin yönetim stratejisinin etkinliğini artırmak için e-devlet potansiyel bir çare olarak kendini göstermektedir. Bu bağlamda, bu çalışma Tunus'ta e-devletin yönetişimin geliştirilmesi üzerindeki etkisini, özellikle de hesap verebilirlik, bilgiye kolay erişim, vatandaş katılımı ve şeffaflık gibi unsurların iyileştirilmesiyle bağlantılı olarak incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu çalışma, e-devlet hakkında kısa bir arka plan sunan bir literatür taramasına dayanmaktadır. Ardından, bu noktalara odaklanan bir anket ile e-devlet sisteminin zorluklarının yanı sıra faydalarını da vurgulamaktadır. Son olarak, makale başarılı bir model örneği olarak Türkiye'nin e-devlet sistemi üzerine bir örnek olay incelemesi sunmaktadır.

Bu makalenin bulguları, e-devletin vatandaşlar ve devletleri arasındaki etkileşimi artırmada ve güven ilişkisini güçlendirmede büyük bir katkısı olduğunu göstermektedir. Devlet hizmetlerine daha fazla erişim ve bilgiye daha kolay ulaşılma sayesinde, devlet kurumlarının şeffaflığı daha iyi hale gelmekte ve güvenlik duygusu artmaktadır. Bununla birlikte, bu makale e-devlet sisteminin uygulanmasında karşılaşılan dijital boşluklar ve konuyla ilgili yeterli eğitim eksikliği gibi bazı zorlukları ortaya koymaktadır. Bu zorlukların ele alınması, makalenin politikacılara ve uluslararası kuruluşlara e-yönetişimin geleceği için üzerinde çalışmaları gereken tavsiyeleridir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** E-Devlet, Vatandaş Katılımı, Hükümet, Demokrasi

**ABSTRACT**

Researchers have found that democracy is not an end state to pursue but a lengthy, often open-ended process, which journey determines the future of a democratizing country. In the case of a newly democratizing country, the interaction and relationship of the citizens with their representatives and governors is very crucial. It determines the ongoing dynamic of the freshly established institutions, as well as the progress made by the representatives chosen by the people. Little interaction to no interaction at all might harm the trust between the citizens and their government. A broken trust in the system can lead to deterioration in the quality of democratic processes in the country, which in turn might cause indifference and lack of participation in the next electoral process, possibly initiating an erosion or a backsliding in democracy. Tunisia is an example where consolidation of democracy has been challenged by various obstacles, namely the government's inability to provide tangible results on many aspects. The quality of governance has been questioned and the journey to democracy is threatened. An important feature that revolutionize the relationship of the citizens with their governors can be in the information and communication technology. In order to boost the efficacy of a country's governance strategy, e-government presents itself as the potential remedy.

In this context, this paper aims to explore the impact of e-government on governance enhancement, especially in relation to improving aspects like accountability, easy access to information, citizen participation, and transparency in Tunisia. The paper relies on a literature review presenting a brief background on e-government. Next, the paper highlights the benefits in addition to the challenges of e-government system, with a questionnaire that focuses on these points. Finally, the paper presents a case study on Turkey's e-government system as an example of a successful model.

The findings of this paper display that e-government has a massive contribution to enhancing the interaction and bridges the relationship of trust between the citizens and their government. By having more access to governmental services, and being able to reach information easily, transparency of governmental institutions becomes better, as well as the sense of security increases. Nonetheless, the paper presents some challenges encountering the implementation of e-government system, like the problem of digital gaps and lack of sufficient education on the topic. Addressing these challenges, is the paper's recommendation for policy makers and international organizations to work on for the future of e-governance.

**Keywords:** E-Government, Citizen Participation, Government, Democracy



**ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS FITNESS IN SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESSES  
(Case Study on Pelangi Juice Business)**

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***Abstract***

This study aims to determine the feasibility of the Pelangi Juice Small Industry business, determine the feasibility of non-financial aspects and the feasibility of financial aspects. Feasibility analysis uses analysis of non-financial aspects, namely production aspects and marketing aspects. While the analytical tool used for financial aspects uses HPP analysis to find out whether a business is feasible or not. The results showed that the juice business in Penggarit village from the business production aspect was declared feasible, because the business location was strategic and easily accessible to consumers, the technology used was modern, the production process was easy. The marketing aspect is not bad, with good product quality.

***Keywords*** : Bussiness Feasibility Study, Small Industry, Marketing Aspects

***JEL Classification*** : (sesuaikan dengan klasifikasi JEL)

**YENİ 2-FENİL-KINAZOLİN-4-KARBOKSİLİK ASİT VE TÜREVLERİNİN  
SENTEZİ**  
SYNTHESIS OF NOVEL 2-PHENYL-QUINAZOLINE-4-CARBOXYLIC ACID  
DERIVATIVES

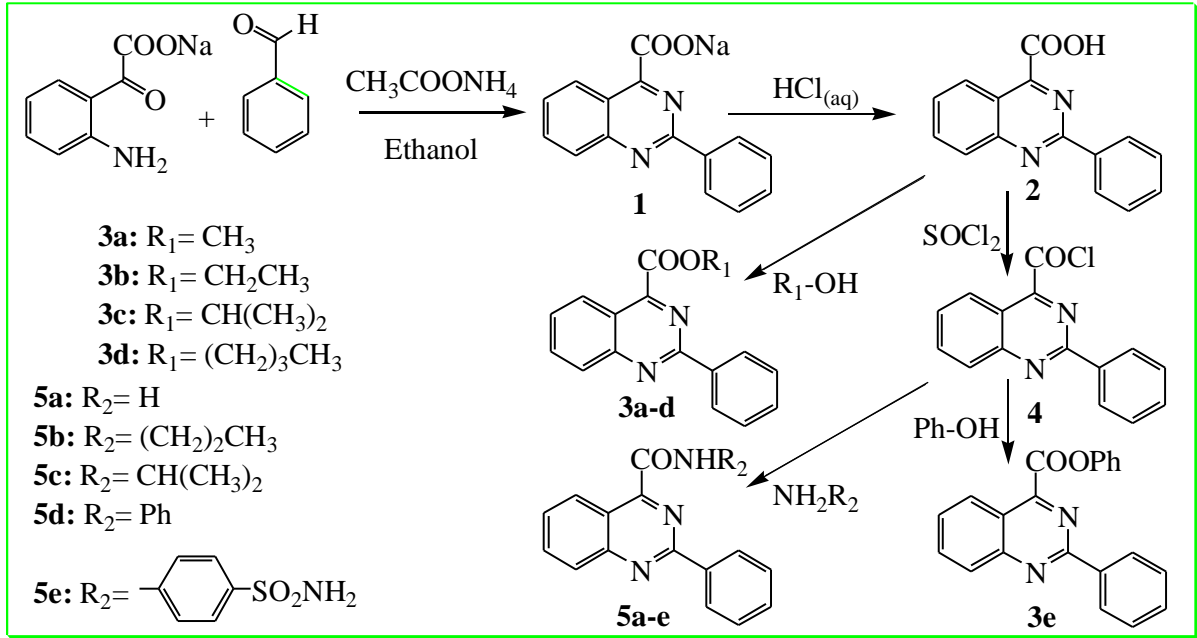
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Bölümü, Kütahya, Türkiye

**ÖZET**

Kinazolinler, tıbbi kimyada önemli roller oynamıştır ve farklı biyolojik aktif moleküllerin inşasında yapı taşı olarak işlev görmektedir [1]. Pek çok substitue kinazolin türevi antikanser, antimalarial, antimikrobiyal, antifungal, antiviral, antiprotozoal, antiinflamatuvar, diüretik, kas gevşetici, antidepresan, antitüberküler ve antikonvülsan gibi geniş bir biyolojik aktiviteye sahiptir [2,3].

Amonyum asetat ve benzaldehit ile isatinin hidrolizinden elde edilen (2-amino-fenil)-okso-asetik asit sodyum tuzunun aynı ortamda üç bileşenli reaksiyonundan 2-fenil-kinazolin-4-karboksilik asit (**2**) sentezlendi. Daha sonra **2** ve çeşitli alkoller arasındaki reaksiyonlarından bazı yeni kinazolin-ester türevleri (**3a-d**) elde edildi. Son olarak **2** bileşiği ile  $\text{SOCl}_2$ 'nin reaksiyonundan elde edilen 2-fenil-kinazolin-4-karbonil klorür ve çeşitli aminlerin reaksiyonundan kinazolin-amit türevleri (**5a-e**) sentezlendi. Sentezlenen bileşiklerin yapıları  $^1\text{H}$  NMR,  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR, IR, kütle spektrometri analiz metotları tarafından doğrulandı.



**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kinazolin, karboksilik asit, ester, amit.

**ABSTRACT**

Quinazolines have played significant roles in medicinal chemistry and function as building blocks for the construction of different biologically active molecules [1]. Many substituted quinazoline derivatives possess a wide range of biological activities, such as anticancer, antimalarial, antimicrobial, antifungal, antiviral, antiprotozoal, anti-inflammatory, diuretic, muscle relaxant, antidepressant, antitubercular, and anticonvulsant activities, among others [2,3].

2-Phenyl-quinazoline-4-carboxylic acid (**2**) was synthesized from the one-pot three-component reaction of (2-amino-phenyl)-oxo-acetic acid sodium salt obtained from the hydrolysis of isatin with ammonium acetate and benzaldehyde. Some novel quinazoline-ester derivatives (**3a-d**) were then obtained by the reaction between **2** and various alcohols. Finally, quinazoline-amide derivatives (**5a-e**) were synthesized from the reaction of various amines and 2-phenyl-quinazoline-4-carbonyl chloride (**4**), obtained by the reaction of compound **2** with  $\text{SOCl}_2$ . The structures of synthesized compounds were clarified by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR,  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR, IR, mass spectrometry analysis methods.

**Keywords:** Quinazoline, carboxylic acid, ester, amide.

## SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİNDE ŞİDDET OLGUSUNA GENEL BİR BAKIŞ AN OVERVIEW OF VIOLENCE PHENOMENON IN HEALTHCARE SERVICES

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### ÖZET

Sağlık hizmetlerinde şiddet, sağlık çalışanlarının esenliğini ve hasta bakımının genel kalitesini önemli ölçüde etkileyen, ciddi bir kaygı uyandıran küresel bir sorundur. Karşılaşılan şiddet türleri, sözlü taciz ve tehditlerden fiziksel saldırıya kadar uzanır ve olaylar genellikle uzun bekleme süreleri, iletişim eksikliği, hastanın madde bağımlılığı ve akıl sağlığı bozuklukları gibi faktörlerin neden olduğu olaylardır. Sağlık çalışanları bu şiddet olayları dolayısıyla sıklıkla artan stres, tükenmişlik, azalan iş doyumunu ve işten ayrılma niyeti ile karşı karşıya kalmaktadır. Bu sorunla mücadele etmek için çok yönlü bir yaklaşım gereklidir. Bu, sağlam politikalar ve mevzuatın uygulanmasını, güvenlik önlemlerinin artırılmasını ve sağlık çalışanlarına şiddeti yönetme konusunda eğitim verilmesini içerir. Ayrıca, destekleyici bir çalışma ortamını teşvik etmek ve kamu bilincini ve topluluk katılımını teşvik etmek çok önemlidir. Bu sorunun ciddiyetine rağmen, yeterince bildirilmemekte ve yeterince ele alınmamaktadır. Sağlık hizmeti sunucularının güvenliği ile refahını sağlayarak sağlık hizmeti sunumunun genel kalitesini iyileştirmek için sürekli araştırma ve etkili müdahale stratejilerine ihtiyaç vardır. Türkiye, bu çok yönlü yaklaşımı uygulayarak sağlık hizmetlerinde şiddeti önemli ölçüde azaltabilir ve sağlık çalışanları/hastalar için daha güvenli bir ortam tesis edebilir. Hayatını şifaya adayanların sağlıklarının ön planda tutulması, görevlerini zarar görme korkusu olmadan yapabilmelerinin sağlanması zorunludur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Şiddet, Sağlıkta Şiddet, Hekim, Hemşire, Türkiye

### ABSTRACT

Violence in healthcare is a global issue of serious concern, significantly affecting the wellbeing of healthcare professionals and the overall quality of patient care. The types of violence encountered range from verbal abuse and threats to physical assault, with incidents often incited by factors such as long waiting times, lack of communication, patient's substance abuse, and mental health disorders. Healthcare workers frequently face increased stress, burnout, decreased job satisfaction, and intentions to leave their profession due to these violent incidents. To combat this issue, a multifaceted approach is necessary. This includes implementing robust policies and legislation, enhancing security measures, and providing training to healthcare workers on managing violence. Furthermore, fostering a supportive work environment and promoting public awareness and community engagement are crucial. Despite the gravity of this issue, it remains underreported and under-addressed. Continued research and effective intervention strategies are needed to ensure the safety and wellbeing of healthcare providers, thereby improving the overall quality of healthcare delivery. By implementing this multifaceted approach, Turkey can significantly reduce violence in healthcare and create a safer environment for healthcare professionals and patients. It is imperative to prioritize the well-being of those who dedicate their lives to healing, ensuring that they can carry out their duties without fear of harm.

**Keywords:** Violence, Violence in Health, Physician, Nurse, Turkey

**TÜBİTAK 4007 BAYBURT MALATYA KARDEŞLİĞİ BİLİM ŞENLİĞİYLE  
GÜÇLENİYOR PROJESİNİN ÖĞRENCİLERİN BİLİME VE BİLİM ŞENLİĞİNE  
YÖNELİK TUTUMLARINA ETKİSİ**

**THE EFFECT OF TÜBİTAK 4007 BAYBURT MALATYA BROTHERHOOD  
STRENGTHENS WITH SCIENCE FESTIVAL ON STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TO  
SCIENCE AND SCIENCE FESTIVAL**

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**ÖZET**

Ülkemiz 6 Şubat 2023 tarihinde 11 ilimizi ve bir ilçemizi etkileyen iki büyük depremle karşı karşıya kalmıştır. Deprem bölgesinde yaşamın sosyal, ekonomik, eğitsel ve psikolojik açılardan normale dönmesi için farklı kurum ve kuruluşlar aracılığıyla çeşitli çalışmalar yürütülmeye başlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda, TÜBİTAK tarafından 4007 Bilim Şenlikleri Destekleme Programı Afet Bölgesi "Bilim Her Yerde" Özel Destek Çağrısı açılmıştır. Çağrı ile ülkemizin içinde bulunduğu özel durumda, deprem bölgelerinde yaşayan öğrencilerimizin yaşama uyum sürecini destekleyen bilimsel faaliyetlerin düzenlenmesi ve yaralarımızın sarılması için bilimin gücünden yararlanılması hedeflenmiştir. Bu anlamlı amaç doğrultusunda, depremlerin etkilediği Malatya ilinde "Bayburt Malatya Kardeşliği Bilim Şenliğiyle Güçleniyor" başlıklı bir bilim şenliği düzenlenmiştir. Bilim şenliği kapsamında; bilimin, kültürün, sanatın ve teknolojinin birçok dalının etkileşimli ve eğlenceli uygulamalarla öğrencilere sunulmasına yönelik atölyeler ve seminerler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Mevcut çalışmada, "Bayburt Malatya Kardeşliği Bilim Şenliğiyle Güçleniyor" projesine katılan öğrencilerin bilime ve bilim şenliğine yönelik tutumlarındaki değişimlerin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Tek grup ön test son test deneysel modelin kullanıldığı çalışmaya, Malatya ili Beydağı konteyner alanında ikamet eden 40 ortaokul ve lise öğrencisi katılmıştır. Çalışmanın verileri, "Bilime Karşı Tutum Ölçeği" ve "Bilim Şenliği Tutum Ölçeği" aracılığıyla elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen verilerin analizinde istatistik paket program kullanılmıştır.

Çalışma sonucunda ulaşılan bulgular, öğrencilerin Bilime Karşı Tutum Ölçeğinden elde ettikleri ön test – son test puanları arasında son test lehine olumlu yönde anlamlı bir farklılık olduğunu ortaya koymuştur (Z: -2,236, p<0.05). Benzer şekilde, öğrencilerin Bilim Şenliği Tutum Ölçeğinden elde ettikleri ön test – son test puanları arasında da son test lehine olumlu yönde anlamlı bir artış olduğu belirlenmiştir (Z: -2,537, p<0.05). Proje sonucu elde edilen bulgular, öğrencilerin bilime ve bilim şenliğine ilişkin tutumlarında olumlu yönde değişim olmaya başladığı izlenimi oluşturmuştur.

TÜBİTAK 4007 "Bayburt Malatya Kardeşliği Bilim Şenliğiyle Güçleniyor" projesine katılan öğrencilerin bilime ve bilim şenliğine yönelik tutumlarındaki değişimler ilgili literatür eşliğinde değerlendirilmiş ve paydaşlara bilim şenlikleri konusunda yararlanabilecekleri bazı öneriler hazırlanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** TÜBİTAK 4007, Bilim, Şenlik, Öğrenci, Tutum

**ABSTRACT**

On February 6, 2023, our country was faced with two major earthquakes that affected 11 provinces and one district. Various studies have started to be carried out through different institutions and organizations in order to return life in the earthquake zone to normal in terms of social, economic, educational and psychological aspects. In this context, a Special Support Call for 4007 Science Festival Support Programs Disaster Region "Science is Everywhere" was opened by TÜBİTAK. With the call, it is aimed to use the power of science to organize scientific activities that support the adaptation process of our students living in earthquake zones and to heal our wounds, in the special situation our country is in. In line with this meaningful purpose, a science fair titled "Bayburt Malatya Brotherhood Strengthens with Science Festival" was held in Malatya, which was affected by earthquakes. Within the scope of the science festival; Workshops and seminars were held to present students with interactive and entertaining applications of many branches of science, culture, art and technology. In the present study, it is aimed to examine the changes in the attitudes of the students who participated in the project "Bayburt Malatya Brotherhood Strengthens with Science Festival" towards science and science festival.

40 middle and high school students residing in the Beydağı container area of Malatya province participated in the study, in which a single group pre-test post-test experimental model was used. The data of the study were obtained through the "Attitudes towards Science Scale" and "the Science Festival Attitude Scale". A statistical package program was used in the analysis of the obtained data.

The findings obtained as a result of the study revealed that there is a significant positive difference in favor of the post-test between the pre-test and post-test scores obtained from the Attitudes towards Science Scale of the students ( $Z: -2,236, p < 0.05$ ). Similarly, it was determined that there was a positive significant increase in favor of the post-test between the pre-test and post-test scores obtained by the students from the Science Festival Attitude Scale ( $Z: -2,537, p < 0.05$ ). The findings obtained as a result of the project created the impression that the attitudes of the students started to change in a positive way.

The changes in the attitudes of the students participating in the TÜBİTAK 4007 "Bayburt Malatya Brotherhood Strengthens with Science Festival" project towards science and the science festival were evaluated in light of the relevant literature, and some suggestions were prepared for the stakeholders about the science festival.

**Keywords:** TÜBİTAK 4007, Science, Festival, Student, Attitudes



## FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS “ERNA GROCERY SHOP”

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### ***Abstract***

This study aims to determine the feasibility of Erna Grocery Store. This shop is located in Jetak Lengkong Village, Wonopringgo District, Pekalongan Regency. This study uses a qualitative approach. This study uses two sources in data collection, namely primary sources (interviews and observations) and secondary sources (references from previous journals/research). The feasibility analysis method used in this study is the Marketing Mix Analysis with a qualitative approach. The results showed that the Erna Grocery Store in Jetak Lengkong Village from the marketing aspect was declared feasible because the products sold were of good quality and the products were a mandatory requirement for many people, the location of the store was strategic and easy to reach by consumers, the promotions given were sufficient to provide customers loyalty, as well as distributors of goods from direct agents and from traditional markets so that the prices of the products sold are affordable and can be purchased by all groups. Besides it, from side finance business This worthy run Because own potency enough profit big with an ROI of 6,400% and an NPV of 170,643.50.

***Keywords: Grocery, Marketing Mix, Business Feasibility Study***

## IMPLEMENTATION OF ISLAMIC ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY

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**Abstract**

**Purpose:** This paper aims to explain the implementation of Islamic economic philosophy which is measured by formulating the following questions: First, what is the definition of usury and its impact on the economy? Second, What is the definition of gharar and its impact on the economy? Third, What is the definition of maisir and its impact on the economy? Fourth, What is the definition of haram and its impact on the economy? Fifth, What is the definition of zalim and its impact on the economy?

**Design/methodology/approach:** This paper uses a qualitative approach, because data sources and research results in library research, inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards the direction of theory building based on data).

**Findings:** First, Riba is the addition of one of two similar substitutes without any compensation for this addition. Not all additions are considered usury, because additions are sometimes produced in a trade and there is no usury in it, it's just that the addition that is termed by the name 'usury' and the Qur'an comes to explain its prohibition is an addition that is taken as compensation for the specified tempo. The impact of usury on the economy includes the exploitation of the borrower's wealth, monopolization of resources, allocated for the wrong thing, hampering the level of community productivity, encouraging inflation, decoupling between the real and monetary sectors, the economy becomes unstable.

Second, gharar means al-khatar and something that is harmful, namely something that is not known to be certain of right or wrong, speculation; risk; danger (risk); uncertainty (uncertainty or ); or also means gambling; gambling or maysir. The impact of gharar on the economy includes a.) Gharar is a type of gambling (al-maysir) which is prohibited by Allah SWT because it will cause injustice, enmity, hatred, and quarrels among humans, b.) When the al-gharar transaction is over, it is certain that one of the two parties to the transaction will regret and resent his friend. C.) In al-gharar transactions, justice will not be possible to uphold.

Third, Maisir is a game that contains gambling, where the losing party must give a certain amount of money / goods to the winner, without having to think or work hard. The impact of maisir on the economy is as follows a.) Financial problems: gambling games are carried out by risking a large enough amount of funds, because this game is lucky and very risky, those who are unlucky will lose all their funds. B.) Dependence or Addiction: gambling games have a dependence effect, like drinking alcohol. C.) Crime Rate: in areas where there are many gambling games, usually the crime rate also increases.

Fourth, Haram is something that is abhorred by Shara and is required to be abandoned clearly by the Shara text and it is something that is binding. The impact of haram on the economy

includes encouraging the hoarding of accumulated wealth and inhibiting direct investment in trade and the circulation of wealth because wealth will only be in the hands of capital owners. Fifth, zalim is to act as a despot or oppressor, to reduce, deviate, oppress, act arbitrarily and unfairly. Thematically, zalim is a transaction that causes injustice to the other party. The impact of zalim on the economy is an act that harms, takes or obstructs the rights of others that is not justified by sharia so that it can be considered as a form of persecution and an economy is considered zalim if the maximum price is set below the equilibrium price that occurs through the market mechanism.

**Originality/value:** The implementation of Islamic economic philosophy is discussed comprehensively and with the latest data.

**Keywords:** Implementasi, Ekonomi, Ekonomi Islam, Filsafat, Filsafat Ekonomi

**18-21 YAŞ ARASI YETİŞKİN BİREYLERİN ORGANİK GIDA TÜKETİMİNİN  
BEDEN KÜTLE İNDEKSİ İLE İLİŞKİSİ**  
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIC FOOD CONSUMPTION AND BODY  
MASS INDEX IN YOUNG ADULTS AGED 18-21

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**ÖZET**

Sağlıklı beslenme ve dengeli bir yaşam tarzı, günümüzde genç yetişkinler arasında giderek daha fazla önem kazanmaktadır. Bu yaş grubundaki bireyler, büyüme ve gelişme döneminin ardından yetişkinliklerine adım atarken, sağlıklarını korumak ve yaşam kalitelerini yükseltmek için çeşitli önlemler almaktadır. Bu önlemlerden biri de organik gıda tüketimidir. Bu çalışma, 18-21 yaş arası genç yetişkinlerin organik gıda tüketimi ile beden kütle indeksi arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Ankara'da yaşayan genç yetişkinlerden elde edilen veriler kullanılarak yapılan araştırmada kullanılan sosyodemografik veri formu, katılımcıların genel bilgilerini, sağlık alışkanlıklarını ve beslenme alışkanlıklarını saptamak için kullanılmıştır. Organik gıda tüketim ölçeği ise katılımcıların organik gıda tüketim davranışlarını ölçmek amacıyla kullanılmıştır. Bu ölçek, altı boyuttan ve toplamda 18 maddeden oluşmaktadır. Araştırmanın istatistiksel değerlendirmesi, IBM SPSS Statistics 25 programı kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Verilerin normal dağılıma uygunluğu Kolmogorov-Smirnov testiyle değerlendirilmiş ve normal dağılan veriler için parametrik testler, normal dağılmayan veriler için ise parametrik olmayan testler kullanılmıştır. İstatistiksel anlamlılık düzeyi  $p < 0,05$  olarak kabul edilmiştir. Çalışmaya katılan bireylerin %48,3'ü erkek %51,7'si kadındır. Bireylerin yaş ortalaması  $19,99 \pm 2,29$  yıl olarak bulunmuştur. Katılımcıların %6,9'u Zayıf, %75,9'u Normal, %11,2'si Hafif şişman, %6'sı ise Obez'dir. Araştırmanın sonuçlarına göre, BKİ ile organik gıda tüketimi arasında anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmamıştır. Ancak, normlar, öz-kimlik ve olumlu ahlaki yaklaşım alt boyutları ile BKİ arasında negatif bir ilişki saptanmıştır. Organik gıda tüketimiyle BKİ arasında ise pozitif bir ilişki bulunmuştur. Bu çalışma, genç yetişkinlerin organik gıda tüketimi alışkanlıklarını belirlemek ve sağlıklı beslenme konusunda farkındalık yaratmak için önemli bir adımdır. Elde edilen bulgular, genç yetişkinlerin sağlık durumu üzerinde organik gıda tüketiminin etkilerini anlamamıza yardımcı olacak ve gelecekteki beslenme politikalarının oluşturulmasında temel veriler sağlayacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sağlıklı beslenme, Beden kütle indeksi (BKİ), Organik gıda tüketimi

**ABSTRACT**

Healthy eating and a balanced lifestyle have become increasingly important among young adults in recent years. Individuals in this age group, as they transition into adulthood after the growth and development period, take various measures to maintain their health and improve their quality of life. One of these measures is the consumption of organic food. This study aims to examine the relationship between organic food consumption and body mass index (BMI) in young adults aged 18-21. The socio-demographic data form used in the study collected general information, health habits, and dietary habits of the participants, obtained from young adults living in Ankara. The organic food consumption scale was used to measure participants' organic

food consumption behaviors. This scale consists of six dimensions and a total of 18 items. The statistical evaluation of the study was conducted using IBM SPSS Statistics 25 software. The normality of the data was assessed using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, and parametric tests were used for normally distributed data, while non-parametric tests were used for non-normally distributed data. The statistical significance level was set at  $p < 0.05$ . The study included 48.3% male and 51.7% female participants, with a mean age of  $19.99 \pm 2.29$  years. The participants were classified as 6.9% underweight, 75.9% normal weight, 11.2% overweight, and 6% obese. According to the results of the study, no significant relationship was found between BMI and organic food consumption. However, a negative relationship was found between norms, self-identity, and positive moral attitude subscales and BMI. There was a positive relationship between organic food consumption and BMI. This study is an important step in determining young adults' organic food consumption habits and raising awareness about healthy eating. The findings will help us understand the effects of organic food consumption on the health status of young adults and provide fundamental data for future nutrition policies.

**Key Words:** Healthy eating, Body mass index (BMI), Organic food consumption

**YEREL AĞ VERİ AKTARIM KABLOLARINDA KULLANILAN TİCARİ SAFLIKTAKİ BAKIRA UYGULANAN ISIL İŞLEM PARAMETRELERİNİN EMPEDANS VE GERİ DÖNÜŞ KAYBI ÜZERİNE İNCELENMESİ**

INVESTIGATION OF HEAT TREATMENT PARAMETERS APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURE COPPER USED IN LAN DATA TRANSMISSION CABLES ON IMPEDANCE AND RETURN LOSS

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**ÖZET**

Üretim sırasında yapılan tel çekme prosesiyle Cu-ETP soğuk deformasyona uğramaktadır. Soğuk deformasyona uğrayan metalik malzemenin mukavemet değerleri ( çekme, kopma mukavemeti, akma dayanımı) yükselir. Tel çekme soğuk deformasyon prosesi sonucunda metal malzemede deformasyon sertleşmesi veya kalıntı gerilmeler oluşabileceği için LAN kabloları için kullanılacak olan Cu iletkene normalizasyon tavlama adımları uygulanır.

Bu çalışmada, veri aktarımında kullanılan yerel iletişim ağ (local area network-LAN) veya ethernet kablolarında iletken malzeme olarak kullanılan %99,9 ticari saflıktaki elektrolitik özlü bakır tele (Cu-ETP) farklı oranlarda uygulanan soğuk deformasyonun yanı sıra tavlama ısı işlem parametrelerinin (farklı sıcaklık ve süreler) malzemenin mukavemetine ve elektriksel direnç özelliklerine etkileri incelenmiştir. Bu kapsamda 8 mm çapındaki %99,9 saflığa sahip olan Cu-ETP filmaşın ardışık şekilde uygulanan tel çekme işlemleri ile (birinci aşamada %72,5' lik, ikinci aşamada ise %75'lik ezme oranları uygulanarak) nihai olarak

%93,1'lik ezme oranı ile 0,55 mm çapındaki bakır tele dönüştürülmüştür. Ardışık olarak soğuk deformasyona tabi tutularak elde edilen nihai bakır tel, 180 ila 250°C arasındaki sıcaklıklarda 15 dakika ila 60 dakika arasında değişen sürelerde tavlama işlemlerine tabi tutulmuştur. Her bir tavlama işlemi sonrasında incelenen örneklerin Burster marka Resistomat 2316 model direnç ölçer ile elektriksel direnç ölçümleri yapılmış olup Zwick marka çekme test cihazı kullanılarak mukavemet özellikleri belirlenmiştir.

Farklı sıcaklık ve sürelerde tavlama ısı işlemine tabi tutulmuş bakır tellerin, başlangıç durumuna göre artan tavlama ısı işlem sıcaklık ve sürelerine bağlı olarak elektriksel dirençlerinin azaldığı belirlenmiştir. Aynı ısı işlem parametrelerine sahip bakır tellere uygulanan çekme testlerinde ise artan tavlama işlem sıcaklığı ve süresine bağlı olarak kopma mukavemet değerlerinin azaldığı, kopma uzaması değerlerinin ise artış gösterdiği



belirlenmiştir. Bu çalışma kapsamında elde edilen bulgulara göre, toplamda uygulanan %93,1'lik soğuk deformasyon işlemi sonrasında bakır iç yapısında oldukça yüksek oranlarda oluşan yapısal hataların (artan dislokasyon yoğunluğu ve boşluk konsantrasyonu gibi) ve iç gerilmelerin (malzemenin elektriksel direncinin ve kopma mukavemetinin artmasına, kopma uzaması değerlerinde düşmesine neden olmakta) bakır tele uygulanan tavlama ısıl işlemleri ile dikkate değer düzeyde azaltıldığı sonucuna varılmış olup mikroyapısal çalışmalar ile de söz konusu bulgular desteklenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Tel çekme, bakır, soğuk deformasyon, ısıl işlem

### ABSTRACT

Cu-ETP undergoes cold deformation by the wire drawing process during production. The strength values (tensile, breaking strength, yield strength) of the metallic material subjected to cold deformation increase. As a result of wire drawing cold deformation process, deformation hardening or residual stresses may occur in the metal material, a heat treatment called normalization annealing is applied to the Cu conductor to be used for LAN cables.

In this study, 99.9% commercial purity electrolytic cored copper wire (Cu-ETP) used as a conductor material in local communication network (LAN) or ethernet cables used in data transmission, cold deformation applied at different rates as well as annealing heat treatment parameters (The effects of different temperatures and times) on the strength and electrical resistance properties of the material were investigated. In this context, 8 mm diameter Cu-ETP wire rod with a purity of 99.9% is ultimately 93.1% with sequentially applied wire drawing processes (by applying crushing rates of 72.5% in the first stage and 75% in the second stage). It was converted into copper wire with a diameter of 0.55 mm with a crushing ratio of the resulting copper wire, obtained by sequential cold deformation, was annealed at temperatures ranging from 180 to 250°C for periods ranging from 15 minutes to 60 minutes. After each annealing process, electrical resistance measurements of the samples examined with a Burster brand Resistomat 2316 resistance meter were made and their strength properties were determined by using a Zwick brand tensile tester.

It has been determined that the electrical resistances of copper wires subjected to annealing heat treatment at different temperatures and times decrease depending on the annealing heat treatment temperature and time increasing compared to the initial state. In the tensile tests applied to copper wires with the same heat treatment parameters, it was determined that the breaking strength values decreased and the elongation at break values increased depending on the increasing annealing process temperature and time. According to the findings obtained within the scope of this study, structural defects (such as increased dislocation density and void concentration) and internal stresses (increased electrical resistance and breaking strength of the material) It was concluded that the annealing heat treatments applied to the copper wire were significantly reduced, and the aforementioned findings were supported by microstructural studies.

**Keywords:** copper, Cu-ETP, copper drawing, annealing, cold working

## DİL VE TERCÜMA METNİ LANGUAGE AND INTERPRETING TEXT

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### ÖZET

Metafor, halkların kültürüyle yakından ilişkili ve medeniyet mirasının ayrılmaz bir parçası haline gelen en önemli dil fenomenlerinden biridir. Bu bildiri de metaforu çevirmenin özelliklerini, çevirmenin metaforu iki dil arasında çevirirken karşılaştığı zorlukları ve metafor çevirmenin en önemli sorumluluklarını açıklamaktadır. Biçim ve içerik bütünlüğünü, güzelliği sağlayan tüm unsurları koruyarak, ikinci dil araçları temelinde başka bir dilde yaratılmış bir sanat eserinin yeniden yapılmasıdır. Edebi çeviri ise ulusal edebiyatın gelişmesine, halklar arasındaki dostluk ve kardeşliğin çıkarlarına ve kültürel ve edebi bağların kurulmasına ve gelişmesine katkıda bulunur.

Metafor, ulusların kültürüyle yakından bağlantılı olan ve medeniyet mirasının ayrılmaz bir parçası haline gelen en önemli dil fenomenlerinden biridir. Metafor hem dilsel hem de edebi bir kavramdır. Bu nedenle, dilbilimsel metafor ve edebi metafor gibi türlere ayrılmıştır. Her iki durumda da metafor, benzerlik ilkesine göre bir nesnenin özelliklerinin diğerine aktarılmasını ifade eder. Bununla birlikte, dilbilimsel bir bakış açısından, bir metafor, hazır bir konuşma unsurudur ve edebi bir bakış açısından, bir metafor bir mecazdır, yani bir kelimenin mecazi anlamda kullanımına dayanan bir imge. Bu durumda, metaforun dilbilimsel bir birim olarak anlamı, onu mecazi olarak bir nesne, olay, işaret olarak adlandırmaktır-konuşmanın duygusal ifadesini geliştirmek. Metaforik çeviri, bir dizi dilbilimsel, edebi, kültürel, felsefi ve hatta psikolojik konuları kapsar. Metaforik çeviri çalışmasına doğru yaklaşım, okuyucuya yeterli metaforik bilgi sağlarken, çeviri sürecinde orijinal kaynak metnin biçimsel etkisinin geri yüklenmesinin önemini gösterir.

**Anahtar sözcükler:** metafor kavramı, çeviri, dil, metafor çevirinin zorlukları.

### ABSTRACT

Metaphor is one of the most important linguistic phenomena that is closely related to the culture of peoples and is an integral part of the cultural heritage. This statement explains the features of metaphor translation, the difficulties encountered when translating metaphors between two languages, and the most important responsibilities of metaphor translation. It is the re-creation of a work of art created in another language on the basis of second language tools, while preserving all the elements that maintain the integrity of form and content. Literary translation contributes to the development of national literature, friendship and brotherhood between peoples, and the establishment and development of cultural and literary ties.

Metaphor is one of the most important linguistic phenomena, which is closely connected with the culture of nations and has become an integral part of the cultural heritage. Metaphor is both a linguistic and a literary concept. For this reason, it is divided into types such as

linguistic metaphor and literary metaphor. In both cases, the metaphor represents the transfer of the properties of an object to another according to the principle of similarity. However, from a linguistic point of view, a metaphor is an element of ready speech, and from a literary point of view, a metaphor is a metaphor, that is, an image based on the use of a word in a metaphorical sense. In this case, the meaning of the metaphor as a linguistic unit is to call it a metaphor, an object, an event, a sign- to develop the emotional expression of speech. Metaphorical translation, a series of linguistic, literary, cultural, philosophical and even psychological topics. Approaching the work of metaphorical translation, while providing the reader with sufficient metaphorical knowledge, shows the importance of reloading the formative influence of the original source text during the translation process.

**Keywords:** metaphor concept, translation, language, metaphor translation difficulties.

## FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR GENDHIS KIDS PEKAJANGAN STORE BUSINESS

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### Abstract

This study aims to determine the feasibility of developing The Gendhis Kids Store business in terms of market and marketing aspect, legal aspect, technical and technological aspect, management and human resource aspect, and financial aspect. In this study, the analytical method used is descriptive qualitative analysis method, namely the method used to measure business feasibility at Gendhis Kids Store. Data collection was carried out using interview techniques and direct observation at the research location. The result of this study indicates that The Gendhis Kids store is very good to continue.

Keywords: Market and Marketing Aspects, Legal Aspects, Technical and Technological Aspects, Management and Human Resources Aspects, Financial Aspects

## DETERIORATION OF PROPERTIES OF COMPOSITE MATERIALS USED IN MARINE STRUCTURES AFFECTED BY MARINE FACTORS

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### **Abstract**

Polyester/glass composite materials have improved the marine and defense fields by supporting manufacturing of several structures due to their superior properties.

Therefore, the goal of this study was to present the properties, characterization of materials and applications of materials, based on polyester matrix and fiberglass.

This Study covers the applications of GFRP composites in the maritime industry and their development over time ; describe the diffusion interactions of seawater in polyester/glass, study of information on the damage mechanisms of polyester/glass composites in the ocean environment, However, This paper investigates the effects of saltwater ageing time on the tensile properties of composite, we will study the different researches and results in previous researches of corrosion in exposure duration ; Long-term and short-term .

In the present study, durability of a polyester/glass GFPP was investigated under seawater environment at difrent time of absorption (1moi - 2moi - 3moi - 4moi - 6moi .....)

The results indicated that:

-GFPP is highly susceptible to Long-term immersion in seawater

-At the same time, the retention of tensile strength after immersion for a long time is lower than that of the material before immersion

-The tensile strength and failure strain reduce with increasing exposure time

**Keywords:** ship hull, marine factors, polyester, Glass fibre, tensile properties

THE CONCEPTS OF 'FIRE AND FURY' IN MARY SHELLEY'S *FRANKENSTEIN*

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**Abstract:**

This paper aims to show that 'fire', a symbol of creation, when misused, has often created fury as in Greek mythology from which Mary Shelley drew her inspiration of *Frankenstein or the Modern Prometheus*. In doing so, it purports to show how in Victorian period shaken by the Industrial Revolution, Shelley warns scientists about the negative impacts of a thoughtless science. Considering the high death rate caused by the recent Covid-19 outbreak, one notices that the concepts of fire and fury are really portrayed through the story of scientist Victor Frankenstein who misuses science and then creates a monster that revolts against him and kills his kinsfolk. To do this, recourse to myth-critical approach is needed in that it uncovers or identifies manifestations of mythology in a literary work--whether as the creation of an original myth, as the appropriation of a traditional mythological figure, story, or place, or in the form of allusions--and uses these mythological elements to aid interpretation of the work under scrutiny.

**Key words:** Fire, Fury, Science, Misuse, Monster.



## APPLICATION OF INTERNET RESOURCES IN BLENDED ENGLISH TEACHING PROCESS

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**Abstract:** This article is devoted to the usage of the Internet at the English language lessons teaching z-generation. The Internet technologies have universal didactic capabilities: they allow teachers to conduct online learning, take into account the individual capabilities of students and provide distance learning.

The use of Internet resources in the lessons of a secondary school contributes to a more effective study of a foreign language. Therefore, as an example from my observations at school, Internet resources can be widely used in teaching students from grade 9 to high school students, because at present there are a lot of students who are interested in computers and know how to use them. And every student has access to modern phones, which creates the conditions for the best study of IT.

The global Internet creates the conditions for obtaining any information necessary for schoolchildren and teachers: regional studies material, news from the life of young people, articles from newspapers and magazines, necessary literature, etc. Schoolchildren can take part in testing, in quizzes, competition held on the Internet

The global Internet offers many useful resources for foreign language teachers. These are special programs for teaching foreign languages, as well as authentic material, the selection of which the teacher can independently select and adapt it to specific educational tasks.

**Keywords:** *speech competence, intercultural communication, computer technologies, network resources, project activities*

**HUMAN RIGHTS INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (HRIMS) CAN BE USEFUL FOR MAKING INFORMATION DIGITALIZING IN PAKISTAN FOR IMPROVEMENT OF UN DEALS SUGGESTIONS AN OVERVIEW BY DR FAISAL**

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**ABSTRACT**

Human Rights Information Management System (HRIMS) can be helpful for digitalizing basic liberties information in Pakistan and working on the execution of UN arrangements and suggestions. HRIMS is an instrument that empowers the assortment, examination, stockpiling, and dispersal of basic freedoms related information and data. Here are a few different ways HRIMS can add to the improvement of UN deals proposals in Pakistan: Information Assortment and The board: HRIMS can smooth out the assortment and the executives of common liberties information, including data connected with infringement, separation, and progress in carrying out UN settlement commitments. It can guarantee normalized

information assortment processes, reliable information stockpiling, and viable information the executives rehearses. Further developed Information Examination: HRIMS can work with complete investigation of basic liberties information, empowering policymakers, scientists, and common society associations to recognize examples, patterns, and holes in common freedoms assurance. It can assist with recognizing need regions for intercession and illuminate proof based strategy and dynamic cycles. Observing and Announcing: HRIMS can uphold the checking and revealing of basic liberties infringement and progress in executing UN settlements. It can produce constant information and reports, working with convenient and exact data imparting to pertinent partners, including UN bodies and settlement observing councils. Consistence with UN Settlement Commitments: HRIMS can help with following and checking Pakistan's consistence with its commitments under UN deals. It can assist with guaranteeing that suggestions and rules from UN deal checking bodies are incorporated into public arrangements, regulation, and practices. Responsibility and Straightforwardness: HRIMS can upgrade responsibility and straightforwardness by giving a unified stage to reporting and following common liberties infringement, examinations, and indictments. It can work with the recognizable proof of capable entertainers and give a premise to legitimate and managerial activities. Proof Based Backing: HRIMS can act as an important asset for common liberties promotion by giving exact and solid information to help proof based crusades, strategy support, and suit endeavors. It can reinforce the viability of common society associations and basic freedoms protectors in pushing for vital changes and changes. Limit Building: Carrying out HRIMS includes limit building endeavors to prepare important partners, including government authorities, common freedoms activists, and information the executives' experts, in utilizing the framework successfully. This can upgrade how they might interpret common freedoms standards, information the board, and revealing necessities, prompting further developed execution of UN settlement proposals. It is critical to take note of that the effective execution of HRIMS requires solid political will, adequate assets, and joint effort among government organizations, common society associations, and the Assembled Countries. Moreover, guaranteeing information assurance, protection, and the association of underestimated networks in the information assortment process are critical contemplations in HRIMS execution.

**Keywords:** HRIMS, stockpiling, rehearses, illuminate, Consistence, recognizable.

**DİJİTAL TÜKENMİŞLİĞİN POTANSİYEL SONUÇLARININ İKİNCİ DİL  
ÖĞRENİMİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNİ KEŞFEDİLMESİ**  
EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF POTENTIAL OUTCOMES OF DIGITAL BURNOUT ON  
SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING

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**ÖZET**

Dijital tükenmişlik, özellikle ikinci dil öğrenimi bağlamında, eğitim alanında yaygın bir sorun haline gelmiştir. Teknolojinin ve çevrimiçi platformların yaygın kullanımıyla birlikte, öğrenciler giderek daha fazla dijital bilgi ve iletişim akışına maruz kalmakta ve bu da bilişsel ve duygusal kaynakların potansiyel olarak aşırı yüklenmesine yol açmaktadır. Eğitimde dijital tükenmişlik, aşırı teknoloji kullanımı ve çevrimiçi öğrenme faaliyetlerinden kaynaklanan bitkinlik ve motivasyonun azalması durumunu ifade etmektedir. İkinci dil öğreniminin özel bağlamında, öğrenciler dil engelleri ve dijital dil öğrenim araçlarıyla sürekli etkileşim ihtiyacı gibi ek zorluklarla karşılaşabilirler. Dijital tükenmişliğin sonuçları arasında azalan akademik performans, azalan motivasyon, artan stres düzeyi ve engellenmiş dil edinimi yer almaktadır. Dijital tükenmişliğin ikinci dil öğrenimindeki etkilerini anlamak, sağlıklı teknoloji kullanımını teşvik eden ve dil öğrenme çıktıları üzerindeki olumsuz etkileri azaltan stratejiler ve müdahaleler geliştirmek için eğitimciler, kurumlar ve öğrencilerin kendileri için çok önemlidir. Bu bakış açısıyla, bu çalışma ikinci dil öğreniminde dijital tükenmişliğin sonuçlarını karma yöntemler yaklaşımıyla ortaya çıkarmayı amaçlamaktadır. Araştırma, Vakıf Üniversitesi'ndeki bir dil okuluna kayıtlı üniversite öğrencileri arasında dijital tükenmişliğin potansiyel sonuçlarını ve ikinci dil öğrenimi üzerindeki etkisini araştırmaktadır. Dijital tükenmişlik deneyimleri ve bunun dil öğrenme çıktıları ile ilişkisi hakkında nicel veri toplamak için 500 öğrenciye bir anket uygulanmıştır. Anket sonuçları, önemli ilişkileri belirlemek için regresyon analizi kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Niteliksel aşamada, dijital tükenmişlikle ilgili öznel deneyimleri ve başa çıkma stratejileri hakkında bilgi edinmek için dil öğrenen beş kişiyle derinlemesine görüşmeler yapılmıştır. Hem nicel hem de nitel analizlerden elde edilen bulgular, ikinci dil öğreniminde dijital tükenmişliğin sonuçlarının kapsamlı bir şekilde anlaşılmasını sağlamak için karşılaştırılmıştır. Çalışma, eğitimcileri ve öğrencileri dijital tükenmişliğin potansiyel sonuçları hakkında bilgilendirerek ve dil öğrenme bağlamındaki olumsuz etkilerini ele alıp hafifletmek için stratejiler önererek mevcut literatüre katkıda bulunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Bu çalışma birkaç faktörden dolayı benzersizdir. İlk olarak, özellikle ikinci dil öğrenimi bağlamında dijital tükenmişliğin potansiyel sonuçlarına odaklanmaktadır. Dijital tükenmişlik çeşitli alanlarda çalışılmış olsa da, ikinci dil edinimi üzerindeki özel etkisi nispeten keşfedilmemiş bir alandır. Çalışma, bu niş konuyu derinlemesine inceleyerek, dijital tükenmişliğin dil öğrenme çıktıları üzerindeki sonuçlarına ilişkin değerli bilgiler sağlamayı amaçlamaktadır. İkinci olarak, çalışma, nicel ve nitel veri toplama ve analizini birleştiren karma yöntemler yaklaşımını benimsemektedir. Bu yaklaşım, hem anket verilerinin istatistiksel analizini hem de dil öğrenenler ile derinlemesine görüşmeleri birleştirerek konunun kapsamlı bir şekilde araştırılmasına olanak tanımaktadır. Her iki yöntemin bulgularını karşılaştırarak ve bütünleştirerek, çalışma, ikinci dil öğreniminde dijital tükenmişliğin daha bütüncül bir şekilde anlaşılmasını sağlayabilmektedir. Ayrıca, çalışma, Vakıf Üniversitesi'ndeki bir dil okuluna kayıtlı 500 üniversite öğrencisinden oluşan belirli bir popülasyona odaklanmaktadır. Çalışma,

bu belirli grubu hedefleyerek kapsamını daraltmakta ve bu özel bağlamla ilgili içgörüler sağlamaktadır. Bu özgüllük, çalışmanın üniversite düzeyinde dil öğrenenlerin ihtiyaçlarına göre uyarlanmış pratik öneriler ve müdahaleler üretme yeteneğini geliştirmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İkinci dil öğrenimi, Dijital tükenmişlik, Karma yöntem yaklaşımı

## ABSTRACT

Digital burnout has become a prevalent issue in the realm of education, particularly in the context of second language learning. With the widespread use of technology and online platforms, learners are increasingly exposed to a continuous stream of digital information and communication, leading to a potential overload of cognitive and emotional resources. Digital burnout in education refers to the state of exhaustion and decreased motivation resulting from excessive technology use and online learning activities. In the specific context of second language learning, learners may face additional challenges, such as language barriers and the need for constant engagement with digital language learning tools. The consequences of digital burnout can include decreased academic performance, reduced motivation and engagement, increased stress levels, and hindered language acquisition. Understanding the implications of digital burnout in second language learning is crucial for educators, institutions, and learners themselves to develop strategies and interventions that promote healthy technology use and mitigate the negative effects on language learning outcomes.

In this perspective, this study aims to unveil the consequences of digital burnout in second language learning through a mixed-methods approach. The research explores the potential outcomes of digital burnout and its impact on second language learning among university students enrolled in a language school at Foundation University. A survey is administered to 500 students to collect quantitative data on their experiences of digital burnout and its correlation with language learning outcomes. The survey results are analyzed using regression analysis to identify significant relationships. In the qualitative phase, in-depth interviews are conducted with five language learners to gain insights into their subjective experiences and coping strategies related to digital burnout. The findings from both the quantitative and qualitative analyses are compared to provide a comprehensive understanding of the consequences of digital burnout in second language learning. The study aims to contribute to the existing literature by informing educators and learners about the potential outcomes of digital burnout and suggesting strategies to address and mitigate its negative effects in language learning contexts.

This study is unique due to several factors. Firstly, it focuses specifically on the potential outcomes of digital burnout in the context of second language learning. While digital burnout has been studied in various domains, its specific impact on second language acquisition is a relatively unexplored area. By delving into this niche topic, the study aims to provide valuable insights into the consequences of digital burnout on language learning outcomes. Secondly, the study adopts a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis. This approach allows for a comprehensive exploration of the topic by incorporating both statistical analysis of survey data and in-depth interviews with language learners. By comparing and integrating the findings from both methods, the study can provide a more holistic understanding of digital burnout in second language learning. Furthermore, the study focuses on a specific population of 500 university students enrolled in a language school at Foundation University. By targeting this specific group, the study narrows its scope and provides insights relevant to this particular context. This specificity enhances the study's ability to generate practical recommendations and interventions tailored to the needs of university-level language learners.

**Keywords:** Second language learning, Digital burnout, Mixed-methods approach

**SYNTHESIS AND EVALUATION OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES FROM ETHANOLIC LEAF EXTRACT OF *TRIDAX PROCUMBENS*.L****Dr. R. Saravanan**

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**ABSTRACT**

In recent science Nanotechnology is a burning field for the researchers. Nanotechnology deals with the Nanoparticles having a size of 1-100 nm in one dimension used significantly concerning medical chemistry, atomic physics, and all other known fields. Silver nanoparticles were synthesized using aqueous extract of *Tridax procumbens* leaves, and silver nitrate. XRD, SEM, FTIR, Optical absorption were measured and analyzed. The synthesized AgNps exhibits lowest energy absorption band at 400 nm. Synthesis of Nanoparticles may involve various routes including physical, chemical and biological approaches. Traditionally these are manufactured by wet chemical methods which require toxic and flammable chemicals. Nanoparticles thus formed are confirmed and characterized by using UV-Visible Spectroscopy, SEM, FTIR, Zeta Analysis, XRD measurements.

Further, these green synthesized Nanoparticles showed bactericidal activity against multidrug-resistant human pathogenic bacteria. The AgNps formed were found to have enhanced antimicrobial properties and showed zone of inhibition against isolated bacteria (*Escherichia coli*) from garden soil sample. In totality, the AgNps prepared are safe to be discharged in the environment and possibly utilized in process of pollution remediation. AgNps may also be efficiently utilized in agricultural research to obtain better health of crop plants as shown by our study.

**Keywords:** Silver nanoparticles; FTIR; SEM; Antimicrobial Activity ; *Tridax procumbens*.



## INVESTIGATION OF HEAT FLUX FOR MICROPOLAR HYBRID NANOFLUID THROUGH INTELLIGENT COMPUTING PROGRAMMING

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### **Abstract**

In this study, a micropolar hybrid nanofluids (HNF) flow in two dimensions is taken into account across a stretching and shrinking sheet. The magnetic influence is applied perpendicularly to the sheet's surface. Water is used as a base fluid and is combined with iron oxide and graphene oxide nanoparticles (NPs) to create the hybrid nanofluid (HNF), which increases the thermal conductivity of fluid flow. By using identical variables, the suggested equations for the modelled issue are transformed into dimensionless form. The bvp4c approach has been used to create a reference solution made up of numerical data sets, which is then supervised using the Levenberg-Marquardt algorithm of neural networks (NN-LMA). The numerical and graphical results have been used to evaluate the validity and accuracy of the suggested solution approach. Furthermore, it has been explored how stretching and shrinking parameters and nanoparticle concentration affect the temperature, microrotation, and velocity fields.

## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MINDFULNESS AND EMOTION REGULATION

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### **ABSTRACT**

This study aimed to investigate the relationship between mindfulness and emotion regulation (Cognitive reappraisal and expressive suppression) among young adults. The Mindful Attention Awareness Scale by Bron & Ryan (2003) and Emotion Regulation Questionnaire by Gross & John (2003) were administered on a sample of 120 students (60 Males 60 Females) of undergraduate and graduate Programmes from various universities. As hypothesized, there is a significant correlation between mindfulness and emotion regulation strategies. Along with that, there was significant gender difference in mindfulness and emotion regulation among male and female young adults. There was a positive correlation between mindfulness and expressive suppression among young adults. Females were seen to have higher mindfulness than males. Suggestions for future research are also explained in the paper.

Keywords: Mindfulness, Emotion Regulation, Young Adults, Cognitive Reappraisal

**HÜNNAP (*ZİZİPHUS JUJUBA* MİLL.) MEYVE TOZU'NUN GLUTEN VE ŞEKER İÇERMEYEN ATIŞTIRMALIK BAR ÜRETİMİNDE YENİ BİR HAMMADDE OLARAK KULLANILMASI**

**EVALUATION OF DRIED JUJUBE (*ZIZIPHUS JUJUBA* MILL.) FRUIT POWDER AS A NOVEL INGREDIENT FOR GLUTEN AND SUGARS FREE SNACK BAR PRODUCTION**

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**ÖZET**

Bu araştırma, Türk Gıda Kodeksi'nde (2012/4) belirtilen beslenme ve sağlık beyanları göz önünde bulundurularak, kurutulmuş Hünnap meyvesi (*Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.) tozunun, gluten ve şeker içermeyen atıştırmalık bar üretimi için yeni bir içerik maddesi olarak potansiyelini değerlendirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Hünnap meyve tozları fırında kurutularak elde edilmiştir. Atıştırmalık barların hazırlanması için pişirilmemiş ve pişirilmiş olmak üzere iki farklı pişirme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Kuru hünnap tozu (60%) ana içerik maddesi olarak kullanılarak iki farklı atıştırmalık bar formülü geliştirilmiştir. İlk atıştırmalık bar (SBO), chia tohumları (15%), yulaf unu (3%), keten tohumları (3%), fındık (6%) ve karnıyarık otu tohumu tozu (1%) içerirken, ikinci barın (SBC) formülünde yulaf unu yerine hindistan cevizi unu (3%) kullanılmıştır. Duyusal değerlendirme sonuçları, pişirilmemiş atıştırmalık barların pişirilmiş olanlardan daha yüksek genel kabul düzeyine sahip olduğunu göstermiştir. Beslenme analizi sonuçlarına göre, SBO atıştırmalık barlarının 100 gramında toplam karbonhidrat %14.4, protein %9.6, yağ %17.7, çözünen ve çözünmez lif %3.5 ve kül içeriği %2 olarak belirlenmiştir. Öte yandan, SBC atıştırmalık barlarının toplam karbonhidrat, protein, yağ, çözünen ve çözünmez lif ve kül içeriği sırasıyla %12.3, %11.3, %17.1, %15.9 ve %2.1 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Yulaf ununun hindistan cevizi unuyla değiştirilmesi toplam yağ ve kül içeriğini önemli ölçüde etkilemezken, SBC'deki toplam çözünen ve çözünmez lif içeriği SBO'ya göre önemli ölçüde yüksek bulunmuştur. Ayrıca, Atwater yöntemiyle barların enerji miktarı belirlenmiş olup; SBO'nun 100 gramında 357 kcal, SBC'nin 100 gramında ise 329.74 kcal bulunmuştur. Temel bileşen analizi, SBC'nin SBO'ya göre önemli ölçüde daha yüksek lif içeriğine sahip olduğunu göstermiş olup hünnap meyve tozunun atıştırmalık barların fizikokimyasal ve fonksiyonel özelliklerine katkıda bulunabileceğini ve ek şeker gerektirmeden atıştırmalık barların fonksiyonel özelliklerini artırma potansiyeline sahip olduğunu göstermiştir. Bu bulgular, kurutulmuş hünnap meyve tozlarının gıda ürünlerinin fonksiyonel özelliklerini artırma potansiyeline sahip olduğunu ve katma değerli atıştırmalıkların geliştirilmesi için önemli bir içerik maddesi olduğunu düşündürmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Hünnap; atıştırmalık bar; glutensiz; şekerli

**ABSTRACT**

This research aimed to assess the potential of dried Jujube fruit (*Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.) powder as a novel ingredient for the production of gluten and sugar-free snack bars, considering the nutritional and health claims specified in the Turkish Food Codex (2012/4). Jujube fruit powders were obtained through oven drying. Two different cooking methods, namely unbaked and baked, were employed for the preparation of the snack bars. Two snack bar formulations were developed using jujube dry powder (60%) as the main ingredient. The first snack bar (SBO) consisted of chia seeds (15%), oat flour (3%), flax seeds (3%), hazelnuts (6%), and fenugreek seed powder (1%), while the second bar (SBC)'s formulation contains coconut flour (3%) instead of oat flour. Sensory evaluation results indicated that the unbaked snack bars exhibited higher overall acceptance than the baked ones. The nutritional analysis revealed that the SBO snack bars contained 14.4% total carbohydrates, 9.6% protein, 17.7% fat, 3.5% soluble and insoluble fiber, and 2% ash content. On the other hand, the SBC snack bars exhibited total carbohydrate, protein, fat, soluble and insoluble fiber, and ash content of 12.3%, 11.3%, 17.1%, 15.9%, and 2.1%, respectively. The substitution of oat flour with coconut flour did not significantly affect the total fat and ash content, whereas the total soluble and insoluble fiber content in SBC was significantly higher than in SBO. Furthermore, the SBO snack bars contained 357 kcal per 100 grams, while the SBC snack bars contained 329.74 kcal per 100 grams, as determined by the Atwater method. Principal component analysis revealed that SBC exhibited significantly higher fiber content than SBO, and the addition of jujube fruit powder contributed to the physicochemical and functional properties of the snack bars without the need for additional sugar. These findings suggest that dried jujube fruit powders have the potential to enhance the functional attributes of food products, making them attractive ingredient for the development of value-added snacks.

**Keywords:** Jujuba; snack bar; gluten-free; sugar-free

## BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF SANGKURIANG CATFISH HATCHERY

(Case Study: UPR Jiponk Farm)

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### Abstract

The process of fish farming requires good care and management. In addition, it is also important to choose superior quality seeds for enlargement entrepreneurs. So as a unit that produces fish seeds it is expected to produce good seeds, superior quality and not disappoint consumers and be sustainable. UPR carries out several seeding stages. In its implementation it requires costs in its management by procuring the factors of production. Any outgoing costs or income earned by business actors will affect financial flows, profits and business sustainability. The purpose of this study was to determine the feasibility of developing a catfish seed farming business from a marketing perspective related to consumer interest, business partners, and pricing of catfish seed. The method used in this study is a quantitative method, namely income analysis and using qualitative methods with sampling using survey and interview methods. The results showed that consumer interest was very high for catfish seed products measuring 3-5 cm. UPR Jiponk Farm has 2 hatchery business partners namely, UPR Sopi Farm and UPR Zaki Farm. The production costs for the catfish hatchery run by UPR Jiponk Farm are IDR 10,100,000, including fixed costs of IDR 8,500,000 and variable costs of IDR 1,600,000. The average sale of UPR Jiponk Farm catfish seeds per month in 2019 with a size of 3-4 cm was 62,834 seeds with a selling price of IDR 150/head. So that the average revenue from the UPR Jiponk Farm catfish hatchery is IDR 9,425,100. While the profit of the catfish hatchery business for one year averages IDR 7,825,100.

*Keywords: Feasibility Study, UPR, Consumer Interest, Business partners, Products*

## JOB SATISFACTION AND HEALTHY WORK ENGAGEMENT: THE ROLE OF WORK-LIFE BALANCE IN ACHIEVING OPTIMAL OUTCOMES

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### Abstract

#### Aim

Studies revealed that work-life balance is a critical factor that influences employee well-being and productivity. A better balance between work and personal life is associated with higher levels of job satisfaction, better mental health, and reduced work-related stress.

#### Method

This research study aimed to investigate the relationship between work-life balance, job satisfaction, and healthy work engagement. Data were collected between November 2022 and May 2023 from a sample of 1541 employees who participated in the survey. A convenience sampling method was used to select participants from various organizations in Albania. The cross-sectional research design was used in this study to explore the relationship between work-life balance, job satisfaction, and healthy work engagement. The data collected from the questionnaires were analyzed using statistical software, such as SPSS 25, to explore the relationship between work-life balance, job satisfaction, and healthy work engagement. Correlation analysis was used to examine the associations between the variables, and regression analysis was used to explore the direct effect of work-life balance on job satisfaction and healthy work engagement.

#### Results

This study's results revealed significant differences in job satisfaction and healthy work engagement between married and single individuals. Specifically, married participants reported significantly higher levels of job satisfaction ( $M=4.8$ ,  $SD=1.2$ ) compared to single participants ( $M=4.2$ ,  $SD=1.4$ ),  $t(421)=-4.65$ ,  $p<0.001$ . Similarly, married participants reported significantly higher levels of healthy work engagement ( $M=4.7$ ,  $SD=1.3$ ) compared to single participants ( $M=4.1$ ,  $SD=1.4$ ),  $t(416)=-4.32$ ,  $p<0.001$ . These findings suggest that marital status may play a role in influencing job satisfaction and healthy work engagement.

#### Discussion

The findings of this study indicate that a considerable proportion of the sample reported low levels of job satisfaction and healthy work engagement. These results are consistent with previous research highlighting the prevalence of low job satisfaction and poor work engagement among employees. The present study also revealed significant differences in job satisfaction and healthy work engagement between married and single individuals, with married participants reporting higher levels of both.

One possible explanation for the differences in job satisfaction and healthy work engagement between married and single individuals may be the presence of social support. Marriage is often associated with greater social support and a sense of belonging, which may enhance job satisfaction and healthy work engagement. Additionally, married individuals may have more stable and predictable home lives, allowing them to better manage their work and personal responsibilities and resulting in greater job satisfaction and healthy work engagement.



### **Conclusion**

The findings highlighted the importance of work-life balance in promoting job satisfaction and healthy work engagement. It also identified factors that affect work-life balance and suggested strategies for organizations to support their employees in achieving a better balance between work and personal life. Organizations can support work-life balance by implementing flexible work arrangements, providing employee assistance programs, and promoting a culture of work-life balance.

**Keywords:** employer, work-life balance, job satisfaction, healthy work engagement

**BY SIG, GEOMINERAL STUDY OF PHOSPHATE ESTIMATION AND  
SEDIMENTOLOGY, MOROCCO**

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**Abstract**

This work allowed me to study the sedimentary basin of Gantour, especially the deposit of Benguerir, and to identify the different geological formations that constitute this basin, whether the formations in geological time or the formations of mining cut. And to build an idea on the deposition of the different layers of this basin; the history of these phosphate layers of Maastrichtian age is close, it is related to the transgression of the Atlantic which took place on a planetary scale and manifested within our country by the different phosphate deposits. And with the help of geographic information systems we could study particularly the NorthEast part which is located on the panel 9 of the deposit, realizing structural maps and maps of isopictures based on the wells of recognition, besides they allow us to calculate or to estimate the reserves of the phosphate layers. In this work I also had the chance to make a sedimentological study that contains, the preparation of thin phosphate slides, of which we found phosphate grains, fecal pellets, bone debris and a phosphate micrite that makes the matrix of these figures. With the slides and also in the field, we have observed two forms of diagenesis; macroscopically silicification and microscopically de-dolomitization. The study of the Maestrichtian-Danian discontinuity, which is defined by a bioturbation very visible to the naked eye, the frequency and abundance of bioturbation in this series of phosphate sediments indicate strong benthic organisms. In the sedimentological framework, the phosphate fossils were identified by the washing technique and with the help of a reference table "phosphate fossils", where there are teeth of marine living beings specifically characterize layers, such as Globidens that characterize layer 3 and Scapanorhynchus that characterize layer 6. Also the realization of the two intertwined correlations of the studied panel, which made us notice that it was a high bottom in the north.

**Keywords:** SIG, geology, sedimentology, geomining, phosphates.

## FOTOSENSİTİZER OLARAK ÇİNKO FTALOSİYANİNİN ARI HASTALIKLARINDAN NOSEMA SPORLARI ÜZERİNE FOTODİNAMİK ETKİLERİ

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### ÖZET

Arılar, dünya üzerinde yaşayan en önemli canlılardır. Arı olmazsa, tozlanma olmaz, bitki olmaz, hayvan olmaz, sonunda da insan olmaz. Arı hastalıklarının tam olarak teşhis edilememesi yüzünden rastgele kullanılan ilaçlar, kovan ve çerçevelerinin hijyenik şekilde korunamaması arı sağlığını bozacak nedenler olarak sıralayabiliriz. Nosema, dünya çapında bal arılarını etkileyen en yaygın hastalıklardan biridir. Arı hastalıklarından Nosemosis'e sebep olan Nosema sporları mikrosporidia grubundandır. Mikrosporidia, mikrospora filumu adı altında toplanmış ve 100'den fazla cinsi 1200'ün üzerinde türü tanımlanan zorunlu hücre içi parazitidir. Bu çalışmada arı kolonisi sağlığı, popülasyonu ve performansı açısından önemli bir sorun olan ve sonuçta koloninin ölmesiyle sonuçlanabilecek Nosema hastalığının etkin bir şekilde tedavi edilmesini amaçladık.

Bu çalışma, birçok bakteri, mantar, kanser ve virüsleri ışık ile inaktive ettiği bilinen, ftalosiyaninler grubundan fotosensitizer olarak çinko ftalosiyanininin (ZnPc) ( $\lambda_{max} \sim 680 \text{ nm}$ ) Nosema sporlarında fotodinamik inaktivasyonda kullanımını ele almaktadır. ZnPc lipozom ile kapsüle edildi. Daha sonra ZnPc'li lipozomlar zeta sizer ile karakterize edildi. Nanopartikül boyutları, biyodağılımı ve zeta potansiyellerine bakıldı. Arılarda PCR ile *Nosema apis* ve *Nosema ceranae*'ye özgü 16S rDNA'nın varlığı üç kopya halinde test edildi. ZnPc uygulamasından önce ve sonra Nosema sporlarının SEM (Taramalı elektron mikroskobu) görüntüleri alındı. ZnPc'nin, in-vitro olarak nosema sporları üzerinde karanlık ve ışık sitotoksitesine bakıldı. GraphPad yazılımı ile İki Yönlü ANOVA Varyans Analizi kullanılarak Tukey testi ile istatistiksel analizi yapılmıştır.

Arılarda Nosema sporlarının varlığı *Nosema apis* ve *Nosema ceranae*'ye özgü 16S rDNA ekspresyonu ile tespit edilmiştir. ZnPc için doz ve zaman deneyleri gerçekleştirilmiş ve 30 dk süresince 100  $\mu\text{M}$  ZnPc uygulanan Nosema sporları ile yapılan karanlık deneylerinde, %30 oranında ölüm oranı tespit edilmiş ancak fotoaktivasyon sonrası bu oran %80'e çıkmıştır ( $p^{****} < 0,001$ ). Bu fark morfolojik olarak SEM görüntülerinde de tespit edilmiştir. Kısa sürede yüksek oranda anti-spor etkinin görülmesi çalışmamızın etkinliğini desteklemiştir.

Arı hastalıklarının bal aracılığıyla insanların bulunduğu ortama, suya veya besine kontaminasyonu çok hızlı gelişen ve önüne zor geçilen insan sağlığı problemleri oluşturmaktadır. Bal arısının çalışma performansını ve sağlığını tehdit eden bulaşıcı hastalıklar, yalnızca çiftçiler ve arıcular için değil, aynı zamanda genel halk için de büyük endişe kaynağıdır. Antibiyotikler tarımda verimi artırmak, arıdaki enfeksiyonları önlemek veya tedavi etmek için kullanılmaktadır. Fakat Nosemanın bazı türleri antibiyotiklere karşı direnç kazanmış olabilmektedir. Daha da önemlisi antibiyotik tedavileri bal arısı ömrünün azalmasıyla da ilişkilendirilmiştir. Antibiyotiğe direnç kazanmış Nosema türüne daha farklı bir tedavi yönteminin uygulanması hem zamandan hem maddiyattan kazanç sağlayacaktır. Sonuç olarak

antibiyotiğe alternatif olarak kullandığımız ftalosiyanın (ZnPc) bal arılarında Nosema sporlarını ışık ile inaktive etmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Arı sağlığı, Nosema spor, Ftalosiyanın, Fotodinamik inaktivasyon

## PHOTODYNAMIC EFFECTS OF ZINC PHTHALOCYANINE AS A PHOTSENSITIZER ON NOSEMA SPORES AMONG HONEY BEE DISEASES

### ABSTRACT

Bees are the most important creatures living on earth. If there is no bee, there will be no pollination, no plant, no animal, and finally no human. Due to the inability to fully diagnose the bee pests and diseases, we can list the reasons that will impair the health of bees as the drugs that are used randomly, the failure to protect the hive and their frames hygienically. Nosema is one of the most common diseases affecting the honey bees worldwide. Nosema spores that cause Nosemosis, one of the bee diseases, are in the group of microsporidia. Microsporidia is an obligate intracellular parasite of which more than 100 genera and over 1200 species have been identified, collected under the name of the phylum Microspora. In this study, we aimed to effectively treat Nosema, which is an important issue in bee colony health, population and performance, which can ultimately result in the colony dying.

This study used the zinc phthalocyanine (ZnPc) ( $\lambda$  max ~680 nm) as a photosensitizer among the group of phthalocyanines, which is known to inactivate many bacteria, fungi, cancers and viruses with light, in photodynamic inactivation of Nosema spores. ZnPc was encapsulated with liposome. Later, liposomes with ZnPc were characterized with zeta sizer. Nanoparticle sizes, biodistribution and zeta potentials were examined. The presence of 16S rDNA specific to *Nosema apis* and *Nosema ceranae* in honey bees was tested by PCR in triplicate. SEM (Scanning Electron Microscopy) was performed to visualize Nosema spores before and after ZnPC administration. Dark and light cytotoxicity of ZnPc on Nosema spores was investigated in-vitro. Statistical analysis was performed with Tukey test using Two-Way ANOVA Analysis of Variance with GraphPad software.

The presence of Nosema spores in bees was detected by 16S rDNA expression specific to *Nosema apis* and *Nosema ceranae*. Dose and time experiments were carried out for ZnPC and dark experiments with application of 100  $\mu$ M ZnPC to Nosema spores for 30 minutes indicated a mortality rate of 30%, but this rate increased to 80% after photoactivation ( $p^{****}<0.001$ ). This difference was also detected morphologically in SEM images. The high rate of anti-spore effect in a short time supported the effectiveness of our study.

Dissemination of bee diseases to the environment, water or food through the honey causes human health problems that develop very rapidly and are difficult to avoid. Infectious diseases that threaten the honey bee working performance and health are a major concern not only for farmers and apiarists, but also for the general public. Antibiotics are used in agriculture to increase the productivity, prevent or treat infections in honey bees. However, some strains of Nosema can become resistant to the antibiotics. More importantly, the antibiotic treatments have also been associated with reduced lifespan of honey bees. Applying a different treatment method to the antibiotic-resistant Nosema species will save both time and money. As a result, the phthalocyanine (ZnPc), which we used as an alternative to the antibiotics, inactivated Nosema spores with light in honey bees.

**Keywords:** Bee health, Nosema spores, Phthalocyanine, Photodynamic inactivation

## FACTORS THAT CAUSE INFLATION

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**Abstrak**

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan terjadinya inflasi. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kajian literatur yang bersumber dari buku dan jurnal yang terkait dengan faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan terjadinya inflasi. Hasil kajian literatur penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa ada beberapa faktor yang menyebabkan terjadinya inflasi. Menurut pandangan monetaris penyebab utama inflasi adalah kelebihan penawaran uang dibandingkan yang diminta oleh masyarakat. Penelitian mengenai faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi inflasi di Indonesia telah banyak dilakukan. Teori yang mendasari penelitian adalah ada banyak faktor yang mempengaruhi perubahan inflasi, secara garis besar dibagi menjadi dua bagian yaitu tarikan permintaan atau *demandpull inflation* dan desakan biaya atau *cost push inflation*. Tingkat suku bunga merupakan salah satu faktor yang dipertimbangkan dapat mempengaruhi inflasi. Untuk mengendalikan tekanan inflasi, maka terlebih dahulu harus dilakukan penstabilan nilai tukar rupiah terhadap valuta asing, khususnya dolar Amerika. Ketidakstabilan nilai tukar ini akan mempengaruhi arus modal atau investasi dan perdagangan internasional. Indonesia sebagai negara yang banyak mengimpor bahan baku industri mengalami dampak dan ketidakstabilan kurs ini, yang dapat dilihat dari rnelonjaknya biaya produksi sehingga menyebabkan harga barang-barang milik Indonesia mengalami peningkatan. Dengan melemahnya rupiah menyebabkan perekonomian Indonesia menjadi goyah dan dilanda krisis ekonomi dan kepercayaan terhadap mata uang dalam negeri. Dengan adanya lonjakan-lonjakan drastis pada tingkat kurs tersebut ini akan membuat para produsen kesulitan untuk mendapatkan bahan baku, barang modal dan barang modal yang mempunyai kandungan impor yang tinggi sehingga kemudian akan berdampak pada naiknya biaya untuk mengimpor barang untuk keperluan proses produksi sehingga akan mempengaruhi tingkat harga domestik yang merupakan cerminan dari tingkat inflasi.

**Kata Kunci:** faktor, inflasi, harga.

**Abstract**

The purpose of this research is to describe the factors that cause inflation. This research method uses a literature review approach sourced from books and journals related to the factors that cause inflation. The results of the literature review concluded that there are several factors that cause inflation. According to the monetarist view, the main cause of inflation is the excess supply of money compared to what is demanded by the public. There have been many studies on the factors that influence inflation in Indonesia. The theory underlying the research is that there are many factors that influence changes in inflation, broadly divided into two parts, namely demandpull inflation and cost push inflation. Interest rate is one of the factors considered to affect inflation. To control inflationary pressures, it is necessary to first stabilize the exchange rate of the rupiah against foreign currencies, especially the US dollar. The

instability of the exchange rate will affect capital flows or investment and international trade. Indonesia as a country that imports a lot of industrial raw materials experiences the impact and instability of this exchange rate, which can be seen from the soaring production costs that cause the price of Indonesian goods to increase. The weakening of the rupiah caused the Indonesian economy to falter and was hit by a crisis of economy and confidence in the domestic currency. The drastic spikes in the exchange rate will make it difficult for producers to obtain raw materials, capital goods and capital goods that have a high import content so that it will then have an impact on the rising costs of importing goods for the purposes of the production process so that it will affect the domestic price level which is a reflection of the inflation rate.

**Keywords:** Factors, inflation, prices.



**TÜKETİCİNİN NASIL DÜŞÜNDÜĞÜ ÜZERİNE METAFORİK BİR YAKLAŞIM;  
ZMET BAĞLAMINDA REKLAMLARDA DERİN METAFOR ÇÖZÜMLEMESİ  
A METAPHORICAL APPROACH ON HOW THE CONSUMER THINKS; DEEP  
METAPHOR ANALYSIS IN ADVERTISING WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF ZMET**

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**ÖZET**

Tüketicilerin herhangi bir konuda nasıl düşündüğünü belirlemek reklam araştırmalarında temel uğraş alanlarını oluşturmaktadır. Bu noktada, araştırmanın doğasına uygun olarak faydalanılan teknikler de ele alınan perspektiflerle konuya farklı açılardan yaklaşmaktadır. Özellikle, bağlam ve derinlik eksikliği olduğu düşünülen araştırmalarda Zaltman tarafından geliştirilen ZMET (Zaltman Metaphor Elicitation Technique), metaforlar üzerinden çıkarımda bulunarak mevcut olandan daha fazla ve daha ayrıntılı bilgi edinmeye imkân tanıyan bir teknik olmuştur. Bu teknikle, tüketicilerin zihninde olan ve ilk olarak telaffuz ettiklerinin ötesindekileri yani derinlerdeki düşüncelerini gün ışığına çıkarmak amaçlanmaktadır. Nitekim, son dönemlerde tüketici ile ilgili yapılan araştırmalar “tüketici içgörüsünü” belirlemenin önemine vurgu yapmaktadır. Bu kapsamda, Zaltman ve ekibi birçok ülkede yaptığı araştırmalar sonucunda evrensel olduğunu düşündükleri 7 (yedi) derin metafor belirlemiştirlerdir. Bunlar *denge, dönüşüm, yolculuk, kap, bağlantı, kaynak ve kontrol* metaforlarıdır. Çalışmada, Zaltman’ın metafor çıkarım tekniği (ZMET) ile 7 (yedi) derin metafor üzerinden reklam çözümlemesi konu edinilmektedir. İlgili teknikle reklam çözümlemesinde alternatif çıkarımlarla bilgiye ulaşmak amaçlanmaktadır. Bu doğrultuda *Think with Google* tarafından *YouTube Ads Leaderboard*’da 2023 yılının ilk çeyreğinde YouTube’da izlenme ve görüntülenme sayısı gibi farklı ölçütlere göre sıralanmış olan ilk 10 reklam ZMET bağlamında 7 (yedi) derin metafor açısından analiz edilmektedir. Çalışmada ilgili tekniğin literatürde belirlenen reklamlarla çözümlenmesi benzer çalışmalara da öncü olabilme potansiyeli açısından önem taşımaktadır. Ayrıca, bu teknikle reklam stratejileri ve içerikleri geliştirmek açısından fayda edileceği de düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** ZMET, Metafor, YouTube Reklamları

**ABSTRACT**

Determining how consumers think about any subject constitutes the main areas of interest in advertising research. At this point, the techniques used in accordance with the nature of the research approach the subject from different angles with the perspectives discussed. In particular, ZMET (Zaltman Metaphor Elicitation Technique), developed by Zaltman in studies that are thought to lack context and depth, has been a technique that allows to obtain more and more detailed information than the existing one by making inferences through metaphors. With this technique, it is aimed to bring to light what is in the minds of consumers and beyond what they first pronounce, that is, their deep thoughts. As a matter of fact, recent research on the consumer emphasizes the importance of determining "consumer insight". In this context, Zaltman and his team have identified 7 (seven) deep metaphors that they think are universal as

a result of their research in many countries. These are *balance, transformation, journey, container, connection, source and control* metaphors.

In the study, Zaltman's metaphor extraction technique (ZMET) and advertising analysis through 7 (seven) deep metaphors are discussed. It is aimed to reach information with alternative inferences in advertisement analysis with the related technique. In this direction, the top 10 ads listed by Think with Google on the YouTube Ads Leaderboard in the first quarter of 2023 according to different criteria such as the number of views and views on YouTube are analyzed in terms of 7 (seven) deep metaphors in the context of ZMET. In the study, the analysis of the relevant technique with the advertisements determined in the literature is important in terms of its potential to be a pioneer for similar studies. It is also thought that this technique will be beneficial in terms of developing advertising strategies and content.

**Keywords:** ZMET, Metaphor, YouTube Ads

**DİJİTAL PAZARLAMADA NÖROPAZARLAMA TEKNİKLERİNİN KULLANIMI  
VE VERİ MADENCİLİĞİ İLE ANALİZİ**  
THE USE OF NEUROMARKETING TECHNIQUES IN DIGITAL MARKETING AND  
ANALYSIS WITH DATA MINING

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**ÖNSÖZ**

Tez çalışmamızın gelişiminde bilgi ve tecrübeleri ile yardımcı olan danışman hocam Prof. Dr. Ufuk Cebeci'ye şükranlarımızı sunarız. Çalışmamızın faydalı olması dileğiyle.

Enes Seçgin  
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Haziran 2023

**ÖZET**

E-ticaret ve dijital pazarlama, küresel ticareti yepyeni boyutlara taşıyarak devrim yaratmıştır. İnternet kullanımının artması ve büyük çevrimiçi pazar yerlerinin kurulması, çevrimiçi alışverişe güven duyulmasını sağlamıştır. E-ticaret 1960'larda şirketlerin finansal işlemler için elektronik araçları kullanmaya başlamasıyla ortaya çıkmıştır. Ancak, 1990'lara kadar internetin ve güvenli çevrimiçi ödeme sistemlerinin yaygın olarak tam anlamıyla benimsenmemesi sebebiyle e-ticaret gerçek anlamda yükselişe geçememiştir. Mobil cihazların ve güvenilir internet bağlantılarının yaygınlığı, online alışverişi her zamankinden daha erişilebilir hale getirmiştir. Günümüzde e-ticaret, her yıl milyarlarca dolar değerinde işlemin gerçekleştiği küresel ekonominin hayati bir parçasıdır. Giderek artan sayıda tüketici alışveriş ihtiyaçları için internete yöneldiğinden, geleneksel fiziksel perakende üzerindeki etkisi azımsanamayacak kadar fazladır.

Pazarlama faaliyetlerinin dijitalleşmesi, dijital ticarete geçişe eşlik etmiştir. Dünya çapındaki şirketler, sosyal medya platformlarının yaygın kullanımı nedeniyle pazarlama stratejilerini geliştirmiştir. Bu durum, işletmelerin daha geniş bir kitleye ulaşmasını ve belirli demografik grupları hedeflemesini sağlayan dijital pazarlamanın ortaya çıkmasına yol açmıştır. Dijital pazarlamada arama motoru optimizasyonu (SEO), içerik pazarlaması, sosyal medya pazarlaması, e-posta pazarlaması, tıklama başına ödeme reklamcılığı ve satış ortaklığı gibi çeşitli teknikler kullanılmaktadır. Bu teknikler ister tek tek ister bir arada kullanılsın, kapsamlı dijital pazarlama stratejilerine katkıda bulunurlar.

Dijital pazarlama ortamında, nöropazarlama alanı önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Nöropazarlama nörobilim, psikoloji ve pazarlamayı bir araya getirerek tüketicilerin karar verme süreçlerindeki bilinçaltı etkenleri ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Nöropazarlama, tüketicilerin pazarlama uyarılarına verdikleri duygusal ve bilişsel tepkileri anlayarak, geleneksel raporlama yöntemlerinin ötesinde, değerli bilgiler sunmaktadır. Nöropazarlama araştırmalarında kullanılan teknikler

arasında nörogörüntüleme, göz izleme ve yüz ifadesi analizi gibi araştırma yöntemleri yer almakta ve tüketicilerin tercihleri ve satın alma niyetleri hakkında derin bir anlayış sağlamaktadır.

Nöropazarlama teknikleri yalnızca geleneksel pazarlama yaklaşımlarını geliştirmekle kalmayıp aynı zamanda dijital pazarlama alanında da uygulama alanı bulmaktadır. Bunun yanında nöropazarlama teknikleri kullanılırken etik kaygıların ele alınması da önemlidir. Veri toplama ve analiz süreçleri boyunca tüketici gizliliğini sağlamak ve bilgilendirilmiş rıza almak için sorumlu ve şeffaf uygulamalar sürdürülmelidir.

## SUMMARY

E-commerce and digital marketing have revolutionized global commerce, taking it to new dimensions. Increased use of the internet and the establishment of large online marketplaces have built trust in online shopping. E-commerce emerged in the 1960s when companies started using electronic tools for financial transactions. However, it was not until the 1990s that e-commerce really took off due to the lack of widespread adoption of the internet and secure online payment systems. The prevalence of mobile devices and reliable internet connections has made online shopping more accessible than ever. Today, e-commerce is a vital part of the global economy, with billions of dollars worth of transactions taking place every year. Its impact on traditional retail market is significant, as more and more consumers turn to the internet for their shopping needs.

The digitalization of marketing activities has accompanied the transition to digital commerce. Companies worldwide have improved their marketing strategies due to the widespread use of social media platforms. This has led to the emergence of digital marketing, which enables businesses to reach a wider audience and target specific demographic groups. Digital marketing uses various techniques such as search engine optimization (SEO), content marketing, social media marketing, email marketing, pay-per-click advertising and affiliate marketing. Whether used individually or in combination, these techniques contribute to comprehensive digital marketing strategies.

The field of neuromarketing plays an important role in the digital marketing landscape. Neuromarketing brings together neuroscience, psychology and marketing to reveal the subconscious factors in consumers' decision-making processes. By understanding consumers' emotional and cognitive responses to marketing stimuli, neuromarketing provides valuable insights beyond traditional reporting methods. Techniques used in neuromarketing research include neuroimaging, eye tracking and facial expression analysis, providing a deeper understanding of consumers' preferences and purchase intentions.

Neuromarketing techniques not only enhance traditional marketing approaches but also find application in digital marketing. It is also important to address ethical concerns when using neuromarketing techniques. Responsible and transparent practices should be maintained throughout the data collection and analysis processes to ensure consumer privacy and obtain informed consent.

## MALZEME ÖZELLİKLERİ SICAKLIĞA BAĞLI OLAN BİR DİSKİN TERMAL TİTREŞİM ANALİZİ

### THERMAL VIBRATION ANALYSIS OF A DISC WITH MATERIAL PROPERTIES DEPENDENT ON TEMPERATURE

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#### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada kalınlığı üstel bir bağıntı ile değiştirilen ve malzeme özellikleri sıcaklıkla değişen bir diskin titreşim analizi incelenmiştir. Diskin sınır koşulu ankastre-serbest olarak seçilmiştir. Sıcaklık değişimi için üç durum ele alınmıştır. Birinci durum, diskin tamamının uniform sıcaklığa maruz kalması ve bu sıcaklığın artırılmasıdır. İkinci durum, içeriden dışarıya doğru sıcaklık artışına maruz kalması ve dış sıcaklığın artırılmasıdır. Üçüncü durum, dışarıdan içeriye doğru sıcaklık artışına maruz kalması ve iç sıcaklığın artırılmasıdır. Ayrıca diskin radyal doğrultuda kalınlık değişimi için dört durum ele alınmıştır. Bunlar, sabit kalınlık, doğrusal değişen kalınlık, konkav değişen kalınlık ve konveks değişen kalınlıktır. Analizlerde Sonlu Elemanlar destekli SolidWorks Simülasyon programı kullanılmıştır. Bu program hem 2B ve 3B tasarım yapmaya hem de farklı yapısal analizleri yapmaya izin vermektedir. Bu yüzden diskin yapısal tasarımı için SolidWorks programı kullanılırken, diskin titreşim analizi için söz konusu programın simülasyon modülü kullanılmıştır. Analiz neticesinde doğal frekans sonuçları verilirken düğüm çemberi mod sayıları 0'dan 2 ye, düğüm çapı mod sayıları 1'den 2'ye değiştirilmiştir. Yapılan analiz sonucunda aşağıdaki sonuçlar elde edilmiştir. Sıcaklığın artırılması ile tüm mod şekillerindeki doğal frekansların azaldığı görülmüştür. Doğal frekanstaki en fazla azalma sıcaklık dağılımının uniform olarak artırıldığı diskte görülmüştür. Bunun yanında kalınlığın konkav bir şekilde azaldığı diskte elde edilen doğal frekans, konveks ve doğrusal azalana göre daha fazla elde edilmiştir. Mod şekillerine göre doğal frekanslar incelendiğinde, düğüm çapı mod şekli sabit alınıp düğüm çemberi mod şekilleri artırıldığında, doğal frekansın doğrusala yakın bir şekilde arttığı görülmüştür. Ancak düğüm çemberi mod şekli sabit alınıp düğüm çapı mod şekilleri artırıldığında, doğal frekansın önce düştüğü daha sonra yükseldiği görülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Disk, Termal Titreşim, Değişken Kalınlık, Sonlu Elemanlar

#### ABSTRACT

In this study, the vibration analysis of a disc whose thickness is changed by an exponential relation and whose material properties change with temperature is investigated. The boundary condition of the disc is chosen as clamped-free. Three cases are considered for temperature variation. The first case is that the entire disc is exposed to a uniform temperature and this temperature is increased. The second case is that it is exposed to an increase in temperature from the inside to the outside and the outside temperature is increased. The third case is that it is exposed to an increase in temperature from the outside to the inside and the inside temperature is increased. In addition, four cases for the thickness variation of the disc in the radial direction are considered. These are constant thickness, linear varying thickness, concave varying thickness, and convex varying thickness. Finite Element supported SolidWorks Simulation program is used in the analysis. This program allows both 2D and 3D design and different structural analysis. Therefore, while the SolidWorks program is used for the structural design

of the disc, the simulation module of the program is used for the vibration analysis of the disc. As a result of the analysis, while giving the natural frequency results, the nodal circle mode numbers are changed from 0 to 2, and the nodal diameter mode numbers are changed from 1 to 2. As a result of the analysis, the following results are obtained. It is observed that the natural frequencies of all mode shapes decrease with increasing temperature. The greatest decrease in natural frequency is observed in the disc where the temperature distribution is increased uniformly. In addition, the natural frequency obtained in the disc where the thickness decreases with concave is obtained more than the convex and linear decreasing. When the natural frequencies are examined according to the mode shapes, it is seen that the natural frequency increases almost linearly when the nodal diameter mode shape is taken as constant and the nodal circle mode shapes are increased. However, when the nodal circle mode shape is taken as constant and the nodal diameter mode shapes are increased, it is seen that the natural frequency first decreases and then increases.

**Keywords:** Disc, Thermal Vibration, Variable Thickness, Finite Elements



**PLASTIC WASTE VALORIZATION : ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES AND ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHALLENGES IN THE CASABLANCA REGION (LITERATURE REVIEW)**

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**Abstract**

Plastic as a widely used material today, its production has increased over the years. However, its extensive usage has drawn increasing attention to the detrimental impact of plastic waste in oceans, rivers, landfills, and even remote ecosystems has led to significant ecological damage. The slow degradation of plastic, which can take hundreds of years, releases toxic substances and disrupts natural balances. This environmental crisis calls for urgent and collective action to reduce our reliance on plastic and explore sustainable alternatives.

In Morocco, according to the World Wildlife Fund (2019), over one million tons of plastic waste are annually generated. The same source indicates that 55% of plastic waste ends up escaping into the Moroccan environment due to unregulated dumping and inadequate waste management practices.

Therefore, a transition towards a Circular Economy is seen as a necessity in order to reduce the environmental impacts from economic activities.

The main objective of the research is to analyze and identify the potential economic benefits and opportunities associated with the recovery and management of plastic waste in the Casablanca region.

In order to do so, we proceed by conducting a literature review to evaluate various technologies, involve a comprehensive analysis of existing research, studies, reports, and publications related to plastic waste recovery in the Casablanca region. The review would aim to gather relevant information and insights regarding the economic potential challenges, and potential lucrative opportunities for investors in plastic recovery in the region.

Ultimately, with advancements in recycling technologies, there is a growing potential for more efficient and effective plastic recovery, leading to a brighter future for both the economy and the environment in Casablanca region.

**Keywords:** Sustainable development, Circular economy, Plastic waste, Economic feasibility.

**ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY OF KOREAN STREET FOOD  
NJAJANKUY\_MEOGJA**

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**Abstract**

This study aims to analyze the feasibility study of medium, small and micro businesses in the type of Njajankuy\_meogja shop business. The Njajankuy\_meogja shop business located at Jalan Kusuma Bangsa No 4B Panjang Baru, North Pekalongan is a shop that serves a variety of Korean dishes such as Mini Tteokbokki, Korean Spicy Ceker, Odeng Tteokbokki, Odeng Gochujang, Jjangmyeon, Omellete Tteokbokki, and Ramen Tteokbokki. The method in this study uses the interview method conducted with the owner of the Njajankuy\_meogja shop business and some of his customers. Data is presented according to the results of interviews in the form of a feasibility analysis of market and marketing aspects.

**Keywords:** *UMKM, Korean Street Food, Business Feasibility Study*

## PHILOSOPHY AS THE ESSENCE OF HUMAN WISDOM

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### Abstract

**Purpose:** This paper aims to explain the focus of Islamic economic philosophy: the trilogy of Islamic economics by formulating the following questions: first, what is Islamic economic theology, second, what is Islamic economic cosmology, third, what is Islamic economic anthropology?

**Design/methodology/approach:** This paper uses a qualitative approach, because data sources and research results in library research, inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards the direction of theory building based on data).

**Findings:** First, theology is how religious belief (Islamic creed) can be used as a strength and motivation for development economy as a solution offer so that the Indonesian economy is brighter in facing a more promising future. In the paradigm that economic development uses the paradigm of the capitalist system which is essentially all the rules of people's life that are not taken from religion, but are fully left to humans, and what is seen as beneficial to themselves. This theological relationship with the economy can be understood and drawn from the essence of the doctrine of every religious teaching which requires its adherents to uphold virtue values in conducting business activities. Because, ethics can be interpreted as a source of action values in every aspect of plural human life. Besides that, this relationship can also be traced from how a religious teaching is considered to motivate the work ethic of business people. The principles of economic theology are 1) Tawhid 2) Istikhlaf (Representative of Allah) 3) Ihsan 4) equality.

Second, economic cosmology is "the science that views the universe as an integral whole." It can be interpreted. The meaning of cosmology is a systematic set of universal beliefs and views about humans and the universe, or in general regarding 'being' -there-(being). In Islamic Cosmology begins with the knowledge that the universe holds the key to the immortality of our souls. This view sees the cosmos as laden with meaning and purpose. which the cosmos veils and reveals by its own essence. The goal is for humans to understand the oneness of God.

Third, Islamic economic anthropology is the principle of monodualism and monopluralism in economic activity because the economy is part of human activity. In this stage, the economy is

a monodual activity, meaning that it is not only a physical need but also a spiritual one. The physical is part of the cosmos and the spiritual is part of theos.

**Originality/value:** This paper describes comprehensively the focus of Islamic economics: Islamic Economic Theology.

**Keywords:** **The Focus of Islamic Economics: Islamic Economic Theology, Islamic Economic Cosmology, Islamic Economic Anthropology**

## ƏDƏBİYYAT DƏRSLƏRİNDƏ BƏDİİ MƏTNİN İNTERPRETASIYASI INTERPRETATION OF ARTISTIC TEXT IN LITERATURE LESSONS

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### ÖZET

İnterpretasiya latın mənşəli *interpretatio* sözündən olub *şərh*, *izah*, *yozum* və s. mənalarda başa düşülür. Lakin bu sinonim cərgə bir-birindən müəyyən mənə incəliklərinə görə fərqlənir. Doğrudan da, “şərh” “izah” olmadığı kimi (yəni bunların mənaları arasında fərq var), “yozum” da “şərh” və “izah” deyildir.

Suallar yaranır: “Yozum” anlayışının mahiyyətinə nələr daxildir? “Bədii mətnin şərh” və “bədii mətnin yozumu” anlayışları eynidirmi? “Bədii mətnin təhlili” ilə “bədii mətnin yozumu” anlayışlarının oxşar və fərqli cəhətləri hansılardır? Əgər bədii əsər məktəbdə geniş təhlil olunursa, yozuma nə ehtiyac var? Bədii mətnin yozumu şagirdlərə nə verir?

İlk növbədə “yozum” anlayışının mahiyyəti haqqında. Yozum geniş anlayış olub, ictimai həyatın bütün sahələrində özünü göstərir. O, obyektin (bu – cisim, hadisə və s. və s. ola bilər) mənasını, mahiyyətini və əhəmiyyətini aydınlaşdırmağı tələb edir. Bu aydınlaşdırma – yozum fərdi (şəxsi) yanaşmanın nəticəsi kimi özünü göstərir. Yəni şəxs müəyyən obyekt, hadisəni və s. necə anlayıbsa, dərk edibsə, o şəkildə də çatdırır. *Deməli, yozum dərk edən (fərdin) dərk edilən haqqındakı şəxsi düşüncəsinin və yanaşmasının ifadəsidir.*

“Yozum” anlayışını “şərh” anlayışı ilə eyniləşdirmək yanlışdır. Şərqdə şərhçilik qədim dövrlərdən geniş yayılmış və peşəkarlıq səviyyəsinə yüksəlmişdir. Məsələn, bu və ya digər sənətkarın əsərinin, ondan bir parçanın şərh edilməsi yozum sayıla bilməz. İlk növbədə ona görə ki, şərhin əsasında şərh olunanın müəllifinin fikri, mövqeyi dayanır. Bu hələ işin bir tərəfidir. İkinci tərəfdən, şərhçi yalnız müəllifin fikirləri ilə məhdudlaşmır, o, şərh etdiyi barədə başqalarının dediklərindən də faydalanır. Yozum isə artıq qeyd edildiyi kimi, məsələyə fərdi-şəxsi yanaşmanın nəticəsi kimi meydana çıxır.

Məktəbdə şagirdlərin yozum fəaliyyətləri ilə təhlil bacarıqlarının formalaşdırılması üzrə aparılan işi uzlaşdırmaq vacibdir. Doğrudur, bədii mətnin çoxmənalı, çoxcəhətli mətləbləri çoxsaylı yozumların ortaya çıxmasına səbəb olur. Lakin əsərin təhlilinin ardıcıl olaraq yozumlarla əvəz edilməsi cəhdi arzuolunmaz nəticələrə gətirib çıxara bilər. Aydın ki, əsərin dərin fəlsəfi, əxlaqi-mənəvi istiqamətləri məhz təhlil vasitəsilə aşkara çıxarılıb dəyərləndirilə bilər. Bunu yalnız yozumun öhdəsinə buraxmaq nəinki müəllifin mövqeyindən üz çevirməyə, həm də tarixi kontekstdən uzaqlaşmağa səbəb olar.

Bədii əsərin öyrənilməsinin bütün mərhələlərində şagird yozumuna yer verilməsi mümkündür. Lakin təcrübə göstərir ki, bədii əsərin öyrənilməsinin son mərhələsində – təhlilin yekunlaşdırılmasında yozum üzrə işin geniş təşkili daha məqsədəuyğundur. Artıq əsəri “bütövlükdə görən” şagirdə müstəqil fikrini ifadə etmək arzusu baş qaldırır.

Bu gün ümumtəhsil məktəblərində bədii əsərlərin oxusuna laqeyd münasibətin olması tez-tez vurğulanır. Bunun bir səbəbi bədii əsərə şagirdlərdə yaradıcı, “sahibkar” münasibətin formalaşdırılmamasıdır. Bədii əsərin dərsləkdəki təhlili özgənin məhsuludur. Yozum isə şagirdin əqli fəaliyyətinin nəticəsidir. Şagird hiss edəndə ki, bədii əsər haqqında şəxsi fikri,

yozumu müəllim və şagird yoldaşlarını maraqlandırır, onda daha irəli getmək meyili, istəyi güclənir. Belə imkanların gerçəkləşdirilməsi öz işini sevən müəllimin fəaliyyətində layiqli yer tutar, nəticəsi də uğurlu olar.

**Açar sözlər:** interpretasiya, bədii mətn, yozum, şərh, şagird yozumu.

## ABSTRACT

Interpretation comes from the Latin word *interpretatio*, which means interpretation, explanation, commentary, etc. understood in the senses. However, this line of synonyms differs from each other in certain subtleties of meaning. Indeed, just as "interpretation" is not "explanation" (that is, there is a difference between their meanings), "commentary" is neither "commentary" nor "explanation".

Questions arise: What is included in the essence of the concept of "comment"? Are the concepts of "artistic text interpretation" and "artistic text interpretation" the same? What are the similarities and differences between the concepts of "artistic text analysis" and "artistic text interpretation"? If a work of art is widely analyzed in school, what is the need for my commentary? What does the interpretation of the literary text give to the students?

First of all, about the essence of the concept of "interpretation". Interpretation is a broad concept, and it manifests itself in all areas of social life. It requires clarifying the meaning, essence and significance of the object (it can be an object, event, etc., etc.). This clarification is the result of an individual (personal) approach. That is, a person sees a certain object, event, etc. he conveys it in the way he understood it. Therefore, interpretation is the expression of the perceiver's (individual's) personal thought and approach to the perceived.

It is wrong to equate the concept of "comment" with the concept of "interpretation". Commentary in the East has been widespread and professionalized since ancient times. For example, commenting on the work of this or that artist, or a part of it, cannot be considered an interpretation. First of all, because the comment is based on the opinion and position of the author of the comment. This is just one side of the story. On the other hand, the commenter is not limited to the views of the author, he also benefits from what others have to say about what he is commenting on. As already mentioned, my writing appears as a result of an individual approach to the issue.

In school, it is important to coordinate the work done on the formation of analytical skills with students' interpretation activities. It is true that the ambiguous, multifaceted meanings of the literary text lead to the emergence of numerous interpretations. But the attempt to consistently replace the analysis of the work with interpretations can lead to undesirable results. It is clear that the deep philosophical, moral and spiritual directions of the work can be revealed and evaluated precisely through the analysis. To leave it to interpretation alone would lead not only to turning away from the author's position, but also to move away from the historical context.

It is possible to provide a place for student interpretation at all stages of studying a work of art. However, experience shows that at the last stage of the study of the artistic work - the finalization of the analysis, it is more appropriate to organize the work on interpretation. The desire to express an independent opinion arises in the student who already "sees" the work as a whole.

Today, it is often emphasized that there is an indifferent attitude towards the reading of literary works in secondary schools. One of the reasons for this is that creative, "entrepreneurial" attitude is not formed in the students. The analysis of the work of art in the textbook is the product of another. Writing is the result of the student's mental activity. When the student feels that his personal opinion and interpretation about the artistic work is of interest to the teacher and his fellow students, his inclination and desire to go further becomes



stronger. The realization of such opportunities takes a worthy place in the activity of a teacher who loves his work, and the result will be successful.

**Key words:** interpretation, literary text, interpretation, commentary, student interpretation.

**EXPLORING TOTALITARIANISM IN LOIS LOWRY'S *THE GIVER*:  
AN-IN-DEPTH INTERTEXTUAL ANALYSIS**

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**Abstract:**

This article provides an insightful analysis of Lois Lowry's *The Giver*, focusing on the depiction of totalitarianism. It discusses the societal implications of such a system, the characters responses to it, and the societal rules established in the novel. The analysis reveals the novel's critique of totalitarian regimes and its advocacy for social justice.

**Keywords:** Totalitarianism, intertextual analysis, depiction, system, social justice.

**OKUL ÖNCESİ EĞİTİM ÖĞRENCİLERİNDE GÜVENLİK KÜLTÜRÜ  
OLUŞUMUNUN İNCELENMESİ**  
INVESTIGATION OF THE FORMATION OF SAFETY CULTURE IN PRE-SCHOOL  
STUDENTS

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**ÖZET**

Araştırmanın amacı yetişkin bir bireyde oluşmuş güvenlik kültürünün temellerinin nereye dayandığını sorgulamakla başlayıp, hem insan hayatının temeli; hem eğitim hayatının ilk basamağı olan “Okul Öncesi Eğitim” öğrencilerin güvenlik kültürünün oluşmasına etki eden etmenlerin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Araştırma 2022-2023 Eğitim Öğretim yılında Mersin ilinde M.E.B. bünyesinde eğitim gören 36-72 aylık çocukların eğitim gördükleri kurumlarda fiziksel çevreler, kurum acil durum planları ve programları, okul öncesi eğitim programı, personel ve yönetici algıları ile öğrenci algıları incelenerek değerlendirme yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu olan 36-72 aylık çocuklar için tehlikeli durum çevre yani kurum iç mekanlar, dış mekanlar ile okul güzergahı ve fiziksel etmenler olurken güvenlik kavramını oluşturan düşünceler ise bireysel farkındalık ve kurumsal önlemlerle engellenebilen tehlikeli durumların ortadan kalkması olarak betimlenmiştir. Okul öncesinde eğitim müfredatına yerleştirilen iş sağlığı ve güvenliği konuları, belirli günler ve haftalar kapsamında yapılan dünya sağlık günü sağlık haftası, dünya madenciler günü, afet haftası, Kızılay haftası gibi önemli gün ve haftalarda yapılan öğrenme etkinlikleri aracılığıyla bir kültür oluşumu sağlanmakta ve bu oluşum eğitim hayatının temeli olan bu yaşlarda davranış öğrenmeye dönüşmektedir.

Eğitim bilimcilere göre okul öncesi dönem, insan gelişiminde anne karnından sonra gelişimin diğer dönemlere göre daha kapsamlı ve hızlı ilerlediği bir dönemdir. Doğal olarak gelişimin hızlı ilerlemesi öğrenmeyi de arttıran bir etmendir. Bu dönemde çocuklar tüm hayatlarının en aktif zamanlarını yaşamakta olacaktırlar. Bu temele dayanarak amaçlanan, yetişkin bireylerde oluşması beklenen güvenlik kültürü ve davranış oluşumunun temelleri eğitim kademesi olarak bu dönemde atılmalıdır. Okul öncesi dönem çocuklarının güvenlik kültürünün oluşmasında okul, sınıf ve oyun kurallarının etkisi yanında müfredatla desteklenmiş eğitim içeriklerinin etkileri de belirgin olup, bu alanda daha fazla çalışma ve araştırmalar ile daha etkin bulgulara ulaşılabileceği açıktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İş Güvenliği, İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği, Güvenlik Kültürü

**ABSTRACT**

The aim of the research starts with questioning where the foundations of the safety culture formed in an adult are based, and the basis of human life; It is aimed to examine the factors that affect the formation of the safety culture of the students in "Pre-School Education", which is the first step of education life.

The research was carried out in the province of Mersin in the 2022-2023 academic year. An evaluation was made by examining the physical environments, institutional emergency plans and programs, preschool education program, personnel and administrator perceptions and student perceptions in the institutions where 36-72 months old children who are educated in

the institution. For the 36-72 month old children, who are the study group of the research, the dangerous situation is the environment, i.e. the institution indoors, outdoor spaces, school route and physical factors, while the thoughts that make up the concept of safety are described as the elimination of dangerous situations that can be prevented by individual awareness and institutional measures. Occupational health and safety issues included in the pre-school education curriculum, a culture is formed through learning activities held on important days and weeks such as world health day, health week, world miners' day, disaster week, and Red Crescent week, which are held within the scope of certain days and weeks, and this formation is a part of the educational life. Behavior at this age, which is the basis of the foundation, turns into learning.

According to educational scientists, pre-school period is a period in human development after the womb, in which development progresses more comprehensively and faster than other periods. Naturally, the rapid progress of development is a factor that increases learning. During this period, children will be living the most active time of their entire lives. Based on this basis, the foundations of the safety culture and behavior that are expected to be formed in adult individuals should be laid in this period as an education level. In addition to the effect of school, classroom and game rules on the formation of the safety culture of preschool children, the effects of the educational content supported by the curriculum are also evident, and it is clear that more effective findings can be reached with more studies and researches in this area.

**Keywords:** Occupational Safety, Occupational Health and Safety, Safety Culture

## YAPAY ZEKANIN DOĞASI ÜZERİNE KISA BİR FELSEFİ GİRİŞ A BRIEF PHILOSOPHY INTRODUCTION ON THE NATURE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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### ÖZET

Bilişim devrimi ile birlikte teknoloji ağırlıklı bilimsel çalışmalar, yapay zekâ teknolojilerini insanlığın en önemli araçlarından biri haline getirmiştir. Yapay zekâ teknolojileri, tıp alanından eğitim alanına, üretimden kültür ve değerler alanına ekonomik, sosyolojik, etik birçok meselenin giderek ana konusu haline gelmiştir. Bunun birçok nedeni olabileceğini tartışmasız kabul etmekle birlikte en önemli nedenlerinden birinin bu etkiyi oluşturmaya sahip yapay zekanın potansiyel doğası olduğunu söylemek mümkündür. Bir eylemin etkisini failin doğası ve sınırları ile ilişkilendirmek onun mahiyetini tartışmaya başlamak için uygun bir zemin oluşturmaktadır. Bu ihtiyaçtan mütevellit felsefe tarihi boyunca, eşyanın doğasının ya da özünün ne olduğu, onun eylem ve eylemlerinin sonuçlarının neler olabileceği konusu sıklıkla tartışılmıştır. Çünkü bir şeyin doğasının anlaşılması, o şeyin eylemlerini ve davranışlarını sergilerken diğer varlıkları nasıl ve ne yönde etkilediğini anlamamıza yardımcı olacağı düşünülür. Varlıkların doğası, onun belirli bir şekilde hareket etme eğilimini ortaya koyabildiği gibi onun ne tür bir davranış sergileme potansiyeline sahip olduğu hakkında bizlere fikir verebilmektedir. Bu ise insanlığa yeni ve daha iyi bir yaşam formu için düzenleme, şekil verme imkânı da sunmaktadır. Bu nedenle hayatımızın birçok alanına entegre olan yapay zeka teknolojilerini tanımak, bunlardan yeterince faydalanmak ve olası etik sorunlara en iyi çözümleri geliştirmek için yapay zekanın doğası üzerine felsefe ile düşünmek kaçınılmaz bir ihtiyaç haline gelmektedir. Çalışmada, yapay zekâ ve onun doğası tüm bu amaçlarla konu edilmekte ve felsefi bağlamda ele alınmaktadır. Öncelikle, bilişim devrimi ile birlikte gelişen yapay zekâ teknolojilerinde; devam eden sıra ile yapay zekanın tanımı, yapay, zekâ, doğa, yapay zekanın doğası kavramları felsefi bakımdan ele alınırken, mevcut tartışmalarla yapay zeka doğasına ışık tutulmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kavramlar:** Yapay, zekâ, Etik, Bilişim felsefesi, Eşyanın doğası, Teknoloji felsefesi

### ABSTRACT

With the information revolution, technology-based scientific studies have made artificial intelligence technologies one of the most important tools of humanity. Artificial intelligence technologies have increasingly become the main subject of many economic, sociological and ethical issues from the field of medicine to the field of education, from production to culture and values. While accepting that there may be many reasons for this, it is possible to say that one of the most important reasons is the potential nature of artificial intelligence that has this effect. Associating the effect of an action with the nature and limits of the perpetrator provides a suitable ground to start discussing its nature. As a result of this need, throughout the history of philosophy, the nature or essence of things and the consequences of their actions and actions

<sup>1</sup> Yazar, 2219/Doktora Sonrası projesine sağladığı mali destekten dolayı TÜBİTAK'a (Türkiye Bilimsel ve Teknik Araştırma Kurumu) en içten teşekkürlerini sunmaktadır.

have been frequently discussed. Because it is thought that understanding the nature of something will help us understand how and in what way it affects other beings while exhibiting its actions and behaviors. The nature of beings can reveal its tendency to act in a certain way, as well as give us an idea about what kind of behavior it has the potential to exhibit. On the other hand this offers humanity the opportunity to organize and shape for a new and better life form. For this reason it becomes an inevitable need to think about the nature of artificial intelligence with philosophy in order to recognize artificial intelligence technologies that are integrated into many areas of our lives, to benefit from them sufficiently and to develop the best solutions to possible ethical problems. In this study, artificial intelligence and its nature are discussed for all these purposes in a philosophical context. First of all, in artificial intelligence technologies developing with the information revolution, while the definition of artificial intelligence are discussed philosophically in the following order; artificial, intelligence, nature, the nature of artificial intelligence, the nature of artificial intelligence are shed light on with current discussions.

**Key Words:** Artificial, intelligence, Ethics, Informatics philosophy, Nature of things, Philosophy of technology



**BELGESEL SİNEMANIN YARATICI DOĞASI ÜZERİNE: “GİKİMİ ÇIKARMAYACAĞIM”**  
ON THE CREATIVE NATURE OF DOCUMENTARY CINEMA: “JUST DON’T THINK I’LL SCREAM”

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**ÖZET**

Sinema sanatının öncüleri olarak kabul edebileceğimiz filmler aynı zamanda belgesel filmin de ilk örnekleridir. Belgesel film denince akla ilk gelen kabaca hayvan, doğa, insan belgeseli gibi sınırlı bir cevap olsa da tür kendi içinde farklı stillere ayrılacak kadar çok çeşitli yaklaşımı içinde barındırmaktadır. Belgesel sinema tarihi, İngiliz Belge Okulu’nun kurucularından ve alanın önemli isimlerinden John Grierson’nun “gerçekliğe yaratıcı yaklaşım” tanımının içerdiği sonsuz olasılıkları bize her defasında hatırlatan örneklerle doludur. Çalışmada bu stillerin belli başlı örneklerine de kısaca değinilmektedir. Bu örneklerden biri de Frank Beauvais’in 2019 yılında Berlin Film Festivali’nde gösterilmesi ile haberdar olduğumuz “Just Don’t Think I’ll Scream (Gıkımı Çıkarmayacağım)” isimli çalışmasıdır. Otobiyografinin, monoloğun, hayata dair sorular sormanın, buluntu görüntülerle bir araya gelmesi ile oluşturulan film, bir sinefil olan yaratıcısının filmlerle kurduğu terapötik ilişki benzeri bir hali izleyicisine de yaşatmayı başarak belgesel sinema coğrafyasının daha önce pek bilmediğimiz doruklarından birini ortaya çıkarır.

“Beni kim sakinleştirebilir? Acizliğimin çılgınlıklarını, eylemsiz kalmamın harekete geçmeyip uzaktan tanıklık etmemin suçluluğunu kim bastırabilir? Kim tarafsız olmamı; ümitsizliğe, çaresizliğe boyun eğmemi; sadece pasif bir sessizliğe bürünmemi önermeye cesaret edebilir?” diye soruyor yönetmen Frank Beauvais filminde. Ve her sorusuna değilse de bu sorusuna filmlerin kimi zaman bir çıkış kapısı, kimi zaman şifa, kimi zaman ise inziva olduğunu söyleyerek cevap veriyor. Filmleri böyle tanımlayan Beauvais, ürettiği belgesel film ile de izleyicinin benzer bir ruh haline bürünmesine imkân tanıyor.

Bu çalışma belgesel sinema türünün içerdiği farklı yaklaşım ve örneklere değinirken “Gıkımı Çıkarmayacağım” filmini biçim ve içerik açısından incelemekte, ulaşılan izleyici yorumları değerlendirilmektedir. Buradan hareketle belgesel sinemanın, sanatın tüm diğer dalları gibi, üreticisi için olduğu kadar izleyicisi için de sonsuz anlam olanakları sunan yapısı ortaya konmaya çalışılmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sanat, Belgesel Sinema, Frank Beauvais, Gıkımı Çıkarmayacağım

**ABSTRACT**

The films that we can accept as the pioneers of the art of cinema are also the first examples of documentary film. Although the first thing that comes to mind when it comes to documentary film is a limited answer it contains a wide variety of approaches and different styles. The history of documentary cinema is full of examples that remind us of the endless possibilities contained in the definition of “creative treatment of actuality” by John Grierson, one of the founders of the British Documentary Film Movement and one of the important figures of the field. The main examples of these styles are also briefly mentioned in the study. One such example is Frank Beauvais's work “Just Don't Think I'll Scream”, which we became aware of when it was

shown at the Berlin Film Festival in 2019. The film, created by combining autobiography and monologue, with found footage, also manages to give its audience a therapeutic relationship-like state that its creator, a cinephile, established with films, revealing one of the peaks of documentary cinema.

“Who can calm me down? Who can suppress the cries of my helplessness, the guilt of my inaction, of not taking action and witnessing from afar? Who dares to suggest that I should be neutral; that I should yield to despair; that I should only assume a passive silence?” asks the director. And he answers this question, if not every question, by saying that movies are sometimes a way out, sometimes healing, sometimes seclusion. Beauvais, who defines films in this way, allows the audience to get into a similar mood with the documentary film he produces. While this study touches on the different approaches and examples of the documentary cinema genre, it examines the film “Just Don’t Think I’ll Scream” in terms of form and content, and the audience comments reached are also evaluated. From this point of view, the structure of documentary cinema, like all other branches of art, which offers endless possibilities of meaning for its producer as well as for its audience, is being tried to be revealed.

**Keywords:** Art, Documentary Cinema, Frank Beauvais, Just Don’t Think I’ll Scream

**PAULO FREIRE’NİN ELEŞTİREL EĞİTİM FELSEFESİ ANLAYIŞINDA  
ÖĞRETMENİN ROLÜ VE ÖZELLİKLERİ**  
THE ROLE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TEACHER IN PAULO FREIRE'S  
UNDERSTANDING OF CRITICAL EDUCATION PHILOSOPHY

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**ÖZET**

Eğitim, insanlık tarihinde üzerinde en çok düşünülen konulardan biri olmuştur. Bilim insanları, düşünürler, eğitimciler kendilerine göre geliştirdikleri birçok “eğitim” tanımı ortaya koymuşlardır. Bunların ortak vurgusu, eğitimin, bireyde kendi yaşantıları yoluyla istendik davranış değişikliği meydana getirme süreci olmasıdır. İnsan, kendisinin de bir parçası olduğu evrenin sırlarını çözmeye çalışırken kullandığı çeşitli disiplinlerin yanında felsefeyi de sürekli kullanmıştır. Kaynağını bilgelik sevgisinden alan felsefe ve eğitim her zaman iç içe olmuştur. Felsefe ve eğitimi birleştiren temel unsur insan ögesidir. Felsefe, insan düşüncesinin bir ürünüdür ve insan bu ürün aracılığıyla eğitilir. Eğitim felsefesi, eğitimin ne olduğunu tartışan, onu belirleyen faaliyetleri ve eğitim alanını meydana getiren kavramları sorgulayıp çözümleyen bir felsefe disiplindir. Eğitim felsefesinin tıpkı felsefedeki gibi analitik, eleştirel ve normatif yönleri vardır. Eleştirel eğitim felsefesi, 20.yüzyılda hem klasik eğitim felsefesine hem de analitik eğitim felsefesine yönelik ortaya çıkmış ve aynı zamanda onların bir sentezi olan yeni bir eğitim felsefesi akımıdır. Eleştirel yaklaşım, eğitim bağlamında oluşan “yanlış bilinci” ortadan kaldırma, yürürlükteki eğitim anlayışının hem gerçek yüzünü hem de arka planını ortaya koyma amacındadır. Eleştirel eğitim felsefesinin (eleştirel pedagoji) en önemli isimlerinden biri olan Paulo Freire (1921-1997), yirminci yüzyılın ortalarında Brezilya’da yetişkinler için okuma-yazma programlarını yürütürken, özellikle eğitim yöntemlerini bilinçlenme süreci (conscientizaçao) kavramıyla birleştiren bir perspektif geliştirmiştir. Freire, eğitim ve öğretim faaliyetlerine yönelik teorik olduğu kadar çok önemli pratik katkılar da ortaya koymuştur. Freire’nin eğitim çalışması, Güney Amerika toplumunun sorunlarıyla ilgili bir kaygıdan geliştirse de bir hümanizm tanımı ve bir eğitim yöntemi olarak evrensel bir yapıya sahiptir. Bu yöntem, tüm toplumlardaki insanlara ve her yaş grubuna uygulanabilir özelliktedir. Bu çalışmada Paulo Freire’nin eleştirel eğitim felsefesi anlayışına göre eğitim ve öğretim faaliyetlerini yürüten bir öğretmenin rolü ve hangi özelliklere sahip olması gerektiği üzerinde durulmuştur. Bu amaçla çalışmada nitel araştırma modellerinden doküman incelemesi yöntemi kullanılarak, Paulo Freire tarafından yazılmış olan ve bu bildirinin amacına uygun bilgilerin bulunduğu “Ezilenlerin Pedagojisi”, “Özgürlüğün Pedagojisi”, “Eleştirel Bilinç İçin Eğitim”, “Kültür İşçileri Olarak Öğretmenler” ve “Umudun Pedagojisi” isimli birincil doküman kaynaklarından yararlanılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Eğitim Felsefesi, Eleştirel Eğitim Felsefesi, Paulo Freire, Öğretmen.

**ABSTRACT**

Education has been one of the most considered issues in human history. Scientists, thinkers and educators have put forward many definitions of “education” that they have developed according to themselves. Their common emphasis is that education is the process of bringing about desired behavioral change in individuals through their own experiences. Man has always used philosophy as well as various disciplines he uses while trying to solve the secrets of the universe of which he is a part. Philosophy and education, which derive their source from the love of wisdom, have always been intertwined. The basic element that unites philosophy and education is the human element. Philosophy is a product of human thought and man is educated through this product. Philosophy of education is a philosophy discipline that discusses what education is, questions and analyzes the activities that determine it and the concepts that make up the field of education. Philosophy of education has analytical, critical and normative aspects just like philosophy. Critical education philosophy is a new educational philosophy movement that emerged in the 20th century for both classical education philosophy and analytical education philosophy and is also a synthesis of them. The critical approach aims to eliminate the “false consciousness” in the context of education and to reveal both the real face and the background of the current understanding of education. Paulo Freire (1921-1997), one of the most important names in the philosophy of critical education (critical pedagogy), while conducting literacy programs for adults in Brazil in the middle of the twentieth century, he developed a perspective that especially combines educational methods with the concept of the process of awareness (conscientização). Freire made important practical as well as theoretical contributions to education and training activities. Although Freire's educational work developed from a concern with the problems of South American society, it has a universal nature as a definition of humanism and a method of education. This method is applicable to people in all societies and to all age groups. In this study, the role of a teacher who carries out education and training activities according to Paulo Freire’s understanding of critical education philosophy and what characteristics he should have are emphasized. For this purpose, in this study, using the document analysis method one of the qualitative research models, and the primary document sources which contain information suitable for the purpose of this paper, “Pedagogy of the Oppressed”, “Pedagogy of Freedom”, “Education for Critical Consciousness”, “Teachers as Cultural Workers” and “Pedagogy of Hope” written by Paulo Freire, were used.

**Keywords:** Philosophy of Education, Critical Education Philosophy, Paulo Freire, Teacher.

## THE POTENTIAL EFFECTS AND IMPLICATIONS OF INDUSTRY 4.0 FOR OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY PROCEDURES IN FOOD INDUSTRIES

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### ABSTRACT

Since the fourth industrial revolution in 2011, industrial 4.0 has attracted considerable attention from researchers around the world. Numerous scientific papers have been published to introduce the features of Industry 4.0; the Internet of Things (IoT), sensors, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Big Data (BD), etc. to promote business, and to increase the productivity. Since safety management is intrinsically linked to industrial development, the opportunities of Industry 4.0 to improve occupational health and safety (OHS) have also been explored considerably. However, a few publications have highlighted the challenges of Industry 4.0 in OHS, particularly in the food sector. Some papers are concerned that OHS achievements will be affected. The food industry has already been significantly impacted by the fourth industrial revolution. This paper reviewed the development of safety management from its origins to the present and examines the implications and prospects of the fourth industrial revolution on OHS procedures in food industries. R software is used to create knowledge graphs in order to investigate the state of cross-topic papers on safety management and Industry 4.0 in food industries. The development of a deeper academic and business knowledge of Industry 4.0's impact is mandatory for safety management; this paper highlights the challenges and benefits of food safety management in industry 4.0. Possible research gaps worthy of additional investigation are suggested, as well as suggestions for the food sector implementation of the research results. The primary findings reflect an anticipated increase in academic output during the last five years that there is a preponderance of qualitative and theoretical research. In addition, the study highlights the most significant authors, nations, journals, and publications in the researched subject, emphasizing key and basic issues, trend topics, gaps, and research prospects.

**Keywords:** Industrial 4.0, Occupational Health and Safety, Food Industry

**MİMARLIKTA GÖRSEL ARAŞTIRMALARDA VERİ ANALİZİ: ÇOKLU  
GRUPLAMA YÖNTEMİ**  
DATA ANALYSIS IN VISUAL RESEARCH IN ARCHITECTURE: MULTIPLE  
SORTING TASK

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**ÖZET**

Çevre-davranış araştırmalarının kapsadığı görsel araştırma, tasarım sürecinde mimarların kamusal değerlere verdiği önemi vurgulayarak, halk ile yapılan görsel kalite araştırmalarının tasarıma katkısını incelemektedir. Bu çalışma mimarlıkta görsel araştırma yöntemleri arasında yer alan çoklu sınıflandırma yönteminin uygulanması ve veri analizi üzerine odaklanmaktadır. Çalışmada, mimarlık çevre davranış alanında tartışılan, mimari öğenin görsel algısı ve anlamı araştırmalarında uygulanan çoklu sınıflandırma yönteminin uygulama aşamalarının tanımlanmasını amaçlayan derleme bir çalışma ortaya koyulması ile araştırmacılara bir yol haritası sunulması hedeflenmiştir.

Çoklu Gruplama Yöntemi, kullanıcıların zihnindeki anlamı yansıtan kavramları esnek bir şekilde keşfedilmesine izin vermektedir. Yöntemin uygulanması sürecinde katılımcılar ile birebir görüşmelerde katılımcılardan verilen görsel materyalleri benzer özelliklerine göre gruplamaları istenmekte ve bu gruplamalara kendi adlandırdıkları kavramlar ile başlık tanımlamaları beklenmektedir. Elde edilen veriler her ne kadar kavramsal boyutta olsa da verilen nicel bir boyuta taşınması verilerin analitik bir şekilde sunulması açısından oldukça önemlidir. Bu amaçla veri analizi için bir dizi yol izlenmektedir. Katılımcılardan elde edilen gruplama verilerinden ilk olarak kavram matrisi elde edilmektedir. Her bir katılımcı için elde edilen matrislerden toplam bir matris oluşturularak SPSS ortamına aktarılmaktadır. Toplam veri matrisi, her bir gruplandırma sonucunda, araştırılan görsel materyallerin birbirlerine yakınlık verilerinin SPSS programında analizi için oluşturulmaktadır. Çoklu gruplama yöntemi ile elde edilen veriler, çok boyutlu ölçekleme analizi kullanılarak analiz edilmektedir. Çok boyutlu ölçeklendirme analizi, nesnel arasındaki ilişkilerin bilinmediği ancak yakınlık-uzaklık verilerinden yararlanılarak nesnel arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya koymaya yarayan istatistiksel analiz yöntemidir. Elde edilen veri matrisleri SPSS ortamına girilerek ve çok boyutlu ölçekleme analizi tekniklerinden PROXSCAL (Proximity Scaling) uygulanmaktadır. Sonuç olarak araştırmacının görsel araştırma konusunda odaklandığı mimari materyallerin anlam araştırması için yakınlık-uzaklık verisi ve kavramsal analiz verileri elde edilmekte, çoklu gruplama yöntemi ile nitel ve kavramsal verilen nicel bir şekilde ileri istatistik yöntemleri ile veri analizi elde edilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Mimarlıkta Görsel Araştırma, Çoklu gruplama yöntemi, PROXSCAL.

**DATA ANALYSIS IN VISUAL RESEARCH IN ARCHITECTURE: MULTIPLE  
SORTING TASK**

**ABSTRACT**

Visual research, which is covered by environment-behaviour research, emphasizes the importance given by architects to public values in the design process and examines the contribution of visual quality research with the public to design. This study focuses on the application and data analysis of the multiple sorting task, which is one of the visual research



methods in architecture. The study, it is aimed to present a road map for researchers by presenting a compilation study aiming to define the application stages of the multiple sorting task applied in the research of visual perception and meaning of the architectural element, which is discussed in the field of architectural environmental behavior.

The Multiple Sorting Task allows flexible exploration of concepts that reflect the meaning in the minds of users. In one-to-one interviews with the participants during the application of the method, the participants are asked to group the given visual materials according to their similar characteristics and are expected to define titles for these groupings with the concepts they have named. Although the data obtained are in the conceptual dimension, it is very important to move the data to a quantitative dimension to present the data analytically. For this purpose, a series of ways are followed for data analysis. Firstly, a concept matrix is obtained from the grouping data obtained from the participants. A total matrix is created from the matrices obtained for each participant and transferred to the SPSS environment. The total data matrix is created for the analysis of the proximity data of the visual materials investigated as a result of each grouping in the SPSS program. The data obtained by multiple sorting task are analyzed using multidimensional scaling analysis. Multidimensional scaling analysis is a statistical analysis method that is used to reveal the relationship between objects by using proximity-distance data where the relationships between objects are unknown. The data matrices obtained are entered into the SPSS environment and PROXSCAL (Proximity Scaling), one of the multidimensional scaling analysis techniques, is applied. As a result, proximity-distance data and conceptual analysis data are obtained for the meaning research of architectural materials that the researcher focuses on visual research and data analysis is obtained with advanced statistical methods in a quantitative way given qualitative and conceptual with multiple sorting task.

**Keywords:** Visual Research In Architecture, Multiple Sorting Task, PROXSCAL.

**BNSP's RECOGNITION OF NAMIRA ECOPRINT: BATIK MSMES  
IMPLEMENTING GREEN ECONOMY**

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**Abstract**

This objective intends to identify the potential of MSMEs that contribute to the Green Economy at Namira Ecoprint which is engaged in batik production by BNSP (National Agency for Professional Certification).

This study uses a systematic literature review method. The data sources for this research come from books, journals and other literature related to MSMEs and the green economy. Research data analysis uses Nvivo as an application used by researchers to process and analyze qualitative data and literature review data.

The result of this literature review is that Namira Ecoprint adopts an environmentally friendly printing method that uses natural dyes and responsible waste management techniques as an effort to reduce negative impacts on the environment while increasing the quality of the batik products it produces. BNSP recognizes the potential of Namira Ecoprint as a MSME product that supports the Green Economy. In this context, the BNSP plays a role in identifying best practices and implementing appropriate professional certification standards for the sector. This effort aims to provide proper recognition for MSMEs that play a role in promoting sustainable and environmentally friendly economic growth. This recognition also provides encouragement and becomes an agent of change for the batik industry and the MSME sector as a whole to adopt production practices in order to support the Green Economy. In addition, through BNSP support and professional certification, it also provides added value to MSMEs, improves the image and consumer confidence in their products.

**Keyword:** Green Economy, MSME, Namira Ecoprint, BNSP

**ELEKTRİK DAĞITIM ŞİRKETLERİNİN PERFORMANSININ ÇOK KRİTERLİ  
KARAR VERME YÖNTEMLERİ İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**  
EVALUATION OF THE PERFORMANCE OF ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION  
COMPANIES WITH MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION MAKING METHODS

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**ÖZET**

Günümüzde hayatımızı konfor içerisinde devam ettirebilmek için birçok alanda enerjiye ihtiyaç duymaktayız. Bu enerjiler ısınmadan ulaşıma aydınlatmadan barınmaya çok farklı noktalarda karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Kullandığımız aletlerde hayatımızın olağan akışı içerisinde yer alan birçok olayda enerji vazgeçilmez bir parçamız haline gelmiştir. Kullandığımız bu enerjilerin düzenli bir şekilde üretilmesi ve kullanılabilmesi ise belirli sistemlerin kurulmasını zorunlu hale getirmiştir. Bu sebeple enerji piyasaları oluşturulmuştur.

Enerji piyasaları her türlü enerji ile alakalı olarak; elde edilmesinden nihai kullanıcıya kadar olan süreçlerin tamamını içerisine almaktadır. Elektrik piyasası da enerji piyasası içerisinde yer alan unsurlardan bir tanesidir. Elektrik piyasasını oluşturan unsurlar elektriğin üretilmesi, üretilen elektriğin iletilmesi ve iletilen elektriğin bölgelerde dağıtılmasını oluşturan organizasyon bütünüdür.

Elektrik dağıtım şirketleri elektriğin dağıtılmasından sorumlu olan kuruluşlardır. Üretilen elektriğin nihai kullanıcıya ulaşması için gerekli çalışmalar dağıtım şirketleri tarafından yapılmaktadır. Elektrik dağıtım şirketlerinin performansını etkileyen bir çok etken bulunmaktadır. Bunlar teknik etkenler, yönetim etkenleri ve personel etkenleri gibi çeşitli sınıflara ayrılabilir. Dağıtım iş ve işlemlerinin sağlıklı yürütülmesi ve dağıtım şirketlerinin mevcut durumlarını analiz edebilmeleri açısından performanslarının ortaya konulması büyük önem arz etmektedir. Dağıtım şirketlerinin sahip olduğu teknik alt yapı, mali durumları, yeterli sayıda personelinin olup olmadığı, hizmet sağladığı bölgede bulunan nihai kullanıcı sayısı ve uyguladığı politikalar performanslarını doğrudan etkilemektedir. Dağıtım şirketlerinin performansı analiz edilirken bu etkenlerden yola çıkılarak bir çok kriter belirlenmiştir.

Bunlardan Türkiye şartları için en uygun olan 6 adet kriter seçilmiş ve 21 dağıtım şirketi Çok Kriterli Karar Verme Teknikleri ile değerlendirilmiştir. Seçilen kriterler yatırım miktarı, tedarik sürekliliği, kayıp-kaçakla mücadele, şebeke yaşı, tüketici sayısı, ve trafo kapasitesidir. AHP ile kriter ağırlıkları bulunmuş ardından TOPSIS, COPRAS ve PROMETHEE yöntemleri kullanılarak nihai sıralamalar elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen nihai sıralamalar birbiri ile mukayese edilmiş sonuçların tutarlı olduğu görülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Elektrik Dağıtım Şirketleri, Çok Kriterli Karar Verme, AHP, TOPSIS, COPRAS, PROMETHEE

**ABSTRACT**

Today, we need energy in many areas to continue our lives in comfort. These energies appear at many different points, from heating to transportation, from lighting to shelter. Energy has become an indispensable part of us in many events that take place in the ordinary flow of our lives in the tools we use. The regular production and use of these energies, which we use, necessitated the establishment of certain systems. For this reason, energy markets were created.

Energy markets are related to all kinds of energy; It includes all the processes from the acquisition to the end user. The electricity market is one of the elements in the energy market. The elements that make up the electricity market are the whole organization that creates electricity generation, transmission of the electricity produced and distribution of the transmitted electricity in the regions.

Electricity distribution companies are the organizations responsible for the transmission of electricity. Necessary studies are carried out by distribution companies in order for the electricity produced to reach the end user. There are many factors affecting the performance of electricity distribution Companies. These can be divided into several classes such as technical factors, management factors and personnel factors. It is of great importance to demonstrate the performance of distribution companies in order to carry out their distribution business and transactions properly and to analyze the current situation of distribution companies. The technical infrastructure of the distribution companies, their financial situation, whether they have sufficient number of personnel, the number of end users in the region they serve and the policies they implement directly affect their performance. While analyzing the performance of distribution companies, many criteria have been determined based on these factors.

Of these, the six most suitable criteria for Turkey's conditions were selected. Evaluation was made for 21 distribution companies. The selected criteria are the amount of investment, supply continuity, combating losses and leakage, network age, number of consumers and transformer capacity. Criteria weights were found with AHP and then sorting was obtained with TOPSIS, COPRAS and PROMETHEE methods. The final rankings obtained were found to be consistent with each other compared results.

**Key Words:** Electricity Distribution with the Company, Multi-criteria Decision Making, AHP, TOPSIS, COPRAS, PROMETHEE

**ADÖLESAN FUTBOLCULARDA YARALANMA RİSKİ DENEYİM YILI İLE İLİŞKİLİ MİDİR?**  
**IS THE RISK OF INJURY IN ADOLESCENT FOOTBALL PLAYERS RELATED TO THE YEAR OF EXPERIENCE?**

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**ÖZET**

Adölesan dönem, büyüme ve gelişme dönemi olduğundan, spor yaralanmaları için özel bir dönem olarak kabul edilir. Bu dönemdeki spor yaralanmaları kısa ve uzun dönemde büyüme, gelişme ve spor hayatını olumsuz etkileyebilir. Futbol, öngörülemeyen dinamik değişkenleri içeren, dışsal tempoya uyum gerektiren bir açık beceri sporudur ve takım sporları arasında en yüksek yaralanma riskine sahiptir. Bu çalışmanın amacı adölesan futbolcularda deneyim yılının yaralanma riski ile ilişkisini araştırmaktır. Çalışma, Karabük Gençlik ve Spor İl Müdürlüğü'nde İstanbul Arel Üniversitesi Girişimsel Olmayan Klinik Araştırmalar Etik Kurulu Başkanlığı'nın 16/09/2022 tarih ve 2022/17 No'lu E-69396709-050.06.04-233596 sayılı etik kurul onayı ile yapıldı. Çalışma öncesi sporculardan ve ebeveynlerinden onam formu alındı. Çalışmaya 10-14 (12,11±1,26) yaşları arasında en az 1 yıldır futbol oynayan, lisanslı ve sağlıklı 91 gönüllü erkek futbolcu alındı. Futbolcuların demografik bilgileri ile futbol oynadıkları süre (5±1,79 yıl) kaydedildi. Yaralanma riski sıçramadan sonra yere iniş hata puanlama sistemi (LESS) ile değerlendirildi. Sıçrama testleri sırasında frontal ve sagittal plandan kaydedilen sıçramaların görüntüleri, video tabanlı hareket analiz programı olan Kinovea (versiyon 0.8.15, GPL v2) yazılımıyla analiz edildi ve sporcuların LESS puanı kaydedildi. Deneyim yılı ile yaralanma riski arasında anlamlı fakat zayıf ilişki bulundu ( $r=-0,217$ ;  $p=0,038$ ). Deneyim yılı arttıkça yaralanma riski azalma gösterebilir. Adölesan futbolcularda antrenman programı düzenlenirken deneyim yılının göz önünde bulundurulması, kişiye özel egzersiz planlanması yaralanma riskini azaltabilir. Yaralanma riskini etkileyebilecek faktörler çok boyutlu olduğu için antrenman düzeyi, kas ve vücut yapısı, anatomik varyasyon, beslenme gibi özellikler açısından benzerlik gösteren örneklerde araştırmaların tekrarlanması önerilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Adölesan, Futbolcu, Deneyim Yılı, Yaralanma Riski

**ABSTRACT**

Adolescence is considered a critical period for sports injuries due to its growth and development phase. In this period, sports injuries can have short and long-term negative effects on growth, development, and athletic career. Football is an open-skilled sport that involves unpredictable dynamic variables and requires adaptation to external tempo, making it the team sport with the highest risk of injury. The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between years of experience and injury risk in adolescent football players. The study was conducted at the Karabük Directorate of Youth and Sports, under the approval of the Istanbul Arel University Non-interventional Clinical Research Ethics Committee, with the authorization number E-69396709-050.06.04-233596, dated 16/09/2022. Informed consent forms were obtained from the athletes and their parents prior to the study. A total of 91 male volunteer football players, aged between 10-14 years ( $12.11 \pm 1.26$ ), who had been playing football for at least 1 year, held a valid license, and were right-handed, were included in the study. The players' demographic information and duration of playing football ( $5 \pm 1.79$  years) were recorded. The risk of injury was evaluated using the Landing Error Scoring System (LESS) test, which assesses landing technique after a jump. Images of jumps recorded in the frontal and sagittal planes during the jump tests were analyzed using Kinovea (version 0.8.15, GPL v2), a video-based motion analysis software, and the players' LESS scores were recorded. The statistical analysis revealed a significant but weak correlation between years of experience and injury risk ( $r = -0.217$ ;  $p = 0.038$ ). As years of experience increase, the risk of injury may decrease. Considering the years of experience when designing training programs for adolescent football players and personalized exercise planning can help reduce the risk of injury. Since the factors that can influence injury risk are multidimensional, it is recommended to repeat the research in samples that show similarities in training level, muscle and body structure, anatomical variation, nutrition, and other characteristics

**Keywords:** Adolescent, Football Player, Years of Experience, Risk of Injury



**CONTEXT-DEPENDANCY OF IDENTITIES AND THE ROLE OF HEGEMONIC IDEOLOGY IN IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION IN GISSING'S *NEW GRUB STREET*: JASPER MILVAIN'S CASE \***

GISSING'İN *NEW GRUB STREET* ADLI ROMANINDA KİMLİKLERİN BAĞLAM-BAĞIMLILIĞI VE KİMLİK İNŞASINDA HEGEMONİK İDEOLOJİNİN ROLÜ: JASPER MILVAIN ÖRNEĞİ<sup>1</sup>

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**ABSTRACT**

Literary masculinity studies can be defined as a relatively recent field of research whose main target is to foreground the multiplicity and fluidity of masculinities portrayed in literary works with the purpose of demonstrating the fact that there is not a single type of masculinity but “masculinities” instead, hegemonic and alternative forms of which are in an interactive relationship and defined in relation to each other. To contribute to the development of this burgeoning field, this study aims to analyse the male antagonist of George Gissing's *fin de siècle* novel *New Grub Street* (1890), Jasper Milvain, whose fluid masculine identity is an embodiment of masculinity theory's claim that in one way or another, most men prefer to benefit from the patriarchal system as much as they can and ignore the fact that they are also oppressed and restricted by the patriarchal norms. Although almost all the male characters in the novel demonstrate non-hegemonic or alternative masculinity characteristics because of their intellectual perspectives and literary occupations, Milvain—who is also an author – constitutes a perfect example for Victorian hegemonic masculinity type of the “middle-class economic man” in his preference to benefit from the patriarchal system and hegemonic ideology, although he embodies some non-hegemonic and alternative characteristics too.

**Keywords:** British Novel, George Gissing, Fin de Siècle

**ÖZET**

Edebiyatta erkeklik çalışmaları, temel hedefi edebi eserlerde betimlenmiş erkekliklerin çeşitlilik ve değişkenliklerini ortaya koyarak yalnızca tek ve evrensel bir erkeklik olgusundansa, birden çok ve birbirinden farklı erkekliklerin var olduğunu göstermek olan ve nispeten yeni bir araştırma alanı olarak tanımlanabilir. Edebiyatta erkeklik çalışmalarına göre hem hegemonik hem de alternatif formlardaki erkeklikler, birbirleriyle interaktif bir ilişki içerisinde olup, birbirlerine göre şekillenirler. Bu çalışmanın amacı, İngiliz edebiyatının önde gelen yazarlarından George Gissing'in on dokuzuncu yüzyıl sonunda yazdığı *New Grub Street* adlı romanında Jasper Milvain karakterini erkeklik bağlamında inceleyerek, halen gelişmekte olan ilgili literatürün güçlenmesine katkı sağlamaktır. Jasper Milvain karakterinin değişkenlik gösteren erkek kimliği, erkeklik çalışmalarının temel iddialarından biri olan “erkeklerin ataerkil sistemdeki avantajlarından vazgeçmemek adına bu sistemin kendilerini de baskıladığı durumunu göz ardı etmeyi tercih ettikleri” gerçeğini ortaya koymak bakımından incelemeye uygun görülmüştür. Her ne kadar romanda karşılaştığımız Jasper Milvain dahil tüm erkek kimlikleri entelektüel birikimleri ve edebiyatla profesyonel anlamda ilgilenmeleri nedeniyle bünyelerinde alternatif erkeklik veya hegemonik olmayan erkeklik özellikleri barındırsalar da

<sup>1</sup> \*This article is produced from Özlem Yılmaz's 2022 published Phd Thesis titled “Transformation of Victorian Hegemonic Gender Norms: Male Anxiety and Alternative Masculinities in English Fin de Siècle Novel”.

tüm bu erkek kimlikleri bağlamsal bir bütün olarak değerlendirildiğinde, Jasper Milvain karakterinin Viktorya dönemi hegemonik erkeklik modeli olan orta-sınıf iktisadi erkek modeline mükemmel bir örnek teşkil ettiği görülmektedir. Bunun nedeni, kendisi de diğer erkek karakterler gibi entelektüel birikime sahip bir yazar olmasına rağmen, ataerkil düzenin ve hegemonik ideolojinin erkeklere getirdiği avantajlardan sonuna kadar yararlanabilmek adına alternatif erkeklik özelliklerini bastırarak, materyalist bir bakış açısıyla hegemonik erkeklik normlarına uyma çabası içinde olmasıdır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İngiliz Romanı, George Gissing, Fin de Siécle Dönemi

## PERSONAL DEIXIS IN POLITICAL DISCOURSE

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**Abstract.**

The rapid development of the political situation in the modern world is often reflected in political texts, since the text is the main form of institutional communication. As a result, it gradually became stronger in political and social discourses, reflecting implicit forms of information transfer.

Since politics is one of the most important topics of public life, undoubtedly, it has a great influence on the way of communication between individuals. Considering the politicization of society, communication in all its manifestations is often organized and implemented at the political level.

Through political speeches, the leader not only conveys some information, but also sets himself the task to convince the audiences of the correctness of his policy or the validity of his actions, influences public opinion, strengthens power, and sometimes imposes this or that opinion on the public.

The article deals with the use of personal deixis in political discourse, where the pronoun is one of the means of manipulating public opinion, as well as a significant characteristic of a politician, reflecting his worldview and ideology. The historical changes in the use of personal pronouns in the political life of any country and the influence of the choice of pronouns on the audience are considered. The *relevance* of this study is determined by the inclusion of personal deixis in the context of modern problems of political linguistics. The *material* of this study is Barack Obama's farewell speech on January 11, 2017. The *purpose* of the current research is an attempt to analyze how Barack Obama was able to convey his thoughts, messages and beliefs to their addressees through the use of deictic expressions. The set goal includes solving a number of *tasks*: determining the frequency usage of personal deixis; analyzing the purpose of using personal pronouns in his speech; revealing the strategic direction of personal deixis in political discourse; interpreting the deixis as the primary means of speech to attract the audiences. The solution of these tasks also determines the *scientific novelty* of the study. The results of the study concerning the strategies for the use of personal pronouns in political discourse, made in this work, are of *practical value*.

**Keywords:** political discourse, politician, deixis, personal pronouns, linguistic means, leader, communication.

**MÜŞTERİ İLİŞKİLERİ YÖNETİMİ STRATEJİLERİNDE GELECEĞİN ÖN  
İZLEMESİ: OTONOM MAĞAZALAR**  
PREVIEW THE FUTURE IN CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT  
STRATEGIES: AUTONOMOUS STORES

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**ÖZET**

Dijital dönüşümlerle birlikte, Müşteri İlişkileri Yönetimi (MİY) stratejileri otonom sistemlere doğru odaklanmaya başlamıştır. Perakende sektöründe yeni bir dönemeç olarak nitelendirilen otonom mağazacılık kavramı, müşterilere sunduğu “insansız ve kasasız alışveriş” deneyimiyle, gelecekte işletmelerin müşteri temas noktalarında nasıl aksiyonlar geliştirmeleri gerektiğine bugünden güçlü bir ışık tutmaktadır. Geleneksel alışveriş tarzlarının dışında, dijital olanaklarla büyük bir sıçrama noktası yaratacak olan otonom mağazacılık, yakın gelecekte MİY stratejilerini bu doğrultuda kurgulayabilecek işletmeler için önemli bir rekabet avantajı sağlama potansiyeli içermektedir. Farklı müşteri deneyimleri yaşatarak, satın almaya yardımcı olabilecek herhangi bir insan faktörü olmaksızın ürünle müşteriye birebir buluşturan otonom mağazacılık sistemleri, tüketicilerin satın-alma tercihlerini analiz ederek, ihtiyaçlarına uygun algoritmalar oluşturabilmektedir. Böylece, işletmelerin müşterileriyle ilişkilerini, daha hızlı, maliyet bakımından daha avantajlı koşullarda özelleştirebilecekleri, müşteri değeri sağlayabilecekleri, dijital pazarlama stratejilerini destekleyebilecekleri önemli bir alan açılmaktadır. Müşterilerin perakende mağaza içerisindeki tüm hareketlerini-ürün tercihlerini-ödemesini mobil uygulamalar yoluyla takip edebilen otonom mağazacılık, gelişen teknolojileri bünyesine hızla adapte edebilmekte, pek çok sektörde kullanıma uygun genişlikte bir altyapı sunmaktadır. Bu noktada, gelecekte işletmeyle müşteri arasındaki ilişkilerin bu bakış açısıyla değerlendirilmesi yönünde bir önizleme olanağı sağlayacak olan otonom mağazacılık, rekabet koşullarının yoğun, müşteri odaklılığın baskın olduğu küresel pazarlarda; daha fazla müşteri deneyimi, hızlı alışveriş, akıllı raflar, müşterilerin satın alma davranışlarıyla ilgili sağlıklı veriler toplayabilme, anlık geri-bildirim sağlayabilme gibi uygulamaları kombine edebilmektedir. Covid-19 pandemisiyle kolektif bilinçaltında yer etmiş “el değmeden/temassız” ödemeyi, içerdiği dijital donanımlar aracılığıyla “mağaza içerisinde el değmeden yolculuk/ürün seçme özgürlüğü” ile zenginleştiren otonom mağazacılık anlayışı, dijital çağın tüketicisine hızlı, rahat, sorunsuz alışveriş deneyimi vâdetmektedir. Otonom mağazacılık olgusu, müşteri memnuniyeti, müşteri sadakati ve marka bağlılığını geliştirebilecek pazarlama stratejilerinin üretilerek, yeni fırsat alanlarının daha net bir bakış açısıyla belirlenebilmesine olanak sağlayabilecek farklı bir alan olarak dikkatleri çekmektedir. Çalışmanın amacı, gelecekte mağazacılık kavramını şekillendirecek olan otonom mağazalar kavramına, küresel rekabet ortamında avantaj sağlayacak dijital pazarlama ve MİY stratejileri bağlamında odaklanılmasını sağlamak ve bu konuda oluşturulabilecek farkındalığa katkıda bulunmaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Otonom Mağazalar, Müşteri İlişkileri Yönetimi Stratejileri, Dijital Dönüşüm, Dijital Pazarlama Stratejileri

**ABSTRACT**

Along with digital transformations, Customer Relationship Management (CRM) strategies have started to focus on autonomous systems. The concept of autonomous stores/autonomous merchandising, which is described as a new turning point in the retail industry, sheds a strong light on how businesses should develop actions at customer touch points in the future, with the "unmanned and cashless shopping" experience it offers to customers. Autonomous retailing, which will create a great leap forward with digital opportunities apart from traditional shopping styles, has the potential to provide a significant competitive advantage for businesses that can build their CRM strategies in this direction in the near future. Autonomous merchandising systems, which bring the product and the customer together without any human factor that can help with purchasing, by providing different customer experiences, can analyze the purchasing preferences of the consumers and create algorithms suitable for their needs. Thus, an important area is opened in which businesses can customize their relations with their customers in faster and more cost-effective conditions, provide customer value, and support their digital marketing strategies. Autonomous merchandising, which can monitor all the movements of the customers in the retail store, their product preferences, and their payment through mobile applications, can quickly adapt the developing technologies to its structure and offers a wide infrastructure suitable for use in many sectors. At this point, autonomous retailing, which will provide a preview opportunity to evaluate the relations between the business and the customer from this perspective in the future, in global markets where competition conditions are intense and customer-oriented; It can combine applications such as more customer experience, fast shopping, smart shelves, collecting healthy data about customers' purchasing behavior, and providing instant feedback. The concept of autonomous merchandising, which enriches the "untouched/contactless" payment, which has taken its place in the collective subconscious with the Covid-19 pandemic, with the "freedom of travel/product selection in the store" through the digital equipment it contains, promises the consumer of the digital age a fast, comfortable and trouble-free shopping experience. The phenomenon of autonomous merchandising attracts attention as a different area that can enable new opportunity areas to be determined with a clearer perspective by producing marketing strategies that can improve customer satisfaction, customer loyalty and brand loyalty. The aim of the study is to focus on the concept of autonomous stores, which will shape the concept of merchandising in the future, in the context of digital marketing and CRM strategies that will provide an advantage in the global competitive environment, and to contribute to the awareness that can be created in this regard.

**Keywords:** Autonomous Stores, Customer Relationship Management Strategies, Digital Transformation, Digital Marketing Strategies

## THE PURPOSE OF BUSINESS AND THE PURPOSE OF RELIGION FOR HUMANS

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### **Abstract**

**Purpose:** The paper aims to explain the purpose of business and the purpose of religion for human beings, what business and religion are, what business is in the Islamic view, what is the complementary relationship between business and religion.

**Design/methodology/approach:** This paper uses a qualitative approach, because data sources and research results in library research, inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards the direction of theory building based on data).

**Findings:** Business is conducted by humans in order to fulfill the desires of themselves, their families and the surrounding community. Various pleasures, welfare, convenience and enjoyment are felt by humans when doing business at local, regional, national and international levels. A series of human actions to fight for their hopes armed with the various abilities they have. Balance of Material and Immaterial Benefits, Business Adherence to Social Rules, Moral in Legality. In business, the values of Islam, Iman and Ihsan become the spirit of every business activity. All three should not be separated from business activities. The relationship of religion to economic life and history is greater than the influence of religion on economic thought. Religion also influences decision-making about the types of commodities produced, the formation of economic institutions and of course also economic practices or behavior. According to the theological system and ethical system

**Originality/value:** This paper describes comprehensively and with the latest data about the Purpose of Business and the Purpose of Religion for Humans.

**Keywords:** The Purpose of Business and the Purpose of Religion for Humans.



## FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF INDEPENDENT CHICKEN PORRIDGE BUSINESS

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### **Abstract**

Bubur Ayam Mandiri is a new business established with its own capital. Chicken Porridge on Jl. Raya Capgawen No. 126, Gembong Timur, Kedungwuni Tim., Kec . Kedungwuni , Pekalongan Regency. Usually trading using a cart. Even though it is located on the village road, this chicken porridge is never empty of visitors, especially on holidays. This chicken porridge business has been running since 1997. However, until now it does not have branches. The owner feels that he is not ready to be able to sell more portions. Because it feels like 100 servings per day is already a lot. Therefore, I want to research the feasibility of this business. Is this business worth developing or not. The aspects to be analyzed include market and marketing aspects, technical aspects, financial aspects, human resource aspects, and environmental aspects. Market and marketing analysis shows that the prospects for Mandiri Chicken Porridge are quite good, judging by the increasing number of requests each year. Technical and production analysis shows that the location of this business is close to settlements making it easier to reach consumers. Financial analysis using 100% own capital results in a Payback Period (PP) of 2 years and 5 months.

**Keywords:** Culinary, Chicken Porridge, Feasibility Study, Aspects of Feasibility Study

**VOCATION FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES: SIMILARITIES BETWEEN THOMAS BECKET IN T.S. ELIOT'S *MURDER IN THE CATHEDRAL* AND SAUL OF TARSUS IN *THE BIBLE***

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**Abstract:**

This paper aims to shed light on similar points between Thomas Becket's career and Saul of Tarsus's divine vocation with respectively special reference to T.S. Eliot's *Murder in the Cathedral* and *The Bible*. In doing so, it purposes to give a detailed list of the similar points in the life of the archbishop and that of the apostle before and after their conversion. Thus, from before conversion to murder as 'martyrs', passing through the defence of a new cause, exile, and victims of false accusations, the paper draws a parallel between these two Christian icons. To do this, recourse to Biographical criticism is needed, especially in the common interest it shares with New Historicism in the fact that all literary works are situated in specific historical and biographical contexts from which they are generated.

**Key words:** Vocation, External cause, Divine calling, Martyrdom, Similarity.

## ANGLICISMS IN SPANISH INFLUENCERS DISCOURS

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**Abstract:** Economic and technological development has made English today a globally spoken language, which influences all languages. The need to name new realities, as well as young people's eagerness to use fashionable English words, facilitates the invasion of anglicisms. The main means of propagation of these neologisms is the Internet, given that in recent years, due to the development of platforms and social networks, we are witnessing the emergence of new professions such as "influencer", "youtuber", "streamer", "instagrammer", "tiktokker", which are becoming role models for the new generations. These people create audiovisual content and publish it on social networks such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter or on platforms such as Youtube and Tik-Tok in order to gain a large following. In this article we aim to identify the anglicisms used by influencers and classify them according to their semantic field, based on their discourse on social networks (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter) and platforms (Youtube, Tik-Tok). Our aim is to see whether anglicisms are really necessary, whether they introduce new realities and whether or not there is an equivalent in the Spanish language for that word.

**Keywords:** anglicisms, discours, influencers, social networks, Spanish

**GIDA GÜVENLİĞİNİ TEHDİT EDEN BAKTERİLERİN TESPİTİ İÇİN YÖNTEM GELİŞTİRİLMESİ**  
**DEVELOPING A METHOD FOR THE DETECTION OF BACTERIA THAT THREATEN FOOD SAFETY**

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**ÖZET**

Gıda kaynaklı hastalıklar, tüm dünyada hastalık yükünün önemli bir kısmını oluşturmaktadır. Gıdalardaki patojen mikroorganizmaların analizi için kullanılmakta olan yöntemler (kültür, PCR, ELISA vb.) zaman alıcı ve maliyetli olabilmekte, bu nedenle alternatif olarak hızlı ve hassas bir şekilde tanı yapabilecek biyosensörlere ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

Gerçekleştirilen çalışmada, başta gıda güvenliğini tehdit eden bakteriler olmak üzere genel olarak pek çok bakterinin tespitine yönelik yöntem geliştirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla, bakterilere özgü ve seçiciliği sağlayacak bir analit-biyoreseptör ilişkisinin kurulması hedeflenmiştir. Bu ilişkiyi kurmak için bakterilere özgü bir nükleotid olan halkalı-dimerik guanozin monofosfat (c-di-GMP) üzerinde çalışılmıştır. c-di-GMP, pek çok bakteride enzimatik aktiviteye sahip proteinlere bağlanarak virulans, biyofilm oluşumu, motilite, polisakkarit sentezi ve selüloz sentezi gibi bir çok aktiviteyi kontrol etmektedir [1]. Bakterilerde bulunan c-di-GMP'nin bloke edilmesi ile bu fonksiyonlar da sonlandırılabilir. Bununla birlikte, sadece bakterilere özgü bir nükleotid olan c-di-GMP'nin varlığını ve miktarını belirleyebilecek bir yöntem bakterilerin de varlığını ve miktarını belirlemeyi sağlayacaktır [2].

Literatür verileri incelendiğinde c-di-GMP ile etkileşen moleküllerin, akridin türevleri gibi çoklu ve konjuge aromatik moleküller olduğu görülmektedir [3]. Bu tür etkileşimler c-di-GMP'nin G-quadruplex [1] yapı oluşturmasını ve fonksiyonlarını sona erdirmesini sağlar. Aynı zamanda c-di-GMP'nin UV spektroskopisinde 242 ve 349 nm'de ölçülen absorbansı [4] bu etkileşim sonucunda değişir. Buradan hareketle etkileşime giren moleküller UV absorbansını değiştirerek bir ortamdaki c-di-GMP miktarının hesaplanmasına, c-di-GMP miktarına bağlı olarak da bakteri miktarının hesaplanmasına olanak sağlar. Bu moleküllerin çözünmeyen bir silika jel destek üzerinde olması biyosensör amaçlı kullanılabilir olmasını sağlayacaktır. Gıda güvenliğini tehdit eden bakterilerin başında gelen *Campylobacter jejuni* ve *Escherichia coli*, ikincil haberci olarak c-di-GMP bulunduran bakterilerdir ve c-di-GMP'nin bir ortamda tespitini sağlayacak bir yöntem bu bakterilerin ortamda bulunup bulunmadığını veya hangi miktarda bulunduğunu anlamayı sağlayacaktır.

Bu amaçla yapılan çalışmada silika jel desteğe bağlı çoklu aromatik grup içeren yapılar sentezlenmiştir. Sentezlenen yapıların farklı konantrasyonlarda ve aktifleyici katyon olarak K<sup>+</sup> iyonu varlığında ve katyonsuz c-di-GMP çözeltileri ile etkileşimleri UV spektroskopisinde incelenmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlar incelendiğinde c-di-GMP'nin konantrasyonunda anlamlı bir düşüş gözlenmiştir. Bu durum, sentezlenen yapıların c-di-GMP ile etkileştiğini ve bakteri tespiti için biyosensör tasarımında kullanılma potansiyelleri olduğunu göstermektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Gıda güvenliği, c-di-GMP, biyosensör

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**ABSTRACT**

Foodborne diseases constitute an important part of the disease burden all over the world. The methods used for the analysis of pathogenic microorganisms in foods (culture, PCR, ELISA, etc.) can be time-consuming and costly, therefore, biosensors that can diagnose quickly and sensitively are needed as an alternative.

In this study, it was aimed to develop a method for the detection of several bacteria, especially those that threaten food safety. For this purpose, it is aimed to establish an analyte-bioreceptor interaction that is specific to bacteria and will provide selectivity. To establish this interaction, cyclic-dimeric guanosine monophosphate (c-di-GMP), a bacteria-specific nucleotide, was studied. c-di-GMP controls activities such as virulence, biofilm formation, motility, polysaccharide synthesis and cellulose synthesis by binding to proteins with enzymatic activity in many bacteria [1]. These functions can also be terminated by blocking the c-di-GMP found in bacteria. However, a method that can determine the presence and amount of c-di-GMP, which is a bacteria-specific nucleotide, will also enable to determine the presence and amount of bacteria [2].

When the literature data is examined, it is seen that the molecules interacting with c-di-GMP are multiple and conjugated aromatic molecules such as acridine derivatives [3]. Such interactions allow c-di-GMP to form G-quadruplex [1] and terminate its functions. Meanwhile, the absorbance of c-di-GMP measured at 242 and 349 nm in UV spectroscopy [4] changes as a result of this interaction. From this point of view, the interacting molecules change the UV absorbance, allowing the amount of c-di-GMP to be calculated in an environment, and the amount of bacteria to be calculated based on the amount of c-di-GMP. Having these molecules on an insoluble silica gel support will make them usable for biosensor purposes. *Campylobacter jejuni* and *Escherichia coli*, which are the leading bacteria that threaten food safety, are bacteria that contain c-di-GMP as a secondary messenger, and a method that will detect c-di-GMP in an environment will allow to understand whether these bacteria are present in the environment or in what amount.

In this study, structures containing multiple aromatic groups attached to silica gel support were synthesized. The interactions of the synthesized structures with different concentrations and in the presence of K<sup>+</sup> ion as an activating cation and with cation-free c-di-GMP solutions were investigated in UV spectroscopy. When the obtained results were examined, a significant decrease was observed in the concentration of c-di-GMP. This indicates that the synthesized structures interact with c-di-GMP and have the potential to be used in biosensor design for bacteria detection.

**Keywords:** Food safety, c-di-GMP, biosensor

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**ALKOL VE MADDE BAĞIMLISI BİREYLERDE DISSOSİYATİF YAŞANTILAR VE  
ÇOCUKLUK ÇAĞI TRAVMALARI: PİLOT ÇALIŞMA**  
DISSOCIATIVE EXPERIENCES AND CHILDHOOD TRAUMA AMONG PEOPLE  
WITH ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDES: A PILOT STUDY

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### ÖZET

Alkol ve madde bağımlılığı gün geçtikçe artan, kullanmaya başlama yaşı giderek küçülen, toplumsal boyutta tehlike arz eden bir halk sağlığı sorunudur. Literatür incelendiğinde alkol ve madde kullanımı olan bireylerde çocukluk çağına ait izlere rastlandığını belirten çalışmalar olmakla birlikte bu bireylerde disosiyatif yaşantılarla çocukluk çağı travmalarını inceleyen çalışmalara rastlanmamıştır. Bu çalışma, alkol ve madde bağımlısı bireylerde disosiyatif yaşantılar ve çocukluk çağı travmaları arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemek amacıyla planlandı. Çalışma tanımlayıcı kesitsel desende gerçekleştirildi. Çalışma Van Bölge Eğitim Araştırma Hastanesi AMATEM birimine kayıtlı 119 hasta ile yürütülmüştür ve veri toplama süreci devam etmektedir. Araştırmanın verileri araştırmacılar tarafından oluşturulan sosyodemografik form, Disosiyatif Yaşantılar Ölçeği (DES) ve Çocukluk Çağı Travma Ölçeği (ÇÇTÖ) kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Verilerin analizi tanımlayıcı ve parametrik testler kullanılarak bilgisayar ortamında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmaya katılanların %96.6'sının (n:115) erkek, %39.5'inin (n:47) 21-30 yaş aralığında, %52.1'inin (n:62) ilköğretim mezunu, %50.4'ünün (n:60) evli olduğu belirlendi. Katılımcıların büyük çoğunluğunda çoklu madde kullanımı olduğu görüldü. Katılımcıların çocukluk çağı travmaları ölçeği duygusal istismar, fiziksel istismar, fiziksel ihmal, cinsel istismar alt boyutları ile disosiyatif yaşantılar ölçeği arasında pozitif yönde anlamlı bir ilişki ( $p<0.05$ ) olduğu saptandı. Ayrıca çocukluk çağı duygusal ihmal ve istismarı ve fiziksel ihmal ve istismarı ile çocukluk çağı travmasını inkar arasında negatif yönde anlamlı ilişki olduğu bulundu ( $p<0.05$ ). Sonuç olarak alkol madde kullanım bozukluğu olan bireylerde çocukluk çağı travmalarının görüldüğü ve çocukluk çağı travmaları ile disosiyatif yaşantılar arasında ilişki olduğu belirlendi. Çalışmadan elde edilen veriler ışığında, çocukluk çağı travmalarının alkol ve madde kullanımı ile olan ilişkisinin bu alanda yapılacak önleyici girişimler açısından değerli olabileceği düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Madde kullanım bozukluğu, Alkol kullanım bozukluğu, çocukluk çağı travmaları, disosiyasyon.

### ABSTRACT

Alcohol and substance use disorders are public health problem that is increasing day by day, the age of starting to use is getting smaller and poses a danger to the society. When the literature is examined, although there are studies stating that traces of childhood are found in individuals with alcohol and substance use disorders, there are no studies examining dissociative experiences and childhood traumas in these individuals. This study was planned to examine the



relationship between dissociative experiences and childhood traumas among people with alcohol and substance use disorders. The study was carried out in a descriptive cross-sectional design. The study was conducted with 119 patients registered in the AMATEM unit of Van Regional Training and Research Hospital and the data collection process continues. The data of the study were collected using the sociodemographic form created by the researchers, the Dissociative Experiences Scale (DES), and the Childhood Trauma Scale (CTS). The analysis of the data was carried out in computer environment using descriptive and parametric tests. It was determined that 96.6% (n:115) are male, 39.5% (n:47) are between the ages of 21-30, 52.1% (n:62) are primary school graduates, 50.4% (n:60) are married. It was observed that most of the participants had multiple substance use. It was determined that there was a positive significant relationship ( $p<0.05$ ) between the sub-dimensions of the childhood traumas scale of the participants emotional abuse, physical abuse, physical neglect, sexual abuse, and the dissociative experiences scale. In addition, a negative significant relationship was found between childhood emotional neglect and abuse, physical neglect and abuse, and denial of childhood trauma ( $p<0.05$ ). As a result, it was determined that childhood traumas are seen in individuals with alcohol substance use disorder and there is a relationship between childhood traumas and dissociative experiences. In the light of the data obtained from the study, it is thought that the relationship between childhood traumas and alcohol and substance use may be valuable in terms of preventive interventions in this area.

**Keywords:** Substance use disorder, alcohol use disorder, childhood traumas, dissociation.

**BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS  
(CASE STUDY OF ORTEGA BUBUR AYAM WARUNG)**

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**Abstract**

The development of business in the current global era will definitely determine business people to change their mindset to follow current trends in order to develop their business and the growth of the business entity. Determining the feasibility aspect will work well if it is properly and accurately analyzed, but it will be fatal if it is not properly analyzed. a business feasibility study is needed to see an overview of the feasibility or not of a business to be run. This research aims to see whether the ortega chicken porridge business is feasible or not. Assessment to determine eligibility must be based on several aspects. The analytical method used in the business feasibility study includes market and marketing aspects. The results of this study show that the chicken ortega porridge business is feasible to run and has very good prospects. Consumers with an interest in buying at Warung Bubur Ayam Ortega because of the taste of the product are 34 consumers or 91.9% of 37 consumers.

**Keywords: business feasibility, market aspects, marketing**

## IMPACT OF A NOVEL TUBE BUNDLE CONFIGURATION ON HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT AND PRESSURE DROP IN SHELL AND TUBE HEAT EXCHANGER

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### Abstract

The shell and tube heat exchanger is a vital component in numerous industrial processes, providing efficient heat transfer between two fluids. Its robust design, versatility, and ability to handle a wide range of operating conditions make it indispensable in various industries. The design of a shell and tube heat exchanger consists of a bundle of tubes enclosed within a larger shell. The hot fluid flows through the tubes, while the cold fluid circulates around them in the shell. In recent years, advancements in heat exchanger technology have led to the development of new tube bundle configurations, offering improved performance and enhanced efficiency. These innovative designs aim to optimize heat transfer, reduce pressure drop, and maximize the overall effectiveness of the heat exchanger. In this paper, a numerical study is conducted to examine the effects of a new combination of tube bundle with two tube geometries: circular and elliptical, on a shell and tube heat exchanger. COMSOL Multiphysics is employed to model and simulate this heat exchanger under various mass flow rates. The results show that the combination with the elliptical tube geometry followed by the circular geometry line-by-line presents the highest overall heat transfer coefficient compared to heat exchangers with the combined arrangement of circle elliptical tube followed by circular circle tube. The pressure drop on the tube and shell side is also studied for all cases of heat exchangers. The arrangement with the elliptical and circular tube geometry in a line-by-line arrangement shows the highest pressure drop, which can be attributed to the effect of the number of tubes near the perimeter and its impact on the heat transfer coefficient and pressure drop.

**Keywords:** shell and tube heat exchanger. tube bundle. pressure drop . heat transfer coefficient

## IMPROVEMENT OF ELECTRICAL POWER QUALITY IN THE ELECTRICAL GRID-CONNECTED WITH WIND GENERATOR SYSTEM USING HEURISTIC METHOD

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### **Abstract**

Electric power networks are exposed to various disturbances, which can have a serious impact on the quality of energy supplied to consumers. This is mainly due to the widespread use power electronic devices and nonlinear loads, which constitute a source of harmonic pollution of the network. This paper proposes an active filtering system based on the theory of active and reactive powers supplied by a wind system through a DC bus voltage. Therefore, the wrong adjustment of the DC bus voltage and the harmonic currents directly affect the shape and quality of the electrical power in the electrical network. An intelligent method is used to have a good regulation of voltage in direct bus and the harmonic currents, this method based on the optimization of the fuzzy logic using the genetic algorithm.

**Keywords:** Power Quality, Active Power Filter, Fuzzy PI controller, GA, DC bus voltage, Harmonics compensation.

**ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDIES AT STUDENT BOARDING HOUSES AROUND THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY K.H. ABDURRAHMAN WAHID PEKALONGAN**

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**Abstract**

As humans, of course we ever leave our hometown to. Good for work, seek knowledge or other. Of course when traveling long distances or wandering around you need a place to live temporarily. From an economic standpoint, this is a good opportunity for people who want to invest, because it can generate profits. The advantage is from the business of building boarding houses. In an area that is crowded with immigrants, of course, there are good opportunities, especially for the boarding house business. However, it is necessary to have prior research in the form of a business feasibility study so that the business to be carried out can provide benefits and can survive and develop properly. Based on this problem, the authors are interested in analyzing a business feasibility study in boarding houses around UIN K. Abdurrahman Wahid. And aims to analyze what if you want to build boarding houses around the campus by comparing the business feasibility of the three boarding houses. The method used in this research is qualitative. And the results of the analysis of the hostel business around UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Good to do but need to pay attention to aspects such as the facilities provided, the surrounding environment, security, location, price, pictures and references.

**Keywords: boarding house, business, opportunity, strategy.**

## 'DUBAI MODEL' IN ISTANBUL FINANCE CENTER'S COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD

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### **ABSTRACT**

Economic balance of power is shifting from the West to the East due to reasons such as economic growth, population, growing technological investments and military expenditures. Major financial centers such as Hong Kong, Tokyo, Shanghai, Singapore and Dubai have been added to major financial centers such as London and New York. Established in 2004, the Dubai International Financial Center (DIFC) positions itself as an alternative financial center in the middle of a condensed financial world, with New York and London on one side and Hong Kong, Singapore and Tokyo on the other. With the decision taken in 2009, Turkey has started to work to make Istanbul a "global financial center".

Istanbul Financial Center (IFC) and DIFC have similar characteristics in terms of physical structure and functioning. Both centers are physically established in a large area, and are similar to hotels, restaurants, shopping malls, arts and entertainment areas within the area. In terms of its functioning, tax benefits are similar in matters such as accelerated bureaucratic transactions and independent legal infrastructure. At the same time, DIFC and IFC aim to attract similar sectors to them. These sectors are; banking, capital market, asset management, insurance services, Islamic finance and operational support activities.

In this study, the competition of IFC with the World was examined within the framework of Dubai Model, current literature review and statistical data. According to FinTech data, DIFC ranks twenty-second in the financial center world ranking and first in the Middle East and Africa. DIFC has achieved significant success by quickly implementing all its plans and programs immediately after making its decision to become an international financial center. According to the same data, IFC ranks ninety in the World ranking and seventh in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. It is estimated that IFC can achieve similar successes by taking the DIFC Model as an example.

**Keywords: IFC, DIFC, GDCI, Finance**



**BALİSTİK PLAKARLARDA YÜZEY GEOMETRİ ETKİSİ VE SAYISAL  
MODELENMESİ**  
THE EFFECT OF SURFACE GEOMETRY ON BALLISTIC PLATES AND NUMERICAL  
MODELING

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**ÖZET**

Bu çalışmada farklı yüzey geometrilerine sahip balistik plakaların dayanım performansları sayısal olarak incelenmiştir. Sayısal çalışmada düz plaka ile farklı tepe açılara sahip plakaların deformasyon ve enerji seviyeleri incelenmiştir. Çalışmada taban kalınlığı 5 mm, kenar uzunluğu 50 mm olan altıgen modellerin yüzey açıları 0°, 10° ve 30° olacak şekilde balistik plaka tasarım geometrileri oluşturulmuştur. Plaka malzemesi için silisyum karbür (SiC) seçilmiştir. Çekirdek malzemesi olarak, daha önce literatürde yapılmış çalışmalarda da yer alan 4340 çelik kullanılmıştır. Çekirdek olarak NATO standardında 7,62 mm mühimmat çekirdeği kullanılmıştır. Çekirdeklerin hız değeri 833 m/s olarak alınmış olup analizler her açı için ayrı ayrı tekrarlanmıştır. Düz plaka ve farklı açığa sahip plakalar ve mühimmat için tekrarlanan analizler bir sonlu eleman yazılımı olan Ansys programında yapılmıştır. Analiz çözümlerinde plakalarda ve çekirdeklerde gerçekleşen deformasyonlar, kırılma ve parçalanmalar, enerji değişimleri görseller ile verilmiştir. Sayısal olarak yapılan çalışma sonucunda, açısız yüzey geometrilerinin düz plakaya göre enerji absorbe etme kapasitesinin arttığı ve çekirdek hızının azaltılması noktasında etkili olduğu görülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Balistik Plaka, SiC, Seramik, Sayısal Analiz

**ABSTRACT**

In this study, the strength performances of ballistic plates with different surface geometries were numerically investigated. In the numerical study, deformation and energy levels of flat plates and plates with different vertex angles were analysis. In the study, ballistic plate design geometries were created with 0°, 10° and 30° surface angles of hexagonal models with a base thickness of 5 mm and a side length of 50 mm. Silicon carbide (SiC) was selected for the plate material. As the core material, 4340 steel, which has been used in previous studies in the literature, was used. NATO standard 7,62 mm ammunition core was used as the core. The velocity value of the cores was taken as 833 m/s and the analyses were repeated for each angle separately. Repeated analyses for flat plate and plates with different angles and ammunition were performed in Ansys, a finite element software. In the analyses, deformations, fractures and disintegrations, energy changes in the plates and cores are given with visuals. As a result of the numerical study, it is seen that angular surface geometries increase the energy absorption capacity compared to the flat plate and are effective in reducing the core velocity.

**Keywords:** Ballistic Plate, SiC, Ceramic, Numerical Analysis

**DİJİTAL HALKLA İLİŞKİLER KAPSAMINDA SAĞLIKTA ŞİDDET BAŞLIKLIL  
INSTAGRAM PAYLAŞIMLARININ ANALİZİ**  
VIOLENCE IN HEALTH WITHIN THE SCOPE OF DIGITAL PUBLIC RELATIONS  
ANALYSIS OF INSTAGRAM HASHTAGS

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**ÖZET**

Sağlıkta şiddet vakaları son yıllarda artış gösteren, halk sağlığını ilgilendiren bir toplumsal sorun olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Sağlık çalışanlarının uğradıkları şiddet nedeniyle ya mesleklerini bıraktıkları ya da yurt dışına gittikleri çeşitli raporlarda belirtilmektedir. Yetişen insan kaynağının kaybı ise, değer kabı olarak ülke kaynaklarının doğru kullanılmaması sorununu karşımıza çıkarmaktadır. Çalışma kapsamında ortaya çıkan bu toplumsal sorunun, konun çözümüne katkı sağlaması açısından dijital ortama nasıl yansıdığı belirlenmesi hedeflenmiştir. Medyada da çeşitli şekilde haberlere yansıyan ve gündem olan sağlıkta şiddet kapsamında Dr. Ekrem Karakaya'nın ölümü sonrası Instagram'daki #sağlıktaşiddet ve #sağlıktaşiddetehayır hashtaglerine 06.07.2022 tarihindeki toplamda 941 hashtag paylaşımı içerik analiz yöntemiyle analiz edilmiştir. Sağlıkta şiddet ve sağlıkta şiddete hayır hashtaglerine yönelik gerçekleştirilen içerik analizi, sağlıkta şiddete hayır'ı destekler nicelikte çok sayıda paylaşım yapıldığını, ancak yapılan paylaşımların çok dağınık olduğunu, görsel ve metin alanlarının bir bütün olacak şekilde kullanılmadığını, paylaşımların çok sesli, dağınık bir görsel ve metin dilinden oluştuğunu, görsel ve metin içeriğinde kullanılan metin dilinin kamuoyu oluşturma, kamuoyunu bilgilendirme niteliği taşımadığını, link ve mention kullanımının yeterli düzeyde olmadığını, kamuoyu oluşumunu sağlayacak toplum tarafından kabul gören önemli kişi, medya, örgütlenmiş topluluk gibi unsurların yeterince değerlendirilemediğini ortaya koymaktadır. Araştırma sonucu, kurumsal seviyede sağlık alanına ilişkin okuryazarlığın artırılması amacıyla, dijital halkla ilişkiler kampanyaları, uygulamalarının öncelikle kamu sonrasında da özel kurumlar dâhilinde süreklilik sağlayacak şekilde ele alınması, sahiplenilmesi gerektiğini ortaya koymaktadır. Ülkedeki sayıları bir milyonu aşan sağlık çalışanlarının bu konuda bilgilendirilmesi, profesyonel ve gönüllü iletişim teknikleri desteği sağlanması, sağlıkta şiddet konusunda yeterli bir kamuoyu desteği sağlanmasını sağlayabilir. Bu da bir halk sağlığı sorununa daha hızlı çözüm bulunması ile sonuçlanabilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Halkla İlişkiler, Dijital Halkla İlişkiler, Sağlıkta Şiddet, Instagram.

**ABSTRACT**

Cases of violence in health care have been on the rise in recent years and are a social problem concerning public health. It is stated in various reports that health workers either leave their professions or go abroad due to the violence they are subjected to. The loss of trained human resources leads to the problem of not using the country's resources correctly as a value container. The study aims to determine how this social problem is reflected in the digital environment in order to contribute to the solution of the issue. A total of 941 hashtag posts on the hashtags #sağlıktaşiddet and #sağlıktaşiddetehayır on Instagram after the death of Dr. Ekrem Karakaya within the scope of violence in health, which is reflected in the news and agenda in the media in various ways, were analyzed by content analysis method on 06.07.2022. The content analysis conducted on the hashtags "violence in health" and "no to violence in health" revealed that there were many posts in support of "no to violence in health"; however, the posts were very scattered, visual and text areas were not used as a whole, and the posts consisted of a polyphonic, scattered visual and textual language, The visual and textual language used in visual and textual content does not have the quality of forming public opinion and informing the public, the use of links and mentions is not at an adequate level, and elements such as important people accepted by the society, media, and organized communities that will ensure the formation of public opinion are not sufficiently evaluated. The results of the research reveal that digital public relations campaigns and practices should be addressed and owned by public and then private institutions to ensure continuity in order to increase health literacy at the institutional level. Informing healthcare professionals, who number more than one million in the country, on this issue and providing professional and voluntary communication techniques support can ensure that they provide sufficient public support for violence in health. This may result in a faster solution to a public health problem.

**Key Words:** Public Relations, Digital Public Relations, Violence in Health, Instagram.

## PRICE HIKES ON BASIC NEEDS AHEAD OF RAMADAN

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### **Abstract**

The purpose of this research is to describe the price increase in basic needs before Ramadan. This research method uses a qualitative approach. The data sources in this study used primary data sources and secondary data. The data analysis techniques used are interview, observation and documentation analysis techniques. The results of this study conclude that the development and dynamics of changes in food commodity prices of livestock origin such as beef, chicken meat and eggs always experience price increases ahead of or facing national religious holidays (HBKN), especially on Eid al-Fitr. Food prices ahead of Ramadhan are starting to get out of control, including the price of chillies, which has experienced a significant increase in the past few weeks. Based on data from the Strategic Food Price Information Centre, only one commodity is stable, while 10 other commodities have experienced price increases. When viewed from the presentation of the price increase, all types of chilli experienced a significant price increase. Apart from chillies, other staple foods such as shallots, chicken meat, chicken eggs, granulated sugar, garlic, beef, and rice also experienced price increases. All basic necessities that experienced price increases were due to the large demand for these basic necessities but were not matched by the supply of these basic necessities. The lack of supply of these basic needs is also caused by several factors. The factors can be due to crop failure, production and distribution processes that experience obstacles can also cause price increases in basic needs.

**Keywords:** price hikes, basic needs, national religious holidays,

**FEASIBILITY STUDY OF CORN RICE STALL BUSINESS BUSINESS  
(CASE STUDY AT MAK SITI'S SIMPLE WARUNG)**

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**Abstract**

The food stall business is one of the promising businesses that adjust to the lifestyle of people who want ready-to-eat food. The purpose of this study aims to find out whether or not a food stall business is feasible to run and help people with diabetes who consume corn rice. The research method uses qualitative descriptive analysis. The research location is on Jalan Raya Wonokerto, RT.04/RW.04, Bandar District, Batang Regency. Methods of data collection using interviews and observation techniques. The results of this study indicate that this food stall business is feasible and very helpful for people with diabetes because of the corn rice menu provided by the Mak Siti food stall. The difference from the food stalls around it is that it provides corn rice and this food stall is the only food stall that provides corn rice in the Bandar area.

**Keywords: the food stall business, business feasibility study**

## FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF ALFA BATIK BUSINESS

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### **Abstract**

Indonesia is a country that upholds culture values. The introduction of culture to the next generation needs to be developed so that later it can continue to be preserved. For this reason, the Indonesian state needs the right strategy to maintain culture, one of which is batik culture. In line with this, batik is increasingly loved by many groups, this makes the batik industry have great opportunities in the economic field. Development in the batik UMKM sector needs to be directed in such a way that efforts are needed to initiated creative batik products. Seeing this problem, the author is interested in examining more deeply about how the feasibility study in Batik Alfa is seen from several aspects, namely market aspects, marketing aspects and economic aspects. The method used in this study is using qualitative methods supported by data collection by interview and observation.

**Keywords:** MSMEs, Batik, Business feasibility study.



## FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF ICE TEA POCI JENGGOT PEKALONGAN

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### **Abstract**

Tea is a drink that is very well known and popular with the people of Indonesia, the drink most consumed by the public. Many entrepreneurs decide to become a teapot franchise because they are considered practical and the business model has been tested and proven to be effective and the business risk is smaller, one of which is in the Jenggot area, Pekalongan City. This study aims to determine whether or not the teapot ice business in Jenggot, Pekalongan City is feasible from the market and marketing aspects. The method used in this study is to use qualitative methods with observations and interviews with ice tea pot business owners including non-financial methods by examining market and marketing aspects including aspects of consumer interest, competitors, target market, marketing mix. The results of this study indicate that tea pot ice in Jenggot, Pekalongan City, seen from the market and marketing aspects, is said to be good, namely tea pot products provide affordable prices for all groups starting from Rp. 3,000 to Rp. 8,000 with a variety of flavors in tea, product quality and a distinctive taste of tea with easy-to-carry packaging.

Keyword: Feasibility Study, Marketing, Pricing.

## ADVANCEMENTS IN THE TARGETED TREATMENT OF PSORIASIS USING MICRONEEDLES

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### **Abstract:**

Psoriasis is a persistent skin condition for which only symptom management is currently available. Topical and systemic medicines, physical therapy, and other methods are all part of the standard treatment strategy. New medication delivery methods for psoriasis are urgently needed because of the present methods' shortcomings. The objective of this article is to provide a comprehensive description of microneedles, as well as their development in the treatment of psoriasis and the clinical challenges associated with them. The microneedle (MNs) technology is better than other transdermal delivery methods because it has so many benefits, include low invasiveness, painlessness, simplicity, and enhanced patient compliance. Coated microneedles, hollow microneedles, dissolving microneedles, and solid microneedles are the four basic categories into which researchers have so far sorted the fast-expanding area of microneedles. Each of these kinds of microneedles offers its own unique advantages due to its unique properties and layout. MNs may significantly improve transdermal medication penetration by mechanically opening skin micropores. Meanwhile, this method demonstrates distinct benefits over injection and oral delivery, such as painless application, the least amount of intrusion, the simplicity of self-administration, and avoiding the first-pass impact.

**Keyword:** microneedles; psoriasis; cutting-edges technique; dissolving microneedles; transdermal drug delivery; superficial tumor; scar.

**YENİ SUDA ÇÖZÜNEBİLİR KROMON TÜREVİ SCHIFF BAZININ SENTEZİ,  
SPEKTROSKOPİK İNCELENMESİ, ‘IN-SILIKO’ ADMET VE MOLEKÜLER  
KENETLENME DEĞERLENDİRMELERİ**

**THE SYNTHESIS, SPECTROSCOPIC INVESTIGATION, IN-SILICO ADMET AND  
MOLECULAR DOCKING EVALUATION OF CHROMONE DERIVED NOVEL SCHIFF  
BASE COMPOUND**

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**ÖZET**

Kromon türevi Schiff bazları antikanser (Maicheen, Phosrithong et al. 2013; Frasinuyuk, Chhabria et al. 2022), antimikrobiyal (Venkatesan and Maruthavanan 2011; Philip, Antony et al. 2018), antibakteriyel ve antifungal (Ali, Abdel-Aziz et al. 2008) ve anti-inflamatuvar özellikleri (Kumar, Gupta et al. 2017; Akhtar, Munch et al. 2018) ile oldukça dikkat çekici bileşik sınıflarıdır. Bu çalışmada 3-formil 6-metil kromon ve birçok araştırmacı tarafından mucize molekül olarak adlandırılan taurinden yola çıkarak tek adımlı bir kondenzasyon tepkimesiyle suda çözünabilir (E)-2-(((6-metil-4-okso-4H-kromen-3-il)metilen) amino)etan-1-sülfonato potasyum tuzu (**FMK1SY**) %65 verimle sentezlenerek, FT-IR, UV-Vis., <sup>1</sup>H-NMR ve <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spektroskopileri ile karakterize edilmiştir, in-silico adme ve moleküler kenetleme çalışmaları ile bileşiğin biyolojik etkinliği incelenmiştir.

**FMK1SY**'nin çevrimiçi “Swissadme” programından alınan fizikokimyasal, lipofiliklik, suda çözünürlük, farmakokinetik, ilaç benzerliği ve tıbbi kimyasal özelliklerinden bileşiğin ilaç etken olarak kullanılabilmesi ve biyouyumlu bir molekül olduğu öngörülmüştür. ADME sonuçlarına göre bileşiğin oktanol-su dağılım katsayısı i(logP); 0,00 ve suda çözünürlüğü logS(ESOL); 2,62, logS(ALI); -2,67 GI-absorpsiyonu (mide-bağırsak tarafından absorpsiyonu) yüksek ve cilt geçirgenlik değeri -7,55 cm/s olup bileşiğin BBB (beyin bariyerinden) geçirgenliği gözlemlenmemiştir. Ek olarak, **FMK1SY** P-gp (P-glikoprotein) substratı olarak davranmamış ve Lipinsky kuralına uyduğu belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca **FMK1SY**'nin proteaz sınıfına etki olasılığının yüksek olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Ek olarak, kemik matriks proteinlerini ayıran ve kemik rezorpsiyonu sırasında kemiğin organik fazını bozmada önemli bir rol oynayan Katepsin K (PDB ID: 1Q6K) (Catalano, Deaton et al. 2004) enzimini inhibe edebileceği öngörülmüştür. Autodock 4, ChimeraX 1,4 ve Discovery Studio Visualisation programları ile yürütülen moleküler kenetleme çalışmaları sonucunda **FMK1SY**'nin Katepsin K ile bağlanma enerjisi -5,15 kcal/mol, inhibisyon sabiti 167,08 uM olarak belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca **FMK1SY** bileşiği Katepsin K'ya ait CYS A;25, GLN A;19 ve HIS A;162 aminoasitleri ile geleneksel H-bağları kurduğu, ALA A;134, ALA A;163, LEU A;209 ile hidrofobik olan pi-alkil etkileşimleri, TYR A:67 ile hidrofobik olan T-şekilli pi-pi etkileşimleri kurduğu gözlemlenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Schiff bazı, Kromon, Moleküler kenetlenme, ADME

**ABSTRACT**

Chromone-derived Schiff bases are remarkable class of compounds with their anticancer (Maicheen, Phosrithong et al. 2013; Frasinuk, Chhabria et al. 2022), antimicrobial (Venkatesan and Maruthavanan 2011; Philip, Antony et al. 2018), antibacterial and antifungal (Ali, Abdel-Aziz et al. 2008) and anti-inflammatory properties (Kumar, Gupta et al. 2017; Akhtar, Munch et al. 2018). In this study, based on a one-step condensation reaction between 3-formyl-6-methyl chromone and taurine, which is called the miracle molecule by many researchers, water soluble Schiff base (E)-2-(((6-methyl-4-oxo-4h-chromene-3)-yl)methylene)amino)ethane-1-sulfonato potassium salt (**FMK1SY**) was synthesized with %65 yield. The compound characterized by FT-IR, UV-Vis., <sup>1</sup>H-NMR and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectroscopies, and biological activity of the compound was investigated by in-silico ADME and molecular docking studies.

The obtained physicochemical, lipophilicity, water solubility, pharmacokinetic, drugliness and medicinal chemical properties from online “Swissadme” program for **FMK1SY** suggest that the compound can be used as a drug agent and is a biocompatible molecule. According to ADME results, the octanol-water distribution coefficient of the compound was  $i(\log P)$ ; 0.00 and water solubility was  $\log S(\text{ESOL})$ ; 2.62,  $\log S(\text{ALI})$ ; -2.67 GI-absorption (gastrointestinal absorption) was high and the skin permeability value is -7.55 cm/s, no BBB (brain barrier) permeability of the compound was observed. In addition, **FMK1SY** did not act as a P-gp (P-glycoprotein) substrate and was found to obey to the Lipinsky rule. In addition, it has been predicted that **FMK1SY** has a high probability of effect on the protease class and can inhibit the enzyme Cathepsin K (PDB ID: 1Q6K) (Catalano, Deaton et al. 2004), which separates bone matrix proteins and plays an important role in disrupting the organic phase of bone during bone resorption. As a result of molecular docking studies carried out with Autodock 4, ChimeraX 1.4 and Discovery Studio Visualisation programs, the binding energy of **FMK1SY** with Cathepsin K was determined as -5.15 kcal/mol, and the inhibition constant was 167.08  $\mu\text{M}$ . In addition **FMK1SY** gives conventional H-bonds with CYS A;25, GLN A;19 ve HIS A;162 aminoacid residues, hydrophobic pi-alkyl interaction with ALA A;134, ALA A;163, LEU A;209, hydrophobic T-shaped pi-pi interaction with TYR A:67 aminoacid residues of Cathepsin K.

**Keywords:** Schiff base, Chromone, Molecular docking, ADME

**A CASE OF CERULEAN CATARACT**

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**Abstract**

Cerulean Cataracts are a form of congenital cataracts that are characterized by diffuse blue dotted opacifications across the nucleus and cortex of the lens. They Cerulean cataracts are inherited as an autosomal dominant trait. At least four loci for the cerulean cataract phenotype have been mapped – congenital cataract-1 (CCA1; 17q24), CCA2 (22q11.2-q12.2), CCA3 (2q33-q35), and CC4 (16q22-q23). Multiple causative mutations have been identified, including mutations in the beta-B2-crystallin gene (CRYBB2), gamma-D-crystallin gene (CRYGD), V-MAF avian musculoaponeurotic fibrosarcoma oncogene homolog gene (MAF), and the major intrinsic protein of lens fiber gene (MIP). Patients with cerulean cataracts usually have preserved visual acuity and rarely need cataract extraction before adult age. Because many newborns are asymptomatic until 18-24 months of age, cerulean cataracts are considered to be a form of developmental cataract rather than a true congenital cataract. Progression of cerulean cataracts is slow and may not become significant until the third or fourth decade of life, when patients begin to notice a gradual decrease in vision in both eyes. However, children who develop signs of visually significant cataracts such as nystagmus and amblyopia may require cataract surgery earlier. This case report is about a woman who is 54 years old she was referred to ophthalmologist as she had changes in retina. She is Georgian and getting diagnosed with cerulean cataract in this country is very rare thus making this patient very important for this geographical region. She has no history of allergy, underwent cholecystectomy 15 years ago, she has over reactive bladder, she has been prescribed reading glasses (+2.5). Her far vision was good 0.8 and she does not need correction for the same. She was diagnosed under the slit lamp and her diagnosis was confirmed, her IOP remains within normal limits. She is currently under further diagnosis and needs further OCT test for the same. Since this is a rare case this case needs further assistance and the reason for the retinal changes along with cataract is important to be known.

**Keywords: cerulean cataract, autosomal dominant, mutations**

**SU VE ATIK SU YÖNETİMİNDE ARAŞTIRMA VE GELİŞTİRME ÇALIŞMALARI:  
İSTANBUL SU VE KANALİZASYON İDARESİ  
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İstanbul Su ve Kanalizasyon İdaresi

**ÖZET**

Su ve atık su yönetimi, sürdürülebilir su kaynaklarının korunması, suyun etkin kullanımı, su kirliliğinin önlenmesi ve atık suların uygun şekilde arıtılması gibi önemli konuları içerir. Araştırma ve geliştirme (Ar-Ge) çalışmalarının bu konudaki önemini ortaya koyan bazı nedenler aşağıda verilmektedir.

(i) Yeni Teknolojilerin Geliştirilmesi: Yeni geliştirilen teknolojiler, su kaynaklarının daha verimli bir şekilde kullanılmasını, atık suların daha etkili bir şekilde arıtılmasını ve su kaynaklarının kirlenmesini önlemeyi hedefler. Örneğin, gelişmiş arıtma teknolojileri, atık suların daha etkili bir şekilde arıtılmasını sağlayarak çevreye zarar vermeden geri dönüşüm veya deşarj için kullanılmalarını mümkün kılar.

(ii) Su Kaynaklarının Sürdürülebilirliği: Su kaynaklarının sürdürülebilir şekilde yönetilmesi, gelecekte su kıtlığı sorunlarını önlemek için önemlidir. Bu alandaki Ar-Ge çalışmaları, su döngüsünün analizi, su talebinin tahmini, su kaynaklarının izlenmesi ve suyun etkin kullanımı gibi konuları kapsayabilir.

(iii) Su Kirliliğinin Önlenmesi: Su kirliliği, su kaynaklarının kalitesini olumsuz etkileyerek ekosistemlere ve insan sağlığına zarar verebilir. Bu nedenle, su kirliliğinin önlenmesi ve azaltılması için yeni arıtma yöntemleri, kirlilik kaynaklarının tespiti ve kontrolü gibi konular üzerinde Ar-Ge çalışmaları yürütülür.

İstanbul Su ve Kanalizasyon İdaresi (İSKİ) Ar-Ge Müdürlüğü olarak, su yönetimi ve atık su arıtma konularında inovasyon ve sürdürülebilirlik odaklı projeler gerçekleştirilmektedir. Bu yıl yapılan çalışmalarla, sektörde yeni standartlar belirlenmesi ve çevresel etkinin azaltılması gibi önemli adımlar atılmıştır. Öncelikle, Türkiye'de bir ilk olarak gerçekleştirilen Atıksu Yönetimi Standardizasyon Projesi ile İstanbul atık sularına özel tasarım parametreleri yerleştirilmiştir. "Kentsel Atıksu Arıtma Tesisleri: Proses Seçimi, Tasarımı ve Modellemesi El Kitabı" hazırlanmış ve sektöre rehberlik edilmiştir. Ayrıca, Maksimum Enerji Geri Kazanımı (MEGA) Projesi kapsamında yüksek yüklemeli aktif çamur sistemi ve anaerobik membran biyoreaktör teknolojileriyle atık su arıtımının enerji açısından verimliliği artırılmıştır. Granüler Aktif Çamur (GAÇ) Sistemi ile Laboratuvar Ölçekli Arıtım projesiyle atık su arıtma süreçlerinde enerji tasarrufu sağlanması ve alan kullanımının optimize edilmesi hedeflenmiştir. Gerçekleştirilen bu projede, tek bir reaktörde karbon, azot ve fosfor giderimi aynı anda gerçekleştirilebilen yenilikçi bir sistem geliştirilmiştir. Yürütülen diğer bir projede İstanbul'un su-atık su tesisleri ve şebeke hatlarının deprem etkilerine karşı dayanıklılığı araştırılmıştır. Zemin incelemeleri, mimari ve statik röleve projeleri ile tesislerin deprem dayanımı güçlendirilmiştir. Ayrıca, tesislerin mekanik sistemleri ve yapısal durumları deprem etkisi altında değerlendirilmiştir. İstanbul'un içme suyu ve atık su arıtma tesislerinde mikrobiyal yapıların analiz edilmesi amaçlanan bir diğer proje



sayesinde, bulaşıcı hastalık etkenleri olan bakteri, mantar, virüs, parazit ve antimikrobiyal direnç genleri gibi unsurlar tespit edilmiştir. İSKİ Ar-Ge Müdürlüğü olarak, su yönetimi, atık su arıtma ve çevresel sürdürülebilirlik alanlarında başarılı projelere imza atılmış olup; konferansta, yapılmış çalışmalarını daha ayrıntılı bir şekilde paylaşmak hedeflenmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Su ve atık su yönetimi, araştırma ve geliştirme çalışmaları, sürdürülebilirlik.

## ABSTRACT

Water and wastewater management includes important issues such as the protection of sustainable water resources, efficient use of water, prevention of water pollution and proper treatment of wastewater. Some reasons that reveal the importance of research and development (R&D) studies on this subject are given below.

(i) Development of New Technologies: Newly developed technologies aim to use water resources more efficiently, to treat wastewater more effectively and to prevent pollution of water resources. For example, advanced treatment technologies allow wastewater to be treated more effectively, enabling it to be used for recycling or discharge without harming the environment.

(ii) Sustainability of Water Resources: Sustainable management of water resources is important to avoid water scarcity problems in the future. R&D studies in this area may cover topics such as analysis of the water cycle, forecasting of water demand, monitoring of water resources and efficient use of water.

(iii) Prevention of Water Pollution: Water pollution can harm ecosystems and human health by negatively affecting the quality of water resources. For this reason, R&D studies are carried out on issues such as new treatment methods for the prevention and reduction of water pollution, detection and control of pollution sources.

As the R&D Directorate of Istanbul Water and Sewerage Administration (İSKİ), innovation and sustainability-oriented projects are carried out in the fields of water management and wastewater treatment. With the efforts made this year, important steps were taken such as setting new standards in the sector and reducing the environmental impact. First of all, with the Wastewater Management Standardization Project, which was realized for the first time in Turkey, specific design parameters for Istanbul wastewater were localized. "Urban Wastewater Treatment Plants: Process Selection, Design and Modeling Handbook" was prepared and the sector was guided. In addition, within the scope of the Maximum Energy Recovery (MEGA) Project, the energy efficiency of wastewater treatment was increased with the high-loading activated sludge system and anaerobic membrane bioreactor technologies. With the Granular Activated Sludge (GAC) System and Laboratory Scale Treatment project, it is aimed to save energy in waste water treatment processes and to optimize the use of space. In this project, an innovative system has been developed in which carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus removal can be carried out simultaneously in a single reactor. In another project carried out, the resilience of Istanbul's water-wastewater facilities and network lines against earthquake effects was investigated. Earthquake resistance of the facilities has been strengthened with ground investigations, architectural and static survey projects. In addition, the mechanical systems and structural conditions of the facilities were evaluated under the effect of earthquakes. Thanks to another project, which aims to analyze microbial structures in drinking water and wastewater treatment plants of Istanbul, factors such as bacteria, fungi, viruses, parasites and antimicrobial resistance genes, which are infectious disease agents, were identified. As İSKİ R&D Directorate, successful projects have been carried out in the fields of water management, wastewater treatment and environmental sustainability; At the conference, it is aimed to share the work conducted in more detail.

**Keywords:** Water and wastewater management, research and development studies, sustainability.



**ÇEŞİTLİLİĞİ KUCAKLAMA VE DAHİL ETMEYİ TEŞVİK ETME: KAPSAYICI  
BİR İŞ YERİ OLUŞTURMA STRATEJİLERİ**  
EMBRACING DIVERSITY AND FOSTERING INCLUSION: STRATEGIES FOR  
BUILDING AN INCLUSIVE WORKPLACE

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**ÖZET**

İnsan Kaynakları Yönetimi (IKY) alanında, iş gücü çeşitliliği ve dahil etme kritik konular olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Organizasyonların küreselleşmiş ve birbirine bağlı dünyada, çeşitliliği kucaklamanın ve dahil edici bir çalışma ortamı oluşturmanın önemini fark ettiği görülmektedir. Bu bağlamda, bu özet, iş gücü çeşitliliği, dahil etme uygulamaları ve organizasyonel sonuçlar arasındaki ilişkiyi araştırmayı amaçlayan bir çalışmanın genel bir bakışını sunmaktadır. Araştırmalar, farklı perspektifler, deneyimler ve fikirler getiren çeşitli takımların inovasyon, yaratıcılık ve problem çözme yeteneklerinin arttığını göstermektedir. Dahil edici çalışma ortamları ise tüm çalışanların değerli ve dahil edilmiş hissettiği ortamlar, çalışan bağlılığı, memnuniyeti ve sadakati yükseltir. Bu faktörler de organizasyonel performansı, verimliliği ve karlılığı artırır.

İş gücü çeşitliliği ve dahil etmenin etkisini daha derinlemesine incelemek için bu araştırma çalışması, nitel ve nicel araştırma yöntemlerini birleştiren karma bir yöntem kullanmaktadır. Nitel aşama, çalışanlar ve İK profesyonelleriyle derinlemesine görüşmeler yaparak çeşitlilik ve dahil etme girişimleriyle ilgili deneyimlere ilişkin zengin ve birinci el bilgileri toplamayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu görüşmeler, organizasyondaki çeşitlilik ve dahil etme konusundaki zorlukları, en iyi uygulamaları ve algıları keşfetmeyi hedeflemektedir. Nicel aşama ise bir örneklem grubundaki çalışanlara uygulanan bir anket aracılığıyla veri toplamaktadır. Anket, çalışanların çeşitlilik, dahil etme ve iş memnuniyeti, bağlılık ve performans gibi çeşitli çalışan sonuçlarına ilişkin algılarını ölçmektedir. Regresyon analizi gibi istatistiksel analiz teknikleri, iş gücü çeşitliliği, dahil etme uygulamaları ve organizasyonel sonuçlar arasındaki ilişkileri incelemek için kullanılacaktır.

Karma yöntem yaklaşımı kullanarak, bu araştırma çalışması, iş gücü çeşitliliği, dahil etme ve organizasyonel sonuçlar arasındaki karmaşık dinamiklerin kapsamlı bir anlayışını sunmayı amaçlamaktadır. Bulgular, çeşitliliği yönetme ve dahil etmeyi teşvik etme konusunda etkili stratejileri, zorlukları ve en iyi uygulamaları ortaya koyarak mevcut İKY literatürüne ışık tutacaktır. Ayrıca, araştırma sonuçları, İK uygulayıcıları ve organizasyon liderleri için pratik öneriler sunarak, çalışan bağlılığını artıran ve organizasyonel performansa olumlu etki eden dahil edici çalışma ortamları oluşturmak için kanıta dayalı stratejiler geliştirmelerine yardımcı olacaktır.

Sonuç olarak, bu araştırma çalışması, İKY bağlamında iş gücü çeşitliliği ve dahil etme anlayışını ilerletmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Nitel ve nicel araştırma yöntemlerini bir araya getirerek, çalışma çeşitliliği kucaklama, dahil etme teşvik etme ve çeşitli ve kapsayıcı bir iş gücünden faydalanma konusunda organizasyonlara rehberlik edebilecek değerli içgörülerin ortaya çıkmasını hedeflemektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İnsan Kaynakları Yönetimi, İşgücü çeşitliliği, Dahil etme uygulamaları, karma yöntem yaklaşımı

**ABSTRACT**

Workforce diversity and inclusion have emerged as critical topics in the field of Human Resource Management (HRM) due to their potential impact on organizational success. In today's globalized and interconnected world, organizations recognize the significance of embracing diversity and fostering an inclusive work environment. This abstract provides an overview of the research study that aims to explore the relationship between workforce diversity, inclusion practices, and organizational outcomes. Research has shown that diverse teams bring a range of perspectives, experiences, and ideas, leading to increased innovation, creativity, and problem-solving capabilities. Moreover, inclusive work environments, where all employees feel valued and included, contribute to higher levels of employee engagement, satisfaction, and retention. These factors, in turn, enhance organizational performance, productivity, and profitability.

To delve deeper into the impact of workforce diversity and inclusion, this research study employs a mixed-methods approach, incorporating both qualitative and quantitative research methods. The qualitative phase involves conducting in-depth interviews with employees and HR professionals to gather rich, firsthand insights into their experiences with diversity and inclusion initiatives. These interviews aim to explore the challenges, best practices, and perceptions surrounding diversity and inclusion within the organization. The quantitative phase of the study utilizes a survey instrument administered to a sample of employees. The survey captures data on employees' perceptions of diversity, inclusion, and various employee outcomes, such as job satisfaction, commitment, and performance. Statistical analysis techniques, such as regression analysis, will be employed to examine the relationships between workforce diversity, inclusion practices, and organizational outcomes.

By employing a mixed-methods approach, this research study seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the complex dynamics between workforce diversity, inclusion, and organizational outcomes. The findings will contribute to the existing body of HRM literature by shedding light on effective strategies, challenges, and best practices in managing diversity and fostering inclusion. Moreover, the research outcomes will offer practical implications for HR practitioners and organizational leaders, enabling them to develop evidence-based strategies to create inclusive work environments that drive employee engagement and positively impact organizational performance.

In conclusion, this research study aims to advance the understanding of workforce diversity and inclusion within the context of HRM. By integrating qualitative and quantitative research methods, the study seeks to uncover valuable insights that can guide organizations in embracing diversity, fostering inclusion, and reaping the benefits of a diverse and inclusive workforce.

**Keywords:** Human Resource Management, Workforce Diversity, Inclusion Practices, Mixed-Methods Approach,

## SKOLYOZ VE *CHD7* GENİ: BİR META-ANALİZ ÇALIŞMASI A META-ANALYSIS OF SCOLIOSIS AND *CHD7* GENE

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### ÖZET

Skolyoz, omurganın üç boyutlu bir rotasyonel bozukluğudur. Nedenleri çok net bilinmemekle birlikte genetik geçiş gösterdiği yapılan çalışmalarla öne sürülmüştür. Skolyoz ilerleyici şekil bozukluklarına ve ciddi komplikasyonlara neden olabilir, bu nedenle erken teşhis çok önemlidir. Skolyozun etiyolojik nedenleri değişkenlik gösterse de genel olarak doğuştan, nöromusküler, sendromik ve idiyopatik olarak sınıflandırılır. Bu tipler arasında idiyopatik skolyoz ve adolesan idiyopatik skolyoz en sık görülen alt gruplardır. Multifaktöriyel bir hastalık olmasına rağmen genetik ve epigenetik faktörlerin patogeneze önemli rolleri vardır. Erken embriyonal gelişimsel anormallikler de farklı yapısal bozukluklara neden olabilir ve bazı genlerdeki kusurlar bunlara neden olabilir. Yapılan çalışmalarda skolyozla ilişkili bazı aday genler tespit edilmiştir, bunlar; *Fibrillin1 (FBN1)*, *Fibrillin 2 (FBN2)*, *Collagen tip 1A2(COL1A2)*, *G protein-coupled receptor 126 (GRP126)*, *Paired Box-1 (PAX1)*, *Ladybird Homeobox-1 (LBX1)*, *Basonuclein-2 (BNC2)*, *SRY-box transcription factor 9 (SOX9)*, *potassium inwardly rectifying channel subfamily J member 2 (KCNJ2)*, *interlökin 17 receptor (IL-17)*, *Zic Family Member 2 (ZIC2)*, *Family With Sequence Similarity 101, Member A (FAM101A)*, *Cartilage Oligomeric Matrix Protein (COMP)*, *Paired-like homeodomain 1 (PITX1)*, *transforming growth factor beta 1(TBGFB1 DOT1 like histone lysine methyltransferase (DOTIL)*. Bunlara ek olarak *CHD7* geni de skolyoz gelişiminde rol almaktadır. *CHD7* Geninin protein ürünü, bir sarmal DNA bağlama alanıdır. *CHD7* geni 8q12.2 kromozomunda yer alır ve 42 ekzona sahiptir. Literatürde *CHD7* gen varyantlarının skolyoz ile ilişkili olduğu bildirilmiştir. Bu meta-analizde, farklı popülasyonlardaki tüm raporları değerlendirdik ve bildirdik. Yapılan genetik ve epigenetik çalışmaların sonuçları skolyoz gelişiminde etkili olan genlerin aydınlatılmasında ve sonrasında erken tanı ve tedavide biyo belirteç olarak kullanılması açısından oldukça önem arz etmektedir. Bu çalışmada da *CHD7* geninin skolyoz gelişimindeki etkisi bir metanaliz çalışmasıyla sunulmaya çalışılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Skolyoz, genetik, *CHD7* geni

### ABSTRACT

Scoliosis is a three-dimensional rotational disorder of the spine. Although the reasons are not clearly known, it has been suggested by the studies that it shows genetic transition. Scoliosis can cause progressive deformities and serious complications, so early diagnosis is very important. Although the etiological causes of scoliosis vary, it is generally classified as congenital, neuromuscular, syndromic and idiopathic. Among these types, idiopathic scoliosis and adolescent idiopathic scoliosis are the most common subgroups. Although it is a multifactorial disease, genetic and epigenetic factors have important roles in its pathogenesis. Early embryonal developmental abnormalities can also cause different structural abnormalities, and defects in certain genes can cause them. Studies have identified that some candidate genes

associated with scoliosis; *Fibrillin1 (FBN1)*, *Fibrillin 2 (FBN2)*, *Collagen type 1A2(COL1A2)*, *G protein-coupled receptor 126 (GRP126)*, *Paired Box-1 (PAX1)*, *Ladybird Homeobox-1 (LBX1)*, *Basonuclein-2 (BNC2)* , *SRY-box transcription factor 9 (SOX9)*, *potassium inwardly rectifying channel subfamily J member 2 (KCNJ2)*, *interleukin 17 receptor (IL-17)*, *Zic Family Member 2 (ZIC2)*, *Family With Sequence Similarity 101, Member A (FAM101A)* , *Cartilage Oligomeric Matrix Protein (COMP)*, *Paired-like homeodomain 1 (PITX1)*, *transforming growth factor beta 1 (TBGFB1 DOT1 like histone lysine methyltransferase (DOTIL)*. In addition to these, the CHD7 gene plays a role in the development of scoliosis, is a helical DNA binding domain. The CHD7 gene is located on chromosome 8q12.2 and has 42 exons. It has been reported in the literature that CHD7 gene variants are associated with scoliosis. In this meta-analysis, we evaluated and reported all reports in different populations. Results of genetic and epigenetic studies performed scoliosis. It is very important in terms of elucidating the genes that are effective in the development of the disease and then using it as a biomarker in early diagnosis and treatment. In this study, the effect of the CHD7 gene in the development of scoliosis was tried to be presented with a meta-analysis study.

Key words: Scoliosis, genetics, *CHD7* gene

**TGF-BETA1 GENİ VE POSTMENAPOZAL OSTEOPOROZ: BİR META-ANALİZ ÇALIŞMASI****A META ANALYSIS OF TGF-BETA1 GENE AND POSTMENOPAUSAL OSTEOPOROSIS****Doç. Dr. Şengül TURAL<sup>1</sup>****Doç. Dr. Ercan TURAL<sup>2</sup>**<sup>1</sup>Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi, Tıbbi Biyoloji AD.<sup>2</sup>Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Fizyoterapi ve Rehabilitasyon AD.**ÖZET**

Osteoporoz, kemik kütlesi kaybı ile ilişkili multifaktöriyel bir hastalıktır. Kemik yoğunluğunun azalmasıyla kemikler kırılma ve çatlamaya yatkın hale gelir. İlerleyen yaşlarda meydana gelen kırıklar nedeniyle hastaların yaşam kalitesi oldukça düşmektedir. Daha çok 45 yaşından sonra başlayan kemik erimesi kadınlarda daha sık olmak üzere erkeklerde de görülmektedir. Yapılan araştırmalar osteoporozun patogenezinde genetik, çevresel ve epigenetik faktörlerin önemli rol oynadığını göstermiştir. Birçok aday gen varyantlarının osteoporoz gelişiminde etkili olduğu öne sürülmüştür. Bu genler arasında öncelikle, Vitamin D reseptör (VDR), Östrojen reseptör alfa (ESR), Osterix (SP7) geni, Collagen 1 alfa 1 Zincir (Col1A1), Collagen 2 alfa 1 zincir (Col1A2), Bone morphogenetic protein 1(BMP1), Wingles type 1(WNT1), Low density lipoprotein receptor protein 5(LRP5), Receptor activator nuclear cappa L (*RANK-L*) genleri yer almaktadır. Osteoporoz gelişiminde etkili olan genlerden biri de Transforming growth factor-beta *TGF-Beta1*(*TGF-β*) genidir. *TGF-β*, birçok farklı metabolik fonksiyona sahip geniş bir sitokin ailesinin üyesidir. Yara iyileşmesi, fibrozis ve kanser gibi son derece önemli süreçlerde rol oynar. *TGF-B1* geninin hem kemik oluşumu hem de yıkımının düzenlenmesinde görev aldığı bulunmuştur. Ayrıca doku geri dönüşümünde ve yaralanmaya yanıt olarak doku onarımında önemli rol oynadığı bilinmektedir. Kemik ve kırıkta, büyük miktarlarda *TGF-β* ve *TGF-β* aktivitesi için hedef hücreler içerir. *TGF-β1*, osteoblastlar tarafından matris üretiminde olduğu kadar proliferasyon ve farklılaşmada da önemlidir. Bu meta-analiz çalışmasında, farklı popülasyonlarda *TGF-beta* geni ve osteoporoz ilişkisini özetlemek ve bildirmek amaçlanmıştır. Genetik ya da epigenetik alanında yapılan çalışmalar hastalıkların patogenezinin aydınlatılması, yatkınlığa neden olan genlerin belirlenmesi bunun sonucunda da belirlenecek olan biyomarkırların erken tanı ve tedavi sürecinde kullanılacak olması hastalar açısından oldukça fayda sağlayacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Osteoporoz, *TGF-β* geni, epigenetik**ABSTRACT**

Osteoporosis is a multifactorial disease associated with loss of bone mass. With a decrease in bone density, bones become prone to fracture and cracking. The quality of life of patients decreases considerably due to fractures that occur in advancing ages. Bone resorption, which starts after the age of 45, is more common in women, but also in men. Studies have shown that genetic, environmental and epigenetic factors play an important role in the pathogenesis of osteoporosis. Many candidate gene variants have been suggested to be involved in the development of osteoporosis. Among these genes, first of all, Vitamin D receptor (VDR), Estrogen receptor alpha (ESR), Osterix (SP7) gene, Collagen 1 alpha 1 Chain (Col1A1),

Collagen 2 alpha 1 chain (Col1A2), Bone morphogenetic protein 1 (BMP1) , Wingless type 1(WNT1), Low density lipoprotein receptor protein 5(LRP5), Receptor activator nuclear cappa L (RANK-L) genes. One of the genes that are effective in the development of osteoporosis is the Transforming growth factor-beta TGF-Beta1 (TGF- $\beta$ ) gene. TGF- $\beta$  is a member of a large family of cytokines with many different metabolic functions. It plays a role in extremely important processes such as wound healing, fibrosis and cancer. The TGF-B1 gene has been found to be involved in the regulation of both bone formation and resorption. It is also known to play an important role in tissue recycling and tissue repair in response to injury. Bone and cartilage contain large amounts of TGF- $\beta$  and target cells for TGF- $\beta$  activity. TGF- $\beta$ 1 is important in proliferation and differentiation as well as in matrix production by osteoblasts. In this meta-analysis study, it was aimed to summarize and report the relationship between the TGF-beta gene and osteoporosis in different populations. Studies in the field of genetics or epigenetics will be very beneficial for the patients, to clarify the pathogenesis of diseases, to identify the genes that cause predisposition, and to use the biomarkers to be determined as a result of this, in the early diagnosis and treatment process.

**Key Words:** Osteoporosis, *TGF- $\beta$*  gene, epigenetic



## ALZHEİMER HASTALIĞI VE DİYABET ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ: LİTERATÜR TARAMASI

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### ÖZET

Alzheimer hastalığı, bilişsel işlev kaybıyla seyreden nörodejeneratif bir hastalıktır. Nöronal hasar ve yıkım, hafıza kaybı gibi kognitif problemler hastalığın erken evrelerinde ortaya çıkar. Diyabet, pankreatik hücreler tarafından değişen insülin üretimine bağlı olarak artmış kan glukoz seviyeleri veya bozulmuş insülin yanıtı ile karakterize edilen karmaşık metabolik bir hastalıktır. Diyabet hastalığında merkezi sinir sisteminde yapısal ve fonksiyonel değişikliklere ve periferik organlarda anormalliklere neden olduğu bildirilmiştir. Bu nedenle diyabet ile nörodejeneratif hastalıklar arasında bir ilişki olabileceği varsayılmıştır. Çalışmalar, diyabetin Alzheimer hastalığının başlangıcını hızlandırabileceğini ve ayrıca bilişsel işlevleri etkileyebileceğini ileri sürmüştür. Bu konuda birçok çalışma yapılmasına rağmen bu iki hastalık arasındaki ilişki hala tam olarak aydınlatılamamıştır. Önerilen bazı mekanizmalar arasında insülin direnci, hiperglisemi, oksidatif stres, nöroinflamasyon, amiloid-beta birikimi ve kan-beyin bariyeri disfonksiyonu yer alır. Bunlar arasında insülin direnci ve hiperinsülineminin beyinde amiloid beta birikimini artırabileceği ve nörodejenerasyonu tetikleyebileceği dikkat çekici bir hipotezdir. Ayrıca çalışmalar, insülin eksikliğinin nöronal hücrelerde glikoz alımını engelleyerek hücrelerde oksidatif stresi artırabileceğini vurgulamıştır. Ayrıca vasküler faktörler, nörovasküler bozukluklar ve inflamasyon her iki hastalığın ortak noktaları olarak kabul edilmektedir. Literatür taraması ile oluşturduğumuz sunumumuzda diyabet patogenezinin Alzheimer hastalığını tetikleyici yönüne değinilecek, karmaşık ve çok faktörlü bir etiyolojiye sahip olan bu iki hastalığın ortak patofizyolojik mekanizmaları arasındaki çarpıcı noktaları vurgulanacaktır. Bunlar göz önüne alındığında, her iki hastalığın oldukça heterojen olduğu gerçeğiyle birlikte, ikisi arasındaki bağlantının çözülmesi zor olan farklı moleküler, hücresel ve sistemik faktörlerin bir kombinasyonundan kaynaklanması muhtemeldir. Diyabet patogenezinde insülin ve beyin ilişkisini anlamak alzheimer hastalığının ana sebebini anlamaya yardımcı olacaktır. Ayrıca diyabetik nöropatide patolojik değişikliklerin gözlemlenmesinde insülin reseptör markırları kullanılarak daha fazla immünohistokimyasal çalışmaların yapılması alzheimer patogenezinin katkı sağlayacaktır. Beyinde insülin reseptörleri ve işlevlerine yönelik moleküller düzeyde daha fazla deneysel ve klinik çalışmaların yapılması alzheimer gibi nörolojik hastalıkların tedavisinde literatüre katkı sunabileceği kanaatindeyiz.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Diyabet, Alzheimer, İnsülin, Oksidatif Stres



## ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ALZHEIMER DISEASE AND DIABETES: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### ABSTRACT

Alzheimer's disease is a neurodegenerative disease with a loss of cognitive function. Cognitive problems such as neuronal damage and destruction and memory loss occur in the early stages of the disease. Diabetes is a complex metabolic disorder characterized by increased blood glucose levels or impaired insulin response due to altered insulin production by pancreatic cells. It has been reported to cause structural and functional changes in the central nervous system and abnormalities in peripheral organs in diabetic disease. For this reason, it was assumed that there may be a relationship between diabetes and neurodegenerative diseases. Studies have suggested that diabetes can accelerate the onset of Alzheimer's disease and also affect cognitive functions. Although many studies on this subject, the relationship between these two diseases is still not fully elucidated. Some suggested mechanisms include insulin resistance, hyperglycemia, oxidative stress, neuroinflammation, amyloid-beta deposition, and blood-brain barrier dysfunction. Among them, it is a remarkable hypothesis that insulin resistance and hyperinsulinemia may increase amyloid beta deposition in the brain and trigger neurodegeneration. In addition, studies have emphasized that insulin deficiency can increase oxidative stress in cells by inhibiting glucose uptake in neuronal cells. In addition, vascular factors, neurovascular disorders, and inflammation are accepted as common points of both diseases. In our presentation, which we created with a literature review, the triggering aspect of diabetes pathogenesis on Alzheimer's disease will be mentioned, and the striking points between the common pathophysiological mechanisms of these two diseases, which have a complex and multifactorial etiology, will be emphasized. Given these, together with the fact that both disorders are highly heterogeneous, the link between the two is likely to result from a combination of different molecular, cellular, and systemic factors that are difficult to resolve. Understanding the relationship between insulin and the brain in the pathogenesis of diabetes will help to understand the main cause of Alzheimer's disease. In addition, further immunohistochemical studies using insulin receptor markers in observing pathological changes in diabetic neuropathy will contribute to the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's. We believe that further experimental and clinical studies at the molecular level on insulin receptors and their functions in the brain may contribute to the literature on the treatment of neurological diseases such as Alzheimer's.

**Keywords: Diabetes, Alzheimer, Insulin, Oxidative stress**

## THE INFLUENCE OF LANGUAGE ON THE TOURISM INDUSTRY IN PARIS: AN IN-DEPTH STUDY

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### ABSTRACT

In the globalized era, language has emerged as a powerful tool in the tourism industry. This study delves into the pivotal role that language plays in the tourism sector in Paris, one of the world's most frequented cities. The primary objective of the research was to investigate how the use of language impacts the overall tourist experience, with a special focus on the hospitality and services sector. Employing a mixed-methods approach, the research combined both qualitative and quantitative data, gathered through surveys, interviews, and observational studies conducted among tourists, hospitality staff, and tour operators in Paris. Further, linguistic analysis of promotional materials and guidebooks was also carried out. Results indicated that multilingualism in the service industry significantly enhances tourists' satisfaction and overall experience. Furthermore, effective use of language in promotional materials was found to be influential in shaping the city's image and attracting diverse groups of tourists. In conclusion, the study underscores the strategic importance of language proficiency and apt linguistic representation in the tourism sector in Paris. Recommendations are made for enhancing language training programs for service industry personnel and for the strategic use of language in tourism marketing.

**Keywords:** Paris Tourism, Language Influence, Service Industry, Linguistic Representation, Multilingualism, Tourist Experience.

**THE ROLE OF TOURISM RECEIPTS, RENEWABLE ENERGY AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN CARBON EMISSIONS: CASE OF G7 COUNTRIES**  
**KARBON SALINIMINDA TURİZM GELİRLERİ, YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ VE FİNANSAL GELİŞMENİN ROLÜ: G7 ÜLKELERİ ÖRNEĞİ**

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**ABSTRACT**

The interaction in the fields of clean energy investments, energy consumption, carbon emissions, financial development and tourism are among the topics that have been discussed in the literature recently. Energy consumption undoubtedly has an important role in every aspect of life. One of the areas where energy consumption intense is the tourism sector. Because energy use and related carbon emissions in infrastructure and superstructure investments made in this area can have a negative impact on the environment. As in other fields, the search for alternative energy sources is becoming increasingly important in the use of energy sources in the tourism industry. In this context, it is purposed to research the relationship between renewable energy, financial development and tourism receipts and carbon emissions within the scope of the leading a group of seven (G7) countries in the fields of industry and tourism. In this direction, the USA, Germany, France and Japan countries were discussed and the period of 1995-2020 was examined with panel data analysis. Since the data of the United Kingdom, Italy and Canada were not accessible in the analysis sample, these countries were excluded from the execution.

In the execution part of the study, two different panel data models were established in which carbon emissions per capita and carbon intensity are dependent variables. In both models, renewable energy consumption, tourism receipts and credits given to the private sector as an indicator of financial development are used as independent variables. In addition, the annual growth rate of gross domestic product is also included in the models as a control variable. First, the unit and time effects on the models were tested with the Likelihood Ratio (LR) test, and the presence of the unit effect on the models was determined. Secondly, Hausman test was performed to determine the estimators of the models. As a result of the Hausman test, the suitability of the fixed effects approach was determined in both models. Third, the assumptions of multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation and inter-unit correlation were researched in the models. As a consequence of the assumption tests, heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation and inter-unit correlation problem were detected in the models. In this direction, models with resistance to heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation and inter-unit correlation were estimated with Driscoll-Kraay. As a conclusion of the estimation, it has been determined that renewable energy consumption, tourism receipts and financial development have a statistically significant and negative effect on per capita carbon emissions and carbon intensity. In accordance with, the increase in renewable energy consumption,

tourism receipts and financial development level in the relevant countries contribute to the reduction of carbon emissions.

**Keywords:** Financial Development, Carbon Emissions, Tourism, Renewable Energy, G7 Countries

## ÖZET

Temiz enerji yatırımları, enerji tüketimi, karbon salınımı, finansal gelişme ve turizm alanlarındaki etkileşim alan yazında son zamanlarda çokça tartışılan konular arasında yer almaktadır. Enerji tüketimi hayatın her alanında kuşkusuz önemli bir role sahiptir. Enerji tüketiminin yoğun olduğu alanlardan biri de turizm sektörüdür. Çünkü bu alanda yapılan alt ve üst yapı yatırımlarında enerji kullanımı ve buna bağlı karbon salınımları çevre üzerinde olumsuz etki oluşturabilmektedir. Diğer alanlarda olduğu gibi turizm endüstrisinde de enerji kaynağı kullanımında alternatif enerji kaynağı arayışları giderek önemli hale gelmektedir. Bu bağlamda çalışmada sanayi ve turizm alanlarında önde gelen G7 ülkeleri kapsamında yenilenebilir enerji, finansal gelişme ve turizm gelirleri ile karbon salınımı arasındaki ilişkinin araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Bu doğrultuda ABD, Almanya, Fransa ve Japonya ülkeleri ele alınmış ve 1995-2020 dönemi, panel veri analizi ile incelenmiştir. Analiz örnekleminde Birleşik Krallık, İtalya ve Kanada'nın verilerine erişilemediğinden bu ülkeler uygulamanın dışında bırakılmıştır.

Çalışmanın uygulama kısmında kişi başına düşen karbon salınımı ve karbon yoğunluğunun bağımlı değişken olduğu iki farklı panel veri modeli kurulmuştur. Modellerin her ikisinde de yenilenebilir enerji tüketimi, turizm gelirleri ve -finansal gelişmişliğin göstergesi olarak- özel sektöre verilen krediler bağımsız değişken olarak kullanılmıştır. Bununla birlikte gayrisafi yurt içi hasılanın yıllık büyüme oranı da kontrol değişkeni olarak modellerde yer verilmiştir. İlk olarak modellerde birim ve zaman etkisi Olabilirlik Oranı (LR) testi ile sınanmış ve modellerde birim etkinin varlığı saptanmıştır. İkinci olarak, modellerin tahmincilerinin belirlenmesi amacıyla Hausman testi yapılmıştır. Hausman testi sonucunda her iki modelde de sabit etkiler yaklaşımının uygunluğu tespit edilmiştir. Üçüncü olarak modellerde çoklu doğrusal bağlantı, değişen varyans, otokorelasyon ve birimlerarası korelasyon varsayımları araştırılmıştır. Yapılan varsayım testleri sonucunda, modellerde değişen varyans, otokorelasyon ve birimlerarası korelasyon sorunu saptanmıştır. Bu doğrultuda son olarak değişen varyans, otokorelasyon ve birimlerarası korelasyona dirençli Driscoll-Kraay ile modeller tahmin edilmiştir. Modellerin tahmini sonucunda, yenilenebilir enerji tüketiminin, turizm gelirlerinin ve finansal gelişmişliğin kişi başına düşen karbon emisyonu ve karbon yoğunluğu üzerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ve negatif etkisi olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Buna göre, ilgili ülkelerde yenilenebilir enerji tüketiminin, turizm gelirlerinin ve finansal gelişmişlik düzeyinin artışı karbon salınımının azalmasına katkı sağlamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Finansal Gelişme, Karbon Salınımı, Turizm, Yenilenebilir Enerji, G7 Ülkeleri

## TIP ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN SİMULE HASTA OLARAK OSCE TECRÜBESİ: FARKLI BİR YAKLAŞIM

PARTICIPATION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS AS SIMULATED PATIENTS IN OSCE:  
A DIFFERENT APPROACH

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### ÖZET

Geçtiğimiz yıllarda, geleneksel tıp eğitiminin yerini öğrenci merkezli bir yaklaşım almıştır ve bu durum tıp eğitimi sınırlarının genişlemesine ve tıbbi yeterlilik anlayışına ilişkin yeni bakış açılarının gelişmesine sebep olmuştur. Sonuç olarak, hekimlerin tam anlamıyla yetkin olabilmeleri için klinik ve teorik bilgilere ek olarak iletişim becerilerine de sahip olmaları gerekir hale gelmiştir. Bu durum literatürde tıbbi yeterliliklerin değerlendirilmesinin önemine dikkat çekmiştir.

Objektif Yapılandırılmış Klinik Sınav (OSCE) ilk kez 1975 yılında Harden tarafından tanımlanmıştır. OSCE üç bileşenden oluşmaktadır: hekim-hasta etkileşiminin simülasyonu için standartlaştırılmış/ simüle hasta, sınava giren kişi ve değerlendirici. Sınav için, her sınav katılımcısı, kendilerine ayrılan zaman süresince birkaç istasyonda performans gösterir. Süreç boyunca sınav, tıp öğrencilerine tıbbi iletişimin yanı sıra öykü alma ve fizik muayene gibi klinik becerileri uygulama fırsatı sunar. "Standartlaştırılmış" veya "simüle edilmiş hasta (SP), gerçek hastaların semptomlarını taklit etmek için eğitilmiş bir bireydir. Son yıllarda, SP kavramına, tıp öğrencilerinin OSCE’de simüle hasta olarak katılımını içeren yeni bir yaklaşım getirilmiştir. Çalışmamız, bu yaklaşımın tanı için çok önemli bir adım olan hastadan öykü alma becerisi kazanmadaki etkinliğini değerlendirmeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Daha önce OSCE’de sınav katılımcısı olarak bulunan gönüllü tıp öğrencileri, sorumlu öğretmen tarafından SP olmak üzere eğitildi. Bu öğrenciler, diğer tıp öğrencilerinin OSCE’lerine SP olarak katkıda bulundular. Bu deneyimden sonra, aynı öğrencilerden iki bölümden oluşan bir anket doldurmaları istendi. Birinci bölümde öğrencilerin OSCE’de sınav katılımcısı olarak daha önceki deneyimlerine ilişkin sorular bulunurken ikinci bölüm öğrencilerin SP olarak deneyimlerine ilişkin sorulardan oluşmaktadır. Veriler istatistiksel olarak analiz edilmiştir.

Çalışma, tıp öğrencilerinin OSCE’ye SP olarak katılmalarının özgüvenlerini artırdığını ve gelecekteki sınavlarına ilişkin gerginliklerini azalttığını ortaya koymuştur. Ek olarak, bu deneyimin tıp öğrencilerinin gerçek hastalara yönelik empatilerini geliştirdiği ve OSCE algılarını olumlu yönde değiştirdiği bulunmuştur ( $p<0.05$ ).

Sonuç olarak, tıp öğrencileri SP olmayı, iletişim becerilerini geliştirebilecek faydalı ve ilgi çekici bir öğrenme deneyimi olarak algılamışlardır. Ayrıca bu yaklaşım, sınırlı kaynaklara sahip

klirik kurumlarda uygulama sınavlarının yürütülmesine ilişkin lojistik talepleri ve maliyetleri azaltma potansiyeline sahiptir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** OSCE, simüle hasta, empati, tıp öğrencileri.

## ABSTRACT

Over the past decades, traditional medical education has been replaced by a student-centered approach, resulting in the expansion of medical education borders and the introduction of new perspectives on the understanding of medical competence. As a result, physicians must possess communication skills in addition to clinical and theoretical knowledge in order to be fully competent. This circumstance has highlighted in the literature the significance of assessing medical competencies.

Objective structured clinical examination (OSCE) was first described by Harden in 1975. An OSCE is composed of three components: the patient, which is standardized for the simulation of physician-patient interaction; the examinee; and the examiner. For the examination, each examinee performs at several stations, in which they spend their allocated time. Through the process, the examination provides an opportunity for medical students to practice medical communication as well as clinical skills such as history-taking and physical examination. A "standardized" or "simulated patient (SP) is an individual who is trained to simulate the symptoms of real patients. Within the last decades, a new approach to the concept of SPs has been developed, which includes medical students' participation in OSCE as simulated patients. Our study aims to assess the effectiveness of this approach in obtaining history-taking skills from a patient, which is an essential step for the diagnosis.

The volunteer medical students who took OSCE as examinees before were trained by the responsible teacher to be SPs. Those students contributed to the OSCEs of other medical students as SPs. After this experience, the same students were asked to fill out a survey composed of two parts. The first part included questions regarding the students' prior experience in OSCE as examinees, and the second part was composed of questions regarding the students' experience as SPs. The data was statistically analyzed.

The study revealed that the participation of medical students in OSCE as SPs increased their confidence and decreased their nervousness for their future exams. Additionally, this experience was found to improve medical students' empathy towards real patients and change their perception of OSCE in a positive way ( $p < 0.05$ ).

In conclusion, medical students perceived acting as SPs to be a beneficial and engaging learning experience that may improve their communication skills. It also has the potential to reduce the logistical demands and costs associated with administering practice exams at clinical institutions with limited resources.

**Keywords:** OSCE, simulated patient, empathy, medical students.

**YALIN İÇ LOJİSTİK VE MOBİLYA SEKTÖRÜNDE BİR UYGULAMA**  
LEAN INTERNAL LOGISTICS AND AN APPLICATION IN THE FURNITURE  
INDUSTRY

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**ÖZET**

Bir işletmenin bileşenlerinden biri, tedarikçiler, işletme ve müşteriler arasında tüm malzemelerin, parçaların, bilgilerin, mal ve hizmetlerin hareketini sürekli olarak sağlayan lojistikdir. Bu faaliyetler, giden lojistik, iç lojistik ve iç lojistik olarak üç segmentte sınıflandırılır. Giden lojistik, mal ve hizmetlerin işletmeden bir müşteri ağına akışı iken, gelen lojistik, bir tedarikçi ağından işletmeye malzeme ve parça akışıdır. Bu çalışmanın temel unsuru olan dahili lojistik, bir şirket içindeki malzemelerin sadece fiziksel olarak taşınmasını değil, nereye, ne zaman ve nasıl taşınacağını ele almaktadır. Hammaddelerin gelişinden nihai ürünün şirketten ayrılışına kadar her şeyi kapsar.

Yalın üretim, israfları ortadan kaldırmayı amaçlayan, dünya çapında yaygın olarak kullanılan bir yaklaşımdır. İsrafsız süreç yoktur, dolayısıyla yalın olmak her sürece uygulanabilecek sonu olmayan bir yolculuktur. Amaç, iç lojistikte olduğu gibi, esnek ve güvenilir malzeme hareketi, tam zamanında üretim ve taşıma sırasındaki atıkların azaltılması olarak sıralanabilir. Yalın bir iç lojistik sistemi oluşturmak için, malzeme taşıma yöntem ve araçları ile besleme politikalarının belirlenmesidir, ki bunlar sistemdeki atıkların ve diğer sorunların ortadan kaldırılması için oldukça önemli bir role sahiptir.

Vaka çalışmasında, bu çalışma için Türkiye'de bir mobilya üretim şirketi seçilmiştir. İlk olarak, mevcut sistem üretim sistemi ve iç lojistik sistemi olmak üzere iki açıdan analiz edilir. Daha sonra problemler yalın prensiplere göre belirlenir. Daha sonra malzeme taşıma ve besleme politikaları ile ilgili olası çözümler üretilir ve bu üretilen çözümler gözden geçirilir. Son olarak, projenin sonucu tartışılır ve daha sonraki çalışmalar için çeşitli önerilerde bulunulur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İç Lojistik, Yalın, Malzeme Taşıma, Besleme Sistemi, Mobilya



**ABSTRACT**

One component of a business is logistics, which continuously provides the movement of all materials, parts, information, goods, and services among suppliers, businesses, and customers. These activities are classified into three segments: outbound, inbound, and internal. Outbound logistics is the flow of goods and services from a business to a network of customers, while inbound logistics is the flow of materials and parts from a network of suppliers to a business. Internal logistics, which is the core element of this study, deals with the movement of materials within a company, not just physically moving the materials but to where, when, and how. It comprises everything from the arrival of the raw materials to the final product departure from the company.

Lean manufacturing is a widely used approach around the world, aiming to eliminate waste. There is no process without any waste, so being lean is an endless road that can be applied to every process. The purpose can be listed as flexible and reliable material movement, just-in-time production, and reduction of wastes during transportation, for internal logistics. To create a lean internal logistic system, determining material handling methods & tools, and feeding policies is crucial as eliminating wastes and other problems in the system can happen only with this.

In the case study, a furniture production company in Turkey is chosen for this study. Firstly, the current system is analyzed for the production and internal logistics systems. Then, the problems are determined according to the lean principles. After that, possible solutions that are related to the material handling and feeding policies are generated and reviewed. Lastly, the conclusion of the project is discussed and several suggestions are made for further studies.

**Keywords:** Internal Logistics, Lean, Material Handling, Feeding System, Furniture

**DIGITAL INDIA INITIATIVES IN ADDRESSING COMMUNICATION GAP:  
A STUDY ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

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**ABSTRACT**

In the modern day, technology has become progressively more important for day-to-day purposes. It might improve communication, government, and employment prospects while also bridging the digital gap. ICTs are the driving forces behind e-governance, an educated society, social progress, and economic growth. Communication technologies have a significant economic impact, however there are still issues that must be resolved. Based on races, geographies, literacy, and other factors, the impact of the digital gap still exists from all over the world. To realise the dream of a technologically advanced world, much work still has to be done.

In India, technological inventions have taken many turns. From being an importer, India has now become one of the worlds largest mobile phone producer and exporter. The Digital India initiative, which aims to transform India into a knowledge-based economy and a digitally empowered society, was introduced on July 1st, 2015 with three key components: digital infrastructure, governance, and services on demand. According to a review of the body of literature, communication hurdles and the digital divide still exist nationally, regionally, locally, and between rural and urban areas. Even though the government of India's flagship plan, Digital India, was launched, the gap is being closed by a number of Digital India initiatives.

This research paper aims to study and analyse connectivity and communication perspective of Digital India initiative in Jammu and Kashmir by employing content analysis of the Digital India service initiatives and the survey method using cluster sampling and probability random sampling.

**Keywords:** Digital divide, Digital India, e-governance, empowerment, J&K.

**FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS  
MUJTMA BATIK GLOVES**

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**Abstract**

Sarongs are part of the clothing tradition in Indonesia, apart from being used by Muslims, sarongs are also used by various groups in various tribes. However, for Muslims, the sarong is used to carry out worship, especially prayer services for men. However, as time goes by, not only men wear sarongs, we often find women also wearing sarongs. In addition, the students often and consistently wear sarongs. Based on these problems and explanations, the authors are interested in conducting research related to the business feasibility analysis of the mujtma batik sarong business. The location of this mujtma sarong business is in Pegandon village, Karangdadap sub-district, Pekalongan. The purpose of this research is to find out whether the mujtma batik sarong business is very good to do. The method used in this research is the qualitative method, with non-financial methods namely technical aspects, market aspects and marketing aspects, management aspects and economic aspects. And the results of this study indicate that the business prospects for the Mujtma sarong business are very good, this can be seen from the demand for services which is always there every year without experiencing a very significant decline. With affordable prices and a pretty good marketing mix strategy.

**Keywords:** UMKM, Feasibility Study, Batik Sarong.

**FLORESAN FOSFOR TOZLARINDAKİ İTRİYUMUN SOLVENT EKSTRAKSİYON YÖNTEMİYLE CYANEX 272 KULLANILARAK GERİ KAZANIMI**  
**RECOVERY OF YTTRIUM IN FLUORESCENT PHOSPHOR POWDERS BY SOLVENT EXTRACTION USING CYANEX 272**

**Utku HATİPOĞLU**

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**ÖZET**

Nadir toprak elementleri (NTE), fiziksel ve kimyasal özellikleri bakımından birbirlerine yüksek benzer özellikler gösteren 17 elementten (15 lantanit elementi, skandiyum ve itriyum) oluşan bir gruptur. Nadir toprak elementleri sahip oldukları eşsiz özelliklerinden ötürü uygulama alanlarında tek alternatif olarak kullanılmaktadır. NTE'lerin çok sayıda ve kritik alanlarda kullanılması ve rezervlerinin oldukça kısıtlı olması bu elementlerin üretimlerini oldukça önemli hale getirmektedir. NTE'lerin üretimleri esnasında benzer elektrokimyasal yapılarından dolayı ayrıştırılmaları oldukça zordur. Bu yüzden seçici ayrıştırma sağlayan solvent ekstraksiyonu yöntemine ihtiyaç duyulur. Solvent ekstraksiyon işleminde elde edilmesi hedeflenen metal iyonlarını ayrıştırmak için uygun organik ekstraktantlar kullanılmalıdır. Cyanex 272 NTE'lerin solvent ekstraksiyon işlemi ile ayrıştırılmalarında kullanılan organik ekstraktantlardan bir tanesidir. Bu çalışma kapsamında atık floresan fosfor tozunun iki aşamalı bir liç prosesi ile çözündürülmesi sonucunda elde edilen besleme çözeltilisindeki nadir toprak elementlerinin Cyanex 272 organik ekstraktantı ile ayrıştırılması incelenmiştir. Çalışmada yükleme ve sıyırma işlemleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. İncelenen solvent ekstraksiyon parametreleri organik-seyreltici oranı (%60, %80 ve %100), çalkalama süresi (2 dakika, 5 dakika ve 10 dakika), pH (0, 0.5 ve 1) ve sıyırma çözeltisi konsantrasyonudur (1M, 2M, 3M ve 4M). Deney sonuçlarının analizleri Atomik Absorpsiyon Spektrometresi (AAS) ile yapılmıştır. Analiz sonuçlarına göre incelenen parametrelerin artışı ile yükleme ve sıyırma verimleri olumlu yönde etkilenmiştir. En yüksek yükleme verimleri itriyum için %61.93, evropiyum için %13.86 olarak maksimum koşullarda (%100 organik, 10 dakika, pH= 1) elde edilmiştir. Ayrıca seçici olarak itriyum elde edebilmek de mümkündür. Bunun için %60 organik- %40 seyreltici, 10 dakika pH=0 koşullarında yapılan yükleme ile itriyum %24.96, evropiyum ise %0 verimle yüklenirler. Bu koşullarda yüklenmiş organığın 4M HNO<sub>3</sub> ile sıyırılması sonucunda elde edilen sıyırma verimi itriyum için %31.26 şeklinde olmuştur.

Bu çalışma, Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Proje Koordinatörlüğü tarafından (Proje numarası: FYL-2022-4856) desteklenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Nadir toprak elementleri, Geri dönüşüm, solvent ekstraksiyon, Cyanex 272.

## ABSTRACT

Rare earth elements (REEs) are a group of 17 elements (15 lanthanide elements, scandium and yttrium) that show highly similar physical and chemical properties. Rare earth elements are used as the only alternative in application areas due to their unique properties. The fact that REEs are used in a large number of critical areas and their reserves are very limited makes the production of these elements very important. During the production of REEs, it is very difficult to separate them due to their similar electrochemical structure. Therefore, solvent extraction method which provides selective separation is needed. The metal ions that are intended to be obtained should be separated using appropriate organic extractants during the solvent extraction process. Cyanex 272 is one of the organic extractants used in the separation of REEs by solvent extraction process. In this study, the use of the organic extractant Cyanex 272 was used to investigate the separation of rare earth elements in the feed solution produced by the two-stage leaching process used to dissolve waste fluorescent phosphorus powder. Loading and stripping processes were carried out in the study. The solvent extraction parameters investigated were organic-diluent ratio (60%, 80% and 100%), agitation time (2 min, 5 min and 10 min), pH (0, 0.5 and 1) and stripping solution concentration (1M, 2M, 3M and 4M). The experimental results were analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS). According to the results of the analyses, the loading and stripping efficiencies were positively affected with the increase of the studied parameters. The highest loading efficiencies of 61.93% for yttrium and 13.86% for europium were obtained under maximum conditions (100% organic, 10 minutes, pH= 1). It is also possible to obtain yttrium selectively. For this purpose, loading at 60% organic - 40% diluent, pH=0 conditions for 10 minutes results in yttrium loading with 24.96% yield and europium loading with 0% yield. When the organic loaded under these conditions was stripped with 4M HNO<sub>3</sub>, the resultant stripping efficiency for yttrium was 31.26%.

This study was supported by Yıldız Technical University Scientific Research Project Coordination Office (Project number: FYL-2022-4856).

**Keywords:** Rare earth elements, Recycling, Solvent extraction, Cyanex 272.

## NAMES, SYMPTOMS, AND SIGNS OF SOME DISEASED PLANT PARTS WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF ONLINE INFORMATION

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### **ABSTRACT**

A survey was carried out to determine the names, symptoms, and signs of fungi flora in tomato fruits, soursop fruits, cassava leaves, pawpaw fruits, guava leaves, and Rana Kalli leaves through the aid of online information. The diseased plant parts were plucked from different species of growing plants/trees at New Layout Street and Deeper Life Street, both of which are located Off Sakpoba Road, in Aliamen Community, Agbor, Delta State, Nigeria. Information got online on the seven plant parts from New Layout and Deeper Life Street revealed that those plant parts were infected by different species of fungal infections. This investigation will be useful to the mentioned Streets and local farmers because it highlighted how fungal symptoms and signs should be identified on plant parts with visual observations. If those diseased plant owners apply the suggestions of some authors as provided by the present researchers, they might retain their fruits and leafy vegetables financial and consumable benefits again.

**Keywords:** Survey, two Streets, fungi flora, seven plant parts, visual identification, and control

**METAL ÜZERİ METAL KALÇA PROTEZLERİ VE ALTERNATİFLERİNİN  
KULLANIMI SONRASI OLUŞTURDUKLARI KANSER RİSKİNİN  
KARŞILAŞTIRMASI**

**THE COMPARISON OF THE CANCER RISK AFTER USING THE METAL-ON-METAL  
HIP PROSTHESIS AND ITS ALTERNATIVES**

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**ÖZET**

Kalça artroplastisi dünya çapında en yaygın cerrahi prosedürlerdendir. Kalçanın deforme olması ya da hasar görmüş olmasından dolayı femur başı ve eklem yuvası metal, polimer veya seramikten yapılmış implant bileşenlerle değiştirilir. Kalça artroplastisinde kullanılan bu metal implant malzemelerinden bazılarının kanserojen olabileceğinin ilan edilmesi ve vücuttaki metallerin sistematik olarak saptanabilir iyonlar üretmesi metal üzeri metal kalça protezlerinin kullanımı sonrası kanser riskinde artış gözlenebileceği endişesi doğurmuştur. Bu çalışmada, kalça implantı kullanımı sonrası kanser riski hesaplanmış çalışmaların verilerini kullanarak kalça protezlerini metal üzeri metal ve metal üzeri metal olmayan olarak 2 grup şeklinde sınıflandırıp istatistiksel analiz yapılmıştır. Yapılan analizin sonucunda metal üzeri metal kalça protezi kullanımının oluşturacağı kanser riski ile diğer grubun oluşturduğu kanser riskini karşılaştırarak metal implant malzemelerinin kanser riskine etkisini değerlendirmek amaçlanmıştır. 2006-2021 yılları arasında yayınlanmış kalça artroplastisi sonrası kanser riskine ilişkin makaleler elektronik veri tabanlarından taranmıştır. Kullanılmış implant malzemeleri ile ilgili bilgi içeren, belirlenen kriterlerine uygun farklı popülasyonlar yapılmış 4 farklı kohort çalışmaları seçilmiş ve SPSS 28.0 yazılım platformu üzerinden istatistiksel analizler yapılmıştır. Analiz verileri 123 632' si metal üzeri metal kalça protezi olan toplamda 166 403 kalça protezi takılmış hastayı içermiştir. Uygulanan test sonucunda %95 güven aralığında p değeri 0,186 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Metal üzeri metal kalça implantı kullanımı sonrası meydana gelen kanser riski metal üzeri metal olmayan kalça implantı kullanımı sonrası meydana gelen kanser riskinden anlamlı derece farklı olmadığı bulunmuştur. Sonuç olarak metal malzemelerin kalça implantlarında kullanılması polimer, seramik malzemelerden yüksek kanser riski taşıdığına dair bulgu yoktur. Literatüre implant malzemesi ve kanser riskiyle ilgili veri içeren daha fazla makale katılmasıyla çalışma genişletilebilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Metal üzeri Metal Kalça Protezi, Kanser riski, Kalça İmplantları, Biyomalzeme, Kanserojen



**ABSTRACT**

Hip arthroplasty is one of the most common surgical procedures worldwide. Due to the deformation or damage of the hip, the femoral head and joint socket are replaced with implant components made of metal, polymer or ceramic. Declaring that some of the metal implant materials used in hip arthroplasty may be carcinogenic and the systematic production of detectable ions by metals in the body has raised concerns that an increase in cancer risk may be observed after the use of metal-on-metal hip prostheses. In this study, statistical analysis was performed by classifying hip prostheses into 2 groups as metal-on-metal and non-metal-on-metal using the data of studies that calculated cancer risk after hip implant use. As a result of the analysis, it was aimed to evaluate the effect of metal implant materials on cancer risk by comparing the cancer risk caused by the use of metal-on-metal hip prosthesis with the cancer risk of the other group. Articles on cancer risk after hip arthroplasty published between 2006-2021 were searched from electronic databases. Four different cohort studies containing information about the used implant materials and different populations in accordance with the determined criteria were selected and statistical analyzes were performed on the SPSS 28.0 software platform. Analysis data included 166 403 hip prosthesis patients, 123 632 of whom had metal-on-metal hip prostheses. As a result of the statistical test the p value was calculated 0.186 and confidence interval was 95%. In conclusion, it was established that the cancer risk after the use of metal-on-metal hip implants was not significantly different from the cancer risk after the use of non-metal-on-metal hip implants. In conclusion, there is no evidence that the use of metal materials in hip implants have a higher cancer risk than polymer and ceramic materials. The study can be expanded by adding more articles to the literature with data on implant material and cancer risk.

**Keywords:** Metal-on-Metal Hip Protheses, Cancer Risk, Hip Implants, Biomaterials, Cancerogenic

**ZONGULDAK'TA DİYALİZ TEDAVİSİ GÖREN HASTALARDA FABRY  
HASTALIĞININ ARAŞTIRILMASI**  
SURVEY OF FABRY DISEASE IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS IN ZONGULDAK-  
TURKİYE

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**ÖZ:**

**Amaç:**

Fabry hastalığı, alfa-galaktosidaz A enzimin eksikliğine bağlı olarak çeşitli klinik semptomları olan X'e bağlı bir lizozomal depo hastalığıdır. Nefropati, podosit hasarı olarak ortaya çıkar ve proteinüri yaşla birlikte artar. Fabry hastalığının kesin insidansı ve prevalansı iyi tanımlanmamıştır. Son dönem böbrek hastalığı olanlar gibi risk gruplarında prevalans artmaktadır. Teşhis kolayca doğrulanabilse de tanı için şüphelenmek gerekir. Çalışmamızda kronik hemodiyaliz hastalarının taranmasını amaçladık.

**Tasarım, katılımcılar ve ölçümler:**

Haziran 2021'den Aralık 2021'e kadar Zonguldak'ta bulunan 10 diyaliz merkezinde takip edilen 18 yaş üstü hastalarda GLA gen mutasyonları incelendi. Kan örnekleri (EDTA'lı tüplerde 2 ml kan) diyaliz başlangıcında alındı. Sanofi-Türkiye'nin desteği ile kan örnekleri Ankara Düzen laboratuvarına gönderildi.

**Bulgular:**

Zonguldak'ta toplam 10 diyaliz merkezi (621 hasta) çalışmaya gönüllü olarak katılmıştır. 8 merkezden (376) veri analiz edildi. Katılımcıların yaş ortalaması  $63 \pm 13.9$  yıl idi. Ortalama HD başlanma süresi  $6.24 \pm 13.9$  yıl idi. %40,7'si (n= 137) diyabet hastasıydı ve 153'ü (%36,4) Hhipertansiyonu mevcuttu. Fabry hastalığı veri tabanında (<http://fabry-database.org/mutants/>) kayıtlı mutasyonları olan 4 Hasta (%1.1) saptandı. Bu hastaların ikisi erkek, diğer ikisi ise kadın idi. Kadınlardan biri 19 yaşındaydı, spina bifida ve buna bağlı olan ürolojik komplikasyonlar nedeni ile son dönem böbrek yetmezliği geliştiği anlaşıldı. Aile üyelerinden 3'ünde benzer mutasyon vardı (Tablo 2).

**Table 1: Çalışmaya katılanların bazal özellikleri**

Yaş, mean±SD (year)	63±13.9
Cinsiyet Erkek (no, %)	227 (60.4)
Hipertansiyon, no, %	153 (36)
Diyabet, no, %	137 (40.7)
Mutasyon, no, %	4* (1.1)
*klinik öemi olabilecek 1 tane saptanmış; İndeks vakanın ailesinde 3 kişi saptandı	

**Table 2: GLA dizi analiz sonuçları**

	Cinsiyet	Doğum yılı	Mutasyon	Patern
Hasta 1	Erkek	1967	c.937G>T (rs28935490) (p.D313Y) *	Hemizigot
Hasta 2	Erkek	1946	c.937G>T (rs28935490) (p.D313Y) *	Hemizigot
Hasta 3	Kadın	1969	c.937G>T (rs28935490) (p.D313Y) *	Heterozigot
Hasta 4*	Kadın	1997	c.376A>G (rs149391489) p.S126G	Heterozigot
Hasta 4(Baba)	Male	1974	c.376A>G (rs149391489) (p.S126G)	Hemizigot
Patient 4(Kardeş)	Erkek	1981	c.376A>G (rs149391489) (p.S126G)	Hemizigot
Patient4 (kız kardeş)	Kadın	2001	c.376A>G (rs149391489) (p.S126G)	Heterozigot

\*Bu mutasyon genellikle klinik bulgulara yapmadığı rapor edilmiştir

† Metod: Genomik DNA dizi Analizi, Araştırılan bölgeler: GLA Gene Exon 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7  
Reference Sequence: NCBI Genomic Reference Sequence: NG\_007119.1, NM\_000169.2

### Tartışma:

Fabry hastalığı çoğu zaman asemptomatik veya spesifik olmayan yakınmalarla kendini gösterdiğinden gözden kaçabilir. Genç yaşta Serebrovasküler olay geçiren veya kardiyomiopatisi olan hastalarda Fabry hastalığı olabilir. Sıklığı (1:8.454 ila 1:117.000)'e varan geniş bir değişkenle rapor edilmiştir<sup>1</sup>. Japonya'dan yapılan bir araştırma, erken evre böbrek hastalığında daha yüksek bir prevalans gösterdi (evre 5 te: %0,06 (1/1703), evre 1-5 ise %0,48 (2/419)<sup>2</sup>. Türkiye'den DiaFABRY çalışmasında, Türk HD'de toplam 17 mutasyon tespit edildi<sup>3</sup>. Daha yüksek riskli potansiyel popülasyonları taradığımız için çalışmamızda sadece yüksek oran saptanmış olabilir. Nakil ve diyaliz hastalarında tarama yapıldığında birçok çalışma benzer sonuçlar göstermiştir.

### Sonuç:

Çalışmamız, Fabry hastalığı açısından yüksek risk taşıyan kronik böbrek hastalarının taranması tanı ve tedavideki gecikmeleri önlemek için gerekli olduğunu düşündürmektedir. Bir indeks vaka genellikle 4-6 hasta keşfedilmesine yol açar.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** alfa-galaktosidaz, Fabry hastalığı, Hemodiyaliz

### Abstract

#### Aim:

Fabry disease is an X-linked lysosomal storage disease with various clinical symptoms due to a deficiency of an enzyme called alpha-galactosidase A. Nephropathy presented as podocyte injury, and proteinuria increases with age. The exact incidence and prevalence of Fabry disease are not well defined. Prevalence in risk groups like those with end-stage kidney disease is increasing. Although diagnosis can be confirmed easily, suspicion is the key to diagnosis. In our study, we aimed to screen patients on maintenance hemodialysis.

**Design, setting, participants, and measurements.**

GLA gene mutations were examined in patients over the age of 18 who were followed up in 10 dialysis centers in Zonguldak from June 2021 to December 2021. Blood samples (2 ml of blood in tubes with EDTA) were collected at the start of dialysis and then sent to the Düzen laboratory (Ankara) with the financial support of Sanofi-Turkiye.

**Results**

A total of 10 dialysis centers (621 patients) in Zonguldak volunteered to participate in the study. Data from 8 centers (376) were analyzed. The mean age of the participants was  $63\pm 13.9$  years. The mean duration of being HD was  $6.24\pm 13.9$  (years). 40.7 % (n= 137) were diabetics, and 153 (36.4%) had HT. We found 4 Patients (1.1%) with mutations recorded in the database of Fabry disease (<http://fabry-database.org/mutants/>). 2 were males and the others were females. One of the females was 19 years old and had spina bifida and related urologic complications leading to end-stage renal disease. 3 of the family members had a similar mutation (Table 2).

**Table 1: Characteristics of the study population**

Age, mean $\pm$ SD (year)	63 $\pm$ 13.9
Gender Male (no, %)	227 (60.4)
Hypertension, no, %	153 (36)
Diabetes, no, %	137 (40.7)
Mutation, no, %	4* (1.1)
*One only is clinically relevant; index case had 3	

**Table 2: GLA sequence analysis results**

	Gender	Year of Birth	Mutation	Patern
Patient 1	Male	1967	c.937G>T (rs28935490) (p.D313Y) *	Hemizygot
Patient 2	Male	1946	c.937G>T (rs28935490) (p.D313Y) *	Hemizygot
Patient 3	Female	1969	c.937G>T (rs28935490) (p.D313Y) *	Heterozygot
Patient 4*	Female	1997	c.376A>G (rs149391489) p.S126G	Heterozygot
Patient4(Father)	Male	1974	c.376A>G (rs149391489) (p.S126G)	Hemizygot
Patient4(Brother)	Male	1981	c.376A>G (rs149391489) (p.S126G)	Hemizygot
Patient4 (sister)	Female	2001	c.376A>G (rs149391489) (p.S126G)	Heterozigot

\*This mutation Known with benign scenario

† Method: Genomic DNA Sequence Analysis, Regions Investigated: GLA Gene Exon 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7  
Reference Sequence: NCBI Genomic Reference Sequence: NG\_007119.1, NM\_000169.2

**Discussion:**

Fabry disease is usually symptomatic and may be diagnosed late and can be missed. Patients with cerebrovascular accident or cardiomyopathy may have subtle Fabry disease. Fabry disease

affects an estimated 1 in 1,000 to 9,000 people with a wide variance up to (1:8,454 to 1:117,000)<sup>1</sup>. A study from Japan showed a higher prevalence in those early-stage kidney disease (0.06% (1/1703) and 0.48% (2/419)<sup>2</sup>. In the DiaFABRY study from Turkey, A total of 17 mutations were identified in Turkish HD patients<sup>3</sup>.

Our study's results are higher as we screened potential populations with higher risk. Many studies showed similar results when screening was done in transplant and dialysis patients.

**Conclusion:**

Our study suggests that screening chronic renal patients at high risk for Fabry disease is necessary to prevent delays in diagnosis and treatment. 1 index case usually leads to the exploration of a range of 4-6 patients.

**Keywords:** alpha-galactosidase, Fabry disease, Hemodialysis

## THE GUT-BRAIN-SKIN AXIS IN ACNE: IMPACT OF POLENODERM

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### ABSTRACT

**Background** It is increasingly believed that the interaction between skin microbes and host immunity plays an important role in acne. Acne also has close connections with the gastrointestinal tract, and many argue that the gut microbiota could be involved in the pathogenic process of acne. The emotions of stress, have been hypothesized to aggravate acne by altering the gut microbiota. The presence of a gut-brain-skin axis that connects gut microbes, oral probiotics, and diet, currently an area of intense scrutiny, to acne severity. This study concentrates on the skin and gut microbes in acne, the role that the gut-brain-skin axis plays in the immunobiology of acne, and newly emerging microbiome-based therapies that can be applied to treat acne.

**Objective** The purpose of this study was to compare the diversity of the skin microbiota in acne patients before and after taking Polenoderm.

**Materials and methods** A longitudinal cohort study was performed on 20 participants with moderate to severe facial acne with no recent use of oral and topical antibiotics/retinoids.

**Results** Hence, it is crucial to understand Polenoderm impact on the acne skin microbiota which is thought to be perturbed, our study provides insight into the skin microbiota in acne and how it is modulated by Polenoderm and diet.

**Conclusion** Acne also has close connections with the gastrointestinal tract, and many argue that the gut microbiota could be involved in the pathogenic process of acne. As understanding of the microbiome in healthy skin and the pathophysiology of acne continues to develop, new therapeutic targets are arising.

**Keywords:** acne, gut-brain-skin axis microbiota, Polenoderm, diet

**INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE CURRICULUM: TRAINING ON THE  
CONSTRUCTION OF A SCIENTIFIC POSTER. A CASE STUDY.**

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**Abstract**

The objective of this study is to characterize the attitude and acceptance of pregrade students towards research and the construction of a scientific poster. First year students have the proclivity of rejecting any type of information or training towards research, from school homework to more advanced or complicated assignments, specially when the professor indicates or limits the topics to be investigated. This ethnographic study was conducted using the observation technique with moderated degree of observation. The observation was carried out in 2 groups of pregrade students enrolled in the subject: Tools oriented towards the research process during the period February to May 2023, with the participation of 45 university students. The findings suggest that students enjoyed doing research when there is liberty in the topic selection, they were self-motivated to investigate deeply on the selected topic, and they were eager to share their findings in a congress, forum, or via social media. Nine scientific posters were finished and shared via social media, using a specific hashtag and tagging the state science council as well as others institutional instances. They received good reviews on their posters by the general audience, and students, highlighting the relevance of the topics and how friendly and interesting the information was presented. In conclusion, the training is well received when certain conditions are met and created by the professor so students can work on their research every step of the process and at the end, they feel the need of sharing what they investigated.

Key words: Internationalization, Internationalization of the curriculum, Scientific poster training



**N-DOPED CARBON QUANTUM DOTS FOR SELECTIVE DETECTION OF Ag<sup>+</sup>****Marilena Carbone**

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<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0000-0000-0000>**Abstract**

Detection of ions in water and other matrices is of primary importance to assess water potability and suitability for urban use and farming purposes. In addition, selectivity is an issue in determining the source of contamination and type of associated risk, a key role being the detection efficiency for a swift assessment. In the present study, we focused on the optical detection of contaminant, by highly fluorescent carbon quantum dot. In particular, we synthesised nitrogen-doped carbon quantum dots by a smooth hydrothermal synthesis starting from citric and folic acid solutions. The materials were characterized by routine methods, i.e. infrared spectroscopy, SEM imaging, EDX analysis and UV-Vis spectrometry. These particles show high remarkable fluorescence properties for the detection of contaminations in water by heavy metals. Solutions of these N-CQDs give a strong fluorescence emission in the violet region (385 nm) when excited at 330 nm, which can be selectively quenched by silver (I) cations at sub-nanomolar concentrations, whereas other cations do not give any significant effect. This remarkable feature was tentatively correlated with the stronger interactions between silver ion and small portions of the nanomaterial surface by comparing Ag<sup>+</sup> and the isoelectronic Cd<sup>2+</sup>.

**Keywords:** N-CQDs, fluorescence, Ag<sup>+</sup> detection, ion selectivity

## THE INFLUENCE OF FOLIAR FERTILIZING ON THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF APRICOT FRUITS GROWN IN NORTH MACEDONIA

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### ABSTRACT

The influence of foliar fertilizing on the chemical composition of fruits from Roxana apricot cultivar grown in Skopje, North Macedonia was determined. The experiment was set in four variants and three repetitions, such as: 1. Control (untreated); 2. Humustim (organic matter 58.63%, dry matter 12.38%, humic acids 20.40%, fulvo acids 2.15%, N 3%, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 1.02%, K<sub>2</sub>O 7.92%, Ca 3.70%, Mg 1.03 %); 3. NPK+Ever green with Me (55% organic matter, 2% w/w Mg, 2% w/w Fe, 2% w/w Zn, 2% w/w Mn, 0.5 %w/w Cu, 0.5 %w/w B); 4. NPK+Biolinfa (34% organic matter, 3 %N, 5.80 % K<sub>2</sub>O). The distance of fruit planting was 5 m row by row and 4 m in the rows. In each variant and repetition 20 plants were included, and total in all experiment 240 apricot trees were involved. Three foliar treatments were applied at a concentration of 0.4%. At the end of November, soil fertilizing with the fertilizer Polyfeed NPK 11-44-11 (450 kg·ha<sup>-1</sup>) was done. Before setting up the experiment, soil agrochemical analyses were made, and was concluded good fertility with nitrogen, but medium fertility with phosphorus and potassium. The foliar fertilizing has a positive influence on the chemical composition of apricot fruits. The highest (p<0.05) average content of nitrogen (3.25%), phosphorus (1.78%) and potassium (5.12%) was determined in the fruits from the 3<sup>rd</sup> variant. The highest (p<0.05) average content of total dry matter (15.90 %), mineral matter (4.70 %), vitamin C (9.55 mg %), carbohydrates (12.30 %), calcium (3.38%) and magnesium (2.59%) were determined in the fruits from 4<sup>th</sup> variant. The highest (p<0.05) average content of iron (193 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>), manganese (129 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>), B (89 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>), zinc (112 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>) and molybdenum (64 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>) was determined in the apricot fruits from 3<sup>rd</sup> variant, compared to control and other variants.

**Key words:** apricot, foliar fertilizing, soil fertility, fruit.

## DEVELOPMENT OF TWO BIOMATERIALS BASED ON SNAIL SHELL AND HAZELNUT SHELL FOR WATER TREATMENT

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### Abstract:

The effluents from many industries are often contaminated with dyes, which not only create aesthetic issues but also pose toxicological risks to the environment. Methyl violet (MV2B) is a cationic dye widely used in the textile industry. The treatment of water containing this dye is of great interest. Various techniques have been tested for the treatment of dye-contaminated effluents, and adsorption is one of the easily implemented technologies that is widely used for water treatment. Several researchers have studied the exploration of alternative and cost-effective adsorbents by utilizing waste materials derived from animal or plant substances.

In this study, we focused on the adsorption of methyl violet 2B onto two materials derived from snail shell (SSM) and hazelnut shell (HSM). The materials were used in their raw state. The experimental studies were conducted considering the influence of certain operating parameters. These biomaterials exhibited promising adsorption capacity, and in some cases, even complete adsorption. The highest removal efficiencies obtained in this study were 70% and 90% for SSM and HSM, respectively, at a methyl violet 2B concentration of 10 ppm and 90 ppm, respectively. The particle size study for SSM and HSM showed that a particle size of 0.1 mm yielded the best removal efficiency of methyl violet 2B, which was 70% and 90% for SSM and HSM, respectively. For the study of the effect of other parameters, the optimized values obtained were as follows: adsorbent dosage of 0.066 g (R=100%) for SSM and 0.05 g (R=91%) for HSM, agitation speed of 700 rpm (R=56%) for SSM and 500 rpm (R=92%) for HSM, pH of 8 (R=78%) for SSM and 11 (R=90%) for HSM.

Keywords: Biomaterials, raw snail shell, raw hazelnut shell, adsorption, water treatment.

## CİHÂD er-RECBÎ'NİN “DİRENİŞ ÖYKÜLERİ” ADLI ESERİNDE “ÖZGÜRLÜK” ve “SÜRGÜN”

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### ÖZET

1948 yılında Filistin toprakları üstünde İsrail devletinin ilk kuruluşunun ilanı ile başlayan işgal sonrası süreç içerisinde, Filistin’de ve Arap toplumlarında bu alana dair edebi bir süreç gelişmeye başlamıştır. Bu işgali ve sonrasında yaşananların etkisini roman, hikâye, şiir ve birçok edebiyat ürününde görmek mümkündür. Bu alanda eser ortaya koyan birçok yazar ve edebiyatçı vardır. Bu yazarlardan bir tanesi de Ürdünlü yazar Cihâd er-Recebîdir. Eserleri siyasi içerikler taşımasına rağmen yazarın dil ve edebiyata olan yeteneği, konuları farklı bir üslup ve felsefi bir bakış açısıyla sunuyor olması eserlerinin geniş kitleler tarafından takdirle karşılanmasına sebep olmuş ve büyük okuyucu kitlelerine ulaşarak ün kazanmıştır.

Yazarın çalışmamıza konu olan eserinin özgün adı: “Li men Nahmilu’r-Rasas”tır. Mustafa Genç tarafından Türkçe’ye “Direniş öyküleri” adıyla çevrilmiştir. Eser, birbirinden bağımsız on iki öyküden oluşmaktadır. Yazar, öykülerinde gerçek bir yaratıcılık, usta bir sanat ve üstün bir felsefe ortaya koymuştur. Temeline Filistin direnişini alan bu öykülere çeşitli perdelerden oluşan birer tiyatro sahnesi de denilebilir. Öyküler, hızlı diyaloglarla ve çarpıcı vurgularla okuyucuya sunulmaktadır. Satırlar arasında verilmek istenen mesajlar, abartılı ve taraflı olmadan ulvi manalar yüklü felsefi bir tarzda okuyucuya sunulmaktadır. Öyküler, okuyucuyu sürükleyici canlı bir duygu selinde sağa sola savurmadan doğrudan verilmek istenen mesaj sahiline ulaştırmayı başarmaktadır. Bizler, ilk yayınlandığı 1993 yılından bu yana geniş kitlelerce kabul gören ve çeşitli dillere çevrilen bu eserde, öykülerdeki *özgürlük* ve *sürgün* temalarını ele alacağız.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Modern Arap Edebiyatı, Cihâd er-Recebî, Öykü, Özgürlük, Sürgün, Limen Nahmilu’r-Rasas, Direniş Öyküleri.

### ABSTRACT

In the occupation process, which started from the first establishment of the state of Israel on Palestinian lands in 1948, a literary process began to develop in Palestine and Arab societies in this field. It is possible to see the effect of this occupation and what happened after it in novels, stories, poems and many literary products. Many writers and writers have produced works in this field. One of these writers is the Jordanian writer Jihad er-Recebî. Although his works have political content, the author's talent for language and literature, his presentation of subjects with a different style and a philosophical perspective caused his works to be appreciated by large masses and gained fame by reaching large audiences.

The original name of the author's work, which is the subject of our study, is "Li men Nahmilu'r-Rasas". It was translated into Turkish by Mustafa Genç as "Stories of Resistance". The work consists of twelve independent stories. The author has revealed a true creativity, a masterful art and a superior philosophy in his stories. These stories, which are based on the Palestinian resistance, can also be called theater stages consisting of various acts. The stories are presented to the reader with fast dialogues and striking accents. The messages that are intended to be given between the lines are presented to the reader in a philosophical manner full of sublime

meanings, without exaggeration and bias. The stories manage to bring the reader directly to the shore of the message that is intended to be given, without tossing the reader left and right in a gripping flood of lively emotions. In this work, which has been widely accepted and translated into various languages since its first publication in 1993, we will deal with the themes of freedom and exile in the stories.

**Keywords:** Modern Arabic Literature, Cihâd er-Recbî, Short Story, Freedom, Exile, Li men Naħmilu'r-Rasas, Stories of Disobedience.

## OSMANLI İMPARATORLUĞU DÖNEMİNDE SİVİL TOPLUM DURING THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE PERIOD, CIVIL SOCIETY

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### ÖZET

Sivil toplum, bağımsız bir yapıya haiz olan ve öz kaynaklarıyla varlığını sürdüren, devletten bağımsız ancak devletle etkileşim içinde bulunan, toplumsal meselelere yönelik etkili ve uzun vadeli çözümler üretme sürecinde aktif olarak yer alan, siyasi aktörleri etkileyerek toplumsal değişimi amaçlayan, örgütlü ve gönüllü toplumsal yapıdır. Dünya üzerinde, özellikle 17-18. yüzyıl ile birlikte etkisini hissettiren sivil toplum kavramı, Türkiye’de ise 1980 dönemi sonrası Türkiye siyasal literatüründe sıkça ele alınan kavramlardan biri haline gelmiştir. 12 Eylül 1980 askeri darbesinin ardından, giderek artan merkezi otoriterleşmeye karşılık, bazı aydınlar tarafından ön plana çıkartılan sivil toplum kavramı vasıtasıyla toplumsal hareketlilik sağlanmak istenmiştir. Bu bağlamda 1980 sonrası dönemde, Türkiye siyasal hayatındaki gelişmelerle birlikte sivil toplumun önemi artmıştır. Ayrıca resmi ideolojideki aşınmalar ve yeni toplumsal taleplerin çeşitlenerek artması sonucunda sivil toplum tartışmalarına yeni bir boyut eklenmiştir. Nitekim sivil toplum kavramı, günümüzde pek çok farklı kesim tarafından tartışılan konuların başında gelmektedir.

Sivil toplum, ülkemizde önemli düzeyde gelişim göstermesine rağmen Batı’daki anlamıyla bir sivil topluma hala sahip olmadığımızı yönelik yaygın görüşler vardır. Bunun başat nedenleri olarak ise Osmanlı İmparatorluğu’ndan miras kalan kutsal devlet düşüncesi ve bu düşünceyle yoğrulmuş siyasal kültür gösterilmektedir. Osmanlı İmparatorluğu’nda varlık gösteremeyen özel mülkiyet ve serbest piyasa düşüncesi nedeniyle, sivil toplumun elzem unsurları olarak görülen burjuvazi ve aristokrasi gibi sınıflar ortaya çıkmamıştır. Kutsal devlet anlayışıyla birlikte her şeyin devlet tarafından yapılması ve devletin toplumu üstten biçimlendirmesi, sivil toplum unsurlarının işlevsizleşmesine neden olmuştur. Bu doğrultuda Türkiye’de, Batı Avrupa’dakine benzer bir sivil toplum yapısının olmamasının nedeni, ilk olarak Osmanlı İmparatorluğu döneminde aranabilir. Bu araştırmada, Osmanlı İmparatorluğu dönemindeki sivil toplum düşüncesi analiz edilmeye çalışılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sivil toplum, Osmanlı İmparatorluğu, Devlet, Yönetim, Demokrasi, Modernleşme.

### ABSTRACT

Civil society is an organized, voluntary, and social structure that is self-formed, self-supported, autonomous from the state, acts as an intermediary between the state and the private sphere, actively participates in finding effective and long-term solutions to social issues, and seeks to influence political actors based on these principles. The concept of civil society, which particularly gained prominence worldwide starting from the 17th and 18th centuries, has become one of the frequently discussed concepts in the political literature of Turkey, especially after the 1980 period. Following the military coup on September 12, 1980, in response to the increasing central authoritarianism, some intellectuals aimed to foster societal mobilization through the concept of civil society that was brought to the forefront. In this context, following the developments in Turkish political life after 1980, the importance of civil society has

increased. Furthermore, as official ideology eroded and new societal demands diversified and increased, a new dimension was added to the discussions on civil society. Indeed, the concept of civil society ranks among the most debated topics by various segments in today's world. Although civil society has developed significantly in our country, there are widespread views that we still do not have a civil society in the Western sense. The primary reasons for this are shown as the legacy of the sacred state ideology inherited from the Ottoman Empire and the political culture shaped by this ideology. Due to the absence of the concept of private property and free market thinking in the Ottoman Empire, classes such as the bourgeoisie and aristocracy, which are considered essential elements of civil society, did not emerge. Alongside the sacred state ideology, the perception that everything should be done by the state and the state shaping society from the top down has led to the dysfunction of elements of civil society. In this regard, the absence of a civil society structure similar to that in Western Europe in Turkey can be traced back primarily to the Ottoman Empire period. This study aims to analyze the concept of civil society during the Ottoman Empire era.

**Keywords:** Civil society, Ottoman Empire, State, Governance, Democracy, Modernization.



**NANENİN FARKLI YÖNTEMLERLE KURUTULMASI VE BAZI KALİTE  
ÖZELLİKLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ**  
DRYING OF MINT BY DIFFERENT METHODS AND DETERMINATION OF SOME  
QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS

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**ÖZET**

Taze nane yaprakları sekiz farklı kurutma yöntemi kullanılarak kurutulmuştur. Bu çalışmada kurutulan nanelerin kurutma yöntemine göre kuruma süresi, birtakım nitelik özellikleri incelenmiştir. Nane kurutma işlemi öncesinde kurutma sıcaklığı, basıncı, aygıt gücü belirlenmiştir. Ön testler ile 60 °C sıcak hava, 360 W mikrodalga fırın, -60 °C/100 militorr dondurma (liyofilizasyon), 60 °C infrared kurutma, -1 bar 60 °C vakumlu kurutma, infrared kurutmada sonrasında mikrodalga kurutma ve mikrodalgadan sonrasında infrared kurutma, gölge kurutma yapılmıştır. Kurutma esnasında numunelerin ağırlık değişiklikleri belirli aralıklarla ölçülmüştür. Hammaddenin suda çözünür katı değerleri (°Brix), Ph'ı ölçülmüştür. Taze örneklerde ve kurutma sonrası örneklerde toplam renk değişimi, ΔE, toplam kuru madde, su aktivitesi (aw) ve aroma bileşenleri incelenmiştir.

Kurutma öncesi su aktivitesi 0,975 iken sonrasında nanenin su aktivitesi kurutma yöntemine göre 0,340-0,420 arasında ölçülmüştür. Taze nane örneklerinin ön ve arka yüzeyinden farklı noktalarından renk ölçümleri yapılmıştır. Kurutma işleminden sonrasında da kolorimetre cihazında CIE renk sistemine göre L\*, a\*, b\* değerleri ölçülmüştür ve değerler birtakım gruplar içinde birtakım farklılıklar göstermiştir. En yüksek L\* değeri gölgede kurutmada, en düşük L\* değeri ise infrared sonrası mikrodalga kurutmada görülmüştür. En yüksek a\* değeri sıcak hava kurutmada görülürken, en yüksek b\* değeri gölgede kurutma yönteminde bulunmuştur. Farklı kurutma yöntemlerine göre renk değişimi en fazla olan kurutma yöntemi ise infrared sonrası mikrodalga kurutmadır. Renk değişimi 28.74-35.29 arasında değişmektedir. Aroma bileşenleri olarak ise taze nanede oldukça fazla aroma bileşeni bulunmuştur. Kurutma şekilleri değişikçe bu değer düşmüştür. Yani kurutma yoluyla beraber aroma bileşenlerinde azalma görülmüştür. En fazla karvon ve limonen bileşiği oluşmuştur. Taze nanedeki karvon tüm kurutma şekillerinde artış göstermiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Nane, kurutma, gölge, vakum, aroma bileşenleri<sup>1</sup>

**ABSTRACT**

Fresh mint leaves were dried using eight different drying methods. In this study, drying time and some qualitative characteristics of the dried mints were examined according to the drying method. Drying temperature, pressure and device power were determined before the mint drying process. Preliminary tests were carried out with 60 °C hot air, 360 W microwave oven,

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Bu makale 'Farklı Kurutma Teknikleriyle Nane Kurutulması Ve Bazı Kalite Özelliklerinin Belirlenmesi' Yüksek Lisans Tezinden üretilmiştir.

-60 °C/100 millitorr freezing (lyophilization), 60 °C infrared drying, -1 bar 60 °C vacuum drying, microwave drying after infrared drying and infrared drying after microwave, shade drying. The weight changes of the samples were measured at regular intervals during drying. Water soluble solids (°Brix) and pH of the raw material were measured. Total color change,  $\Delta E$ , total dry matter, water activity (aw) and aroma components were examined in fresh and post-dried samples.

While the water activity before drying was 0.975, the water activity of mint after drying was measured between 0.340-0.420 depending on the drying method. Color measurements were made from different points on the front and back surfaces of fresh mint samples. After the drying process, L\*, a\*, b\* values were measured in the colorimeter device according to the CIE color system and the values showed some differences within some groups. The highest L\* value was observed in shade drying and the lowest L\* value was observed in microwave drying after infrared drying. The highest a\* value was observed in hot air drying, while the highest b\* value was found in shade drying method. According to different drying methods, the drying method with the highest color change was microwave drying after infrared. The color change varies between 28.74-35.29. As for aroma components, quite a lot of aroma components were found in fresh mint. This value decreased as the drying methods changed. In other words, there was a decrease in aroma components with drying. The most carvone and limonene compounds were formed. Carvone in fresh mint increased in all drying methods.

**Keywords:** Mint, drying, shade, vacuum, aroma components

## ENDODONTİDE DENTAL OPERASYON MİKROSKOBU DENTAL OPERATING MICROSCOPE IN ENDODONTICS

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### ÖZET

Giriş: Diş hekimliği, mikrocerrahi işlemlerde olduğu kadar rutin klinik işlemlerde de iyi görmenin ve el becerisinin büyük önem taşıdığı bir sağlık alanıdır. Ayrıca endodontik tedavinin başarılı olması için öncelikle dişin ve kanalların morfolojisi, kanalların yerleşimi, temizliği ve kök kanal sisteminin şekillendirilmesi hakkında detaylı bilgiye sahip olmak gerekir. Artan kanal sayısı, kanalların morfolojisi ve şekli tatmin edici sonuçlara giden yolda zorluklara neden olabilir. Büyütme kullanılmadan yapılan endodontik tedavide sadece klinisyenin parmak hassasiyeti ve 2 boyutlu radyograflar aracılığıyla gerçekleştirilirken basamak, perforasyon, kalsifiye kanal, kırık alet gibi bir sorunla karşılaşılması sadece parmak hassasiyeti ile hissedilebiliyordu. Louplar, mikroskoplar gibi optik büyütme cihazlarının endodontik tedaviye katılmalarıyla, endodontistin belirli bir tedavi alanını çıplak gözle görmenin ötesinde büyütmesini bu sayede tedaviyi geliştirmesini sağlamıştır. Gelişen teknolojiyle daha kolay ulaşım sağlanan dental mikroskoplar sayesinde tedavi sırasında görüş kalitesi artırılarak tedavinin de kalitesinin artmasına yol açmıştır. Klinik tanıda yaşanan belirsizlikler, artmış görselleştirme ile en aza indirgenmiştir. Bu sayede küçük çatlaklar, başlangıç çürükleri ve mikro sızıntı açıkça gözlenebilir. Prosedürleri yüksek hassasiyetle gerçekleştirebilmek, iatrojenik hasarı minimuma indirir. Tekrarlayan restoratif tedaviler, yaş, travma etkisiyle artan amorf dentin, kalsifiye kanallar gibi endodontik giriş kavitesinin görüşünü engelleyen sorunlar görselleştirilerek daha kolay çözülebilmektedir. Önceden yapılmış kanal tedavilerinin yenilenmesi esnasında girişi tıkayan post-core, fraktür gibi yabancı objelerin perforasyon olmadan bulup çıkarılmasında iyi bir görüş sağlar. İatrojenik ve idiyopatik perforasyonlar daha kolay tamir edilebilir. Uzun süreli randomize kontrollü deneylerde, büyütme kullanılarak ya da kullanılmadan yapılan çalışmalarda endodontik tedavinin sonuçlarının karşılaştırılması çelişkili durumlar nedeniyle çok zorlayıcıdır. Bununla birlikte, birçok çalışma endodontik tedavinin başarısının büyütme kullanımıyla arttığını desteklemektedir. Dental mikroskopun ilk öğrenme becerisini sağladıktan sonra, kök kanal anatomisinin daha fazla görünür olması nedeniyle endodontik prosedürler daha kısa sürede yapılabilir ve prosedür hataları azaltılabilir. Başarılı endodontik uygulamanın anahtarı operatör ve onun tedavide daha fazla mikroskop kullanmasında yatmaktadır. Dental operasyon mikroskobu, sadece mikrocerrahi endodontisinde değil, aynı zamanda rutin cerrahi olmayan endodontik tedavinin kalitesini ve hassasiyetini arttırmada da önemli bir rol oynamıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** dental operasyon mikroskobu, endodonti, büyütme

### ABSTRACT

Introduction: Dentistry is a field of health where good vision and manual dexterity are of great importance in routine clinical procedures as well as in microsurgical procedures. In addition, in order for endodontic treatment to be successful, it is necessary to have detailed information about the morphology of the tooth and canals, the placement and cleaning of the canals, and the shaping of the root canal system. The increased number of canals and the morphology and shape of the canals may cause difficulties on the way to satisfactory results. In endodontic treatment without magnification, only the clinician's finger sensitivity and 2D radiographs were

performed, while encountering a problem such as a step, perforation, calcified canal, or broken instrument could only be felt with finger sensitivity. The participation of optical magnification devices such as loops and microscopes in endodontic treatment, it has enabled the endodontist to magnify a particular treatment area beyond seeing it with the naked eye, thereby improving the treatment. Thanks to dental operating microscopes, which are easier to access with the developing technology, the quality of vision during the treatment has been increased, leading to an increase in the quality of the treatment. Uncertainties in clinical diagnosis are minimized by increased visualization. In this way, small cracks, initial caries, and microleakage can be clearly observed. Being able to perform procedures with high precision minimizes iatrogenic damage. Problems that prevent the view of the endodontic access cavity, such as repetitive restorative treatments, age, amorphous dentin that increases with the effect of trauma, and calcified canals, can be solved more easily by visualizing. It provides a good view in finding and removing foreign objects such as post-core, fracture, etc., which block the entrance during the renewal of previous root canal treatments, without perforation. Iatrogenic and idiopathic perforations can be repaired more easily. Comparing the results of endodontic treatment in long-term randomized controlled trials, with or without magnification, is very challenging due to conflicting circumstances. However, many studies support that the success of endodontic treatment increases with the use of magnification.

**Keywords:** dental operating microscope, endodontics, magnification

## MICROSCOPIC DEGRADATION STUDY OF CARBON COMPOSITES FOR ORTHOPEDIC STRUCTURES

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### **Abstract**

Our university research project, in collaboration with a company specializing in orthopedic prosthetics, aims to improve the performance of its devices. Our research involved preparing carbon- orthocyl composite samples and testing them mechanically to determine their properties. For this purpose, we performed static tensile tests. To gain a better understanding of the material, microscopic examinations were performed to identify various degradations caused by the application of static stress. The results of the microscopic examination showed that the material had suffered all the degradation known from the inspection of composite materials. We calculated resin breakage, intralaminar, interlaminar and interlaminar delamination, debonding and fiber breakage. All this deterioration has several causes that we have to look for in order to improve the performance of the prosthesis. We have noticed poor wetting between fibers and resin. It is important to note that resin and fiber are supplied by the same supplier. We are currently studying the impact of impression technique. In conclusion, we can say that despite the various degradations caused by the influence of static traction, carbon-orthogonal acrylic composites maintain a good resistance.

**Keywords:** Carbon composites, Delamination, orthopedic, interlaminar, Acrylic resin, CFRP.

**GÜNEY AZERBAJYCAN EDEBİYATINDAN SEÇMELER: MUHAMMED EMİN  
DİLSUZUN TASAVVUF VE İRFANİ GÖRÜŞLERİ**  
SELECTIONS FROM SOUTHERN AZERBAIJAN LITERATURE: THE SUFISM AND  
IRFANIC VIEWS OF MUHAMMED EMİN DİLSUZUN

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**ÖZET**

19. yüzyılın ikinci yarısında Kuzey ve Güney Azerbaycan'da farklı sosyo-ekonomik ve siyasi koşulların ortaya çıkması, her iki halkın hayatında belirleyici bir değişikliğe yol açtı. Bütün bunlar Güney Azerbaycan'ın sosyal ve siyasi hayatının siyasi gerçeklerini ortaya koydu. Yaşananlar elbette edebiyattan kaçmadı. Edebiyatın yaşanan her olaya kayıtsız kalmadığı bilinen bir gerçektir. Bu bakış açısıyla modern hayatın gerçeklerinden yola çıkılarak geniş kitlelerin anlayabileceği yeni eserlerin üretilmesine zemin oluşturulmuştur. Kuşkusuz tüm bunlar, Güney Azerbaycan'da özgürlük fikirlerinin uyanmasına, ileri fikirlerin, yeni görüşlerin ve alışkanlıkların ortaya çıkmasına olan eğilimi artırdı. Sonuç olarak, biçimcilikten uzak, hayatın canlı resimlerini yansıtan ve gerçekçilik doğrultusunda şekillenen şiir yaratılmıştır. Elbette, insanların ruhlarında uyanan toplumsal baskıya boyun eğmeme duygusu ortaya çıkan şiire daha çok yansımıştır. Şurası da bir gerçektir ki Güney Azerbaycan edebiyatında şiir dil bakımından Fars poetikasının özelliklerini taşımakla birlikte fikir ve muhteva bakımından Kuzey Azerbaycan edebiyatının sanat düşüncesinin bir ürünü olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Çünkü Kuzey Azerbaycan'daki edebî ortam, Güney Azerbaycan'ın kültürel ortamına ivme kazandırmış, hatta ülkede ilerici ve demokratik ruhlu bir edebî ortamın oluşmasını teşvik etmiştir. Güney Azerbaycan edebî ortamında birtakım yeniliklerin ortaya çıkması için asıl uyanışın oyun yazarı M.F. Ahundzade'nin eseri olduğunu söylersek yanılmış olmayız. Çünkü M.F. Ahundzade'in gerçekçi edebiyatı, her iki tarafın sosyo-politik manzarasını benzersiz bir şekilde içeriyordu

Yüzyılın ikinci yarısında Güney Azerbaycan edebiyatının hem sözlü, hem de yazılı kaynaklarının fikirleri ve içeriği, ülkedeki kraliyet tiranlık yapısına ve mutlakiyetçiliğin sömürge politikasına yönelikti. Bununla birlikte, "Kur'an-ı Kerim" ayetleri, kitapların tefsirleri, dini ve efsanevi hikâyeler, Peygambere ve devlet başkanlarına övgüler, gazel ve kasideler Güney Azerbaycan'da geniş çapta yayıldı. İmam Hüseyin'in şehadeti ile ilgili ağıtlar ve ilahiler kaynak olarak yayıldı ve onunla ilgili destanlar yazıldı.. Mersiye edebiyatı daha çok Ebulhasan Raci, Molla Hüseyin Maraghayi Dahil, Muhammed Emin Dilsuz, Muhammed Halife Aciz, Mirza Mehdi Şukuhi ve diğerlerinin şiirlerine etkileyerek yansımıştır.

19. yüzyılın ikinci yarısında Güney Azerbaycan edebiyatında hem Azerbaycan, hem de Fars dilinde klasik edebiyatın güzel örneklerini yaratan şairlerden biri de Muhammad Emin Dilsuz'dur. Aslen Tebrizli olan şair, Türkçe ve Farsça güzel şiir örnekleri yazmıştır. Şairin din ve dünya meselelerine, inanca, , doğaya ve topluma dayalı yaratıcılığı, Güney Azerbaycan şiiri hakkında net bir fikir oluşturmakta ve aynı zamanda az çok başkalarının bakış açısını öğrenmeye yardımcı olmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kuzey ve Güney Azerbaycan edebiyatı, edebi ortam, bakış açısı, tasavvuf görüşler.

**ABSTRACT**

In the second half of the 19th century, the emergence of different social, economic and political conditions in North and South Azerbaijan led to a decisive change in the lives of both peoples. All these revealed the political realities of the social and political life of South Azerbaijan. Of course, the events did not escape the literature. It is a well-known fact that literature does not remain a spectator to every event that occurs. From this point of view, the ground was created for the creation of new works based on the realities of modern life, which can be understood by the masses. Undoubtedly, all this increased the tendency to the awakening of the ideas of freedom in South Azerbaijan, as well as the emergence of advanced ideas, new views and habits. As a result, far from formalism, poetry was created that reflected vivid pictures of life and was formed in the direction of realism. Of course, the feeling of not giving in to the social oppression awakened in people's souls was more reflected in the resulting poetry. It is also true that although poetry in South Azerbaijani literature bears the characteristics of Persian poetics in terms of language, it was considered a product of the artistic thought of North Azerbaijani literature in terms of ideas and content. Because the literary environment in North Azerbaijan accelerated the cultural environment of South Azerbaijan, in fact, it encouraged the creation of a progressive and democratic spirited literary environment in the country. We would not be wrong if we say that the real awakening for the creation of a number of innovations in the literary environment of South Azerbaijan was the work of playwright M.F. Akhundzade. Because M.F. Akhundzadeh's realist literature contained the socio-political landscape of both sides in a unique way. Of course, this is also about the works yanr- was reflected in stylistic tendencies.

In the second half of the century, the ideas and content of both oral and written sources of South Azerbaijani literature were directed against the royal tyranny structure and the colonial policy of absolutism in the country. However, the verses of the "Holy Qur'an", treatises and interpretations of books, religious and legendary stories, tributes to the Prophet and heads of government, ghazals and odes were widely spread in South Azerbaijan. Lamentations and hymns about the martyrdom of Imam Hussain were spread as a source, and epics were created to celebrate it. Elegy literature was mostly reflected in the example of Abulhasan Raji, Molla Huseyn Maraghayi Dahil, Muhammad Emin Dilsuz, Muhammad Halifa Ajiz, Mirza Mehdi Shukuhi and others.

One of the poets who created beautiful examples of classic literature in both Azerbaijani and Persian languages in South Azerbaijani literature is Muhammad Emin Dilsuz. Originally from Tabriz, the poet wrote beautiful examples of poetry in Turkish and Persian. The poet's creativity based on religion and world issues, belief, belief, nature and society creates a clear idea about the poetry of South Azerbaijan, and also more or less helps to learn the outlook of others.

**Keywords:** Northern and Southern Azerbaijani literature, literary environment, point of view, mystic views.



## EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF COMPOSITE PIPE SPECIMENS UNDER FLEXURAL LOADING

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### ABSTRACT

Pipeline transport has been developing more and more in the last decades to meet the growing need of different sectors of industry. The need and the transport of hydrocarbon, gas, hydrogen, generally use very heavy steel pipes, which have corrosion problems and costly maintenance. On the other hand, pipes made of composite materials are an excellent alternative to steel pipes because they are very light, have a very great structural flexibility in their designs, great resistance to fatigue, very long life and low maintenance costs. In this context, this study concerns the design of composite tubes as well as their elaborations and testing. A two-axis filament-winding machine carries out the elaboration of these composite tubes using two polyester resins, obtained by two different suppliers, but a single type of yarn of glass fibers were used during the tube elaborations, having internal diameters of 90 mm and consisting of four layers. These tubes were cut in their longitudinal direction in test specimens according to the ASTM D790-17 standard for their characterization in 3-point bending. The specimens were tested on their two concave and convex faces on a universal tensile machine, with a speed of 5 mm/min, and a length between supports of 140 mm. The analysis of the results obtained indicates that the convex specimens made from resin 1 showed better flexural strength than those made from resin 2. Moreover, the resistances of the convex specimens showed a higher resistance compared to the concave one for both types of polyester resin.

**Keywords:** *Composite tubes, filament winding, bending tests.*

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**REMOVAL OF TEXTILE DYES BY ADSORPTION ON ACTIVATED  
CARBON SYNTHESIZED FROM JUJUBE KERNELS**

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**ABSTRACT**

Aqueous effluents from various industries are significant sources of water pollution. The textile industry today produces huge quantities of wastewater containing dyes that are organic compounds that cannot be purified by natural biological degradation. Activated carbons are the oldest adsorbents used in the field of water treatment because of its high adsorption capacity of organic species. The objective of this study is the preparation of activated carbons from jujube kernels in order to remove textile dyes by adsorption in aqueous media. In the laboratory, chemical activation was carried out using phosphoric acid as an impregnating agent followed by a carbonization step, the use of phosphoric acid produces a carbon of larger micropores. The choice of chemical activation makes it possible to achieve good quality coals with a very large specific surface area. To arrive at our results, several adsorption tests of two dyes (methylene blue and orange methyl) were carried out taking into consideration the influence of some operating parameters. The results showed that under appropriate conditions, the reduction rate is greater than 95% for each of the two dyes. The kinetics modelling follows the pseudo-second-order model and the Langmuir model correctly describes adsorption isotherms. The activated carbons obtained have interesting properties in terms of adsorption in the liquid phase that will allow a new valorization of jujube kernels.

**Keywords:** Activated carbone, Adsorption, Textile dyes, Jujube kernels, pollution.

## MEASURE THE LEVEL OF FINANCIAL AWARENESS AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN YEMEN BY USING THE MEASURE LUSARDI

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### **Abstract**

This study aims to identify the Level of Financial Awareness and financial knowledge Among Undergraduate Students in Yemen by using the measure Lusardi and how demographic factors influence their financial awareness. Students attending educational institutions of a higher level are expected to be responsible for managing their own expenses. As a result, the purpose of this study is to evaluate the level of financial awareness among students at .Hodeida University and how demographic factors influence their level of financial awareness Primary data were used in the research, and participants were chosen at random for the study. The population of the study comprises 180 respondents (A sample from Hodeida University in Yemen). The data for this research were collected using a technique known as convenience sampling. As the study's population is large and difficult to encompass, this method has been utilized frequently in previous studies.

The results show that there is no difference in mean between gender on financial awareness, and the same result also shows for marital Status. It is also found that there is a significance difference between the mean among specializations. The result shows that both genders show an equal understanding of the concept of financial awareness students Married and Single have the same amount of knowledge on financial awareness. The finding also shows that students from the business administration and accounting department have higher financial awareness than those from the other Specialization. The conclusion the level of understanding of financial awareness among students is very high, and theoretically, they are able to understand matters related to finance.

**Keywords:** Financial awareness, financial literacy, financial knowledge.

**MARKETING STRATEGY FOR SMEs IN THE FOOD SECTOR IN THE BASRENG  
SNACKS BUSINESS**

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**Abstract**

The snack food business is mushrooming in Indonesia, especially with the rapid development of today's free trade. One of the very promising foods to be sold is a snack that is considered more potential and profitable, namely basreng. This article discusses the happy tummy basreng business in the Rcs Kajen housing complex, Pekalongan, which is a relatively simple basreng business but has a very large market share. The purpose of this research is to find out how feasible a basreng business is going well and can help the people's economy during the current rapid development of trade. This research method uses an approach method with sources in the form of observation and interviews, with data collection in the form of primary data and secondary data, in addition to using non-financial techniques including technical, market and marketing considerations applied. The results of this study reveal that the basreng happy tummy business is good to run with SWOT calculations.

**Keywords:** UKM, Snack, Business Feasibility.

**THE EFFICACY OF VIRTUAL LABORATORIES ON EFFECTIVE TEACHING  
AND LEARNING OF SCIENCES: SCHOOL MANAGER'S VIEW**

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**Abstract**

Modernization and developments in technology are basic reasons for the transformation experience in the pedagogical methods of teaching and learning of sciences in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Studies have found science laboratories to be quintessential for the effective teaching of science subjects. According to Adenmosun (2012), electronic laboratory is an effective tool for the teaching and learning of sciences and science oriented practical. Electronic or virtual laboratories (Virtual labs) simulate conventional science laboratories thereby exploiting the potentials offered by modern technology for technical interaction and direct manipulation of objects and related parameters. In other words, virtual labs are computer based and highly interactive. This paper is a descriptive survey on the concept of virtual labs and its importance. The paper also evaluates the application domain of virtual labs and highlighted some of the benefits of using the same spectrum in teaching and learning sciences and science oriented practical. For the purpose of collecting useful information for the paper write-up, questions were drafted and administered to respondents using online Google form questionnaire instrument. The responses gathered were subjected to reliability analysis. Conclusively, recommendations were given.

**Keywords:** Virtual Laboratories, Teaching and Learning Sciences, School Manager.

**PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS FOR A NONLINEAR SPEED CONTROLLER OF INDUCTION MOTORS BASED ON AN ADAPTIVE MODEL APPROACH**

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**Abstract** – This paper presents the general concept of the nonlinear control of the induction motor. The decoupling between the flow and the speed is realized by the input-output linearization technique. In this work, a nonlinear adaptive control method has been applied to the asynchronous machine and we give some initial results on the adaptive control of nonlinear systems, linearized by state feedback. The adaptation of the parameters is used as a technique for robustifying the exact cancellation of the nonlinear terms, which is called for the linearization technique. The performance of the proposed nonlinear adaptive control scheme is demonstrated by simulation results. These results show that the proposed method achieves the desired dynamic performance.

**Keywords** – *Induction motor, Nonlinear command and Adaptive control*

**THE DRUG ABUSE DURING COVID 19 AND ITS IMPACT ON MENTAL HEALTH  
IN YOUTH****Ms. Happy Baglari<sup>1</sup> and Ms. Violeena Choudhury<sup>2</sup>**<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor

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**ABSTRACT**

Corona Virus hit the world at an alarming rate, first in Wuhan city of China in December 2019 and very quickly it spread throughout the world. People from all the stratus were affected and everything possible became online. To some due to the situation their physical with mental health were disturbed. As a part of recreation or due to stress related to pandemic people including youth started taking illicit drugs. Huge sum of money were spent while procuring the substances. In this study two hypotheses were there, first there was a relationship between drug abuse and its impact on mental health of youth. And the second was there were no significant relationship between drug abuse and its impact on mental health in youth. These two hypotheses basically focused to check relationship between drug abuse and mental health. This is quantitative research and was conducted on youth and the study sample is patients from Kripa Foundation. And the age range is 18 to 25. Data collection was done with the help of two standardized questionnaires i.e., DAST-10 (Drug abuse screening test) and WEMWBS (The Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale) directly from the patients and there were total 80 participants. Purposive sampling technique was used. The present study was a comparative study therefore; Pearson's correlation statistical technique were used. From the final scoring it had been concluded that there were no significant correlation between the drug abuse and mental health. The relationship between drug abuse and mental health was statistically significant, ( $r= 0.0124$ ,  $P<0.05$ ). Hence, we can say that there were no significant relationship between drug abuse and mental health.

*Keywords:* Substance Abuse, Drugs, Drug abuse, Mental Health, Youth.



**STUDY ON EFFECTIVENESS AND MOTIVATION OF THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENT METHODS OF TEACHING AND LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS**

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**Abstract:**

Artificial Intelligence is the science of learning and teaching with the significant systems that enable the learners to have best knowledge according to the learning needs and perspective of learning styles. From the past years Artificial Intelligence has been rapidly advanced in the technology and as well as in knowledge technology where these Artificial Intelligence applications have unconventional ways advanced the learning strategies. These AI applications have also contributed in education sector where these applications have led the essential role in learning in the higher educational systems. AI systems increase the ability of learners with the methods of students' promotions in learning with energetic learning, collective learning and connections of learners with the communities that are out of class for advancement of learning process. The AI systems that also is helpful with the advantage that AI has capability to advance the learning arrangements with its tools and techniques. Artificial intelligence applications can bring new advancements in pedagogical sciences. Artificial Intelligence applications can perform the most important function for learning purposes such as personalize learning that extend the knowledge with student's essentials, assistances and with vital interest. Artificial Intelligence applications can also do the programmed calculations that can upkeep learner's actual critical rational skills that make better advancement in learning the contents areas. Artificial Intelligence applications may drive the learning capacities of novices to the new type learning generation where these can enable themselves to be the part of learning in twenty first century in the economy of knowledge that will gain by learners. The espousal of Artificial Intelligence applications has shaped the new environment of effective learning besides this it reshaped actions with better technological developments. Artificial intelligence application has increased the adaptive cultural way of learning where the learners has to absorb the learning style with organizing engagement with learning activities that leads to recovering the knowledge with active learning ways in which the students will procure the best experience of learning . Artificial intelligence is essential creation in fast development of technology. On the other hand technologies have reconstruction the traditional education system in to the new innovative systems of learning. Day by day technologies have been increased and new technological applications have been added in technology innovation. Artificial intelligence has also helped in erudition in different fields, new technological learning management systems have been adopted for teaching the students. Many learning applications have been composed to enhance the learning but some of these are working according to models of machines and that some other apps are also working through the AI technological systems that is why this study is composed to measure how AI apps are effective and how much students have motivation

regarding AI apps, that is why this study is formulated to measure the effectiveness and motivation of university students. Teaching and learning process is important in education system as knowledge is being delivered with different ways by which learners can get better knowledge from different teaching and learning structures .As period of time has passed teaching and learning process have been diverted towards the different modes of learning with the help of technology and innovations, that innovations technology have made many things that can be useful for basic cognitive process in education system from that technological advancements artificial intelligence get progress in every field. So AI is playing important role in teaching and learning operation, different types of AI learning applications have been adopted to enhance the teaching and learning activity. Effective usage of AI applications methods are being utilized for improving the teaching and learning cognitive knowledge. AI also comprises the future trends in educational system. Modern education and knowledge providing methods are continuously developing the artificial intelligence applications. AI and educational systems are chromatic color to each other. Artificial intelligence teaching and learning applications adopted new ways of learning for individuals in education system with new technological equipment. As in different universities students have different attitudes towards learning the knowledge. Every student has its own need of knowledge with different manners. By effective usage of AI teaching and learning applications can build competency, enhance decision making ability and minimize the source of uncertainty in learners that will produce satisfaction and motivation towards intellectuals So this study is proposed to investigate the motivation and effectiveness of AI teaching and learning applications in universities that how much students are motivated with AI learning applications and how that applications are effective for teaching and learning procedure. This study will be geared with quantitative research method and random sampling is used to collect the data from the population this sampling is governed by random sampling that is done from the university students to analyses the effectiveness and motivation of students towards the AI applications. Generally Artificial intelligence applications enable the learning styles with effective teaching techniques where students can learn in calm environment, without hesitating to ask questions, they cannot feel shame to ask any ambiguity without feeling any fear of mistake and AI applications also assist the learners without the time homicide learning they can learn any time anywhere and with effective Artificial Intelligence application that also clarified the doubts in learning strategies where these students can perform the learn actions without any infamy. If the huge advancement occurred in Artificial Intelligence applications the robots will be formed in teaching and learning process that robots will be used in class for teaching the contents for the purpose of teachers help in better understanding of contents. Learners will also be able to gain the learning content with prying and will develop the power of understanding with robots. If these robots will come in class to teach, teachers will also help in understanding the contents that are explained by robots content in class. These robots will be used in higher educational institutions for enhancing the knowledge of the learners. In the field of learning with technology the two concepts are governing learning that are the world of information communication technology and world of education where both are responsible for learning with technological materials. Both are working with applications and this process benefit the learners with good sense of learning responsible. By these systems many developments are occurred where the learners will enjoy the learning process and get the good sources of learning. Intelligent tutoring systems are the complex system governing by the Artificial Intelligence where the leaners can search the correct knowledge and correct content for learning by applying the learning process with Artificial intelligence application. These systems can be used in learning and teaching of selected areas where the respect for individual will be done in learning process. Artificial intelligence applications are also used with learning developments and also in contemporary knowledge perceptions. In previous

researches from there are lot of factors in which Artificial Intelligence has worked within the departments that are medical education, higher education, language education, mathematical education, special education and programming education. All these educational systems have adopted the Artificial intelligence application. Artificial Intelligence applications have focused on knowledge estimates, intelligent tutoring systems, fledgling activities discoveries, the devices facilitate the learning process and the educational machines that help educators in learning process. AI learning applications enhance the students learning outcomes and also increase the potential of understanding the learning contents. Participants shows positive attitude towards the AI applications in learning the content. Participation shows high level of confidence in learning through the AI applications. It is being concluded that by using AI learning applications the learners can increase the confidence in learning. By using AI applications student learning experiences will be enhanced. Learners can improve overall learning proficiencies with AI applications. The AI applications can grow the good educational development in education sector by effective learning resources. Expected findings revealed that AI applications are helpful for learning the contents and students are motivated if AI application is functioning in proper way. This study concludes that AI applications are effective for learning and students are motivated towards the AI applications. Recommendations have been given for the betterment of Artificial Intelligence applications in teaching and learning process. There should be proper usage of Artificial intelligence application with effective training where needed for both learners as well as teachers. Artificial Intelligence application should be used with proper guidance with learners and teachers and these Artificial Intelligence applications will be used in future for that higher education in institutes should be ready for those developments in learning sciences.

**Key words: Artificial intelligence applications: Education: Teaching and learning: Motivation and Effectiveness of learners.**

**AFRİKA ÜLKELERİ İLE İMZALANAN SERBEST TİCARET ANLAŞMALARININ  
TÜRKİYE’NİN DIŞ TİCARETİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ**  
THE EFFECT OF FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH AFRICAN  
COUNTRIES ON TURKEY’S FOREIGN TRADE

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**ÖZET**

İkinci Dünya Savaşı sonrasında küreselleşmenin de etkisiyle dünya ekonomilerinde liberal iktisat politikaları öne çıkmaya başlamıştır. Türkiye, 1980’li yıllardan itibaren ihracata dayalı ekonomik büyüme modelini benimseyerek özellikle Batılı ekonomilerle serbest dış ticaret ilişkilerini geliştirmeye başlamıştır. Türkiye liberal dış ticaret politikalar doğrultusunda birçok ülke ile ticarete serbestleşmeye yönelik adımlar atmıştır. Bunlardan en önemlisi ise imzalanan Serbest Ticaret Anlaşmalarıdır (STA). Türkiye’nin ticarete serbestleşme politikası, özellikle 2000’li yıllardan itibaren ivme kazanan Afrika kıtası ile ilişkilere de yansımıştır. Bu bağlamda Afrika kıtası ile kalkınma iş birliği politikalarının yanı sıra birçok STA da imzalanmıştır. Türkiye, yakın zamanda Tunus, Fas, Mısır ve Morityus ile STA’lar akdederken, diğer bir kısım Afrika ülkeleri ile de STA müzakerelerine devam etmektedir. Afrika ülkeleri ile imzalanan bu anlaşmalar bir dönüm noktası niteliğindedir. Türkiye, Afrika Bölgesel Ekonomik oluşumları ile yeni STA’lar için müzakereler yaparak Afrika’da serbest ticaret imkânlarını arttırmayı hedeflemektedir. Bu çalışmada, Türkiye ile söz konusu Afrika ülkeleri arasında imzalanan Serbest Ticaret Anlaşmalarının Türkiye’nin dış ticareti üzerine etkileri incelenmiştir. Çalışmada, Türkiye’nin STA akdettiği Tunus, Fas, Mısır ve Morityus’un 1998-2022 dönemi ihracat ve ithalat verileri analiz edilmiştir. Çalışmanın analizinde, anlaşma ülkelerinin STA öncesi ve sonrası dönem dış ticaret verileri karşılaştırmalı bir şekilde incelenmiştir. Türkiye’nin Afrika ülkeleri ile imzalamış olduğu Serbest Ticaret Anlaşmalarının sonuçlarına baktığımızda, anlaşmaların taraf ülkelerin dış ticaret hacmini pozitif yönde etkilediğini söyleyebiliriz. Bu dönem Türkiye, bu ülkelere dış ticaret fazlası elde etmiştir. Afrika ülkeleri ile ekonomik ve kültürel ilişkilerimiz hızlı artmaya devam etmektedir. Müzakereleri devam eden Serbest Ticaret Anlaşmalarının akdedilmesiyle birlikte ticaret hacminde artışın yanı sıra karşılıklı yatırım ve ortaklık teşebbüslerine de büyük katkı sağlayacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Serbest Ticaret Anlaşmaları (STA), Türkiye, Afrika, İhracat, İthalat

**ABSTRACT**

After the Second World War, with the effect of globalization, liberal economic policies began to come to the fore in world economies. Since the 1980s, Turkey has started to develop free foreign trade relations, especially with Western economies, by adopting the export-based economic growth model. Turkey has taken steps towards liberalization in trade with many countries in line with liberal foreign trade policies. The most important of these are the Free Trade Agreements (FTA). Turkey's trade liberalization policy has also been reflected in

relations with the African continent, which has gained momentum especially since the 2000s. In this context, many FTAs have been signed with the African continent as well as development cooperation policies. While Turkey has recently concluded FTAs with Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt and Mauritius, it continues FTA negotiations with some other African countries. These agreements signed with African countries are a turning point. Turkey aims to increase free trade opportunities in Africa by negotiating new FTAs with African Regional Economic entities. In this study, the effects of the Free Trade Agreements signed between Turkey and the African countries in question on Turkey's foreign trade were examined. In the study, the 1998-2022 export and import data of Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt and Mauritius, to which Turkey has concluded FTAs, were analyzed. In the analysis of the study, the foreign trade data of the contracting countries before and after the FTA were examined comparatively. When we look at the results of the Free Trade Agreements that Turkey has signed with African countries, we can say that the agreements have a positive effect on the foreign trade volume of the parties. During this period, Türkiye had a foreign trade surplus from these countries. Our economic and cultural relations with African countries continue to increase rapidly. With the signing of the ongoing Free Trade Agreements, it will not only contribute to an increase in trade volume but also greatly enhance mutual investment and partnership initiatives.

**Keywords:** Free Trade Agreements (FTA), Turkey, Africa, Export, Import

**BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS ON HOME INDUSTRY  
(CASE STUDY ON AGHISTNA SNACK IN PEKALONGAN CITY)**

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**Abstract**

There are many things that need to be considered by business owners in starting a business, such as the business strategy they want to carry out, marketing their products, and paying attention to quality. Therefore, it is important to conduct a business feasibility study so that the business can survive and develop. This research was conducted at Aghistna Snack in Pekalongan. Data was collected through direct interviews with business owners. This study uses qualitative methods by analyzing the data that has been obtained. The result of this study is that Aghisna Snack has a relatively slow business development. Even though it has been running for more than 15 years, the progress is not very visible. There needs to be product innovation by adjusting to the times and using marketing strategies by optimizing social media and other media. Even though the development was so slow, this business was able to survive during the economic crisis.

**Keywords:** Business Feasibility, Marketing, Business strategy



**ALİÇ SİRKEİ MARİNASYONUNUN DANA BONFİLE KALİTE  
PARAMETRELERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ**  
EFFECT OF HAWTHORN VINEGAR-BASED MARINADE ON THE QUALITY  
PARAMETERS OF BEEF TENDERLOINS

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## ÖZET

Bu araştırmada alıç sirkesi marinasyonunun üç farklı konsantrasyon (%25, %50 ve %100) ve marinasyon süresi (2,6 ve 24 saat) kullanılarak bonfilenin fizikokimyasal, mikrobiyolojik, tekstür özellikleri, mikroyapısı ve duyuşal özellikleri üzerindeki etkisinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Gerçekleştirilen analizler doğrultusunda alıç sirkesinin *Escherichia coli* O157:H7, *Salmonella* Typhimurium, *S. Enteritidis* ve *Listeria monocytogenes*'e karşı inhibisyon zonları ve minimum inhibisyon konsantrasyonu (MİK), in vitro antioksidan kapasitesi (DPPH, ABTS, and FRAP), fenolik-flavonoid ve uçucu bileşikleri ile organik asit miktarı belirlenmiştir. Alıç sirkesinde toplam 5 organik asit, 22 fenolik-flavonoid ve 51 uçucu bileşik tespit edilmiş ve DPPH (470.93±28.55 mg TEAC/L), ABTS (706.03±4.88 mg TEAC/L) ve FRAP (59.15±0.50 mM FE/L) analizleri güçlü antioksidan aktivite sergilemiştir. Ayrıca alıç sirkesinin test edilen patojen bakterilere karşı MİK ve inhibisyon zon değerlerinin sırasıyla %5,21 ile %6,25 ve 9,41 ile 11,43 mm arasında değiştiği gözlenmiştir. Çalışmada kullanılan tüm marinasyon uygulamaları, bonfilelerin fizikokimyasal ve tekstür özelliklerini, mikrobiyolojisini ve mikroyapısını önemli ölçüde değiştirmiştir (P<0.05). En etkili uygulamanın %100 alıç sirkesi ile 24 saat marinasyon olduğu bulunmuştur. Bu uygulamada bonfilelerin sertlik, çiğnenebilirlik, esneklik ve yapışkanlık değerlerinin kontrole kıyasla daha düşük olduğu bulunmuştur (P<0.05). Ayrıca bu uygulama, kontrole kıyaslandığında patojenik bakteri sayısında 3.08 ile 3.82 log<sub>10</sub> kob/g arasında değişen yüksek bir azalma sağlamıştır (P<0.05). Duyusal değerlendirmede gruplar arasında fark bulunmamakla beraber (P>0.05), %100 alıç sirkesi ile 24 saat marine edilen bonfilelerin tat, koku, görünüm, tekstür ve renk puanları kontrole kıyasla daha yüksek bulunmuştur. Bu çalışmanın sonuçları, alıç sirkesinin etlerin mikrobiyolojik kalitesini ve tekstürel özelliklerini iyileştirmeye yardımcı olabilecek belirli seviyelerde biyoaktif bileşikleri içerdiğini ortaya koymuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Marinasyon, alıç sirkesi, bonfile, kalite parametreleri



**ABSTRACT**

The specific aim of the current research was to determine the effect of hawthorn vinegar-based marination by using three different concentrations (25%, 50%, and 100%) and marination time (2, 6, and 24 hours) on physicochemical, microbiological, textural properties, microstructure, and sensory attributes of tenderloins. In this context, the amount of organic acids, individual phenolic and flavonoid compounds, volatiles, in-vitro antioxidant capacity (DPPH, ABTS, and FRAP), minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC), and inhibition zones against *Escherichia coli* O157:H7, *Salmonella* Typhimurium, *S. Enteritidis*, and *Listeria monocytogenes* strains of the hawthorn vinegar were analyzed. A total of five organic acids, 22 phenolic and flavonoid compounds and 51 volatiles were determined in the hawthorn vinegar, and displayed strong antioxidant capacity determined by DPPH ( $470.93 \pm 28.55$  mg TEAC/L), ABTS ( $706.03 \pm 4.88$  mg TEAC/L) and FRAP ( $59.15 \pm 0.50$  mM FE/L) tests. Furthermore, the MIC and inhibition zones of the hawthorn vinegar ranged between 5.21 to 6.25%, and 9.41 to 11.43 mm against tested pathogenic bacteria, respectively. In the tenderloin experiment, all marination treatments significantly changed the physicochemical and textural properties, microbiological status, and microstructure of the tenderloins ( $P < 0.05$ ). Among them, the most effective treatment was the marination with 100% hawthorn vinegar for 24 h. In this treatment, the hardness, chewiness, springiness, and gumminess values of the tenderloins were found lower than untreated tenderloins ( $P < 0.05$ ). Furthermore, this treatment provided a high reduction in the number of pathogenic bacteria ranging between 3.08 to 3.82  $\log_{10}$  CFU/g ( $P < 0.05$ ) when compared to the control group. In the sensory evaluation, although no differences were found among the groups ( $P > 0.05$ ), flavor, odor, appearance, texture, and color scores of the tenderloins marinated with 100% hawthorn vinegar for 24 h were found higher than the non-marinated samples. The results of this study revealed that hawthorn vinegar that contains certain levels of bioactive compounds which can help to improve the microbiological quality and textural properties of the meat parts.

**Keywords:** Marination, hawthorne vinegar, tenderloin, quality parameters.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF AFRICAN AMERICANS' STRUGGLE FOR THE  
CIVIL RIGHTS: AN EXPLORATION OF ERNEST JAMES GAINES'S *THE  
AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MISS JANE PITTMAN* AND ALEX HALEY'S *MAMA  
FLORA'S FAMILY*

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**Abstract:**

The exploration of Ernest James Gaines's *The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman* and Alex Haley's *Mama Flora's Family* makes the reader understand that white Americans' injustice and brutality over Blacks and the latter's non-consideration as full American citizens in the United States, urge some characters like Ned, Jimmy, Jane, Ruthana, and Reverend Hawkins, to quote only a few, to partake in the Civil Rights Movement so as to fight for their freedom. The signing of some Acts such as the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 by American authorities are referred to as the positive results of their struggle in this movement grounded in the American history. The contextualization of these achievements by the authors attests of the historical dimension of their works of fiction. It is indeed thanks to these achievements that the today's black American generations are enjoying the full fruition of the American democracy.

**Key words:** The United States, Whites, Blacks, Injustice, The Civil Rights Movement, Achievements.

**APPLICATION OF SEGMENTING, TARGETING AND POSITIONING IN THE  
FEASIBILITY STUDY OF TRADITIONAL GROCERY STORE  
(Case Study at Sinar Mulia Grocery Store, Gejlig Village, Kajen District)**

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**Abstract**

This study aims to find out and analyze how to apply segmenting, targeting, positioning in developing the business of traditional grocery stores in Kajen District, especially in Gejlig Village. The research method uses descriptive qualitative analysis with primary data collection. The data itself was obtained from the results of interviews with a sample of respondents from Sinar Mulia traditional grocery store businesses in Gejlig Village, Kajen District. The results of the analysis show that the aspects of segmenting, targeting and marketing positioning play an important role in the feasibility of developing a traditional grocery store business. This is certainly an opportunity for the grocery store business actors under study to remain productive and develop the feasibility of the business being undertaken.

**Keywords** : *Segmenting, Targeting, Positioning, Feasibility Study, Grocery Store*

**IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LOGISTICS HUMAN RESOURCES THROUGH  
CONNECTING STUDENTS WITH THE LOGISTICS ENTERPRISES**

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**ABSTRACT**

Currently, the issue of the training of high quality human resources for Logistics is receiving special attention by educational institutions and enterprises, especially in the context of international integration and as the impact of the Fourth industrial revolution becomes more extensive. In order for the labor force to provide the Logistics labor market with adequate professional knowledge and practical experience, strengthening the connection and cooperation between the school and Logistics service enterprises, there is an urgent requirement for additional Training facilities to be established. The article further discusses the current situation of Logistics human resources in Vietnam and affirms the importance of connecting between schools and Logistics enterprises in training human resources. From there, the author proposes a number of directional solutions in strengthening the connection between students and Logistics enterprises through the university.

**Key words:** *Logistics; human resources; student; enterprise.*

**IDENTIFICATION OF KEY BIOLOGICAL PATHWAYS INVOLVED IN EPILEPSY THROUGH RNA SEQ DATA ANALYSIS**

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**Abstract**

One of the most common neurological disorders in the world is epilepsy. It affects roughly 50 million people worldwide. Epilepsy is defined by the presence of repeated seizures. A seizure is best defined as a sudden change or modification in a person's behaviour. This is primarily caused by abrupt and abnormal changes in brain electrical activity. Because the exact mechanism by which epilepsy occurs is still unknown, identifying differentially expressed genes and regulatory pathways in an individual suffering from epilepsy can provide more insights into the actual cause of that specific disease's occurrence. Then, effective treatment measures for that specific disease can be designed or implemented. A biological pathway is a series of steps that occur within the molecules of a cell and result in the formation of a specific product or a change in the cell. In the present study, identification of DEGs was done using the Galaxy Server, after that the comparative and meta-analysis was done to identify the total number of upregulated and downregulated genes. Then a Venn diagram was constructed using Venny. Then, Metascape was used for performing the Functional Enrichment Analysis which helped in determining the biological processes and pathways in which the genes were involved. The current study concludes that DEGs in epilepsy are involved in multiple biological pathways and are linked to diseases such as inflammation, meningioma, medulloblastoma, amyloidosis, myocardial ischemia, and nephritis, establishing a link between epilepsy and these diseases because these diseases cause seizures, which are one of the most common symptoms of epilepsy.

**Keywords:** Epilepsy, DEGs, Biological Pathways, RNA-Seq, Transcriptome Data Analysis.

**12-15 YAŞ GÜREŞÇİLERDE VÜCUT YAĞ ORANI İLE YAŞ VE FİZİKSEL UYGUNLUK TEST SONUÇLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ**  
**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BODY FAT RATIO, AGE AND PHYSICAL FITNESS TEST RESULTS IN 12-15 YEARS OLD WRESTLERS**

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**ÖZET**

Bedensel özelliklerin ölçülmesi ve sporcu performansı ile olan ilişkilerinin ortaya konması, sporda başarının sağlanabilmesi için günümüz spor anlayışında bir gereklilik haline gelmiştir. Spor dallarında başarıyı yakalamak için gerekli olan motorik özelliklerin yanı sıra beden yapısı da sporcular için önemli bir etkidir. Güreş, judo gibi yoğun fiziksel temasın mevcut olduğu sporlarda bedensel yapının önemi daha da artmaktadır. Çalışmamızın amacı; 12-15 yaş erkek güreşçilerde vücut kitle indeksi (VKİ) ve vücut yağ oranı ile yaş, antrenman yaşı ve bazı fiziksel uygunluk özellikleri arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir.

Çalışmaya en az 1 yıldır güreş antrenmanlarına devam eden 12-15 yaş arası 15 sporcu dahil edilmiştir. Katılımcıların vücut kompozisyonlarının yanı sıra fiziksel uygunluğun bileşenlerinden olan şnav, mekik, piolet, barfiks ve durarak uzun atlama performansları ölçülmüştür. Vücut yağ oranı ve VKİ ile yaş, antrenman yaşı ve fiziksel uygunluk test sonuçları arasındaki ilişkiyi belirlemek için Pearson correlation analizi uygulanmıştır. Çalışma sonuçlarına göre; vücut yağ oranı ile yaş, şnav, mekik, piolet, barfiks ve durarak uzun atlama testleri arasında negatif yönlü anlamlı ilişki olduğu ( $p<0,05$ ); VKİ ile mekik, piolet ve barfiks testleri arasında negatif yönlü anlamlı ilişki olduğu görülmüştür ( $p<0,05$ ). Sonuç olarak, 12-15 yaş güreşçilerde fiziksel uygunluk test sonuçlarının VKİ ve vücut yağ oranından etkilendiği, ayrıca yaşın vücut yağ oranı üzerinde etkili olduğu söylenebilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Güreş, vücut yağ oranı, fiziksel uygunluk.

**ABSTRACT**

Measuring physical characteristics and revealing their relationship with athlete performance has become a necessity in today's sports understanding in order to achieve success in sports. In addition to the motoric features required to achieve success in sports, body structure is also an important factor for athletes. The importance of physical structure increases in sports such as wrestling and judo where intense physical contact is high. The aim of our study; to examine the relationship between body mass index (BMI), body fat ratio, age, training age and some physical fitness characteristics in 12-15 years old male wrestlers.

Fifteen athletes aged 12-15, who have been continuing their wrestling training for at least 1 year, were included in the study. In addition to the body composition of the participants, push-ups, sit-ups, piolet, pull-ups and standing long jump performances, which are components of physical fitness, were measured. Pearson correlation analysis was applied to determine the relationship between BMI, body fat ratio, age, training age and some physical fitness characteristics. According to the results of the study; there was a significant negative correlation

between body fat ratio and age, push-ups, sit-ups, piolet, pull-ups and standing long jump tests ( $p<0.05$ ); there was a significant negative correlation between BMI and sit-up, piolet and pull-up tests ( $p<0.05$ ). As a result, it can be said that the physical fitness test results of 12-15 years old wrestlers are affected by BMI and body fat ratio, and age has an effect on body fat ratio.

**Keywords:** Wrestling, body fat ratio, physical fitness.



## ELECTRICAL AND OPTICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF A SILICON-BASED HETEROJUNCTION

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### **Abstract**

Heterojunction silicon (HET-Si) cells are based on an n-doped crystalline silicon substrate (c-Si), a very thin passivation layer (generally undoped) amorphous silicon (a-Si:H), and a layer of around ten nanometers of p-doped amorphous silicon. These cells can reach yields of around 26% (record of 26.6% by the Kaneka company in 2017). One of the important axes of research on HET-Si cells focuses on the study of the c-Si/a-Si:H interface which is a key element in the cell performance. Therefore, an optical study, carried out by the techniques of transmission and optical reflections, and an electrical study, carried out by current-voltage measurements at variable temperatures, are carried out in this work in order to to characterize this hetero-structure, in the hope of showcaing the passivating role of amorphous silicon hydrogen.

**Keywords:** Solar Cells, Heterojunction, Amorphous Silicon.

**InSe- InSe:Ho İNCE FİLM ÖRNEKLERİNİN LÜMINESANS ÖZELLİKLERİNİN  
ARAŞTIRILMASI**  
INVESTIGATION OF THE LUMINANCES PROPERTIES OF InSe- InSe:Ho THIN FILM  
SAMPLES

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**ÖZET**

Bu çalışmada InSe ve Holmiyum katkılandırılmış yarıiletken ince filmlerin lüminesans özelliklerinin araştırılması amacıyla lüminesans şiddeti ve doz arasındaki ilişki araştırılmıştır. Vakum altında ısısal buharlaştırma yöntemiyle büyütülen InSe ince filmi yine aynı yöntemle Holmiyum katkısı yapılmıştır. Yarıiletken malzemeler dedektör, transistör, diyot gibi aygıtların yapımında kullanılan malzemelerdendir. Yarıiletkenler malzemeler elektrik iletkenliği bakımından iletkenler ve yalıtkanlar arasında yer alırlar. Bu malzemeler normal durumda yalıtkanlardır fakat ısı, ışık, manyetik ya da elektriksel gerilim gibi dış etkenlerle uygulandığında iletken özellik kazanırlar. Farklı malzemelerle katlandırılarak farklı fiziksel özellikler kazandırılabilirler. Malzemelerin lüminesans özellikleri katkılandırılan elemente, içerdiği safsızlıklara ve üretim koşullarına göre (sıcaklık, basınç vb.) değişebilmektedir. Bu nedenle, dozimetre olarak kullanılmak istenilen malzemelerin lüminesans verimi detaylı olarak araştırılmalı, literatürle kıyaslanmalı ve olası farklılıklar araştırılmalıdır. InSe-Ho ince film kaplama örneklerinin OSL (Optik Uyarmalı Lüminesans) lüminesans şiddeti ile doz arasındaki ilişkinin anlaşılabilmesi amacıyla doz- cevap deneyi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Lüminesans dozimetre olarak kullanılmak istenen malzemelerde artan doza karşı elde edilen sinyal şiddetinin orantılı olması beklenir. Malzemeler artan doza bağlı olarak sublineer, lineer ve supralineer özellik göstermektedir. InSe-Ho ince film kaplama örneği kırılıp uygun bir parçası çelik disk içine yerleştirilmiştir. 100 Gy- 1000 Gy olacak şekilde artan dozlarda ışınlama yapıldı. Hoya-U 340 filtresi kullanılarak mavi ışıkla uyarılan InSe-Ho ince film örneklerinden 40 s boyunca elde edilen lüminesans verimi ölçülmüştür. Yapılan ölçümler sonucunda InSe ve InSe:Ho katkılı numunelerde artan doza bağlı olarak lüminesans şiddetinde artış olduğu gözlenmiştir. Doz cevap ilişkisine göre InSe ve InSe:Ho ince filmleri 100-600 Gy arasında lineer davranış göstermiştir. Daha yüksek dozlarda sublineer davranış gözlenmiştir. Dozimetrik malzemelerde artan doza karşılık elde edilen sinyal şiddetlerinin orantılı olması istenir. Malzemeler artan doza bağlı olarak benzer davranış göstermektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Inse ve InSe:Ho, Optik Uyarmalı Lüminesans, Doz-Cevap

**ABSTRACT**

In this study, the relationship between luminescence intensity and dose was investigated in order to investigate the luminescence properties of InSe and Holmium doped semiconductor thin films. InSe thin film, which was grown by thermal evaporation method under vacuum, was added Holmium with the same method. Semiconductor materials are materials used in the construction of devices such as detectors, transistors and diodes. Semiconductors materials are located between conductors and insulators in terms of electrical conductivity. These materials

are normally insulators, but become conductive when applied by external factors such as heat, light, magnetic or electrical voltage. They can be folded with different materials to gain different physical properties. The luminescence properties of the materials may vary depending on the element doped, the impurities it contains and the production conditions (temperature, pressure, etc.). For this reason, the luminescence efficiency of the materials desired to be used as a dosimeter should be investigated in detail, compared with the literature and possible differences should be investigated. In order to understand the relationship between OSL (Optically Excited Luminescence) luminescence intensity and dose of InSe-Ho thin film coating samples, a dose-response experiment was carried out. In materials intended to be used as a luminescence dosimeter, it is expected that the signal intensity obtained against the increasing dose will be proportional. The materials show sublinear, linear and supralinear properties depending on the increasing dose. The InSe-Ho thin-film coating sample was broken and a suitable piece was placed in a steel disc. Irradiation was performed at increasing doses, from 100 Gy to 1000 Gy. The luminescence efficiency obtained for 40 s from InSe-Ho thin film samples excited with blue light using the Hoya-U 340 filter was measured. As a result of the measurements, it was observed that there was an increase in luminescence intensity depending on the increasing dose in InSe and InSe:Ho doped samples. According to the dose-response relationship, InSe and InSe:Ho thin films showed linear behaviour between 100-600 Gy. Sublinear behaviour was observed at higher doses. In dosimetric materials, it is desired that the signal intensities obtained in response to the increasing dose should be proportional. The materials show similar behaviour depending on the increasing dose.

**Keywords:** Inse and InSe:Ho, Optically Stimulated Luminescence, Dose-Response

**ÇEŞİTLİ KRİTERLER DOĞRULTUSUNDA MAKİNE ÖĞRENMESİ İLE  
ENDÜSTRİ MÜHENDİSLERİ İÇİN MAAŞ TAHMİNİ  
SALARY FORECAST FOR INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS WITH MACHINE LEARNING  
ACCORDING TO VARIOUS CRITERIA**

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**ÖZET**

Bu çalışma, endüstri mühendisleri için bir maaş tahmin modeli oluşturmayı hedeflemektedir. Endüstri mühendislerinin maaşlarını etkileyen çeşitli faktörlerin etkisinin öğrenilmesi çalışmanın çıkış noktasını oluşturmaktadır. Yapılan araştırmada, "Endüstri mühendislerinin maaşlarına etki eden faktörler nelerdir ve ne kadar etki ederler?" sorularına cevap aranmıştır. Maaş tahmin modeli için makine öğrenmesi algoritmaları kullanılmıştır. Makine öğrenmesi, istatistiksel ve hesaplamalı modellerin geliştirilmesini içeren sınıflandırma, regresyon, kümeleme ve tahmin gibi birçok görev için kullanılan bir yöntemdir. Bu çalışmada, Python programlama dili kullanılarak makine öğrenmesi algoritmaları ve veri analizi için gerekli işlemler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Veri seti oluşturmak için numpy kütüphanesi kullanılmıştır. Denetimsiz bir model geliştirilmiştir, yani veri setindeki ilişkileri önceden belirlemek için bir öğretici süreç kullanılmamıştır. Model, veri setindeki çeşitli faktörlerin endüstri mühendislerinin maaşlarına olan etkisini öğrenmek için eğitilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, bu çalışma endüstri mühendislerinin maaş tahminlerine yönelik bir modelin geliştirilmesini amaçlamaktadır. Makine öğrenmesi algoritmalarının kullanımıyla, endüstri mühendislerinin maaşlarını etkileyen faktörlerin belirlenmesi ve bu faktörlerin maaşlara olan etkisinin nicel olarak tahmin edilmesi hedeflenmektedir. Bu çalışmanın, endüstri mühendisliği alanında kariyer planlaması ve maaş beklentileri konularında önemli bir katkı sağlama potansiyeli mevcuttur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Endüstri Mühendisi, Makine Öğrenmesi, Maaş, Tahmin

**ABSTRACT**

This study aims to develop a salary prediction model for industrial engineers. The investigation focuses on understanding the impact of various factors on the salaries of industrial engineers. The research addresses the following questions: "What are the factors that influence the salaries of industrial engineers, and to what extent do they affect?" Machine learning algorithms are employed to build the salary prediction model. Machine learning encompasses the development of statistical and computational models for tasks such as classification, regression, clustering, and prediction. In this study, Python programming language is utilized for implementing machine learning algorithms and performing data analysis. The numpy library is employed to construct the dataset. An unsupervised model is developed, which means that no instructional process is utilized to pre-determine the relationships within the dataset. The model is trained to learn the impact of various factors on the salaries of industrial engineers. Consequently, this study aims to develop a model for predicting the salaries of industrial engineers. By employing machine learning algorithms, the identification of factors influencing industrial engineers' salaries and the quantitative estimation of their impact on salaries are the primary objectives. This research holds the potential to make a significant contribution to career planning and salary expectations in the field of industrial engineering.

**Keywords:** Industrial Engineer, Machine Learning, Salary, Prediction

**8. SINIF BASINÇ KONUSUNDA LABORATUVAR YÖNTEMİ KULLANIMINA  
YÖNELİK FEN BİLİMLERİ ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ GÖRÜŞLERİ**  
OPINIONS OF CANDIDATES OF NATURAL SCIENCES ON THE USE OF THE  
LABORATORY METHOD ON 8TH GRADE PRESSURE

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**ÖZET**

Bu çalışmada, fen bilimleri dersi 8. Sınıf basınç konusunda laboratuvar yönteminin kullanımına yönelik öğretmen adaylarının görüşlerini almak amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında Amasya Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Fen bilimleri öğretmenliği bölümü 3. ve 4. Sınıf öğrencilerinden 10 öğrenci seçilerek görüşleri alınmıştır. Öğrenciler seçilirken, öğrencilerin laboratuvar yöntemine ve 2018 fen bilimleri öğretim programı basınç konusu kazanımlarına hakim olmasına dikkat edilmiştir ve çalışmayı temsil edebileceği düşünülen öğrenciler seçilmiştir. Veriler toplanırken nitel veri toplama yöntemi olan görüşme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Sonuç olarak öğretmen adaylarının laboratuvar yöntemini etkili buldukları ve öğrenciye kalıcı öğrenme sağlama, yaparak – yaşayarak öğrenme, günlük hayata hazırlama gibi birçok fayda sağladığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** fen bilimleri, laboratuvar yöntemi, deney, öğretmen adayları

**ABSTRACT**

In this study, it was aimed to get the opinions of pre-service teachers on the use of laboratory method in the subject of pressure in the 8th grade of science course. Within the scope of the study, 10 students from the 3rd and 4th grade students of Amasya University Education Faculty Science Teaching Department were selected and their opinions were taken. While selecting the students, attention was paid to the students' mastery of the laboratory method and the pressure subject gains of the 2018 science curriculum, and students who were thought to represent the study were selected. While collecting the data, the interview method, which is a qualitative data collection method, was used. As a result, it was concluded that the pre-service teachers found the laboratory method effective and provided many benefits such as providing permanent learning to the students, learning by doing and experiencing, and preparing for daily life.

**Key Words:** Science, laboratory method, experiment, teacher candidates

**BİR KADIN-DOĞUM VE ÇOCUK HASTALIKLARI HASTANESİNDE ÇALIŞAN  
HEMŞİRE VE EBELERİN NOMOFOBİ DÜZEYLERİNİN YAŞAMLARINA  
ETKİSİNİN BELİRLENMESİ: KESİTSEL BİR ÇALIŞMA**  
DETERMINING THE EFFECTS OF NOMOPHOBIA LEVELS ON THE LIVES OF  
NURSES AND MIDWIVES WORKING IN A GYNECOLOGY AND PEDIATRICS  
HOSPITAL: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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**ÖZET**

Bu araştırmanın amacı bir kadın doğum ve çocuk hastanesinde çalışan hemşire ve ebelerin nomofobi düzeylerini ve yaşamlarına etkisini incelemektir.

Bu çalışma tanımlayıcı kesitsel tiptedir. Şubat- Mayıs 2023 tarihlerinde Türkiye'nin batısında yer alan bir kadın doğum ve çocuk hastalıkları hastanesinde yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini 112 hemşire ve ebe oluşturmuştur. Veriler "Tanıtıcı Bilgi Formu" ve "Nomofobi Ölçeği" ile toplanmıştır. Verilerin analizinde student t testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi kullanılmıştır.

Araştırmaya katılan hemşire ve ebelerin yaş ortalaması  $34.50 \pm 9.98$ 'dir. %98.2'si kadın, %53.6'sı ebe, %77.7'si 10 yıldan daha az süredir kadın doğum hastanesinde hemşire/ebe olarak çalışmaktadır. Katılımcıların Nomofobi Ölçeği toplam puan ortalaması  $68.45 \pm 24.62$  olup %54.5'inin orta düzey nomofobik olduğu belirlenmiştir. Katılımcıların yaşı, hemşire/ebe olarak çalışma yılı, çalışma şekli, uyanır uyanmaz ve uyumadan önce telefona bakma durumunun nomofobi düzeylerini etkilediği belirlenmiştir.

Kadın doğum ve çocuk hastanesinde çalışan hemşirelerin telefon kullanımının hemşire ve ebelerin özellikle ruhsal ve fiziksel sağlığına zarar verdiği, orta düzey nomofobik oldukları, özellikle yaş ve çalışma yılı arttıkça nomofobi puanlarının azaldığı görülmüştür. Sağlık hizmetleri sunumu içerisinde önemli bir konumda olan özellikle genç hemşire ve ebelerin; hem kendi sağlıkları hem de hizmet sunacakları bireyler açısından yakın zamanda hayatımıza giren fakat etkisi kaçınılmaz olan nomofobi (telefon bağımlılığı) gelişmesini önleyecek girişimlerin planlanması önerilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler;** Nomofobi, Akıllı Telefon, Kadın Doğum, Hemşire, Ebe, Bağımlılık.

**ABSTRACT**

The aim of this study is to examine the nomophobia levels of nurses and midwives working in a maternity and children's hospital and its effects on their lives.

This study is of descriptive cross-sectional type. It was carried out between February and May 2023 in a gynecology and pediatrics hospital located in the west of Turkey. The sample of the study consisted of 112 nurses and midwives. Data were collected with the "Descriptive Information Form" and the "Nomophobia Scale". Student t test and one-way analysis of variance were used in the analysis of the data.

The average age of the nurses and midwives participating in the study was  $34.50 \pm 9.98$ . 98.2% are women, 53.6% are midwives, and 77.7% have been working as nurses/midwives in a maternity hospital for less than 10 years. The total mean score of the participants on the Nomophobia Scale was  $68.45 \pm 24.62$ , and 54.5% of them were moderately nomophobic. It was determined that the age of the participants, working year as a nurse/midwife, working style, looking at the phone as soon as they wake up and before going to sleep affect the nomophobia levels.

It has been determined that the use of telephones by nurses working in maternity and children's hospitals harms the mental and physical health of nurses and midwives, they are moderately nomophobic, and their nomophobia scores decrease as age and working years increase. It is recommended to plan interventions that will prevent the development of nomophobia (phone addiction), which has an important place in the provision of health services, especially for young nurses and midwives, both for their own health and for the individuals they will serve, which has recently entered our lives but whose effect is inevitable.

**Keywords;** Nomophobia, Smartphone, Obstetrics, Nurse, Midwife, Addiction.



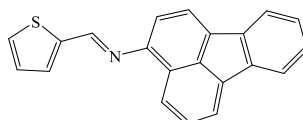
## NEW FLUOROANTHENE-BASED COMPOUND AND ITS APPLICATION IN OLEDs

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### **Abstract:**

In this study a new fluoranthene-based fluorescent compound was synthesized, characterized and its potential use in OLEDs was investigated. The structural integrity was confirmed by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR,  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR and IR spectroscopies and their optical properties have been revealed by UV-visible and fluorescence spectroscopies.



To use this compound in OLEDs, some conditions must be checked optically and electrochemically. The compound is fluorophores that show two absorption peaks, the first in the ultraviolet and the second in the near ultraviolet. The optical gaps were estimated from the absorption band threshold. The electrochemical study carried out by cyclic voltammetry on a glassy carbon electrode. The voltammograms obtained allowed us to calculate the energy values of HOMO and LUMO as well as the electrochemical gaps. Based on the values of the molar extinctions coefficients, this molecule can be used in OLEDs. Density Functional Theory (DFT) computations were performed to enhance the understanding of the relationship between structure and properties. The computed values were found to align well with experimental results, indicating good agreement. These findings suggest that the newly synthesized fluoranthene-based fluorescent have the potential to significantly contribute to the field of organic optoelectronics.

**Keywords:** OLEDs, cyclic voltammetry, HOMO, LUMO, Gap, Density Functional Theory.

## HAVAYOLU FİRMALARINDA KİŞİLİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN SATIN ALMA DAVRANIŞINA ETKİSİ\*

### THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALITY TRAITS ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR IN AIRLINES

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#### ÖZET

İnsanlar, 1783 yılında Fransız Montgolfier kardeşler tarafından gerçekleştirilen ilk sıcak hava balonu uçuşundan önce tarih boyunca kuşları taklit ederek birçok başarısız veya kısmen başarılı uçuş denemelerinde bulunmuştur. Yunan mitolojisi efsanelerine kadar dayanan uçuş denemeleri 1903 yılında Wright kardeşlerin 12 saniyelik uçuşu, 1914 yılında Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde Benoist 16 model bir uçakla yapılan ilk ticari uçuş ve 1919 yılında Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nin posta operasyonlarını hava araçlarıyla yapmaya başlamasıyla olgunlaşmaya evresine geçmiş ve hava araçlarının ticari amaçlarla kullanılması fikrinin ilk tohumları atılmıştır. İkinci Dünya Savaşı sırasında uçakların askeri amaçla kullanılması ise sivil havacılık tarihinde dönüm noktası olmuş ve savaş sonrası uzun menzilli uçaklar için jet motorların üretilmesinin önü açılmıştır. Bu gelişme savaştan sonra uçak tasarımlarının ticari amaçlara hizmet edebilecek şekilde yapılmasına sebep olmuş ve sivil havacılık faaliyetleri hız kazanmıştır. 1978 yılında Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde başlayıp dünyaya yayılan serbestleşme hareketleri sektörde yoğun rekabetin önünü açmış ve havayolu firmaları bu rekabet ortamında yeni yolcular kazanmak ve mevcut yolcularını elde tutabilmek için birçok pazarlama çalışması yapmaya başlamıştır. Bu çalışmalara konu olan bireylerin satın alma davranışlarının araştırılması tarihi ise 19. Yüzyılın ortalarına kadar dayansa da günümüzde gelişen internet teknolojileri ve değişen tüketim alışkanlıkları konunun psikolojiden sosyal bilimlere kadar birçok farklı disiplin tarafından yeniden ele alınmasını sebep olmuştur. Bu çalışmada da bireylerin kişilik özelliklerinin havayolu firmalarında tüketici davranışlarına olan etkisinin türü, düzeyi ve yönünün belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda 252 kişilik örneklem kitlesine ulaşılabilecek ve elde edilen veriler ilgili paket programlarıyla analiz edilecektir. Araştırma sonucunda kişilik özelliklerinin tüketici satın alma davranışını farklılaştıracağı düşünülmektedir. Özellikle havacılık bağlamında değerlendirildiğinde sonuçların hem ilgili literatüre hem de uygulayıcılara katkı sağlayıcı nitelik taşıdığı düşünülmektedir. Nitekim, havayolu sektöründe tüketici davranışları ile ilgili yapılan çalışmaların kısıtlı olması bu araştırma sonuçlarının yüksek düzeyde öneme sahip olduğunun açık bir göstergesidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Havacılık, Tüketici Satın Alma Davranışı, Beş Faktör Kişilik Özellikleri, Tüketici Tarzları Envanteri

#### ABSTRACT

Before the French Montgolfier brothers made the first flight in a hot air balloon in 1783, people throughout history made many unsuccessful or partially successful attempts at flight by imitating birds. Flight attempts based on legends from Greek mythology began to mature with the Wright Brothers' 12-second flight in 1903, the first commercial flight in a Benoist-16 model

airplane in the United States in 1914, and the use of air vehicles by the United States Postal Service in 1919. The idea of using commercial vehicles for commercial purposes was born. The use of aircraft for military purposes during World War II was a turning point in the history of commercial aviation and paved the way for the production of jet engines for long-range aircraft after the war. This development led to the construction of aircraft that could be used for commercial purposes after the war, and civil aviation took off. The liberalization movements that began in the United States in 1978 and spread worldwide paved the way for intense competition in the sector, and airlines began to conduct numerous marketing studies to attract new passengers and retain their existing passengers in this competitive environment. Although the history of research on the purchasing behavior of individuals who are the subjects of these studies dates back to the mid-19th century, evolving Internet technologies and changing consumer habits have led to the topic being revisited by many different disciplines, from psychology to the social sciences. The purpose of this study is to determine the nature, extent, and direction of the influence of personality traits on consumer behavior regarding air travel. For this purpose, a sample of 252 individuals is reached, and the data obtained are analyzed using the appropriate package programs. As a result of the study, it is hypothesized that personality traits influence consumer buying behavior. It is expected that the results will be useful for both relevant literature and practice, especially when evaluated in the context of aviation. The limited number of studies on consumer behavior in the aviation industry is a clear indication that the results of this study are of high value.

**Keywords:** Aviation, Consumer Behavior, Big Five Personality Traits, Consumer Styles Inventory

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**FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF CHICKEN EGG BUSINESS  
(CASE STUDY ON CHICKEN EGG BUSINESS)**

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**Abstract**

Laying hens business is one of the businesses with very large and promising opportunities, in contrast to the broiler business which requires seeds again when the harvest period has arrived because the chickens will be slaughtered for sale. Good management requires the development of potential and management of resources. Eggs are part of a food ingredient that has a high protein value, besides that eggs will certainly experience an increase in market demand. This encourages the emergence of many egg-laying breeders and the old egg-laying breeders will increase their production.

Results of research conducted on egg production using qualitative research methods are direct interviews with the owner. The capital used to build an egg business is very much, when viewed from the production carried out, the egg business is sufficient to produce from the initial capital and income received every month.

Keywords: production, business feasibility

## GENEL İŞ KOŞULLARININ YÜRÜRLÜK DENETİMİ BINDING CONTROL OF GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

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### ÖZET

Borçlar Hukuku'nun temel prensiplerinden olan sözleşme özgürlüğü ilkesi zaman içerisinde yaşanan ekonomik ve sosyal gelişmelerle birlikte değişime uğramıştır. Temelde kişilerin sözleşme yapma yapmama, sözleşmenin karşı tarafını ya da içeriğini dilediği gibi belirleme şeklinde özgürlüklere sahip olmasına dayanan bu ilke günümüzde tam anlamıyla uygulanamaz hale gelmiştir. Özellikle ekonomik gücü elinde bulunduran sözleşme taraflarının içeriğini kendilerinin belirlediği tek tip sözleşmeleri birçok kişiden oluşan kitlelere uygulamayı tercih etmesiyle temel prensiplerden uzaklaşan bir sözleşme yapma sürecinin ortaya çıktığı ifade edilebilir.

Bireysel sözleşmelerin yerini genel işlem koşullarına bırakması biçiminde ilerleyen süreç çalışma ilişkilerini de etkilemiş, işverenler tarafından tek tip iş sözleşmelerinin kullanılması yaygınlaşmıştır. Genel işlem koşullarının İş Hukuku'na yansımaları olarak nitelendirilen genel iş koşulları, standart iş sözleşmelerinin yanı sıra iç yönetmelikler şeklinde de karşımıza çıkmaktadır. İlaveten işverenin genel vaatlerinin ve işyeri uygulamalarının da genel işlem koşulu sayılıp sayılmayacakları tartışmalıdır.

Genel iş koşulları ile ilgili tartışmalı hususlardan bir diğeri de Türk Borçlar Kanunu md. 20 – 25 hükümleri gereği ilgili düzenlemelerin yürürlük, yorum ve içerik denetimlerine tabi olup olmayacaklarıdır. Sözleşmeler tarafların karşılıklı ve birbirlerine uyan beyanlarıyla kurulmaktadır. Dolayısıyla hem sözleşmenin kuruluşunda hem de sözleşmenin içeriğinde taraf iradelerinin birbirine uygunluğu önem arz etmektedir. Genel işlem koşullarının bu çerçevede sözleşme içeriğine dahil edilmesi tarafların iradelerinin tam olarak ortaya konulmasıyla gerçekleşebilecektir. Buna yönelik incelemeler ise yürürlük denetimi olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Türk Borçlar Kanunu md. 21 – 22 hükümleri gereğince yapılan yürürlük denetiminde genel işlem koşullarının sözleşme içeriğine dahil edilmesi adına sözleşmenin karşı tarafına açıkça bilgi verilmesi ve ilgili tarafın koşulların içeriğini öğrenme imkanına sahip olması aranmaktadır. Eğer ilgili koşullar karşı tarafça kabul edilmişse sözleşme içeriğine dahil olacaktır. Bu noktada çalışmamızda amacımız ilk olarak genel işlem koşullarının unsurları bakımından genel iş koşullarını incelemektir. Devamında ise genel iş koşullarının uygulamadaki örnekleri değerlendirilerek ilgili koşulların yürürlük denetimine ilişkin detaylar açıklanmaya çalışılacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Genel işlem koşulları, Genel iş koşulları, Yürürlük denetimi

### ABSTRACT

The principle of freedom of contract, which is one of the basic principles of the Law of Obligations, has changed over time with the economic and social developments. This principle, which is basically based on the freedom of individuals to make a contract or not, to determine the other party or the content of the contract as they wish, has become completely inapplicable today. It can be said that a contract-making process, which moves away from the basic principles, has emerged, especially as the contracting parties who hold the economic power prefer to apply the uniform contracts, the content of which is determined by themselves, to the masses consisting of many people.

The process that progressed in the form of individual contracts being replaced by general transaction conditions also affected labor relations, and the use of uniform employment contracts by employers became widespread. The general business conditions, which are described as the reflection of the general transaction conditions to the Labor Law, appear in the form of internal regulations as well as standard employment contracts. In addition, it is debatable whether the employer's general promises and workplace practices can also be considered as a general transaction condition.

Another controversial issue regarding the general business conditions is whether the relevant regulations will be subject to implementation, interpretation and content controls in accordance with the provisions of article 20-25 of the Turkish Code of Obligations. Contracts are established by mutual and compatible declarations of the parties. Therefore, the compatibility of the will of the parties with each other is important both in the establishment of the contract and in the content of the contract. The inclusion of the general transaction conditions in the content of the contract within this framework can only be realized by fully demonstrating the will of the parties. Investigations related to this are called enforcement audits. In the enforcement audit conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Turkish Code of Obligations, articles 21-22, it is sought that the other party of the contract is clearly informed in order to include the general transaction conditions in the contract content, and that the relevant party has the opportunity to learn the content of the conditions. If the relevant conditions are accepted by the other party, they will be included in the contract content. At this point, our aim in our study is to examine the general business conditions in terms of the elements of the general transaction conditions. In the continuation, the examples of general business conditions in practice will be evaluated and the details regarding the enforcement of the relevant conditions will be explained.

**Keywords:** Standart contract terms, General terms and conditions of employment, Binding control

## SAĞLIK SEKTÖRÜNDE TEKNOSTRES: GENEL BİR BAKIŞ TECHNOSTRESS IN THE HEALTH SECTOR: AN OVERVIEW

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### ÖZET

Teknostres, günümüzün teknolojik gelişmeleriyle birlikte ortaya çıkan bir fenomendir ve sağlık sektöründe önemli bir konudur. Sağlık hizmetleri alanında çalışan sağlık profesyonellerinin teknolojiye olan bağımlılıkları, zamanla olumsuz etkiler yaratabilmekte ve stres kaynağı haline gelebilmektedir. Sağlık sektöründe teknolojinin yaygın kullanımı, tıbbi kayıtların dijitalleştirilmesi, elektronik sağlık kayıt sistemlerinin kullanılması, tele-tıp uygulamalarının artması gibi birçok avantajı beraberinde getirmiştir. Ancak bu teknolojik yenilikler aynı zamanda sağlık çalışanlarının üzerinde bir takım olumsuz etkiler yaratabilir. Hızlı teknolojik değişimlere ayak uydurma zorunluluğu, sürekli olarak yeni sistemlerin öğrenilmesi, bilgisayar hataları, ağ kesintileri gibi teknik sorunlar, sağlık çalışanlarında stres, endişe, yorgunluk ve tükenmişlik hissine yol açabilir. Teknostres, sağlık çalışanlarının hem profesyonel hem de kişisel yaşamlarını etkileyebilir. Yoğun bir iş yükü altında çalışan sağlık profesyonelleri, teknolojik araçların karmaşıklığı ve sürekli değişen gereksinimlerle başa çıkmak zorunda kalırken zaman zaman kaygı, öfke ve tükenmişlik yaşayabilirler. Bunun sonucunda çalışanların verimliliği ve performansı düşebilir, iş tatmini azalabilir ve hatta sağlık sorunları ortaya çıkabilir. Teknostresin azaltılması için bazı önlemler almak önemlidir. Sağlık kurumları, çalışanlarını teknolojik değişimler konusunda düzenli olarak eğitmeli ve yenilikleri takip etmelerini sağlamalıdır. Ayrıca kullanıcı dostu ve kolay anlaşılır araçlar ve sistemler geliştirilmeli, çalışanların teknolojiyi etkin bir şekilde kullanmaları için desteklenmelidir. Sağlık çalışanlarına zaman zaman teknolojiden uzaklaşma fırsatları sunulmalı ve iş-yaşam dengesi önemsenmelidir. Sonuç olarak, teknolojinin sağlık sektöründeki ilerlemeleri birçok avantaj sunsa da, teknostres gibi olumsuz etkileri de beraberinde getirebilir. Sağlık çalışanlarının bu stresi azaltmak için gerekli önlemleri alması ve teknolojiyi etkin bir şekilde kullanabilmeleri için desteklenmeleri önemlidir. Bu şekilde, sağlık hizmetlerinin kalitesi artırılabilir, çalışanların sağlık ve refahı korunabilir ve sektör genelinde daha arzulanan olumlu sonuçlar elde edilebilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Teknoloji, Teknostres, Sağlık Profesyonelleri, Sağlık Sektörü, Sağlıkta Teknostres

### ABSTRACT

Technostress is a phenomenon that has emerged with today's technological developments and is an important issue in the health sector. The addiction to technology of health professionals can create negative effects over time and become a source of stress. The widespread use of technology in the health sector has brought many advantages such as digitization of medical records, the use of electronic health record systems, and the increase in tele-medicine applications. However, these technological innovations can also create some negative effects on health workers. The necessity to keep up with rapid technological changes, constantly



learning new systems, technical problems such as computer errors, network interruptions can cause stress, anxiety, fatigue and burnout in healthcare workers. Technostress can affect both the professional and personal lives of healthcare professionals. Health professionals working under a heavy workload may experience anxiety, anger and burnout from time to time, while having to cope with the complexity of technological tools and ever-changing requirements. As a result, the productivity and performance of employees may decrease, job satisfaction may decrease and even health problems may occur. It is important to take some measures to reduce technostress. Health institutions should regularly train their employees on technological changes and ensure that they follow innovations. In addition, user-friendly and easy-to-understand tools and systems should be developed, and employees should be supported to use technology effectively. From time to time, healthcare professionals should be offered opportunities to stay away from technology and work-life balance should be considered. As a result, although the advances of technology in the health sector offer many advantages, it can also bring negative effects such as technostress. It is important that healthcare professionals are supported to take the necessary measures to reduce this stress and to use technology effectively. In this way, the quality of health services can be increased, the health and well-being of employees can be protected, and more desirable positive results can be achieved across the industry.

**Keywords:** Technology, Technostress, Health Professionals, Health Sector, Technostress in Health

## İLAHİYAT LİSANS PROGRAMI DİN EĞİTİMİ DERS ÖĞRENME ÇIKTILARI ÜZERİNE BİR KARŞILAŞTIRMA

### A COMPARISON ON THE LEARNING OUTCOMES OF THE UNDERGRADUATE THEOLOGY PROGRAM RELIGIOUS EDUCATION COURSE

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#### ÖZET

YÖK'ün hazırladığı Türkiye Yükseköğretim Yeterlilikler Çerçevesine (TYYÇ) göre bilimler sınıflamasının beşeri bilimler kategorisinde yer alan İlahiyat alanı, düzenlediği eğitim-öğretim programları yardımıyla 6. düzey olan lisans eğitimi süresince öğrencilerinden akademik anlamda alana özgü edindikleri kuramsal ve uygulamalı bilgileri topluma din hizmeti sunma noktasında kullanmasını beklemektedir. Din hizmetleri, din öğretim ve eğitimi alanlarında görev yapabilme yeterliliğinin kazandırılması ise İlahiyat lisans programlarındaki “Din Eğitimi” dersleri aracılığıyla yürütülmektedir. Böylece ilgili dersin öğrenme çıktıları, İlahiyat program yeterliliklerinin gerçekleştirilmesi noktasında önem kazanmaktadır. Bu bağlamda çalışmada tarihsel açıdan Türkiye’deki İlahiyat fakültelerinden ilk 10 fakültenin Bologna ders bilgi paketlerinde yer alan “Din Eğitimi” lisans ders öğrenme çıktıları birbirleri ile karşılaştırmalı olarak incelenmiş ve bu çıktıların TYYÇ ile ilişkisinin ortaya konulması amaçlanmıştır. Durum çalışması desenine göre tasarlanan çalışmada doküman incelemesi hem veri toplama hem de veri analiz yöntemi olarak kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın örneklem belirlenmesinde ise amaçlı örnekleme yöntemi tercih edilmiştir. Elde edilen güncel verilere göre 2022-23 eğitim-öğretim döneminde İlahiyat lisans programında zorunlu statüsündeki “Din Eğitimi” dersinin, örneklem grubundaki fakültelerin 3.yarıyıl ile 8.yarıyıl arasında olmak üzere farklı konumlarında bulunmaktadır. Dersin öğrenme çıktılarında TYYÇ’ye göre bilgi düzeyinde din eğitimi bilimine özgü ve ilişkide olduğu temel kavramları, din eğitimi biliminin amacı, görevleri ve yöntemleri ile ilgili bilgi sahibi olma; beceri düzeyinde bu kavramları çeşitli zeminlerde tartışma ve değerlendirme, din eğitimi biliminin Türkiye’deki ve dünyadaki tarihsel gelişim sürecini kavrama, disiplinler arasındaki yeri ve önemini açıklama, din eğitimi faaliyeti yürütülen kurumlarını ve uygulamalarını karşılaştırma ve tarihi süreçleriyle birlikte değerlendirme, din eğitiminin problem alanlarını analiz edebilme ve çözüm önerileri geliştirebilme, dini gelişim teorilerini açıklama, yurt dışındaki din eğitimi modelleri ve yaklaşımlarını yorumlayabilme, din öğretimi metotlarını kullanabilme, din eğitimi ile ilgili bilimsel araştırma yapabilme; yetkinlik düzeyinde ise klasik ve güncel dini meseleleri eleştirel bir yaklaşımla değerlendirebilme ve dini öğrenme gereksinimlerini belirleyip buna yönelik tutum geliştirebilme şeklindeki çıktılar kesişmektedir. Ancak yetkinlik düzeyinin iletişim ve sosyal yetkinlik kısmındaki çıktılara yer verilmediği görülmüştür. Böylece dersin öğrenme çıktılarının bilgi ve beceri düzeyinde kaldığı, fakülteler tarafından yetkinlik düzeylerine yeterince değinilmediği anlaşılmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Din Eğitimi, Bologna Bilgi Sistemi, TYYÇ, “Din Eğitimi” Dersi Öğrenme Çıktıları.

**ABSTRACT**

According to the Turkish Higher Education Qualifications Framework (TYYÇ) prepared by the Council of Higher Education (YÖK), the field of Theology, which is included in the humanities category of the classification of sciences, expects its students to use the theoretical and practical knowledge they have acquired during the 6th level of undergraduate education at the point of providing religious services to the society. Gaining the competence to work in the fields of religious services, religious teaching and education is carried out through the “Religious Education” courses in theology undergraduate programs. Thus, the learning outcomes of the relevant course gain importance at the point of realizing the theology program competencies. In this context, in this study, the “Religious Education” undergraduate course learning outcomes in the Bologna course information system of the first 10 faculties of theology in Turkey were examined comparatively with each other and it was aimed to reveal the relationship between these outcomes and TYYÇ. In the study designed according to the case study design, document analysis was used as both data collection and data analysis method. Purposive sampling method was preferred in determining the sample of the study. According to the current data obtained, the "Religious Education" course, which is compulsory in the undergraduate program of Theology in the 2022-23 academic year, is in different positions between the 3rd semester and the 8th semester of the faculties in the sample group. To have knowledge about the basic concepts specific to and related to the science of religious education at the level of knowledge according to TYYÇ in the learning outcomes of the course, to have knowledge about the purpose, tasks and methods of religious education science; at the skill level, discussing and evaluating these concepts on various grounds, understanding the historical development process of the science of religious education in Turkey and in the world, explaining its place and importance among disciplines, comparing the institutions and practices of religious education activities and evaluating them together with their historical processes, analyzing the problem areas of religious education and developing solutions, explaining the theories of religious development, interpreting religious education models and approaches abroad, using religious education methods, conducting scientific research on religious education; At the competency level, the outcomes of being able to evaluate classical and current religious issues with a critical approach and to identify religious learning needs and develop attitudes towards them intersect. However, it was observed that the outcomes in the communication and social competence part of the competency level were not included. Thus, it is understood that the learning outcomes of the course remain at the level of knowledge and skills and that the faculties do not sufficiently address the competency levels.

**Keywords:** Religious Education, Bologna Information System, TYYÇ, “Religious Education” Course Learning Outcomes.

**MESLEKİ AMAÇLI OLMAYAN GEÇİCİ İŞ İLİŞKİSİNDE TARAFLARIN  
HAKLARI VE BORÇLARI**  
RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE PARTIES IN TEMPORARY NON-  
VOCATIONAL EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS

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**ÖZET**

Küresel rekabetin artmasıyla birlikte piyasada var olmaya çalışan işverenlerin maliyetleri düşürme çabaları esnekleşme olgusunun çalışma hayatına dahil olmasına sebep olmuştur. Esnekleşmeyle birlikte de standartlardan uzaklaşan istihdam modelleri yaygınlaşmıştır. Nitekim üretim maliyetlerinin düşürülmesi amaçlandığında genellikle ilk akla gelenin işçilik maliyetleri olduğu bir gerçektir. Bu çerçevede işverenler sadece ihtiyaç duydukları zamanlarda işçi istihdam etmek suretiyle esnek çalışma modellerine yönelmektedirler. Geçici iş ilişkisi, kısmi süreli çalışma, çağrı üzerine çalışma bu uygulamalara örnek olarak sayılabilir. Esnekliği ön planda tutan bir iş ilişkisi olan geçici iş ilişkisi, işçinin rızasıyla, kalıcı olmamak suretiyle ve nispeten kısa bir süre için diğer bir işverenin işyerinde çalıştırılması amacıyla kurulan bir ilişkidir.

Geçici iş ilişkisi, mevzuatımızda iki farklı şekilde düzenlenmektedir. İlk olarak mesleki amaçlı geçici iş ilişkisi, özel istihdam büroları aracılığıyla kurulabilmektedir. Özel istihdam büroları bünyelerinde istihdam ettikleri işçileri geçici olarak başka işverenlerin işyerlerinde görevlendirerek geçici iş ilişkisine taraf olmaktadır. İkinci olarak ise mesleki amaçlı olmaksızın aynı holding ya da şirketler topluluğu bünyesinde işçinin rızasıyla geçici olarak başka bir işyerinde görevlendirilmesi şeklinde olmaktadır. Böylece aynı holding ya da şirketler topluluğu bünyesinde yer alan şirketler ilave işçi çalıştırmaları gereken bir durum ortaya çıktığında birbirlerinin işçilerini geçici olarak çalıştırma imkanına sahip olmaktadır.

Geçici iş ilişkisinin İş Hukukunu ilgilendiren esas noktası ise tarafların hak ve yükümlülüklerinin nasıl tespit edileceğidir. Çünkü bu ilişkide geçici olarak işçisini veren bir işveren, geçici işçi alan işveren ve geçici işçi olmak üzere üç taraf bulunmaktadır. Bu noktada işçinin iş görme borcu, sadakat yükümlülüğü gündeme geldiğinde hangi işverenin talep hakkına sahip olacağı cevaplanması gereken bir sorudur. Aynı şekilde ücret ödeme, işçiyi koruma ve gözetme ve eşit davranma gibi yükümlülükler söz konusu olduğunda hangi işverenin sorumluluğuna gidilebileceği hususu da netleştirilmelidir. Bu çerçevede çalışmamızda amacımız mesleki amaçlı olmayan, yani aynı holding ya da şirketler topluluğu bünyesinde kurulan geçici iş ilişkisi özelinde tarafların hak ve yükümlülüklerini ortaya koymaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Geçici iş ilişkisi, Geçici işçi, Geçici işveren.

**ABSTRACT**

With the increase in global competition, the efforts of employers trying to exist in the market to reduce costs have caused the phenomenon of flexibility to be included in working life. With the flexibility, employment models that move away from standards have become widespread. As a matter of fact, it is a fact that labor costs are usually the first thing that comes to mind when it is aimed to reduce production costs. In this context, employers tend to flexible working models by employing workers only when they need it. Temporary

employment relationship, part time work, on-call work can be counted as examples of these practices.

Temporary employment relationship, which is a business relationship that prioritizes flexibility, is a non-temporary and relatively short-term relationship established with the consent of the employee to be employed at another employer's workplace.

Temporary employment relationship is regulated in two different ways in our legislation. First of all, temporary employment relationship for professional purposes can be established through private employment agencies. Private employment agencies become a party to the temporary employment relationship by temporarily assigning the workers they employ to the workplaces of other employers. Secondly, it is in the form of temporary assignment in another workplace with the consent of the worker within the same holding or group of companies without professional purposes. Thus, companies within the same holding or group of companies have the opportunity to employ each other's workers temporarily when a situation arises where they need to employ additional workers.

The main point of the temporary employment relationship concerning the Labor Law is how the rights and obligations of the parties will be determined. Because there are three parties in this relationship: an employer who gives his/her worker temporarily, an employer who hires a temporary worker and a temporary worker. At this point, it is a question that needs to be answered which employer will have the right to demand when the employee's duty of work and loyalty obligation come to the fore. In the same way, it should be clarified which employer can be held responsible when it comes to obligations such as paying wages, protecting workers and treating them equally. In this context, our aim in our study is to reveal the rights and obligations of the parties in the temporary business relationship established within the same holding or group of companies, which is not for professional purposes.

**Keywords:** Temporary agency work, Agency worker, Temporary employer.

**SYNTHESIS OF 5-BENZOYL-6-PHENYL-4-(5-BROMO-2-HYDROXYPHENYL)-2-THIOXO-3,4-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRIMIDINE AS A CATALYTIC WITH HIGH EFFICIENCY AND QUANTUM CHEMICAL CALCULATIONS**

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**ABSTRACT**

Heterocyclic systems containing heteroatoms such as sulfur, oxygen and nitrogen in their structure are among the compounds that have attracted the attention of researchers in recent years and have been the subject of many research / application studies due to their interesting biochemical and pharmacological properties. In studies on pyrimidine and its derivatives, which are among these heterocyclic organic compounds, it has been determined that these compounds are both in the structure of vitally important macromolecules such as DNA and RNA, as well as having anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antiviral and antifungal properties. Many studies have been carried out using different starting materials for the synthesis of these compounds, which are aimed to be used as active pharmaceutical ingredients due to all these properties. However, the fact that the methods applied in the studies are generally multi-step and the total yields are low causes the need and demand for economical and efficient synthesis methods to continue.

Biginelli reaction, which is one of the multicomponent cyclocondensation reactions, is one of the synthesis methods that stand out compared to other synthesis methods due to its economic nature and high yield rates. In many studies on the Biginelli reaction, the main purpose is to increase the yield. For this purpose, phosphoric acid, thiamine hydrochloric acid, tri fluoro methane sulfonic acid, editronic acid, 2-chloro-4-nitro benzoic acid, oxalic acid, titanium(IV) chloride, nanoparticle nickel particles, sulfonic salicylic acid, formyl phenyl bromic acid, tungsten sulfate many catalysts such as, have been used successfully.

In the study, 5-bromo-2-hydroxybenzaldehyde, thiourea and dibenzoylmethane were reacted in a single vessel and at the same time (multicomponent), 5-benzoyl-6-phenyl-4-(5-bromo-2-hydroxyphenyl)-2-thioxo-3, the 4-dihydro-1H-pyrimidine compound was synthesized in high yield. In the synthesis study, acetic acid was used as a solvent and hydrochloric acid was used as a catalyst. The structure of the synthesized thioxopyrimidine derivative was elucidated by advanced spectroscopic methods. Then, using quantum chemical calculation methods related to the obtained compound, values such as HOMO, LUMO  $\Delta E$  were determined. The compound optimized geometrically with DFT in Gaussian at the B3LYP/6-31G (d, p) level in order to obtain information about the 3D geometries and electronic structures.



**ÂŞIK EDEBİYATINDA GEÇMİŞE İZ DÜŞÜRME GELENEĞİ: TARİH BİLDİRME  
-ERKİLETLİ ÂŞIK HASAN ŞİİRLERİNDEN ÖRNEKLERLE-<sup>1</sup>  
TRADITION OF TRACING THE PAST IN MINSTREL LITERATURE: DECLARING  
THE DATE  
- ERKİLETLİ ÂŞIK HASAN POEMS WITH EXAMPLES –**

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**ÖZET**

Toplumlar yaşam tarzlarını, sosyokültürel yapılarını, hayat felsefelerini ve düşünce biçimlerini oluşturdukları ürünlerle sözlü, yazılı ve elektronik kültür ortamlarında ortaya koyarlar. Özellikle sözlü ve yazılı ürünler kültürel değerlerin geleceğe ulaştırılmasını dolayısıyla geleneğin sürekliliğini sağlar. Sözlü ürünler temelde toplumların “geçmişlerini” ve “şimdilerini” depolayan arşiv konumundadır. Bu arşivin yaratıcısı ve aktarıcısı en eski Türklerden beri sözün hükümdarı olan ozan, şaman, baksı, âşık gibi adlarla anılan icracılardır. Zikredilen icracılar sözlü ürünler aracılığıyla toplumları bugünden haberdar edip belirli hatırlatmalarla geleceklerini şekillendirmeyi, yeni nesle kültürel bir bakış açısı kazandırmayı, toplumsal değerleri yaşatmayı ve sosyal ilişkileri güçlendirmeyi amaçlar. Bu sebeple halk sözcüsü olan âşıklar tarihsel süreç içinde toplumun başından geçen hadiseleri, deneyim ve tecrübeleri bilhassa şiirlerinde geleneğin bir parçası olan tarih bildirme ile ortaya koyar. Tarih bildirme esas itibarıyla köklerini Arap-İran kaynaklı klasik edebiyattan alır. Hüner gösterme odaklı bir gelenek olan tarih bildirme akla gelebilecek hemen her konuda söylenmiş olmakla birlikte çoğu zaman doğum, ölüm, sefer, zafer, tahta çıkış, sünnet, evlenme, yangın, deprem... vs. gibi hadiselerde yahut saray, yalı, çeşme, han, hamam, cami gibi binaların yapımı veya onarımı için yazılmıştır. Bu gelenek zamanla âşık kültüründe de kendini göstermiştir. Bugün hâlâ anonim olarak bilinen Kayseri yöresine ait Erkilet Güzeli türküsü Erkiletli Âşık Hasan’a aittir. Hasan 18. yüzyılda yaşamış âşık edebiyatı temsilcilerindedir. Çağdaşı olan pek çok âşık gibi o da çevresindeki olaylara duyarsız kalmamış ve şiirlerinde tarih bildirme geleneğine yer vermiştir. Çalışmada Âşık Hasan’ın tarih bildirme geleneğini âşıklık geleneğine uygulayışı ele alınacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Âşık, Erkiletli Âşık Hasan, Sözlü Kültür, Tarih Bildirme, Ebcad

**Abstract**

Societies reveal their lifestyles, socio-cultural structures, life philosophies and ways of thinking in oral, written and electronic cultural environments with the products they create. In particular, oral and written products ensure the continuity of the tradition, thus conveying the cultural values to the future. Oral products are basically archives that store the "pasts" and "presents" of societies. The creator and transmitter of this archive are the performers who have been the ruler of the word since the earliest Turks, known by names such as bard, shaman, baksı, minstrel, meddah. The aforementioned performers aim to inform societies of today and shape their future with certain reminders, to bring a cultural perspective to the new generation, to keep social

<sup>1</sup> Bu bildiri, “Erkiletli Âşık Hasan’ın Hayatı, Sosyokültürel Çevresi, Âşık Edebiyatındaki Yeri Ve Şiir Sanatı (İnceleme-Metin)” adıyla devam etmekte olan doktora tezinden hareketle oluşturulmuştur.



values alive and to strengthen social relations through oral products. For this reason, the minstrels, who are the spokespersons of the people, reveal the events, experiences and experiences that the society has experienced in the historical process, especially in their poems, by reporting history, which is a part of the tradition. Date reporting is essentially rooted in Arabic-Iranian classical literature. Date repagtrctfrorting, which is a skill-oriented tradition, has been said about almost every subject imaginable, but most of the time, birth, death, expedition, victory, accession to the throne, circumcision, marriage, fire, earthquake... etc. It was written for the construction or repair of buildings such as palaces, waterfront mansions, fountains, inns, baths, mosques. This tradition has also manifested itself in the minstrel culture over time. Erkilet Güzeli folk song, which is still known anonymously today, belongs to Erkilet Âşık Hasan, which belongs to the Kayseri region. Hasan is one of the representatives of folk literature who lived in the 18th century. Like many of his contemporaries, he did not remain indifferent to the events around him and included the tradition of reporting history in his poems. In this study, Âşık Hasan's application of divan poetry tradition to folk poetry will be discussed.

**Keywords:** Âşık, Erkiletli Âşık Hasan, Oral Culture, History Reporting, Abced

**TURİZM ÇALIŞANLARININ REKREASYON FAYDA FARKINDALIĞI, İŞYERİ MUTLULUĞU VE İŞ TATMİNİ DÜZEYLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ**  
**INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TOURISM EMPLOYEES' LEVELS OF RECREATION BENEFIT AWARENESS, WORKPLACE HAPPINESS ANDJOB SATISFACTION**

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**ÖZET**

Çalışma yaşamının insan hayatının vazgeçilmez bir parçası haline gelmesi ile birlikte örgütlerin mevcut insan kaynağını elinde tutmak için bu alanda yatırımlar (çalışan motivasyonunu artırıcı rekreasyonel faaliyetlerin düzenlenmesi gibi) yapması oldukça büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bireyler iş yaşantısında kendisini mutlu eden kadar mutsuz eden şeylerin de farkına varılmasını beklemekte ve bu konuda örgütte bulunan yöneticilere büyük görevler düşmektedir. Çünkü çalışan bireylerin ihtiyaç ve beklentilerini karşılamaya çalışan kurumların ancak kendilerini ileriye taşıyacağı düşünülmektedir. Rekreasyonel faaliyetler de bu noktada, hem bireylerin mutluluklarını ve iş doyumlarını artırabilmekte hem de bireylere performanslarındaki artış sonucunda örgüt içerisinde ekonomik ve sosyal çeşitli faydalar sunabilmektedir. Bu çerçevede çalışan bireylerin mutluluğuna ve işte doyum elde etmesine katkı sağlamak için rekreasyonel etkinliklere katılımının sağlanmasının, bireylerin işyerinde motivasyonlarını, performanslarını ve verimliliğini arttıracaklarını söyleyebilmek mümkün hale gelmektedir. Bu bağlamda araştırmanın amacı, turizm çalışanlarının rekreasyon fayda farkındalığı ile, işyerinde mutluluk ve iş tatmini düzeyleri arasındaki ilişkiyi tespit etmektir. Araştırmanın örnekleme ise Antalya ilinde turizm sektöründe çalışmakta olan 307 bireyden meydana gelmektedir. Araştırma için veri toplamada anket yöntemi kullanılmıştır.

Çalışmada verileri toplamak amacıyla “Rekreasyon Fayda Farkındalığı”, “İşyeri Mutluluğu” ve “İş Tatmini” ölçeklerinden faydalanılmıştır. Ayrıca çalışma verileri kolayda örnekleme yöntemi kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Araştırmanın tanımlayıcı istatistikler, normallik, geçerlilik, güvenilirlik analizleri yapılmıştır. Hipotezleri test etmek amacıyla da Pearson korelasyon analizinden yararlanılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda, rekreasyon fayda farkındalığı ile işyeri mutluluğu ve iş tatmini arasında pozitif yönde anlamlı bir ilişkinin olduğu saptanmıştır. Bir diğer bulguya göre ise, işyeri mutluluğu ve iş tatmini arasında pozitif yönde anlamlı bir ilişki tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Rekreasyon Fayda Farkındalığı, İşyeri Mutluluğu, İş Tatmini, Rekreasyon, Çalışan Bireyler

**ABSTRACT**

With the working life becoming an indispensable part of human life, it is of great importance for organizations to make investments in this field (such as organizing recreational activities that increase employee motivation) in order to retain their existing human resources. Individuals expect to be aware of the things that make them unhappy as well as happy in their business life, and the managers in the organization have great duties in this regard. Because it is thought that institutions that try to meet the needs and expectations of working individuals will only carry themselves forward. At this point, recreational activities can both increase the happiness and job satisfaction of individuals and offer various economic and social benefits to individuals within the organization as a result of the increase in their performance. In this context, it becomes possible to say that ensuring the participation of individuals in recreational activities in order to contribute to their happiness and job satisfaction will increase their motivation, performance and productivity in the workplace. In this context, the aim of the research is to determine the relationship between tourism employees' awareness of recreational benefits and their levels of happiness and job satisfaction in the workplace. The sample of the research consists of 307 individuals working in the tourism sector in Antalya. Questionnaire method was used in data collection for the research. In the study, "Recreation Benefit Awareness", "Workplace Happiness" and "Job Satisfaction" scales were used to collect data. In addition, study data were collected using convenience sampling method. Descriptive statistics, normality, validity and reliability analyzes of the research were made. Pearson correlation analysis was used to test the hypotheses. As a result of the study, it was determined that there is a positive and significant relationship between recreational benefit awareness and workplace happiness and job satisfaction. According to another finding, a positive and significant relationship was found between workplace happiness and job satisfaction

**Keywords:** Recreation Benefit Awareness, Workplace Happiness, Job Satisfaction, Recreation, Working Individuals

**DÜŞÜK DERECELİ MANGANEZ CEVHERİNİN MELASLA VE ASİT  
ÇÖZELTİSİNDE LİÇ KİNETİĞİNİN BELİRLENMESİ**  
DETERMINATION OF KINETICS OF LEACHING OF LOW-GRADE MANGANESE  
ORE WITH MOLASSES AND IN ACID SOLUTION

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**ÖZET**

Endüstride geniş bir kullanım alanına sahip olması sebebiyle mangan alaşımları ve bileşiklerine olan talebin artması, manganez (Mn) içeren cevherlerin zenginleştirilmesinde önemli bir ihtiyaç yaratmıştır. Endüstride daha çok tenörü yüksek manganez cevherleri tercih edilmektedir. Bu endüstrilerin çoğu > %78 MnO, < %5 SiO<sub>2</sub> ve < %5 Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> içeren manganez cevherlerini tüketirler. Yüksek kaliteli çelik üretiminde yaygın olarak kullanılan manganez (Mn) (yıllık üretilen manganez cevherinin %95'i) aynı zamanda kimya, boya, gübre ve pil endüstrileri gibi çeşitli endüstri dallarında da kullanılmaktadır. Yapılan araştırmalar, yüksek tenörlü manganez cevheri kaynaklarının hızla tükenmesi sonucu düşük tenörlü cevherlerin zenginleştirilmesinin kaçınılmaz teknolojik bir problem haline geldiğini göstermektedir. Manganez cevherleri, içerisindeki gang minerallerinin türüne ve serbestleşme boyutuna göre farklı zenginleştirme metotları kullanılarak zenginleştirilebilmektedir. Liç işlemi, çok ince mineral partiküllerinin zenginleştirilmesine yönelik yapılan önemli, modern bir zenginleştirme yöntemidir. Cevher taneleri kullanılarak sulu çözelti hazırlanması hidrometalurjik yöntemin ilk adımını oluşturmaktadır. Çalışma kapsamında Türkiye'deki Balıkesir-Mezitler-Tumanpınarı bölgesinde âtil durumda bulunan yaklaşık % 30 MnO içeren ince taneli manganez cevherinin seyreltik kral suyu (HCl + HNO<sub>3</sub>; 3:1) ve melas varlığında liçinin kinetiği araştırılmıştır. Sıcaklık, asit konsantrasyonu ve melas konsantrasyonunun liç hızı üzerindeki etkileri incelenerek kinetik analiz yapılmış, liç reaksiyonunun görünür aktivasyon enerjisi ve kinetik denklem elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre asit derişimi arttıkça manganez çözünme hızlarının arttığı görülmüştür. Kinetik değerlendirme kullanılarak farklı kinetik modeller araştırılmış, manganezin HCl + HNO<sub>3</sub> etkisinde melas ortamında n “küçülen çekirdek modeli” ile uyumlu olduğu ve “ $1-2/3(X)-(1-X)^{2/3}= kt$ ” ile ifade edildiği belirlenmiştir. Asit ve melas konsantrasyonu ile sıcaklığın liç oranını etkileyen ana faktörler olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. 293-363°K sıcaklık aralığında aktivasyon enerjisi 16 kJ/mol olarak hesaplanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Manganez, Melas, Kinetik, Liç.

**ABSTRACT**

Increasing demand for manganese alloys and compounds due to their wide usage area in the industry has created an important need for enrichment of ores containing manganese (Mn). In the industry, high grade of manganese ores is mostly preferred. Most of these industries consume manganese ores containing >78% MnO, <5% SiO<sub>2</sub> and <5% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Manganese (Mn), which is widely used in the production of high-quality steel (95% of the annual manganese ore produced), is also used in various industries such as the chemical, paint, fertilizer and battery industries. Research shows that as a result of the rapid depletion of high-grade manganese ore resources, the enrichment of low-grade ores has become an inevitable technological problem. Manganese ores can be enriched by using different enrichment methods according to the type of gangue minerals and the size of liberation. Leaching is an important modern enrichment method for the enrichment of very fine mineral particles. The preparation of aqueous solutions

using ore particles is the first step of the hydrometallurgical method. Within the scope of the study, the kinetics of leaching was investigated in the presence of aqua regia (HCl + HNO<sub>3</sub>; 3:1) and molasses of fine-grained manganese ore containing approximately 30% MnO in Balıkesir-Mezitler-Tumanpinari region in Turkey. By examining the effects of temperature, acid concentration and molasses concentration on the leaching rate, kinetic analysis was performed, and the apparent activation energy of the leaching reaction and the kinetic equation were obtained. According to the results it was observed that the manganese dissolution rates increased as the acid concentration increased. Using the kinetic evaluations, it was determined that manganese was compatible with the “shrinking core model” in molasses medium under the influence of HCl + HNO<sub>3</sub> and was expressed as “ $1-2/3(X)-(1-X)^{2/3}=kt$ ”. It was concluded that acid and molasses concentration and temperature were the main factors affecting the leaching rate. The activation energy was calculated as 16 kJ/mol in the temperature range of 293-363°K.

**Keywords:** Manganese, Molasses, Kinetics, Leaching.

**THE RELEVANCE OF VIRTUAL ENHANCED CLASSROOM TO TEACHING-  
LEARNING PROCESS AND ITS EFFICACY FOR EFFECTIVE EDUCATIONAL  
MANAGEMENT**

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**ABSTRACT**

In today' era of globalization, educational landscape is simultaneously experiencing tremendous changes resulting from technological advancement. These advances have introduced innovative educational nomenclature such as electronic and cyberspace institution, online lectures, virtual class and many more through which teachers and learners communicate through electronic means. Ukoha (2007) state that virtual-enhanced classroom is widespread and there are innumerable terms used in teaching-learning process to indicate this form of technology such as e-learning, on-line learning, blended learning, internet learning, virtual learning, networked learning, web-based learning and computer-assisted learning. This paper is a descriptive survey on the concept of virtual enhanced classroom. The categories of virtual enhanced classroom learning were discussed in the paper write-up. The paper also highlights some of the benefits of virtual enhanced classroom. For the purpose of this paper write-up, questionnaires were drafted by professionals in the field of education and administered to respondents using online Google form questionnaire instrument. The responses gathered were subjected to reliability analysis. The paper affirms that if the innovative technology is correctly used, virtual learning could be beneficial to learners, academic and admin staff, school managers and educational institutions. Conclusively, recommendations were made.

**Keywords:** Virtual Classroom, Teaching-Learning Process, Educational Management.

**İSTANBUL İLİNDE FAALİYET GÖSTEREN FARKLI OTELLERİN SIFIR ATIK YÖNTEMİ KAPSAMINDA UYGULAMALARIN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**  
**EVALUATION OF APPLICATIONS OF DIFFERENT HOTELS OPERATING IN THE PROVINCE OF ISTANBUL WITHIN THE SCOPE OF ZERO WASTE MANAGEMENT**

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**ÖZET**

Bu çalışmada İstanbul ilinde faaliyet gösteren farklı yatak kapasitesine ve lokasyona sahip otellerin sıfır atık uygulamasına geçişi sırasında yapılan çalışmalar değerlendirilmiştir. Bu uygulamaların yapılması sırasında otellerde meydana gelen farklılıklar ve bu farklılıkların doğurduğu eksiklikler belirtilmiştir. Otellerde geri dönüştürülebilir atıkların (kağıt/karton, plastik, cam ve metal) kaynağında ayrıştırılması ve tehlikesiz atıkların Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği Bakanlığı tarafından lisans almış firmalara verilmesi sonucu elektrik enerjisi ve su tasarrufu, ağaç kurtarılması, atık depolama alanından tasarruf gibi kazançlardan bahsedilmiştir. Otellerde atık miktarlarının azaltılabilmesi için, ofis ortamlarında ki masa altı çöp kutularının kaldırılması, kullanılmış olarak değerlendirilen kağıtların tekrar kullanılması, plastik kaşık, çatal, bıçak yerine metal kaşık, çatal, bıçak kullanılması, misafirlere elektronik ortamda fatura verilmesi, israfın önlenmesi adına hazırlanan yemeklerin misafir sayısı kadar yapılması gibi çalışmalar yapılarak uygun formlar belirlenmiş, atıkların kaynağında doğru ayrıştırılması için atık kumbara ve konteynerlerin seçilmesi, farkındalık olması adına farklı renkli atık poşetlerine konulması (kağıt/karton-mavi, plastik-sarı, cam-yeşil, metal-açık gri), personellere sıfır atık bilinçlendirme eğitimleri verilmesi, firmaya sıfır atık kapsamında zorunlu olan belgelerin alınması konusunda yapılan çalışmalardan bahsedilmiştir.

Sıfır atık belge sürecinde, temel, gümüş, altın ve platin olmak üzere 4 seviye belirlenmiş olup temel seviye belgeyi Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği Bakanlığının yayımlanmış olduğu Sıfır Atık Yönetmeliği (SAY) kapsamında 2021, 2022 ve 2023 yılında alması zorunlu olan tüm firmaların temel seviye belgeye sahip olması gereklidir. Temel seviye belgeye sahip olunduktan sonra puanlama kriterine uygun gelen gümüş, altın ve platin seviyede belgeye başvurması zorunlu olan firmalar, temel seviyede belgeyi aldıktan 24 ay sonra başvuru yapacaklardır. Temel seviye belge almak sürecinde, yetkili firmalara verilen atıkların Entegre Çevre Bilgi Sisteminde (EÇBS) içerisinde bulunan sıfır atık sekmesine kayıtlar düzenli olarak yapılması gerekliliğinden bahsedilmiştir. Oteller, geri dönüşebilen atıklarını lokasyonunun bulunduğu belediyelere ya da belediyelerin anlaşma yaptığı taşeron firmalara verilmesi gerekliliğinden bahsedilmiştir. Oteller en az 2'li biriktirme sistemi (geri dönüşebilen ve geri dönüşemeyen atıklar) ya da geri dönüşebilen atıkları her atığın kendi renginde atık kumbarası olacak şekilde sıfır atık sistemini kurmuşlardır.

Sıfır atık sistemi, otellerde tek bir kişi tarafından değil, herkesi iş birliği içinde olması gereken, geleceğimiz için daha yaşanabilir çevre bırakması adına yapılması ve devamlılığın sağlanması gereken bir sistemdir. Dolayısı ile gerçekleştirilen bu çalışma, sıfır atık ve geri dönüşüm konusunda bir rehber niteliği taşımakta olup, bilimsel olarak benzer çalışma yapacak firma veya şahıslara örnek olabilecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sıfır Atık, İstanbul, Otel, Geri Dönüşüm, Geçici Depolama Alanı.



**ABSTRACT**

In this study, the studies carried out during the transition to zero waste application of hotels with different bed capacities and locations operating in the province of Istanbul were evaluated. During the implementation of these applications, the differences that occurred in the hotels and the deficiencies caused by these differences were stated. As a result of the separation of recyclable wastes (paper/cardboard, plastic, glass and metal) at the source in hotels and the distribution of non-hazardous wastes to companies licensed by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, gains such as electricity energy and water saving, tree saving, and waste storage area savings are mentioned. In order to reduce the amount of waste in hotels, the removal of waste bins under the table in the office environments, the reuse of used papers, the use of metal spoons, forks and knives instead of plastic spoons, forks and knives, issuing invoices to guests electronically, the number of guests of the meals prepared in order to prevent waste. Appropriate forms have been determined by working as much as possible. The studies on giving zero waste awareness trainings and obtaining the necessary documents for the company within the scope of zero waste were mentioned.

In the zero waste certificate process, 4 levels have been determined as basic, silver, gold and platinum, and all companies that are required to obtain the basic level certificate in 2021, 2022 and 2023 within the scope of the Zero Waste Regulation (SAY) published by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. document is required. Companies that are required to apply for a silver, gold and platinum level certificate that meet the scoring criteria after obtaining the basic level certificate will apply 24 months after receiving the basic level certificate. In the process of obtaining the basic level certificate, it was mentioned that the wastes given to authorized companies should be regularly recorded in the zero waste tab in the Integrated Environmental Information System (ECIS). It was mentioned that the hotels should give their recyclable wastes to the municipalities where they are located or to the subcontractors with which the municipalities have an agreement. Hotels have set up a zero-waste system, with at least a double-collection system (recyclable and non-recyclable waste) or a waste bin for each waste in its own color.

The zero waste system is a system that should not be done by a single person in hotels, but should be done in cooperation with everyone, to leave a more livable environment for our future and to ensure continuity. Therefore, this study is a guide on zero waste and recycling, and can set an example for companies or individuals who will do similar scientific studies.

**Keywords:** Zero Waste, Istanbul, Hotel, Recycling, Temporary Storage Area.

**TEKSTİL SEKTÖRÜNDE KALİTE KONTROL SÜRECİNDE KAIZEN ÇALIŞMASI:  
DİJİTAL MEZURA ELDİVEN TASARIMI  
KAIZEN STUDY IN THE QUALITY CONTROL PROCESS IN THE TEXTILE  
INDUSTRY: DESIGN OF DIGITAL TAPE GLOVE**

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**ÖZET**

Tekstil sektörü, günümüzde hızla değişen ve rekabetin yoğun olduğu bir sektördür. Müşteri taleplerinin hızla değişmesi, üretim süreçlerinde esneklik ve verimlilik gerektirmektedir. Bu bağlamda, yalın üretim felsefesi, tekstil üretiminde zaman israfını azaltmayı ve kaliteyi arttırmayı hedefleyen bir yaklaşım olarak ön plana çıkmaktadır. Yalın üretim prensipleri, kaynakların etkin kullanımını teşvik eder ve süreçlerdeki israfları azaltır. Bu sayede üretim süreçleri daha verimli hale gelir, hatalar azalır ve ürünlerin kalitesi artar.

Kalite sürdürülebilirliğinin sağlanabilmesi için tekstil sektöründe her işlem başında, sonunda ve belirli işlem adımlarının aralarında ölçümlerin alınması ve kontrol edilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu sayede kaliteyi kontrol altında tutmak mümkün olmaktadır. Ölçümlerin düzenli olarak alınmaması, biten üründe kesim, dikim işlemlerinin yanlış olmasına, aynı modellerde ölçüm farklılığı gibi kalitede standardın düşmesine neden olmaktadır. Ölçümdeki hatalar sonucunda ürün ikinci kalite ürün olarak satılmakta ve bu durum kaynak israfına neden olmaktadır. Tekstilde ölçüm almak son derece önemli bir adımdır. Bu çalışma kapsamında pilot uygulama olarak kalite kontrol aşamasında mezura ile ölçüm işleminde işlem süresini kısaltmak için bir Arduino tabanlı bir dijital mezura tasarlanarak tekstil endüstrisinde zaman israfını azaltmak ve kaliteyi artırmak amaçlanmıştır. Bu çalışmanın amacı geleneksel ölçüm yöntemlerinin yerine Arduino tabanlı bir dijital mezura kullanarak, ölçüm sistemini daha hızlı, hassas ve hatasız hale getirmektedir. Arduino tabanlı dijital mezura sayesinde dokunsal bir ekran aracılığıyla ölçüm sonuçları elde edilmekte ve veriler dijital olarak kaydedilmektedir. Ayrıca ölçüm sonuçlarının doğrudan üretim yürütme sisteminin veri tabanına entegre edilmesi, kayıtların otomatik tutulmasını ve hatalı ürünün bir sonraki aşamaya geçmemesini sağlamaktadır.

Çalışmanın uygulandığı pilot bölge ceket üretim bandı olup, klasik mezuranın kullanıldığı bu süreçte harcanan zamanın azalması ve ceket üretim kalitesinin artması amaçlanmaktadır. Elde edilen sonuçlar, Arduino tabanlı ölçümün mezuraya göre daha hızlı ve hatasız olduğunu göstermiştir. Mezura kullanarak yapılan ölçümlerde bir parti için ortalama süre 41,76 saniye iken Arduino ile yapılan ölçümlerde bu süre 31,10 saniyeye düşmektedir. Aradaki fark sadece bir parti için ve sadece bir personelde ortalama 10,66 saniyelik bir zaman tasarrufu sağlandığını göstermektedir. Bu çalışma, tekstil üretiminde yalın üretim prensiplerini destekleyen dijital teknolojilerin kullanımı için önemli bir adım olma niteliğindedir. Çalışmada yer alan önerilerin dikkate alınması, tekstil ve benzer ölçümlerin yapıldığı diğer sektörlerde verimliliği artırarak rekabet avantajı sağlamaya katkıda bulunabilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Tekstil, Kalite, Kaizen, Dijital Mezura, Arduino

**ABSTRACT**

The textile industry is a rapidly changing and competitive industry. The rapid change in customer demands requires flexibility and efficiency in production processes. In this context, lean production philosophy comes to the forefront as an approach that aims to reduce waste of time and increase quality in textile production. Lean manufacturing principles encourage efficient use of resources and reduce waste in processes. In this way, production processes become more efficient, errors are reduced and the quality of products increases.

In order to ensure quality sustainability, measurements must be taken and controlled at the beginning and end of each process and between certain process steps in the textile industry. In this way, it is possible to keep the quality under control. Not taking the measurements regularly causes the cutting and sewing processes to be wrong in the finished product, and a decrease in the quality standard such as the measurement difference in the same models. As a result of the errors in the measurement, the product is sold as a second quality product and this causes a waste of resources. Taking measurements in textiles is an extremely important step. Within the scope of this study, as a pilot application, an Arduino-based digital tape measure was designed to shorten the processing time in the measuring process with a tape measure at the quality control stage, and it was aimed to reduce time waste and increase quality in the textile industry. The aim of this study is to make the measurement system faster, more precise and error-free by using an Arduino-based digital tape measure instead of traditional measurement methods. Thanks to the Arduino-based digital tape measure, the measurement results are obtained through a tactile screen and the data is recorded digitally. In addition, the integration of measurement results directly into the database of the production execution system ensures that records are kept automatically and the faulty product does not go to the next stage.

The pilot region where the study is applied is the jacket production line, and it is aimed to reduce the time spent in this process where the classical tape measure is used and to increase the quality of jacket production. The obtained results showed that the Arduino based measurement is faster and error free than the tape measure. While the average time for a batch is 41,76 seconds in measurements made using a tape measure, this time decreases to 31,10 seconds in measurements made with Arduino. The difference shows that an average of 10,66 seconds of time is saved for only one party and only one personnel. This study is an important step for the use of digital technologies that support lean production principles in textile production. Considering the suggestions in the study can contribute to competitive advantage by increasing productivity in textile and other sectors where similar measurements are made.

**Keywords:** Textile, Quality, Kaizen, Digital Tape, Arduino

## GÖĞÜS AĞRISI İLE ACİLE BAŞVURAN VE MİYOKARDİT TANISI ALAN ÇOCUK HASTA

A CHILD PATIENT ATTENDING THE EMERGENCY WITH CHEST PAIN AND DIAGNOSED MYOCARDITIS

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### ÖZET

#### 1. GİRİŞ

Miyokardit, miyositlerin nekroz ve dejenerasyonu ile giden kalp kasının inflamasyonudur. Etiyolojide viral enfeksiyöz etkenler sık görülür. Aşılama oranı az olan bölgelerde ise bakteriyel etkenler görülebilir. Klinik değişkendir. Sıklıkla viral bir enfeksiyon sonrası non-spesifik semptomlar görülebilir. Bir-iki hafta öncesinde, solunum yolu veya gastrointestinal hastalık öyküsü genellikle vardır. Hastalar asemptomatik olabileceği gibi, göğüs ağrısı, kardiyojenik şok, ani ölüm, kalp yetmezliği, aritmi gibi daha ciddi klinik ile de başvurabilirler. Tanı, klinik bulgular, elektrokardiyografi (EKG), ekokardiyografi (EKO), laboratuvar tetkikleri, kardiyak magnetik rezonans görüntüleme (MRG) ile konulur. Laboratuvar CRP, sedimentasyon, CK, CK-MB, troponin I ve T, beyin natriüretik peptid (BNP), NT-proBNP yüksekliği görülebilir. High sensitif troponin (HsTn)' de bakılabilir. EKG' de sinüs taşikardisi, QRS voltaj azalması, ST ve T değişiklikleri, geniş-çentikli Q dalgaları, aritmiler, AV blok izlenebilir. Spesifik bir tedavisi yoktur. Semptomlara yönelik tedavi verilebilir. Tüm vakaların yaklaşık 2/3' ünde tam düzelme izlenir. Önemli prognostik faktör, sol ventrikül fonksiyonudur. Sol ventrikül kasılma gücünü gösteren ekokardiyografide, ejeksiyon fraksiyon değeri %35 altında olan hastalarda düzelme oranı çok daha azdır.

#### 2. GEREÇ VE YÖNTEM

Burada, istirahat halinde iken devam eden göğüs ağrısı şikayeti ile çocuk acile başvuran ve miyokardit tanısı alan çocuk hasta sunulmuştur.

#### 3. BULGULAR

15 yaşında erkek hasta, yaklaşık 1 saattir devam eden, sıkıştırıcı tarzda göğüs ağrısı şikayeti ile çocuk acile başvurdu. Öyküsünde sigara, ilaç kullanımının olmadığı öğrenildi. Bilinci açık, oryante ve koopereydi. Vital bulguları normal idi. EKG' sinde D2, D3, aVF derivasyonlarda ST elevasyonu tespit edildi. PA akciğer grafisi normal değerlendirildi. Laboratuvar tetkiklerinde High sensitif troponin (HsTn): 724 ng/L (normali < 14), Pro-BNP: 314 ng/L (normali < 217), CRP: 68,1mg/L(normali < 5), CK: 547 U/L (normali 39-308), D-Dimer: 1175 ug/L FEU (normali < 550) saptandı. Çocuk kardiyoloji tarafından yapılan EKO' su miyokardit ile uyumlu olarak değerlendirildi. Hastanın çocuk kardiyoloji servisine yatışı yapıldı. Kardiyak monitorize şekilde vital bulguları takibe alındı. Seftriakson 70 mg/kg/gün, ibuprofen 2 x 400 mg, pantaprozol 1 x 40 mg başlandı. Günlük EKG, kardiyak laboratuvar tetkikleri alındı. Olası etkenler açısından viral serolojik ve bakteriyel tetkikleri gönderildi, negatif sonuçlandı. Günlük bakılan High sensitif troponin (HsTn) değerleri sırasıyla 724- 642- 446- 129- 13 ng/L olup, 5. gününde normal olarak saptandı. Diğer laboratuvar tetkikleri, kardiyak enzimleri, EKG normale döndü. Miyokardit tablosu düzelen hasta servis yatışının 5. gününde, oral reçete ile taburcu edildi. 6 ay spor yapmasının sakıncalı olduğu vurgulanarak, çocuk kardiyoloji polikliniği tarafından yakın takibe alındı.

#### 4. SONUÇ

Göğüs ağrısı şikayeti ile başvuran çocuk hastalarda, akut miyoperikardit tanısı her zaman aklımıza gelmelidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Çocuk, Elektrokardiyografi, Ekokardiyografi, Göğüs ağrısı, Troponin.

#### ABSTRACT

##### 1. INTRODUCTION

Myocarditis is inflammation of the heart muscle with necrosis and degeneration of myositis. Viral infectious agents are common in etiology. Bacterial agents can be seen in areas with low vaccination rates. It is clinically variable. Non-specific symptoms can often be seen after a viral infection. One to two weeks ago, there is usually a history of respiratory or gastrointestinal disease. While patients may be asymptomatic, they may also present with more severe clinical conditions such as chest pain, cardiogenic shock, sudden death, heart failure, and arrhythmia. Diagnosis is made by clinical findings, electrocardiography (ECG), echocardiography (ECHO), laboratory tests, cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). CRP, sedimentation, CK, CK-MB, troponin I and T, brain natriuretic peptide (BNP), NT-proBNP elevation can be seen in the laboratory. High sensitive troponin (HsTn) can also be checked. Sinus tachycardia, QRS voltage decrease, ST and T changes, wide-notch Q waves, arrhythmias, AV block can be observed in the EKG. There is no specific treatment. Treatment for symptoms can be given. Complete recovery is observed in approximately 2/3 of all cases. The important prognostic factor is left ventricular function. In echocardiography showing left ventricular contraction strength, the recovery rate is much less in patients with an ejection fraction value below 35%.

##### 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Here, a pediatric patient who was admitted to the pediatric emergency department with the complaint of chest pain at rest and was diagnosed with myocarditis is presented.

##### 3. FINDINGS

A 15-year-old male patient was admitted to the pediatric emergency department with the complaint of constricting chest pain lasting for approximately 1 hour. It was learned that he did not have a history of smoking or drug use. He was conscious, oriented and cooperative. Vital signs were normal. In his ECG, ST elevation was detected in leads D2, D3, aVF. PA chest X-ray was evaluated as normal. Laboratory tests High sensitive troponin (HsTn): 724 ng/L (normal < 14), Pro-BNP: 314 ng/L (normal < 217), CRP: 68.1mg/L (normal < 5), CK: 547 U/L (normal 39-308), D-Dimer: 1175 ug/L FEU (normal < 550) was detected. ECHO performed by pediatric cardiology was evaluated as compatible with myocarditis. The patient was admitted to the pediatric cardiology service. Vital signs were followed up with cardiac monitorization. Ceftriaxone 70 mg/kg/day, ibuprofen 2 x 400 mg, pantapazole 1 x 40 mg were started. Daily ECG and cardiac laboratory tests were taken. Viral serological and bacterial tests were sent for possible factors and the results were negative. High sensitive troponin (HsTn) values measured daily were 724-642-446- 129-13 ng/L, respectively, and were found to be normal on the 5th day. Other laboratory tests, cardiac enzymes, ECG returned to normal. The patient, whose myocarditis improved, was discharged on the 5th day of his hospitalization with oral prescription. It was emphasized that it was inconvenient for him to do sports for 6 months, and he was followed closely by the pediatric cardiology outpatient clinic.

##### 4. CONCLUSION

In pediatric patients presenting with chest pain, the diagnosis of acute myopericarditis should always be considered.

**Keywords:** Child, Electrocardiography, Echocardiography, Chest pain, Troponin.

**ORTAÖĞRETİM KURUMLARINDA GÖREVLİ ÖĞRETMEN VE  
YÖNETİCİLERİN BİLGİSAYAR KULLANIMINA İLİŞKİN KAYGI  
DÜZEYLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ**

SECONDARY EDUCATION TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS TO DETERMINE  
THE LEVELS OF ANXIETY REGARDING USING COMPUTER

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**ÖZET**

Bu araştırma ortaöğretim okullarında görevli yönetici ve öğretmenlerin bilgisayar kullanımına ilişkin kaygı düzeylerini belirlemek amacıyla betimleyici yöntem modellerinden survey tipi bir araştırma modeli ve uygun örnekleme yöntemi kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Katılımcılara kişisel bilgi formu ile bilgisayar kaygılarını ölçmek için bilgisayar kaygı ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Çalışma Çankırı ili merkez ilçesinde 2022-2023 eğitim-öğretim yılı bahar döneminde 13 ortaöğretim okulunda görevli 313 öğretmen ve 51 yöneticiye uygulanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler SPSS 26.0 programı ile analiz edilmiştir.

Araştırmanın bulgularına göre ortaöğretim okullarında görevli öğretmenlerin bilgisayar kullanımına ilişkin kaygı düzeylerinin cinsiyetlerine, yaşlarına, görev yerlerine, hizmet yıllarına, bilgisayar sahibi olmalarına, bilgisayarı kullanma sıklığına ve bilgisayarı 1 günde ortalama kullanma sürelerine göre anlamlı fark gösterirken; öğrenim durumlarına ve bilgisayar kullanımı ile ilgili ders almalarına göre anlamlı fark göstermemektedir. Yöneticilerin ise bilgisayar kullanımına ilişkin kaygı düzeylerinin yaşlarına ve hizmet yıllarına göre anlamlı fark bulunurken; cinsiyetlerine, öğrenim durumlarına, görev yerlerine, bilgisayar sahibi olmalarına, bilgisayarı kullanma sıklığına, bilgisayarı 1 günde ortalama kullanma sürelerine ve bilgisayar kullanımı ile ilgili ders almalarına göre anlamlı fark bulunmamıştır.

Elde edilen bulgular ışığında öğretmenlerin bilgisayar kullanımına ilişkin kaygı düzeylerinin cinsiyet, yaş, görev yeri, hizmet yılı, bilgisayar sahibi olma, bilgisayarı kullanma sıklığı ve bilgisayarı 1 günde ortalama kullanma süresine göre anlamlı farklılık gösterdiği belirlenirken, yöneticilerde aynı farklılıklar tespit edilmemiştir. Bunun nedeni olarak müdür olabilmek için; kurucu müdür, müdür başyardımcısı, müdür yardımcısı ve müdür yetkili öğretmen olarak ayrı ayrı veya toplam en az bir yıl görev yapmış olmak. Müdür başyardımcısı veya müdür yardımcısı olarak görevlendirileceklerin adaylık dâhil en az iki yıl öğretmen olarak görev yapmış olması gerekmektedir. Bundan dolayı öğretmenler yönetici olmadan önce birçok defa bilgisayar kullanmak zorunda olmaları ve bu zorunluluktan dolayı bilgisayar kullanmaları, yönetici olduklarında bilgisayar kullanımına ilişkin kaygı düzeylerinde olumlu yönde fark göstermektedir. Yöneticilerden orta yaş ve üzerinde olanlar ile hizmet yılının 26 ve üstü olanların bilgisayar kullanımına ilişkin kaygı düzeyleri anlamlı farklılık göstermektedir. Orta yaş ve üzerindeki yöneticilere belli aralıklarla kurs ve seminerler düzenlenmesi, bilgisayar kaygılarında olumlu farklar göstereceği düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Kaygı, Bilgisayar Kaygısı, Öğretmen, Yönetici



**ABSTRACT**

This descriptive research was conducted using a survey-type research model and an appropriate sampling method to determine the levels of anxiety of administrators and teachers working in secondary schools regarding computer usage. The Computer Anxiety Scale was used to measure participants' computer anxieties along with a personal information form. The study was carried out in 13 secondary schools with 313 teachers and 51 administrators in the central district of Çankırı province during the spring semester of the 2022-2023 academic year. The collected data was analyzed using SPSS 26.0 software.

According to the findings of the research, the anxiety levels of teachers working in secondary schools regarding computer usage show significant differences based on their gender, age, workplace, years of service, computer ownership, frequency of computer usage, and average daily duration of computer usage. However, there were no significant differences based on their educational background and whether they had received training on computer usage. On the other hand, for administrators, significant differences were found in their anxiety levels regarding computer usage based on their age and years of service. However, no significant differences were found based on their gender, educational background, workplace, computer ownership, frequency of computer usage, average daily duration of computer usage, and whether they had received training on computer usage.

According to the findings, significant differences were found in the anxiety levels of teachers regarding computer usage based on gender, age, workplace, years of service, computer ownership, frequency of computer usage, and average daily duration of computer usage. However, similar differences were not observed among administrators. The reason for this could be attributed to the fact that in order to become a principal, one must have served separately or collectively as a founding principal, vice principal, assistant principal, or authorized teacher for at least one year. Candidates to be appointed as vice principals or assistant principals are required to have served as teachers for a minimum of two years, including the candidacy period. Therefore, teachers have to use computers multiple times before becoming administrators, and due to this necessity, they exhibit positive differences in their anxiety levels regarding computer usage when they become administrators. Among administrators, those who are middle-aged or older and have 26 or more years of service show significant differences in their anxiety levels regarding computer usage. It is believed that organizing courses and seminars at regular intervals for middle-aged and older administrators would lead to positive differences in their computer anxiety levels.

**Key Words:** Anxiety, The Anxiety of Computer, Teacher, Administrator



**TEMPE MAKING BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS  
(CASE STUDY ON TEMPE MAKING BUSINESS IN PASAR LAWAS VILLAGE)**

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***Abstract***

This study aims to determine the business feasibility of the Tempe Small Business Industry in the Old Market, to determine the feasibility of non-financial aspects and the feasibility of financial aspects. Feasibility analysis uses the analysis of non-financial aspects, namely production aspects and marketing aspects. Meanwhile, the analytical tools used for financial aspects use HPP analysis to find out whether a business is feasible or not. The results showed that the tempeh business in Pasar Lawas village from the aspect of business production was declared feasible, because the business location was strategic and easily accessible to consumers, the technology used was modern, the production process was easy. The marketing aspect is decent, with high-quality products, because of the imported raw materials, affordable prices, so that everyone can buy them, the distribution is already quite wide, and the promotions that the owner provides are enough to make consumers know the products they sell.

**Keywords:** Business Feasibility Study, Small Industry, Marketing Aspects

**FEN BİLGİSİ ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ ÖĞRETMENLİK UYGULAMASI  
DERSİ HAKKINDAKİ GÖRÜŞLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ**  
AN INVESTIGATION OF PRE-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS' OPINIONS ABOUT  
TEACHING PRACTICE COURSE

**Tolga KURT**

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**ÖZET**

Bu çalışmada fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının öğretmenlik uygulaması dersine yönelik görüşlerinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2022-2023 eğitim öğretim yılında Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi'nde dördüncü sınıfta öğrenim gören 15 fen bilgisi öğretmen adayı oluşturmuştur. Araştırma nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden olgubilim ile desenlenmiştir. Öğretmen adaylarına, ders hakkındaki görüşlerini değerlendirmelerine yönelik araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu uygulanmıştır. Görüşme formunda düşünceler (bilgi, beceri ve yetkinlikleri konusunda), deneyimler, yaşanan sorunlar ve çözüm önerilerine yönelik sorular yer almaktadır. Verilerin analizinde içerik analizi kullanılmıştır. Sonuç olarak fen bilgisi öğretmen adayları öğretmenlik uygulaması dersinde gözlemleyerek sürece uyum sağladıklarını, bu süreçte sürekli etkileşim içinde bulduklarını, uzaktan eğitimde öğrenmede zorluklar yaşadıklarını, mesleki yetkinliklerini artırdıklarını ve öz güven kazandıklarını dile getirmişlerdir. Bununla birlikte öğretmen adayları öğretmenlik uygulaması dersinde mesleğe yönelik tecrübe edindiklerini, süreçten keyif aldıklarını, ders anlatımlarında öğretim tekniklerinden yararlandıklarını, uygulama öncesi ders hazırlıkları yaptıklarını ve değerlendirme için de soru cevap tekniklerini kullandıklarını ifade etmişlerdir. Ayrıca öğretmen adayları ders anlatımı sırasında zaman yönetimi ve ders planı hazırlamada sorun ve bu sorunları ise etkinlik yaptırarak ve uygulama öğretmeni ya da öğretim elemanından yardım alarak çözdüklerini bildirmişlerdir. Araştırma sonunda öğretmenlik uygulaması dersinin etkililiğini geliştirmeye yönelik öneriler geliştirilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Fen Bilgisi Öğretmen Adayları, Öğretmenlik Uygulaması Dersi, Olgubilim

**ABSTRACT**

In this study, it was aimed to examine the views of pre-service science teachers about the teaching practice course. The study group of the research consisted of 15 pre-service science teachers studying in the fourth grade at Eskişehir Osmangazi University in the 2022-2023 academic year. The research was designed with phenomenology, one of the qualitative research methods. A semi-structured interview form developed by the researchers was applied to the pre-service teachers to evaluate their opinions about the course. The interview form included questions about opinions (about knowledge, skills and competencies), experiences, problems experienced and solution suggestions. Content analysis was used to analyze the

data. As a result, pre-service science teachers stated that they adapted to the process by observing in the teaching practice course, they were in constant interaction in this process, they experienced difficulties in learning in distance education, they increased their professional competencies and gained self-confidence. In addition, pre-service teachers stated that they gained professional experience in the teaching practice course, enjoyed the process, benefited from teaching techniques in their lectures, made preparations for the course before the practice and used question and answer techniques for evaluation. In addition, the pre-service teachers reported that they had problems in time management and lesson plan preparation during the lectures and that they solved these problems by having activities and getting help from the practicum teacher or instructor. At the end of the research, suggestions were developed to improve the effectiveness of the teaching practice course.

**Keywords:** Pre-service Science Teachers, Teaching Practice Course, Phenomenology

## DİJİTAL İKİZ TEKNOLOJİSİNİN BUGÜNÜ VE YARINI PRESENT AND FUTURE OF DIGITAL TWIN TECHNOLOGY

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### ÖZET

Endüstri 4.0'ın dijitalleştirme süreci, çeşitli kavramları beraberinde getirmiştir ve bu kavramlardan biri de dijital ikizdir. Dijital ikiz, bir hizmet ya da fiziksel bir nesnenin sanal bir kopyası olarak tanımlanabilir. Dijital ikiz oluşturma süreci, IoT cihazları aracılığıyla elde edilen gerçek zamanlı verilerin toplanması, analiz edilmesi, uygun çözüm modellerinin geliştirilmesi ve makine öğrenmesi algoritmalarının kullanılmasıyla gerçekleştirilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın temel yöntemi, literatür taramasıdır. Dijital ikiz konusunda ulusal ve uluslararası düzeyde yayınlanmış makaleler, endüstri mühendisliği perspektifiyle incelenmekte ve analiz edilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın özgün katkısı, dijital ikizin anlaşılabilirliğini artırmak, olası kafa karışıklığını azaltmak için ulusal ve uluslararası kaynakların incelenmesi, farklı bakış açılarının literatürdeki birleştirilmesi ve analiz edilmesidir. Bu çalışmanın yaygın etkisi, işletmelerin dijital ikizler oluşturma sürecinde oluşabilecek kavramsal karmaşanın önüne geçilmesini sağlamaktır. İşletmeler, vurgulanan noktaları dikkate alarak maliyetleri azaltmaya yardımcı olacak doğru dijital ikizleri kullanma imkânına sahip olacaklardır. Ayrıca, literatürdeki farklı bakış açılarının bir araya getirilmesi, dijital ikizin potansiyel uygulama alanlarını daha geniş bir şekilde anlamamıza katkı sağlayacaktır. Sonuç olarak, bu çalışma dijital ikiz konusunda ulusal ve uluslararası kaynakları inceleyerek endüstri mühendisliği bakış açısını dikkate almayı amaçlamaktadır. Elde edilen bulgular, dijital ikizin kullanımının artırılması ve işletmelerin verimliliklerini artırmalarına yardımcı olabilecek yöntemlerin geliştirilmesi açısından önemli bir katkı sağlayacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Dijital İkiz, IoT, Sanal Kopya, Literatür

### ABSTRACT

The digitalization process of Industry 4.0 has introduced various concepts, and one of these concepts is the digital twin. A digital twin can be defined as a virtual replica of a service or a physical object. The process of creating a digital twin involves collecting and analyzing real-time data obtained through IoT devices, developing suitable solution models, and utilizing machine learning algorithms to make predictions about the future state of the system. The primary methodology employed in this study is a literature review. National and international articles related to the digital twin are examined and analyzed from the perspective of industrial engineering. The original contribution of this study lies in enhancing the comprehensibility of the digital twin by reviewing national and international sources, reducing potential confusion, and exploring and synthesizing diverse perspectives from the literature. The broad impact of

this research is to mitigate the conceptual confusion that may arise in the creation of digital twins by enabling businesses to utilize appropriate digital twins, thereby reducing costs. Furthermore, the synthesis of different perspectives in the literature will contribute to a broader understanding of the potential application areas of the digital twin. In conclusion, this study aims to consider the national and international sources related to the digital twin, with a focus on the perspective of industrial engineering. The findings will provide a significant contribution to increasing the utilization of digital twins and developing methods to enhance productivity in businesses.

**Keywords:** Digital Twin, IoT, Virtual Replica, Literature

**1/1000 ÖLÇEKLİ DİJİTAL FOTOGRAMETRİK VEKTÖR PAFTALARDAN  
ÜRETİLEN DİJİTAL ARAZİ MODELLERİ'NİN HAVA KAYNAKLI LAZER  
TARAMA REFERANSLIĞINDA KONUM DOĞRULUĞU ANALİZİ**  
GEOLOCATION ACCURACY ANALYSIS OF DIGITAL TERRAIN MODELS  
GENERATED FROM 1/1000 SCALE DIGITAL PHOTOGRAMMETRIC VECTOR MAPS  
USING AIRBORNE LASER SCANNING REFERENCE

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**ÖZET**

Günümüzde, hava ve uzay kaynaklı görüntüleme sistemlerinde yaşanan ileri teknolojik gelişmeler, uzaktan algılama verilerinin kullanımını pek çok bilim dalı için vazgeçilmez hale getirmiştir. Hava kaynaklı uzaktan algılama teknolojilerinin başında dijital fotogrametri ve hava kaynaklı lazer tarama (LİDAR) gelmektedir. Haritalanması planlanan hedef alanlarda, dijital fotogrametrik sistemler, kamera donanımlı hava taşıtları vasıtasıyla hava fotoğraflarının çekimi prensibi ile çalışırken LİDAR sistemler yüksek kapasiteli lazer tarayıcılarla yoğun nokta bulutları elde etmektedir. Her iki hava kaynaklı uzaktan algılama yöntemi ile de yüksek kalitede üç boyutlu dijital arazi modelleri (DAM) elde edilebilmekte ve bu modeller askeri ve sivil çok çeşitli amaçlarda tematik haritaların üretimlerinde altlık olarak kullanılmaktadır. Dijital fotogrametri ve LİDAR teknolojilerinden elde edilen DAM'lar pek çok farklı disiplin tarafından kullanılmasına karşın topoğrafik tasvir karşılaştırmaları üzerine literatürde kapsamlı çalışmalar bulunmamaktadır. Bu araştırmada, Şanlıurfa ilinde meskun ve gayrimeskun bölgeler içeren bir çalışma alanında, dijital fotogrametrik 1/1000 ölçekli vektör paftalar üzerinden kontur (eş yükseklik eğrisi) vektörleştirme ve bağımsız kot noktaları tayini ile üretilmiş bir DAM'ın LİDAR nokta bulutlarından üretilen referans bir DAM ile yatay ve düşey mutlak ve rölatif model bazlı doğruluk analizleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Analizler, görsel ve numerik olmak üzere iki kapsamda yapılmış olup topoğrafik eğim etkisini de ortaya koyabilmek amacı ile tüm alan ve eğimsiz alanlar ayrı ayrı değerlendirilmiştir. Görsel analizler, DAM yapıları ve farklı yükseklik skalalarında üretilen diferansiyel DAM'lar göz önünde bulundurularak gerçekleştirilirken numerik analizlerde standart sapma (SS) ve normalize medyan mutlak sapma (NMMS) metrikleri temelinde konum doğrulukları hesaplanmıştır. Çalışma bulguları, dijital fotogrametrik 1/1000 ölçekli vektör paftalardan üretilen DAM'ların görsel anlamda LİDAR referans DAM'ı ile tutarlı olduğunu, SS olarak  $\pm 0.6$  m, NMMS olarak ise  $\pm 0.3$  m mutlak düşey konum doğruluğuna sahip olduklarını ortaya koymuştur. Bu bulgular, mutlak düşey konum doğruluğunun  $\geq \pm 0.6$  m olduğu haritalama projelerinde, 1/1000 ölçekli dijital

fotogrametrik vektör paftaların kullanılabilir olduğunu ve çok daha yüksek bütçe gereksinimi duyan LİDAR yöntemine alternatif oluşturabileceğini ispatlamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Dijital Fotogrametri, Hava Kaynaklı Lazer Tarama (LİDAR), Dijital Arazi Modeli (DAM), Doğruluk

### ABSTRACT

Today, advanced technological developments in airborne and space-borne imaging systems have made the use of remote sensing data indispensable for many disciplines. Digital photogrammetry and airborne laser scanning (LIDAR) are the leading airborne remote sensing technologies. In the target areas that are planned to be mapped, digital photogrammetric systems work with the principle of taking aerial photos by means of camera-equipped aircraft, while LIDAR systems obtain dense point clouds with high-capacity laser scanners. High quality three-dimensional digital terrain models (DTM) can be obtained with both airborne remote sensing methods, and these models are used as a base for the production of thematic maps for a wide variety of military and civilian purposes. Although DTMs obtained from digital photogrammetry and LIDAR technologies are used by many different disciplines, there are no comprehensive studies in the literature on topographic description comparison. In this study, in a study area in Şanlıurfa province, which includes residential and non-residential areas, horizontal and vertical absolute and relative model-based accuracy analyzes of a DTM produced by contour vectorization and determination of independent elevation points on digital photogrammetric 1/1000 scale vector maps was performed with a reference DTM generated from LIDAR point clouds. The analyzes were made in two scopes, visual and numerical, and the whole area and the uninclined areas were evaluated separately in order to reveal the topographical slope effect. While visual analyzes were performed considering DTM structures and differential DTMs produced in different height scales, geolocation accuracies were calculated on the basis of standard deviation (SS) and normalized median absolute deviation (NMMS) metrics in numerical analyzes. The results revealed that DTMs produced from digital photogrammetric 1/1000 scale vector maps were visually consistent with the LIDAR reference DTM, with an absolute vertical geolocation accuracy of  $\pm 0.6$  m in SS and  $\pm 0.3$  m in NMMS. These results prove that 1/1000 scaled digital photogrammetric vector maps can be used in mapping projects where absolute vertical position accuracy is  $\geq \pm 0.6$  m and can be an alternative to LIDAR method, which requires much higher budget.

**Keywords:** Digital Photogrammetry, Airborne Laser Scanning (LIDAR), Digital Terrain Model (DAM), Accuracy



**DÜNYAYI 90 m ÇÖZÜNÜRLÜKLE TASVİR EDEN RADAR DİJİTAL YÜZEY  
MODELLERİNİN KANTİTATİF UYUM ANALİZİ: İSTANBUL ÖRNEĞİ**  
QUANTITATIVE COHERENCE ANALYSIS OF RADAR DIGITAL SURFACE MODELS  
REPRESENTING THE WORLD WITH 90 m RESOLUTION: THE CASE OF ISTANBUL

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**ÖZET**

20. yüzyılın son çeyreğinden günümüze dek uydu teknolojilerinde yaşanan devrim niteliğinde gelişmeler dünyanın periyodik olarak üç boyutlu (3B) modellenmesine olanak vermiştir. Dünyanın, çıplak topoğrafya ve üzerinde bulunan tüm doğal ve insan yapımı nesnelere birlikte kuş uçuşu modellenmesine olanak veren yani 3B kartoğrafik tasvirini yapan haritalar global dijital yüzey modelleri (DYM)'dir. Global DYM'ler günümüzde uzay kaynaklı optik ve radar olmak üzere iki temel uzaktan algılama teknolojisi ile elde edilmektedir. Optik sistemler kamera düzenekleri kullanarak güneş ışığına dayalı görüntüleme yaparken radar sistemler kendi ürettikleri enerjiyi, antenleri vasıtasıyla hedef alana gönderip geri yansımalarını kullanarak görüntüleme yapmaktadır. Her iki teknolojinin de kullanılan sensörler, görüntüleme geometrisi ve topoğrafik eğime bağlı olarak kısıtlamaları mevcuttur. Bu çalışmada, Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) ve TanDEM-X radar uydularından 90 m mekansal çözünürlükte üretilmiş global DYM'lerin İstanbul ili özelinde 3B modelleme uyumları analiz edilmiştir. Analizler, uyumu incelenen DYM'lerde yer alan tüm piksellerin karşılaştırılmasına olanak veren model tabanlı yaklaşım temelinde, açık ve orman arazi sınıfları için ayrı ayrı olmak üzere görsel ve istatistiksel olarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. İstatistiksel uyum hesapları, standart sapma metriği kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgular, SRTM ve TanDEM-X global DYM'lerinin yatay mutlak konum uyumunun X ve Y yönlerinde sırasıyla  $\pm 0.1$  m ve  $\pm 12.9$  m olduğunu, düşey mutlak konum uyumunun ise açık alanlarda  $\pm 2.71$  m ve ormanlık alanlarda ise  $\pm 6.74$  m olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Topoğrafik eğim açık alanlarda etkili değilken ormanlık alanlarda oldukça etkili olduğu saptanmış ve ormanlık ve eğimsiz alanlarda mutlak düşey uyumun  $\pm 4.78$  m'ye ulaştığı görülmüştür. Ayrıca, üretilen renkli uyum haritaları ile İstanbul ilinin hangi bölgelerinde, incelenen global DYM'lerin uyumunun en yüksek ve en düşük olduğu da gözler önüne serilmiştir. Bulgular ışığında, İstanbul ilinde gelecekte gerçekleştirilecek harita üretimlerinde analiz edilen iki radar uydusunun ne derece kullanılabilir olduğu ortaya konmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Global Dijital Yüzey Modeli, Radar, SRTM, TanDEM-X, Uyum.

**ABSTRACT**

Revolutionary developments in satellite technologies since the last quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century have allowed the world to be modeled in three dimensions (3D) periodically. Global digital surface models (DSM) are maps that allow bird flight modeling with the bare topography and all natural and man-made objects on it, that is, 3D cartographic representations of the world. Global DSMs are currently generated with two basic remote sensing technologies, space-borne optical and radar. While optical systems make imaging based on sunlight using camera setups, radar systems send the energy they produce to the target area via their antennas and make images using backscattered reflections. Both technologies have limitations depending on the sensors used, imaging geometry and topographic inclination. In this study, 3D modeling

coherence of global DSMs produced from Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) and TanDEM-X radar satellites at 90 m spatial resolution was analyzed for Istanbul province. Analyzes were performed visually and statistically, separately for open and forest land classes, on the basis of a model-based approach, which allows the comparison of all pixels in the DSMs whose compatibility was examined. Statistical coherence calculations were made using standard deviation metric. The results revealed that the horizontal absolute geolocation coherence of SRTM and TanDEM-X Global DEMs is  $\pm 0.1$  m and  $\pm 12.9$  m in X and Y directions, respectively, and the vertical absolute coherence is  $\pm 2.71$  m in open areas and  $\pm 6.74$  m in forest areas. While the topographic slope was not effective in open areas, it was found to be quite effective in forested areas and it was observed that the absolute vertical coherence reached  $\pm 4.78$  m in uninclined forest areas. In addition, with the produced colored coherence maps, it has been revealed in which regions of Istanbul the coherence of the examined global DSMs is the highest and the lowest. In the light of the findings, the usability of the two radar satellites analyzed in future map productions in Istanbul has been revealed.

**Keywords:** Global Digital Surface Model, Radar, SRTM, TanDEM-X, Coherence.

# ISTANBUL

## INTERNATIONAL MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS -V



25.07.2023

### İLGİLİ MAKAMA

5. Uluslararası İstanbul Modern Bilimsel Araştırmalar Kongresi 9-11 Temmuz, 2023 tarihleri arasında İstanbul, Türkiye’de (çevrimiçi ve çevrimdışı)18 farklı ülkenin 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 yarıdan fazlasının Türkiye dışından katılımcılar tarafından sunulması esastır.” değişikliğine uygun düzenlenmiştir.

Bilgilerinize arz edilir,

Saygılarımla

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Head of Congress