

HODJA AKHMET YASSAWI

5th International Conference on Scientific Research

November 5-6, 2021
Nakhchivan State University, Azerbaijan

ABSTRACT BOOK





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**5th International Conference on Scientific
Research**

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ABSTRACT BOOK

EDITOR

Assoc. Prof. Dr. İrade KERİMOVA

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ABOUT SYMPOSIUM

HODJA AKHMET YASSAWI

5th International Conference on Scientific Research

DATE - PLACE

November 5-6, 2021

Nakhchivan State University, Azerbaijan

ORGANIZATION

Nakhchivan State University

İKSAD- www.iksad.org.tr

LANGUAGES

Turkish, English, Azerbaijani

EVALUATION PROCESS

All applications have undergone a double-blind peer review process

PRESENTATION

Oral presentations

INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES

*Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Saudi Arabia, Ukraine, Algeria, Nigeria, Portugal, Iraq, Romania, Iran, India, Philippines, Indonesia, Tunisia, Pakistan, United States, Botswana, Ethiopia, Sri Lanka, Poland, Moldova, Republic of Congo, Bulgaria, North Cyprus, Serbia, Malaysia, Lebanon, Zambia, Russia (106)
Turkey (96)*

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CONFERENCE GALLERY



ng

H-1, EMİN ALIRZAYEV H-1, Oğuzhan Uzar MÜJKAN MƏM... H-1, Namik Həsənov H1 Faruk Selaha... Armağan TEKE Hall1/...

konfrans [Protected View] - PowerPoint Hikmet Musayev

File Home Insert Design Transitions Animations Slide Show Review View Add-ins Help Acrobat Power-user PDF-XChange Tell me Share Present in Teams

1 HODJA AKHMET YASSAWI
5th International Conference on Scientific Research
November 5-6, 2021
Nakhchivan State University, Azerbaijan

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İŞĞALDAN AZAD
OLUNMUŞ
ƏRAZİLƏRDƏ TƏHSİL
VƏ TURİZM
PERSPEKTİVLƏRİ

QARABAĞI
AZƏRBAYCANDIR.
İlham
Əliyev

Müjkan Məmmədzadə
Namiq Həsənov

Slide 1 of 15 English (United States) 81%

ng

CONFERENCE GALLERY

Zoom Meeting

H-1 observer

H-1 observer

H-1, Samed Canbaxşi...

Pakiza Aliyeva

h1-moderator-Prof. Dr. ...

Hall-1, Session-1, Ser...

H1-ELMAS KARAKAŞ

Recording...

ahmad camil - PowerPoint

Пакизе Əliyeva

Общий доступ

Вырезать Копировать Вставить

Формат по образцу Буфер обмена

Создать слайд Раздел

Меню

Сбросить

Слайды

Шрифт

Абзац

Направление текста

Выровнять текст

Преобразовать в SmartArt

Заливка фигуры

Контуры фигуры

Эффекты фигуры

Найти

Заменить

Выделить

Редактирование

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Щелкните, чтобы добавить заметки

Слайд 1 из 16 русский

Щелкните, чтобы добавить заметки

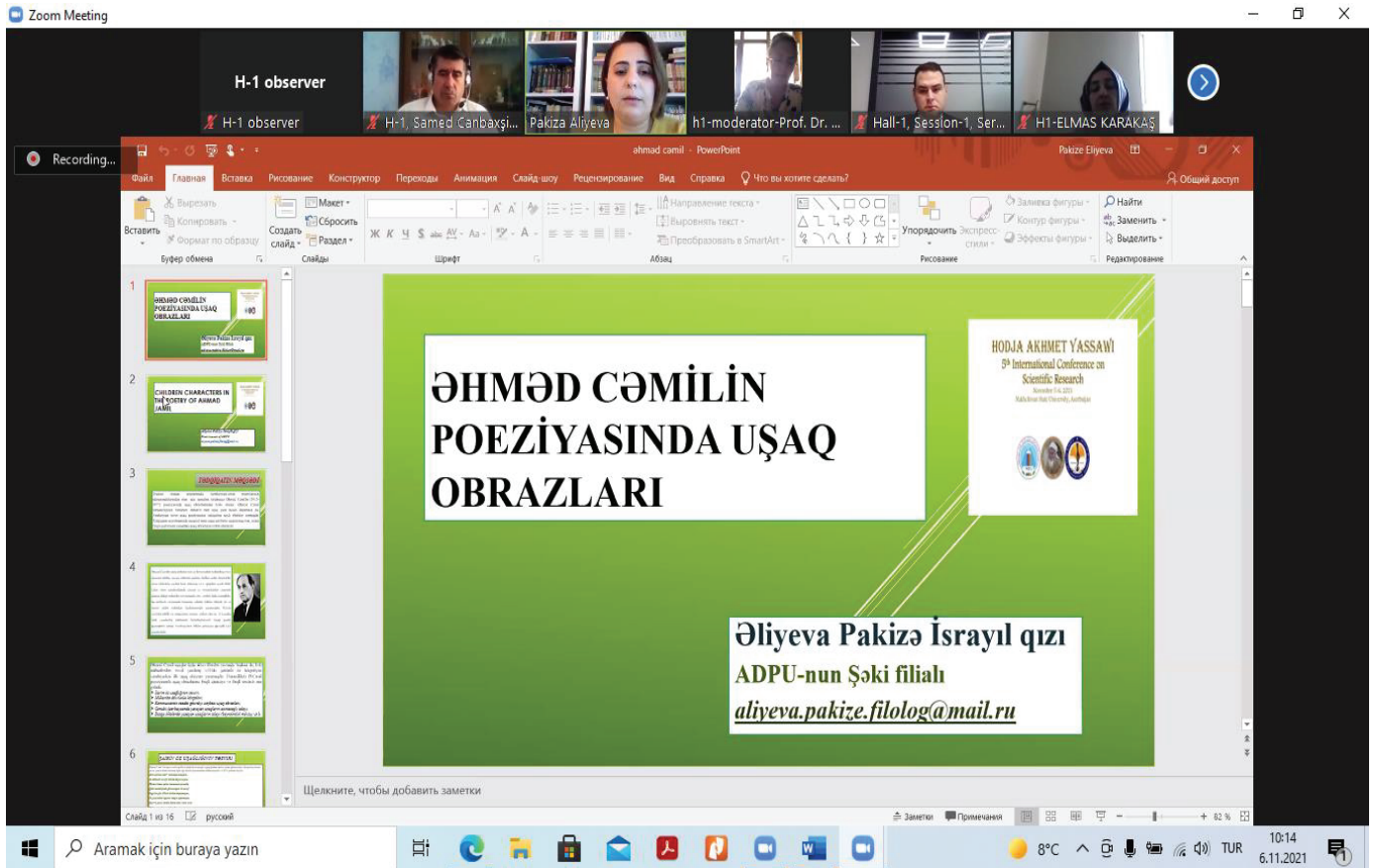
Аramak için buraya yazın

8°C

TUR

10:14

6.11.2021



Zoom Meeting

Recording...

H-1 observer

H-1, Samed Canbaxşiyev

H-1 observer

Hall-1, Session-1, Serdar Gürçay

H1-ELMAS KARAKAŞ

Pakiza Aliyeva

h1-moderator-Prof. Dr. Sadaqat Həsənova

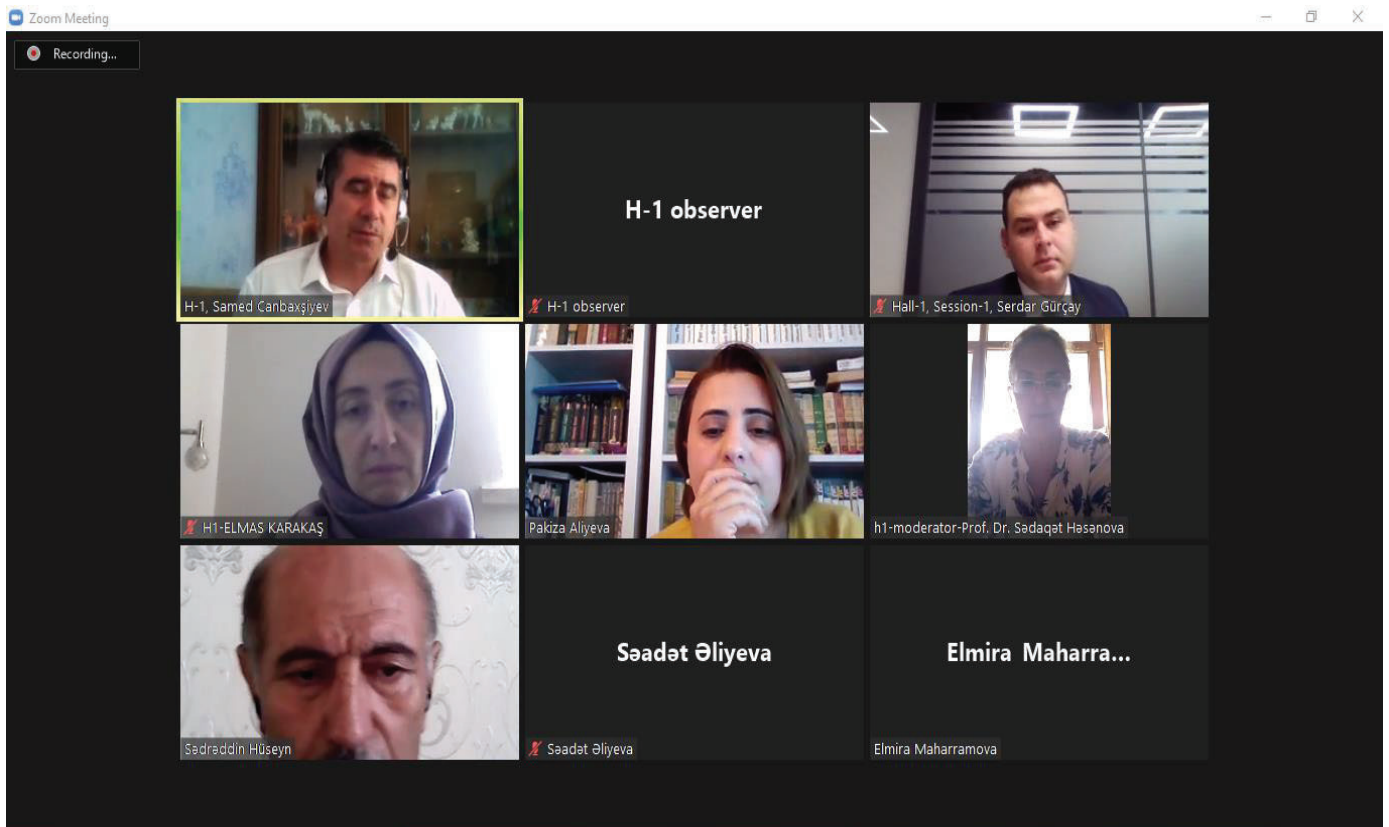
Səadət Əliyeva

Sadrəddin Hüseyn

Səadət Əliyeva

Elmira Maharra...

Elmira Maharramova



CONFERENCE GALLERY

Zoom Meeting

H-1 observer

H-1, EMİN ALIRZAYEV

Armağan TEKE Halli/ses...

H-1, Oğuzhan Uzar

H1 Faruk Selahattin Yolcu

H-1, Namik Hasanov

Recording...

MS OZAN - Microsoft Powerpoint

ÖĞRENEN ÖRGÜTLER:
KAVRAMSAL BİR
DEĞERLENDİRME

Öğr. Gör. Mehmet Seyda OZAN - Erciyes Üniversitesi
Öğr. Gör. Faruk Selahattin YOLCU - Kocaeli Üniversitesi

21°C Karın güneşli 13:17 6.11.2021

H-1 observer

H-1, Oğuzhan Uzar

H1-Sercan Aras

H-1, EMİN ALIRZAYEV

H1 Faruk Selaha...

H-1, Namik Hasanov

Otomatik Kaydet Covid19 turizm etki - bu bilgisayar konumuna kaydedildi. Ara 3097

Dosya Giriş Ekle Tasarım Geçişler Animasyonlar Slayt Gösterisi Gözden Geçir Görünüm Kayıt Yardım

Yapıştır Yeni Slaytları Yeniden Kullan Slaytlar

Yazı Tipi Paragraf Çizim

Seçil Dolgu... Seçil Ana Hattı... Seçil Etketleri... Bul Değiştir Seç Dikte Tasarım Fikirleri Paylaş Açıklamalar

COVID-19 (KORONAVİRÜS) PANDEMİSİNİN TURİZM SEKTÖRÜNE ETKİSİ: ANTALYA İLİ ÖRNEĞİ

Arş. Gör. Dr. Sercan ARAS

Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi, Turizm Fakültesi, Turizm İşletmeciliği Bölümü

Not eklemek için tıklayın

slayt 1 / 12 Türkiye (Türkiye) Neofar 9:01

CONFERENCE GALLERY

H-1 observer

H1 Faruk Selaha...

H1-Sercan Aras

H-1, EMİN ALIRZAYEV

H-1, Oğuzhan Uzar

H1 Faruk Selahattin Y...

H-1, Namik Hasanov

otomatik Kaydet

Giriş

Ekle

Tasarım

Geçişler

Animasyonlar

Slayt Gösterisi

Gözden Geçir

Görünüm

Kayıt

Yardım

Yapıştır

Yeni Slayt

Slaytları Yeniden Kullan

Bölüm

Pano

Yazı Tipi

Paragraf

Çizim

Yerleştir

Hızlı Stiller

Şekli Doldur

Şekli Ana Hattı

Şekli Etkiden

Bul

Değiştir

Seç

Düzenleme

Dikte

Tasarım Fikirleri

Paylaş

Açıklamalar

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Not eklemek için tıklayın

Slayt 1 / 14

Türkçe (Türkiye)

Notlar

100%

Zoom Meeting

H-1 observer

H-1, Samed Canbaxşi...

h1-moderator-Prof...

Pakiza Aliyeva

Hall-1, Session-1, Ser...

H1-ELMAS KARAKAŞ

Recording...

başlığınız kitabı - PowerPoint

Pakiza Eliyeva

Файл

Главная

Вставка

Рисование

Конструктор

Переходы

Анимация

Слайд шоу

Рецензирование

Вид

Справка

Что вы хотите сделать?

Общий доступ

Вставить

Копировать

Формат по образцу

Буфер обмена

Слайды

Мaket

Сбросить

Раздел

Направление текста

Выровнять текст

Преобразовать в SmartArt

Заливка фигуры

Контур фигуры

Эффекты фигуры

Найти

Заменить

Выделить

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Целкните, чтобы добавить заметки

Слайд 1 из 16

русский

Заметки

Примечания

82%

CONFERENCE GALLERY

Zoom Meeting

Recording...

H-1 observer

H1-Hilal Maide Kılıçoğlu Akyol

H-1 observer

H1-Mustafa ÖZTÜRK

hall1-Münire TURHAN

H1 - Onur Alp Yasar

Hall-1 Mehmet Emin AYDEMİR

Mehmet Uğurlu

Armağan TEKE Hall1/session2

H-1 observer

H-1 observer

Hall-1 Mehmet Emin ...

Mehmet Uğurlu

Armağan TEKE Hall1/...

H1-Hilal Maide Kılıçlı...

H1-Mustafa ÖZTÜRK





Peynir Altı Suyu ve Süt Yağından Üretilmiş Tereyağların Yağ Asidi Kompozisyonlarının Belirlenmesi

Determination of Fatty Acid Compositions of Butter Produced from Whey and Milk Fat

Araş. Gör. Mehmet Emin AYDEMİR

Doç. Dr. Serap KILIÇ ALTUN

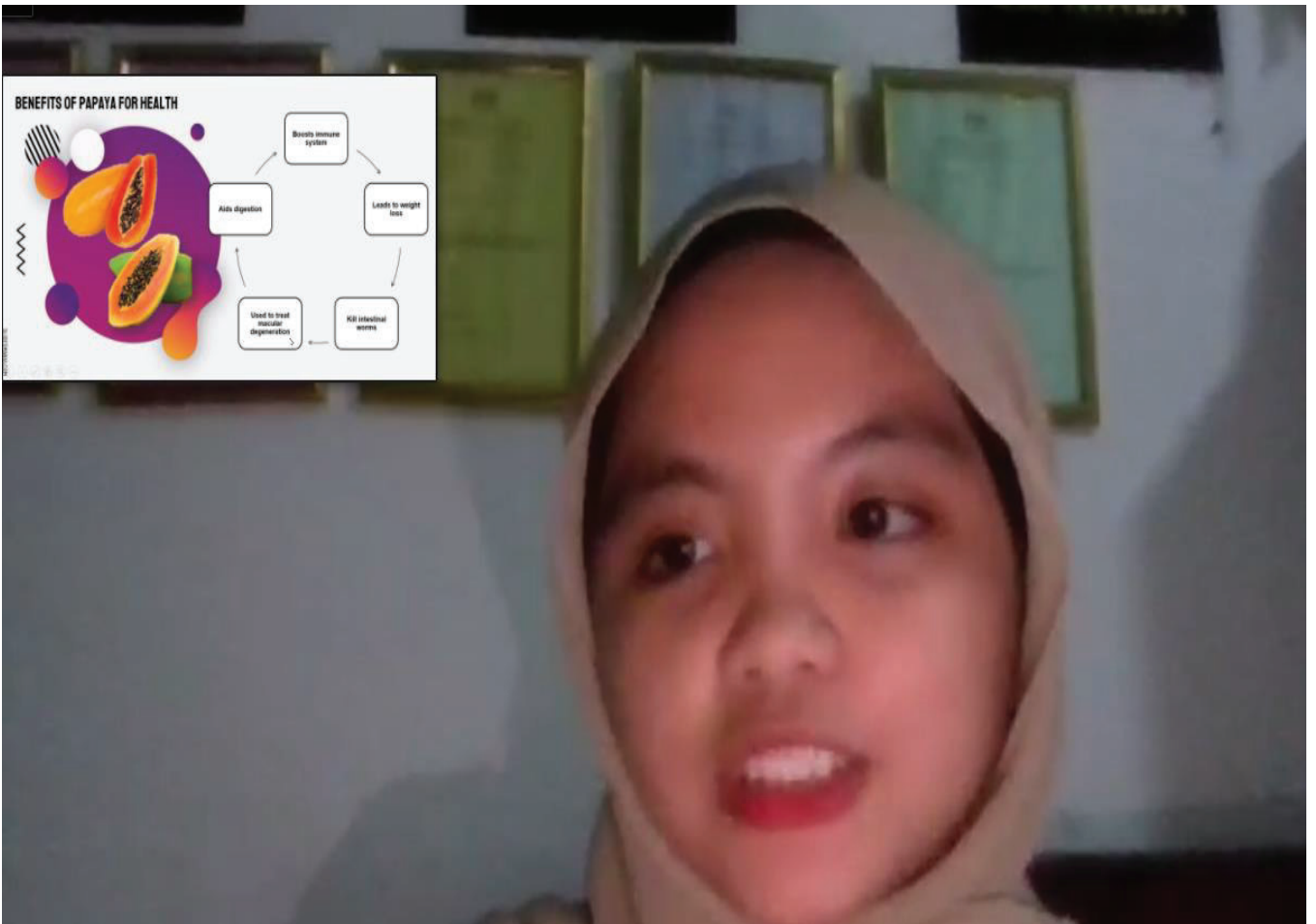
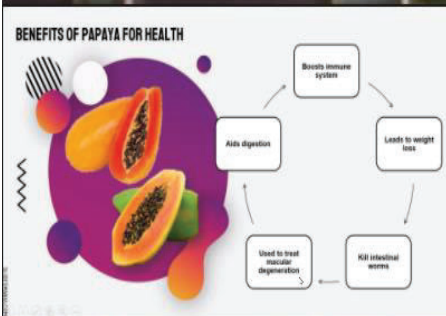
Harran Üniversitesi, Veteriner Fakültesi, Gıda Hijyeni ve Teknolojisi Bölümü, Şanlıurfa, Türkiye

CONFERENCE GALLERY



H3-Moderator-...

H3-Moderator-OmerGökhanULUM



CONFERENCE GALLERY

H-1 observer

H-1 observer

hall1-Münire TURHAN

Hall-1 Mehmet Emin ...

Mehmet Uğurlu

Serap Kiliç Altun

H1-Hilal Maide Kiliçli...

ERZURUM YAYLA ÇİÇEK HAM BALININ BAZI FİZİKSEL VE KİMYASAL ÖZELLİKLERİ

SOME PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF RAW FLOWER-HONEY FROM ERZURUM PLATEAU



DOÇ. DR. SERAP KILIÇ ALTUN
ARAŞ. GÖR. MEHMET EMİN AYDEMİR
HARRAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ, VETERİNER FAKÜLTESİ, GIDA HIJYENİ VE TEKNOLOJİSİ BÖLÜMÜ, ŞANLIURFA, TÜRKİYE

H-1 observer

H-1 observer

hall1-Münire TURHAN

Hall-1 Mehmet Emin ...

Mehmet Uğurlu

Serap Kiliç Altun

H1-Hilal Maide Kiliçli...

hoca ahmed yesevi Bilimsel arařtırmalar kongresi - PowerPoint (Ürün Etiketlemedi)

ÖZET

GİRİŞ

EKLE

TASARIM

GEÇİŞLER

ANIMASYONLAR

SLAYT GÖSTERİSİ

GÖZDEN GEÇİR

GÖRÜNÜM

Oturum aç

Kes

Düzen

Kopyala

Sıfırla

Yeni Slayt

Biçim Boyacısı

Bölüm

Pano

Yazı Tipi

Paragraf

Metin Yönü

Metni Hizala

SmartArt'a Dönüřtür

Çizim

Verileřtir

Hızlı Stiller

Şekil Dolgusu

Şekil Anahattı

Şekil Efektleri

Bul

Değıştir

Seç

Düzenleme

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COVID 19'A KARŐI PROPOLİS DESTEKLİ BESLENME

PROPOLIS SUPPORTED NUTRITION AGAINST COVID 19

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Münire TURHAN
Assist.Prof.Dr. Münire TURHAN
Bingöl Üniversitesi/Bingol University

Not eklemek için tıklayın

HODJA AKHMET YASSAWI

5th International Conference on Scientific Research

November 5-6, 2021

Nakhchivan State University, Azerbaijan



CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Zoom Meeting ID: 838 4313 8600

Zoom Passcode: 000555

Önemli, Xahiş edirik diqqətlə oxuyasınız

- ❖ Konfransımızda Yazı Qaydalarına uyğun göndərilmiş və elmi komissiyadan keçən məruzələr üçün online (video konfran şəklində) çıxış imkanı veriləcəkdir.
- ❖ Online məruzə üçün <https://zoom.us/join> linki üzərindən daxil olaraq “Meeting ID or Personal Link Name” yerinə ID nömrəsinə daxil olaraq konfransa qoşula bilərsiniz.
- ❖ ZOOM tətbiqi pulsuzdur və yeni hesab açmağa ehtiyac yoxdur
- ❖ ZOOM tətbiqi qeydiyyatdan keçmədən istifadə edilə bilər
- ❖ Tətbiq planşet, telefon və kompüterlərdə mümkündür
- ❖ Hər iclasda məruzəçilər məruzə saatından 5 dəqiqə əvvəl konfransa bağlanmış olmaları lazımdır
- ❖ Bütün konfrans iştirakçıları canlı qoşularaq bütün məruzələri izləyə bilərlər.
- ❖ Moderator – iclasdakı çıxış və elmi diskussiyalar (sual-cavab) hissəsindən məsuldurlar
- ❖

Nəzər Yetirilməsi Vaxib Olanlar – TEXNİKİ BİLGİLƏR

- ◆ Kompüterlərinizdə mikrafon olduğuna və saz vəziyyətdə olmasına əmin olmalısınız.
- ◆ ZOOM-da ekran paylaşma xüsusiyyətini bacarmalısınız
- ◆ Qəbul edilən məqalə sahiblərinin mail adresinə ZOOM tətbiqindəki linkə aid İD nömrəsi göndəriləcəkdir.
- ◆ Sertifikatlar konfransdan sonra sizlərə PDF olaraq göndəriləcəkdir.
- ◆ Konfrans proqramında yer və saat dəyişikliyi kimi tələblər nəzərə alınmayacaqdır.

Önemli, Dikkatle Okuyunuz Lütfen

- ❖ Kongremizdə Yazım Kurallarına uyğun göndərilmiş və bilim kurulundan keçən bildiriilər için online (video konferans sistemi üzerinden) sunum imkanı sağlanmışdır.
- ❖ Online sunum yapabilmek için <https://zoom.us/join> sitesi üzerinden giriş yaparak “Meeting ID or Personal Link Name” yerine ID numarasını girerek oturma katılabilirsiniz.
- ❖ Zoom uygulaması ücretsizdir ve hesap oluşturmaya gerek yoktur.
- ❖ Zoom uygulaması kaydolmadan kullanılabilir.
- ❖ Uygulama tablet, telefon ve PC’lerde çalışıyor.
- ❖ Her oturumdaki sunucular, sunum saatinden 5 dk öncesinde oturma bağlanmış olmaları gerekmektedir.
- ❖ Tüm kongre katılımcıları canlı bağlanarak tüm oturumları dinleyebilir.
- ❖ Moderatör – oturumdaki sunum ve bilimsel tartışma (soru-cevap) kısmından sorumludur.
- ❖

Dikkat Edilmesi Gerekenler- TEKNİK BİLGİLER

- ◆ Bilgisayarınızda mikrofon olduğuna ve çalıştığına emin olun.
- ◆ Zoom'da ekran paylaşma özelliğine kullanabilmelisiniz.
- ◆ Kabul edilen bildiri sahiplerinin mail adreslerine Zoom uygulamasında oluşturduğumuz oturuma ait ID numarası gönderilecektir.
- ◆ Katılım belgeleri kongre sonunda tarafınıza pdf olarak gönderilecektir
- ◆ Kongre programında yer ve saat değişikliği gibi talepler dikkate alınmayacaktır

IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

- ❖ To be able to attend a meeting online, login via <https://zoom.us/join> site, enter ID “Meeting ID or Personal Link Name” and solidify the session.
- ❖ The Zoom application is free and no need to create an account.
- ❖ The Zoom application can be used without registration.
- ❖ The application works on tablets, phones and PCs.
- ❖ The participant must be connected to the session 5 minutes before the presentation time.
- ❖ All congress participants can connect live and listen to all sessions.
- ❖ Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

Points to Take into Consideration - TECHNICAL INFORMATION

- ◆ Make sure your computer has a microphone and is working.
- ◆ You should be able to use screen sharing feature in Zoom.
- ◆ Attendance certificates will be sent to you as pdf at the end of the congress.
- ◆ Requests such as change of place and time will not be taken into consideration in the congress program.

**Before you login to Zoom please indicate your name surname and hall number,
exp. H-1, Ayşe CAN**

~Opening Ceremony~

05.11.2021

Baku Local Time: 10:³⁰–11:⁰⁰

Ankara Local Time: 09:³⁰–10:⁰⁰



Assoc. Prof. Elbrus İSAYEV

RECTOR OF NAKHCHIVAN STATE UNIVERSITY
CONFERENCE CHAIR



Dr. Mustafa Latif EMEK

President of IKSAD Institute



Assoc. Prof. Meftun İSMAYILOV

NAKHCHIVAN STATE UNIVERSITY
HEAD OF SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE



Cavid İSMAYILOV

NAKHCHIVAN STATE UNIVERSITY
HEAD OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE



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Poland, Moldova, Republic of Congo, Bulgaria, North Cyprus,
Serbia, Malaysia, Lebanon, Zambia, Russia*

Nakhchivan State University

05.11.2021



Baku Time

11⁰⁰ : 13³⁰



Ankara Time

10⁰⁰ : 12³⁰



ID: 838 4313 8600

Password: 000555

HEAD OF SESSION:

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gökhan ARIKAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman Tolga TOGO	<i>Harran University (Turkey)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF LIFE SATISFACTION AND PERCEIVED STRESS LEVELS OF SPORTS HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
Dr. Erkan ÇİMEN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gökhan ARIKAN	<i>Suleyman Demirel University (Turkey) Harran University (Turkey)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF SPORTS INJURY ANXIETY AND COVID-19 FEAR LEVELS OF SPORTS SCIENCES FACULTY CANDIDATES
Prof. Dr. Mustafa GENÇASLAN Prof. Dr. Mustafa KESKIN	<i>Erciyes University (Turkey)</i>	DYNAMIC HYSTERESIS FEATURES OF A MIXED SPIN (1/2, 3/2) ISING SYSTEM WITHIN THE PATH PROBABILITY METHOD

Hall-1, Session-1

05.11.2021, Friday



Baku Time

11⁰⁰ : 13³⁰



Ankara Time

10⁰⁰ : 12³⁰



ID: 838 4313 8600

Password: 000555

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Salidə ŞƏRİFOVA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Sadettin PAKSOY Lect. Merve KAPLAN	<i>Gaziantep University (Turkey)</i>	THE IMPORTANCE OF HOCA AHMET YESEVI FOR FAITH AND CULTURAL TOURISM
Prof. Dr. Sadettin PAKSOY Lect. Merve KAPLAN	<i>Gaziantep University (Turkey)</i>	FROM THE IDEA OF HOCA AHMET YESEVI TO A WORLD THAT IS PROFAN WITH THE EFFECT OF CAPITALISM AND GLOBALIZATION
Prof. Dr. Salide ŞƏRİFOVA	<i>Azerbaijan National Academy of Science (Azerbaijan)</i>	ABOUT AHMED YESEVI'S ARTISTIC, PHILOSOPHICAL AND RELIGIOUS HERITAGE
Dr. Ayten ABBASOVA	<i>Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (Azerbaijan)</i>	THE CREATION AND DEATH IN KHOJA AHMAD YESAVI'S "DIVANI-HIKMAT"
Assist. Prof. Dr. Azat TOKTONALIEV Assist. Prof. Dr. Ozaj SULIMAN	<i>Hatay Mustafa Kemal University (Turkey)</i>	LOVE AND TOLERANCE VIEWS OF KHOJA AHMAD YASAWI
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yusif HÜSEYNOV	<i>Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	THE WORLD OF WISDOM YESEVI

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ganira Askerova

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ganira Askerova	<i>Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF AHMAD YASAWI'S CREATIVE ACTIVITY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bağır Babayev Assoc. Prof. Dr. Reşad Asgerov Res. Assist. Nesima Hasanova	<i>Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i> <i>Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences (Azerbaijan)</i> <i>Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	KHOJA AHMED YASAWI'S LOVE FOR ALLAH, THE PROPHET OF ISLAM, THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD (S.A.S.) AND HIS LOVE FOR BELIEVERS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bağır Babayev Assoc. Prof. Dr. Reşad Asgerov Res. Assist. Nesima Hasanova	<i>Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i> <i>Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences (Azerbaijan)</i> <i>Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	THE SACRIFICES THAT OMAR FAIG NEMANZADEH BROUGHT TO THE MUSLIM-TURKISH WORLD YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW ON BEHALF OF: WHO ARE THE ARMENIANS?
Dr. Recep YURUMEZ	<i>Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University (Kyrgyzstan)</i>	KHOJA AHMED YASAWI AND THE FAKR-NÂME TRADITION
Expert Sinan DOĞAN	<i>Ministry of Education (Turkey)</i>	EXAMINATION OF THE YESEVİLİK MOVEMENT FROM VERY MUCH TO THE MOTHERLAND IN THE CONTEXT OF FORMULATION

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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Teodor Bulboacă		
AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Dalal Adnan Maturi	<i>King Abdulaziz University, (Saudi Arabia)</i>	VARIATIONAL ITERATION METHOD FOR SOLVING WAVE EQUATION USING MAPLE
Prof. Dr. Z.S. Klestova Prof. Dr. Yu.I. Prilutskiy Dr. A.K. Voronina	<i>State Science Control Institute of Biotechnology and Strains of Microorganisms(Ukraine)</i>	APPLICATION OF C60 FULLERENE WATER SOLUTION FOR DISTRIBUTION FOR ANTICORONAVIRUS DRUG
Dr. Aicha Benkartab	<i>University of Mustapha Stambouli (Algeria)</i>	DEFORMATIONS OF METRICS AND BIHARMONIC MAPS
Olubunmi T. OLORUNPOMI Christiana K. OLORUNPOMI	<i>Nigeria Police Academy (Nigeria) Kwara State University (Nigeria)</i>	MULTIVARIATE GRANGER CAUSALITY OF CURRENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE
Dr. Zohra BOUTEFFAL Dr. Mohamed HARIRI	<i>Mustapha Stambouli University (Algeria) Belhadj Bouchaib University (Algeria)</i>	MEASURE OF NONCOMPACTNESS IS THE STUDY OF HYPERBOLIC FRACTIONAL PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS WITH FINITE DELAY
Carla SANTOS Cristina DIAS	<i>New University of Lisbon (Portugal)</i>	NOTE ON DODD'S COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION
Dr. Embarka Remli	<i>University of Mustapha Stambouli (Algeria)</i>	L-HARMONIC MAPS AND LIOUVILLE TYPE THEOREM
Assist. Prof. Mehsin Jabel Atteya	<i>Al-Mustansiriyah University (Iraq)</i>	NOTES ON DERIVATIONS WITH INVOLUTION IDENTITIES OF SEMIPRIME RINGS
Prof. Dr. Teodor Bulboacă	<i>Babeş -Bolyai University (Romania)</i>	GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF GENERALIZED STRUVE FUNCTIONS

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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Basim A. Almayahi

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Basim A. Almayahi	<i>University of Kufa (Iraq)</i>	ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION CAUSED BY HEAVY METALS AND RADIATION IN THE TWO GOVERNORATES OF BASRA AND MAYSAN
Prof. Dr. Rajab Yahyazadeh Prof. Dr. Zahra Hashempour	<i>Islamic Azad University (Iran)</i>	QUANTUM EFFICIENCY OF InGaN/GaN MULTIPLE QUANTUM WELL SOLAR CELL INFLUENCED BY HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE
Dr. G.P. Ashwinkumar Mrs. P. Nanda	<i>Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University (India)</i>	MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC FLOW OF NON-NEWTONIAN HYBRID NANOLIQUID ABOVE A SLENDERING SURFACE WITH SLIP EFFECTS
Dr. G.P. Ashwinkumar Prof. Dr. B. Ranjana	<i>Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University (India)</i>	SIGNIFICANCE OF THERMAL RADIATION ON MHD FLOW OF HYBRID NANOFUID OVER A STRETCHING SURFACE
Dr. Nour Elhouda Djaa Dr. Ahmed Mohamed Cherif	<i>Relizane University (Algeria)</i> <i>Mascara University (Algeria)</i>	GENERAL F-HARMONIC MORPHISMS
Emre GÜL Berk ŞAHİN Prof. Dr. Mete KALYONCU	<i>Yıldız Pul Otomotiv Motor Parçaları Sanayi A.Ş. (Turkey)</i> <i>Konya Technical University (Turkey)</i>	ADVANCES TOWARDS ENERGY SAVINGS IN HEAVY VEHICLE AIR COMPRESSORS

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selin BİTİRİM OKMEYDAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selin BİTİRİM OKMEYDAN	<i>Ege University (Turkey)</i>	THE REFLECTIONS OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN THE MOVIE OF "SERIAL (BAD) WEDDINGS"
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selin BİTİRİM OKMEYDAN	<i>Ege University (Turkey)</i>	DOOMSCROLLING AND A COMMUNICATION ORIENTED APPROACH: CAUSES, EFFECTS AND CONSEQUENCES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kamil YILDIRIM Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şenyurt YENİPİNAR	<i>Aksaray University (Turkey)</i>	EXAMINING THE ADMINISTRATORS' PERCEPTIONS OF PROFESSIONAL WELL-BEING IN TERMS OF PERSONAL, PROFESSIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Veli BATDI Dr. Yunus DOĞAN	<i>Gaziantep University (Turkey)</i> <i>Firat University (Turkey)</i>	A META-THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF BLENDED LEARNING MODEL IN HIGHER EDUCATION
Dr. Yunus DOĞAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Veli BATDI	<i>Firat University (Turkey)</i> <i>Gaziantep University (Turkey)</i>	BLENDED LEARNING PRACTICES IN HIGHER EDUCATION DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A RAPID REVIEW OF PRELIMINARY FINDINGS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ezgi GÖKÇE	<i>Uşak University (Turkey)</i>	WESTERN TRACES OF İZNİK CERAMICS: SAMSON CERAMICS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ezgi GÖKÇE	<i>Uşak University (Turkey)</i>	WESTERN TRACES OF İZNİK CERAMICS: LACHANEL CERAMICS
Dr. Erkan DEMİRTAŞ	<i>MSB Culture and Art Department (Turkey)</i>	ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT LEVELS OF PRIVATE SCHOOL MUSIC TEACHERS
Dr. Erkan DEMİRTAŞ	<i>MSB Culture and Art Department (Turkey)</i>	A REVIEW ON ONLINE MUSICAL INSTRUMENT LEARNING

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Dr. Vali ALIYEV

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Zekerya SARIBULAK	<i>Hakkari University (Turkey)</i>	THE EFFECT OF FAITH FUNDAMENTAL KNOWLEDGE OBTAINED IN THE FIRST CHILDHOOD PHASE ON ADULT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sadagat NEMATOVA	<i>Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	SPECIFIC FEATURES OF TEXTILE ART IN NAKHCHIVAN
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yusif HÜSEYNOV Assoc. Prof. Dr. Reşad ASGEROV Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bağır BABAYEV	<i>Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i> <i>Baku State University (Azerbaijan)</i> <i>Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	TURKISM-THE TURANIAN IDEAL OF HUSEYN JAVID IS A BRIDGE BETWEEN THE TURKISH-TURANIAN WORLD
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bağır BABAYEV Assoc. Prof. Dr. Reşad ASGEROV Assoc. Prof. Dr. Novruzeli REHIMOV Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abbas AHMEDOV	<i>Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i> <i>Baku State University (Azerbaijan)</i> <i>Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i> <i>Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	ISLAMIC VALUES IN THE WORKS OF HUSEYN JAVID AND THE STORY OF THE PROPHET ADAM
Prof. Dr. Zamina Najafova	<i>Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	THE ROLE OF NAKHCHIVAN COMPOSERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AZERBAIJANI MUSIC CULTURE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Etem YEŞILYURT	<i>Akdeniz University (Turkey)</i>	LECTURE METHOD: A LITERATURE REVIEW STUDY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Etem YEŞILYURT	<i>Akdeniz University (Turkey)</i>	QUESTION AND ANSWER METHOD: A LITERATURE REVIEW STUDY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Etem YEŞILYURT	<i>Akdeniz University (Turkey)</i>	TRIP OBSERVATION METHOD: A LITERATURE REVIEW STUDY
Solmaz BAYRAMOVA	<i>Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	CHILD ABUSE AND PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT ARE THE BASIS OF MENTAL TRAUMA
Assoc. Dr. Vali ALIYEV	<i>Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	TOOLS AND METHODS OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES WITH SCHOOL, FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Froilan D. MOBO

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Froilan D. MOBO	<i>Philippine Merchant Marine Academy (Philippines)</i>	THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOLAR PANEL WITH CCTV CAMERA IN THE NATIONAL ROAD OF ZAMBALES, PHILIPPINES
AREMU, Olaosebikan Akanni MAKINDE, Oluniyi Samuel OLAYIWOLA, Olanike Grace	<i>independent researcher (Nigeria)</i>	SPATIAL VARIATIONS OF METEOROLOGICAL PARAMETERS AND ITS IMPACT ON TROPOSPHERIC RADIO REFRACTIVITY PREDICTION USING A MODIFIED ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK
Nara Ananda Dr. Yohannes Kurniawan, S.Kom., S.E., MMSI., CSCA	<i>Bina Nusantara University (Indonesia)</i>	SOCIAL MEDIA ANALYTICS IN UNIVERSITY INDUSTRY
Dr. Rimene Dhahri Prof. Dr. Younes Moussaoui	<i>University of Gafsa (Tunisia) University of Sfax (Tunisia)</i>	KINETIC STUDY FOR THE ADSORPTION OF METHYL GREEN ON ACTIVATED CARBON FROM OLIVE WASTE WOOD
Dr. Ghasan Ali Hussain	<i>University of Kufa (Iraq)</i>	FBMC VERSUS UFMC: A WAVEFORM CONTENDER FOR 5G COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS
Ibad Ur Rahman	<i>University of Engineering and Technology (Pakistan)</i>	IMPLEMENTATION OF LEAN MANUFACTURING TOOLS IN CIEL WOOD INDUSTRY
Afrasyab Khan	<i>University of Engineering and Technology (Pakistan)</i>	BARRIER TO IMPLEMENTATION OF TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY OF PESHAWAR
Ziaullah Jan	<i>University of Engineering and Technology (Pakistan)</i>	IDENTIFICATION AND MINIMIZATION OF WASTE IN A FORMICA PROCESSING INDUSTRY USING LEAN MANUFACTURING TOOLS

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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Saman Hedjazi

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dlzar Bakr Qadr Prof. Dr.Yousif Ismael Mawlood Assist. Lect. Dlshad Khurshid Ahmed	<i>Cihan University- Erbil (Iraq)</i> <i>Salahaddin University (Iraq)</i> <i>Cihan University- Erbil (Iraq)</i>	ROAD BASE IMPROVEMENT BY GEOCELL REINFORCEMENT
Kazem Gholizade Dr. Abbas Heydari	<i>Technical and Vocational University (TVU) (Iran)</i>	CLIMATE-FRIENDLY ARCHITECTURE IN THE DESIGN OF TRADITIONAL IRANIAN HOUSES IN HOT AND DRY CLIMATES - A CASE STU RADITIONAL HOUSES IN KASHAN CITY
Kazem Gholizade Dr. Abbas Heydari	<i>Technical and Vocational University (TVU) (Iran)</i>	THE INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE ON THE FORM AND FUNCTION OF RESIDENTIAL HOUSES IN KASHAN - A CASE STUDY OF THE SULTAN AHMAD DISTRICT
Kazem Gholizade Dr. Abbas Heydari	<i>Technical and Vocational University (TVU) (Iran)</i>	COMPARISON OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN OF MOSQUES IN TWO HOT AND DRY CLIMATES - COLD AND MOUNTAINOUS - CASE STUDY OF AGHABZORG MOSQUE AND GREAT MOSQUE OF HAMEDAN
Dr. BOUTOUTA Aziza Dr. HANDEL Naoual	<i>Mechanics Research Center (CRM) (Algeria)</i> <i>INFRARES, University of Mouhamed Cherif (Algeria)</i>	STRUCTURAL CHARACTERIZATIONS OF ALUMINUM MATRIX COMPOSITES AMCS AL-40 WT. %(A-FE 2 O 3) ELABORATED BY LIQUID PHASE SINTERING
Dr. HANDEL Naoual Dr. BOUTOUTA Aziza Dr. DJOUMAA Sarah	<i>INFRARES, University of Mouhamed Cherif (Algeria)</i> <i>Mechanics Research Center (CRM) (Algeria)</i> <i>INFRARES, University of Mouhamed Cherif (Algeria)</i>	MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF SAND CONCRETE-FILLED STEEL TUBULAR COLUMNS AXIALLY LOADED
Assist. Prof. Saman Hedjazi Ehsanul Kabir	<i>Georgia Southern University (United States)</i>	NUMERICAL MODELING OF INFRASTRUCTURES WITH ABAQUS: A REVIEW
Matthew Reck Tyler Cade John Mikels Angela Robinson Ehsanul Kabi	<i>Georgia Southern University (United States)</i>	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SURFACE AND BULK ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY ON CONCRETE CYLINDERS

Prof. Dr. Saman Hedjazi		
Macy Spears Prof. Dr. Saman Hedjazi	<i>Georgia Southern University (United States)</i>	APPLICATION AND CHALLENGES OF GROUND PENETRATING RADAR IN THE EVALUATION OF ASPHALT AND CONCRETE PAVEMENT

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nezaket İsmayilova

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Vedat BAKIR	<i>Kütahya Dumlupınar University (Turkey)</i>	PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE TO BEREAVED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS
Lect. Vedat BAKIR	<i>Kütahya Dumlupınar University (Turkey)</i>	COGNITIVE, EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIORAL CONSEQUENCES OF MORNING
Prof. Dr. Müseyib İbrahim oğlu İlyasov	<i>Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (Azerbaijan)</i>	MAKING STUDENTS MORE ACTIVE IN THE CLASSROOM AS A MEANS OF STUDENT-ORIENTED EDUCATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nezaket İsmayilova	<i>Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	THE EFFECT OF ALAKBAR NAKHCHIVANLI'S CREATIVITY ON THE SPIRITUAL EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG GENERATION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Taleh KHALİLOV	<i>Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	OPENING AND ACTIVITIES OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNICAL SCHOOLS IN NAKHCHIVAN AND ORDUBAD DURING OZERKLIK PERIOD
Aysel Heyderova	<i>Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	FLORISTIC ANALYSIS OF CARYOPHYLLACEAE JUSS. FAMILY SPREAD IN DARIDAG MOUNTAIN FLORA OF NAKHCHIVAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC
Şerebani MAMMADOVA	<i>Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	GREAT LEADER HEYDAR ALIYEV'S INTEREST IN THE LITERARY HERITAGE OF AZERBAIJANI POET NIZAMI GANJAVI

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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Huseynova Gulgiz Agahasan

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Huseynova Gulgiz Agahasan	<i>Azerbaijan Medical University (Azerbaijan)</i>	THE MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE LYMPHOID STRUCTURES OF THE URINARY BLADDER
Dr. Mustafa CANDEMİR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emrullah KIZILTUNÇ Res. Assist. Dr. Betül Ayça YAMAK	<i>Gazi University (Turkey)</i>	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SYSTEMIC IMMUNE INFLAMMATION INDEX (SII) AND CORONARY SLOW FLOW PHENOMENON
Dr. Şule YILDIRIM KÖPÜK	<i>Acibadem Maslak Hospital (Turkey)</i>	IS BEING A REFUGEE AFFECT PRENATAL BONDING SCORES OF SYRIAN WOMEN IN TURKEY?
Dr. Tuğba AFŞİN ERDOĞDU Dr. Seher SATAR Dr. Mustafa Engin ŞAHİN Prof. Dr. Pınar ERGÜN	<i>University of Health Sciences (Turkey)</i>	CASE OF ACUTE PNEUMONIA DUE TO DIESEL ASPIRATION
Dr. Ody. Tuğba EMEKCİ	<i>Necmettin Erbakan University (Turkey)</i>	THE EFFECT OF RIGHT OR LEFT HAND DOMINANT ON THE TEST RESULTS IN THE VIDEO HEAD IMPULSE TEST
Dr. Ody. Tuğba EMEKCİ	<i>Necmettin Erbakan University (Turkey)</i>	EVALUATION OF SLEEP QUALITY IN INDIVIDUALS WITH BENING PAROXISMAL POSITIONAL VERTIGO AFTER COVID-19
Dr. Ody. Tuğba EMEKCİ	<i>Necmettin Erbakan University (Turkey)</i>	SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF MANUAL THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH MUTATIONAL FALSETTO
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şeyho Cem YÜCETAŞ	<i>Adiyaman University (Turkey)</i>	FINDINGS IN LUMBAR DISC HERNIAS ACCORDING TO THEIR ANATOMICAL LOCATION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Songül DOĞANAY Büşra ÖZTÜRK	<i>Sakarya University (Turkey)</i>	EFFECTS OF INTERMITTENT FASTING ON OBESITY AND TYPE 2 DIABETES
P.H. Necefguliyeva	<i>Azerbaijan Medical University (Azerbaijan)</i>	MODERN ASPECTS OF THE TREATMENT AND DIAQNOSIS OF POSTOPERATIVE ADHESIVE INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION

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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER	<i>Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University (Turkey)</i>	GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION AND MACROECONOMIC PROJECTIONS IN THE RECENTLY ECONOMIC GROWTH TREND IN TURKEY
Ushe Makambe Themba Bitsang	<i>Botho University (Botswana) Botswana Open University (Botswana)</i>	THE IMPACT OF SECONDARY VALUE CHAIN ACTIVITIES ON THE GROWTH OF SELECTED RETAIL SHOPS IN FRANCISTOWN, BOTSWANA
Girma Defere	<i>Jimma University (Ethiopia)</i>	PASTORAL LAND RIGHTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY: CASE OF ETHIO-KENYA BORDERLAND
Kholidah Tamami	<i>Baku State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	ENERGY POLITICS IN THE CASES OF AZERBAIJAN AND INDONESIA
Dr. Nana Noviana	<i>Researcher at Regional Research and Development Agency, (Indonesia)</i>	A NEW PUBLIC MANAGEMENT APPROACH TO IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE AIDS COMMISSION IN BANJARMASIN
Misbah Waqar Dr. Hina Noor	<i>Allama Iqbal Open University (Pakistan)</i>	TRAINING OF PARENTS, TEACHERS AND YOUTH LEADERS ON EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND PARENTING (0-8) YEARS CHILDREN WITH DISABILITY AND CHILDREN WITHOUT DISABILITY
Dr. N.Kengatharan	<i>University of Jaffna (Sri Lanka)</i>	THE POSITIVE SIDE OF OVERQUALIFICATION: THE NEXUS OF OVERQUALIFICATION, BUSINESS STRATEGY AND FIRM PERFORMANCE
Nikita Dobhal	<i>Uttarakhand Technical University (India)</i>	INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF TRADEMARKS
Dr. Leila Benstaali	<i>Abdelhamid Ibn Badis University (Algeria)</i>	BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN PRE- TEACHER TRAINING AND THE REAL WORLD OF TEACHING IN THE ALGERIAN EFL CLASSROOM
GWAISON, Panan DANLADI Dr. Apeh, A. SUNDAY GWAISON Musa Danladi	<i>Nigeria Police Academy (Nigeria)</i>	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN GLOBAL BUSINESS TODAY; ROLES AND IMPORTANCE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Jeyhun MAHMUDOV	<i>Nakhchivan State University</i>	SOME ISSUES REGARDING THE HISTORY OF EMPLOYMENT AND THE

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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Ir. Yohannes Kurniawan

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Jordiviali Tandiawan Dr. Ir. Yohannes Kurniawan	<i>Bina Nusantara University (Indonesia)</i>	SOCIAL MEDIA ANALYSIS IN SCHOOL INDUSTRY
Natasya Kwandou Dr. Ir. Yohannes Kurniawan	<i>Bina Nusantara University (Indonesia)</i>	STUDENT LEARNING BEHAVIOR IN LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
Theresa Karyn Wijaya Dr. Ir. Yohannes Kurniawan	<i>Bina Nusantara University (Indonesia)</i>	ANALYSIS: HEATMAP AND PROCESS FOR UNIVERSITY WEBSITE
Wilhelmus Billion Pius Purba Dr. Ir. Yohannes Kurniawan	<i>Bina Nusantara University (Indonesia)</i>	ANALYZING THE VARIABLE OF METRICS THAT TRIGGERS THE VIRALITY OF FOOD CATEGORY IN TIKOK
Harry Dr. Ir. Yohannes Kurniawan	<i>Bina Nusantara University (Indonesia)</i>	SOCIAL MEDIA CONTENT ANALYSIS ABOUT AUDIENCE ENGANGEMENT IN TOUR AND TRAVEL INDUSTRY
Zainab Muazzam Maryam Munir Dr. Ivan Suneel	<i>Forman Christian College (Pakistan)</i>	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION, LOCUS OF CONTROL, AND CREATIVE SELF-EFFICACY
Komal Nayyar Maryam Munir Dr. Ivan Suneel	<i>Forman Christian College (Pakistan)</i>	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NARCISSISTIC TRAIT AND SELF-PERCEIVED FLOURISHING AMONG THE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
Bartosz Jóźwik Alina Betlej Lech Euzebiusz Gruszecki Assoc. Prof. Dr. Andrzej Pietrzak	<i>The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, (Poland)</i>	AFFECT ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY? A COMPARATIVE STUDY BASED ON THE ENVIRONMENT KUZNETS CURVE
Maryam Akbari Noshad	<i>Women`s Studies Shahid Madani University (Iran)</i>	THE SITUATION OF WOMEN AT QAJAR PERIOD BEFORE CONSTITUTION IN IRAN
Dr. Aneesh V. Pillai	<i>Cochin University (India)</i>	ARTIFICIAL HUMAN REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES AND ITS REGULATION IN INDIA: PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE
Veronica POZNEACOVA	<i>Moldova State University (Moldova)</i>	THE INFLUENCE OF THE STATE OF EMERGENCY TO THE FREE ACCESS TO JUSTICE

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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Sədaqət Həsənova

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Əliyeva Pakizə İsrayıl qızı	<i>Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (Azerbaijan)</i>	ARIF ABDULLAZADE'S "BOOK OF OUR FATE" SERIES OF POEMS
Əliyeva Pakizə İsrayıl qızı	<i>Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (Azerbaijan)</i>	CHILDREN CHARACTERS IN THE POETRY OF AHMAD JAMIL
Səməd Canbaxşiyev	<i>Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	WORKS OF TURKISH PLAYWRIGHTS IN NAKHCHIVAN THEATER
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sədrəddin Hüseyn	<i>Baku Engineering University (Azerbaijan)</i>	CAMAL AGA DILBAZI. THE LAST MEMEBER OF AZERBAIJANI NAGSHIS
Prof. Dr. Sədaqət Həsənova	<i>Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	OUR PURPLE AND LITERARY LANGUAGE IN MEDINA GULGUN
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vali ALIYEV	<i>Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	TOOLS AND METHODS OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES WITH SCHOOL, FAMILY AND COMMUNITY
Elmira Maharramova	<i>Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (Azerbaijan)</i>	C. MEMMEDGULUZADE AND MOLLA NASREDDIN MAGAZINE
Səadət Əliyeva	<i>Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	THE CONCEPT OF ETHICS AND ETHICAL RULES IN JOURNALISM
Res. Assist. Dr. Elmas KARAKAŞ	<i>Aksaray University (Turkey)</i>	TWO NATIONALIST PERIODICALS PUBLISHED AT THE SAME TIME IN SELANIK AND BAKU AND AN INVESTIGATION ON THEIR LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE VIEWS
Serdar GÜRÇAY Prof. Dr. Aynur KOÇAK	<i>Yildiz Technical University (Turkey)</i>	ON THE CONCEPT OF "RESPECT" IN THE ALEVI-BEKTASHI TRADITION

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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Ali KARA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ercan ALTINSOY Prof. Dr. Ali KARA	<i>Bursa Uludag University (Turkey)</i>	CRIMINAL ANALYSIS OF CHILDREN AND CHILDREN DRIVEN ACCORDING TO DRUGS AND STIMULANT SUBSTANCES AND OTHER PARAMETERS
Hatice Seçil SELİMOĞLU Prof. Dr. Ali KARA	<i>Bursa Uludag University (Turkey)</i>	DETERMINATION OF SYNTHETIC CANNABINOIDS BY GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY-MASS SPEVTROMETERS (GC-MS) DEVICE
Aydın ÖZKAN Prof. Dr. Ali KARA	<i>Bursa Uludag University (Turkey)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND THE BULLET ENTRY-EXIT HOLES AND FRACTURES FORMED ON THEIR SURFACES OF SOME GLASS TYPES THAT MAY BE THE SUBJECT OF FORENSIC CASES
Onur KAYMAK Prof. Dr. Ali KARA	<i>Bursa Uludag University (Turkey)</i>	DETECTION OF THROW DISTANCE BY ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROMETERS
Dr. Fzt. Emine BARAN Prof. Dr. Türkan AKBAYRAK	<i>Hitit University (Turkey)</i>	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LYMPHEDEMA SEVERITY AND SHOULDER DISABILITY IN WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER-RELATED LYMPHEDEMA
Dr. Fzt. Emine BARAN Prof. Dr. Türkan AKBAYRAK	<i>Hitit University (Turkey)</i>	THE ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATION LEVEL AND LYMPHEDEMA SEVERITY IN PATIENTS WITH BREAST CANCER-RELATED LYMPHEDEMA

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

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
PhD Candidate. Kaya ÖZÇELİK	<i>Atılım University (Turkey)</i>	EUGÈNE IONESCO'S RHINOCEROS: THE REALITY BEHIND WHAT'S ABSURD
PhD Candidate. Kaya ÖZÇELİK	<i>Atılım University (Turkey)</i>	MATTHEW ARNOLD AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF TWO VOICES IN MID-VICTORIAN AGE: ROMANTIC AND PRE-MODERNIST
Lect. Assist. Alphonse Dorien Makosso	<i>Marien Ngouabi University, (Republic of Congo)</i>	CHIMAMANDA NGOZI ADICHIE AS A HIEROPHANT OF THE BIAFRAN CIVIL WAR: A NEW HISTORICIST READING OF HALF OF A YELLOW SUN
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Valentin Petrussenk Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bissierka Veleva	<i>Plovdiv University (Bulgaria) Sofia University (Bulgaria) /Baku Slavic niversity (Azerbaijan)</i>	ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL MONUMENTS IN BULGARIA
Favour C. Uroko	<i>University of Nigeria (Nigeria)</i>	PROVERBS 23:13-16 AND STUDENTS DISCIPLINE IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN NIGERIA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer Gökhan ULUM	<i>Mersin University (Turkey)</i>	AN IDIOGRAPHIC APPROACH INTO THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON A PRE- SERVICE ROMANIAN EFL TEACHER IN TURKEY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer Gökhan ULUM	<i>Mersin University (Turkey)</i>	THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON A PRE- SERVICE SERBIAN EFL TEACHER IN TURKEY: AN IDIOGRAPHIC APPROACH
Mohammed Abdullahi Usman Yusuf Bako	<i>Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University (Nigeria) Near East Universty (North Cyprus)</i>	ARMED BANDITRY AND DISPLACEMENT OF RURAL COMMUNITIES IN NIGER STATE: ADULT EDUCATION AS A TOOL FOR REDUCING THE SHOCKS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Verdiyeva Gunay V.	<i>Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences (Azerbaijan)</i>	BORROWED TERMS IN PERSIAN AND AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tamilla ALIYEVA	<i>Ardahan University (Turkey)</i>	SHEIKH SHAMIL'S MOVEMENT AND THE DOCTRINE OF MURIDISM IN HISTORICAL SOURCES (N. OKOLNICH. "REVIEW OF THE LATEST MILITARY EVENTS IN DAGESTAN (1843)")

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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Ivan Pavlovic

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Academ. Res.Fell. Dr. Ivan Pavlovic Ing.Milan Stevanovic Res.Assoc. Dr. Nemanja Zdravkovic	<i>Scientific Veterinary Institute of Serbia (Serbia)</i> <i>Academy of Beekeeping and Apitherapy of Serbia (Serbia)</i>	PRELIMINARY RESEARCH OF HONEY BEE VIRUSES IN SERBIA
Aiza Kamal Khan Dr. Muhammad Naeem Faisal	<i>University of Agriculture, Faisalabad (Pakistan)</i>	UNDERSTANDING THE EXPRESSION LEVEL OF FBXW7 AND ALK GENES AND CROSS TALK IN BETWEEN WNT/BETA CATENIN AND MICRORNA SIGNALING CASCADE IN FEMALE BREAST CANCER
Momna Mehmood Dr. Muhammad Naeem Faisal	<i>University of Agriculture, Faisalabad (Pakistan)</i>	ANALYZING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIFFERENT DOSES OF ARGININE WITH ENDOCRINE HORMONES AND THEIR SUBSEQUENTIAL IMPACT ON BROILER GROWTH
Dr. Arfan Zaman Amina Pervaiz Eyman Ashraf Hina Ishaq	<i>College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (CVAS) (Pakistan)</i>	DIAGNOSTIC ROLE OF LAMP IN THE DETECTION OF PARASITIC DISEASES OF HUMAN
Dr. Arfan Zaman Eyman Ashraf Amina Pervaiz Hina Ishaq	<i>College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (CVAS) (Pakistan)</i>	ECHINOCOCCUS GRANULOSUS
Dr. Arfan Zaman Hina Ishaq Amina Pervaiz Eyman Ashraf	<i>College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (CVAS) (Pakistan)</i>	USE OF NATURAL ANTIMICROBIALS IN CANNED FOODS
Dr. Arfan Zaman Eyman Ashraf Hina Ishaq Amina Pervaiz	<i>College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (CVAS) (Pakistan)</i>	LYMPHATIC FILARIASIS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru İfakat ÖZCAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman SERDAR	<i>Munzur University (Turkey)</i>	LENGTH-WEIGHT RELATIONSHIP OF <i>Squalius cephalus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) IN THE PÜLÜMÜR RIVER (TUNCELI, TURKEY)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman SERDAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru İfakat ÖZCAN	<i>Munzur University (Turkey)</i>	LENGTH-WEIGHT RELATIONSHIP AND CONDITION FACTOR OF <i>Chondrostoma regium</i> (Heckel, 1843) LIVING IN

PÜLÜMÜR RIVER

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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Emin ALİRZAYEV

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Fatma Armağan TEKE LLOYD	<i>Abdullah Gul University (Turkey)</i>	NEW DISCUSSIONS ON THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE PROTECTION SYSTEM
Lect. Mehmet Seyda OZAN Lect. Faruk Selahattin YOLCU	<i>Erciyes University (Turkey), İnönü University (Turkey) Kocaeli University (Turkey), İnönü University (Turkey)</i>	LEARNING ORGANIZATIONS: A CONCEPTUAL ASSESSMENT
Lect. Faruk Selahattin YOLCU Lect. Mehmet Seyda OZAN	<i>Kocaeli University (Turkey), İnönü University (Turkey) Erciyes University (Turkey), İnönü University (Turkey)</i>	STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT IN PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS
Dr. Emin ALİRZAYEV	<i>The State Social Protection Fund under the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Azerbaijan (Azerbaijan)</i>	THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS AND ITS ASSESSMENT IN LINK WITH THE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM IN THE EXAMPLE OF AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC
Res. Assist. Dr. Sercan ARAS	<i>Necmettin Erbakan University (Turkey)</i>	THE EFFECT OF COVID 19 (CORONAVIRUS) PANDEMIC ON THE TOURISM SECTOR: THE CASE OF ANTALYA
Res. Assist. Dr. Sercan ARAS	<i>Necmettin Erbakan University (Turkey)</i>	CRUISE TOURISM IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENT
Dr. Müjkan Əbdüləli qızı Məmməd zadə Namiq Mirzağa oğlu Həsənov	<i>Azerbaijan State Academy of Physical Education and Sport (Azerbaijan)</i>	EDUCATION AND TOURISM PERSPECTIVES IN THE OCCUPIED AREAS
Oğuzhan UZAR	<i>Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	BAĞIMSIZLIK DÖNEMİNDE AZERBAIJAN CUMHURİYETİNDE AVUKATLAR VE SAVUNUCULUK

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakkı ÇİFTÇİ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Mustafa TAŞLIYAN Res. Assist. Kevser ÖZYAŞAR Ayşe GÖKYAR	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University (Turkey)</i>	DURING THE PANDEMIC (COVID-19) PERIOD; THE INTERACTION OF CAREER SATISFACTION, CAREER PLATEAU, ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT AND WORK ALIENATION VARIABLES: A FIELD STUDY ON ACADEMICS
Prof. Dr. İsmail BAKAN Makbule OĞUZ Ahmet Zahid BAKAN	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University (Turkey)</i>	ORGANIZATIONAL CYNICISM IN THE HEEL OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: A FIELD RESEARCH FOR HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS
Prof. Dr. İsmail BAKAN Makbule OĞUZ Ahmet Zahid BAKAN	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University (Turkey)</i>	THE EFFECT OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION AND INDIVIDUAL COMMUNICATION ON PRESENTEISM: A RESEARCH ON HEALTHCARE WORKERS
Lect. Dr. Kader EROL	<i>Tekirdag Namık Kemal University (Turkey)</i>	SEXUAL HARASSMENT, CONSIDERED AS ONE OF THE UNETHICAL BEHAVIORS IN TOURISM
Lect. Selim TAŞKAYA	<i>Artvin Coruh University (Turkey)</i>	DISPLAY OF ZONING DIAMETER ACCORDING TO THE PLANNED TYPE DISTANCE APPROACH IN HOUSING ZONING ISLANDS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gökhan KERSE Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oktay YANIK	<i>Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University (Turkey) Yüksek İhtisas University (Turkey)</i>	LEADER-MEMBER EXCHANGE AND JOB CRAFTING: DOES EMPLOYEE'S PARTICIPATION IN THE IN-GROUP AFFECT THE LEVEL OF EXHIBITING JOB CRAFTING BEHAVIOR?
Lect. Selim TAŞKAYA	<i>Artvin Coruh University (Turkey)</i>	DISPLAY OF ZONING DIAMETER ACCORDING TO THE PLANNED TYPE DISTANCE APPROACH ON COMMERCIAL ZONING ISLANDS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Emel BURAK	<i>Kirklareli University (Turkey)</i>	A RESEARCH ON THE PERCEPTION OF HUMAN RESOURCES PRACTICES AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF FAMILY COMPANY MANAGERS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakkı ÇİFTÇİ	<i>Cukurova University (Turkey)</i>	EDUCATION, FINANCE AND HUMAN CAPITAL

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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Nuring Pangastuti

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
REFES Ines DJEMLI Samir	<i>Badji Mokhtar Annaba University (Algeria)</i>	THE IMPACT OF INSECTICIDE ON SOME HEMATOLOGICAL PARAMETERS BLOOD IN WISTAR FEMALE WISTAR RATS
Dr. Faiza ROUAG Prof. Dr. Habiba FERHATI Prof. Dr. Samir DJEMLI	<i>Badji Mokhtar Annaba University (Algeria)</i>	HISTOPATHOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE LIVER IN RATS TREATED WITH FENUGREEK
Diana ABBY	<i>Keningau Vocational College (Malaysia)</i>	PAPAYA PUTERI AYU: STEAMED COCONUT CAKE WITH PAPAYA FLAVOUR
Dr. Nuring Pangastuti	<i>Universitas Gadjah Mada, (Indonesia)</i>	VAGINOPLASTY SURGERY IN MULLERIAN ANOMALY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Khodr Z. Awad Dr. SamirAlhaj Moussa	<i>Jinan University (Lebanon)</i>	THE CORRELATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE OF COVID-19 AND PCR TEST-RELATED STRESS
Prof. Dr. Christian Chinyere Ezeala Mrs. Mercy O. Ezeala	<i>Mulungushi University (Zambia) University of Zambia (Zambia)</i>	ASSESSMENT OF A NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL'S EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT USING DREEM QUESTIONNAIRE
Stanislava Stateva	<i>Institute Plant Genetic Resources "Konstantin Malkov" (Bulgaria)</i>	REGENERATION OF EXPLANTS OF THE SPECIES RUTA GRAVEOLENS L.
A.I. Biryukova	<i>Peoples' Friendship University of Russia (Russia)</i>	ANALYSIS OF THE QUALITY OF PLANT-BASED FEED AND WATER AT LIVESTOCK FARMS

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa SALTİ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa SALTİ Prof. Dr. Oktay AYDOĞDU	<i>Mersin University (Turkey)</i>	LANDAU-LIFTHITZ ENERGY DISTRIBUTION IN GRAVITY'S RAINBOW FRAMEWORK
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa SALTİ Prof. Dr. Oktay AYDOĞDU	<i>Mersin University (Turkey)</i>	ENERGY DISTRIBUTION OF A GÖDEL-TYPE SPACE-TIME STRUCTURE FROM THE RAINBOW GRAVITY PERSPECTIVE
Çağrı BALKAN Onur TOPAL Orhan Mert DURANER	<i>Kaplanlar Soğutma A.Ş. R&D Center (Turkey)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF HOT GAS DEFROSTING WITH CO ₂ REFRIGERANT IN LOW TEMPERATURE EVAPORATORS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Güventürk UĞURLU	<i>Kafkas University (Turkey)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF STRUCTURAL, ELECTRONIC, AND NONLINEAR OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF (E)-2-AMINO-N-(1-(2-HYDROXYPHENYL)ETHYLIDENE)-2-OXOACETOHYDRAZIDE USING HARTREE-FOCK (HF) AND DENSITY FUNCTIONAL THEORY (DFT)
Assist. Prof. Dr. Güventürk UĞURLU	<i>Kafkas University (Turkey)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE CONFORMATIONAL EFFECT ON THE MOLECULAR STRUCTURE AND ELECTRONIC PROPERTIES OF THE 2-FURALDEHYDE MOLECULE BY THEORETICAL METHODS
Şəfa Məmmədova	<i>Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	ACTIONS ON SETS IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACE
Prof. Dr. Oktay AYDOĞDU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa SALTİ	<i>Mersin University (Turkey)</i>	A SUITABLE APPROACH FOR THE q-DEFORMED ASYMMETRIC TRIGONOMETRIC ROSEN-MORSE POTENTIAL
Prof. Dr. Oktay AYDOĞDU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa SALTİ	<i>Mersin University (Turkey)</i>	A NEW APPROXIMATION PROPOSAL FOR YUKAWA-TYPE POTENTIALS

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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Mehmet UĞURLU

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Res. Assist. Mehmet Emin AYDEMİR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serap KILIÇ ALTUN	<i>Harran University (Turkey)</i>	DETERMINATION OF FATTY ACID COMPOSITIONS OF BUTTER PRODUCED FROM WHEY AND MILK FAT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serap KILIÇ ALTUN Res. Assist. Mehmet Emin AYDEMİR	<i>Harran University (Turkey)</i>	SOME PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF RAW FLOWER-HONEY FROM ERZURUM PLATEAUS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Münire TURHAN	<i>Bingöl University (Turkey)</i>	PROPOLIS SUPPORTED NUTRITION AGAINST COVID 19
Onur Alp YAŞAR Hilal Maide KILIÇLIOĞLU AKYOL Assoc. Prof. Dr. İrem ERGIN	<i>Ankara University (Turkey)</i>	CLINICAL AND THERAPEUTIC APPROACH OF OCULAR AND SYSTEMIC BACTERIAL INFECTION IN A LEOPARD GECKO
Lect. Dr. Selman İteris YILMAZ Prof. Dr. Mehmet UĞURLU Lect. M. Tamer UZUN Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali İmran VAİZOĞULLAR	<i>Istanbul University-Cerrahpasa (Turkey) Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University (Turkey)</i>	SYNTHESIS OF ACTIVATED CARBON ASSISTED CATALYSIS SYSTEMS AND INVESTIGATION OF USABILITY IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT
Lect. Dr. Selman İteris YILMAZ Prof. Dr. Mehmet UĞURLU Uzm. Huseyn OSMAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali İmran VAİZOĞULLAR	<i>Istanbul University-Cerrahpasa (Turkey) Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University (Turkey)</i>	ELECTROCATALYTIC TREATMENT OF OLIVE BLACK WATER
Lilpar Nəsrəddin qızı Verdiyeva	<i>Ganja State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	SPREAD OF FERNS IN MOUNTAIN XEROPHYTE VEGETATIONS IN THE NORTH-EAST PART OF THE LESSER CAUCASUS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa ÖZTÜRK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fuat ÖZYONAR	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University (Turkey)</i>	CHROME (VI) REMOVAL FROM WASTEWATER AND OPTIMIZATION OF OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS BY THE ELECTROCOAGULATION PROCESS USING IRON ELECTRODES
Guliyeva Yegana Arif gizi	<i>Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (Azerbaijan)</i>	ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL KNOWLEDGE IN TEACHING CHEMISTRY

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ümit AYATA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Fatma Merve UĞUR	<i>Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakıf University (Turkey)</i>	SPATIAL MEETING OF TRADITIONAL TASTE, ÇAYHANE
İlknur KÜÇÜKOĞLU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayşe Duygu KAÇAR	<i>Eskisehir Technical University (Turkey)</i> <i>Eskisehir Osmangazi University (Turkey)</i>	CRITIC OF SOCIAL MEDIA AS A PUBLIC SPHERE DURING COVID-19
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ümit AYATA Prof. Dr. Bekir Cihad BAL	<i>Bayburt University (Turkey)</i> <i>Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University (Turkey)</i>	THE EFFECT OF HEAT TREATMENT ON COLOR, GLOSSINESS AND SHORE D HARDNESS IN KOPIE, FUKADI, AND YEW WOOD SPECIES
Prof. Dr. Bekir Cihad BAL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ümit AYATA	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University (Turkey)</i> <i>Bayburt University (Turkey)</i>	SOME PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF POPLAR WOOD HEAT-TREATED WITH VEGETABLE OIL
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serap AKDEMİR	<i>Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University (Turkey)</i>	DEVELOPMENT OF A VARIABLE VOLUM COLD STORE FOR ENERGY SAVING
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serap AKDEMİR	<i>Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University (Turkey)</i>	EVALUATION OF COLD STORAGE INSULATION BY THERMAL IMAGES ANALYSIS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Erdem ÇOBAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kemal SAPLIOĞLU	<i>Halic University (Turkey)</i> <i>Suleyman Demirel University (Turkey)</i>	DETERMINATION OF TRENDS OF RIVER FLOWS IN THE MERİÇ DISCHARGE

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yusuf KAVUN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Buket BAKIR Assist. Prof. Dr. Şükran YEDİEL ARAS	<i>Tekirdag Namık Kemal University (Turkey)</i> <i>Kafkas University (Turkey)</i>	THE EFFECTS OF THE GINGER (ZINGIBER OFFICINALE) EXTRACT ON THE INTERLEUKIN-6 EXPRESSION IN THE OVARIUM TISSUE OF THE DIABETIC RATS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Şükran YEDİEL ARAS Assoc. Prof. Dr. Buket BAKIR	<i>Kafkas University (Turkey)</i> <i>Tekirdag Namık Kemal University (Turkey)</i>	EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF GINGER (ZINGIBER OFFICINALE) EXTRACT ON INTERLEUKIN-6 RELEASE IN THE UTERINE TISSUE OF STREPTOZOTOCIN-INDUCED DIABETIC RATS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yusuf KAVUN Assist. Prof. Dr. Hasan ESKALEN Lect. Mustafa KAVGACI	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University (Turkey)</i> <i>Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University (Turkey)</i> <i>İstiklal University (Turkey)</i>	AN INVESTIGATION OF RADIATION SHIELDING PROPERTIES OF ZnO DOPED GLASSES AT 1333 KEV ENERGY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yusuf KAVUN Assist. Prof. Dr. Hasan ESKALEN Lect. Mustafa KAVGACI	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University (Turkey)</i> <i>Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University (Turkey)</i> <i>İstiklal University (Turkey)</i>	MECHANICAL AND PHOTON SHIELDING PROPERTIES OF ZnO GLASS SYSTEMS AT 1173 KEV PHOTON ENERGY
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Lect. Mustafa KAVGACI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yusuf KAVUN	<i>İstiklal University (Turkey)</i> <i>Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam</i>	AN INVESTIGATION OF REFRACTIVE INDEX PROPERTIES OF ZnO DOPED GLASSES

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Lect. Mustafa KAVGACI Assist. Prof. Dr. Hasan ESKALEN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yusuf KAVUN	<i>İstiklal University (Turkey) Kahramanmaras Sutcu Imam University (Turkey) Kahramanmaras Sutcu Imam University (Turkey)</i>	INVESTIGATION ON STRUCTURAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF ZINC BORATE GLASSES

Hall-4, Session-3

06.11.2021, Saturday



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Ankara Time
16⁰⁰ : 18³⁰



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Lect. Emin AĞRALI Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÇAVAS Dr. Gözde ÖNGÜN	<i>Mus Alparslan University (Turkey) Firat University (Turkey) Mus State Hospital (Turkey)</i>	REAL-TIME GAIT MONITORING SUPPORTED MEDICINE DOSING SYSTEM APPLICATION FOR THE NON- CLINICAL TREATMENT OF PARKINSON PATIENTS
Lect. Emin AĞRALI Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÇAVAS Dr. Gözde ÖNGÜN	<i>Mus Alparslan University (Turkey) Firat University (Turkey) Mus State Hospital (Turkey)</i>	REMOTE CONNECTION SUPPORTED MEDICATION DOSING SYSTEM APPLICATION THAT ENABLES CONTROLLED DRUG USE OF PARKINSON PATIENTS
Lect. Bilal COŞKUN Prof. Dr. Muammer GÖKBULUT	<i>Mus Alparslan University (Turkey) Firat University (Turkey)</i>	DIGITAL SIGNAL CONTROLLER BASED OPEN LOOP SPEED CONTROL OF PERMANENT MAGNET SYNCHRON MOTOR
Lect. Bilal COŞKUN Prof. Dr. Muammer GÖKBULUT	<i>Mus Alparslan University (Turkey) Firat University (Turkey)</i>	FIELD ORIENTED CONTROL OF PERMANENT MAGNET SYNCHRONOUS MOTOR WITH PID AND I-PD CONTROLLER
Prof. Dr. Arzu ALTIN YAVUZ Res. Assist. Barış ERGÜL	<i>Eskisehir Osmangazi University (Turkey)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE INJURED NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS IN TRAFFIC BY RIDGE REGRESSION METHOD
Prof. Dr. Arzu ALTIN YAVUZ Res. Assist. Barış ERGÜL	<i>Eskisehir Osmangazi University (Turkey)</i>	CLASSIFICATION OF WATER QUALITY BY SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE METHOD

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SPOR LİSESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN YAŞAM DOYUMU VE ALGILADIKLARI STRES DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF LIFE SATISFACTION AND PERCEIVED STRESS LEVELS OF
SPORTS HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Özet

Bu araştırmanın amacı spor lisesi öğrencilerinin algılanan stres düzeyleri ve yaşam doyumları algılarının bazı değişkenler yönünden ele almaktır. Araştırma grubu Şanlıurfa Spor lisesinde 9., 10., 11., 12. Sınıflarında öğrenim görmekte olan öğrencilerden rastgele örneklem yoluyla seçilmiştir. Araştırmaya 150 kız, 160 erkek olmak üzere 310 öğrenci katılmıştır. Katılımcılara Kişisel bilgi Formu ve Algılan Stres Ölçeği ve Yaşam doyum ölçeği kullanıldı. Algılanan stres ölçeği 1983 yılında Cohen, Kamarck & Mermelste tarafından geliştirilmiş, güvenilirlik çalışmasını yaptığı araştırmada. Bu çalışmada Bilge, Öğce, Genç ve Oran (2007) tarafından Türkçe'ye uyarlanması yapılan ölçek kullanılmış, güvenilirlik çalışmasında Cronbach Alpha değeri 0.81 bulunmuştur. Diener, Emmons, Larsen ve Griffin (1985) tarafından geliştirilen "Yaşam Doyumu Ölçeği" Dağlı, ve Baysal (2016) tarafından Türkçeye uyarlanması ve geçerlik güvenilirlik çalışması yapılmıştır. Ölçek tek faktörlü bir yapı altında toplam 5 maddeden oluşmaktadır. Verilerin analizinde betimleyici istatistikler kullanılmıştır. Verilerin normal dağılım gösterdiği görülmüştür. Buna göre; İki parametreye sahip değişkenlere ilişkin karşılaştırmalarda bağımsız değişkenler t testi, ikiden fazla parametreye sahip olan değişkenlere ilişkin karşılaştırmalarda One Way ANOVA testi uygulanmıştır.

Araştırmaya katılan öğrencilerin stres düzeyinin orta düzeyde olduğu belirlenmiştir. Araştırmada ve yaşam doyum ölçeği ile cinsiyet, spor lisansına sahip olma ve baba eğitim düzeyi açısından arasında anlamlı farklılıklar olmadığı bulunmuştur. Algılanan stres ölçeği alt boyutlarından algılanan stres alt boyutunda ve yaşam doyum ile sınıflar arasında anlamlı fark olduğu görülmüştür.

Eğitim düzeyi açısından incelendiğinde, algılanan stres alt boyutu ile anne eğitim düzeyi bakımından farklılık olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre öğrencilerin yaşam doyumlarının ve algıladıkları stres düzeylerinin orta düzeyde olduğu söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yaşam Doyumu, Algılanan stres, Spor Lisesi, Öğrenciler

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the perceived stress levels and life satisfaction perceptions of sports high school students in terms of some variables. The research group was selected by random sampling from students studying in the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th grades of Sanliurfa Sports High School. 310 students, 150 girls and 160 boys, participated in the research. Personal Information Form, Perceived Stress Scale and Life Satisfaction Scale were used on the participants. The perceived stress scale was developed by Cohen, Kamarck & Mermelste in 1983, in his research on reliability. In this study, the scale adapted to Turkish by Bilge, Ögce, Genç, and Oran (2007) was used, and the Cronbach Alpha value was found to be 0.81 in the reliability study. The "Satisfaction with Life Scale" developed by Diener, Emmons, Larsen, and Griffin (1985) was adapted to Turkish by Dağlı and Baysal (2016) and a validity and reliability study was conducted. The scale consists of a total of 5 items under a single factor structure. Descriptive statistics were used in the analysis of the data. It was observed that the data showed a normal distribution. According to this; Independent variables t-test was used for comparisons with variables with two parameters, and One Way ANOVA test was used for comparisons with variables with more than two parameters.

It was determined that the stress level of the students participating in the study was at a moderate level. In the study, it was found that there were no significant differences between life satisfaction scale and gender, having a sports license and father's education level. It has been observed that there is a significant difference between the perceived stress sub-dimension and life satisfaction and classes.

When examined in terms of education level, it was determined that there was a difference in terms of perceived stress sub-dimension and mother's education level. According to the results of the research, it can be said that the students' life satisfaction and perceived stress levels are moderate.

Keywords: Life Satisfaction, Perceived stress, Sports High School, Students

SPOR BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİ ADAYLARININ, SPOR YARALANMA KAYGISI VE COVID-19 KORKU DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF SPORTS INJURY ANXIETY AND COVID-19 FEAR LEVELS OF
SPORTS SCIENCES FACULTY CANDIDATES

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, spor bilimleri fakültesine özel yetenek sınavı ile başvuran adayların spor yaralanma kaygısının ve covid-19 korku düzeylerinin demografik değişkenler aracılığı ile incelenmesidir. Araştırmaya Isparta, Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi, spor bilimleri fakültesine, başvuruda bulunan farklı illerde ikamet eden ve farklı branşı sahip 156'sı erkek, 58'i kadın olmak üzere toplam 214 aday dahil olmuştur. Çalışmada veri toplama aracı olarak "Spor Yaralanması Kaygı Ölçeği" ile Covid-19 Korku Ölçeği ve "Kişisel Bilgi Formu" kullanılmıştır. Spor Yaralanması Kaygı Ölçeği 6 alt boyutu sahiptir ve toplam 19 maddeden oluşmaktadır. Covid-19 Ölçeği 7 madde ve tek boyuttan oluşmaktadır. Her iki ölçekten alınan toplam puanların kaygı ve korku düzeylerinin yüksek olduğu anlamına gelmektedir. Spor yaralanma kaygısı ve Covid-19 ölçeğinden alınan puanların analizinde adayların değişkenlerine göre farklılaşıp farklılaşmadığını belirlemek için bağımsız örneklem T-testi ve Tek yönlü varyans analizi kullanılmıştır. Çoklu gruplar arasında ortaya çıkan istatistiksel farkın hangi gruplardan kaynaklandığını saptamak için ise; LSD çoklu karşılaştırma testi yapılmıştır.

Araştırmadan elde edilen sonuçlara göre; cinsiyet değişkeni açısından incelendiğinde, "Spor Yaralanması Kaygı" ölçeği ve "Covid-19 ölçeği" boyutlarından alınan puanlara göre anlamlı fark görülmemiştir. Yaş değişkeni açısından, "Yeteneğini Kaybetme Kaygısı", "Zayıf algılanma kaygısı", "Sosyal Desteği Kaybetme Kaygısı" alt boyutu ile istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılıklar tespit edilmiştir ($p<0,05$). Fiziksel aktivite değişkeni çoklu karşılaştırma sonucuna göre, "Acı Çekme Kaygısı", boyutunda istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılıklar tespit edilmiştir ($p<0,05$). Sigara içme durumuna göre adayların Covid-19 korkusu ve "Yeteneğini Kaybetme Kaygısı", "Acı Çekme Kaygısı", "Hayal Kırıklığı Kaygısı", "Yeniden Yaralanma Kaygısı" alt boyutları ile istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılıklar tespit edilmiştir ($p<0,05$). Daha önceden spor sakatlığı bulunan adayların ise "Acı Çekme Kaygısı", "Hayal Kırıklığı Kaygısı" Spor Yaralanması Kaygı Ölçeği toplam puan boyutları arasında anlamlı farklılıklar tespit edilmiştir ($p<0,05$). Adayların TYT sınavından aldıkları puan durumuna göre incelendiği zaman, "Acı Çekme Kaygısı", "Hayal Kırıklığı Kaygısı", "Yeniden Yaralanma Kaygısı" alt boyutları ile istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılıklar tespit edilmiştir

($p<0,05$). Takım sporları, bireysel sporlar ve spor branşı olmayan adaylar arasında covid-19 ve spor yaralanması kaygı ölçeği boyutları arasında anlamlı fark olduğu görülmüştür ($p<0,05$).

Araştırma sonuçlarına göre, covid-19 ölçeğinden aldıkları puanlara göre adayların sınav sürecinde korku düzeylerinin düşük olduğu, ancak, spor yaralanma kaygı düzeylerinin bazı boyutlarda yüksek olduğu görülmüştür. covid-19 korku düzeyini düşük düzeyde olmasını, uzun süre sınava hazırlanma ve üniversiteye kazanma güdüsünün yüksek olması ile ilgili olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Nitekim adayların spor yaralanma kaygısı yüksek olduğu, bununda sınavı kazanmak isteyen adayların sınav esnasında yaralanma korkusuna sahip olma ihtimalini düşüncesinden kaynaklandığı söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19, Spor Yaralanması, Korku, Kaygı, Spor

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the sports injury anxiety and covid-19 fear levels of the candidates who applied to the faculty of sports sciences with a special talent exam through demographic variables. This research were included in a total of 214 candidates, 156 men and 58 women, residing in different provinces and having different branches, applied to Isparta, Süleyman Demirel University, faculty of sports sciences, In the study, "Sports Injury Anxiety Scale", Covid-19 Fear Scale and "Personal Information Form" were used as data collection tools. The Sports Injury Anxiety Scale has 6 sub-dimensions and consists of a total of 19 items. The Covid-19 Scale consists of 7 items and a single dimension. It means that the total scores obtained from both scales have high levels of anxiety and fear. Independent sample T-test and One-way analysis of variance were used to determine whether the scores obtained from the sports injury anxiety and Covid-19 scale differed according to the variables of the candidates. In order to determine from which groups the statistical difference between multiple groups originates; LSD multiple comparison test was performed.

According to the results obtained from the research; When examined in terms of gender variable, no significant difference was observed according to the scores obtained from the "Sports Injury Anxiety" scale and the "Covid-19 scale" dimensions. In terms of age variable, statistically significant differences were found with the sub-dimensions of "Anxiety of Losing Talent", "Anxiety of being perceived as weak", "Anxiety of Losing Social Support" ($p<0.05$). According to the results of multiple comparisons of the physical activity variable, statistically significant differences were found in the dimension of "Pain Anxiety" ($p<0.05$). According to the smoking status, statistically significant differences were found with the candidates' fear of Covid-19 and the sub-dimensions of "Anxiety of Losing Talent", "Anxiety of Suffering", "Anxiety of Disappointment", "Anxiety of Re-Injury" ($p<0.05$). Significant differences were found between the total score dimensions of the "Suffering Anxiety" and "Disappointment Anxiety" Sports Injury Anxiety Scale of the candidates with a previous sports injury ($p<0.05$). When the candidates were examined according to the scores they got from the TYT exam, statistically significant differences were found with the sub-dimensions of "Pain Anxiety", "Disappointment Anxiety", "Re-Injury Anxiety" ($p<0.05$). Team sports, individual sports and It was observed that there was a significant difference between the dimensions of the covid-19 and sports injury anxiety scale among the candidates who did not have a sports branch ($p<0.05$).

According to the results of the research, according to the scores they got from the covid-19 scale, it was seen that the fear levels of the candidates during the exam were low, but the sports injury anxiety levels were high in some dimensions. It is thought that the low level of covid-19 fear may be related to the high motivation to prepare for the exam for a long time and to enter the university. As a matter of fact, it can be said that the candidates have high sports injury anxiety and this is due to the fact that the candidates who want to pass the exam think about the possibility of having a fear of injury during the exam.

Keywords: Covid-19, Sports Injury, Fear, Anxiety, Sports

**DYNAMIC HYSTERESIS FEATURES OF A MIXED SPIN (1/2, 3/2) ISING SYSTEM
WITHIN THE PATH PROBABILITY METHOD***

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ABSTRACT

We examined the dynamic hysteresis features (DHF) of a mixed spin 1/2 and 3/2 Ising system on a square lattice by using the path probability method (PPM) in the presence of a time-varying (sinusoidal) magnetic field. In this system, the PPM contains three rate constants in which one of them (k_2) corresponds to the wheel speed in the melt spinning method (MSM). In particular, we investigated the influences of reduced temperature (T), angular frequency (ω), and the rate constant (k_2) for the attractive bilinear interaction on the DHFs. In addition, we studied the magnetic coercive fields (CFs) and remanent magnetizations (RMs) versus T , ω and k_2 . We observed that some of our obtained results are in qualitatively good agreement with some experimental studies on some magnetic materials and the DHFs obtained by using the MSM as well as some theoretical works, especially with various Ising systems.

Keywords: Mixed Spin (1/2, 3/2) Model, Path Probability Method, Dynamic Magnetic Hysteresis, Coercivity Fields, Remanent Magnetizations

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HOCA AHMET YESEVİ'NİN İNANÇ VE KÜLTÜR TURİZMİ AÇISINDAN ÖNEMİ THE IMPORTANCE OF HOCA AHMET YESEVI FOR FAITH AND CULTURAL TOURISM

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ÖZET

Hoca Ahmed Yesevi, Batı Türkistan'nın Çimkent kentinin doğusunda bulunan Sayram kasabasında dünyaya gelmiş olup, doğum tarihi kesin olarak bilinmemektedir. Ancak bazı kaynaklara göre XI. yüzyılın ikinci yarısında dünyaya geldiğini söylemek mümkündür. Babası Hz. Ali soyundan geldiği kabul edilen Şeyh İbrâhim'dir. Annesi ise Şeyh İbrâhim'in halifelerinden Mûsâ Şeyh'in kızı Ayşe Hatun'dur. Yesevi, annesini ve babasını kaybettikten sonra Yesi şehrine giderek ve oraya yerleşmiştir. Orta Asya Türkleri'nin dinî-tasavvufî hayatında büyük etkiler bırakan ve "pîr-i Türkistan" diye anılan mutasavvîf-şair Yesevi aynı zamanda "Yeseviyye" tarikatının kurucusudur. Bir mürşid ve ahlâk abidesi olan Ahmet Yesevi, şeriat hükümlerini, tasavvuf esaslarını, tarikatının âdâb ve erkânını öğretmeye çalışmış, İslâmiyet'i Türkler'e sevdirmiş, Ehl-i sünnet akîdesini yaymayı ve yerleştirmeyi gaye edinmiştir.

Rivayete göre kendisinden çok sonra yaşayan Timur'un rüyasına girer ve ona zafer müjdesini verir. Timur zafere erişince, Türkistan ve Kırgız bozkırlarında şöhreti ve nüfuzu iyice yayılmış olan Ahmed Yesevî'nin kabrini ziyarete Yesi'ye gelir. Kabrin üstüne bir türbe yapılmasını emreder. Birkaç yıl içinde tamamlanan türbe, camii ve dergâhı ile bir külliyyeye dönüşür. Bozkır göçebelere için Ahmed Yesevî'nin türbesi civarına gömülmek ayrı bir önem taşımaktadır. Bu sebeple çoğu yöre insanı ölmeden türbenin yakınlarından yer satın almaktadır. Hatta kış aylarında ölen olursa bu kişi keçeye sarılarak bahara kadar bekletilmekte; bahar geldiğinde Ahmed Yesevî'nin türbesi civarına defnedilmektedir. Bu gelenek Ahmed Yesevî'nin Orta Asya Türklüğü üzerinde ne derece etkili olduğunu açıkça göstermektedir.

Günümüzde dünyada yaklaşık 350 milyon Türk yaşamaktadır. Anadolu, Balkan ve Orta Asya coğrafyalarında yaşayan özellikle Sünnî Türkler başta olmak üzere Sünnî Müslümanlar bahar ve yaz aylarında düzenlenen kültür turları ile Hoca Ahmet Yesevi'nin türbesini ziyaret etmektedirler.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Hoca Ahmet Yesevi'nin inanç ve kültür turizmi açısından önemini ortaya koymaktır. Çalışma ikincil verilere dayalı olarak yapılmıştır. Sonuç olarak günümüzde Sünnî Müslümanlar için Hoca Ahmet Yesevi'nin türbesinin bir inanç merkezi haline geldiğini söylemek mümkündür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Hoca Ahmet Yesevi, Türkistan, İnanç ve kültür turizmi,

ABSTRACT

Hodja Ahmed Yesevi was born in the town of Sayram, east of the city of Shymkent in Western Turkestan, and his exact date of birth is unknown. However, according to some sources, it is possible to say that he was born in the second half of XI. the century. His father, Hz. Sheikh Ibrahim, who is considered to be a descendant of Ali. His mother is Ayşe Hatun, the daughter of Musa Şeyh, one of the caliphs of Sheikh İbrahim. Yesevi, after losing his mother and father, went to the city of Yesi and settled there. The sufi-poet Yesevi, who left a great impact on the religious-mystical life of the Central Asian Turks and is known as the "Pîr-i Türkistan", is also the founder of the "Yeseviyya" sect. Ahmet Yesevi, who is a guide and a monument of morality, tried to teach the rules of sharia, the principles of mysticism, the etiquette and manners of his sect, made the Turks love Islam, and aimed to spread and establish the Ahl as-sunna creed.

According to rumors, he enters the dream of Timur, who lived long after him, and gives him the good news of victory. When Timur was victorious, he came to Yesi to visit the grave of Ahmed Yasawi, whose fame and influence had spread well in the Turkestan and Kyrgyz steppes. He orders a tomb to be built on the grave. The tomb, which was completed in a few years, turns into a complex with its mosque and dervish lodge. It is of particular importance for steppe nomads to be buried around Ahmed Yesevi's tomb. For this reason, most local people buy a place near the tomb before they die. In fact, if anyone dies during the winter months, this person is wrapped in felt and waited until spring; When spring comes, he is buried around Ahmed Yesevi's tomb. This tradition clearly shows how influential Ahmed Yesevi was on Central Asian Turkishness.

Today, approximately 350 million Turks live in the world. Sunni Muslims, especially Sunni Turks living in Anatolia, the Balkans and Central Asia, visit the tomb of Hoca Ahmet Yesevi with cultural tours organized in the spring and summer months.

The aim of this study is to reveal the importance of Hoca Ahmet Yesevi in terms of faith and cultural tourism. The study was based on secondary data. As a result, it is possible to say that the tomb of Hoca Ahmet Yesevi has become a center of faith for Sunni Muslims today.

Key words: Hoca Ahmet Yesevi, Turkestan, Faith and cultural tourism

HOCA AHMET YESEVÎ DÜŞÜNÇESİNDE KAPİTALİZM VE KÜRESELLEŞMENİN ETKİSİYLE PROFAN BİR DÜNYAYA YÖNELİŞ

FROM THE IDEA OF HOCA AHMET YESEVÎ TO A WORLD THAT IS PROFAN WITH
THE EFFECT OF CAPITALISM AND GLOBALIZATION

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ÖZET

Hoca Ahmet Yesevî, dünyayı negatif taraflarıyla algılayarak kişinin kalbini maddi âlemden manevî âleme çekme arzusu içinde olmuştur. Ahmet Yesevî'nin bilgeliğinde dünyaya yönelik ifade ettiği bu bakış, onun dinamik insan tasavvuruyla uyuşmamaktadır. Maddi dünyanın baştan çıkarıcı ve kişi için tehlike teşkil edebilecek taraflarına vurgu yapmak, kişinin bu dünyanın maddî ve manevî imkânlarından kendini mahrum bırakması demek değildir. Mutasavvıfların kendi alın teri ile hayatlarını idame ettirmesi prensibine tasavvufta sık rastlanmaktadır. Ahmed Yesevî de diğer pek çok mutasavvıf gibi bu ilkeye uymuş ve kaşık oymacılığı yaparak hayatını idame ettirmiştir.

Yaşamı süresince doğru yol üzere olabilen, dünya hayatı ile bilinçli bağ kurabilen insan, hakiki anlamda insandır. Zaman ve mekâna hapsolmuş kişi, hakiki manada özgürlüğünü kaybederek maddi hayatın kölesi haline gelmiştir. Bu maddi dünyaya gönlünü kaptıran kişi, bataklığa çakılmıştır. Kişi, beşer olmanın zindanından sıyrılıp hakiki insan olmanın sonsuz ufuklarına ulaşmalıdır. Bu bağlamda hakiki insanın alameti insanlıktır.

Bu çağda insanlık, nihilizm, rölativizm ve hedonizm etkisi altında, mekanikleşmiş ve nihayetinde tüketen bir insana dönüşmüştür. “Uygar Medeniyet” de sanayileşme, kapitalizm ve küreselleşme ile birlikte profan bir dünya tasarımına dönüşmüştür. Değerlerin dünyevileşmesi neticesinde de rölativizm ve nihilizm ortaya çıkmıştır.

Kapitalizm ve küreselleşmenin evrensel ve insanî değerler sistematiği üretmediği ifade edilmektedir. Kişi, yalnızca bir beşer gibi hayatını sürdüremez. Bedenin boyunduruğu altına girmek, kişiyi maddeye mecbur bırakacaktır. Ahmet Yesevî'nin öğretisi tam bu noktada önem teşkil etmektedir. Ahmet Yesevî, kişiyi yalnızca beşer bir varlık olarak değil; bedenli varoluştan öncesi ve sonrası ile bir bütün olarak ele almıştır. Kişinin bu dünyaya gelişinin nedenini ortaya koymaya çalışmıştır. Çünkü kişi bu dünyaya tekâmül etmek amacıyla gelmiştir. Kişi “İki günü eşit geçen zarardadır” hadis-i şerif neticesinde, doğruyu aramalı ilim, irfan, aşk, edeb, adalet başta olmak üzere ulvi değerler ışığında bir yaşam sürmelidir. Ahmet Yesevî'nin öğrettiği değerler, dünya durdukça geçerliliğini koruyacak ve hem medeniyet kurucu hem de ihya edici vasfını sürdürecektir.

Bu çalışmada Hoca Ahmet Yesevî'nin insan anlayışından kapitalizm ve küreselleşme ile profan bir dünyaya yönelik üzerine bir analiz yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hoca Ahmet Yesevî, Kapitalizm, Küreselleşme, Profan Düzen.

ABSTRACT

Ahmet Yesevî has been eager to draw one's heart from the material world to the spiritual realm by perceiving the world with its negative sides. This view expressed by Ahmet Yesevî towards the world in his wisdom does not match his dynamic vision of human beings. To emphasize the seductive and dangerous sides of the material world does not mean that one deprives oneself of the financial and spiritual possibilities of this world. The principle that inventors live their lives with their own sweat is common in the imagination. Ahmet Yesevî, like many other inventors, followed this principle and made a living by carving spoons

The person who can be on the right path during his life and who can consciously connect with the life of this world is a person in a true sense. Trapped in time and space, he lost his freedom in real sense and became a slave to material life. The person who has lost his heart to this material world is stuck in the swamp. One must get out of the dungeon of being human and reach the eternal horizons of being a true human being. In this context, the sign of the true man is humanity.

In this age, humanity has become a mechanized and ultimately consuming human being under the influence of nihilism, relativism and hedonism. "Civilized Civilization" has also become a professional world design with industrialization, capitalism and globalization. As a result of the worldlyization of values, relativity and nihilism emerged.

It is stated that capitalism and globalization do not produce universal and human values systematics. One cannot live like a human being. Going under the yoke of the body will compel the person to matter. Ahmet Yesevî's teaching is important at this point. Ahmet Yesevi, not only as a human being, but also as a human being; it has dealt with before and after bodily existence as a whole. He tried to establish the reason for the person's arrival in this world because the person came to this world with the aim of monotheism. As a result of the "Two days are equal damage" hadith, one should seek the truth and live a life in the light of great values, especially knowledge, wisdom, love, decency, justice. The values taught by Ahmed Yesevî will remain valid as the world stops and will maintain both the founding and the immediacy of civilization.

In this study, an analysis was carried out on the orientation of Hodja Ahmet Yesevi from human understanding to a world that is profane with capitalism and globalization.

Keywords: Hoca Ahmet Yesevi, Capitalism, Globalization, Profane System.

ƏHMƏD YƏSƏVİNİN BƏDİİ VƏ FƏLSƏFİ-DİNİ İRSİ HAQQINDA
ABOUT AHMED YESEVI'S ARTISTIC, PHILOSOPHICAL AND RELIGIOUS
HERITAGE

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XÜLASƏ

Müasir dövrdə Əhməd Yəsəvi Orta Asiya xalqlarının mədəniyyətini birləşdirən mühüm bir amilə çevrilmişdir. Təsadüfi deyil ki, Əhməd Yəsəvinin yaradıcılığı Qazaxıstan və Türkmənistan rəhbərliyi tərəfindən yüksək dərəcədə qiymətləndirilmişdir. Əhməd Yəsəvinin dünya mədəniyyətinin inkişafına göstərdiyi təsir artıq beynəlxalq ictimaiyyət tərəfindən qəbul edilir. Əhməd Yəsəvinin yaradıcılığı Azərbaycan tədqiqatçıların maraq dairəsində olmuşdur. Əhməd Yəsəvi Orta Asiya xalqlarının ədəbiyyat və dillərinin inkişafına təsir göstərmiş yazır və dilçi, dərin biliklərə malik filosof və dini xadim kimi tanınır.

Əhməd Yəsəvinin bədii yaradıcılığı janr və bədii üslub axtarışları ilə səciyyələnir. Əhməd Yəsəvi Orta əsr klassik janrların elementlərinin folklorə xas janrların elementləri ilə birləşmə istifadə etməsinə üstünlük verir. Bununla da, Əhməd Yəsəvi Orta Asiya xalqlarının ədəbiyyatlarında özəl janr sistemlərinin formalaşmasına təkan verir. Əhməd Yəsəvi özü qələmə aldığı mənzumələri, şeirləri hikmət adlandırmışdır. Qeyd etmək olar ki, hikmət Əhməd Yəsəvi yaradıcılığında metajanr kimi çıxış edir.

Əhməd Yəsəvi ərəb və fars dillərini mükəmməl bilmiş, öz görüşlərinin təbliğində isə əsasən milli dilə üstünlük verməsi ilə diqqəti cəlb edir.

Əhməd Yəsəvinin fəaliyyəti Yəsəvilik təriqətini formalaşdırmasına gətirib çıxartmışdır. İslamın təbliğində Əhməd Yəsəvinin təsəvvüf poeziyası önəmli rol oynamışdır. Təsəvvüf poeziyası ilə islamı xalqa yaxınlaşdırıb bilmiş Əhməd Yəsəvi yaradıcılığı çoxşaxəliyi ilə diqqəti cəlb edir.

Sonda qeyd etmək olar ki, Əhməd Yəsəvi yaradıcılığı tələb olunan dərəcədə tədqiq olunmamışdır. Mövcud elmi araşdırmalar onun irsini tam açıqlamamışdır. Azərbaycan tədqiqatçıları tərəfindən Əhməd Yəsəvinin Azərbaycana təsiri daha dərinədən açıqlanmasında tələbat hiss edilir.

Açar sözlər: Əhməd Yəsəvi, Orta Asiya xalqları ədəbiyyatı, Yəsəvilik təriqəti, təsəvvüf poeziyası, hikmət, metajanr

SUMMARY

Today Ahmed Yasavi is a symbolic figure for the cultures of the peoples of Central Asia. Guidelines Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan praised the legacy of Ahmad Yasavi. Gradually Ahmed Yasavi perceived and foreign public as a person providing a significant impact on the development of world culture. Creativity Ahmed Yasavi attracted the attention of Azerbaijani researchers. Ahmed Yasavi had contributed to the development of the literature and language of the peoples of Middle Asia, is known as having a deep knowledge of the philosopher and a religious figure.

Ahmet Yesevi is characterized by the search for artistic creativity and artistic style of the genre. Ahmet Yesevi medieval folklore elements of classic genres prefers to use in conjunction with specific genres and elements. Thus, the literature of the people of Middle

Asia, Ahmet Yesevi gives impetus to the development of systems of private genre. Ahmet Yesevi himself penned poems had named wisdom. Can be noted that wisdom is the metagenre Ahmed Yasawi creativity.

Ahmed Yesevi knew perfectly Arabic and Persian languages, mainly the preference of the national language, while promoting their views attract attention.

Ahmed Yesevi activity led to formation of Yasawi sect. Sufi poetry played a critical role in the promotion of Islam Ahmed Yesevi. Sufi poetry is able to bring to the people of Islam Ahmed Yesevi draw attention to varied of creativity.

In conclusion, it can be noted that Ahmed Yasawi been studied to the extent required creativity. Available scientific research completely did not disclose his heritage. by Azerbaijan researchers to explain the influence Ahmed Yesevi's demand is being felt more deeply.

Keywords: Ahmed Yesevi, of the literature of the peoples of Middle Asia, Yesevi sect, Sufi poetry, wisdom, the metagenre

XOCA ƏHMƏD YƏSƏVİNİN “DİVANI-HİKMƏT” ƏSƏRİNDƏ YARADILIŞ VƏ ÖLÜM

(THE CREATION AND DEATH IN KHOJA AHMAD YESAVI'S "DIVANI-HIKMAT")

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ÖZET

Türk təsəvvüf ədəbiyyatının ən görkəmli simalarından biri, ilahi eşqin tərənnümçüsü, “Yəsəvilik” təriqətinin başçısı Xoca Əhməd Yəsəvi türk xalqlarının mənəviyyatında dərin izlər qoymuş və bu təriqətin geniş şərhini verən “Divani-hikmət” adlı qiymətli bir əsər qoyub getmişdir. Əhməd Yəsəvi İslam dininin əsaslarını sadə həyat tərzini sürən, bu dini qəbul etsə də hələ tam dərk etməmiş türklərə çətin söz və ifadələrdən uzaq, bədii bir dillə çatdırmağı qarşısına məqsəd qoymuşdu. O, bu bilikləri yerli xalqa və köçərilərə onların başa düşəcəyi bir dildə çatdırmağa çalışırdı. Bir mürşid kimi Ə.Yəsəvi şəriətin hökmlərini, təsəvvüfün əsaslarını, təriqətin ədəb-ərkanını öyrətməyə, islamı türklərə sevdirməyə çalışırdı. İslam şəriətinə və Həzrəti Peyğəmbərin sünnətinə ürəkdən bağlı olan Əhməd Yəsəvi şəriət ilə təriqəti bir vəhdət kimi qəbul edirdi.

Yəsəvi bütün hədislərində insanları ilahi eşqə çağırır. İlahi eşq varlığın səbəbi və mənasıdır. Yalnız bu eşq yolu ilə Allaha çatmaq olar, ilahi eşq həm can, həm imandır. İlahi eşq Allahın insanlara bir lütfüdür. Bu lütfə sahib olanların daxili hər pislikdən xilas olar. Yəsəvilik təliminə görə bütün varlıqlar ilahi eşqin təcəllası olduğu üçün həmin eşqin sayəsində də maddi aləm yoxluqdan varlığa doğru hərəkət edir. Bu qarşılıqlı eşq təriqətin əsas məğzidir. İnsanın tanrısına doğru can atması bu cazibənin – eşqin nəticəsidir. İnsanı Allah yolundan ayıran nəfsdir, buna görə də nəfsdən azad olmaq, dünya nemətlərindən əl çəkmək lazımdır.

Ruhun bədəndən ayrılması kimi qəbul etdiyi ölümü “Qurani-kərim” ayələrinə əsaslanaraq dəyərləndirən Xoca Əhməd Yəsəvinin düşüncəsində insan ölümündən qorxmamaq üçün onu anlamaq, “sağ ikən ölməyi” bacarmaq lazımdır. Çünki ondan qaçış yoxdur, hər kəs onu dadacaqdır.

“Divani-hikmət” əsəri daşdığı dərin mənəvi yükü və geniş bir ərazidə yaşayan türklərin mənəvi cəhətdən təkamülünə göstərdiyi qüvvətli təsirlə yanaşı Türk ədəbiyyatı tarixində “Qutadqu-bilik”dən sonra ikinci ən qədim nümunə və türk təsəvvüf ədəbiyyatının ilk yazılı nümunəsi kimi də böyük əhəmiyyətə malikdir.

Açar sözlər: Əhməd Yəsəvi, “Divani-hikmət”, yaradılış, ölüm, təsəvvüf

ABSTRACT

One of the most prominent figures of Turkish Sufi literature, the singer of divine love, the leader of the "Yesevilik" sect Khoja Ahmad Yesevi left deep traces in the spirituality of the Turkic peoples and left a valuable work called "Divani-Hikmet", which gives a broad interpretation of this sect. Ahmad Yesevi aimed to convey the basics of Islam to the Turks, who lived a simple life and did not yet fully understand the religion, but in an artistic language, far from difficult words and expressions. He tried to convey this knowledge to the local people and nomads in a language they could understand. His wisdom has enabled countless people to become Muslims. As a murshid, A. Yesevi tried to teach the rules of Sharia, the basics of Sufism, the etiquette of the sect, to make Islam love the Turks. Ahmad Yesavi, who was deeply attached to Islamic law and the Sunnah of the Prophet, accepted the sect as a unity with the law.

In all his hadiths, Yesavi calls people to divine love. Divine love is the cause and meaning of existence. Only through this love can God be reached, and divine love is both soul and faith. Divine love is a grace of God to mankind. Those who have this grace will be saved from all evil inwardly. According to the teachings of Judaism, since all beings are the consolation of divine love, thanks to this love, the material world moves from non-existence to existence. This mutual love is the essence of the sect. Man's worship of God is the result of this love. It is the nafs that separates man from the path of Allah, so it is necessary to be free from the nafs and to give up the blessings of this world. In the mind of Khoja Ahmad Yesavi, who evaluated death as the separation of the soul from the body on the basis of the verses of the Koran, in order not to be afraid of death, one must understand it and be able to "die while alive." Because there is no escape from it, everyone will taste it.

In the mind of Khoja Ahmad Yesavi, who evaluated death as the separation of the soul from the body on the basis of the verses of the Koran, in order not to be afraid of death, one must understand it and be able to "die while alive." Because there is no escape from it, everyone will taste it.

In addition to its deep meaning and strong influence on the spiritual evolution of the Turks living in a large area, Divani-Hikmet is the second oldest example in the history of Turkish literature after Gutadgu-bilik and the first written example of Turkish Sufi literature.

Keywords: Ahmad Yesavi, "Divani-Hikmat", creation, death, sufism

HOCA AHMET YESEVÎ'DE SEVGİ VE HOŞGÖRÜ

LOVE AND TOLERANCE VIEWS OF KHOJA AHMAD YASAWI

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ÖZET

İslam dini, hoşgörü ve sevgi dinidir. O'nun böyle bir din olması öncelikle Allah ve O'nun Peygamberi Hz. Muhammed'in merhametli ve hoşgörülü bir Peygamber olmasındandır. Tasavvuf tarihine baktığımızda tasavvuf büyükleri hep merhamet etmeyi ve hoşgörülü olmayı tavsiye etmişlerdir. Onlardan bir tanesi, Orta Asya'da (Türkistan) dünyaya gelmiş Pîr-i Türkistan Hoca Ahmet Yesevî'dir. Hoca Ahmet Yesevî Hz. Muhammed'in merhamet, şefkat ve hoşgörünün kaynağı olduğunu Divân-ı Hikmet adlı meşhur eserinde bolca örnekler vererek izah etmiştir. O, insanlara Hz. Peygamber'i Allah'ın ve insanların sevgilisi haline getiren hasletleri anlatmış ve Müslümanları bu güzel hasletlere sahip olmaya davet etmiştir. Hoca Ahmet Yesevî, ümmeti öfke, nefret, kin ve hasımlarından intikam alma gibi kötü ahlâk peşinden gitmekten uyarın bir sûfidir. Hoca Ahmet Yesevî kurmuş olduğu dergâhta gönül ve kalp tabipliğini yapan yüce bir hekim olmayı sonuna kadar başarabilmiştir. O, rûhun azametini, nefsin her yere çekilebileceğini, insandaki zayıf noktaları ve kuvvetli ruhânî özelliklerini de son derece tetkik etmiştir. O, insanlığa sabrı, hoşgörüyü ve sevgiyi şiirsel bir dil ile ifade edebilen Allah'ın kendisine lutfettiği üretici yeteneği ile seslenmiştir. Yahya Kemal, Ahmet Yesevî'nin hakkıyla incelenmesi gerektiğini ve Türk milletinin onda gizli olduğunu ifade etmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yesevî, sevgi, hoşgörü, tasavvuf, hikmet

ABSTRACT

Islam is a religion of tolerance and love. The fact that it is such a religion is primarily due to Allah and His Prophet, it is because Muhammad is a merciful and tolerant Prophet. When we look at the history of Sufism, the great Sufis have always recommended to be compassionate and tolerant. One of them is Pir-i Turkistan Khoja Ahmad Yasawi, who was born in Central Asia (Turkestan). Khoja Ahmad Yasawi explained that Muhammad was the source of mercy, compassion and tolerance by giving plenty of examples in his famous work “Divân-ı Hikmah”. He explained the traits that made the Prophet the beloved of Allah and people and invited Muslims to have these beautiful traits. Khoja Ahmadt Yasawi is a Sufi who warns his ummah from following bad morals such as anger, hatred, grudge and taking revenge on their opponents. Khoja Ahmad Yasawi managed to become a supreme physician who was a physician of the heart and heart in the convent (dargah) he founded. He also thoroughly examined the greatness of the soul, the fact that the soul can be drawn anywhere, the weak points in man and his strong spiritual characteristics. He called humanity with his productive ability, which God has given him, who can express patience, tolerance and love in a poetic language. Yahya Kemal stated that Ahmad Yasawi should be studied properly and that the Turkish nation is hidden in him.

Keywords: Yasawi, love, tolerance, mysticism, wisdom

YESEVİ'NİN BİLGELİK DÜNYASI THE WORLD OF WISDOM YESEVI

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ÖZET

Eski Türk halklarının manevi yaşamlarının islami değerlere dayanarak şekillenmesinde, 12. yüzyılda yaşamış olan Hoca Ahmed Yesevi, büyük başarılarla sahipti. Yesevi bilgeliğinin kalbinde İlahi aşk kavramı yatmaktadır. Bütün bilgeliği, bu sevgiyi insanın insan ilişkilerine olan inancında somutlaştırmaktır ve ikinci büyük avantajı, Hoca Nasreddin'in ifadesiyle, ana dilinde, halkın anlayabileceği bir tarzda yazmasıdır.

Yesevi'ye göre, gerçek bir Müslüman olan bir Sufi insanının en karakteristik özelliği, onun gerçek bir sevgili olmasıdır: "gerçek bir sevgili hoşgörülü ve özverili olmalıdır, can yakılsa ve her şey mahvolursa bile, Tanrı'yı sevgiyle bulmalı, ona sığınmalı ve yoldan sapmamalıdır."

Yesevi, hakikatin elde edilmesine giden yolun, kendini keşfetme, öz-bilinçten geçtiğini gösterdi. Yesevilik"de, Tanrı'ya ulaşmak, hakikat aşamasına ulaşmak gerekli bir koşul olarak kabul edilir. Düşünürün kendi sözleriyle: "Hakikatin anlamına yeten kişi, şaşkın tutuşub yanar içi dışı."

Yasavi bilgeliğinde, ezilenlere, yetimlere, akıl hastalarına bakmak, onların sıkıntılarında ortak olmak ve harekete geçmek, her gerçek sevgilinin kutsal görevi olarak sunulur. Yesevi'nin dünyasında insan sıradan bir varlık değildir, ancak Tanrı'dan ayrılan bir ışık ve güç parçasıdır. İnsan bunu fark etmeli, bunu hak etmeli, böylece ışığa tekrar erişebilsin. Her şeye, özellikle de insanlara karşı nazik olmayı tavsiye etti. "Kafir düşündüğünüz insanlara zulmetmek bir kusur ve günahıdır. Kalbi kırmak, insanları aşağılamak, bir inanca uygun bir şey değildir."

İnsanlara hayatın geçici olduğu günü hatırlatarak Yesevi, insanlara geri dönüp dünyadan ayrılanlardan öğrenmeleri gerektiğini, ancak iyi işlerin nesillerin anısına yaşayacağını ve bu dünyada bu işlerin onların zevkini kazanacağını insanlara gösterdi. Düşünürün görüşüne göre, zafer, adalet ve manevi saflık için mücadele, her insanın yaşam biçimi haline gelmeli, böylece her iki dünyadan da saygı duyulmalıdır;

İnsanların mezarına var, ibret al, nazar eyle,

Kiyametın hürmetine, ciğerlerini kan eyle(Yesevi, 2018: 97)

Halkın büyük saygısını ve sevgisini kazanan ve halk arasında "Piri Türkistan" lakaplı olan Hoca Ahmed Yesevi, tüm hayatını İslam'ın saflığını ve yüceliğini korumaya adanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Hoca Ahmed Yesevi, hakikat, hayatın geçiciliği, kiyamet, manevi saflık

SUMMARY:

In shaping the spiritual lives of the ancient Turkic peoples based on Islamic values, 12. Khoja Ahmed Yassawi, who lived in the XVII century, had great success. At the heart of Jewish wisdom lies the concept of Divine love. His whole wisdom is to embody this love in his belief in human relationships, and his second great advantage is that he writes, in the words of Khoja Nasreddin, in his native language, in a style that the public can understand.

According to Yassawi, the most characteristic feature of a Sufi person who is a true Muslim is that he is a true lover: "a true lover should be tolerant and selfless, even if he is hurt and everything is ruined, you should find God with love, seek refuge in him and not deviate from the path."

Yesevi showed that the path to the attainment of truth passes through self-discovery, self-consciousness. In Judaism, reaching God, reaching the stage of truth is considered a necessary condition. In the thinker's own words: "The one who has enough of the meaning of the Truth lights up a confused fire."

In the wisdom of the law, caring for the oppressed, orphans, the mentally ill, being a partner in their troubles and taking action is presented as the sacred duty of every true lover. In Yesevi's world, man is not an ordinary being, but a part of light and power that is separated from God. A person should realize this, deserve it, so that he can access the light again. He advised to be kind to everything, especially to people. "It is a sin and a sin to persecute people whom you consider unbelievers. To break the heart, to humiliate people, is not something suitable for a faith."

Reminding people of the day when life was temporary, Yesevi showed people that they should go back and learn from those who left the world, but that good deeds will live in the memory of generations, and that in this world these deeds will gain their pleasure. In the opinion of the thinker, the struggle for victory, justice and spiritual purity should become the way of life of every person, so that he is respected from both worlds;

Get to the graves of people, take an example, act evil eye,

In honor of Kiyamet, treat your lungs with blood(Yesevi, 2018: 97)

Khoja Ahmed Yassawi, who has won the great respect and love of the people and is popularly nicknamed "Piri Turkestan", has devoted his whole life to preserving the purity and decency of Islam.

Keywords: Khoja Ahmed Yassawi, truth, transience of life, kiyamet, spiritual purity

ƏHMƏD YƏSƏVİ YARADICILIĞININ LİŦVİSTİK XÜSUSİYYƏTLƏRİ

LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF AHMAD YASAWI'S CREATIVE ACTIVITY

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XÜLASƏ

Məqalədə türk dünyasının böyük simalarından olan Əhməd Yəsəvinin yaradıcılığında linqvistik cəhətlər incələnir. Onun yaradıcılığı üzərindəki araşdırma şairin dilinin çağdaş türkcələrdən, o cümlədən bizim dilimizdən bir sıra fərqli xüsusiyyətlərini üzə çıxarır. Bu baxımdan şairin poeziyasındaki fərqli dil xüsusiyyətləri ön plana çəkilir. Məqalədə Əhməd Yəsəvinin dilindəki səs əvəzlənmələri, yönlük halda –“ğa” şəkilçisinin, samitlə bitən sözlərin təsirlik halda –“ni” şəkilçisinin, sözün əvvəlində-ğ” səsinin işlənməsi, açıq, incə saıtlərin qapalı qalın saıtlə əvəzlənməsi, arxaıkləşmiş sözlər (yığılamak, nitəg, tanqla), alınma leksemlərə (düşvar) münasibət məsələləri izah olunur. Şairin dilindəki linqvistik xüsusiyyətlərdən biri –dır⁴ xəbərlik şəkilçisinin passiv mövqedə olmasına diqqət çəkilir, bu da vurğulanır ki, bu əlamətə “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” dastanının da dilində rast gəlik və çağdaş türk dilində indi də qorunmaqdadır. Tarixi qrammatikamızda ikinci şəxsin əmr şəklində -gil⁴ əlamətinin işlənməsi halları çox olmuşdur və bunu qədim türkdilli mənbələrdə, o cümlədən Əhməd Yəsəvinin də dilində müşahidə etmək mümkündür və bu faktlar da məqalədə incələnmişdir.

Müəyyənləşdirilmişdir ki, şairin işlətdiyi xitablar yalnız bədii təsir yaratmaqla məhdudlaşmır, eyni zamanda, poetik sintaksis zəruriliyi kimi dərk edilir. Məqalədə Əhməd Yəsəvinin dilində maraqlı dil faktlarından biri –“imış” hissəciyinin bütöv şəkildə işlənməsinə diqqət çəkilmiş, və müəyyənləşdirilmişdir ki, hazırda bu əlamət türk dillərinin çoxunda, o cümlədən bizim dilimizdə işlənmə dairəsini daraldaraq daha çox ilk saıtlənin düşməsi ilə işlənmə xüsusiyyətinə görə səciyyəvidir.

Məqalədə irəli sürülən elmi-nəzəri fikirlər şairin yaradıcılığında alınmış örnəklərlə təsdiq olunur.

Açar sözlər: dil, üslub, alınma sözlər, arxaizmlər, Əhməd Yəsəvi”Divani Hikmət”

Summary

The article examines the linguistic aspects of the work of Ahmed Yasawi, one of the great figures of the Turkic world. The study of his work reveals a number of distinctive features of the poet's language from modern Turkic, including ours. In this regard, various linguistic

features of the poet's poetry come to the fore. The article explains the sound substitutions in the language of Ahmad Yasawi, the question of the declension of the suffix **-ğa**, the declension of words ending in a consonant, the declension of the suffix **-ni**, the declension of the sound **“ğ”** at the beginning of the word, the replacement of open, fine vowels with closed ones, the attitude to archaic words (yığlamaq, nitəg, tanqla), borrowed lexemes (düşvar). One of the linguistic features of the poet's language is the presence of the suffix **-dir**⁴ expressing predicative in the passive position. The fact that this feature is also found in the language of the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud” and is preserved in modern Turkish even now is emphasized as well. In our historical grammar, there were many cases of using the imperative mood of the second person in the form of **-gil**⁴, and this can be observed in ancient Turkic sources, including in the language of Ahmad Yasawi, and these facts were described in detail in the article.

It is identified that the addresses used by the poet are not limited only to the creation of artistic impact, but at the same time are realized as the need for poetic syntax. The article considered one interesting linguistic fact in the language of Akhmet Yasawi - the processing of the particle **-imiş** as a whole. It was found that at present this feature is characteristic to most Turkic languages, including ours, due to the fact of narrowing the scope of processing, and more often with the fall of the first vowel:

The scientific and theoretical ideas put forward in the article are confirmed by samples from the poet's work.

Keywords: language, style, borrowed words, archaisms, Ahmed Yasawi "Divani Hikmat"

ÖMER FAİG NEMANZADE'NİN DÜN, BUGÜN VE YARIN ADINA MÜSLÜMAN- TÜRK DÜNYASINA GETİRDİĞİ FEDAKARLIKLAR: ERMENİLER KİMLERDİR?

THE SACRIFICES THAT OMAR FAIG NEMANZADEH BROUGHT TO THE MUSLIM-
TURKISH WORLD YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW ON BEHALF OF: WHO ARE
THE ARMENIANS?

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ÖZET:

Azerbaycan halkının ulusal bilincinin, Müslüman Türklerin oluşumunda, uyanışında, gelişmesinde ve yükselmesinde büyük hizmetler sunmuş Omar Faik Nemanzade'nin halkımızın, milletimizin ve Vatanımızın tarihi kaderlerinde övgüye değer eserler inkar edilemez.

Rus İmparatorluğu'nun ilk amacı, Müslüman Türklerin birliğini bozmak, onları farklı isimlerle (bahanelerle) birbirlerinden ayırmaktı. Bu davada Ermeniler Çarlık Rusyasıyla birlikte hareket ettiler, ustaca çekişme ve düşmanlık tohumları ekiyorlardı. Çarlık Rusya'sına ve Ermenilere “en zalim-acımasız düşmanlarımız” diyen Ömer Faik Nemanzade, halkımızın cehalet yüzünden onları anlamadığına dikkat etdi. Düşmanların hileleriyle aldatılan Azeri Müslüman Türklerin “eski yırtıcı kurtların, kurnaz tilkilerin keskin dişlerinin kurbanı olacağına” dayanılmaz bir talihsizlik olduğunu düşünen Omar Faik, ulusal gayret gösterme zamanının geldiğini söylüyor.

”Şiiileri, Sünnileri tanımıyoruz, Kafkasya'dan Müslümanların köklerini kazacağız”- Çarlık Rusya'da bu fikri hatırlayan Ermenilerin maksatlı faaliyetleri bize hangi politikaları uyguladıklarını bildirmektedir. Bu nedenle, sadece Kafkasya'da değil, aynı zamanda Müslüman Türklerin yaşadığı büyük Rus imparatorluğu'nun her köşesinde, "Dağıstan, Tataristan, Türkistan" da dahil olmak üzere, Ermeniler, cahil Müslümanları Sünni-Şii isimleri ile kurnazlıkla ele geçirdiler ve sözde onlarla “arkadaş oldular”, Müslümanlar arasında Sünni-Şii parçalanmasını ustaca kullandılar. Ve Ermeniler “hayatlarının sağlığı için, yeterli gücün olmadığı yerlerde, az oldukları yerlerde” "Sünnilerle işimiz yok" dediler.

Bu nedenle Omar Faik Nemanzade, bu kadar geniş bir bölgede yaşayan Müslüman Türklerin, acımasız düşmanlar karşısında İttihad- birliğini yaratmanın ne kadar önemli olduğunu açıkça ortaya koydu. Omar Faik Nemanzade, bu ittifakı kırmak isteyenlere, Müslümanlara kutsal olan her şeyi hatırlatmak ve onların kardeş olduklarını bilmelerini sağlamak istedi. Çünkü hepsi, “Allah'ın birliği, Kur'an'ın adaleti, Muhammed'in (s.a.s.) peygamberliğine” içtenlikle inandıkları konusunda hemfikirler. O, böylesine zor bir zamanda, “Müslümanlar, her türlü Ermenilerin hilelerine inanmışlardır” onların yalanlarından ve kurnazlıklarından habersiz olduklarını yazmıştır. Dolayısıyla geleceğimizin “refah ve mutluluğun” öneminin bilincinde olarak, Müslüman Kardeşlere

düşmanlara bakarak ders almaları için çağrıda bulundu. Çünkü Ermeniler, “Amerika gibi, en uzak ülkelerdeki dini kardeşlerinden her türlü yardım ve teselli alıyorlardı” (Nemanzade, 2006: 79).

Anahtar kelimeler: Omar Faik Nemanzade, Çarlık Rusya, Müslüman Türkler, Kafkasya, Sünni-Şii parçalanması, ermeniler

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SUMMARY:

The commendable works of Omar Faik Nemanzade, who rendered great services in the formation, awakening, development and elevation of the national consciousness of the Azerbaijani people, the Muslim Turks, in the historical destinies of our people, our nation and our Homeland, cannot be denied.

The first goal of the Russian Empire was to disrupt the unity of the Muslim Turks, to distinguish them from each other by different names (pretexts). In this case, the Armenians acted together with Tsarist Russia, skillfully sowing seeds of strife and hostility. Omar Faik Nemanzade, who called tsarist Russia and the Armenians “our most cruel-merciless enemies”, noted that our people do not understand them because of ignorance. Considering it an unbearable misfortune that Azerbaijani Muslim Turks, deceived by the tricks of enemies, will become victims of “the sharp teeth of ancient predatory wolves, cunning foxes,” Omar Faik says that the time has come to show national zeal.

”We do not know Shiites, Sunnis, we will dig up the roots of Muslims from the Caucasus”- the purposeful activities of Armenians who remember this idea in tsarist Russia inform us what policies they are implementing. Therefore, not only the Great Russian Empire in the Caucasus but also in every corner of the Muslim Turks where they live, "in Dagestan, Tatarstan, Turkistan", including Armenians, ignorant Muslims Sunni-Shia cunningly they have taken with them the names and supposedly “became friends”, among Muslims, Sunni-Shia skillfully used the breakup. And the Armenians said, “we have nothing to do with the Sunnis,” "for the health of their lives, where there is not enough power, where they are few."

That is why Omar Faik Nemanzade made it clear how important it is to create the unity of the Muslim Turks living in such a vast territory in the face of ruthless enemies. Omar Faik Nemanzadeh wanted to remind those who want to break this alliance of everything that is sacred to Muslims and let them know that they are brothers. Because they all say, "The unity of Allah, the justice of the Qur'an, the unity of Muhammad (s.a.s.) they agree that they "sincerely believe" in his

prophethood. He wrote that at such a difficult time, “Muslims believed in all kinds of Armenian tricks”, were unaware of their lies and cunning. Therefore, aware of the importance of “prosperity and happiness” of our future, he called on the Muslim Brotherhood to learn lessons by looking at enemies. Because the Armenians, “like America, were receiving all kinds of help and comfort from their religious brothers in the most distant countries” (Nemanzade, 2006: 79).

Keywords: Omar Faik Nemanzade, Tsarist Russia, Muslim Turks, Caucasus, Sunni-Shiite fragmentation, armenians

**HOCA AHMED YESEVİ'NİN ALLAH TEALA'YA, İSLAM PEYGAMBERİ HAZRET
MUHAMMED'E (S.A.S.) VE İMAN EDEN İNSANLARA SEVGİSİ**
KHOJA AHMED YASAWI'S LOVE FOR ALLAH, THE PROPHET OF ISLAM, THE
PROPHET MUHAMMAD (S.A.S.) AND HIS LOVE FOR BELIEVERS

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ÖZET:

Yesevi, Allah Teala'nın güzel isimlerine işaret ediyor, Tevhid'e sığınıyor. Yesevii'ye göre, "Allah "hem Rahman hem de Cabbar" dır, O "Rahim-Rahman"dır. Yesevii'ye göre, "zikir" yardımıyla kalbinizdeki gerçeği öğrenebilir, bulabilir ve O'na kavuşursun. Fakat cahiller bunu bilemezler, çünkü bunu anlamazlar ve bu zikiri anlamıyorlar, onu içten, gizliden, kalpten, kalbinden zikir etmeden, O'nu zahirde-dilde anmayacaklar."

Allah Teala'nın heyalı- saygılı kullarına büyük sevgisi biliniyor, yaratılanlar tarafından anlaşılabilir. Fakat insanlar bir heyayi bırakıp onu sattıklarında inkar edner- kafirler gibi karanlığın ortasında kalırlar, onlar iman eden insanlar olmayacaklar. Bu nedenle Adab,- heyayi Allah'ın emri bilen herkese Hekau'nun minat-İman'ı Allah'ın emrini bilen herkese Rasuli-Akram Allah'ın Peygamberi "Al-heyau Minal-İman" sayar. Bunu yapmayan, yabancı olan ve ortada kalan insanların-halkların doğru yolu bulamadıklarını, ortada kalan bir yabancı gibi, "Allah'a ve Resulü"na arkadaş olamayacağını" söyledi

Yesevi, İslam Peygamberinin(s.a.s.) Ümmetine' şefaati olacağından emindir. O, Peygamberimiz olan Resulullah'ı, "On sekiz bin alem"ın Mustafa"sı olarak görüyor, "Hak-Teala"nın sözüne, Resulun sünnetine" amel edenlere- inkarcı olmayanlara onun Şafaatinden bahsediyor. Peygamberimizi "Ya Muhammed Mustafa" çağırıyor ve ona "sonsuz selamlar, sayısız dualar" gönderiyor. Yesevi bir kez daha açık bir sevinçle güvenini gizlemiyor ve onun umudu olanların "şefaati kazananlar" "ın "bir cennet ahli" olacağını söylüyor.

Hoca Ahmed Yesevi, Hz. Muhammed (s.a.s.) ve sadık arkadaşlarının- İslam azizlerinin isimlerini çağırıyor. Bunlardan ilki Ebu Bekir Siddik'tir. "İkinci dost" olarak, " Ömer(a.s.)i salih-mümin"-dininde adil bir dost olarak görür. Resulullah'ın üçüncü arkadaşı "Hak'ın sahibi Osman(a.s)" gelir. Yesevi Ali(a.s.) ayrıca, "mirac'da bulunan" İslam Peygamberinin bir arkadaşı olduğunu da bildiriyor. Resulullah'ın üçüncü arkadaşı "Haya sahibi Osman(a.s)" gelir. Yesevi Ali"yi(a.s.) ayrıca, "Mirac'da bulunan" İslam Peygamberinin bir arkadaşı olduğunu da bildiriyor.

Yesevi, ahireti için Allah'a yönelir, elini açar ve bağışlanma için yalvarır. Oruç tutmayı, dua etmeyi, sabahlardan kalkmayı, namaz kılmayı ve yalanlardan uzak durmayı söyler. Cennetten- cehennemden bahsediyor, Fir'avunun cehennemde, peygamberlerin, kevser"ın, imanlıların-Yusuf"i- Kenan'ın cennette olduğunu bildiriyor.

Anahtar kelimeler: Allah Teala, Tevhid, Resulullah, İslam azizleri, oruç, dua, namaz

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SUMMARY:

Yasawi points to the beautiful names of Allah and resorts to Monotheism. According to Yasawi, "Allah is Merciful and Mighty," and He is Merciful. According to Yeseviy, with the help of "dhikr" you can find out the truth in your heart, find it and get It. But the ignorant do not know this, because they do not understand it and remember it in a good language, not understanding it from the inside, in secret, in the heart".

The great love of Allah for His respectful servants is known and understood by those who created it. But when people challenge and sell it, those who disbelieve remain in the darkness as infidels, and they will not be believers. Thus, Adab considers the Prophet of Allah "Al-hayaw Minal-Iman" for all who know the command of Allah, for all who know the command of Allah, the Messenger of Allah. He said that people who do not do this, strangers and people who stay in the middle cannot follow the straight path and cannot be friends of Allah and His Messenger like a foreigner.

Yasawi, the Prophet of Islam (d.a.s. He is confident that he will stand up for his Community. He considers the Messenger of Allah, our Prophet, Mustafa of the "eighteen thousand kingdoms", and speaks of his Dawn to those who have committed "Haq-Ta'ala" and the Sunnah of the Messenger, and those who disbelieve. He calls our Prophet "I am Muhammad Mustafa" and sends him "eternal greetings and countless prayers." Yesavi once again, with obvious joy, does not hide his trust and says that those he hopes for will be "heavenly people", "winners of intercession".

Hoca Ahmet Yesevi Hz. Muhammad (s.a.s.) and he calls the names of his faithful friends-Islamic saints. The first of these is Abu Bakr Siddiq. As a "second friend", Umar(a.s.)i am a righteous believer"-he considers himself a just friend in his religion. The third friend of the Messenger of Allah, "Uthman, the owner of the Right(a.s)" income. Yassawi Ali(a.s.) he also reports that he was a friend of the Islamic Prophet, who was "present at the mirac". The third friend of the Messenger of Allah, "Heya sahib Uthman (a.s)" income. Yassawi Ali(, a.s.) he also reports that he was a friend of the Islamic Prophet, who was "present at the Mirac".

Yesevi turns to Allah for his hereafter, opens his hand and begs for forgiveness. He tells about fasting, praying, getting up in cities, praying and staying away from lies. He talks about heaven and hell, reports that Pharaoh is in hell, the prophets, the kaws, the believers-Yusuf-Canaan are in heaven.

Indeed, He turns to Allah for the Hereafter, opens His hand and cries for forgiveness. He says to fast, to pray, to get up in the morning, to pray and to stay away from lies. He talks about heaven and hell and informs that Pharaoh is in hell, the prophets, Kevser and believers - Yusuf are in paradise.

Keywords: Allahu Ta'ala, Monotheism, the Messenger of Allah, the saints of Islam, fasting, prayer, prayer

HOCA AHMET YESEVÎ VE FAKR-NÂME GELENEĞİ
KHOJA AHMED YASAWI AND THE FAKR-NÂME TRADITION

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ÖZET

Fakr terimi Arapça'da yoksulluk, fukaralık anlamlarına gelmektedir. Bu kavram Kur'an-ı Kerim'de 13 yerde tekil veya çoğul olarak geçmekte iken pek çok hadis-i şerifte de karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Tasavvuf ehli fakr terimine iki nazarla yaklaşmaktadır. Birinci bakış, kişinin her daim Allah'a muhtaç olduğu bilinciyle yaşaması; ikinci bakış ise gönülde Allah'a muhabbet ve sevgi dışında dünya malı namına hiçbir şeye yer vermemektir. Bu iki düşünceyi karşılayan terim aynı zamanda tasavvufta bir mertebe olarak da görülmektedir. Tarikat ehli olmanın dört ana makamı bulunmaktadır. Bunlar şeriat, tarikat, marifet, hakikattir. Hoca Ahmet Yesevî'ye göre fakr terimi de hakikatin altıncı makamıdır ve bu makam da kendi içersinde on makam, on nur, on yol ve on yer olarak kırka bölünmektedir.

Türk İslam edebiyatında bilinen ilk fakr-nâme Hoca Ahmet Yesevî'ye aittir. Divan-ı Hikmet'in Kazan ve Taşkent yazmalarında fakr-nâme adlı bir giriş kısmı bulunmaktadır. Hoca Ahmet Yesevî'nin fakr-nâmesi dışında ayrıca Âşık Paşa, Vîrânî Dede, Cemâl-i Halvetî, Muhammed Bin Abdullah Harabatî, Bursalı Ahmet Tahir, Allame-i Rûm ibni Kemal, Sofyalı Bâlî Efendi ve İsmail Ankaravî'nin fakr-nâmeleri bulunmakta ve Ragıb el-İsfehanî'nin Müfredât adlı eserinde fakrı anlattığı bilinmektedir. Bu eserler nazım, nesir ve hem nazım hem de nesir karışık olarak yazılmış olduğu için fakr-nâmeler için belirli bir yazım şekli veya vezinden bahsetmek pek mümkün değildir. Ayrıca bu eserlerin bazıları bir el yazmasının bölümü iken bazıları ise müstakil eser olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

Bu çalışmadaki temel amacımız günümüzün de güncel konularından biri olan tarikat ehli nasıl olmalıdır, sorusuna cevap arayan fakr-nâmelerin Türk İslam edebiyatına girişi ve yazımının artarak devam etmesinde Hoca Ahmet Yesevî'nin etkisini ortaya koymaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hoca Ahmet Yesevî, Fakr Terimi, Fakr-Nâmeler

ABSTRACT

The term fakr means poverty in Arabic. While this concept is used in singular or plural in 13 places in the Qur'an, it also appears in many hadiths. Sufi people approach the term fakr from two points of view. According to the first point of view, this is a life with the knowledge that a person always needs Allah, and according to the second point of view, he should not put anything in his heart except love and affection for Allah. The term that meets these two meanings is also seen as a rank in Sufism. There are four main aspects of the tariqah. These are sharia, tariqah, marifah and truth. According to Khoja Ahmed Yasawi, the term fakr is the sixth position of truth and this position is divided into forty as ten positions, ten lights, ten paths and ten places. The first fakr-nâme known in Turkish-Islamic literature belongs to Khoja Ahmed Yasawi.

There is an introductory part called fakr-nâme in the Kazan and Tashkent manuscripts of Divan-i Hikmet. Apart from Khoja Ahmed Yasawi's fakr-name, there are also Ashik Pasha's, Virani Dede's, Djemal-i Halveti's, Muhammed Bin Abdullah Harabati's, Bursali Ahmet Tahir's, Allama-i Rum ibn Kemal's, Sofia Bali Efendi's and Ismail Ankaravi's fakr-names, and Ragib el-Isfehani's work called Mufredat is known to describe fakr. Since these works are written in verse, prose and both verse and prose, it is not possible to talk about a specific writing style or rhythm of fakr-names. In addition, some of these works are part of the manuscript, while others are presented as separate works.

The main goal of this study is to identify the influence of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi, who was looking for an answer to the question of what Sufi people should be like, on the appearance of fakr-name in Turkish-Islamic literature and on the growing continuation of writing.

Keywords: Khoja Ahmed Yasawi, the Term Fakr, Fakr-Names

ATAYURT'TAN-ANAYURT'A UZANAN YESEVİLİK HAREKETİNİ FORMÜLASYON BAĞLAMINDA TETKİKİ

EXAMINATION OF THE YESEVILIK MOVEMENT FROM VERY MUCH TO THE
MOTHERLAND IN THE CONTEXT OF FORMULATION

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ÖZET

Yesevîlik hareketi ortaya çıktığı sıralarda; toplumda, gereksiz ihtilaf ve mücadelelerle birbirlerine zarar veriyordu. Toplumda hayatında fikrî bunalım, siyasi hayatta burhan yöntemi hâkimdi. Yeni krizlerle karşı karşıya olan insanlığı, huzura kavuşturabilmek için, yeni bir medeniyet tasavvuru üzerine sevk etmek gerekiyor. Toplum kesiminin zihniyetini değiştirecek, kendisine özgü ve özgün bir medeniyet oluşturmak gerekiyordu. Hoca Ahmed Yesevî'nin düşünce sistemini;"davranış hürriyeti" prensibinin belirlediği, manevi-sosyo-psikolojik değerler ile tarihî ve toplumsal şartların belirlediğini söylenebilir. Yesevîlik hareketi, Atayurt ve Anayurt bağlamında yeniden keşfetmek ve güncel sorunlara çözümler üretebilecek bir bilgi, bilim ve felsefesi tasavvuru oluşturmak ve uygulamak çabasıdır. Bu çaba, dinî ve metafizik değerlerden arındırılmış seküler, maddeci-pozitivist bilgi, bilim tasavvuru ve bunlar üzerine kurulu sosyal hareketlere, alternatif mefkûreyi harekettir. Yeni mefkûreyi tasavvurun temelleri, içlem ve kapsam ilişkisi bağlamında "Aslî Hakikat" ve "Ezelî Hikmet"te öğütölmüş doğruluk tasavvurları, bir sistem içinde açıklamaya çalışan hikmet disiplindir. Toplumda, mutlak düzenin varlığı inşa eden sosyal bir tecessüm sistemidir. Mutlak toplum düzeni oluşumuyla, uyum içinde belirli fonksiyonları icra eden yetenekler, gerçekliğin talep ve beklentileri doğrultusunda biçimlenerek topluma meşruiyet temelinde bir bütünleşme modelidir. Maşeri vicdanın ortak paydada buluşması için, çelişik ve tahrip edilmiş hususları yeniden tashih edilmiş ve yeni bir söylemle ortaya konulmuştur. Tanrı-evren-insan ilişkilerinin nasıl olduğunun tabii/ pozitif/ideal ilimlerle açıklanmasıdır. Toplumda, asli vatana dönüş yolunu, mana etrafında birleştirme formülasyonu ile gerçekleştirmektir. Sâsânî, Grek/Bizans ve Çin-Arap medeniyetleri ile hesaplaşması ve kısa sürede kendine özgü bir bilgi, bilim ve medeniyet kurgusu oluşturmaktır. İnsan-toplum arasındaki ilişki, objektif kurumlar dünyasıyla ilişkisine dayalı anlam ve davranış oluşturma alanıdır. Bu alanın rolleri, duygusallık-duygusal nötrlük, bireysel yönelim-kolektif yönelim, evrensellik-hürriyet, nitelik performansı, belirlilik-yaygınlık şeklindedir. İnsanı biçimlendirirken aynı zamanda mefkûreye uygun bir yapıya da büründürmesidir. İnsan kendini ancak, büyük bir metafizik hamleyle ve büyük bir tarihî oluşla koruyabilirdi. Yesevîlik. Hakk'ın ve Hayr'ın bilgisiyle yaşama ümidi ve mücadele gücüne ulaşmasıdır. Halk içinde, halkla beraber olurken, Hakka hep birlikte yürümektir. Yani mevcut siyasal düzene bağlılığı ve toplumsal hayata olan katkılarının yanı sıra, dış tehlikelere karşıda gösterdikleri direnişi ve halkı teşkilatlandırmada da son derece işlevseldir. İnsanın zihnî ve ruhî yapısını berraklaştıran, toplumsal ahlâk mecmuasıdır. Yesevîlikte esas kanun, içtimaî dayanışmadır. Halk içinde her daim Hakk ile beraberliğini

yürüme, İçtimaî dayanışmanın sonucudur. Yesevîlik hareketinin oluşum süresinde, temel esaslarını, yöntemini, Yesevîlik mefkûresi ile ilişkilendirilerek temellendirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Yesevîlik hareketini bu bağlamda, Türk Dünyası'nın yaşadığı sorunlara çözüm ve toplum kesimleri arasında uzlaşma modelini oluşturmayı amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yesevîlik, toplum, kültür, formülasyon, kolektif

SUMMARY

When the Yesevi movement emerged; in society, they harmed each other with unnecessary conflicts and struggles. Intellectual depression was dominant in his life in society, and the method of burhan in political life was dominant. It is necessary to encourage humanity, which is facing new crises, to envision a new civilization that can bring peace. It was necessary to create a unique and original civilization that would change the mentality of the society. Hodja Ahmed Yesevi's thought system; in the center of the "freedom of behavior" principle, It can be said that it is determined by spiritual-socio-psychological values and historical and social conditions. The Yesevî movement is an effort to rediscover the Fatherland and the Motherland, and to create and implement a vision of knowledge, science and philosophy that can produce solutions to current problems. This effort is a movement for an alternative ideal to secular, materialist-positivist knowledge, science imagination and social movements based on these, freed from religious and metaphysical values. It is the discipline of wisdom that tries to explain the new ideal in the context of the foundations of imagination, the concept of "Original Truth" and "Eternal Wisdom" within a system. It is a social incarnation system that builds the existence of absolute order in society. Abilities that perform certain functions in harmony with the formation of an absolute social order, It is a model of integration into society on the basis of legitimacy, shaped in line with the demands and expectations of reality. In order for the communal conscience to meet on a common ground, the contradictory and destroyed issues have been corrected and presented with a new discourse. It is the explanation of how God-universe-human relations are with natural/positive/ideal sciences. In society, it is to realize the way of returning to the original homeland with the formulation of unification around mana. It is to settle accounts with Sassanid, Greek/Byzantine and Sino-Arab civilizations and to create a unique knowledge, science and civilization fiction in a short time. The relationship between man and society is the field of making meaning and behavior based on its relation to the objective world of institutions. The roles of this domain are emotionality-emotional neutrality, individual orientation-collective orientation, universality-freedom, quality performance, specificity-prevalence. While shaping the human being, it also puts it in a structure suitable for the ideal. Man could only protect himself with a great metaphysical move and a great historical becoming. Yesevism. It is the hope of living and the strength of struggle with the knowledge of God and Hayr. While being in public, with the people, Hakka is walking together. In other words, in addition to their commitment to the current political order and their contributions to social life, they are also extremely functional in their resistance against external threats and in organizing the people. It is a social ethics journal that clarifies the mental and spiritual structure of man. The main law in Yesevi is social solidarity. To walk together with God in public at all times. It is the result of social solidarity. In the formation period of the Yesevî movement, it is aimed to base its basic principles and method by associating it with the Yesevî ideology. Handling the Yesevî movement in this context is that it will help Turkey to

overcome the problems it is experiencing and will play a vital role in reaching reconciliation between the segments of society.

Key Words: Yesevism, society, culture, formulation, collective,ideal

VARIATIONAL ITERATION METHOD FOR SOLVING WAVE EQUATION USING MAPLE

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ABSTRACT

Partial differential equation has been one of the essential tools for various areas of applied mathematics. In this paper, we are concerned with the application of the Variational iteration method (VIM) by using Maple program for the wave equation of the one dimensional. The new computational algorithm is applied directly without using any transformation, linearization, discretization or taking some restrictive assumptions. An exact solution of the illustrative example was successfully fund using the proposed method, and the results are compared with the results of the existing methods. The Variational iteration method (VIM) will be obtained easily without linearizing the problem by implementing the Variational iteration method (VIM) by using Maple program rather than the standard methods for the exact solutions. The results indicated that the method is very effective and simple.

Keywords: wave equation of the one dimensional; Variational iteration method (VIM); Maple18.

APPLICATION OF C₆₀ FULLERENE WATER SOLUTION FOR DISTRIBUTION FOR ANTICORONAVIRUS DRUG

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ABSTRACT

The SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus spread rapidly in a short period of time, forcing the World Health Organization (WHO) to declare Covid-19 an infectious disease as a global pandemic on March 11, 2020. Although significant advances in clinical trials have led to a better understanding of the properties of SARS-CoV-2 and the treatment of COVID-19, limiting the continued spread of the virus and its strains has become a matter of growing concern.

By their ability to infect various organs, coronaviruses are classified as panthropic viruses, which can infect the epithelium of intestinal mucosa, respiratory tract, nerve cells and cause liver, enterotropic, pneumotropic and neurotropic diseases of varying severity in both humans and animals (cattle, cats, pigs and birds). For reasons not yet understood, these viruses can overcome species barriers and cause disease in humans, both the common cold and such as MERS, SARS, Covid-19.

Adapting to new hosts (eg, humans), SARS-CoV-2 is prone to genetic evolution with the development of mutations. Several variants of SARS-CoV-2 have been described during the COVID-19 pandemic. Given the variety of already known strains and those that will emerge, there is a need to develop a new drugs that would act on different strains of coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 and other coronaviruses. There is a problem in creating new drugs that would be effective not only in overcoming coronavirus infection, but also those that facilitate the course of the disease by reducing the viral load.

We are searching for such a tool and testing its antiviral properties *in vitro* and *in ovo*, namely - nanostructure of C₆₀ fullerenes, which is biocompatible and bioavailable. Modern nanobiotechnology can be used to solve the problems associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. As a model, we chose the apatogenic for human coronavirus, which causes infectious bronchitis (IBC) in chickens, which is represented by a wide range of serovariants. The primary site of virus replication is the tracheal epithelium. From this place the virus spreads to other organs - lungs, spleen, liver, kidneys, fallopian tubes, ovaries, testes, digestive and intestinal tracts.

We determined the maximum allowable dose of the compound in the *in ovo* system (for chicken embryos (CE) of 8 days of age), which was 150 µg / ml. The effect of the compound in the experiment in the post-infection period, namely 1, 2 and 4 h after infection of a sensitive biological system, was studied.

It was found that when C₆₀ fullerene was introduced after 1 and 2 h of CE infection with coronavirus IBC, the titer of infectious activity of the virus decreased by the same amount and amounted to 5.45 lg EID₅₀ / ml in the experiment against 6.7 lg EID₅₀ / ml in the control. With the introduction of C₆₀ fullerene after 4 h of CE infection with coronavirus IBC, the titer of infectious activity decreased to 4.45 lg EID₅₀ / ml in the experiment against the value of 6.7 lg EID₅₀ / ml in the control.

Thus, an aqueous solution of C₆₀ fullerene reduces the infectious activity of coronavirus IBC when used 1, 2 and 4 h after infection with coronavirus sensitive biological system. The greatest antiviral effect was achieved with the introduction of the experimental nanocompound 4 h after infection (reduction of infectious activity by 2.25 lg EID₅₀ / ml, which is a high figure).

Key words: coronavirus, nanocompound, anticoronavirus action.

DEFORMATIONS OF METRICS AND BIHARMONIC MAPS

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ABSTRACT

We construct biharmonic non-harmonic maps between Riemannian manifolds $(M; g)$ and $(N; h)$ by first making the ansatz that $f: (M; g) \rightarrow (N; h)$ be a harmonic map and then deforming the metric to render f biharmonic, where f is a smooth function with gradient of constant norm on $(N; h)$ and $\Delta f = 0$. We construct new examples of biharmonic non-harmonic maps, and we characterize the biharmonicity of some curves on Riemannian manifolds.

Keywords Riemannian geometry, Harmonic maps, Biharmonic maps

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MULTIVARIATE GRANGER CAUSALITY OF CURRENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE

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ABSTRACT

This article uses panel fully-modified ordinary least squares estimator to examine and experimentalize single equation cointegrating relationships among current health expenditure, HIV prevalence in adults between ages 15-49, infants lacking immunization in measles percentage of one-year-old, mortality rate female and male adult per 1000 people and mortality rate infant per 1000 live births in Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Spain and Ukraine over 170 sets of panel data points by means of pooled estimation of cointegrating regression whose first-stage residuals use heterogeneous long-run coefficients.

The series reliably embraces collective and discrete unit root progressions. Also, the panel residual cointegration tests of no cointegration amongst the series were rejected; hence, the six series are causally related in one direction. The hypothesis that there is no autocorrelation in the residuals of the estimated model cannot be rejected for insignificant probability values.

In a few words, a 1% change in HIV prevalence in adults between ages 15-49 will decrease current health expenditure by 14.16%, a 1% upsurge in infants lacking immunization in measles percentage of one-year-old will increase current health expenditure by 4.81%, a 1% increase in mortality rate female adult per 1000 people will increase current health expenditure by 12.64%, a 1% improvement in mortality rate infant per 1000 live births will decrease current health expenditure by 40.72% and 1% upgrading in mortality rate male adult per 1000 people will increase current health expenditure by 26.67%.

Positive pressures of mortality rate male adult per 1000 people were distinguished; while, negative pressures of mortality rate infant per 1000 live births were outstanding.

Keywords: Cointegrating polynomial regression, Heterogeneous long-run coefficients, Panel fully-modified OLS, Single equation cointegrating relationships, Unit root progressions

MEASURE OF NONCOMPACTNESS IN THE STUDY OF HYPERBOLIC FRACTIONAL PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS WITH FINITE DELAY

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ABSTRACT

In the present work, we study the quantitative aspect, we provide some existence results for the Darboux problem of partial fractional differential equations with finite delay by applying a generalization of the classical Darbo fixed point theorem for Fréchet spaces associated with the concept of measure of noncompactness. Fractional calculus has been introduced since the end of the nineteenth century by Liouville and Riemann, but the concept of non-integer calculus, as a generalization of the traditional integer order calculus was mentioned already in 1695 by Leibnitz and L'Hospital. Since then, it has continued to be developed up to nowadays. Integral equations are one of the most useful mathematical tools in both pure and applied analysis. This is particularly true of problems in mechanical vibrations and the related fields of engineering and mathematical physics. We can find numerous applications of differential and integral equations of fractional order in finance, hydrology, biophysics, thermodynamics, control theory, statistical mechanics, astrophysics, cosmology and bioengineering. There has been a significant development in ordinary and partial fractional differential equations in recent years. The study initiates the existence of solutions for Darboux problem with an application of a generalization of the classical Darbo fixed point theorem, and the concept of measure of noncompactness in Fréchet spaces, the work is organized as follows. In the second Section, we introduce some preliminary results that are needed in the sequel. The main results are presented in the third section with proof, while the last section is devoted to an illustrative example.

Keywords: Hyperbolic differential equations, Darboux problem, left-sided mixed Riemann-Liouville integral, Caputo fractional order derivative, Fréchet spaces, Fixed point.

NOTE ON DODD'S COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION

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ABSTRACT

The coefficient of variation is suitable for showing the extent of variability relative to the mean of a data set. Since it does not depend on the variable's unit of measurement, the coefficient of variation is advantageous, when compared to measures of absolute dispersion, in several situations, for example to compare the variability of several datasets, expressed in different measure units.

Even though it is still undervalued by many, the coefficient of variation has been widely applied in several fields, such as agriculture, industry, medical and social sciences. Proving the usefulness and diversity of applications of the coefficient of variation, investigations in these areas resort to the coefficient of variation to assess variability in experiments, to represent the accuracy and reliability of assays, to assess the accuracy of experiments, and to measure risk sensitivity.

Despite its usefulness, the coefficient of variation cannot be applied indiscriminately, and there are some limitations in its adequacy, related to the nature of the values of the variable. The coefficient of variation has appropriate meaning only if the variable is measured on a ratio scale with absolute zero. It cannot be used to compare extremely different magnitudes. When all the observations are non-negative, a null mean would occur only in the trivial case where all observations are null, and under these conditions the coefficient of variation will be undefined. When the variable involves positive and negative values, and the mean is approximately zero, the coefficient of variation can be misleading.

However, the limitations on the usefulness of the coefficient of variation also involve aspects related to other factors. Whether because of the difficulty in interpreting it, because it is possible to obtain percentages greater than one hundred, or because the sample coefficient of variation is a biased estimator of the population coefficient of variation, several researchers have proposed corrections to the traditional coefficient of variation.

In a proposal that aimed to overcome the difficulty of interpreting the coefficient of variation and establish an upper bound for this measure that did not depend on the sample size, Dodd proposed a correction that consists of the quotient between the traditional coefficient of

variation and its upper limit. Although the initial objective of this modification has been achieved, the correction proposed by Dood gives rise to a coefficient of variation that, although maintaining the properties of scale invariance, sensitivity to location and sensitivity to transfers, proper of the traditional coefficient of variation, is sample size sensitive and is, therefore, inadequate for comparing samples.

In this work we present an overview of the Dodd coefficient of variation.

Keywords: Coefficient of variation, Dispersion, Relative variability, Sample comparison.

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L-HARMONIC MAPS AND LIOUVILLE TYPE THEOREM

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ABSTRACT

We prove that every semi-conformal harmonic map between Riemannian manifolds is L-harmonic map. We also prove a Liouville type theorem for L-harmonic maps. Liouville type theorems for harmonic maps between complete smooth Riemannian manifolds have been done by many authors. Eells-Sampson [7] proved that any (bounded) harmonic map from a compact Riemannian manifold with positive Ricci curvature into a complete manifold with non-positive curvature is a constant map. Schoen-Yau [12] also proved that any harmonic map with finite energy from a complete smooth Riemannian manifold with non-negative Ricci curvature into a complete manifold with non-positive curvature is a constant map. Cheng [5] showed that any harmonic map with sublinear growth from a complete Riemannian manifold with non-negative Ricci curvature into an Hadamard manifold is a constant map. Liu [8] proved the Liouville-type theorem for p-harmonic maps with free boundary values. Bair-Fardoun-Ouakkas [1] proved the Liouville-type theorem for bi-harmonic maps

Keywords L-harmonic maps; semi-conformal maps; Liouville Theorem

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NOTES ON DERIVATIONS WITH INVOLUTION IDENTITIES OF SEMIPRIME RINGS

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ABSTRACT

The modern definition of abstract ring appeared in 1914 in Fraenkel's paper which under title "On zero divisors and the decomposition of ring". One of the natural questions of the Ring Theory is to determine conditions implying commutativity of the ring. A systematic study of non-commutative rings started in the 20th century while commutative rings have appeared though in a covered way much before, and as many other theories, come back to Fermat's Last Theorem. Ring theory is a showpiece of mathematical unification, bringing together several branches of the subject and creating a powerful machine for the study of problems of considerable historical and mathematical importance. Rings with derivations are not the kind of subject that undergoes tremendous revolutions. However, this has been studied by many algebraists in the last years, especially the relationships between derivations and the structure of rings. A map $d: R \rightarrow R$ is called a derivation if $d(x + y) = d(x) + d(y)$ and $d(xy) = d(x)y + xd(y)$ for all $x, y \in R$. An additive mapping $*$: $R \rightarrow R$ is called an involution on R if $(xy)^* = y^*x^*$ and $(x^*)^* = x$ for all $x, y \in R$. A ring R equipped with an involution $*$ is called a ring with an involution $*$ or a $*$ -ring. An element x in a ring with involution is said to be hermitian if $x^* = x$ and skew-hermitian if $x^* = -x$. Over the last 40 years, several authors have investigated their relationship between commutativity of the ring R and certain special types of maps on R . The first result in these directions due to Divinsky †, who proved that a simple Artinian ring is commutative if it has a commuting non-trivial automorphism. The study of derivation was initiated during the 1950s and 1960s. Derivations of rings got a tremendous development in 1957, when Posner † established two very striking results in the case of prime rings. Precisely, we prove the commutativity with other cases of a ring that satisfied certain conditions. These results are in the spirit of the well-known theorem of the commutativity of prime and semiprime rings with derivations satisfying certain polynomial constraints.

† Divinsky N., On commuting automorphisms of rings, Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada. Sect. III. (3), (3)49 (1955), 19-22.

† E.C. Posner, Derivations in prime rings, Proc. Amer. Math. Soc.8 (1957), 1093- 1100.

Keywords: Derivations, Involution, Semiprime ring. Commutative Ring.

GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF GENERALIZED STRUVE FUNCTIONS

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ABSTRACT

We determined some interesting geometric properties, such as starlikeness and convexity of order α ($0 \leq \alpha < 1$), and close-to-convexity in the open unit disk $U := \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$ for a combination of a normalized form of the generalized Struve function of order p , denoted by $w_{p,b,c}(z)$, and defined by $D_{p,b,c}(z) = 2^p \sqrt{z} \Gamma(p+b/2+1) z^{(-p+1)/2} d_{p,b,c}(\sqrt{z})$, where $d_{p,b,c}(z) := -p w_{p,b,c}(z) + z w'_{p,b,c}(z)$, with $p, b, c \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\kappa = p + b/2 + 1 \notin \{0, -1, -2, \dots\}$.

We found conditions for the parameters c and κ for which $f \in R(\beta) = \{f \in A(U) : \operatorname{Re}(f'(z)) > \beta, z \in U\}$, $0 \leq \beta < 1$, indicates that the convolution (Hadamard) product $D_{p,b,c} * f$ belongs to the spaces $H^\infty(U)$ and $R(\gamma)$ with γ depending on α and β , where $A(U)$ represents the class of all normalized analytic functions in U and $H^\infty(U)$ is the space of all bounded analytic functions in $A(U)$.

Moreover, we obtained sufficient conditions in the term of power series coefficients for $f \in A(U)$ to belong in some relevant subclasses of the class of univalent functions.

The motivation has come from the vital role of special functions in Geometric Function Theory, and the lecture is mainly based on the paper *The Geometric Characterizations for a Combination of Generalized Struve Functions* by H. M. Zayed, T. Bulboacă, and J. Morais, that recently appeared in *Computational. Methods Function Theory* (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40315-021-00421-5>.

Keywords: Analytic, univalent, starlike, convex, close-to-convex, generalized Struve function, Gaussian hypergeometric function, Hardy space.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION CAUSED BY HEAVY METALS AND RADIATION IN THE TWO GOVERNORATES OF BASRA AND MAYSAN

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ABSTRACT

This study focused on knowing the levels of pollution caused by heavy metals (iron, lead) and gamma rays in the governorates of Maysan and Basra. The highest value of gamma rays was in Maysan governorate, there is a rise in these rates, according to the comparison conducted with international research, but these values do not represent a significant danger. The samples in this study are normal and free of pollution. It was found that the highest value of gamma rays in Maysan is $0.7 \mu\text{Sv/h}$ at S5 and S9. The lowest value was $0.11 \mu\text{Sv/h}$ in S3. As for the heavy elements, the highest value of iron was found at 0.2811 mg/l in Karama village (S2), and the lowest value was 0.2203 mg/l in S3 and the highest value for lead was 0.2632 mg/l in Kameet and the lowest value was 0.0033 In the village of Al-Huda, the highest value of gamma rays was observed at 0.8 uSv/h in S6 and S7, and the lowest value was $0.11 \mu\text{Sv/h}$ in S2. The highest value for iron Fe was 0.3452 mg/l at the site S4 Al-Burjisiya Road 17, and the lowest value was $0.2232/\text{ml}$ for S9 Safwan Street, while pb had the highest value of 0.2817 mg/L in S7 of Zubair farms, and the lowest value was 0.0319 mm/L in S9 of Safwan Street.

Keywords: Pollution, gamma rays, Maysan and Basra, iron, lead

OKUL, AİLE VE TOPLUMUN ORTAK EĞİTİM ÇALIŞMALARININ ARAÇLARI VE YOLLARI

TOOLS AND METHODS OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES WITH SCHOOL, FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

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ÖZET

Çocukların bakımı ve yetiştirilmesi ülke çapında bir görevdir. Bu işten tüm toplum sorumludur. Çünkü çocuklar toplumun geleceği, insanlar, eski neslin halefleridir. Bu nedenle, haleflerinin geleceğini mutlu görmek, ülkeyi güvenilir koruyuculara vermek isteyen herkes, genç neslin eğitimiyle ciddi şekilde ilgilenmeli, kapsamlı ve uyumlu gelişimi için uygun koşullar yaratmalı, sosyal faaliyetlerin gelişmesini sağlamalıdır. , her çocuğun eğilimleri ve yetenekleri olmalıdır. Bu görev, aile, okul, topluluk ve işçi kolektiflerinin ortak çalışmasıyla daha iyi yerine getirilebilir.

Aile, insan ilişkilerinin ilk okuludur. Ailede ilk ahlaki deneyim oluşur. Ailenin kendisi herhangi bir küçük devleti andırıyor. Çocuklar sadece bir ailede büyümekle kalmaz, aynı zamanda büyüdükçe ebeveyn sorumluluklarını ve yaşlanan ebeveynlerine bakma ihtiyaçlarını anlarlar.

Tüm ailelerde çocukların yetiştirilmesine büyük önem verilir. Ailede yetiştirme sürecinin başlangıcı ve sonu yoktur. Ebeveynleri çocuklar için idealdir. Öğretmenler, farklı aile türleriyle çalışmaya, ebeveynlerle iletişim kurmaya ve onlara belirli pedagojik bilgiler vermeye zorlanırlar.

Okul ailesini de unutmaz. Çocukların yaş, bireysel ve cinsiyet özelliklerine göre eğitim şekillerini ve yöntemlerini belirlemede ebeveynlere yardımcı olur, pedagojik bilgiyi nüfus arasında yayar, ailelere çocukların hayatlarını nasıl düzgün bir şekilde organize edeceklerini öğretir, ailelerin iş deneyimlerini yetiştirmede iyi sonuçlarla özetler. çocukları geniş bir kitleye ulaştırıyor. Eğitim alanında uzmanların çalıştığı önemli bir merkez olan okul, faaliyet alanını sürekli genişleterek ailelere her konuda yardımcı oluyor.

Okul, genç ailelere yardımcı olmalı ve ebeveynlere çocuklarının boş zamanlarını etkili bir şekilde nasıl organize edeceklerini açıklamalıdır. Okul-aile ilişkilerinin diğer biçimleri: öğretmenlerin aile ziyaretleri, velilerin ailelere davetleri, okulda velilerin günü, aile yetiştirme konferansları, ebeveyn üniversiteleri vb. içerir. Okulun kamu kuruluşları ile ilişkisi okuldaki eğitim çalışmalarının kalitesinin artırılmasında büyük önem taşımaktadır. Kamu kuruluşları, sınıf öğretmeni ve okul veli komitesi aracılığıyla okulla iletişim sağlar. Bunun okullarda eğitim çalışmalarının iyileştirilmesi üzerinde büyük etkisi vardır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Okul, aile, toplum, çocuk, eğitim, sınıf

SUMMARY

The care and upbringing of children is a nationwide task. The whole society is responsible for this work. Because children are the future of society, people are the successors of the older generation. Therefore, everyone who wants to see the future of his successors happy, to give the country to reliable guardians, should seriously engage in the education of the younger generation, create favorable conditions for its comprehensive and harmonious development, ensure the development of social activities. Every child should have tendencies and abilities. This task can be better fulfilled through the joint work of family, school, community and worker collectives.

The family is the first school of human relations. The first moral experience occurs in the family. The family itself resembles any small state. Children not only grow up in a family, but as they grow they understand their parental responsibilities and their need to care for their aging parents.

Great importance is attached to the upbringing of children in all families. There is no beginning and no end to the upbringing process in the family. Ideal for children with parents. Teachers are forced to work with different types of families, communicate with parents and give them specific pedagogical information.

He doesn't forget his school family either. It helps parents in determining the forms and methods of education according to the age, individual and gender characteristics of children, disseminates pedagogical knowledge among the population, teaches families how to properly organize children's lives, summarizes the work experience of families with good results in upbringing. brings children to a wide audience. The school, which is an important center where experts work in the field of education, helps families in every way by constantly expanding its field of activity.

The school should assist young families and explain to parents how to organize their children's leisure time effectively. Other forms of school-family relations: teachers' family visits, parents' invitations to parents, parents' day at school, parent-rearing conferences, parent universities, etc. includes. The relationship of the school with public institutions is of great importance in increasing the quality of educational work in the school. Public organizations communicate with the school through the classroom teacher and the school parent committee. This has a great impact on the improvement of educational work in schools.

Keywords: School, family, society, child, education, classroom

QUANTUM EFFICIENCY OF InGaN/GaN MULTIPLE QUANTUM WELL SOLAR CELL INFLUENCED BY HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, numerical model allows to analysis photovoltaic parameters according to the electronic properties of InGaN/GaN multiple quantum well solar cell (MQWSC) under hydrostatic pressure. Finite difference techniques have been used to acquire energy eigenvalues and their corresponding eigenfunctions of InGaN/GaN MQWSC and the hole eigenstates are calculated via a 6×6 k.p method under an applied hydrostatic pressure. This is achieved by solving the Schrodinger equation and simultaneously taking into account the electrostatic potential obtained from the Poisson equation, as well as the image and exchange-correlation potentials using the three-point finite difference method. The convergence is obtained when the difference on the Fermi level associated with two consecutive iterations ($E_{F(n)} - E_{F(n-1)}$) is smaller than $10^{-4} eV$; also, during the calculations, the same grid mesh is used for both Poisson and Schrödinger equations. The hole distribution is calculated by summing the contributions from five hole subbands. The effective masses in quantum barriers can be obtained by determining the effective masses of carriers in quantum wells through the ternary formula.

It was found that the depth of the quantum wells, bandgaps, band offset, the electron, and hole density increases with the increases hydrostatic pressure. Also, as the pressure increases, the electron and hole wave functions will have less overlap, the amplitude of the absorption coefficient increases, and the binding energy of the excitons decreases. A change in pressure of up to 10 GPa causes the absorption coefficients peaks of light and heavy holes to shift to low wavelengths of up to 32 nm, decreases short-circuit current density, increases open circuit voltage and enhanced the quantum efficiency of InGaN/GaN MQWSC.

Keywords: Quantum Efficiency, Solar Cell, Multi-Quantum Well, Hydrostatic Pressure

**MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC FLOW OF NON-NEWTONIAN HYBRID
NANOLIQUID ABOVE A SLENDERING SURFACE WITH SLIP EFFECTS**

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ABSTRACT

Three-dimensional unsteady magnetohydrodynamic stagnancy flow of hybrid nanoliquid, with nonlinear radiation and uneven heat rise/sag, is studied hypothetically. We considered Fe_3O_4 /graphene nanoparticles embedded in water. The physical problem is modelled mathematically and resolved using Runge–Kutta Fourth order with a shooting procedure. Influences of pertinent parameters on the flow and energy transport are noted numerically and graphically. Moreover, the wall friction and the local Nusselt number are computed and a comparative analysis of nano/hybrid nanofluids is performed with the help of streamlines and isotherms. It is found that the drive and energy transport of nano/hybrid nanofluid is highly influenced by the variation in the particle volume fraction as well as unsteadiness factor. Also, the average temperature of nanofluid in the saddle stagnation region is higher than that of hybrid nanofluid.

Keywords: Stagnation point; magnetohydrodynamic; hybrid nanofluid; uneven heat source/sink; nonlinear radiation.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THERMAL RADIATION ON MHD FLOW OF HYBRID NANOFLUID OVER A STRETCHING SURFACE

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ABSTRACT

The pivotal aim of this research is to address the boundary layer analysis of two-dimensional unsteady hybrid nanofluid flow over a fat/slendering stretching surface. Thermal radiation and magnetohydrodynamic analysis are featured in this work. The transformed nonlinear ordinary differential equations are resolved using Runge–Kutta–Fehlberg technique. Then, a complete discussion of the influences of the flow regime on several thermofluidic parameters is presented. The significant outcome of the current investigation is that the increment in magnetic field and nanoparticle volume fraction parameters declines the skin friction. Furthermore, it is shown that when the radiation and the nanoparticle volume fraction are improved, the heat transfer rate triggers considerable evolution. The obtained results of this model closely match with those available in the literature as a limiting situation.

Keywords: Slendering stretching sheet, hybrid nanofluid, MHD, Slip effects.

GENERAL F-HARMONIC MORPHISMS

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ABSTRACT

f-harmonic morphisms are mappings between Riemannian manifolds which preserve Laplace's equation [4,15,14]. They can be characterized as f-harmonic maps which checks the property of horizontal weak conformality (called semiconformality).

In mathematical physics, f-harmonic maps relate to the equations of the motion of a continuous system of spins [6] and the gradient Ricci-soliton structure [16,1]. Recently the notion of f-harmonic maps (resp bi-f-harmonic maps) was developed by N. Course [7], M. Djaa and S. Ouakkas [15,8,4], and studied by many authors, including Y.J. Chiang [5], M. Rimoldi [16], Y.L. Ou [14], S. Feng [10], W.J. Lu [13] and others.

In this work, we prove that a map between Riemannian manifolds is an f-harmonic morphism in a general sense if and only if it is horizontally weakly conformal, satisfying some conditions, and we investigate the properties of f-harmonic morphism in a general sense Also we construct some examples of f-harmonic morphism.

KEYWORDS: Riemannian manifolds, f-harmonic maps, f-harmonic morphism

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KÜLTÜRLERARASI İLETİŞİMİ ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLERİN “SÜRPRİZ DAMATLAR” (SERIAL [BAD] WEDDINGS) FİLMİNDEKİ YANSIMALARI

THE REFLECTIONS OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN THE MOVIE OF “SERIAL (BAD) WEDDINGS”

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ÖZET

Kültür, toplumsal yaşamın temelini ve özünü oluşturmaktadır. Her toplumun kendine has kültüründen söz etmek mümkündür. Her toplumun diğerlerine göre ve hatta aynı toplumun içerisinde bile var olan farklı yaşam biçimleri kültürel farklılıkları meydana getirmektedir. Bu farklılıklar çoğu zaman yanlış anlamaların, diplomatik krizlerin ve hatta savaşların nedeni olabilmektedir. Kültürlerarası farklılıkların doğal kabul edilebilmesi ve bu farklılıkların etkili şekilde yönetilebilmesi için kültürlerarası iletişime ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Farklı kültürler arasında geçen iletişim süreci kültürlerarası iletişim kavramını tanımlamaktadır. Günümüzün çok kültürlü dünyasında bireysel ve kurumsal açıdan başarılı ilişkiler geliştirmek, kültürlerarası iletişime gereken önemin verilmesine dayanmaktadır. Kültürlerarası iletişimi etkileyen beş temel faktör vardır. Bu faktörleri; norm, rol, etnomerkezcilik, oryantalizm, kalıp düşünceler ve önyargılar olarak özetlemek mümkündür. Sözü edilen faktörler, doğru şekilde tanımlanamazsa kültürlerarası iletişim sürecine zarar vermekte ve hatta bu süreci sonlandırabilmektedir. Söz konusu faktörler, gerçek yaşamda olduğu kadar birçok filmde mizahi veya dramatik bir anlatının içerisinde bazen açık bazen de gizli söylemlerle inşa edilip sunulmaktadır.

Örnek olay yönteminden hareket eden bu çalışmanın amacı, kültürlerarası iletişimi etkileyen beş temel faktörü Sürpriz Damatlar filmi üzerinden analiz etmektir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda çalışmanın temel problemi, kültürlerarası iletişimi etkileyen faktörlerin nasıl tanımlanabileceği ve bu faktörlere karşı nasıl farkındalık geliştirilebileceği olarak ifade edilmektedir. Çalışmanın amacı ve problemi bağlamında öncelikle kültürlerarası iletişimi etkileyen beş faktör tanımlanıp açıklanmaktadır. Sonrasında ise bu faktörler, filmin ilgili sahnelerindeki örneklerle betimlenmektedir. Böylelikle kültürlerarası iletişimi etkileyen faktörlerin filmdeki sahnelerle bağlantısı kurulup bu sahneler aracılığıyla örneklenmesi hedeflenmektedir. Çalışmada analiz edilen film kapsamında kültürlerarası iletişimi etkileyen faktörlerin çoğu zaman filmin türüne uygun olarak mizahi ve açık bir anlatımla karşımıza çıktığı görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Norm, Rol, Etnomerkezcilik, Oryantalizm, Kalıp Düşünce ve Önyargı

ABSTRACT

Culture forms the basis and essence of social life. Every society has its own unique culture. There are different lifestyles of each society according to the others and even within the same society, there may be cultural differences. These differences can often be the cause of misunderstandings, diplomatic crises and even wars. Intercultural communication is needed in order to accept intercultural differences as natural and to manage these differences effectively. The communication process between different cultures defines the concept of intercultural communication. In multicultural world, developing successful relationships, individually and institutionally, is based on giving due importance to intercultural communication. Five basic factors affecting intercultural communication can be summarized as follows: Norm, role, ethnocentrism, orientalism, stereotypes and prejudices. If these factors mentioned are not defined correctly, they damage the intercultural communication process and may even terminate this process. These factors are constructed and presented in a humorous or dramatic narrative, sometimes with explicit and implicit discourses, in many movies as well as in real life.

The aim of this paper, which is based on case study method, is to analyze the five main factors affecting intercultural communication through the movie Serial (Bad) Weddings. For this purpose, the main problem of the study is how to define the factors affecting intercultural communication and how to raise awareness about these factors. In this context, firstly, the factors affecting intercultural communication are defined and explained. Afterwards, these factors are described with examples from the relevant scenes of the movie. Thus, it is aimed to establish the connection of these factors with the scenes in the film and to exemplify them through these scenes. Within the scope of the movie analyzed in the study, it is seen that the factors affecting intercultural communication often appear with a humorous and explicit expression in accordance with the genre of the movie.

Keywords: Norm, Role, Ethnocentrism, Orientalism, Stereotype and Prejudice

FELAKET KAYDIRMASI (DOOMSCROLLING) VE İLETİŞİM ODAKLI BİR YAKLAŞIM: NEDENLERİ, ETKİLERİ VE SONUÇLARI

DOOMSCROLLING AND A COMMUNICATION ORIENTED APPROACH: CAUSES,
EFFECTS AND CONSEQUENCES

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ÖZET

Doomscrolling ya da doomsurfing terimleri ‘felaket kaydırması’ olarak Türkçe’ye çevrilmekte ve internette veya sosyal medyada sürekli olumsuz haberlere maruz kalınması sonucunda daha fazla olumsuz haber içeriği aramaya ve okumaya yönelik yeni bir bağımlılığı ifade etmektedir. Felaket kaydırması adı verilen olumsuz haber bağımlılığının COVID-19 pandemisinde artış gösterdiği ileri sürülmektedir. Pandemi ve dünya çapında art arda yaşanan felaketler gibi yoğun belirsizlik dönemlerinde yalan veya sahte haber salgını anlamına gelen infodeminin yanı sıra olumsuz haber içeriklerine ilgi de artmaktadır. Nitekim belirsizlik durumlarında kaygıyı ve stresi azaltabilmek amacıyla daha fazla bilgiye ulaşmaya çabalanmaktadır. Ancak benzer haber içerikleri sosyal medya kullanıcılarının daha fazla olumsuz habere maruz kalmasını beraberinde getirmekte ve felaket kaydırması bir kısır döngü şeklinde kendini tekrarlamaktadır. Felaket kaydırması aynı zamanda bilgi ve iletişim teknolojileri sayesinde mümkün olmaktadır. Zira bu teknolojilerdeki gelişmelere bağlı olarak kullanıcıların en çok hangi haberleri okumayı tercih ettiği, sıklıkla ne tür içeriklere maruz kaldığı ve hangi haber içeriklerini aradığı yapay zekâ algoritmaları tarafından kaydedilmektedir. Böylelikle kullanıcılar internete bağlandığında veya sosyal medya hesaplarına girdiğinde sıklıkla arama yaptıkları türdeki haber içeriklerine yönlendirilmekte ve sürekli karşılaşılan olumsuz haberlere karşı bağımlılık gelişmesi ve daha fazlasının aranması söz konusu olmaktadır. Felaket kaydırmasının; insan psikolojisini olumsuz etkilemek, geleceğe yönelik karamsarlığı arttırmak ve daha fazla etkileşim almak amacıyla yanlış haberleri bilinçli şekilde yaymak gibi zararlı sonuçları bulunmaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı felaket kaydırması terimini iletişim disiplinine ait bir bakış açısı ile irdelenmek ve felaket kaydırmasının nedenlerini, etkilerini ve sonuçlarını tartışmaktır. Literatür taramasına dayalı bu çalışma ile sosyal bilimler alanına katkı sağlanması ve konunun iletişim odağından değerlendirilmesi hedeflenmektedir. Böylelikle yeni tartışılmaya başlanan bu kavrama dikkat çekerek felaket kaydırmasının olası zararlı etkilerinden korunmak için bireysel düzeyde neler yapılabileceği üzerinde durulmakta ve çeşitli öneriler derlenip sunulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19, Felaket Kaydırması, Olumsuz Haber Bağımlılığı, Yalan Haber Salgını

ABSTRACT

‘Doomscrolling or doomsurfing’ refers to a new addiction to reading more negative news as a result of constant exposure to negative news on the internet or social media. It is claimed that the addiction to negative news, called doomscrolling, has increased in the COVID-19 pandemic. In times of intense uncertainty such as pandemic and world-wide disasters, interest in negative news content increases as well as infodemic, which means an epidemic of false or fake news. Because in situations of uncertainty, it is tried to reach more information in order to reduce anxiety and stress. However, similar news contents cause social media users to be exposed to more negative news, and doomscrolling repeats itself as a vicious circle. Doomscrolling is made possible by information and communication technologies. Depending on the developments in these technologies, which news the users prefer to read the most, what kind of content they are frequently exposed to and what news content they search for are recorded by artificial intelligence algorithms. Thus, when users connect to the internet or log into their social media accounts, they are often directed to the type of news content they search for and develop an addiction to the negative news they constantly encounter. Doomscrolling has harmful consequences such as negatively affecting human psychology, increasing pessimism about the future, and deliberately spreading false news in order to get more interaction.

The aim of this study, based on literature review, is to examine doomscrolling from the perspective of communication discipline and to discuss the causes, effects and consequences of the term. Thus, by drawing attention to this concept, which has just started to be discussed, it is emphasized what can be done at the individual level to be protected from the possible harmful effects of doomscrolling, and various suggestions are presented.

Keywords: COVID-19, Doomscrolling/Doomsurfing, Negative News Addiction, Infodemic

**EXAMINING THE ADMINISTRATORS' PERCEPTIONS OF PROFESSIONAL
WELL-BEING IN TERMS OF PERSONAL, PROFESSIONAL AND
INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS**

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ABSTRACT

When you do the works related with your profession, feeling good yourself can be described as professional well-being (Aelterman, Engels, Van Petegem, Verhaeghe, 2007; Yıldırım, 2015; Yıldırım, Arastaman and Daşcı, 2016). Differently from subjective well-being, professional well-being (PWB) is applied in a particular work field. As a concept, PWB has compounds or ingredients and as a fact it is exposed to factorial impacts. Main determiners of the concept are self-efficacy, professional development, recognition, job satisfaction, positive relations, aspiration and collaboration (Yıldırım, 2015). Personal characteristics such as gender issues appear to be the most controversial topic in studies on factors that affect a teacher's PWB. Although Yıldırım et al. (2016) found insignificant effect of personal characteristics on PWB, a number of study reported reverse results.

This study aimed at examining the role of personal, professional and institutional characteristics in differing the perceptual score of PWB. It is a cross-sectional survey study in a descriptive design. Data are collected at a particular time duration from a sample drawn from a predetermined population (Fraenkel, Wallen and Hyun, 2012). Population of this study consists of school administrators (principals and vice-principals) who work in formal compulsory schools located in the centrum of Aksaray province with its nearby settings in Cappadocia Region of Turkey during February-April, 2021. Since we studied on population, we did not draw a sample. Based on the statistic service of Educational Directorate of Aksaray Province (<https://aksaray.meb.gov.tr>), there were totally 445 school principals and vice-principals (195 of them were at primary schools, 128 were at lower secondary schools, 122 were at upper secondary schools). We used a three-section questionnaire to collect the data. After the data were checked through missings and outliers, a total of 316 participants' data were analysed. Outliers were checked by the scores of minimum, maximum, skewness and kurtosis. Missings were changed with the series' mean scores. Only two missings were substituted by mean scores. Descriptive analysis pointed to perform the parametric tests. In analysing data, we carried out percent (%); frequency (f); mean (\bar{x}) and standard deviation (Sd), exploratory factor analysis (EFA), variance analysis (ANOVA, Independent samples t-test).

At the end of the study, we concluded that while school administrators perceive the PWB dimensions directly related to them at a high level, they perceive the PWB dimensions related to the organization of the education system at a lower level. Heavy workload leads to lower level PWB perception and small size schools with greater autonomy gives considerable support for better PWB perception. The results of the current study indicate that organizational and systemic arrangements towards improving work conditions and autonomy of schools might lead to better PWB perception and in return more effective schools.

Keywords: School Administrators, Professional Well-Being, Personal, Institutional

A META-THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF BLENDED LEARNING MODEL IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

New conditions that have emerged with the advancement of science and technology have affected the current education system. The blended learning process has become extremely important, especially because the pandemic has negatively affected the whole world and urging the necessity of continuing education. In this research, a meta-thematic analysis was conducted in order to ensure that the blended learning model is examined and used more effectively in our education system. Meta thematic analysis is a type of analysis that aims to bring together the qualitative findings of the studies in which themes and codes are created by covering a verbal-textual analysis process. In this context, the effects and limitations of blended learning on academic development, ability to use technology and attitude were questioned. In this study, which is based on the meta-thematic analysis of studies that include qualitative comprehensive participant opinions, Google Scholar and YÖK databases regarding the concept of blended learning were searched. As a result of the evaluation of the 780 studies obtained within the framework of the determined inclusion criteria, studies that were not suitable for the analysis were excluded. Nine of the studies reached between 2010-2019 were selected according to the inclusion criteria. Various themes and codes were obtained by analyzing 9 studies based on document analysis in accordance with content analysis. Codes were added appropriately under the themes expressed as academic development, attitude, ability to use technology and limitations. When the findings reached in the context of each theme are evaluated, it is seen that the blended learning method is beneficial in many ways such as academic achievement, attitude, satisfaction, self-confidence, motivation at the higher education level. It is observed that the positive developments obtained with the blended learning model are reflected positively on the students' opinions

Keywords: blended learning, higher education, meta-thematic analysis

BLENDED LEARNING PRACTICES IN HIGHER EDUCATION DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A RAPID REVIEW OF PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

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ABSTRACT

Although there have been a growing popularity in and an exponential growth of research on blended and online learning for the last two decades, the recent pandemic (Covid-19) has still caught many countries around the world unprepared for online and hybrid educational practice. The pandemic has caused protracted lockdowns, thus obliged governments to resort to distance learning methods to pursue teaching-learning process without interruption. While 90 % of world countries have made use of online learning modality via government-supported online programs according to a UNICEF report, blended delivery of teaching-learning processes has also been implemented throughout the world together with gradual normalization process. There have also been some research studies identifying and reporting the preliminary findings related to the blended learning practices during the pandemic. Thus, this paper tries to synthesize these findings in an attempt to reveal what the evidence-based research brings forth in terms of successful implementation of blended learning in higher education within a rapid systematic review. A rapid review is, according to the Cochrane, a form of knowledge synthesis that accelerates the process of conducting a traditional systematic review through streamlining or omitting specific methods to produce evidence for stakeholders in a resource-efficient manner. After a search in Web of Science with the keyword 'blended learning in Covid-19', a total of 371 relevant studies have been scanned. The ones conducive to the inclusion criteria have been examined and implications in terms of learning modality and learner-related issues are discussed. The paper also provides insights into applicability of the blended learning approach in higher education for the post-pandemic period.

Keywords: blended learning, higher education, Covid-19, rapid review

İZNIK SERAMİKLERİNİN BATIDAKİ İZLERİ: SAMSON SERAMİKLERİ

WESTERN TRACES OF İZNIK CERAMICS: SAMSON CERAMICS

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ÖZET

Kültürlerarası etkileşim unsurlarından biri olan seramiğin yüzyıllarca farklı kültürlerdeki etkileri-geçişleri izlenebilmektedir. Osmanlı Döneminde özellikle 16. yüzyılda İznik’de üretilen seramiklerin bünyeleri, dekorlarında kullanılan renkleri ve motifleri ile büyük beğeni toplamışlardır. İznik seramikleri Avrupa’da 19. yüzyılda ilgi çekmeye devam etmiş ve benzerleri üretilmiştir. Avrupa’da başta Fransa, İngiltere ve İtalya gibi ülkelerde Doğu’ya artan ilginin de etkisi ile seramik sanatçıları Doğu seramikleri etkisi ile üretimler yapmışlardır. Bu araştırmada İznik seramiklerine benzer üretim yapmış Samson Seramikleri ele alınmıştır. Samson Seramik Fabrikası Endüstri devrimi sonrası Paris’de kurulmuştur. Fabrika ürettiği imitasyonlar ile ünlenmiştir. Önemli örneklerin; İznik seramikleri, Çin porselenleri, İtalyan mayolikaları gibi klasik seramiklerin taklitlerini üreten Samson bu üretimleri sahtekarlık amacı ile yapmamış ve ürettikleri seramiklere imzalarını atmışlardır. Bu araştırmada özellikle İznik seramikleri ile ilgili yaptıkları örnekler ve tasarımlar incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İznik Seramikleri, Samson, Sanayi Devrimi

ABSTRACT

The effects-transitions of ceramics, which is one of the elements of intercultural interaction, in different cultures for centuries can be observed. The ceramics produced in Iznik during the Ottoman period, especially in the 16th century, were highly appreciated with their bodies, colors and motifs used in their decorations. Iznik ceramics continued to attract attention in Europe in the 19th century and similar ones were produced. In Europe, especially in countries such as France, England and Italy, with the effect of increasing interest in the East, ceramic artists made productions with the effect of Eastern ceramics. In this research, Samson Ceramics, which produced similar products to Iznik ceramics, were discussed. Samson Ceramic Factory was established in Paris after the Industrial Revolution. The factory is famous for the imitations it produces. Important examples; Samson, who produces imitations of classical ceramics such as Iznik ceramics, Chinese porcelain, Italian majolica, did not make these productions with the aim of forgery and put their signature on the ceramics they produced. In this research, the samples and designs they made about Iznik ceramics were examined.

Keywords: Iznik Ceramics, Samson, Industrial Revolution

İZNIK SERAMİKLERİNİN BATIDAKİ İZLERİ: LACHANEL SERAMİKLERİ

WESTERN TRACES OF İZNIK CERAMICS: LACHANEL CERAMICS

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ÖZET

İnsanlık tarihinin izlerinin takip edilebildiği en önemli kültürel ürünlerin başında seramik gelmektedir ve aynı zamanda seramik yüzyıllar boyunca kültürlerarası etkileşimin yoğun olarak yaşandığı sanat alanıdır. Osmanlı Döneminde İznik’de üretilen seramikler bünyeleri, dekorlarında kullanılan renkler ve motifler ile büyük beğeni toplamışlardır. İznik seramikleri Avrupa’da 19. yüzyılda ilgi çekmeye devam etmiş ve benzerleri üretilmiştir. Avrupa’da başta Fransa, İngiltere ve İtalya gibi ülkelerde Doğu’ya artan ilginin de etkisi ile seramik sanatçıları Doğu seramikleri etkisi ile üretimler yapmışlardır. Bu araştırmada İznik seramiklerine benzer üretim yapmış Edmond Lachanel, Raoul Lachanel ve Jaques Lachanel Seramikleri ele alınmıştır. Lachanel’ler Fransa’da Oryantalizm döneminde doğuya ilgi arttığı zamanlarda İznik seramiklerinden kopyalar üretmişlerdir. Birçok sanat alanına ve seramiğe olan ilgi ve becerileri ile birçok eser ortaya çıkarmışlardır. Araştırmada görseller üzerinden bu eserlerin tasarımları incelenmiş ve benzerleri ile karşılaştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İznik Seramikleri, Lachanel, Oryantalizm, Sanayi Devrimi

ABSTRACT

Ceramics is one of the most important cultural products in which the traces of human history can be traced, and at the same time, ceramics is an art field where intercultural interaction has been experienced intensely for centuries. The ceramics produced in Iznik during the Ottoman Period were highly appreciated with their structure, colors and motifs used in their decorations. Iznik ceramics continued to attract attention in Europe in the 19th century and similar ones were produced. In Europe, especially in countries such as France, England and Italy, with the effect of increasing interest in the East, ceramic artists made productions with the effect of Eastern ceramics. In this research, Edmond Lachanel, Raoul Lachanel and Jaques Lachanel Ceramics, which produced similar products to Iznik ceramics, were discussed. Lachanels produced copies of Iznik ceramics in France during the Orientalism period when interest in the east increased. They have produced many works with their interest and skills in many fields of art and ceramics. In the research, the designs of these works were examined through the visuals and compared with the similar ones.

Keywords: Iznik Ceramics, Lachanel, Orientalism, Industrial Revolution

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT LEVELS OF PRIVATE SCHOOL MUSIC TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

The most important task in the formation of an effective school environment undoubtedly falls on the teachers. Teachers who work with devotion by feeling attached to the school they work for play a key role in the realization of educational goals. It is vitally important for private schools that their teachers have a high level of commitment. Private school teachers do not have a job guarantee, and their salaries and working patterns differ from public schools. For this reason, the aim of the research was determined as examining the commitment levels of private school music teachers. The study was carried out in private schools in the Ankara Çankaya region in the 2021-2022 academic year. The organizational commitment scale was used as a data collection tool. The scale consists of three factors, namely affective commitment, continuance commitment, and normative commitment, and a total of 18 items. The reliability coefficient of the scale was measured as 0.91. The data collection tool was sent to all teachers online. 32 music teachers, who answered positively and filled the scale, formed the study group. Music teachers work in 19 different private schools. In the study, teachers' commitment levels were determined. In addition, it was examined whether the levels of commitment differ according to professional seniority, income, and the department they graduated from. It was determined that the data were normally distributed with the Shapiro-Wilk test. For this reason, the independent sample t-test was used for the graduated department variable and the one-way Anova test for professional seniority and income variables. As a result of the research, it was determined that the organizational commitment levels of private school music teachers were at a good level. While organizational commitment levels do not differ according to the department graduated, they differ according to income and professional seniority. It has been determined that high income and working years increase teachers' commitment to their schools.

Keywords: Music education, music teacher, commitment

A REVIEW ON ONLINE MUSICAL INSTRUMENT LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

Musical instrument learning is one of the areas where the face-to-face model is used extensively. Teacher-student communication has an important place in the successful completion of the educational process. For this reason, although the online learning model is widely used in many disciplines, it is generally used as a complementary element for musical instrument learning. There is no music department in Turkey where the online learning model is used at the university level. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic measures, classes were conducted with this model for approximately one and a half semesters. In this study, the experiences of students who took online musical instrument learning were examined. The research was conducted using a qualitative model. A semi-structured interview form was used as a data collection tool. The interview form was created to determine the experiences of students who have received online musical instrument learning in this process. The study group consisted of 7 conservatory students. The interviews were conducted online. The data obtained from the participants were organized by coding. In the research, the following results were obtained: the musical instrument study times of the students became more intense than normal, they started to use different software during the process, their learning activities increased, the teacher interaction decreased, they had problems with the sound quality, they could not convey their real situation, they did not get enough feedback.

Keywords: Music education, musical instrument learning, online learning

ÇOCUKLUKTA ÖĞRENİLEN İMAN ESASLARI BİLGİSİNİN YETİŞKİNLİK
EVRESİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF FAITH FUNDAMENTAL KNOWLEDGE OBTAINED IN THE
FIRST CHILDHOOD PHASE ON ADULT

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ÖZET

Toplumumuzda dini hassasiyet taşıyan anne-babalar çocukluk evresinde, Allah'a, Meleklerle, Kitaplara, Peygamberlere, Ahiret Gününe ve Kader'e inanmak şeklinde formüle edilen iman esasları bilgisini evlatlarına vermektedirler. Bununla yetişkinlik evresinde dindar bir şahsiyete sahip olmaları amaçlanır. Çünkü çocukluk evresi, henüz sorunlarla karşılaşılmamış duru bir zihinle edinme ve eğitime ilk adım evresidir. İlk dönemlerde, iman esasları bilgisinin yetişkinlik merhalesinden önce verilmesi yeterli görülmüştür. O dönemlerin sosyal yapıları da buna müsait olmuştur. Ancak günümüzde çocuklar, 2-6 yaş grubundan hemen sonra genel bir eğitim süreciyle karşı karşıya kalmaktadırlar. Ayrıca yaygın hale gelen sosyal medya ağlarına yoğun ilgi duyabilmektedirler. Bu durumlar, iman esasları bilgisinin çocukların hiçbir meşgaleyle karşılaşmadıkları ilk çocukluk evresinde verilmesinin ne denli gerekli olduğunu gözler önüne sermektedirler. İşte bu çalışmada, altı iman rüknü inancının İlk Çocukluk Evresinde çocuğa sevgiyle verilmesi halinde, onun yetişkinlik döneminde, inanç esasları konusunda nasıl bir dini kişilik kazanabileceği üzerinde durulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akaid, İman, Eğitim, Çocuklar, Dini Kişilik

ABSTRACT

In our society, religiously sensitive parents give their children the knowledge of the principles of faith formulated as believing in God, Angels, Books, Prophets, the Hereafter and Destiny. By doing this, it is aimed to have a religious personality in adulthood. Because the childhood phase is the first step to acquisition and education with a pure mind that has not yet been encountered with problems. In the first periods, it was considered sufficient to give the knowledge of the principles of belief before adulthood. The social structures of those times were also suitable for this. However, children the 2-6 age group are faced with a general education process right after the first childhood phase. In addition, they can show great interest in social media networks that have become widespread. These situations reveal how necessary it is to give the knowledge of the principles of faith in the First Childhood Stage, when children do not encounter any stuffs to do. Here, in this study, it is emphasized that if six basic beliefs are given to a child in the First Childhood Stage with love, what kind of a religious personality he / she can acquire about the principles of belief in adulthood.

Key Words : Akaid, Faith, Education, Children, Religious Personality

HÜSEYİN CAVID’İN TÜRKÇÜLÜK- TURANCILIK İDEALİ TÜRK-TURAN DÜNYASI ARASINDAKİ KÖPRÜDÜR

TURKISM-THE TURANIAN IDEAL OF HUSEYİN JAVID IS A BRIDGE BETWEEN
THE TURKISH-TURANIAN WORLD

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ÖZET

Nahçıvan'da doğan, Tebriz'de okuyan, İstanbul'da bilimin sırlarını öğrenen, Bakü'de edebi yaratıcılığa başarılı bir şekilde devam eden Hüseyin Cavid, Azerbaycan'dan dünya edebiyatına verilen ebedi meşaledir. Cavid tarafından yazılan eserler, Türkçe konuşan halklar arasındaki edebi köprüdür” (Gencalp,2015). Azerbaycan halkının Büyük Lideri Haydar Aliyev şunları söyledi: "Şimdi Hüseyin Cavid'in eserlerine halkımızın hava ve su gibi ihtiyacı var”(Aliyev,2015). Vatansever şairin eserlerinin çoğunda, olaylar Türk-Turan dünyasında gerçekleşir ve kahramanlar bu dünyadan seçilen yiğit Türk oğullarıdır.

Geçtiğimiz 150 yıl boyunca Hüseyin Cavid, Anadolu, Türkistan, İran, Afganistan ve Kafkasya'da çağları kapsayan seçkin bir şair, düşünür, yazar olarak biliniyordu. Cavid, Türk dilinin geniş coğrafi yeteneklerine dayanarak, Anadolu'dan İran ve Orta Asya'ya kadar tüm Türk okuyucularına hitap etti.

Bir insanın manevi değeri-mükemmelliği-bireysel dini inançlarla değil, Yüce Tanrı'ya olan bağlılıkla ölçülür. Turan hakkında konuşan Cavid barış hakkında, Hz. Muhammed'den (s.a.s.) bahsedende, Hz.Musa ve İsa Mesih hakkında da konuşur (1,2020). Edebiyatımızda Türkçülük idealinin ifadesi hakkında konuşursak, önde Hüseyin Cavid olmalıdır. Hüseyin Cavid, diğer Türk halkları tarafından çok az anlaşılan Azerbaycan ve Türk dillerine dayanan bir edebi dilde yazdı. "Topal Teymur" draması da dahil olmak üzere bu eserlerde Hüseyin Cavid, Türk olmaktan gurur duyan kahramanlar yarattı” (Kazımoğlu,2019). Ruhani bir ailede doğan ve Kuran'ı ezbere bilen Hüseyin Cavid, Sovyet döneminde dine karşı mücadele döneminde “Peygamber" eserini yazdı. Onun eserlerinde, azerbaycancılık, Türkçülük ve İslam fikirleri evrensel enlem kavramıyla ayrılmaz bir şekilde bağlantılıdır. Ali Bey, Huseynzade'nin "türkleşmek, islamlaşmak, modernleşmek" fikrine sadıktı” (Azimova,2020:64). Cavid böylece Sovyet rejiminde, bir Panturanist olarak tutuklandı, Sibiryaya sürüldü ve orada öldü.

Türk dünyasında Türk bilincinin gelişmesinde önemli bir rol oynamış olan Hüseyin Cavid, hayatının geri kalanında çok sevdiği Turancılık idealiyle, ilk şiirlerinden yaşamış ve bu düşünceleri Türk dünyasında edebi eserlerin dili ile yansıtmıştır. Cavid’in çalışmaları XX. yüzyıl Azerbaycan edebiyatında tek örnek olmaya devam etmektedir. Bu eserler, bir İstanbul lehçesindedir ve Azerbaycan Türk dialeksi arasında köprüdür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Hüseyin Cavid, Türkçülük, Turancılık. Türk-Turan dünyası, köprü

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ABSTRACT

Huseyn Javid, who was born in Nakhchivan, studied in Tabriz, mastered the secrets of science in Istanbul, and successfully continued his literary work in Baku, is an eternal torch presented to world literature by Azerbaijan. The themes written by Huseyn Javid are a literary bridge between the Turkic-speaking peoples(Gencalp, 2015). Heydar Aliyev, the Great Leader of the Azerbaijani people, said: "Now our people need the works of Husayn Javid like air and water"(Aliyev, 2015). In most of the works of the patriotic poet, the events take place in the Turkish-Turanian world, and the heroes are valiant Turkish sons chosen from this world.

Over the past 150 years, Huseyn Javid has been known in Anatolia, Turkestan, Iran, Afghanistan and the Caucasus as an outstanding poet, thinker, playwright who covered the centuries. Based on the wide geographical possibilities of the Turkish language, he appealed to all Turkish readers from Anatolia to Iran and Central Asia.

The spiritual value of a person-his perfection-is measured not by individual religious beliefs, but by attachment to the Almighty. Speaking about Turan, Javid is talking about peace. Speaking about the Prophet Muhammad, Javid also talks about the Prophet Musa and Jesus Christ (1,2020). If we talk about the expression of the ideal of Turkism in our literature, then we should name Hussein Javid before our other masters. Hussein Javid wrote in a literary language based on Azerbaijani and Turkish, which was little understood by other Turkic peoples. In these works, including the drama "Lame Teymur", Hussein Javid created images that are proud of being Turks(Kazimoglu,2019). Hussein Javid, who was born in a spiritual family and knows the Koran by heart, wrote the work "The Prophet" during the struggle against religion in the Soviet era:" In the works of Hussein Javid, the ideas of Azerbaijanism, Turkism and Islam are inextricably linked with the concept of universal breadth. He was loyal to Ali Bey Huseynzade's idea of "turkization, Islamization, modernization"(Azimova, 2020:64). Thus, in the Soviet regime, as a Pan-Turanist, he was arrested, exiled to Siberia, and there he died.

He played an important role in the development of the Turkic consciousness in the Turkic world, Hussein Javid lived with the ideal of Turanism, which he loved so much until the end of his life, from his first poems and reflected these thoughts in the Turkic world with the language of literary works. Javid creativity of the all-Turkish literary language XX. the century remains the only example in Azerbaijani literature. The poet's works played the role of a bridge between the Istanbul dialect and the Azerbaijani Turkic dialect.

Key words: Huseyn Cavid, Turkism, Turanism. Turk-Turan world, bridge

HÜSEYİN CAVID'İN ESERLERİNDE İSLAMİ DEĞERLER VE ADEM(as.) PEYGAMBER 'İN HİKAYESİ

ISLAMIC VALUES IN THE WORKS OF HUSEYN JAVID AND THE STORY OF
THE PROPHET ADAM

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ÖZET:

Zamanla, İslam dini ve İslami değerler Azerbaycan Türklerinin milli ve manevi değerlerinin ayrılmaz bir parçası haline gelmiştir. Büyük lider Haydar Aliyev'e göre, "İslami değerlerimiz nesilden nesile aktarıldı, yaşadı ve bugün halkımızın, ulusun en büyük manevi zenginliği" (Aliyev,2015:199).

20. yüzyılın başlarında, ilerici aydınlar, düşünürler, şairler ve Azerbaycan gazetecileri halkın cehaletten kurtulması için sürekli mücadele ettiler. "Hümanizm, insanlık, sevgi ve merhamet fikirleri Hüseyin Cavid'in eserlerinde lider bir konuma sahipti, eserlerinde tasavvufun ruhu duyulur" (Azimova,2020:63). Cavid, şiirlerinde sürekli olarak büyük Yararıcıya, İslam'ın peygamberine, İslami değerlere saygı gösterir (Kasimbeyli, 2020:92). Cavid'in eserlerinde, İslam peygamberi-Hz. Muhammed (s.a.s.), hadisleri büyük sevgi ve saygı görüyor, Müslümanları bilim ve eğitime çağırıyor: "bilim Çin'de olsa bile, onu arayın. Allah bilime özlem duyanı sever" (5, 60). Hz.Peygamber'in "beşikten mezara kadar bilim isteyin!" Hadislerini Cavid örnek olarak Müslümanlara gösterdi"(1,146). "Azerbaycan türk edebiyat tarihinde önemli yer tutan şair Hüseyin Cavid(1882-1941)"(Huseynzade,2020), "Mustafa Kemal Atatürk'ün "Türk Kapısı", Kazım Karabekir Paşa'nın "Şark Kapısı" olarak nitelediği Nahçıvan'da"(Kiraz,2021) dünyaya gelmiştir.

Cavid şiirlerinde Allah ile birlikte olmaktan, Allah ile insan arasındaki ilişkiden bahseder. Hüseyin Cavid, Adem'in Havva ile cennette kalmasını, behiş'te yaşamayı anlatıyor (Kocayeva, 2012: 29): "Yaşarmış qayğısız Adem"le Havva, öyle nuranur içinde"(Cavid, 2005:27). Adem ve Havva belaya girer, güzelliklerini kaybeder, kendi ruhlarına hakim olamazlar, çünkü büyük aşka zarar verirler. Çünkü "ruh nerede öldü yargıç; gerçek aşkı yok etti"(Cavid, 2005:29). Allah'ın emriyle Adem ve Havva cennetden atılırlar ve yeryüzüne inmelerini emrederler: "Demiş: Çık, ey qafil beşer! Degil layiq sana gülzari-cennet"(Cavid,2005:27). Adem evladının yeryüzündeki hayatı asla rahat olmayacaktır. Felaketler ve sıkıntılarla karşılaşacaklar: "Yaşarsın vadiyi-zilletde mayus, Fakat dönmez, o günler geçti efsus!" (Cavid,2005:27). Dünyanın felaketlerinden kurtulmanın tek yolu, nefsi takip etmek değil, yaşam denemelerinden geçmektir. İnsanın yaratılışında ona bilgi, düşünce verilir, asıl amaç yeryüzünde hak ve adalet kurmaktır: "Kimin ülviyise ruhu, söz onundur, Esiri-nafs olan daim zebundur"(Cavid,2005:29).

Anahtar kelimeler: Allahü-Teala, Nahçıvan, Hüseyin Cavid, Azerbaycan Türkleri, Adem ve Havva

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SUMMARY:

Over time, the Islamic religion and Islamic values have become an integral part of the national and spiritual values of the Azerbaijani Turks. According to the great leader Heydar Aliyev "our Islamic values were passed down from generation to generation, lived and today are the greatest spiritual wealth of our people, the nation"(Aliyev, 2015: 199).

20. at the beginning of the century, progressive intellectuals, thinkers, poets and Azerbaijani journalists constantly fought for the liberation of the people from ignorance. ” The ideas of humanism, humanity, love and compassion took a leading position in the works of Husayn Javid, the spirit of Sufism is heard in his works " (Azimova,2020:63). In his poems, Javid constantly pays homage to the Great Creator, the prophet of Islam, Islamic values (Kasımbeyli, 2020:92). In the works of Javid, the Islamic Prophet-Hazrat. Muhammad (s.a.s.), the Hadith has great love and respect, calling Muslims to science and education: "even if science is in China, look for it. Allah loves those who yearn for science" (5, 60). Hz.Ask for science from the cradle to the grave of the Prophet"s"!” Jawid showed his Hadith to the Muslims as an example " (1,146). ”Poet Huseyin Cavid (1882-1941), who occupies an important place in the history of Azerbaijani Turkish literature “(Huseynzade, 2020), “Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's”Turkish Gate“, Kazım Karabekir Pasha's” Eastern Gate” was born in Nakhchivan " (Cherry, 2021).

In his poems, Cavid mentions decency with Allah, the relationship between Allah and man. Huseyin Cavid describes Adam's stay in heaven with Eve, living in behish (Kocayeva, 2012: 29):”Adam lived without qayğız “Le Eve, so in nuranur”(Cavid, 2005:27). Adam and Eve get into trouble, lose their beauty, can't control their own souls, because they damage the great love. Because "where the Soul died; it destroyed true love" (Cavid, 2005:29). By the command of Allah, Adam and Eve are thrown out of paradise and ordered to descend to the Earth. “ Not layiq Sana Gulzari-heaven” (Cavid,2005:27). Adam's life on earth will never be

comfortable. They will face calamities and adversity: “Live The Valley, mayus, in disgrace, but he will not return, those days have passed, efsus!” (Cavid, 2005: 27). The only way out of the world's disasters is to go through life trials, not to follow nafsi. In the creation of man, he is given knowledge, thought, the main goal is to establish truth and justice on Earth: “the soul of whomever is born, the word is his, his prisoner-nafs” (Cavid, 2005:29).

Keywords: Allahu Ta'ala, Nakhchivan, Hussein Javid, Azerbaijani Turks, Adam and Eve

**AZƏRBAYCAN MUSIQİ MƏDƏNİYYƏTİNİN İNKİŞAFINDA NAXÇIVAN
BƏSTƏKARLARININ ROLU**

THE ROLE OF NAKHCHIVAN COMPOSERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF
AZERBAIJANI MUSIC CULTU

РОЛЬ КОМПОЗИТОРОВ

**НАХЧЫВАНА В РАЗВИТИИ АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСКОЙ МУЗЫКАЛЬНОЙ
КУЛЬТУРЫ**

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XÜLASƏ

“Azərbaycan musiqi mədəniyyətinin inkişafında Naxçıvan bəstəkarlarının rolu” adlı məqalədə Naxçıvanda bəstəkarlıq və musiqi ifaçılıq sənətinin yanaşı inkişafı haqqında danışılır. Məqalədə Naxçıvanda doğulub boya başa çatmış bəstəkarların yaradıcılıqları izlənərək onların musiqinin müxtəlif janrlarında yazılmış əsərləri sadalanır. Bəstəkarların yaradıcılığında bir sıra musiqi janrlarının inkişafından və Azərbaycan musiqi irsində tutduğu layiqli yer qeyd olunur. Bəstəkarlardan Nəriman Məmmədovun, Ramiz Mirişlinin, Kamal Əhmədovun, Yaşar Xəlilovun, Nazim Quliyevin, Ceyhun Allahverdiyevin, Şəmsəddin Qasımovun və b. yaradıcılığının Azərbaycan musiqi mədəniyyətinin, onun bir qolu olan Naxçıvan musiqi mədəniyyətinin inkişafındakı rolu vurğulanır.

Açar Sözlər: Azərbaycan, Naxçıvan, bəstəkar, musiqi, janr, mədəniyyət, əsər, incəsənət

SUMMARY

The article entitled "The role of Nakhchivan composers in the development of Azerbaijani musical culture" deals with the parallel development of the art of composing and musical performance in Nakhchivan. The author studies the works of composers born in Nakhchivan, and enumerates their works written in different musical genres. The development of a number of musical genres in the works of composers and their worthy place in the musical heritage of Azerbaijan are noted in the article. The role of composers Nariman Mammadov, Ramiz Mirishli, Kamal Akhmadov, Yashar Khalilov, Nazim Guliyev, Jeyhun Allahverdiyev, Shamsaddin Gasimov and others in the development of Azerbaijani musical culture as well as in Nakhchivan musical culture is emphasized.

Key words: Azerbaijan, Nakhchivan, composer, music, genre, culture, work, art

РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье «Роль композиторов Нахчывана в развитии музыкальной культуры Азербайджана» говорится о развитии композиторского и музыкального исполнительского искусства в Нахчыване. В статье прослеживается творчество композиторов, родившихся в Нахчыване, и перечисляются их произведения, написанные в различных музыкальных жанрах. В творчестве композиторов отмечается развитие ряда музыкальных жанров и достойное место, которое они занимают в музыкальном наследии Азербайджана. Среди композиторов-Нариман Мамедов, Рамиз Миришли, Кямал Ахмедов, Яшар Халилов, Назим Гулиев, Джейхун Аллахвердиев, Шамсаддин Гасымов и др. Подчеркивается роль их творчества в развитии музыкальной культуры Нахчывана, как одной из ветвей музыкальной культуры Азербайджана.

Ключевые слова: *Азербайджан, Нахчыван, композитор, музыка, жанр, культура, произведение, искусство*

ANLATIM YÖNTEMİ: BİR LİTERATÜR TARAMA ÇALIŞMASI
LECTURE METHOD: A LITERATURE REVIEW STUDY

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ÖZET

Anlatım yöntemi, tarihsel süreç içerisinde öğretmenlerin en fazla kullandığı öğretim yöntemlerinin başında gelmektedir. Bu nedenle geleneksel öğretim yöntemi olarak da adlandırılmaktadır. Esasicilik ve daimicilik eğitim felsefeleri, konu merkezli program tasarım yaklaşımları, öğretmen merkezli eğitim, bilişsel alanın bilgi ve kavrama basamakları gibi farklı değişkenler anlatım yöntemini en fazla kullanılan yöntemlerden biri haline getirmiştir. Bir öğretmenin öğretim yöntem ve teknikleri seçimini etkileyen birçok faktör bulunmaktadır. Bu faktörler arasında “maliyet, zaman, öğretmenin yönetime yatkınlığı” önemli faktörler olarak karşımıza çıkmakta ve bu durum anlatım yönteminin her dönem kullanılmasının önünü açmaktadır. Sınırlıklarına rağmen sahip olduğu üstün yönleri ve kullanımını gerekli kılan faktörler her zaman var olduğu/olacağı için anlatım yöntemi önemini ve kullanımı devam ettirecektir. Çünkü öğretmenlerin dersin çeşitli bölümlerinde bu yöntemi kullanmaları, bir başka deyişle konuşarak bilgi aktarma ihtiyacı her zaman var olacaktır. Yöntemin önemine rağmen konuyla ilgili literatür incelendiğinde anlatım yönteminin tüm yönleriyle bir bütünlük içerisinde ele alınmadığı söylenebilir. Bu çalışma literatür taramasına dayalı olarak anlatım yöntemini tüm yönleriyle açıklamak amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında anlatım yönteminin özellikleri açıklandıktan sonra ilgili yöntemin üstün ve sınırlı yönleri ele alınmıştır. Öğretmenlik mesleğiyle özdeşleşen bu yöntemin etkili kullanılması için dikkat edilmesi gereken noktalara vurgu yapılmıştır. Öte yandan anlatım yöntemi içerisinde yer alan öğretim teknikleri ve bu tekniklerin özelliklerine de çalışma kapsamında yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anlatım Yöntemi, Öğretim Yöntemleri, Öğretim Teknikleri.

ABSTRACT

During the historical process, lecture method has been one of the teaching methods most used by teachers. Therefore, it is also called the traditional teaching method. Different variables such as essentialism and perennialism educational philosophies, subject-centered program design approaches, teacher-centered education, knowledge and comprehension levels of the cognitive domain have made this method as one of the most used method. There are many factors that affect a teacher's choice of teaching methods and techniques. Among these factors, "cost, time, and the teacher's inclination to the method" appear as important factors and this situation paves the way for the use of the lecture method in every period. Despite its limitations, the lecture method will continue to be important and to be used thanks to its superior aspects and the factors that necessitate its usage will always exist. Because there will always be a need for the teachers to use this method in various parts of a course, in other words to convey information by speaking. Despite the importance of the method, when the literature review was conducted, it can be said that the lecture method is not considered in all its aspects. This study was carried out in order to explain the lecture method in all its aspects based on the literature review. Within the scope of the study, after the features of the lecture method were explained, the superior and limited aspects of it were discussed. The points to be considered for the effective use of this method, which is identified with the teaching profession, are emphasized. On the other hand, the teaching techniques in the lecture method and the characteristics of this technique were also included in the scope of the study.

Keywords: Lecture Method, Teaching Methods, Teaching Techniques.

SORU CEVAP YÖNTEMİ: BİR LİTERATÜR TARAMA ÇALIŞMASI QUESTION AND ANSWER METHOD: A LITERATURE REVIEW STUDY

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ÖZET

Soru cevap, diğer öğretim yöntemleri gibi bir ders sürecinde tek başına kullanılmaya pek uygun olmayan bir öğretim yöntemidir. Ancak yenilen yemeğin türü ve öğünü ne olursa olsun her sofrada bulunan su gibi başta anlatım yöntemi olmak üzere diğer öğretim yöntemleriyle birlikte kullanılan bir öğretim yöntemidir. Soru cevap yöntemi birçok kaynakta bir öğretim yöntemi olarak geçtiği gibi bazı kaynaklarda bir öğretim tekniği olarak da adlandırılmaktadır. Ancak ister öğretim yöntemi ister öğretim tekniği olarak ele alınsın soru cevap öğretmenler tarafından en fazla kullanılan öğretim yöntemleri arasında yer almaktadır. Bu öğretim yöntemi, öğretim kademesi ne olursa olsun okul öncesinden lisans eğitimine kadar örgün eğitimin tüm kademelerinde ve her derste kullanılmaktadır. Bu öğretim yöntemi genellikle öğrencinin konuyu anlayıp anlamadığını kontrol etmeye; eleştirel, yaratıcı ve yansıtıcı düşünme becerilerini geliştirmeye; dersin etkili olup olmadığını değerlendirmeye; öğrencilerin öğrenme düzeylerini değerlendirmeye; öğrencilerin anımsamalarını ve akıl yürütmelerini sağlamaya yönelik olarak kullanılmaktadır. Sahip olduğu üstün yönleri ve kullanımını gerekli kılan faktörler nedeniyle soru cevap yöntemi her zaman kullanılmaya devam edecektir. Soru cevap yönteminin önemine rağmen literatürde ilgili öğretim yöntemini tüm yönleriyle bir bütünlük içerisinde ele alan çalışma sayısının doygunluk seviyesinin altında kaldığı söylenebilir. Bu çalışma literatür taramasına dayalı olarak soru cevap yöntemini tüm yönleriyle açıklamak amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında soru cevap yönteminin özellikleri açıklanmış, üstün ve sınırlı yönleri ele alınmış olup ilgili öğretim yönteminin daha etkili kullanılması için yapılması gerekenlere yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Soru Cevap Yöntemi, Öğretim Yöntemleri, Öğretim Teknikleri.

ABSTRACT

Question and answer, like other teaching methods, is a teaching method that is not very suitable to be used alone in a course process. However, regardless of the type and meal of the food, just like the need of the water when the dining, it is a teaching method needed to use together with other teaching methods, especially the lecture method. The question and answer method is mentioned as a teaching method in many sources, and it is also called a teaching technique in some other sources. However, whether it is a teaching method, or a teaching technique, question and answer are among the teaching methods most used by teachers. This teaching method is used in all levels of formal education regardless of the education level and in every course, from pre-school to undergraduate education. This teaching method is generally used to check the student's understanding of the subject; improve critical, creative and reflective thinking skills; to evaluate whether the lesson was effective; to evaluate students' learning levels; to enable students to remember and reason. Question and answer method will always continue to be used because of its superior aspects and the factors that necessitate its use. Despite the importance of the question and answer method, it can be said that the number of studies in the literature conducted on this teaching method with all its aspects are not enough. This study, based on the literature review, was carried out in order to explain the question and answer method in all its aspects. Within the scope of the study, the characteristics of the question-answer method were explained, its superior and limited aspects were discussed, and the things to be done to use the related teaching method more effectively were included.

Keywords: Question and Answer Method, Teaching Methods, Teaching Techniques.

GEZİ GÖZLEM YÖNTEMİ: BİR LİTERATÜR TARAMA ÇALIŞMASI TRIP OBSERVATION METHOD: A LITERATURE REVIEW STUDY

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ÖZET

Gezi-gözlem yöntemi amaçlı, planlı bir biçimde okul veya sınıf dışı bir ortama gidilerek gözlemlerde bulunulması olarak tanımlanabilir. Gezi-gözlem yöntemi, halk pazar yerinde, müzede, tarihi ve kültürel yerlerde, bilim merkezleri ve fuar alanlarında, dağ, orman veya bir sanat galerisinde olabilir. Gezi-gözlem yöntemi öğrencilerin dil, zihinsel, sosyal ve duygusal becerilerini geliştiren etkili bir öğretim yöntemi olarak kabul edilmektedir. Birden fazla duyu organına hitap etmesi, okul ve yaşam, bilgi ile uygulama arasında ilişki kurması, öğrenmede yüksek düzeyde kalıcılığı sağlaması bakımından önemli bir öğretim yöntemi olarak karşımıza çıkan gezi-gözlem yönteminin önemi ve kullanım yeri özellikle son dönemlerde giderek artmaktadır. Başta üniversiteler olmak üzere örgün eğitimin diğer kademelerinde de program dışı uygulamalar, etkinlikler, organizasyonlar, sosyal ve kültürel faaliyetler gezi-gözlem yönteminin kullanım alanını daha net ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Bazı kaynaklarda gezi ve gözlem ayrı birer öğretim yöntemi olarak ele alınsa da genel kabul gezi ve gözlemin birlikte bir öğretim yöntemi oluşturduğu yönündendir. Yöntem seçimim etkileyen faktörler dikkate alındığında zaman ve parasal konular bakımından diğer öğretim yöntemlerine göre daha az ekonomiklik özelliği taşısa da sahip olduğu üstün özellikleri nedeniyle öğrenme ve öğretme süreci içerisinde bu yöntem yer verilmektedir. Bu çalışma literatür taramasına dayalı olarak gezi-gözlem yöntemini tüm yönleriyle açıklamak amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında gezi-gözlem yönteminin özelliklerine, üstün ve sınırlı yönlerine, etkili kullanılması için yapılması gerekenlere yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gezi Gözlem Yöntemi, Öğretim Yöntemleri, Öğretim Teknikleri.

ABSTRACT

Trip and observation method can be identified as making observations by going to the outside of the classroom or school in a frame of the lesson plan. The trip-observation method can be used in the public marketplace, museum, historical and cultural places, science centers and fairgrounds, mountain, forest or an art gallery. Trip-observation method is accepted as an effective teaching method that improves students' language, mental, social and emotional skills. Upon becoming one of the important teaching methods in the terms of appealing to more than one sense, establishing a relationship between school and life, knowledge and practice, and providing a high level of permanence in learning, the importance and usage of the trip-observation method has been increasing especially in recent years. Extracurricular practices, events, organizations, social and cultural activities reveal the field of use of the trip-observation method more clearly in all levels of formal education, particularly universities. Although trip and observation are considered as separate teaching methods in some sources, the general acceptance is that trip and observation form a teaching method together. Considering the factors affecting the choice of method, although it is less economical than other teaching methods in terms of time and money, this method is included in the learning and teaching process due to its superior features. This study was carried out in order to explain the trip-observation method in all its aspects based on the literature review. Within the scope of the study, the features of the excursion-observation method, its superior and limited aspects, and what needs to be done for its effective use are explained.

Keywords: Trip Observation Method, Teaching Methods, Teaching Techniques.

ÇOCUKLARA YÖNELİK ŞİDDET VE FİZİKSEL CEZA, ZİHİNSEL TRAVMALARIN TEMELİDİR

CHILD ABUSE AND PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT ARE THE BASIS OF MENTAL
TRAUMA

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ÖZET

Makale, çocukların her toplumda özel bakım nesnesi olarak görülmesine rağmen, onlara karşı hala çeşitli şiddet türlerinin işlendiğini göstermektedir. Çocuklara yönelik fiziksel, duygusal, psikolojik şiddetin hem aile içinde hem de çeşitli kamu kurumlarında devam ettiği tespit edilmiştir. Kamu bilincinde, bir eğitim aracı olarak fiziksel cezanın yokluğu konusunda hala net bir fikir bulunmadığı belirtildi. Bu konuda medya da yanılıyor. Bazı TV kanallarında yayınlanan filmlerde, şiddetin kullanımı için pratik olarak bir yer var. Bazı çocukların günlük yaşamda filmlerde birçok şiddet sahnesini kendi amaçları için yeniden üretmeye çalıştıkları kaydedilmiştir.

Psikologlar ayrıca çocuk istismarının ana nedenlerini belirli faktörlerle açıkladılar. Psikologlar, bir çocuğa yönelik şiddete hem sosyo-kültürel hem de psikolojik bağlamda yaklaşılması gerektiğini belirtti.

Makale ayrıca çocuklara yönelik bir dizi şiddet biçiminden de bahsetmektedir. Dört ana şiddet türü olduğu belirtilmektedir. Şiddet bu tür her açıklama ayrı ayrı verilir. Erken yaşlardan itibaren çocukların akranlarından ve yaşlılardan gelen yetersiz duygusal tepkilerin arka planına karşı gerginlik yaşadıkları gösterilmiştir. Sürekli duygusal gerginlik atmosferinde büyüyen çocuklarda, bireyin duygusal değerleri gelişimde geride kalıyor, duygusal bir kitle var. Çocuklarımızın fiziksel davranışlarını azaltmak için yapabileceklerimiz çok önemlidir. En önemlisi çocuklarımıza örnek olmamızda büyük rol oynamamız. Sosyal ağlar ayrıca TV ve bilgisayarın önünde harcanan zamanı kontrol etme ihtiyacından da bahseder. Çocukların yetişkinlere yeterince zaman ayırmaları ve çocukların kendini ifade etmeleri için koşullar yaratmaları gerektiği belirtildi.

Çocuklara uygulanan fiziksel cezalardan kaçınmak için, bir öğretmenden, bir doktordan ve aile destek uzmanlarından yardım istemekten çekinmeden ebeveynleriyle buluşmaları ve konuşmaları gerektiği belirtildi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: aile, çocuklar, şiddet, fiziksel cezalandırma, travma

ABSTRACT

The article shows that, although children are regarded as objects of special care in every society, various types of violence are still committed against them. It was found that physical, emotional, psychological violence against children continues both in the family and in various public institutions. It was noted that there are still no clear ideas in the public consciousness about the absence of physical punishment as a means of education. In this matter, the media are also wrong. In the films broadcast on some TV channels, there is practically a place for the use of violence. It has been noted that some children try to reproduce many violent scenes in films in everyday life for their own purposes.

Psychologists also explained the main causes of child abuse by certain factors. Psychologists noted that violence against a child should be approached both in a socio-cultural and psychological context.

The article also mentions a number of forms of violence against children. It is noted that there are four main types of violence. An explanation of each of these types of violence is given separately. It has been shown that children from an early age experience tension against the background of inadequate emotional reactions from peers and the elderly. In children growing up in an atmosphere of constant emotional tension, the emotional values of the individual lag behind in development, there is an emotional mass. What we can do to reduce the physical behavior of our children is crucial. The most important thing is that we play a big role in being an example for our children. Social networks also talk about the need to control the time spent in front of the TV and computer. It was noted that children need to devote enough time to adults and create conditions for children's self-expression.

It was noted that in order to avoid physical punishments imposed on children, they should meet and talk with their parents, not hesitating to seek help from a teacher, a doctor and family support specialists.

Keywords: family, children, violence, physical punishment, trauma

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOLAR PANEL WITH CCTV CAMERA IN THE NATIONAL ROAD OF ZAMBALES, PHILIPPINES

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ABSTRACT

The Province of Zambales is a peaceful place where you want to consider as a retirement place because of the beautiful nature site seeing. But there is particular problems that majority of the municipality in the province of Zambales, Philippines particularly in the towns of Subic and Castillejos cannot solve and there is a big problem that we are facing at night which is there are no street lights and CCTV Camera that can monitor the activity of the road during at night and in the morning because accidents are prone in the busy road during at night. There are so many violators in the National Road specially in rush hours, they do not follow the stipulated law related to National Road. Even enforcers don't implement the said policy and guidelines because they don't care about the possible impact and danger on the road. Its been 2 years from now, since we experienced this kind of situation, even there is a law constituting the implementation of road courtesy under the Department of International and Local Government (DILG) Memorandum Circular No 2020-036 concerning the STRICT BAN OF TRICYCLES AND PEDICADS ALONG ALL NATIONAL HIGHWAYS to prevent from accidents. Now since most of the enforcer cannot monitor the national road event there is signage, the researcher is proposing to develop and come-up with a system that can be powered by a solar panel and can generate electricity to run the CCTV Camera and Street lights. In this way it can help our enforcer to monitor the traffic within the National Road of Zambales and this can also save electricity and to prevent from any accidents that may occur and can send real-time report to the concerned offices. In conclusion, the implementation of this kind of system is a big help to our government and to our constituent and drivers.

Keywords: CCTV, Solar Panel, Camera

SPATIAL VARIATIONS OF METEOROLOGICAL PARAMETERS AND ITS IMPACT ON TROPOSPHERIC RADIO REFRACTIVITY PREDICTION USING A MODIFIED ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK

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ABSTRACT

The study of spatial variations of radio refractivity and its effects on the troposphere is very imperative it affects radio communications, GSM communication, and radio links. Generally, the parameter help in planning for communication links. In this work, an artificial neural network (ANN) based model is applied to predict the Tropospheric radio refractivity. The refractivity for both dry (February) and rainy (September) seasons for the year 2020 have been calculated using the meteorological data obtained from Ogbomoso online weather forecast website. The data are: air temperature, relative humidity and atmospheric pressure. These data serves as input to the ANN and ITU-R models were used in obtaining radio refractivity, N, which served as target for the ANN. The inputs and target values were trained based on the Levenberg–Marquardt algorithm while tansig and Pureline transfer functions were used in the hidden and output layers respectively. The best trained results was obtained using 3-4-1 network architecture. The generated weights and bias values of the best performed network were extracted for the development of the ANN based Refractivity model. The result shows that, the refractivity values are higher during the rainy season owing to a strong association with the temperature and relative humidity. It was found that, among the three meteorological parameters considered, Relative humidity have the relative positive and greatest impact on radio refractivity. The minimum average radio refractivity value (374.8 N-units) was observed in the month of February while higher value of 391.5 N-units was obtained for the month of September. Therefore, it is important to properly cater for the signal communication system during hot and humid weather. Furthermore, the developed model has an acceptable accuracy value as demonstrated from comparison of results with actual measured values with lowest mean square error.

Key words: ANN, Levenberg–Marquardt, meteorological parameters, Refractivity, Troposphere

SOCIAL MEDIA ANALYTICS IN UNIVERSITY INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

Social media is an interactive platform which is now used by many people for entertainment, socializing, or even getting information. Conveying interactive information on social media is not easy, there are many things that need to be researched and analyzed so that the information can be interest to many people. One of the social media platforms that is widely used by people in Indonesia is Instagram. Social media such as Instagram can be used to upload photos, videos, stories, live, Instagram also has the latest feature namely reels. Almost all student in Indonesia have the Instagram application on their smartphone. So this social media platform can be an opportunity for the university to be able to convey information to students using this platform.

The purpose of this research is to find out the best time to upload posts and to find out what kind of information that students are most interested from the official Instagram accounts of five top private universities in Indonesia. This research will use quantitative methods as well as analytic tools as a method of collecting data from one university as a case study. The quantitative method that will be used in this research is a questionnaire that will be distributed to students of Bina Nusantara University (BINUS). For Instagram analytic tools, this research will use Analisa.io. This research is expected can be used as advice for the university's official Instagram account to find out the best time to posting and the kind of information that the audience is most interested.

Keywords: Universities, Social Media, Instagram, Analytic Tools

KINETIC STUDY FOR THE ADSORPTION OF METHYL GREEN ON ACTIVATED CARBON FROM OLIVE WASTE WOOD

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ABSTRACT

The use of biomass waste has been extensively explored as an alternative to costly methods of producing activated carbon. In this work, we performed the adsorption of Methyl green (MG) on activated carbon prepared from Olive waste wood. The obtained adsorbent used, was characterized by Bohem titration, pH of point of zero charge (pH_{PZC}) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). The study focus on the elimination of a cationic dye, Methyl Green, by the material previously synthesized as a function of the different process parameters that affect the performance of this process, as well as contact time, pH of the solution and mass of adsorbent. Langmuir and Freundlich adsorption models were employed to provide a description of the equilibrium isotherm Furthermore, the pseudo-first-order and pseudo-second-order kinetic models were conducted to investigate the mechanism of dye adsorption by the obtained adsorbent. The fitness of the Langmuir model to the adsorption process points that the Methyl green was adsorbed on specific monolayer onto activated carbon. Furthermore, according to the regression coefficients, it was observed that the kinetic adsorption data can fit better by the pseudo-second-order model compared to the first-order Lagergren's model. The thermodynamic studies indicated that the adsorption of Methyl green occurs in a spontaneous and exothermic process. The regeneration process of the exhausted adsorbent was studied to assess the economic and operational feasibility. According to the obtained findings; it is proposed that the activated carbon prepared from olive waste wood retains a high potential for Methyl green removal and is suitable for repetitive usage.

Keywords: Olive waste wood, adsorption, kinetic study, Methyl green.

FBMC VERSUS UFMC: A WAVEFORM CONTENDER FOR 5G COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

Recently, fifth generation (5G) taken the attention from researchers because of providing higher capacity and data rate, low latency and massive device connectivity. In contrast, the conventional OFDM does not meet the requirements of 5G networks due to its suffering from high of out of band emission (OOBE) and big Peak to Average Power Ratio (PAPR). Consequently, the need of looking another modulation technique has become necessary to overcome the disadvantages of OFDM and to be suitable technique for 5G communication systems. Universal Filtered Multicarrier (UFMC) and Filter Bank Multi-Carrier (FBMC) system were introduced by several researchers as new modulation technique for 5G wireless communication system. Both techniques are considered as alternative schemes to solve the common OFDM disadvantages. In this paper, the performance of UFMC and FBMC systems in terms of BER, PAPR and OOBE has been discussed and compared to conventional OFDM system. Both systems are proposed as alternative waveforms for the OFDM system have the ability of solving its disadvantages and thus introducing them as contender waveforms for 5G wireless communication system. Both advantages and disadvantages of UFMC versus FBMC are discussed in this paper. On the other hand, the OFDM system has been used as baseline for comparison purpose. The results showed that both UFMC and FBMC systems outperformed the conventional OFDM system in terms of lower OOBE. In contrast, both systems have high complexity compared to OFDM system and their systems performance are degraded when using with MIMO channel.

Keywords: UFMC, FBMC, OOBE, PAPR, BER

IMPLEMENTATION OF LEAN MANUFACTURING TOOLS IN CIEL WOOD INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

The competitiveness of the market shares increased day by day, due to which industries required to produce qualitative products, reduced lead time, low cost and high throughput. To achieve this goal, company don't want to loss customer or dissatisfying their end users. The industry was faced to the problem of time lose and reduced product values. Most of the seven types of waste including waiting time, overproduction, over-processing, transportation, rework, motion, and extra inventory in most of the companies can be effectively eliminated by using lean tools and techniques to improve productivity and their quality. The application of six sigma (DMAIC) proved to be of great help in identification and reduction of wastage of time and improve the quality of product in term of thickness swelling (Ts). In this project, large press cycle time of press section was reduced and their quality were improved through the use of lean tools such as fishbone diagram, Root cause analysis, regression analysis. The proposed solution and suggestion based on these lean tools reduced press cycle time from the fluctuated value (360 – 420) seconds to (270 – 300) seconds which mean the productivity increased by 922 sheets/ day and also enhanced thickness swelling value from (14 – 15.5) % to (8 – 9.5) %.

Keywords: Lean manufacturing, DMAIC, six sigma, press cycle time, thickness swelling Ts.

BARRIER TO IMPLEMENTATION OF TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY OF PESHAWAR

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ABSTRACT

As business competition intensifies around the world, so do the challenges for industries to survive on the same rations. For this purpose, organizations go for Total quality management systems that pay a lot in return. The aim of the study to identify the significant barriers of Total Quality Management in the manufacturing industries of Peshawar. The identified barriers can be beneficial to decision-makers and managers of industries, to consider it before going for implementation of Total Quality management, which will help them significantly to achieve their objectives. Based on the available literature, the barriers that were common in two or more papers were extracted. These barriers were analyzed by experts and rejected on the basis of ambiguity, same sense double question and to eliminate a large number of items which can cause a further problem in a survey. When barriers are finalized then these items are converted into question for a survey. Twenty-five questions were made which were further divided and given a name into four constructs. These all item in different construct have same sense according to the researcher but it will be check and identified further by exploratory factor analysis. The questioner is distributed by two methods personally visiting and by email. They are sent to the respective industry email addresses which are taken from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Economic Zone Development and Management Company. For management of data the MS Excel and SPSS version of 25 is used. The common barriers found in manufacturing industries are top management and leader, job security, rewards and recognition, involvement of suppliers and performance measurement. By overcoming these barriers, we can implement TQM.

Keywords: TQM, Barriers, Factor analysis, Manufacturing Industries

IDENTIFICATION AND MINIMIZATION OF WASTE IN A FORMICA PROCESSING INDUSTRY USING LEAN MANUFACTURING TOOLS

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ABSTRACT

In a market as competitive as today's, companies require little lead time, low expenses and high throughput. In order to achieve this, companies cannot afford losing their limited budget over waste. To reduce the waste lean manufacturing is a widely used concept. Studies show that most of the seven types of waste (over production, over processing, defective parts, inventory, motion, waiting, transportation) in industries can be effectively eliminated by using lean tools which directly increases productivity of the company. This research aims to mitigate the effect of waste in a local Formica manufacturing industry using lean manufacturing techniques. These sheets are combined with chipboards, Bakelite, and Medium-density fiberboard MDF for decorative domestic applications. Out of these three products being manufactured, namely Medium -density fiberboard (MDF) has been taken up for the detailed analysis. The Formica sheets are made with decor paper that undergoes the coating of two chemicals, namely, melamine and urea. These two are combined in the short cycle machine in which the sheets are pressed against MDF at certain temperature and pressure. Data is collected and documented in MS Excel in the time span of four months. Data includes production and wastes of two machines i.e. impregnation and short cycle machine. To check the normality of data some statistical tests like Shapiro-Wilk test, Wilcoxon Mann-Whitney test and T-tests were performed. Current state map is laid out to identify 7 wastes. Several non-value added activities are identified and eliminated using lean tools. Production data showed that impregnation machine on average produced waste of 5.4% and short cycle machine produced waste of 5.6% which was exceeding the company expectation of 3%. To identify the cause of this problem, value stream mapping was used. The proposed solutions and suggestions reduced the production waste of impregnation machine from 5.4% to 3.1% and 5.6% in short cycle machine to 3.4%. Waste in inventory is reduced from 1.6 ton to 0.63 ton per month which is 1% of the total inventory.

Keywords: Lean manufacturing, MDF, Shapiro-Wilk test, Wilcoxon Mann-Whitney Test

ROAD BASE IMPROVEMENT BY GEOCELL REINFORCEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Over the past decades, the usage of geocell reinforcements in various road construction projects has gained significance because of its substantial benefits. Geocell shapes are a 3-D polymeric honeycomb structure, which is interconnected through joints and its advantages are used as the confinement of soil particles. Geocell is a geosynthetic type that provides all-around confinement owing to its three-dimensional structure. The soil layers reinforced with geocell provides a stiff road base and distribute the vertical loads on a wider area of the soil. In this literature, the applications and impact of geocells reinforcement in the roadbed under static and dynamic conditions are illustrated. A summary of the previous research studies and their findings has been shown with reasonable discussions. It appears from the previous investigations that the geocell is developing as a capable sustainable ground improvement technique. As a result of the increased use of geocells in engineering application projects, there exists an extensive opportunity for further study in order to better understand the behaviour of the material.

Keywords: Geocell, Reinforcement, Sustainable, Geosynthetic

**CLIMATE-FRIENDLY ARCHITECTURE IN THE DESIGN OF TRADITIONAL
IRANIAN HOUSES IN HOT AND DRY CLIMATES - A CASE STUDY OF
TRADITIONAL HOUSES IN KASHAN CITY**

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ABSTRACT

Environmental sustainability is also about reducing energy loss in the environment, reducing the production of factors that are harmful to health, and using renewable resources. If we look at the architecture of the past, we will find that all factors of stability have been observed in the architecture of traditional houses in the hot and dry climate of Iran. This involves climatic aspects, materials, structures and their composition and sustainability. The presence of sustainable architecture in Iranian traditional houses designed with special attention to the central courtyard is impressive. The traditional house designed based on a four-season climate has always tried to create a space where the inhabitants can relax, and in creating this space they needed nature and believed that achieving these goals made the local architecture in harmony with nature. The housing sector in Iran is responsible for about 70% of energy consumption. Therefore, climate-friendly architectural design is essential to achieve sustainable architecture, reduce fuel consumption and preserve nature. If we look at the growth and orientation of Iranian cities, we can understand the smart way in which creative architects have used climate-friendly measures in housing design in the past. The result of these climatic measures is the saving of energy and the harmony of people with nature and the approach to sustainable architecture. Using the research method, descriptive-analytical, the aim of this study is to investigate and identify solutions and It is again one of the tricks used in historic houses in hot and dry areas to adapt to the climate and the impact that the climate had on the elements of residential architecture. The main components like porch, moonshine, windbreak, khishkhan and padiav are garden pond, water pond and garden. If we study the central courtyard in four climates, we can understand the relationship between the architecture of the past and sustainable architecture. In indigenous buildings, the optimal use of renewable energy such as air flow, sunlight, etc. was considered in the design by all builders. In Iran, the phenomenon of central courtyard is inseparable from the beliefs, social and individual behavior, economy and technology of the people of this country, which can be influenced by the special environmental conditions of this country. The use of these experiences in contemporary residential design provides the opportunity to meet a large part of the needs in the field of energy consumption, especially in providing comfort in living spaces in a passive way, without the use of energy sources and dependence on heating and cooling systems.

Keywords: Sustainable architecture, Climate, Indigenous architecture, Urban planning, Kashan City

**THE INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE ON THE FORM AND FUNCTION OF
RESIDENTIAL HOUSES IN KASHAN - A CASE STUDY OF THE SULTAN AHMAD
DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

Kashan, the city of domes and windcatchers, with a history of seven thousand years, is one of the first human settlements and a glorious treasure of sustainable architecture. The architecture of this city aims to adapt to nature, preserve and conserve natural resources, and finally provide comfort to people and create good living conditions in the maximum period of time, in terms of the performance of different spaces throughout the year, the amount of solar energy that enters the building. One of the architectural features of traditional houses in Sultan Ahmad district of Kashan is the adaptation of the shape and form of the building to the climate. Creative Iranian architects were able to meet the needs of the hot and dry climate of the central plateau of Iran, and by taking special measures for this environment and taking into account visual esthetic factors, many unfavorable climatic and atmospheric conditions for the residents to live. And try to provide physical comfort to the residents. The architecture of four-season houses in this city is based on the geometry of the sun. The different walls of the traditional house in Kashan show that the summer and winter views are designed exactly according to the sun's course throughout the year. Iranians also rely on their wonderful civilization and experience of living in a hot and dry land in different seasons. Special principles and the use of environmentally friendly materials and the use of central courtyard, shelter, moonlight, windcatcher, garden pit, aqueduct, on successful conditions to create a stable space in accordance with the needs of residents, by balancing the needs and desires of residents and adverse conditions and harsh climate with the least amount of energy consumption is the most important feature of sustainable architecture in Kashan. The aim of this study is to evaluate the prevailing climatic conditions in Kashan and to investigate the conformity of the design of different parts of residential buildings and the use of materials in them in accordance with climatic conditions. The analytical-descriptive research method was used to analyze the general characteristics and urban and optimal orientation of buildings in Sultan Ahmad neighborhood. The discovery of this legal system prevalent in Iranian architecture, which is a glorious manifestation of attention to climate issues and optimal use of solar energy, is considered as one of the main objectives of this study. The specific design is combined with climatic attitude and finally presented by comparing the features and solutions proposed for building new residential houses in accordance with local and climatic architectural conditions.

Keywords: Residential Architecture, Climate, Kashan City, Sultan Ahmad District

COMPARISON OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN OF MOSQUES IN TWO HOT AND DRY CLIMATES - COLD AND MOUNTAINOUS - CASE STUDY OF AGHABZORG MOSQUE AND GREAT MOSQUE OF HAMEDAN

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ABSTRACT

One of the most important goals of sustainable development is to respect nature and reduce energy consumption in the construction industry. This article is about the study of sustainable climate architecture aspects in the design of mosques. One of the most important design components in the architecture of ancient mosques is that nature and the universe do not contradict each other, but move together in the same direction and towards the survival of each other, which is why this architecture is aimed at maintaining comfort. Humans should act in the system of existence. Due to the importance they attached to the environmental comfort of human beings, the earlier architects, taking into account the indigenous model, created buildings that are compatible with the climate, culture, religion and people to create conditions for human comfort by creating enclosed, semi-enclosed and open spaces. The aim of this study is to show the relationship between climatic, cultural and religious influencing factors in the creation of the indigenous pattern of mosques and how it has led to solutions of this type of architecture in accordance with the principles and objectives of sustainable architecture. One of the architectural characteristics of Iranian mosques in the Islamic era is the adaptation of the form and shape of mosques to the climate. Creative Iranian architects were able to meet the needs in different climates. By taking special measures for this environment and considering the factors of visual aesthetics, many climatic problems could be endured by the inhabitants of this region. This article is a comparative study and climatic analysis of the mosques of the second period of the Isfahani style in terms of the shape, form, and physical elements of the mosques (dome, porch, courtyard, inner court, and nave, etc.). In order to study the climatic compatibility of two important mosques of the Qajar period in Iran, the Great Mosque of Hamedan and the Agha Bozorg Mosque in Kashan were studied. The solutions of this type of architecture are guided by the principles and goals of sustainable architecture. The analytical-descriptive research method was used to analyse the general characteristics and location of the mosques in relation to the climate and local architecture of the regions. The results of this study show that the mosques in Tabriz are successful examples of applying the principles of sustainable architecture to suit the climate of the region. The construction of mosques is in accordance with the local and climatic architectural conditions.

Keywords: Mosque architecture - Climate - Isfahani Style - Aghabzorg Mosque - Great Mosque of Hamedan

**STRUCTURAL CHARACTERIZATIONS OF ALUMINUM MATRIX
COMPOSITES AMCS AL-40 WT.
%(A-Fe₂O₃) ELABORATED BY LIQUID PHASE SINTERING**

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the characteristic crystalline structural properties of aluminum composite materials AMCs Al 40wt. The%(α -Fe₂O₃) reinforced with ceramic-hematite was studied. AMCs were produced by a liquid phase sintering process (700 °C) from a compacted mixture of high purity aluminum and hematite powders. The AMCs thus produced were subjected to a thermal softening treatment (500 ° C, 1h).

The prepared and heat-treated composite was characterized by XRD analyzes ($\lambda_{CuK\alpha} = 0.154$ nm) and optical observations. Rietveld refinement (MAUD-V2.3) and crystallographic maps (ICDD-JCPDS 1997) were used to identify the crystal phases present in the AMCs Al-40m.%(α -Fe₂O₃) composite and to determine their structural parameters.

The crystal structure of the composite studied in comparison with those of pure aluminum and hematite characterized under the same XRD conditions ($\lambda_{CuK\alpha} = 0.154$ nm) (Fig. 1) seems to be biphasic; it consists of the trigonal α -Fe₂O₃ phase. In equilibrium with the solid solution FCC matrix -Al.

The structural features were studied by X-ray diffraction and Rietveld refinement as well as optical observations confirm the presence of the α -Fe₂O₃ hematite phases in equilibrium with the Al phase matrix. However, the α -Al₂O₃ alumina phases and B₂-FeAl coexist in the form of traces in the composite studied as shown in Figure 2.

The most intense spectrum is identified as being that of the cubic phase (111) α -Al located at angular diffraction $2\theta = 38.5^\circ$. For the trigonal phase (hc) α -Fe₂O₃, the 2 most intense peaks are identified as being (104) α -Fe₂O₃ and (110) α -Fe₂O₃ located at the respective angular diffractions 33.25° and $35, 74^\circ$.

The measurements of the crystalline parameters of the phases observed on the spectrum (I, 2θ) (Fig. 1) are collated in table 1.

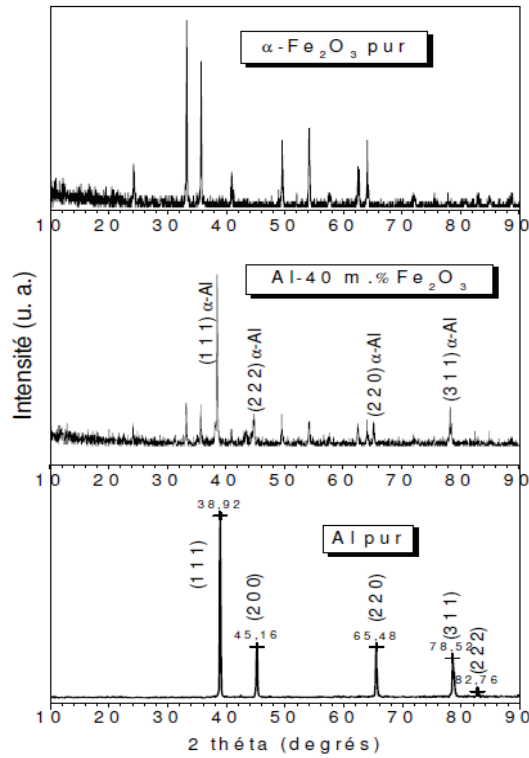


Figure1. XRD spectra of the AMCs Al-40 wt.% (α -Fe₂O₃), pure aluminum and hematite.

Tableau 1. Crystal parameters of cubic (cfc) aluminum and trigonal (hc) hematite phases.

Phase	Al [3]	α -Fe ₂ O ₃ [4]
Structure	cubique cfc	Trigonale(hc)
Paramètres cristallins calculés (nm)	a = 0,4049	a = 0,5035 c = 1,374
Paramètres cristallins mesurés (nm)	a = 0,4045	a = 0,5019 c = 1,371

The table 2 shows the crystallographic characteristics of the phases detected on the Rietveld refinement (Fig.2) of the DRX spectrum of AMCs Al-40 m.% (α -Fe₂O₃) where the presence is observed in the form of traces (%massand % volume) of the cubic ordered solid solution phase (cc) B2-FeAl [5] and the alumina phase α -Al₂O₃ [6].

Table2. Crystallographic characteristics of the phases detected by the Rietveld refinement.

Phase	Al [3]	Fe ₂ O ₃ [4]	FeAl [5]	Al ₂ O ₃ [6]
Structure	cfc	hc	cc	hc

Paramètres cristallins calculés (nm)	a = 0,4049	a = 0,5035 c = 1,374	a = 0,2895	a = 0,4758 c = 1,29929
Paramètres cristallins mesurés (MAUD) (nm)	a = 0,4054	a = 0,50267 c = 1,37106	a = 0,2946	a = 0,47571 c = 1,299
% mass	59,51	31,09	02,41	06,97
% volume	73,16	19,51	7,49	5,82

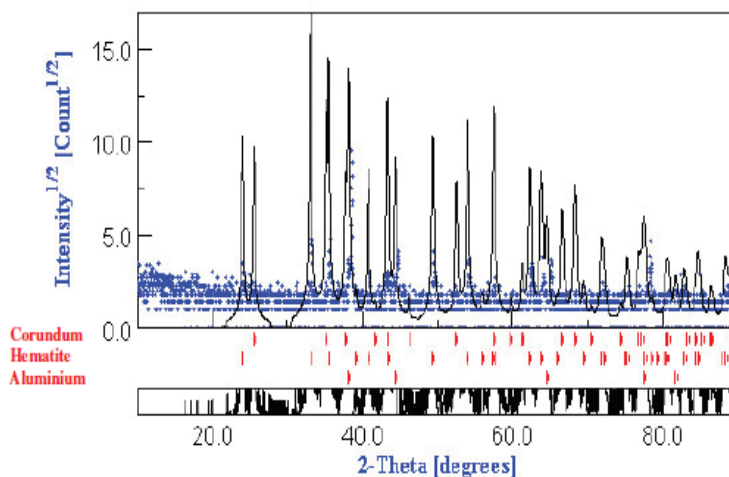


Figure2. Rietveld refinement spectrum of AMCsAl-40 wt.% (α -Fe₂O₃).

The figure 3 shows the crystal structure of the alloy with the different phases diffracted and identified in the Rietveld refinement spectrum.

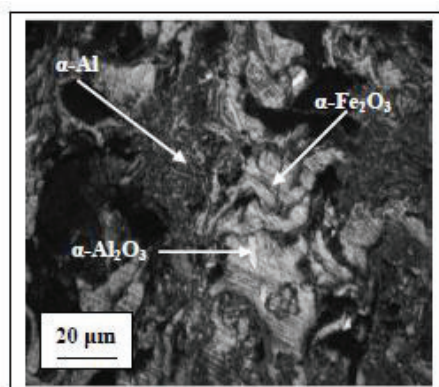


Figure 3. Optical micrograph of the AMCs Al-40 m.% (α -Fe₂O₃).

Keywords: AMCs, Intermetallic compounds, DRX, Rietveld refinement, Optical observations.

**MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF SLAG SAND CONCRETE-FILLED STEEL
TUBULAR COLUMNS AXIALLY LOADED**

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ABSTRACT

The axial load capacity of hollow rectangular section columns filled with sand concrete is present in this paper. A series of tests have been carried to investigate the behavior of short composite columns subjected to axial compressive load, with the cross-section measuring 100x70x2 mm. A total of twelve columns have been tested, four empty, four filled with ordinary concrete (OC) and four others filled with natural sand concrete (SC). The main objectives of these tests were to compare the strength of steel specimens filled with sand concrete to those filled with ordinary concrete. The parameters investigated are the specimen's height (200-300-400-500) mm and the type of filling concrete. According to the experimental results, some conclusions can be drawn:

- Increasing the height of empty or composite columns leads to a decrease in the compressive strength of all types of cross-sections studied.
- The tubes filled with sand concrete gave ultimate capacities less than 16% than those filled with ordinary concrete. The strength of the concrete fill is one of the factors to increase the ultimate capacity of composite tubular columns.
- The filling with OC and SC concrete of the hollow steel tubes improved the load capacity by about (120.48%, 90.10%) respectively compared to the empty steel tubes.
- The contribution ratio of steel and concrete according to the experimental ultimate load of the hollow tubes filled with both types of concrete is close, which implies better ductility and confinement. And according to the load predicted by EC4, the steel can bear 69.21% and 72.74% of the total load respectively for the tubes filled with OC and SC. The positive effect of concrete confinement is not taken into account.
- Local instability phenomena are predominant in the case of empty tubes. During the test, the hollow tubes had a premature failure, which led to a test load lower than the theoretical plastic load.

- The use of sand concrete minimized the local buckling of thin walls and the failure mode of hollow tubes filled with sand concrete (SC) become more ductile compared to other tubes composed with ordinary concrete (OC). The local buckling becomes less significant as the height of the specimens increases.

- L'Eurocode 3 surestime la charge de rupture des colonnes tubulaires et l'Eurocode 4 la sous-estime pour les colonnes tubulaires remplies de béton ordinaire et de béton de sable, ce qui signifie qu'elles n'ont pas de côté sécurité. Plusieurs essais expérimentaux sont nécessaires pour vérifier la validité de la prédiction EC3 et EC4 dans le cas de tubes à section reconstituée et soudés avec de l'acier à paroi mince.

Keywords: Sand concrete, Crystalline slag, Buckling, Failure mode.

APPLICATION AND CHALLENGES OF GROUND PENETRATING RADAR IN THE EVALUATION OF ASPHALT AND CONCRETE PAVEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The assessment of buildings and other structures is a crucial task for maintaining the quality and durability of the materials to ensure structural integrity. The diagnosis for any flaws or weaknesses in a structure can be evaluated using non-destructive testing (NDT), resulting in no change or destruction of the tested material. More specifically, ground penetrating radar (GPR) is a form of NDT that is beneficial in the surveying of roads and pavement structures. This method uses electromagnetic (EM) energy by transmitting radio wave signals into the object and then detecting the echoes from the changes in material properties. This radar technique can obtain asphalt densities, stripping zones and thicknesses of asphalt and concrete layers, as well as location of reinforcement. These are important for the judgment and understanding of the mechanical behavior of the pavement. The data obtained is collected at high speed and can be displayed with a line graph, data contour map, or histogram distribution. Being effective, low-cost, and portable, GPR is becoming a more favorable option of NDT in engineering. However, some of the major limitations or challenges of using GPR for this investigation include noise clutter, spatial resolution, depth resolution, and even the interpretation of results. This study analyzes the method of ground penetrating radar in the construction and maintenance of pavements along with the challenges encountered for the future use of a GPR instrument.

Keywords: Non-destructive Testing, Ground Penetrating Radar, Pavement

NUMERICAL MODELING OF INFRASTRUCTURES WITH ABAQUS: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Finite Element Method (FEM) can be successfully adopted to numerically model and investigate the performance of steel, concrete, and prestressed infrastructures. Previous studies have revealed that long-term material deformations and creep effects play a pivotal role in the overall performance and failure modes of such structures. The main aim of this review paper is to discuss the feasibility of using the commercially available finite element analysis software ABAQUS as a powerful tool for predicting the response of different infrastructures and evaluation of their time-dependent and non-linear response. In this study, a comprehensive discussion on the simulation techniques for the two solvers named Abaqus/Standard (the implicit) and Abaqus/Explicit (the explicit) is put forth to illustrate the efficacy of ABAQUS in numerical analysis of infrastructures. Recommendations for further study on infrastructure modeling with ABAQUS are summarized in conclusion.

Keywords: ABAQUS, Finite Element Analysis, Infrastructure, Numerical Modeling, Review.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SURFACE AND BULK ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY ON CONCRETE CYLINDERS

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ABSTRACT

Concrete structures have a shorter lifetime resulting from rebar corrosion caused by chloride ion penetration. Electrical resistivity testing can evaluate whether or not a concrete is susceptible to this type of penetration attack. The electrical resistivity of concrete can be determined using simple, non-destructive test methods such as bulk electrical resistivity and surface electrical resistivity. In this study, the relationship between surface and bulk electrical resistivities and compressive strength of concrete was obtained using various concrete mixtures. The results are reported as relative resistivities obtained from the two different test methods to describe the effect of various parameters like curing time and w/c ratio that may affect the resistivity. For all concrete mixtures, a chronology of electrical resistivity increase and a correlation between two types of resistivity were determined over three, fourteen, and twenty-eight days from the original pour date.

Keywords: Concrete, Electrical Resistivity, Compressive Strength, Correlation, Non-destructive Testing.

YASTAKI ÇOCUK VE ERGENLERE PSİKOLOJİK YARDIM

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE TO BEREAVED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

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ÖZET

Yastaki çocukların hepsi yas danışmanlığına ve grupla psikolojik danışma gibi desteklere ihtiyaç duymayabilir. Çocukların bir kısmı bu süreci ebeveyn, arkadaş, öğretmen ve çevre gibi sosyal destek sağlayıcı unsurlarla atlatabilmektedir. Yastaki çocuk ve ergenlerin öncelikli olarak temel ihtiyaçları karşılanmalı ve erken tarama yoluyla yas durumunun problemleri bir hale gelmeden gerekli çalışmaların yapılması gerekmektedir (Worden, 1996). Çevresel destek olmasına rağmen bazı çocuklarda ise aşırı tepkiler görülebilmektedir. Bu nedenle aşırı tepki gösteren çocukların psikolojik danışman ve psikologlar gibi uzmanlardan profesyonel anlamda destek almaları gerekmektedir. Bu anlamda yüksek düzeyde risk altında olanların bir ruh sağlığı uzmanı; orta düzeyde risk altında olanlar aile ve akran desteğiyle birlikte grup desteği; düşük düzeyde risk altında olanlar ise aile ve arkadaş desteğine ihtiyaç duymaktadır (Aoun vd., 2015). Çocuk ve ergenlerin yaşı, cinsiyeti, kaybın beklenen ve beklenmeyen yapısı, daha önce kayıp yaşama durumu ve sosyal destek düzeyine göre yas durumu değişiklik göstermektedir. Bununla birlikte tüm yas durumlarında bireylerin karşılanması gereken ihtiyaçları bulunmaktadır. Bu ihtiyaçlar; yeterli bilgilendirmenin yapılması, korku ve kaygıların ele alınması, yaşanan kayıptan kendilerinin suçlu olmadığını güvencesinin verilmesi, dikkatle dinlenmek, duyguların onaylanması, yoğun duygularla baş ederken yardım, dâhil edilmek, rutinin devam ettirilmesi, örnek alınan davranışlar, ölen kişinin anılması için fırsat oluşturulmasıdır (Barış Şahbudak, 2017).

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yas, Psikolojik Yardım, Çocuk ve Ergenler

ABSTRACT

Not all bereaved children need grief counseling and support such as group counseling. Some of the children can get through this process with social support factors such as parents, friends, teachers and the environment. The basic needs of bereaved children and adolescents should be met first and necessary studies should be carried out through early screening before the grief situation becomes problematic (Worden, 1996). Despite the environmental support, some children may experience extreme reactions. For this reason, children who overreact should receive professional support from experts such as psychological counselors and psychologists. In this sense, a mental health specialist of those at high risk; group support with family and peer support for those at moderate risk; those at low risk need support from family and friends (Aoun et al., 2015). Grief status varies according to the age, gender, expected and unexpected nature of the loss, previous loss, and social support level of children and adolescents. However, in all mourning situations, individuals have needs that must be met. These needs are; providing adequate information, addressing fears and anxieties, reassurance that they are not guilty of the loss, listening carefully, acknowledging emotions, helping with coping with intense emotions, being included, continuing the routine, exemplary behavior, creating an opportunity to commemorate the deceased (Bariş Şahbudak). , 2017).

Keywords: Grief, Psychological Assistance, Children and Adolescents

YASIN BİLİŞSEL, DUYGUSAL VE DAVRANIŞSAL SONUÇLARI
COGNITIVE, EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIORAL CONSEQUENCES OF MORNING

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ÖZET

Kayıp, birçok bireyin farklı durumlarda etkilendiği ve yoğun tepkilerin yaşanabildiği bir yaşam olayıdır. Bu anlamda yas etkilerinin çok geniş kapsamlı değerlendirilmesi gerekmektedir. Yas tepkilerinin ve yas tutmanın sistematik olarak izlenecek ortak bir yolu yoktur. Her birey değer atfettiği ve kendisi için önemli gördüğü somut veya soyut bir kayıpla karşılaştığında farklı şekillerde tepki verebilmektedir (Rubin, Malkinson ve Witztum, 2012). Kayıp sonrasında çaresizlik, kabullenmeme, umutsuzluk, üzüntü, öfke gibi tepkiler doğal olarak kabul edilmektedir. Birey zaman içerisinde bu duyguları kabul etmeye ve psikolojik ve sosyal anlamda hayata yeniden uyum sağlamaya başlar (Brown ve Stoudemire, 1983). Yas süreci değer verilen bir kayıp sonrasında bireyin yeniden uyum sağlamaya yönelik gösterdiği bir çabadır ve bu çaba içerisinde içsel alanda duygular, düşünceler ve inançlar; dışsal alanda ise davranışlar yer almaktadır. Bununla birlikte uyum süreci bireyin iş, aile ve arkadaş çevresi bağlamında gerçekleşmekte ve bu süreç kayıp yaşayan kişi tarafından yönlendirilmektedir (Versalle ve McDowell, 2005). Yas durumunda olan bireyin kayba dair tepkilerindeki farklılık yaş, cinsiyet, yakınlık derecesi, atfedilen değer, ölüm ve kedere yüklenen gibi pek çok faktörden etkilenmektedir (Rubin, Malkinson ve Witztum, 2012). Bununla birlikte, yas durumunda bireyin gösterdiği tepkiler ve bu tepkilerin kapsamı kültürden kültüre farklılık gösterebilmektedir. Bu bağlamda yas sürecindeki kişilerle yürütülecek çalışmalarda bireyin duygularını anlamlandırma yardımcı olmak ve yasin hemen ardından ortaya çıkabilecek tepkilerin doğal olduğunu fark etmelerini sağlamak birincil görevlerdendir (Attig, 1991). Yas süreci içerisinde bireylerin duyguları değişkenlik gösterebilmektedir; hatta aynı gün içerisinde bile birçok defa farklı duygular yaşanabilmektedir. Bununla birlikte bu duygular bireyin durumla başa çıkmasında destek olabilmektedir. Bu doğrultuda söz konusu duygular bazen zorlayıcı olmakta bazen de sakinleştirici bir rol alabilmektedir. Zaman ilerledikçe zor dönemler arasındaki aralıklar uzamakta ve yoğun olan yas tepkileri azalmaktadır (Leick ve Davidsen-Nielsen, 1991). Bu dönemde özellikle yas tepkilerinin normallikten söz etmek sağlıklı bir işleyiş için destekleyici bir tavır olabilmektedir (Mander, 2009).

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yas, Yas Süreci, Yas Tepkileri

ABSTRACT

Loss is a life event that affects many individuals in different situations and can experience intense reactions. In this sense, the effects of grief need to be evaluated in a very comprehensive way. There is no common way of grieving and grieving to follow systematically. Each individual can react in different ways when faced with a tangible or intangible loss that he values and deems important for himself (Rubin, Malkinson, & Witztum, 2012). Reactions such as helplessness, disapproval, hopelessness, sadness and anger after a loss are accepted as natural. Over time, the individual begins to accept these feelings and adapt to life psychologically and socially (Brown & Stoudemire, 1983). The mourning process is an individual's effort to re-adapt after a valued loss, and in this effort, feelings, thoughts and beliefs in the inner area; In the external field, there are behaviors. However, the adaptation process takes place in the context of the individual's work, family and friend circle and this process is directed by the person who has lost (Versalle & McDowell, 2005). The difference in the reactions of the bereaved individual about the loss is affected by many factors such as age, gender, degree of closeness, the value attributed to death and grief (Rubin, Malkinson, & Witztum, 2012). However, the individual's reactions and the extent of these reactions may differ from culture to culture. In this context, in the studies to be carried out with people in the bereavement process, one of the primary tasks is to help the individual to make sense of their feelings and to make them realize that the reactions that may occur immediately after the bereavement are natural (Attig, 1991). During the grieving process, the emotions of individuals may vary; Even in the same day, different emotions can be experienced many times. However, these feelings can support the individual in coping with the situation. In this direction, these feelings can sometimes be compelling and sometimes take a calming role. As time progresses, the intervals between difficult periods become longer and intense grief reactions decrease (Leick & Davidsen-Nielsen, 1991). In this period, talking about the normality of mourning reactions can be a supportive attitude for a healthy functioning (Mander, 2009).

Keywords: Grief, Grief Process, Grief Reactions

DƏRSDƏ ŞAĞIRDLƏRİN FƏALLAŞDIRILMASI ŞAĞIRDYÖNÜMLÜ TƏHSİLİN VASİTƏSİ KİMİ

MAKING STUDENTS MORE ACTIVE IN THE CLASSROOM AS A MEANS OF
STUDENT-ORIENTED EDUCATION

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XÜLASƏ

Dərs pedaqoji prosesin mərkəzində dayanır və onun əsasını təşkil edir. Dərs öyrədir, tərbiyə edir, inkişaf etdirir. Məktəbin bütün fəaliyyəti də dərslərin ətrafında cərəyan edir. Məktəbdə dərslər yüksək səviyyədədirsə deməli hər şey yaxşıdır. Buna görə də dərslərin müasir tələblər əsasında qurulması, onun şəxsiyyətin inkişafı və formalaşdırılması funksiyasının reallaşdırılmasına nail olunması hazırda məktəblərimizin qarşısında duran ən ümdə vəzifələrdəndir.

Müasir pedaqoji nəzəriyyədə və praktik pedaqogikada dərslərin funksiyaları, onun quruluşu, həyata keçirilməsi texnologiyaları haqqında çoxlu sayda nəzəriyyələr, təcrübələr vardır və bu sahədə tədqiqatlar yenə də davam edir. Bunların hamısında bir xətt, bir ideya özünü qabarıq şəkildə göstərir: necə təşkil etmək və aparmaq ki, dərslər yüksək nəticələrə səbəb olsun, qarşısında duran vəzifələri reallaşdırma bilsin və inkişafa səbəb olsun, şagirdləri maraqlandırsın və onların şəxsi tələbatlarını təmin etmiş olsun...

Dərslərdə sual-cavab, axtarış, təfəkkür hökm sürməlidir. Fikir, axtarış, fərziyyə, fəaliyyət, ünsiyyət, əməkdaşlıq və s. kimi amillər onun əsas qayəsini təşkil etməli və konkret zaman kəsiyində müəllim də, şagird də dərslə yaşamaladırlar. Bunlarsa dərslərin prosesində şagirdlərin fəal olması, müəllim tərəfindən onların fəallığının təmin edilməsi ilə sıx surətdə bağlıdır. Şagirdlər dərslərdə fəal olduqca dərslərin şagirdyönümlülüyü, şəxsiyyətyönümlülüyü, inkişafyönümlülüyü və nəticəyönümlülüyü müəyyən bir xətt üzrə “düzülür” və pedaqoji prosesin tamlığı təmin edilmiş olur. Buna görə də pedaqoji prosesin əsas nüvəsini təşkil edən dərslər elə qurulmalı və elə aparılmalıdır ki, orada şagirdlərin subyekt kimi iştirakı, müəllimlə qarşılıqlı əməkdaşlığı fəal, işgüzar məcrada öz həllini tapa bilsin. Ən başlıcası müəllimin deyil, şagirdlərin fəallığı, dərslərdə onların fəal fəaliyyətə qoşulması təmin edilmiş olsun. Bütün bunlar isə müəllimin dərsləri peşəkarlıqla, səriştəli şəkildə qura bilməsi, bir sıra müasir forma və metodlardan istifadə etməsi və onları yaradıcılıqla tətbiq edə bilməsi ilə sıx surətdə bağlıdır. Burada ən başlıca şərtlərdən və amillərdən biri şagirdlərin yaradıcı fəallığının təmin edilməsi, onların təfəkkür müstəqilliyinə nail olunmasıdır. Yəni, fəaliyyətlə şüurun vəhdətinə, psixika ilə şüurun fəaliyyətdə inkişafına nail olmaqdır ki, bu zaman təlim fəaliyyəti şəxsiyyətin inkişafı istiqamətində öz aparıcı rolunu oynamış olur.

Fəallıq fəaliyyətlə bağlıdır və fəaliyyətin əsasını təşkil edir. Fəaliyyət isə biliyin şüurlu mənimsənilməsinin ən real vasitələrindəndir. Hələ bizim eramızdan əvvəl böyük Çin filosofu və mütəfəkkiri Konfutsi qeyd edirdi ki, mən eşidəndə unuduram, oxuyanda yadda saxlayıram, özüm edəndə dərk edirəm. Buna görə də dərslərdə şagirdlərin öyrədiləcək mövzunun, problemin mahiyyətini tam dərk etmələri üçün əsas diqqət onların fəaliyyətə

qoşulmalarının təmin edilməsi, bu prosesdə onların fəal olması və dərstdən gözlənilən nəticənin şagirdlərin özləri tərəfindən alınmasına nail olunmasına yönəldilməlidir.

Fəaliyyət isə insanın bir şəxsiyyət kimi formalaşmasının əsasında durur. Dərstdə şagirdlərin fəal olması onların təkcə hansısa yeni bir biliyin qazanılması, öyrənilməsi deyil, eyni zamanda onların bir şəxsiyyət kimi, gələcək cəmiyyətin sosial həyatında fəal iştirak edəcək bir vətəndaş kimi formalaşmasına da əsaslı təsir göstərir. Buna görə də dərstdə şagirdlərin fəal olması bir tərəfdən biliyin şüurlu mənimsənilməsini təmin etməklə, digər tərəfdən də şagirdlərin şəxsiyyətinin inkişaf etdirilməsi, formalaşdırılması funksiyasını yerinə yetirmiş olur.

Açar sözlər: dərslər; şagirdyönümlülük; fəallıq; metod.

ABSTRACT

The lesson is at the center of the pedagogical process and forms its basis. Teaches, educates, develops. All the activities of the school revolve around the lesson. If the lessons at the school are at a high level, then everything is fine. Therefore, the construction of the lesson on the basis of modern requirements, the achievement of its function of development and formation of personality are some of the most important tasks facing our schools today.

In modern pedagogical theory and practical pedagogy, there are many theories and experiments on the functions of the lesson, its structure, technology of implementation, and research in this area still continues. In all of this, one line, one idea stands out: how to organize and conduct a lesson so that it leads to high results, fulfills the tasks and leads to development, interests students and meets their personal needs ...

Questions and answers, search and thinking should prevail in the lesson. Thought, search, hypothesis, action, communication, cooperation, etc. Factors such as: should be the main idea and both the teacher and the student should live with the lesson in a certain period of time. These are closely related to the active participation of students in the teaching process, ensuring their activity by the teacher. The more active the students are in the lesson, the more the student-oriented, personality-oriented, development-oriented and result-oriented aspects of the lesson are "lined up" and the completeness of the pedagogical process is ensured. Therefore, the lesson, which is the core of the pedagogical process, should be structured and conducted in such a way that the participation of students as a subject, interaction with the teacher can be resolved in an active, businesslike manner. The most important thing is to ensure the activity of students, not the teacher, and their active participation in the lesson. All this is closely related to the teacher's ability to organize the lesson professionally, competently, use a number of modern forms and methods and apply them creatively. One of the main conditions and factors here is to ensure the creative activity of students, to achieve their independence of thought. That is, the activity is to achieve the unity of consciousness, the development of the psyche and consciousness in action, in which case the learning activity plays a leading role in the development of personality.

Activity is related to activity and is the basis of activity. Action is one of the most realistic means of conscious acquisition of knowledge. As far back as our era, the great Chinese philosopher and thinker Confucius said that when I hear, I forget, when I read, I remember, and when I do, I understand. Therefore, in order for students to fully understand the topic and the nature of the problem to be taught in the lesson, the main focus should be on

ensuring their participation in the activity, their active participation in this process and achieving the expected outcome of the lesson.

Activity is the basis for the formation of a person as a person. The active participation of students in the classroom has a significant impact not only on the acquisition and acquisition of new knowledge, but also on their formation as a person, as a citizen who will take an active part in the social life of the future society. Therefore, the active participation of students in the lesson, on the one hand, ensures the conscious acquisition of knowledge, on the other hand, fulfills the function of developing and shaping the personality of students.

Key words: lesson, student-oriented, activity, method.

ƏLƏKBƏR NAXÇIVANLI YARADICILIĞINDA ƏXLAQİ TƏRBIYƏVİ MÖVZULAR

ВЛИЯНИЕ ТВОРЧЕСТВА АЛАКБАРА НАХЧИВАНЛИ НА ДУХОВНОЕ
ВОСПИТАНИЕ МОЛОДОГО ПОКОЛЕНИЯ

THE EFFECT OF ALAKBAR NAKHCHIVANLI'S CREATIVITY ON THE
SPIRITUAL EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG GENERATION

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XULASE

Bu elmi məqalədə XIX yüzilliyin axırı XX yüzilliyin əvvəllərində yaşayan ədəbi-bədii yaradıcılığı ilə son dövrlərdə daha çox tanınan simalardan olan dəyərli sənətkar Ələkbər Abbasovun yaradıcılığında bəhs olunur. Bu məqalədə məqsədimiz onun coxşaxəli yaradıcılığının müəyyən bir sahəsi olan yeniyetmələrin və kiçik yaşlı məktəblilərin həyatı ilə bağlı, tərbiyəvi mövzuda yazdığı əsərlərinin araşdırılması və ortaya çıxarılmasıdır.

1930-cu illərdə Naxçıvan ədəbi mühitində nəsr, publisistika, ədəbi tənqid və bədii tərcümə sahəsindəki səmərəli fəaliyyət göstərən istedadlı sənətkar Ələkbər Abbasov yaradıcılığı dövründə müxtəlif imzalarla "Ələkbər Qərib", "Əliəkbər Naxçıvanlı", "Ələkbər Abbasov", "Ə.Qərib" və digər imzalarla çap olunmuşdu. Onun coxşaxəli yaradıcılığında roman, povest, hekayə, publisistik və ədəbi-tənqidi məqalələr və müxtəlif xalqların ədəbiyyatından etdiyi tərcümələr tədqiqatçılar tərəfindən təhlil edilmişdir.

Uşaqlara böyük qayğı və ümidlə yanaşan Ələkbər Qərib qələmə aldığı uşaq əsərlərin mövzu dairəsi genişdir. Yazıcının uşaq hekayələrinin mövzusu yaşadığı dövrün ilkin mənzərəsini yaratmaqla eyni zamanda uşaq aləminə bələdliyinin göstəricisidir. Bu hekayələrdən "Zavallı Leyla xala", "Bacı və qardaş", "Uşaq divanı", "Tamahkarlığın nəticəsi", "Haqq divanı" kimi əsərlərdə müəllif yüksək insani dəyərlərdən və əxlaqi məziyyətlərdən bəhs edir.

Acar sözlər: Naxçıvan, Ələkbər Abbasov, yaradıcılıq, nəsr, uşaq ədəbiyyatı

РЕЗЮМЕ

Эта научная статья посвящена творчеству Алакбара Аббасова, ценного художника, который был одним из самых известных деятелей конца XIX - начала XX веков. Цель данной статьи - исследовать и раскрывать его работы по образовательным вопросам, связанным с жизнью подростков и младших школьников, что составляет определенную область его многогранного творчества.

Талантливый художник Алекпер Аббасов, эффективно работавший в области прозы, публицистики, литературной критики и литературного перевода в литературной среде Нахчывана в 30-е годы XX века, написал «Алекпер Гариб»,

«Алиакбар Нахчыванлы», «Алекпер Аббасов», А. Гариб. "и др. с разными подписями. было напечатано с подписями. В его многогранном творчестве представлены романы, рассказы, рассказы, публицистические и литературно-критические статьи, а также переводы из литературы разных народов.

Алакбара Гариба, с большой заботой и надеждой относящегося к детям, есть большой выбор детских работ. Сюжет детских рассказов писателя - свидетельство его познания в детском мире, а также создание исходной картины того периода, в котором он жил. В таких произведениях, как «Бедная тетя Лейла», «Сестра и брат», «Детский диван», «Последствия жадности», «Диван правды» автор говорит о высоких человеческих ценностях и нравственных достоинствах.

Ключевые слова: Нахчыван, Алекпер Аббасов, творчество, проза, детская литература.

SUMMARY

This scientific article deals with the work of Alakbar Abbasov, a valuable artist who was one of the most well-known figures in the late XIX th and early XX th centuries. The purpose of this article is to investigate and reveal his works on educational issues related to the lives of adolescents and young schoolchildren, which is a certain area of his multifaceted creativity.

Talented artist Alakbar Abbasov, who effectively worked in the field of prose, journalism, literary criticism and literary translation in the literary environment of Nakhchivan in the 1930s, wrote "Alakbar Garib", "Aliakbar Nakhchivanli", "Alakbar Abbasov", "A. Garib" and others with various signatures. was printed with signatures. His multifaceted work includes novels, short stories, short stories, journalistic and literary-critical articles, and translations from the literature of different nations.

Alakbar Garib, who treats children with great care and hope, has a wide range of children's works. The subject of the writer's children's stories is an indication of his knowledge of the world of children, as well as creating an initial picture of the period in which he lived. In such works as "Poor Aunt Leyla", "Sister and Brother", "Children's Divan", "Consequences of Greed", "Divan of Truth", the author speaks of high human values and moral merits.

Keywords: Nakhchivan, Alakbar Abbasov, creativity, prose, children's literature

ÖZERKLİK DÖNEMİNDE NAHÇIVAN VE ORDUBAD'DA PEDAGOJİK TEKNİK OKULLARININ AÇILMASI VE FAALİYETLERİ

OPENING AND ACTIVITIES OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNICAL SCHOOLS IN
NAKHCHIVAN AND ORDUBAD DURING OZERKLIK PERIOD

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ÖZET

Nahçıvan Özerk Cumhuriyeti'nde pedagojik eğitim, bilim ve kültürün gelişmesinde teknik okulların özel bir yeri ve büyük hizmetleri vardır. Genel olarak, Nahçıvan Özerk Cumhuriyeti Pedagoji Yüksekokulları ve Öğretmen Enstitüsü mezunları, sadece Nahçıvan'da değil, diğer bölgelerde de edebi-kültürel, sosyo-politik, kültürel-egitim ortamının oluşumunda büyük rol oynamıştır. ve Azerbaycan'ın köyleri.

Unutulmamalıdır ki Nahçıvan'da okulların hızla büyümesi sonucu burada öğretmenlik yapacak öğretmenlere büyük ihtiyaç duyulmuştur. Bütün bunlardan dolayı, bu okullarda yeni aydınlanma fikirleri ve yeni düşünce biçimleriyle öğretmen yetiştirmek için yükseköğretim kurumlarının kurulmasına ihtiyaç duyulmuştur.

Araştırma çalışmalarında pedagoji yüksekokullarının personeli, öğrenci birliği ile ilgili konular incelenmiş, Nahçıvan Özerk Cumhuriyeti Pedagoji Yüksekokulları ve Öğretmen Enstitüsü mezunlarının devlet inşası ve eğitimdeki yeri belirlenmiştir. Daha sonra bu gençlerin Azerbaycan'da sosyo-politik düşüncenin ve halk eğitiminin gelişmesinde önemli rol oynadıkları ortaya çıktı. Bu mezunlar arasında dünyaca ünlü bir siyasi şahsiyet, milli liderimiz Haydar Aliyev de vardı.

Araştırma ve çalışmalar sonucunda bu yılların Nahçıvan teknik okullarının gelişme ve ilerleme dönemi olarak kabul edildiği ortaya çıkmıştır. Eğitim alanında alınan bu ilerici tedbirler, Nahçıvan'da aydınlanma fikirlerinin gelişmesine ve yerel aydınların oluşumuna ivme kazandırdı. Bu dönemde eğitim ve kültür alanındaki başarılar gelecekteki başarıların temelini attı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nahçıvan, eğitim, teknik okul, okul, dersane, öğretmen

ABSTRACT

In the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, technical schools have a special place and great services in the development of pedagogical education, knowledge and culture. In general, the graduates of the Pedagogical Higher Schools and Teachers' Institute of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic have played a great role in the formation of the literary-cultural, socio-political, cultural-educational environment not only in Nakhchivan, but also in other regions. and the villages of Azerbaijan.

It should not be forgotten that as a result of the rapid growth of schools in Nakhchivan, there is a great need for teachers to teach here. Due to all this, there was a need to establish higher education institutions in these schools in order to train teachers with new enlightenment ideas and new ways of thinking.

Personnel of pedagogical higher schools, issues related to student union were studied in the research works, the place of graduates of Pedagogical Higher Schools and Teachers' Institute of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic in state construction and education was determined. Later, it turned out that these young people played an important role in the development of socio-political thought and public education in Azerbaijan. Among these graduates was a world-famous political figure, our national leader Heydar Aliyev.

As a result of research and studies, it turned out that these years were accepted as a period of development and progress of Nakhchivan technical schools. These pioneering measures taken in the field of education contributed to the development of enlightenment ideas in Nakhchivan and the formation of local intellectuals. During this period, the successes in the field of education and culture laid the foundation for future successes.

Keywords: Nakhchivan, education, technical school, school, classroom, teacher

NAXÇIVAN MUXTAR RESPUBLİKASININ DARIDAĞ FLORASINDA YAYILMIŞ QƏRƏNFİLKİMİLƏR (*CARYOPHYLLACEAE* JUSS.) FƏSİLƏSİNİN FLORİSTİK TƏHLİLİ

FLORISTIC ANALYSIS OF *CARYOPHYLLACEAE* JUSS. FAMILY SPREAD IN
DARIDAG MOUNTAIN FLORA OF NAKHCHIVAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC

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Xülasə

Məqalədə Darıdağ florasında yayılmış Qərənfilkimilər (*Caryophyllaceae* Juss.) fəsiləsinin floristik təhlili, taksonomik tərkibi, heyati formaları, coğrafi tipləri və bioekoloji xüsusiyyətləri haqqında məlumat verilir. 2018-ci ildən başlayaraq Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikasının Darıdağ florasında yayılmış Qərənfilkimilər fəsiləsinə aid olan növlər tədqiq edilmişdir. Mütəmadi olaraq yaz-payız mövsümündə Darıdağ ərazisinə dəfələrlə ekspedisiyalar təşkil edilmiş, Qərənfilkimilər fəsiləsinə aid olan növlərin herbari nümunələri toplanılaraq təyin edilmiş, taksonomik vahidlər üzrə sistemləşdirilmişdir. Fəsilənin nümayəndələri Şimal yarımkürəsinin mülayim iqlimli ölkələrində, xüsusən Aralıq dənizi, Qərbi və Orta Asiya ölkələrində geniş yayılmışdır. Fəsiləyə daxil olan növlərə xüsusən dağlarda digər ikiləpəllilərdən daha çox təsadüf olunur. Yer kürəsində 80 cinsə daxil olan 2000-dən artıq növü mövcuddur. Azərbaycanda 34 cins üzrə 187 növü, Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikasında isə 32 cins üzrə 109 növü yayılmışdır. Fəsiləyə daxil olan cins və növlərin taksonomik tərkibi “Azərbaycan florası”, “Флора Кавказа”, “Флора Азербайджана”, “Флора СССР” və daha sonra T.H. Talıbov və Ə.Ş. İbrahimov tərəfindən işlənilmiş, ərazi florasında Qərənfilkimilər (*Caryophyllaceae* Juss.) fəsiləsinin taksonomik tərkibi təftiş edilərək 32 cinsə daxil olan 113 növün olduğu göstərilmişdir. Ən son tədqiqatlar nəticəsində məlum olmuşdur ki, Naxçıvan MR ərazisində fəsilədəki cins sayı 32-dən azalaraq 29-a, növ sayı isə 113-də 121-ə yüksəlmişdir. Darıdağ ərazisində aparılan tədqiqatlar zamanı Qərənfilkimilər fəsiləsinə daxil olan 7 cinsə aid 9 növ aşkar edilmişdir. Məqalədə cinslərin növ sayına görə təhlili aparılmış, taksonomik spektri müəyyənləşdirilmişdir. Müəyyən olunmuşdur ki, fəsilənin növ sayına görə ən böyük cinsi- *Silene* L. *cinsidir* və 3 növlə təmsil olunur. Buda tədqiqat ərazisinin 1,08%-ni təşkil edir. Digər növlər isə monotipdir. Buda tədqiqat ərazisinin 2,17%-ni təşkil edir. Darıdağ ərazisində yayılmış bu fəsiləyə daxil olan növlərin əsasən 7 coğrafi tipə məxsus olduğu müəyyən edilmişdir. Onlardan 2 növ Atropatan, 2-si Aralıq dənizi, digərləri isə Aralıq dənizi-Ön Asiya, Ön Asiya, Paleoarktik, Cənubi İran və İran-Turan coğrafi tiplərinə aid edilir.

Açar sözlər: Darıdağ, *Caryophyllaceae*, fəsilə, cins, növ

ABSTRACT

The article provides information on floristic analysis, taxonomic composition, life forms, geographical types and bioecological features of the family of *Caryophyllaceae* Juss. distributed in Daridag flora. Starting from 2018, the species belonging to the genus *Caryophyllaceae* Juss. which are widespread in the Daridag flora of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, have been studied. Regularly, expeditions to Daridag were organized in the spring-autumn season, herbarium samples of species belonging to the *Caryophyllaceae* Juss. family were collected and identified and they were systematized by taxonomic units. Representatives of the family are widespread in the temperate countries of the Northern Hemisphere, especially in the Mediterranean, Western and Central Asian countries. Species included in the family are more common than other of dicotyledonous, especially in the mountains. There are more than 2,000 species of 80 genera on Earth. There are 187 species of 34 genera in Azerbaijan and 109 species of 32 genera in the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic. The taxonomic composition of the genera and species included in the family includes “Flora of Azerbaijan”, “Flora of the Caucasus”, “Flora of Azerbaijan”, “Flora of the USSR” and later T.H. Talibov and A.Sh. developed by Ibrahimov, *Caryophyllaceae* Juss in the territorial flora. the taxonomic composition of the genus was examined and it was shown that there were 113 species belonging to 32 genera. As a result of the latest research, it was found that the number of genera in the territory of Nakhchivan AR decreased from 32 to 29, and the number of species increased from 113 to 121. During the researches carried out in Daridag area, 9 species belonging to 7 genera belonging to the family of carnations were found. The article analyzes the species by number of species and identifies the taxonomic spectrum. It was determined that the largest genus in terms of the number of species in the genus is *Silene* L. and is represented by 3 species. This is 1.08% of the study area. Other species are monotype. This is 2.17% of the study area. It has been determined that the species included in this family, which are widespread in the territory of Daridag, mainly belong to 7 geographical types. Of these, 2 species belong to the Atropatan, 2 to the Mediterranean, and the others to the Mediterranean-Central Asia, Central Asia, Paleoarctic, Southern Iran and Iran-Turan geographical types.

Keywords: Daridag, *Caryophyllaceae*, family, genus, species

**AZERBAYCANLI ŞAIR NIZAMI GENCEVI'NİN EDEBİ MİRASINA
BÜYÜK LİDER HAYDAR ALIYEV'İN İLGİSİ**

GREAT LEADER HEYDAR ALIYEV'S INTEREST IN THE LITERARY HERITAGE OF
AZERBAIJANI POET NIZAMI GANJAVI

**AZERBAYCAN, NAHÇIVAN ÖZERK CUMHURİYYETİ, BABEK İLÇESİ,
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ÖZET

Makale, milli lider Haydar Aliyev'in klasik Azerbaycan edebiyatı ve onun önde gelen temsilcisi Nizami Gencevi hakkındaki görüşlerini analiz etmekte ve büyük şairin hatırasını yaşatmak ve mirasını dünyaya tanıtmak için yaptığı maksatlı faaliyetleri tartışmaktadır. Bu meselenin Azerbaycan halkının milli menfaatlerine hizmet ettiği tespit edilmiştir.

Azerbaycan Komünist Partisi Merkez Komitesinin 1 Ocak tarihli özel kararı ile 22 Eylül 1975 ve 6 Ocak 1978 tarihlerinde ulusal lider Haydar Aliyev liderliğinde Nizami Gencevi'nin edebi mirasının araştırılması, yayınlanması ve tanıtımının iyileştirilmesine yönelik tedbirler hakkında 1979. , 28 Temmuz 1981'de büyük düşünürün 840. yıl dönümü vesilesiyle imzalanan Kararnameler ve Emirler, onlarca milli alim, besteci ve yazarımızı büyük düşünür hakkında araştırma yapmaya yöneltti. Milli önderimizin özel ilgi ve özeni sonucunda büyük şairin eserleri ülkemizde defalarca basılmış ve yıldönümleri kutlanmıştır. Haydar Aliyev'in 6 Ocak 1979'da Komünist Partisi Merkez Komitesi birinci sekreteri olduğu sırada kabul ettiği "Büyük Azerbaycanlı şair Nizami Gencevi'nin mirasının araştırılması, yayınlanması ve tanıtılmasının daha da iyileştirilmesine yönelik tedbirler hakkında" kararname. Azerbaycan, tanıtımda büyük rol oynadı.

Bu çalışmanın devamı olarak 1981 yılında Azerbaycan Komünist Partisi Merkez Komitesi şairin 840. yıl dönümünü kutlamaya karar verdi. Nizami Gencevi'nin 840. yıl dönümünü kutlamayı teklif ettiğinde, Sov. Komünist Parti Merkez Komitesinin ikinci sekreteri M. Suslov ona bu tarihin yuvarlak bir tarih olmadığını, 800, 850 veya 900 olması gerektiğini söyledi. H. Aliyev cevabına özgünlüğüyle dikkat çekti: Nizami Gencevi, her yıl yıl dönümü kutlanması gereken bir insandır. Bağımsızlık döneminde Azerbaycan Milli İlimler Akademisi'nde aydınlarla yaptığı görüşmede büyük lider bu olayı hatırlattı.

İleri görüşlü bir siyasi amaç ve felsefi-tarihsel içeriğe sahip olan bu olaylar, Azerbaycan'ın klasik mirasının araştırılması ve tanıtılması alanında geniş ufuklar açmıştır. Nizami Gencevi'nin eserleri hem Azerice hem de Rusça dillerinde yayınlanmış ve yeni araştırma çalışmaları ortaya çıkmıştır. Azada Rüstemova, A.Hacıyev, M.Kazimov, M.Gojayev, H.Alimirzayev, H.Gasimov gibi bilim adamları, şairin hayatı ve eseri hakkında değerli monografiler yayınlamışlardır. Şairin Gence'deki türbesi onarılarak yeni bir üslupla restore edilmiştir. Haydar Aliyev'in girişimi ve faaliyeti sonucunda 1991 yılında Nizami'nin 850. yıl dönümünün UNESCO çerçevesinde düzenlenmesi kararlaştırıldı. Ancak büyük lider, bu yıldönümünün gerekli düzeyde yapılmamasından endişe duyuyordu.

Büyük lider, Nizami'nin çalışmalarını farklı açılardan incelemeyi ve araştırmayı önemli gördü. Sovyet döneminin çarpık, Marksist-Leninist fikirlerine uygun araştırmalar yapmak yerine, Nizami'nin eserlerini dünya edebiyatıyla karşılaştırma ve şairin dünya

klasikleri ve filozofları üzerindeki etkisini kanıtlayan araştırmalar yapma arzusunu defalarca dile getirdi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: ulusal lider, klasik edebi miras, Nizami Gencevi, filozof-şair, UNESCO
ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the views of the national leader Heydar Aliyev on classical Azerbaijani literature and its prominent representative, Nizami Ganjavi, and discusses the purposeful activities of the great leader to keep the memory of the poet alive and to promote his legacy to the world. It has been determined that this issue serves the national interests of the Azerbaijani people.

By the special decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan of January 1, on measures to improve the research, publication and promotion of the literary heritage of Nizami Ganjavi on September 22, 1975 and January 6, 1978 under the leadership of national leader Heydar Aliyev, 1979. , July 28, 1981 of the great thinker The Decrees and Orders signed on the occasion of the 840th anniversary prompted dozens of national scholars, composers and writers to do research on the great thinker. As a result of the special interest and care of our national leader, the works of the great poet were published many times in our country and anniversaries were celebrated. Decree "On measures to further improve the research, publication and promotion of the legacy of the great Azerbaijani poet Nizami Ganjavi", adopted by Heydar Aliyev on January 6, 1979, when he was the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Azerbaijan played a big role in the promotion.

As a continuation of this work, in 1981 the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party decided to celebrate the poet's 840th anniversary. When Nizami proposed to celebrate the 840th anniversary of Ganjavi, Sov. M. Suslov, the second secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, told him that this date was not a round date, it had to be 800, 850 or 900. H. Aliyev drew attention to his answer with originality: Nizami Ganjavi is a person whose anniversary should be celebrated every year. During the meeting with the intellectuals at the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences during the independence period, the great leader reminded this event.

These events, which have a far-sighted political aim and philosophical-historical content, opened wide horizons in the field of research and promotion of the classical heritage of Azerbaijan. Nizami Ganjavi's works have been published in both Azerbaijani and Russian languages, and new research studies have emerged. Scientists such as Azada Rüstemova, A.Hacıyev, M.Kazimov, M.Gojayev, H.Alimirzayev, H.Gasimov have published valuable monographs on the poet's life and work. The poet's tomb in Ganja was repaired and restored with a new style. As a result of Heydar Aliyev's initiative and activity, it was decided in 1991 to organize the 850th anniversary of Nizami within the framework of UNESCO. However, the great leader was worried that this anniversary was not done at the required level.

The great leader considered it important to examine and research Nizami's work from different angles. Instead of conducting research in line with the distorted, Marxist-Leninist ideas of the Soviet era, he repeatedly expressed his desire to compare Nizami's works with world literature and to conduct research that proves the poet's influence on world classics and philosophers.

Keywords: *National leader, classic literary heritage, Nizami Ganjavi, philosopher poet, UNESCO*

THE MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE LYMPHOID STRUCTURES OF THE URINARY BLADDER

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ABSTRACT

The lymphoid structures of human urinary bladder are investigated by a macro-microscopy with Helms methods and histology methods at the age from the period newborn to senile age of the postnatal ontogenesis. Statistical data processing included calculation of arithmetic-mean values, their errors, confidential intervals. When studying micropreparations for biometrics, IBM 486 SX33 computers were used with the help of the Morphologist application package, working in the Windows environment.

In all ages of postnatal ontogenesis, lymphoid nodules and diffuse lymphoid tissue are found on the wall of the urinary bladder. The lymphoid structures of the urinary bladder are characterized by age, regionally, individuality peculiarities. Lymphoid structures as much as possible develop at early child's age. After those periods a morphological regress of a lymphoid tissue and involution of lymphoid structures are noted. After this, individually features characterize lymphoid structures of the human urinary bladder. Their broad individual variability at mature, elderly and senile ages is established. Another common feature of the lymphoid structures in the wall of the human urinary bladder is regionally peculiarities. Regardless of age, the quantity of lymphoid structures increases in the lower part of the bladder. At all stages of a postnatal ontogenesis the quantity of lymphoid structures in the lower part of a urinary bladder are more than in upper and the middle parts. The quantity and morphometric indexes of lymphoid structures in a sphincter more those near a sphincter.

Key words: Lymphoid structures, Morphological features, Human urinary bladder

SİSTEMİK İMMUN İNFLAMASYON İNDEKSİ İLE KORONER YAVAŞ AKIM FENOMENİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SYSTEMIC IMMUNE INFLAMMATION INDEX (SII) AND
CORONARY SLOW FLOW PHENOMENON

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ÖZET

Giriş

Sistemik immün inflamasyon indeksi (SII), kardiyovasküler hastalıkların prediktörü olarak yeni bir biyobelirteç olarak öne sürülmüştür. Kronik inflamasyona bağlı artan mikrovasküler direncin koroner yavaş akım gelişimine aracılık ettiği ileri sürülmektedir. Bu çalışmada, SII ve koroner yavaş akım arasındaki ilişkiyi araştırmayı amaçladık.

Yöntemler

Bu çalışmaya toplam 180 katılımcı dahil edildi. Koroner arterlerinde yavaş akım bulunan hastalar (n=90) yavaş koroner akım grubuna alındı. Kontrol grubu (n=90) ise koroner arterleri normal olan hastalardan oluşturuldu. Bağımsız kişiler tarafından, tüm hastaların koroner akım hızları Timi Kare Sayımı (TIMI) yöntemi ile hesaplanmıştır. SII, koroner anjiyografi öncesi alınan tam kan sayımından trombosit sayısı x nötrofil/lenfosit oranı ile hesaplandı. SII değerleri normal koroner arterleri olan ve yavaş koroner akıma sahip olan hastalar arasında karşılaştırıldı. Ek olarak, ortalama TIMI ile SII arasındaki ilişkiyi araştırmak için korelasyon analizi yapıldı.

Bulgular

Her iki grup demografik özellikler açısından benzer özelliklere sahip idi. Medyan SII değeri yavaş koroner akım grubunda normal koroner akım grubuna göre anlamlı olarak yüksekti [5.68 (3.55-7.68) vs 3.71 (2.97-4.85), p<0.001]. Ortalama TIMI kare sayısı, SII ile anlamlı ancak zayıf bir şekilde korele idi (r=0.288, p<0.001). Lojistik regresyon analizi, işlem öncesi SII'nin koroner

yavaş akımın bağımsız bir belirleyicisi olduğunu ortaya koydu. SII değerlerinin >4.38 olması %63.3 duyarlılık ve %67.8 özgüllük ile koroner yavaş akımını öngördürebilir olacağı gösterildi.

Sonuç

Ucuz ve kolayca ölçülebilir bir laboratuvar değişkeni olan SII, koroner yavaş akım için bağımsız bir öngörücüydü ve TIMI kare sayısı ile korele idi.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sistemik immün inflamasyon indeksi, Koroner yavaş akım, Timi Kare Sayımı

ABSTRACT

Introduction

Systemic immune inflammation index (SII) emerges as a new biomarker for cardiovascular diseases. Increased microvascular resistance due to chronic inflammation is suggested to mediate the development of slow coronary flow. In this study, we sought to investigate the association between SII and coronary slow flow.

Methods

A total of 180 participants were recruited to the present study. Patients who were diagnosed with coronary slow flow (n=90) were enrolled in slow coronary flow group. A control group (n=90) was composed of patients with normal coronary arteries. An independent observer measured the coronary flow rate by Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction Frame Count (TIMI) method. SII was calculated by platelet countx neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio from the pre-procedural complete blood count. The SII values were compared between patients with normal coronary flow and slow coronary flow. In addition, correlation analysis was performed to explore the relationship between mean TIMI with SII.

Results

The groups were similar according to demographical features. Median SII value was significantly higher in slow coronary flow group compared to normal coronary flow group [5.68 (3.55-7.68) vs 3.71 (2.97-4.85), $p<0.001$]. Mean TIMI frame count was significantly but weakly correlated with SII ($r=0.288$, $p<0.001$). Logistic regression analysis revealed that pre-procedural SII was an independent predictor of coronary slow flow. An SII value >4.38 was capable to predict coronary slow flow with a sensitivity of 63.3 % and a specificity of 67.8 %.

Conclusion

The SII, an inexpensive and easily measurable laboratory variable, was an independent predictor for coronary slow flow and correlated with TIMI frame count.

Keywords: Systemic immune inflammation index, slow coronary flow, Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction Frame Count

Table 1. Baseline Clinical and Laboratory Parameters of Study Population

	Coronary Slow Flow, n=90	Control, n=90	P
Age, years	53±10	54±10	0.527
Sex (male), n (%)	56 (62.2)	59 (65.6)	0.642
Smokers, n (%)	32 (35.6)	36 (40.0)	0.539
Hypertension, n (%)	47 (52.2)	44 (48.9)	0.655
Hyperlipidemia, n (%)	39 (43.3)	43 (47.8)	0.549
Diabetes, n(%)	15 (16.7)	17 (18.9)	0.697
Medications, n (%)			
Beta-bloker	18 (23.1)	21 (23.3)	0.969
ACEI	21 (26.9)	28 (31.1)	0.551
ARB	10 (12.8)	13 (14.4)	0.760
CCB	18 (23.1)	18 (20.0)	0.628
Statin	18 (23.1)	26 (28.9)	0.393
Fasting blood sugar, mg/dl	88 (81-100)	90 (80-101)	0.482
Total Cholesterol, mg/dl	184 (167-209)	179 (153-209)	0.370
Triglyceride, mg/dl	151 (106-204)	126 (105-165)	0.100
HDL, mg/dl	36 (30-43)	38 (34-43)	0.169
LDL, mg/dl	122 (94-139)	118 (90-138)	0.399
Hemoglobin, g/dl	14.6±1.6	14.5±1.4	0.530
Platelet count, x10 ³	243±54	221±66	0.016
White blood cells, x10 ³	7.5 (6.5-8.8)	6.8 (6.2-8.0)	0.039
Neutrophil Count, x10 ³	4.5 (4.0-5.0)	4.0 (4.5-2.2)	<0.001
Lymphocyte Count, x10 ³	2.0 (1.6-2.6)	2.2 (1.9-2.7)	0.056
Hs-CRP	1.35 (0.46-1.85)	0.81 (0.33-1.10)	0.002
NLR	2.27 (1.67-3.0)	1.67 (1.33-2.13)	<0.001
PLR	121.4 (91.0-156.2)	100.0 (77.5-121.5)	0.001
SII*10 ⁵	5,68 (3.55-7.68)	3.71 (2.97-4.85)	<0.001
TIMI frame count			
LAD	42 (40-43)	23 (21-25)	<0.001
Cx	40 (38-42)	20 (18-22)	<0.001
RCA	38 (37-38)	19 (17-21)	<0.001
Mean	40 (38-41)	20 (19-21)	<0.001

ACEI: angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor, ARB: angiotensin receptor blocker, CCB: calcium channel blocker, HDL: High-density lipoprotein, LDL: low-density lipoprotein, Hs-CRP: high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, NLR: neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio, PLR: platelet/lymphocyte ratio, SII: systemic immune-inflammation index, TIMI: Thrombolysis in myocardial infarction, LAD: left anterior descending artery, Cx: circumflex artery, RCA: right coronary artery

	r	p
CRP	0.174	0.019
NLR	0.255	0.001
PLR	0.199	0.007
SII	0.288	<0.001
MPV	0.572	<0.001

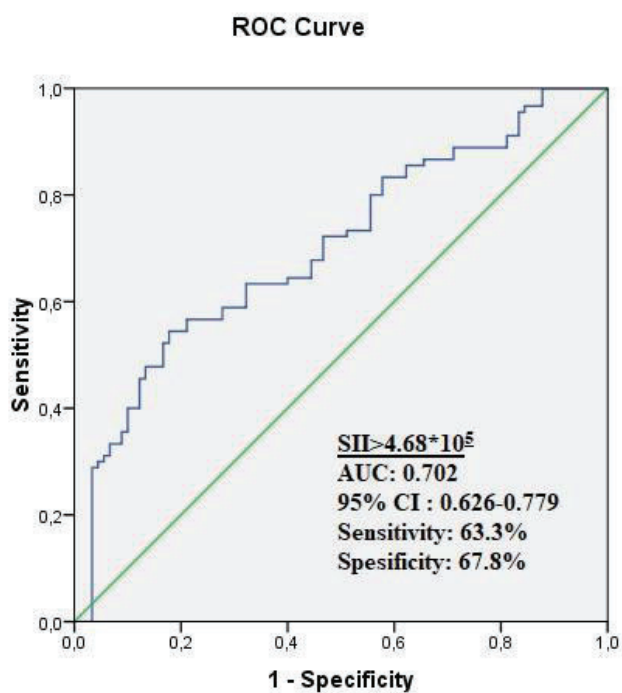


Figure 1. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve for systemic immune-inflammation index as a predictor of slow coronary flow phenomenon

IS BEING A REFUGEE AFFECT PRENATAL BONDING SCORES OF SYRIAN WOMEN IN TURKEY?

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The development of the bond between mother and infant already starts during prenatal life, which is called prenatal bonding is the emotional tie or the bond that generally develops between the pregnant woman and her unborn child.

Material and Method: We aimed at investigating the real effect of being a refugee on prenatal bonding. One hundred fifty-two women were eligible for the study; 76 consecutive Syrian refugee patients were determined as the study group. Another 76 straight Turkish women comprised the control group. Patients were informed about the study before applying Prenatal Attachment Inventory (PAI) which is also validated to all subjects before giving birth.

Results: The total PAI score of Syrian patients was significantly lower than Turkish patients (60.17 ± 8.9 vs. 63.53 ± 8.9 , $p=0.019$). For those whose education time period was longer, PAI scores were higher ($p < 0.001$). There was an inverse association between parity and PAI scores ($p=0.014$). There was not any correlation between PAI scores between age, gravida, gestational weeks, respectively ($p=0.8$, $p=0.14$, $p=0.06$).

Conclusion: Being a refugee has a negative impact on prenatal attachment. The findings of our study could guide the planning and development of health policies in Turkey and other countries that would help to address the situation regarding refugee populations.

Keywords: refugee, prenatal attachment, maternal-infant bonding

MAZOT ASPİRASYONUNA BAĞLI AKUT PNÖMONİ OLGUSU

A CASE OF ACUTE PNEUMONIA DUE TO DIESEL ASPIRATION

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ÖZET

Benzin, floroklorokarbon, makine yağları, çakmak benzini, mazot, ispirto, lamba yağı ve kerosen en iyi bilinen sıvı hidrokarbon bileşikleridir. Bu sıvı hidrokarbonların aspirasyonuna bağlı olarak kimyasal pnömonilerin nadir görülen bir tipi olan ‘Ateş yiyenlerin pnömonisi’ gelişebilmektedir. Alev yutarak gösteri yapan animatörlerde veya petrol ürünleri ile uğraşan kişilerde görülebileceği gibi küçük çocuklarda da görülebilmektedir. Bu olgu sunumunda benzin/mazot istasyonunda çalışan 22 yaşında erkek hastanın mazot aspirasyonu sonrası gelişen akut lipoid pnömoni tablosunu ve hastalık yönetimini sunuyoruz.

Yaklaşık 3 gün önce işyerinde mazot aspirasyonu sonrası başlayan öksürük, nefes darlığı, ateş ve batıcı vasıfta göğüs ağrısı şikayetleri mevcuttu. Hastanın ilk değerlendirmesinde yapılan fizik muayenesinde ateş: 38,5 takipneik, O₂ saturasyonu: 96 olarak ölçüldü. Solunum sistemi muayenesinde sağda solunum sesleri azalmış olarak duyuldu. Rutin laboratuvar tetkiklerinde lökositoz, CRP ve D-Dimer yüksekliği saptandı. Postero-anterior akciğer grafisinde ise sağ orta zonda hiler bölgede konsolide alan görüldü. Toraks BT’sinde sağ akciğerde konsolidasyonlar izlendi. Hasta mazot aspirasyonuna bağlı kimyasal pnömoni nedeniyle yatırıldı. Nonspesifik antibiyotik, steroid ve bronkodilatör tedavi başlandı. Takibinde enfeksiyon markerları ve akciğer filmindeki konsolidasyon alanlarında gerileme görülen, bakteriyolojik kültürlerinde üreme olmayan hastanın tedavisi 10 güne tamamlandı ve hasta taburcu edildi. 2 ay sonra yapılan poliklinik kontrolünde akciğer filmindeki konsolide alanın tamamen gerilediği görüldü ve solunum fonksiyon testi değerleri normal olarak değerlendirildi.

Kimyasal pnömoninin karakteristik klinik belirtileri öksürük, nefes darlığı, hemoptizi, göğüs ağrısı ve ateştir. Akciğer grafisinde düzgün sınırlı nodüller, konsolidasyonlar gözlenirken lipoid pnömoninin ilerleyen dönemlerinde doku nekrozuna bağlı akciğer apsesi, pnömatosel,

pnömotoraks, plörezi, bronkoplevral fistül ve atelektazi görülebilmektedir. Hidrokarbonların fazla miktarda aspire edilmeleri ekzojen lipoid pnömoninin akut ve ölümcül formuna yol açabilir. Semptomların başlangıcı ve klinik tablonun seyri kişilerde farklı şiddette seyredebilir.

Yüksek çözünürlüklü bilgisayarlı tomografi lipoid pnömoni tanısının doğrulanması kadar hastalığın takibinde de oldukça önemlidir. Başlangıçta alveoler konsolidasyonlar, buzlu cam alanları, interlobüler septalarda kalınlaşma, sentrilobüler nodüller görülürken hastalığın komplike olması ile pnömatosel, pnömotoraks gibi bulgular da görülebilir. Lipoid pnömoni aspirasyondan hemen sonra ortaya çıkan bir psödo-enfeksiyöz bir durum olmakla birlikte daha sonra süperenfeksiyonlar tabloya eklenebilmektedir.

Tedavide net bir görüş olmamakla birlikte halen kortikosteroid ve ampirik antibiyotikler kullanılmaktadır. Bazı çalışmalarda profilaktik antibiyotik ve kortikosteroid kullanımına gerek olmadığı ve semptomatik tedavinin yeterli olacağı savunulurken, sadece komplikasyon gelişmesi durumunda antibiyotik tedavisinin gerekebileceği belirtilmiştir.

Hidrokarbon aspirasyonlarında tanı için anamnez önemlidir. Olası komplikasyonlar erken tanı, yakın takip ve uygun tedavi ile azaltılabilir. Hastaların izleminde akciğer grafisi takibi ve süperenfeksiyonların tedavisi akılda tutulmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hidrokarbon pnömonisi, Aspirasyon, Mazot

ABSTRACT

Gasoline, fluorochlorocarbon, machine oils, lighter gasoline, spirits, diesel oil, lamp oil and kerosene are the best-known liquid hydrocarbon compounds. Due to the aspiration of these liquid hydrocarbons, a rare type of chemical pneumonia, 'Fire-eater's pneumonia', may develop. It can be seen in animators who perform by swallowing flames or in people dealing with petroleum products, as well as in small children. In this case report, we present the acute lipoid pneumonia that developed after diesel aspiration and the disease management of a 22-year-old male patient working in a gas station.

The patient, complained of cough, dyspnea, fever, and stinging chest pain that began about 3 days ago following a diesel aspiration at work. During the initial evaluation, the patient's physical examination revealed that he was tachypneic, with a body temperature of 38.5 degrees and a saturation of 96. Reduced respiratory sounds in the right lung were observed during a respiratory system examination. Leukocytosis, increased CRP, and D-Dimer levels were discovered during routine laboratory examinations. A consolidated area was detected in the hilar region of the right middle zone on the posteroanterior chest X-ray. Thorax CT demonstrated consolidations in the right lung. The patient was admitted to the hospital with chemical pneumonia as a result of diesel inhalation. Treatment with nonspecific antibiotics, steroids, and bronchodilators started. The patient's therapy was completed in 10 days, and he was discharged after revealing regression in infection markers and consolidation areas on the chest X-ray, as well as no growth in the bacteriological cultures in the follow-up. The consolidated area on the chest X-ray revealed complete regression and the pulmonary function test values were evaluated as normal at the 2-month follow-up in the outpatient clinic.

Cough, shortness of breath, hemoptysis, chest pain, and fever are the most common symptoms of chemical pneumonia. While the chest X-ray demonstrates well-circumscribed

nodules and consolidations, the later stages of lipoid pneumonia reveal lung abscess, pneumatocele, pneumothorax, pleurisy, bronchopleural fistula, and atelectasis due to tissue necrosis. Excessive aspiration of hydrocarbons can cause exogenous lipoid pneumonia, which is a life-threatening condition. Individuals may experience varying degrees of symptom onset and clinical picture progression.

High-resolution computed tomography is essential for disease monitoring and confirmation of the diagnosis of lipoid pneumonia. Alveolar consolidations, ground-glass areas, thickening of the interlobular septa, and centrilobular nodules are initially visible, but as the disease progresses, complications such as pneumatocele and pneumothorax become visible. Superinfections can be introduced later, despite the fact that lipoid pneumonia is a pseudo-infectious illness that occurs shortly after aspiration.

Corticosteroids and empirical antibiotics are still utilized despite the lack of clarity about the treatment. Some studies have claimed that prophylactic antibiotics and corticosteroids are unnecessary and that symptomatic treatment will be enough, and that antibiotic treatment may be required only in the event of complications.

In hydrocarbon aspirations, anamnesis is critical for diagnosis. Early detection, close monitoring, and appropriate treatment can help to lessen the risk of complications. Chest radiography and the therapy of superinfections should be considered during patient follow-up.

Keywords: Hydrocarbon pneumonia, Aspiration, Diesel

BAŞ SAVURMA TESTİNDE SAĞ YA DA SOL ELİN BASKIN OLMASININ TEST SONUÇLARINA ETKİSİ
THE EFFECT OF RIGHT OR LEFT HAND DOMINANT ON THE TEST RESULTS IN THE VIDEO HEAD IMPULSE TEST

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ÖZET

Baş savurma testi (video head impulse test-HIT) cihazı, vestibulooküler reflex (VOR) kazancını ölçmeye dayalı bir mekanizmaya sahiptir. Vestibüler patolojilerde VOR bozulmuştur. vHIT test bataryası, SSK'lardan ve VOR'dan sorumlu santral yollar hakkında bize önemli bilgiler sağlayabilir. vHIT, altı semisirküler kanalı (SSK) hızlı bir şekilde değerlendirmemize yardımcı olur. Daha önce literatürde vHIT'te test tekrar test çalışmaları yapılmış olmasına rağmen sağ ya da sol elini baskın kullanan bireylerde sonuçların güvenilirliğine dair çalışma yer almamaktadır. Ayrıca yapılan çalışmalarda sağ elin itmeyi uyguladığı savurmalarda VOR kazancın daha yüksek olduğunu gösteren çalışma yer almaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı SSK fonksiyonunu değerlendiren vHIT cihazının klinisyenin sağ elini ya da sol elini baskın kullanmasına bağlı olarak test sonuçlarında değişiklik olup olmayacağını araştırmaktır.

Çalışma iki oturumda gerçekleştirilen prospektif pilot çalışma olarak tasarlandı. Çalışmaya Kulak Burun Boğaz muayenesi normal olan, nörolojik veya vestibüler şikayeti olmayan 28 birey dahil edildi. Çalışmada yer alan katılımcıların yaş ortalaması $22\pm 1,6$ yıl ve yaş aralığı 20-24 idi. Her katılımcıya bir hafta arayla farklı iki günde vHIT kullanımında deneyimli bir odyolog tarafından vHIT cihazı uygulandı. Odyologlardan bir tanesini sağ elini baskın kullanırken diğeri sol elini baskın kullanmaktadır. Her bir vHIT ölçümü sırasında, katılımcıların başına sağ anterior (RA-right anterior) SSK, sol anterior (LA-left anterior) SSK, sağ posterior (RP-right posterior) SSK, sol posterior (LP-sol posterior) SSK, sağ lateral (RL-sağ lateral) SSK ve sol lateral (LL-sol lateral) SSK olmak üzere altı SSK'yı uyarmak için her bir SSK'ın kendi ekseninde rotasyonel savurmalar uygulandı. Her SSK için 5-10 stimülasyon uygulandı. İki farklı günde yapılan test sonucunda elde edilen VOR kazancı verileri arasındaki ilişki karşılaştırıldı.

İki farklı oturumda yapılan vHIT uygulamalarından RA SSK testleri arasında pozitif yönde, orta derecede ($r=0.418$, $p=0.021$), LA SSK testleri arasında pozitif yönde, orta derecede ($r=0.428$, $p=0.018$), RL SSK testleri arasında pozitif yönde, zayıf derecede ($r=0.282$ $p=0.032$), LL SSK testleri arasında pozitif yönde, orta derecede ($r=0.541$, $p=0.002$), RP SSK testleri arasında pozitif yönde, orta derecede ($r=0.525$, $p=0.003$), LP SSK testleri arasında pozitif

yönde, orta derecede ($r=0.455$, $p=0.011$) VOR kazancı açısından istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki bulundu.

Sonuç olarak, VOR kazancını ölçmeye dayalı bir mekanizmaya sahip olan vHIT cihazı, 6 adet semisirküler kanalı hızlı bir şekilde değerlendirip bir sonraki test adımına yönlendirmemize ve diğer test bataryaları ile birleştirildiğinde daha hızlı ve daha güvenli sonuçlar elde etmemize yardımcı olmaktadır.

Çalışmamızda elde ettiğimiz bulgular, vHIT'in genç yetişkinlerde VOR kazancını değerlendirmek için kullanılabilir güvenilir bir klinik test olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Bu çalışma sağ ya da sol eli baskın kullanmanın sonuçları etkilemeyeceğini ortaya koymaktadır. Daha büyük örneklerle yapılacak ileri çalışmalarda, farklı yaş gruplarında vHIT'in değerlendirici içi ve değerlendiriciler arası güvenilirliğinin belirlenmesine ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Video head impuls test (vHIT), semisirküler kanal, vestibulookular refleks (VOR)

ABSTRACT

Video head impulse test (vHIT) device has a mechanism based on measuring the vestibuloocular reflex (VOR) gain. VOR is impaired in vestibular pathologies. vHIT test battery can provide us with important information about the VOR and central pathways responsible for SSKs. vHIT helps us to quickly evaluate six semicircular canals (SCC).

Although test-retest studies have been performed in vHIT before in the literature, there is no study on the reliability of the results in right- or left-handed individuals. In addition, there is a study showing that the VOR gain is higher in swings where the right hand applies the push.

The aim of this study was to investigate whether there would be a change in test results depending on the clinician's right-handed or left-handed dominant use of the vHIT device that evaluates SSC function.

A pilot prospective repeated measures design utilized. Individuals with normal Ear Nose Throat examination and no neurological or vestibular complaints were included in the study. 30 individuals aged 20-24 years, with a mean age of $22\pm 1,6$ years, were included in this study. vHIT device was applied to each participant by an examiner one week apart on two different days. Rotational thrusts were applied to the heads of each SCC in their respective axes to stimulate the six SCCs (right anterior (RA) SSC, left anterior (LA), right posterior (RP) SSC, left posterior (LP) SCC, right lateral (RL) SSC, left lateral (LL) SCC) in two different days. 5-10 stimulations were made for each SSCs.

Among the vHIT applications performed in two different sessions, RA SSK tests were positive, moderate ($r=0.418$, $p=0.021$), LA SSK tests were positive, moderate ($r=0.428$,

$p=0.018$), RL SSK tests were positive, weak ($r=0.282$ $p=0.032$), LL SCC tests positive, moderate ($r=0.541$, $p=0.002$), RP SCC tests positive, moderate ($r=0.525$, $p=0.003$), LP SSK tests positive and moderate ($r=0.455$, $p=0.011$) a statistically significant correlation was found between in terms of VOR gain.

In conclusion, the vHIT device, which has a mechanism based on measuring the VOR gain, helps us to quickly evaluate 6 semicircular canals and direct to the next test step, and when combined with other test batteries, to achieve faster and safer results. Our findings reveal that vHIT is a reliable clinical test that can be used to assess VOR gain in young adults. This study reveals that right- or left-handed dominant use will not affect the results. Further studies with larger samples need to determine the intra-rater and inter-rater reliability of vHIT in different age groups.

Keywords: Video head impulse test (vHIT), semisircular canal, vestibuloocular reflex (VOR)

**COVID-19 SONRASI BENING PAROXİSMAL POZİSYONEL VERTİGO GÖRÜLEN
BİREYLERDE UYKU KALİTESİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**
EVALUATION OF SLEEP QUALITY IN INDIVIDUALS WITH BENING PAROXİSMAL
POSITIONAL VERTIGO AFTER COVID-19

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ÖZET

Koronavirüs 2019 (COVID-19), ilk olarak Çin’de görülen ve daha sonra dünyaya yayılan bulaşıcı viral bir enfeksiyondur. Bu hastalığa neden olan virüsün referans adı ise, Dünya Sağlık Örgütü tarafından şiddetli akut solunum sendromu-koronavirüs-2 [severe acute respiratory syndrome-coronavirus-2 (SARSCoV-2)] olarak belirlenmiştir. SARS-CoV-2 virüsünün sinir sistemi üzerinde dolaylı veya doğrudan bir nörotrofik etkiye sahip olup olmadığı konusunda araştırmalar vardır. COVID 19 geçiren ve geçirmeyenlerle yapılan bir çalışmada hem işitme hem de vestibüler sistemde etkilenim olduğu belirtilmiştir.

COVID-19 virüsünün hem periferik hem de santral kokleovestibüler yollarda nasıl bir etki gösterdiği bilinmese de birçok çalışmada objektif bulgular verilmiştir. Ancak objektif bulguların yanı sıra COVID-19 geçirmiş vertigosu olan bireylerin subjektif olarak değerlendirilmesi gerekmektedir. Çalışmamızın amacı, COVID-19 geçirmiş vertigosu olan ve olmayan bireylerin uyku kalitesi açısından karşılaştırılmasıdır.

Çalışmaya 46 katılımcı alınmış olup bunların 23’ü deney 23’ü da kontrol grubunda yer almaktadır. Deney grubunda yer alan katılımcıların yaş ortalaması 39,17 olup yaş aralığı 28 ile 55 arasında değişim göstermektedir. Kontrol Grubunda yer alan katılımcılarda ise yaş ortalaması 43,57 olup yaş aralığı 25 ile 58 arasında değişim göstermektedir.

İletişim engelinin olması, kronik hastalık varlığı, daha önce tanılanmış denge sorunu öyküsünün olması ve diğer otolojik-nörootolojik hastalık varlığı dışlanma kriterleri olarak belirlendi. Araştırmaya dâhil edilen bireylere Pittsburgh Uyku Kalite İndeksi (Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index-PSQI) yüz yüze uygulandı.

Korelasyon katsayıları değişkenler arasındaki ilişkinin kuvveti (derecesi) ve yönü hakkında bilgi veren ölçütlerdir. Bulguların değerlendirilmesinde sıklıkla kullanılan değerler; 0,40 – 0,69 orta düzeyde ilişki, 0,70 – 0,89 kuvvetli ilişki ve 0,90 – 1,00 çok kuvvetli ilişki şeklinde yorumlanır (Alpar, 2020). Araştırmaya alınan değişkenler normal dağılım gösterdiği için pearson korelasyon katsayısı kullanıldı.

Çalışmaya alınan katılımcıların PUKİ ölçeğinden alınan puanlarda deney ve kontrol grupları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık bulunmuştur ($p<0,05$). PUKİ ölçeğinden kontrol grubunda yer alanların puanları deney grubuna göre düşük olduğu görülmüştür.

Epidemi/pandemi hem fiziksel hem de zihinsel sađlığı olumsuz etkilemektedir. SARS salgını sırasında genel popölasyonda stres, anksiyete ve depresyon artmış ve uyku etkilenmiştir. Hem iyi zihinsel sađlık hem de uyku bađışıklığı artırmaktadır. Uyku süresi ve kalitesindeki düşüşler viral enfeksiyon riskini artırmakta stres ise uyku kalitesini bozmaktadır.

Elde ettiđimiz bulgulara göre kliniđe başvuran vertigolu hastalar uyku kalitesi ađısından ađıdan deđerlendirilmeli ve psikolojik destek almaları konusunda klinisyenler dikkatli olmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19, vertigo, uyku kalitesi

ABSTRACT

Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) is a contagious viral infection that first appeared in China and spread to the entire world. The reference name of the virus causing the disease was identified by the World Health Organization as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome-Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2)(characterizes COVID). There are studies conducted on whether the SARS-CoV-2 virus has indirect or direct neurotrophic effects on the nervous system. It was reported in a study that was conducted with people who had COVID-19 and those who did not have that both the auditory and vestibular systems were affected. However, individuals who had vertigo with past COVID-19 must also be evaluated subjectively in addition to objective findings.

The purpose of the present study was to compare individuals with and without vertigo with past COVID-19 in terms of psychological, emotional, sleep quality, and concerns about the possibility of falls. A total of 46 individuals were included in the study, including the case group with 23 subjects who were diagnosed with vertigo with past COVID-19, and the control group with 23 subjects who did not have past COVID-19 and were not diagnosed with vertigo. Exclusion criteria were the presence of communication barrier, chronic disease, history of previously diagnosed balance problems, and other otological-neurorootological diseases. The Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) were applied face-to-face to the individuals who were included in the study. The correlation coefficients are the criteria that provide information on the strength (degree) and direction of the relations between variables. Values used frequently in the evaluation of the findings were interpreted as 0.40 - 0.69 moderate relation, 0.70 - 0.89 strong relation, and 0.90 - 1.00 very strong relation (Alpar, 2020).

The Pearson Relation Coefficient was used as the variables included in the study showed normal distribution. Statistically significant differences were detected between the experimental and control groups in the PUKI scores of the participants who were included in the study ($p<0.05$). It was found that the scores of the control group were lower in the PUKI scales than the experimental group.

Epidemic/pandemics affect both physical and mental health negatively. During the SARS epidemic, stress, anxiety, and depression increased, and sleep was affected in the general population. Decreased sleep duration and quality increase the risk of viral infections and stress impairs sleep quality. The present study is important in that it is the first study that evaluated sleep duration with vertigo who had past COVID-19. Patients with vertigo who apply to the clinic must be evaluated in this respect, and clinicians must be careful in terms of receiving psychological support.

Keywords: COVID-19, vertigo, sleep quality

**MUTASYONEL FALSETTO HASTALARINDA MANUEL TERAPİNİN
ETKİNLİĞİNİN SUBJEKTİF DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**
SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF MANUAL THERAPY IN
PATIENTS WITH MUTATIONAL FALSETTO

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ÖZET

Mutasyonel falsetto ergenlik dönemi süresinde görülen sesin frekansında düşme ve ses tonunda azalma ve kırılmayla karakterize fonksiyonel bir ses bozukluğudur. Seste meydana gelen bu bozukluğun süresi bazı bireyler için çok yavaşken, bazı bireylerde aniden gelişebilir. Bu ses değişiklikleri, bazı kişiler için çok kısa bir süre içinde, bazıları için de daha uzun bir sürede gerçekleşir. Birey daha önceki ses tonunu da ergenlikte meydana gelen değişiklik nedeniyle hatırlayamaz. Yeni oluşan ses, ince, zayıf, konuşma akışında kırılmaların gözlemlendiği, bazen patlamalarında olabileceği bir ses tonudur. Nadir rastlanan bu ses bozukluğu daha çok erkeklerde görülür. Özellikle ergenlik döneminde erkeklerde görülen ses değişimi kadınlara göre daha belirgindir. Ergenlik döneminde larenks horizontal ve vertikal düzlemde yer değiştirerek büyür. Bu nedenle ergenlik öncesinde çocuk sesi frekanslarında olan erkeklerin sesi, büyük ölçüde farklılık göstererek erişkin erkek sesine dönüşür. Dolayısıyla ses frekansı düşer. Bu ses gelişimi 18 yaşında tamamlanır. Mutasyonel falsetto, psikiyatrik ya da hormonal bir bozukluk eşlik etmediği sürece ses terapisi teknikleri ya da genellikle tercih edilmeyen bir yöntem olsa da cerrahi yöntemle tedavi edilebilen bir rahatsızlıktır. Mutasyonel falsetto görülen bireylerde sesi nedeniyle toplumdan dışlanma görülebilmekte. Bunun yanında birey sesini kullanmayarak tercihen kendini toplumdan izole etme yoluna gitmektedir. Ergenlik dönemindeki hormonal değişiklikler nedeniyle hastalar dahiliye ya da Kulak Burun Boğaz polikliniğine başvurumaktadırlar.

Bu çalışmada, mutasyonel falsetto görülen bireylerde tedavi öncesi ve sonrasında bireylerin yaşam kalitesi durumları incelendi.

Çalışmaya Ocak 2021 – Ekim 2021 arasında kliniğimize mutasyonel falsetto tanısı olarak başvuran yaşları 13-17 yaş aralığında 10 erkek birey (ort.yaş: 14,3 yıl) dahil edildi. Bireylere mutasyonel falsettoya yönelik manuel terapi uygulandı. Hastalardan yalnızca birinde 3 seanstan sonra diğerlerinde ilk seans sonrasında normal hedef sese ulaşıldı. Hastalara tedavi öncesinde ve tedavi bitiminde Ses Handikap Endeksi (VHI) ve Sesle İlgili Yaşam Kalitesi (V-RQOL) ölçekleri doldurtuldu. Depresyon ölçeklerinin öznel yanıtları ve ölçek puanları mutasyonel falsetto hastalarında tedavi öncesi ve sonrasında karşılaştırıldı.

Mutasyonel falsetto hastalarının ortalama VHI ve V-RQOL skorları tedavi öncesinde tedavi sonrasında göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı derecede düşüş gözlemlendi.

Bu çalışma, mutasyonel falsettonun, ergenlik dönemimdeki genç erkek bireylerin yaşam kaliteleri üzerinde büyük bir etkiye sahip olabileceğini göstermiştir. Mutasyonel Falsetto tanısı patoloji iyi bilindiği zaman tanısı ve tedavisi kolay bir hastalıktır. Ayrıca psikiyatrik açıdan bu hastaların değerlendirilmesinin eksikliği bu bireylerde sosyal izolasyona ve ruh halinde bozulmalara neden olabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mutasyonel falsetto, manuel terapi, ses

ABSTRACT

Mutational falsetto is a functional voice disorder that is characterized by a decrease in the frequency of the voice and a decrease in the tone of voice and breakage during adolescence. While the duration of this disorder, which occurs in the voice, is very slow for some individuals, it may develop suddenly in some individuals. These sound changes occur in a very short time for some people and over a longer period of time for others. The individual cannot remember the previous tone of voice due to the change in puberty. The newly formed voice is a thin, weak tone in which refractions are observed in the flow of speech, sometimes in bursts. This rare voice disorder is more common in males. Especially during adolescence, the voice change seen in males is more pronounced than in females. During adolescence, the larynx grows by displacing horizontally and vertically. For this reason, the voices of men who were in child voice frequencies before puberty vary greatly and turn into adult male voices. Therefore, the sound frequency decreases. This vocal development is completed at the age of 18. Mutational falsetto is a disorder that can be treated with sound therapy techniques or surgery, although it is not usually preferred, unless it is accompanied by a psychiatric or hormonal disorder. Individuals with mutational falsetto may be ostracized from society because of their voice. In addition, the individual prefers to isolate himself from the society by not using his voice. Due to hormonal changes in adolescence, patients apply to internal medicine or Ear Nose and Throat polyclinic.

In this study, the quality of life of individuals with mutational falsetto before and after treatment was examined.

Ten male individuals (mean age: 14.3 years) aged 13-17 years, who applied to our clinic with the diagnosis of mutational falsetto between January 2021 and October 2021, were included in the study. Manual therapy for mutational falsetto was applied to individuals. After 3 sessions in only one of the patients, the normal target voice was achieved after the first session in the others. Voice Handicap Index (VHI) and Voice-Related Quality of Life (V-RQOL) scales were filled in before and after the treatment. Subjective responses and scale scores of depression scales were compared before and after treatment in mutational falsetto patients.

A statistically significant decrease was observed in the mean VHI and V-RQOL scores of the mutational falsetto patients before treatment compared to after treatment.

This study showed that mutational falsetto can have a major impact on the quality of life of young male adolescents. The diagnosis of mutational Falsetto is an easy disease to diagnose and treat when the pathology is well known. In addition, the lack of psychiatric evaluation of these patients may cause social isolation and deterioration in mood in these individuals.

Keywords: Mutational falsetto, voice, manual therapy

FINDINGS IN LUMBAR DISC HERNIAS ACCORDING TO THEIR ANATOMICAL LOCATION

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ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The aim of this study is to show the signs in patients with lumbar disc herniations according to the anatomic localization of the discs in the preoperative analysis of MRI and other tests along with the postoperative recovery rates of such signs.

Material and Method:

A retrospective analysis was conducted on the files of those patients who attended the emergency unit or the polyclinic and were subsequently operated for single-level and unilateral lumbar disc herniation between 2016 and 2020. A statistical comparison was held between the anatomic localization of the discs and the patients' signs of sensory loss and motor deficit on admission and the recovery rates of such signs in the 1-year follow-up.

Results:

This study included 250 patients who complied with the study criteria, consisting of 134 men and 116 women. The oldest patient was 55 years old and the youngest was 24 years old making the mean age 33. Among the patients, 160 had herniated discs at level L5-S1 whereas 110 had them at level L4-5. The anatomic localizations were observed to be caudal in 110 cases, at midline in 90 cases and extruded towards the cranial direction in 50 cases. The entirety of the patients suffered sensory loss and motor deficit at the beginning, and the recovery rates were observed to be 80% on average in those with disc extrusions towards the caudal direction, 85% on average at midline locations and 50% on average in those with disc herniations towards the cranial direction. In lumbar disc herniation, a significant correlation was observed between the anatomic localization where the disc extrusion occurred and the recovery of the respective signs.

Conclusion:

Lumbar disc herniation is a common condition in the society, detected at level L4-5/L5-S1 in the lumbar area at a rate of 90%, and classified according to various anatomic localizations. Such anatomic distribution is generally made on the axial plane, whereas in this study, the recovery process of the symptoms was handled in terms of anatomic localization in the sagittal plane.

The anatomic localization of the disc in the sagittal plane in the imaging of patients may be correlated with the recovery of signs, which will be useful in preoperative patient information or postoperative surgical effectiveness as well as the progress and recovery of signs.

Keywords: Lumbar Disc Herniation, Magnetic Resonance, Disc Extrusion

ARALIKLI ORUCUN OBEZİTE VE TİP 2 DİYABETTE ETKİLERİ EFFECTS OF INTERMITTENT FASTING ON OBESITY AND TYPE 2 DIABETES

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ÖZET

Obezite ve fazla kiloluluk, günümüzde ülkemizde ve dünyada sık karşılaşılan ve gittikçe yaygınlığının arttığı bir halk sağlığı problemidir. Obezite sadece kronik bir tıbbi durum olarak değil gerçek bir hastalık olarak değerlendirilir. Tip 2 Diyabet, obezite sonucu oluşabilecek metabolik problemlerden biridir. Tip 2 Diyabet tedavisinde ilk hedef farmakolojik ve farmakolojik olmayan yöntemlerle kan glikoz seviyesini kontrol altında tutmaktır. İkinci hedef ise diyet kalori içeriğini sınırlayıp, fiziksel aktivite artışı ile beraber vücut yağ oranını düşürmektir. Vücut yağ oranını düşürmek için bireyde kalori açığı yaratacak farklı diyet türlerine başvurulur. Aralıklı oruç yöntemi hem obeziteyi hem de obezite veya fazla kiloluluğa bağlı oluşan Tip 2 Diyabeti önlemeye yönelik başvurulacak, günümüzde çok popüler hale gelmiş diyet yöntemlerinden biridir. Aralıklı oruç yönteminin farklı uygulama şekilleri vardır. Daha yaygın olarak uygulananları “Alternatif Dönüşümlü Açlık” ve “Zamanla Kısıtlı Beslenme” yöntemleridir. Alternatif Dönüşümlü Açlık yönteminde haftanın seçilen 2 gününde enerji ihtiyacının %25’i alınacak şekilde beslenme önerilirken, haftanın geri kalan 5 gününde ise istenilen miktarda ve şekilde beslenmesine izin verilir. Zamanla Kısıtlı Beslenme yönteminde ise günlük olarak 3-4, 7-8, veya 10-12 saat besin tüketimine izin verilirken günün geri kalan saatlerinde aç kalmak önerilir. Her iki uygulamada da bireyler belirli zaman aralıklarında aç kalarak yağ yakımını ve aynı zamanda vücut kompozisyonunda olumlu değişimler olmasını hedefler. Bununla beraber diyet süresince yaşanan uzun süreli açlıklar sonucunda vücutta farklı metabolik yollar aktive olur ve ilk enerji kaynağı olarak glikoz değil keton cisimcikleri kullanılır. Bu durum yağ yakımını destekler niteliktedir. Yapılan çalışmalar Aralıklı Oruç yönteminin bir miktar kilo kaybı sağlayabileceğini; kan lipit düzeylerini olumlu yönde etkileyebileceğini; obezite, diyabet, yağlı karaciğer hastalığı gibi metabolik hastalıkların önlenmesinde yardımcı olabileceğini göstermektedir. Fakat halen konuyla ilgili yeteri kadar randomize kontrollü çalışma yapılmamıştır ve uzun süreli sonuçları bilinmemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aralıklı Oruç, Obezite, Tip 2 Diyabet

ABSTRACT

Obesity and overweight are public health problems that are frequently encountered in our country and in the world and their prevalence is increasing. Obesity is considered a real disease, not just a chronic medical condition. Type 2 Diabetes is one of the metabolic problems that may occur as a result of obesity. The goal in the treatment of Type 2 Diabetes at the first instance is to keep the blood glucose level under control with pharmacological and non-pharmacological methods. The second goal is to limit the calorie content of the diet and to reduce the body fat rate with increased physical activity. In order to reduce the body fat rate, different types of diets are applied to create a calorie deficit in the individual. Intermittent fasting method is one of the most popular diet methods to be applied to prevent both obesity and Type 2 Diabetes due to obesity or overweight. The intermittent fasting method has different applications. The more commonly applied methods are "Alternative Alternate Hunger" and "Time Restricted Nutrition". In the Alternative Alternate Hunger method, it is recommended to eat 25% of the energy need on 2 selected days of the week, while it is allowed to be fed in the desired amount and form for the remaining 5 days of the week. In the Time-Restricted Nutrition method, 3-4, 7-8, or 10-12 hours of food consumption per day is allowed, while it is recommended to stay hungry for the rest of the day. In both applications, individuals aim to burn fat by fasting at certain time intervals and to have positive changes in body composition at the same time. However, as a result of long-term hunger during the diet, different metabolic pathways are activated in the body. Ketone bodies are used instead of glucose as the first energy source, which supports fat burning. Studies have shown that the Intermittent Fasting method can provide some weight loss; affect blood lipid levels and help to prevent metabolic diseases such as obesity, diabetes, fatty liver disease. However, there are still not enough randomized controlled studies on the subject and their long-term results are unknown. The Intermittent Fasting method should be applied carefully and under the control of an expert.

Keywords: Intermittent Fastining, Obesity, Type 2 Diabetes

**YAPIŞIKLIK MENŞELİ BAĞIRSAK TIKANIKLIĞININ TEDAVİSİNİN VE
TEŞHİSİNİN MODERN YÖNLERİ**
MODERN ASPECTS OF THE TREATMENT AND DIAQNOSIS OF POSTOPERATIVE
ADHESIVE INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION

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ÖZET

Adeziv bağırsak tıkanıklığı karın ameliyatlarının kaçınılmaz bir komplikasyonudur. Ameliyat sonrası hastaların %20-80'inde karın boşluğunda yapışıklıklar gelişir. Karın boşluğundaki işlem sayısı ve hacmindeki sürekli artış nedeniyle önemi artıyor. Yapışma hastalığının yüksek oranda ortaya çıkması göz önüne alındığında, sorun şu anda güncel ve zorludur ve bu nedenle, yapışma hastalığı olan hastaları tedavi etme sorunu, bunların tanı ve tedavisine entegre bir yaklaşım gerektirir.

Gereç ve yöntem: 2013-2019 yılları arasında AMU II. Cerrahi Hastalıklar Anabilim Dalı bazında yapışıklık menşeli bağırsak tıkanıklığı olan 77 hasta kontrolümüz altındaydı. Hastaların 47'si kadın, 30'u erkekti. Apandisit ameliyatları sonrası 24 hastada; kalın bağırsak ameliyatları (kolorektal cerrahi) sonrası-26 hastada; kadın hastalıkları (jinekolojik) ameliyatları sonrası-20 hastada; mide ameliyatları sonrası-3 hastada; fitik ameliyatlarından sonra-4 hastada yapışıklık menşeli bağırsak tıkanıklığı yaranmıştır. Öncelikle kontrolümüz altında olan 77 hastaya hastaneye dahil olan kimi mide sondası (gastrik sonda) yerleştirilerek, mide ve bağırsakta birikmiş olan sıvılar dışarıya alınmıştır. Tüm hastalara damardan çeşitli serumlar verilerek, sıvı ve tuz (elektrolit) açlığı kapatılmaya çalışılmıştır. Konservatif tedavi için bağırsak temizlemiş, antienflamatuvar, antibakteriyel ve antispazmodik ilaçları içerilmiştir. Bu tür bir ameliyatsız yaklaşım ile bağırsak yapışıklığı sonrasında gelişen bağırsak düğümlenmesi vakalarından 64 hasta tedavi edilmiştir. 13 hastada ise 72 saat boyunca bu tür bir tedaviye yanıt alınamamış, karın ağrıları ve hassasiyetinde artış olduğundan cerrahi ameliyata alınmıştır. 13 hastadan 5 hastaya enteroklizis tetkiki sonrasında yapışıklıkların yerleri belirlendikten sonra, laparoskopik adhezyolizis ameliyatı icra edilmiştir. 8 hastaya geçmişte üç veya daha fazla açık karın ameliyatı (laparotomi) geçirmiş hastalarda ve röntgende ince bağırsak çapının 4 cm'den fazla olması durumunda laparoskopi yerine açık ameliyat (laparotomi) tercih edilmiştir. Ameliyat sonrası hastalara wobenzym tablet verilmiş 3 ay müddetde, gelecekte tekrar yapışıklık rast gelinmemiştir.

Sonuç: Gözlemlerimize göre laparoskopik adhezyolizis ameliyatı, bağırsak yapışıklıklarda daha az invaziv, daha az travmatik bir ameliyattır ve bu nedenle yapışıklık riskini önemli ölçüde azaltır ve hastaların en kısa sürede hastaneden taburcu edilmesini sağlar. Ameliyat sırasında minimal doku travması, dikkatli hemostaz, postoperatif abdominal drenaj rehabilitasyonu, yapışıklıkların önlenmesinde anahtar bir unsurdur. Wobenzym'in postoperatif dönemde kullanılması ilerideki yapışıklıkların oluşmasını önemli ölçüde engeller.

Anahtar kelimeler: karın, hasta, yapışıklık

ABSTRACT

Adhesive intestinal obstruction is an inevitable complication of abdominal surgery. Adhesions develop in the abdominal cavity in 20-80% of patients after surgery. Its importance is increasing due to the constant increase in the number and volume of operations in the abdominal cavity. Given the high incidence of adhesion disease, the problem is currently current and challenging, and therefore the problem of treating patients with adhesion disease requires an integrated approach to their diagnosis and treatment.

Materials and methods: Between 2013-2019, 77 patients with postoperative adhesive intestinal obstruction were under our control on the Department of Surgical Diseases AMU, 47 of the patients were female and 30 were male. In 24 patients after appendicitis operations; after colorectal surgery - in 26 patients; in 20 patients after gynecological operations; after gastric surgeries in 3 patients, in 4 patients after hernia operations occurred adhesive intestinal obstruction. First of all, gastric tube (gastric tube) was placed in 77 patients which were under our control, and the fluids accumulated in the stomach and intestines were taken out. All patients were given various serums intravenously to control fluid and salt (electrolyte) starvation. Intestinal cleansing, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial and antispasmodic drugs were included for conservative treatment. With this non-surgical approach, 64 patients were treated for intestinal nodules after intestinal adhesions. Thirteen patients did not respond to such treatment for 72 hours and underwent surgery for increased abdominal pain and sensitivity. Laparoscopic adhesiolysis was performed in 5 out of 13 patients after enteroclysis examination to determine the location of adhesions. Open surgery (laparotomy) was previously preferred to laparoscopy in 8 patients who had undergone three or more open abdominal surgeries (laparotomy) and had a small bowel diameter greater than 4 cm on X-ray. After the surgery, patients were given wobenzym tablets for 3 months, and no adhesion was found in the future.

Conclusion: According to our observations, laparoscopic adhesiolysis surgery is a less invasive, less traumatic surgery for intestinal adhesions, therefore it significantly reduces the risk

of adhesions and ensures that patients are discharged from the hospital as soon as possible. Minimal tissue trauma during surgery, careful hemostasis, postoperative abdominal drainage rehabilitation is a key element in the prevention of adhesions. The use of Wobenzym in the postoperative period significantly prevents the formation of future adhesions.

Key words: abdominal, patient, adhesive

GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION AND MACROECONOMIC PROJECTIONS IN THE RECENTLY ECONOMIC GROWTH TREND IN TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

This study, it is aimed to reveal the position of gross capital formation within the scope of target economic growth trends in Turkey in recent years and the alignment problems related to capital increase pertaining to targeted growth targets. Values related to capital formation are undoubtedly the most important driving forces of economic growth trends. Concerning the recent future projections of economic growth and overcoming the financial balance problems in Turkey, significant sanctions and revisions were necessary to ensure the desired level of capital formations, especially for the elimination of the current account deficit problem. This requirement has turned into an essential economic growth model because the gross capital formation in Turkey is realized within the target scales. In the recent economic growth trends, gross capital movements and the effect of change have shown significant changes due to the increasing financial impact at the global level. These changes have undoubtedly been the subject of critical macroeconomic projections for the future of economic growth trends related to revealing the macroeconomics balances. In this context, the existence of gross capital formations in ensuring the sustainability of economic growth in Turkey has gained importance, especially in recent years, and in dealing with economic growth-oriented variables, especially the depreciation included together with fiscal variables. In this context, the structural reality that the harmony between economic formations and capital developments in Turkey constitutes a significant correlation and that this correlation constitutes a crucial balancing factor with the macroeconomic projections for the future has become inevitable. Therefore, it appears that the macroeconomic projections approach needs the existence of gross capital formation, and this phenomenon reveals the necessity of closing a significant capital accumulation gap in the realization of macroeconomic structural balances in these projections for Turkey.

Key Words: Economic Growth, Fiscal Variables, Gross Capital, Macroeconomic Projections.

JEL Codes: E21; E22; E24.

THE IMPACT OF SECONDARY VALUE CHAIN ACTIVITIES ON THE GROWTH OF SELECTED RETAIL SHOPS IN FRANCISTOWN, BOTSWANA

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ABSTRACT

Value chain activities play a critical role in a business organisation. The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of secondary value chain activities on the growth of large retailers in Francistown, Botswana. To achieve the purpose of this study, Porter's Value Chain Model was applied and empirically tested on the sample population. The sample of this study was 130 respondents who were selected from a population of 200 employees derived from eight large retail shops in Francistown, the capital of Botswana. The data was collected from the management of these retail shops using a closed-ended self-administered questionnaire. The returned and usable questionnaires numbered 86 in total, giving a response rate of 66%. Descriptive and inferential statistics were employed to analyse data using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The findings of this study revealed that secondary value chain activities (firm infrastructure, human resources management, technology development and procurement) were not effectively contributing to the growth of the retail shops that were covered in this study although these activities were responsible for much of the variance in the growth of the selected retail shops. To enhance the utilisation of value chain activities to facilitate further growth of the selected retail enterprises, it is recommended that the management should significantly increase investment in research and technology development, establish attractive compensation packages and progressive career development plans to motivate employees, and employ Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) strategy in stock purchase. This can be achieved through the formation of joint ventures and partnerships which will enable these firms to access capital from banks and other lenders.

Key words: Value chain, secondary value chain activities, retail shops, firm infrastructure, human resources management, technology development, procurement

**PASTORAL LAND RIGHTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE GOVERNANCE
AND SUSTAINABILITY: CASE OF ETHIO-KENYA BORDERLAND**

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Abstract

In East Africa, pastoral communities' interests have not been accommodated in development policies which, subsequently, culminated in their increased vulnerability. Development policies were imported from the temperate grasslands of North America and aimed at promoting a sedentary life, assigning grazing lands to pastoralists and denying them their traditional land rights (Oxfam 2008; ELCI 2006; Krätli 2019). This model failed to achieve the intended results and, in contrast, resulted in overgrazing. The main objective of this study is to examine Pastoral Land Rights and Environmental Resource Governance and Sustainability along Ethio-Kenya border. The study employed a qualitative method in which Key Informant Interview was the primary data collection method. The study found that in both states government laws and policies adopted have not taken into account the pastoral way of life. The pastoral land holding system is customary which is referred to as communal ownership influenced by states interest for private investment, fencing for parks and recreation services have accounted for pastoral limited access to their land. Moreover, research informants in the interview noted that the communal land tenure system has denied tenure security for the pastoralists that accounted for land fragmentation and other challenges such as resource competition induced conflict and environmental resource degradation. Therefore, this study recommends that pastoral policies should accommodate pastoral interests in which the voices of pastoralists are heard in policy making process.

Keywords: Pastoral Land Rights. Environmental Resource Governance. Sustainability. Ethio-Kenya borderland

ENERGY POLITICS IN THE CASES OF AZERBAIJAN AND INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is the developed countries that have embarked on projects and energy strategies to increase renewables energy since it largely addressed political, economic and environmental goals in their energy security policies. Indonesia concern in energy sector with three parameteurs, called Promotion and Protection of Investments. The OIC and NAM are the organizations that Azerbaijan and Indonesia are involved in. One of the problems discussed there in is the energy sector. Currently Indonesia and Azerbaijan tried to reduce energy dependence and to achieve environmental sustainability. Policy makers need to pursue a strategy of informing the public with sound evidence while being open about energy policy in general.

Indonesia and Azerbaijan have five bilateral agreements. *First*, opening of RI-Azerbaijan Diplomatic Relations. *Second*, Cooperation and Consultation between Foreign Ministries. *Third*, cooperation between News Agencies. *Fourth*, Visa Exemption for Diplomatic and Service Passport Holders. *Fifth*, Economic and Technical Cooperation (KSET). The trade balance between both countries is still dominated by the oil and gas sector, and it is not yet reflect the real potential they have, either because trade has so far been through a third country due to the absence of direct sea/air routes, or the lack of market penetration by the Indonesian manufacturing industry. The potential for cooperation that can be worked on between Indonesia and Azerbaijan is in the oil and gas sector given that Azerbaijan is rich in both natural resources. Currently both countries are consolidating the finalization of the P4M to encourage bilateral cooperation in the energy sector, especially oil and gas based. The best collaboration model is to ensure government-to-government long term purchase/contract.

One type of descriptive qualitative research is research in the form of a case study method or approach. Case studies are included in the descriptive analysis research, namely research carried out focused on a particular case to be observed and analyzed carefully to completion. A qualitative approach is a process of research and understanding based on methodologies that investigate social phenomena and human problems. alliance theory which was initiated by Kenneth Waltz and international cooperation theory considering that Azerbaijan and Indonesia are members of the OIC and members of NAM countries. An alliance is a formal relationship between two or more groups to achieve a mutually agreed goal or fulfill certain critical business needs of each organization independently.

Key word : Energy politics, energy diplomacy, energy economics, oil, gas, Indonesia, Azerbaijan

**A NEW PUBLIC MANAGEMENT APPROACH TO IMPROVE THE
PERFORMANCE OF THE AIDS COMMISSION IN BANJARMASIN**

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ABSTRACT

In the implementation of the wheels of government, it is very important in making public policies for the realization of a good public policy and can meet the needs of the community. New Public Management is a public administration system that emphasizes the principles of excellent service and service standards for the benefit of the community. To improve the performance of government agencies by adopting NPM, it is expected that the performance of the Aids Prevention Commission will be similar to the performance of the private sector.

Keywords: New Public Management, Performance, Aids Prevention Commission

**TRAINING OF PARENTS, TEACHERS AND YOUTH LEADERS ON EARLY
CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND PARENTING (0-8) YEARS CHILDREN WITH
DISABILITY AND CHILDREN WITHOUT DISABILITY**

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ABSTRACT

Parents are the primary caregivers of young children. Responsive parent–child relationships and parental support for learning during the earliest years of life are crucial for promoting early child development (ECD). As a parent give your children a good start in life, nurture, protect and guide them. Parenting is a process that prepares child for independence. Children need care that promotes positive emotional health and well-being and that supports their overall mental health, including a positive sense of self, as well as the ability to cope with stressful situations, temper emotional arousal, overcome fears, and accept disappointments and frustrations. Parents and other caregivers are essential resources for children in managing emotional arousal, coping, and managing behavior. They serve in this role by providing positive affirmations, conveying love and respect and engendering a sense of security. Provision of support by parents helps minimize the risk of internalizing behaviors, such as those associated with anxiety and depression, which can impair children's adjustment and ability to function well at home, at school, and in the community. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of training module about early childhood and parenting. Population of the study was parents, teachers and students of Rawalpindi. 10 students and 3 teachers were selected as sample from Fatima Jinnah Women

University. 20 parents were selected from army special education academy. Sampling technique was snowball and purposive. 3 Modules of early childhood and parenting were used for training of parents. Pre-test and post-test was taken to evaluate the awareness and knowledge of parents as baseline and end line assessment. Assessment was carried out keeping in view the content of module. First module was about development and growth second module was about counseling of parents regarding social, emotional development of child. Third module was related to family care and family relationship. Training was conducted through Zoom online sessions, whatsapp group and facebook page. At the rate of 1 lecture per week, three lectures for each module were carried out via zoom sessions. Post-test was conducted after completing the all modules. The result indicated that huge difference was carried out and proved the effectiveness of training of parents, teachers and students regarding early child development and parenting.

Keywords: early childhood, parenting.

THE POSITIVE SIDE OF OVERQUALIFICATION: THE NEXUS OF OVERQUALIFICATION, BUSINESS STRATEGY AND FIRM PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

Overqualification prevails when an employee's educational qualifications, skills, abilities, and experience exceed the job requirements. Drawing on a large corpus of previous studies, overqualification is a global phenomenon, and one in three employees is overqualified in many countries. Although many research studies focused on the negative consequences of overqualification, the positive side of overqualification is hitherto far less focused. Consequently, anchoring in the knowledge-based theory of the firm, the present study aims to investigate the contribution of overqualified employees to business strategy and firm performance. In align with the ontological and epistemological assumption, the study adopted a hypothetic-deductive research approach with a survey research strategy. Data were garnered using a self-administered questionnaire from 147 subjects working in Sri Lanka. As a caveat, the reliability and validity of the scale employed were confirmed. The hypotheses were examined with the aid of the most powerful PLS-SEM approach. The results disclose that overqualification augments innovation and quality enhancement business strategy; nonetheless, the overqualification does not contribute to cost reduction business strategy. The study further confirms that business strategy— innovation and quality enhancement— mediates the relationship between overqualification and firm performance. The study contributes to the frontiers of the knowledge-based theory of the firm and person-job fit theory. It behoves HR managers and practitioners to design well-thought-out strategies for retaining overqualified employees in organisations.

Keywords: Business strategy, Firm performance, Knowledge-based theory of the firm, Overqualification

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF TRADEMARKS

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ABSTRACT

Trademark is a hallmark which is popularly known as brands name in ordinary and day to day language. Trademark is a symbol generally consisting of a label, picture, phrase, words or word that distinguishes certain service or good from other service or products of similar characteristics. Trade marks play an important role now a days in business sector. Trademark helps to recognize an invention as satisfying and thus to inspire more buying by the consumers. The fact that through his trademark the producer or trader might " reach over the shoulder of the retailer " and at the counter directly to the purchaser cannot be over-stressed, as there exists the gateway to any operative scheme of the protection of trademark. "To describe a trademark merely as a symbol of good will, without recognizing in it an agency for the actual creation and perpetuation of good will, ignores the most potent aspect of the nature of a trademark and that phase most in need of protection." Trademark is the observable indicator of the significant commercial goodwill, that is the belongings to be safeguarded against invasion. The countries that can be attributed for the origin of the trademarks law includes Britain for its common law principles; America, Russia and France for statutory protection. Various kinds of intellectual property rights are safeguarded under a variety of international conventions, agreements, protocols and treaties administered by various international and regional organizations. At the international level, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and World Trade Organization are the apex regulatory bodies for the protection of intellectual property rights. The task of enforcing and administering these international instruments is undertaken by World Intellectual Property Organization, African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, Benelux Office for Intellectual Property, European Union Intellectual Property Office etc. WIPO is one of the most significant organization that is concerned with variety of intellectual property rights. WIPO is the global forum for intellectual property (I.P.) services, policy, information and cooperation. It is a self-funding

agency of the United Nations, with 193 member states. Its mission is to lead the development of a balanced and effective international Intellectual Property system that enables innovation and creativity for the benefit of all. Its mandate, governing bodies and procedures are set out in the WIPO Convention, which established WIPO in 1967. The primary trademark instruments under the aegis of WIPO are Paris Convention, Madrid Agreement, Madrid Protocol and Vienna Agreement. Over the past century, there have been tremendous progress with regard to the international protection of trademarks. Different countries have signed and ratified these conventions to ensure effective protection of trademarks in their jurisdiction.

Key Words – Trademark, Trademark protection, International Instruments, International Conventions, Intellectual Property, International Organizations.

BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN PRE-TEACHER TRAINING AND THE REAL WORLD OF TEACHING IN THE ALGERIAN EFL CLASSROOM

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ABSTRACT

Teachers have always played a major role in the society, and their work has been subject of a range of internal workplace and external societal pressures that influence their roles, their target audience, namely their students, and the subject matter taught. The work of teachers has undergone considerable changes and reflects new pressures that present specific challenges to the teachers and the teaching institutions. This requires adequate preparation of prospective teachers to meet the challenges, and therefore, raise the standard of teaching through field practice. Such an experience allows EFL pre-service teachers to make the connection between current theoretical knowledge and school practice, contributes to the development of language practice, and improves the standard of the teaching/learning process; yet understanding how to teach English effectively in the Algerian classroom requires a structured work and considerable efforts. The present work explores the issues that emerge in the field of teacher education, precisely, in the initial training courses of EFL teachers. It focuses on teachers' practice in the EFL classrooms and describes their field experience to help in the identification of teachers' training needs. It also highlights the need to invest in teachers' training and professional development. To render teacher training more effective and achieve better quality of teaching practice, some recommendations are provided. They might be of great usefulness to policymakers as potential areas to address the challenges of developing high quality, motivated and professional teaching force.

Key words: EFL, initial training, professional development, Algeria

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN GLOBAL BUSINESS TODAY; ROLES AND IMPORTANCE

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ABSTRACT

Information Technology (IT) has grown over the last 5 decades globally; you cannot think and plan a project, business or other initiative without the usage of this technology. Information Technology does not mean personal computers or smart phones only, but also modern machinery in factories, automotive industry, aviation industry, and various household and offices appliances. The role of Information technology in global business need not to be over emphasized. It facilitated our daily lives and also reduced cost and time in business today globally. Using information technology in global business today enable companies possess the potential to reach more customers, introduce new products and services quickly, and collaborate with suppliers and business partners from all over the world. Transformation from industrial society to information society and industrial economy to knowledge economy is a result of the impact of Information Technology. This chapter focused on what is Information Technology, role of Information Technology in global business, importance of Information Technology in global business, and challenges of Information Technology in global business in developing countries.

Keywords: Information Technology, global business, developing countries

MƏŞĞULLUĞUN TARİXİ VƏ İQTİSADI İNKİŞAF MƏRHƏLƏLƏRİ BARƏDƏ BƏZİ MƏSƏLƏLƏR

SOME ISSUES REGARDING THE HISTORY OF EMPLOYMENT AND THE STAGES
OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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ÖZET

Araşdırma və təhlillər nəticəsində aydın olur ki, məşğulluq bütün dövrlərin sosial-iqtisadi proseslərinin aktual məsələsi olmaqla, dövlətlərin milli iqtisadiyyatları üçün əhəmiyyətə malik olmaqdadır. Hələ ibtidai icma istehsal üsulu dövründə, cinsə və məlum hədlərdə yaşa görə təbii əmək bölgüsünün yarandığı mərhələdə adına məşğulluq deyəcəyimiz fəaliyyət sahələri yaranmağa başlamışdır.

Belə ki, qadınlar yığımçılıqla, kişilər ovçuluqla məşğul olmağa, qocalar isə toplanmış istehsal təcrübəsinin mühafizəçiləri olaraq fəaliyyətə başladılar. Belə məşğulluq anlayışı çərçivəsində əmək alətlərinin ixtisaslaşması təmin olundu və onların ayrı-ayrı əmək proseslərinə uyğunlaşmasını yüksəltmiş oldu. Eyni zamanda, əmək bölgüsünün də ifadə olunduğu həmin dövrlərdə insanlar qarışıq əmək alətləri, daş və ağac, ağac və sümük hazırlamağı öyrəndilər və nəticə etibarilə onların fəaliyyət imkanları püxtələşdi. Beləliklə, tarixi və iqtisadi inkişaf mərhələsində ovçuluq imkanları genişlənməklə, kaman və ox kəşf olundu.

İstinad olunan mərhələdə insanlar özlərinin dərkətmə və bacarıqları əsasında oddan istifadə etməsinə səbəb olurdu ki, bu da öz özlüyündə əmək ehtiyatlarının, əvvəlki iqtisadi ədəbiyyatlarda tez-tez istifadə olunan məhsuldar qüvvələrin inkişafına böyük təsiri ilə yadda qalmışdır. Artıq 400-500 min il bundan öncə od təbii şəkildə olmaqla istifadə olunurdu. Həmin zamanlar odun qorunması və saxlanması qadınların əmək sahəsinə aid olurdu. Odun sürtünmə vasitəsi ilə əldə olunmasının tarixi isə insanların yalnız təkrar istehsal təsərrüfatı dövrünə aid olduğunu qeyd etmək olar. Məhz odun yaranması müasir dövrümüz üçün də bəşər cəmiyyətinin ən böyük kəşflərindən biri olaraq dəyərləndirilə bilər ki, bu da, məşğulluq imkanlarının və fəaliyyətinin ifadəsidir.

Məşğulluq tarixi fəaliyyət məcmusu olmaqla, sonrakı mərhələlərdə təbiətin hazır məhsullarının toplanması və ovçuluğun inkişafı iki böyük kəşfə səbəb oldu. Bunlar əkinçilik və heyvandarlığın kəşfinə gətirib çıxardı. Nəticədə isə, bu sahələr ictimai məhsuldar qüvvələrin irəli getməsinə yol açdı. Əmək alətlərinin hazırlanmasının yeni üsulları yarandı ki, onlar da mişarlama və deşmənin, cilalamanın, daşın pardaxlanması, əyirmə və toxuculuğun, su və quru hərəkət vasitələrinin, mis, tunc, dəmir kimi metalların faydalı xassələrinin, silah və bəzək şeylərinin, kotan və arabanın kəşf olunmasından ibarət olmaqda idi.

Beləliklə, məşğulluq anlayışı və həddləri daxilində, əsasında, tarixi və iqtisadi inkişafın mərhələləri üzrə əkinçilikdən heyvandarlığın ayrılması ilə ibtidai icma istehsal üsulunda birinci, quldarlıq istehsal üsulunda isə əkinçilikdən sənətkarlığın ayrılması ilə ikinci və tacirlər sinfinin yaranması ilə üçüncü böyük ictimai əmək bölgüləri yaranmış oldu. Eyni

zamanda, məşğulluq özünü bəşər cəmiyyəti üçün olduqca aktuallaşması nəticəsində xüsusi mülkiyyətin yaranması mümkün olmuşdur.

Açar sözlər: ibtidai, icma, istehsal, məşğulluq, əmək və s.

SUMMARY

As a result of research and analysis, it is obvious that employment is a hot topic in socioeconomic processes at all times, and that it is crucial for countries' national economies. The areas of activity known as employment began to arise even during the primitive community method of production, at the stage of the emergence of a natural division of labor by gender and, to a certain extent, age.

Thus, women began to gather, men began to hunt, and the elderly began to serve as guardians of the collective production experience. The specialization of labor tools was ensured and their adaptability to particular labor processes was strengthened within the framework of such an employment concept. People learnt to produce mixed tools, stone and wood, wood and bone, at the same time, when the division of labor was also reflected, and as a result, their ability to work improved. Bows and arrows were discovered during a period of historical and economic development, as hunting opportunities expanded.

At this stage, people used fire based on their perceptions and abilities, which was noted for the significant impact of the labor resources on the development of the productive forces frequently used in prior economic literature. Fire was used naturally 400-500 thousand years ago. The protection and maintenance of fire was a field of women's labor at the time. It's worth noting that the history of the production of fire by friction dates back only to the period of re-production. One of the biggest discoveries of human civilization for our time is the development of fire, which is an expression of employment opportunities and activities.

As employment was a set of historical activities, the collecting of nature's final products and the evolution of hunting resulted in two key discoveries in later stages: These led to the discovery of agriculture and animal husbandry. As a result, socially productive forces advanced in these areas. Sawing and drilling, polishing, stone polishing, spinning and weaving, water and dry vehicles, useful features of metals such as copper, bronze, iron, weapons and ornaments, plough, and carts were all developed the new methods of creating tools.

Therefore, within the notion and boundaries of employment, the first major social divisions of labor emerged through the separation of livestock from agriculture at various stages of historical and economic development, the second through the separation of craftsmanship from agriculture in the method of slavery production, and the third through the emergence of the merchant class. Meanwhile, as the employment has become increasingly important in human society, it has become possible to develop private property.

Keywords: primary, community, production, employment, labor, etc.

SOCIAL MEDIA ANALYSIS IN SCHHOOOL INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

In this era, the use of social media is very massive, which encourages research on the use of social media. Social media can be defined as a platform for communicating and sharing information. because of the massive use of social media, it encourages many institutions to use social media as a platform for marketing and promoting their products. One of the industries that will be discussed in this research is the school industry, where schools are starting to use social media for the purpose of helping to market and promote schools in recruiting.

The purpose of this research is to find out what factors can make social media users interested in a content. In this context, social media users are prospective students and parents of students. The research method used is the correlational method, which is useful for finding out the magnitude of the influence of video content on a school institution channel with its marketing and recruitment. The social media platform that will be used in this research is YouTube, YouTube is a social media platform that is useful for sharing videos where users can upload and watch videos for free. and the analytical tools that will be used in helping this research are Vidooly and UnboxSocial. This research is intended for school institutions that use YouTube as a marketing tool, and this research is expected to provide information in the form of what factors make content look attractive.

Keywords: Social Media, Industry School, YouTube,

STUDENT LEARNING BEHAVIOR IN LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) provides an opportunity to discover new knowledge and create a desirable learning environment. Technology has changed the learning styles: the way people prefer to learn and improve the quality of their learning. A Learning Management System (LMS) is an application software that plays a significant role in educational technology. The learning management system is one of the preferred platforms used for online learning because it is considered more efficient and effective. This is also supported by the current conditions that require activities to be carried out online. This conversion of learning method to e-learning reaps many pros and cons. The changes in learning method gives a big impact to student's learning behavior. The behavior of each student is certainly different. There are some students who experiences some difficulties in interacting and learning through the online classes. However, there are also some students who enjoy online more because they can easily access more information.

Through this study, we will analyze how students interact and find the behaviors that have the most influence on their performance. We will conduct some research by using questionnaires to gather some data. The results of student behavior from the questionnaires will then be interpreted in terms of students' performance and conclusions about the effectiveness of e-learning when compared to offline. Hopefully the results of this research can be useful for identifying student's need, improving the existing learning system and making important decisions in the future.

Keywords: Learning Management System (LMS), Students' Behavior, e-learning

ANALYSIS: HEATMAP AND PROCESS FOR UNIVERSITY WEBSITE

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ABSTRACT

Starting from early 2020, University Website has been the most crucial thing for the students especially during social distancing in this pandemic era like today. Where generally students have to rely on the university website to get the newest and trusted information related to their current study. Despite the real situation where everything has to be done virtually, previous research underlined that based on an informative and user-friendly university website will affect and influence the student trust in the university capability in educating them.

Therefore, this study aims to find students' behavior in accessing the university website which will analyze and predict the website users eye movement directly in the School of Information System, Bina Nusantara University Website then the data will be shown in heatmap analysis by using the implementation of VisualEyes software. In general, the result of this study focuses to know what kind of information that highly accessed by the students on the university website, students' main focus on the university website, and things related to maximizing the students' effectiveness and satisfaction while accessing the university website.

Although the limitations of this study are only carried out on the School of Information System, Bina Nusantara University Website, however the final result of this study can be implemented directly by another university website to optimize the delivery of information that is easily accessible to students.

Keywords: Heatmap Analysis, University Website, Eye-Movement Tracking

ANALYZING THE VARIABLE OF METRICS THAT TRIGGERS THE VIRALITY OF FOOD CATEGORY IN TIKOK

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ABSTRACT

During the COVID-19 outbreak, social media came up to be such an important entity that support the life activities. Business, Entertainment and News Media, rely on social media to ensure the industry retention and industry life. One of the emerge social media that currently viral during the outbreak is TikTok. Tiktok has recently become one of the behemoth social media platforms these past few years. It currently has about 700 million active users per month, since it launched at the first time in 2016. This data strenghtened, by the fact that Tiktok has grown over 30% for two years in a row.

By its highly growth, many industries would like to levearage TikTok to increase their content engagement. One of industry were food industry. This industry has become to be the most relateable industry for users comparing with others. Other than that, food industry could also be agile with any kind of contents, for example food marketing, food blogging, receipe sharing, etc.

In conclusion, currently, food industry has been shifted their existence into TikTok platform, in order to maintain their active hours, since high rate of virality that managed by TikTok. The final result that were expected of this study is to identify which variable of metrics that triggers the virality of TikTok in food industry/ category, by segmented the food's contents which would be represented by TikTok celebrity.

Keywords: TikTok, Food Industry/Category, Contents, Virality

SOCIAL MEDIA CONTENT ANALYSIS ABOUT AUDIENCE ENGAGEMENT IN TOUR AND TRAVEL INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

Internet technology is becoming an important role now where the internet can connect every individual around the world without any boundaries. During the pandemic due to the policy of studying and working from home, the use of digital platforms increased by 433 percent, it makes Indonesia is listed as the fourth largest internet user in the world. By using the internet we can access social media to communicate, share information, seek entertainment and others. Social media has become the most popular sectors where the main users is youth generation, social media marketing become the best promotion for many companies regardless of the private sector or public sector, medium or large companies including Tour and Travel industry companies.

Companies in tour and travel industry has experience of many problems during the pandemic covid-19, with the problems that happened to the tour and travel industry, the companies must survive this pandemic by using social media technology to promote their company by creating a promotional content that attracts the attention of customers on social media to help increase revenue for companies.

This study has been carried out in order to analyse the engagement and interaction of promotion content in context for doing marketing in social media which is Instagram, the journal will identify the social media analysis data within the scope of the tour and travel industry. The objectives of content is Tour and Travel agencies or company, agencies or company that are selected to analyse the engagement and interaction are @traveliaa (tour and travel agencies) and @travevloka (Tour and Travel Companies).

In this paper the data will be collected from secondary data that available, the data will be analyse by tools to get more accurate data. The data will be displayed as percentage which of content that is more suitable for publishing a lot of engagement so the company can achieve the goals that have been set.

Keywords: Tour and Travel, Companies, Social media, Data, Instagram

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION, LOCUS OF CONTROL, AND CREATIVE SELF-EFFICACY

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ABSTRACT

Academic procrastination is defined as a deliberate delay in performing academic tasks, until extreme stress is experienced. The attribution of an event's occurrence towards internal or external factors, is referred to as an internal or external locus of control. Creative self-efficacy is described as an individual's belief in having the ability to construct creative solutions, think and function creatively. Research has demonstrated that academic procrastination has a negative correlation with internal locus of control and self-variables such as self-esteem, self-regulation and self-efficacy; which may have a negative effect on students' academic performance. The aim of this research was to study whether students with higher creative self-efficacy have a lower likelihood of experiencing academic procrastination. The research also aimed to study whether students display lesser academic procrastination when they hold an internal locus of control. This research also aimed to fill the gap in the literature, by exploring creative self-efficacy and its possible association with both, academic procrastination and locus of control, respectively. The current research determines the relationship between academic procrastination, locus of control, and creative self-efficacy in Pakistani undergraduate students. The sample consisted of 333 undergraduate students from a private university. The participants were both male and female students, who were majoring in different subjects across the university. They were aged between 18 to 25 years ($M=21.44$, $SD=1.74$), and belonged to different academic years. Pearson's Product Moment Coefficient of Correlation was calculated. There were significant correlations between the three variables. Regression analysis indicated that both variables make a significant contribution towards academic procrastination. Results were discussed in light of the literature review. Past literature and the current results imply that an external locus of control may be present in students experiencing academic procrastination. Moreover, results from the current research may also imply that as perception of an individual's creative abilities is relevant to performance, improving students' creative self-efficacy may be positively reflected in their academic performance. In order to develop and improve creative self-efficacy, students' independent and critical thinking may be encouraged. Therefore, this research can be beneficial in understanding studying patterns, and specifically academic procrastination in the context of Pakistani undergraduate students. Studying these variables together has served information, which can prove to be important in determining ways to make academic procrastination a less common experience for university students. Recommendations for future research are given.

Keywords: academic procrastination, internal locus of control, creative self-efficacy, Pakistan, undergraduate students

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NARCISSISTIC TRAIT AND SELF-PERCEIVED FLOURISHING AMONG THE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

With the increased use of technology and social media, narcissism as a personality trait has been reported to increase in the general population. Narcissism is the feeling of superiority over others, along with extreme self-love and the need to maintain a positive image. Flourishing is a very recent construct in the emerging field of positive psychology. An individual's self-perceived success in relationships, self-esteem, purpose in life and optimism. It is necessary to study the relationship of narcissistic trait and self-perceived flourishing as narcissistic individuals might perceive to have positive wellbeing which can open more areas for research for narcissism and the emerging field of positive psychology. Convenience sampling was used to administer a self-report online questionnaire on 338 undergraduate students, males and females of Forman Christian College, a private university. Narcissistic Personality Inventory-40 and Flourishing scale were used as instruments along with demographics. The goal of the study was to determine the strength and direction of the relationship between the two variables and the gender differences that might exist between them. Descriptive (Mean and standard deviation) and inferential statistics, Pearson product moment correlation and Multivariate Analysis of variance (MANOVA) were used to analyze the data. There was a weak and positive correlation between narcissistic trait and self-perceived flourishing while gender differences were found in narcissistic trait. The results were discussed in the light of literature review. Further research is needed in many areas, for example, different types of narcissism should be explored and their perceived sense of flourishing and actual wellbeing.

Keywords: narcissistic trait, self-perceived flourishing, wellbeing

DOES RELIGIOUS FAITH AFFECT ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY? A COMPARATIVE STUDY BASED ON THE ENVIRONMENT KUZNETS CURVE

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ABSTRACT

Religious faith, expressed both by beliefs concerning the so-called supernatural sphere and participation in religious services, significantly influences all forms of human activity, including economic activity and attitudes towards the environment. In our research, we want to test a hypothesis based on the environmental Kuznets curve and a modern model EER (the model of relationships between, Economic growth, Environmental degradation and Religious faith) published by Gruszecki, Betlej, Jóźwik, Pietrzak (2021). The theoretical EER model refers to results published by Grossman and Krueger (1991) and Barro and McCleary (2003). According to the model, a higher intensity of formal religious acts involving attendance at religious services is related to lower GDP per capita and higher environmental degradation. We test the hypothesis based on the EER model and the environmental Kuznets curve (EKC) for a panel of 52 countries for the period 1960-2018. Data about religiosity (weekly attendance in religious services) comes from various surveys carried out by the Pew Research Centre. We also apply this model to implement five groups of countries: low weekly attendance, middle-low, middle, middle-high and high weekly attendance. Our empirical results confirm the hypothesis that there is a relationship between religious faith, economic growth and environmental degradation.

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Keywords: environmental Kuznets curve, environmental degradation, religious faith, panel cointegration approach.

THE SITUATION OF WOMEN AT QAJAR PERIOD BEFORE CONSTITUTION IN IRAN

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ABSTRACT

The Qajar period coincided with oppression and discrimination for Iranian women. Women of Qajar had low value from the perspective of not only the man but also the whole society. The study of situation of women in Qajar is considered a dark page in the history of women in Iran. Iranian women have a great deal of skill in enduring any humiliation and blame. Qajar woman had accepted her lower status than men. Girls of the mentioned period had no chance for education and were forced to marry at an early age, and eventually this boring sequence was passed from mother to daughter. Qajar women faced many restrictions in the most important event of their social life. Qajar women were seen neither by night nor by day. When they leave the house, they ride in chariots surrounded by eunuchs. At home, the only people who meet them are their husbands, fathers and brothers: considering this awful situation of the women in that period it is interesting that these women had effective role at different political movements of their time. However they had powerful influence at constitution movement of Iran which was one of the important events of Iran`s history. Regarding to this improvement of their statues from the woman who was such as an prisoner at home to a woman who had effective role at all the political flew of country is the topic that can help as to observe the life of the women before constitution. Women of Qajar period had a great change from the situation which was full of discrimination and hardship to a woman who became a critical position at the time of constitution and the incidents after that.

Keywords: Qajar, Women, Constitution, Political Movements, Iran.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES AND ITS REGULATION IN INDIA: PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE

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ABSTRACT

Right to Procreation is fundamental to the existence of human species and continuation of human race. This right has been recognised by various legal systems through the establishment of the institution of marriage. In fact in most cultures of the world one of the main purposes of marriage is to contribute to the existence and continuation of human race. Among human beings the psychological and social need to have children is very strong. The reasons for wanting a child are many such as to love and to be loved by it, to educate and convey personal ideals and values and to constitute a part of oneself to the future generations. The process of procreation is a complex one and depends on the physical health of the couples. Some of the married couples due to some medical problems are unable to give birth to a child of their own. They are generally called as infertile couples. Infertility often has a tremendous impact on a couple's married and social life and creates a havoc in their future life. Some couples specially women may think of themselves as a failure.

The developments in modern science and technology have come to the rescue of such unfortunate couples. They enable the couple to have a child genetically related to at least one of them. With the advent of these new reproductive technologies, infertile couples now have the advantage of selecting from a number of options, including artificial insemination, invitro fertilisation, and surrogacy. Thus human procreation can be accomplished through a variety of reproductive technologies that do not involve sexual intercourse. These modern techniques are collectively called as Artificial Human Reproductive Technologies (ART). These techniques are considered as a boon for childless couple as it provides a solution to them for fulfilling their basic and natural desire to have a child. At the same time these ART's also raises sensitive social, legal and human rights issues. Though in India, these ART's are very rampantly used, there is an absence of a proper legal framework. In this context, this paper examines the various attempts on the part of Indian Government and the existing legal framework to regulate various legal and human rights concerns of ART.

Keywords: Human Reproduction, Artificial Insemination, Surrogacy, Invitro Fertilization, Law, Surrogate

THE INFLUENCE OF THE STATE OF EMERGENCY TO THE FREE ACCESS TO JUSTICE

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ABSTRACT

The free access to justice is one of the fundamental rights regulated by some international human rights acts. This right is one of the fundamental rights that are enshrined in the constitutional acts of several states. Free access to justice represents a basic principle of civil process law and criminal process law. The guarantee and realization of this right implies the realization of the positive state obligations. For example, the state should create the judicial system and should adopt the normative regulations in the field. In addition, the state should ensure that each person has access to the legal bodies and the court, if he or she considers himself or herself to be limited in the exercise of a right.

However, despite the importance of the free access to justice, this right was restricted during the Covid-19 epidemic. The activity of some courts in Republic of Moldova was suspended during the state of emergency. Now, it is widely applied to the procedure of written examination of disputes, which makes difficult the access to justice of persons who are not represented by a lawyer and do not have legal studies.

In this study, we aim to analyze the influence of the state of emergency on the free access to justice. This research represents the analyze of the international and national regulation of the free access to justice. This paper highlights the legal nature of the state of emergency, mentioning the rights that could be restricted according to the regulation of the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova. Also, we should analyze the procedure of declaration of the state of emergency.

In addition, we should mention the influence of the state of emergency and the Covid-19 epidemic on the effective functioning of the courts. We consider appropriate to investigate the introduction of new technologies, which permit hearing of the parties through the videoconferencing system. In conclusion, we will evaluate the impact of the state of emergency on ensuring free access to justice in the Republic of Moldova.

Keywords: justice, right, state of emergency, Constitution, Covid-19 epidemic

ARİF ABDULLAZADƏNİN “BƏXTİMİZİN KİTABI” SİLSİLƏ ŞEİRLƏRİ
ARIF ABDULLAZADE'S "BOOK OF OUR FATE" SERIES OF POEMS

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XÜLASƏ

Təqdim olunan tezisdə XX əsr Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatında özünəməxsus yer tutan Arif Abdullazadə yaradıcılığında Cəlil Məmmədquluzadənin zəngin obrazlar qalereyasına müraciət olunan “Bəxtimizin kitabı” silsilə şeirlərindən söz açılmışdır. Şair, nasir, dramaturq, ədəbiyyatşünas alim, tərcüməçi, filologiya elmləri doktoru, prof. Arif Abdullazadə 12 şeir kitabı, iki pyesi, beş romanı, eləcə də monoqrafiyaları ilə ədəbi aləmdə tanınmışdır. Əsas elmi araşdırmaları fərdi yaradıcılıq üslubları sahəsində olan ədibin bədii irsinin bir hissəsi klassik ədəbiyyatdan götürülmə süjet və mövzularla bağlıdır. C.Məmmədquluzadə irsinə müraciətlə yazdığı və “Bəxtimizin kitabı” adlandırdığı silsilə şeirlərində (“Anamın kitabı”, “Novruzəli”, “Molla Abbas”, “Hacı Həsən ağa”, “İskəndər”, “Qurbanəli bəy”, “Usta Zeynal”, “Şeyx Nəsrullah”) şair və ədəbiyyatşünas alimin, ən əsası xalqını sevən və onun cahilliyinə acıyan bir ziyalının mövqeyi zəngin poetik boyalarla əks olunur. Silsiləni araşdırarkən aşağıdakı məqamlar diqqətimizi çəkdi:

- Silsilə Mirzə Cəlil irsinə dərin bələdlikdən xəbər verir;
- Mirzə Cəlil yaradıcılığının ən tipik təmsilçilərinin adları ilə bağlı olan portret-şeirlər arasında bir ideya bağı sezilir;
- Müəllif C.Məmmədquluzadə qəhrəmanlarını ənənəvi ədəbi tənqidin qəbul etdiyindən fərqli amplituda təqdim etməyə cəhd edir və irəli sürdüyü fikir oxucuya çox vaxt inandırıcı və məntiqli gəlir;
- Silsilədə incə yumor və ironik yanaşma nəzərə çarpır və s.

Beləliklə, Arif Abdullazadənin “Bəxtimizin kitabı” silsiləsi fikir yeniliyi, obrazlara fərdi və orijinal yanaşması, C.Məmmədquluzadə fəlsəfəsinin şərh baxımından XX əsr Azərbaycan poeziyasında mühüm addımlardan biri kimi öyrənilməsi zərurəti duyulmaqdadır.

Açar sözlər: Arif Abdullazadə, Cəlil Məmmədquluzadə, Silsilə, Obraz, Yeni Baxış

ABSTRACT

The presented thesis speaks about "Book of our fate", a series of poems that referring to Jalil Mammadguluzada's rich character gallery in Arif Abdullazade's works which has a special place in the Azerbaijani literature of the XX century. Poet, prose writer, playwright, literary scholar, translator, doctor of philological sciences, professor Arif Abdullazade is known in the literary world with 12 books of poems, two plays, five novels, as well as monographs. Part of the literary heritage of the writer, whose main scientific research is in the field of individual creative styles, is related to the plots and themes that are taken from classical literature. In a series of poems written with the legacy of J. Mammadguluzada and called "The book of our fate" ("My mother's book", "Novruzali", "Molla Abbas", "Haji Hasan agha", "Iskandar", "Gurbanali bay", "Master Zeynal", Sheykh Nasrullah") the position of a poet and literary scholar, and most importantly an intellectual who loves his people and feels sorry for their ignorance, is reflected in rich poetic colors. While examining the series, the following points caught our attention:

- The series tells about the deep knowledge of Mirza Jalil's heritage;
- There is a link of ideas between the portrait-poems associated with the names of the most typical representatives of Mirza Jalil's work;
- The author tries to present the heroes of J. Mammadguluzada in a different role from the one accepted by traditional literary criticism, and his opinion is often convincing and logical for the reader;
- There is a subtle humor and ironic approach in the series, etc.

Thus, there is a need to study Arif Abdullazadeh's "Book of Our Fate" series as one of the important steps in XX century Azerbaijani poetry in terms of novelty, individual and original approach to the characters, and interpretation of J. Mammadguluzada's philosophy.

Keywords: Arif Abdullazada, Jalil Mammadguluzada, Series, Character, Novelty.

ƏHMƏD CƏMİLİN POEZİYASINDA UŞAQ OBRAZLARI

CHILDREN CHARACTERS IN THE POETRY OF AHMAD JAMIL

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XÜLASƏ

Məqalədə Azərbaycan XX əsr Azərbaycan uşaq ədəbiyyatı tarixində müstəsna xidmətləri olmuş Əhməd Cəmilin poeziyasında uşaq obrazlarından bəhs olunur. Onun uşaq şeirlərini mövzu baxımından müharibəyə həsr olunmuş şeirlər, əməyə, zəhmətə çağırış, fəsillər, aylar, bayramlar, vətən təbiətinin vəsfinə həsr olunmuş və s. qruplara ayrıla bilər. Lakin onun yaradıcılığında şəxsən öz təsərrüfatları əsasında qələmə aldığı müharibə mövzusunda olan əsərləri daha maraqlıdır. Bu əsərlərdə məzmunla formanın vəhdəti folklor, klassik irs və müasir ədəbi mühitdən faydalanmaqla yaranmışdır. Həmin əsərlərin təhlili və müqayisəsi zamanı məlum olur ki, Ə.Cəmilin fərdi yaradıcılıq üslubunun formalaşmasında başqa poetik qaynaqlarla yanaşı Azərbaycanın folklor poeziyası qüvvətli təsir göstərmişdir. Əvvəlcədən qeyd etdiyimiz kimi, Ə.Cəmilin hətta ən kiçik həcmli əsərlərində belə süjetli yığcam bir poema formasına rast gəlirik. Ə.Cəmilin yaradıcılığında bu xüsusiyyət tənqidçi və şairlərimiz tərəfindən müxtəlif vaxtlarda qeyd olunmuşdur. Buna misal olaraq müharibə mövzulu şeirlərindən “Qaçqınlar”, “Can nənə, bir nağıl de!” kimi əsərləri göstərə bilərik. Hər iki əsərin yığcam və lakonik süjeti dialoq şəklində qurulmuşdur. Birincidə mükəllimə ana və qızı, ikincidə nənə və nəvə arasında qurulmuşdur. Hər ikisində nigaran və qayğılı uşaqlığına yaşayan körpələrin çəkdiyi izzət və əzab, böyüklərin onların suallarını cavablandırması dramatik anlam kəsb edir.

Şairin bütün uşaq şeirlərində körpələrə hədsiz qayğı, onların taleyinə görə nigaranlıq öz əksini tapmışdır. Ümumiyyətlə, Ə.Cəmilin uşaq şeirlərinin quruluş, forma xüsusiyyətlərinin təhlili belə bir fikir söyləməyə əsas verir ki, bu cəhətlər də şairin yaradıcılıq üslubunun əsas mahiyyətini müəyyən edən süjetli lirika məsələsi ilə əlaqədar şəkildə meydana çıxır. Ə.Cəmil də öz üslubunu fərdiləşdirməyə, başqalarından fərqləndirməyə meyil edir. Onun şeirləri üçün ahəngdarlıq, musiqililik, axıcılıq daha xarakterikdir. Onun əsərlərinin daha bir çox üslub xüsusiyyətləri orijinal qafiyələrdən daha çox əksər hallarda məlum, dəfələrlə işlənmiş qafiyələrə müraciət etməsidir. Bu xüsusiyyətlər bir çox hallarda uşaq şeiri yazan bütün şairlərimizin üslubunda ümumi, bənzər cəhətlər kimi ortaya çıxır.

Açar sözlər: Əhməd Cəmil, uşaq ədəbiyyatı, poema, silsilə, müharibə, monoloq, dialoq

ABSTRACT

The article deals with the characters of children in the poetry of Ahmad Jamil, who had an exceptional contribution to the history of Azerbaijani children's literature in XX century. His children's poems can be divided into groups that include poems dedicated to the war, the call to work, labor, seasons, months, holidays, the description of the nature of the homeland, and so on. However, his works on the theme of war, written on the basis of his own impressions, are more interesting in his work. The unity of content and form in these works was created by taking advantage of folklore, classical heritage and modern literary environment. During the analysis and comparison of these works, it is clear that the folklore poetry of Azerbaijan, along with other poetic sources, had a strong influence on the formation of A. Jamil's individual creative style. As we have already mentioned, in A. Jamil's works, even in his smallest works, we come across a concise poem with a plot. This feature in A. Jamil's work has been noted by our critics and poets at different times. For example, we can show works such as his war poems "Refugees", "Grandma, tell a story!" The concise and laconic plot of both works is a structure in the form of dialogue. In the first, the dialogue is between mother and daughter, and in the second between grandmother and granddaughter. The pain and suffering of babies, both of whom have troubled and anxious childhoods, and the ability of adults to answer their questions are dramatic.

In all the children's poems of the poet, excessive care for children and concern for their fate are reflected. In general, the analysis of the structure and form features of A. Jamil's children's poems gives grounds to say that these features also appear in connection with the issue of plot lyrics, which determines the main essence of the poet's creative style. A. Jamil also tends to individualize his style and distinguish it from others. Harmony, musicality and fluidity are more characteristic of his poems. Many of the stylistic features of his works are that they often refer to well-known, elaborate rhymes rather than original rhymes. In many cases, these features appear as commonalities in the style of all our poets who write children's poetry.

Key words: Ahmad Jamil, children's poetry, poem, series, war, monologue, dialogue

NAXÇIVAN TEATRINDA TÜRKİYƏ DRAMATURQLARININ ƏSƏRLƏRİ WORKS OF TURKISH PLAYWRIGHTS IN NAKHCHIVAN THEATER

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XÜLASƏ

Naxçıvan Teatrında Türkiyə dramaturqlarının əsərləri” məqaləsi yaranma tarixinə görə Azərbaycanda ikinci teatr sayılan Cəlil Məmmədquluzadə adına Naxçıvan Dövlət Musiqili Dram Teatrının yaradıcılığına həsr edilib. Yazıda əvvəlcə teatrın yaranması ilə bağlı tarixi şərait və dövrün ziyalıların bu istiqamətdə fəaliyyətlərinə toxunulur. Qeyd edilir ki, 1883-cü ildə yaradılan teatrın repertuarında oynanılan əsərlərin arasında Türkiyəli dramaturqların pyesləri də var. Lakin bu əsərlər tarix baxımından araşdırıldıqda görünür ki, müəyyən fasilələrlə müxtəlif illərdə səhnəyə qoyulub. Əsas hədəf də bu faktın səbəblərini araşdırmaqdır. Belə ki, Türkiyəli dramaturqların əsərləri ilk dövrdə 1918-ci ildən başlayaraq 1929-cu ilə qədər Naxçıvan Teatrının səhnəsində tamaşaya qoyulub. Halbuki, 1918-ci ilə qədər teatrın 35 yaşı var idi. Bu vaxtadək isə yerli müəlliflərlə yanaşı rus və Avropalı yazarların əsərləri tamaşaçılara təqdim olunmuşdu. 1918-ci ildə müstəqillik əldə edildəndən sonra teatrın səhnəsində türkiyəli dramaturqların əsərləri də görünməyə başladı. Bu proses Sovet hakimiyyətinin ilk illərində davam etdi. Lakin 1930-cu illərdən başlayaraq bolşeviklərin türkcülük və Türkiyəyə qarşı Azərbaycanda apardığı məkrli təbliğat öz işini gördü. Bu isə Naxçıvan Teatrına da təsirsiz ötüşmədi. 1929-cu ildən sonra yalnız 1968-ci ildə bu teatrda Nazim Hikmət və Vera Tulyakovanın birgə qələmə aldığı “Kor padşah” pyesi gənc rejissor Vəli Babayevin səyi ilə tamaşaya qoyulub. Beləliklə Türkiyə dramaturgiyasının Naxçıvan səhnəsində ikinci dövrü başlayır. Bundan sonra isə 1989-cu ilə qədər Vəli Babayev, daha sonra isə digər rejissorlar türkiyəli dramaturqların əsərlərini Naxçıvan Teatrında səhnələşdiriblər. Məqalədə bu barədə ətraflı söhbət açılır.

Açar sözlər: teatr, əsər, azərbaycan, Türkiyə, dramaturq, tamaşa

SUMMARY

Works of Turkish playwrights in Nakhchivan Theater ”is dedicated to the creativity of Nakhchivan State Musical Drama Theater named after Jalil Mammadguluzadeh, which is the second theater in Azerbaijan by its history. The article first touches on the historical conditions associated with the establishment of the theater and the activities of intellectuals of the time in this direction. It is noted that among the works performed in the repertoire of the theater, founded in 1883, there are plays by Turkish playwrights. However, when studying these works from the historical point of view, it seems that they were staged at different intervals in different years. The main goal is to investigate the reasons for this fact. Thus, the works of Turkish playwrights were first staged at the Nakhchivan Theater from 1918 to 1929. However, until 1918, the theater was 35 years old. Until now, along with local authors, works by Russian and European authors were presented to the audience. After gaining independence in 1918, the works of Turkish playwrights began to appear on the stage of the theater. This process continued in the early years of Soviet rule. However, starting from the 1930s, the Bolsheviks' insidious propaganda against Turkism and Turkey in Azerbaijan worked. This did not go unnoticed by the Nakhchivan Theater. After 1929, only in 1968, the play "The Blind King" co-written by Nazim Hikmet and Vera Tulyakova was staged in this theater by the efforts of a young director Vali Babayev. Thus begins the second period of Turkish drama on the Nakhchivan stage. After that, until 1989, Vali Babayev and other directors staged works by Turkish playwrights at the Nakhchivan Theater. The article discusses this in detail.

Key words: theater, play, Azerbaijan, Turkey, playwright, performance

CAMAL AĞA DİLBAZI. AZƏRBAYCAN NƏQŞİLƏRİNİN SONUNCU MOĞİKONU

CAMAL AGA DILBAZI. THE LAST MEMEBER OF AZERBAIJANI NAGSHIS

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ÖZET

Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatında təsəvvüfün kökləri çox qədimlərə gedib çıxır. Onun yayılma və inkişafı qabarma və çəkilmələrlə müşahidə olunsada, bu məkanda daima olmuş və islamiyyətin qorunmasında önəmli rol oynamışdır. XIX əsrdən Azərbaycan rus işğalına məruz qalandan bir çox dəyərlər kimi dini görüşlər də böhran və tənəzzül dövrünü yaşadı. Zəif də olsa Azərbaycanda təsəvvüf XX əsrə qədər mövcudluğunu qorudu. Təsəvvüf ocaqları tamamilə yox olsa da, ədəbiyyatda bu mövzu uzun müddət qala bildi. Məqalədə təsəvvüf dünyasının XIX əsrdəki vəziyyəti, o dövrün mütəsəvvifləri və ədəbiyyatda təsəvvüf məsələləri araşdırılır. Şirvanlı Siracəddin İsmayıl Əfəndinin yetirməsi qarabağlı Mir Həmzə Nigari, onun Qazax nəqşibəndiləri ilə əlaqəsi tədqiq olunur. Dilbazilər nəslinin bu təriqətə böyük xidmətləri olmuşdur. Qazağın Xanıqlar kənd sakinləri Allahyar ağa, onun oğlu Hacırahim ağa Vəhidi bu təriqətin nüfuzlu nümayəndəsi olmaqla bərabər şe'rləri ilə də təsəvvüf ədəbiyyatını davam etdirirdilər.

Bu sahədə Hacırahim ağa Vəhidinin oğlu Camal ağa Dilbazinin də böyük rolu olmuşdur. Onun həyatının bir hissəsi çar Rusiyasının Azərbaycanda genişmiqyaslı repressiyaları dövrünə, digər hissəsi sovet dövrünə düşür. Dünyagörüşlərin, əxlaq və mədəniyyətin, milli və dini dəyərlərin dəyişməsi, ixtilaflar, durğunluq və yeniləşmələr, təbəddülatlar bu dövrün əsas xüsusiyyəti idi. Camal ağanın həm həyatı, həm də əsərləri bu dövr gerçəkliklərini öyrənmək baxımından mühüm əhəmiyyət kəsb edir. Burada deyilənlərdən əlavə bir də təriqət daxili ixtilaflar, Mir Həmzə Nigari ilə bağlı yeni faktlar üzə çıxır, şairin yaradıcılığında sufi görüşlərinə də nəzər yetirilir.

Anahtar Sözlər: təsəvvüf, təriqət, bidət(yolunu azma mənasında), cəzbəyə tutulma, xəlifə, mürşid, mürid, ilahi eşq, repressiya.

ABSTRACT

The roots of Sufism in Azerbaijani literature date back to very ancient times. Though its spreading and development are observed with tides, it has always existed in this area and played an essential role in the protection of Islam. Since Azerbaijan underwent Russian occupation in the XIX century, religious views had their crisis and downturn period just like some values. Sufism maintained its existence in Azerbaijan till the XX century, though it was weak. Sufi centers disappeared completely, however this topic could stay in the literature for a long time. The article studies the case of Sufi world in the XIX century, adherents of Sufism of that period and sufi issues in literature. Mir Hamza Nigari from Karabakh, a successor of Sirajaddin Ismayıl Afandi from Shirvan and her relations with nagshibands from Gazakh are explored. The ancestors of Dilbazis had great services in this sect. The villagers of Khaniglar, Gazakh: Allahyar aga, his son Hajirahim aga Vahidi carried on Sufi literature with their poems, along with being prestigious members of this sect.

Camal aga Dilbazi, the son of Hajirahim aga Vahid had a great role in this sphere as well. A part of his life coincides with large-scale repressions period of tsar Russia in Azerbaijan, and the other part with Soviet period. The swaps in worldviews, moral and cultures, national and religious values, conflicts, stagnancy and renovations, changes were the main features of this period. Both Camal aga's life and his works are of great importance in terms of learning the truth of this period. In addition to the facts mentioned here, sectarian conflicts and new facts related with Mir Hamza Nigari appear, and sufi views are considered in the poet's works.

Keywords: Sufism, sect, bid'ah, falling into anecstasy, khalifa, murshid, murid, divine, love repression

MƏDİNƏ GÜLGÜN VƏ ƏDƏBİ DİLİMİZ

OUR PURPLE AND LITERARY LANGUAGE IN MEDINA GULGÜN

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ÖZET

Azərbaycan ədəbi-bədii dili tarixən inkişafda olan və bu prosesdə yeni-yeni uğurlar qazanan dəyərli mənəvi qaynaqlardan biridir. Xalqımızın söz deyənləri zaman-zaman bu milli-mənəvi xəzinəni daha da zənginləşdirmişlər. Azərbaycan ədəbi dilinin bütün tarixi zamanlarda araşdırmalara ehtiyacı olmuşdur. Belə ki, bu dil dayanmadan söz ustalarının ona verdiyi pay və töhfələrlə bollaşdıqca, söz-ifadə yaradıcılığı faktları ilə yükləndikcə, hər bir yazarın sözə, fikrə münasibəti reallaşdıqca meydana çıxan keyfiyyət dəyişmələrinin elmi-nəzəri təhlillərə obyekt olması təbiidir. Bu anlamda, ədəbi-bədii dilimizin Mədinə Gülgünün yaradıcılığı əsasında araşdırmaya cəlb edilməsi onun aktuallığını göstərir.

Azərbaycan ədəbi-bədii dilinin müxtəlif sənətkarların yaradıcılığı əsasında öyrənilməsi aşağıdakı cəhətlərdən faydalıdır:

1. Ayrı-ayrı sənətkarların yaradıcılığı ədəbi dilimizin dərinədən və hərtərəfli tədqiqini əsaslandırır.
2. Ədəbi dilin fərqli sənətkarların yaradıcılığı əsasında öyrənilməsi müəlliflərin aid olduğu tarixi dövrün ədəbi dil xüsusiyyətlərini üzə çıxarır.
3. Müxtəlif sənətkarların dil-üslub xüsusiyyətlərinin araşdırılması yazarların ədəbi dilimizə münasibəti təyin edir.

Mədinə Gülgün əsərlərində bədii zövqün tərbiyəsinə geniş imkanlar açan, şeirlərinin dil gözəlliyi ilə yaddaşlarda qalan şairlərdəndir. Məlumdur ki, poetikliyi və bədii gözəlliyi, birinci növbədə, şerin dili yaradır. Bu baxımdan, Mədinə Gülgün orijinal qələm sahiblərindəndir. Onun əsərlərində danışmaq-ünsiyyət leksikasının fəallığı ilə qarşılaşırıq. Bu, danışmaq dili faktlarının bədii dilə keçmə sürətini çoxaldaraq nitqin təbii axara düşmə imkanlarını artırır. Mədinə Gülgünün ifadə vasitələri ilə bağlı sənətkarlıq səviyyəsi, söz və ifadələrlə üslubi davranışı yüksəkdir. Onun əsərlərində bədii mətləbin rahatlıqla ifadəsi ilə qarşılaşırıq. Şeir dilindəki sadəlik və təbiilik Mədinə Gülgünün əsərlərinə söhbət şirinliyi qatır. Sözlərin poetikləşmə sürəti, intensivliyi, bədii məqamlara düzgün yerləşdirilməsi şairənin ədəbi dilimizə münasibətini təyin edən xüsusiyyətlərdəndir.

Açar sözlər: söz, dil, üslub, şeir.

ABSTRACT

Azerbaijan's literary and artistic language is one of the valuable spiritual sources that is historically developing and gaining new successes in this process. From time to time, the speakers of our people have enriched this national and spiritual treasure. The Azerbaijani literary language has been in need of research throughout history. Thus, it is natural that the qualitative changes that occur as the language is constantly enriched by the contributions and contributions of masters of the word, loaded with the facts of word-expression, and the attitude of each writer to words and ideas are the object of scientific and theoretical analysis. In this sense, the involvement of our literary and artistic language in research based on the works of Medina Gulgun shows its relevance. The study of the Azerbaijani literary and artistic language on the basis of the works of various artists is useful in the following ways:

1. The creativity of individual artists justifies a deep and comprehensive study of our literary language.

2. The study of literary language on the basis of the works of different artists reveals the features of the literary language of the historical period to which the authors belong.

3. Authors studying the linguistic and stylistic features of different artists determines the attitude to our literary language.

Madina Gulgun is one of the poets who opened wide opportunities for the education of artistic taste in her works and was remembered for the beauty of her poems. It is known that poeticity and artistic beauty, first of all, create the language of poetry. From this point of view, Medina Gulgun is one of the owners of the original pen. In his works we encounter the activity of the lexicon of communication. This increases the chances of speech flowing naturally by increasing the rate at which spoken language facts are translated into literary language. Medina Gulgun has a high level of mastery of the means of expression, stylistic behavior with words and expressions. In his works, we encounter the ease of expression of the artistic theme. The simplicity and naturalness of the language of poetry adds sweetness to the works of Medina Gulgun. The speed, intensity, and correct placement of words in poetic moments are among the features that determine the poet's attitude to our literary language.

Keywords: word, language, style, poem.

C.MEMMEDGULUZADE VE MOLLA NASREDDIN JURNALI

C.MEMMEDGULUZADE AND MOLLA NASREDDIN MAGAZINE

Meherremova Elmira Meherrem qızı
ADPU-nun ETM-nin Tətbiqi tədqiqatlar bölməsinin əməkdaşı

ÖZET

1869-da Nahçıvanda dünyaya geldi.babası, Güney Azərbaycanın Hoy şəhridən Nahçıvana gelip yerleşmi. Bir inşaat ustası olan Meşhedi Hüseynkulu idi.

1887-de Gürcüstanın Gori şəhridəki Müəllimlər Seminariyasını bitirərək ögretmen oldu.1887-1897 arasında Nahçıvan köylerindəöğretmenlik yaptı.Öğrərmenlik yıllarında köylü kızların okula yönlendirilmesinde,NehremKöyünde çalıştığı okulda tarix müzesi kurulmasında, NahçıvanUlusal Tyatrosunun kurulmasında eməgi keçti:ilk oyunlarını yazmaya başladı.

1897 de kendi isteği ile öyretmenlikden ayrıldı; emniyyet idarelerinde tercüman olaraq beş yıl boyunca çalıştı.

1903te eşini ve anna-babasını kaybettikden sonra Tiflise yerleşdi.Baküde ve Tifliste Rus dilinde yayınlanan gazetelere gündeme ilişkin makaleler yazmış, tercümeler yapmıştır.1905-te Azərbaycan Türkçesi ile Novruzadlı gündelik gazete yayımlamak için gereken izini aldı fakat bu izni kullanmadı.Mizahi bir gazete ve ya dergiye ihtiyac olduğunu görerek 1906 da haftalık Molla Nasreddin adlı mizah dergisini yayımlama izni aldı Türkiyede eğitim görmüş arkadaşları Ömer Faik Nümanzade ile birlikte satın aldığı ve GadyretMatbaası adını verdikleri matbaada dergiyi çıkarmaya başladılar.

C.Memmedguluzade Azərbaycan edebiyatının en ünlü temsilcilerindendir.Kafkaziya ve İrandan Uzakdoğu Asiya,Afrika ve Avrupa ülkelerine kadar geniş bir coğrafiyada Müsliman dünyasında ilgi ile karşılanan Molla Nasreddin mizah dergisinin (1906-1931) yaratıcısı ve editörü idi.Azərbaycan edebiyatı tarihinde hem kendi adı, hem de 25 yıl boyunca yayınladığı derginin adı olan Molla Nasreddin” takma adı ile tanınır. Kurduğu derginin çatısı altında realist – demokratik edebi bir mekteb kurmuşdur. Azərbaycan milliyetçiliğinin oluşmasında etkin rol oynamıştır.

Molla Nasreddin; Azərbaycan, Kafkasya ve İran üzerinde modernleşmenin ve devrimciliğin bayraktarlığını üstlenmiştir. Doğulu yaşam tarzına, köhne adet ve geleneklere, molla rejimine ve dini taassuba savaş açan dergi toplumsal muhalefetin merkezi olmuştur. Göstermiş olduğu cesaretle yayıncılıkla yüzyıllık bir zaman diliminden sonra dahi adı unutulmamıştır. Molla Nasreddin dergisinin renkli sayfaları arasında dolaştıkça ülkemiz, toplumumuz ve mensubu olduğumuz doğulu dünyamız hakkında çokça dersler çıkarabiliriz. Bölgesinde, ülkesinde, coğrafyasında ve dünya üzerindeki gelişmelere, tartışmalara ve olaylara tutarlı ve düzeyli bir muhalefet sergileyen dergi modern ve batılı bir yaşam tarzının doğulu halklarının geri

kalmışlığına çözüm olacağını düşünmüştür. Bu yayınlarına yansımış ve Dergi açık muhalefeti nedeniyle gerek Çarlık Rusya'sından gerek Şahlık İran'ından büyük baskılar görmüş, Anadolu coğrafyasındaki Osmanlı egemenliğinin sallanması nedeniyle dergi çalışanları sıklıkla kardeş topraklara sığınmıştır. İlk sayısından itibaren güçlü bir çatlak ses olması nedeniyle dikkat çekmiştir. Mehmetgülüzade'nin hayata toplumcu bakışı, kendisinin Bolşeviklerle yakınlaşmasını sağlamıştır. Dergi Rus Devrimini de desteklemiş ve Kafkasya'da ve Anadolu'nun bu ucunda kalkışılacak bir devriminin halkların özgürlüğünü sağlayacağını söylemiştir. Derginin bu sosyalist tavrı belirli bir grup aydınının dergi etrafından toplanmasına neden olmuştur. Özellikle Azeri devrimcisi, devlet adamı ve yazarı Neriman Nerimanov'un dergide yazması ve desteklemesi "Molla Nasreddin" in çizgisini açıkça belli etmiştir.

Yirmi beş yıllık yayın hayatı boyunca bölgedeki ve dünyadaki savaşlar nedeniyle aralıklarla da olsa yedi yüz yemiş altı sayı çıkarılabilmiş Molla Nasreddin dergisinin getirdiği bir çok eleştirinin hala geçerliliği sürdürüyor olması da Ortadoğu halkları için gerçekten acıklı bir ironidir. Molla Nasreddin yada adını taşıdığı Nasrettin Hoca'nın sözlerinin içinden çıktığı toplum mensuplarınca kulak ardı edilmesi yada hicvettiği asli unsurlar bir kenara atılıp sadece nüktelerine gülünüp geçilmesi umarım son bulur. Aşağıda bu derginin yayınladığı dergilerden bir seçki bulacaksınız. Dergi sayfaları arasında dolaşırken sizinde göreceğiniz gibi; bu dergiyle birlikte Türkçe (Azerbaycan dili aracılığı ile) ilk kez Latin/Slav harfleriyle de tanışmıştır.

Mehmetgülüzade'nin çıkardığı dergide böylesi büyük bir toplumsal değer adının kullanmasının riskinin elbette farkındadır. Ancak çok geçmeden dergi taşıdığı ismin karşılığını da verecektir. 1906'dan 1917'e kadar Tiflis'te, 1921'de Tebriz'de ve en sonunda da 1922'den 1931'e kadar Bakü'de yayınlanacak olan dergi Fas'tan İran'a kadar çok geniş bir Müslüman coğrafyasında okunmuş ve büyük bir ilgiye mazhar olmuştur. Dergi Azerbaycan Türkçesinde, Rusça ve bazen de Arap harfleriyle Osmanlı/Farisi dilinde basılmıştır. Zaten esas ilgiye fazlaca kelimelere muhtaç kalmadan derdini anlatabilen karikatürler çekmiştir.

Anahtar kelmeler: Celil Memmedkuluzade, Molla Nasreddin, Azerbaycan

ABSTRACT

He was born in Nakhchivan in 1869. His father came to Nakhchivan from the city of Hoy in South Azerbaijan and settled there. It was Mashhadi Huseynkulu, a construction master.

In 1887, he graduated from the Müellimler Seminary in Gori, Georgia and became a teacher. In 1887-1897, he worked as a teacher in Nakhchivan villages, directing village girls to school, establishing a history museum at the school where he worked in Nehremkoy, establishing the Nakhchivan National Theater, his work was a goat: he began writing his first plays. He worked as a teacher in Nakhchivan villages dec 1887-1897.

In 1897, he left teaching at his own request; he worked for five years as an interpreter in security administrations.

After losing his wife and father in 1903, he settled in Tbilisi. He has written articles about the agenda and translated articles for newspapers published in the Russian language in Baku and Tbilisi. In 1905, he received the permission he needed to publish a Novruz daily newspaper in Azerbaijani Turkish, but he did not use this permission. Seeing that a humorous newspaper and magazine were needed, he received permission to publish a weekly humor magazine called Mullah Nasreddin in 1906, together with his friend Omar Faik Nümanzade, who was educated in Turkey, they started publishing the magazine in a printing house that they bought and called Gadyret.

C. Mammrdguluzade is one of the most famous representatives of Azerbaijani literature. He was the creator and editor of the Mullah Nasreddin humor magazine (1906-1931), which was met with interest in the Muslim world in a wide geography from the Caucasus and Iran to the countries of Far East Asia, Africa and Europe. He is known in the history of Azerbaijani literature both by his own name and by the pseudonym "Nasreddin", which is the name of the magazine he published for 25 years. He founded a realist-democratic literary school under the roof of the magazine he founded. He played an active role in the formation of Azerbaijani nationalism.

Mullah Nasreddin has assumed the flag of modernization and revolutionism over Azerbaijan, the Caucasus and Iran. The magazine, which fought against the eastern way of life, outdated customs and traditions, the mullah regime and religious taassuba, became the center of social opposition. Even after a century of brave publishing, his name has not been forgotten. As we wander through the colorful pages of Mullah Nasreddin magazine, we can learn a lot about our country, our society and our Eastern world, of which we are members. Demonstrating consistent and level opposition to developments, debates and events in its region, country, geography and the world, the magazine thought that a modern and western lifestyle would be the solution to the backwardness of the Eastern peoples. This was reflected in his publications, and because of his open opposition, he saw great pressure from both Tsarist Russia and Shah Iran, and because of the swing of Ottoman rule in Anatolian geography, the magazine's employees often took refuge in fraternal lands. From its first issue it attracted attention for having a strong crack sound. Mehmetgülüzade's social view of life brought him closer to the Bolsheviks. The magazine also supported the Russian Revolution and said that a revolution in the Caucasus and at this end of Anatolia would ensure the freedom of the Peoples. This socialist attitude of the magazine caused

Especially the writing and support of Azerbaijani revolutionary, statesman and writer Neriman Nerimanov in the magazine made clear the line of “Mullah Nasreddin”.

It is a sad irony for the peoples of the Middle East that many of the criticisms brought by Mullah Nasreddin, who has been able to issue seven hundred and six issues at intervals due to the wars in the region and around the world during his twenty-five years of publication, are still valid. I hope that the words of Mullah Nasreddin or Nasrettin Hodja, whom he bears his name, will be ignored by members of the society from which he comes out, or the basic elements that he satirizes will be thrown aside and just laughed at their wits. Below you will find a selection of magazines published by this magazine. As you will see when you walk through the pages of the magazine; along with this magazine, Turkish (through the Azerbaijani language) was also introduced to Latin/Slavic letters for the first time.ertain group of intellectuals to gather around the magazine.

Key words: Nakhchivan, Azerbaijan, literature

JURNALISTIKADA ETIKA ANLAYIŞI VƏ ETİK QAYDALAR

THE CONCEPT OF ETHICS AND ETHICAL RULES IN JOURNALISM

Səadət Əliyeva

Naxçıvan Dövlət Universiteti “Jurnalistika və xarici ölkələr ədəbiyyatı” kafedrasının
müəllimi

XÜLASƏ

Jurnalistika çox dinamik sahədir. Burada normalar tez-tez dəyişə və inkişaf edə bilər. Lakin elə normalar var ki, zaman keçməsinə baxmayaraq dəyişməz qalır. Müasir dövrdə jurnalistikada fərdi etika normaları mövcuddur. KİV-in hər hansı bir çıxışı auditoriya tərəfindən çox həssaslıqla qarşılır. Jurnalist tənqidi yazılar yazarkən çox ehtiyatlı olmalıdır. Faktları, hadisələri dərinləndirməli və qüsura yol verməməlidir. Jurnalist xüsusən öz ifadə və bənzətmələrində ehtiyatlı olmalıdır. Belə ki, şəxsiyyətin nüfuzuna toxunmaq nəinki cəmiyyətdə, ümumiyyətlə jurnalistikada belə qəbul edilmir. Jurnalist tənqid və təhqir arasında açıq fərsi müəyyənləşdirməlidir, bu fərqləri görməlidir.

Mətbuatda gedən yazılarda xalqımızın əxlaq normaları gözlənilməli, bayağı xarakter daşımamalıdır. Biz elə bir çağda yaşayırıq ki, gənclərimizin mənəvi-əxlaqi zəmində yazılmış məqalələrə böyük ehtiyacı var. Bu gün KİV gənclərimizin mənəvi tərbiyəsində ən güclü təbliğat vasitələrindən sayılır. Müasir dövrün jurnalistləri öz yazılarında təsirli, cəlbedici, məntiqi, reallığa söykənən ibrətli yazılarla bu günün problemlərindən söz açmalı, cəmiyyəti maraqlandıran hadisələr barədə tərəfsiz, dəqiq və qərəzsiz informasiya ötürücüsünə çevrilməlidir. Çünki, yaradıcılıq üçün ən zəngin mənbə həyatdır, yaşayıb yaradan insanların fəaliyyətidir.

Ümumiyyətlə, ictimai fikrin formalaşmasında mətbu sözün rolu qəzet və jurnallarda çalışan qələm sahiblərinin məsuliyyətini artırır, professional peşə etikası prinsipləri öz peşə borcunu yerinə yetirən jurnalistə etik-mənəvi normaları xatırladır.

Jurnalistin davranışını səciyyələndirən ümdə cəhətlərdən biri də onun nəzakətli olmasıdır. Bu o deməkdir ki, jurnalist özünü ləyaqətli aparmağı, adamlara mədəni yanaşmağı, onların rəyinə hörmət etməyi, müsahibinin sözünü kəsməyib onu təmkinlə dinləməyi, müsahibəni lazımı məcraya yönəltməyi bacarmalıdır. Bir məsələni də nəzərə almaq lazımdır ki, imzasız yazılar, müəllifi göstərilməyən teleradio professional jurnalist etikası prinsiplərinə əməl etməklə Azərbaycan jurnalistikası dünya səviyyəsinə qalxa, beynəlxalq standartlara cavab verə bilər. Yalnız bu yolla ölkə jurnalistləri xalqımızın hörmətini və rəğbətini qazana, dövlətimizin milli-istiqlalımızın, həmçinin demokratiyanın öz qələmi ilə yorulmaz və dönməz müdafiəçisinə çevrilə bilər.

Açar sözlər: beynəlxalq jurnalistika, etik kodekslər, əxlaqi prinsiplər, sosial məsuliyyət, peşəkar jurnalistika, obyektiv, qərəzsiz, peşəkar, doğruluq, sensasiya

SUMMARY

Journalism is a very dynamic field. Norms can often change and evolve here. However, there are norms that remain unchanged over time. In modern times, there are norms of individual ethics in journalism. Speech of the media is met with great sensitivity by the audience. Journalist should be very careful when writing critical articles. The journalist must study the facts and events in depth and do not make mistakes. The journalist should be especially careful in his expressions and parables. Thus, touching the reputation of an individual is not accepted not only in society, but also in journalism in general. The journalist must distinguish between criticism and insult, and see these differences.

The moral norms of our people should be expected in the articles in the press and should not be trivial. We live in a time when our young people are in great need of articles written on a moral basis. Today, the media is one of the strongest propaganda tools in the spiritual education of our youth. Journalists of the modern time should speak about the problems of today in their articles with effective, attractive, logical, exemplary articles based on reality, should become a neutral, accurate and impartial transmitter of information about events of public interest. Because the richest source for creativity is life, the activity of people who live and create.

In general, the role of the press in shaping public opinion increases the responsibility of pen owners working in newspapers and magazines, the principles of professional ethics remind the journalist who performs his professional duties of ethical and moral norms.

One of the main characteristics of a journalist's behavior is his politeness. This means that a journalist must be able to behave with dignity, to treat people culturally, to respect their opinion, to listen to the interviewer without interruption, to direct the interview in the right direction. It is also necessary to take into account that Azerbaijani journalism can rise to the world level and meet international standards by signing unsigned articles and following the principles of professional journalism ethics. Only in this way the country's journalists can gain the respect and sympathy of our people, become a tireless and unwavering defender of our national independence, as well as democracy with their own pen.

Key words: international journalism, codes of ethics, moral principles, social responsibility, professional journalism, objective, impartial, professional, accuracy, sensation

AYNI DÖNEMDE SELANİK VE BAKÜ'DE YAYIMLANMIŞ İKİ MİLLİYETÇİ DERGİ VE DİL VE EDEBİYAT GÖRÜŞLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

TWO NATIONALIST PERİODİCALS PUBLISHED AT THE SAME TIME IN SELANİK
AND BAKU AND AN INVESTIGATION ON THEIR LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
VIEWS

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ÖZET

Osmanlı sahasında ilk örneklerini Tanzimat'tan sonra görmeye başladığımız Türklük alanındaki çalışmalar ve buna bağlı olarak gelişen dilde sadeleşme hareketi 20. asrın başında bir program halinde ortaya çıkan milli edebiyatın zeminini teşkil etmektedir. Bu dönemdeki en büyük katkı da Selanik'te çıkmakta olan *Genç Kalemler* dergisinden gelmiştir. Derginin bir manifesto halinde ortaya koyduğu "Yeni Lisan" makalesi ve sonrasında bir hareket halini aldığı kabul edilen milli edebiyat, derginin önemini ortaya koymaktadır. Aynı dönem Azerbaycan'da da matbuat aracılığıyla milli uyanışın başladığı dönemdir. Önce *Füyuzat* dergisi (1906-1907) ile başlayan dil ve edebiyat tartışmaları sonrasında *Molla Nasreddin* (1906-1931) ve *Şelale* dergisi (1913-1914) ile devam etmiş; devrin diğer edebiyat dergilerinin de tartışmaya katılmasıyla mesele büyümüştür. Bu bildiride iki ülkenin dil ve edebiyat görüşleri bağlamında kurulan ortaklık *Genç Kalemler* ve *Şelale* dergileri odağında karşılaştırılmaya çalışılacak ve ortaya konan görüşler etrafında bir inceleme yapılmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Genç Kalemler*, "Yeni Lisan", *Şelale*, dilde sadeleşme, milli edebiyat

ABSTRACT

The studies in the field of Turkish, the first examples of which we started to see in the Ottoman field after the Tanzimat, and the simplification movement in the language that developed accordingly, constitute the basis of the national literature that emerged as a program at the beginning of the 20th century. The biggest contribution in this period came from *Genç Kalemler* magazine, which was published in Thessaloniki. The article "Yeni Lisan", which the magazine put forward as a manifesto, and the national literature, which was accepted as a movement afterwards, reveal the importance of the magazine. The same period is the period when the national awakening began in Azerbaijan through the press. After the language and literature discussions started with *Füyuzat* (1906-1907), it continued with *Molla Nasreddin* (1906-1931) and *Şelale* (1913-1914); The issue escalated with the participation of other literary magazines of the period in the discussion. In this paper, the partnership established in the context of the language and literature views of the two countries will be compared with the focus of *Genç Kalemler* and *Şelale* magazines and an examination will be made around the views put forward.

Key words: *Genç Kalemler*, "Yeni Lisan", *Şelale*, simplification movement in the language, national literature

ALEVÎ-BEKTÂŞÎ GELENEĞİNDE “SAYGI” KAVRAMI ÜZERİNE
ON THE CONCEPT OF “RESPECT” IN THE ALEVI-BEKTASHI TRADITION

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ÖZET

Çalışmamızda, Alevî-Bektâşî geleneğinin inanç, ibadet, erkân ve kolektif hafızasında saygının yeri ve önemi üzerinde durulacaktır. Toplumlar, farklılıklar karşısında empati kurabilmek ve benzeşmek maksadıyla pek çok yönden alışverişte bulunurlar. Bu farklılıklara saygı neticesinde kültürler ve nesiller arasında köprü oluşur, kültürler aktarılır ve toplum refaha kavuşur. XIX. yüzyıla kadar Kızılbaşlık-Bektâşîlik, bu yüzyılın ardından Alevîlik-Bektâşîlik geleneği ise her ne kadar dışa kapalı sosyolojik mahiyet gösterse de kültürel etkileşime açık olduğu aşîkârdır. Şöyle ki “kolonizatör Türk dervişler” olarak bahsettiğimiz veli-erenler Yeseviyye ana damarından Horasan kanalıyla Anadolu’ya ve oradan da Balkanlar’a gelmişlerdir. Gittikleri yerlere kendi inanç, görgü, kültürlerini götürmüşler; oranın halkını irşad ederek tarike katılmaya ikna etmişlerdir. Özellikle XII ve XIII. yüzyıl gibi Anadolu’nun kaotik ve çalkantılı dönemlerinde kurdukları tekke ve zaviyelerle âdeta sığınılacak birer liman hüviyeti kazanmışlardır. Bahsettiğimiz bu kültür mozaiği içerisinde diğer dinlere, insan haklarına saygı son derece önemlidir. Zira Horasan, başlı başına çok kültürlü ve çok dinli bir yapıya sahiptir. Bu yapı Türklerin arkaik inanışlarından olan Şamanizm’den Budizme, Hinduizme, Hristiyanlığa, Yahudiliğe, muhtelif felsefi doktrine ve kültürel kapı aralamış, benzeşen ve faydalı gördükleri âdet ve inamları bünyelerine katmakta bir sakınca görmemişlerdir. Kültürlerin, dinlerin ve toplumların birbirlerine olan saygılarının yanı sıra cemaatin iç yapılanmasında da “saygı” kavramının ön planda tutulan unsurlardan olduğu bilinmektedir. Bunu da gerek yapılan ayin ve ritüellerde gerekse de tarihî birer vesika olarak nitelendirilen velâyetnâme metinlerinde apaçık görebilmekteyiz. Şamanların, İslâm etkisiyle transformasyona uğramış (dönüşmüş) şekli olarak kabul edilen veli-erenlerin toplumun kolektif belleğinde kutsala yakın olduğu bilinmektedir. Dolayısıyla gerçekleştirdikleri kerametlerde de ilâhi kudretin tecellisinin aranması gayet tabiidir. Bu yönüyle velilere karşı hissedilen yoğun sevgi ile birlikte “korkuyla karışık saygı” ögesini de göz önünde bulundurmanız gerekmektedir. Halk nazarında Şamanlardan itibaren bu kimselerin göksel güçlerle ve ruhlarla irtibat hâlinde olduğu, hastalara şifa sundukları, büyü ve fal bakabildikleri için gaybı bilebilmeleri hasebiyle onların kullandıkları eşyalardan tutalım da buldukları mekânlara kadar kutsiyet ihtiva ettiğinin düşünüldüğünü bilmekteyiz. Çalışmanın giriş bölümünde Alevî-Bektâşî kavramları üzerinde panoramik olarak bilgi verilecektir. Birinci bölümde saygı ve ona yakın kavramlar üzerinde durulacaktır. İkinci ve üçüncü bölümler birbiriyle bağlantılı olarak gelenek ve geleneğin “saygı” mefhumuna bakışı; karşılaştırmalı dinler, ritüeller ve saygı gösterme tür ve şekillerinden verilen örnekler aracılığıyla sunulacaktır. Dördüncü bölümde senkretik bir yapıya sahip olan Alevî-Bektâşî

geleneğinin muhtelif inanış ve görüşlere karşı saygı ve hoşgörü anlayışı ortaya konulmaya çalışılacaktır. Beşinci ve son bölümde ise; velâyetnâme metinlerinde yer alan “saygı” kavramı ile ilgili pasajlardan hareketle değerlendirilecektir. Özeld, yazılı kayıtları elimizde bulunan, taranmış Alevî-Bektâşî velâyetnâme metinlerinden hareketle verilen örneklerle birlikte genelde Alevî-Bektâşî geleneğindeki “dede-baba”ya saygı unsuru üzerine değerlendirmelerde bulunulacaktır. Bu yolla geleneğin ön koşulu olarak addedilen saygı unsuruna farklı pencerelerden bakılması hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Alevî, Bektâşî, Gelenek, Saygı, Velâyetnâme, Velî, Eren.

ABSTRACT

This article will focus on the place and importance of belief, worship, tradition and respect in the collective memory in the Alevi-Bektashi tradition. Societies exchange in many ways in order to empathize and resemble differences in the face of differences. As a result of respect for these differences, a bridge is formed between cultures and generations, traditions are transferred and the society becomes prosperous. It is obvious that the tradition of Kızılbaş and Bektâshism until the 19th century, and after this century, Alevism and Bektashism, although showing a closed sociological nature, is open to cultural interaction. Namely, the saints we refer to as "colonizer Turkish dervishes" came to Anatolia through the main artery of Yeseviyye, through Khorasan, and from there to the Balkans. They took their own beliefs, manners and cultures to the places they went to; they persuaded the people of that place to join the cult by guiding them. Especially in the chaotic and turbulent periods of Anatolia, such as the 12th and 13th centuries, they gained the identity of a harbor where they could take shelter with the lodges and lodges they established. In the mentioned cultural mosaic, respect for other religions and human rights is very important because Khorasan has a multicultural and multi-religious structure on its own. This structure opened the door to various philosophical doctrines and cults from Shamanism to Buddhism, Hinduism, Christianity, Judaism, which is one of the archaic beliefs of the Turks, and they saw no harm in incorporating the customs and beliefs they saw as similar and beneficial. It is known that the concept of "respect" is one of the elements that are prioritized in the internal structure of the community, as well as the respect of cultures, religions and societies for each other. We can clearly see these both in the rites and rituals performed and in the texts of the hagiography, which are described as historical documents. It is known that the veli-eren, who are accepted as the transformed form of shamans under the influence of Islam, are close to the sacred in the collective memory of the society. Therefore, it is quite natural to seek the manifestation of divine power in the miracles they perform. In this respect, we need to consider the element of "respect mixed with fear" along with the intense love felt towards parents. In the eyes of the people, we know that since the shamans, these people were in contact with the heavenly powers and spirits, they healed the sick, they could read magic and fortune-telling, and because they could know the ghayb, they were thought to contain holiness, from the things they used to the places they were in. In the introduction part of the study, panoramic information will be given on the concepts of Alevi-Bektashi. The first chapter will focus on respect and concepts close to it. The second and third sections are related to each other and

the view of tradition and the concept of “respect”; will be presented through examples of comparative religions, rituals, and types and forms of veneration. In the fourth chapter, the understanding of respect and tolerance towards various beliefs and views of the Alevi-Bektashi tradition, which has a syncretic structure, will be tried to be revealed. In the fifth and last part; It will be evaluated based on the passages related to the concept of "respect" in the hagiography texts. In particular, evaluations will be made on the element of respect for the grandfather and father in the Alevi-Bektashi tradition, together with the examples given from the scanned Alevi-Bektashi hagiography texts whose written records we have. In this way, it is aimed to look at the element of respect, which is considered as the prerequisite of tradition, from different windows.

Keywords: Alevi, Bektashi, Tradition, Respect, Hagiography, Velî, Eren.

UYUŞTURUCU VE UYARICI MADDE İLE DİĞER PARAMETRELERE GÖRE SUÇA SÜRÜKLENEN ÇOCUKLAR VE ÇOCUK SUÇLARIN KRİMİNAL AÇIDAN İNCELENMESİ

CRIMINAL ANALYSIS OF CHILDREN AND CHILDREN DRIVEN ACCORDING TO
DRUGS AND STİMULANT SUBSTANCES AND OTHER PARAMETERS

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ÖZET

Suçun birçok açıdan tanımı yapılabilir. Bunlardan bazıları sosyolojik, felsefi ve hukuki açıdan tanımlardır. Biz burada hukuki açıdan tanımına bir göz atacak olursak. Suç, (Crime, Delinquency) hukukun karşılığında ceza, güvenlik tedbiri ya da yaptırım öngördüğü sapıcı eylem ve davranışlardır. Diyebiliriz.

Toplumun suça sürüklenmesini tetikleyen en önemli faktörlerden birisi uyuşturucu kullanımınıdır. Uyuşturucunun tanımına şöyle bir bakacak olursak. İnsanın merkezi sinir sistemini etkileyerek bilişsel, duygusal ve davranışsal bozukluklara yol açan, sık kullanıldığında bağımlılık yaparak yokluğunda ruhsal ve fiziksel tepkilere neden olan toksik maddelerdir diyebiliriz. Tanımdan da anlaşıldığı üzere narkotik psikotrop maddeler sadece kullanan kişiyi etkilemekle kalmıyor içinde yaşanılan toplumun tüm bireylerini etkilemektedir. Bağımlı olan insanların özellikle çocukların bu toksik maddeleri elde edebilmek için her türlü eylemi göze alabilmekteler. Piyasada kolay bulunamadığı için özellikle maddi yönden sıkıntı yaşadıklarından çok kolay suça sürüklenabilmektedirler.

Bir ülkenin kaderi çocukları nasıl yetiştirildiğine bağlıdır. Çünkü bugünün küçükleri yarının büyükleri olacak ve ülkeyi de onlar yönetecektir. Bu yüzden çocukları geleceğe hazırlarken iyi bir eğitim almasının yanında kötü alışkanlıklardan da korumak toplumun başlıca görevi olmalıdır. Artık bilimsel çalışmalar göstermiştir ki bir kere suça sürüklenen çocuklar ileriki yaşlarda suç kariyerini artırdığı suç işlemeyi alışkanlık haline getirdiği görülmektedir. Çocuk suçluluğunu etkileyen en büyük faktör ise küçük yaşta başlayan kötü alışkanlıklardır.

Çocuk suçluluğu hala birçok ülkede önemli sorunlardan biridir. Son zamanlarda yapılan araştırmalar, çocukluk suçlarının sadece gelişmekte olan ülkelerde değil, birçok gelişmiş ülkede de artma eğiliminde olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Hırsızlık, kapkaç, şiddet içeren davranışlar, cinsel suçlar, uyuşturucu kullanımı ve okuldan kaçma suçların başında gelmektedir.

Bu çalışmamda Türkiye’de il bazında çocuk suçluluğu durumu ortaya çıkartılmıştır. Özellikle uyuşturucu ve kötü alışkanlıkların çocukların suça sürüklenmesindeki etkisi üzerine çalışılmıştır. Ayrıca cezaevine giren çocuklar ile uyuşturucu kullanımı arasındaki pozitif bağlantı istatistiksel olarak ortaya çıkartılmıştır.

Türkiye’de suç ve suçlulukla mücadele edebilmek için öncelikle suça sürüklenen çocuk sayısının minimize edilmesi ve topluma kazandırılması çalışmalarına ağırlık verilmesi

gerekmektedir. Çocukların suça sürüklenme nedenlerinin ortaya konulması, çıkacak sonuçlara göre politikalar üretilmesi suça sürüklenen çocuk sayısını azaltacaktır. Suça sürüklenen çocukların suç işledikten sonra psikolojik, sosyolojik travmaların yarattığı olumsuz davranışlarla sonraki dönemlerde suç işleme potansiyelinin arttığı görülmektedir. Oysaki çocukların suça sürüklenmesini önleyici tedbirler alınması durumunda soruşturma ve kovuşturma yapılması, suçtan zarar gören insanların zararının telafi edilmesi, psikolojik travmaların yaşanması gibi birçok maddi ve manevi zararlar meydana gelecektir. Oysaki çocukların suça sürüklenmesinin önlenmesi halinde çok daha az maliyetle suç oluşmadan önlenmiş ve insanların suçtan zarar görmeden çok daha kolay bir şekilde suç ve suçlulukla mücadele edilmiş olacaktır. Burada Türkiye'nin çocuk suçluluğunun değerlendirilmesi yapılacak. Suça sürüklenmelerine etki eden faktörlere değinilecektir.

Keywords: Çocuk, Suç, Kriminal, Soruşturma.

ABSTRACT

Crime can be defined in many ways. Some of these are sociological, philosophical and legal definitions. If we take a look at the legal definition here. Crime (Crime, Delinquency) is the deviant actions and behaviors for which the law prescribes punishment, security measure or sanction. We can say.

One of the most important factors that trigger the society to be dragged into crime is drug use. Let's take a look at the definition of the drug. We can say that they are toxic substances that cause cognitive, emotional and behavioral disorders by affecting the central nervous system of people, and cause mental and physical reactions in their absence by causing addiction when used frequently. As it can be understood from the definition, narcotic psychotropic substances not only affect the person who uses them, they also affect all members of the society in which they live. Addicted people, especially children, are willing to take any action to obtain these toxic substances. Since they are not easily found in the market, they can be dragged into crime very easily, especially because they have financial difficulties.

The fate of a country depends on how its children are brought up. Because today's little ones will be tomorrow's elders and they will rule the country. Therefore, while preparing children for the future, protecting them from bad habits as well as getting a good education should be the primary duty of the society. Now, scientific studies have shown that children who are dragged into crime increase their criminal career in later ages and they become a habit of committing crimes. The biggest factor affecting juvenile delinquency is bad habits that start at a young age.

Juvenile delinquency is still one of the major problems in many countries. Recent research has revealed that childhood delinquency tends to increase not only in developing countries, but also in many developed countries. Theft, snatching, violent behavior, sexual offenses, drug use and truancy are among the crimes.

In this study, the situation of juvenile delinquency on a provincial basis in Turkey has been revealed. In particular, the effect of drugs and bad habits on the delinquency of children has been studied. In addition, the positive link between children entering prison and drug use was statistically revealed.

In order to fight crime and delinquency in Turkey, it is necessary to focus on minimizing the number of children driven into crime and reintegrating them into society. Revealing the reasons for juvenile delinquency and producing policies according to the results will reduce the number of juvenile delinquents. It is seen that the potential of committing crimes in the next periods increases with the negative behaviors created by psychological and sociological

traumas after committing a crime. However, if measures are taken to prevent the delinquency of children, many material and moral damages will occur, such as investigation and prosecution, compensation for the harm of people who have been harmed by crime, and psychological traumas. However, if the delinquency of children is prevented, crime will be prevented before it occurs at much less cost, and crime and delinquency will be fought much more easily without harming people from crime. Here, Turkey's juvenile delinquency will be evaluated. The factors affecting their delinquency will be mentioned.

Keywords: Juvenile, Crime, Criminal, Investigation

SENTETİK KANNABİNOİDLERİN GAZ KROMATOĞRAFİSİ-KÜTLE SPEKTROMETRESİ (GC-MS) CİHAZI İLE TAYİN EDİLMESİ

DETERMINATION OF SYNTHETIC CANNABINOIDS BY GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY-
MASS SPECTROMETERS (GC-MS) DEVICE

Hatice Seçil SELİMOĞLU

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ÖZET

En eski psikoaktif maddelerden olan kannaabis (esrar) hint keneviri bitkisinden elde edilmiştir ve kannaabinoid reseptörlerine (CB1, CB2) etki etmektedir.

Sentetik kannaabinoidler yapısal olarak esrardan farklı olmasına rağmen benzer reseptörler ile etkileşen yeni nesil psikoaktif maddelerdir. Uyuşturucu sektöründe ilk tespit edilen JWH-018 isimli sentetik kannaabinoid sokak dilinde “Bonzai” olarak bilinmektedir. Esrarın etken maddesi “delta-9-tetrahidrokannaabinol (Δ^9 -THC)” dür. Sentetik kannaabinoidler fonksiyonel olarak bu maddeye benzemektedir.

Sigara benzeri içildiğinde esrarın etkisine benzeyen sentetik kannaabinoidler 2004 yılı başlarında Avrupa’da internet üzerinden satışa sunulmuştur. THC’den daha güçlü olan bu ürünlerin çoğu büyük sağlık riski oluşturmaktadır. Tüm dünyada olduğu gibi ülkemizde de sentetik kannaabinoid kullanımı tüm sosyal kesim arasında gittikçe artmaktadır. Bu nedenle 2010 yılından itibaren ülkemizde bu maddelerin bazıları “Erken Uyarı Sistemi”ne göre yasaklanan maddeler arasına alınmıştır. Ancak söz konusu maddelerin kimyasal yapıları hızlı ve sürekli olarak değişmekte olduğundan kısıtlandırılması hususunda da zorluklar yaşanmaktadır. Bu yüzden sentetik kannaabinoidlerin yaygın olarak kötüye kullanımı, tanımlanması ve yasaklanması hususunda daha yoğun çalışmalar yapılmalıdır.

Sentetik kannaabinoidlerin yakalamalarının sonucunda tabii tutulduğu birçok analiz yöntemi bulunmaktadır. Bu yöntemler genel olarak spektroskopik yöntemler ve kromatografik yöntemlerdir. Adli ilaç örneklerinin tanımlanmasında kullanılan, GC'nin ayırma gücü ve hassasiyetini spektroskopik tekniğin analit özgüllüğü ile birleştiren en yaygın kullanılan tekniktir. Önceden özerkleştirme olmaksızın koplike bir karışımda bulunan tek tek bileşikler hakkında yüksek özel spektral veriler sağlayabilir. Uygulamanın kolaylığı ve sonucun

keskinliđi göz önüne alındığında spektroskopik yöntemlerden olan Gaz Kromatografisi- Kütle Spektrometresi cihazının kullanımı çalışmalar için örnek olarak seçilmiştir. Yaklaşık olarak benzer etkilere sahip olan ancak farklı kimyasal yapılarda bulunan birkaç çeşit etken maddenin, uygun metodlar kullanılarak tespiti yapılabilmektedir. Bu cihaz ve yöntem için gerekli olan en önemli unsurlardan biri de seçilecek olan kütüphanelerdir. Özellikle sentetik kannabinoidler için son dönem hazırlanmış ve tanımlanması için kolaylık sağlayan yurtdışı kaynaklı kütüphaneler bu çalışmada kullanılmıştır.

Sonuç olarak; sentetik kannabinoidlerin kullanımındaki artış dikkate alındığında dönemin en önemli probleminin sentetik uyuşturucular olabileceđi gözlenmektedir. Kimyasal yapının kolaylıkla deđiştirilebilmesi ve doğuracağı sonuçlar göz önüne alındığında sentetik uyuşturucuların zararları da aynı oranda artmaktadır. Mevcut durumun önüne geçilebilmesi için hızlı tanımlama yapılabilmesi gerekmekte, inceleme aşamasında oldukça detaylı bir çalışma, geniş spektrumlu cihazlara ve tecrübeye her geçen gün ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

Aanahtar Kelimeler: Sentetik Kannabinoid, Bonzai, Toksik, Uyuşturucu, Kriminal.

ABSTRACT

Cannabis (cannabis), one of the oldest psychoactive substances, is derived from cannabis plants and acts on cannabinoid receptors (CB1, CB2). Although synthetic cannabinoids are structurally different from cannabis, they are a new generation of psychoactive substances that interact with similar receptors. The synthetic cannabinoid named JWH-018, which was first detected in the drug industry, is known as "Bonzai" in the street language. The causative agent of cannabis is "delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ^9 -THC)". Synthetic cannabinoids are functionally similar to this substance.

Synthetic cannabinoids, similar to the effect of cannabis when smoked, were introduced online in Europe in early 2004. Many of these products, which are stronger than THC, pose a major health risk. As all over the world, the use of synthetic cannabinoids in our country is increasing among all social sectors. Therefore, since 2010, some of these substances have been included among the banned substances according to the "Early Warning System". However, since the chemical structures of these substances are changing rapidly and continuously, there are also difficulties in restricting them. Therefore, more intensive studies should be carried out on the widespread misuse, identification and prohibition of synthetic cannabinoids.

There are several analysis methods in which synthetic cannabinoids are subjected as a result of their capture. These methods are generally spectroscopic methods and chromatographic methods. It is the most widely used technique for the identification of forensic drug samples, combining the separation power and sensitivity of GC with the analyte specificity of the spectroscopic technique. It can provide highly specific spectral data about individual compounds present in a complex mixture without prior autonomization.

Considering the ease of application and the sharpness of the result, the use of Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometer device, which is one of the spectroscopic methods, was chosen as an example for the studies. Several kinds of active substances, which have approximately similar effects but with different chemical structures, can be detected by using appropriate methods. One of the most important elements required for this device and method is the libraries to be selected. Especially for synthetic cannabinoids, recently prepared libraries from abroad, which facilitate their identification, were used in study.

As a result; Considering the increase in the use of synthetic cannabinoids, it is observed that the most important problem of the period may be synthetic drugs. The harms of synthetic drugs increase at the same rate given the easy replacement of the chemical structure and the consequences. In order to prevent the current situation, rapid identification is required, a very detailed study, broad spectrum devices and experience are needed every day during the inspection phase.

Keywords: Synthetic Cannabinoid, Bonsai, Toxic Effects, Drugs, Criminal

**ADLİ VAKALARA KONU OLABİLECEK BAZI CAM TÜRLERİNİN
FİZİKOKİMYASAL ÖZELLİKLERİ İLE YÜZEYLERİNDE OLUŞMUŞ MERMİ
GİRİŞ-ÇIKIŞ DELİKLERİNİN VE KIRIKLARININ ARAŞTIRILMASI**

INVESTIGATION OF THE PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND THE BULLET
ENTRY-EXIT HOLES AND FRACTURES FORMED ON THEIR SURFACES OF SOME
GLASS TYPES THAT MAY BE THE SUBJECT OF FORENSIC CASES

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ÖZET

Bir adli vakanın orijininin belirlenmesinde olay yeri incelemesi sonucu elde edilecek deliller önemli yer tutar. Bazı deliller kendilerine özgü fiziksel yapıya sahiptir. Bunlar fiziksel delilleri meydana getirirler. Cam örnekleri, fiziksel deliller arasında sık rastlanılanlar arasındadır. Cam; SiO_2 , Al_2O_3 , CaO , MgO , Na_2O , PbO , B_2O_3 gibi bazı oksitlerin belli oranlarda ve cama katılmak istenilen bazı karakteristik özelliklerine göre bir araya getirilmesiyle oluşturulan, kendine has bir özelliği olarak sıvı yapıda ve katı görünümüne sahip organik bir eriyektir.

Cam; bileşim ve özelliklerine, kullanım yerine, üretim şekline göre birçok çeşidi olması ve gündelik hayatta birçok alanda kullanılan malzemeler olması bakımından bolca karşımıza çıkmakta ve kırılmaya müsait yapısıyla çevremizde her zaman bulunabilmektedir.

Camı oluşturan kimyasal bileşimlerin çeşitliliğinin fazla oluşu mukayese anlamında (olay yeri ve fail ilişkisi) camı değerli bir delil haline getirmiştir. Camlar üzerinde bazı spektrometrik analiz yöntemleriyle elementel içeriklerinden yararlanılarak karşılaştırma yapılabilmekte ve iyi sonuçlar alınabilmektedir. Camın karşılaştırma metodu ile tayin edilebilmesi için yoğunluk karşılaştırılması, kırılma indisi saptanması gibi analiz yöntemleri de kullanılmaktadır. Ayrıca ışığa karşı göstermiş olduğu yansıma, kırılma, geçirgenlik gibi özellikler camın optik özelliklerini meydana getirir.

Özellikle ateşli silahlar kullanılarak meydana gelmiş bir suç vakasında bazı mekanik özellikler ön plana çıkacak, cam yüzeyde oluşacak olan kırıklar, gerilmeler, mermi-giriş çıkış delikleri gibi fiziksel etmenler incelemeye tabi tutulduğunda soruşturmacıların olayı aydınlatmasında yardımcı olacaktır.

Camın yüzeyine karşı uygulanan kuvvete karşı gösterdiği direnç mekanik özellikleri arasındadır. Mekanik dayanıklılık ve rijitlik bu özelliklerdendir. Bir cam darbeye maruz kaldığında esner, esneklik sınırı aşıldığında kırılır. Örneğin, bir mermi çekirdeği cama temas ettiğinde, camın yüzeyinde meydana gelebilecek mermi giriş-çıkış deliklerinin çevresinde radyal ve konsantrik kırıklar oluşur.

Bu çalışmada mermi giriş-çıkış delikleri ve bunun çevresinde meydana gelmiş radyal ve konsantrik kırıklar üzerinde yapılan fiziksel incelemeler ile atış yönü, atış mesafesi ve birden fazla mermi giriş-çıkış deliklerinin olması durumunda bunların oluşum sırası gibi parametrelerin saptanabileceğine değinilmiştir. Ayrıca cam yüzeyde oluşmuş kırıkların elementel özellikleri tanımlanmış cam türlerine göre farklılık göstermesi ve oluşan kırıkların kullanılan cam türlerine göre analiz edilebilirliği konularına değinilecektir.

Cam malzemeler, kriminal vakalarda çok küçük parçalar halinde çevredeki materyallere kolaylıkla transfer olabilmektedir. Uzman birimlerce yapılan incelemelerin bu doğrultuda yapılması gerekliliği ve analiz için kullanılacak yöntemlerin daraltılmasına neden olabileceği yapılan çalışmalarda görülmüştür. Ateşli silahlar ile cam yüzeylerde oluşacak birtakım fiziksel değişimlerin, çevresel (hava koşulları vb.) etkilere bağlı olarak değişim gösterebileceği göz önünde bulundurularak yapılan çalışmalarda dikkate alınacaktır. Özellikle trafik kazaları, hırsızlık ve ateşli silah kullanma sonucu meydana gelmiş adli olaylarda sıklıkla rastlanılan cam örnekleri, uygun araştırmacılar tarafından analiz edildiklerinde failin belirlenmesinde ve olayın aydınlatılmasında önemli bir yere sahiptir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cam, olay yeri inceleme, adli cam analizi, cam kırılma analizi, mermi giriş-çıkış deliği

ABSTRACT

Evidence to be obtained as a result of crime scene investigation has an important place in determining the origin of a forensic case. Some evidences have their own physical structures. These constitute physical evidences. Glass samples are among the most common physical evidence. It is an organic melt with a liquid structure and solid appearance as its unique feature, which is formed by combining some oxides such as SiO_2 , Al_2O_3 , CaO , MgO , Na_2O , PbO , B_2O_3 in certain proportions and according to some characteristic features desired to be added to the glass.

Glass; encountered in abundance in terms of its composition and properties, its place of use, its production method, and the fact that it is used in many areas in daily life, and it can always be found in our environment with its breakable structure.

The high diversity of chemical compositions that make up the glass has made the glass a valuable evidence for comparison (crime scene and perpetrator relationship). With some spectrometric analysis methods on glasses, comparisons can be made by utilizing their elemental contents and good results can be obtained. In order to determine the glass by comparison method, analysis methods such as density comparison and refractive index determination are also used. In addition, the features such as reflection, refraction and transmittance against light form the optical properties of the glass.

Especially in a crime case involving firearms, some mechanical features will come to the fore, and physical factors such as fractures, stresses, bullet-entry and exit holes that will occur on the glass surface will help to illuminate the incident to the investigators when they are examined.

Its resistance to the force applied against the surface of the glass is among its mechanical properties. Mechanical durability and rigidity are among these properties. When a glass is impacted, it flexes, and when its flexibility limit is exceeded, it breaks. For example, when a bullet comes into contact with the glass, radial and concentric fractures occur around the bullet entry-exit holes that may occur on the surface of the glass.

In this study, it is mentioned that by physical examinations on the bullet entry-exit holes and the radial and concentric fractures that occur around them, parameters such as the shot direction, the shot distance and the ordering of their formation that in case of more than one bullet entry-exit holes can be determined. In addition, the fractures on the glass surface can differ according to glass types that be defined the elemental properties, and the analyzeability of the fractures according to the glass types used will be mentioned.

Glass materials can easily be transferred to the surrounding materials in very small pieces in criminal cases. It has been seen in the studies conducted that the examinations made by expert units should be carried out in this direction and that it may cause narrowing of the methods that can be used for analysis. Considering that some physical changes on glass surfaces that will be occurred with firearms and may vary depending on environmental (weather conditions, etc.) effects, these will be taken into account in the studies. Glass samples which are frequently encountered in forensic events that occur as a result of traffic accidents, theft and use of firearms, have an important place in identifying the perpetrator and clarifying the event when analyzed by appropriate investigators.

Keywords: Glass, crime scene investigation, forensic glass analysis, glass fracture analysis, bullet entry-exit hole

ATIŞ MESAFESİNİN ATOMİK ABSORBSİYON SPEKTROMETRESİ İLE TESPİT EDİLMESİ

DETECTION OF THROW DISTANCE BY ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROMETERS

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ÖZET

Ateşli silahlar kullanıldıklarında çok çeşitli yüzeylerde mermi çekirdeği giriş deliğine rastlanmakta ve farklı hedef yüzeylerle karşılaşmaktadır. Bu hedef yüzeylerdeki atış artığı bulguları ile olayda kullanılan ateşli silahın türü, çapı, atış mesafesi belirlenebilirse bu bilgiler soruşturmacıya ışık tutacaktır. Ayrıca olay yerinde yapılan incelemelerde bu hedef yüzeylerdeki atış artıklarının titizlikle toplanarak doğru olarak yorumlanması adaletten gizlenen unsurların olup olmadığı konularının belirlenebilmesini sağlayacaktır. Bu nedenlerle, atış artığı ve atış mesafesi inceleme teknikleri, üzerinde önemle durulan ve ayrıntılı incelemeler yapılmasını gerektiren bir konudur.

Kriminal laboratuvarlarda Atış Mesafesi tayininde mermi deliği etrafında atış artıklarının dağılım çapı sodyum rodizonat renklendirme yöntemiyle belirlenerek atış mesafesine karar veriliyor.

Bu çalışmamızda kısa namlulu ve uzun namlulu iki farklı silah ile aynı hava koşullarında (poligonda) aynı özellikteki kumaş bez üzerine değişik mesafelerden (0cm,5cm,30cm,50cm,100cm, 5m,10m,25m) atışlar yapılacak. Delik etrafından 10cm çapındaki bölgeden flasterle svap alınarak AAS cihazında inceleme yapılarak Antimon (Sb) derişiminde, mesafeye göre kalibrasyon eğrisi çizilerek, gerçek numuneden mermi deliği etrafındaki 10cm çapındaki bölgeden svap alınarak Antimon (Sb) derişimine karşılık gelen mesafe tespit edilir.

Atomik absorbsiyon spektroskopisi (AAS), ışığın gaz halindeki atomlar tarafından absorbsiyonun ölçülmesi ilkesine dayanır. Işığı absorblayan atomlar, temel enerji düzeyinden kararsız uyarılmış enerji düzeylerine geçerler ve absorbsiyon miktarı, temel düzeydeki atom sayısına bağlıdır.

As, **Sb**, Pb, Hg, Cd, Zn, B, Bi, Sn, Ca, Na, Mg, K, Li, Ba, Sr, Mn, Fe, Cu, Ni, Co, Pt, Pd, Rh, Au, Ag, Al, Cr, Se, Rb, Be, Sc, La, Ti, Zr, V, Mo, W, Si, Te ve P olmak üzere kırk bir adet elementin analizi ppb düzeyinde yüksek doğruluk ve tekrarlanabilirlikle yapılabilmektedir.

Atış artıklarında mermi çekirdeğinden çıkan elementlerden doğal yollarla elimize bulaşması zor olan antimon (**Sb**) varlığının araştırılması yapılmaktadır.

Atomik absorbsiyon spektrometresine numuneler kişi ismi ve kod numaralarıyla kaydedildiler. Cihazda belirlenen sınırlarda sonuçları değerlendirmek için ilk önce kalibrasyon grafiğini çizilir. Standart antimon çözeltisi (100ppb) kullanılır. Ayrıca flasterden

gelebilecek kirliliğin etkisini yok etmek için %8'lik HNO₃ ile hazırladığımız boş flaster çözeltisi kullanılır. Cihaza verilen talimatlar ile Standart çözeltilerle 0-10-20-40 ppb'lik çözeltiler hazırlanır ve bunların absorpsiyonuna göre kalibrasyon grafiğini çizilir. Ardından hazırladığımız numuneler bilgisayara kaydettiğimiz sıraya göre numune girişi kısmına yerleştirilir. Okutma işlemi başlatılır.

Cihazın verdiği sonuçlara göre 10 ppb'nin üzerinde çıkan numunelere atış artığı vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Antimon, AAS, Atış Artığı, Kriminal, Absorpsiyon, ppb, Kalibrasyon, Flaster.

ABSTRACT

When firearms are used, bullet entry holes are encountered on a wide variety of surfaces and different target surfaces are encountered. If the type, diameter and firing distance of the firearm used in the incident can be determined with the findings of the gunshot residue on these target surfaces, this information will shed light on the investigator. In addition, meticulously collecting and correctly interpreting the shooting residues on these target surfaces during the investigations made at the crime scene will enable the determination of whether there are elements hidden from justice or not. For these reasons, shot residue and shot distance inspection techniques are a subject that is emphasized and requires detailed investigations.

In criminal laboratories, the distribution diameter of the shot residues around the bullet hole is determined by the sodium rhizonate coloring method, and the shooting distance is decided.

In this study, shots will be made from different distances (0cm, 5cm, 30cm, 50cm, 100cm, 5m, 10m, 25m) on fabric cloth with the same characteristics in the same weather conditions (range) with two different short-barreled and long-barreled guns. The distance corresponding to the Antimony (Sb) concentration is determined by taking a swab from the area with a diameter of 10 cm around the hole, and examining it in the AAS device, by drawing a calibration curve for the Antimony (Sb) concentration according to the distance, by taking the swab from the region with a diameter of 10 cm around the bullet hole from the real sample.

Atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) is based on the principle of measuring the absorption of light by gaseous atoms. The atoms that absorb the light go from the fundamental energy level to the unstable excited energy level, and the amount of absorption depends on the number of atoms in the ground level.

As, Sb, Pb, Hg, Cd, Zn, B, Bi, Sn, Ca, Na, Mg, K, Li, Ba, Sr, Mn, Fe, Cu, Ni, Co, Pt, Pd, Rh, Au, Forty-one elements, namely Ag, Al, Cr, Se, Rb, Be, Sc, La, Ti, Zr, V, Mo, W, Si, Te and P, can be analyzed with high accuracy and repeatability at the ppb level.

The presence of antimony (**Sb**) in the gunshot residues, which is difficult to reach our hands naturally, is being investigated.

Samples were recorded in the atomic absorption spectrometer with their personal names and code numbers. In order to evaluate the results within the limits set in the device, first the calibration graph is drawn. A standard antimony solution (100ppb) is used. In addition, an empty plaster solution prepared with 8% HNO₃ is used to eliminate the effect of pollution that may come from the plaster. With the instructions given to the device, 0-10-20-40 ppb solutions are prepared with standard solutions and the calibration graph is drawn according to their absorption. Then, the samples we prepared are placed in the sample entry section in the order that we saved them to the computer. The reading process is started.

According to the results of the device, there is shot residue in the samples that are over 10 ppb.

Keywords: Antimony, AAS, Gunshot residue, Criminal, Absorption, ppb, Calibration, Plaster.

MEME KANSERİ İLE İLİŞKİLİ LENFÖDEMİ OLAN KADINLARDA LENFÖDEM ŞİDDETİ İLE OMUZ DİSABİLİTESİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LYMPHEDEMA SEVERITY AND SHOULDER
DISABILITY IN WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER-RELATED LYMPHEDEMA

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı meme kanseri ile ilişkili lenfödemi olan kadınlarda, lenfödem şiddeti ile omuz morbiditesi arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesiydi.

Bu çalışmaya unilateral meme kanseri tedavileri sonrası en az 12 ay geçmiş 81 kadın dahil edildi. Katılımcıların detaylı sosyodemografik, fiziksel ve medikal bilgileri kaydedildi. Katılımcıların lenfödem şiddeti etkilenen ve etkilenmeyen ekstremiteler arasındaki volümetrik farka göre belirlendi. Katılımcıların etkilenen taraf omuz disabilitesini değerlendirmek amacıyla, katılımcılara Hawkins-Kennedy, neer ve apprehension testleri ile yuvarlak omuz postür değerlendirmeleri uygulandı. Omuz eklem hareket açıklığı (omuz fleksiyon, abduksiyon, eksternal rotasyon ve internal rotasyon) ölçümleri dijital bir inklinometre ile değerlendirildi. Veriler Spearman testi kullanılarak analiz edildi. İstatistiksel anlamlılık düzeyi $p < 0.05$ olarak kabul edildi.

Çalışmaya yaş ortalaması 51.7 ± 8.2 yıl ve vücut kütle indeksi ortalaması $26.9 \pm 2.6 \text{ kg/m}^2$ olan toplam 81 kadın dahil edildi. Katılımcıların 22'sinin lenfödemi yok (0-200 ml arası fark), 10'unun hafif lenfödemi (200-250 ml arası fark), 20'sinin orta şiddette lenfödemi (250-500 ml arası fark) ve 29'unun şiddetli lenfödemi (500 ml ve üzeri fark) vardı. Lenfödem şiddeti ve Hawkins-Kennedy testi arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı, pozitif yönde, orta derecede korelasyon vardı ($r=0.485$, $p=0.003$). Lenfödem şiddeti ile yuvarlak omuz postürü arasında pozitif yönde, orta derecede korelasyon görüldü ($r=0.463$, $p=0.01$). Lenfödem şiddeti ile omuz abduksiyon ve eksternal rotasyon değerleri arasında negatif yönde, orta derecede korelasyon vardı (sırasıyla; $r=0.512$, $p<0.001$ ve $r=0.394$, $p=0.041$).

Bu çalışmanın sonuçlarına dayanarak meme kanseri ile ilişkili lenfödem şiddetinin omuz disabilitesi ile ilişkili olabileceği gözlemlendi. Meme kanseri ile ilişkili lenfödem yalnızca kozmetik nedenlerden dolayı değil, aynı zamanda omuz disabilitesini önlemek/iyileştirmek açısından da tedavi edilmesi önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lenfödem, Omuz Eklem Hareket Açıklığı, Hawkins Kennedy, Yuvarlak Omuz, Omuz Disabilitesi

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between lymphedema severity and shoulder morbidity in women with breast cancer-related lymphedema.

This study included 81 women who had been treated for at least 12 months before, after unilateral breast cancer treatments. Detailed sociodemographic, physical and medical findings of the participants were recorded. The severity of lymphedema of the participants was determined according to the volumetric difference between the affected and unaffected extremities. Hawkins-Kennedy, neer and apprehension tests and round-shoulder posture assessments were applied to the participants in order to evaluate the affected side shoulder disability. Shoulder joint range of motion (shoulder flexion, abduction, external rotation and internal rotation) measurements were evaluated with a digital inclinometer. Data were analyzed using the Spearman test. Statistical significance level was accepted as $p < 0.05$.

A total of 81 women with a mean age of 51.7 ± 8.2 years and a mean body mass index of $26.9 \pm 2.6 \text{ kg/m}^2$ were included in the study. Of the participants, 22 had no lymphedema (difference between 0-200 ml), 10 had mild lymphedema (difference between 200-250 ml), 20 had moderate lymphedema (difference between 250-500 ml), and 29 had severe lymphedema (500 ml and more difference). There was a statistically significant, positive and moderate correlation between the lymphedema severity and Hawkins-Kennedy test ($r=0.485$, $p=0.003$). There was a positive and moderate correlation between the lymphedema severity and the round-shoulder posture ($r=0.463$, $p=0.01$). There were negative and moderate correlations between the lymphedema severity and the shoulder abduction and external rotation values ($r=0.512$, $p<0.001$ and $r=0.394$, $p=0.041$, respectively).

Based on the results of this study, it was observed that breast cancer related-lymphedema severity may be associated with shoulder disability. It is important to treat breast cancer-related-lymphedema not only for cosmetic reasons, but also to prevent/improve shoulder disability. Further studies with larger sample sizes are needed.

Key Words: Lymphedema, Shoulder Range of Motion, Hawkins Kennedy, Round Shoulder, Shoulder Disability

MEME KANSERİ İLE İLİŞKİLİ LENFÖDEMİ OLAN HASTALARDA EĞİTİM DÜZEYİ İLE LENFÖDEM ŞİDDETİNİN İLİŞKİSİ

THE ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATION LEVEL AND LYMPHEDEMA SEVERITY IN
PATIENTS WITH BREAST CANCER-RELATED LYMPHEDEMA

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı meme kanseri tedavisi ile ilişkili lenfödemi olan hastalarda, eğitim düzeyi ile lenfödem şiddeti arasındaki ilişkinin araştırılmasıydı.

Bu çalışmaya meme kanseri tedavilerini takiben en az 6 ay geçmiş 74 kadın dahil edildi. Katılımcıların ayrıntılı demografik, fiziksel ve medikal bilgileri kaydedildi. Katılımcıların lenfödem şiddeti volümetrik ölçüm yöntemine göre belirlendi. Etkilenen ve etkilenmeyen ekstremiteler arasında 0-200 ml arası fark olanlar lenfödem yok, 200-250 ml arası fark olanlar hafif lenfödem, 250-500 ml arası fark olanlar orta şiddette lenfödem ve 500 ml ve üzeri fark olanlar şiddetli lenfödem olarak değerlendirildi. Katılımcıların lenfödem süresi ay cinsinden kaydedildi. Katılımcıların eğitim seviyesi ve eğitim süresi kaydedildi.

Katılımcıların yaş ortalaması 52.9 ± 7.6 yıl, vücut kütle indeksi ortalaması 27.1 ± 3.1 kg/m², ortalama lenfödem süresi 24.2 ± 30.3 ay, ortalama eğitim süresi 9.3 ± 4.4 yıl idi. Katılımcıların 21'inin lenfödemi yok, 8'inin hafif lenfödemi, 18'inin orta şiddette lenfödemi ve 27'sinin şiddetli lenfödemi vardı. Katılımcıların etkilenen ve etkilenmeyen ekstremiteleri arasındaki ortalama volümetrik farkı 550.6 ± 517.9 ml idi. Katılımcıların eğitim süresi ile lenfödem şiddeti, volümetrik fark ve lenfödem süresi arasında negatif yönde, orta derecede korelasyon gözlemlendi (sırasıyla $r=0.421$, $p<0.001$; $r=0.473$, $p<0.001$ ve $r=0.395$, $p=0.003$).

Bu çalışmanın sonuçlarına göre eğitim düzeyinin meme kanseri ile ilişkili lenfödem şiddeti ile ilişkili olabileceği belirlendi. Eğitim düzeyi düştükçe lenfödem şiddeti, volümetrik fark ve lenfödem süresi artmaktaydı. Sonuç olarak, düşük eğitim düzeyine sahip meme kanseri ile ilişkili lenfödemi olan kadınların, lenfödeme yönelik eğitim ve öneriler açısından, daha ayrıntılı olarak bilgilendirilmesi gerektiğini düşünmekteyiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lenfödem, Lenfödem Şiddeti, Eğitim Seviyesi

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to investigate the association between education level and lymphedema severity in patients with breast cancer related-lymphedema.

This study included 74 women with at least 6 months following breast cancer treatments. Detailed demographic, physical and medical information of the participants were recorded. The lymphedema severity of the participants was determined according to the volumetric measurement method. Between the affected and unaffected extremities, 0-200 ml difference was considered as no lymphedema, 200-250 ml difference as mild lymphedema, 250-500 ml difference as moderate lymphedema, and 500 ml or more difference as severe lymphedema. The duration of lymphedema of the participants was recorded in months. The education level and duration of education of the participants were recorded.

The mean age of the participants was 52.9 ± 7.6 years, the mean body mass index was $27.1 \pm 3.1 \text{ kg/m}^2$, the mean duration of lymphedema was 24.2 ± 30.3 months, and the mean education period was 9.3 ± 4.4 years. Of the participants, 21 had no lymphedema, 8 had mild lymphedema, 18 had moderate lymphedema, and 27 had severe lymphedema. The mean volumetric difference between the affected and unaffected extremities of the participants was 550.6 ± 517.9 ml. A moderate and negative correlation was observed between the education period of the participants and the severity of lymphedema, volumetric difference, and duration of lymphedema ($r=0.421$, $p<0.001$; $r=0.473$, $p<0.001$ and $r=0.395$, $p=0.003$, respectively).

According to the results of this study, it was determined that education level may be related to the severity of breast cancer-related lymphedema. As the education level decreased, lymphedema severity, volumetric difference and duration of lymphedema increased. In conclusion, we advice that women with breast cancer-related lymphedema with a low education level should be informed in more detail in terms of education and recommendations regarding lymphedema.

Keywords: Lymphedema, Lymphedema Severity, Education Level

EUGÈNE IONESCO'S RHINOCEROS: THE REALITY BEHIND WHAT'S ABSURD

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ABSTRACT

Penned first as a short story, *Rhinoceros* by Eugène Ionesco (1959) serves as one of the most significant historical and social document of the twentieth century Europe. Having witnessed the World War II to the core that eventually left nothing but trauma, twentieth century was one of the most difficult and tumultuous period the West had ever witnessed. Left behind merely with nothing but pandemonium and cataclysm in full despair, the Europeans found themselves in the grip of a dead end just after the World War II - a vicious circle that was full of political ideologies. First started to be shaped by some important social, spiritual and philosophical changes experienced in the West, such as the loss of spiritual faith; the disillusionment with the hopes of radical social revolutions; change Soviet union political system into a totalitarian regime; the barbarism and genocide by Hitler over Europe, all traditions and values in Western Europe underwent some radical changes that influenced all Europeans deeply.

As these distressing events echoed in the West as loss of hope, a feeling of inertia, and eventually endless search for meaning in life, some writers, poets and playwrights also delved deep into the loss of meaning by rendering all these as loss of meaning in language to use it as an instrument to fill the space rather than conveying the meaning. Among those, Eugène Ionesco comes into prominence with his play *Rhinoceros* in which he presents his reader with an absurdity – the gradual metaphorical change of characters into rhinoceros, to emphasise the significance of the extent as to what degree a single European was exposed to a radical change under the heavy influence of the dominant ideology that permeated during the twentieth century.

In the light of all these, this study has aimed to depict how Eugène Ionesco reflects the chaos the European citizens were dragged into in an attempt to mirror the reality behind what is assumed to be absurdity in his eyes.

Keywords: World War II, Individuality, Theatre of the Absurd, Eugène Ionesco

**MATTHEW ARNOLD AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF TWO VOICES IN
MID-VICTORIAN AGE: ROMANTIC AND PRE-MODERNIST**

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ABSTRACT

As a poet who cannot be defined as either a Romantic or Pre-Modernist, Matthew Arnold keeps his own as one of the significant poet who reflects the mid-Victorian period he lived vividly. While his poetry bears such features as lyricism, depiction of natural landscapes and sentimental imagery that are all ascribed to Romantic movement, his cynicism, scepticism, pessimism and meditative approach through which he covers such themes like the dwindling faith and isolation of an individual are all peculiar to Modernist movement. Born into an age that altered utterly after Darwin's theory of evolution and an age yearning for scientific improvement in the grip of heavy industrialisation and chaos, Matthew Arnold's place as one of the first representative of modernist ahead of his time does not seem to be a chance but the footprints of a coming age in the world of English literature. With such themes like alienation, aimlessness, sense of ennui and angst that he covers in most of his poems, he strongly proves himself once again as a precursor of what modernism would become to be known today.

Based on these contexts, this study has aimed to depict how Matthew Arnold as a both Romantic and pre-modernist draws the picture of pre-war English and European citizens by drawing attention to what extent they feel alienated, disillusioned and become hopeless gradually as if all these were omens of the World War II that they would be exposed to. While he stresses the loss of faith, and uncertainty in his poem "Dover Beach" (1863) that permeated all along the Victorian Age that would be also what defined the general atmosphere in the twentieth century, he draws attention to feeling of alienation and melancholy in his poem "To Marguerite, Isolation" and "To Marguerite Continued" (1952).

Keywords: Darwin, Victorian Age, Alienation, Melancholy, Age of Doubt

CHIMAMANDA NGOZI ADICHIE AS A HIEROPHANT OF THE BIAFRAN CIVIL WAR: A NEW HISTORICIST READING OF *HALF OF A YELLOW SUN*

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ABSTRACT

Almost half a century after it breaking out, the Biafran Civil war (1967-1970) has been and remains the focus of an abundant literary fresco collected under the caption of 'Biafra literature'. It seems to beat the record of topicality of the Nigerian writers of the second and third generation who, as historians or hierophants of their Nation-building cause, keep alive and evoke in their works powerful memories of the Nigerian past which still haunt the lives of their contemporaries. The gist of this paper is to analyze the contextualization of Biafran War by one of the Nigerian female prominent writers, Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, in her second published novel, *Half of A Yellow Sun*. Drawing from the New Historicism which helps not only to describe the past, but rather to bring back to memory a retrospective and coherent succession of selected facts to investigate the past, this study shows that in African literature, a political commitment grows out of a historical experience as the basis for the creation of a work of art. The exploration of the novel under consideration buttresses well this thought in consideration of Adichie's re-visitation of the socio-political and economic situation in Nigeria before that civil war, and onwards. The analysis of these historical features and the authoress' rhetoric as well, clearly reveals Adichie's political and ideological commitment to denounce the dramatic impact of the civil war on individuals in her country in general and in her homeland in particular. *Half of A Yellow Sun* is really a chronicle of a Civil war, the drawbacks of which continue to shape life in Nigeria.

Key-Words: Chronicle, Civil war , Biafra , Hierophant , Ideological commitment

ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL MONUMENTS IN BULGARIA

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ABSTRACT

Since early XIVth century the Balkans entered into direct contact with Osmanic intercourse to the European territories and by the end of the same century all possessions of the Bulgarian Medieval Kingdom were lost. Same fate followed throughout next hundred years the rest of the peninsula. Turkic presence became dominant in all aspects of the social and economic life but the Christian population in general was endowed to the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Constantinople (as Istanbul was officially recalled until the First World War). A very common trend at that time was repopulation of flate territories by different Muslim communities from al corners of the Empire. However, there were also forced repopulation actions with clear political and/or religious reasons. Such were replacement of Alawites communities from the Eastern borders, close to Persia, to which the Osmanic sultans did not trusted and their transference to Balkans, specially to the region of low Danube territories. Today this is the North-East region of Bulgaria and it still conserves this Alians presence with numerous religious objects called 'teke'. One of most popular and still in use is "Demir baba teke". Their interesting stories has been attracting attention of the ethnologic expeditions in Bulgaria since the 30s of the XXth century and there are many facts yet undiscovered of this peculiar interference in different religions in that area which had brought long perdurance of tolerance and intercultural and confessional exchanges. Today this history is mainly domain of specialist in of Islamic Cultural interferences but this paper aims to put more light on the basic encounters and new researches which are providing bridges in the field of religious tolerance between the West and East.

Keywords: Muslim Monuments, Cultural Heritage, Traditional Beliefs, Religious Tolerance

PROVERBS 23:13-16 AND STUDENTS DISCIPLINE IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The right of the students is alleged to be threatened by the disciplinary measures by teachers in schools in Nigeria. Unfortunately, this has made teachers to be scared of disciplining students in primary and secondary schools in Nigeria. There are cases where parents sue teachers for disciplining their children. Teachers have decided to keep apathy to students' misbehavior and misconduct. It is in this light that this study engages this sad phenomenon with Proverbs 23:13-16. It is strongly believed that this study will speak anew to the increasing lack of indiscipline in schools in Nigeria. Proverbs 23:13-16 beckons on teachers not to withhold discipline from a child, insisting that they must be flogged but they will not die. The pericope also makes it clear that the rod will save them from death. The rhetorical analysis was used as the lens in the study of the research.

Keywords: Child Discipline, Human Rights, Proverbs 23, Schools, Nigeria

AN IDIOGRAPHIC APPROACH INTO THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON A PRE-SERVICE ROMANIAN EFL TEACHER IN TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

Almost two years into the Covid-19 pandemic, nearly half the world's students are still influenced by full or part time school closures. It is crystal clear that a big number of students will stay much below the required proficiency level in any subject as a consequence of the pandemic. In order to compensate for the school closures, online education was suggested and applied by schools in order to reach students. The pandemic is initially a health problem, and that's why most countries closed their schools. Further, the pandemic underlines the complication that authorities are encountering between closing schools or not. The effect of Covid-19 on students is clearly enormous in that it left students behind their course programs. The idiographic analysis takes the individual into the center instead of making generalizations through the overall population. This method mentions the unique personal experiences and background knowledge that are totally subjective. Further, this phenomenological method concentrates on the cognitive constructs of the sole person. For example, single case inquiries could be highlighted as an example of an idiographic study since they supply an elaborate intuition into the sole person. Based on an idiographic study, this phenomenological study tries to find out the conceptions of a pre-service Romanian EFL teacher on the impact of Covid-19 on her academic career. The results of this study illuminate distinctive points from the context of a pre-service Romanian EFL teacher studying in Turkey. This study might produce invaluable data for the researchers in the associated field of study.

Keywords: pre-service EFL teachers, Romanian context, Covid-19 pandemic, idiographic analysis, phenomenology

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON A PRE-SERVICE SERBIAN EFL TEACHER IN TURKEY: AN IDIOGRAPHIC APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

School closures as a consequence of Covid-19 pandemic have caused considerable turmoil in education across the world. Evidence derived from even the highest-income countries states that Covid-19 is increasing learning losses and inequality, while decreasing academic achievement. The recent global pandemic— Covid-19 has created a chaotic situation in education systems which are clearly vital in providing a country's prosperity and its people's development. The emergence of Covid -19 has had enormous effects on the lives of numerous students. The idiographic research method highlights the individual person rather than generalizing every individual result to the total population. This method also points to the unique individual practices or experiences that are based on inner experience. This phenomenological paper emphasizes the personal constructs of a sole person. Single case studies, for instance, may be mentioned as an example of an idiographic study because they grant a mosaic of intuition into the individual. Built on an idiographic research, this phenomenological study seeks to probe the views of a pre-service Serbian EFL teacher on the influences of Covid-19 pandemic on her studies in ELT department in Turkey. The results of this study serve peculiar elements from the setting of a pre-service Serbian EFL teacher. Lastly, this study may contribute precious support for the ELT departments.

Keywords: pre-service EFL teachers, Serbian setting, pandemics, Covid-19, phenomenology, idiographic analysis

**ARMED BANDITRY AND DISPLACEMENT OF RURAL COMMUNITIES IN
NIGER STATE: ADULT EDUCATION AS A TOOL FOR REDUCING THE
SHOCKS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS**

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ABSTRACT

One of the main insecurity challenges facing Nigeria is the spread and consequence of armed banditry. The influx of armed bandits from neighbouring states of Zamfara, Kaduna and Kebbi into Niger State has led to cattle rustling, rural banditry, kidnapping and armed robbery in many rural communities of Niger State. This has created general insecurity and displacement of people in majorly Rafi, Shiroro and Munya local government areas. Over 50 communities and 6,639 households were displaced in Rafi Local Government alone. This study relies on a field survey of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps in central primary schools in Kagara and Minna, through face-to-face interviews of victims, government officials and experts on forced migration and adult literacy based on purposive sampling. Findings revealed that the victims of banditry staying in IDP camps have been traumatized and are shocked by their experiences of loss of lives, properties and means of livelihood. Their profile shows that they were rural dwellers – engaged in peasant farming, cattle rearing and local artistries - with little or no formal education. Therefore, the victims need physical and emotional support to overcome the trauma. Given their literacy level and psychological state of mind, adult literacy classes can provide avenues for them to learn, communicate and develop positive thinking towards absorbing shocks and overcoming the trauma of displacement and negative experiences to move on with their lives.

Keywords: Adult Education, Armed Banditry, Insecurity, Internally Displaced Persons

BORROWED TERMS IN PERSIAN AND AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

Currently, due to the development of scientific and technological progress and advanced technologies in many languages of the world, the tendency to borrow a term or word denoting a new concept or phenomenon is becoming more and more frequent. These words are, as a rule, international in nature and relate most of all to technical and political terms.

It should be noted that the words that have entered the vocabulary of the Persian language in recent years are mainly terms related to political, diplomatic, medical, and technical industries. These include such words as [idealism] - idealism, [liberalism]-liberalism, [federasyun]-federation, [çek]- check, [modernizm]-modernism, [radikalizm]-radicalism, [konsul]-consul, [veto]-veto, [ləp tap]-laptop, [monitor]-monitor, [virus]-virus, [sayt]-website, [sistem]-system, [konferans]-conference, [proje]-project, etc.

It is worth emphasizing that at the moment a broad campaign is underway in Iran aimed at purifying the Persian language from foreign words, headed by a state organization - the Academy of Persian Language and Literature, whose main task is to purify the Persian language from foreign borrowings, as well as the creation of neologisms. The words approved by the Academy are included in special collections - dictionaries. However, research shows that along with the Persian new words, the Academy has approved and adopted many borrowings related to different areas, without taking any steps to replace them with Persian words because of their "internationality". At the moment, the Academy has a "Research Department", whose main task is to search for words equivalent to foreign borrowings and create new terms. Within the framework of this department, there are about 50 specialized groups in various thematic areas, which employ about 200 qualified specialists. The department has several separate councils for coordination and coordination, which include both philologists and specialists from the field of science and art, the vocabulary of which this group is engaged in. Thanks to the efforts and commitment of the Academy's employees, thematic terminological dictionaries were published, such as Dictionary of Medical Terms, Dictionary of Chemical Terms, Dictionary of Physical Terms, Dictionary of Biological Terms and others.

As in the Persian language, there are also borrowed terms in the Azerbaijani language. They differ from borrowed words, which are more firmly incorporated into the lexical composition of the language and are widely used as its full-fledged elements. It is known that since the spread of Islam on the territory of Azerbaijan, words of Arabic and later Persian origin have appeared in the Azerbaijani language. This was also due to the fact that some sciences originated for the first time in the Arab East, as well as the fact that many famous Azerbaijani scientists and poets got education in Arabic and Persian.

As can be seen from what was said above, borrowing terms play an important role in enriching the vocabulary of both Persian and Azerbaijani languages.

Key words: terms, borrowing, Persian language, Azerbaijani language

ŞEYX ŞAMİL HƏRƏKATI VƏ MÜRİDİZM TƏLİMİ TARİXİ-CƏNƏDLİ MƏNBƏLƏRDƏ

(N.OKOLNİÇİ. “DAĞISTANDAKI SON HƏRBİ HADİSƏLƏRİN İCMALI (1843)”)

ŞEYH ŞAMİL HAREKETİ VE MÜRİDİZM DOKTRİNİ TARİHİ KAYNAKLARDA

(N. OKOLNİCHİ. "DAĞISTAN'DAKİ SON ASKERİ OLAYLARIN GÖZDEN
GEÇİRİLMESİ (1843)")

**SHEIKH SHAMIL'S MOVEMENT AND THE DOCTRINE OF MURIDISM
IN HISTORICAL SOURCES (N. OKOLNICHİ. "REVIEW OF THE LATEST
MILITARY EVENTS IN DAGESTAN (1843)")**

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XÜLASƏ

Məqələdə Qafqaz müharibəsi iştirakçısı, Rusiyanın məşhur hərbi və dövlət xadimi Nikolay Andreyeviç Okolniçinin Qafqaz müharibəsinin hərbi, ideoloji, siyasi səciyyəsi, müridizmin təbiəti və rolu, bu hadisələrin əsas iştirakçılarının dini-siyasi dünyagörüşü haqqında xatirələri və analitik düşüncələri şərh edilir. General-mayor Okolniçinin 1859-cu ildə “Voyennı sbornik”in beş nömrəsində dərc olunmuş “Dağıstandakı son hərbi hadisələrin icmalı (1843)” (Н.Окольничий. Перечень последних военных событий в Дагестане (1843 год) // «Военный сборник», №1-5, 1859) adlı sənədli-tarixi yazısında əks olunmuş, Qafqaz, o cümlədən Azərbaycan tarixi, həmin dövrdə Azərbaycan-Türkiyə-Rusiya-Dağıstan münasibətləri barədə zəngin faktlar təhlil edilir. Göstərilir ki, həmin dövr rus məmurları, hərbiçilərinin, o cümlədən tarixi sənədlərə, özünün və müasirlərinin xatirələrinə, öz müşahidə və təhlillərinə istinad edən Okolniçi bəzən rəsmi dövlət mövqeyinə uyğun subyektiv şərhlərini versə də, təqdim etdiyi faktlar həm özlüyündə, həm də dövrün rus ictimai fikrinin münasibətini anlamaq baxımından bütövlükdə ciddi elmi əhəmiyyətə malikdir. Məqələdə müridizm təliminin şərh və ictimai-siyasi proseslərdə rolu haqqında fikirlər də xüsusi yer tutur. N.Okolniçinin əsərində dağlıların müxtəlif etnoslarının səciyyəsi də xüsusi etnoloji baxımdan xüsusi maraq doğurur. Məqələdə qeyd olunur ki, bir çox kənar müəlliflər türk, adıq-çərkəz, avar, çeçen, ləzgi, kumık, noqay, osetin, kabardin, balkar, abaza və başqalarının ümumi Qafqaz xarakterinə daxil olan psixoloji çalarlarını, məişət detallarını şərh etmişlər və döyüşçülük ənənəsi, əsgəri psixologiya və vərdişlər baxımından qəzavətin mühüm qüvvələri olmuş iki çoxsaylı Qafqaz xalqının – çeçenlərin və ləzgilərin N.Okolniçi tərəfindən müqayisəli səciyyəsi, eləcə də Azərbaycan xalqı və xüsusən Qafqazda Azərbaycan dilinin rolu haqqında müşahidələri və qənaəti ciddi maraq doğurur. Azərbaycan dilinin Şimali Qafqazda ümumişlək dil, xalqlararası ünsiyyət vasitəsi kimi istifadəsi və ümumən Azərbaycanın bu ərazidəki siyasi, mədəni-mənəvi, hərbi proseslərdə müstəsna əhəmiyyəti, dağlı xalqları ilə əməkdaşlığı haqqında müşahidə və mülahizələri şərh olunur.

Açar sözlər: Qafqaz, Qafqaz müharibəsi, Dağıstan, Şeyx Şamil, qəzəvat, müridizm, Azərbaycan, Azərbaycan dili.

Anahtar Kelimələr: Kafkasya, Kafkas Savaşı, Dağıstan, Şeyh Şamil, Qazavat, Müridizm, Azərbaycan, Azərbaycan dili.

ABSTRACT

The article comments on the memoirs and analytical thoughts of Nikolai Andreevich Okolnichi, a participant in the Caucasus War, a famous Russian military and statesman, on the military, ideological and political nature of the Caucasus War, the nature and role of Muridism, and the religious and political outlook of the main participants. Major-General Okolnichi's "Review of the latest military events in Dagestan (1843)" (N. Okolnichy. List of recent military events in Dagestan (1843)), published in five issues of the "Military Collection" in 1859 // "Military Collection", № 1-5, 1859) analyzes the rich facts about the history of the Caucasus, including Azerbaijan, and the Azerbaijan-Turkey-Russia-Dagestan relations in that period. The role of Muridism, the use of the Azerbaijani language as a common language in the North Caucasus, as a means of international communication and the exceptional importance of Azerbaijan in the political, cultural, spiritual and military processes in the region are presented.

Keywords: Caucasus, Caucasus War, Dagestan, Sheikh Shamil, Qazavat, Muridism, Azerbaijan, Azerbaijani language.

PRELIMINARY RESEARCH OF HONEY BEE VIRUSES IN SERBIA

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ABSTRACT

Viral diseases include a very large and least known area from the pathology of bees. The accelerated development and application of molecular diagnostic methods in the last ten years have led to new knowledge about these diseases and their timely diagnosis. Viral diseases have recently become very important in discussing the possible causes of collapse of bee communities in the form of a sudden "disappearance" of bees. Viral diseases of bees often pass as covert infections and oftenly not given enough attention due to the lack of clinically visible signs of the disease. Recent findings show that there is a strong interaction between bee virus and other pathogenic microorganisms in the bee colony. All this leads to the conclusion that the virus has great influence on the increased losses and deterioration of bee communities. On the other hand, bees viral dieases are closely associated with the infection with *Varroa destructor*, which is the main biological and mechanical transmitter of the virus (along with all its pathogens). Viruses may be transmitted horizontally and vertically in the bee's society, and the outbreak of disease is most often caused by stressful factors that lead to the weakening of the society. Honey bee viruses may have a significant impact on health status of honey bee colonies in Serbia. During our examination, using real-time RT-PCR technique, most common viruses considered to be able to cause damage to bee colonies include Deformed wing virus (DWV), Black queen cell virus (BQCV), Chronic bee paralysis virus (CBPV), Acute bee paralysis virus (ABPV), Sacbrood virus (SBV) and Egypt bee virus (EBV). These viruses may exist in colonies in low infectious titres causing asymptomatic infection that due to the negative impact of non-specific factors and/or other pathogens may develop in to covert infection and lead to colony loss. Mixed viral infections are a common finding when examining the presence and presence of the virus in bee colonies. DWV was most prevalent in strong societies, BQCV, ABPV, CBPV and EBV were most commonly detected in moderately strong societies, and SBV was most prevalent in weak bee societies.

Keywords: honey bee, viruses, Serbia

UNDERSTANDING THE EXPRESSION LEVEL OF FBXW7 AND ALK GENES AND CROSS TALK IN BETWEEN WNT/BETA CATENIN AND MICRORNA SIGNALLING CASCADE IN FEMALE BREAST CANCER

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ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is a multiple factorial disorder in which cells of breast tissue undergo uncontrolled proliferation and differentiation. Genetic mutations and other multiple variations among the breast cells lead towards irregular cell division. The prevalence of breast cancer among females is very high with a high mortality rate. Approximately 23 percent of breast cancer was reported with a 14 percent death association. Gene mutations and other associated factors play a key role in tumor development.

The current study is designed to analyze the expression level of FBXW7 and ALK genes. Beta catenin signaling cascade and MicroRNA's also analyzed.

Biopsy samples of breast tissue from breast cancer patients were taken from Allied, PINUM and DHQ hospitals. For histopathological examination biopsy samples preserved in 10% formalin while for mRNA extraction the breast tissue biopsy samples were taken in RNA later. RNA was isolated in TRIZOL, gel electrophoresis performed on agarose gel, while gene expression analysis was performed through qRT-PCR.

Results are analyzed statistically for the significance of data, ANOVA and DMR test was used and graphically data presented by using graph pad prism. Gene expression analysis was performed through qRT-PCR. Results showed the down regulation of hereditary onco-suppressive FBXW7 and ALK genes while, the microRNA signaling cascade involvement through higher expression levels of microRNA-145, microRNA-203 and microRNA-328 was also observed ($P < 0.05$). Histopathological examination showed multi-layering, hyperplasia and complete distortion of the ductal and glandular epithelium of the breast glands in breast cancer patients.

Keywords: Hyperplasia, qPCR, Cancer, MicroRNA's, Gene expression

ANALYZING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIFFERENT DOSES OF ARGININE WITH ENDOCRINE HORMONES AND THEIR SUBSEQUENTIAL IMPACT ON BROILER GROWTH

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ABSTRACT

A large part of the poultry industry is taken up by broilers which account for almost 86% of the world poultry meat output. Amino acids (A.A) play an essential role in attaining optimal broiler growth performance. Therefore, it is imperative to add the indispensable A.As with ideal ratios in poultry feeds to obtain maximal growth outcomes. Different essential A.As like arginine, lysine, tryptophan and others cannot be synthesized in birds therefore must be supplied to birds in their diet. The objective of this study was to evaluate the ideal A.A ratio of arginine and Lysine in relation with its impact on immune response, secretion of endocrine hormones and their subsequential role on growth performance in broiler birds. A total number of 612 day-old broiler chicks were reared for 35 days at Paroka Research Center, Agriculture University, Faisalabad. Birds were randomly divided into 6 treatment groups. Each group contained 6 replications with 17 birds in each. Treatments had 0.95 (1.19/1.25, 1.12/1.18, 1.05/1.1), 1 (1.25/1.25, 1.18/1.18, 1.1/1.1), 1.05(1.31/1.25, 1.24/1.18, 1.17/1.1), 1.10 (1.38/1.25, 1.30/1.18, 1.23/1.1), 1.15 (1.44/1.25, 1.36/1.18, 1.28/1.1) and 1.20 (1.50/1.25, 1.42/1.18, 1.34/1.1) arginine with lysine ratio for starter, grower and finisher feed respectively. Data for feed intake (FI) and body weight (BW) were collected at day 7, 21 and 35 to analyze the feed conversion ratio (FCR) and BWG. One bird from each replicate of every treatment group was slaughtered on day 35 to collect organ and serum samples. The results showed a significant ($p < 0.05$) effect of arginine on growth hormone, Insulin like growth factor-1, T3, T4 and insulin secretion, however, the ratio of 1.10 proved to be the best one for the maximal secretion of these hormones. In starter and grower phases, 1.10 and 1.15 ratio showed better results for BWG and FCR too, however, FI was affected non-significantly ($p > 0.05$) during these phases. The FI and BWG were different during the finisher phase and overall experimental period in birds fed with Arg : Lys ratio of 1.10 and 1.15 in birds while the FCR was remained un-affected by any treatments in finisher and entire experimental period. The treatments showed no effect on carcass characters such as dressing, thigh and breast meat yield. Treatments had no remarkable effect on relative organs weight (liver, gizzard and heart) and immune organs (thymus, bursa and spleen) in broilers. Concluding that 1.10 ratio of arginine supplementation have better endocrine secretions with their positive impact on broiler growth.

Keywords: Arginine, Ratio, Endocrine hormones, Feed supplementations

DIAGNOSTIC ROLE OF LAMP IN THE DETECTION OF PARASITIC DISEASES OF HUMAN

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ABSTRACT

Parasitic diseases are causing a serious threat to human population worldwide. The prevalence of these parasitic diseases pose a great problem to global public health and economic sector. Therefore, in order to effective prevention and treatment of deadly parasites, the initial step is to timely and accurately diagnose. A number of molecular assays have been developed which are playing vital roles efficiently, but to compete with the need of time a simple and cost friendly lamp assay is used now a days called as (Lamp loop-mediated isothermal amplification). LAMP is a nucleic acid amplification method offering a rapid diagnosis of parasitic diseases. The main focus is on Buruli ulcer, Chagas' disease, cysticercosis/taeniasis, dracunculiasis (guinea worm disease), echinococcosis, food-borne trematodiasis, human African trypanosomiasis (HAT) (sleeping sickness), leishmaniasis, leprosy, lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis (river blindness), rabies, schistosomiasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis (STH) (ascariasis, hookworm, trichuriasis), trachoma, and yaws) . LAMP has comprehensively assisted in the diagnosis, treatment and epidemiological studies of parasitic diseases that affect people worldwide, helping to control parasitic disease mortality.

Keyword: Parasite , Parasitic diseases , detection , LAMP, Simple ,Rapid

ECHINOCOCCUS GRANULOSUS

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ABSTRACT

Echinococcus granulosus is a zoonotic disease caused by tapeworm of the genus Echinococcus (family Taeniidae). This critical disease remains the significant public health issue. Major progress has been made in the 21st century for the causative parasites, on diagnostic tools, and on treatment techniques and control strategies, including the development and deployment of vaccines. In terms of surgery, new procedures have replaced with traditional techniques, and total cystectomy in CE. Recent progress on the biology, epidemiology, diagnosis, management, control, and prevention of CE. Currently for the treatment of Echinococcosis albendazole is used. there is no alternative drug to albendazole, new drugs and vaccine are required urgently. Recently molecular study can provide a policy for identification and for detection of new drug and vaccine targets, with direct impact in the future on the control of echinococcosis, which continues to be a global challenge.

Key words: Echinococcus, CE, Albendazole

USE OF NATURAL ANTIMICROBIALS IN CANNED FOODS

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ABSTRACT

Natural antimicrobials in food preservatives play an important role in protection of food by inhibit growth of pathogenic microorganisms and increasing the shelf life of food by inhibiting spoilage microorganisms. Natural antimicrobial compounds are derived from animals, plants (from herbs, spices, fruits, vegetables, seeds and leaves) and plants contains many essential oils (such as Oregano, Sage, basil, thyme, clove, cinnamon, rosemary, lavender) and microbial sources (Viruses, algae and mushrooms) that have preservation effect against different microorganisms. These antimicrobials have influence of color, smell and toxicity which is effective in food preservation. Natural antimicrobial mechanism of action including first membrane rapture with ATPase activity inhibition, (ii)leakage of essential biomolecules from the cell, (iii) disruption of the proton motive force and then enzyme inactivate. The use of natural antimicrobials agents in canned food becomes more frequently day by day. Until now, many control methods rely on inhibiting the microbial growth in canned food by applying lethal treatments. In addition, increasing consumers' awareness of the potential negative impact of synthetic preservatives on health versus the benefits of natural additives has generated interest among researchers in the development and use of natural products in foods in future.

Key words: Natural Antimicrobial, Essential oils, canned food

LYMPHATIC FILARIASIS

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ABSTRACT

Filariasis is an infection of lymphatic system caused by several thread like parasitic roundworms. The most emerging filarial disease in human is lymphatic filariasis that is commonly known as elephantiasis. Lymphatic filariasis is neglected tropical disease by WHO. The disease generally present with the symptoms like fever, pain in lymph and nodes and if the infection become chronic, swelling that can become constant and disfiguring. Number of diagnostic approaches have been made for lymphatic filariasis. This can be identified by microscopic examination of samples. Over the last two decades, identification of lymphatic filariasis for epidemiological studies has been greatly modernized. Conventional diagnostic methods or technique are replaced with modern developments or introduction of new technique. Ensure higher sensitivity and specificity for molecular diagnostics of filariasis. For qualitative detection, antigen detection test is valid. Worldwide commercial strips and kits are available like AlereTM filariasis, FTS, Bench Aid etc). Polymerase Chain Reaction-Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) are the molecular technique for distinguish the several filarial specie in sample. ELISA, a sensitive molecular technique for lymphatic filariasis. Use of anti-filarial antibody (IgG1, IgG4) detection technique using enzyme immune assays (EIA) have also been optimized.

Key words: Filariasis, diagnosis,

PÜLÜMÜR NEHRİ (TUNCELİ, TÜRKİYE)'NDEKİ *Squalius cephalus* (Linnaeus, 1758)'UN BOY-AĞIRLIK İLİŞKİSİ

LENGTH-WEIGHT RELATIONSHIP OF *Squalius cephalus* (Linnaeus, 1758) IN THE PÜLÜMÜR RIVER (TUNCELİ, TURKEY)

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada; Pülümür Nehri'nde 2017-2019 tarihleri arasında 71 adet *Squalius cephalus* (Linnaeus, 1758) örneği yakalanmıştır. Pülümür Nehri'ndeki *S. cephalus*'un total boy ve ağırlığı dişilerde 8,9-25,8 cm ve 7,3-222,4 g; erkeklerde ise 9,0-26,8 cm ve 5,8-232,4 g arasında dağılım göstermiştir. Dişi-erkek oranı 1:0,87 olarak bulunmuştur. İncelenen balık örneklerinin boy-ağırlık ilişkisi dişilerde $W = 0,0057L^{3,229}$ ($R^2 = 0,98$), erkeklerde $W = 0,0042L^{3,337}$ ($R^2 = 0,98$) ve tüm bireylerde $W = 0,0048L^{3,290}$ ($R^2 = 0,98$) olarak bulunmuştur. Elde edilen tüm bireylerden hesaplanan b değerinin %95'lik güven aralığı 3,20-3,39 olarak hesaplanmıştır ve büyümenin pozitif allometrik olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Regresyon katsayısı olan b'nin dişi, erkek ve tüm bireylerde istatistiki olarak 3'ten farklı olduğu tespit edilmiştir ($p>0,05$). Dişi, erkek ve tüm bireylerde total boy ile ağırlık arasında çok kuvvetli bir ilişki bulunduğu görülmüştür ($R^2=0,98$).

Anahtar Kelimeler: Boy-ağırlık ilişkisi, *Squalius cephalus*, Pülümür Nehri

ABSTRACT

In this study, 71 *Squalius cephalus* (Linnaeus, 1758) specimens were caught between 2017-2019 in the Pülümür River. Total length and weight of *S. cephalus* were 8.9-25.8 cm and 7.3-222.4 g in females; it ranged between 9.0-26.8 cm and 5.8-232.4 g in males, in the Pülümür River. The female-male ratio was found to be 1:0.87. The length-weight relationship of the examined fish samples was $W = 0.0057L^{3.229}$ ($R^2 = 0.98$) in females, $W = 0.0042L^{3.337}$ ($R^2 = 0.98$) in males and $W = 0.0048L^{3.290}$ ($R^2 = 0.98$) in all individuals. The 95% confidence interval of the b value calculated from all individuals obtained was calculated as 3.20-3.39 and it was determined that the growth was positive allometric. It was determined that the regression coefficient b was statistically different from 3 in female, male and all individuals ($p>0.05$). It has been observed that there is a very strong relationship between total length and weight in female, male and all individuals ($R^2=0.98$).

Keywords: Length-weight relationship, *Squalius cephalus*, Pülümür River

PÜLÜMÜR NEHRİ'NDE YAŞAYAN *Chondrostoma regium* (Heckel, 1843)'UN BOY-AĞIRLIK İLİŞKİSİ VE KONDİSYON FAKTÖRÜ

LENGTH-WEIGHT RELATIONSHIP AND CONDITION FACTOR OF *Chondrostoma regium* (Heckel, 1843) LIVING IN PÜLÜMÜR RIVER

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada; 2017-2019 tarihleri aralığında Pülümür Nehri'nden çalışma süresi boyunca 67 adet (26 dişi, 41 erkek) *Chondrostoma regium* örneği toplanmıştır. Pülümür Nehri'ndeki *C. regium*'un dişi bireylerinde total boy ve ağırlık sırasıyla 7,9-30,2 cm ve 5,7-328,8 g; erkek bireylerinde ise 11,6-28,9 cm ve 18,7-287,0 g arasında dağılım göstermiştir. Dişi:erkek oranı 1,00:0,63 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Balık örneklerinin boy-ağırlık ilişkisi dişilerde $W = 0,0072L^{3,139}$ ($R^2 = 0,96$), erkeklerde $W = 0,0072L^{3,127}$ ($R^2 = 0,90$) ve tüm bireylerde $W = 0,0071L^{3,137}$ ($R^2 = 0,93$) olarak bulunmuştur. Dişi, erkek ve tüm bireylerde total boy ile ağırlık arasında çok kuvvetli bir ilişki bulunduğu görülmüştür ($R^2 > 0,90$). Pülümür Nehri'ndeki *C. regium*'un büyümesinin pozitif allometrik olduğu görülmüştür. Kondisyon faktörü değerleri dişilerde 0,760-1,570; erkeklerde ise 0,741-1,507 arasında değişmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Boy-ağırlık ilişkisi, kondisyon faktörü, *Chondrostoma regium*, Pülümür Nehri

ABSTRACT

In this study; between 2017-2019, 67 (26 female, 41 male) *Chondrostoma regium* specimens were collected from the Pülümür River during the study period. Total length and weight of *C. regium* in Pülümür River were 7.9-30.2 cm and 5.7-328.8 g in females; it ranged between 11.6-28.9 cm and 18.7-287.0 g in in males, respectively. The female:male ratio was calculated as 1.00:0.63. The length-weight relationship of fish samples was $W = 0.0072L^{3.139}$ ($R^2 = 0.96$) in females, $W = 0.0072L^{3.127}$ ($R^2 = 0.90$) in males and $W = 0.0071L^{3.137}$ ($R^2 = 0.93$) in all individuals. It has been observed that there is a very strong relationship between total length and weight in females, males and all individuals ($R^2 > 0.90$). The growth of *C. regium* was found to be positive allometric in the Pülümür River. Condition factor values were 0.760-1.570 in females; it varies between 0.741-1.507 in males.

Keywords: Length-weight relationship, *Chondrostoma regium*, condition factor, Pülümür River

İŞĞALDAN AZAD OLUNMUŞ ƏRAZİLERDƏ TƏHSİL VƏ TURİZM PERSPEKTİVLƏRİ

EDUCATION AND TOURISM PERSPECTIVES IN THE OCCUPIED AREAS

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XÜLASƏ

Azərbaycan xalqı Ali Baş Komandan İlham Əliyevin rəhbərliyi ilə müzəffər Milli Ordumuzun Vətən Müharibəsində tarixi qələbəsi və 30 ilə yaxın Ermənistanın işğalı altında saxladığı əzəli torpaqlarımızın azad etməklə, milli çağdaş tarixinə şanlı səhifə yazdı. Bu misilsiz qələbə həm də məcburi köçkünlərin pozulmuş hüquqlarının bərpasına, dayanıqlı inkişaf məqsədlərinin ölkəmizin bütün ərazisində həyata keçirilməsinə əlverişli zəmin yaratmışdır.

İşğaldan azad edilən Azərbaycan ərazilərində təhsilin və turizmin inkişafı ilə bağlı tədbirlər xüsusi əhəmiyyət kəsb edir. Azad edilmiş yaşayış məntəqələri yenidən qurularkən ermənilər tərəfindən dağıdılmış bütün məktəblərimiz və turizm obyektlərimizdə bərpa olunması planlaşdırılır.

Hazırda əsas məqsəd işğaldan azad olunmuş ərazilərdəki təhsil ehtiyaclarının müəyyənəndirilməsi, mövcud təhsil infrastrukturunun vəziyyətinin qiymətləndirilməsi və fəaliyyətinin təşkili ilə bağlı planların hazırlanmasıdır. Bundan başqa azad olunmuş ərazilərdə təhsil müəssisələrinin əhalinin sayına uyğun tikilməsi, bərpası məşğulluğun strukturu baxımından prioritet sahələr üzrə mövcud təhsil müəssisələrində mütəxəssislərin hazırlanması və bölgələrin ənənəvi, coğrafi və s. xüsusiyyətlərinə uyğun xüsusi profilli təhsil müəssisələrinin - məktəbdənkənar, peşə, orta ixtisas, ali və əlavə kursların yaradılması başlıca işlərdən biridir.

İşğaldan azad olunmuş ərazilərdə həmçinin həm iri turizm obyektləri yaradılmasını təşviq etmək, həm də kənd turizmini inkişaf etdirmək olar. Gələcəkdə orada məskunlaşacaq əhali üçün kənd turizminin inkişafı çox vacibdir, onların gəlirlərinin formalaşmasına və artmasına xidmət edə bilər. Həmçinin yerli və xarici iş adamları iri turizm obyektləri tikməyə sövq edilməlidir.

Açar sözlər: təhsilin inkişafı, mütəxəssis hazırlığı, turizm, iqtisadiyyat, turizm infrastrukturu, turizm obyektləri

ABSTRACT

The people of Azerbaijan, under the leadership of Supreme Commander-in-Chief Ilham Aliyev, have written a glorious page in the national modern history with the historic victory of our victorious National Army in the Patriotic War and the liberation of our ancient lands occupied by Armenia for nearly 30 years. This unprecedented victory has also created a favorable basis for the restoration of the violated rights of IDPs and the implementation of sustainable development goals throughout the country.

Measures related to the development of education and tourism in the liberated territories of Azerbaijan are of particular importance. It is planned to restore the liberated settlements in all our schools and tourist facilities destroyed by Armenians during the reconstruction.

At present, the main goal is to identify educational needs in the liberated territories, assess the state of the existing educational infrastructure and develop plans for the organization of activities. In addition, the construction of educational institutions in the liberated areas in accordance with the population, the restoration of training in existing educational institutions in priority areas in terms of the structure of employment and the traditional, geographical, etc. of the regions. One of the main tasks is to create special profile educational institutions in accordance with the characteristics of the school - out-of-school, vocational, secondary, higher and additional courses.

It is also possible to encourage the creation of large tourism facilities in the liberated areas, as well as to develop rural tourism. The development of rural tourism is very important for the people who will settle there in the future, it can serve to form and increase their income. Local and foreign businessmen should also be encouraged to build large tourism facilities.

Keywords: development of education, training, tourism, economy, tourism infrastructure, tourism facilities

**PANDEMİ (COVID-19) DÖNEMİNDE; KARIYER TATMİNİ, KARIYER PLATOSU,
ÖRGÜTSEL BAĞLILIK VE İŞE YABANCILAŞMA DEĞİŞKENLERİNİN
ETKİLEŞİMİ: AKADEMİSYENLER ÜZERİNE BİR ALAN ARAŞTIRMASI**

DURING THE PANDEMIC (COVID-19) PERIOD; THE INTERACTION OF CAREER
SATISFACTION, CAREER PLATEAU, ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT AND
WORK ALIENATION VARIABLES: A FIELD STUDY ON ACADEMICS

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ÖZET

Genel Bilgi: Geçmişten günümüze insan kaynakları yönetiminin gelişimine bakıldığında, özellikle neoklasik dönem itibari ile insan unsurunun ön plana çıktığı bilinmektedir. Personel yönetiminden, insan kaynakları yönetimine akabinde stratejik insan kaynakları yönetimine evrildiği görülmektedir. Süreçler ve yapılar sürekli olarak değişirken, insan odaklılık konusu hala önem arz etmektedir. Çalışanların karmaşık ve sürekli krizlerle karşı karşıya kalan örgütsel bir çevrede bulunmaları, onların çalışma hayatları boyunca çok çeşitli işler arasında geçişler yaşayabileceklerini, kariyerlerini belirlemek ve kariyerlerine yön vermek adına birçok sorumluluk üstlenmeleri gerektiğini vurgulamaktadır. Küreselleşme, teknolojik gelişmeler ve post-endüstriyel çevrenin getirmiş olduğu zorluklar çalışanların kariyerlerinde sapmalar yaşamalarına neden olabilmektedir. Yaşanabilecek bu sapmaların önlenbilmesinde veya en aza indirilebilmesinde kariyer tatmini önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Yüksek kariyer tatmini gösteren bireylerin kendilerine daha yüksek hedefler belirlemeleri ve bu hedeflere ulaşabilme uğruna daha fazla çaba sarf etmeleri, yüksek performansı beraberinde getirmektedir. Ayrıca kariyerinden tatmin olan bireylerin, planladıkları kariyerlerini daha olumlu değerlendirme eğiliminde oldukları düşünülmektedir.

Amaç: Bu çalışmada, Türkiye’de faaliyet gösteren özel ve kamu üniversitelerinde görev yapan akademisyenlerin kariyer tatmini, kariyer platosu, örgütsel bağlılık ve işe yabancılaşma değişkenlerinin etkileşiminin belirlenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Özellikle, pandemi döneminde

akademisyenlerin bu süreci nasıl yönettiği merak edilerek bu çalışmaya başlanmıştır. ‘‘Akademisyenler mesleki durgunluk (kariyer platosu) yaşıyorlar mı ya da bu süreç onlara işlerinin önemini göstererek bağlılıklarının artmasına mı sebep oldu? Peki bağlılığı pozitif ivme göstermeyen akademisyen işe yabancılaştı mı?’’ bu vb. sorulara cevap bulmak hedeflenmiştir.

Yöntem ve Metodoloji: Araştırmada, kariyer tatminini ölçmeye yönelik Greenhaus, Parasuraman ve Wormley (1990) tarafından geliştirilen 5 ifadeden oluşan ‘‘Kariyer Tatmini Ölçeği’’ kullanılmıştır. Kariyer Platosunu ölçmek için ise, Milliman (1992) tarafından geliştirilen 12 ifadeden oluşan ‘‘Kariyer Platosu Ölçeği’’ kullanılmıştır. Örgütsel Bağlılık için, Meyer ve Allen (1990) tarafından geliştirilen 24 ifadelik ‘‘Örgütsel Bağlılık Ölçeği’’ tercih edilirken, İşe yabancılaşma değişkenini ölçmek için Elma (2003) tarafından geliştirilen 38 ifadeden oluşan ‘‘İşe Yabancılaşma Ölçeği’’ kullanılmıştır. Veriler yüz yüze ve online anket yöntemi ile toplanmış olup, SPSS paket programı ile analiz edilmiştir. katılımcıların demografik özelliklerini belirleyebilmek için Kişisel Bilgi Formu kullanılmıştır.

Bulgular: Çalışmanın, veri toplamı süreci 25 Ekim’de tamamlanacaktır. Bulgular tam metin düzenlemesinde değerlendirilecektir.

Sonuç ve Öneriler: Çalışmanın, veri toplamı süreci 25 Ekim’de tamamlanacaktır. Bulgular tam metin düzenlemesinde değerlendirilecektir.

Çalışmanın Orjinalliği/ Değeri: Araştırma sürecinde yapılan literatür taraması sonucunda, değişkenlerden özellikle kariyer platosu ile alakalı çok fazla çalışma olmadığı dikkat çekmiştir. Pandemi döneminde birçok sektörde olduğu gibi, akademisyenlerin de bu belirsizlik sürecinden etkilendiği aşikardır. Yapılan çalışmanın, kariyer yönetiminde süreci, planlama ve yönetme noktasında çalışanlara; süreç yönetimi kısmında ise yöneticilere/liderlere fayda sağlaması hedeflenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kariyer Tatmini, Kariyer Platosu, Örgütsel Bağlılık, İşe Yabancılaşma, Akademisyen

During the Pandemic (COVID-19) Period; The Interaction of Career Satisfaction, Career Plateau, Organizational Commitment and Work Alienation Variables: A Field Study on Academics

ABSTRACT

Background: When we look at the development of Human Resources Management from the past to the present, it is known that the human element has come to the fore especially as of the neo-classical period. It is seen that it has evolved from personnel management to human resources management and then to strategic human resources management. While processes and structures are constantly changing, the issue of human focus is still important. The fact that employees are in an organizational environment that is confronted with complex and continuous crises emphasizes that they may experience transitions between a wide variety of jobs throughout their working lives, and that they have to take on many responsibilities in order to determine their careers and direct their careers. Globalization, technological developments and the difficulties brought by the post-industrial environment can cause employees to experience deviations in their careers. Career satisfaction plays an important role in preventing or minimizing these deviations. Individuals with high career satisfaction setting higher goals for themselves and making more efforts to reach these goals bring high performance. It is also thought that individuals who are satisfied with their careers tend to evaluate their planned careers more positively.

Purpose: In this study, it is aimed to determine the interaction of the variables of career satisfaction, career plateau, organizational commitment and work alienation of academics working in private and public universities operating in Turkey. In particular, this study was started by wondering how academics managed this process during the pandemic period. "Are academics experiencing professional stagnation (career plateau) or has this process increased their commitment by showing them the importance of their work? So, has the academician, whose commitment does not show a positive momentum, alienated from the work?" this etc. It is aimed to find answers to the questions.

Design/methodology/approach: In the research, the "Career Satisfaction Scale" consisting of 5 statements developed by Greenhaus, Parasuraman and Wormley (1990) was used to measure career satisfaction. In order to measure the Career Plateau, the Career Plateau Survey consisting of 12 statements developed by Milliman (1992) was used. While the "Organizational Commitment Scale" with 24 statements developed by Meyer and Allen (1990) was preferred for Organizational Commitment, the "Work Alienation Scale" consisting of 38 statements developed by Elma (2003) was used to measure the work alienation variable. The data were collected by face-to-face and online survey method and analyzed with the SPSS package program. Personal Information Form was used to determine the demographic characteristics of the participants.

Findings: The data collection process of the study will be completed on 25 October. Findings will be evaluated in full text editing.

Results: The data collection process of the study will be completed on 25 October. Findings will be evaluated in full text editing.

Originality/value: As a result of the literature review conducted during the research process, it was noted that there were not many studies related to the variables, especially the career plateau. It is obvious that academics are also affected by this uncertainty process, as in many sectors during the pandemic period. To those who work at the point of planning and managing

the process of career management; In the process management part, it is aimed to provide benefits to managers/leaders.

Keywords: Career Satisfaction, Career Plateau, Organizational Commitment Job Alienation, Academic.

LİTERATÜR TARAMASI

Büyükyılmaz vd. (2018), Konya’da hizmet sektöründe faaliyet gösteren 607 çalışana, kariyer yönetimi, iş tatmini ve duygusal bağlılık değişkenlerini kapsayan anket çalışması yapmışlardır. Hiyerarşik regresyon analizi yapılan bu çalışmanın bulgularına göre, hem genel iş tatmininin hem de içsel ve dışsal iş tatmininin, örgütsel kariyer yönetiminin duygusal bağlılık üzerindeki etkisinde kısmi aracılık rolüne sahip olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Chen vd. (2005), araştırmalarında örgütsel bağlılık, iş stresi, kurumsal iletişim ve performans değişkenlerinin, amerika ve tayvanda üst düzey muhasebeciler üzerindeki etkisini incelemişlerdir. Çalışmanın Amerika ve Tayvan karşılaştırması çalışmaya özgünlük katmıştır. Araştırma bulguları, stres ve iletişim düzeylerinde iki ülke arasında fark bulunmadığını ancak Amerika’da çalışanların örgütsel bağlılık ve performans düzeyleri daha yüksek olduğunu göstermiştir.

Fedi vd. (2016), işe yabancılaşma ve iş tutumu kavramlarını, düşük ve yüksek statülü çalışanlar üzerinde araştırmışlardır. Araştırma örneklemini 98 yüksek statülü, 242 düşük statülü olmak üzere toplamda 340 holding çalışanı oluşturmuştur. Araştırma bulguları, işe yabancılaşmanın hem iş tatmini hem de işe katılımı azalttığını göstermiştir.

İnan (2017), çalışmasında Adana’da 100 otel çalışanına anket uygulayarak, iş yükü algısı, kariyer bağlılığı ve örgütsel bağlılık değişkenlerini incelemiştir. Araştırma sonucunda, örgütsel bağlılığın, kariyer bağlılığı ile istatistiksel açıdan pozitif ilişki içinde olduğu gözlemlenirken, iş yükü algısı ile arasında herhangi bir anlamlı ilişki tespit edilememiştir.

Soybalı ve Ak (2019), araştırmalarında; çalışanların kariyer platosu, iş tatmini ve işten ayrılma niyetlerini incelemişlerdir. Örnekleme, İstanbul’da beş yıldızlı otellerde çalışan 400 çalışandan oluşan bu araştırma SPSS programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Çalışma sonuçları, işgörenlerin, kariyer platosu algılamalarının kısmen düşük düzeyde; iş tatmin düzeylerinin kısmen yüksek düzeyde; işten ayrılma niyetlerinin ise düşük düzeyde olduğunu göstermiştir.

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AİLE ŞİRKET YÖNETİCİLERİ PERSPEKTİFİNDEN İNSAN KAYNAKLARI UYGULAMALARI VE KURUMSAL YÖNETİM İLKELERİ ALGISINA YÖNELİK GÖRGÜL BİR ARAŞTIRMA

A RESEARCH ON THE PERCEPTION OF HUMAN RESOURCES PRACTICES AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF FAMILY COMPANY MANAGERS

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ÖZET

Çalışmanın amacı, aile şirket yöneticileri açısından insan kaynakları uygulamaları ve kurumsal yönetim ilkeleri algısına yönelik bir araştırma yapmaktır. Bunun sebebi, işletme sürdürülebilirliğine en iyi şekilde adaptasyon sağlama amacıyla kurumsal yönetim ilkelerini benimsemek gerekliliğine sahip olan aile şirket yöneticilerinin konu ile ilgili eğilimini tespit ederek bilgi üretmeye çalışmaktır. Bu kapsamda, literatürden yola çıkılarak, insan kaynakları uygulamaları ve kurumsal yönetim ilkeleri arasında nedenselliğe dayalı bir ilişki olduğu varsayılmıştır. Araştırma Marmara bölgesinde faaliyet gösteren aile şirket yöneticilerinin katılımıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çeşitli yöneticilik pozisyonunda faaliyet gösteren aile şirket yöneticilerine anket formu ile ulaşım sağlanmıştır. Tam içeriğe sahip 121 anket formu ile SPSS programında veriler analiz edilmiştir. Yapılan korelasyon analizi sonucunda insan kaynakları uygulamaları ve kurumsal yönetim ilkeleri arasında anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu sonucu elde edilmiştir. Bu anlamlı ilişkinin regresyon analizi ile nedensellik bağında kaynaklandığı tespit edilmiş ve literatür ışığında elde edilen sonuçlar değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aile şirketi, insan kaynakları yönetimi, insan kaynakları uygulamaları, kurumsal yönetim, kurumsal yönetim ilkeleri.

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to conduct a research on the perception of human resources practices and corporate governance principles in terms of family business managers. The reason for this is to try to produce information by determining the tendency of family business managers, who have the need to adopt corporate governance principles in order to adapt to business sustainability in the best way. In this context, based on the literature, it is assumed that there is a causal relationship between human resources practices and corporate governance principles. The research was carried out with the participation of family business managers operating in the Marmara region. Family business executives operating in various managerial positions were provided with a questionnaire. Data were analyzed in SPSS program with 121 questionnaires with full content. As a result of the correlation analysis, it was concluded that there is a significant relationship between human resources practices and corporate governance principles. It was determined that this significant relationship stemmed from the causality link with the regression analysis and the results obtained in the light of the literature were evaluated.

Keywords: Family business, human resources management, human resources practices, corporate governance, corporate governance principles.

HISTOPATHOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE LIVER IN RATS TREATED WITH FENUGREEK

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ABSTRACT

Subject Description:

Fenugreek is a plant found in the Mediterranean basin and in some countries from Asia such as India. It is an annual plant that is relatively easy to grow. She

is sown in the spring and harvested in the fall when the seed-filled pods are mature. Its optimal growth requires a high level of sunshine and a soil well drained. It can withstand a slight drought but must be watered in case of strong heat (**Bruno I et al., 2016**).

Objectives: The objective of this work is to strengthen the scientific data on the interest of using the aqueous extract of fenugreek seeds in the medical field.

Methods: 14 male rats were used in this study, divided into tow (2) groups including a group treated with aqueous extract of fenugreek (F) and a group treated with mineral water by the oral gavage method for 30 days orally.

Results: Our results show an insignificant decrease in TGO and TGP levels, in addition to intact liver tissue and no signs of toxicity

Conclusion: The results found show that the aqueous extract of fenugreek seeds improves biochemical parameters (TGO, TGP) and no signs of kidney tissue toxicity in wistar rats.

Keywords: Fenugreek, Wistar rats, TGP, liver tissue

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE OF COVID-19 AND PCR TEST-RELATED STRESS

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ABSTRACT

Since the declaration of the first COVID-19 infected case in Lebanon, there has been a tremendous flow of information about the PCT testing. This information made the Lebanese aware about the process of the testing. On the other side, this huge load of information makes the Lebanese worried and stressful about taking the PCR testing. In reviewing the literature, there have been evidence suggesting the relationship between increase in knowledge and stress level among patients and PCR takers. However, in Lebanon, there is a gap in literature about this relationship. The aim of this study was to study the relationship between increase in knowledge and stress-related to PCR among the Lebanese patients or test takers. The significant of the study lies in filling the gap in literature and being helpful for professionals to understand the ways to manage the policies and procedures for PCR test taking. The study adopted a quantitative survey design method using a self-administered questionnaire. Results of the study showed that there no difference in level of knowledge and level of stress among different demographic groups except for those who have infected family members. Further, the results rejected the main hypothesis showing a statistically significant impact for knowledge on the PCR-related stress levels.

Key words: Knowledge, Stress, PCR-test, COVID-19

ANALYSIS OF THE QUALITY OF PLANT-BASED FEED AND WATER AT LIVESTOCK FARMS

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ABSTRACT

Feeding is the main aspect influencing the formation of the animal organism and the development of their breeding qualities. Proper feeding is important, as it ensures the health of animals, their high productivity and the reproduction process. The general welfare of animals is achieved by compiling a normal diet, the nutritional value and safety of which depends on the quality and quantity of feed used in feeding farm animals. Therefore, currently obtaining harmless feed and feed additives is one of the most important tasks of agriculture.

The condition of the water used in farms also needs to be analyzed, since in the event of the appearance of foreign substances or harmful microorganisms, the water will become a source of infectious diseases.

The article presents information about the quality of plant-based feed and water. Samples were taken for the study in two livestock farms of the Skopinsky district of the Ryazan region – KSK "Uspensky" and LLC "Agroholding Skopinsky". Organoleptic and laboratory parameters were analyzed. It is established that in the livestock farm of KSK "Uspensky" plant-based feed and water of good quality, because all indicators correspond to the norm. In the livestock farm LLC "Agroholding Skopinsky" feed is of low quality for all indicators because it is stored in a spoiled form, and water can become a source of poisoning of the body, since the results of the study revealed the predominance of foreign metallic substances.

Keywords: organoleptic indicators, laboratory research, livestock farm

TOPOLOJİK UZAYDA KÜMELER ÜZERİNDEKİ EYLEMLER

ACTIONS ON SETS IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACE

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ÖZET: Topolojik alan, fonksiyonel analizde en temel kavramdır. Bu araştırma çalışmasında, topolojik uzayların incelenmesine, kapanma işlemine, kümenin iç kısmının ve sınırlarının izole edilmesine ve bu operasyonlarla yakından ilişkili sınır ve sınır noktalarının kavramlarına bakacağız. Bütün bu kavramlar, bilinen matematiksel analiz kavramlarının geliştirilmesidir. Topolojik fazdaki sınır noktası kavramı, matematiksel analizde limit noktası kavramının geliştirilmesidir. Bu çalışmada son nokta kavramıyla yakından ilişkili olan bazı yararlı önerileri kanıtlanmasına bakacağız.

İlk olarak, kümeyi kapanması kavramını verelim. Diyelim ki (X, τ) topolojik bir uzaydır.

Tanım 1. $A \subset X$ kümesinin \bar{A} kapanması, A 'yı içine alan tüm kapalı kümelerin kesişimidir.

Aşağıdaki kararlar açıktır:

1. A 'nın kapanması, A 'yı içeren en küçük kapalı alt kümedir.
2. Eğer A kapalıysa, o zaman $\bar{A} = A$

Kapalı bir küme, aşağıda tanımlanan sınır noktaları aracılığıyla karakterize edilebilir.

Tanım 2. Eğer $x \in X$ noktasının her bir $\Omega(x)$ etrafında x -den farklı en az bir $x' \in A$ noktası varsa, o zaman $x \in X$ noktasına $A \subset X$ kümesinin sınır noktası denir.

Örnekler. \mathbb{R} 'de $A = \{n\}, B = \{1/n\}, n = 1, 2, \dots; C = (0, 1), D = [0, 1]$. A kümesinin hiç sınır noktası yoktur; B kümesinin bir sınır noktası vardır (0 noktası); C ve D kümelerinin sınır noktaları tüm $[0, 1]$ bölümünü doldurur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Topolojik uzay, küme, kapanma, sınır noktası

ABSTRACT: Topological space is the most basic concept in functional analysis. In this research work, we will look at the study of topological spaces, the process of closure, the isolation of the interior and boundaries of the set, as well as the concepts of boundary and boundary points closely related to these operations. All these concepts are generalizations of well-known concepts of mathematical analysis. The concept of a limit point in the topological phase is a generalization of the concept of a limit point in mathematical analysis. In this study, we will look at proving some useful suggestions that are closely related to the concept of the endpoint.

First, let's give the concept of set closure. Suppose (X, τ) is a topological space.

Definition 1. The closure A of the set $A \subset X$ is the intersection of all closed sets that enclose A .

The following decisions are welcome:

The closure of A is the smallest closed subset containing A .

If A is closed, then $A = \bar{A}$

A closed set can be characterized through the boundary points defined below.

Definition 2. If there is at least one point x around every point $\Omega(x)$ that is different from $x \in X$, then the point $x \in X$ is called the endpoint of the set $A \subset X$.

Definition 2. If $x \in X$ has at least one $x' \in A$ point different from x around each $\Omega(x)$, then the point $x \in X$ is called the boundary point of the set $A \subset X$.

Examples. In \mathbb{R} , $A = \{n\}, B = \{1/n\}, n = 1, 2, \dots; C = (0, 1), D = [0, 1]$. Set A has no boundary points at all; set B has a boundary point (point 0); the boundary points of sets C and D fill the entire $[0, 1]$ section.

Key Words : Topological space, set, closure, boundary point

ZEYTİN KARASUYUNUN ELEKTROKATALİTİK ARITIMI

ELECTROCATALYTIC TREATMENT OF OLIVE BLACK WATER

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ÖZET

Sunulan çalışmada, elektrokatalitik sistemlerle zeytin karasuyunun katalitik arıtımı amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla öncelikle TiO_2/AC , $V_2O_5/TiO_2/AC$, $WO_3/TiO_2/AC$ ve $V_2O_5/WO_3/TiO_2/AC$ katalizörleri sol-jel yöntemiyle sentezlenmiştir. Sonrasında zeytin karasuyunda; lignin ve kimyasal oksijen ihtiyacı (KOİ) gibi kirlilik oluşturan bileşenlerin giderimi araştırılmıştır. Elektrokatalitik oksidasyon prosesinde; zaman, katalizör türü, miktarı (katı/sıvı oranı olarak), voltaj, destek elektrolit miktarı (NaCl) ve süspansiyon pH'sı parametre olarak seçilmiştir. Çalışmalar sonucunda; $V_2O_5/TiO_2/AC$ katalizör türünün incelenen tüm kirliliklerde daha iyi performans sağladığı tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca, giderim performansında pH etkisi sınırlı kalmakla birlikte, asidik ortamda verimin daha yüksek olduğu gözlenmiştir. Elektrokatalitik reaksiyonunun; adsorpsiyon, elektrooksidasyon ve katalitik oksidasyon işlemlerinin tümünü kapsadığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Elektrokatalitik, aktif karbon, TiO_2 , WO_3 , V_2O_5 ve zeytin karasuyu

ABSTRACT

In the presented study, catalytic treatment of olive mill wastewater with electro catalytic systems was aimed. First of all, TiO_2/AC , $V_2O_5/TiO_2/AC$, $WO_3/TiO_2/AC$ and $V_2O_5/WO_3/TiO_2/AC$ catalysts were synthesized by sol-gel method for this purpose. Then, the removal of polluting components such as lignin and chemical oxygen demand (COD) in olive mill wastewater was investigated. In the electrocatalytic oxidation process; Time, catalyst type, amount (as solid/liquid ratio), voltage, amount of supporting electrolyte (NaCl) and suspension pH were selected as parameters. As a result of the studies; it has been determined that $V_2O_5/TiO_2/AC$ catalyst type provides better performance in all investigated impurities. In addition, although the pH effect on the removal performance is limited, it has been observed that the yield is higher in the acidic environment. It is observed that electro catalytic reaction covers all of the adsorption, electrooxidation and catalytic oxidation processes.

Keywords: Electrocatalytic, activated carbon, TiO_2 , WO_3 , V_2O_5 and olive mill wastewater.

AKTİF KARBON DESTEKLİ KATALİZ SİSTEMLERİNİN SENTEZİ VE ATIK SU ARITIMINDA KULLANILABİLİRLİĞİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

SYNTHESIS OF ACTIVATED CARBON ASSISTED CATALYSIS SYSTEMS AND INVESTIGATION OF USABILITY IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT

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ÖZET

Sunulan çalışmada; elektrokatalitik sistemlerle zeytin karasuyunun katalitik arıtımı amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla öncelikle TiO_2/AC , $V_2O_5/TiO_2/AC$, $WO_3/TiO_2/AC$ ve $V_2O_5/WO_3/TiO_2/AC$ katalizörleri sol-jel yöntemiyle sentezlenmiştir. Sonrasında zeytin karasuyunda; renk, ve fenol gibi kirlilik oluşturan bileşenlerin giderimi farklı deneysel prosesler tasarlanarak araştırılmıştır. Elektrokatalitik oksidasyon prosesinde; sentezlenen katalitik materyaller elektrokimyasal hücrede grafit elektrot ile birlikte partikül elektrot (Working electrode) olarak kullanılmıştır. Zaman, katalizör türü, katalizör miktarı (katı/sıvı oranı olarak), voltaj, destek elektrolit miktarı (NaCl) ve süspansiyon pH'sı parametre olarak seçilmiştir. Çalışmalar sonucunda; $V_2O_5/TiO_2/AC$ katalizör türünün incelenen tüm kirliliklerde daha iyi performans sağladığı tespit edilmiştir. Bu işlemde voltaj etkisinin giderime önemli katkı sağladığı gözlenmiştir. Giderim performansında pH etkisi sınırlı kalmakla birlikte, genel olarak asidik ortamda verimin daha yüksek olduğu gözlenmiştir. Elektrokatalitik reaksiyonun; adsorpsiyon, elektrooksidasyon ve katalitik oksidasyon işlemlerinin tümünü kapsadığı dikkate alındığında, her bir basamağın olası etkileri ayrı ayrı araştırılmış ve renk giderimlerinin sırasıyla %25,58, %51,72 ve %72,42 olduğu gözlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Elektrokatalitik, aktif karbon, TiO_2 , fenol ve zeytin karasuyu

ABSTRACT

In the presented study; catalytic treatment of olive mill wastewater with electrocatalytic systems is aimed. First of all, TiO_2/AC , $V_2O_5/TiO_2/AC$, $WO_3/TiO_2/AC$ and $V_2O_5/WO_3/TiO_2/AC$ catalysts were synthesized for this purpose, by sol-gel method. Then, the

removal of polluting components such as color and phenol in olive mill wastewater was investigated by designing different experimental processes. In the electrocatalytic oxidation process; The synthesized catalytic materials were used as a particle electrode (Working electrode) together with the graphite electrode in the electrochemical cell. Time, type of catalyst, amount of catalyst (as solid/liquid ratio), voltage, amount of supporting electrolyte (NaCl) and pH of suspension were chosen as parameters. As a result of the studies; It has been determined that $V_2O_5/TiO_2/AC$ catalyst type provides better performance in all investigated impurities. It has been observed that this process makes a significant contribution to the elimination of the voltage effect. Although the pH effect on the removal performance is limited, it has been observed that the yield is generally higher in acidic environments. Considering that electrocatalytic reaction covers all of the possible effects of adsorption, electrooxidation and catalytic oxidation processes each step were investigated separately and color removals were observed to be 25.58%, 51.72% and 72.42%, respectively.

Keywords: Electrocatalytic, activated carbon, TiO_2 , WO_3 , V_2O_5 and olive mill wastewater.

**KIÇİK QAFDAZIN ŞİMALİ-ŞƏRQ HİSSƏSİNDƏ QIJKİMİLƏRİN DAĞ KSEROFİT
BİTKİLİYİNDƏ YAYILMASI**

SPREAD OF FERNS IN MOUNTAIN XEROPHYTE VEGETATIONS IN THE NORTH-
EAST PART OF THE LESSER CAUCASUS

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XÜLASƏ

Konfrans materialında Kiçik Qafqazın şimali-şərq hissəsində qıjkimilərin dağ kserofit bitkiliyində yayılması öyrənilmişdir. Məlum olmuşdur ki, Kiçik Qafqazın dağlıq vilayətlərində quru bozqırlar zonası, kifayət qədər geniş ərazilərdə təmsil olunmuşdur və ən çox şərq hissəsində geniş yayılmışdır. Dağ kserofitlərinin, bir cinsli olmayıb qarışıq qruplar əmələ gətirməsi rayonun torpaq örtüyü və yamaqların quruluşu, cəhətləri, relyefi və s. ilə çox sıx surətdə əlaqədardır. Aparılan tədqiqatlar nəticəsində bir sıra zonalarda yayılan bitkilərin növ sayının az olması və bitki örtüyünün seyrək inkişaf etməsi müəyyənənmişdir. Buna da səbəb həmin ərazilərdə mal-qaranın sistemsiz və intensiv otarılması bitki örtüyünün daha da seyrəkləşməsinə səbəb olmuşdur.

Açar sözlər: dağ kserofit, qıjı, bitki örtüyü, şimali-şərq, bitkilik

ABSTRACT

The conference material studies the distribution of ferns in mountain xerophytic vegetation in the north-eastern part of the Lesser Caucasus. It became obvious that the dry steppe zone in the mountainous regions of the Lesser Caucasus is represented in a large area and is most widespread in the eastern part. The mixed groups formed by non-homogeneous mountain xerophytes is closely related to the structure, features, relief of the land cover and slopes of the region. As a result of the research, it was determined that the number of plant species distributed in a number of zones is small and the vegetation cover is sparse. This is due to the fact that the unsystematic and intensive grazing of livestock in these areas has led to a further thinning of vegetation.

Keywords: mountain xerophyte, fern, vegetation, northeast, vegetation

**TRAFİKTE MEYDANA GELEN KAZALARDAKİ YARALI
SAYISININ RİDGE REGRESYON YÖNTEMİ İLE ARAŞTIRILMASI**

INVESTIGATION OF THE INJURED NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS IN
TRAFFIC BY RIDGE REGRESSION METHOD

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ÖZET

Dünyada ve Türkiye’de taşımacılık, karayolları üzerinden yapılmaktadır. Karayolları, sağladığı avantajlardan dolayı diğer ulaşım sistemlerine göre daha çok tercih edilmektedir. Karayollarının en önemli dezavantajı ise, trafik kazalarıdır. Trafik kazaları ve yaralı sayılarını çeşitli istatistiksel yöntemler kullanarak tahmin etmek mümkündür. Bu çalışmada, 2002-2017 yılları arasında, Türkiye’de meydana gelen trafik kazalarındaki yaralı sayısının tahmini yapılmaya çalışılmıştır. Nüfus, sürücü kusuru, yol kusuru, yolcu kusuru, yaya kusuru ve araç kusurları değişkenleri kullanılarak, yaralı sayısı tahmin edilmiştir. Yaralı sayısının tahmininde, çoklu doğrusal regresyon ve ridge regresyon (RR) yöntemleri kullanılarak ilgili analizler yapılmıştır. Çoklu doğrusal regresyon analizinin varsayımlarından olan bağımsız değişkenler arasında ilişki olmaması varsayımının ihlal edildiği tespit edilmiştir. Çoklu iç ilişki problem olduğundan dolayı çoklu doğrusal regresyon yerine RR ile tahmin edilen modelin kullanılması daha uygun sonuçlar verecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Trafik kazası, Regresyon, Ridge, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

Transportation in the world and Turkey is made over roadways. Roadways are more preferred than other transportation systems due to the advantages it provides. The most important disadvantage of roadways is traffic accidents. It is possible to predict traffic accidents and injured numbers using various statistical methods. In this study, between 2002-2017, the estimation of the

injured number of traffic accidents in Turkey has been undertaken. The number of injuries was estimated by using the population, driver defect, road defect, passenger defect, pedestrian defect and vehicle defects variables. In the estimation of the injured number, related analyzes were made using multiple linear regression and ridge regression (RR) methods. It is determined that the assumption of the multiple linear regression analysis is a violation between independent variables. Because of the multicollinearity problem, the use of the model estimated by RR instead of multiple linear regression will give more appropriate results.

Keywords: Traffic accident, Regression, Ridge, Turkey

SU KALİTESİNİN DESTEK VEKTÖR MAKİNESİ YÖNTEMİ İLE SINIFLANDIRILMASI

CLASSIFICATION OF WATER QUALITY BY SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE
METHOD

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ÖZET

Su, çevresel ve sosyal yaşamda çok önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Diğer tüm doğal kaynaklar dikkate alındığında, dünyanın en büyük bölgesini su kaynakları kaplamaktadır. Su, ağırlıklı olarak tüm ekosistemdeki tüm biyolojik türlerinin hayatta kalmasını sağlamaktadır. Su kalitesi araştırma çalışmaları göz önüne alındığında, yapay zeka tekniklerinin uygulanması konusunda karşılaştırmalı bir çalışma, doğruluk seviyesini ve uygulamaları iyileştirmek için gereklidir. Bu nedenle, bu çalışmada, yapay zeka yaklaşımlarından olan destek vektör makineleri (DVM), Türkiye’de bulunan nehir su kalitesi parametrelerini izlemek ve öngörmek için kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışmada, belirlenmiş bir bölgeden seçilen istasyonlardan Çubuk Çayı Çubuk Baraj Çıkışı 1. istasyon, Kuruçay Baraj aksı 2. istasyon ve Bayındır Deresi Bayındır Baraj Çıkışı istasyonu da 3. İstasyon olarak belirlenmiştir. Birinci karşılaştırma için doğrusal DVM analizi sonucunda test verilerinden elde edilen modelin doğruluk değeri % 77.08 olarak belirlenmiştir. İkinci karşılaştırma için doğrusal DVM analizi sonucunda test verilerinden elde edilen modelin doğruluk değeri % 70.25’tir. Üçüncü karşılaştırma için bu değer % 78.25 olarak bulunmuştur. Üç karşılaştırma için de en doğru sınıflandırma yönteminin radyal temelli DVM olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Su kalitesi, DVM, Nehir, Kernel fonksiyonu, Makine öğrenmesi

ABSTRACT

Water plays a very important role in environmental and social life. Considering all other natural resources, it covers the world's largest region of water. The water mainly enables all the biological species in all ecosystem survival. Considering water quality research studies, comparative studies in the implementation of artificial intelligence techniques are important. Therefore, in this study, support vector machines (DVM), which is one of the approaches of artificial intelligence, the river water quality parameters found in Turkey are used to monitor and foresee. In this study, the selected stations of Mudurnu Dam Dere

Quarter Bridge Station are set as 1. Station, Sakarya River Sivar Dam Out Station set as 2. Station and Kocaçay Creek Kayaboğaz Dam Out Station are also set as a 3rd station. For the first comparison, the accuracy value of the model obtained from the test data as a result of linear DVM analysis was determined as 77.08%. For the first comparison, the accuracy value of the model obtained from the test data as a result of linear DVM analysis was determined as 77.08%. For all three comparisons, it was determined that the most accurate classification method was radial basis DVM.

Keywords: Water Quality, DVM, River, Kernel function, Machine learning

**BİR LEOPAR GEKODA OKÜLER VE SİSTEMİK BAKTERİYEL ENFEKSİYONUN
KLİNİK VE SAĞALTIM YAKLAŞIMI
CLINICAL AND THERAPEUTIC APPROACH OF OCULAR AND SYSTEMIC
BACTERIAL INFECTION IN A LEOPARD GECKO**

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ÖZET

Sürüngenlerde deri, göz, ağız boşluğu gibi pek çok yüzey florasını oluşturan bakteriler ve bu bölgelerde ortaya çıkabilen enfeksiyöz durumlar diğer hayvan gruplarından çoğu zaman farklılık göstermektedir. Genel olarak sürüngenlerin enfeksiyöz hastalıkları hakkında bilgiler bulunsa da Leopar geko (*Eublepharis macularius*) gibi daha özel kertenkele türlerinin hastalık ve sağaltım seçenekleriyle ilgili bilgiler sınırlıdır.

Bu olgu sunumunu, iştahsızlık, keyifsizlik, zayıflama, kuyruk bölgesinin aşırı incilmesi, sağ gözde görme kaybı şikayetleri ile getirilen 3 yaşlı, dişi bir Leopar geko oluşturdu. Yapılan klinik muayenede hastanın sağ gözünde şiddetli blefarospazm ile birlikte kornea yüzeyinde opasite, ağız çevresinde ülseratif karakterde yara odakları ve kloakal bölgede sert, bulunduğu bölgeye invaziv bir şişkinlik dikkati çekti. Ultrasonografik muayenede kloakal bölgede herhangi bir kitle varlığına rastlanmadı. Kloaka mukozasından alınan swab örneği mikrobiyolojik analiz için, dışkı örneği ise parazitolojik analiz için ilgili laboratuvarlara gönderildi. Hastanın parazitolojik analiz sonucu negatif çıkarken, mikrobiyolojik testlerde *Acinetobacter* spp. ve *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* bakterilerinin ürediği görüldü. Antibiyogram sonucunda ise enrofloksasin ve gentamisin etken maddelerine duyarlılık tespit edildi. Sağaltımda, sistemik enrofloksasin (5mg/kg, günde bir kez, oral), A, B ve D vitaminleri başlandı. Hayvanda kloakal bölgeye günlük olarak iyotlu ılık su ile pansuman yapılırken, göz için teramisin pomat ve hyaluronik asit göz damlası (12sa) başlandı. Sağaltımın 3. gününde korneal opasitenin gerilediği, ağız çevresindeki yaraların kaybolduğu ve kloakal bölgedeki şişliğin azaldığı görüldü. Sağaltımın 7. gününde blefarospazmın ortadan kaybolduğu, ancak korneal opasitenin devam ettiği dikkati çekti. Sağaltıma gentamisin göz damlası (12sa) eklendi. Medikal sağaltımın 10. gününde hastanın letarji ve anoreksi şikayetlerinde belirgin bir iyileşme olduğu, korneal opasitenin tamamen ortadan kalktığı tespit edildi. Sağaltımın 15. gününde hastanın düzenli beslenmeye başlayarak, hareketlerinin arttığı gözlemlendi.

Günümüzde insanların egzotik hayvanlara olan ilgisinin artması bu canlıların evcil hayvan olarak evlerde beslenmeye başlamasına yol açtı. Sürüngenler içinde özellikle Leopar gekolar en popüler egzotiklerden biri haline geldi. Bakteriyel floralarındaki çeşitlilik, beraberinde araştırılması gereken pek çok hastalığa neden oldu. Bu olgudaki gibi, çoklu lezyon gösteren hayvanların laboratuvar desteği ile hastalık tespitinin yapılması sağaltım açısından oldukça hayatidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sürüngen, korneal opasite, kloaka

ABSTRACT

In reptiles, the skin, eyes, oral cavity flora and the bacterial diseases of these areas differ from other animal species. Even though the information is available on infectious diseases of reptiles in general, information on disease and treatment options for more specific lizard species such as the Leopard gecko (*Eublepharis macularius*) is limited.

In this case report, a 3-year-old female Leopard gecko presented with complaints of loss of appetite, weakness, excessive thinning of the tail, and vision loss. In the clinical examination, there was severe blepharospasm and corneal opacity on the right eye. Ulcerative wound focus around the mouth and a solid, invasive swollen in the cloacal region were noted. The sample was taken from the cloacal mucosa for microbiological testing. Faeces sample was taken for parasitological examination. Parasitological test results were negative. *Acinetobacter* spp. and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* were found in microbiology results. In the treatment, enrofloxacin (5mg/kg, once a day, PO), vitamins A, B and D were started. While the cloacal region of the animal was dressed daily with iodized warm water, Terramycin ointment and hyaluronic acid eye drops (12h) started for the eye. On the 3rd day of the treatment, the corneal opacity regressed, mouth lesions disappeared and the swelling in the cloacal region decreased. Blepharospasm disappeared on the 7th day, but corneal opacity continued. Gentamicin eye drops (12h) were prescribed. On the 10th day, the animal's lethargy and anorexia improved significantly, and the corneal opacity completely disappeared. On the 15th day, the animal started to eat regularly, and her movements increased.

Today, the increasing interest of people in exotic animals has led to keeping them as pets. Leopard geckos have become one of the most popular exotics among reptiles. The diversity in their bacterial flora has led to many diseases that need to be investigated. As in this case, it is vital in terms of treatment to detect the disease with laboratory support in animals with multiple lesions.

Keywords: Reptile, corneal opacity, cloaca

AN INVESTIGATION OF RADIATION SHIELDING PROPERTIES OF ZNO DOPED GLASSES AT 1333 KEV ENERGY

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ABSTRACT

Today, ionizing radiation, which is widely used in industry and health, can harm the organism or the environment. In order to prevent the harmful effects of radiation on people, it is necessary to be protected from radiation. therefore, the effect of artificial radiation can be significantly reduced by the measures to be taken. In this study, the radiation absorption effects of ZnO-doped glasses to be used in radiation shielding were obtained at 1333 keV photon energy. For this purpose, by using obtained linear attenuation coefficients (LAC), we calculated mass attenuation coefficients (MAC), half value layers (HVL), tenth values layers (TVL) and mean free path (MFP) of these glasses. According to these results, it has been seen that ZnO doped glasses can be used effectively for radiation shielding.

Keywords: ZnO glasses, Radiation shielding, linear attenuation coefficient

MECHANICAL AND PHOTON SHIELDING PROPERTIES OF ZNO GLASS SYSTEMS AT 1173 KEV PHOTON ENERGY

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ABSTRACT

Ionizing radiation is widely used in medicine and industry, and its usage area is increasing day by day with technological developments. Radiation used in advanced diagnosis and treatment methods has increased the chance of early diagnosis and treatment of diseases in recent years, while increasing the radiation exposure of the society. Therefore, the importance of radiation shielding is increasing day by day. In this study, the usability of ZnO doped glasses in radiation shielding was investigated at 1173 keV photon energy. For this purpose, linear attenuation coefficients (LAC) values were obtained. The Mass Attenuation Coefficients (MAC), Half Value Layers (HVL), Tenth Values Layers (TVL) and Mean Free Path (MFP) values were calculated using these linear attenuation coefficients (LAC) values. As a result, it has been seen that these ZnO doped glasses can be used effectively in shielding.

Keywords: ZnO, linear attenuation, Radiation shielding

ZENCEFİL EKSTRAKTININ DİYABETİK RATLARIN OVARYUM DOKUSUNDA İTERLÖKİN-6 SALINIMINA ETKİLERİ

THE EFFECTS OF THE GINGER (ZİNGİBER OFFİCİNALE) EXTRACT ON THE INTERLEUKİN-6 EXPRESSION İN THE OVARIUM TİSSUE OF THE DİABETİC RATS

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ÖZET

Diyabetin yumurtalık üzerindeki metabolik etkilerinin sistematik çalışmaları, bu hastalık ile menstrüel bozukluklar arasında bir ilişki olduğunu hatta infertiliteye sebep olduğunu iddia etmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı oral yolla uygulanan etanolik zencefil ekstraktının deneysel yolla diyabet oluşturulmuş ratların ovaryum dokusunda interlökin-6 (IL-6) salınımına etkisinin araştırılmasıdır.

32 adet dişi rat kontrol, zencefil, diyabetik kontrol, zencefil + diyabet olmak üzere 4 gruba ayrıldı. Kontrol grubuna herhangi bir uygulama yapılmadı. Diyabetik kontrol grubuna 50 mg/kg STZ intraperitoneal yolla enjekte edilerek deneysel diyabet oluşturuldu. Zencefil + diyabetik grubuna 50 mg/kg STZ intraperitoneal yolla enjekte edilerek önce diyabet oluşturulduktan sonra etanolik zencefil ekstraktı 200 mg/kg, 30 gün süreyle oral gavaj yoluyla uygulandı. Zencefil grubuna aynı miktar ve süreyle zencefil ekstraktı oral gavaj yoluyla uygulandı. Ovaryum dokusunda interlökin-6'nın immunohistokimyasal salınımı streptavidin-biotin peroxidase complex yöntemiyle değerlendirildi.

Sonuç olarak, kontrol ve zencefil grupların hem korteks hem de medullasında IL-6 immunoreaksiyonu görülmedi. Diyabet grubunun korteksinde korpus luteumda medullada ise bağ doku ve kan damarlarında yoğun reaksiyon görüldü. zencefil+diyabet grubunun korteksinde IL-6 reaksiyonu görülmezken medullada bağ doku ve kan damarlarında hafif reaksiyon tespit edildi.

Hayvan modellerinden ve gözlemsel epidemiyolojiden elde edilen kanıtlar, diyabette IL-6 gibi inflamatuvar ajanların kilit role sahip olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Çalışmamızda, diyabetik ratların ovaryum dokusunda görülen yoğun IL-6 ekspresyonunun zencefil uygulanan diyabetik ratlarda azaldığı dikkat çekmiştir. Zencefilin ovaryum dokusunda IL-6 salınımını koordine ederek koruyucu bir etki oluşturabileceği sonucuna varılabilir. Ayrıca, ginger, diyabete karşı terapötik bir ajan olarak kullanılabilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: diyabet, ginger, interlökin-6, ovaryum, uterus

ABSTRACT

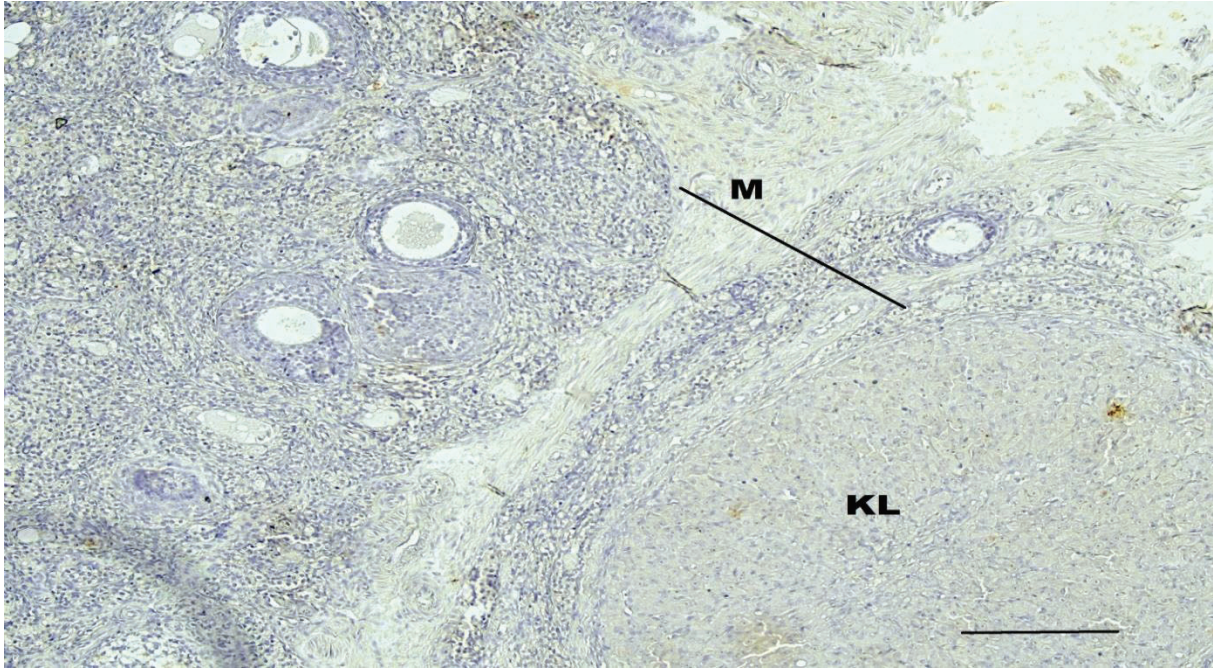
Systematic studies of the metabolic effects of diabetes mellitus on the ovary have revealed a relationship between this disease and menstrual disorders and even cause infertility. The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of orally administered ethanolic ginger extract on the release of interleukin-6 (IL-6) in the ovarian tissue of experimentally induced diabetic rat model.

32 female rats; were divided into 4 groups as control, ginger, diabetic control, ginger + diabetic. No application was made to the control group. Experimental diabetes was induced by intraperitoneal injection of 50 mg/kg STZ to the diabetic control group. Ginger + diabetic group was injected with 50 mg / kg STZ intraperitoneally and after diabetes was established, 200 mg / kg ethanolic ginger extract was administered by oral gavage for 30 days. Ginger extract was administered by oral gavage at the same amount and duration to the ginger group. The immunohistochemical localization of the interleukin-6 in the ovarium tissue were determined by using the streptavidin biotin peroxidase complex method.

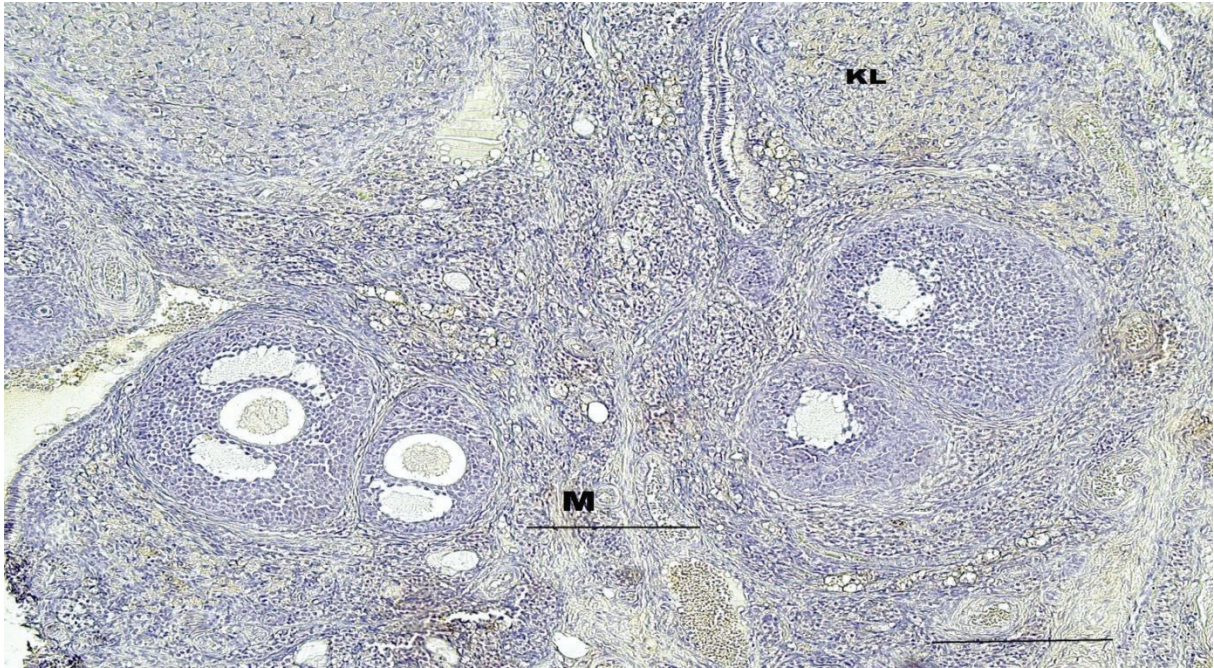
As a result, IL-6 immunoreaction was not observed in both the cortex and medulla of the control and ginger groups. Intense reaction was observed in the cortex of the diabetes group, the corpus luteum, and the connective tissue and blood vessels in the medulla. While no IL-6 reaction was observed in the cortex of the ginger+diabetes group, a mild reaction was detected in the connective tissue and blood vessels in the medulla.

Evidence from animal models and observational epidemiology suggests that an inflammatory agent such as IL-6 may have a key role in diabetes. In our study, it was determined that intense IL-6 expression in the ovarian tissue of diabetic rats decreased in diabetic rats treated with ginger. It can be concluded that ginger may have a protective effect by coordinating the release of IL-6 in the ovarian tissue. Also, ginger may be used as a therapeutic agent against diabetes.

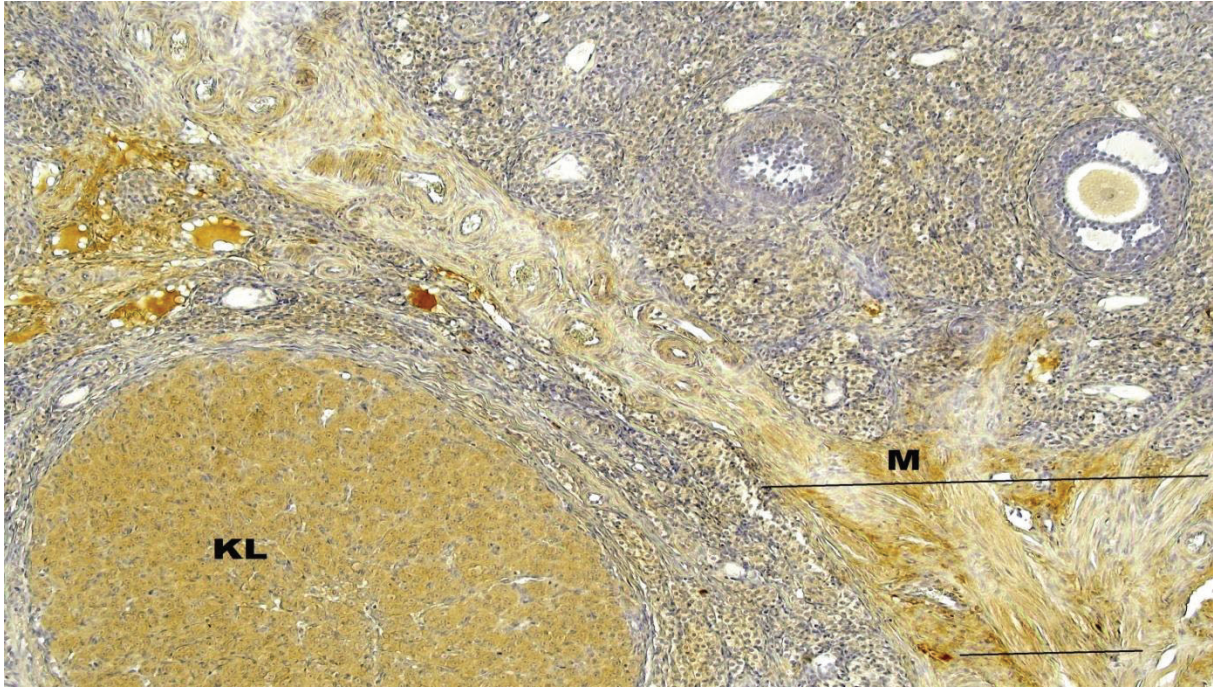
Key Words: Diabetes, ginger, interleukin-6, ovarium



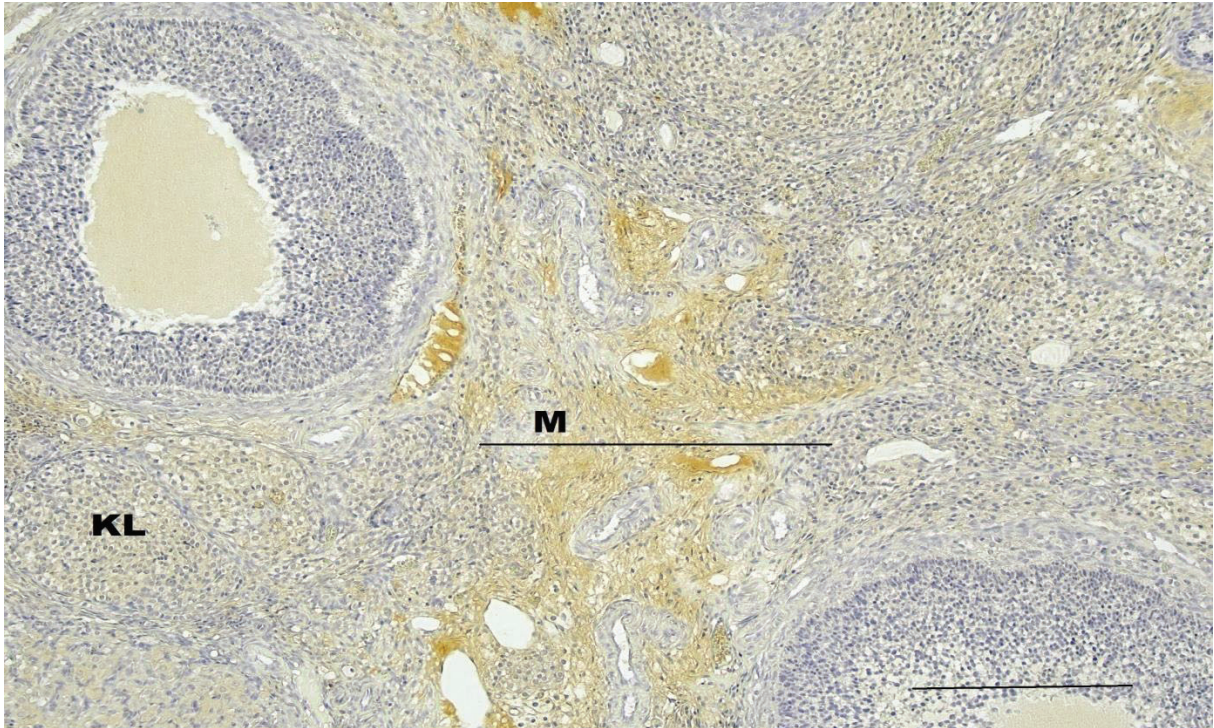
Şekil 1. Kontrol grubu ovaryum dokusunda interlökin-6 salınımı. Medulla (M), korpus luteum (KL). Bar=200 µm.



Şekil 2. Zencefil grubu ovaryum dokusunda interlökin-6 salınımı. Medulla (M), korpus luteum (KL). Bar=200 µm.



Şekil 3. Diyabetik kontrol grubu ovaryum dokusunda interlökin-6 salınımı. Medulla (M), korpus luteum (KL). Bar=200 µm.



Şekil 4. Zencefil+Diabetes grubu ovaryum dokusunda interlökin-6 salınımı. Medulla (M), korpus luteum (KL). Bar=200 µm.

**STREPTOZOTOSİN-KAYNAKLI DİYABETİK RATLARIN UTERUS DOKUSUNDA
ZENCEFİL (*ZİNGİBER OFFİCİNALE*) EKSTRAKTININ İNTERLÖKİN-6
SALINIMI ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

**EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF GINGER (*ZİNGİBER OFFİCİNALE*)
EXTRACT ON INTERLEUKİN-6 RELEASE IN THE UTERİNE TİSSUE OF
STREPTOZOTOCİN-INDUCED DİABETİC RATS.**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı Streptozotosin ile diyabet oluşturulan ratlarda zencefil ekstraktı uygulamasının uterus dokusunda interlökin-6 salınımına etkisinin araştırılmasıdır.

Ratlar her grupta 8 hayvan olacak şekilde 4 gruba ayrıldı: kontrol, zencefil, diyabetik kontrol, zencefil + diyabet grup. Kontrol grubuna herhangi bir uygulama yapılmadı. Diyabetik kontrol ve zencefil+diyabet gruplarına 50 mg/kg STZ intraperitoneal yolla enjekte edildi. Etanolik zencefil ekstraktı 200 mg /kg 30 gün süreyle zencefil ve zencefil+diyabet gruplarına oral gavaj yoluyla uygulandı. Uterus dokusunda interlökin-6'nın immunohistokimyasal salınımı streptavidin-biotin peroxidase complex yöntemiyle değerlendirildi.

Sonuç olarak, kontrol ve zencefil gruplarının uterus dokusunda reaksiyon görülmezken, diyabetik kontrol grubunun endometriyum, miyometriyum ve perimetriyum tabakalarında yoğun, zencefil +diyabet grubunda ise hafif reaksiyon görüldü.

IL-6 organizmayı inflamasyon ve enfeksiyona karşı koruyan hematopoez ve immün yanıtın oluşmasından sorumlu bir araçtır. Çalışmamızda deneysel diyabet oluşturulan ratların uterus dokusunda diyabete bağlı olarak IL-6 salınımının arttığı, zencefil uygulanması ile IL-6 salınımının azaldığı tespit edilmiştir. Bu sonuçlardan yola çıkarak zencefil uygulamasının diyabet hastalığının uterus dokusu gibi sekonder doku ve organlarda meydana getirebileceği hasarın azaltılmasında olumlu katkı sağlayabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: uterus, zencefil, diyabet, interlökin-6

ABSTRACT

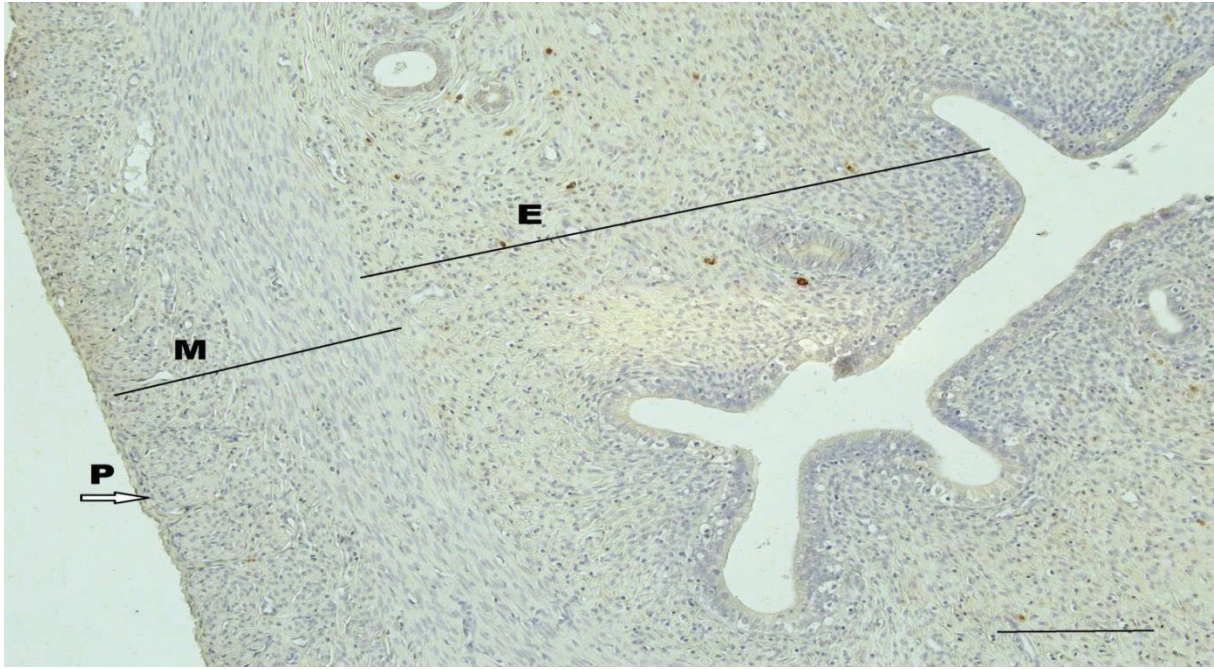
The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of administered ginger extract on the release of interleukin-6 (IL-6) in the uterine tissue in rats of streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats.

Rats were divided into 4 groups with 8 animals in each group: control, ginger, diabetic control, ginger + diabetes group. No application was made to the control group. 50 mg/kg STZ was injected intraperitoneally to the diabetic control and ginger+diabetic groups. Ethanolic ginger extract 200 mg/kg was administered to ginger and ginger + diabetic groups by oral gavage for 30 days. Immunohistochemical release of interleukin-6 in uterine tissue was evaluated with the streptavidin-biotin peroxidase complex method.

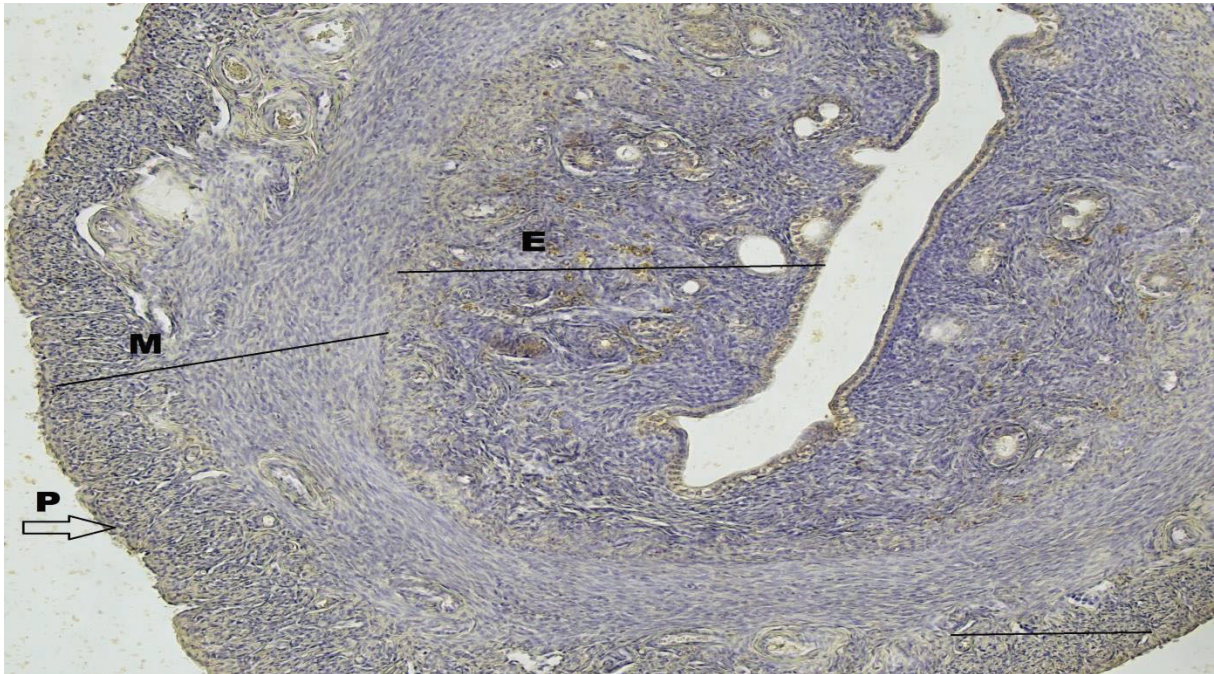
IL-6 is a mediator responsible for the formation of hematopoiesis and immune response, which protects the organism against inflammation and infection. In our study, it was determined that IL-6 secretion was increased due to diabetes in the uterine tissue of rats with experimental diabetes, and IL-6 secretion was decreased with the application of ginger. Based

on these results, it is thought that ginger application may contribute positively to reducing the damage that diabetes may cause in secondary tissues and organs such as uterine tissue.

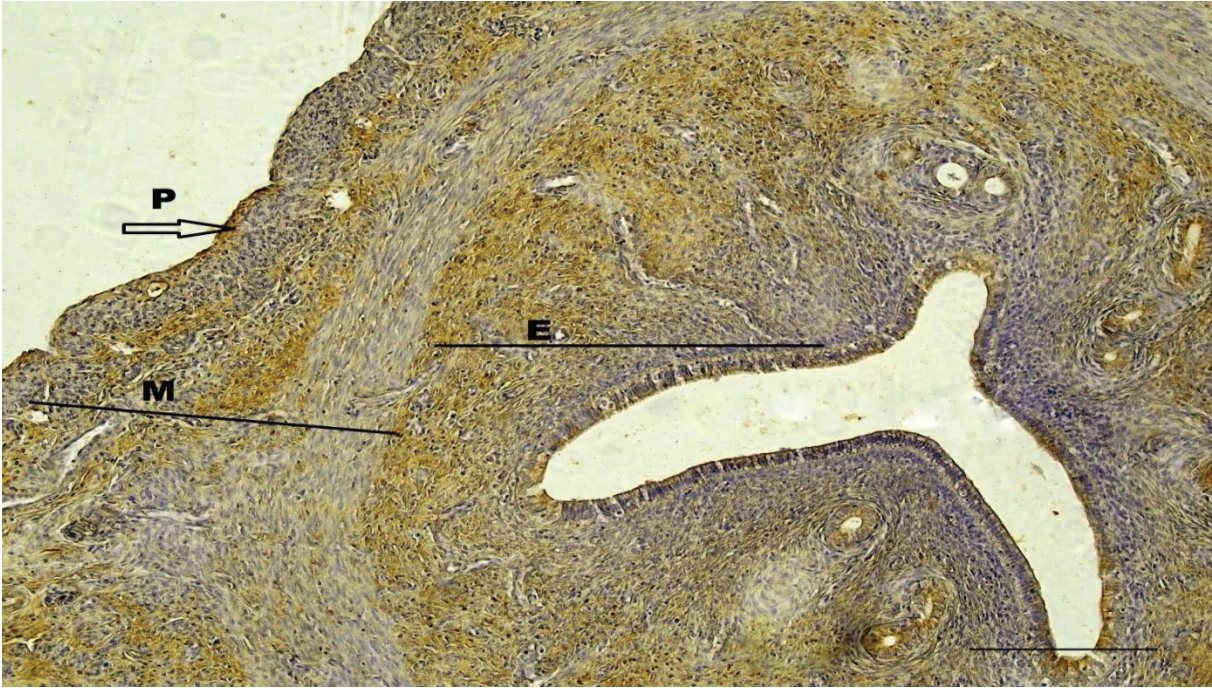
Keywords: uterine, ginger, diabetes, interleukin-6



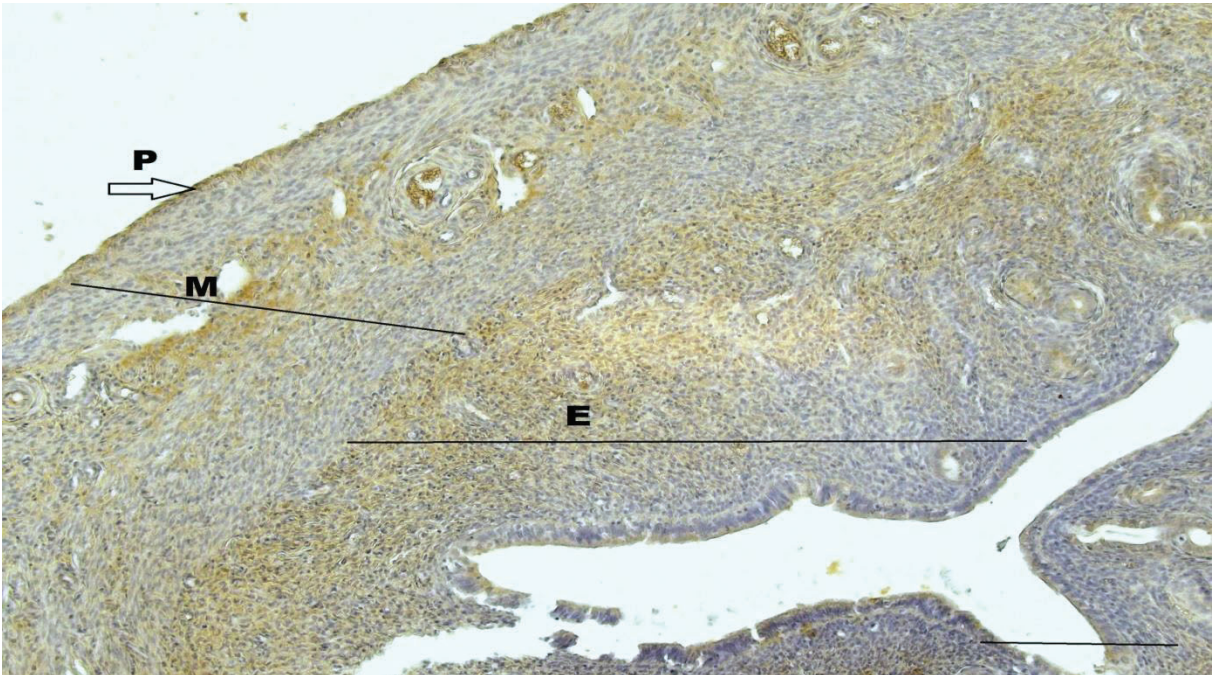
Şekil 1. Kontrol grubu uterus dokusunda interlökin-6 salınımı. Endometriyum (E), miyometriyum (M), perimetriyum (P). Bar=200 µm



Şekil 2. Zencefil grubu uterus dokusunda interlökin-6 salınımı. Endometriyum (E), miyometriyum (M), perimetriyum (P). Bar=200 µm



Şekil 3. Diyabetik kontrol grubu uterus dokusunda interlökin-6 salınımı. Endometriyum (E), miyometriyum (M), perimetriyum (P). Bar=200 µm



Şekil 4. Zencefil + diyabet grubu uterus dokusunda interlökin-6 salınımı. Endometriyum (E), miyometriyum (M), perimetriyum (P). Bar=200 µm

SOME PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF RAW FLOWER-HONEY FROM ERZURUM PLATEAUS

ERZURUM YAYLALARI ÇİÇEK HAM BALLARININ BAZI FİZİKSEL VE KİMYASAL ÖZELLİKLERİ

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Bal, yüzyıllardır besin değeri yüksek değerli bir hayvansal gıdadır. İçeriğindeki bileşenler balın besin değerini belirler.Yapılan bu çalışma ile Erzurum ilinin farklı lokasyonlarında üretilen yayla çiçek ham ballarının fiziksel ve kimyasal özellikleri araştırılmıştır. 2019 yılında bal hasat sezonunda toplanarak satışa sunulan 12 adet yayla çiçek ham balları yerel satıcılardan satın alınmıştır. Ballarda nem, renk, HMF, prolin, asitlik, pH, iletkenlik, diastaz sayısı, invertaz aktivitesi, C13, C13 protein-honey, C4 analizi ve şeker bileşenleri analizleri yapılmıştır. Bu çalışmada incelenen bal örneklerinin minimum ve maksimum nem değeri % 15.0-15.9, renk değeri 39-42 mmpfund, HMF içeriği 4.0-4.3 mg/kg , prolin miktarı 660.2-662.4 mg/kg, asitlik değeri 20.0-20.8 meq/kg, pH değeri 3.4-3.6, iletkenlik 0.22-0.24 mS/cm, diastaz sayısı 17.0-18.8 DS, invertaz aktivitesi 187.7-188.9 U/kg aralığında olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bal örneklerindeki şeker oranları ise fruktoz %34.6-36.7, glukoz %27.7-29.2, sakkaroz %0.5-0.9, turanoz %2.6-3.1, maltoz %2.8-3.7, trehaloz %0, izomaltoz % 2.9-3.9, erloz %0.3-0.7, melezitoz %0, maltotrioz %0, fruktoz+glukoz %61.3-64.8, fruktoz/glukoz 1.24±0.04, glukoz/su 1.6 olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ballarda protein ve ham bal delta C13 değerleri arasındaki fark -0.29±-0.03, C4 şeker oranı ise %1.8±0.6 olarak bulunmuştur. Sonuç olarak, Erzurum yöresinde üretilip satışa sunulan multifloral özellikteki yayla çiçek ham ballarının yüksek biyolojik aktivite değerlerine sahip olduğu ve Bal Tebliği'ne uygun olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ham bal, fiziksel kalite, kimyasal kalite, HMF

Honey is a valuable animal food with high nutritional value for centuries. The components in its content determine the nutritional value of honey. In this study, the physical and chemical properties of the highland flower raw honey produced in different locations of Erzurum province were investigated. In 2019, 12 highland flower raw honeys collected and sold during the honey harvest season were purchased from local vendors. Moisture, color, HMF, proline, acidity, pH, conductivity, diastase number, invertase activity, C13, C13 protein-bal, C4 analysis and sugar components were analyzed in honey. The minimum and maximum values of honey samples examined in this study is for moisture 15.0-15.9%, color value is 39-42 mmpfund, HMF content is 4.0-4.3 mg/kg, proline amount is 660.2-662.4 mg/kg, acidity value is 20.0-20.8 meq/kg, pH value 3.4-3.6, conductivity 0.22-0.24 mS/cm, diastase number 17.0-18.8 DS, invertase activity between 187.7-188.9 U/kg. Sugar ratios in honey samples are fructose 34.6-36.7%, glucose 27.7-29.2%, sucrose 0.5-0.9%, turanose 2.6-3.1%, maltose 2.8-3.7%, trehalose 0% isomaltose 2.9-3.9%, erlose 0.3-0.7%. , hybriditose 0%, maltotriose 0%, fructose+glucose 61.3%-64.8%, fructose/glucose 1.24±0.04, glucose/water 1.6. The difference between protein and crude honey delta C13 values in honey was -0.29±-0.03, and the C4 sugar ratio was 1.8±0.6%. As a result, it has been seen that the multifloral highland flower raw honey produced and sold in Erzurum region has high biological activity values and is in compliance with the Honey Communiqué.

Key words: Raw honey, physical quality, chemical quality, HMF

DEMİR ELEKTROTLAR KULLANARAK ELEKTROKOAGÜLASYON PROSESİ İLE ATIKSUDAN KROM (VI) GİDERİMİ VE İŞLETME PARAMETRELERİNİN OPTİMİZASYONU

CHROME (VI) REMOVAL FROM WASTEWATER AND OPTIMIZATION OF OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS BY THE ELECTROCOAGULATION PROCESS USING IRON ELECTRODES

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, demir elektrotların kullanıldığı elektrokoagülasyon (EC) prosesi ile metal kaplama sanayi atıksularından altı değerlikli krom (Cr (VI)) gideriminin araştırılmasıdır. Bu nedenle EC prosesinin işletme parametreleri Taguchi deneysel tasarım metodunu kullanılarak optimize edilmiştir. İşletme koşullarının EC üzerindeki etkilerini incelemek için; başlangıç pH değeri, akım yoğunluğu ve elektroliz süresi kontrol edilebilen değişkenler olarak seçilerek, EC prosesinde optimum deney şartları belirlenmiştir (Tablo 1). Ayrıca EC prosesinin işletme maliyeti ve prosesin çamur oluşturma miktarı da hesaplanmıştır. Taguchi optimizasyon çalışmasında parametre faktör sayısı 3 ve her bir parametre için 3 farklı seviye incelenmesi seçilerek $L_9 (3^3)$ Taguchi faktöriyel deney tasarımı yapılmıştır. Bu kapsamda atıksuyun başlangıç pH'ı (3, 7, 9), akım yoğunluğu (75, 100, 150 A/m²) ve elektroliz süresi (15, 30, 60 dakika) işletme parametreleri olarak incelenmiştir (Tablo 2). Deneysel plan sonucunda, Cr (VI) giderme verimine (%) göre Taguchi metodu ile belirlenen optimum deneysel işletme koşulları sırasıyla, başlangıç pH 7, akım yoğunluğu 100 A/m² ve elektroliz süresi 30 dakika olarak bulunmuştur. Optimum koşullar altında %99,14 Cr (VI) giderimi elde edilmiştir. Deneysel tasarımda elde edilen tahmini Cr (VI) giderme verimi (%100,00) ile gerçek deneysel şartlarda elde edilen Cr (VI) giderme verimlerinin yakın olduğu görülmüştür. Bu da Taguchi metodunun bu tür atıksuların EC prosesiyle arıtımında optimizasyon metodu olarak uygulanabileceğini göstermektedir. Yapılan deneysel çalışma sonucunda, optimum koşullarda gerçek atıksu için enerji tüketimi 5,88 kWh/m³, elektrot tüketimi 0,6961 kg/m³ ve işletme maliyeti ise 1,006 \$/m³ olarak hesaplanmıştır. Bu şartlar altında oluşan çamur miktarı ise 2,628 kg/m³ olarak tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Elektrokoagülasyon, Taguchi optimizasyon metodu, Cr (VI) giderimi, metal kaplama sanayi atıksuyu.

Tablo 1. İşletme faktörleri ve seviyeleri.

Faktör		L1	L2	L3
F1: Başlangıç pH	A	3	7	9
F2: Akım yoğunluğu (A/m ²)	B	75	100	150
F3: Elektroliz süresi (dk)	C	15	30	60

Tablo 2. L₉ deneysel planına göre deneysel değişkenler, seviyeleri ve Cr (VI) giderme verimleri.

Deney No	F1	F2	F3	Cr (VI) giderme verimi (%)
1	L1	L1	L1	47,20
2	L1	L2	L2	83,20
3	L1	L3	L3	78,20
4	L2	L1	L2	97,30
5	L2	L2	L3	88,20
6	L2	L3	L1	90,10
7	L3	L1	L3	83,20
8	L3	L2	L1	82,10
9	L3	L3	L2	74,30
Optimum	L2	L2	L2	99,14

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to investigate the removal of hexavalent chromium (Cr (VI)) from metal plating industrial wastewater by electrocoagulation (EC) process using iron electrodes. Therefore, the operating parameters of the EC process were optimized using the Taguchi experimental design method. To examine the effects of operating conditions on EC; Optimum experimental conditions were determined in the EC process by choosing the initial pH value, current density and electrolysis time as controllable variables (Table 1). In addition, the operating cost of the EC process and the sludge generation amount of the process were also calculated. In the Taguchi optimization study, L₉ (3³) Taguchi factorial experimental design was made by choosing 3 different parameters and 3 different levels for each parameter. In this context, the initial pH of the wastewater (3, 7, 9), current density (75, 100, 150 A/m²) and electrolysis time (15, 30, 60 minutes) were investigated as operating parameters (Table 2). As a result of the experimental plan, the optimum experimental operating conditions determined by the Taguchi method according to the Cr (VI) removal efficiency (%) were found to be initial pH 7, current density 100 A/m² and electrolysis time 30 minutes, respectively. 99.14% Cr (VI) removal was obtained under optimum conditions. It was observed that the estimated Cr (VI) removal efficiency (100.00%) obtained in the experimental design and the Cr (VI) removal efficiencies obtained in real experimental conditions were close. This shows that the Taguchi method can be applied as an optimization method in the treatment of such wastewaters with the EC process. As a result of the experimental study, the energy consumption for real wastewater was calculated as 5.88 kWh/m³, the electrode consumption as 0.6961 kg/m³ and the operating cost as 1.006 \$/m³ under optimum conditions. The amount of sludge formed under these conditions was determined as 2,628 kg/m³.

Keywords: Electrocoagulation, Taguchi optimization method, Cr (VI) removal, Metal coating wastewater.

Table 1. Operating factors and levels.

Faktör		L1	L2	L3
F1: Initial pH	A	3	7	9
F2: Current density (A/m ²)	B	75	100	150
F3: Electrolysis time	C	15	30	60

Table 2. According to the L₉ experimental scheme experimental variables, levels and Cr (VI) removal efficiencies

Test No.	F1	F2	F3	Cr (VI) removal efficiency (%)
1	L1	L1	L1	47,20
2	L1	L2	L2	83,20
3	L1	L3	L3	78,20
4	L2	L1	L2	97,30
5	L2	L2	L3	88,20
6	L2	L3	L1	90,10
7	L3	L1	L3	83,20
8	L3	L2	L1	82,10
9	L3	L3	L2	74,30
Optimum	L2	L2	L2	99,14

TURİZMDE ETİK DIŐI DAVRANIŐLARDAN BİRİ OLARAK KABUL EDİLEN CİNSEL TACİZ

SEXUAL HARASSMENT, CONSIDERED AS ONE OF THE UNETHICAL BEHAVIORS IN TOURISM

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ÖZET

Etik dışı davranıőlar, tüm iőletmeler ve kurumlar için mazereti asla kabul edilemeyecek derecede olumsuz sonuçlara sebebiyet verebilmektedir. Ancak, turizm gibi emek yoğun özelliğe sahip hizmet iőletmelerinde, etik olmayan davranıőlara rastlama olasılıđı daha fazla olabilmekte ve bu davranıőlar telafisi mümkün olmayan kötü sonuçlara, iőletme ve hatta ülke açısından itibar kayıplarına sebebiyet verebilmektedir. Sunulan hizmetin kalitesi kadar, etik boyutunun da önemli olduđu hizmet iőletmelerinde, sadece ekonomik bir alışverişten söz etmek mümkün deđildir. Günlük yaşamdan kısa bir süreliđine bile olsa, farklı bir ortam ve kültürde bulunmak ve oradaki insanlarla etkileşim içerisine girmek, etik davranıőlar konusunda birçok hassasiyeti beraberinde getirmektedir. Örneđin; turistin gittiđi bölgede kendini rahat hissedebilmesi, nezaket ve misafirperverlikle karşılanması, mal ve can güvenliđi konusunda huzursuz olmaması, yöre halkı ve turistin olumlu etkileşimi, bu süreçte aile ilişkilerinin ve deđerlerinin olumsuz etkilenmemesi gibi.. Öte yandan, karşılıđını bulmayan beklentiler, hayal kırıklıkları, bireysel algı farklılıkları, yanlış anlaşılmalarda, günlük yaşamdaki çok hızlı deđerişimler, toplumsal yapının bozulması gibi durumlar, etik dışı davranıőların oluşumuna ve giderek artmasına sebep olmaktadır.

En genel anlamıyla, ‘diđerlerine zarar veren davranıőlar’ olarak tanımlanabilecek etik dışı davranıőların düzeltilmesi, ivedilikle çözüm gerektiren bir durumdur. Cinsel taciz, duygusal zorbalık, bencillik, çalışanın kusurlu davranıőı, zimmet, dogmatik davranma, şiddet, saldırganlık, küfür ve yıldırma gibi davranıőlar, turizmde etik dışı davranıő konularını oluşturan başlıklardan sadece bazılarıdır. Bunlardan biri olan cinsel taciz, ister sözlü, ister fiziksel ya da psikolojik boyutta olsun, maruz kalan bireyin hayatında ciddi sorunlar yaratırken, buna sebep olan kiőı ve kurumlara da büyük bedellere ve itibar kayıplarına mal olmaktadır. Ayrıca, yapılan birçok araőtırmada; diđer sektörlere kıyasla, turizm sektöründe cinsel tacize maruz kalma oranının daha yüksek olduđu ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Bu sebeple, bu bildiride, turistik bölgelerde yaşanan cinsel taciz konusuna ilişkin yapılmıő çalışmalarda incelenerek, bu konuda alınabilecek güvenlik önlemleri ile turizm çalışanlarının yanı sıra yerli halkın bilinçlendirilmesi ve eğitilmesinin önemi üzerinde durulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Etik, Turizm Etiđi, Etik Dışı Davranıőlar, Taciz, Cinsel Taciz

ABSTRACT

Unethical behaviors can cause negative consequences for all businesses and institutions that can never be excused. However, in service enterprises with labor-intensive features such as tourism, the possibility of encountering unethical behaviors may be higher and these behaviors may cause irreparable bad results and loss of reputation for the business and even the country. In service businesses where the ethical dimension is as important as the quality of the service provided, it is not possible to talk about only an economic exchange. Being in a different environment and culture and interacting with people there, even for a short time from daily life, brings with it many sensitivities about ethical behavior. For instance; such as the tourist's feeling comfortable in the region s/he visits, being greeted with kindness and hospitality, not being uneasy about the safety of property and life, the positive interaction of the local people and the tourist, and the fact that family relations and values are not adversely affected in this process.. On the other hand, unrequited expectations, disappointments, individual perception differences, misunderstandings, very rapid changes in daily life, and deterioration of the social structure cause the formation of unethical behaviors and their gradual increase.

In the most general sense, the correction of unethical behaviors that can be defined as 'behaviors that harm others' is a situation that requires an immediate solution. Behaviors such as sexual harassment, emotional bullying, selfishness, faulty behavior of the employee, embezzlement, dogmatic behavior, violence, aggression, swearing and intimidation are just some of the topics that constitute unethical behavior in tourism. Sexual harassment, which is one of them, creates serious problems in the life of the exposed individual, whether verbal, physical or psychological. In addition, in many studies; compared to other sectors, it has been revealed that the rate of exposure to sexual harassment in the tourism sector is higher. For this reason, in this paper, studies on sexual harassment in touristic areas will be examined and the importance of raising awareness and training of local people as well as tourism workers will be emphasized.

Keywords: Ethics, Tourism Ethics, Unethical Behaviors, Harassment, Sexual Harassment

KOVID- 19 SÜRECİNDE KAMUSAL ALAN OLARAK SOSYAL MEDYA ELEŞTİRİSİ

CRITIC OF SOCIAL MEDIA AS A PUBLIC SPHERE DURING COVID-19

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ÖZET

2019 yılının sonunda, SARS-CoV 2 bilinen adıyla koronavirüs (Kovid-19) tüm dünyayı etkilemeye başladı. Pek çok insan Kovid-19'un hızlı yayılmasından korunmak için kendilerini evlerine kapattı. Bu kapalı kalınan günlerde, insanlar ellerindeki interneti daha çeşitli amaçlar için kullanmaya başladılar ve sanal dünyada daha fazla zaman geçirir oldular. 2021 Ocak ayı itibariyle dünya nüfusunun yaklaşık %60'ı internet kullanmakta ve bu kullanıcıların da %92.6'sı internete cep telefonları aracılığı ile erişim sağlamaktadır (http1). Türkiye bağlamında bakıldığında son bir yıl içerisinde sosyal medya kullanımının %11 artarak nüfusun %70.8'inin aktif sosyal medya kullandığı ve günde yaklaşık 8 saatini online platformlarda harcadığı tespit edilmiştir (http2). Bu istatistiksel veriler göz önüne alındığında sosyal medya, insanların kendilerini ifade edebildikleri yeni bir mecra haline gelmiştir demek yanlış olmayacaktır. Sosyal medyanın kamusal alan olarak çalışılması internetin kamu kullanımına açılmasından beridir tartışılan bir konudur. Ancak Kovid-19 sürecinde, sosyal platformlar mekânsız iletişim alanları haline gelmiş ve otoriteler ile halk arasındaki diyalogu sağlamıştır. Bu makalede sosyal medyanın kamusalılığı pozitif ve negatif yönleriyle Kovid-19 kısıtlamalarının yaşandığı süreç içerisinde sorgulanmıştır. Bu bağlamda kamusal alan ve sosyal medya ilişkisi öncelikle açıklanmıştır. Jürgen Habermas'ın kamusal alan tanımında mekânın esnekliği ön plana çıkarken, Hannah Arendt ve Richard Sennett de kamusal alandaki davranışlara odaklanmaktadır. Sosyal medyanın mekansızlığı bu bakış açısıyla kamusal alan olabilmesini sağlarken; sınırsız iletişim, sosyalleşme, topluluk oluşturma imkânı, bağlantısallık, katılım, şeffaflık, serbestlik, formel ve informel kuralların oluşu kamusalılığı desteklemektedir. Ancak kamusal alan olarak sosyal medya herkes için erişilebilirlik, kullanım özgürlüğü, yanlış bilgi dağıtımı ve farklı amaçlar için kullanım alanlarıyla incelendiğinde olumsuz yanları ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu çalışmayla sosyal medya ve kamusal alanın Kovid-19 pandemisi gibi acil durumlarda sorgulanması ve gelecek çalışmalara yeni bakış açıları yaratması amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kamusal Alan, Sosyal Medya, Kovid-19

ABSTRACT

At the end of the 2019, SARS-CoV 2 mostly known coronavirus (Covid-19) has started to affect all over the World. Many people stayed at homes to protect themselves from the rapid spread of Covid-19. During these lock downs, people began to use their internet for variety of purposes and spend more time in virtual world. As of January 2021, about 60% of the world's population use the internet, and 92,6% of the access the internet via mobile phones (http1). In the context of Turkey, social media usage has increased by 11% over the past year, and it has been determined that 70,8% of the population use active social media and spend around 8 hours a day on online platforms (http2). Regarding these statistical data, it can be said that social media became a new medium where people can express themselves. The use of social media as a public sphere is a common subject that has been studied after the Internet opened for public use. However, in the covid-19 period, social platforms have become spaceless communication areas and provided dialog between the authorities and public. This article questions social media as a public sphere during covid-19 lock downs with its positive and negative aspects. In this context, the relationship of concepts such as public sphere and social media were explained first. As the compliance of space stands out in the public sphere definition of Jürgen Habermas, Hannah Arendt and Richard Sennett also focus on behaviors in the public sphere. In this point of view, social media's placelessness enables being public sphere and its' unlimited communication, socialization, community creation, connectivity, participation, transparency, freedom, having formal and informal rules testify it. However social media as a public sphere has negative sides concerning accessibility for all, usage freedom, misinformation dissemination and different fields of usage. It is aimed to question social media and public sphere in emergency situations like Covid-19 pandemic and create a new perspective for further studies.

Keywords: Public Sphere, Social Media, Covid-19

COVID-19 (KORONAVİRÜS) PANDEMİSİNİN TURİZM SEKTÖRÜNE ETKİSİ:

ANTALYA İLİ ÖRNEĞİ

THE EFFECT OF COVID 19 (CORONAVIRUS) PANDEMIC ON THE TOURISM SECTOR: THE CASE OF ANTALYA

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ÖZET

COVID-19 ilk olarak Çin'in Hubei eyaletine bağlı Wuhan kentinde Aralık 2019 yılında görülmüş ve Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'ne bildirilmiştir. Bu tarihten sonra, önce Çin'in ülke sınırlarını aşmış ve özellikle Avrupa ve Amerika başta olmak üzere tüm dünyaya hızlı bir şekilde yayılıp pandemi özelliğini almıştır. COVID-19 pandemisi, alınan tedbirler ve bulaş riskinin fazla olması nedeniyle tüm dünyada insanların gündelik yaşamını önemli ölçüde kısıtlamıştır. Birçok ülke sınırlarını kapatmış, ülkeler arası seyahatlere izin verilmemiş ve çok sıkı tedbirler hayata geçirilmiştir. Bu dönemde, seyahat, üretim, taşımacılık ve ticaret gibi sektörler olumsuz etkilenmiştir. Bunun sonucunda da ülke ekonomilerinde ciddi küçülmeler meydana gelmiştir. COVID-19 pandemisinden en fazla etkilenen sektörlerden biri de turizm sektörüdür. Çalışmada, COVID-19'un turizm sektörü üzerindeki etkisinin ne düzeyde olduğunun araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma alanı olarak Antalya seçilmiştir. Antalya'ya gelen turist sayıları, elde edilen gelirler ve milliyetlerine göre turist sayıları gibi parametreler COVID-19 öncesi ve sonrası dönem baz alınarak karşılaştırılmıştır.

Araştırma sonucunda, turizmin COVID-19'dan en fazla etkilendiği yılın 2020 yılı olduğu, 2021 yılının turizm sektörünün toparlanmaya başladığı görülmüştür. Ayrıca, Antalya'ya ziyaret eden turistlerin milliyetleri incelendiğinde Avrupalı turistlerin oranlarında ciddi düzeyde düşüşler yaşandığı ve 2021 yılında özellikle İngiltere pazarında ciddi sorunlar yaşandığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19 (Coronavirus), Turizm, Antalya, Pandemi

ABSTRACT

COVID-19 was first seen in Wuhan city of Hubei province of China in December 2019 and was reported to the World Health Organization. After this date, it first crossed the country borders of China and spread rapidly all over the world, especially in Europe and America, and took the feature of a pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly restricted people's daily lives all over the world due to the measures taken and the high risk of transmission. Many countries closed their borders, international travel was not allowed, and very strict measures were implemented. In this period, sectors such as travel, production, transportation and trade were adversely affected. As a result, serious contractions occurred in the economies of the countries. One of the sectors most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic is the tourism sector. In this study, it is aimed to investigate the level of the impact of COVID-19 on the tourism sector. Antalya was chosen as the research area. Parameters such as the number of tourists coming to Antalya, the income obtained and the number of tourists by nationality were compared based on the pre- and post-COVID-19 period.

As a result of the research, it was seen that the year 2020 was the year in which tourism was most affected by COVID-19, and the tourism sector started to recover in 2021. In addition, when the nationalities of the tourists visiting Antalya are examined, it is concluded that there are serious decreases in the rates of European tourists and that there are serious problems in the UK tourism market in 2021.

Keywords: COVID-19 (Coronavirus), Tourism, Antalya, Pandemic

SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK VE ÇEVRE BAĞLAMINDA KRUVAZİYER TURİZMİ

CRUISE TOURISM IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENT

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ÖZET

Deniz turizmi, denizin altında, üstünde veya kıyı şeridinde, deniz araçları aracılığıyla gerçekleştirilen seyahatler kapsamında; çeşitli turistik faaliyetlere katılmak ve denizin sunduğu çekicilikleri keşfetmek, aynı zamanda deniz turizmi kapsamında sunulan turistik mal ve hizmetlerden yararlanmak olarak tanımlanabilir. Kruvaziyer turizmi hem seyahat hem de konaklamayı birlikte sunan ve deniz turizminin içerisinde yer alan bir turizm çeşididir.

Genellikle eğlence amaçlı seyahatlerin en hızlı büyüyen alanlarından biri olarak kabul edilen kruvaziyerlerin, özellikle son yıllarda boyutlarının yanı sıra pazarın ve ziyaret ettikleri destinasyonların da genişlemesi, sürdürülebilirlik ve çevre açısından önemli sorunlar yaratabilmektedir. Çalışmada, kruvaziyer turizminin sürdürülebilirlik ve çevre bağlamında yarattığı sorunların değerlendirilmesi, kruvaziyer turizm şirketlerinin sürdürülebilirlik ve çevre politikalarının araştırılması ve ortaya çıkacak sonuçlara göre öneriler sunulması amaçlanmaktadır. Bu doğrultuda, kruvaziyer turizmin çevre ve sürdürülebilirlik açısından yarattığı sorunların neler olduğunun belirlenmesi için ikincil verilerden faydalanılmıştır. Diğer yandan, ortaya çıkarılan bu sorunlara yönelik olarak kruvaziyer turizm şirketlerinin çevre ve sürdürülebilirlik konularındaki plan ve politikalarının belirlenmesinde bu şirketlere ait web siteleri ve yayınladıkları raporlar incelenmiştir.

Araştırma sonucunda, çevre ve sürdürülebilirlik politikaları gereği bazı işletmelerin katı atıkların bertaraf edilmesinde son teknolojileri kullandıkları belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca, çevreye zararlı fosil yakıtların kullanımının azaltılması amacıyla Carnival şirketi 2018 yılında dünyanın ilk sıvılaştırılmış doğalgaz (LNG) ile çalışan kruvaziyerini teslim almıştır. Buna ek olarak 2021-2025 yılları arasında teslim edilmek üzere 9 LNG ile çalışan kruvaziyer siparişi vermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kruvaziyer Turizmi, Çevre, Sürdürülebilirlik

ABSTRACT

Marine tourism, under the sea, above or on the coastline, within the scope of travels carried out by sea vehicles; It can be defined as participating in various touristic activities and discovering the attractiveness of the sea, as well as benefiting from the touristic goods and services offered within the scope of sea tourism. Cruise tourism is a type of tourism that offers both travel and accommodation together and is included in marine tourism.

The expansion of the market and the destinations they visit, as well as the size of the cruise lines, which are generally accepted as one of the fastest growing areas of leisure travel, can create significant problems in terms of sustainability and the environment. In the study, it is aimed to evaluate the problems created by cruise tourism in the context of sustainability and environment, to investigate the sustainability and environmental policies of cruise tourism companies and to present suggestions according to the results. In this direction, secondary data was used to determine the problems created by cruise tourism in terms of environment and sustainability. On the other hand, in order to determine the plans and policies of cruise tourism companies on environmental and sustainability issues, the websites of these companies and the reports they published were investigated.

As a result of the research, it has been determined that some enterprises use the latest technologies in the disposal of solid wastes due to environmental and sustainability policies. In addition, in order to reduce the use of environmentally harmful fossil fuels, Carnival company took delivery of the world's first liquefied natural gas (LNG) cruise in 2018. In addition, it has ordered 9 LNG-powered cruise lines to be delivered between 2021-2025.

Keywords: Cruise Tourism, Environment, Sustainability

DETERMINATION OF FATTY ACID COMPOSITIONS OF BUTTER PRODUCED FROM WHEY AND MILK FAT

PEYNİR ALTI SUYU VE SÜT YAĞINDAN ÜRETİLMİŞ TEREYAĞLARIN YAĞ ASİDİ KOMPOZİSYONLARININ BELİRLENMESİ

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Peynir altı suyu, peynirin yapımı sonucu oluşan, sütçülük artığı veya yan ürünü olarak nitelendirilen bir süt ürünüdür. Peynir altı suyunun en iyi şekilde değerlendirilmesi, çevrenin korunması, ekonomik kayıpların önlenmesi ve katma değer bakımından önem arz etmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı da peynir altı suyundan ekonomik ve sağlıklı bir ürün olan tereyağı elde ederek süttten elde edilen tereyağı ile yağ asidi kompozisyonları yönünden kıyaslamaktır. Bu amaçla çiğ inek sütünden ve peynir altı suyundan teknolojiye uygun şekilde tereyağı üretimi yapıldı. Daha sonra GC-FID ile yağ asidi analizi yapıldı. Analiz sonucunda süttten üretilmiş tereyağının yağ asidi bileşenlerinin doymuş yağ asitlerinden olan bütirik asit (C4:0) (%66,66± 0,82), tekli doymamış yağ asitlerinden olan palmitoleik asit (C16:1) (%12,54±0,34) ve myristoleic acid (C14:1) (%5,11±0,62), çoklu doymamış yağ asitlerinden olan trans-linolelaidic acid (C18:2n6t) (%5,58±0,64) oluşturduğu, diğer yağ asitlerinin ise düşük seviyelerde olduğu görüldü. Peynir altı suyundan üretilmiş tereyağının yağ asidi bileşenlerinin ise doymuş yağ asitlerinden olan bütirik asit (C4:0) (%45,97± 0,21), tekli doymamış yağ asitlerinden olan palmitoleik asit (C16:1) (%20,16±0,12) ve myristoleic acid (C14:1) (%6,81±0,13) çoklu doymamış yağ asitlerinden olan trans-linolelaidic acid (C18:2n6t) (%9,19±0,13) oluşturduğu, diğer yağ asitlerinin ise düşük seviyelerde olduğu görüldü. İki tereyağının yağ asidi bileşenleri istatistiksel olarak karşılaştırıldığında bileşimlerinde yüksek düzeyde olan yağ asitlerinden bütirik asit (C4:0) dışında diğer yağ asitleri peynir altı suyunda daha yüksek oranda olduğu, bileşiminde düşük seviyelerde tespit edilen yağ asitlerinde ise fark olmadığı görüldü. Sonuç olarak peynir altı suyundan tereyağı üretiminin; yağ asidi bileşimi açısından süttten üretilmiş tereyağına göre ciddi fark göstermediği ve ekonomiye ve çevrenin korunmasına katma değer sağlayacağı kanısına varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Peynir altı suyu, tereyağı, yağ asidi

Whey is a dairy product that is formed as a result of cheese making and is considered a dairy residue or by-product. Making the best use of whey is important in terms of environmental protection, prevention of economic losses and added value. The aim of this study is to obtain butter, an economical and healthy product from whey, and to compare butter obtained from milk in terms of fatty acid compositions. For this purpose, butter was produced from raw cow's milk and whey in accordance with technology. Then, fatty acid analysis was performed with GC-FID. As a result of the analysis, butyric acid (C4:0) ($66.66 \pm 0.82\%$), which is one of the saturated fatty acids of the fatty acid components of butter produced from milk, palmitoleic acid (C16:1) ($12.54 \pm 0\%$), which is one of the monounsaturated fatty acids. 34) and myristoleic acid (C14:1) ($5.11 \pm 0.62\%$), trans-linolelaidic acid (C18:2n6t) ($5.58 \pm 0.64\%$), which is one of the polyunsaturated fatty acids, and other fatty acids was found to be at low levels. The fatty acid components of butter produced from whey are butyric acid (C4:0) ($45.97 \pm 0.21\%$), which is one of the saturated fatty acids, palmitoleic acid (C16:1) ($20.16 \pm 0\%$), which is one of the monounsaturated fatty acids. ,12) and myristoleic acid (C14:1) (6.81 ± 0.13) polyunsaturated fatty acids, which are trans-linolelaidic acid (C18:2n6t) ($9.19 \pm 0.13\%$), other fatty acids was found to be at low levels. When the fatty acid components of the two butters were compared statistically, it was seen that, except for butyric acid (C4:0), which is one of the fatty acids that are high in their composition, other fatty acids were found to be higher in whey, and there was no difference in the fatty acids found at low levels in their composition. As a result, butter production from whey; It has been concluded that there is no significant difference in terms of fatty acid composition compared to butter produced from milk, and it will provide added value to the economy and protection of the environment.

Keywords: Whey, butter, fatty acid

MERİÇ HAVZASI AKARSU AKIMLARININ TRENDLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF TRENDS OF RIVER FLOWS IN THE MERİÇ DISCHARGE

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ÖZET

Değişen iklim şartları ve artan nüfus nedeni ile suya olan talep her geçen gün artmaktadır. Bu nedenle su kaynaklarının planlaması ve projelendirilmesi büyük önem taşımaktadır. Doğru projelendirme içinse özellikle kaynakların trendlerinin bilinmesi gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmada Meriç havzası üzerinde bulunan 3 adet akım gözlem istasyonundan (Şeytan Deresi Hayrabolu Deresi ve Meriç Köprüsü) alınan aylık ve yıllık veriler Mann-Kendall trend analizi ile test edilmiş ve bölgeye ait trendler belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Trendler hem aylık bazda hemde yıllık bazda tespit edilmiştir. Sonuçlar irdelendiğinde yıllık bazda bir azalma olduğu aylık bazda da Şeytan Deresi istasyonunda şubat ve mart ayları, Hayrabolu Deresi istasyonunda mart ve nisan ayları ve Meriç Köprüsü istasyonunda da mart ayında artış trendi olduğu diğer tüm aylarda ise azalış meydana geldiği tespit edilmiştir. Analizlerde % 95 güven aralığına bakıldığında haziran, temmuz ve ağustos aylarında Şeytan Deresi istasyonunda, temmuz ve ağustos aylarında Hayrabolu Deresi istasyonunda ve haziran ayında Meriç Köprüsü istasyonunda trend varlığı belirgin bir şekilde gözükmektedir. Oluşturulan tüm sonuçlar çalışmada tablolar ve grafikler halinde özetlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Trend, Mann-Kendall, Meriç Havzası

ABSTRACT

The demand for water is increasing day by day due to changing climatic conditions and increasing population. For this reason, planning and projecting of water resources is of great importance. For the right project, it is necessary to know the trends of the sources. In this study, monthly and annual data obtained from 3 flow observation stations (Şeytan Deresi Hayrabolu Deresi and Meriç Köprüsü) located on the Meriç Discharge were tested with Mann-Kendall trend analysis and the trends of the region were tried to be determined. Trends have been identified on both a monthly and annual basis. When the results are examined, it has been determined that there is a decrease on an annual basis, while there is an increase trend in February and March at the Devil Deresi station, in March and April at the Hayrabolu Deresi station, and in March at the Meriç Köprüsü station, while there is a decrease in all other months. Considering the 95% confidence interval in the analyzes, the presence of a trend is clearly seen at the Devil Deresi station in June, July and August, at the Hayrabolu Deresi station in July and August, and at the Meriç Köprüsü station in June. All the results generated are summarized in tables and graphs in the study.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Trend, Mann-Kendall, Meriç Discharge

GELENEKSEL DAMAK TADININ MEKANSAL BULUŞMASI, ÇAYHANE SPATIAL MEETING OF TRADITIONAL TASTE, ÇAYHANE

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ÖZET

İnsanlığın varoluşundan 21.yüzyıla değin geçen zaman dilimine kadar, insanlar pek çok farklı ihtiyaç istek ve beklentiler dahilinde yaşamlarını idame ettirmişlerdir. Dünyanın devingen zamansal süreci içerisindeki gelişimi ve ilerleyişine paralel olarak, insanlığın varoluşsal beklentileri de değişmiş, dönüşmüş ve insanlık buna bağlı olarak kendisini sürekli devam eden arayış, yenileme ve keşif döngüsü içerisinde konumlandırmıştır. Göz ardı edilemeyecek ihtiyaçlardan biri olarak, insanlığın fizyolojik, psikolojik ve sosyolojik olarak hayatını sürdürebilmesi için ana kriterlerden biri olan beslenme kavramı üzerine araştırmalar, çalışmalar ve tartışmalar yapılmış, buna bağlı olarak değişen beslenme alışkanlıkları farklı milletlerde, farklı zaman dilimlerinde değişime uğrayarak çeşitlenmiş, gastronomik bir kültür ekolü haline gelmiştir. Bildiri kendisine; dünya beslenme alışkanlıkları içerisinde kendine yer edinmiş çay bitkisinin damak tadına göre kabul gördüğü toplumlar ve kültürlerdeki yerini irdelemeyi ve mekânsal bağlamda Türk kültüründe yer alan çayhane kavramının önemini ortaya çıkarmayı hedef edinmiştir. Bu bağlamda bildiri tarımsal bir üretimin, hazırlama, sunum, araç ve gereçler ile mekâna yansıma ve mekânı etkileme bağlamında Anadolu tasarım mirası içerisindeki yerini belgelemiş ve ürün mekân bağlamında çayı gündeme taşımış ve hak ettiği değeri göz önüne sermeyi amaçlamıştır. Literatür taramaları sonucunda odak noktası olarak, Türk kültüründe geçmiş kadim zamanlara kadar uzanmasa da çayın geleneksel Türk yeme içme kültüründeki yadsınamaz konumunu, tarımsal bir üretimin gastronomik, sosyolojik, edebi ve mekânsal bir olguya dönüşümünü ele almıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: çay, çayhane, çay kültürü

ABSTRACT

From the existence of humanity to the 21st century, people have lived their lives in accordance with many different needs, wishes and expectations. Parallel to the development and progress of the world in the dynamic temporal process, the existential expectations of humanity have also changed and transformed, and accordingly humanity has positioned itself in a continuous cycle of search, renewal and discovery. As one of the necessities that cannot be ignored, researches, studies and discussions have been made on the concept of nutrition, which is one of the main criteria for the physiological, psychological and sociological survival of humanity. has become a cult. The statement itself; It aims to examine the place of the tea plant, which has a place in the world's eating habits, in societies and cultures where it is accepted according to taste and to reveal the importance of the concept of tea house in Turkish culture in a spatial context. In this context, the paper documented the place of an agricultural production in the Anatolian design heritage in terms of preparation, presentation, tools and equipment, reflection and effect on the space, and brought Tea to the agenda in the context of product space and aimed to reveal the value it deserves. As a result of the literature review, the undeniable position of tea in traditional Turkish eating and drinking culture, the transformation of an agricultural production into a gastronomic, sociological, literary and spatial phenomenon, although its history does not go back to ancient times in Turkish culture.

Keywords: tea, tea house, tea tradition

DEVELOPMENT OF A VARIABLE VOLUM COLD STORE FOR ENERGY SAVING

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ABSTRACT

Cold stores do not work for all time as full loaded during storage period. There is always empty space when cold store is not fully loaded. Energy is consumed for cooling of empty volume even there isn't any agricultural product.

In this study; a system was proposed to adjust volume of cold store according to the amount of stored agricultural product. Therefore, effective volume of the cold store where agricultural product stored will only be cooled and energy saving will be established. In addition, cold air distribution will be improved in the cold store as well as the quality of the stored product. Developed system was a moving wall-door system located inside of the cold store. It can be moved by manually and automatically. An electrical motor on a rail located at side walls will be used to move sliding-wall door system. Leakage of cold air will be prevented by a silicone seal balloon. The silicone seal balloon will be located all-around of the sliding wall-door. The sliding wall change volume of cold store due to amount of stored product.

Sliding wall-door system is a new approach for manufacturing of cold storage. This system will not only be used for new cold stores but also old cold stores. Energy saving will be expected by using developed system in cold stores.

Keywords: Cold store, Energy saving, Sliding wall-door

EVALUATION OF COLD STORAGE INSULATION BY THERMAL IMAGES ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Thermal camera is useful tool to check the situation of cold storage insulation envelope and to determine spatial distribution of temperature.

In this research, insulation of an experimental cold storage was checked by using thermal camera images.

Experimental cold storage volume was 60 m³.

Granny Smith variety apple was stored during this research. Transmission heat was calculated as 18.95 kcal/day for the cold storage. Air was cooled outside and ventilated into the cold store. Ambient temperature of cold store was +2⁰C.

Surface temperature was measured by thermal camera when the experimental cold storage was full. Thermal images were taken from outside of the cold storage. Temperature distribution of the walls were determined and evaluated. Thermal pictures were taken from estimated heat leakage areas of the cold storage.

According to the thermal image analysis, insulation problems can be determined and evaluated. Spatial distribution of temperature around sliding part of the door is higher than that other parts because connections of door. According to the thermal analysis results; there were insulation problems especially connection areas of the sliding door. Temperature values on the thermal camera pictures showed the heat leakage area to focus on it. Also, thermal analysis can help to determine optimum insulation thickness.

Keywords: Cold storage, Insulation, Thermal analysis

CO₂ SOĞUTUCU AKIŞKANLI DÜŞÜK SICAKLIKLI EVAPORATÖRLERDE SICAK GAZ BUZ ERİTME İŞLEMİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF HOT GAS DEFROSTING WITH CO₂ REFRIGERANT IN LOW TEMPERATURE EVAPORATORS

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ÖZET

Soğutma sistemlerinde; soğutucu yüzeyinin 0°C altına indiği durumlarda, soğutulacak ortamdaki nem, soğutucu yüzeyine yapışarak karlanma ve buz kütlesi oluşturmaktadır. Soğutma işleminin gerçekleştiği süre boyunca bu miktar artar ve soğutucu yüzeyini ısı transferini engelleyecek şekilde tamamen kaplayarak işlevin bozulmasına sebep olur. Kısa ya da uzun vadede soğutucu yüzeyinde oluşan karlanma ve buz kütlesinin periyodik olarak eritilmesi ve soğutucudan uzaklaştırılması gerekmektedir. Günümüzde ticari ve endüstriyel tip soğutma sistemlerindeki düşük sıcaklık uygulamalarında buz eritme yöntemi olarak genellikle elektrikli tip buz eritme yöntemi tercih edilmektedir. Yüksek güçte ısıtıcılar ile gerçekleştirilen bu buz eritme işlemleri, genel elektrik tüketiminin büyük bir kısmını oluşturmakta ve kurulu gücün artması sebebiyle de seçilecek bileşenlerin maliyetini arttırmaktadır. Bu sebeple, sektörel bağlamda çağımızın önemli konu başlıklarından biri olan enerji verimliliği hususunda hassasiyet artmakta ve alternatif buz eritme yöntemlerine olan arayışı hızlandırmaktadır. Özellikle düşük sıcaklık uygulamalarında sıcak gaz buz eritme yöntemi, gerek enerji sarfiyatını azaltması gerekse de işletme maliyetlerini düşürmesi sebebiyle tercihler arasında yerini almaktadır. Kaplanlar Soğutma A.Ş. bünyesinde Ar-Ge Merkezi kapsamında gerçekleştirilen AP029 (Harici beslemeli (Remote) soğutucularda hot gas defrost yöntemi için merkezi sistem geliştirilmesi ve uygulanması) projesinde, geleneksel yöntem olan elektrikli buz eritme yöntemi ile sıcak gaz buz eritme yöntemlerinin karşılaştırılması amacıyla proje gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yapılan çalışmalar kapsamında 5 adet donuk oda düzeneği kurulmuş ve bu odalar 2 adet soğutma kompresörü içeren geleneksel bir merkezi sistem ile beslenerek devreye alma işlemi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Odalar, eşdeğer koşullarda elektrikli ve sıcak gaz buz eritme yöntemleri kullanılarak ayrı ayrı buz eritme işlemlerine tabi tutulmuştur. Çalışma sırasında basınç, sıcaklık ve enerji verileri toplanmış ve bu veriler ışığında soğutucu/dondurucu kabinlerin ve merkezi sistemlerin sıcak gaz buz eritme yöntemi ile çalışabilir duruma getirilmesi için gerekli tasarım parametrelerinin sağlanması amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Soğutma, Buz Eritme, Sıcak Gaz, Merkezi Sistem, Enerji Verimliliği

ABSTRACT

In refrigeration systems; in cases where the evaporator surface is below 0°C, the humidity in the environment to be cooled causes frost and ice mass to adhere to the surface. As long as the refrigeration process takes place, this amount increases and completely covers the evaporator surface in a way that prevents heat transfer, causing deterioration of the function. In the short or long term, the frost and ice mass formed on the evaporator surface must be periodically melted and removed from the evaporator. In the present time, electric type defrosting method is generally preferred in low temperature applications in commercial and industrial type of refrigeration systems. These defrosting operations performed with high power heaters constitute a large part of the general electrical consumption and increase the cost of the components to be selected due to the increase in installed power. Therefore, the interest in energy efficiency, which is one of the most important topics of our age in the sectoral context, is increasing and the search for alternative defrost methods is accelerating. Especially in low temperature applications, the hot gas defrosting method is among the choices because it both reduces energy consumption and reduces operating costs. In Kaplanlar Soğutma A.Ş. and within the scope of R&D Center, AP029 (Developing and implementing a cooling pack for hot gas defrost method in remote cabinets), the project was carried out in order to compare the traditional method of electric defrost method with hot gas defrost method. Within the scope of the studies, 5 freezer room setups were installed by a traditional cooling pack containing 2 compressors and commissioning was carried out. The rooms were subjected to separate defrosting processes using both electric and hot gas defrost methods under equivalent conditions. During the study, pressure, temperature and energy data were collected and as a result of the data, it was aimed to provide the design parameters to make the cooler/freezer cabinets and cooling packs applicable with the hot gas defrosting method.

Keywords: Refrigeration, Defrost, Hot Gas, Cooling Pack, Energy Efficiency

GRAVİTENİN GÖKKUŞAĞI ÇERÇEVESİNDE LANDAU-LIFTHITZ ENERJİ DAĞILIMI

LANDAU-LIFTHITZ ENERGY DISTRIBUTION IN GRAVITY'S RAINBOW FRAMEWORK

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ÖZET

Özellikle karadelikler gibi kozmik nesnelere için yerleşmiş enerji-momentum dağılımının hesabı hem Einstein'ın genel görelilik kuramında hem de bu kurama alternatif modellemelerde oldukça yoğun çalışılmış ve halen de dikkate değer ölçüde ilgi çekmeye devam eden önemli bir konudur. Yerleşmiş dörtlü-momentum dağılımı için literatürde çeşitli matematiksel tanımlamalar önerilmiş ancak hangisinin en doğru sonuç verdiği henüz netlik kazanmamıştır, çünkü farklı modeller aynı uzay-zaman geometrisi için farklı sonuçlar verebilmektedir.

Öte yandan, yakın zamanda, kuantum mekaniği ve klasik gravite kuramları arasında bir ilişki kurulmasına yardımcı olan yerçekiminin gökkuşağı adıyla bilinen yeni bir formalizm ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu formalizmin ana fikrinde gözlem sırasında kullanılan test parçacığının uzay-zaman dokusunu doğrudan etkilemesi gerektiği ifade edilir. Böylece, seçilen uzay-zaman geometrisini betimleyen çizgi-elemanı test parçacığının enerjisine bağlı gökkuşağı fonksiyonlarının yardımıyla yeniden betimlenir.

Bu çalışmada dikkatimizi temel olarak yerel enerji dağılımının hesabı problemini yerçekiminin gökkuşağı kuramı çerçevesinde ele almaya odakladık. Yaptığımız ayrıntılı literatür taraması sonucu bildiğimiz kadarıyla yerleşmiş enerji dağılımının hesabı problemi yerçekimini gökkuşağı çerçevesi bakış açısıyla daha önce tartışılmamıştır. Bu bağlamda dönen bir geometrik yapı betimleyen Gödel-tipi kartezyen bir uzay-zaman metriği yerçekiminin gökkuşağı formalizmine göre yeniden ifade edilerek Landau-Lifshitz dörtlü-momentum tanımında kullanılmıştır. Bahsi geçen geometrik yapıya eşlik eden enerji dağılımı hesaplandıktan sonra yerel enerji dağılımının test parçacığının enerjisinden açık olarak etkilendiği görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Enerji, Landau-Lifshitz Gösterimi, Genel Görelilik, Kuantum Gravite.

ABSTRACT

Especially for the cosmic objects such as black holes, the calculation of the localized energy-momentum distribution is a significant topic that has been studied extensively both in Einstein's general theory of relativity and in alternative models to this theory, and still continues to attract noteworthy attention. Various mathematical definitions have been proposed in literature for the localized four-momentum distribution, but it is not yet clear which one is the most accurate, because different models may give different results for the same space-time geometry.

On the other hand, a new formalism known as the gravity's rainbow, which helps us to establish a relationship between quantum mechanics and classical gravity theories, has emerged recently in literature. The main idea of this formalism is that the test particle used during the observation should directly affect the space-time fabric. Thus, the line-element describing the chosen space-time geometry is re-described with the help of rainbow functions that depend on the energy of the test particle.

In this study, we have focused our attention mainly on dealing with the problem of calculating localized energy distribution within the framework of the rainbow theory of gravity. As far as we know as a result of our detailed literature review, the problem of calculating localized energy distribution has not been discussed before from the rainbow gravity framework perspective. In this context, a Gödel-type Cartesian space-time metric, which describes a rotating geometric structure, was re-expressed according to the rainbow formalism of gravity and used in the Landau-Lifshitz four-momentum definition. After calculating the energy distribution associated with the aforementioned geometric structure, it was seen that the local energy distribution is clearly affected by the energy of the test particle.

Keywords: Energy, Landau-Lifshitz Prescription, General Relativity, Quantum Gravity.

GÖKKUŞAĞI GRAVİTE PERSPEKTİFİNDEN GÖDEL-TİPİ BİR UZAY-ZAMAN YAPISININ ENERJİ DAĞILIMI

ENERGY DISTRIBUTION OF A GÖDEL-TYPE SPACE-TIME STRUCTURE FROM
THE RAINBOW GRAVITY PERSPECTIVE

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ÖZET

Lokalize enerji dağılımını hesaplamak, yalnızca Einstein'ın genel görelilik teorisinde değil, aynı zamanda teleparalel gravite kuramı gibi diğer alternatif gravitasyon kuramlarında da anlaşılması zor bir bilmece olmaya devam etmektedir. Einstein'ın genel bir görelilik sistemi için kendi adıyla bilinen enerji-momentum kompleksi formülasyonunu öne sürmesinin ardından literatürde birçok alternatif enerji, momentum ve açısal momentum tanımı ortaya konmuştur. Bu araştırmamızda bu önemli problemi kuantum gravite alalına taşımayı hedefledik. Bu nedenle, kuantum mekaniği (KM) ve genel görelilik kuramı (GGK) arasındaki eşitsizlik yoluyla inşa edilen gökkuşağı yerçekimi formalizminde kozmosa eşlik eden lokalize enerji dağılımını tartışmayı amaçladık. Özellikle temel bir gürültünün saptanmasıyla başlayan gravitasyonel dalga (GD) astronomisi çağı, graviteyi kuantize etmenin mümkün olduğu bir kuram arayışının kaçınılmaz olduğu dönem oldu ve son zamanlarda bu probleme yönelik ilgi ise önemli ölçüde artmaya başlamıştır. Araştırmamıza dönen bir evreni tanımlayan Gödel-tipi bir modele odaklanarak başladık. Daha sonra, yerçekiminin gökkuşağı formalizmi aracılığıyla seçilen çizgi elemanını yeniden yazdık ve ardından model için karşılık gelen enerji dağılımını hesaplamak adına Einstein dört momentum formülünü kullandık. Yaptığımız hesaplamalar sonucunda gökkuşağı gravite çerçevesinde tanımlanan gökkuşağı fonksiyonların evrenin enerji dağılımına doğrudan etki ettikleri gözlenmiştir. Bahsi geçen fonksiyonların enerji dağılımı üzerindeki etkisini daha açık biçimde ortaya koymak adına ilgili enerji dağılımı formülü grafik analizi yöntemiyle de ele alınarak nümerik bir tartışma tamamlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Enerji, Einstein Gösterimi, Gödel-tipi Evren, Kuantum Gravite.

ABSTRACT

Calculating localized energy distribution remains an elusive puzzle in not only Einstein's theory of general relativity but also other alternative gravitation theories like the teleparallel theory of gravity. After Einstein proposed the energy-momentum complex formulation known by her name for a general relativistic system, many alternative energy, momentum and angular momentum definitions have been put forward in literature. In this research, we aimed to move this important problem to the field of quantum gravity. From this point of view, we intended to discuss localized energy associated with the cosmos in the rainbow gravity formalism, which is constructed via the disparity between quantum mechanics (QM) and general theory of relativity (GRT). In particular, the age of gravitational wave (GW) astronomy, which started with the detection of a fundamental noise, was the period when the search for a theory in which it was possible to quantize gravity was inevitable, and recently the interest in this problem has begun to increase significantly. We started our investigation by focusing on a Gödel-type model describing a rotating universe. Subsequently, we rewrote the selected line element through the rainbow formalism of gravity and then used the Einstein four-momentum formula to calculate corresponding energy distribution for the model. As a result of our calculations, it has been observed that the rainbow functions defined within the framework of rainbow gravity directly affect the energy distribution of the universe. In order to reveal the effect of the aforementioned functions on the energy distribution more clearly, a numerical discussion has been completed by considering the related energy distribution formula with a graphical analysis method.

Keywords: Energy, Einstein Prescription, Gödel-type Universe, Quantum Gravity.

NEW DISCUSSIONS ON THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE PROTECTION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

This presentation provides a critical overview of the international refugee protection regime, that came into force with the 1951 Geneva Convention in order to . The refugee system, despite its strong legal framework and commitment to the humanitarian perspective, has failed to bring states to resolve refugee crisis on par with international standards at several occasions including the prominent examples of Palestinian, Bosnian and Syrian refugee crises. Through examining these cases, the paper argues that international refugee system has lost its reliability and its position as an authority to provide durable solutions to refugee crisis. Each of these crises resulted in the emergence of ad hoc legal statuses for forced migrants which were far reach from providing a stable refuge in another country. For the Palestinian refugees, Europeans denied accepting them under the rules of the Geneva Convention, because they claimed that Convention only applies for refugees within Europe. For the Bosnian refugees, the regime produced the notion of ‘temporary protection’ wherein the European countries agreed to protect Bosnians migrants under the condition that they would return to their countries once it is secure. The system which has already been hollowed out by the ad hoc decisions taken primarily by the Western countries has reached to a breaking point after the Syrian crises. The paper particularly focuses on the failures of the Western countries to respond to the Syrian crisis and examines how the weak tenets of the Global Compact on Migration and exteriorization of refugee problem onto other countries emerge as the new mechanisms integrated to the international refugee system. Over time, the regime is weakened, lost its protective power and commitment to solving the international refugee crises in a humanitarian manner. The paper concludes that the refugee system is increasing under the influence of securitization paradigm.

Key Words: International refugee regime, Syrian refugee crises, Global Compact on Migration, securitization paradigm

**q-DEFORME BAKIŞIMSIZ TRİGONOMETRİK ROSEN-MORSE POTANSİYELİ
İÇİN UYGUN BİR YAKLAŞIKLIK**
A SUITABLE APPROACH FOR THE q-DEFORMED ASYMMETRIC
TRIGONOMETRIC ROSEN-MORSE POTENTIAL

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ÖZET

Görelili olmayan Schrödinger ve görelili olan Klein-Gordon ve Dirac gibi dalga denklemlerinin, çalışılan kuantum mekaniksel sistemdeki etkileşimleri betimleyen bir potansiyel varlığında çözümlerinin elde edilmesi hala güncelliğini koruyan bir problemdir. Bunun en önemli nedeni, ilgili dalga denkleminin çözümlerinden elde edilen dalga fonksiyonun kuantum mekaniksel sistem hakkındaki bütün gerekli bilgiyi içermesidir. Bu problemin popülerliğini sürdürmesinin bir diğer nedeni ise kuantum mekaniksel sistemde farklı etkileşmelerin farklı potansiyeller ile temsil edilmesidir. Yani, tüm kuantum mekaniksel sistemleri betimleyebilecek bir tane potansiyel enerji fonksiyonu yazmamız mümkün değildir. Bu bağlamda çalışılan her kuantum mekaniksel sistemde ilk adım o sistemi betimleyen en iyi potansiyel enerji fonksiyonunu bulmak veya yazmaktır. Bununla birlikte çalışılan sistemi en iyi betimleyen potansiyeli bulmak/yazmak kadar bu potansiyel varlığında ilgili dalga denkleminin tam çözümlerini elde etmek de oldukça önemlidir. Ne yazık ki literatürde dalga denklemlerinin tam çözümlerinin elde edilebildiği potansiyel enerji fonksiyon sayısı çok azdır. Bunun ana kaynağı küresel koordinatlarda Schrödinger, Klein-Gordon ve Dirac denklemlerinde merkezci terimdir. Bu terimden ötürü dalga denklemlerinin genellikle yaklaşık çözümleri aranmaktadır. Merkezci terim için literatürde genellikle Greene-Aldrich ve Pekeris tipi yaklaşımlar kullanılmaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın ana hedefi q-deforme bakışimsız trigonometrik Rosen-Morse potansiyeli için en uygun yaklaşımlığı belirlemektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Rosen-Morse, Potansiyel, Yaklaşıklık

ABSTRACT

Obtaining the solutions of wave equations such as non-relativistic Schrödinger and relativistic Klein-Gordon and Dirac in the presence of a potential describing the interactions in the quantum mechanical system considered is still a current problem. The most significant reason for this is that the wave function obtained from the solutions of the related wave equation contains all the necessary information about the quantum mechanical system studied. The other reason why this problem continues to be favored is that different interactions are represented by different potentials in the quantum mechanical system. So, it is not possible for us to write one potential energy function that can describe all quantum mechanical systems. In this context, the first step in every quantum mechanical system studied is to ascertain or write the best potential energy function which describes that system. At the same time, it is very significant to obtain the exact solutions of the related wave equation in the presence of a potential, as much as to find/write the potential that best describes the system under study. Unfortunately, the number of potential energy functions for which solutions of wave equations can be exactly obtained is very few in the literature. The main reason for this is the centrifugal term in the Schrödinger, Klein-Gordon and Dirac equations in spherical coordinates. Because of this term, approximate solutions of wave equations are generally searched. For the centrifugal term, Greene-Aldrich and Pekeris type approaches are generally used in the literature.

The main goal of the present study is to determine the most suitable approximation for the q -deformed asymmetric trigonometric Rosen-Morse potential.

Keywords: Rosen-Morse, Potential, Approximation

YUKAWA-TİPİ POTANSİYELLER İÇİN YENİ BİR YAKLAŞIM ÖNERİSİ A NEW APPROXIMATION PROPOSAL FOR YUKAWA-TYPE POTENTIALS

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ÖZET

Görelî ve görelî olmayan dalga denklemlerinin çözümlerinden elde edilen dalga fonksiyonları çalışılan fiziksel sistem hakkındaki tüm bilgiyi içermektedir. Fakat burada iki temel problem vardır. Bunlardan birincisi fiziksel sistemi betimleyecek uygun potansiyeli tanımlamada yaşanan güçlüktür. İkincisi ise fiziksel sistemi betimleyen potansiyel varlığında dalga denkleminin tam çözümlerini elde etmektir. Bununla birlikte maalesef literatürde dalga denklemlerinin tam çözümlerini elde edebileceğimiz potansiyel sayısı çok azdır. Bu nedenle fiziksel sistemi betimleyen potansiyel varlığında dalga denklemlerinin çözümleri için bazı yaklaşımların kullanılması gerekmiştir. Bu yaklaşımlardan en çok bilinenlerden ikisi Greene-Aldrich ve Pekeris tipi yaklaşımlardır. Diğer taraftan, dalga denklemlerinin tam çözümlerinin elde edilemediği potansiyellerden biri de Yukawa-tipi potansiyellerdir. Bu potansiyeller genellikle atom, molekül ve çekirdek fiziği alanında bazı fiziksel süreçleri açıklamak için kullanılmaktadır. Yukawa-tipi potansiyeller için literatür taraması yapıldığında genellikle Greene-Aldrich yaklaşımının kullanıldığı görülmektedir. Yukawa-tipi potansiyeller için kullanılan bu yaklaşımların aslında sadece belirli bir bölgede iyi sonuçlar verdiği bu bölge dışında ise iyi birer yaklaşım olmadıkları tespit edilmiştir. Bu bağlamda ilk önce Yukawa-tipi potansiyeller için yeni bir yaklaşım önerilmiştir. Daha sonra bu yaklaşımda kullanılan parametrelerin açık ifadeleri elde edilmiştir. Sunulan yaklaşımın literatürde var olan yaklaşımlar ile karşılaştırılması için nümerik analizler yapılmış ve bu analizlerin sonuçları grafiksel olarak sunulmuştur. Nümerik analiz sonuçları sunulan çalışmada önerilen yaklaşımın literatürde kullanılan yaklaşımlardan daha iyi olduğunu göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yukawa, Potansiyel, Yaklaşım

ABSTRACT

The wave functions obtained from the solutions of the relativistic and non-relativistic wave equations contain all the information about the studied physical system. But, there are two main problems here. The first is the difficulty in identifying the appropriate potential to describe the physical system. The second one is to obtain the exact solutions of the wave equation in the presence of potential describing the physical system. However, the number of potentials from which we can obtain exact solutions of wave equations is unfortunately very few in the literature. For this reason, some approximations have to be used to solve the wave equations in the presence of potential, which describes the physical system. Two of the best known of these approximations are Greene-Aldrich and Pekeris type approaches. On the other hand, one of the potentials for which exact solutions of the wave equations cannot be obtained is the Yukawa-type potentials. These potentials are generally used to explain some physical processes in the field of atomic, molecular and nuclear physics. It is seen that the Greene-Aldrich approach is generally used for the Yukawa-type potentials in the literature. It has been determined that these approximations used for Yukawa-type potentials actually give good results only in a certain region, and they are not good outside this region. In this context, firstly, a new approximation is proposed for Yukawa-type potentials. Then, explicit expressions of the parameters used in this approach are obtained. In order to compare the presented approach with the existing approaches in the literature, numerical analyzes are made and the results of these analyses are presented graphically. The numerical analysis results show that the proposed approximation in the presented study is better than the ones used in the literature.

Keywords: Yukawa, Potential, Approximation

KOPIE, FUKADI VE PORSUK AĞAÇ TÜRLERİNDE RENK, PARLAKLIK VE SHORE D SERTLİK ÜZERİNE ISIL İŞLEMİN ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF HEAT TREATMENT ON COLOR, GLOSSINESS AND SHORE D HARDNESS IN KOPIE, FUKADI, AND YEW WOOD SPECIES

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, kopie (*Goupia glabra*), fukadi (*Terminalia amazonia*) ve porsuk (*Taxus baccata* L.) ağaç türlerine ait odunlar üzerinde 200°C'de 3 saat süre ile ısıl işlem sonrasında meydana gelen renk parametreleri (L^* , a^* , b^* , ΔL^* , Δb^* , Δa^* ve ΔE^*), parlaklık [20°, 60° ve 85°'de liflere paralel (//) ve dik (\perp)] ve shore D sertlik özellikleri araştırılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre, toplam renk farkı değerleri porsuk < kopie < fukadi olarak elde edilmiştir. L^* , a^* ve b^* değerleri bütün ağaç türlerinde ısıl işlem ile azaldığı belirlenmiştir. Shore D sertlik değeri, ısıl işlem ile azalmıştır ve porsuk'da %22.25, fukadi'de %7.62 ve kopie'de %7.34 oranında azalmıştır. 20°'de liflere paralel ve dik parlaklık ölçümlerinde ısıl işlem sonrası ağaç türlerinde azalmalar elde edilmiştir. 60°'de liflere paralel ve dik parlaklıkta ise kopie ve porsuk odunlarında azalmalar elde edilirken, fukadi odununda artış belirlenmiştir. Isıl işlem ile ahşap malzemelerin renk, parlaklık ve sertlik özelliklerinin değiştiği belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kopie, fukadi, porsuk, renk, parlaklık, shore D sertlik, ısıl işlem

ABSTRACT

In this study, the color parameters (L^* , a^* , b^* , ΔL^* , Δb^* , Δa^* , and ΔE^*), glossiness [parallel ($//$) and perpendicular (\perp) to the fibers at 20° , 60° and 85°], and shore D hardness properties of woods of kopie (*Goupia glabra*), fukadi (*Terminalia amazonia*) and yew (*Taxus baccata* L.) wood species, which occur after heat treatment at 200°C for 3 hours, were investigated. According to the results obtained, the total color difference values were obtained as yew < kopie < fukadi. It was determined that L^* , a^* , and b^* values decreased with heat treatment in all wood species. Shore D hardness value decreased with heat treatment and decreased by 22.25% in yew, 7.62% in fukadi, and 7.34% in kopie. Reductions in wood species were obtained after heat treatment in the gloss measurements parallel to and perpendicular to the fibers at 20° . At 60° , decreases were observed in kopie and yew woods, while an increase was observed in fukadi wood in parallel and perpendicular to the fibers. It was determined that the color, glossiness, and hardness properties of wood materials changed with heat treatment.

Keywords: Kopie, fukadi, yew, color, glossiness, shore D hardness, heat treatment

BİTKİSEL YAĞ İLE ISIL İŞLEM UYGULANMIŞ KAVAK ODUNUNUN BAZI FİZİKSEL ÖZELLİKLERİ

SOME PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF POPLAR WOOD HEAT-TREATED WITH VEGETABLE OIL

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, kavak (*Populus nigra*) odun örnekleri 180°C, 200°C ve 220°C'lerde 2 saat bitkisel yağda ısıtılma tabi tutulmuş ve ısıtılmanın yoğunluk, genişleme anizotropisi (T/R), teğet yönde genişleme, radyal yönde genişleme, boyuna yönde genişleme, hacmen genişleme, lif doygunluk noktası (LDN), su alma yüzdesi ve yağ alım yüzdeleri üzerindeki etkileri incelenmiştir. Isıtılma görmüş deney örnekleri ile ısıtılma görmemiş kontrol örnekleri birbirleri ile kıyaslanmıştır. Elde edilen verilere göre, uygulanan işlemler için, ısıtılma sıcaklığının artması ile yağ alımının azaldığı belirlenmiştir. Test örneklerinin su alma yüzdeleri ısıtılma esnasında aldıkları yağ miktarına göre değiştiği ve kontrol grubuna göre ısıtılma görmüş deney gruplarının tamamında su alma yüzdesinin azaldığı belirlenmiştir. Buna ek olarak, ısıtılma uygulanmış olan deney grubu test örneklerinin kontrol grubuna göre genişleme yüzdelерinin, lif doygunluk noktasının, genişleme anizotropisinin ve su alma yüzdelерinin azaldığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fiziksel özellikler, ısıtılma, bitkisel yağ, kavak odunu

ABSTRACT

In this study, poplar (*Populus nigra*) wood specimens were heat-treated at 180°C, 200°C, and 220°C for 2 h in vegetable oil and the effects of treatment on density, swelling anisotropy (T/R), tangential swelling, radial swelling, longitudinal swelling, volumetric swelling, fiber saturation point (FSP), water uptake percentage, and oil uptake percentages were examined. The heat-treated and untreated test samples were compared with each other. According to the results, it was determined that the oil uptake decreased with the increase of the process temperature for the applied processes. It was determined that the water absorption percentage of the test samples changed according to the amount of oil they took during the heat treatment and the water intake percentage decreased in all of the heat-treated experimental groups compared to the control group. In addition, it was observed that the swelling percentages, fiber saturation point, swelling anisotropy, and water uptake percentages of the test samples in the heat-treated experimental group decreased compared to the control group.

Keywords: Physical properties, heat treatment, vegetable oil, poplar wood

PARKİNSON HASTALARININ KONTROLLÜ İLAÇ KULLANIMINI SAĞLAYAN UZAK BAĞLANTI DESTEKLİ İLAÇ DOZAJ SİSTEMİ UYGULAMASI

REMOTE CONNECTION SUPPORTED MEDICATION DOSING SYSTEM
APPLICATION THAT ENABLES CONTROLLED DRUG USE OF PARKINSON
PATIENTS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, Parkinson hastalarının tedavisinde kullanılan tablet ilaçların alımını sağlayan uzak bağlantı destekli elektronik sistem tabanlı ilaç kullanım cihazı tasarımı gerçekleştirilmiştir. Parkinson hastalığında hastalığın seyrini önemli ölçüde etkileyen etkenlerden biri hekim tarafından verilen ilaçların belirlenen dozda ve zamanda alınmasıdır. Fakat hastaların klinik dışında ilaç tedavisinde, doktor tarafından belirlenen ilaç dozajı ve alınma zamanı hasta inisiyatifinde olup doktor kontrolünün dışındadır. Hastanın ilaç dozajı ve ilaç alım zamanına uymaması, hastalığın seyri bakımından önemli bir etki yaratmaktadır. Hastaların ilaç alım zamanı, ilaç dozajı hastalığın ilerlemesini izlemek, tedaviyi etkin kılmak ve ilaç yan etkilerini en aza indirmek için önemli avantajlar sağlamaktadır. Bu nedenle hastaların klinik dışında ilaç tedavilerinin takip edilmesi tedavi sürecini olumlu yönde etkilemektedir. Bu bağlamda yapılan bu çalışma ile Parkinson hastalarının ilaç alımını uzak bağlantı destekli, elektronik tabanlı tasarlanan ilaç alım cihazıyla doktor kontrolünde sağlamaktır.

Tasarlanan ilaç alım cihazı Solidworks programıyla çizimleri yapılmış ve 3D yazıcı ile çıktıları alınmıştır. 3D yazıcı çıktılarının montajı yapılarak uygulamaya hazır hale getirilmiştir. İlaç alım cihazının ilaç haznesi hareketi step motor ile sağlanmıştır. İlaç alım cihazının kontrolünü sağlamak ve uzak bağlantı ile hekimin bilgisayarına veri aktarımı sağlamak için Raspberry Pi mikrodenetleyici kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca Raspberry Pi kartının arayüzü üzerinden ilaç alım cihazının hekim tarafından kontrolüne olanak tanınması ve veri seti oluşturması için ilaçmatik kontrol arayüz modeli Python tabanlı Qt arayüz oluşturma programıyla oluşturulmuştur.

Yapılan testlerde tasarlanan ilaç alım cihazı step motoru yarım dalga sürücü madunda çalıştırılmış ve ilaç alım cihazının her bir haznesinin belirlenen referans açıda hareket etmesi zaman sapması olmadan başarılı bir şekilde sağlanmıştır. Ayrıca tasarlanan arayüz programının doğrulunun ispatlanması ve veri seti oluşturulması için ilaç alım senaryosu oluşturulmuş ve başarılı bir şekilde senaryo uygulanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Parkinson Hastalığı, Python, Step motor, Qt, Raspberry pi

ABSTRACT

In this study, a remote connection-supported electronic system-based drug administration device was designed, which enables the intake of tablet drugs used in the treatment of Parkinson's patients. One of the factors that significantly affect the course of the disease in Parkinson's disease is taking the drugs prescribed by the physician at the specified dose and time. However, in drug treatment of patients outside the clinic, the dosage and time of taking the drug determined by the doctor is at the initiative of the patient and is out of the doctor's control. The patient's non-compliance with the drug dosage and drug intake time has a significant impact on the course of the disease. The drug intake time of the patients, the drug dosage provide important advantages for monitoring the progression of the disease, making the treatment effective and minimizing the drug side effects. For this reason, the follow-up of drug treatments outside the clinic affects the treatment process positively. In this context, the aim of this study is to provide the drug intake of Parkinson's patients under the control of a doctor with a remote connection supported, electronically designed drug intake device.

The designed drug intake device was drawn with the Solidworks program and printed with a 3D printer. 3D printer printouts were assembled and made ready for application. The drug chamber movement of the drug intake device is provided by a stepper motor. Raspberry Pi microcontroller was used to control the drug intake device and to transfer data to the physician's computer via remote connection. In addition, the drug intake control interface model was created with the Python-based Qt interface creation program in order to allow the control of the drug intake device by the physician through the interface of the Raspberry Pi board and to create a data set.

In the tests, the designed drug intake device was operated with a stepper motor half-wave driver and each chamber of the drug intake device was successfully provided to move at the specified reference angle without time deviation. In addition, a drug intake scenario was created and successfully implemented in order to prove the accuracy of the designed interface program and to create a data set.

Keywords: Parkinson's Disease, Python, Stepper Motor, Qt, Raspberry Pi

**KALICI MIKNATISLI SENKRON MOTORUN PID VE I-PD DENETLEYİCİ İLE
ALAN YÖNLENDİRMELİ KONTROLÜ**
FIELD ORIENTED CONTROL OF PERMANENT MAGNET SYNCHRONOUS MOTOR
WITH PID AND I-PD CONTROLLER

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Kalıcı Miknatıslı Senkron Motorun hız kontrolü, vektör kontrol yöntemlerinden olan alan yönlendirmeli kontrol (AYK) tekniği ile yapılmıştır. Burada denetleyici olarak sırasıyla PID ve I-PD denetleyici kullanılmıştır. Kalıcı miknatıslı senkron motorlar yüksek tork/atelet oranı, düşük atalet momenti, basit yapıları ve yüksek verim gibi avantajlarından dolayı Ac motorlar arasında önemli bir yer tutarlar. Bu özelliklerinden dolayı son yıllarda havacılık sanayinde, robotikte, elektrikli otomobillerde kullanımı artarak devam etmektedir. Diğer 3 fazlı AC motorlarda olduğu gibi bu motorlarda da herhangi bir kontrol yöntemi kullanmadan yüksek dinamik performans elde etmek mümkün değildir. Motora 3 faz uygulandığında giriş gerilimlerinin bir fonksiyonu olarak motorda oluşan akı ve moment birbirine kenetli durumdadır. Bu yüzden motorun dinamik cevabı düşüktür. Bunun aksine serbest uyarımlı doğru akım motorlarında uyarım akımı ve alan akımı birbirinden bağımsız olarak denetlenebildiğinden dolayı dinamik davranışları çok iyidir. Ac motorlarda da yabancı uyarımlı d.a motorlarında olduğu gibi dinamik cevap etmek vektör kontrol yöntemleri ile mümkün olmuştur. Bilindiği gibi PID denetleyici motor kontrol uygulamalarında yaygın olarak kullanılır. Denetleyicinin seri kompanzasyon şeklinde sisteme bağlanması durumunda giriş referansında oluşan ani değişikliklerin ortaya çıkması halinde kontrolörün türev(D) bileşeninden dolayı yüksek kontrolör çıkışı üretilir ve bu durumda yükselticiyi doyuma götürebilir. Bu durum sistem performansını olumsuz etkiler. Türev (D) bileşeninden kaynaklanan bu dezavantajlı durumun etkisini azaltmak için türev bileşenine sistemin hatasını bağlamak yerine sistem çıkışı bağlanır. Sistem çıkışının doğası gereği çok hızlı değişmeyeceğinden türev denetleyicinin olumsuz etkisi bu yolla azaltılır. Bu çalışmada

KMSM motorun matematiksel modeli Matlab/SIMULINK'de modellenmiştir. Sonrasında oluşturulan matematiksel modelden kontrolör parametreleri hesaplanmıştır. PID ve I-PD denetleyicilerle çeşitli hız referansları için KMSM'nin hız kontrolü yapılmıştır. Çalışmanın sonunda kullanılan denetleyici performansları değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: KMSM, AYK, I-PD.

ABSTRACT

In this study, the speed control of the Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor was made with the field oriented control (FOC) technique, which is one of the vector control methods. Here, PID and I-PD controller are used as controllers, respectively. Permanent magnet synchronous motors occupy an important place among AC motors due to their advantages such as high torque/inertia ratio, low moment of inertia, simple structure and high efficiency. Due to these features, it has been increasingly used in the aviation industry, robotics and electric cars in recent years. As with other 3-phase AC motors, it is not possible to achieve high dynamic performance in these motors without using any control method. When 3 phases are applied to the motor, the flux and torque generated in the motor as a function of the input voltages are interlocked. Therefore, the dynamic response of the motor is low. On the contrary, since the excitation current and field current can be controlled independently of each other, the dynamic behavior of freely excited DC motors is very good. In AC motors, as in foreign excited d.c. motors, dynamic response is possible with vector control methods. As it is known, PID controller is widely used in motor control applications. If the controller is connected to the system in the form of series compensation, in case of sudden changes in the input reference, high controller output is generated due to the derivative (D) component of the controller, and in this case, the amplifier may be saturated. This negatively affects system performance. In order to reduce the effect of this disadvantageous situation arising from the derivative (D) component, the system output is connected to the derivative component instead of connecting the error of the system. The negative effect of the derivative controller is reduced in this way, as the system output will not change very quickly due to its nature. In this study, the mathematical model of the KMSM engine is modeled in Matlab/SIMULINK. Afterwards, the controller parameters were calculated from the mathematical model created. Speed control of KMSM was performed for various speed references with PID and I-PD controllers. At the end of the study, the controller performances used were evaluated.

Keywords: PMSM, FOC, I-PD.

**(E)-2-AMİNO-N'-(1-(2-HİDROKSİFENİL)ETİLİDEN)-2-OKSOASETÖHİDRAZİD
MOLEKÜLÜNÜN YAPISAL, ELEKTRONİK VE LİNEER OLMAYAN OPTİK
ÖZELLİKLERİNİN HARTREE-FOCK (HF) VE YOĞUNLUK FONKSİYONEL
TEORİSİ (DFT) KULLANILARAK İNCELEMESİ**
INVESTIGATION OF STRUCTURAL, ELECTRONIC, AND NONLINEAR OPTICAL
PROPERTIES OF (E)-2-AMİNO-N'-(1-(2-HYDROXYPHENYL)ETHYLİDENE)-2-
OXOACETOHYDRAZIDE USING HARTREE-FOCK (HF) AND DENSITY
FUNCTIONAL THEORY (DFT)

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ÖZET

(E)-2-Amino-N'-(1-(2-Hidroksifenil)Etiliden)-2-Oksoasetohidrazid molekülünün geometri optimizasyonu hem *ab-initio* Hartree-Fock (HF) hemde Becke-3-Lee-Yang-Parr (B3LYP) hibrit fonksiyonelli Yoğunluk Fonksiyoneli Teorisi (DFT) ile 6-311++G(d,p) temel seti kullanılarak yapıldı. Hesaplamalar sonucunda elde edilen molekülün taban durum geometrisi kullanılarak her iki metot ile titreşim dalga sayıları hesaplatıldı. Elde edilen titreşim dalga sayıları uygun skala faktörleri ile skala edildi ve ayrıca bu titreşim dalga sayılarının işaretlenmesi VEDA 4f programı kullanılarak potansiyel enerji dağılımına göre (PED) yapıldı. Bu titreşim dalga sayıları literatürdeki deneysel değerler ile karşılaştırıldı. Daha sonra başlıktaki molekülünün elektronik enerjisi, dipol momenti (μ), en yüksek dolu moleküler orbital (HOMO) enerjisi, en düşük boş moleküler orbital (LUMO) enerji, polarizebilite (α) ve hiperpolarizebilite (β) değerleri her iki modelde hesaplandı. HOMO-LUMO enerjileri kullanılarak enerji aralığı değerleri elde edildi. Molekülün denge durumu (taban hali) enerji aralığı değerleri sırasıyla, B3LYP/6-311++ G(d,p) metodu ile 3.936 eV ve HF/6-311++G(d,p) metodu ile 9.318 eV olarak hesaplandı. Moleküllerin üç boyutta yaklaşık geometrisi GaussView 5.0 moleküler görüntüleme programında çizilerek, tüm teorik hesaplamalar Gaussian 09W paket programı kullanıldı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: (E)-2-Amino-N'-(1-(2-Hidroksifenil)Etiliden)-2-Oksoasetohidrazid, Yoğunluk Fonksiyoneli Teorisi, Titreşim dalga sayısı.

ABSTRACT

The geometry optimization of (E)-2-Amino-N'-(1-(2-Hydroxyphenyl)Ethylidene)-2-Oxoacetohydrazide both *ab-initio* Hartree-Fock (HF) and Density Functional Theory (DFT) with Becke-3-Lee-Yang-Parr (B3LYP) the hybrid functional were performed using the 6-311++G(d,p) basis set. Vibration wave numbers were calculated by both methods using the

ground state geometry of the molecule obtained as a result of the calculations. The obtained vibrational wavenumbers were scaled with appropriate scale factors and also the assigning of these vibrational wave numbers was made according to the potential energy distribution (PED) using the VEDA 4f program. These vibrational wave numbers were compared with the experimental values in the literature. Then, electronic energy, dipole moment (μ), highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) energy, lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) energy, polarizability (α) and hyperpolarizability (β) values were calculated in both models. Energy gap values were obtained by using HOMO-LUMO energies. The equilibrium state (ground state) energy gap values of the molecule were calculated as 3.936 eV by B3LYP/6-311++ G(d,p) method and as 9.318 eV by HF/6-311++G(d,p) method, respectively. The approximate geometry of the molecules in three dimensions was drawn in the GaussView 5.0 molecular imaging program, and all theoretical calculations were used with the Gaussian 09W package program.

Keywords: (E)-2-Amino-N'-(1-(2-Hydroxyphenyl)Ethylidene)-2-Oxoacetohydrazide, Density Functional Theory, Vibration wave number.

2-FURALDEHYDE MOLEKÜLÜNÜN MOLEKÜLER YAPISI VE ELEKTRONİK ÖZELLİKLERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ KONFORMASYONEL ETKİNİN KURAMSAL YÖNTEMLERLE ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF THE CONFORMATIONAL EFFECT ON THE MOLECULAR STRUCTURE AND ELECTRONIC PROPERTIES OF THE 2-FURALDEHYDE MOLECULE BY THEORETICAL METHODS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, ilk olarak 2-Furaldehyde Molekülünün konformasyon analizi, Potansiyel enerji eğrileri (PEE) ϕ [C3-C2- C6- O1] torsiyon açısının fonksiyonu olarak, Hartree-Fock (HF) ve Yoğunluk Fonksiyonel Teorisinin (DFT) B3LYP (Becke 3 Parameter Lee-Yang-Parr) modelinde 6-311++(d,p) temel seti kullanılarak gaz fazında yapıldı. Potansiyel enerji eğrileri hesaplamalarında ϕ [C3-C2- C6- O1] torsiyon açısı 10° aralıklarla $0-180^\circ$ tarandı. Molekülün PEE'nin endüşük enerji değerlerine karşılık gelen syn ve anti konformerleri tespit edildi. Daha sonra syn ve anti konformerleri her iki yöntemde optize edildi. Molekülün syn ve anti konformerleri optimize edildikten sonra bu yapıların dipol moment (μ), en yüksek dolu moleküler orbital (HOMO) enerjisi, en düşük boş moleküler orbital (LUMO) enerji, polarizebilite (α), hiperpolarizebilite (β) deyerleri hesaplatıldı. Molekülünün hesaplanan geometrik parametreleri (bağ uzunlukları ve bağ-dihedral açıları) literatürdeki deneysel değerler ile karşılaştırıldı ve uyum içinde oldukları görüldü. Molekülün syn konformerinin dipol moment değeri DFT/B3LYP/6-31++G(d,p) yöntemi ile 4.5175 Debye, HF/6-311++G(d,p) yöntemi ile 4.4580 Debye olarak hesaplandı, ancak bu değer anti-konformer için sırasıyla DFT/B3LYP/6-31++G(d,p) yöntemi ile 3.8263 Debye, HF/6-31++G(d,p) yöntemi ile 3.5588 Debye olarak hesaplandı. HOMO-LUMO enerjileri kullanılarak enerji aralığı değerleri, iyonlaşma enerjisi, elektron ilgisi, kimyasal potansiyel, elektronegatiflik, sertlik, yumuşaklık indeksleri elde edildi. Moleküllerin üç boyutta yaklaşık geometrisi GaussView 5.0 moleküler görüntüleme programında çizilerek, tüm teorik hesaplamalar Gaussian 09W paket programı kullanıldı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: 2-Furaldehyde, Dipol moment, Polarizebilite, Hiperpolarizebilite.

ABSTRACT

In this study, firstly, conformation analysis of 2-Furaldehyde Molecule, Potential energy curves (PEC) as a function of ϕ [C3-C2- C6- O1] torsion angle, at the Hartree-Fock (HF) and Density Functional Theory (DFT) with B3LYP (Becke 3 Parameter Lee-Yang-Parr) model was performed using the 6-311++(d,p) basis set in gas phase. In the calculations of potential energy curves, the ϕ [C3-C2- C6- O1] torsion angle was scanned from 0-180° at 10° intervals. The syn and anti-conformers of the molecule corresponding to the lowest energy values of PEC were detected. Then syn and anti-conformers were optimized in both methods. After the syn and anti-conformers of the molecule were optimized, the dipole moment (μ), the highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) energy, the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) energy, polarizability (α), hyperpolarizability (β) values were calculated. The calculated geometric parameters (bond lengths and bond-dihedral angles) of the molecule were compared with the experimental values in the literature and they were found to be in good agreement. The dipole moment value of the syn conformer of the molecule was calculated as 4.5175 Debye by the DFT/B3LYP/6-31++G(d,p) method and as 4.4580 Debye by the HF/6-311++G(d,p) method. For the anti-conformer, it was calculated as 3.8263 Debye by DFT/B3LYP/6-31++G(d,p) method and 3.5588 Debye by HF/6-31++G(d,p) method, respectively. By using HOMO-LUMO energies, energy gap values, ionization energy, electron affinity, chemical potential, electronegativity, hardness and softness indices were obtained. The approximate geometry of the molecules in three dimensions was drawn in the GaussView 5.0 molecular imaging program, and all theoretical calculations were used with the Gaussian 09W package program.

Keywords: 2-Furaldehyde, Dipole moment, Polarizability, Hyperpolarizability.

LİDER-ÜYE ETKİLEŞİMİ VE İŞ BECERİKLİLİĞİ: ÇALIŞANLARIN İÇ GRUPTA YER ALMASI İŞ BECERİKLİLİĞİ DAVRANIŞI SERGİLEME DÜZEYİNİ ETKİLER Mİ?

LEADER-MEMBER EXCHANGE AND JOB CRAFTING: DOES EMPLOYEES' PARTICIPATION IN THE IN-GROUP AFFECT THE LEVEL OF EXHIBITING JOB CRAFTING BEHAVIOR?

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Yüksek İhtisas Üniversitesi, SBF, Sağlık Yönetimi Bölümü

ÖZET

İş becerikliliği son dönemde yönetim araştırmaları kapsamında çok yönlü olarak ele alınan konular arasında yer almaktadır. Kavramın örgütsel performansa olan katkısı bu eğilimin en önemli sebepleri arasında gösterilebilir. İş becerikliliğinin örgüt açısından olumlu ardılları kadar öncüllerinin de ortaya konulması gerekmektedir çünkü bu davranışın örgütsel sonuçlarının bilinmesi tek başına yeterli değildir. Söz konusu olumlu örgütsel sonuçların iş becerikliliği vasıtasıyla nasıl elde edilebileceğini ortaya koyabilmek için kavramın hangi değişkenlerden etkilendiği hususunun da aydınlığa kavuşturulması gerekmektedir. Örgüt içerisinde iş becerikliliği davranışı sergilenebilmesi hususunda yöneticilerin tutum ve yaklaşımları kritik role sahip oluşu için yöneticilerin bu tür tutum ve yaklaşımlarının kavramın başlıca öncülleri arasında değerlendirilmesi önem arz etmektedir.

Bu araştırma, yöneticilerin çalışanları ile lider üye etkileşimi teorisi kapsamındaki ilişkilerinin iş becerikliliği davranışı sergileme düzeyleri üzerindeki etkisini, iş becerikliliği davranışının alt boyutlarının da göz önüne alınması suretiyle ele almaktadır. Araştırma verileri imalat sektöründe faaliyet gösteren bir işletmede istihdam edilen 201 çalışandan elde edilmiştir. Araştırma sonuçları lider-üye etkileşiminin yüksek düzeyde olmasının, diğer bir ifadeyle çalışanın kendisini iç grupta hissetmesinin, genel anlamdaki iş becerikliliğini artırdığını ve ayrıca görev becerikliliği, bilişsel beceriklilik ve ilişkisel beceriklilik olmak üzere kavramın tüm alt boyutlarını artırıcı yönde etkilediğini ortaya koymaktadır. Buna göre, çalışanların iş becerikliliği davranışının artırılmasında ele alınabilecek yönetsel argümanlardan birisini lider ile takipçisi arasındaki nitelikli ve yüksek düzeyli ilişkiler teşkil etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lider-Üye Etkileşimi, İş Becerikliliği, İç Grup

ABSTRACT

Job crafting is among the topics that have been handled in a multifaceted manner within the scope of management research in recent years. The contribution of the concept to organizational performance can be shown as one of the most important reasons for this tendency. It is necessary to reveal the antecedents of job crafting as well as its positive descendants (successors) in terms of the organization, because knowing the organizational consequences of this behavior alone is not enough. In order to reveal how these positive organizational results can be achieved through job crafting, it is necessary to clarify which variables affect the concept. Since the attitudes and approaches of the managers have a critical role in displaying job crafting behavior in the organization, it is important to evaluate such attitudes and approaches of the managers among the main antecedents of the concept.

This research, deals with the effect of managers' relationships with their employees -within the scope of leader-member exchange theory- on the level of their job crafting behavior, by also considering the sub-dimensions of job crafting behavior. Research data were obtained from 201 employees who were employed in an enterprise operating in the manufacturing sector. The results of the research reveal that a high level of leader-member exchange, in other words, the employee's feeling of being in-group, increases job crafting, and also positively affects all sub-dimensions of the concept, including task crafting, cognitive crafting and relational crafting. Accordingly, one of the managerial arguments that can be addressed in increasing the job crafting behavior of the employees is the high-quality and high-level relations between the leader and the follower.

Keywords: Leader–Member Exchange, Job Crafting, In-Group

ÖĞRENEN ÖRGÜTLER: KAVRAMSAL BİR DEĞERLENDİRME LEARNING ORGANIZATIONS: A CONCEPTUAL ASSESSMENT

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ÖZET

Günümüz kurumlarının hızla değişen ve gelişen dinamik çevreye ayak uydurması adeta bir zorunluluk haline gelmiştir. Bu dinamik çevrede kurumsal sürdürülebilirliği sağlamak canlı bir organizmanın hayatta kalma mücadelesine benzetilmektedir. Canlı bir organizmanın hayatta kalabilmesi çevresel değişimlere ayak uydurabilmesiyle alakalıdır. Bu kapsamda kurumlar da çevresine ayak uydurabildiği sürece sürdürülebilirliklerini sağlayabilmektedirler. Diğer yandan bu hızlı ve dinamik süreç kurumların bazı problemler yaşamasına sebebiyet verebilmektedir. Bu kapsamda kurumların olası krizleri yönetme konusunda yeterli kapasite veya yedek stratejilere sahip olmadığı ve savunmasız kalabildikleri bilinmektedir. Bu doğrultuda gündeme gelen kavramlardan biri de öğrenen örgütlerdir. Öğrenen örgütler kavramı; yönetim, psikoloji ve beşerî bilimler literatüründe oldukça popüler hale gelmiştir. Bu kavram bir kurumun süregelen iş akışı içinde deneyimlediği olaylardan sonuç çıkarmasını, bu sonuçların dinamik çevreye adaptasyonda kullanılmasını, personel gelişimini gözetken bir sistemin mevcudiyetini ve nihai olarak kendini yenileyen proaktif bir kurumu ifade etmektedir. Ayrıca öğrenen örgütler; organizasyonel gelişim, deneyim kazanımı ve kurumsal büyüme ile ilişkilendirilmektedir. Bu kapsamda birçok kurumun üst yönetimi bu kavramın; kurumsal öğrenme biçiminin, etkinliğinin, yenilik yapma ve büyüme potansiyelinin kilit bir göstergesi olduğunu düşünmektedir. Öğrenen örgütler ile ilgili mevcut literatüre bakıldığında büyük bir bölümünün özel sektör işletmeleri ile ilgili olduğu görülmektedir. Buna karşın kamu sektörü ile ilgili çalışmalar da mevcuttur. Bu kapsamda çoğu çalışmada “öğrenen işletme” ifadesi kullanılmasına rağmen kamu sektörü ve kâr amacı gütmeyen kuruluşlarının kendilerini işletme/şirket olarak görmedikleri gerçeğinden hareketle çalışmada “kurum/örgüt” kelimesi tercih edilmiştir. Bu çalışmanın amacı organizasyonel bir bakış açısıyla öğrenen örgüt literatürünün incelemesini yapmaktır. Çalışmada ilk olarak öğrenen organizasyon literatüründe bulunan bazı tartışmalı hususları incelenmiş olup ve sonrasında örgütsel öğrenme ile öğrenen örgüt kavramları arasındaki temel farklılıklar ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Öğrenen Örgüt, Örgütsel Öğrenme, Kurumsal Sürdürülebilirlik

ABSTRACT

It has become a necessity for today's institutions to keep up with the rapidly changing and developing dynamic environment. Ensuring corporate sustainability in this dynamic environment is similar to a living organism's struggle for survival. The survival of a living organism is related to its ability to adapt to environmental changes. In this context, institutions can ensure their sustainability as long as they can keep up with their environment. On the other hand, this fast and dynamic process can cause institutions to experience some problems. In this context, it is known that institutions do not have sufficient capacity or spare strategies to manage possible crises and may remain vulnerable. One of the concepts that come to the fore in this direction is learning organizations. The concept of learning organizations; It has become very popular in management, psychology, and humanities literature. This concept means that an institution draws conclusions from the events it experiences in the ongoing workflow, uses these results in adaptation to the dynamic environment, the existence of a system that oversees personnel development, and ultimately a proactive institution that renews itself. In addition, learning organizations; organizational development is associated with experience gain and corporate growth. In this context, the top management of many institutions is aware of this concept; thinks that the organizational learning style is a key indicator of its effectiveness, innovation and growth potential. Looking at the existing literature on learning organizations, it is seen that most of them are related to private sector enterprises. On the other hand, there are also studies related to the public sector. In this context, although the term "learning enterprise" is used in most studies, the word "institution/organization" was preferred in the study, considering the fact that the public sector and non-profit organizations do not see themselves as a business/company. The aim of this study is to examine the learning organization literature from an organizational perspective. In the study, firstly, some controversial issues in the learning organization literature were examined and then the main differences between the concepts of organizational learning and learning organization were discussed.

Keywords: Learning Organization, Organizational Learning, Corporate Sustainability

KAMU ÖRGÜTLERİNDE STRATEJİK YÖNETİM STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT IN PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS

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ÖZET

Kamu yönetimi, etkililik ve kamusal maliyetlerin azaltılması odağıyla, uzun yıllardır yeni uygulamalar ve yeni hâkim yaklaşımlar tarafından şekillendirilmiştir. Bu doğrultuda yönetim anlayışları değişmiş, stratejik hareket etme ihtiyacı, yönetsel ve toplumsal açıdan çok geniş alanlarda temel dinamik haline gelmiştir. Gün geçtikçe gerek teknoloji gerekse küreselleşme ile geleneksel yönetim anlayışlarından vazgeçilmiş, stratejik yönetim teknikleri kamusal yönetim süreçlerine entegre edilmeye başlanmıştır. Kuruluşlarda kaynakların etkili bir şekilde kullanılmasının sağlanması hedefiyle, kamu sektörü ve özel sektörün stratejiye verdiği önem giderek artmıştır. Kamu kuruluşlarının, mevcut beklentilerin karşılanması süreçlerinde karşı karşıya kaldıkları sorun ve güçlüklerin üstesinden gelinmesi amacıyla ortaya konan çabalar, zamanla gelişerek önemli boyutlarda stratejik yönetsel süreçlerin ortaya çıkmasını sağlamıştır. Bu yönetsel süreçler, stratejik davranmayı ve bu yönde ön düşünsel süreçleri beraberinde getirmiştir. Günümüz koşullarında kuruluşlar için strateji, kamu yöneticisinin değer yaratması ve organizasyonu şekillendirmesi için standart bir araç haline gelmiştir. Çalışma ilk olarak strateji ve stratejik yönetim kavramının teorik temellerine ışık tutmaktadır. Daha sonra organizasyonel anlamda stratejilerin oluşturulması, stratejilerin formüle edilmesi ve bu planlamaların uygulama aşamasına ilişkin kabul gören tekniklere yer verilmiştir. Çalışmanın ilerleyen bölümlerinde strateji kavramının içerdiği analiz unsurlarına da değinilerek strateji kullanımının çevresel boyutta önem ve etkisine işaret edilmiştir. Çalışma, stratejiye ilişkin incelenen kavramsal unsurların, kamu sektöründe yönetsel ilerlemeler sağlayabilecek yönleri değerlendirilerek tamamlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Strateji, Stratejik Yönetim, Kamu Örgütü

ABSTRACT

Public administration has been shaped by new practices and new dominant approaches for many years, with a focus on efficiency and reducing public costs. In this direction, the understanding of management has changed and the need to act strategically has become the main dynamic in a wide range of administrative and social areas. With both technology and globalization, traditional management approaches have been abandoned day by day, and strategic management techniques have begun to be integrated into public management processes. With the aim of ensuring the effective use of resources in organizations, the importance given to strategy by the public and private sectors has gradually increased. Efforts put forward to overcome the problems and difficulties faced by public institutions in the processes of meeting the current expectations have developed over time and led to the emergence of strategic managerial processes in significant dimensions. These managerial processes have brought along strategic behavior and preliminary intellectual processes in this direction. In today's conditions, strategy for organizations has become a standard tool for the public manager to create value and shape the organization. The study first sheds light on the theoretical foundations of the concept of strategy and strategic management. Then, the accepted techniques regarding the formation of organizational strategies, the formulation of strategies and the implementation phase of these plans are included. In the following parts of the study, the analysis elements included in the concept of strategy were also mentioned and the importance and impact of strategy use in the environmental dimension was pointed out. The study is completed by evaluating the aspects of the conceptual elements of the strategy that can provide managerial progress in the public sector.

Keywords: Strategy, Strategic Management, Public Administration

PROPOLIS SUPPORTED NUTRITION AGAINST COVID 19

COVID 19'A KARŞI PROPOLİS DESTEKLİ BESLENME

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ÖZET

Propolis, çam, meşe, okaliptüs, kavak, kestane vb. ağaçlar ve bazı otsu bitkilerin tomurcuk, yaprak ve benzeri kısımlarından işçi bal arıları tarafından toplanan bir arı ürünüdür. Balmumuyla karıştırılarak kovan içerisinde birçok amaca yönelik olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bal arısı bu maddeyi, polenle ve birtakım bezlerden salgılamış olduğu aktif enzimlerle karıştırmaktadır.

Propolis toplandığı bölgeye ve kaynağına bağlı olarak sarı yeşilden koyu kahverengine kadar rengi değişen, yapışkanimsı, zamksı bir maddedir. Propolisin, ciltte yağlar ve proteinlerle oldukça güçlü etkileşimi olduğundan, insan cildinden çıkması zordur. Propolis 10°C'nin altında sert ve kırılğan, 15–25°C arasında mum kıvamında elastik bir yapı göstermekte, 30–40°C'de yumuşayıp yapışkan bir durum almakta ve bu durum da özellikle yaz aylarında arıcının çalışmasını güçleştirmektedir. 80°C'de ise kısmen erimektedir. Arılar propolisi kovan iç yüzeyinin kaplanması, yarık ve çatlakların kapatılması, peteklerin kenarlarının sertleştirilip onarılması, yaz sonunda çerçevelerin bağlanması, kovan giriş deliğinin kolaylıkla savunacakları duruma getirilmesi, petek gözlerinin ana arı yumurtlamadan önce temizlenip cilalanmasını sağlamak amacıyla kullanırlar. Ayrıca kovanın dip tahtasında propolisi merdiven gibi kullanarak çerçevelere kadar çıkmak amacıyla kullanırlar.

Arıların çevreden propolis toplayamadıkları zaman çeşitli boya, asfalt ve mineral yağ içeren maddeleri propolis gibi kullanmak amacıyla toplamaktadırlar. Bu durum propolisin farmakolojik kullanımını tehdit etmekte ve bu toksik bulaşmalar propolisin kalitesini düşürmektedir.

İşçi arılar kovana bir seferde ortalama 10 mg propolis taşımaktadır. Arıların propolisi yumuşatıp koparması ve kovana taşınması için çevre koşullarının (sıcaklık ve nem) uygun olması gerekmektedir. Propolis verimi koloni başına 10-300 g arasında değişmekte, ancak propolis toplama davranışları ekolojik koşullar, arı tür ve ırkı, orman kaynakları, tuzak tipi gibi faktörlere bağlı olarak 600 g'a kadar çıkabilmektedir.

Propolis seferine çıkan arı, önce mandibulaları ile propolisi bitkiden çekerek koparır. Ağızda nemlendirip yumuşatarak ve bu sırada bazı enzimler ekleyerek pelet haline getirir. Peleti ön bacaklarını kullanarak arka bacaklarındaki polen sepetine aktarır. Polen sepetine aktarma işlemini kaynakta veya havada uçarken 15–60 dakika içinde tamamlamaktadır. Propolis yükü ile kovana gelen arı ayaklarını kullanarak sıkıca peteğe tutunurken, 10-21 gün yaştaki genç işçi arılar mandibulalarıyla asılarak propolisi, arının polen sepetinden alırlar ve kullanırlar. Boşaltma işlemi, propolisin kullanımına ve propolisi alan işçi arı sayısına bağlı olarak değişmektedir. Bu işlem 30 dakika sürmektedir.

Arılar propolisi kovanda yoğun olarak dip tahtasına, uçuş deliği arkasına ve örtü tahtaları arasına biriktirmektedirler. Ancak dip tahtası ve uçuş deliği arkasına biriktirilen propolis, içerisinde mum kırıntısı ve artık maddelerin karışması nedeniyle saf değildir. Propolisi en temiz toplama metodu kovanların üzerine konan propolis tuzaklarının kullanılmasıdır. Tuzaklar esasen bölmeler

veya kovan duvarındaki çatlaklara benzeyen küçük delikleri içeren levhalardır. Arılar levhalardaki boşlukları kapatmaya çalışmakta ve böylece tuzakları propolisle doldurmaktadırlar. Arıcı, koloni yönetimi içerisinde bal ve polen gibi diğer ürünlerin üretimini etkilemeden balmumu ile karışmamış, kirlenmemiş propolis üretebilmelidirler.

Dokuları onarıcı, damar büzücü, kanı pıhtılaştırıcı, yaraları iyileştirici, sedef, hemoroid, egzama, gibi cilt rahatsızlıklarında, ağız yaraları, diş ağrısı, mide ülseri, nefrit, idrar yolları enfeksiyonu, influenza ve diğer birçok hastalığın tedavisinde ve kozmetik sektöründe kullanılmaktadır. Tüm arı ürünlerinde olduğu gibi arı ürünlerinin tüketimi esnasında oluşabilecek alerjik reaksiyonlara karşı önlem alınmalı, bir tıp doktorunun önerisi doğrultusunda kullanılmalıdır.

Son iki yıldır dünyada meydana gelen pandemi sebebiyle başta Türkiye olmak üzere bir çok ülkede propolis Covid 19 a karşı bağışıklık sistemini güçlendiric antiviral sağlık ürünü olarak tüketilmeye başlanılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Bal arıları, Reçine, Propolis, Covid 19

ABSTRACT

Propolis, pine, oak, eucalyptus, poplar, chestnut etc. It is a bee product collected by worker honey bees from buds, leaves and similar parts of trees and some herbaceous plants. It is used for many purposes in the hive by being mixed with beeswax. The honey bee mixes this substance with pollen and active enzymes secreted from some glands. Propolis is a sticky, gummy substance that varies in color from yellow green to dark brown, depending on where it is collected and its source.

Propolis is difficult to remove from human skin, as it interacts quite strongly with oils and proteins in the skin. Propolis is hard and brittle below 10°C, waxy elastic at 15-25°C, softens and becomes sticky at 30-40°C, which makes it difficult for the beekeeper to work, especially in summer. It partially melts at 80°C. Bees use propolis to coat the inner surface of the hive, to close crevices and cracks, to harden and repair the edges of the honeycombs, to bind the frames at the end of the summer, to make the hive entrance hole easily defendable, and to clean and polish the cells of the honeycombs before the queen lays her eggs. In addition, they use propolis on the bottom board of the hive as a ladder to go up to the frames.

When the bees cannot collect propolis from the environment, they collect various paint, asphalt and mineral oil-containing materials for use as propolis. This situation threatens the pharmacological use of propolis and these toxic contaminations reduce the quality of propolis. Worker bees carry an average of 10 mg of propolis to the hive at a time. The environmental conditions (temperature and humidity) must be suitable for the bees to soften and break the propolis and carry it to the hive. Propolis yield varies between 10-300 g per colony, but

propolis collection behaviors can reach up to 600 g depending on factors such as ecological conditions, bee species and breed, forest resources, and trap type.

Going on a propolis expedition, the bee first pulls the propolis off the plant with its mandibles. It makes pellets by moistening and softening in the mouth and adding some enzymes at the same time. It transfers the pellet to the pollen basket on its hind legs using its front legs. It completes the transfer to the pollen basket in 15-60 minutes at the source or while flying in the air. While the bee that comes to the hive with the propolis load is firmly clinging to the honeycomb using their feet, young worker bees aged 10-21 days hang with their mandibles and take the propolis from the bee's pollen basket and use it. The unloading process varies depending on the use of propolis and the number of worker bees receiving the propolis. This process takes 30 minutes.

Bees accumulate propolis intensively on the bottom board, behind the flight hole and between the cover boards in the hive. However, propolis deposited behind the bottom board and flight hole is not pure due to the mixing of wax crumbs and residues. The cleanest method of collecting propolis is the use of propolis traps placed on the hives. Traps are essentially chambers or plates containing tiny holes that look like cracks in the hive wall. The bees try to close the gaps in the plates and thus fill the traps with propolis. The beekeeper should be able to produce uncontaminated propolis, unmixed with beeswax, without affecting the production of other products such as honey and pollen within the colony management.

It is used in the treatment of skin diseases such as tissue repair, vasoconstrictor, blood coagulant, healing wounds, psoriasis, hemorrhoids, eczema, mouth sores, toothache, stomach ulcer, nephritis, urinary tract infection, influenza and many other diseases, and in the cosmetic industry. As with all bee products, precautions should be taken against allergic reactions that may occur during consumption of bee products, and should be used in line with the recommendation of a medical doctor.

Due to the pandemic that has occurred in the world for the last two years, propolis has been started to be consumed as an antiviral health product that strengthens the immune system against Covid 19 in many countries, especially in Turkey

Keywords: Honey bees, Resin, Propolis, Covid 19

TİCARİ İMAR ADALARINDA PLANLI TİP DİSTANCE YAKLAŞIMINA GÖRE İMAR ÇAPI GÖSTERİMİ

DISPLAY OF ZONING DIAMETER ACCORDING TO THE PLANNED TYPE
DISTANCE APPROACH ON COMMERCIAL ZONING ISLANDS

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ÖZET

Ülkemizde bir alanı tümsel yaşam standartlarına uygun hale getirmek için imar çalışmaları başlığında faaliyetlerde bulunulur. Ülke kalkınma planları üst ölçekten, uygulama imar planları olan alt ölçeğe doğru imar planlarının oluşturulmasında bir hiyerarşi vardır. Bu hiyerarşi ile birlikte 1/1000'lik imar planlarında, özellikle bir bölgede yaşayan insanların alışveriş ihtiyacını karşılamak üzere belirlenen imar sınırları içerisinde ticaret adaları tayin edilir. Ticari imar adaları farklı yapı nizamları, emsal ya da bina yüksekliklerinde olabilirler. İmar sınırları içerisinde ayırık, blok ve bitişik esas olmak üzere farklı tipte oturma alanlarının olabileceği muhtemel yapı nizamları mevcuttur. Bu yapı nizamları ile kimlikleri belirlenen imar adalarındaki mevcut imar parsellerine inşaat izni verilebilmesi işlemi ise imar çapıdır. İmar çapları, planlı alanlar tip imar yönetmeliği ve plan notları çerçevesince verilir. Adanın emsal, yükseklik, yapı nizamına göre imar çapı verilme işlemi yapılır. Distance yöntemi ise, ilgili imar adalarındaki temiz imar parsellerine inşaat izni verilebilmesi amacıyla parselin geometrik durumuna göre konveks şekillerin gerek kare ya da dikdörtgen gibi, çekme kuralları ile doğru oturma alanının meydana getirilmesi işlemidir. Çalışmamızda, mesafe yaklaşımı ile, tabandaki oturma alanlarının nasıl verilebileceği hangi yapı nizamı hangi emsal ve yükseklikteki konveks parsellere nasıl işlem uygulanacağı gösterilmeye çalışıldı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ticaret İmar Adası, Distance Yöntemi, İmar Çapı

ABSTRACT

In our country, activities are carried out under the title of zoning studies in order to make an area suitable for holistic living standards. There is a hierarchy in the formation of zoning plans from the upper scale of the country development plans to the lower scale, which are the implementation zoning plans. With this hierarchy, in the 1/1000 zoning plans, trade islands are designated within the zoning boundaries determined to meet the shopping needs of the people living in a region. Commercial zoning islands can have different building regulations, precedent or building heights. There are possible building regulations within the zoning boundaries, where there may be different types of sitting areas, such as split, block and adjacent basis. The process of granting construction permits to the existing zoning parcels in the zoning islands, whose identities are determined by these building regulations, is the zoning scale. Zoning diameters, planned areas are given within the framework of type zoning regulations and plan notes. The zoning diameter is given according to the precedent, height and building order of the island. Distance method, on the other hand, is the process of creating the right residential area with the drawing rules of convex shapes, such as square or rectangular, according to the geometric condition of the parcel, in order to be able to give construction permits to the clean zoning parcels in the relevant zoning islands. In our study, it has been tried to show how the settlement areas at the base can be given, which building order, which precedent and how to apply the process to the convex parcels with the distance approach.

Keywords: Trade Reconstruction Island, Distance Method, Zoning Diameter

AN INVESTIGATION OF REFRACTIVE INDEX PROPERTIES OF ZNO DOPED GLASSES

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ABSTRACT

Borate-based glasses and glass ceramics are materials that have an important place in modern life. Today, glasses are synthesized using different cost metal oxides for various applications. Zinc oxide added borate glass is produced. The classical melt quenching method was used in the production of glass compositions. The amorphous nature of the glass was confirmed by X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis. Optical absorption spectra of the samples were analyzed and the optical band gap was calculated. The refractive index of the glass produced was investigated using the optical band gap.

Keywords: ZnO doped borate glasses, optical band, refractive index

INVESTIGATION ON STRUCTURAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF ZINC BORATE GLASSES

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ABSTRACT

Today, glasses are the preferred material due to their superior chemical and physical properties such as non-toxicity, good thermal stability, high transparency and ease of preparation. Boron-based glasses; It has a high refractive index and attracts the attention of researchers due to its attractive and important physical properties such as good thermal expansion coefficient, low melting temperature, low temperature for glass transition and higher optical transmission. Glass samples were prepared by melt quenching technique. XRD analyzes have shown that the glasses have amorphous structure. Density and molar volume measurements of glasses were made by applying Archimedes principle. In This study, the effect of Zinc Borate Glass on structural and optical properties at investigated.

Keywords: Borate glasses, density, optical properties

**KALICI MIKNATISLI SENKRON MOTORUN DİJİTAL SİNYAL KONTROLÖR
TABANLI AÇIK ÇEVİRİM HIZ KONTROLÜ**
DIGITAL SIGNAL CONTROLLER BASED OPEN LOOP SPEED CONTROL OF
PERMANENT MAGNET SYNCHRON MOTOR

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Kalıcı Mıknatıslı Senkron Motorun (KMSM) gerçek zamanlı açık çevrim hız kontrolü için 3 fazlı motor sürücü devresi ve ölçüm devresi tasarlanmıştır. Ayrıca hızlı prototipleme amacıyla kullanılan kod üretme yöntemleri ile üretilen kodlar kullanılarak dijital sinyal kontrolörü (DSC) programlanmış ve KMSM'nin açık çevrim hız kontrolü gerçekleştirilmiştir. Sürücü devresi tasarımında ayrıık elemanlar (IGBT, MOSFET) yerine sürme ve koruma devrelerini de içinde barındıran tümleşik akıllı güç modülü (IPM) kullanılmıştır. Bu akıllı güç modülü altı adet IGBT ve IGBT'leri sürmek için yardımcı devrelerin yanında aşırı akım koruma, sıcaklık koruma, sıcaklık izleme gibi özelliklere de sahiptir. Burada Fuji Elektrik firmasına ait 6MBP20XSF060-50-P model 600V 20A'lik akıllı güç modülü (IPM) belirtilen avantajlarından dolayı tercih edilmiştir. Bununla birlikte LEM marka akım sensörleri ve op-amplı ofset devreleri aracılığıyla akım ölçüm kartı gerçekleştirilmiştir. Devre tasarımları Proteus ve Kicad PCB devre tasarım programlarında yapılmıştır. Gömülü sistemler için okunabilir hızlı C, C++ kodları üretebilen programlar güç sistemlerinde hızlı prototipleme amacıyla kullanılabilir. Bu tür kod üretme yöntemleriyle üretilen kodun optimizasyonu yapılabilir, mevcut veriler ve uygulamalar bu sisteme entegre edilebilir, verimli çalışan kod yapıları oluşturulabilir. Bu amaçla Matlab/SIMULINK'te bulunan motor control blockset (mcb) ve TI embedded coder kütüphaneleri kullanılarak oluşturulan simulink modelinden C kodları üretilmiş ve kodlar Texas Instrument marka TMS320F28379D launchpad model geliştirme kartına yüklenmiştir. PC ve geliştirme kartı arasında iletişim USB kablo ile sağlanmış ve gerçek zamanlı kontrol için SCI (Seri iletişim arayüz) alıcı/gönderici blokları kullanılmıştır. Çeşitli hız referansları ile tasarlanan sürücü devresi ve ölçüm devreleri donanımsal olarak test edilmiş, ölçüm kartlarının kalibrasyonu geliştirme kartının ADC'lerine göre yapılmıştır. Çalışmanın sonunda çeşitli hızlar için elde edilen sonuçlar grafiksel olarak verilmiş ve evirici devre tasarımı değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: KMSM, DSC, Gömülü Kodlayıcı.

ABSTRACT

In this study, 3-phase motor driver circuit and measurement circuit are designed for real-time open-loop speed control of Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor (KMSM). In addition, a digital signal controller (DSC) was programmed using the codes produced by the code generation methods used for rapid prototyping and open loop speed control of KMSM was performed. In the driver circuit design, instead of discrete elements (IGBT, MOSFET), an integrated intelligent power module (IPM) containing driver and protection circuits is used. This smart power module has six IGBTs and auxiliary circuits to drive the IGBTs as well as overcurrent protection, temperature protection, temperature monitoring. Here, 6MBP20XSF060-50-P model 600V 20A smart power module (IPM) belonging to Fuji Elektrik company has been preferred due to its stated advantages. In addition, current measurement card has been realized with LEM brand current sensors and offset circuits with op-amplifiers. Circuit designs were made in Proteus and Kicad PCB circuit design programs. Programs that can generate readable fast C, C++ code for embedded systems can be used for rapid prototyping in power systems. The code produced with such code generation methods can be optimized, existing data and applications can be integrated into this system, and efficient working code structures can be created. For this purpose, C codes were generated from the simulink model created using the motor control block set (mcb) and TI embedded encoder libraries in the Matlab/SIMULINK environment and these codes were loaded into the Texas Instrument TMS320F28379D launchpad model development board. Communication between PC and development board is via USB cable and SCI (Serial communication interface) receiver/sender blocks are used for real-time control. The driver circuit and measurement circuits designed with various speed references were tested in hardware and the measurement cards were calibrated according to the ADCs of the development board. At the end of the study, the results obtained for various speeds are given graphically and the inverter circuit design are evaluated.

Keywords: PMSM, DSC, Embedded Encoder

RADIATION SHIELDING AND CHARACTERISTIC PROPERTIES OF ZNO DOPED BORATE GLASSES AT 662 KEV ENERGY

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ABSTRACT

Glasses provide protection from radiation in hospitals and health centers such as Nuclear Medicine and industry, in quality control applications with X-rays and in research laboratories, on the other hand, it can provide clear vision to the operator. In this study, the we investigated of radiation shielding and characteristic properties of ZnO doped borate glasses at 662 keV energy. Also, we calculated by using obtained linear attenuation coefficients (LAC) mass attenuation coefficients (MAC), half value layers (HVL), tenth values layers (TVL) and mean free path (MFP) of these glasses.

Keywords: ZnO, Glass, Radiation shielding

COMPARISON OF PHOTON SHIELDING PROPERTIES OF BORATE GLASSES SYSTEMS AT 662 AND 1173 KEV ENERGIES

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ABSTRACT

Personnel working with radiation or radioactive materials in nuclear or radiological departments due to their duties should be carefully and continuously controlled with devices measuring radiation dose. It is ensured that the personnel do not stay near the radiation sources for longer than necessary and that the necessary shielding material is placed between themselves and the radiation source to protect them from radiation hazards. In this study, the radiation shielding parameters of glasses irradiated with photons with 662 and 1173 keV energies were investigated and these results were compared with each other. Also we have been calculated by using obtained linear attenuation coefficients (LAC) mass attenuation coefficients (MAC), half value layers (HVL), tenth values layers (TVL) and mean free path (MFP) of these glasses. Finally, the obtained radiation shielding properties of these glasses were compared with each other.

Keywords: Glass, radiation shielding

DEMOGRAFİK ÖZELLİKLER SARMALINDA ÖRGÜTSEL SİNİZM: SAĞLIK ÇALIŞANLARINA YÖNELİK BİR ALAN ARAŞTIRMASI

ORGANIZATIONAL CYNICISM IN THE HEEL OF DEMOGRAPHIC
CHARACTERISTICS: A FIELD RESEARCH FOR HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS

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ÖZET

Çalışma hayatı içinde yer alan kişilerin, buldukları ortamda sahip oldukları bilgi ve birikimlerini verimli bir şekilde sunabilmeleri, istedikleri bir çalışma ortamının var olmasıyla mümkün olacaktır. Çalışanların yaptıkları işten memnun olmalarını sağlamak çalıştıkları kurumun temel amaçlarından birisidir. Sağlık sektörü en değerli varlık olan insan faktörü ile ilgilenmek ve sağlık sorunlarına çözüm bulmak için oluşturulmuş bir sektör niteliğindedir. Sağlık sektörü hizmet verdiği kitle bakımından diğer sektörlerden ayrı bir öneme sahiptir. Çalışanların buldukları ortamda mutlu olmaları kendileri ve onlardan hizmet almayı bekleyen hasta veya yakınları için elzemdir. Sağlık sektöründe çalışanların buldukları çalışma koşullarından memnun olmamaları, çalışma arkadaşlarıyla iletişimsizlik içinde olmaları, çalıştıkları kuruma, hastalara ve çalıştığı çevreye negatif olarak yansımaktır. Hastaların tedavi edilmesi konusunda çalışanların negatif davranışlar göstermelerine sebep olacak bir ortamın varlığı ve buna sebep olan kişi veya çalışma ortamının tespit edilmesi oldukça önemli konular arasındadır. Bu çalışmanın temel kavramı olan örgütsel sinizm, kişinin çalıştığı kuruma karşı negatif bir tutum sergilemesi olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Örgütsel sinizm kavramı çalışanların etkinliğini önemli derecede negatif etkileyebilen bir değişken olarak dikkat çekmektedir. Sağlık sektöründeki başarıyı arttırabilmek için çalışanların psikolojik açıdan iyi ve güçlü olmaları gerekmektedir. Mevcut sektörde çalışanların en yüksek düzeyde performans sergileyebilmeleri, çalışma ortamlarının iyi bir şekilde analiz edilmesi ve bu analizlere yönelik çözüm önerilerinin geliştirilmesiyle mümkün olacaktır.

Bu çalışmada örgütsel sinizm düzeyinin demografik özellikler açısından incelenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Bu amaca ulaşabilmek için araştırma verileri anket tekniği ile elde edilmiştir. Anketler Hatay ili merkez ilçelerinde yer alan 112 acil servis istasyonlarında görev yapan 220 sağlık çalışanına uygulanmıştır. Anket verilerinin analizi SPSS programında

yapılmıştır. Yapılan analizler sonucunda, sağlık çalışanlarının örgütsel sinizm algılarının, demografik özellikler açısından anlamlı farklılıklar gösterdiği bulgusuna ulaşılmıştır

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgütsel Sinizm, Demografik Özellikler, Sağlık Sektörü

ABSTRACT

It will be possible for people who are involved in working life to present their knowledge and experience efficiently in their environment, with the existence of a desired working environment. Ensuring that employees are satisfied with their work is one of the main objectives of the institution they work for. The health sector is a sector created to deal with the most valuable asset, the human factor, and to find solutions to health problems. The health sector has a different importance from other sectors in terms of the population it serves. It is essential for the employees to be happy in their environment and for the patients or their relatives who expect to receive service from them. Employees in the health sector are not satisfied with their working conditions, they are not in communication with their colleagues, it will reflect negatively on the institution they work, the patients and the environment they work in. The existence of an environment that will cause employees to display negative behaviors in the treatment of patients and the identification of the person or work environment that causes this are among the very important issues. Organizational cynicism, which is the basic concept of this study, is defined as a negative attitude towards the organization in which a person works. The concept of organizational cynicism draws attention as a variable that can negatively affect the effectiveness of its employees. In order to increase the success in the health sector, employees must be psychologically good and strong. In order for the employees in the current sector to perform at the highest level, it will be possible to analyze the working environments well and to develop solutions for these analyzes.

In this study, it is aimed to examine the level of organizational cynicism in terms of demographic characteristics. In order to achieve this aim, the research data were obtained by the questionnaire technique. The questionnaires were applied to 220 health workers working in 112 emergency service stations in the central districts of Hatay province. The analysis of the survey data was made in the SPSS program. As a result of the analyzes, it was found that the organizational cynicism perceptions of health workers showed significant differences in terms of demographic characteristics.

Keywords: Organizational Cynicism, Demographic Characteristics, Health Sector

ÖRGÜTSEL İLETİŞİM VE BİREYSEL İLETİŞİMİN PRESENTEİSM ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: SAĞLIK ÇALIŞANLARI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

THE EFFECT OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION AND INDIVIDUAL COMMUNICATION ON PRESENTEISM: A RESEARCH ON HEALTHCARE WORKERS

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ÖZET

İş dünyasında artan rekabet işgörenlerin işlerini kaybetme korkularını etkilemektedir. İşgörenler işlerini kaybetme korkusuyla daha fazla çalışmakta veya çalıştıkları kurumda daha fazla zaman geçirmektedirler. Söz konusu bu tehdit işgörenlerin fiziki veya ruhsal sorunları olmasına rağmen çalışmaya devam etmelerini zorunlu tutmaktadır. Presenteism yoğun rekabet ortamında çalışmak zorunda olan işgörenlerin sorunudur. Başta motivasyon eksikliği olmak üzere birçok örgütsel soruna yol açan presenteism, işgörenlerin işlerinin başında olmasına rağmen, görev ve sorumluklarını tam anlamıyla yerine getirememelerinden kaynaklanan bir sorundur. Bu sorun sadece çalışanın verimliliğinin değil işletmeninde verimliliğinin azalmasında etkili olan unsurlardan birisidir. Çalışma ortamında böyle bir sorunun meydana gelmesinin temel nedenlerinden birisi, etkili bir iletişiminin sağlanamamasıdır. Kendini istediği biçimde ifade edemeyen, ihtiyaç duyduğu bilgi ve geri bildirim kolaylıkla ulaşamayan işgören, zamanla işinden uzaklaşmaya başlar. Temelinde insan-insana ilişkinin ve iletişimin olmazsa olmaz meslek gruplarından olan sağlık çalışanları, kişilere hastalığı hakkında bilgi verirken bu bilgi verme işlemini eksiksiz yapması önemlidir. Sağlık hizmetlerinin genel amacı, içinde bulunduğu toplumun sağlık seviyesini yükseltmektir. Endişe içerisinde bekleyen hasta ve hasta yakınlarına aktarılacak bilgi ve düşüncelerin karşılıklı olarak doğru bir şekilde anlaşılması gerekmektedir. Sağlıklı bir iletişim, hasta memnuniyetinin yanı sıra çalışan memnuniyeti ve kurum memnuniyeti açısından çok önemlidir. Her alanda olduğu gibi sağlık sektöründe de verimli ve başarılı bir hizmet için etkili bir iletişime ihtiyaç vardır.

Bu çalışma kapsamında, presenteism nedenlerinden birisi olan bireysel iletişim ve örgütsel iletişimin presenteism üzerindeki etkisi belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda

Suriye'nin Halep ilinin Afrin ilçesinde görev yapan sađlık alıřanlarına anket alıřması gerekleřtirilmiř ve anket sonucunda elde edilen veriler SPSS programı aracılıđıyla analiz edilmiřtir. Sonuta katılımcıların iletiřim dzeyleri arttıça presenteism dzeylerinin azaldıđı bulgusuna ulařılmıřtır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: rgtsel İletiřim, Bireysel İletiřim, Presenteism

ABSTRACT

Increasing competition in the business world affects employees' fear of losing their jobs. Employees work more or spend more time in the institution they work for fear of losing their jobs. This threat obliges employees to continue working despite their physical or mental problems. Presenteism is the problem of employees who have to work in an intensely competitive environment. Presenteism, which causes many organizational reasons, especially lack of motivation, is a problem arising from the inability of employees to fully fulfill their duties and responsibilities, even though they are at work. This problem is one of the factors that affect not only the productivity of the employee but also the decrease in the productivity of the enterprise. One of the main reasons for the occurrence of such a problem in the working environment is the inability to provide an effective communication. The employee, who cannot express himself in the way he wants and cannot easily reach the information and feedback he needs, starts to move away from his job over time. It is very important for health workers, who are among the indispensable occupational groups of human-human relationship and communication, to do their job fully while informing people about their disease. The general purpose of health services is to increase the health level of the society in which it is located. It is very important that the information and thoughts to be conveyed to the patient and their relatives who are waiting in anxiety are mutually understood correctly. A healthy communication is very important in terms of patient satisfaction as well as employee satisfaction and corporate satisfaction. As in every field, effective communication is needed for an efficient and successful service in the health sector.

Within the scope of this study, the effect of individual communication and organizational communication, which is one of the causes of presenteeism, on presenteeism has been tried to be determined. For this purpose, a survey was conducted with healthcare professionals working in Afrin, Syria's Aleppo province, and the data obtained as a result of the survey were analyzed through the SPSS program. As a result, it was found that as the communication levels of the participants increased, their presenteeism level decreased.

Keywords: Organizational Communication, Individual Communication, Presenteism

PARKINSON HASTALARININ KLİNİK DIŐINDAKİ TEDAVİLERİ İÇİN, GERÇEK ZAMANLI YÜRÜYÜŐ İZLEME DESTEKLİ İLAÇ DOZAJ SİSTEMİ UYGULAMASI.

REAL-TIME GAIT MONITORING SUPPORTED MEDICINE DOSING SYSTEM
APPLICATION FOR THE NON-CLINICAL TREATMENT OF PARKINSON PATIENTS.

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı Parkinson hastalarının yaşam kalitesini arttıracak klinik dışındaki tedavilerinin hekim kontrolünde takibine olanak tanıyan sistemin tasarımı ve Parkinson hastaları için belirlenen senaryoya göre sistemin uygulanabilirliğinin tespitine yöneliktir. Bu sistemde ilaç alım takvimi için bir senaryo oluşturulmuş ve bu senaryo uzak bağlantı ile tasarlanan elektronik sistem tabanlı ilaç alım cihazıyla sağlanmıştır. Ayrıca hekimin Parkinson hastasının hastalığının seyrini takip etmesi ve etkin bir şekilde karar vermesi için ilaç alımı öncesi ve sonrası gerçek zamanlı yürüyüş analizi için bir platform oluşturulmuştur. Bu platformda Parkinson hastalığının teşhisi için literatürde kullanılan yöntemlerin uygulanması için yürüyüş ve hareket senaryosu oluşturulmuş. Bu senaryonun uygulanması için oluşturulan platforma Kinect Xbox 360 sensör tabanlı yürüyüş izleme ve veri kaydetme sistemi eklenmiştir. Yapılan bu çalışmayla belirlenen ilaç senaryoları tasarlanan ilaç alım cihazıyla zaman sapması oluşmadan başarılı bir şekilde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yürüyüş algılama sistemi belirlenen platformda uygulanmış ve başarılı bir şekilde kayıtları alınmıştır. Yürüyüş kayıtları, ilaç alım zamanı ve dozaj verileri için bir veri tabanı oluşturularak analizi için Matlab ortamında grafiksel olarak gösterilmiştir. Böylece hekim için bir veri tabanı oluşturulmuş ve hastanın hastalık geçmiŐi ile ilgili detaylı bilgiye sahip olması sağlanmıştır. Parkinson hastasının hastalık geçmiŐi verileri ile hastanın yaşam kalitesini artırmak için hastalığın seyrine uygun ilaç dozajı belirlenebilecek ve hastanın belirlenen dozda ilaç alması sağlanabilecektir. Bu şekilde hasta ne fazla ne de eksik dozajda ilaç almadığı için ilaç dozajına bađlı olarak ortaya çıkan problemler de ortadan kaldırılmış olacaktır. Bu şekilde hasta kliniđe gitmeden doktor kontrolünde tedaviye devam

edeceğinden dolayı hem yaşam kalitesi düşmeyecek hem de zaman ve hastanede hasta yoğunluğunu azalmasına ciddi katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Parkinson, ilaç alımı, Kinect Xbox 360, Veri işleme, Raspberry pi

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to design the system that allows the follow-up of non-clinical treatments that will increase the quality of life of Parkinson's patients under the control of a physician and to determine the applicability of the system according to the scenario determined for Parkinson's patients. In this system, a scenario was created for the drug intake schedule and this scenario was provided with an electronic system-based drug intake device designed with a remote connection. In addition, a platform has been created for real-time gait analysis before and after drug intake so that the physician can follow the course of the Parkinson's disease and make effective decisions. In this platform, a gait and movement scenario was created for the application of the methods used in the literature for the diagnosis of Parkinson's disease. Kinect Xbox 360 sensor-based walking tracking and data recording system has been added to the platform created for the implementation of this scenario. The drug scenarios determined by this study were carried out successfully with the designed drug delivery device without time deviation. The gait detection system was applied on the specified platform and records were taken successfully. A database of gait recordings, drug intake time and dosage data was created and graphically displayed in Matlab for analysis. Thus, a database was created for the physician and it was ensured that the patient had detailed information about the disease history. With the disease history data of the Parkinson's patient, the drug dosage suitable for the course of the disease can be determined in order to increase the patient's quality of life and the patient will be able to take the drug at the determined dose. In this way, the problems that arise due to the dosage of the drug will be eliminated, since the patient does not take the drug in neither too much nor too little dosage. In this way, since the patient will continue the treatment under the control of the doctor without going to the clinic, the quality of life will not decrease and it will make a serious contribution to reducing the time and patient density in the hospital.

Keywords: Parkinson's, drug intake, Kinect Xbox 360, Data processing, Raspberry pi

ASSESSMENT OF A NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL'S EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT USING DREEM QUESTIONNAIRE

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ABSTRACT

The study was premised on the theory that learner's perception of the learning environment reflects an educational program's effectiveness. The aim was to determine undergraduate medical students' perception of learning within the five subscales of the Dundee Ready Educational Environment (DREEM) measurement tool and analyse the specific issues within the educational environment of a new medical school. A quantitative cross-sectional survey was carried out. Consenting students who were in the first and second years of the five-years Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery degree program were requested to complete the 50-items DREEM questionnaire and a demographic competent. Their responses were collected, and completed questionnaires were rated using the DREEM specified rubric. The resulting quantitative data were then analysed using SPSS software. The mean total DREEM scores and mean scores in the five subscales were determined. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was calculated and used to assess reliability of the dataset. The study recorded 137 participants, including 54.2 % females and 45.8 % males. The mean age was 22 years. The mean total DREEM score was 117.5 (58.8 %) interpreted as "more positive than negative." Scores in the subscales of perception of learning, perception of teachers, academic self-perception, and perception of the atmosphere, were positive with mean scores of 62.9 %, 60.2 %, 63.4 %, and 55.6, respectively. The subscale of social self-perception rated poorly with a

mean score of 48.9 % interpreted as “not a nice place.” Single items analysis revealed five major areas of concern: lack of adequate support system, authoritarian leadership, over-emphasis on factual learning, poor memorizing, and excessive stress. Analysis of students’ perception of the learning environment of the educational program of this medical school revealed the major weaknesses in it. By addressing these issues, the medical school would improve its educational quality.

Keywords: DREEM, learning environment, medical education, program quality

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS AND
ITS ASSESSMENT IN LINK WITH THE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM IN THE
EXAMPLE OF AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC

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ABSTRACT

In the article, taking into account the goals and objectives of the state, an economic-theoretical assessment of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the social protection system is evaluated, the problem which has become the object of global struggle in our world today and existing exogenously among the various factors that surround and shaping the development of social protection systems – of the system which an as an economic sector plays the role of the main provider of the welfare of the population as one of the priority areas of public administration. The main essence of the link between current COVID-19 pandemic's effects and the social protection system is scientifically revealed.

As a problem which belong to a tense sanitary-epidemiological situation in a country, the main global outcomes of the pandemic on economic areas, including social protection are given in cross-sectorial communication within identical economy.

As a burning impact of the pandemic situation, the change in the financial fundamentals of social protection system are investigated. In this regard, the main aspects of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the social protection system are schematically assessed at the intersectorial level in the context of economic relations in relation to the social protection in the context of modern market economy relations.

The initial negative global consequences of pandemic in the early days of its spread in regard to national economies and first outlines of public response to it are explained on the base of brief consecutive analytical approach.

In this sense, the applied response and combat mechanisms and particular choices, made in regard to COVID19 pandemic in the Azerbaijan Republic as a separate country example, in order to protect the obtained development level of social protection in the republic, are given more detailed, that could be used in terms of good practice. As one of main mechanisms applied in the area of mandatory state social insurance in order to protect the entrepreneurship that play the main role as financing source for social protection, the revision of social

insurance standard in Azerbaijan in regard to the pandemic situation, have been reflected by the author.

The importance of the strengthening of the measures in the way of the legalization of informal labour relations, that was chosen as the nearest (in hand) way out of the pandemic situation in the case of Azerbaijan Republic in order to protect the social protection system and its financial sustainability, have been analytically evaluated on the base of actual performance indicators of 2020 year on the dynamic of macroeconomic indicators such as wagefund and population income, public social protection fund's and unemployment insurance fund's revenues.

At the same time, taking into account the starting behaviour and last trends in global progress of the pandemic, the predictive considerations about the near perspective of the economies and its sectoral structure, including social protection area and concrete further measures in regard to social protection aimed at getting out of the pandemic with minimal damage globally and in a country level (especially in case of Azerbaijan Republic), are suggested by the author.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic in Azerbaijan, the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on social protection, COVID-19 response measures on social protection

REGENERATION OF EXPLANTS OF THE SPECIES RUTA GRAVEOLENS L.

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ABSTRACT

Bulgaria is famous for its wealth of wild medicinal plants. Their intensive collection in recent years requires attention to their preservation. The species *Ruta graveolens* L. is in the Red Book of Bulgaria has the status of "endangered". The research was conducted in the Laboratory of Tissue Crops at the Institute of Plant and Genetic Resources "Konstantin Malkov" - Sadovo. Seeds of *Ruta graveolens* L. originating near a deposit in the Kaliakra Reserve were used as starting material for in vitro culture. The application of the conventional method of propagation of the species is limited due to the difficult germination of the seeds. The advent of plant biotechnology, including the in vitro method, creates a prerequisite for accelerated production of authentic planting material. The experiment included four modified nutrient media, developed depending on the purpose of the study. The development of an individual regeneration system in plant species is determined by the genotype requirement. The choice of the main nutrient media Murashige & Skoog (1962) and Morel (1974) without added plant hormones and is the result of the very good development of the species *Ruta graveolens* when grown in controlled conditions. Varying concentrations of BAP, TDZ and GA were used. Leaf explants growing on Murashige & Skoog (1962) basic medium without growth regulators were used to study the in vitro regenerative capacity of plants grown by *Ruta graveolens*. Leaves from the whole part of the plant are used. They are injured in 2-3 places, transverse to the central nerve, and are placed with their axillary surface to the nutrient medium. After the 35th day of the experiment, the presence of a regeneration process was observed in the four modified nutrient media. Taking into account the biometric indicators, the measurement of the effect of the action of VAR on the multiplication process of stem and leaf segment in the species *Ruta graveolens* is observed one month after laying the plants on the modified nutrient medium. The maximum realization of the medical species is in Murashige & Skoog medium with added 1 mg / l BAP, 0.05 mg./l IBA and 0.03 mg / l GA with up to 2 regenerants from one leaf explant. This ratio of auxin and cytokinin gives satisfactory regenerative ability in leaf explant. Good regeneration of leaf segments was observed in the four modified nutrient media studied. The results for the stem segment are satisfactory - obtaining a number of regenerants from one explant in a variant involving Morel (1974) with added 1mg / l BAP, 0.05 mg./l IBA and 0.03 mg / l GA. The growth regulators necessary for the most rapid multiplication for the purpose of practical orientation of the species *Ruta graveolens* have been established.

ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL KNOWLEDGE IN TEACHING CHEMISTRY

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Açar sözlər: ekoloji, boyalar, plastik, gübrələr, liflər, yanacaq, oksigen, ozon

Ключевые слова: экология, краски, пластмассы, удобрения, волокна, топливо, кислород, озон.

Keywords: environmental, dyes, plastics, fertilizers, fibers, fuel, oxygen, ozone

Xülasə: Ekologiya və kimya bir-birini tamamlayır. Kimya, biliklərin təməl sahələrindən biri olaraq, elm və texnikanın digər vacib sahələrinin inkişafını böyük ölçüdə müəyyənləşdirir.

Резюме: Экология и химия дополняют друг друга. Химия как одна из базовых областей знаний во многом определяет развитие других важных областей науки и техники.

Summary: Ecology and chemistry complement each other. Chemistry, as one of the basic fields of knowledge, largely determines the development of other important fields of science and technology.

Environmental education and environmental education are the two main focus on the formation of attitudes towards nature. In environmental education, the teacher's attention is focused on the process of transmission and assimilation of the accumulated experience of environmental relations by students and the formation of appropriate personality traits in environmental education. The ultimate goal of environmental education and upbringing is to form optimal relations between man and his environment. It is carried out within the framework of a single pedagogical process. In fact, the ultimate goal is deeper. It consists of creating conditions for the intellectual, personal and social development of students, instilling a sense of individual responsibility for the state of the environment, a deep understanding of the nature and contradictions of the ongoing changes in the ecological development of our planet.

The ecological knowledge system must create a turning point in people's minds, worldviews and attitudes towards natural resources. Ecology has become a sign of the modern stage in the development of world human culture. Therefore, the purpose of environmental education is to form an environmental culture. The concept of ecological culture includes knowledge and skills, the level of moral and aesthetic development of the worldview, methods and forms of communication between people.

Ecology and chemistry complement each other. The application of the principles of thermodynamics to ecology has led to a production-energy ecology that analyzes the regularities of the distribution of energy flow in food chains. When we look at the diversity of environmental relations through the prism of inorganic chemistry, we see that many events occur as a result of human impact on the biosphere and inanimate nature. An important part of the flow processes on the planet are the global circles and transformations through which the basic elements such as carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, sulfur and phosphorus pass. Many inorganic compounds are capable and effective. It is also important to consider the problems of protecting the environment from chemical pollution during the teaching of chemistry in grades VIII and IX. The green chemistry course is based on the idea of the relationship between the composition, structure, properties and

biological function of substances; dual role in wildlife; biological modification of chemical elements and the consequences of this process for organisms; causes of disruption of biogeochemical cycles; the role of chemistry in solving environmental problems.

The program has the following ideas:

- nature is in dynamic balance in its natural development;
- is a direct result of the interaction of man and nature, a change in the chemical composition of the components of the environment and causes a change in the natural balance;
- Chemical knowledge is an integral part of knowledge about the basics of nature conservation, rational nature management and the fundamental transformation of the environment by man.

At this stage, the role of chemistry in solving environmental problems is great:

A) To study the composition, structure, properties, how a substance behaves in the atmosphere, soil, aquatic environment, and how it and the products of transformation affect biological subjects;

B) Discovering the mechanisms of biogeochemical processes in the natural cycle of elements helps to solve the problem of the most natural and "painless" entry of chemical industry into natural cycles, making it part of any ecosystem.

C) Chemistry allows to obtain information necessary for the subsequent decision using various chemical and analytical methods of control over the condition of environmental objects or the quality of finished products of a number of industries (chemical, petrochemical, microbiological, pharmaceutical). substances in the objects managed in connection with the prevention of damage, cleaning of these objects, methods of protection, etc.

Chemistry, as one of the basic fields of knowledge, largely determines the development of other important fields of science and technology. It is known that without chemistry, chemical processes and chemical products, no production, no sphere of modern economy and social sphere can exist.

It is necessary to ensure that students understand the practical significance of chemistry and its connection to everyday life. They need to be convinced that it is possible to find answers to "why" other than the interests of life and industry through chemistry. It is especially important to address the issue of basic "chemical" preparation of people, because today almost every one of us comes into contact with substances that can harm a person. However, medicines, cosmetics, perfumes, dyes, plastics, fertilizers, fibers, fuel, etc. A small percentage of consumers are aware of the dangers associated with its use. This contradiction is responsible for many misfortunes that befell people. Unfortunately, in most schools, active educational work with students is very weak and irregular in terms of characterizing the main features of chemical compounds used in everyday life and production, especially in terms of environmental impact. Basically, students only get general theoretical ideas that are not adapted to the realities of life, especially environmental issues.

Let's look at the application of environmental knowledge in a visual chemistry lesson. Let's look at the delivery of ecological knowledge to students in the teaching of oxygen. In the general lesson plan, the class is first asked about environmental knowledge, the oxygen and ozone layer, then the importance of oxygen in the field and in the laboratory, and finally with general questions about the lesson.

Pollution refers to the incorporation of physical, chemical, or biological agents that are not specific to an environment, or to the presence of these agents in the environment above average

levels. The main object of direct pollution is the main components of the ecotope: atmosphere, soil and water. The imbalance in nature occurs as a result of the irresponsibility of man, who is not ecologically perfect and does not take into account the laws of nature. As a result, the environment becomes uninhabitable. Each of us must fight against this.

Atmospheric air is one of the main vital elements of the environment. A person breathes about 12-15 m³ of oxygen a day and emits about 580 liters of carbon dioxide.

In children living near power plants that are not equipped with dust collectors, silicosis-like changes occur in the lungs. Silicon oxide powder causes a serious lung disease called silicosis. Excessive air pollution with smoke and sensations that last for several days can cause fatal poisoning in humans. Atmospheric pollution is especially harmful to a person when meteorological conditions cause stagnation of air over the city.

Then we talk about ways to eliminate environmental degradation:

1. To improve the demand for oxygen in industrial production and to realize other harmless needs.

2. Electrification of transport system, mechanical and non-mechanical

3. Establishment and state protection of oxygen-producing greenery.

Air Pollution and Health - A large part of the population is exposed to the negative effects of air pollution, mainly in cities. Polluted air, for example, affects people with asthma and healthy people in different ways.

Oxygen does not burn, it helps to burn. Just think, if it burned, a match would burn all the oxygen in the atmosphere. If a sign of life is sought on any newly discovered planet, the percentage of oxygen in the atmosphere is first considered. Polar luminosity is caused by high-energy electrons coming from the sun's wind colliding with oxygen atoms in the upper atmosphere. Then, during the course, information is given about the production of oxygen in nature, allotropic transformations, industrial production. Then we talk about the role of the ozone layer in our lives. We inform students by talking about the oxygen-containing mineral fertilizers we use at home and the oxygen cylinders used in medicine. In the course of the lesson, we also talk about the physical and chemical properties of oxygen, and at the end, students are asked general questions to determine the degree to which the subject is mastered by the class. (Example: What are the main sources of pollutants? What gases pollute the atmosphere the most? What is the role of oxygen in living organisms? What happens when the ozone layer is depleted? How is pure oxygen used in medicine? What form of oxygen is used in metallurgy?)

The example of this lesson proves once again that the role of environmental knowledge in the teaching of chemistry is great. When teaching chemistry, we must use environmental knowledge for every subject because we need to shape our students as environmentally sensitive citizens.

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**TOOLS AND METHODS OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES WITH SCHOOL, FAMILY
AND COMMUNITY**
**BAĞIMSIZLIK DÖNEMİNDE AZERBAIJAN CUMHURİYETİ'NDE AVUKATLAR VE
SAVUNUCULUK**

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ÖZET

Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti bağımsızlığını kazandıktan sonra demokratik, yasal bir devlet inşa etme yolunu seçmiştir. Ancak, bu devlet kurma süreci basit olmamıştır. Bağımsızlığının ilk yıllarında Azerbaycan, tarihinin en zor dönemlerinden birini yaşadı. Kaos, keyfilik, siyasi istikrarsızlık ve acemi yönetim, iç savaş tehdidi, saldırgan ayrılıkçılık ve Ermenistan'ın 1991-1993 yıllarında topraklarının bir kısmını işgal etmesi bu hayati görevlerin yerine getirilmesine izin vermedi. Bağımsızlığın ilk kırılma adımlarını atan Azerbaycan'da devlet kurma sürecinin başlaması, her şeyden önce ülkede istikrarın tesis edilmesini gerekli kılmıştır. Halkın ısrarı üzerine iktidara dönen milli lider Haydar Aliyev, Azerbaycan'da kısa sürede istikrarı sağlamayı başardı ve ülkemizin karşı karşıya olduğu vahim devlet inşası meselelerini uygulamaya başladı. Sosyo-politik istikrarın sağlanması, sosyal adalet ilkesine dayalı, vatandaşların hak ve çıkarlarını korumayı, liberal bir ekonominin ve piyasa ilişkilerine dayalı girişimciliğin geliştirilmesine, uluslararası ilişkiler sistemine entegrasyona dayalı demokratik, yasal bir devlet inşa edilmesini sağlar.

Hukuki reformlar çerçevesinde uygulanan tedbirlerden biri de Avukatlar ve Avukatlık Kanununun kabul edilmesidir. Bu yasa, herkesin mahkeme işlemlerinde, yargılama öncesi soruşturma ve soruşturmada hak ve menfaatlerini korumak, tutuklanma, gözaltı veya mahkumiyet anından itibaren bir avukatın yardımından yararlanmak ve avukatı korumak için kendi seçeceği bir avukata başvurabileceğini şart koşar. bireylerin ve tüzel kişilerin hak, özgürlük ve hukuku, onların çıkarlarını korumalarına ve onlara yüksek kalitede hukuki yardım sağlamalarına olanak tanır.

Ulusal liderimiz Haydar Aliyev'in önderliğinde demokratik adalet, anayasal denetim ilkelerine dayalı üç kademeli yeni bir yargı sistemi, İnsan Hakları Komiserliği gibi yeni kurumlar kurulmakta, kolluk faaliyetleri iyileştirilmekte, hukuka aykırı uygulamalar yapılmamaktadır. devlet kurumları ve medya kurulmakta, medyanın faaliyetleri genişlemekte, insan hakları alanında etkin koruma mekanizmaları oluşturulmaktadır. Uluslararası ilkelere ve çağdaş gereksinimlere uygun olarak ilerici yasalar ve kodlar kabul edilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti, bağımsızlık, hukuk, avukat, halk

SUMMARY

The care and upbringing of children is a nationwide task. The whole society is responsible for this work. Because children are the future of society, people are the successors of the older generation. Therefore, everyone who wants to see the future of his successors happy, to give the country to reliable guardians, should seriously engage in the education of the younger generation, create favorable conditions for its comprehensive and harmonious development, ensure the development of social activities. Every child should have tendencies and abilities. This task can be better fulfilled through the joint work of family, school, community and worker collectives.

The family is the first school of human relations. The first moral experience occurs in the family. The family itself resembles any small state. Children not only grow up in a family, but as they grow they understand their parental responsibilities and their need to care for their aging parents.

Great importance is attached to the upbringing of children in all families. There is no beginning and no end to the upbringing process in the family. Ideal for children with parents. Teachers are forced to work with different types of families, communicate with parents and give them specific pedagogical information.

He doesn't forget his school family either. It helps parents in determining the forms and methods of education according to the age, individual and gender characteristics of children, disseminates pedagogical knowledge among the population, teaches families how to properly organize children's lives, summarizes the work experience of families with good results in upbringing. brings children to a wide audience. The school, which is an important center where experts work in the field of education, helps families in every way by constantly expanding its field of activity.

The school should assist young families and explain to parents how to organize their children's leisure time effectively. Other forms of school-family relations: teachers' family visits, parents' invitations to parents, parents' day at school, parent-rearing conferences, parent universities, etc. includes. The relationship of the school with public institutions is of great importance in increasing the quality of educational work in the school. Public organizations communicate with the school through the classroom teacher and the school parent committee. This has a great impact on the improvement of educational work in schools.

Keywords: School, family, society, child, education, classroom

EĞİTİM, FİNANSMANI VE BEŞERİ SERMAYE

EDUCATION, FINANCE AND HUMAN CAPITAL

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada iktisadi büyümede eğitim ve finansmanı tartışılmaya çalışılmıştır. Çalışma, dünya eğitim düzeyi ve finansmanındaki gelişmeler, devletin eğitimdeki rolü ve bunlardaki reform çabaları ile ilgili gelişmelerle ilgili araştırmaların gözden geçirilmesiyle başlamaktadır. Bu bölüm dünya eğitiminin gelişmeleri ve yeni trendleri ortaya koymaktadır. İktisadi gelişmede eğitim ve devletin hala açıklanamamış önemi bulunmaktadır. Bu tematik ögeyi açıklayan ülkelerle bu tematik ögeye uygun donanımlara sahip olmayan ülkeler küreselleşmeden farklı biçimde etkilenmiş ve ülkeler arasındaki mesafe açılmıştır. Küresel ortak sorunlar artmıştır. Gelişmekte olan ülkelerin dışa açılmayla küreselleşmeyi kendi lehlerine çevirmelerinin olanaksızlığı anlaşılmaya başlanmıştır. Teknoloji getiren yabancı sermayeyi ucuz işgücü avantajı ve teşvik politikasıyla ülkeye getirmenin çok kolay olmadığı anlaşılmıştır. Dolayısıyla, bu ülkelerin hem ileri teknolojilere yönelik adımlar atarak eğitim sektörlerini yeniden yapılandırılmaları, hem de her düzeydeki rekabet üstünlüğünü sağlamaya yönelik eğitim stratejilerini iyi düzenlemeleri gerekmektedir. Bu düzenlemelere devletin eğitimi yeniden yapılandırması, yerel kalkınma çabalarının güçlendirilmesi de dahildir. Bu çerçevede, eğitim ve stratejileri çok yönlü bağlantıları dikkate alınarak oluşturulmalıdır. Bu araştırmanın temel amacı bu çok yönlü bağlantıları ortaya koymaya çalışmaktır. Literatür taramasıyla, çalışmada geniş yer verilmiş olan eğitim, finansmanı ve devlet konularında özet bilgi verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eğitim, Eğitimin Finansmanı, Eğitim Ekonomisi

ABSTRACT

This study attempts to discuss education and dynamics in the economic growth. The study begins with a review of the studies on the education level of the world and the financing, the role of the government on the education, the impacts and the reform attempts on these. As such, education reforms and new trends are brought out at the beginning. Education and the dynamics of governments are of critical, but unexplained importance on economic development. The countries that are able to explain such issues have been affected by the globalization differently from those that are unable to explain such issues. As a result, it seems unlikely for developing countries to make the globalization in the own favour. Furthermore, it does not seem to be easy to attract foreign capital, which makes technology transfer, through the advantages of cheaper labour force and incentive policies. Therefore, such countries need to restructure their level education by making new investment on advanced technologies as well as to devise effective educational strategies for having competitive advantageous. Restructuring education of the government and strengthening of local development attempts should also be included in these regulations. In this framework, multiple linkages are to be considered in these education and strategies. Hence, the main of purpose of this study is to make contribution to the understanding of such multiple linkages. This study summarizes the issues of education and government by reviewing the literature. Subsequently accumulated events regarding the education and government are respectively examined in the study.

Keywords Education, The Financing of Education, The Economic of Education,

AĞIR VASITA HAVA KOMPRESÖRLERİNDE ENERJİ TASARRUFUNA YÖNELİK GELİŞMELER

ADVANCES TOWARDS ENERGY SAVINGS IN HEAVY VEHICLE AIR COMPRESSORS

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ÖZET

Hava kompresörleri ağır vasıtalar için hayati öneme sahiptir. Basınçlandığı hava fren sistemleri başta olmak üzere süspansiyon, debriyaj, körük gibi aracın hava ile çalışan tüm aksamalarına hareket sağlamaktadır. Araçta hava eksilmesi aracın uzun yol sürüşlerinde yolda kalmasına sebep olmaktadır. Teknolojideki ilerlemeler ve uluslararası anlaşmalar neticesinde düşük emisyon baskıları gün yüzüne çıkmıştır. Araçta her bir bileşende ağırlık hafifletilmesi, güç tüketiminin azaltılırken performansının artırılması gibi konular üzerinde araştırmalar ilerlemiştir. Hava kompresörleri yüksüz çalışma durumlarında çalışma devrine göre 5 kW'lara yaklaşan güç sarfiyatı sağlamaktadır. Enerji tasarrufu sağlamak amacıyla farklı by-pass mekanizmaları geliştirilmiştir. Emisyon değerlerindeki azaltma politikaları kavrama mekanizmalarının geliştirilmesine sebep olmuştur. Bu çalışmada kompresöre akuple edilebilecek kavrama mekanizmaları çalışma mantığı ve test sonuçları da irdelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ağır Vasıta Hava Kompresörü, By-Pass Mekanizması, Kavrama Mekanizmaları, Kompresör Test Sonuçları.

ABSTRACT

Air compressors are vital for heavy vehicles. The air pressurized by the compressor provides movement to all air-operated components of the vehicle, especially the suspension, clutch, bellows, brake systems. The lack of air in the vehicle causes the vehicle to stay on the road during long journeys. As a result of advances in technology and international agreements, low emission pressures have emerged. Research has progressed on issues such as weight reduction in each component of the vehicle, increasing performance while reducing power consumption. Air compressors provide power consumption approaching 5 kW according to the operating cycle in no-load operating conditions. In order to save energy, different by-pass mechanisms have been developed. Emission reduction policies have led to the development of clutch mechanisms. In this study, the working logic and test results of the clutch mechanisms that can be connected to the compressor are also examined.

Keywords: Heavy Vehicle Air Compressor, By-Pass Mechanisms, Clutch Mechanisms, Compressor Test Results

KONUT İMAR ADALARINDA PLANLI TİP DİSTANCE YAKLAŞIMINA GÖRE İMAR ÇAPI GÖSTERİMİ

DISPLAY OF ZONING DIAMETER ACCORDING TO THE PLANNED TYPE
DISTANCE APPROACH IN HOUSING ZONING ISLANDS

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ÖZET

Ülkemizde bir alanı tümsel yaşam standartlarına uygun hale getirmek için imar çalışmaları başlığında faaliyetlerde bulunulur. Ülke kalkınma planları üst ölçekten, uygulama imar planları olan alt ölçeğe doğru imar planlarının oluşturulmasında bir hiyerarşi vardır. Bu hiyerarşi ile birlikte 1/1000'lik imar planlarında, özellikle bir bölgede yaşayan insanların barınma ihtiyacını karşılamak üzere belirlenen imar sınırları içerisinde konut adaları tayin edilir. Konut imar adaları farklı yapı nizamları, emsal ya da bina yüksekliklerinde olabilirler. İmar sınırları içerisinde ayırık, blok ve bitişik esas olmak üzere farklı tipte oturma alanlarının olabileceği muhtemel yapı nizamları mevcuttur. Bu yapı nizamları ile kimlikleri belirlenen imar adalarındaki mevcut imar parsellerine inşaat izni verilebilmesi işlemi ise imar çapıdır. İmar çapları, planlı alanlar tip imar yönetmeliği ve plan notları çerçevesince verilir. Adanın emsal, yükseklik, yapı nizamına göre imar çapı verilme işlemi yapılır. Distance yöntemi ise, ilgili imar adalarındaki temiz imar parsellerine inşaat izni verilebilmesi amacıyla parselin geometrik durumuna göre konveks şekillerin gerek kare ya da dikdörtgen gibi, çekme kuralları ile doğru oturma alanının meydana getirilmesi işlemidir. Çalışmamızda, mesafe yaklaşımı ile, tabandaki oturma alanlarının nasıl verilebileceği hangi yapı nizamı hangi emsal ve yükseklikteki konveks parsellere nasıl işlem uygulanacağı gösterilmeye çalışıldı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Konut İmar Adası, Distance Yöntemi, İmar Çapı

ABSTRACT

In our country, activities are carried out under the title of zoning studies in order to make an area suitable for holistic living standards. There is a hierarchy in the formation of zoning plans from the upper scale of the country development plans to the lower scale, which are the implementation zoning plans. With this hierarchy, in the 1/1000 zoning plans, housing islands are designated within the zoning boundaries determined to meet the housing needs of people living in a region. Residential zoning blocks may have different building regulations, precedent or building heights. There are possible building regulations within the zoning boundaries, where there may be different types of sitting areas, such as split, block and adjacent basis. The process of granting construction permits to the existing zoning parcels in the zoning islands, whose identities are determined by these building regulations, is the zoning scale. Zoning diameters, planned areas are given within the framework of type zoning regulations and plan notes. The zoning diameter is given according to the precedent, height and building order of the island. Distance method, on the other hand, is the process of creating the correct residential area with the drawing rules of convex shapes, such as square or rectangular, according to the geometric condition of the parcel, in order to give construction permits to the clean zoning parcels in the relevant zoning islands. In our study, it has been tried to show how the settlement areas at the base can be given, which building order, which precedent and how to apply the process to the convex parcels with the distance approach.

Keywords: Housing Reconstruction Island, Distance Method, Zoning Diameter