

Amsterdam
Holland

26-28
JULY
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10th International
**EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**

ABSTRACT BOOK

EDITORS:

Dr. Mariam S. OLSSON

Dr. Alina AMANZHLOVA

ISBN: 978-625-367-798-5

**10. INTERNATIONAL
EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC
SCIENCES**



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CONFERENCE ID

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DATE-PLACE

26-28 July 2024

Amsterdam, Netherlands

EDITORS

Dr. Mariam S. OLSSON

Dr. Alina AMANZHLOVA

EVALUATION PROCESS

All applications have undergone a double-blind peer review process

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAPERS: 324

THE NUMBER OF PAPERS FROM TÜRKİYE: 150

OTHER COUNTRIES: 174

PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES (32):

**Türkiye, Azerbaijan, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus,
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USA, Serbia, Georgia, India, Algeria, Pakistan, Russia, Israel,
Bangladesh, Nigeria**

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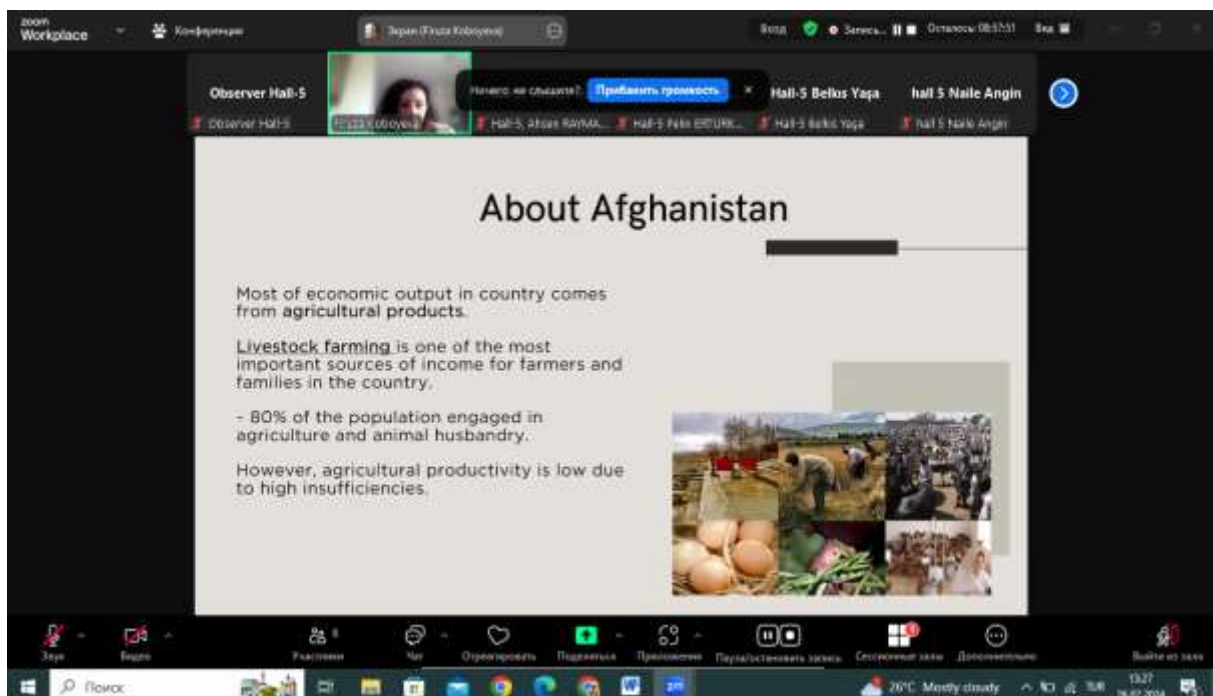
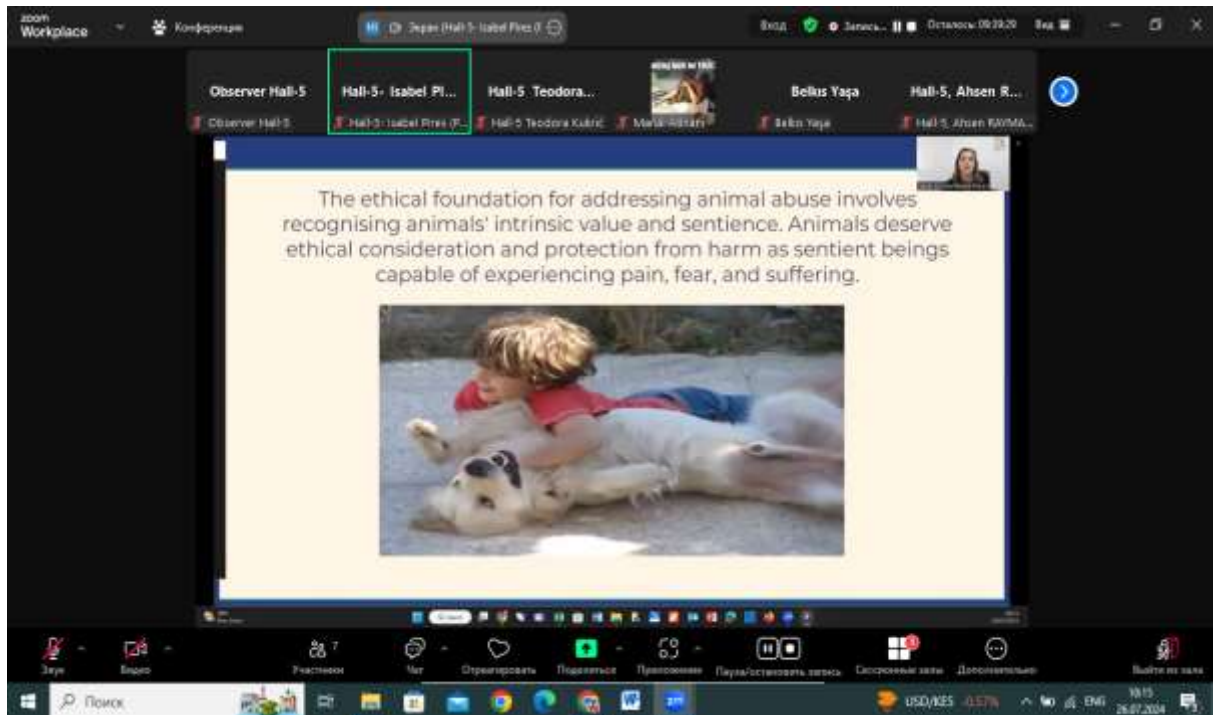
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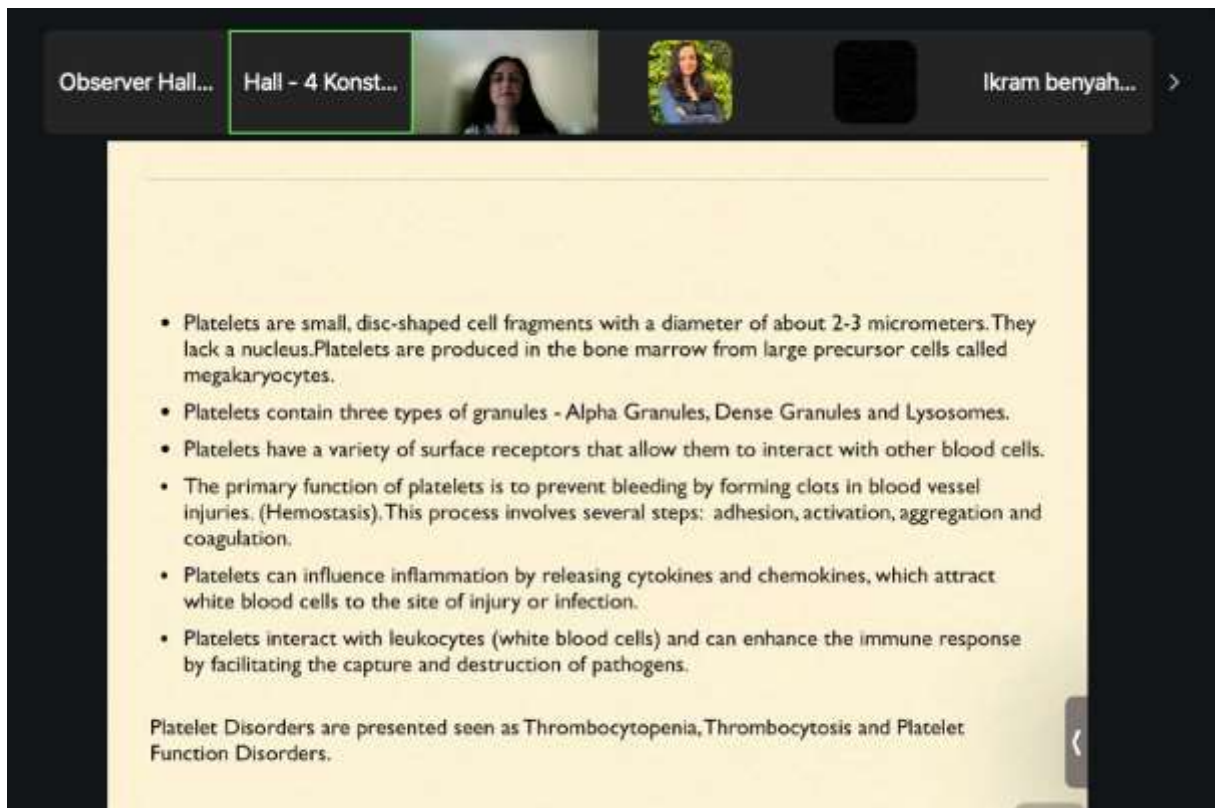
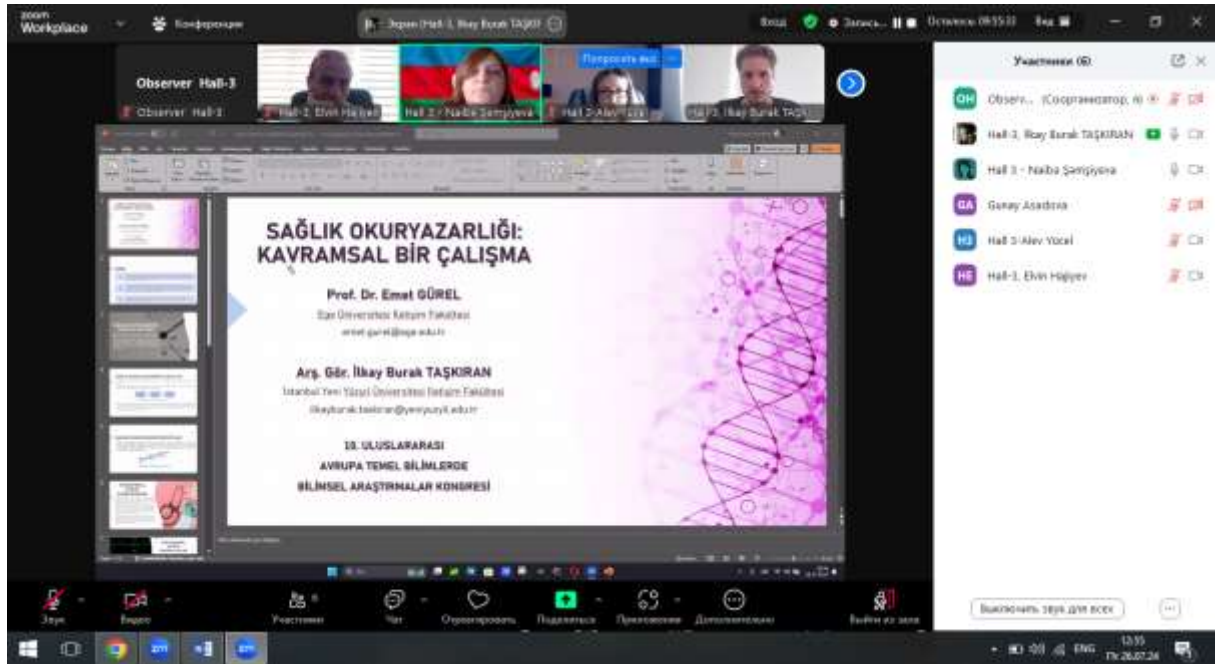
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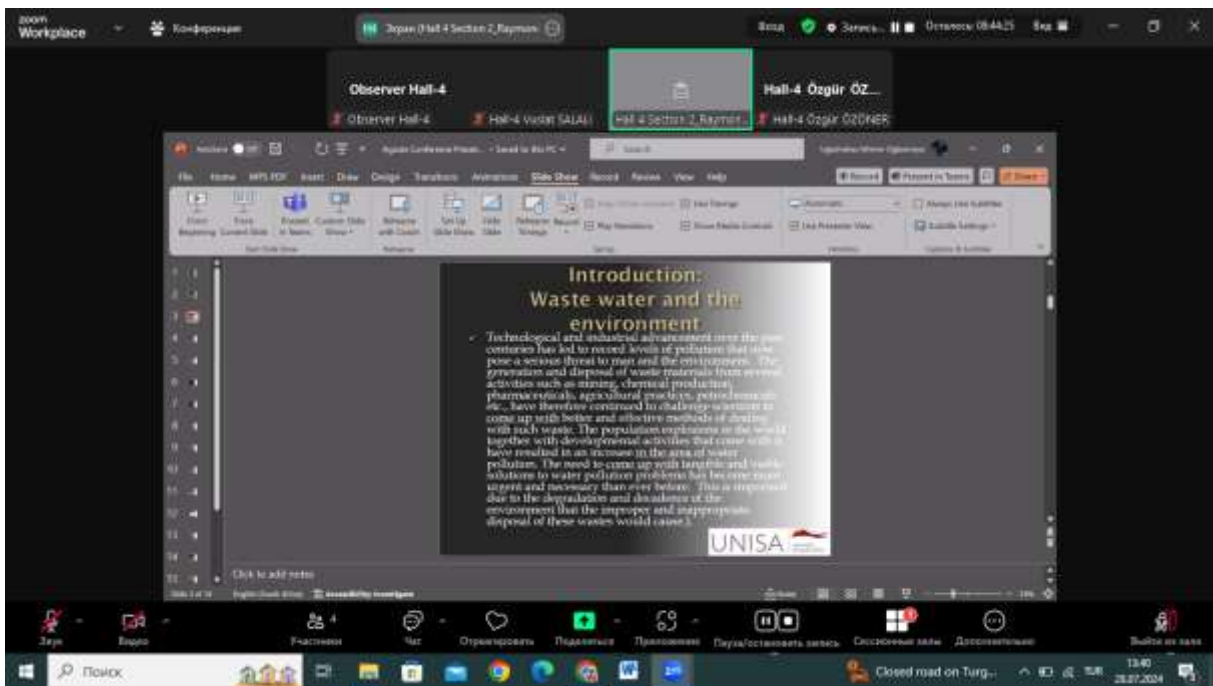
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Amsterdam, Netherlands

27 July 2024

FACE TO FACE PROGRAM

PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES (32):

Türkiye, Azerbaijan, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Poland, Portugal, Kosovo, Albania, Morocco, Hungary, Ireland, UK, Ghana, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, Bulgaria, Iraq, North Macedonia, France, Lebanon, Spain, Vietnam, Romania, USA, Serbia, Georgia, India, Algeria, Pakistan, Russia, Israel, Bangladesh, Nigeria

Amsterdam



Time	Title	Author/Presenter	Affiliation
SESSION-1	Moderator	Assoc. Prof. Dr.Ebru ÇOKAY	
09:05	REMOVAL OF OIL&GREASE BY A NEW GENERATION MICROBUBBLE PUMP DISSOLVED AIR FLOTATION SYSTEMS	Yasemin Ozdemir Deniz Dölgen M. Necdet Alpaslan	Dokuz Eylül University
09:15	ECO-FRIENDLY COLOR REMOVAL FROM SOAPSTOCK WASTEWATER	Ebru ÇOKAY Serkan EKER	Dokuz Eylül University
09:25	BIOGAS PRODUCTION: CURRENT TRENDS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS	Serkan EKER Ebru ÇOKAY	Dokuz Eylül University
09:35	INVESTIGATION OF NEW GENERATION ADOBE MATERIALS IN THE CONTEXT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	Betül ALANKUŞ Nilay COŞGUN	Gebze Technical University
9:45	POZZOLANIC MATERIALS IN CONCRETE: ADVANCING SUSTAINABILITY IN CONSTRUCTION	Zehra Funda AKBULUT Soner GÜLER	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University
09:55	Panel Discussion Refreshment Break		
SESSION-2	Moderator	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Adnan SÖYLEMEZ	
10:15	ACCESSIBILITY AS A CORNERSTONE OF CULTURAL ENGAGEMENT: LESSONS FROM THE ÇATALHÖYÜK MUSEUM	Duygu İLKHAN SÖYLEMEZ Adnan SÖYLEMEZ	Selçuk University
10:25	CREATING AN INCLUSIVE CITY: THE EXEMPLARY BARRIER-FREE PROJECT OF KONYA METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY	Adnan SÖYLEMEZ Duygu İLKHAN SÖYLEMEZ	Selçuk University
10:35	SOLID WASTE SERVICES IN CITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES: GAZIANTEP METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY	Ömer Faruk TEKİN	Selçuk University
10:45	Panel Discussion Refreshment Break		



SESSION-3	Moderator	Suheyla Kocaman	
11:00	NEW GAUSS SEQUENCES	Merve TAŞTAN TEKİN	Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University
11:10	DEVELOPMENT OF A NOVEL BIO-DERIVED EPOXY RESIN AND ITS APPLICATION IN THE MANUFACTURING OF COMPOSITE MATERIALS	Suheyla Kocaman Nimet Özmeral Gülnare Ahmetli	Konya Technical University
11:20	EVALUATION OF MALWARE DETECTION METHODS AND EMERGING THREATS IN CYBERSECURITY	Nida Akdoğan Osman Akın	Ostim Technical University
11:30	DESIGNING MEDICAL EXPERT SYSTEM BASED ON LOGICAL REDUCED RULE FOR ASTHMA DIAGNOSIS	Fatih BAŞÇİFTÇİ Serkan ÖRÜCÜ	University of Selçuk Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University
11:40	APPLICATION OF SIX SIGMA METHODOLOGY TO STABILIZE ENERGY CONSUMPTION MEASUREMENTS IN A DOMESTIC BUILT-IN OVEN	Ayberk Salim MAYIL Can UGURELLI Nurhan VATANSEVER	Haier Europe Research and Development Center
11:50	COMPUTER VISION AND IMAGE PROCESSING APPLICATIONS IN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY	İbrahim KARATAŞ Doğucan RESULOĞULLARI Emriye ÇINAR RESULOĞULLARI	University of Osmaniye Korkut Ata
12:00	Refreshment Break & Networking		
SESSION-4	Moderator	Lect. Şeyda KAYA	
13:30	DETERMINATION OF DNA DAMAGE PROTECTIVE ACTIVITIES OF WATER EXTRACTS OF DIFFERENT PART OF DANDELION (TARAXACUM OFFICINALE) PLANT	Ebru DOYMAZ Beyza Nur DOĞANYILMAZ Şeyda KAYA Taner Daştan	Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University Sivas Cumhuriyet University
13:40	THE INHIBITORY EFFECTS OF SOME NOVEL BENZOTHIOPHENE DERIVATIVES ON BUTYRYLCHOLINESTERASE	Öznur YALMAÇ Ceylan FİDAN BABAT Muheb ALGSO Emrah KAVAK Arif KIVRAK Can YILMAZ	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University University of Duhok Necmettin Erbakan University Eskişehir Osmangazi University
13:50	Panel Discussion Networking Break	All Presenters	



SESSION-5	Moderator	Prof. Dr. Yüksel GÖĞEBAKAN	
14:10	ARTISTIC POSTMODERN APPROACHES IN THE CONTEXT OF BIO-CELLULAR REALISM	Yüksel GÖĞEBAKAN Arif Esen BAYKURT	İnönü University
14:20	CONFLICT THEORY, SOCIETY, AND RELIGION	Ali AKSAÇ	Çukurova University
14:30	DIGITAL PREFERENCES IN POLITICAL PARTICIPATION: THE CASE OF PLATFORM X	Burak BALIK Merve KÜÇÜK	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University
14:40	Panel Discussion Networking Break		
SESSION-6	Moderator	Dr. Fatmagül Saklavcı	
15:00	EARLY CHILDHOOD TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS ON THEIR USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN PRESCHOOLS	Gizem Nur Şakar Nazmiye Temiz	Middle East Technical University Çukurova University
15:10	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE METHODS OF SUZUKI VIOLIN SCHOOL 1 AND OMER CAN VIOLIN EDUCATION 1	Canan FİDAN ERTEN Musa ERTUŞ	Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi
15:20	AN EVALUATION ON SIVAS YILDIZ RIVER BRIDGE AND STONE DECORATION WITH HUMAN FIGURES	Fatmagül Saklavcı	Cumhuriyet University
15:30	PSİKOLOJİK GÜÇLENDİRME ALGISININ DEMOGRAFİK ÖZELLİKLER BAKIMINDAN İNCELENMESİ: SAĞLIK ÇALIŞANLARI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA	Duygu ÖZKAN	Karabük University
15:40	TRANSLANGUAGING AS A BILINGUAL EDUCATION PEDAGOGY IN THE EARLY YEARS: A META-SYNTHESIS APPROACH	Elif AYDIN YAZICI Kenan DİKİLİTAŞ	Trabzon University University of Bergen
15:50	Panel Discussion Refreshments Break	All presenters	



SESSION-7	Moderator	Uz. Dr. Mehmet ÖZDİN	
16:30	ENHANCING SOCIAL INCLUSION FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH ASD AND/OR INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES THROUGH ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY	Eglantina Dervishi Cecilia Sik-Lanyi Geraldine Leader Zeynep Şahin Timar Özge Mısırlı	University of Tirana University of Pannonia National University of Ireland Galway Karadeniz Technical University Eskişehir Osman Gazi University
16:40	THE EFFECT OF TACTILE STIMULUS OR SWIMMING EXERCISE AND THEIR COMBINATIONS ON FGF-2, BDNF, IRISIN, LAKTAT, AND OXIDATIVE STRESS IN AN ALZHEIMER'S MODEL	Deniz ASLAN Nuray ALACA Filiz ONAT	Acibadem University Yeditepe University
16:50	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NEUTROPHIL/LYMPHOCYTE RATIO AND PLATELET/LYMPHOCYTE RATIO IN PATIENTS WITH SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER	Mehmet ÖZDİN	Sakarya University
17:00	Panel Discussion Refreshments Break	All presenters	

SESSION-8	Moderator	Mustafa Latif EMEK	
18:10	ENERGY RESOURCES IN TURKEY AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF ENERGY SOURCES	Ebru ÇOKAY Serkan EKER	Dokuz Eylül University
18:20	TREATMENT OF URBAN WASTEWATER USING THE ELECTRO-FENTON PROCESS	Ebru ÇOKAY Serkan EKER	Dokuz Eylül University
18:30	THE ROLE OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	Adnan SÖYLEMEZ Duygu İLKHAN SÖYLEMEZ	Selçuk University
18:40	RESTORING HISTORICAL BUILDINGS FOR BARRIER-FREE ACCESS (KONYA ALAADDIN MOSQUE)	Duygu İLKHAN SÖYLEMEZ Adnan SÖYLEMEZ	Selçuk University
18:50	THE ROLE OF CITY ADMINISTRATIONS IN SOLVING GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE PROBLEMS	Ömer Faruk TEKİN	Selçuk University



SESSION-9	Moderator	Fatmagül SAKLAVCI	
19:10	GAUSS k-JACOBSTHAL and GAUSS k-JACOBSTHAL LUCAS SEQUENCE	Merve TAŞTAN TEKİN	Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University
19:20	DETERMINATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF LONGEVITY SPINACH (Gynura procumbens) PLANT	Şeyda KAYA Duygu KANSOY Serpil ATLI Eda SÖNMEZ GÜRER Taner Daştan	Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University Sivas Cumhuriyet University
19:30	INVESTIGATION OF ANTI- OBESITY POTENTIAL OF TYRAMINE AND 2- PHENYLETHYLAMINE AS INHIBITORS OF PANCREATIC LIPASE	Semanur DURAN Ceylan FİDAN BABAT Can YILMAZ	Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi
19:40	GROUP LESSONS IN SUZUKI METHOD	Canan FİDAN ERTEN	Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi
SESSION-10	Moderator	Mustafa Latif EMEK	
20:00	AKADEMİSYEN BAKIŞ AÇISIYLA ÖRGÜTSEL DNA ÖZELLİKLERİ: KARABÜK ÜNİVERSİTESİ'NDE BİR ARAŞTIRMA	Duygu ÖZKAN Ozan BÜYÜKYILMAZ	Karabük University
20:10	CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF COLORED CONCRETE IN CONTEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION	Zehra Funda AKBULUT Soner GÜLER	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University
20:20	LEVENT VADİSİ JEOPARKI MİRAS ENVANTERİNİN ÇIKARILMASI VE KORUMA, SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK, TANITIM STRATEJİLERİ İLE JEOPARK YÖNETİM PLANI HAZIRLANMASI	Yüksel GÖĞEBAKAN Levent İSKENDEROĞLU	İnönü University
20:30	FUNCTIONAL THEORY, SOCIETY, AND RELIGION	Ali AKSAÇ	Çukurova University
20:40	ADVANTAGES OF USING CONCRETE RECYCLING PROCESS IN CIRCULAR ECONOMY	Emriye ÇINAR RESULOĞULLARI İbrahim KARATAŞ Doğucan RESULOĞULLARI	University of Osmaniye Korkut Ata





10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

26-28 July 2024
Amsterdam, Netherlands

ONLINE PROGRAM

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642
Passcode: 262728

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/85971197642?pwd=HbRDaQdVj1ziOZNbOaxBIFcCXay64b.1>

PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES (32):

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Amsterdam



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- ❖ Tüm kongre katılımcıları canlı bağlanarak tüm oturumları dinleyebilir.
- ❖ Moderatör - oturumdaki sunum ve bilimsel tartışma (soru-cevap) kısmından sorumludur.

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- ❖ The participant must be connected to the session 15 minutes before the presentation time.
- ❖ All congress participants can connect live and listen to all sessions.
- ❖ Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

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- ◆ 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.



Session 1 / Hall-1

26.07.2024

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Veysel LİDAR

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Amsterdam Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
THE ATTRIBUTES OF GOD IN THE CONTEXT OF AHMAD IBN MUHAMMAD AL-ADAWIYA'S WORK TITLED SHARH AL-HARIDAT	Yakup KAYA	Dicle University, Türkiye
DISAGREEMENTS BETWEEN IMAM AL-BUWAYTİ AND IMAM AL-MUZENİ IN THEIR WORKS TITLED "AL-MUKHTASAR"	Yunus SEVÜK	Dicle University, Türkiye
FUNCTIONAL REFLECTION OF THE BINDING PREPOSITION "YA" IN GAGAUZ TURKISH IN THE SEMANTIC LAYER	Leyla DİLEK	Siirt University University, Türkiye
EVLİLİK VE KADIN: MAVİ SAKAL VE THE YELLOW WALLPAPER ADLI ESERLERDE KUŞATILMIŞ KADINLIK	Veysel LİDAR	Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Türkiye
VASİLİ VASİLYEViÇ RADLOV'UN ALTAY'A SEYAHATİNİN 163. YILI MÜNASEBETİYLE	Nevin Evrim Küçük	
CATO STREET CONSPIRACY IN LONDON	Gülsüm TÜTÜNCÜ	Dokuz Eylül University, Türkiye

**All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
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Session 1 / Hall-2

26.07.2024

Moderator: Prof. Dr. Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Amsterdam Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
VISUALIZING TIME: A CINEMATIC EXPLORATION OF TIME-IMAGE IN "COCOON"	Fatma Serdaroğlu	Anadolu University
EU ENLARGEMENT STRATEGY: EVOLUTION AND IMPACT ON ACCESSION DYNAMICS	Tatia Dolidze	European University, Tbilisi, Georgia
MANAGEMENT OF THE ECONOMY IN THE CONDITIONS OF RESPECTING THE PROTECTION OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND PRIMARY HEALTH PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION AS A CARRIER OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	Dijana Dugonjić Jadranka Đuranović-Miličić Željko Grublješić Tatjana Davidov Slobodan Popović	JZNU Community Health centre Dr. Mustafa Sehović, Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina College of Vocational Studies for the Education of Teachers and Trainers Subotica, Serbia PIM University, Bosnia and Herzegovina College of Modern Business, Serbia
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE AS THE BASIS OF ECONOMISATION BETWEEN THE ECONOMY AND HEALTH AND ALL WITH THE GOAL OF IMPROVING THE HEALTH AND WORKING ABILITY OF THE BROAD POPULATION CONSIDERED IN TERMS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Jadranka Đuranović-Miličić Dijana Dugonjić Željko Grublješić Tatjana Davidov Slobodan Popović	JZNU Community Health centre Dr. Mustafa Sehović, Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina College of Vocational Studies for the Education of Teachers and Trainers Subotica, Serbia PIM University, Bosnia and Herzegovina College of Modern Business, Serbia
THE IMPACT OF SOCIETAL REFLECTION IN THE CONTEMPORARY COMMERCIAL HINDI FILMS: A CASE STUDY ON THE JAWAN	Ms. Noveena Chakravorty	Adamas University
MODEL FOR THE PREDICTION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE IN NIGERIA	Abdullahi, A., Jamilu Hussaini, Babayemi, A. W.	
FARM TOURISM: AN OVERVIEW OF PALAKKAD DISTRICT IN KERALA	Anjitha. A. Asha Devi. J. Dr. K.S.Chandrasekar. Dr. B. Rajendran	University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.
REVOLUTIONISING LARGE-SCALE IRRIGATION: MACHINE LEARNING FOR SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT	Dr. BOUZIDI MARYAM, Prof. BOUIKHALENE BELAID, Prof. MADANI YOUNESS, Prof. FARISSI MOHAMED	Sultan Moulay Slimane University
RECENT REGIONAL MACROECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND POSSIBLE FINANCIAL RISKS AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL	Prof. Dr. Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER	Bandirma Onyedi Eylül University

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Session 1 / Hall-3

26.07.2024

Moderator: Lect. Naiba Shamshiyeva

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Amsterdam Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
SAĞLIK OKURYAZARLIĞI: KAVRAMSAL BİR ÇALIŞMA	Emet GÜREL İlkay Burak TAŞKIRAN	Ege University, Türkiye İstanbul Yeni Yüzyıl University, Türkiye
THE EFFECTS OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABILITY: A STUDY FOR THE LOGISTIC SECTOR	Pervin Kaçmaz Meltem Gürünlü	Istanbul Arel University, Türkiye
AZERBAYCAN'IN ENERJİ KAYNAKLARI VE BÖLGESEL KALKINMA: PETROL VE GAZIN ROLÜ	Tehran Masimov	Bartın University, Türkiye
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING IN THE HOSPITALITY SECTOR: OPERATING STATEMENTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	Əsədova Günay Cahangir qızı	Azerbaijan State University of Economics
THE MYSTERY OF WATERS: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND RISING SEA LEVELS	Nida ORUÇ Batuhan KOCAOĞLU Fazlı YILDIRIM	İstanbul Topkapı University, Türkiye
ORGANIZATIONAL CONFLICTS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT	Naiba Shamshiyeva Aida Guliyeva	Military Institute named after Heydar Aliyev, "NATO/Partnership for Peace and Humanitarian Sciences" department, Baku, Azerbaijan.
PUBLIC INVESTMENTS IN THE GREEN ECONOMY: BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES	Elvin Hajiyev	Azerbaijan University, Türkiye
THE STRATEGIC FRAMING OF WORLD NEWS IN TURKISH MEDIA	Alev Yücel	Istanbul Bilgi University, Türkiye

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.

Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.

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Session 1 / Hall-4

26.07.2024

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayşe Meriç Yazıcı

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Amsterdam Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
POLITICAL INSTABILITY AFTER THE BREXIT REFERENDUM AND ITS IMPACTS ON THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM	İbrahim Çağrı ERKUL	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Türkiye
THE ROLE OF PLATEAUS FESTIVALS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLATEAUS TOURISM: EXAMPLE OF AYBASTI/PERŞEMBE PLATEAU FESTIVALS	Emrah KARA Bilgin GÜNER Emine YILMAZ Hüseyin ÇEKEN	Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Türkiye
FLEXIBLE WORKING AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY: DEVELOPING A BUSINESS MODEL IN HARMONY WITH NATURE	Ayşe Meriç Yazıcı	Istanbul Gelisim University, Türkiye
THE IMPACT OF THE PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT ON THE MARKET VALUE OF UNSUSTAINABLE FIRMS IN BORSA ISTANBUL: A DIFFERENCE-IN-DIFFERENCES ANALYSIS	Sinem Güler KANGALLI UYAR İrem GÖNÜL Çağla GEÇİCİ	Pamukkale University, Türkiye
A STRESS TEST COMPARISON IN TERMS OF TURKISH AND US BANKING SECTOR	Umut UYAR Şerife KILIÇASLAN	Pamukkale University, Türkiye
ECONOMIC MOVEMENT; THE CRIME OF IMMIGRANT TRAFFICKING	Zeynep Müjde SAKAR	Harran University, Türkiye
ROMANIA IN CHANGING WORLD CONDITIONS; ASSESSMENT OF LIVE ANIMAL IMPORT AND EXPORT RATES	Zeynep Müjde SAKAR	Harran University, Türkiye

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Session 1 / Hall-5

26.07.2024

Moderator: Teodora Kukrić

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Amsterdam Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
HISTOPATHOLOGICAL STUDY OF A CANINE LANGERHANS CELL TUMOUR (CANINE CUTANEOUS HISTIOCYTOMA)	Isabel PIRES, Paula RODRIGUES, Filipe SILVA, Anabela ALVES	University of Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro, Vila Real, Portugal
ANIMAL BFF - AN INNOVATIVE PROJECT FOR ANIMAL WELFARE AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION	Isabel PIRES, Celso SANTOS, Sónia SARAIVA, Precilia AMARAL, Camila ALAMPE, Paula RODRIGUES, Filipe SILVA	University of Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro, Vila Real, Portugal
NATURAL ALTERNATIVES TO SYNTHETIC FUNGICIDES FOR CONTROLLING MONILINIA FRUCTICOLA IN SWEET CHERRY FRUITS	Teodora Kukrić, Renata Iličić, Ferenc Bagi, Boris Popović	University of Novi Sad, Republic of Serbia
EVALUATION OF NATURAL COMPOUNDS AS ALTERNATIVE FUNGICIDES AGAINST BOTRYTIS CINEREA IN TWO PHASES IN VITRO	Teodora Kukrić, Renata Iličić, Ferenc Bagi, Boris Popović	University of Novi Sad, Republic of Serbia
INFLUENCE OF BIOSTIMULANTS ON GROWTH, YIELD AND QUALITY OF BLACK CUMIN (NIGELLA SATIVA L.)	Mahendra Belagumpi, Rajeshwari S Durgad, Gorle Roja Ramani, D.K. Ghosh (Lkn) And N. Chattopadhyay	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Mohanpur-741252, Nadia, West Bengal, India.
FORMULATION FOR CONTROLLING FUSARIUM EQUISETI IN CHICKPEA SEEDS BASED ON TRICHODERMA ASPERELLUM	Adnani Manal, El Hazzat Naila, Msairi Soukaina, El Alaoui Moulay Abdelaziz, Mouden Najoua, Selmaoui Karima, Benkirane Rachid, Ouazzani Touhami Amina, Douira Allal	Université Ibn Tofail, Morocco National Agency of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Morocco Université Mohammed 1er Oujda, Morocco
EFFECT OF COMBINING PHOSPHORUS FERTILIZER AND TRICHODERMA VIA SEED TREATMENT ON CHICKPEA GROWTH AND YIELD	Adnani Manal, Imrani Nawal, Ourras Samah, El Hazzat Naila, Ettouil Abdessamad, Selmaoui Karima, El Alaoui Moulay Abdelaziz, Ouazzani Touhami Amina, Douira Allal	IBN TOFAIL University, Morocco
IDENTIFICATION OF SOLANUM NIGRUM (LEAVES EXTRACT) PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS, THEIR EFFECTS ON BEHAVIOR AND BLOOD BIOCHEMISTRY OF ROTENONE INDUCED PARKINSON'S RAT MODEL	Farzana Iftikhar Shazia Perveen Sumaira Kanwal	The Women University Multan, Punjab, Pakistan
EFFECTS OF HOT AIR- AND FREEZE- DRYING ON THE COLOUR AND CAROTENOID CONTENT OF POWDERS OBTAINED FROM DIFFERENT ROSEHIP WASTE	Alexandra Raluca BORȘA (BOGDAN), Maria-Ioana SOCACIU, Melinda FOGARASI, Andrei BORȘA, Dan Cristian VODNAR, and Cristina Anamaria SEMENIUC	University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine of Cluj-Napoca, Romania



Session 2 / Hall-1

26.07.2024

Moderator: Dr. Neha

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30

Amsterdam Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
MOLECULAR GENOTYPING OF ANOPHELES MOSQUITOES IN ILORIN, KWARA STATE, NIGERIA	Tawa Omolade Olusegun, Dr. A.O Iyiola, Jesunifemi Miracle Babalola, Oluwatomi Jeremiah Dada	University of Ilorin, Microbiology, Ilorin, Nigeria
ADVANCES IN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY	Savarna.K, Vaishnavi.D, Mohithaa.N, Sushmitha.B, Thangasakthi.M, Ms.Lalitha Ramachandran	R.M.K Engineering College, Chennai
OCCURRENCE AND INTENSITY OF VARIOUS CITRUS DISEASES IN THE SYLHET REGION	Tareq Ahmed Most. Moslema Haque Md. Kamrul Haque Md. Sharif Ahmed	Sylhet Agricultural University University of Rajshahi
WATER SAFETY INFORMATION NEEDS OF RURAL WOMEN FARMERS IN NSUKKA AGRICULTURAL ZONE, ENUGU STATE, NIGERIA	Okoro John Chukwuma, Aguorah Loveth Ogechi	University of Nigeria, Nsukka
CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE IN INDIA: A REVIEW STUDY	Dr. Neha	Swami Vivekannad Subharti University, India
MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY STATUS CORRELATES OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN KADUNA STATE OF NIGERIA	Sadiq M.S, Singh I.P, Ahmad M.M, Moses G	FUD, Dutse, Nigeria SKRAU, Bikaner, India BUK, Kano, Nigeria
MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY STATUS CORRELATES OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN KADUNA STATE OF NIGERIA	Sadiq M.S, Singh I.P, Ahmad M.M, Moses G	FUD, Dutse, Nigeria SKRAU, Bikaner, India BUK, Kano, Nigeria
GEOPOLITICAL AGRICULTURE: STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE FARMING IN CONFLICT ZONES	Md.Mizanur Rahman	Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Science and Technology University Gopalganj Bangladesh.
TEXTUAL ANALYSIS OF SELECTED SONGS ON AGRICULTURE (FARMING) AMONG THE YORUBA OF SOUTH-WEST NIGERIA	Julius Oluwayomi OLUWADAMILARE Bashiru Adeniyi ADEGBITE Akinyele John AJIBOYE	University of Ilesa, Ilesa, Osun State, Nigeria.

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Session 2 / Hall-2

26.07.2024

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlyas Kartal

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30

Amsterdam Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
THE INVESTIGATION ON THE INHIBITION EFFECTS OF THE MAIN EFFECTIVE COMPOUNDS IN HONEY FOR “5p21” ONCOGENE RECEPTOR	Faik Gökalp	Kırıkkale University, Türkiye
NANOPARTICULATE DRUG SYSTEMS FOR BRAIN DELIVERY	Deniz SAKARYA	Istanbul University-Cerrahpaşa, Türkiye
MICRO-INJECTION BASED DRUG DELIVERY	Deniz SAKARYA	Istanbul University-Cerrahpaşa, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF TERPOLYMER SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION	Şimal KÜRÜMOĞLU Nur Erel AYDIN	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF THE BALLISTIC PERFORMANCE OF Al ₂ O ₃ -Sm ₂ O ₃ CERAMICS AND Al ₂ O ₃ BASED ZrO ₂ AND Sm ₂ O ₃ ADDED SANDWICH SAMPLES	Tuğba ŞANLI Betül KAFKASLIOĞLU YILDIZ Elif IŞIK Yahya Kemal TÜR	Sivas University of Science and Technology, Türkiye Gebze Technical University, Türkiye
EXAMINATION OF THE HEAT AFFECTED ZONE IN THE WELDING OF DIFFERENT STAINLESS STEEL GROUPS	Eyüp Can İÇLİ	Oyak Renault Otomobil Fabrikaları A.Ş
INVESTIGATION OF MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF HAZELNUT SHELL FILLED POLYESTER BASED COMPOSITES	İlyas Kartal Batuhan Atmaca	Marmara University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF JUTE FIBER REINFORCED POLYESTER BASED COMPOSITES	İlyas Kartal Nurşah Elif Nalbant	Marmara University, Türkiye

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Session 2 / Hall-3**26.07.2024****Moderator: Bogdan-Catalin SERBAN****Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728****Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30****Amsterdam Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
PRISTINE AND FUNCTIONALIZED CARBON NANOHORNS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS	Bogdan-Catalin SERBAN Octavian BUIU Marius BUMBAC Cristina-Mihaela NICOLESCU Vlad DIACONESCU	National Institute for Research and Development in Microtechnologies-IMT Bucharest, Romania Zentiva Romania S.A, 032266 Bucharest, Romania
THE HIDDEN DANGERS IN HONEY: FROM GRAYANOTOXINS AND FRUCTOSE SYRUP TO ANTIBIOTICS AND HEAVY METALS	Bogdan-Catalin SERBAN Octavian BUIU Marius BUMBAC Cristina-Mihaela NICOLESCU Vlad DIACONESCU	
SEARCH, PREPARATION AND PESTICIDAL ACTIVITY OF NEW FUNCTIONALLY-SUBSTITUTED MONOSACCHARIDES FOR THE CREATION OF THEIR BASIS OF PROMISING POLYFUNCTIONAL PESTICIDES	Dr. Valery V. Belakhov Dr. Irina V. Boikova	Technion – Israel Institute of Technology, Schulich Faculty of Chemistry, Haifa, Israel All-Russian Institute of Plant Protection, Microbiological Plant Protection Laboratory, Russia
PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ACTIVATED CARBON-NANOPARTICLES	Khadidja KHALILI, Zohra MEKIBES, Mokhtar BENZEKRI BENALLUOU, Nadia DOUARA	University of Mostaganem, Algeria
ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE AIR MYCOFLORA OF THE JOSEPH SARWUAN TARKA UNIVERSITY MAKURDI, MICROBIOLOGY LABORATORIES	Igene, Moses Dennis, Dr Ubogu Monday	Joseph Sarwuan Tarka University, Makurdi, Benue State, Nigeria.
INNOVATIONS IN SYNTHETIC BIOLOGY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY: PIONEERING THE FUTURE OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY	Pritha.R, Sandhya.S, Sai Prithika.M, Lakshana Sri.Ss, Neha.Cm, Subha.Td	R.M.K Engineering College, Chennai
SOLID STATE FUNGAL FERMENTATION OF RICE HUSK USING RESIDENT FUNGUS AND ITS MOLECULAR IDENTIFICATION	Majekodunmi Racheal Adedayo, Fareedah Oluwaseun Muhammed	Kwara State University, Malete, Nigeria
INSECTICIDAL AND TOXICITY STUDIES OF HELIOTROPICUM INDICUM LEAF EXTRACTS	Adeniyi, B. M; Kyenge, B.A; Adah, C.A; Ogungbemi K; Popoola, S.T; Adeniyi, G.R; Adeniyi, O.S	Benue State University, Makurdi, Benue State, Nigeria. De-Expert College, Ijaiye, Lagos, Nigeria

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Session 2 / Hall-4

26.07.2024

Moderator: Assoc.Prof.Dr.Skender Demaku

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30

Amsterdam Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
BIOREMEDIATION OF WASTEWATER TOWARDS REDUCTION OF WATER POLLUTION	Agbo D.C., Okafor U., Eze U.D., Anyasi R.O.	Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki-Nigeria Federal Polytechnic, Nekede-Owerri, Nigeria University of South Africa
PHYSICO-CHEMICAL AND HEAVY METALS ANALYSIS IN PEJA RIVER USING ICP-OES	Skender Demaku, Donika Sylejmani, Arbnorë Aliu, Jeton Halili	University of Pristine "Hasan Prishtina", 5, "Nënë Tereze" str., 10000 Pristine, Kosovo
CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONCENTRATION OF HEAVY METALS, IN PARTICULATE MATTER, PM: 2.5 AND PM: 10 MG/M3, IN THE FLY ASH OF: TC "KOSOVO", COMPLEX "TREPÇA" AND FACTORY "FERRONICELI", IN THE CITIES: KASTRIOT, MITROVICA, DRENAS AND PRISTINA - CORRELATION WITH EU STANDARDS	Assoc.Prof.Dr.Skender Demaku, Ma. Donika Sylejmani, Ma.Arbnore Aliu, Aulona Krasniqi, Besjana Bajramaj, Behlul Krasniqi, Besjan Podvorica	University of Pristine "Hasan Prishtina", 5, "Nënë Tereze" str., 10000 Pristine, Kosovo
SUNLIGHT PROMOTED THE PHOTODEGRADATION OF DYE WASTEWATER USING WASTE-DERIVED CATALYST	Pushpendra Kushwaha, Madhu Agarwal	Malviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur-302017, India
STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF FUNGAL SOLID STATE FERMENTATION ON THE PROXIMATE STATUS OF ALBIZIA LEBBECK SEED	Majekodunmi Racheal Adedayo, Adisa Bolaji Ibrahim	Kwara State University, Malete, Nigeria
SOME LATEST ADVANCEMENTS IN GREEN TECHNOLOGIES FOR DECONTAMINATING WASTEWATER FROM FOOD INDUSTRY IN ALBANIA	Terkida Prifti, Ilirjan Malollari	University of Tirana, Albania
ON THE DETOXIFICATION OF THE WATERS DISCHARGED FROM A REGIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONTROLLING CONTAMINATION BY THE PERSISTENT PHARMACEUTICALS	Ilirjan Malollari, Sami Makolli, Terkida Prifti, Redi Buzo	University of Tirana, Albania University of Business and Technology (UBT), Prishtina, Kosovë Fan S. Noli University of Korça, Albania

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Session 2 / Hall-5

26.07.2024

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahsen Rayman ERGÜN

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30

Amsterdam Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
POLYMORPHISMS OF STAT5A GENE AND ITS EFFECT ON PROTEIN CONTENT IN DAIRY CATTLE BREED: A META-ANALYSIS	Zekrullah Motmain Kubra Ekinci Memis Ozdemir Esranur Saygılı	Ataturk University, Türkiye
META-ANALYSIS OF FATTY ACID SYNTHASE GENE POLYMORPHISMS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH PALMITOLEIC ACID IN CATTLE	Kubra Ekinci Zekrullah Motmain Memis Ozdemir Esranur Saygılı	Ataturk University, Türkiye
EVALUATION OF ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY IN ARONIA MELANOCARPA (MICHX.) ELLIOT BERRY EXTRACT	Belkis YAŞA Naile ANGIN Murat ERTAŞ	Bursa Teknik University, Türkiye
THE POTENTIAL OF NATURAL RESIN DERIVATIVES PRODUCTION IN TÜRKIYE: THE CASE OF KAZDAĞLAR	Naile ANGIN Murat ERTAŞ Çağatay TAŞDEMİR	Bursa Teknik University, Türkiye
FOOD INDUSTRY IN AFGHANISTAN	Nuray GÜZELER Firuza KOBOYEVA Raihana HALIM	Çukurova University, Türkiye
DETERMINATION OF EPS PRODUCTION, ORGANIC ACID AND ANTIMICROBIAL LEVELS OF SOME LACTIC ACID BACTERIA ISOLATED FROM BUFFALO YOGURT AND MILK	Pelin ERTÜRKMEN	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Türkiye
MILK PRODUCTION AND TRADITIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS OF AFGHANISTAN	Nuray GÜZELER Firuza KOBOYEVA Raihana HALIM	Çukurova University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERMEDIATE MOISTURE DRIED TOMATO SNACK ENRICHED BAY AND FIG LEAF EXTRACTS	Ahsen Rayman ERGÜN Taner BAYSAL İrem AKBULUT Elif GÜRBÜZ Fatma Betül AŞKIN	Ege University, Türkiye

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Session 3 / Hall-1

26.07.2024

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aykut Evren Yavuz

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00

Amsterdam Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
WASTEWATER TREATMENT IN ANTARCTIC RESEARCH STATIONS WITH POLAR MICROALGAE	Deniz Erçetin Benan İnan	Robert College, Istanbul, Turkey Yıldız Technical University, Türkiye
ORIENTATION EFFECTS OF COBALT-BASED NANOPARTICLES ON LYOTROPIC LIQUID CRYSTALS	Aykut Evren Yavuz	Ege University, Türkiye
DOSIMETRIC USAGE OF Si2O3 MATERIAL VIA WELL-KNOWN LUMINESCENCE TECHNIQUES	Volkan ALTUNAL Adnan ÖZDEMİR	Cukurova University, Türkiye Kahramanmaraş İstiklal University, Türkiye
LUMINESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS OF PURE Li2B4O7 POWDERS PURCHASED FROM SIGMA ALDRICH	Volkan ALTUNAL	Cukurova University, Türkiye Kahramanmaraş İstiklal University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF THERMOLUM KINETIC PARAMETER OF SrB6O10:Dy PHOSPHOR SYNTHESIZED BY SOLUTION COMBUSTION SYNTHESIS	Adnan ÖZDEMİR	Kahramanmaraş İstiklal University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF FATIGUE LIFE TESTS IN A CRUCIFORM STRUCTURE WITH WELDED JOINT	Osman Bahadır ÖZDEN Barış GÖKÇE	Necmettin Erbakan University, Türkiye
FEASIBILITY AND OPTIMIZATION OF HYBRID ENERGY SYSTEMS IN THE SAKARYA-KARASU REGION: A CASE STUDY	Aykut Fatih Güven Necat Uzuner	Yalova University, Türkiye
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY INTEGRATION IN MICROGRIDS AND HOMER GRID OPTIMIZATION: ENHANCING EFFICIENCY WITH ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING SOLUTIONS	Aykut Fatih Güven Şaban Türkmen Faruk Karayığit	Yalova University, Türkiye
A HYBRID APPROACH TO DISTINGUISHING MOTOR AND IMAGINED TASKS FROM EEG SIGNALS	Eda DAĞDEVİR Mahmut TOKMAKÇI	Kayseri University, Türkiye Erciyes University, Türkiye

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Session 3 / Hall-2

26.07.2024

Moderator: Younesse EL-OUAZZANI

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00

Amsterdam Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
COMPUTATIONAL ANALYSIS OF NANOPARTICLE SHAPES INFLUENCE ON CYLINDRICAL FLOW OF UNSTEADY OLDROYD-B COMPOSITE NANO-LIQUID	Jeevankumar, N. Sandeep	Central University of Karnataka, Kalaburagi-585367, India
SOME CHARACTERIZATIONS OF Γ -TERNARY SEMIGROUPS	Anila Peposhi	
ETHNOMEDICINAL SURVEY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS USED FOR GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS IN SOUTHEAST MOROCCO	Younesse EL-OUAZZANI	Laboratory of Biotechnology and Valorization of Natural Resources, Faculty of Sciences, Ibn Zohr University, Agadir, Morocco
COMPUTATIONAL STUDIES OF THE INFLUENCE OF TERMINAL ACCEPTORS IN THE A'-D-II-A STRUCTURE OF ORGANIC DYES ON THE PHOTOVOLTAIC PERFORMANCE OF DYE SOLAR CELLS	Hanane Etabti, Asmae Fitri, Adil Touimi Benjelloun, Mohammed Benzakour, Mohammed Mcharfi	Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco.
MOX-BASED CHEMORESISTIVE GAS SENSORS FOR DETECTION OF A WIDE RANGE OF SO ₂ CONCENTRATIONS	Danial Ahmed, Arianna Rossi, Barbara Fabbri, Elena Spagnoli, Marco Marzocchi, Vincenzo Guidi	University of Ferrara, Italy
EVALUATION OF THE COMBINED APPLICATION OF FLY ASH AND MARBLE COARSE AGGREGATES ON THE CHARACTERISTICS AND DURABILITY OF CONCRETE	Saloua FILALI, Abdelkader NASSER	Mohammed Premier University, Morocco
BOUALMA LANDSLIDE IN THE MIDDLE RIF REGION OF MOROCCO – AL HOCEÏMA	Hammouti Marwane, El Haim Mohamed, Medini Mohammed, Mouaouiya Bensaid	ENSAH-ABDELMALEK ESSADI University, AL Hoceïma, Morocco
HYDROCHARS AS SLOW-RELEASE NITROGEN FERTILISERS FOR ENHANCING CORN GROWTH IN AN AGRICULTURAL SOIL	Salma ELAMIRI, Flore Nadine Nelly Noah Metomo, Younes ESSMLALI, Achraf CHAKIR, Mohamed ZAHOUILY	Hassan II University, B.P. 146, Casablanca, Morocco Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Ben Guerir, Morocco

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Session 3 / Hall-3

26.07.2024

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aida Bendo

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00

Amsterdam Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT OF MASTERS CATEGORY ATHLETES USING THE FMS METHOD	Patrycja Widłak, Jakub Adamczyk, Dariusz Boguszewski, Bartłomiej Michalak	Józef Piłsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland
THE INFLUENCE OF AI ON CUSTOMIZING SPORTS NUTRITION	MSc. Denada AHMETI RADA MSc. Bertina HOXHA LAMI	Logos University College Sports University of Tirana
TRANSFORMING SPORT AND HEALTH MANAGEMENT THROUGH DIGITAL EVOLUTION	MSc. Denada AHMETI RADA MSc. Bertina HOXHA LAMI	Logos University College Sports University of Tirana
AN OVERVIEW OF REHABILITATION REGIMEN AFTER SURGICAL TREATMENT OF ACUTE ACHILLES TENDON RUPTURES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aida Bendo, Msc. Anxhela Ahmataj	Sports University of Tirana
OVERVIEW OF RISK FACTORS FOR ACHILLES TENDON RUPTURE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aida Bendo, Msc. Anxhela Ahmataj	Sports University of Tirana
CORRELATION I OF ANTHROPOMETRIC, PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DATA IN FEMALE BOXERS	Phd.(c) Marsida Bushati Prof.Asc. Sead Bushati	Sports University of Tirana
USE OF CORE TRAINING IN THE PREVENTION OF TRAUMA IN SOCCER PLAYERS	Ergys Rexha Altin Bulku	

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Session 3 / Hall-4

26.07.2024

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hande Albayrak

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00

Amsterdam Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
THE EFFECT OF BIOFEEDBACK TRAINING ON ATHLETIC PERFORMANCE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING	İlinsu DEMİRALP ÖZGÜR EKEN	İnönü University, Türkiye
LOWER LIMB SINGLE AND DOUBLE LEG STRENGTH ASYMMETRY IN PROFESSIONAL SOCCER PLAYERS	Sinan SEYHAN	Celal Bayar University, Türkiye
A CRITICAL OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF DISABILITY	Hande Albayrak Aslıhan Aykara	Kocaeli University, Türkiye Hacettepe University, Türkiye
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATURATION LEVEL AND INJURY IN ADOLESCENT ATHLETES	Enes SOLAK Ayça ARACI Ayşe ÜNAL Seher ÜLKER	Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University, Türkiye
NEUROCOGNITIVE CHANGES IN GERIATRIC INDIVIDUALS	Zeynep Sena OĞUZ Ayşe ÜNAL Ayça ARACI	Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University, Türkiye
GEBELİKTE KADIN RUH SAĞLIĞI VE BİLİNÇLİ FARKINDALIK	Ayşenur Kirazlı Oya Sevcan Orak	Ondokuz Mayıs University, Türkiye
HORTİKÜLTÜREL TERAPİNİN PSİKİYATRİ HEMŞİRELİĞİNDE KULLANIMI	Timur Selçuk UNUTMAZ Oya Sevcan Orak	Ondokuz Mayıs University, Türkiye
BEING A WOMAN SOCIAL WORKER IN PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT PRACTICES IN KAHRAMANMARAŞ EARTHQUAKE	Hande Albayrak Görkem Kelebek Küçükarslan	Kocaeli University, Türkiye Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye

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Session 3 / Hall-5

26.07.2024

Moderator: Dr. Ishwar Mittal

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00

Amsterdam Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
KNOWLEDGE OF WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE ABOUT THE HEALTH STATUS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE FETUS RELATED TO TOBACCO USE	Saemira Durmishi, Erlini Kokalla	"Ismail Qemali" University Vlorë, Albania
EXPLORING THE NUTRITIONAL AND HEALTH BENEFITS OF UNDERUTILIZED HIMALAYAN KAINTH FRUIT	Abhishek Sharma, Barinderjit Singh, Pratibha Sharma	I.K. Gujral Punjab Technical University (Main Campus), Kapurthala, Punjab, India.
THE IMPACT OF SOME INFECTIOUS DISEASES ORIGINATING FROM SURFACE WATER ON PUBLIC HEALTH IN SARANDA REGION	Ph.D. process. Blerina Çullaj Prof.Dr. Klementina Puto	Aldent University, Tirana, Albania
EXPLORING FACTORS SHAPING HOSPITAL REPUTATION: INSIGHTS FROM INDIAN HEALTHCARE	Dr. Ishwar Mittal Dr. Rosy Dhall Mikul	IMSAR, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak
SUSTAINABILITY IN HEALTHCARE OF GEORGIA COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS	Shalva Zarnadze Irine Zarnadze Nino Jafaridze Levan Baramidze	Tbilisi State Medical University, Tbilisi, Georgia
THE IMPACT OF WORKING MEMORY ON THE RECOVERY IN INDIVIDUALS WITH APHASIA	Annamária Kiss	University of Pannonia, Multilingualism Doctoral School, Hungary

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Session 1 / Hall-1

27.07.2024

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayşe ELİÜŞÜK

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Amsterdam Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL EATING, PERCEIVED STRESS AND PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT IN PEOPLE WITH AND WITHOUT A DIAGNOSIS OF BIPOLAR DISORDER	Ozan Acar	İstanbul Arel University, Türkiye
PATIENCE AND SELF-COMPASSION IN RELATIVES OF PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA	Ayşe ELİÜŞÜK BÜLBÜL Ahmet ÖZBAY	Selçuk University, Türkiye Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı
DISCOVERY OF A UNIQUE EXPERIENCE: CONSCIOUS AWARENESS IN PARENTS	Berna Şencal Oya Sevcan Orak	Ondokuz Mayıs University, Türkiye
THE EFFECT OF THE ATTENTION DRAWING METHOD USED WITH A FINGER PUPPET DURING VASCULAR ACCESS ON THE PAIN LEVEL OF CHILDREN IN THE 3-6 YEAR OLD GROUP	Sevgi YAZIM Serap GÜLEÇ KESKİN	Ondokuz Mayıs University, Türkiye
THE EFFECT OF KANGAROO CARE APPLIED TO MOTHERS WITH PREMATURE BABIES IN THE NEWBORN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT ON STRESS LEVELS	Hatice ERGEN Serap GÜLEÇ KESKİN	Ondokuz Mayıs University, Türkiye
EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AWARENESS AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE LITERACY IN ADULT INDIVIDUALS	Ümran SARIKAN Hakan SUNAY Tuna TURĞUT	Ankara University, Türkiye
WHAT A PAEDIATRIC NURSE SHOULD KNOW ABOUT CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE	Mehmet Bulduk Emre Aktaş Veysel Can	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Türkiye

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Session 1 / Hall-2

27.07.2024

Moderator: Prof. Dr. Eti Akyüz Levi

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Amsterdam Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
RAISING CLIMATE CHANGE AWARENESS AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS	Eti Akyüz Levi	Dokuz Eylül University, Türkiye
LETTER GROUPS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	Ayşe YILDIRIM Onur BATM AZ	Yozgat Bozok University, Türkiye
STUDENT OPINIONS ABOUT THE AUGMENTED REALITY APPLICATION PREPARE ON STRONG BONDS	Gizem SALTIK Özge ÖZBAYRAK AZMAN	Dokuz Eylül University, Türkiye
CHEMISTRY TEACHER CANDIDATES' OPINIONS ON ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY LABORATORY 1 AND 2 COURSES	Özge ÖZBAYRAK AZMAN Sibel KILINÇ ALPAT	Dokuz Eylül University, Türkiye
THE PLACE OF GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN GEOGRAPHY COURSE TEACHING PROGRAM	Sibel TEMİZBAŞ ÖNER Fatih AYDIN Osman ÇEPNİ	Sinop University, Türkiye Karabük University, Türkiye
AN EXPLORATORY RESEARCH INTO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THROUGH RECYCLED MATERIALS IN ELT	Ayça Aslan Abide Tuncer	Yozgat Bozok University, Türkiye
ENHANCING EFL SPEAKING SKILLS THROUGH PUBLIC SPEAKING: A QUALITATIVE CASE STUD IN TURKISH HIGHER EDUCATION	Ayça Aslan Tunay Taş	Yozgat Bozok University, Türkiye

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Session 1 / Hall-3

27.07.2024

Moderator: Dr. Cansu Yıldırım

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Amsterdam Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
GALECTIN-9 IS PART OF THE COMPLEX IMMUNE ESCAPE MACHINERY IN ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA	Cansu Yıldırım	Afyonkarahisar Health Sciences University, Türkiye
A RARE CAUSE OF CHRONIC COUGH: TRACHEOCELE	Fatma Selen Ala Çıtlak	Samsun, Çarşamba Devlet Hastanesi
VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY EVALUATION OF THE FAMILY ROUTINES INVENTORY IN TURKISH: A METHODOLOGICAL RESEARCH	Deniz S. YORULMAZ-DEMİR Deniz KOÇOĞLU-TANYER	Artvin Çoruh University, Türkiye Selçuk University, Türkiye
THE EFFICACY OF DOXYCYCLINE-IMPREGNATED COLLAGEN SPONGE IN COMPLETE WOUND CLOSURE	Günay Kosayeva Arif	Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan
CELLULAR STRESS CAN LEAD TO ABNORMAL CELL MORPHOLOGY AND GENOMIC INSTABILITY ALTERING THE EXPRESSION OF CCNE1, PARP1, IGF1R, EEF1A1, AURKB, EIF4E AND CDK4 GENES	Murat Kaya Ilknur Suer	Istanbul University, Türkiye
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IRISIN LEVELS AND BODY MASS INDEX IN SERUM AND URINE SAMPLES OF OBESE TURKISH MEN WITH ANDROGENIC ALOPECIA : PRELIMINARY STUDY	Ergul Belge Kurutas Perihan Ozturk Aslıhan Saglam	Sutcuimam University, Türkiye
EVALUATION OF BIOFILM FORMATION PROCESSES IN MICROORGANISMS USING BIOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES	Sena Nur BAŞARAN İrem ARSLANTÜRK	Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University, Türkiye

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Session 1 / Hall-4

27.07.2024

Moderator: Saeed Ahmad Zaman

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Amsterdam Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
DEVO-AGING: INTERSECTIONS BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT AND AGING	Saeed Ahmad Zaman, Dr. Naima Nawaz, Dr. Zain Nawaz, Dr. Ijaz Ashraf, Dr. Idrees, Nadia Idrees, Lubna Anjum, Dr. Shahzad, Ayesha Riaz, Abdul Rahman, Quratul Ain	University of Okara. University of Agriculture Faisalabad. Government College University Faisalabad
AN EMERGING ERA OF RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE USING AI	Saeed Ahmad Zaman, Dr. Naima Nawaz, Dr. Zain Nawaz, Dr. Ijaz Ashraf, Dr. Idrees, Nadia Idrees, Lubna Anjum, Dr. Shahzad, Ayesha Riaz, Abdul Rahman, Quratul Ain	University of Okara. University of Agriculture Faisalabad. Government College University Faisalabad
DATA SCIENCE FOR AGRICULTURAL INNOVATION AND PRODUCTIVITY	Saeed Ahmad Zaman, Dr. Naima Nawaz, Dr. Zain Nawaz, Dr. Ijaz Ashraf, Dr. Idrees, Nadia Idrees, Lubna Anjum, Dr. Shahzad, Ayesha Riaz, Abdul Rahman, Quratul Ain	University of Okara. University of Agriculture Faisalabad. Government College University Faisalabad
FROM DISCOVERIES IN AGEING RESEARCH TO THERAPEUTICS FOR HEALTHY AGEING	Saeed Ahmad Zaman, Dr. Naima Nawaz, Dr. Zain Nawaz, Dr. Ijaz Ashraf, Dr. Idrees, Nadia Idrees, Lubna Anjum, Dr. Shahzad, Ayesha Riaz, Abdul Rahman, Quratul Ain	University of Okara. University of Agriculture Faisalabad. Government College University Faisalabad
CONCEPT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND LEGAL ATTEMPT TOWARDS IT IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD (AN ANALYTICAL STUDY WITH SCIENTIFIC APPROACH)	Saeed Ahmad Zaman, Dr. Naima Nawaz, Dr. Zain Nawaz, Dr. Ijaz Ashraf, Dr. Idrees, Nadia Idrees, Lubna Anjum, Dr. Shahzad, Ayesha Riaz, Abdul Rahman, Quratul Ain	University of Okara. University of Agriculture Faisalabad. Government College University Faisalabad
CLIMATE CHANGE: A CURRENT ISSUE AND THEIR DEVASTATING IMPACT ON FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE FOR LAST DECADES	Saeed Ahmad Zaman, Dr. Naima Nawaz, Dr. Zain Nawaz, Dr. Ijaz Ashraf, Dr. Idrees, Nadia Idrees, Lubna Anjum, Dr. Shahzad, Ayesha Riaz, Abdul Rahman, Quratul Ain	University of Okara. University of Agriculture Faisalabad. Government College University Faisalabad
RESEARCH ON DIGITALIZATION PROCESSES IN AGRICULTURE	Saeed Ahmad Zaman, Dr. Naima Nawaz, Dr. Zain Nawaz, Dr. Ijaz Ashraf, Dr. Idrees, Nadia Idrees, Lubna Anjum, Dr. Shahzad, Ayesha Riaz, Abdul Rahman, Quratul Ain	University of Okara. University of Agriculture Faisalabad. Government College University Faisalabad

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Session 1 / Hall-5

27.07.2024

Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Sina KISACIK

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Amsterdam Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
THE ROLE OF THE STATE AS ACTOR IN CHINA'S ENERGY SECURITY STRATEGY: A COMPARISON IN THE CONTEXT OF THE USA AND INDIA	Sina KISACIK Murat YORULMAZ	Kıbrıs İlim University, Türkiye Trakya University, Türkiye
A STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF AN INDIVIDUAL'S IDENTITY PERCEPTION ON THE MIGRATION PROCESS	Pakize UZUN Ahmet TUNÇ	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi
BELONGING AND INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS IN TURKEY: AN EVALUATION IN THE CONTEXT OF HEALTH POLICIES	Ahmet Tunç Pakize Uzun Fedayi Yağar	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Türkiye Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University, Türkiye
BAN OR REGULATE: AN ASSESSMENT OF LETHAL AUTONOMOUS WEAPON SYSTEMS (LAWS)	Ramazan Ercan	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Türkiye
DENİZCİLİK ÇALIŞMA SÖZLEŞMESİ 2006'NİN TÜRK TİCARET GEMİLERİ BAKIMINDAN ÖNEMİ	Uğur TÜLÜ	Piri Reis University, Türkiye
IN THE SHADOW OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND JUSTICE: WESTERN POLICIES TOWARDS ISRAEL AND UKRAINE	Burak BALIK Mehmet ÇAKAR	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Türkiye

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Session 2 / Hall-1

27.07.2024

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Semra TETİK

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30

Amsterdam Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
OPINIONS OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS AND TEACHERS ON THE PRACTICES OF SELECTING AND ASSIGNING ADMINISTRATORS TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	Ali VEZİROĞLU İlknur MAYA	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Türkiye
TEACHERS' OPINIONS ON THE REASONS OF ORGANIZATIONAL SILENCE	Çiğdem YILMAZ İlknur MAYA	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' DECISION-MAKING STYLES IN TERMS OF VARIOUS VARIABLES	Semra TETİK	Manisa Celal Bayar University, Türkiye
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' EMPATHIC TENDENCIES AND MOTIVATION LEVELS	Semra TETİK	Manisa Celal Bayar University, Türkiye
TEACHERS' OPINIONS ON LIFELONG LEARNING CULTURE IN SCHOOLS	Kıymet Yıldırım	Kırıkkale University, Türkiye
THE EFFECT OF GENDER AND RELIGIOSITY ON SUICIDE IDEATION IN A SAMPLE OF TURKISH MUSLIM-MAJORITY YOUTH	Berkan Demir	Bartın University, Türkiye
ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN WEB 2.0 ARACI İLE FRANSIZCA KELİME ÖĞRENME BAŞARILARINA ETKİSİNE YÖNELİK BİR ARAŞTIRMA	Merve Reis Perihan Yalçın	Özel Nesibe Aydın Ortaokulu, Gölbaşı, Ankara, Türkiye Gazi University, Türkiye

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Session 2 / Hall-2

27.07.2024

Moderator: Dr. Džana Rahimić Ramić

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30

Amsterdam Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
THE IMPACT OF SELF-EFFICACY ON NORTH-EAST INDIA STUDENT'S ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE	Ms. Happy Baglari, Ms. Rakeiveine David	Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh, India Independent Researcher, Guwahati, India
PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES AS A FACTOR OF OPTIMIZATION OF STUDENTS' INTELLIGENCE	Raxmanova Dilfuza Uchkunovna	Chirchik State Pedagogical University, faculty of psychology, Chirchik, Uzbekistan
INTERRELATIONSHIPS AMONG ONLINE TEACHING SELF-EFFICACY, ATTITUDES, KNOWLEDGE, AND CONFIDENCE IN TRANSITIONING FOR CHEMISTRY TEACHERS IN UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST AFFILIATE COLLEGES OF EDUCATION	John Ametefe	University of Cape Coast, Ghana
PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION AND UONEDU AS A SOCIAL INNOVATION	Džana Rahimić Ramić Minela Kerla	University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
NAVIGATING MISUNDERSTANDINGS AND CONFLICTS IN MULTICULTURAL CLASSROOMS: A COMPREHENSIVE LITERATURE REVIEW	PhD (Cand) Xhiljola ABDIHOXHA	Barleti University, Tirana, Albania
INTEGRATED PLAY-BASED LEARNING IN LEBANESE PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION: ENHANCING ACADEMIC COMPETENCES AND SOCIOEMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	Aya Jaber	Saint Joseph University of Beirut
APPLYING PYTHON TO DESIGN VISUAL AIDS FOR THE TOPIC "PERPENDICULAR RELATIONSHIPS IN SPACE" IN TEACHING MATHEMATICS AT HIGH SCHOOLS	Thi Thai Nhat Duy Du Xuan Phu	Can Tho University, Vietnam

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Session 2 / Hall-3

27.07.2024

Moderator: Prof. (Assoc.) Anna KOPICZKO

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30

Amsterdam Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
ASSOCIATION BETWEEN BODY MASS INDEX, BIOLOGICAL STATUS, HABITUAL PAST AND PRESENT PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, DIETARY PATTERNS AND BONE MINERAL DENSITY IN CAUCASIAN WOMEN	Prof. (Assoc.) Anna KOPICZKO PhD Joanna CIEPLIŃSKA	Józef Piłsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland
REDUCING STRESS AMONG NEWLY RECRUITED TEACHERS IN MOROCCO	Fatima Bouizzal, Youssef EL Madhi, Moulay laarbi Ouahidi, Marouan EL Mourabit	University Ibn Tofail, Kenitra, Morocco
STRESS AND BURNOUT AMONG TEACHERS: ANALYSIS OF SCORES FROM THE MASLACH BURNOUT INVENTORY AND PERCEIVED STRESS SCALE	Fatima Bouizzal, Youssef EL Madhi, Moulay laarbi Ouahidi	University Ibn Tofail, Kenitra, Morocco
A REVIEW ON THE ROLE OF FEEDBACK IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING	Prof.Assoc.Dr. Jonida Bushi Mscs. Arsilda Aliaj	University of Tirana
WRITING COMPETENCE IN DAF (GERMAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE) INSTRUCTION IN ALBANIA: A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW	Prof.as.dr. Ema Kristo, MA. Nensi Gjetani	
SOCIAL SCIENCE AND STEM EDUCATION: A COMMENTARY ON OF THE IMPORTANCE OF AN APT BALANCE IN MANOEUVRING THROUGH KNOWLEDGE DOMAINS	Assoc Prof (Dr) Chaudhary Uniyal Assoc Prof (Dr) Amna Mirza	University of Delhi
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT NEEDS OF ASSISTANT TEACHERS IN PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	Prof. As. Dr. Florinda TARUSHA Dr. Aurela ZISI	"Aleksander Xhuvani" University, Elbasan Specialist of Curriculum, ASCAP
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE CHATBOTS AWARENESS AND ACCESSIBILITY FOR LEARNING AMONG SCIENCE PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS IN MINNA, NIGER STATE	Mohammed, C.M., Idris, U.S.B, Mohammed S., Shuaeeb, A. I.	Federal University of Technology Minna, Niger State, Nigeria.

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Session 2 / Hall-4

27.07.2024

Moderator: Saeed Ahmad Zaman

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30

Amsterdam Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
RESEARCH ON THE COUPLING BETWEEN THE DEVELOPMENT LEVEL AND EFFICIENCY OF GREEN AGRICULTURE IN PAKISTAN	Saeed Ahmad Zaman, Dr. Naima Nawaz, Dr. Zain Nawaz, Dr. Ijaz Ashraf, Dr. Idrees, Nadia Idrees, Lubna Anjum, Dr. Shahzad, Ayesha Riaz, Abdul Rahman, Quratul Ain	University of Okara. University of Agriculture Faisalabad. Government College University Faisalabad
EXPLORING BIG DATA INNOVATIONS IN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE RESEARCH: AN IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS	Saeed Ahmad Zaman, Dr. Naima Nawaz, Dr. Zain Nawaz, Dr. Ijaz Ashraf, Dr. Idrees, Nadia Idrees, Lubna Anjum, Dr. Shahzad, Ayesha Riaz, Abdul Rahman, Quratul Ain	University of Okara. University of Agriculture Faisalabad. Government College University Faisalabad
WHAT DOES AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE NEED TODAY?	Saeed Ahmad Zaman, Dr. Naima Nawaz, Dr. Zain Nawaz, Dr. Ijaz Ashraf, Dr. Idrees, Nadia Idrees, Lubna Anjum, Dr. Shahzad, Ayesha Riaz, Abdul Rahman, Quratul Ain	University of Okara. University of Agriculture Faisalabad. Government College University Faisalabad
THE NEW BIOLOGY OF AGEING	Saeed Ahmad Zaman, Dr. Naima Nawaz, Dr. Zain Nawaz, Dr. Ijaz Ashraf, Dr. Idrees, Nadia Idrees, Lubna Anjum, Dr. Shahzad, Ayesha Riaz, Abdul Rahman, Quratul Ain	University of Okara. University of Agriculture Faisalabad. Government College University Faisalabad
THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT AND CLIMATE CHANGE	Saeed Ahmad Zaman, Dr. Naima Nawaz, Dr. Zain Nawaz, Dr. Ijaz Ashraf, Dr. Idrees, Nadia Idrees, Lubna Anjum, Dr. Shahzad, Ayesha Riaz, Abdul Rahman, Quratul Ain	University of Okara. University of Agriculture Faisalabad. Government College University Faisalabad
NEUROPROTECTIVE AGENTS, NATURAL PLANT HERBS & DRUGS IN ISCHEMIC STROKE: A REVIEW	A.Dinesh babu, T.Thirumurugan, S.Kalaivanan, Dr.srinivasan	Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research Chennai, India
STRUCTURE-BASED DRUG REPURPOSING TO INHIBIT THE DNA GYRASE OF MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS	Balasubramani G L, Rinky Rajput, Manish Gupta, Pradeep Dahiya, Jitendra K Thakur, Rakesh Bhatnagar, Abhinav Grover	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi National Institute of Plant Genome Research, New Delhi Banaras Hindu University, India

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Session 2 / Hall-5

27.07.2024

Moderator: Prof.Dr. Ulaş Başar Gezgin

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30

Amsterdam Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
ANALYSIS OF SUSTAINABLE BUILDING CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS IN THE WORLD AND INITIATIVES CONDUCTED IN TURKEY RELATED TO LOCAL CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS	Betül Türkmen Ezgi Çıkrıkçı	İstanbul Beykent University, Türkiye
SEARCHING FOR THE UNSEEN IN EXPERIENCED SPACE: SPATIAL ATMOSPHERE	Ezgi Çıkrıkçı Yasemen Say Özer	İstanbul Beykent University, Türkiye Yıldız Teknik University, Türkiye
ARCHITECTURAL PSYCHOLOGY AND INTERIOR DESIGN: A CHALLENGING INTERSECTION	Ulaş Başar Gezgin Nguyen Thi Bich Van	Istanbul Galata University, Türkiye University of Architecture, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
THE CONTRIBUTION OF ICONIZATION IN INTERIOR DESIGN TO TOURISM IN THE CONTEXT OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN	Gülşah KARYAĞDI Aşlı Pınar BİKET	İstanbul Beykent University, Türkiye
A STUDY ON THE REUSE OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS: ZONGULDAK EXAMPLE	Mertay ERSOY. Çiğdem BOĞENÇ	Karabük University, Türkiye
MUSICAL IMPROVISATION, TURKISH MUSIC, AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE: A PHILOSOPHICAL DISCUSSION	Gönenç Hongur	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Türkiye

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Session 3 / Hall-1

27.07.2024

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet DOĞAN

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00

Amsterdam Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE DIAGNOSIS/EVALUATION OF SWALLOWING DISORDERS	Şevval CENGİZLİ Mümüne Merve PARLAK	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Türkiye
INDIVIDUALIZATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING THROUGH THE SYNERGY OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND CONNECTIVISM: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES	Mehmet DOĞAN	Bursa Uludağ University, Türkiye
AN EFFECTIVE FAULT CLASSIFICATION METHOD IN SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC MODULES USING CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK	Belkıs Erişti	Mersin University, Türkiye
AI, AND US: AUTHENTICITY AND THE UNCANNY IN THE NEW DIGITAL LANDSCAPE	Arda Karaböcek	İstanbul Beykent University, Türkiye
THE EFFECT OF THE ATTENTION DRAWING METHOD USED WITH A FINGER PUPPET DURING VASCULAR ACCESS ON THE PAIN LEVEL OF CHILDREN IN THE 3-6 YEAR OLD GROUP	Sevgi YAZIM Serap GÜLEÇ KESKİN	Ondokuz Mayıs University, Türkiye
THE EFFECT OF KANGAROO CARE APPLIED TO MOTHERS WITH PREMATURE BABIES IN THE NEWBORN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT ON STRESS LEVELS	Hatice ERGEN Serap GÜLEÇ KESKİN	Ondokuz Mayıs University, Türkiye

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Session 3 / Hall-2

27.07.2024

Moderator: Dr. Blerta Avdia

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00

Amsterdam Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
INTEGRATING SUSTAINABILITY IN CAMEL FARMING: A HOLISTIC APPROACH	Dr. Maria Chikha Prof. Dr. Tarek Khenenou Dr. Djalel Eddine Gherissi Dr. Soundes Akriche Lamia Berkane Prof. Dr. Sabry Mohamed El-Bahr	Mohamed-Cherif Messaadia University - Souk, Algeria National Research Mordovia State University, Russia University of El Oued, Algeria King Faisal University, Saudi Arabia Alexandria University, Egypt
THE CHALLENGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TOURISM - THE ALBANIA CASE	Dr. Blerta Avdia Dr. Klementina Ngjeci	Logos University College, Tirana, Albania "Scanderbeg" High School, Has, Albania
ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH IMPACTS OF INFORMAL SCRAP METAL RECYCLING: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE	Auwal Haruna Ismail, Ahmed Fate Ali	Aminu Kano College of Islamic and Legal Studies, Kano State, Nigeria. Bayero University Kano, Kano State, Nigeria.
BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF LOTIC AND LENTIC SURFACE WATERS IN GBOKO METROPOLIS, BENUE STATE, NIGERIA	Terungwa Vaungwa, Dr (Mrs.) Ebah E.E	Joseph Sarwuan Tarka University Makurdi Benue state
THE EFFECTS OF THE OLIVE HARVEST PERIOD AND THE GENERATION OF OLIVE MILL WASTEWATER ON THE PERFORMANCE OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT IN CENTRAL MOROCCO	Maria EL OUZZANI, Abdelmajid HADDIOUI, Naaila OUZZANI, Ibrahim AZZMI, Mustapha AFDALI	Sultan Moulay Slimane University, Beni Mellal, Morocco. Cadi Ayyad University, Marrakesh, Morocco. National Office of Drinking Water, Zaouit Cheikh, Morocco.
NUTRITIONAL VALORISATION OF CHESTNUT FLOUR ENRICHED WITH ITS BY-PRODUCTS AND THERMAL WATER	Ana Cristina GONÇALVES André LEMOS Maria José ALVES	Vigo University, Faculty of Law, Ourense Campus, Espanha. AquaValor—Centro de Valorização e Transferência de Tecnologia da Água, Portugal
ASSESSMENT OF MICROBIOLOGICAL QUALITY AND SOURCES OF WATER POLLUTION IN THE BUNA RIVER, ALBANIA	Ornela LUKA Klementina PUTO	University of Tirana, Tirana, Albania
SUSTAINABLE, ECO-FRIENDLY TEXTILE DYEING PROCESS USING MADDER EXTRACTS IN A MICROWAVE PROCESS	Oumaima Chajji, Younes Chemchame, Reda Achahboune, Mohamed Dalal, Abdeslam El Bouari	University of Hassan II – Casablanca, Morocco. Technical Center of Textile and Clothing (CTTH), Casablanca, Morocco. Foundation of Hassan II Mosque, Casablanca, Morocco.
CHEMICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF INDOOR PARTICULATE MATTERS IN SOME URBAN WORKPLACES	Dr. Ismail A. Elhaty	Istanbul Gelisim University, Istanbul, Turkey



Session 3 / Hall-3

27.07.2024

Moderator: Dr. Yvesa Jusaj

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00

Amsterdam Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING ON THE BUSINESSES IN ELBASAN DISTRICT	PhD. MIMOZA KOTOLLAKU MSc Ylgersa Cara MSc Erjeta Deda	University of Elbasan "Aleksandër Xhuvani" Elbasan, ALBANIA
ART STATE OF MINE TAILING'S VALORIZATION THROUGH GREEN CIRCULAR ECONOMY: MANAGEMENT, APPLICATIONS, GEOPOLYMER, SYNTHESIS METHODS	Yassine Ballout, Mohammed Elgettafi, Hanane El Harouachi, Dounia Ahoudi, Yassine El Miz, Mohamed Loutou	Mohamed First University (UMP), Morocco Cadi Ayyad University (UCA), Morocco
MICROFINANCE AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN THE WESTERN BALKANS: ASSESSING EFFECTIVENESS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS	Dr. Yvesa Jusaj Dr. Valmir Zogaj	South East European University, North Macedonia
HARNESSING TECHNOLOGY FOR SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT: A KEY DRIVER OF THE BLUE ECONOMY	Vidya Padmakumar Murugan Shanthakumar	EcoDiversity Lab, Bangalore, India
RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR IN KOSOVO	Agim BERISHA	Internal Audit Unit- Director of Internal Audit- Kosovo
WOMEN MANAGERS OVER 50 IN BULGARIA – CAREER DEVELOPMENT AND DISCRIMINATION	Katerina Katsarska	Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
THE RIGHT OF WORKERS TO REINSTATEMENT IN THE CASES OF UNLAWFUL TERMINATION: A COMPARATIVE APPROACH	MSc. Ilva Hamzaj	School of Magistrates of Albania
IDENTIFICATION AND RANKING OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE WITHIN AN ORGANIZATION	Saeed Ullah Dr. Rehman Akhtar	University of Engg & Technology Peshawar, Pakistan
OPTIMIZING LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE IN AFRICAN NATIONS: EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF KEY FACTORS	Youssef Rehali, Fatima Touhami, Naima Idouaarabe, Adil Azmi, Nawfal Hammoumi	University of Sultan Moulay Slimane
DISCOVERING BUSINESS GROWTH: EXPLORING REGULATORY KEYS IN MENA'S EASE OF DOING BUSINESS	Youssef Rehali, Fatima Touhami, Naima Idouaarabe, Adil Azmi, Nawfal Hammoumi	University of Sultan Moulay Slimane

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Session 3 / Hall-4

27.07.2024

Moderator: Dr. Felicia ANDREI

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00

Amsterdam Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
LUNG TUMOR EMERGENCE AND EXTERNAL VARIABLES	Ikram Saliha BENYAHIA, Wefa BOUGHRARA, Fatma BELHOUCINE, Amel ALIOUA BERREBBAH	University of science and technology of Oran Mohamed Boudiaf, Algeria Ecole sup�rieur des sciences biologiques d'Oran (ESSBO), Algeria
THE STUDY OF IMPACT OF INCANDESCENT AND WHITE COLOR LED ELECTRIC LAMPS ON THE FUNCTIONAL CONDITION OF OCULAR SURFACE AND AUTONOMIC REGULATORY MECHANISMS	Levan Mikeladze, David Delibashvili, Gulnara Tabidze, Luiza Gabunia	Tbilisi State Medical University, Georgia
A CASE OF CRITICALLY LOW PLATELETS COUNT	K. Piskova, R. Nikolova, T. Popova, A. Radinov, I. Ivanova	UH "St. Ivan Rilski", MU-Sofia
3D VISUALIZATION OF OLECRANON FOSSA AND ITS USAGE AS A SEX PREDICTOR	P. Timonov, A. Fasova, I. Braynova, A. Baltadjiev	Medical University – Sofia, Bulgaria
ABUSIVE HEAD TRAUMA IN CHILDREN - A CASE REPORT	P. Timonov, A. Fasova, I. Braynova, I. Novakov, E. Poryazova	Medical University – Sofia, Bulgaria
ANTIBIOTIC-LOADED HYDROGELS FOR THE PREVENTION OF GRAM-POSITIVE AND GRAM-NEGATIVE BACTERIAL INFECTIONS	Ayse Aslıhan G�kaltun	Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, 55 Fruit St., Boston Shriners Hospitals for Children, USA
GLYCOPROTEOMICS TO UNDERSTAND BIOLOGICAL MECHANISMS IN HEALTH AND DISEASE	Dr. Felicia ANDREI	University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Romania
DENTAL DIMENSIONS –APPLICABLE IN FORENSIC MEDICINE OR NOT?	Zdravka Harizanova, Ferihan Popova, Marieta Peycheva, Elena Bozhikova, Zlatizara Todorova, Vyara Zaykova	Medical University of Plovdiv, Bulgaria
PATIENT CARE AND COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT; ITS ASSOCIATION WITH ADHERENCE TO MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL THERAPY AMONG PAKISTANI PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATIC DISEASE	Momina Ali Dr. Mah-ru-nisa Atif Dr. Lubna shikar Dr. Anum Ijlal	Hujvery University, Lahore



Session 3 / Hall-5

27.07.2024

Moderator: Dr. Karimova Rena Jabbar

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00

Amsterdam Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
GLOBAL BRAIN DRAIN: AN INVESTIGATION OF POST-GRADUATION MIGRATION INTENTIONS OF PHARMACY STUDENTS IN CYPRUS INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY	Yrd. Doç. Dr. Ahmet Sami Boşnak Yrd. Doç. Dr. Nevzat Birand	Uluslararası Kıbrıs Üniversitesi
DEVELOPMENT OF COMPOSITE NANOGEL SYSTEM FOR SIMULTANEOUS DELIVERY OF DOXORUBICIN AND RESVERATROL	Lyubomira RADEVA Yordan YORDANOV Virginia TZANKOVA Krassimira YONCHEVA	Medical University of Sofia, Bulgaria
PAGET'S BONE DISEASE DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT, RISK FACTORS AND ACCELERATION OF THE DISEASE DUE TO DISRUPTION OF THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM	Qasimova Gulnara Nisan Prof. Abiyev Huseyn Azizulla Dr. Sadygova Gunel Balarza Dr. Jafarova Zemfira Ibrahim Dr. Karimova Rena Jabbar	Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE DURING THE TREATMENT, DIAGNOSIS AND COMPLICATIONS OF SICKLE CELL ANEMIA, A GENETIC DISEASE THAT DEFORMS OXYGEN-CARRYING BLOOD CELLS	Dr. Karimova Rena Jabbar Dr.Mammadova Naila Chingiz Dr. Sadygova Gunel Balarza Shahmammadova Sevinj Osman Dr. Aliyarov Panah Vilayat	Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan
THE MANAGEMENT OF INFLAMMATORY PROCESSES OF ORO - MAXILLO-FACIAL AREA	Dr. Esat Bardhoshi	University of Medicine, Tirana, Albania
INVESTIGATING APOMORPHINE NANOPARTICLES AS AN INNOVATIVE THERAPY FOR MEMORY DISORDERS	Huma Ikram, Hannah Tariq, Muhammad Raza Shah	University of Karachi, Pakistan
STRUCTURE-BASED DRUG REPURPOSING TO INHIBIT THE DNA GYRASE OF MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS	Balasubramani G L, Rinky Rajput, Manish Gupta, Pradeep Dahiya, Jitendra K Thakur, Rakesh Bhatnagar, Abhinav Grover	Jawaharlal Nehru University National Institute of Plant Genome Research Banaras Hindu University, India
GUT DYSBIOSIS IN DOGS WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY: IMPACT OF POLENOPLASMIN	Major Gheorghe GIURGIU, Prof dr med Manole COJOCARU	Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center, Biomedicine, Bucharest, Romania Titu Maiorescu University, Faculty of Medicine, Bucharest, Romania

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Session 1 / Hall-1

28.07.2024

Moderator: Dr. Hüseyin KÖSE

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Amsterdam Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
WATER EXPOSURE PERIOD EFFECTS ON THE MOISTURE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF ASPHALT MIXTURES HAVING DIFFERENT AGGREGATE GRADATIONS	Deniz ARSLAN Hüseyin KÖSE	Konya Technical University, Türkiye
LATERAL-TORSIONAL BUCKLING BEHAVIOUR OF WEB-TAPERED MONO-SYMMETRIC I-SECTION CANTILEVERS	Tolga Yılmaz Mustafa Sertçelik	Konya Technical University, Türkiye
COMPARISON OF OLD AND NEW WASTE CONCRETE POWDER AS CEMENT REPLACEMENT MATERIAL	Ayşe TÜRK Ülkü Sultan KESKİN	Konya Technical University, Türkiye
EFFECT OF DIFFERENT GEOMETRIC DESIGNS AND CHANGE OF MATERIALS ON PISTON HEAD THERMAL ANALYSIS	Berkay KARAÇOR İkrairem AVKAN Mustafa ÖZCANLI	Çukurova University, Türkiye
WEIGHT REDUCTION USING ULTRA HIGH STRENGTH STEEL (UHSS) IN SEMI-TRAILER CHASSIS	Tanver TALAS Berkay KARAÇOR Mustafa ÖZCANLI	Koluman Otomotiv Endüstrisi Anonim Şirketi Çukurova University, Türkiye

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Session 1 / Hall-2

28.07.2024

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serap SARIBAŞ

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Amsterdam Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' CREATIVE ABILITIES IN CONDUCTING LESSONS	Aliyeva Maralxanim Tofiq gizi	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University
A "BATTLE OF HONOR" AGAINST THE VIOLATION OF THE PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE IN POST-CINEMATOGRAPHIC CINEMA	Serap SARIBAŞ	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Türkiye
POST-APOCALYPTIC FICTION: METAPHORICAL AND SYMBOLIC ANALYSIS OF THE FILM LEAVE THE WORLD BEHIND, AN EXAMPLE OF CYBER-PANDEMIC DEPICTION	Serap SARIBAŞ	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Türkiye
EXAMINATION OF THE LEARNING OUTCOMES OF THE TURKEY CENTURY EDUCATION MODEL 2024 SECONDARY SCHOOL 8TH GRADE SCIENCE CURRICULUM ACCORDING TO THE REVISED BLOOM TAXONOMY	Duygu BİLEN İsmail TATLI	Dicle University, Türkiye MEB
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF 2005, 2018 AND 2024 GEOGRAPHY CURRICULUM	Fatih AYDIN Osman ÇEPNİ Sibel TEMİZBAŞ ÖNER	Karabük University, Türkiye Sinop University, Türkiye
DETERMINATION OF THE VIEWS OF TEACHERS WORKING WITH STUDENTS WITH LEARNING DIFFICULTIES ABOUT THE PROBLEMS THEY EXPERIENCE	Kübra Erözdemir Tuğba Pürsün	Turhal Special Education Kindergarten Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, Türkiye

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Session 1 / Hall-3

28.07.2024

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Melehat GEZER

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Amsterdam Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
DETERMINATION OF PEER BULLYING LEVELS AMONG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS	Ayşenur BAYDUZ Canan DEMİR YILDIZ	Mus Alparslan University, Türkiye
EĞİTİMDE ÖLÇME VE DEĞERLENDİRME: ORTAOKUL ve LİSE ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN TUTUMLARI	Aydın SELLİOĞ	Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı
AN INVESTIGATION OF THE DIFFERENTIATION OF MID-TERM CHANGE RATES OF TEACHERS WORKING IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS COMPARED TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN TERMS OF TEACHER, STUDENT AND PARENT REQUESTS	Duygu Yorulmaz	Kırıkkale University, Türkiye
PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGE SKILLS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING	Enver ESERLİ Gülay EKİCİ	Ministry of National Education, Karabük, Turkey Gazi University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF ARGUMENTATION-BASED SCIENCE LEARNING (ABSL) LABORATORY REPORTS AND OPINIONS OF CHEMISTRY TEACHER CANDIDATES ON STRONG MONO ACID-STRONG MONO BASE TITRATION	Cansu KARAGÜLMEZ Sibel KILINÇ ALPAT	Dokuz Eylul University, Türkiye
TÜRKİYE YÜZYILI MAARİF MODELİ SOSYAL BİLGİLER DERSİ ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMININ VATANDAŞLIK OKURYAZARLIĞI AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ	Melehat GEZER	Dicle University, Türkiye
FORMATION OF PEDAGOGICAL COMMUNICATION STYLE OF MODERN UNIVERSITY TEACHERS	Hajizade Huzura Tapdig	Nakhchivan State University, Azerbaijan
RABBI ZACHARIAS FRANKEL AND POSITIVE-HISTORICAL JUDAISM	Dr. Mustafa Şahin	Cambridge Central Mosque, UK

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Session 1 / Hall-4

28.07.2024

Moderator: Dr. Satish Menon

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Amsterdam Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
HOUSING POLICIES IN PORTUGAL: FROM FASCISM TO DEMOCRACY	Francisca Machado Eduardo Fernandes	University of Minho, Portugal
AN EFFICIENT SOCIAL COOPERATIVE IN HUNGARY	Katalin LIPTÁK, Tamás PIRGER	University of Miskolc, Hungary University of Sopron, Hungary
PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS UNDERLYING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR	Dita ÇAPRAZ	University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Hercegovina
EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SEARCH AND RESCUE DOGS IN FINDING SURVIVORS DURING DISASTERS: THE CASE OF SERBIA, CROATIA, AND SLOVENIA	Vladimir M. Cvetković, Nemanja Miljković	University of Belgrade, Serbia Scientific-Professional Society for Disaster Risk Management, Serbia International Institute for Disaster Research, Serbia
LEGAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE USE OF SEARCH AND RESCUE DOGS IN DISASTERS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN SERBIA, CROATIA, AND SLOVENIA	Vladimir M. Cvetković, Nemanja Miljković	University of Belgrade, Serbia Scientific-Professional Society for Disaster Risk Management, Serbia International Institute for Disaster Research, Serbia
DEVASTATION DUE TO EARTHQUAKE IN THE TOWN OF SHIKA AND IN NOTO PENINSULA ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE OF JAPAN ON JAN 2024 AT A MAGNITUDE OF RICHTER SCALE OF 7.6. AND THEREAFTER ITS CONSEQUENCES IN THE MINDFULNESS OF THE CITIZENS	Dr. Satish Menon Dr Senbagavalli M	SRM University Alliance University , Bangalore, India
THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF PROBATION SERVICE: CHALLENGES AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES	Julia Hoxha Rudina Rama	University of Tirana

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Session 1 / Hall-5

28.07.2024

Moderator: Dr. Raja Mohammad Latif

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Amsterdam Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
NUMERICAL STUDY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL BLOOD FLOW WITH STRETCHING CAPILLARY ON MHD MICROPOLAR FLUID	Dr. Binyam Zigta	Wachemo University, Ethiopia
ANALYSIS AND OPTIMAL CONTROL OF A FRACTIONAL ORDER SEIR EPIDEMIC MODEL WITH GENERAL INCIDENCE AND VACCINATION	Sara Soulaïmani	Chouaib Doukkali University, FS, LabSIPE Laboratory, El Jadida
\hat{g}^{**} -MAPPINGS IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACES	Dr. Raja Mohammad Latif	Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
\hat{g}^{**s} -COMPACTNESS IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACES	Dr. Raja Mohammad Latif	Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
MATHEMATICAL AND NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF A REACTION-DIFFUSION MODEL WITH $\$P(X)\$$ -GROWTH: APPLICATION TO IMAGE RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT	Taourirte Laila, Alaa Nour Eddine, Aqel Fatima, Bendahman Mostafa	University Cadi Ayyad, Morocco University Hassan 1st, Morocco Institut de mathématiques de Bordeaux, France
ANALYSIS OF METH DRUG CRIME MODEL OF USER AND FAMILY ROLE WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IMPACT IN NIGERIA	Akpienbi Isaac O. Ezra E.T	Federal University Wukari, Nigeria

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Session 2 / Hall-1

28.07.2024

Moderator: Besnik HAJDARI

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30

Amsterdam Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
IMPROVING EFFICIENCY IN PLANT SPECIES MAPPING AND UAV IMAGE PROCESSING: CASE FROM MOROCCO'S HIGH ATLAS MOUNTAINS USING AN ENHANCED U-NET METHODOLOGY	Sara Badrouss, El Mostafa Bachaoui, Mohamed Jibril Daia Eddine, Hicham Mouncif, Mohamed Biniz	Sultan Moulay Slimane University, Beni Mellal, Morocco.
BENEFITS AND RISKS OF GENERATIVE AI IN CONTENT MARKETING	Khalil Israfilzade	ADA University, Baku, Azerbaijan
A SERIOUS GAME FOR DEAF CHILDREN BASED ON SIGN LANGUAGE	KINANE DAOUADJI Amina BENDELLA Fatima	Université des Sciences et de la Technologie d'Oran Mohamed Boudiaf
DIGITALIZATION OF FINANCE MANAGEMENT WITH THE APPLICATION OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS	Besnik HAJDARI Hasan MLINAKU	University "Isa Boletini" Mitrovica
INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT) ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE 5.0: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES	Sajjadur Rahman	University of Dhaka

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Session 2 / Hall-2

28.07.2024

Moderator: Zohaib Hassan Sain

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30

Amsterdam Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION OF THE ROMANTIC LETTERS OF “THE SORROWS OF THE YOUNG WERTHER” BY JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE FROM GERMAN INTO ALBANIAN	Fatbardha Kume, Prof.as.dr. Ema Kristo	University of Tirana, Albania
THE PRINCIPLE OF DIRECT EFFECT OF EU LAW: THE VAN GEND EN LOOS CASE	Ph.D. PRANVERA BEQIRAJ	Aleksandër Moisiu University, Durrës, Albania
THE PRINCIPLE OF SUPREMACY IN THE JURISPRUDENCE OF THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EU IMPLICATIONS FOR NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS	Ph.D. PRANVERA BEQIRAJ	Aleksandër Moisiu University, Durrës, Albania
VALUING ENDOGENOUS AND THERMAL RESOURCES IN THE PRODUCTION OF HEALTHY FOOD: CHESTNUT BY-PRODUCT FLOUR WITH THERMAL WATER	Ana Cristina GONÇALVES André LEMOS Maria José ALVES	Vigo University, Faculty of Law, Ourense Campus, Espanha AquaValor—Centro de Valorização e Transferência de Tecnologia da Água, Portugal
CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS OF MODERN EUROSCEPTICISM	Prof. Milena Apostolovska - Stepanoska Prof.Hristina Runcheva -Tasev	Department of Political Science Department, Faculty of Law, North Macedonia
FOSTERING E-LEARNING IN TEACHING-LEARNING: TRANSFORMING FUTURE EDUCATION IN MODERN ERA	Fr. Baiju Thomas	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute
EXPLORING CHAT-GPT'S PIVOTAL ROLE IN SHAPING THE LANDSCAPE OF INDUSTRY 4.0	Zohaib Hassan Sain	Superior University, Pakistan
FRIEND OR FOE? ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF PLAGIARISM DETECTION SOFTWARE ON WRITING INSTRUCTION	Zohaib Hassan Sain	Superior University, Pakistan

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Session 2 / Hall-3

28.07.2024

Moderator: Dr. Wadha Alsudairy

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642 / Passcode: 262728

Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30

Amsterdam Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
HENNA BEYOND SUPERSTITION: UNPACKING WESTERMARCK'S MISINTERPRETATIONS	Dr. Wadha Alsudairy	University of Essex
HARNESSING ART OF ORATORY AS A VIABLE TOOL FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION AND IGR IN NIGERIAN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS	Ajayi Olayemi T., Oginni Yemi	Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria
THE DISCOVERY OF ASHAB AL AIKAH IN JORDAN VALLEY- SOUTHERN LEVANT	Mohammed Waheeb	Hashemite University
A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF ARCHITECTURAL IDENTITY TRANSFORMATIONS ON EPIDAMN BOULEVARD IN DURRES, ALBANIA	PhD. Dorina Papa	University of New York Tirana
MOTIVATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE ADULT LEARNERS OF TODAY	Dr. Vjollca Tabaku Hoxha	University of Tirana, Albania

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Session 2 / Hall-4

28.07.2024

Moderator: Lect. Dr. Vuslat Salalı

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Amsterdam Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
INVESTIGATION OF NEW GENERATION ADOBE MATERIALS IN THE CONTEXT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	Betül ALANKUŞ Nilay COŞGUN	Gebze Technical University
SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR AKILLI KENTLER İÇİN DEĞER ESASINA DAYALI İMAR UYGULAMA YÖNTEMİNİN GEREKLİLİĞİ	Vuslat Salalı Şaban İnam	Isparta Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi Konya Teknik Üniversitesi
DOĞAL SIĞIR TÜBERKÜLOZU'NDA AKCİĞER VE İLGİLİ LENF DÜĞÜMLERİNDEKİ GRANÜLOMLARIN PATOMORFOLOJİK VE İMMUNOHİSTOKİMYASAL YAPISI	Özgür ÖZÖNER Sevil ATALAY VURAL	Siirt Üniversitesi Ankara Üniversitesi
COMPARISON OF IMMUNOCYTOLOGICAL, IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL AND IN-SITU HYBRIDIZATION METHODS IN SMALL RUMINANT NEONATAL MORTALITY	Sevil ATALAY VURAL Rıfki HAZIROĞLU Osman KUTSAL Gözde YÜCEL TENKEKİ Arda Selin TUNÇ Yanad ABOU MONSEF Ozan AHLAT Kürşat FİLİKÇİ Özgür ÖZÖNER Oya Burçin DEMİRTAŞ	Ankara Üniversitesi Ecole Nationale Vétérinaire de Toulouse / Fransa Harran Üniversitesi Siirt Üniversitesi
EFFECTS OF BORAX AND VARIOUS PLANT EXTRACTS ON THE COMBUSTION LEVEL IN WOOD MATERIALS	Hatice ULUSOY Hüseyin PEKER	Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Muğlay, Turkey Çoruh University, Artvin, Turkey
USE OF LAVENDER PLANT EXTRACT ON WOOD MATERIALS AND SURFACE GLOSS CHANGE	Hatice ULUSOY Hüseyin PEKER	Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Muğlay, Turkey Çoruh University, Artvin, Turkey

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.

Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.

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DEVELOPMENT OF A NOVEL BIO-DERIVED EPOXY RESIN AND ITS APPLICATION IN THE MANUFACTURING OF COMPOSITE MATERIALS

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ABSTRACT

The primary objective of this work was to synthesize a novel biobased epoxy resin for the production of biobased composites. This was accomplished by our team, marking the first instance of such synthesis. The synthesis involved the utilization of biotechnologically derived fumaric acid (FA) and epichlorohydrin (ECH), which can be generated from glycerol obtained from biological sources. A biobased epoxy resin was utilized as a matrix by incorporating it with a synthetic epoxy resin of the Bisphenol-A type (ER) at a specific ratio. The potential of apricot kernel shell (AKSh) as a supplement has been assessed due to its biodegradability and cost-saving properties. Another significant aspect of the study is the chemical surface modification of natural waste reinforcing material using biobased acids like levulinic (LA) and citric acids (CA). Furthermore, by including modified natural waste into the synthesized biobased epoxy resin, a 50-55% biobased composite material was achieved, even while using a combination of 50% synthetic epoxy resin and synthetic curing agent. The research highlighted the impact of changing ER and reinforcement elements on the quality and quality of composite materials. The synthesized resin was characterized by ¹H-NMR and FT-IR analysis, while the composites were characterized using SEM and mechanical tests.

Keywords: Apricot kernel shell; biobased epoxy resin synthesis; bio-composite; chemical modification; natural waste reinforcement.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE INVESTIGATION ON THE INHIBITION EFFECTS OF THE MAIN EFFECTIVE COMPOUNDS IN HONEY FOR “5p21” ONCOGENE RECEPTOR

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ABSTRACT

Honey is an important food source consumed by humans with its high-energy carbohydrate source and other compounds it contains. Eki has been an important product for the treatment of many diseases since Egyptian times. Honeybee products, especially honey, pollen, propolis, bee bread, royal jelly and bee venom can be used in the treatment of many diseases. With this treatment method, also known as apitherapy, progress is being made in drug development processes to prevent many diseases and in solving health problems. In addition to its high sugar content, honey is also rich in polyphenolic compounds. Although the ratios of these compounds vary depending on the environment in which the bee grows, they are valuable due to their antioxidant, antibacterial and anticancer effects. Studies are being carried out every day on the chemical properties of the compounds contained in honey and its use in traditional medicine as a subject of scientific research. In this study, the interaction of some of the active substances contained in honey with the cancer receptor (5p21), identified as ligands (Chlorogenic Acid), was investigated by chemical calculation method at the molecular level.

Keywords: Honey, chlorogenic acid, vanillic acid, 5p21, chemical calculation method

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10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

NUMERICAL STUDY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL BLOOD FLOW WITH STRETCHING CAPILLARY ON MHD MICROPOLAR FLUID

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ABSTRACT

Numerical analysis of mixed convection flow of MHD micropolar fluid with stretching capillary in the presence of thermal radiation, chemical reaction and viscous dissipation has been studied. The governing non linear partial differential equations of momentum, angular velocity, energy and concentration are converted into ordinary differential equations using similarity transformations which can be solved numerically. The dimensionless governing equations are solved using ode45. The effect of physical parameters such as micropolar parameter, Hartmann number, microinertial density parameter, thermal radiation parameter, Eckert number, Schmidt number and chemical reaction parameter on flow variables i.e., velocity of micropolar fluid, microrotation, temperature and concentration has been discussed graphically. MATLAB code is used to analyze numerical facts. Furthermore, computational values of local skin friction coefficient, local wall coupled coefficient, local Nusselt number and local Sherwood number for different values of parameters have been investigated.

Keywords: thermal radiation, chemical reaction, viscous dissipation, micropolar fluid, similarity transformation.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

GALECTIN-9 IS PART OF THE COMPLEX IMMUNE ESCAPE MACHINERY IN ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA

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ABSTRACT

AML is a blood and bone marrow cancer developing from self-renewing malignant immature blast cells. Despite advances in treatments, AML remains a serious disease with a poor prognosis due to disease heterogeneity, chemoresistance and relapse. There is emerging evidence that differential expression of co-signaling molecules play a pivotal role in tumor immune escape. Galectin-9 (or Gal-9) is one of the essential proteins that AML cells express, secrete, and require for survival, proliferation, and self-renewal. Furthermore, Gal-9 impairs host immune responses regulated by CD8+ T and NK cells, allowing AML cells to evade immune surveillance. It is thus necessary to identify the molecular mechanisms underlying immune evasion in AML caused by Gal-9. Understanding the complex immune evasion machinery operated by Gal-9 expressing AML cells will allow the identification of new therapeutic approaches for effective immunotherapy in AML patients. Combined treatment strategies targeting Gal-9/T-cell immunoglobulin and mucin domain-3 (Tim-3) and other immune checkpoint pathways may be considered, which may increase the effectiveness of CD8+ T and NK cells in attacking AML cells.

Keywords: galectin-9, Tim-3, immune evasion, AML

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

EVALUATION OF MALWARE DETECTION METHODS AND EMERGING THREATS IN CYBERSECURITY

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ABSTRACT

Malicious software, also known as malware, consists of codes or programs that disrupt or impede the operation of endpoint devices. The primary objectives of those who create this software are usually to encrypt files for ransom or to make a profit by selling the acquired data. Malware can manifest in various forms, such as phishing emails, infected files, software or system vulnerabilities, or contaminated USB drives. Due to the complex nature of malware, its detection presents certain challenges. For instance, rootkits can remain hidden in systems for extended periods, causing damage without detection, while others utilize polymorphic and metamorphic techniques to alter their codes with each infection, thereby evading detection systems. Despite various proposed methods to combat these threats, there is an ongoing increase in malware attacks. The continual evolution and growing complexity of malware threats have become a prominent reality. Recent research in 2023 has revealed a significant global increase in the number of malware attacks, with ransomware attacks showing a 20% increase compared to previous years. Moreover, cybersecurity firms detect an average of 350,000 new malware samples daily, clearly indicating the rapid development and spread of malware. This study presents a comparative analysis of malicious software and their detection methods. It also examines the challenges in detecting malware and the newly suggested diverse methods for protection. This research aims to highlight the new trends in malware and to create awareness for protection against them.

Keywords Malware, Malware Detection, Ransomware, Rootkit, Cybersecurity Trends, AI and Cybersecurity, Ransomware Attacks

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

DETERMINATION OF DNA DAMAGE PROTECTIVE ACTIVITIES OF WATER EXTRACTS OF DIFFERENT PART OF DANDELION (*TARAXACUM OFFICINALE*) PLANT

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ABSTRACT

Dandelion plant (*Taraxacum officinale*), which will be used in this study, is a perennial, herbaceous medicinal plant from the Asteraceae family. The plant blooms in April - May and has a yellow flowering structure with a taproot. The plant, which has a wide range of uses among the people, has many properties such as diuretic, diarrhea reliever, appetite stimulant, edema reliever, regulation of gastric secretions. The plant is widely used in pharmacies as a food supplement, as well as in the world with coffee obtained by drying the roots. The DNA protective activity of the water extracts of Dandelion plant was observed in this study. The extraction was made with just water solution from the root, stem and flower parts of dandelion plants collected from Sivas province of Türkiye in May-June. The active compounds related with the Dandelion plant were obtained from the literature and analysed. The presence of effective compounds was investigated and recorded in accordance with the plants in the literature. The pBR322 plasmid DNA (vivantis) was used to determine the efficiency of the extracts to protect DNA from UV and oxidative damage. Plasmid DNA was damaged by H₂O₂ and UV treatment in the presence of the extracts. Imaging was performed on a 1.5% agarose gel according to the method described by Russo et al. (2000). Data on the DNA protective activity of the extracts showed that Dandelion plant had significant DNA protective activity in some plant concentration levels. It is observed that the ocDNA and linDNA bands of plasmid are conserved. It is clear that the scDNA band is also preserved in some extract concentration levels according to the gel image pattern obtained. In line with the data, in the presence of factors such as UV rays and H₂O₂ which cause damage to DNA, the DNA protective activity of some extracts obtained from *Taraxacum officinale* which has an important place in ethnopharmacology has been shown to prevent DNA damage.

Keywords: *Taraxacum officinale*, DNA protective activity, Ethnopharmacology.

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10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

NEW GAUSS SEQUENCES

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ABSTRACT

By determining the initial conditions for the new number sequence, a linear was defined transformation that gives all terms of the sequence. Relationships between known number sequences and new number sequences are given. It has been shown that the theorems provided in known number sequences are also satisfied in the new number sequence. Historically, the hypercomplex numbers arose as a generalization of complex numbers and they gained increasing interest via sequence approach in recent years.

Keywords: Gauss Fibonacci, Gauss Lucas, k -Fibonacci, k -Lucas

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GAUSS k -JACOBSTHAL and GAUSS k -JACOBSTHAL LUCAS SEQUENCE

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we derive some important identities involving Gauss k -Jacobsthal and Gauss k -Jacobsthal Lucas numbers. Moreover, we use multinomial theorem to obtain distinct binomial sums of Gauss k -Jacobsthal and Gauss k -Jacobsthal Lucas numbers.

Keywords: Jacobsthal sequence, Jacobsthal-Lucas sequence, k - Jacobsthal, k - Jacobsthal Lucas

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10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

GUT DYSBIOSIS IN DOGS WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY: IMPACT OF POLENOPLASMIN

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ABSTRACT

Background Studies have demonstrated the presence of gut dysbiosis (alterations in gut bacterial homeostasis) secondary to spinal cord injury in dogs. The dysbiosis is thought to impair recovery by decreasing the production of short-chain fatty acids which play a role in suppressing inflammation within the central nervous system.

Objective Therefore, targeting gut dysbiosis could have significant therapeutic value in the management of spinal cord injury. The purpose of this study is to determine if gut dysbiosis occurs in dogs with spinal cord injury. Another area of potential intervention interest is in situations of spinal injury where there is an urgent need to generate new neurons. To arrive at these observations, the authors examined how Polenoplasmin and diet solve paralysis in dogs.

Materials and methods The most common cause of spinal problems in dogs is trauma. We are currently assessing whether indoles can also stimulate formation of neurons in dogs with paralysis.

Results We found that gut microbes that metabolize tryptophan-an essential amino acid-secrete small molecules called indoles, which stimulate the development of new brain cells in dogs, also demonstrated that the indole-mediated signals elicit key regulatory factors known to be important for the formation of new neurons.

Conclusion This study is another intriguing piece of the puzzle highlighting the importance of lifestyle factors and diet.

In conclusion, the link between the health of the microbiome and the health of the brain shows how microorganisms in the gut solve paralysis. Gut microbe secreted molecule linked to formation of new nerve cells in paralysed dogs.

Keywords: intestinal dysbiosis, indoles, paralysed dog, Polenoplasmin.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ARTISTIC POSTMODERN APPROACHES IN THE CONTEXT OF BİO-CELLULAR REALİSM CANLI HÜCRE GERÇEKÇİLİĞİ BAĞLAMINDA SANATSAL POSTMODERN YAKLAŞIMLAR

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ÖZET

İnsanoğlu, tarihin başlangıcından bu yana sanatta; yansıma, mimesis, gerçekçilik ve soyut sanat arası bağlamları imgeler ve göstergelerle kültürüne yansıtmıştır. Bu nedenle "Gerçeklik ve Yansıma" sanat tarihinin diyalektiğini her zaman meşgul etmiştir. Modernizmle birlikte gerçeklik soyut sanata dönüşmüş ve Duchamp'ın "Çeşme" eseriyle kavramsal sanata evrilmiştir. Doğadan yansıtmayı terk eden sanatçılar, 21. yüzyılda Postmodernizm ile sanatta elit estetiği yani geleneksel estetik kurallarını ihlal ederek özgünlüğe ve deneysellığe sırt çevirmiş; görelilik temelli, eklektik, evrensel olmayan, absürd unsurları kullanarak şırmamış, hatta daha da ileri giderek etik dışı bir dünyanın sonucu olan "Kitsch" eserler üretmişlerdir. Geline bu noktada artık geçmiş ve günümüz sanatının barışarak daha sağlam estetik ürünlerle gelecek kuşaklara yön vermesi gerektiği mantıklı bir önerme olmuştur. Biocellular Realizm ve BCR Kolajlar; takındığı terbiye ve disiplinle bunu sentezleme görevini üslenmiş ve bir Rembrand kadar gerçekçi, bir Monet kadar eklektik ve bir Duchamp kadar kıvrak düşünen bağlamları ortaya koymayı amaçlamıştır. Dolayısıyla Biocellular Realizm sanat tarihindeki tüm akımları sentezleyerek onları klasik eserlerdeki gibi duvarlara asabilmektedir. Bunu yaparken Rembrand'ın ulaşmak istediği gerçekçiliği Ready-Made bağlamıyla, doğadan aldığı canlı hücre taşıyan figürleri duvar yüzeylerine Post-Rönesans estetiğiyle kolajlamıştır. Ayrıca Postmodern estetiğin kullanılabilir stratejilerini alarak; taklit etmeden, çalmadan, bir İtalyan beyefendisi Raphael tavrıyla sergilemiştir. Biocellular figürler gerçeğin ta kendisi olduğundan doğayı birebir taklit kaygısı taşımaz. Çünkü aradığı gerçek zaten doğanın kendisidir. Doğayı taklit yerine direkt olarak yüzeylere eklerken onları kavramsal, performans, teknoloji, video sanat ve diğer akımlarla koordineli bir şekilde kullanır. BCR kolajlar köklerini IS, Performans sanat, D. Spoerri ve Maciunas felsefesinden esinlenmiştir. Estetik bağlamda temel prensibi; başkasına ait şeyleri asla kendine mal etmez. Çünkü "Kopyanın bittiği yerde orijinalite başlar" ilkesiyle hareket eder. Fakat tüm akım ve estetiklerle işbirliği içinde ürünler sunmayı amaçlar. Araştırmanın amacı; Biocellular Realizm bağlamında gerçeği yansıtmaya odaklı kontekstlerle yeni Postmodern ötesi ürünler ortaya çıkarmaktır. İkincil amacı ise; Modernist ve Postmodernist estetiklerin derin kavrayışıyla sentezlenen ürünleriyle günümüz realizmine alternatif ürünler sunmaktır. Araştırma nitel araştırma yöntemi kullanılarak yapılmış olup verilere ulaşmak için literatür ve online taramalar yapılmış ve eldeki sentezlemelerle tümel yorumlara gidilmiştir. Araştırma sanat tarihi diyalektiğindeki bilinen tüm eserleri irdeleyerek; iç, çalıntı, etik olmayan tüm yaklaşımları, tasarımları dışında tutmuştur. Geline noktada estetik disiplin ışığında da sanat üretilebileceği ve sanatı bekleyen en büyük tehlikenin etik çizgiden ayrılmak olduğu yargısına varılmıştır. Araştırma evreni ve J. Kounellis, B. Nauman, R. Smithson, J. Beuys ve D. Hirst M. Abramović'in arşivlenmiş eserleri incelendiğinde, söylenmemiş estetik olan BC-Realizm'in artık görsel, kavramsal, teknolojik ve günümüzün ileri estetik uygulamalarının ışığında; ancak estetik disiplin etiği üzerinden ifade edilmesi gerektiği yargısına varılmıştır. Ayrıca BCR kolajların taşıdığı barışçıl estetik auranın, diğer tüm estetikler arası barışın tesisinde de rol oynayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biocellular Realizm, Biocellular Kolaj, Gerçeklik, Yansıma, Hologram, Performans Sanat, Ayna, Kavramsal Sanat.

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ABSTRACT

Human beings have been in art since the beginning of history; They reflected the contexts between reflection, mimesis, realism and abstract art into his culture with images and signs. For this reason, "Reality and Reflection" has always occupied the dialectic of art history. With modernism, reality turned to abstract art and evolved into conceptual art with Duchamp's artwork "Fountain." Artists who abandoned reflecting from nature turned their backs on originality and experimentation with Postmodernism in the 21st century, violating elite aesthetics, that is, traditional aesthetic rules, in art; Artists became spoiled by using relativity-based, eclectic, non-universal, absurd elements, and even went further, producing kitsch works that were the result of an unethical world. At this point, it has become a logical proposition that past and present art should reconcile and guide future generations with more solid aesthetic products. Biocellular Realism and BCR Collages took on the task of synthesizing this with their upbringing and discipline, aiming to reveal contexts that were as realistic as a Rembrandt, as eclectic as a Monet, and as agile as a Duchamp. Therefore, biocellular realism can synthesize all movements in art history and hang them on the walls like classical works. During this process, he employed the Ready-Made technique, which embodies the realism that Rembrandt aimed for, and collaged figures with living cells from nature onto wall surfaces, incorporating Post-Renaissance aesthetics. Additionally, by adopting the practical strategies of postmodern aesthetics, BCR exhibited them with the attitude of an Italian gentleman, Raphael, without imitating or stealing. Since biocellular figures are the real thing, they do not have to worry about imitating nature exactly. Because the truth it seeks is nature itself. While adding nature to surfaces directly rather than imitating it, BCR uses them in coordination with conceptual, performance, technology, video art, and other movements. BCR collages are rooted in IS, performance art, inspired by D. Spoerri, and Maciunas philosophy. Its basic principle in the aesthetic context is; it never takes someone else's work as his own. It adheres to the principle that "originality starts where copy ends." However, BCR works aims to offer products in cooperation with all movements and aesthetics. Purpose of the research; In the context of biocellular realism, it is to create new postmodern products with contexts focused on reflecting reality. Its secondary purpose is; It aims to present alternative productions to today's realism with its products synthesized with a deep understanding of modernist and postmodernist aesthetics. The research was conducted using the qualitative research method, literature and online searches were made to access the data, and universal interpretations were made with the available syntheses. The research examines all known works in the dialectic of art history; and excluded all kitsch, stolen and unethical approaches and designs. At this point, we've concluded that aesthetic discipline can guide the production of art, and that straying from the ethical line poses the biggest danger. When the archived works from the universe of the research and J. Kounellis, B. Nauman, R. Smithson, J. Beuys, and D. Hirst M. Abramović are examined, it is seen that BC-Realism, the unspoken aesthetic, is now in the light of visual, conceptual, technological, and today's advanced aesthetic practices; but it has been judged that it should be expressed through the ethics of the aesthetic discipline. The peaceful aesthetic aura of BCR collages is believed to contribute to harmony among all other aesthetics.

Keywords: Bio-Cellular Realism, Bio-Cellular Collage, Reality, Reflection, Hologram, Performance Art, Mirror, Conceptual Art.

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ÇİN'İN ENERJİ GÜVENLİĞİ STRATEJİSİNDE AKTÖR OLARAK DEVLETİN ROLÜ: ABD VE HİNDİSTAN BAĞLAMINDA KARŞILAŞTIRMA THE ROLE OF THE STATE AS ACTOR IN CHINA'S ENERGY SECURITY STRATEGY: A COMPARISON IN THE CONTEXT OF THE USA AND INDIA

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ÖZET

Enerji güvenliği enerjinin her zaman istenilen türde, talep edilen miktarda ve uygun fiyatta bulunabilirliği olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Enerji güvenliğinin ülkeler açısından önemi ülkelerin ekonomileri açısından enerjiye uygun fiyatlı ve güvenilir ulaşım sağlanmasından, enerji arzındaki olası kesintilerin ve enerji fiyatlarındaki dalgalanmaların ulusal güvenlik, kamu sağlığı ile ekolojik sistem üzerinde dolaylı etkiler yaratmasından kaynaklanmaktadır. Bu sebeple enerji güvenliği her ülke için öncelikli konuma sahiptir. Uluslararası sistemde büyük güçler arasında yer alan Çin açısından ise enerji güvenliği gelişen ekonomik gücü ve üretimi bağlamında daha da önemlidir. Bu noktada Çin, enerji güvenliği stratejisini ekonomik büyüme, enerji güvenliği ve çevrenin korunması denkleminde inşa etmektedir. Söz konusu denklemin birinci ayağında uygun fiyatlı enerjiye ulaşım yer almakta ve bu durum iktidarın meşruiyeti ile ekonomik büyümenin ana bileşenini oluşturmaktadır. İkinci ayakta enerji kaynaklarının çeşitliliği ve kapasitesi yer almaktadır. Çevrenin korunması bu aşamada enerji verimliliğinin artmasına ve enerji kullanım türüne olumlu katkı sağlamaktadır. Üçüncü ayakta ise çevrenin korunmasının çoğu gelişmekte olan ülkelerde ekonomik büyüme ile ters bir orantıya sahiptir ve bir çatışma söz konusudur. Çin'in enerji güvenliği stratejisinin inşa sürecinde başta hükümet olmak üzere yerel yönetimler, ilgili bakanlıklar, STK'lar ve sektör temsilcileri gibi çeşitli yapılar yer almaktadır. Ancak temel aktör hükümet olup kendisi enerji endüstrisi ile diğer endüstriler arasında denge kurma sorumluluğuna sahiptir. Bu bağlamda hükümetin yani Çin Komünist Partisi'nin (ÇKP), devletin içeride ve dışarıda enerji güvenliği stratejisinin belirlenmesinde ve devlet ile iç-dış piyasa arasındaki sınırların çizilmesinde önemli pay sahibi olduğunu söylemek mümkündür. Dünyanın en büyük enerji tüketicisine konumuna sahip olarak Çin'in enerji kaynaklarına artan talebi ve yaratılan çevre kirliliği ile uluslararası enerji gündeminin ana başlığında yer alması, devlete ait enerji şirketlerinin uluslararası enerji piyasasında önemli rekabetçi aktörler olmalarına ve enerji güvenliği stratejisinin belirlenmesinde hükümetin aktif rolüne sebep olmaktadır. Bilindiği üzere enerji güvenliği günümüzde küresel rekabet alanlarının başında gelmektedir. Devletler çok yönlü ulusal çıkarları bağlamında yoğun rekabet içerisindeyler. Çin'in enerji güvenliği inşasına ilişkin hükümet temelinde devletin aktif rol aldığı bir yapıya sahip olması kuşkusuz kendisine özgü bir durum değildir. ABD, Rusya, Hindistan vb. ülkelerde de hükümetlerin devlet ile iç-dış enerji piyasası arasında aktif ve dengeleyici rol aldığı ve müdahil olduğu gözlemlenmektedir. Fakat, hükümetlerin yani devletin rolü açısından ülkeler arasında rol ve uygulamalar açısından farklılıklar gözlemlenmektedir. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın amacı, Çin'in enerji güvenliği stratejisinde hükümet temelinde devletin rolünün hangi araçlarla ne şekilde ortaya çıktığını ve uygulamaların ABD ve Hindistan temelinde nasıl farklılık teşkil ettiğini karşılaştırmalı olarak analiz etmektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çin, ABD, Hindistan, Enerji Güvenliği, Rusya, Malakka İkilemi, Karbonsuz Ekonomi.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ABSTRACT

Energy security is defined as the availability of energy in the desired type, in the demanded quantity and at affordable prices at all times. The importance of energy security for countries stems from the provision of affordable and reliable access to energy for the economies of countries, and the indirect effects of possible interruptions in energy supply and fluctuations in energy prices on national security, public health and ecological system. For this reason, energy security is a priority for every country. For China, which is among the great powers in the international system, energy security is even more important in the context of its growing economic power and production. At this point, China builds its energy security strategy on the equation of economic growth, energy security and environmental protection. The first phase of this equation is access to affordable energy, which constitutes the main component of government legitimacy and economic growth. The second pillar is the diversity and capacity of energy resources. At this stage, environmental protection contributes positively to the increase in energy efficiency and the type of energy use. In the third pillar, environmental protection has an inverse relationship with economic growth in most developing countries and there is a conflict. In the construction process of China's energy security strategy, various structures such as the government, local governments, relevant ministries, NGOs and sector representatives are involved. However, the main actor is the government, which has the responsibility to balance between the energy industry and other industries. In this context, it is possible to say that the government, i.e. the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), has an important role in determining the state's internal and external energy security strategy and drawing the boundaries between the state and the internal and external market. As the world's largest energy consumer, China's increasing demand for energy resources and the environmental pollution caused by the increasing demand for energy resources and being at the centre of the international energy agenda, state-owned energy companies are important competitive actors in the international energy market and the government plays an active role in determining the energy security strategy. As it is known, energy security is one of the leading areas of global competition today. States are in intense competition in the context of their multifaceted national interests. The fact that China has a government-based structure in which the state plays an active role in the construction of energy security is certainly not a unique situation. In countries such as the USA, Russia, India, etc., it is also observed that governments play an active and balancing role and intervene between the state and the domestic and foreign energy market. However, in terms of the role of governments, i.e. the role of the state, there are differences between countries in terms of roles and practices. In this context, the aim of this study is to comparatively analyse how the role of the state on the basis of government in China's energy security strategy is manifested through which instruments and how the practices differ from those of the USA and India.

Keywords: China, US, India, Energy Security, Russia, Malakka Dilemma, Carbon-free Economy.

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SAĞLIK OKURYAZARLIĞI: KAVRAMSAL BİR ÇALIŞMA

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ÖZET

İnsan, uygarlık tarihi sürecinde hastalıklardan kaçınmanın yollarını aramış ve sağlığın peşinden koşmuştur. Bireyler her çağda ve her uygarlıkta hastalıklardan korunmak, sağlık durumlarını iyileştirmek ve sağlıklarını etkileyen olumlu veya olumsuz faktörlerin farkında olmak için temel sağlık bilgisine gereksinim duymuşlardır. Tıp ve iletişim bilimlerinin günümüzde geldiği noktada sağlık, bir okuryazarlık türü olarak kabul görmektedir. Kavramsal açıdan 'sağlık okuryazarlığı' olarak adlandırılan bu okuryazarlık; bireylerin sağlıkla ilgili bilgilere ulaşması, bu bilgileri anlaması, uygulayabilmesi ve sağlıkla ilgili kararlarında kullanabilmesi için gerekli olan zihinsel ve sosyal beceriler olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bu bağlamda sağlık okuryazarlığı, bireylere ve toplumlara büyük avantajlar sunmaktadır. Sağlık okuryazarı olan bireyler kendilerine, yakın çevrelerine ve topluma önemli katkılarda bulunarak sağlık ve yaşam kalitesinin yükselmesine yardımcı olmaktadır. Bu çalışmada son dönemlerin dikkat çekici kavramlarından biri olan sağlık okuryazarlığı konu edilmektedir. Çalışma, kavramsal bir bakış açısına sahiptir. Çalışma kapsamında sağlık okuryazarlığı; tanımı ve amacı, tarihsel gelişimi, tarafları, boyutları ve düzeyi temelinde ele alınmaktadır. Çalışmanın insan ve toplum yaşamı açısından önem arz eden kavramlardan biri olan sağlık okuryazarlığını konu alması nedeniyle önemli olduğu ve ardıl çalışmalar bağlamında alanyazına katkı sunacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sağlık, Okuryazarlık, Sağlık Okuryazarlığı, Sağlık İletişimi, Sağlık Yönetimi.

ABSTRACT

Throughout the history of civilization, human beings have sought ways to avoid diseases and pursued health. In every age and civilization, individuals have needed basic health information in order to prevent diseases, improve their health status and be aware of the positive or negative factors affecting their health. At the point where medical and communication sciences have reached today, health is recognized as a type of literacy. This literacy, conceptually called 'health literacy', is defined as the mental and social skills necessary for individuals to access, understand, apply and use health-related information in their health decisions. In this context, health literacy offers great advantages to individuals and societies. Individuals who are health literate make significant contributions to themselves, their immediate environment and the society and help to improve health and quality of life. This study focuses on health literacy, which is one of the remarkable concepts of recent times. The study has a conceptual perspective. Within the scope of the study, health literacy is discussed on the basis of its definition and purpose, historical development, parties, dimensions and level. It is thought that the study is important because it deals with health literacy, which is one of the important concepts in terms of human and social life, and will contribute to the literature in the context of successive studies.

Keywords: Health, Literacy, Health Literacy, Health Communication, Health Management.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

RESTORING HISTORICAL BUILDINGS FOR BARRIER-FREE ACCESS (KONYA ALAADDIN MOSQUE)

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ABSTRACT

Historical buildings represent the rich cultural heritage and architectural ingenuity of societies, offering insights into the values, beliefs, and ways of life of past civilisations. However, many of these structures were not designed with accessibility in mind, posing challenges for individuals with disabilities or mobility limitations. As societies become more inclusive, ensuring barrier-free access in historical sites after restoration is crucial for preserving cultural treasures for all people. This study evaluates the suitability of the recently restored Alaaddin Mosque in Konya, Turkey, a renowned 13th-century Seljuk architectural masterpiece, for achieving barrier-free access.

A comprehensive literature review examines existing guidelines, approaches, and case studies related to implementing accessible design in historical buildings while preserving their cultural integrity. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining site observations, measurements, and interviews with experts and stakeholders involved in the mosque's restoration. The evaluation criteria encompass physical accessibility, wayfinding, and information dissemination, with the objective of assessing the mosque's barrier-free features.

The findings highlight the strengths and limitations of the restoration efforts in accommodating accessibility requirements. Innovative solutions implemented, such as ramps and inclusive signage, are analysed alongside remaining barriers posed by structural constraints and heritage conservation considerations. The discussion interprets these findings within the context of current literature and provides recommendations for future restoration projects, policy implications, and potential areas for further research.

By evaluating the Alaaddin Mosque's barrier-free accessibility, this study contributes to the ongoing discourse on integrating universal design principles in historical sites. Ultimately, the study aims to promote inclusivity and equal access to cultural heritage for all individuals.

Keywords: barrier-free access, historical buildings, restoration, cultural heritage preservation

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE ROLE OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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ABSTRACT

Blockchain technology has emerged as a transformative tool for public administration, offering enhanced transparency, accountability, and efficiency. This paper examines the applications and benefits of blockchain technology through a series of case studies from around the globe. The paper commences with an overview of blockchain technology, emphasising the significance of decentralisation, immutability, and security as key features. The specific implementations examined include Estonia's e-Residency programme, Georgia's blockchain-based land registry, West Virginia's blockchain voting system, Sweden's property transaction initiative, Dubai's comprehensive blockchain strategy, the United Nations World Food Programme's aid distribution system, and Brazil's public procurement platform.

Case studies demonstrate how blockchain technology can mitigate fraud, reduce administrative costs, and streamline processes by providing transparent and secure transaction records. For instance, Estonia's e-Residency program offers a blockchain-backed digital identity for secure interactions. Similarly, the land registry in Georgia and property transactions in Sweden demonstrate the accuracy of blockchain in maintaining ownership records, thereby reducing disputes and enhance

The resolution of challenges associated with scalability, interoperability, and regulatory compliance is of paramount importance for the widespread adoption of blockchain technology. The achievement of this objective necessitates the collaboration of governments, technology providers, and regulatory bodies. The study advocates for the implementation of standardised protocols and comprehensive education and training programmes to facilitate successful implementation.

In conclusion, while blockchain technology presents significant opportunities for improving public administration, the resolution of associated challenges is essential. The transformative potential of blockchain technology can be fully realised through strategic collaboration, supportive regulatory frameworks, and widespread stakeholder education. Ultimately, these endeavours can facilitate more transparent, efficient, and trustworthy government operations, thereby paving the way for a brighter future in public administration.

Keywords: blockchain technology, public administration, transparency, government efficiency, digital identity

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

BEING A WOMAN SOCIAL WORKER IN PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT PRACTICES IN KAHRAMANMARAŞ EARTHQUAKE

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ABSTRACT

The earthquakes of 7.7 and 7.6 magnitude that occurred very close to the surface in Pazarcık and Elbistan districts of Kahramanmaraş province on 6 February 2023 affected 11 provinces in Turkey and were described as the disaster of the century. Professionals such as social workers, psychologists, psychological counsellors, etc. within the psychosocial support teams provided support to the people affected by the disaster in these 11 provinces under difficult conditions. Due to the fact that the devastation in the provinces affected a very large area and the employees were also disaster victims, professionals from provinces outside the earthquake zone were assigned to replace those working in the field of psychosocial support in the provinces. The majority of the assigned professionals were subjected to rotation and stayed in tents and containers due to the small number of intact buildings and security concerns. As it is known, the position of the employees in experiencing traumatic experiences in disaster situations is also pointed out. In the Kahramanmaraş earthquake, psychosocial support workers worked under very difficult conditions due to the intensity of both the direct experience of the earthquake and the intensity of the testimonies. Therefore, it is very important to reveal the experiences of psychosocial support teams. However, being a female worker in the earthquake brings with it very different requirements and difficulties than being a male worker. In this process, a gender-sensitive approach should be used from the assignment of employees to their needs in the field. In this study, based on the shared experiences of social workers who took part in the disaster support process in Kahramanmaraş earthquake, the process experienced by women social workers was addressed with a gender-sensitive approach. At this point, it is seen that mostly single women took part in psychosocial support activities instead of married women with children. In the field, it was highlighted that women have difficulties such as menstruation, risk of vaginal infection, inability to self-care, feeling insecure, and that they have to struggle with gender stereotypes and inequality due to the density of male employees in managerial positions. It was also revealed that women are much more sensitive to the development of gender-sensitive interventions. Based on these difficulties, needs and experiences, the study will be concluded by making recommendations on the process of working with a gender-sensitive approach in the arrangements within psychosocial support teams.

Keywords: Disaster, Psychosocial support, Social worker, Gender sensitive approach.

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EĞİTİM KURUMLARINA YÖNETİCİ SEÇME VE GÖREVLENDİRME UYGULAMALARINA İLİŞKİN OKUL YÖNETİCİLERİNİN VE ÖĞRETMENLERİN GÖRÜŞLERİ

OPINIONS OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS AND TEACHERS ON THE PRACTICES OF SELECTING AND ASSIGNING ADMINISTRATORS TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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ÖZET

Okul yöneticileri etkili okul kavramının en önemli unsurlarından biridir. Bu önemine rağmen ülkemizde okul yöneticilerinin seçilme, yetiştirilme ve görevlendirilmesine ilişkin tartışmalar yıllardır sürmektedir. Eğitim kurumlarına yönetici seçme ve görevlendirmelerine ilişkin öğretmen ve okul yöneticilerinin görüşlerini belirlemeyi amaçlayan bu çalışma, tarama deseni kullanılarak yapılmış nitel bir çalışmadır. Araştırma kapsamında görüşme yapılacak katılımcıların belirlenmesinde tabakalı amaçsal örnekleme stratejisi tercih edilmiştir. Araştırma verileri yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılarak katılımcılarla yapılan yüz yüze görüşmelerle toplanmıştır. Araştırmaya Balıkesir ili Altıeylül ve Karesi ilçelerinde görev yapan, 9 öğretmen, 7 müdür yardımcısı ve 4 okul müdürü katılmıştır. Araştırmaya katılan öğretmen ve yöneticilere, araştırmanın amacı, kapsamı ve veri toplama yöntemi hakkında bilgilendirme yapılmıştır. Görüşmelerde elde edilen veriler yazılı hale getirildikten sonra betimsel ve içerik analizi yöntemleriyle analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmada, yöneticilerin seçilmesine ilişkin ölçüt ve yöntemlerin gözden geçirilmesi, yöneticilerin eğitim ihtiyacı, mevcut haliyle yönetici seçiminin sağlıklı yapılmadığı yönünde bulgulara ulaşılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda, okul yöneticiliğinin meslekleşmesi için gerekli çalışmaların yapılması, seçme ve görevlendirme süreçlerinin liyakat ilkesine uygun olarak düzenlenmesi, yönetici eğitimlerine önem verilmesi gibi önerilere yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eğitim, Eğitim yönetimi, Okul yönetimi, Okul yöneticisi, Görevlendirme, Yönetmelik

ABSTRACT

School administrators are one of the most important elements of the effective school concept. Despite this importance, discussions regarding the selection, training and assignment of school administrators have been continuing for years in our country. This study, which aims to determine the opinions of teachers and school administrators regarding the selection and assignment of administrators to educational institutions, is a qualitative study conducted using the screening pattern. Stratified purposive sampling strategy was preferred in determining the participants to be interviewed within the scope of the research. The research data were collected through face-to-face interviews with participants using a semi-structured interview form. Nine teachers, seven assistant principals and four school principals working in Altıeylül and Karesi districts of Balıkesir province participated in the research. Teachers and administrators who participated in the research were informed about the purpose, scope and data collection method of the research. The data obtained from the interviews was transcribed and analyzed using descriptive and content analysis methods. In the research, findings were reached regarding the review of the criteria and methods for the selection of managers, the training needs of managers, and the fact that the selection of managers is not done properly in its current state. Because of the research, suggestions were made such as carrying out the necessary studies for the professionalization of school

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administration, organizing the selection and appointment processes in accordance with the principle of merit, and giving importance to administrator training.

Keywords: Education, Education Management, School Management, School Administrator, Assignment, Regulation

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ÖRGÜTSEL SESSİZLİĞİN NEDENLERİNE İLİŞKİN ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİ TEACHERS' OPINIONS ON THE REASONS OF ORGANIZATIONAL SILENCE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı; öğretmenlerdeki örgütsel sessizliğe sebep olan bireysel, örgütsel ve yönetsel nedenlerin neler olduğunu belirlemektir. Bu amaç gözetilerek yapılan araştırmada tarama modeli kullanılmış olup nitel veri toplama yöntemlerinden görüşme tekniği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, Isparta İli Eğirdir İlçesinde İlkokullarda çalışan 20 İlkokul öğretmeni oluşturmuştur. Araştırmacı tarafından hazırlanan, dokuz sorudan oluşan görüşme formu, çalışma grubundaki öğretmenlere uygulanarak gerekli bulgular elde edilmiştir. Toplanan verilerden içerik analizi yapılarak bulgular başlıklar halinde belirtilmiş, her başlık bulgulardan yararlanarak yorumlanmıştır. Yapılan araştırma sonucunda öğretmenlerin kendilerini korumak amacıyla bilinçli olarak sessizlik davranışında buldukları tespit edilmiştir. Öğretmenlerde sıklıkla oluşan örgütsel sessizlik davranışını ortaya çıkaran sebepler bireysel nedenler, örgütsel nedenler ve yönetsel nedenler olarak ortaya çıkmış olup; bireysel nedenler, korku, güvensizlik, iletişim kuramama ve içe kapanma olarak belirlenmiştir. Örgütsel sessizliğe neden örgütsel sebepler; örgüt kültürü, adaletsizlik, sendikal sebepler, takdir edilmeme olarak belirlenmiştir. Yönetsel nedenler ise; katı hiyerarşik yapı, yöneticilere güvenmeme, liyakatsizlik, zorlayıcı güç olarak belirlenmiştir. Örgütsel Sessizliğin önüne geçmek için örgütlerde çalışanların güvende hissedeceği ve fikirlerini özgürce ifade edebileceği çalışma ortamları oluşturulmalı, okul yöneticileri her çalışana adil davranarak eşitlik ilkesinden ayrılmamalıdır. Çalışanlar da üzerine düşen görev sorumlulukları zamanında yerine getirerek örgütün amaçlarını gerçekleştirmek, verimliliği arttırmak için düşüncelerini dile getirmekten çekinmemelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgüt, örgütsel sessizlik, öğretmen, yönetici

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to determine the individual, organizational and administrative reasons that cause organizational silence in teachers. In the research conducted with this purpose in mind, the scanning model was used and the interview technique, which is one of the qualitative data collection methods, was used. The study group of the research consists of 20 primary school teachers working in primary schools in Eğirdir district of Isparta province. The interview form consisting of nine questions prepared by the researcher was applied to the teachers in the study group and the necessary findings were obtained. Content analysis was performed on the collected data and the findings were stated under headings, and each heading was interpreted using the findings. As a result of the research, it was determined that teachers consciously exhibit silence behavior in order to protect themselves. The reasons that frequently occur in teachers' organizational silence behavior were revealed as individual reasons, organizational reasons and administrative reasons; individual reasons were determined as fear, insecurity, inability to communicate and introversion. The organizational reasons causing organizational silence were determined as organizational culture, injustice, union reasons and not being appreciated. The administrative reasons were determined as rigid hierarchical structure, lack of trust in managers, incompetence and coercive power. In order to prevent organizational silence, working environments should be created in organizations where employees feel safe and can express their ideas freely, school

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administrators should treat each employee fairly and not depart from the principle of equality. Employees should not hesitate to express their opinions in order to fulfill their duties and responsibilities on time and to achieve the organization's goals and increase efficiency.

Keywords: Organization, organizational silence, teacher, manager

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LEVENT VADİSİ JEOPARKI MİRAS ENVANTERİNİN ÇIKARILMASI VE KORUMA, SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK, TANITIM STRATEJİLERİ İLE JEOPARK YÖNETİM PLANI HAZIRLANMASI²

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ÖZET

Levent Vadisi, Malatya'nın Akçadağ ilçesi sınırları içinde bulunan çok sayıda jeosit, kültürel yapı ve somut olmayan kültürel miras unsuru barındıran nadir güzellikte bir doğal alandır. Ayrıca vadinin sahip olduğu jeomorfolojik değerler sıra dışı bir estetik içermektedir. Bu çalışma, insanlık için önemli olduğunu düşündüğümüz bu vadinin doğal miras, kültürel miras envanterlerini çıkarmak, koruma, sürdürülebilirlik, tanıtım stratejilerini belirlemek ve bir jeopark yönetim planı önerisi hazırlayarak Levent vadisinin UNESCO Küresel Jeoparkları ağına dahil edilmesine katkı sağlamak amacıyla yapılmıştır. Bu amaca yönelik en etkili sonucun konuyla ilgili bilimsel disiplinlerin bir araya getirilerek alınabileceği düşünülmüş bu nedenle sanat, jeoloji, coğrafya, arkeoloji, sanat tarihi disiplinlerinde, Levent Vadisi ile ilgili deneyim sahibi akademisyenlerden oluşan bir çalışma ekibi oluşturulmuştur. Çalışma ekibi sahada birlikte araştırmalar yürütmüş ve bu araştırmaların sonuçları düzenli aralıklarla tartışılarak amaca uygun bilimsel çıktılara dönüştürülmeye çalışılmıştır.

Levent Vadisi ve çevresinde, Üst Kretase-Pliyosen yaş aralığında çeşitli litostratigrafik birimler yüzeylenmektedir. Levent Vadisi içinde, çoğunlukla killi kireçtaşı litolojisine sahip kayalarda bulunan mağaraların ilk oluşumları jeolojik süreçler sonucunda meydana gelmiştir. Vadiyi kesen ana fay hattına dik yönde gelişen faylar üzerindeki çatlak sistemleri üzerinde küçük büyük çok sayıda mağara bulunmaktadır. Çalışma süresince mağaralar, fosil yatakları, volkanik birimler ve çeşitli jeolojik nedenlerle meydana gelmiş jeomorfolojik yapılardan oluşan nadir güzeleğe sahip çok sayıda jeosit tanımlanmıştır. Ayrıca yine çok sayıda arkeolojik alan ile kültürel yapı incelenmiş ve değerlendirilmiştir. Levent Vadisinde yer alan mahallelerde devam eden yaşamın somut olmayan kültürel miras değerleri incelenmiş ve değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışma içerisinde Levent Vadisinin, hidroğrafya, klimatoloji, biyocoğrafya açısından değerlendirilmesi devam etmektedir.

Ayrıca çalışma kapsamında çalışma ekibi tarafından, halkın koruma bilincinin gelişmesi, sahiplenme, aidiyet duygularının pekişmesi ve alanın estetik değerlerinin görünürlüğünün artırılması amacıyla çeşitli eğitimler verilmiştir. Tüm bu sonuçlar dikkate alındığında Levent Vadisinin oldukça yüksek bir jeoturizm potansiyelinin olduğu söylenebilir. Son yıllarda dünyada jeoturizm ve ekoturizm alanlarında yaşanan talep yoğunluğu göz önünde bulundurulduğunda bu çalışmanın sonuçları itibarıyla bölgede kültürel ve sosyal kalkınmanın yanı sıra ekonomik kalkınmaya da katkı sağlayacağı söylenebilir.

Levent Vadisinin barındırdığı doğal ve beşerî unsurlar, çalışmanın sanat disiplinindeki bileşenleri tarafından ele alınmış bu nadir güzellikteki doğa parçasının mağaralara resimler yapan üst Paleolitik çağ sanatçıların kullandıkları sanat yaratma zeminlerine benzerliği özellikle değerlendirilmiştir. Doğa ve insan arasında ve de elbette insanoğlunun en kadim etkinliği olan sanat arasında çok güçlü bağlar olduğu bilinen bir gerçektir. Doğanın kendine özgü estetiği insan zihninde kendine güçlü temeller yaratırken

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insan zihninin bir ürünü olarak sanat, doğadakinine alternatif bir estetik evreni meydana getirmektedir. Buradan hareketle Levent Vadisinin sıra dışı jeomorfolojisi ile estetik rezervinin; her iki estetik evren arasındaki bağları tanımlamak ve güçlendirmek için son derece elverişli bir zemin yarattığı sonucuna varılmıştır. Alandaki jeolojik oluşumların plastiğinin yeni estetik yaklaşımlar yaratma konusunda ilham verici bir kaynak olduğu söylenebilir. Ayrıca insan, jeoloji ilişkisinin nadide örneklerini sergileyen vadi halkının kendine özgü yaşamı ve bu yaşamın ürünleri güncel sanat pratikleri açısından oldukça önemli bir birikim olarak değerlendirilmektedir.

Disiplinler arası iş birliği ile yürütülen bu çalışma sonucunda Levent Vadisinin, barındırdığı bütün değerler ve bileşenleri ile çok güçlü bir jeopark potansiyeli taşıdığı, her şartta korunması ve yaşatılması gereken önemli bir Dünya Mirası olabileceği kanısına varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: levent vadisi, Jeopark, Sanat.

ABSTRACT

Levent Valley is a natural area of rare beauty containing many geosites, cultural structures and intangible cultural heritage elements located within the borders of Malatya's Akçadağ district. In addition, the geomorphological values of the valley include an extraordinary aesthetic. This study was carried out to prepare the natural heritage and cultural heritage inventories of this valley, which we think is important for humanity, to determine conservation, sustainability and promotion strategies, and to contribute to the inclusion of the Levent valley in the UNESCO Global Geoparks network by preparing a geopark management plan proposal. It was thought that the most effective results for this purpose could be obtained by bringing together the scientific disciplines related to the subject, therefore a working team consisting of academics with experience in the Levent Valley in the disciplines of art, geology, geography, archeology and art history was formed. The study team conducted research together in the field and the results of these research were discussed at regular intervals and tried to be transformed into scientific outputs suitable for the purpose.

In Levent Valley and its surroundings, various lithostratigraphic units crop out in the Upper Cretaceous-Pliocene age range. The first formations of the caves, which are mostly found in rocks with clayey limestone lithology in the Levent Valley, occurred as a result of geological processes. There are many small and large caves on the crack systems on the faults that develop perpendicular to the main fault line cutting the valley. During the study, many geosites of rare beauty consisting of caves, fossil beds, volcanic units and geomorphological structures formed by various geological reasons were identified. Additionally, many archaeological sites and cultural structures were examined and evaluated. The intangible cultural heritage values of the ongoing life in the neighborhoods in Levent Valley were examined and evaluated. The study continues to evaluate the Levent Valley in terms of hydrography, climatology and biogeography.

In addition, within the scope of the study, various trainings were given by the study team in order to develop the public's conservation awareness, strengthen their sense of ownership and belonging, and increase the visibility of the aesthetic values of the area. Considering all these results, it can be said that Levent Valley has a very high geotourism potential. Considering the intensity of demand in the fields of geotourism and ecotourism in the world in recent years, it can be said that the results of this study will contribute to economic development as well as cultural and social development in the region.

The natural and human elements of the Levent Valley were handled by the components of the study in the art discipline, and the similarity of this rare piece of nature to the art creation grounds used by the Upper Paleolithic age artists who painted cave paintings was especially evaluated. It is a known fact that there are very strong ties between nature and humans and, of course, between art, the most ancient activity of human beings. While the unique aesthetics of nature create strong foundations for itself in the human mind, art, as a product of the human mind, creates an alternative aesthetic universe to the one in nature. Based on this, the extraordinary geomorphology and aesthetic reserve of the Levent Valley;

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It has been concluded that it creates an extremely convenient basis for defining and strengthening the ties between both aesthetic universes. It can be said that the plastic of the geological formations in the area is an inspiring source for creating new aesthetic approaches. In addition, the unique life of the people of the valley, who exhibit rare examples of the relationship between humans and geology, and the products of this life are considered as a very important accumulation in terms of contemporary art practices.

As a result of this study carried out with interdisciplinary cooperation, it was concluded that Levent Valley has a very strong geopark potential with all the values and components it contains, and that it can be an important World Heritage site that should be protected and kept alive under all circumstances.

Key Words: Levent Valley, Geopark, Art.

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WATER EXPOSURE PERIOD EFFECTS ON THE MOISTURE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF ASPHALT MIXTURES HAVING DIFFERENT AGGREGATE GRADATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Moisture affects asphalt mixtures' characteristics adversely, reducing the performance of roadway pavement and may even cause the service life to end earlier than projected. In this study, it was aimed both to evaluate the effects of different aggregate gradations on the moisture susceptibility of dense-graded hot mix asphalt (HMA) via Retained Marshall Stability (RMS) method and to examine the effectiveness of RMS over time by applying longer water exposure periods to the HMA test samples. Three different aggregate gradations as middle (M), coarser (C) and finer (F) based on the Type 1 gradation envelope defined in Turkey's Highway Technical Specification for use in the wearing course of flexible roadway pavements, and two different water exposure periods as 2-days and 12-days were included in the study for this aim. All HMAs with M, C and F gradations were determined to have successful moisture resistances according to their RMS results fluctuating on the level of 85%. Moreover, the effectiveness of RMS was not detected to be changed significantly over time, since RMS values were found to be decreased no more than 3% in all gradations as the water exposure period was increased from 2 days to 12 days. So, it was concluded that extending the 2-days of water exposure period further was not necessary to evaluate the moisture susceptibility of dense-graded HMAs with RMS method.

Keywords: Water exposure period, Aggregate gradation, Retained Marshall Stability, Moisture susceptibility, Hot mix asphalt.

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FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT OF MASTERS CATEGORY ATHLETES USING THE FMS METHOD

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ABSTRACT

The functional state of an athlete's body is extremely important in terms of achieving sports results. The FMS (Functional Movement Screen) method is a screening test used to assess an athlete's functional state. It helps identify weak points in the body's kinetic chain, considering body asymmetry. It is also a tool that can assess the risk of sports injuries.

The aim of the study was to evaluate the functional state of male and female athletes participating in the 14th European Masters Indoor Championships in Toruń, Poland. The study included 78 athletes of various nationalities (50 men and 28 women) competing in age categories from 50 upwards. A professional FMS testing kit was used for the study, and each participant performed 7 tests included in the assessment.

Based on the analysis of the collected data, it was found that women scored higher in the FMS test (12.93 points) compared to men (11.28 points). In the analysis of individual tests, it was found that women achieved better results in tests assessing muscle flexibility, while men performed better in tests assessing muscle strength. The average score obtained by all participants was 12.06 points, which can be considered high given their age category.

The maximum score that can be achieved in the FMS test is 21 points, with a score below 14 points indicating a 50% risk of injury that could exclude the athlete from further training. However, it should be noted that before performing the FMS test, there is a 15% risk of injury during physical activity in any healthy person.

Keywords: FMS, functional assessment, injury, athlete, masters

The study conducted as part of the University Research Project No. 4 entitled: "Effectiveness of methods and means supporting sports training, post-exercise recovery, and prevention of musculoskeletal injuries in athletes" / Task No. 2 entitled: "Functional assessment of the musculoskeletal system in athletes practicing various disciplines with consideration of risk factors for sports injuries." / Józef Piłsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw, Poland

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ANALYSIS OF SUSTAINABLE BUILDING CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS IN THE WORLD AND INITIATIVES CONDUCTED IN TURKEY RELATED TO LOCAL CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

Population growth, resource depletion caused by climate change, the rise of consumer societies, and unplanned economic growth targets brought by industrialization have led to numerous environmental problems. It has been recognized that environmental degradation has rapidly increased from the Industrial Revolution to the present day, and environmental policies have started to be developed. Sustainability is the ability to sustain a specific behavior indefinitely, encompassing three main categories: environmental, social, and economic. The goal of environmental sustainability is to conserve natural resources, reduce pollution and environmental damage, and develop alternative energy sources. The concept of sustainable development emerged with this consensus and began to directly affect the construction industry. With the introduction of the definition of sustainable construction, measures that can be taken in the construction sector have been learned. Considering that approximately half of the environmental damage worldwide is thought to be caused by the construction industry, the importance of measures to be taken during the construction process for environmental sustainability becomes evident. This study aims to analyse the most widely used sustainable building assessment certification systems in the world, categorizing and comparing their features, frameworks, applicability, and methodologies. Within the scope of the study, globally preferred sustainable building certification systems such as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM), Comprehensive Assessment System for Built Environment Efficiency (CASBEE), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Nachhaltiges Bauen (DGNB), and Green Star were first examined. Then, a comparative analysis was conducted between the criteria of these certification systems and the green building certification system (Yes-Tr) in Turkey.

Keywords: Green building, Sustainable building certification systems, Yes-Tr, Leed, Breeam.

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SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK BAĞLAMINDA DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜMÜN ETKİLERİ: LOJİSTİK SEKTÖRÜ ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA THE EFFECTS OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABILITY: A STUDY FOR THE LOGISTIC SECTOR

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ÖZET

Günümüzde sürdürülebilirlik ve dijital dönüşüm kavramı şirketler için önemli kavramlar olmakla beraber küresel ısınma ve Covid-19 ile daha fazla gündeme gelmiştir. Şirketler kâr amacı ile varlığını sürdüren kuruluşlar olmaktan çıkıp, çevreye yararlı ve sağladıkları bu yarardan verim elde etmek amacıyla sürdürülebilirlik kavramına daha çok yer vermeye başlamış, bu konuya devlet desteği olan ülkelerde vergi ve teşvik gibi uygulamalarla daha fazla yönelmişlerdir. Gelişen teknolojiyle sayesinde akıllı sistemleri kullanarak daha verimli üretim yapan şirketler buna sürdürülebilirliği de ekleyerek maliyetlerini en aza indirmeye çalışmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, sürdürülebilirlik ve dijital dönüşümün, lojistik şirketlerine ve çalışanlarına sağladığı olası yararlar araştırma konusu olmuştur. Bu amaçla, sürdürülebilirlik ve dijitalleşme süreçlerinin lojistik sektörü üzerindeki etkilerini ölçmek için 250 lojistik firmasının 106 çalışanına faktör analizi ve likert ölçeği kullanılarak oluşturulan 22 soruluk bir anket uygulanması ve buna bağlı analizlerin yapılması hedeflenmiştir.

Araştırma sonucunda ise, katılımcıların çoğunluğunun genç ve orta yaş aralığında olduğu, lisans veya lisansüstü eğitime sahip oldukları ve 5-15 yıl arasında çalışma deneyimine sahip oldukları gözlemlenmektedir. Çalışmada kullanılan ölçeklerin yapı geçerliliği açısından yapılan analizler, veri setinin faktör analizine uygun olduğunu göstermektedir. Toplam açıklanan varyans yüksek düzeyde olduğundan model yapı geçerliliği sağlanmaktadır. Faktör analizi sonuçlarına göre, "Dijitalleşme Düzeyi", "Yeşil Lojistik Uygulamaları" ve "Lojistik Performans" olmak üzere üç farklı faktör elde edilmiştir. Anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu tespit edilen faktörler arasında, dijitalleşme düzeyi ile yeşil lojistik uygulamaları arasında pozitif bir ilişki, dijitalleşme düzeyi ile lojistik performans arasında orta düzeyde bir ilişki ve dijitalleşme düzeyi ile lojistik sektörde dijitalleşme etkileri arasında güçlü bir ilişki bulunmaktadır. Ayrıca, yeşil lojistik uygulamaları ile lojistik performans arasında güçlü ve pozitif bir ilişki, yeşil lojistik uygulamaları ile lojistik sektörde dijitalleşme etkileri arasında güçlü ve pozitif bir ilişki, lojistik performans ile lojistik sektörde dijitalleşme etkileri arasında güçlü ve pozitif bir ilişki tespit edilmiştir. Bu bulgular, lojistik sektörde dijital dönüşüm ve sürdürülebilirlik uygulamalarının geliştirilmesinde ve yönlendirilmesinde değerli bir kaynak olabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sürdürülebilirlik, Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma, Dijital dönüşüm, Dijitalleşme, Endüstri 4.0, Endüstri 5.0, Covid-19, Yeşil Lojistik

ABSTRACT

Today, the sustainability and digital transformation are important concepts for companies. They have become more on the agenda with the effects global warming and Covid-19. Companies have started to give more space to the concept of sustainability in order to be beneficial to the environment and to obtain efficiency from this benefit they provide, rather than being organisations that continue to exist only for profit, and in countries with state support, they have turned more towards this issue with practices such as taxes and incentives. Thanks to the developing technology, companies that make more efficient production by using smart systems are trying to minimise their costs by adding sustainability to this. In

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this study, the possible benefits of sustainability and digital transformation to logistics companies and their employees have been the subject of research. For this purpose, in order to measure the effects of sustainability and digitalisation processes on the logistics sector, it is aimed to apply a 22-question questionnaire created using factor analysis and Likert scale to 106 employees of 250 logistics companies and to make related analyses.

As a result of the research, it is observed that the majority of the participants are young and middle-aged, have undergraduate or graduate education and have 5-15 years of working experience. The analyses conducted in terms of construct validity of the scales used in the study, show that the data set is suitable for factor analysis. Since the total variance explained is at a high level, the construct validity of the model is ensured. According to the results of factor analysis, three different factors were obtained as 'Digitalisation Level', 'Green Logistics Practices' and 'Logistics Performance'. Among the factors with a significant relationship, there is a positive relationship between digitalisation level and green logistics practices, a moderate relationship between digitalisation level and logistics performance, and a strong relationship between digitalisation level and digitalisation effects in the logistics sector. In addition, there is a strong and positive relationship between green logistics practices and logistics performance, a strong and positive relationship between green logistics practices and digitalisation effects in the logistics sector, and a strong and positive relationship between logistics performance and digitalisation effects in the logistics sector. These findings can be a valuable resource in developing and guiding digital transformation and sustainability practices in the logistics sector.

Keywords: Sustainability, Sustainable Development, Digital transformation, Industry 4.0, Industry 5.0 Digitalisation, Covid-19, Green Logistics

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A HYBRID APPROACH TO DISTINGUISHING MOTOR AND IMAGINED TASKS FROM EEG SIGNALS

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ABSTRACT

The electroencephalogram (EEG) is an electrophysiological monitoring method that lets us to observe the electrical activity of the brain. Neural oscillations, rhythmic brain activities generated by interactions among neurons, are measured by EEG. These oscillations in different frequency bands provide information about brain functions. In this study, a framework has been presented to understand how information about the rhythmic activity of the brain during motor and imagined cognitive tasks is encoded in the brain. The aim of this study is to distinguish the neuronal difference during subjects performing motor and specific imagined tasks through signal processing methods. The different dynamics of the cortex are characterized according to different motor and imagined movement tasks using wavelet decomposition and Hjorth parameters. Thus, tasks performed and imagined within the cortex can be distinguished.

In this study, data was gathered within the Faraday cage of the Physiological Signal Recording Room at the Erciyes University Clinical Engineering Research and Application Centre to safeguard against electromagnetic interference. The dataset comprises EEG and EOG signals generated by the BCI system developed by the authors. It encompasses 8 monopolar EEG channels (Fp1, Fp2, F3, F4, FZ, C2, C4, CZ) and 2 bipolar EOG channels (horizontal and vertical). Participants fall within the age range of 18-32. The left earlobe is employed as a reference, while the right mastoid serves as ground. To eliminate power line noise, the data undergoes bandpass filtering from 0.5 to 100 Hz, with a notch filter at 50 Hz. Sampling of signals is conducted at 256 Hz. During the experiment, subjects sit on the seat in front of the screen and raise their left or right hands according to the sign shown randomly on the screen, and then they imagine that they are also raising their hands randomly. Signals are recorded from each subject over 10 runs spanning 2 different days within a week, with each run comprising 5 trials per class. Participants are instructed via on-screen text to perform various tasks such as closing their eyes, blinking slowly, blinking rapidly, and tracking a dot, accompanied by auditory stimuli. After recording to assess the EOG effect, each trial commences with a fixation point, followed by the presentation of a random visual cue (left or right) after five seconds. Participants are then prompted to perform or imagine the relevant hand movement for a duration of 10 seconds. A brief, random break follows each run to mitigate adaptation effects. All experiments were conducted with the approval of the Erciyes University Clinical Research Ethics Committee, with written consent obtained from all participants as per committee protocols. A combination of Hjorth parameters with wavelet transform was applied to the obtained EEG signals and the discriminability of the difference between motor and imagined movement was analysed. Wavelet multiresolution decomposition, specifically using the discrete orthogonal wavelet family known as Daubechies (Db) wavelets, is utilized to partition the EEG signal into signals at different scales. The Db wavelet is used to successfully determine the characteristics of the signal and Db2 provides better discrimination between pure motor and imagined movements compared to other wavelets. Hjorth parameters consist of a set of statistical measures used to characterize the properties of time series. These parameters provide information about the brain activity's intensity, variability, and complexity, and are used to distinguish between different brain states. The three fundamental Hjorth

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parameters are: Activity, Mobility, and Complexity. They provide insights into the intensity, variability, and complexity of brain activity, and are utilized to differentiate between different brain conditions.

This study demonstrates that the combination of Hjorth parameters with wavelet transform reveals new and important insights into showing the difference between motor and imagined movement at the neuronal level. The classification results provide 92.3% accuracy for the average of all subjects.

Keywords: EEG, Signal Processing, Brain Computer Interface, Classification, Neuroscience.

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ÇATIŞMA KURAMI TOPLUM VE DİN CONFLICT THEORY, SOCIETY, AND RELIGION

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ÖZET

Bu bildiri, çatışma kuramı perspektifinden din ve toplum ilişkisini analiz etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Çatışma kuramı, toplumsal yapının temelinde sınıf çatışmaları ve güç mücadelelerinin yattığını savunan bir sosyolojik yaklaşımdır. Bu kuram, dinin toplumsal düzende nasıl bir rol oynadığını ve güç dinamikleri üzerindeki etkilerini derinlemesine incelemektedir. Ayrıca, çatışma kuramına yöneltilen güncel eleştiriler de ele alınacaktır. Çatışma kuramına göre, din, toplumsal sınıf farklılıklarını ve mevcut güç yapılarını pekiştiren bir araç olarak işlev görür. Karl Marx'ın çalışmalarına dayanarak, dinin, egemen sınıfların çıkarlarını koruyan ve meşrulaştıran bir ideoloji olduğu ileri sürülür. Bu perspektiften bakıldığında, din, alt sınıfların mevcut toplumsal düzene boyun eğmesini sağlayarak, onların değişim taleplerini bastırır ve böylece toplumsal eşitsizliklerin devamını sağlar. Bu bildiride, dinin toplumsal kontrol mekanizması olarak nasıl işlediği ve toplumsal değişim üzerindeki etkileri incelenecektir. Din, toplumsal çatışmaları nasıl yatıştırdığı ve güç sahiplerinin iktidarlarını sürdürmelerine nasıl yardımcı olduğu üzerinden değerlendirilecektir. Çatışma kuramı, dinin toplumsal düzenin korunmasında oynadığı rolü eleştirirken, bu işlevlerin toplumsal adalet ve eşitlik açısından ne anlama geldiğini sorgulamaktadır. Bunun yanı sıra, çatışma kuramına yöneltilen güncel eleştiriler de tartışılacaktır. Modern toplumlarda dinin rolü ve etkileri üzerine yapılan yeni araştırmalar, çatışma kuramının bazı varsayımlarının yeniden değerlendirilmesini gerektirmektedir. Din, yalnızca bir baskı aracı olarak değil, aynı zamanda toplumsal değişim ve reformların kaynağı olarak da incelenmelidir. Bu bağlamda, dinin toplumsal hareketler ve adalet mücadelelerindeki rolü ve etkisi üzerinde durulacaktır. Din ve toplum arasındaki karmaşık ilişkileri daha iyi anlamak ve bu ilişkilerin toplumsal düzen üzerindeki yansımalarını analiz etmek amacıyla yapılan bu çalışma, çatışma kuramının dinamiklerini ve güncel toplumsal sorunlara dair sunduğu bakış açılarını tartışmaya açmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çatışma Kuramı, Din, Toplumsal Eşitsizlik, Güç Dinamikleri, Toplumsal Değişim.

ABSTRACT

This paper aims to analyze the relationship between religion and society from the perspective of conflict theory. Conflict theory is a sociological approach that argues that social structure is fundamentally based on class conflicts and power struggles. This theory examines in depth how religion plays a role in social order and its effects on power dynamics. Additionally, the current criticisms directed at conflict theory will also be addressed. According to conflict theory, religion functions as a tool that reinforces social class differences and existing power structures. Based on the works of Karl Marx, it is argued that religion is an ideology that protects and legitimizes the interests of the ruling classes. From this perspective, religion ensures that the lower classes submit to the existing social order, suppressing their demands for change, and thus maintaining social inequalities. This paper will examine how religion operates as a mechanism of social control and its effects on social change. It will be evaluated how religion pacifies social conflicts and helps the power holders maintain their authority. While conflict theory criticizes the role of religion in maintaining social order, it also questions what these functions mean for social justice and equality. Furthermore, the contemporary criticisms directed at conflict theory will be discussed. New research on the role and effects of religion in modern societies requires a reevaluation of some assumptions of conflict theory. Religion should be studied not only as a tool of

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oppression but also as a source of social change and reform. In this context, the role and impact of religion on social movements and struggles for justice will be emphasized. This study, aimed at better understanding the complex relationships between religion and society and analyzing the implications of these relationships on social order, will open a discussion on the dynamics of conflict theory and the perspectives it offers on current social issues.

Keywords: Conflict Theory, Religion, Social Inequality, Power Dynamics, Social Change.

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İŞLEVSEL KURAM TOPLUM VE DİN FUNCTIONAL THEORY, SOCIETY, AND RELIGION

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ÖZET

Bu bildiri, işlevsel kuram perspektifinden din ve toplum ilişkisini analiz etmeyi ve bu kurama yönelik güncel eleştirileri tartışmayı amaçlamaktadır. İşlevsel kuram, toplumsal yapıların ve kurumların toplumsal düzenin sürdürülebilirliğine nasıl katkıda bulunduğunu açıklayan bir sosyolojik yaklaşımdır. Her toplumsal unsurun belirli işlevlere sahip olduğu ve bu işlevlerin toplumsal dengeyi koruduğu fikrine dayanmaktadır. Emile Durkheim'in çalışmaları, işlevsel kuramın temel taşlarından birini oluşturur. Durkheim, toplumu birbirine bağlı parçalardan oluşan bir organizma olarak görür ve her bir parçanın toplumsal bütünü işleyişine katkıda bulunduğunu savunur. Bu bağlamda, din, toplumsal normları pekiştiren ve bireyleri ortak değerler etrafında birleştiren bir güç olarak değerlendirilir. Dini ritüeller ve törenler, toplumsal uyumu güçlendirir ve bireylerin toplumsal bir bütünü parçası olduklarını hissetmelerini sağlar. İşlevsel kuram, dinin bireylerin kimlik ve anlam arayışlarına da katkıda bulunduğunu öne sürer. Dinin, bireylere yaşamlarına anlam ve amaç kazandırarak psikolojik bir rahatlama sağladığı savunulur. Bu bağlamda, dini inançlar ve pratikler, kişisel ve toplumsal krizler sırasında bireylere moral destek ve güvenlik hissi sağlar. Bununla birlikte, işlevsel kuramın din ve topluma dair perspektifleri günümüzde çeşitli eleştirilere maruz kalmaktadır. Modern toplumlarda dinin rolü ve etkileri üzerine yapılan yeni araştırmalar, işlevsel kuramın bazı varsayımlarının yeniden değerlendirilmesini gerektirmektedir. Örneğin, dinin sadece toplumsal istikrarı koruyan bir unsur değil, aynı zamanda toplumsal değişim ve dönüşüm süreçlerinde de etkili olabileceği göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır. Din, toplumsal hareketler ve reformlar için bir ilham kaynağı olabilir ve bu süreçlerde önemli bir rol oynayabilir. Bu bildiride, işlevsel kuramın din ve topluma dair sunduğu bakış açıları ile bu kurama yönelik güncel eleştiriler ele alınacaktır. İşlevsel kuramın toplumsal yapı üzerindeki etkilerini kapsamlı bir şekilde inceleyerek, din ve toplum arasındaki karşılıklı etkileşimin daha iyi anlaşılmasına katkıda bulunulacaktır. Ayrıca, işlevsel kuramın modern toplumlardaki dinamikleri ve toplumsal değişim süreçlerindeki rolü üzerinde durulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İşlevsel Kuram, Toplumsal Uyum, Din, Toplumsal İstikrar, Eleştiriler

ABSTRACT

This paper aims to analyze the relationship between religion and society from the perspective of functional theory and to discuss the current criticisms directed at this theory. Functional theory is a sociological approach that explains how social structures and institutions contribute to the sustainability of social order. It is based on the idea that each social element has specific functions that help maintain social balance. The work of Emile Durkheim forms one of the cornerstones of functional theory. Durkheim views society as an organism composed of interconnected parts, each contributing to the functioning of the social whole. In this context, religion is seen as a force that reinforces social norms and unites individuals around common values. Religious rituals and ceremonies strengthen social cohesion and help individuals feel part of a societal whole. Functional theory also suggests that religion contributes to individuals' search for identity and meaning. It is argued that religion provides psychological comfort by giving individuals a sense of purpose and meaning in their lives. In this context, religious beliefs and practices offer moral support and a sense of security during personal and social crises. However, the perspectives of functional theory on religion and society face various criticisms today. Recent studies on the role and effects of religion in modern societies necessitate a

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reevaluation of some assumptions of functional theory. For instance, religion should be considered not only as an element that maintains social stability but also as a potential driver of social change and transformation. Religion can inspire social movements and reforms and play a significant role in these processes. This paper will address the views of functional theory regarding religion and society, along with the current criticisms directed at this theory. By comprehensively examining the impacts of functional theory on social structures, the aim is to contribute to a better understanding of the mutual interaction between religion and society. Additionally, the paper will focus on the dynamics of modern societies and the role of religion in processes of social change.

Keywords: Functional Theory, Social Cohesion, Religion, Social Stability, Criticisms.

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LONDRA'DA CATO SOKAĞI KOMPLOSU CATO STREET CONSPIRACY IN LONDON

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ÖZET

1790-1820 arası İngiltere'nin siyaseten en radikal yıllarıydı. Bu radikal yıllarda yaşananlardan çıkarılan dersler İngiliz demokrasisi ve parlamenter yapısının gelişiminde önemli rol oynadı. Radikal dönemde liberallerin ve işçilerin talepleri, demokrasi mücadelesi ve kazanımlarının dayanak noktası oldu; talepler, farklı yöntemlerle ısrarla dile getirilerek uzun bir mücadelenin sonunda hakedildi. Cato Sokağı Komplosu olarak anılan olay bu radikal dönemin en ilginç olaylarındandı. Dönemin koşulları Kral III. George'un 29 Ocak 1820'deki ölümü ile doğan hükümet bunalımıyla daha zorlu bir hal aldı. Napolyon Savaşları'nın yarattığı ekonomik sorunlar, Spa Fields ve Peterloo gibi olaylar nedeniyle öfkeli olan cumhuriyetçi bir grup radikal, hükümet krizini de fırsat bilerek bir komplo planladılar. Bu komplo, tüm kabine üyelerini ve başbakanı öldürmeyi içeren bir darbe planıydı. Ancak aralarındaki casus George Edwards nedeniyle komplo açığa çıktı. Olayla bağlantılı olan ve suçlu bulunan 11 kişiden 5'i idam edildi, 5'i Avustralya'ya sürgüne gönderildi, 1'i ise hapis cezası aldı. Cato Sokağı Komplosu'na karışan isimlerin tamamı Spencean Hayırseverleri olarak bilinen ve Thomas Spence'nin fikirlerini takip eden grubun üyeleriydi. Thomas Spence, genel oy hakkını destekleyen, özel mülkiyete son verilerek ulusun topraklarının halk arasında paylaşılmasını savunan fikirleri ile bilinir. Spencean Hayırseverleri grubu yaklaşık 27 kişi olmakla birlikte, Cato Sokağı Komplocuları 13 kişiydi ve Onüçler Komitesi olarak bilinmekteydiler. Komplocular, Lordlar Kamarası üyelerinin ve Kabinenin, ülkedeki tüm acıların mimarı olduğuna inanarak hareket etmişlerdi. Kabine üyelerinin Grasvenor Meydanı'ndaki Lord Harowby'nin evinde birlikte akşam yemeği yiyeceklerini aktaran New Times gazetesindeki haber ile yemeğin yeneceği 23 Şubat 1820 akşamı elbombası ve diğer ateşli silahlarla tüm kabine üyelerini öldürmek üzere harekete geçtiler ve Grasvenor meydanına çıkan Cato Sokağı çıkmazındaki bir ahıra saklandılar. Harekete geçmek üzereyken tedbir almış olan Coldstream Muhafız Müfrezesi'nin baskını ile yakalandılar. Mahkeme sürecinde grubun lideri Arthur Thistlewood'un savunması ile idam edilenler arasında olan William Davidson'ın savunması dönemin radikal fikirlerini vurgulaması açısından dikkat çekici savunmalar olarak öne çıkmaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı İngiltere'deki toplumsal yapı değişimi ile bunun siyasete olan etkisini açıklamak ve Cato Sokağı Komplosu'nun mikro olarak bu süreçteki yerini detaylandırmaktır. Bu detaylandırma çabası, Cato Sokağı Komplosu gibi radikal girişimlerin İngiltere'de başarıya ulaşmama nedenlerini açıklayabilmek için bir başlangıç noktası oluşturacaktır. Bu çerçevede İngiltere'de radikal dönemin çatışmalı ortamından uzlaşmaya geçişin temel dinamikleri nelerdir? Sorusunun yanıtlanması mümkündür. Bu sorunun yanıtı ile İngiliz Demokrasisi'nin özgün yanları tespit edilebilir. Bu amaçlar çerçevesinde çalışma iki bölüm olarak planlandı: Giriş bölümünde Sanayi Devrimi, İngiltere'nin ekonomik değişimi ve toplumsal yapıdaki değişim açıklanmaktadır. Birinci bölümde 1799'da işçi örgütlenmeleri dahil her türlü muhalif örgütlenmeyi yasaklayan İsyancı Dernekler Yasası sonrasında gelişen ve hak talep eden eylemler ile tarihsel arka plan özetlenmektedir. İkinci Bölümde ise Cato Sokağı Komplosu'nun gelişim süreci ve etkileri ele alınmaktadır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: İngiltere'de Demokrasi, Cato Sokağı Komplosu, Arthur Thistlewood, İngiltere'de Gösteriler

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ABSTRACT

Between 1790 and 1820, England experienced its most politically radical years. The lessons drawn from this period significantly influenced the development of English democracy and the parliamentary system. During these radical years, the demands of liberals and workers laid the foundation for the struggle for democracy and its eventual achievements. These demands were persistently expressed through various methods and were ultimately realized after prolonged efforts. One of the most intriguing events of this era is the Cato Street Conspiracy. The period's challenges were exacerbated by the government crisis following King George III's death on January 29, 1820. A group of angry republican radicals, motivated by the economic problems stemming from the Napoleonic Wars and events such as Spa Fields and Peterloo, exploited this crisis to plan a conspiracy. This conspiracy aimed to overthrow the government by assassinating all cabinet members and the prime minister. However, the plot was foiled by a spy among them, George Edwards. Of the 11 conspirators found guilty, 5 were executed, 5 were exiled to Australia, and 1 was imprisoned. All those involved in the Cato Street Conspiracy were members of the Spencean Philanthropists, a group that adhered to the ideas of Thomas Spence. Spence advocated for universal suffrage and the redistribution of the nation's land among the people, proposing the abolition of private property. The Spencean Philanthropists consisted of approximately 27 individuals, while the Cato Street Conspirators, known as the Committee of Thirteen, numbered 13. The conspirators believed that the House of Lords and the Cabinet were responsible for the country's suffering. They planned to kill all cabinet members with grenades and firearms on the evening of February 23, 1820, based on a New Times newspaper report that the cabinet members would dine together at Lord Harrowby's residence in Grosvenor Square. They hid in a barn in the cul-de-sac of Cato Street leading to Grosvenor Square, but were captured during a raid by the Coldstream Guards Detachment, who had taken precautions. The defenses of the group's leader, Arthur Thistlewood, and William Davidson, who was among those executed, highlighted the radical ideas of the time during their trial.

This study aims to explain the changes in England's social structure and their impact on politics, detailing the role of the Cato Street Conspiracy in this process on a micro level. This detailed examination serves as a starting point to explain why radical initiatives like the Cato Street Conspiracy did not succeed in England. Within this framework, the study seeks to answer the question: What are the fundamental dynamics of the transition from a conflicting environment to a consensus during England's radical period? Addressing this question can reveal the unique aspects of English democracy. The study is planned in two sections: The introduction discusses the Industrial Revolution, England's economic transformation, and changes in social structure. The first section summarizes the historical background and rights-based actions that emerged after the Seditious Societies Act of 1799, which banned all forms of dissenting organization, including worker organizations. The second section addresses the development process and effects of the Cato Street Conspiracy.

Keywords: Democracy in England, Cato Street Conspiracy, Arthur Thistlewood, Demonstrations in England most politically radical years.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

DESIGNING MEDICAL EXPERT SYSTEM BASED ON LOGICAL REDUCED RULE FOR ASTHMA DIAGNOSIS

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ABSTRACT

Asthma is a lung disease that can be persistent and explained by similar symptoms such as chest tightness, shortness of breath, cough, and wheezing. In an asthma attack, airflow to the lungs is blocked due to muscle contraction, bloating, and an excessive amount of mucous membranes. It is estimated that this lung disease affects approximately 235 million people worldwide. In the study, a new Reduced Rule-Based (RRB) Medical Expert System (MES) was developed for use in the diagnosis of asthma and determining its severity. The RRB, which we use in the system we developed, processes 4096 conditions created over 7 symptoms and 12 input values of these symptoms, which we determined based on the doctor's opinions. Through the 52 conditions obtained at the end of this process, both the need to check 4096 rules one by one disappears and it becomes possible to quickly determine the diagnosis and severity (mild, moderate, and severe) of the asthma disease in emergency services where there is a pandemic-induced density or lack of personnel. The tests of the system were made by comparing the system and the doctor's decisions over the dataset (Cronbach's $\alpha \geq 0.7$), which was compiled by a specialist doctor from studies on asthma and similar diseases. As a result of this comparison, it was seen that the system decisions were similar to the doctor's decisions at the rate of 93.3% in mild asthma, 96.6% in moderate asthma, 91.6% in severe asthma, 87.9% in other conditions, and 90.8% in total. It is thought that our system, which has an accuracy of 93.6% in the diagnosis of asthma, can be installed on smart devices and used as a subsidiary decision support system in emergency services and in environments where there is a shortage of personnel due to the pandemic. Thus, the burden of healthcare workers can be reduced.

Keywords: Asthma, Boolean Function Minimization, Early Diagnosis, Medical Expert System, Reduced Rule Base, Risk Factors for Asthma.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

TRANSLANGUAGING AS A BILINGUAL EDUCATION PEDAGOGY IN THE EARLY YEARS: A META-SYNTHESIS APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Translanguaging pedagogies have become an alternative pedagogy to the traditional bilingual education, emphasizing that emergent bilinguals possess a single, unified linguistic repertoire rather than two distinct language systems (Garcia & Wei, 2014). Consequently, teaching pedagogies should be revised to reflect this understanding. This meta-synthesis study aims to explore the how the implementation of translanguaging pedagogy at early childhood education affects children. To achieve this, twelve (N=12) peer-reviewed full-length articles published between 2014 and 2023 were included from a search of three electronic databases: Web of Science, ERIC, and SCOPUS. The synthesis of these articles revealed that the use of this bilingual pedagogy in both multilingual and monolingual preschool contexts have enabled teachers to design a more inclusive and conducive learning environment. Additionally, the studies provide some evidence for the development of children in different aspects. Specifically, translanguaging practices were found to enhance students' problem-solving strategies and metalinguistic awareness, enabled them to make cross-cultural comparisons, and increase their emotional development.

Key Words: Translanguaging, Bilingual Education, Multilingual Education, Meta-synthesis
Cognitive cultural emotional

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

REMOVAL OF OIL&GREASE BY A NEW GENERATION MICROBUBBLE PUMP DISSOLVED AIR FLOTATION SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

Flotation is a well-known and reliable method used for the removal of oil&grease and suspended solids from wastewater. Among the different flotation technologies, Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF) is an effective one in removing dissolved organic substances and oils from wastewater and is frequently used in worldwide. DAF systems are classified as (traditional) Classical DAF and new generation - microbubble pump DAF considering the air bubble generation method. The major difference between the two systems is the microbubble size. Generally, the bubble size of 50-120 microns in classical DAF systems decreases to 20-50 microns in microbubble pump DAF systems. Besides that, the classical DAF system has a more complex structure than the new generation DAF systems. It consists of more equipment, thus maintenance requirement is high and causes operational troubles more often.

In the literature, there are several studies in related to the classical DAF and the new generation DAF systems. However, most of the studies have been carried out in a laboratory-scale and operated synthetically prepared wastewater. In the presented study, a pilot scale experimental DAF system were used in order to remove oil&grease and suspended solid (SS) and operated by real wastewater obtained from dairy industry. The dimensions of the polypropylene DAF unit were 100–150–155 cm (width-length-height), and the volume was about 1.5 m³. The pilot-scale DAF plant consisted of contact, flotation and sedimentation sections; and was used both as a classical pump DAF (CP-DAF) and as a microbubble pump DAF (MB-DAF) using appropriate piping and equipment to compare performances. In the experiments, the impact of inflow rate, pump type, and the pressure was investigated. The results shown that CP-DAF System has yielded lower oil & grease and suspended solid removal efficiency than MB-DAF systems. It has been determined that the optimum working pressure is 4 bar in both systems, and the highest performance was obtained at 1m³/h. The results demonstrated that the DAF systems were particularly effective in removing dissolved oils. The appropriate operating pressure was determined to be 4 bar, and it was found that the treatment efficiency decreased at pressures above 4 bar. The treatment efficiency of the CP -DAF system was found to be lower than the MB-DAF systems. Under suitable operating conditions (a flow rate of 1 m³/h and a pressure of 4 bar), the MB-DAF systems showed an approximately 15% higher performance in oil removal.

Keywords: Dissolved Air Flotation, Industrial wastewater, Removal efficiency, Microbubble pump, Wastewater treatment, Oil&grease removal, Dairy wastewater.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

EARLY CHILDHOOD TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS ON THEIR USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN PRESCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

Many OECD countries have approved artificial intelligence technology, which is prioritized as one of the core competencies that the new generation should know and use (Denning & Tedre, 2019) as the most important technology for future development (OECD, 2017). At this point, preschool children are a key demographic in contemporary artificial intelligence education (Chen et al., 2019). AI literacy is crucial for young children to enhance many aspects of child development, not only collaborative inquiry, emotional inquiry, and creative inquiry, but also theory of mind skills (Kewalramani et al., 2021; Su & Yang, 2022). Engaging young children with AI technology allows them to expand their thinking and learning beyond traditional temporal and spatial boundaries in educational settings (Kewalramani et al., 2021). However, an important issue that should be taken into consideration in the preschool period is to ensure that the use of AI develops children in a child-centered way and through play (Damşa et al., 2010). Therefore artificial intelligence should be handled based on the constructivist approach proposed by Vygotsky in the preschool period (Lim, 2023). What is meant is that the first step in supporting children's development with AI in the preschool period is to reveal the perceptions of teachers who serve children. Other studies examining the technologies used in education have revealed that teachers are reluctant to apply new technologies in education and feel inadequate (Hsu et al., 2022). Nevertheless, the effectiveness of AI technology in education largely hinges on teachers' positive perceptions and their proficiency in using this technology (Keengwe & Onchwari, 2009). However, only few studies addressed the enablers and challenges of AI literacy in preschools and teachers' perceptions of AI literacy in preschools (Su, 2024). At this point, it is essential to explore early childhood teachers' perceptions about using AI so teachers are seen as primarily responsible for helping children know and use AI. This study aimed to investigate early childhood teachers' perceptions about the use of AI in the educational process they implement in preschools. In this study, an interview instrument was used to elicit the current situation regarding the use of AI in preschool classrooms and teachers need to promote its use. The researchers used a semi-structured interview form to investigate early childhood teachers' perceptions. The interview form was updated in line with expert opinions and the research data were collected using the interview form. Data was collected from 12 teachers through interviews. The findings of the study are expected to reveal early childhood teachers' perceptions about the use of artificial intelligence, their feelings and needs when using/not using artificial intelligence, and ways to improve the use of artificial intelligence. The research results will be discussed within the framework of the literature on integrating the use of artificial intelligence into early childhood education.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Early Childhood Education, Teachers, Learning and Teaching AI, Teacher Education.

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10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

STRUCTURE-BASED DRUG REPURPOSING TO INHIBIT THE DNA GYRASE OF *MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS*

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ABSTRACT

Short Introduction:

Drug repurposing is an alternative avenue for identifying new drugs to treat tuberculosis (TB). Although TB can be cured with anti-tubercular drugs, the emergence of multidrug-resistant and extensively drug-resistant strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* H37Rv (Mtb), as well as the significant death toll globally, necessitate the development of effective drugs to treat TB.

Experiments and Key result findings:

In this study, drug repurposing approach was employed to address this drug resistance problem by screening drugbank database to identify novel inhibitors of the Mtb target enzyme, DNA gyrase. The compounds were screened against the ATPase domain of gyrase B subunit (MtbGyrB47), and the docking results showed Echinacoside, Doxorubicin, Epirubicin, and Idarubicin possess high binding affinities against MtbGyrB47. Comprehensive assessment using fluorescence spectroscopy, SPR, and CD titration studies revealed that Echinacoside as a potent binder against MtbGyrB47. Further, ATPase, and DNA supercoiling assays exhibited IC₅₀ values of 2.1-4.7 μM for Echinacoside, Doxorubicin, Epirubicin, and Idarubicin. Among these compounds, the least MIC₉₀ of 6.3 μM and 12 μM were observed for Epirubicin and Echinacoside, respectively. Hence, our findings indicate that Echinacoside and Epirubicin target mycobacterial DNA gyrase, inhibit its catalytic cycle, and retard mycobacterium growth. Further these compounds exhibits potential scaffolds for optimizing novel anti-mycobacterial agents that can act on drug-resistant strains.

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10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

HOUSING POLICIES IN PORTUGAL: FROM FASCISM TO DEMOCRACY

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ABSTRACT

During the Fascist Regime in Portugal, housing policies aimed to improve the living conditions of the lower classes but resulted in social segregation and urban discontinuity. The Casas Económicas were designed based on the residents' incomes, resulting in a social hierarchy of housing complexes and a rigorous selection process for beneficiaries, which included criteria such as moral behavior, age, and family salaries. Although inspired by the modern ideals of the Athens Charter, these policies failed to integrate the new housing into the existing urban structure, leading to the breakdown of community life and the isolation of residents. In Porto, the Casas Económicas program was implemented on the peripheries, segregating the working class from the urban center. In the 1940s and 1950s, the Municipal Council built collective housing, replacing the degraded "ilhas" with new social neighborhoods. These initiatives aimed to improve health and living conditions but often resulted in social segregation and difficulties in forming community bonds. The typological change from single-family homes to collective housing, influenced by the Athens Charter and criticisms of the State, led to the construction of neighborhoods that lacked continuity and integration into the urban fabric, exacerbating social discontinuity and the degradation of public spaces. At the end of the regime, social exclusion persisted, with residents displaced to peripheral areas, far from their social and support networks.

With the transition to democracy post-April 25th, the Serviço de Apoio Ambulatório Local (SAAL) emerged, prioritizing community participation in the transformation of neighborhoods and decentralizing housing promotion. However, SAAL faced significant challenges, including delays and opposition, but left a legacy in the attempt to address the issue of decent housing for the population. After the April 25th Revolution in 1974, Portugal underwent a significant transformation in its approach to social housing. The SAAL was a pioneering initiative that placed communities at the center of the decision-making and implementation process of housing projects. This program aimed to guarantee the constitutional right to decent housing and promote autonomy in the management of housing projects, in stark contrast to the centralized and repressive approach of the Estado Novo. However, the execution of SAAL faced numerous obstacles, including conflicts between different parties involved and the slowness in the implementation of projects, resulting in delays and even stagnation of some initiatives.

The transition to a more participatory model of housing policy also influenced subsequent programs, such as the Programa Especial de Realojamento (PER), which focused on the rehousing of families in precarious conditions, contributing to the construction of new housing and the social integration of residents. Despite this, the relocation of populations from central areas to the periphery often continued to break neighborhood networks and hinder the formation of new social relationships. Over the decades, housing policies in Portugal reflected the struggle between the need for modernization and the limitations imposed by the political and economic structure of the country. From the Casas Económicas of the Estado Novo, which sought to maintain social order through strict control of beneficiaries, to post-revolution efforts to democratize access to housing, housing initiatives have had a profound impact on the urban and social structure of Portuguese cities.

In summary, the evolution of housing policies in Portugal shows a gradual movement from control and repression to an attempt at greater inclusion and community participation. However, the challenges of implementation and the need to reconcile modernity with the preservation of existing social networks remain central issues in the quest for decent housing for all.

Keywords: Housing Policies, Segregation, State Control, Community Participation, Urban Discontinuity, Democratic Transition.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN KARAR VERME STİLLERİNİN ÇEŞİTLİ DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ INVESTIGATION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' DECISION-MAKING STYLES IN TERMS OF VARIOUS VARIABLES

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ÖZET

İnsanlar günlük yaşam içerisinde birçok karar verme durumunda kalmaktadır. Karar, belirli bir hedef doğrultusunda mevcut olanaklara göre mümkün olabilen çeşitli muhtemel eylem şekillerinden en uygun olanı seçmektir. Karar verme, çeşitli seçenekler arasından seçim ve tercih yapmaya ilişkin bilişsel ve davranışsal çabalar olarak ifade edilebilir. Kişinin yaşamında mutlu olabilmesi için doğru zamanda, doğru yerde, doğru ve uygun kararlar verebilmesi gerekmektedir. Karar verme karmaşık ve aşamalı bir süreçtir. Kişilerin bu süreci algılama ve uygulama tarzları karar verme stili olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Diğer bir ifadeyle karar verme stili, herhangi bir konuda karar verme ile karşı karşıya kalan kişinin gösterdiği yaklaşım, tepki ve eylemlerdir. Üniversite öğrencilerinin üniversite yaşamında doğru ve etkili karar verebilmeleri açısından karar verme stillerinin önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir. Bu araştırmanın amacı, üniversitede öğrencilerinin karar verme stillerini çeşitli değişkenlere göre incelemektir. Araştırmada betimsel tarama yönteminden yararlanılmıştır. Araştırmaya 2023-2024 eğitim öğretim yılında Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi, Salihli İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi ve Salihli Meslek Yüksekokulunda öğrenim gören 231 öğrenci gönüllülük esasına göre katılmıştır. Araştırma verileri öğrencilere "Kişisel Bilgi Formu" ve "Melbourne Karar Verme Ölçeği" uygulanarak toplanmıştır. Elde edilen bulgulara göre, öğrencilerin özsaygı düzeylerinin düşük düzeyde olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Kaçınan karar verme stili en yüksek puan ortalamasına sahip iken, dikkatli karar verme stili en düşük puan ortalamasına sahiptir. Ayrıca demografik değişkenler (cinsiyet, yaş, sınıf, birim, gelir, yaşadığı yer) ile karar verme stilleri arasında anlamlı ilişkiler tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karar, Karar Verme, Karar Verme Stili, Üniversite Öğrencileri

ABSTRACT

People have to make many decisions in daily life. Decision is choosing the most appropriate course of action among various possible courses of action, which are possible according to the available possibilities, towards a particular goal. Decision making can be expressed as cognitive and behavioral efforts to choose and choose among various options. In order to be happy in one's life, one must be able to make the right and appropriate decisions at the right time, in the right place. Decision making is a complex and gradual process. The way people perceive and implement this process is called decision-making style. In other words, decision-making style is the approach, reaction and actions of a person who is faced with making a decision on any issue. It is thought that decision-making styles are important for university students to make correct and effective decisions in university life. The purpose of this research is to examine the decision-making styles of university students according to various variables. Descriptive scanning method was used in the research. 231 students studying at Manisa Celal Bayar University, Salihli Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences and Salihli Vocational School participated in the research on a voluntary basis in the 2023-2024 academic year. Research data were collected by applying the "Personal Information Form" and "Melbourne Decision Making Scale" to the students. According to the findings, it was determined that the students' self-esteem levels were low. While the avoidant decision-making style has the highest mean score, the careful decision-making style has the lowest mean score. Additionally, significant relationships were detected between demographic variables (gender, age, class, unit, income, place of residence) and decision-making styles.

Key Words: Decision, Decision Making, Decision Making Style, University Students

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN EMPATİK EĞİLİMLERİ İLE MOTİVASYON DÜZEYLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' EMPATHIC TENDENCIES AND MOTIVATION LEVELS

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ÖZET

İnsan sosyal bir varlık olduğu için başkalarıyla etkileşim ve iletişim kurarak varlığını sürdürmekte ve sosyalleşmektedir. Sağlıklı ilişkiler kurmanın ve sürdürmenin en etkili yolu empati kurmaktan geçmektedir. Empati, bireyin kendisini karşısındaki kişinin yerine koyarak, onun duygu ve düşüncelerini doğru olarak anlaması ve karşısındaki kişiye bunu hissettirmesidir. Motivasyon, bireyin hedef ve amaçları doğrultusunda kendi isteği ile ya da dışarıdan bir etki ile hareket emesidir. Empatik eğilimi yüksek olan kişilerin motivasyon düzeylerinin de yüksek olduğu düşünülmektedir. Bu noktadan hareketle bu araştırmanın amacı, üniversite öğrencilerinin empatik eğilimleri ve motivasyon düzeyleri arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. Araştırmanın örneklemini Salihli Meslek Yüksekokulunda 2023-2024 eğitim öğretim yılında öğrenim gören 177 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada ilişkisel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak “Kişisel Bilgi Formu”, “Empatik Eğilim” ve “Motivasyon” ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda, öğrencilerin algısına göre empatik eğilim ile Motivasyon arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ilişkiler olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Empatik Eğilim, Motivasyon, Üniversite Öğrencileri

ABSTRACT

Since humans are social beings, they maintain their existence and socialize by interacting and communicating with others. The most effective way to establish and maintain healthy relationships is through empathy. Empathy is the ability of an individual to put himself in the other person's shoes, accurately understand his feelings and thoughts, and make the other person feel this. Motivation is the individual's ability to act voluntarily or under external influence in line with his goals and objectives. It is thought that people with high empathic tendencies also have high motivation levels. Starting from this point, the aim of this research is to examine the relationship between university students' empathic tendencies and motivation levels. The sample of the research consists of 177 students studying at Salihli Vocational High School in the 2023-2024 academic year. Relational screening model was used in the research. “Personal Information Form”, “Empathetic Tendency” and “Motivation” scales were used as data collection tools. As a result of the research, it was seen that there were statistically significant relationships between empathic tendency and Motivation according to the students' perception.

Key Words: Empathic Tendency, Motivation, University Students

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

INVESTIGATING APOMORPHINE NANOPARTICLES AS AN INNOVATIVE THERAPY FOR MEMORY DISORDERS

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ABSTRACT

Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a common neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity. Traditional treatments often involve stimulant medications, which may not be effective for all patients and can have undesirable side effects. Previous studies have shown that long term administration of drugs of abuse increases the effectiveness of somatodendritic 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT)-1A receptors. Repeated administration of buspirone can also attenuate apomorphine induced sensitization. The synthesis of nanoparticles offers a transformative prospect for reshaping the therapeutic outcomes of apomorphine. Through the application of this methodology, it becomes plausible to focus on precise cerebral regions, thereby amplifying the drug's efficacy in addressing neurological disorders. Considering the latest progress in comprehending the underlying mechanisms of memory disorders, there is a growing pursuit within the pharmaceutical sector to identify fresh avenues for therapeutic interventions. A noteworthy constraint in the existing therapeutic strategies is the development of tolerance, underscoring the need for explorations into innovative and promising treatments. The implications of this research could lead to new therapeutic strategies for ADHD, offering an alternative for patients who do not respond well to conventional treatments. Future directions include larger, controlled studies to further evaluate the long-term efficacy and safety of apomorphine in diverse ADHD populations.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

PHYSICO-CHEMICAL AND HEAVY METALS ANALYSIS IN PEJA RIVER USING ICP-OES

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ABSTRACT

This study uses ICP-OES to measure heavy metal concentrations and physico-chemical parameters to analyse the environmental status of Kosovo's Peja Lumbardh River. The river is contaminated by industrial and human activity, despite its reputation for being picturesque and biodiverse. Samples taken in October 2023 at three locations showed high dissolved oxygen, neutral pH, and appropriate temperatures; nevertheless, higher biochemical oxygen demand suggested pollution. Heavy metal concentrations usually corresponded to international guidelines, while some locations exceeded restrictions. Unique clusters were found using statistical analysis and hierarchical cluster analysis, emphasising the origins of local contamination. Overall, the Lumbardh River meets Water Framework Directive and UNECE river quality categories, exhibiting good water quality. Heavy metal concentrations, particularly in soil and sediment, are safe, notwithstanding some localised concerns. This indicates that human activity is primarily responsible for the contamination and confirms the Peja Lumbardh River's generally good environmental state.

Key words: Water, soil, sediment, ICP-OES, physico-chemical parameters

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONCENTRATION OF HEAVY METALS, IN PARTICULATE MATTER, PM: 2.5 AND PM: 10 MG/M³, IN THE FLY ASH OF: TC "KOSOVO", COMPLEX "TREPÇA" AND FACTORY "FERRONICELI", IN THE CITIES: KASTRIOT, MITROVICA, DRENAS AND PRISTINA - CORRELATION WITH EU STANDARDS

Assoc.Prof.Dr.Skender Demaku, Ma. Donika Sylejmani, Ma.Arbnore Aliu, Aulona Krasniqi, Besjana Bajramaj, Behlul Krasniqi, Besjan Podvorica

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ABSTRACT

Kosovo is a very specific country, geographically, surrounded by all sides with the range, which is fundamentally protected, however, from the influence of the global climate, but in fact, how can this be defined when in many cases we encounter Pristina, as a city that has the primate in the world, of the day-to-day pollution of the environment, what is it that causes all this contamination, with a weak economy, why all this contamination, we have them, they are too weak filters (or have not installed them at all), then old vehicles, forest cutting, lakes contamination, above all, our awareness of a clean environment is lacking, almost `will be ours. Therefore, in this project, we will present our findings, based on chemical analysis, in the cities; Pristina, Mitrovica, Obliq, the cities considered as the most polluted, therefore, the impact on the health of residents and many other environmental impacts, in the areas analyzed will bring a realistic picture of environmental pollution, a perimeter of approximately 60km, including a triangle of the three cities analyzed.

Keywords: Heavy metals; Air, Cars, Households, Thermal power plant

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF COLORED CONCRETE IN CONTEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION

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ABSTRACT

Colored concrete has become increasingly significant in modern construction due to its ability to combine structural integrity with aesthetic appeal through the incorporation of pigments into the concrete matrix. This versatile material offers robust wear resistance while providing visually appealing surfaces that can emulate the look of more expensive materials like stone or brick. Recent advancements have also expanded the range of colored cement varieties beyond traditional gray, offering architects and designers a broader palette to achieve specific design intentions. These colored cements incorporate pigments that provide a spectrum of hues, enhancing the aesthetic flexibility of concrete in various construction projects. In practice, the choice between these methods depends on factors such as project requirements, design preferences, and budget considerations. Colored concrete is widely used in driveways, patios, walkways, and architectural features where both functionality and visual appeal are important. Overall, colored concrete exemplifies the synergy of technical innovation and aesthetic enhancement in contemporary construction. By offering durable performance and creative design possibilities, colored concrete continues to play a pivotal role in shaping modern built environments.

Keywords: Colored concrete, Construction Practices, Aesthetic Appeal, integration of pigments, Architectural applications

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

POZZOLANIC MATERIALS IN CONCRETE: ADVANCING SUSTAINABILITY IN CONSTRUCTION

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ABSTRACT

Replacing traditional Portland cement (PC) with supplementary cementitious materials (SCMs) is a smart move to cut down on carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from cement production. This switch is a big step towards making construction, especially concrete production, more sustainable. Concrete is a crucial material in building, with over 10 billion cubic meters produced yearly, making it the second most used substance worldwide after water. Concrete comprises cement, water, aggregate (gravel or sand), and other additives. It starts soft and gets stronger as it hardens over time. The challenge with regular concrete is that PC, the primary binding ingredient, produces a lot of CO₂ during its production, which harms the environment and health. To tackle this, we must start using SCMs instead of PCs in concrete. Materials like blast furnace slag (GBFS), silica fume (SF), and fly ash (FA) are examples of SCMs. They come from different industrial processes and are great at reducing the environmental impact of making PCs. Mixing these materials into concrete is a smart way to make the construction industry more eco-friendly.

Keywords: Green concrete, carbon emissions, sustainable construction, pozzolanic materials.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

SEARCHING FOR THE UNSEEN IN EXPERIENCED SPACE: SPATIAL ATMOSPHERE

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ABSTRACT

In the process of modernization, spaces lacking contextual and unique qualities have emerged, contrary to the 'place'-based architectural order in traditional settlements. In this process, architecture has evolved from being merely a physical and functional space to an understanding associated with experiences and emotions. Developing as an antithesis to Cartesian approach, the phenomenological approach emphasizes the subject-object relationship and the experiences obtained as a result of this relationship. Peter Zumthor, one of the significant representatives of phenomenology in architecture, introduces the concept of "spatial atmosphere" from this perspective.

According to Peter Zumthor, spatial atmosphere signifies a mutual relationship formed through the subject-object dialogue and encompasses the construction of atmosphere, akin to the construction of architectural space. The nine fundamental factors considered by Zumthor in the construction of atmosphere include body language, matter, sound, temperature, presence of objects, proximity, light, composition, and unity. These factors constitute the entirety of feelings and experiences evoked in the user by architectural space. Zumthor's conceptual framework serves as a significant guide in architectural practice and spatial design.

This study investigates how the space of experience and spatial atmosphere can be designed. The main axis of the research comprises Peter Zumthor's phenomenological approach and the concept of "spatial atmosphere". The nine factors mentioned by Zumthor in his book "Atmospheres" have been examined to understand their role in the construction of spatial atmosphere. The study focuses on Sancaklar Mosque, a modern architectural example, to evaluate the reflections of these factors in practice.

Sancaklar Mosque embodies a fusion of modern architectural approaches and traditional Islamic architecture. This structure incorporates many of the factors outlined by Zumthor in the construction of atmosphere. The study explores how atmosphere is constructed in Sancaklar Mosque, its effects on users, and its relationship with architectural design. Analyses discuss the role of elements such as light usage, material selection, sound, and temperature in the formation of atmosphere within the structure.

In conclusion, this study aims to investigate the role of Peter Zumthor's phenomenological approach and the concept of spatial atmosphere in the design of modern architectural spaces. The significance of atmosphere in architecture ensures that space is not merely considered as a physical area, but as a factor that shapes human experiences and emotional responses. The example of Sancaklar Mosque is examined to understand the practical implementation of this approach.

Keywords: Spatial Atmosphere, Peter Zumthor, Place, Space, Sancaklar Mosque

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

EVALUATION OF THE COMBINED APPLICATION OF FLY ASH AND MARBLE COARSE AGGREGATES ON THE CHARACTERISTICS AND DURABILITY OF CONCRETE

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ABSTRACT

The growing global demand for concrete, driven by rapid infrastructure, urbanization, and industrial expansion, increasingly strains natural resources, threatening ecological balance. To meet this demand without compromising quality, incorporating recycled materials into concrete mixes proves advantageous. This research examines the mechanical properties of an environmentally friendly concrete using marble coarse aggregates obtained from local marble cutting and polishing industries as an alternative to natural coarse aggregates and class F-fly ash, resulting from combustion in power plants, as a partial substitute for cement. The aim is to determine the optimal quantity of substitution for these materials to maximize concrete properties without sacrificing strength. The concrete's performance is evaluated in terms of workability and strength using a combination of destructive and non-destructive testing techniques, including ultrasonic pulse velocity (UPV) and rebound hammer (RH). Various concrete mixtures, with different levels of marble waste and fly ash substitution, are developed and compared to traditional concrete made with 100% natural aggregates. In this study the percentage of Fly Ash added to concrete in place of cement was 10%, while natural coarse aggregates are changed out for marble coarse aggregates at rates ranging from 10% to 90%, increasing gradually by 20%, thus providing a comprehensive overview of the utilization of the by-products used. In terms of workability, an increase in slump was observed in mixtures containing marble coarse aggregates compared to traditional concrete, while for mixtures containing 10% fly ash, the slump remained slightly lower than that of traditional concrete. The use of fly ash in place of 10% of the cement, along with the replacement of 70% of natural aggregates with marble aggregates, shows an improvement in compressive strength of approximately 9.94%, 13.5%, 23.83%, and 24.04% on days 7, 14, 28, and 56. It is also worth noting that concrete containing coarse marble aggregates combined with Fly Ash exhibits normal ultrasonic pulse velocity, with a satisfactory correlation between destructive and non-destructive tests. These findings underscore the potential of marble waste and fly ash as alternatives to natural aggregates, offering opportunities for sustainable development in the concrete industry.

Keywords: Marble coarse replacement, Fly Ash, Workability, Strength, Schmidt Hammer, Ultrasonic velocity.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ENHANCING SOCIAL INCLUSION FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH ASD AND/OR INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES THROUGH ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Social inclusion is crucial for the well-being of individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and/or Intellectual Disability (ID). Research has identified access to education and employment as key drivers of social inclusion. However, participation rates in these domains remain low for people with ASD and/or ID. Assistive Technology (AT) offers significant potential to improve inclusion, but its adoption has been limited due to various barriers.

The COST Action, a-STEP, aims to address these challenges by building an interdisciplinary, intersectoral network spanning Europe and beyond. This network focuses on enhancing social inclusion and empowerment of individuals with ASD and/or ID and their families by promoting the development and use of accessible and sustainable AT.

Over the past two years, a-STEP has made significant progress toward this goal through several initiatives by conducting comprehensive reviews of existing AT to identify effective tools and practices, engaging stakeholders to understand diverse perspectives and preferences related to AT, creating guidelines to promote best practices in AT applications within education and employment contexts, establishing an open-access platform containing information on AT best practices and emerging technologies, and nurturing the next generation of researchers and practitioners through mentorship, workshops, and Short-Term Scientific Missions (STSMs).

Key achievements include the identification and evaluation of existing AT, a better understanding of factors affecting AT use across different contexts, and the creation of a joint roadmap for the inclusion of stakeholders in AT design and deployment. Despite challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the network has successfully expanded, fostering interdisciplinary and intersectoral collaboration, and has actively disseminated knowledge through various channels, including conferences and publications. The ongoing work of a-STEP is set to continue addressing the unmet needs in AT adoption, promoting evidence-based practices, and ensuring the inclusion of individuals with ASD and/or ID in the research process. By leveraging interdisciplinary and intersectoral collaboration, a-STEP is dedicated to creating a sustainable impact on social inclusion and empowerment for this community.

For more information, visit the [a-STEP website] (<https://www.a-step-action.eu>).

Keywords: Social Inclusion, Assistive Technology, Intellectual Disability, Autism, Empowerment

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE IMPACT OF SELF-EFFICACY ON NORTH-EAST INDIA STUDENT'S ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

For the last several years, study on student's academic self-efficacy and performance has been a growing field. The primary goal of this study was to determine the effects of Self-efficacy on student's academic performance in Northeast, India among young adults of 18 to 27 years. The research objectives for the study were: To find out the effects of self-efficacy on student academic performance of university students in Northeast, India. To find out whether there is any significant difference in self-efficacy and academic performance of university students in Northeast, India. To find out whether there is any significant difference in self-efficacy and academic performance of university students in Northeast, India with respect to gender (Male, Female). Purposive sampling technique was used in the study to select a sample size. The sample size consists of 200 participants. Both male and female participants were included. Academic Performance Scale and General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE) scales were used for collecting data in this study. The data after collection was processed and analysed in accordance with the purpose and objectives of this study. Data was entered into access database before being exported to Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 16.0 for analyses for quantitative data by using Pearson Correlation and t test. To test the hypothesis, t test was used. Findings stated that there is no significant difference on the self-efficacy and academic performance for male and female. Therefore, the hypothesis that there will be a significant difference between self-efficacy and academic performance with respect to gender was not supported. Results found that there is a moderately positive and significant correlation between academic performance and self-efficacy thus, the hypothesis that there was a significant difference between self-efficacy and academic performance was supported.

Keywords: self-efficacy, Academic Performance, Students

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ART STATE OF MINE TAILING'S VALORIZATION THROUGH GREEN CIRCULAR ECONOMY: MANAGEMENT, APPLICATIONS, GEOPOLYMERS, SYNTHESIS METHODS

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ABSTRACT

The mining sector is crucial to the global economy, generating huge quantities of solid and liquid byproducts during the extraction and processing of minerals. Tailings are a major source of environmental pollution, posing risks of acidification, heavy metal contamination and involve the accumulation and the surface storage problems, Recycling mine tailings through the green circular economy aims to reduce the mining industry's environmental footprint and replace the raw clay materials of many industry's needs.

Many Studies are exploring the use of tailings in the manufacture of bricks, building materials, ceramic membranes and geopolymers materials, contributing to more sustainable waste management. The purpose of this paper is to provide an updated and critical review of the current literature on mine tailing valorization, with a particular focus on geopolymerization technology.

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GÖÇ VE ÇEVRE SORUNLARI BAĞLAMINDA KENTLERDE KATI ATIK HİZMETLERİ: GAZİANTEP BÜYÜKŞEHİR BELEDİYESİ

SOLID WASTE SERVICES IN CITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES: GAZİANTEP METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

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ÖZET

Nitelikleri itibariyle zaten çözümü zor ve maliyetli olan çevre sorunları, nüfusları giderek artan, sanayileşen, göç alan kentlerde daha büyük sorunlar haline gelmektedir. Ancak nüfus artışı, sanayileşme ve hatta düzenli göçler, belli bir hızda gerçekleşeceğinden kamu yönetimleri açısından bazı önlemler almak ve artan ihtiyaçlara yönelik hizmetlerin altyapısını hazırlamak için belli bir zaman tanıyabilmektedir. Buna karşılık, Suriye Savaşı ile başlayan küresel göç dalgası çok hızlı cereyan etmiş, kent ve ülke yönetimlerini hazırlıksız yakalamıştır.

Türkiye'ye sığınan Suriyeli mültecilerin (sağlık, güvenlik, barınma ve gıda gibi) hayatî ihtiyaçlarının karşılanması, merkezî yönetim ve yerel yönetimlerce yapılması gereken daha öncelikli hizmetlerdir. Bu yoğun mülteci akınları, kentlerde yaşamaya başlayan insan sayısını arttırdığı için, temel belediye hizmetlerinin yerine getirilmesinde bile büyük zorluklar ortaya çıkmıştır. Katı atık hizmetleri gibi önemli ölçüde plan, proje ve yüksek maliyetler gerektiren hizmetlerde, bu hızlı değişime ayak uydurulması biraz zaman almıştır. Ancak, takip eden dönemlerde, çevre ve altyapı sorunlarının çözümü için gereken hizmetlerin de yerine getirilmeye başlandığı görülmüştür.

Bu çalışma, yoğun göç alan ve mültecilere yönelik hizmetlerin sunulduğu, buna karşılık, birçok temel yerel hizmet gibi, katı atık hizmetlerinin yerine getirilmesinde zorlukların yaşandığı kentlere odaklanmaktadır. Çalışmada, öncelikle göç ve çevre sorunları hakkında kavramsal bir çerçeve sunulacaktır. Katı atık hizmetlerinin idarî, siyasî, malî ve sosyal boyutları irdelenecek, kent ve çevre açısından önemi üzerinde durulacaktır. Son olarak, Suriye krizi ile başlayan mülteci akınından en çok etkilenen ve çok sayıda mültecinin barındığı Gaziantep'teki katı atık sorunları ele alınacak ve Gaziantep Büyükşehir Belediyesi'nin gerçekleştirdiği katı atık hizmetleri incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göç, Çevre, Kent, Belediye, Katı Atık Hizmetleri

ABSTRACT

Environmental problems, which are already difficult and costly to solve by their qualifications, are becoming bigger problems in the cities with increasing population, industrializing, and migrating. The population growth, industrialization and even regular migration occur at a certain pace. This may provide some time for public administrations to take some measures and prepare the infrastructure of services for increasing needs. However, the wave of global migration, which started with the Syrian War, took place very quickly and captured the urban and state administrations unprepared.

Meet the vital needs (such as health, safety, shelter, and nourishment) of Syrian refugees who took refuge in Turkey, are more priority services fulfilled by central government and local governments. As these intensive refugee flows increased the number of people living in urban areas, even in the implementation of basic municipal services there emerged major difficulties. It has taken some time to adapt to this rapid change in services that require significant plans, projects, and high costs, such as solid waste services. However, in the following periods, it has been observed that the services required for the solution of the environmental and infrastructure problems have also started to be fulfilled.

This study focuses on intensive immigration cities, where those services for refugees are offered. In these cities, there are difficulties in the fulfilment of solid waste services, such as many basic local

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services. In the study, a conceptual framework will be presented primarily on migration and environmental issues. The administrative, political, financial, and social aspects of solid waste services will be examined, and their importance will be emphasized in terms of city and environment. Finally, the problems of solid waste in Gaziantep, which is the most affected by the Syrian crisis and hosts many refugees, will be approached and the solid waste services of Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality will be examined.

Keywords: Migration, Environment, City, Municipality, Solid Waste Services

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

SUSTAINABLE, ECO-FRIENDLY TEXTILE DYEING PROCESS USING MADDER EXTRACTS IN A MICROWAVE PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

Dye plants such as indigo, madder and dyer's woad have played a crucial role in the history of natural dyeing. Their pigments, extracted from leaves, roots or flowers, have been used to dye fabrics and other materials for thousands of years. These plants offer a palette of colors ranging from deep blue to bright yellow to vivid red. This study employed microwave-assisted extraction techniques to extract the dyes from *Rubia tinctorum* L.. The parameters of the extraction process, including time and solvent composition, were optimized. HPLC-PDA, FTIR, XRD, UV and SEM were used to characterize the extract. The wool was meticulously impregnated with the dye extracts in a reflux dyeing process, ensuring deep and uniform pigment penetration. Next, a detailed analysis of the fabric was undertaken using the FTIR technique, providing an in-depth understanding of its molecular composition. Colorimetric data (L*, a*, b*) were collected to accurately assess the chromatic nuances obtained, while color strength (K/S) was measured to quantify hue intensity and density. At the same time, the ultraviolet protection factor (UPF) was assessed, to ensure not only attractive aesthetics, but also enhanced functionality, reinforcing the overall quality of the dyed fabric.

Keywords: Natural Dyes, Wool, *R. Tinctorum*.

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IMPROVING EFFICIENCY IN PLANT SPECIES MAPPING AND UAV IMAGE PROCESSING: CASE FROM MOROCCO'S HIGH ATLAS MOUNTAINS USING AN ENHANCED U-NET METHODOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

This study introduces an innovative methodology poised to transform land cover mapping by integrating remote sensing imagery from unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) with artificial intelligence (AI) techniques. Concentrating on the Timolite region within Morocco's High Atlas Mountains, our objective is to precisely map various aromatic plant species, notably *Acer monspessulanum* (Zeqqum), Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*), Thuya or *Juniperus phoenicea*, and Lentisque (*Pistacia lentiscus*). Leveraging convolutional neural network (CNN) algorithms, particularly a streamlined and optimized U-Net architecture enhanced with ResNet50 and amalgamated loss functions (DiceLoss and DiceEntropy), our method reduces computational complexity significantly, striving for unparalleled segmentation accuracy. We elucidate the meticulous data acquisition process, encompassing precise flight planning via the DJI Ground Station Pro app to generate high-resolution RGB images, followed by processing and annotation using PIX4D Mapper and SUPERVISELY software. Through rigorous validation and benchmarking against established models, we showcase the efficacy and resilience of our proposed approach. The enhanced U-Net model achieved a superior average recognition rate compared to its basic counterpart, surpassing traditional semantic segmentation models like Deeplabv3, and exhibiting greater effectiveness than previously employed methods. Furthermore, we validate the model's adaptability across diverse environmental settings, underscoring its potential for real-world applications beyond its training scope. By bridging AI and remote sensing technologies, this research makes significant strides in advancing plant species mapping, promising advancements in environmental monitoring and conservation endeavors on a global scale.

Keywords : Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), Deep Learning, Enhanced U-Net segmentation model, Aromatic medicinal plants (Zeqqum, Carobier, Thuya, Lentisque).

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THE MANAGEMENT OF INFLAMMATORY PROCESSES OF ORO - MAXILLO-FACIAL AREA

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is To evidence the performance of management of inflammatory processes of the oro-maxillo-facial region.

Method:

The data of 48 patients were analyzed, highlighting the generalities of the patients, the anamnesis morbi e vitae, the objective intra and extraoral examination as well as the way of managing each clinical case.

Results:

Of the 48 patients who were treated with inflammatory processes of the OMF region, all cases were odontogenic in nature. Women were more affected (66.7%) compared to men (33.3%). Inflammations in the maxilla were more frequent (52.1%) compared to the mandible (47.9%). The causative teeth were mainly the molars (43.73%), especially the maxillary ones, while the rarest were the premolars (2.1%). The most affected area was the submandibular area (29.2%) followed by the buccal area (22.92%). 72.9% of cases were treated surgically and 27.1% with antibiotic therapy.

Conclusions:

Oro-maxillo-facial infections should be diagnosed and treated as early as possible. Even without antibiogram results, in most cases it was possible to treat the infection and restore function. But in hospitalized cases, the antibiogram was important for the correct selection of antibiotics depending on the causative microorganism, shortening the patient's recovery time.

Key words: inflammatory processes, drainage, incision, lodge, antibiotic therapy.

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BİPOLAR BOZUKLUK TANISI BULUNAN VE BULUNMAYAN KİŞİLERDE DUYGUSAL YEME, ALGILANAN STRES VE ALGILANAN SOSYAL DESTEK ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL EATING, PERCEIVED STRESS AND PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT IN PEOPLE WITH AND WITHOUT A DIAGNOSIS OF BIPOLAR DISORDER

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ÖZET

Bipolar bozukluğa sahip popülasyonda obezite, depresyon, dürtüsellik gibi duygusal yeme ile ilişkili olduğu tespit edilen birçok özellikle sıkça karşılaşılmaktadır. Literatürde bipolar bozukluğa sahip kişilerin stresli yaşam olaylarına daha duyarlı olduğu yönünde bazı bulgular bulunmakta, kimi araştırmalar algılanan stres ile duygusal yeme arasında pozitif yönlü bir ilişki olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Bu araştırmanın amacı bipolar bozukluğa sahip olan ve olmayan kişilerde duygusal yeme, algılanan stres ve algılanan sosyal destek arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesidir. Araştırmanın örneklemi 105 bipolar bozukluğa sahip katılımcı (53 erkek, 52 kadın) ile bipolar bozukluğa sahip olmayan, daha önce psikiyatrik tedavi almamış 105 katılımcıdan (51 erkek, 54 kadın) oluşmaktadır. Verileri toplamak için Algılanan Stres Ölçeği, Çok Boyutlu Algılanan Sosyal Destek Ölçeği, Hollanda Yeme Davranışı Anketi'nin Duygusal Yeme Alt Ölçeği ve bilgi formları kullanılmaktadır. Veriler “Bağımsız örneklem t testi”, “Pearson Korelasyonu”, “Mann-Whitney U Testi”, “Spearman Korelasyonu” kullanılarak analiz edilmektedir. Bipolar bozukluğa sahip kişiler ile sahip olmayan kişiler arasında duygusal yeme açısından anlamlı bir fark yoktur. Bulgular bipolar bozukluğa sahip erkek katılımcıların bipolar bozukluğa sahip olmayan erkek katılımcılardan anlamlı bir şekilde daha çok duygusal yemeye başvurduğunu göstermektedir. Bipolar bozukluğa sahip katılımcılar daha az sosyal desteğe sahiptir ve 20-40 yaş grubuna ait katılımcılar için algılanan sosyal destek ile duygusal yeme arasında anlamlı ve negatif yönlü bir korelasyon bulunmaktadır. Bipolar bozukluğa sahip olmayan katılımcılar için duygusal yeme düzeyi cinsiyete göre farklılaşmaktadır, kadınlar duygusal yeme örüntüsüne daha çok sahiptir. Bipolar bozukluğa sahip erkeklerin duygusal yeme düzeyi bipolar bozukluğa sahip olmayan erkeklerinkinden daha yüksektir. Bu farkın kaynağı bipolar bozukluğa sıkça eşlik eden kimi özellikler ve/veya hastalıkla ilişkili sürecin kişiler üzerindeki etkisi ile ilgili olabilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Bipolar bozukluk, duygusal yeme, algılanan stres, algılanan sosyal destek

ABSTRACT

Many features that have been found to be associated with emotional eating, such as obesity, depression, and impulsivity, are frequently encountered in the population with bipolar disorder. There are some findings in the literature that people with bipolar disorder are more sensitive to stressful life events, and some studies reveal a positive relationship between perceived stress and emotional eating. The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between emotional eating, perceived stress and perceived social support in people with and without bipolar disorder. The study samples consist of 105 participants with bipolar disorder (53 men, 52 women) and 105 participants (51 men, 54 women) who do not have bipolar disorder and have not received psychiatric treatment before. Perceived Stress Scale, Multidimensional Perceived Social Support Scale, Emotional Eating Subscale of the Dutch Eating Behavior Questionnaire and information forms are used to collect data. Data are analyzed using “Independent samples t test”, “Pearson Correlation”, “Mann-Whitney U Test”, “Spearman Correlation”. There is no significant difference in emotional eating between people with bipolar disorder and people without it. Findings show that male participants with bipolar disorder resorted to emotional eating significantly more than male participants without bipolar disorder. Participants with bipolar disorder have less social support, and there is a significant and negative correlation between perceived social support and emotional eating for participants in the 20-40 age group. For participants who do not have bipolar disorder, the level of emotional eating differs according to gender, with women more likely to have an emotional eating pattern. The emotional eating level of men with bipolar disorder is higher than that of men without

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bipolar disorder. The source of this difference may be related to some features that frequently accompany bipolar disorder and/or the impact of the disease-related process on individuals.

Keywords: Bipolar disorder, emotional eating, perceived stress, perceived social support

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VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY EVALUATION OF THE FAMILY ROUTINES INVENTORY IN TURKISH: A METHODOLOGICAL RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

Aim: This research evaluated the validity and reliability of the Family Routines Inventory in Turkish.

Methods: This methodological research was completed with 390 adults. In the psychometric analysis of the scale, confirmatory factor analysis and criterion validity were examined in validity evaluation, item-total score correlation, split-half test consistency, and Cronbach's α coefficient were examined in reliability evaluation.

Result: 61.8% of the parents are women, 56.9% have a language education or higher, and 44.6% work in a job that does not require working on weekends. In the confirmatory factor analysis during the evaluation of the validity of the inventory, model fit indices were found to be $\chi^2/df=4.310$, RMSEA=0.092, CFI=0.647, GFI=0.741, AGFI= 0.699. The model improvements did not show a corrective effect on these values. During the evaluation of the reliability of the inventory, it was determined that item-total score correlation values varied between 0.207 and 0.574, Cronbach's α values were 0.886, and there was a high correlation between the two halves ($r: 0.717, p<0.001$).

Conclusion: As a result of the examinations, it was determined that the Family Routines Inventory has reliability qualities but does not have validity qualities. The need for a valid measurement tool that can assess family routines for Turkish culture continues.

Keywords: Family, validity, reliability, routine.

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BENEFITS AND RISKS OF GENERATIVE AI IN CONTENT MARKETING

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ABSTRACT

In a short period of time since it was launched, Generative AI has caused widespread interest in the content marketing landscape, with significant benefits and notable risks. Undoubtedly, this is the primary reason for marketers, managers, and experts to have a tool that generates unlimited content on any topic. This article examines generative AI in content marketing by providing a holistic view of its benefits and challenges. The benefits of generative AI involve efficiency in content creation, better personalization, cost savings, creativity, and further improvements. Nevertheless, there are risks related to these advantages, including quality of the content, ethical concerns, dependence on technology, the potential for spreading misinformation, and diminished content value. This article attempts to provide a balanced perspective by observing both sides. Furthermore, the article highlights some future trends and developments in generative AI, providing an understanding of its potential impact on content marketing.

Keywords: Digital Marketing, Generative AI, AI in Marketing, Ethical AI, Content Marketing, AI-Generated Content

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THE DISCOVERY OF ASHAB AL AIKAH IN JORDAN VALLEY- SOUTHERN LEVANT

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ABSTRACT

The Ashab Al Aikah civilization in the Jordan Valley extend from the Wadi Shuaib area in the north to the area of Sweima and, Wadi Hasban in the south, and the Jordan River in the west, while it is bordered on the east by a series of highlands up to the region of Madaba, Amman and Balqa, and the area takes a semicircular shape with a diameter of about 25 kilometers, and includes the central Jordan Valley or what is termed today the Southern Shouna Brigade, which belongs to the Balqa Governorate.

Many experts and scholars have referred to the civilization of Ashab Al Aikah through the descriptions and journeys they made over the past centuries and indicated that it dates to the civilization of the Bronze Ages, especially the Middle Bronze Age, equivalent to 2000-1600 BC .

The field studies and archaeological surveys indicated valuable preliminary results that helped identify the place, and provided an opportunity for archaeologists to excavate in the region in order to obtain accurate information, where the archaeological team led by the author participated in intensive excavation and field surveys in each of the site of Tel Um Hadhar, Khirbet al-Kafrin, Tel Ramah, the site of the Baptism of Christ (Al-Maghtas) on the eastern side of the Jordan River, and also excavated the site of Ein Saleem adjacent to the plains where the remains of the civilization of Ashab Al Aikah are located. The results confirmed the appearance of remains and destruction observed by the researchers due to wars and earthquakes. They also found pottery fragments with external surfaces melted into glass, clay bricks melted into bubbles due to very high temperatures, and partially melted building materials, all of which are indicators of an abnormally high temperature (about two thousand degrees Celsius) that technology at that time was not able to produce.

This confirms what some interpreters have argued that severe destruction has afflicted the area, and that historical evidence points to a kind of torment called (Al -Thella Day / the Shadow). We have no doubt that the excavation missions were aimed at searching for the causes of the massive destruction that afflicted the area, and the results confirmed a clear correspondence between the place of the Ashab Al Aikah and the mass destruction, in terms of results and tangible and intangible physical evidence on the ground.

On the other hand, after conducting various laboratory analyses on soil and sediments, researchers detected the presence of small globules rich in iron and silica as well as molten minerals, which confirms the high temperatures that led to a disaster whose effects remain to this day through archaeological evidence.

Keywords: Archaeology, history, Heritage, Excavations, Labb Analysis.

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DOKSİSİKLİN HOPDURULMUŞ KOLLAGEN SÜNGƏRİN YARANIN TAM QAPADILMASINDA EFİEKTİVLİYİ THE EFFICACY OF DOXYCYCLINE-IMPREGNATED COLLAGEN SPONGE IN COMPLETE WOUND CLOSURE

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ÖZET

Pilonidal sinüsün cərrahi tədavisinin yetersiz sonuçları uzun yıllardır koloproktologlar için bir sorun olmuştur. Yaraların primer iyileşmesini sağlamak, inflammatuar süreçlerin yoğunluğunu azaltmak, bakteri kültürlerinin gelişmesini önlemek için antibakteriyel maddeler lokal olarak yaygın bir şekilde kullanılmaktadır.

Pilonidal sinüs diyaknozu nedeniyle cərrahi tədavi uygulanan 51 hasta arasından 40 erkek ve 11 kadının sonuçlarının retrospektif bir analizi yapıldı. Hastalar doksisisiklin kollajen süngerler ve deri flepleri ile tedavi edildi. Ameliyattan sonra 1, 3 ve 7. günlerde yapılan obyektiv ve sub-obyektiv muayinələrin nəticələri, eləcə də laboratuvar analizləri analiz edildi. Çarpan gün sayısı $3,5 \pm 0,4$ gündü. Risk faktörleri SPSS programında çok dəğişkenli lojistik regresyon analizi ile analiz edildi. En etkili yöntemlerle ameliyat edilen 54 kişi arasında 6 hastada ameliyat sonrası ağırlaşma görülmüş olup bu oran %11,1'dir. Ağırlaşmaların ameliyat taktiklerine göre dağılımı aşağıdaki gibiydi: Yaranın tam olarak kapatıldığı 8 hastanın 3'ünde (%37,5); yaranın açık tutulduğu 30 hastanın 1'inde (%3,3); Z-varyant plasti uygulanan 9 hastanın 1'inde (%11,1); yarı kapalı prosedür uygulanan 7 hastanın 1'inde (%14,3) yara kapatılmıştır. Ana grupta, ameliyattan sonra 4 hastada (%7,8) yara ile ilgili komplikasyonlara (seroma 2, hematoma 1, məhdud sahədə yara açılması 1 xəstədə) rastlanmışdır, bu oran enenevi usulla yapılan ameliyatlardan sonra istatistiksel olarak dürüst ağırlaşmadan daha azdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: doksisisiklin, kolajen sünger, tam kapatılma, flep

ABSTRACT

Unsatisfactory results of surgical treatment of pilonidal sinus have been a problem for coloproctologists for many years. Antibacterial agents are widely used locally to ensure primary healing of wounds, reduce the intensity of inflammatory processes, prevent the development of bacterial cultures.

A retrospective analysis of the results of 40 men and 11 women among 51 patients who underwent surgical treatment for pilonidal sinus diaconosis was performed. Patients were treated with doxycycline collagen sponges and skin flaps. The results of oblique and sub-oblique examinations on the 1st, 3rd and 7th postoperative days and laboratory analyzes were analyzed. The number of multiplier days was 3.5 ± 0.4 days. Risk factors were analyzed by multivariate logistic regression analysis in SPSS program. Among 54 people operated with the most effective methods, 6 patients had postoperative aggravation, which is 11.1%. The distribution of aggravations according to the surgical tactics was as follows: 3 of 8 patients (37.5%) with complete wound closure; 1 of 30 patients (3.3%) with open wound; 1 of 9 patients (11.1%) with Z-variant plasty; 1 of 7 patients (14.3%) with semi-closed procedure.

In the main group, wound-related complications (seroma 2, hematoma 1, məhdud sahədə wound dehiscence 1 xəstədə) were found in 4 patients (7.8%) after the operation, which is statistically less than the statistically honest aggravation after the operations performed by the conventional method.

Anahtar Kelimeler: doksisisiklin, kolajen sünger, tam kapatılma, flep

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YETİŞKİN BİREYLERDE DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜM FARKINDALIĞI VE YAPAY ZEKÂ OKURYAZARLIĞI İLİŞKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AWARENESS AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE LITERACY IN ADULT INDIVIDUALS

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Yeni teknolojik çağda disiplinlerin engellerini yıkmamız ve farklı düşünceler arasındaki bağlantıyı bulmamız gerektiğine dikkat çeken Tao Feng'in de ifade ettiği üzere; duygu ve teknolojinin, duyarlılık ve rasyonalitenin, insan ve doğanın uyum ve birliğini takip ederken, teknolojiyi insanlığa yabancılaştırmayı değil insanlığın faydasına sunmayı sağlamalıyız. Bu görüşten yola çıkarak; yetişkin bireylerde kullanımı hızla yaygınlaşan dijital teknolojiyi kullanabilme ve bu durumun yapay zekâ okuryazarlık seviyesi ile ilişkisini tespit edebilmek araştırmamız amacıdır. **Gereç ve Yöntem:** Araştırmanın çalışma grubunda rastgele örnekleme yöntemi ile seçilen ve yaşları 18-30 arasında değişen 217 kişi (Ort_{yaş}= 22.4—2.73) yer almıştır. Veri toplama amacı ile araştırmacı tarafından oluşturulan kişisel bilgi formuna ek olarak, Çelebi ve ark., (2023) tarafından geliştirilen 12 madde ve 4 alt boyuttan oluşan "Yapay Zeka Okuryazarlığı" ölçeği ve bireylerin dijital dönüşüm farkındalıklarını belirlemeye yönelik Yurdakal (2023) tarafından geliştirilen 50 madde ve 3 alt boyuttan oluşan "Eğitimde Dijital Dönüşüme İlişkin Farkındalık" ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında oluşturulan hipotezler, bağımsız örneklem için t test, ANOVA ve Pearson Korelasyon analizi yöntemleri kullanılarak test edilmiştir. **Bulgular:** Elde edilen bulgular sonucunda, katılımcıların cinsiyet değişkenine göre dijital dönüşüm ve yapay zekâ okuryazarlığı durumlarının istatistiksel açıdan anlamlılık gösterdiği saptanmıştır (p<0,05). Yaş değişkenine göre bakıldığında yine dijital dönüşüm farkındalıkları ve yapay zekâ okuryazarlığı durumlarında istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı farklılık gözlemlenmiştir (p<0,05). Diğer yandan, bireylerin dijital dönüşüm farkındalığı ile yapay zekâ okuryazarlığı düzeyleri arasında pozitif yönde ilişki olduğu gözlemlenmiştir (p<0,05). **Tartışma ve sonuç:** Sonuç olarak; bireylerin **dijital dönüşüm farkındalığı ve yapay zekâyı sağlıklı bir şekilde kullanma durumlarına göre, insanlığın geleceği için önemli bir fırsat sunduğu söylenebilir.** Bu fırsattan en iyi şekilde yararlanmak için, bu alanlarda bilinçli ve planlı bir şekilde ilerlemek ve olası riskleri de göz önünde bulundurmamak önemli görülmektedir. Dijital dönüşüm farkındalığı ve yapay zekâ eğitimleri, farklı yaş gruplarının ihtiyaçlarına göre tasarlanmalı ve bu sayede her yaşta bireyin bu dönüşümden en iyi şekilde yararlanması sağlanabilmelidir. Diğer yandan eğitimcilerin ve öğrencilerin dijital teknolojilerin eğitimde kullanımına dair bilgi ve becerilerini geliştirmelerini sağlamak bilinçli kullanım için önemli bir noktadadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eğitim, Birey, Dijital, Dönüşüm ve Yapay Zekâ

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Objective: As stated by Tao Feng, who points out that in the new technological age, we need to break down the barriers of disciplines and find the connection between different thoughts; While following the harmony and unity of emotion and technology, sensitivity and rationality, human beings and nature, we must ensure that technology is used for the benefit of humanity, not alienating it from humanity. Based on this view; The aim of our research is to be able to use digital technology, which is rapidly becoming widespread among adults, and to determine the relationship between this situation and the level of artificial intelligence literacy. **Material and Method:** The study group of the research included 217 people (Mean_{Age} = 22.4—2.73) who were selected by random sampling method and aged between 18-30. In addition to the personal information form created by the researcher for the purpose of data collection, the "Artificial Intelligence Literacy" scale, consisting of 12 items and 4 sub-

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dimensions developed by Çelebi et al., (2023), and the "Artificial Intelligence Literacy" scale developed by Yurdakal (2023) to determine individuals' digital transformation awareness. The "*Awareness of Digital Transformation in Education*" scale, consisting of 50 items and 3 sub-dimensions, was used. The hypotheses created within the scope of the research were tested using t-test for independent samples, ANOVA and Pearson Correlation analysis methods. **Results:** As a result of the findings, it was determined that the digital transformation and artificial intelligence literacy levels of the participants were statistically significant according to the gender variable ($p < 0.05$). When looked at according to the age variable, a statistically significant difference was observed in digital transformation awareness and artificial intelligence literacy ($p < 0.05$). On the other hand, it was observed that there was a positive relationship between individuals' digital transformation awareness and artificial intelligence literacy levels ($p < 0.05$). **Discussion and conclusion:** In conclusion; It can be said that it offers an important opportunity for the future of humanity, depending on individuals' awareness of digital transformation and the healthy use of artificial intelligence. In order to make the most of this opportunity, it is important to proceed consciously and plannedly in these areas and to consider possible risks. In order for individuals of all ages to benefit from this transformation in the best way, digital transformation awareness and artificial intelligence training should be designed according to the needs of different age groups. On the other hand, ensuring that educators and students develop their knowledge and skills regarding the use of digital technologies in education is an important point in terms of conscious use. **Key Words:** Education, Individual, Digital, Transformation and Artificial Intelligence

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PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES AS A FACTOR OF OPTIMIZATION OF STUDENTS' INTELLIGENCE

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the results of studying educational technologies as a factor in optimizing students' intelligence. A scientific and practical interpretation of the results of an empirical study of the influence of pedagogical technologies on the intellectual development of students is also presented. It has also been established that pedagogical technologies have a positive effect on the student, especially on his intellectual development. For this purpose, the results were interpreted before and after the implementation of a training seminar on the use of pedagogical technologies in educational activities aimed at ensuring the intellectual development of students.

It's no secret that pedagogical technologies are one of the most effective tools for effective education. The introduction of the theory and practice of advanced pedagogical technologies into the educational process is the need of the hour. The problem of pedagogical technologies has been thoroughly studied on a scientific basis from a pedagogical point of view. However, when they are applied to the educational process, the question of their psychological impact on the personality of the student (his mental processes) has not been seriously studied until now. After all, the human personality is a psychological object with a very complex and multi-layered structure. Pedagogical technologies affect the personality of the student as a whole, bring about certain changes in him. Pedagogical technologies as a way of conveying certain content to the minds of students affect their intellectual development. As noted by many psychologists (B.G.Ananov, V.V.Davidov, L.S.Vygotsky, A.A.Verbitsky, A.M.Matyushkin), mental development is carried out directly under the influence of content [1-4]. The harmony of form and content, that is, the placement of content at the core of pedagogical technologies that have an effective effect, determines the basis of the mental development of students. In this context, we chose to study the psychological specificity of the impact of pedagogical technologies on the mental development of students in education.

As a result of solving this task, the technology of "full mastering" comes into the world. American psychologists D. Carroll and B. Blum, the creators of this technology, put forward the following opinion. Differences in students' achievement levels are usually determined by differences in their ability to learn. However, D. Carroll drew attention to the fact that in the traditional method of education, the dimensions of educational conditions are always recorded (the same study time for everyone, the method of information transmission, etc.), according to the scientist, one parameter remains unrecorded in this place. These are the results of education. Then D. Carroll suggested turning the results of education into a constantly recorded parameter [5]. Then, in his opinion, the situation will change completely. It is important for teachers to conduct their lessons based on the final results, that is, whether the students are completing the assigned tasks or not, whether the expected knowledge and skills have been acquired or not.

This theoretical approach was later developed by B. Bloom. According to Bloom's analysis, a student's ability is measured by the rate at which he learns the learning material. However, this pace was set not in conditions that seemed average for everyone, but in conditions that were optimally selected for this student. The author studied the ability of students in conditions where they were given unlimited time to master the learning material. Then it became possible to divide students into the following categories: 1) disabled students. Even when given enough time to acquire the skills and knowledge to master the learning material, they fail to complete the task.

2) gifted students (about 5%). They have a high rate of assimilation of learning materials and they complete any learning task at a high pace.

3) regular students. Such students cover about 90% of the total contingent, and their ability to acquire knowledge and skills depends on the study period spent on learning.

Based on the data collected in this research, the scientist forms his idea, and this situation became the basis for the emergence of the "technology of complete absorption" that he created. According to the

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scientist, when the educational process is properly organized, especially when strict time limits are removed, 50% of students can fully master the content of the educational material transmitted during the educational process. The remaining 50% of students have a lower level of mastery.

It should be noted that 90% of those with lower efficiency in traditional teaching make up 50% of them when students are given additional time to acquire certain knowledge and skills. Therefore, in contrast to the traditional method of education, the effectiveness of education is increased by involving pedagogical technology in the educational process.

At the main stage of our research, the interpretation of the results after the implementation of the seminar-training, aimed directly at ensuring the intellectual development of students and the use of pedagogical technologies in training sessions, is carried out.

This stage of our research is considered to be the stage of a formative experiment, in which we talk about the empirical data obtained from the application of repeated psychodiagnostic methods on control and experimental groups separated at the beginning of our experiment. In the formative stage, the subjects of the experimental group are taught a program based on teaching through pedagogical technologies, and the control group is taught through a traditional teaching program. In the special program, the organization of training according to the methods of pedagogical technologies, assignments and tasks are defined.

After the formative stage of the research and the traditional educational process of the control group, the methods for evaluating the mental development of students were re-implemented.

Adhering to the traditional approach to the interpretation of the indicators in the formative experiment stage, the results of the test subjects of the experimental and control groups were analyzed according to the general comparative, specific cases of the group, age stages, and the stages of defining and formative experiments.

Key words. Student, optimization of intelligence, pedagogical technologies, mental development, correlation dependence.

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ADVANTAGES OF USING CONCRETE RECYCLING PROCESS IN CIRCULAR ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

As a result of the prevalence of reinforced concrete construction globally and the collapse of structures throughout their service life or unpredictable natural disasters such as earthquakes, the annual production of construction demolition waste continues to increase. Most of this construction debris waste consists of concrete. Traditionally, the method of distribution of construction demolition waste involves the accumulation and formation of these wastes. In recent years, many construction researchers have focused on the reuse of waste through recycling processes in order to reduce the demand for natural resources. The International Energy Agency also recognizes this reuse strategy as an essential research expenditure toward greater material efficiency. In the reuse of concrete waste obtained from demolition waste at high rates, waste aggregate, filling material, ground powder material, etc., can be used. Forms are included. This is the aim of the circular economy, which is to reduce the demand for raw materials and energy and reduce the growth of resource extraction, emissions and waste management in order to support the maintenance of materials and the degree of depletion for as long as possible. The construction purpose of this study is that the recycling of concrete waste obtained in large quantities in demolition wastes has advantages in the global economy. For this purpose, a literature review was conducted. According to the obtained literature, it is quite common to introduce new generation additions to the market to achieve closed-loop construction and demolition waste management. This makes a great contribution because it provides. In addition, concrete can be ground into granules and concrete or mortar proportions can be reused. In this way, the use of new raw materials is reduced, and waste generation is prevented. Other units of recycling concrete waste in the circular economy are efficient consumption of natural consumption, ensuring energy and cost savings, protecting the environment and contributing to sustainable development. By examining the existing literature, the recycling of concrete waste obtained from the demolition of construction waste is quite effective in the circular economy.

Keywords: Construction and Demolition Waste, Concrete Waste, Circular Economy,

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COMPUTER VISION AND IMAGE PROCESSING APPLICATIONS IN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

Image processing (IP) and computer vision (CV) is a field of knowledge in which cameras are used to provide information or data in place of the human eye. It involves the use of computer algorithms to obtain, analyze, enhance, and draw conclusions by improving images. Computer vision has been increasingly utilized in various industries in recent years. In the construction industry, it has garnered attention for its ability to be used in object recognition, identification, tracking, and automation of critical tasks involving motion, behavior, and position estimation. In recent years, IP and CV applications have emerged as new technologies have been integrated into construction projects. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the applications of IP and CV in the construction industry. To achieve this, we conducted a thorough review of the literature. As a result, IP and CV are initially utilized in the construction industry for construction safety and personnel monitoring at construction sites. This involves continuous monitoring of unsafe conditions to promptly eliminate potential hazards on the construction site. Resource tracking and activity monitoring is implemented to provide records of construction operations and understandable data that can be used to benchmark and analyze resource performance and thus support decision making by technical personnel to take measures and improve efficiency. Finally, integrating Building Information Modeling (BIM) with IP and CV can enhance quality assessment and control by evaluating construction site. However, current quality control practices using BIM are still labor-intensive. Therefore, it is important to utilize IP and CV techniques for automating processes to enhance quality control efficiency and reduce human effort. The use of IP and CV applications has been shown to bring significant benefits to the construction industry, particularly in the areas of occupational health and safety, personnel and activity monitoring, as well as productivity and quality control. Nevertheless, the development of this technology is facing obstacles due to several technical challenges. The challenges primarily stem from the difficulty of obtaining high-quality visual data in construction environments. This is due to variations in the appearance of complex and dynamic objects, differences in task sequences and methods, insufficiently large databases, and issues with data confidentiality. These challenges need to be addressed or taken into account to enable more effective use of IP and CV applications in the construction industry.

Keywords: Computer Vision, Image Processing, Construction Industry

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

AN EFFICIENT SOCIAL COOPERATIVE IN HUNGARY

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ABSTRACT

Since 1 July 2006, it has been possible to set up social cooperatives in Hungary. A social cooperative is a special form of social enterprise. A common feature of social enterprises is that their activities are aimed at addressing and solving a social need or problem, and their business objectives are linked to these primary objectives. In 2013, the Bébic Food Production, Service and Trade Start Social Cooperative was launched in the municipality of Ukk, Hungary, to make the agricultural project of the public employment Start Work model programme of the municipality self-sustainable. With a population of just under 300 people, the social cooperative is a key element in the operation of the village. The social cooperative processes the raw materials grown on the sea buckthorn, raspberry and beetroot plantations in the municipal areas into high quality jams and drinks. In the long term, the cooperative supports the local population through gradual improvements and job creation, with a view to a healthy lifestyle and environmental awareness. In the presentation I will describe the circumstances of the establishment and operation of the cooperative using the field research method.

Keywords: Social Cooperatives, Solidarity Economy, Hungary, Settlements.

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HYDROCHARS AS SLOW-RELEASE NITROGEN FERTILISERS FOR ENHANCING CORN GROWTH IN AN AGRICULTURAL SOIL

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ABSTRACT

Nitrogen (N) is a key nutrient essential for promoting plant growth and productivity. Despite its importance, the effectiveness of nitrogen fertilizers is hampered by their low uptake rates, with only 30-40% being assimilated by crops (1). This inefficiency not only limits the optimal use of the resource, but also has environmental implications due to nitrogen losses. To overcome this challenge and reduce both nutrient wastage and environmental degradation, researchers are increasingly turning their attention to the development of slow-release or controlled-release fertilizers (2).

In this study, hydrochar-based slow-release nitrogen fertilizers (HCSRF) were synthesized from lignocellulosic biomass via hydrothermal carbonization. The integration of these hydrochars into fertilization practices not only advances agricultural methods, but also mitigates the adverse climate impacts and health hazards associated with conventional burning practices prevalent in the region (3). The nitrogen release kinetics of HCSRF were systematically evaluated and a model was developed to elucidate the controlled nitrogen release kinetics. The release behavior of HCSRF in aqueous media closely followed the European standard EN 13266, demonstrating its commendable slow release characteristics. These promising characteristics indicate the potential efficacy of the prepared HCSRF in agricultural contexts and underscore its viability as a sustainable alternative to conventional nitrogen fertilizers.

Keywords: Hydrochar, hydrothermal carbonisation, Slow Release Fertilizer (SCRF), Urea.

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SULARIN SIRRI: BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZ İLE İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ VE YÜKSELEN
DENİZ SEVİYELERİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

THE MYSTERY OF WATERS: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS ON CLIMATE CHANGE
AND RISING SEA LEVELS

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmada, 1989-2024 yılları arasında küresel ısınma, iklim değişikliği ve deniz seviyesi yükselmesi alanına ilişkin akademik çalışmalara odaklanılmaktadır. Araştırma, Web of Science veri tabanı yayınları kullanılarak bibliyometrik bir analiz yapılmıştır. Bazı filtrelemeler ile 934 veri üzerinden araştırılma yapılmıştır. Gözlemler sonucunda, küresel ısınma, iklim değişikliği ve deniz seviyesi yükselmesi alanına yönelik yayın sayısının, özellikle 2007 yılından itibaren büyük oranda arttığı dikkat çekmektedir. 2007 yılında 7 yayın, 2023 yılında ise 108 yayın gerçekleşmiştir. Bu bağlamda, küresel ısınma, iklim değişikliği ve deniz seviyesi yükselmesi alanının akademik literatüre hızla girdiğini göstermektedir. Ülkelere göre en fazla yayına sahip ülkeler sırasıyla, ABD, İngiltere, Çin ve Almanya ve Avustralya'dır. Yazarlar açısından incelendiğinde, en fazla yayına sahip olanlar ise sırasıyla Alman Levermann A., Belçikalı Fettweis X., İngiliz Gregory Jm., ABD'li Johnson Gc. ve Avustralyalı Marzeion B.'dir. Bu sonuçlar, belirtilen ülkelerin ve yazarların küresel ısınma, iklim değişikliği ve deniz seviyesi yükselmesi konusunda öncü bir rol üstlendiğini göstermektedir.

Küresel ısınma, iklim değişikliği ve deniz seviyesi yükselmesi, akademik bir araştırma alanı olarak hızla gelişmektedir. Özellikle ABD'de ve İngiltere'de yapılan çalışmalar bu alanda önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Küresel ısınma, iklim değişikliği ve deniz seviyesi yükselmesi alanının daha fazla teşvik edilmesi için, daha fazla araştırma, ve uygulama odaklı çalışma oluşturma çabalarına ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bibliyometrik Analiz, Küresel Isınma, İklim Değişikliği, Deniz Seviyesi Yükselmesi.

ABSTRACT

This research focuses on academic studies on global warming, climate change and sea level rise between 1989-2024. The research was carried out a bibliometric analysis using Web of Science database publications. With some filtering, the research was carried out on 934 data. As a result of the observations, it is noteworthy that the number of publications in the field of global warming, climate change and sea level rise has increased significantly, especially since 2007. There were 7 broadcasts in 2007 and 108 broadcasts in 2023. In this context, it shows that the field of global warming, climate change and sea level rise is rapidly entering the academic literature. By country, the countries with the most publications are the USA, the UK, China, Germany and Australia, respectively. When examined

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in terms of authors, those with the most publications are German Levermann A., Belgian Fettweis X., British Gregory Jm., and American Johnson Gc., respectively. and Marzeion B. from Australia. These results show that the countries and authors mentioned are taking a leading role in global warming, climate change and sea level rise.

Global warming, climate change and sea level rise are rapidly developing as an academic research field. Studies carried out especially in the USA and England have an important place in this field. To further promote the field of global warming, climate change, and sea level rise, more research and application-oriented work creation efforts are needed.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Global Warming, Climate Change, Sea Level Rise.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

WHAT A PAEDIATRIC NURSE SHOULD KNOW ABOUT CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

Congenital heart disease is an abnormal formation of the heart or large blood vessels that occurs during development in the womb. Congenital heart disease is the most common congenital malformation and occurs in approximately 8-12 per 1000 live births. Approximately 1/4 of children with congenital heart disease (CHD) have critical CHD. In healthy newborns, less than 50% of critical congenital heart disease can be detected by routine examinations. Children with critical congenital heart disease are children who have to continue to live with poor prognosis and neurological disease after high costs, significant morbidity and mortality, multiple invasive interventions and prolonged intensive care treatment. Children with heart disease live with it for a long time, affecting both them and their parents. The follow-up and treatment process should be overseen by health professionals, notably pediatric nurses. Their role includes preparing the child and family for surgery, providing care, facilitating discharge, educating the family about the disease, and offering support. This study delves into what pediatric nurses need to know about congenital heart disease

Keywords: Congenital Heart Disease, paediatrics, nurse

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

CREATING AN INCLUSIVE CITY: THE EXEMPLARY BARRIER-FREE PROJECT OF KONYA METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

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ABSTRACT

This study comprehensively examines the "Exemplary Barrier-Free City Project" implemented by Konya Metropolitan Municipality to increase the participation of disabled people in urban life. The project, initiated under the leadership of Mayor Tahir Akyürek, was implemented within the framework of the protocol signed with the Prime Ministry's Disabled Persons Administration in 2008. The project includes various arrangements and investments to enable disabled people to move around the city centre more easily and safely.

As part of the project, pavements and entrances to public facilities in the city have been made accessible to people with disabilities. More than 114 kilometres of segregated, barrier-free roads have been created to ensure the safe movement of disabled vehicles and bicycles, especially at intersections and in heavy traffic. In addition, 210 acoustic signalling systems have been installed at busy intersections in the city centre, and 61 low-floor tilting buses with ramps for the disabled and wheelchair fastening systems have been purchased. These investments ensure that disabled people can easily use public transport in the city.

Significant efforts have also been made to ensure that the visually impaired have barrier-free access to all types of public services in the public realm. These efforts enable the visually impaired to move around the city more independently and safely. The importance of Konya, as a city of love and tolerance, being the first city in Turkey to initiate this project is also emphasised. The arrangements and investments made in the city increase the participation of disabled people in social life and improve their quality of life.

Konya Metropolitan Municipality's efforts to create a more liveable city for disabled people through this project is a model for other cities. The project aims to create a more accessible and inclusive city not only for people with disabilities, but also for society as a whole. As a result, the dissemination of such projects will improve the quality of life of people with disabilities and strengthen social cohesion.

Keywords: Barrier-free city project, Konya Metropolitan Municipality, disabled transport, acoustic signalling, social cohesion.

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ACCESSIBILITY AS A CORNERSTONE OF CULTURAL ENGAGEMENT: LESSONS FROM THE ÇATALHÖYÜK MUSEUM

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ABSTRACT

Museums play a vital role in preserving cultural heritage and promoting education and understanding. However, accessibility challenges can prevent many visitors from fully experiencing and engaging with these cultural institutions. This study critically examines the accessibility measures implemented at the Çatalhöyük Museum in Konya, Turkey, one of the most significant archaeological sites and museums in the region.

Through a combination of on-site observations, visitor surveys, and interviews with museum staff and accessibility experts, this research evaluates the current state of accessibility at the Çatalhöyük Museum. Particular attention is paid to physical access, including wheelchair accessibility, tactile guidance, and seating arrangements. Additionally, the study assesses the availability and effectiveness of assistive technologies, such as audio guides, captioning, and sensory accommodations for visitors with visual or hearing impairments.

The findings reveal a mixed picture of accessibility efforts at the museum. While commendable initiatives have been undertaken, including the installation of ramps and the provision of audio guides, significant gaps remain.

Drawing from international accessibility guidelines and best practices, this study proposes a comprehensive set of recommendations to enhance the visitor experience at the Çatalhöyük Museum. These include infrastructure modifications, implementation of universal design principles, staff training programs, and the adoption of inclusive interpretive strategies. By addressing these accessibility concerns, the museum can better fulfill its role as a cultural ambassador, fostering a more inclusive environment for all visitors to explore and appreciate the rich heritage of Çatalhöyük.

Keywords: Accessibility, Çatalhöyük Museum, Cultural Heritage, Inclusive Design

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ENERGY RESOURCES IN TURKEY AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF ENERGY SOURCES

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ABSTRACT

Energy is a concept that expresses the working capacity of a system. The reflection of energy in life is as important as its definition. Energy is one of the fundamental sources of economic development for all countries worldwide. The rapid increase in the world's population causes a continuous rise in energy demand. In this context, energy plays a key role in many areas such as economic development, social welfare, and quality of life. Energy can be obtained from various sources and is a fundamental factor affecting industrial production and technological development in many areas, from daily life to industrial processes. Therefore, energy can also represent a country's independence.

Environmental effects of the energy sources are very important issue. Effects of fossil fuel usages concern about energy supply security enhance the importance of renewable energy sources. Global warming is the one of the important effects of fossil fuels usage. Additionally, shortages in fossil fuel reserves, as well as international agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement, are steering countries towards renewable energy sources and helping them to move away from the negative impacts of fossil fuels. In this study, the impact of energy policies and energy resources on the environment in Turkey is evaluated in detailed.

Turkey is a country with various energy potentials; however, due to insufficient domestic production, it also meets its energy needs from external sources, resulting in a position of energy dependency. Therefore, considering the country's geographical advantages and technical potential, it is necessary to increase the share of renewable energy sources in domestic production capacity. Focusing on sustainable and renewable energy sources also aims to minimize negative effects of fossil fuels on global warming. In addition, reducing energy dependency is crucial for lowering costs and increasing national income.

Although Turkey has increased its use of renewable energy in recent years, it still lags behind on a global scale. A significant portion of the electricity produced is derived from fossil sources (55%), while 45% is supplied by renewable energy sources. Of the renewable energy, hydroelectric power accounts for 20%, and the remaining 25% comes from other renewable energy sources at the end of 2022.

Notably, among Turkey's goals is to increase the share of renewable energy sources in total energy production. This goal aims to promote the use of sustainable energy and increase environmentally friendly energy sources. Renewable energy can be considered more environmentally friendly compared to traditional energy. In addition, Turkey's energy policies should aim to support both environmental sustainability and create a more balanced structure in terms of energy supply security. At this point, increasing the use of renewable energy and enhancing energy efficiency will enable Turkey to take steps towards a more sustainable future in the energy sector.

Keywords: Turkey's energy sources, renewable energy, fossil fuels, environmental effect

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

TREATMENT OF URBAN WASTEWATER USING THE ELECTRO-FENTON PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

Biological and chemical treatment process are generally used together to reduce the load of organic pollutants for urban wastewater treatment. In urban wastewater treatment plants, biological treatment is preferred for less complex and biologically degradable organic substances, while chemical treatment is preferred for the removal of toxic and hard-to-degrade organic substances. However, these conventional treatment processes cannot be achieved to treat or degrade refractory organic compounds to last products such as water and carbon dioxide. Advanced oxidation methods can easily treat both readily degradable and refractory organic substances in a shorter time. Therefore, it is aimed to meet discharge criteria with a single process by applying the electro-Fenton method, an advanced oxidation method to wastewater samples taken from the inlet of an urban wastewater treatment plant in this study.

Within the scope of this study, the wastewater sample was taken from an organized industrial zone, and a treatability study with electro-Fenton was conducted on the inlet wastewater samples to examine its effect on wastewater treatment. The electro-Fenton method was chosen due to the higher content of metal industry wastewater in urban wastewater, the ease of operation of the process, and the high treatment efficiency.

The Box-Behnken statistical method was applied to the experiments. H_2O_2 was added as the oxidant and Fe^{+2} as the catalyst. The reaction time, the dose of H_2O_2 and the applied voltage were considered as independent variables. Chemical oxygen demand (COD) and total organic carbon (TOC) removal efficiencies were selected as dependent variables, and the effectiveness of the electro-Fenton process was investigated through COD and TOC removal efficiencies. The working range for the reaction time among the independent variables was 5-30 minutes, the H_2O_2 dose range was 1000-5000 mg/L, and the applied voltage varied between 1-5 Volts. According to the results of the experimental study, the optimum reaction conditions were observed when the reaction time was 30 minutes, the H_2O_2 dose was 3000 mg/L, and the voltage was 1 V. Under these conditions, COD and TOC removal efficiencies were determined to be approximately 99%. It was observed that a single treatment unit was sufficient for discharge limits and reaction time of electro-Fenton process was lower than its for other conventional treatment process.

Keywords: Conventional treatment process, Electro-Fenton Process, Urban wastewater, Box-Behnken

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MICROFINANCE AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN THE WESTERN BALKANS: ASSESSING EFFECTIVENESS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This research paper investigates the impact of microfinance on poverty reduction in the Western Balkan Countries from 2010 to 2022. It evaluates the effectiveness of microfinance initiatives through comprehensive analysis of key indicators, aiming to shed light on both their impact and associated challenges in this regional context. Given ongoing socio-economic transformations in the Western Balkans, the study explores how microfinance can foster inclusive and sustainable development amidst diverse economic and social challenges. Empirical methods like Pooled Ordinary Least Squares (OLS), Fixed Effects, Random Effects, and Hausman-Taylor IVs models were employed. Findings suggest that poverty rates correlate positively with lending interest rates, inflation (consumer prices), and primary school enrollment while showing a negative correlation with employment-to-population ratio and household consumption expenditure. Consequently, the Western Balkan countries should prioritize improving access to affordable credit, managing inflation through robust monetary policies, investing in primary education, promoting inclusive employment strategies, expanding social assistance programs, and adopting an integrated policy framework for sustainable development. This research fills a crucial gap by examining how microfinance can contribute to poverty alleviation in the Western Balkans, offering insights and recommendations relevant to policymakers, development practitioners, and researchers focused on transitional economies.

Keywords: Microfinance, Poverty Rates, Inflation, Employment, Education.

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ECO-FRIENDLY COLOR REMOVAL FROM SOAP INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

While the soap manufacturing industry is vital for everyday products, it faces significant environmental challenges, particularly in the management of wastewater containing colour. Discharging colored wastewater into natural water bodies poses significant environmental risks, impacting aquatic ecosystems by affecting photosynthesis and aquatic life. Chemical oxygen demand (COD) and biological oxygen demand (BOD) levels, combined with coloured impurities, contribute to environmental pollution and deterioration of groundwater and surface water quality. Effective treatment methods, including biological processes like activated sludge and physicochemical techniques such as coagulation-flocculation, are utilized to reduce color in wastewater. Advanced oxidation processes, including ozone treatment, show promise in efficiently removing color and organic content from wastewater. Ozone treatment, in particular, offers a sustainable solution for color removal due to its strong oxidative properties. Unlike traditional methods, ozone effectively breaks down organic molecules, including those responsible for coloration, improving water clarity without compromising efficiency. In this study, the use of ozone process for colour removal from soap industry wastewater was investigated. Through optimization experiments, it was determined that maintaining a pH of 9-9.5 and exposing the wastewater to ozone for 8 minutes achieves a notable 85% color removal efficiency across varying absorbance levels. Statistical analysis identified a minimum ozone dose of approximately 340 mg/L.min to consistently achieve 80% or higher color removal under these conditions. These findings highlight ozone as a promising, cost-effective, and environmentally friendly solution for wastewater treatment in the soap manufacturing sector.

Keywords: Color removal, soap industry, ozone oxidation

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BIOGAS PRODUCTION: CURRENT TRENDS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

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ABSTRACT

Biogas, produced through anaerobic biodigestion (AD), is a renewable and eco-friendly energy source that typically contains methane ranging from 45% to 75% by volume. This variation in methane content results in an energy content ranging from 16 to 28 MJ/m³. This makes it suitable for various applications, including heat production, combined heat and power generation, and as a vehicle fuel. Primarily used for electricity generation, biogas also efficiently produces heat. When upgraded to biomethane, it can be integrated into existing gas infrastructure or used as a renewable fuel, significantly reducing carbon emissions in the transport sector, which heavily relies on fossil fuels.

Biogas production shows varying levels of development across European countries. The ratio of renewable energies in Europe's electricity production remains low, but there is a political commitment to increase it in the future through the development of solar, wind, and biogas energies. The cost of electricity generation from biogas varies considerably depending on the feedstock used and the level of sophistication of the plant and can exceed USD 50 per MWh. The high cost is above the production costs of wind and large-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) systems, which have fallen rapidly in recent years. The relatively high costs associated with biogas electricity generation suggest that future expectations for solely electricity-producing biogas facilities may be limited. Given these economic considerations, the future of biogas appears increasingly favorable for its direct use as a gas rather than for electricity generation. The future trend will therefore result in more AD plants focussing on biogas upgrading. Upgrading biogas to biomethane allows for its direct injection into existing gas grids or use as a renewable transport fuel, offering a versatile and potentially more cost-effective solution. This approach also supports the decarbonization of the transport sector and provides a flexible energy source that can complement intermittent renewable electricity sources like wind and solar PV. Therefore, focusing on the direct utilisation of biogas as gas can enhance the role of countries in achieving their sustainable energy goals.

Looking to the future, biogas production is expected to gain more value in terms of integration into the circular economy and especially in the energy policies of countries. In this respect, it can be said that biogas and biomethane are more important in terms of meeting the increasing energy production demands in a period of increasing dependence on energy resources.

In order to enhance the utilization of biogas as a renewable energy source in the European Union, significant efforts are being proposed. The EU aims to not only increase biogas production but also facilitate its conversion into bio-methane, adhering strictly to environmental standards outlined in the Renewable Energy Directive II. This includes overcoming existing entry barriers and integrating bio-methane effectively into the EU's internal gas market. On the other hand, researches indicate insufficient regulations and incentives on the supply side of the sector. The development of the biogas market is intricately tied to countries' policies that directly support it, such as feed-in tariffs. Recent reductions in support, particularly notable in Germany and Italy, have had detrimental effects on biogas markets. However, countries such as the UK and France continue to maintain their supportive policies, fostering

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a resilient biogas industry. While encouraging supply in the biogas sector mitigates market development risks, divergent policies among countries create imbalances between supply and demand. Overcoming feedstock supply and operational challenges also pose significant barriers to the growth of the biogas sector and vary according to the geographical and economic conditions of the countries. Europe has increased its biomethane production capacity to 4.5 billion cubic metres per year by 2022, a growth of 20% compared to the previous year. The target is to reach 35 billion cubic metres of biomethane production by 2030.

Promoting biogas and biomethane from renewable sources is crucial, with competitive policies and supportive energy environments acting as catalysts to drive the biogas market forward. Biogas production facilities are expected to play an increasingly important role in long-term carbon reduction strategies going forward.

Keywords: Biogas, renewable energy, decarbonization

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OKULLARDA HAYAT BOYU ÖĞRENME KÜLTÜRÜNE İLİŞKİN ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİ TEACHERS' OPINIONS ON LIFELONG LEARNING CULTURE IN SCHOOLS

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, okullarda hayat boyu öğrenme kültürüne ilişkin öğretmen görüşlerini belirlemektir. Bilgi çağı ile birlikte, öğrenme yalnızca meslek edinme veya örgün eğitim kurumlarıyla sınırlı kalmayıp, "beşikten mezara" kadar süren bir eylem haline gelmiştir. Hayat boyu öğrenme (HBÖ) yaklaşımı, bireylerin sürekli öğrenme ve gelişim süreçlerini kapsayan önemli bir kavramdır.

Bu araştırma, Kırıkkale ilinde görev yapan ortaokul sosyal bilgiler öğretmenlerinin hayat boyu öğrenme konusundaki görüşlerini ortaya koymak amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırmada olgu bilim yöntemi kullanılarak, öğretmenlerin HBÖ hakkındaki düşünceleri derinlemesine incelenmiştir. Veriler, öğretmenlerle yapılan derinlemesine görüşmeler yoluyla toplanmış ve bu sayede öğretmenlerin perspektiflerinin kapsamlı bir şekilde anlaşılması sağlanmıştır.

Araştırma bulguları, öğretmenlerin hayat boyu öğrenme eğilimlerinin ve bu konudaki olumlu tutumlarının, eğitim sürecinde ve topluma katkı sağlama açısından önemli olduğunu göstermektedir. Öğretmenler, hayat boyu öğrenmenin bireysel gelişim ve toplumsal uyum açısından kritik bir rol oynadığını belirtmişlerdir. Öğrenmenin, örgün, yaygın ve enformel eğitim ortamları da dahil olmak üzere çeşitli biçimlerde ve ortamlarda gerçekleşen sürekli bir süreç olduğunu vurgulamışlardır.

Ayrıca, öğretmenler eğitim sistemlerinin toplumun değişen ihtiyaçlarına uyum sağlayabilmesi için hayat boyu öğrenmeyi teşvik etmesi gerektiğini belirtmişlerdir. Okullarda hayat boyu öğrenme kültürünün yaygınlaştırılmasının, öğrencilerin geleceğe hazırlıklı olmalarını ve değişimlere uyum sağlayabilme yeteneklerini artıracağını ifade etmişlerdir.

Elde edilen sonuçlar, eğitim sisteminde HBÖ kültürünün yaygınlaştırılmasına yönelik stratejilerin geliştirilmesinde yol gösterici olacaktır. Öğretmenlerin görüşlerini anlamak, politika yapımcılar ve eğitimcilerin, hayat boyu öğrenmeyi destekleyen daha etkili programlar ve girişimler tasarlamalarına yardımcı olacak ve bu da daha bilgili ve uyumlu bir toplumun oluşumuna katkıda bulunacaktır. Bu nedenle, araştırma sonuçları, eğitimde hayat boyu öğrenme kültürünün önemini vurgulamakta ve bu alandaki çalışmalara ışık tutmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelime: Hayat Boyu Öğrenme, Öğretmen Görüşleri, Eğitim Sistemi

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to determine teachers' views on the culture of lifelong learning in schools. With the information age, learning has become an activity that extends from "cradle to grave," not limited to acquiring a profession or formal educational institutions. The lifelong learning (LLL) approach is a significant concept encompassing individuals' continuous learning and development processes.

This research was conducted to reveal the views of middle school social studies teachers in Kırıkkale province on lifelong learning. The phenomenology method was used in the study, and teachers' thoughts on LLL were examined in depth. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with teachers, providing a comprehensive understanding of their perspectives.

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The research findings indicate that teachers' tendencies toward lifelong learning and their positive attitudes are crucial in contributing to the educational process and society. Teachers emphasized the critical role of lifelong learning in individual development and social cohesion. They highlighted that learning is a continuous process occurring in various forms and environments, including formal, informal, and non-formal educational settings.

Additionally, teachers stated that educational systems need to promote lifelong learning to adapt to the changing needs of society. They expressed that spreading the culture of lifelong learning in schools would better prepare students for the future and enhance their ability to adapt to changes.

The results obtained will guide the development of strategies to spread the culture of LLL in the education system. Understanding teachers' views will help policymakers and educators design more effective programs and initiatives that support lifelong learning, contributing to the formation of a more informed and adaptable society. Therefore, the research results underscore the importance of a lifelong learning culture in education and shed light on studies in this field.

Keywords: Lifelong Learning, Teacher Perspectives, Education System

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BODY MASS INDEX AND LEVELS OF IRISIN IN SERUM AND URINE OF TURKISH MALE PATIENTS WITH ANDROGENETIC ALOPECIA : PRELIMINARY STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Male pattern androgenetic alopecia is characterized by progressive hair loss from the scalp. Irisin is a myokine-like hormone which is first discovered as a potential mediator of obesity related energy homeostasis. Recent researches indicated that there is associated between irisin levels and abnormal metabolic conditions such as obesity and may possibility link to Male pattern androgenetic alopecia. The aim of this study was to evaluate the levels of irisin in serum and urine samples of obese Turkish males with male pattern androgenetic alopecia and to compare with healthy controls. **Material and methods:** 150 males (ranges of age 25-60 years; disease duration 5-10 years) with male pattern androgenetic alopecia and 130 males controls (ranges of age 27-63 years) were involved in this study. Irisin levels in serum and urine samples were measured a commercial kit by ELISA .

Results: Levels of Irisin in serum were decreased significantly in the patients compared to control ($p < 0.05$). However, irisin levels in urine were not different between patients and controls ($p > 0.05$). Body mass index of patients were higher than control group. In addition While the serum irisin level was found to be significantly lower in those with a body mass index of 30 and above ($p < 0.05$), a slight decrease was detected in urine samples, but it was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). Body mass index was negatively correlated with serum irisin levels ($r = -0,697$, $p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: We thought that decreased irisin levels in serum may play a role in the etiology of male pattern androgenetic alopecia. Furthermore, obesity by making changes in the balance of the irisin in serum and urine may play a role in male pattern androgenetic alopecia. Therefore, assessing the levels of irisin in serum of male pattern androgenetic alopecia patients may be more valuable compared to urine for treatment planning.

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HENNA BEYOND SUPERSTITION: UNPACKING WESTERMARCK'S MISINTERPRETATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Edward Westermarck was a pioneering figure in anthropology and a significant contributor to the documentation of henna body art practices. His detailed studies of henna in Morocco have profoundly influenced contemporary literature's perception of henna body art. Since Westermarck's research, henna body art has been regarded as a religious tool infused with holiness, believed to protect against evil powers.

However, a closer look at the cultural context of henna reveals a richer, more complex tradition that goes beyond the superstitious and religious interpretations Westermarck emphasised. This presentation aims to critically analyse Westermarck's portrayal of henna, highlighting the differences between his accounts and the actual cultural practices.

Using ethnographic and religious evidence, along with historiographic analysis, this study will show how henna, traditionally a symbol of beauty, celebration, and social identity, was mischaracterised in Westermarck's work. By exploring the artistic and cultural significance of henna, this presentation seeks to reclaim its true essence from the narrow confines of religious and superstitious interpretations.

The findings emphasise the importance of understanding cultural practices within their authentic contexts and challenge the spread of misconceptions in anthropological literature. This reevaluation not only honours the rich cultural heritage of henna but also calls for a more accurate and respectful representation of cultural traditions in scholarly work.

Keywords: Henna body art, Edward Westermarck, Islamic culture, Anthropology, Art history, Islam, Evil spirits, Evil eye.

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HARNESSING ART OF ORATORY AS A VIABLE TOOL FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION AND IGR IN NIGERIAN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

This research investigates the viability of integrating oratory training into entrepreneurship education within Nigerian tertiary institutions, with a focus on enhancing students' communication proficiency and entrepreneurial success. Grounded in the theoretical framework of rhetorical theory, which encompasses principles of effective communication, persuasion, and argumentation, this study aims to bridge the gap between theory and practice by leveraging the art of oratory for economic growth and innovation. Anchored by a qualitative methodology involving case studies of selected prominent public speakers renowned for their global influence through mastery of oratory, this research delves into the transformative impact of oratory training on students' confidence, presentation skills, and networking capabilities. Insights are gathered from diverse stakeholders, including students, educators, entrepreneurs, and industry leaders, through interviews, focus groups, and content analysis of oratory training sessions. Findings highlight the significant role of oratory in enhancing students' entrepreneurial competencies and contributing to enhanced revenue generation and entrepreneurial opportunities. Recommendations are provided for curriculum reforms, faculty development programs, and public-private partnerships to sustainably embed oratory training in Nigerian tertiary institutions, thereby advancing the goals of quality education, economic growth, and innovation as outlined in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Keywords: Communication Skills, Entrepreneurship Education, Innovation, Oratory, Pedagogy, Revenue Generation.

Relevance of the Study to the United Nations SDGs

This study aligns with United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by promoting quality education (SDG 4) through the integration of oratory skills in entrepreneurship education, fostering economic growth (SDG 8) through enhanced revenue generation, and supporting innovation (SDG 9) in Nigerian tertiary institutions.

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ARCHITECTURAL PSYCHOLOGY AND INTERIOR DESIGN: A CHALLENGING INTERSECTION

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ABSTRACT

Architectural psychology used to be an emerging research and applied area in 1970s. But for unclear reasons, its popularity faded. Nowadays architects (especially interior architects) and psychologists rarely work together which is strange and tragic. Architectural psychology as a subfield of environmental psychology and as a bridge connecting psychology with design has yet a lot to contribute to the human understanding of built-in spaces. The references to this research field are rare, obsolete, and mostly unexpected. But we as a psychologist and an interior architect propose that architectural psychology can be the future's rising star as long as people prefer to live in psychologically relaxing spaces. Interior architectural designs allow residents and users of the buildings in general to perceive the environment in a certain way which has implications for human psyche. This paper poses an intellectual challenge to melt psychology and architectural design in the same theoretical pot.

Keywords: Architecture, psychology, and architectural psychology.

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BIOFEEDBACK EĞİTİMİNİN ATLETİK PERFORMANSA VE PSİKOLOJİK İYİ OLUŞA ETKİSİ THE EFFECT OF BIOFEEDBACK TRAINING ON ATHLETIC PERFORMANCE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, biyolojik geri bildirim (BGB) yönteminin spor performansını artırmada etkili bir araç olarak kullanımını incelemektedir. BGB, elektronik cihazlar aracılığıyla vücut fonksiyonlarını izleyerek kişiye anlık geri bildirim sağlayan bir süreçtir. Bu süreç, sporcuların fiziksel ve zihinsel olarak optimal performans seviyelerine ulaşmalarına yardımcı olabilir. Araştırmalar, BGB'nin sporcularda stresi ve kaygıyı azaltarak otonom sinir sistemi dengesini geliştirebileceğini ve bu sayede atletik performanslarını artırabileceğini göstermektedir. BGB eğitimi, kas gerginliğini azaltmak, gevşemeyi kolaylaştırmak ve stresi optimum düzeyde tutmak gibi hedeflerle kullanılmaktadır. Bu eğitimlerde yaygın olarak elektromiyografik (EMG), elektrodermal aktivite (EDA) ve kalp hızı değişkenliği (KHD) gibi modüller kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışma, BGB'nin sporcuların performansını artırmak ve kişisel gelişimlerini desteklemek için nasıl etkili bir şekilde kullanılabileceğini anlamamıza katkı sağlamaktadır. Sonuç olarak, BGB eğitimi, sporcuların hem fiziksel performanslarını hem de psikolojik iyi oluşlarını iyileştirmek için güçlü bir araç olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Bu yöntem, spor bilimleri ve psikoloji alanında daha fazla araştırmayı teşvik etmekte ve uygulamaların sporcuların genel iyilik halini artırma potansiyelini vurgulamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyolojik Geri Bildirim, Performans, Spor

ABSTRACT

This study examines the use of biofeedback (BFB) as an effective tool for enhancing sports performance. BFB is a process that provides individuals with real-time feedback on their physiological functions through electronic devices. This feedback can help athletes achieve optimal physical and mental performance levels. Research indicates that BFB can reduce stress and anxiety in athletes, improve autonomic nervous system balance, and consequently enhance athletic performance. BFB training is employed with objectives such as reducing muscle tension, facilitating relaxation, and maintaining stress at optimal levels. Commonly used modules in these trainings include electromyographic (EMG), electrodermal activity (EDA), and heart rate variability (HRV). This study helps us understand how BFB can be effectively used to improve athletes' performance and support their personal development. In conclusion, BFB training is considered a powerful tool for enhancing both the physical performance and psychological well-being of athletes. This method encourages further research in sports sciences and psychology and highlights its potential to improve the overall well-being of athletes.

Keywords: Biofeedback, Performance, Sport

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INVESTIGATION OF ANTI-OBESITY POTENTIAL OF TYRAMINE AND 2-PHENYLETHYLAMINE AS INHIBITORS OF PANCREATIC LIPASE

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ABSTRACT

The World Health Organization defines obesity as a condition resulting from abnormal and excessive accumulation of fat that impairs health and functioning. When it comes to treating obesity, there are many methods that focus on weight loss. Controlling energy intake and output is the most effective way to treat obesity. One of the most commonly used drugs in the treatment of obesity is orlistat. This drug is an inhibitor of pancreatic lipase, but it causes many side effects in patients, such as soft stools. Its effectiveness also varies depending on the patient and diet. On the other hand, another active pharmaceutical ingredient that could be an alternative to this drug in the treatment of obesity has not yet been identified. In this project, the potential of two different dietary alkaloid derivatives, tyramine and 2-phenylethylamine, to exert an alternative effect to orlistat was tested. We conducted our research to investigate whether tyramine and 2-phenylethylamine inhibit the pancreatic lipase enzyme. At first step, ADME/T scores of the tested compounds were evaluated. Drug-likeness scores are -2.38 and -1.79, drug scores are 0.19 and 0.27 and logS values are -1.70 and -1.84 for tyramine and 2-phenylethylamine, respectively. In the reaction environment, the absorbance value of the product measured at 400 nm, which was used to evaluate the activity levels, increased proportionally with time, and when this increase was focused on, even it was determined that the interval of 0-15 minutes was sufficient for end-point and continuous kinetic measurements. Since plant secondary metabolites are insoluble in water, DMSO, one of the solvents used, did not affect the reaction, while ethanol reduced the activity of the enzyme (about 33%). Therefore, DMSO was used as the solvent. 2-phenylethylamine showed a weak and statistically significant ($p<0.05$) inhibition of pancreatic lipase only at the highest concentration (about 16%), whereas no effect of tyramine on pancreatic lipase enzyme inhibition was observed. However, it is anticipated that inhibition effects may be more pronounced at higher concentrations and longer incubation times. All these findings indicate that 2-phenylethylamine may be a potential alternative in the treatment of obesity. This study was carried out within the scope of TÜBİTAK 2209-A - University Students Research Projects Support Program with project number 1919B012319659; and was also supported by Van YYÜ BAP unit with the project code FLO-2023-10868.

Keywords: Obesity, alkaloids, pancreatic lipase, ADME/T

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YUTMA BOZUKLUKLARININ TANILAMASINDA/DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİNDE YAPAY ZEKANIN KULLANILMASI THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE DIAGNOSIS/EVALUATION OF SWALLOWING DISORDERS

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ÖZET

Amaç: Yapay zeka, hızla gelişen ve gün geçtikçe önemi artan bir teknolojik ilerlemedir. Özellikle sağlık sektöründe, sağlık hizmetlerinin kalitesini artırma potansiyeli nedeniyle giderek daha fazla önem kazanmaktadır. Yapay zekanın yutma bozuklukları alanında yer edinmesi dil ve konuşma terapistler açısından önem arz etmektedir. Yapay zeka yutma bozukluklarının tanılanmasında, müdahale yöntemleri geliştirilmesinde ve sonuçların iyileştirmesinde dil ve konuşma terapistlerine yardımcı olabilir. Bu çalışmada, dil ve konuşma terapisi alanında gerçekleştirilen yutma bozuklukları ve yapay zekayla ilgili çalışmalar incelenerek dil ve konuşma terapistleri açısından mevcut durumun ortaya konulması ve gelecekteki çalışmalara ışık tutması planlanmıştır.

Yöntem: Çalışmada, doküman incelemesi tekniği kullanılarak nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden yararlanılmıştır. Veri toplama sürecinde PubMed veri tabanı esas alınarak “yutma bozuklukları ve yapay zeka” anahtar kelimeleri ile yutma terapisinde yapay zeka alanı ile ilgili Türkçe ve İngilizce çalışmalar taranmıştır.

Bulgular: İncelemenin sonucunda 2012- 2024 yılları arasında yapılan 28 çalışmaya ulaşılmıştır. 2020 sonrası yıllarda yapılan çalışmalara bakıldığında en fazla çalışmanın 2022 yılında yapıldığı (n=9) görülmektedir. 2021 yılında 3, 2023 yılında 6 çalışma yapılmıştır. 2024 yılının ilk yarısında 8 çalışmanın yayınlandığı görülmektedir. Çalışmaların yapıldığı ülkelere bakıldığında 8 çalışmayla Amerika Birleşik Devletleri birinci sırada yer almaktadır. 6 çalışmayla Japonya ikinci sırayı takip etmektedir. Çalışmaların 20’si tıp alanında yapılmış ve yayınlanmıştır, 4’ü mühendislik alanı kapsamında hazırlanmıştır ve 2’si diş hekimliği alanında 1’i nörobilim alanında ve 1’i fizyoterapi ve rehabilitasyon alanında hazırlanmıştır.

Sonuç: Elde edilen bilgiler ışığında, yutma bozukluklarının tanısı ve değerlendirilmesinde yapay zekanın kullanımıyla ilgili çalışmaların gün geçtikçe daha çok önem kazandığı görülmektedir. Dil ve konuşma terapisi alanında yutma ve yapay zekayı bizzat konu alan herhangi bir çalışmaya rastlanılmamıştır. Bu çalışma ile dil ve konuşma terapistlerinin primer alanlarından olan yutma bozukluklarında yapay zekayla ilgili daha fazla araştırmaya ihtiyaç olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu bağlamda dil ve konuşma terapistleri teşvik edilmeli ve bu konuya değinen çalışmalara destek verilmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dil ve Konuşma Terapisi, Yapay Zeka, Dijitalleşme, Yutma, Teknoloji

ABSTRACT

Objective: Artificial intelligence is a rapidly developing and increasingly important technological advancement. Especially in the health sector, it is gaining more and more importance due to its potential to improve the quality of health services. The use of artificial intelligence in swallowing disorders is important for speech and language therapists. Artificial intelligence can help speech and language therapists diagnose swallowing disorders, develop intervention methods, and improve outcomes. In this

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study, it is planned to reveal the current situation in terms of speech-language therapists and shed light on future studies by examining the studies on swallowing disorders and artificial intelligence in the field of speech-language pathology.

Method: In the study, qualitative research methods were utilized by using document review techniques. In the data collection process, the PubMed database was used as the basis, and Turkish and English studies related to the field of artificial intelligence in swallowing therapy were searched with the keywords "swallowing disorders and artificial intelligence."

Findings: As a result of the review, 28 studies conducted between 2012 and 2024 were found. Looking at the studies conducted in the years after 2020, it is seen that the most studies were conducted in 2022 (n = 9). Three studies were conducted in 2021 and six in 2023. It is evident that eight studies were published in the first half of 2024. Looking at the countries where the studies were conducted, the United States ranks first with 8 studies. With six studies, Japan follows in second place. 20 of the studies were conducted and published in the field of medicine; 4 were prepared within the scope of engineering; 2 in the field of dentistry; 1 in the field of neuroscience; and 1 in the field of physiotherapy and rehabilitation.

Conclusion: In the light of the information obtained, it is seen that studies on the use of artificial intelligence in the diagnosis and evaluation of swallowing disorders are gaining more importance day by day. In the field of speech-language therapy, there is no study on swallowing or artificial intelligence. This study shows that there is a need for more research on artificial intelligence in swallowing disorders, which is one of the primary fields of speech and language therapists. In this context, speech and language therapists should be encouraged, and studies addressing this issue should be supported.

Keywords: Speech and Language Therapy, Artificial Intelligence, Digitalization, Swallowing Disorders, Technology

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GROUP LESSONS IN SUZUKI METHOD

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ABSTRACT

Shinichi Suzuki is a violin educator who discovered that children can learn and speak their native language naturally, without any effort, and that they can also develop different talents with the same method. With this discovery, he added a new dimension to early age instrument training and called it "Talent Education". One of the most important elements that distinguishes the Suzuki Method, developed under the name Talent Training, from other traditional approaches is group lessons. Group lessons are seen as one of the reasons why Suzuki Talent Training has attracted great attention and become widespread around the world. Group studies carried out within the framework of the common Suzuki repertoire bring together all Suzuki students around the world and provide the opportunity to perform various events such as concerts, recitals and festivals. When looking at the literature, it can be seen that the studies on group lessons, which are an important part of Suzuki Talent Training, are limited and few in number. For this reason, explaining all aspects of group lessons in Suzuki Talent Education and contributing to the literature guided the formation of this study. The survey model, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the study. The data was obtained from sources obtained as a result of literature review regarding group lessons. In the study, explanations were made about the place and importance of group lessons, how they are taught, and various in-group activity suggestions were made.

Keywords: Group Lessons, Talent Education, Suzuki Method

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE METHODS OF SUZUKI VIOLIN SCHOOL 1 AND OMER CAN VIOLIN EDUCATION 1

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ABSTRACT

The fact that the methods used in violin education do not specify which topics are included in terms of content constitutes a deficiency for the individuals who will use these methods. Having information about the target behavior and achievements in the method will take the violin training process to a more successful level. With this in mind, by the way, this research has been prepared in order to determine the topics covered in the Suzuki Violin School I and Omer Can Violin Education I methods used in the initial violin education. These two methods, which are considered to be preferred by many violin instructors, have been studied technically and musically and compared to determine the differences and similarities. The research is a qualitative study and ‘screening’ and ‘content analysis’ methods were used.

As a result of the research, methods and techniques used in both methods, theoretical knowledge and musical achievements were indicated in accordance with the findings obtained. In this way, it is thought that the research will enable students who are new to violin education and instructors who will use these methods to make choices by taking into account the basic target behaviors used in the methods.

Key Words: Suzuki Violin Method, Ömer Can Violin Education, Violin Education, Method.

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WASTEWATER TREATMENT IN ANTARCTIC RESEARCH STATIONS WITH POLAR MICROALGAE

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the number of scientific studies in the Antarctic and Arctic regions has increased considerably. While scientific studies allow us to explore the untouched nature of the region and better understand the global climate, they also raise various ecological concerns such as wastewater, air pollution and habitat destruction. This threatens the flora and fauna of the polar regions, negatively affecting biodiversity. It is crucial that we protect the fragile ecosystems of the polar regions through sustainable research practices and international cooperation to prevent pollution, protect habitats and prevent the introduction of invasive species. The Antarctic Treaty and other protocols prohibit the discharge of wastewater into the sea without treatment. For this reason, many research bases in Antarctica have established facilities to treat wastewater. These facilities ensure that wastewater is treated and returned to the sea without harming the environment. However, the wastewater treatment process generates a significant amount of solid waste. As this waste accumulates in the treatment plants, it has to be transported back to the mainland. Antarctica's remoteness and challenging geographical conditions make solid waste transportation logistically difficult and costly. In order to solve these problems, it was aimed to use the algal blooms occurring in Antarctica in the treatment process by cultivating them in wastewater. In the study, Antarctic microalgae were cultivated in artificial wastewater and the results were reported.

Keywords: Polar Microalgae, Wastewater Treatment, Environment

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SİYASAL KATILIMDA DİJİTAL TERCİHLER: X PLATFORMU ÖRNEĞİ DIGITAL PREFERENCES IN POLITICAL PARTICIPATION: THE CASE OF PLATFORM X

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ÖZET

Dijital çağın getirdiği yenilikler, siyasal katılım biçimlerini köklü bir şekilde değiştirmiştir. Geleneksel siyasal katılım yöntemlerinin yanı sıra, dijital platformlar, bireylerin politik süreçlere katılımını kolaylaştıran ve çeşitlendiren yeni yollar sunmaktadır. Dijital siyasal katılım, bireylerin politik süreçlere çevrimiçi ortamda dahil olma biçimlerini kapsar. Bu, çevrimiçi oy verme, sosyal medya kampanyaları, dijital imza kampanyaları ve çevrimiçi tartışma platformları gibi çeşitli yollarla gerçekleşir. Dijital araçlar, siyasal katılımı daha erişilebilir, hızlı ve etkili hale getirir. Bu araçlar, coğrafi ve fiziksel engelleri ortadan kaldırarak, herkesin politik süreçlere katılmasını mümkün kılar. Dijital tercihler, siyasal katılım üzerinde önemli etkiler yaratmaktadır. Geleneksel katılım yöntemlerine ek olarak, dijital platformlar, daha geniş kitlelerin politik süreçlere dahil olmasını sağlar. Dijital araçlar, siyasal katılımın hızını ve etkileşimini artırırken, süreçlerin daha şeffaf ve hesap verebilir olmasını sağlar. X Platformu, siyasal katılımı dijital ortamda teşvik eden ve kolaylaştıran bir platform olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Bu platform, kullanıcılarına çeşitli araçlar ve olanaklar sunarak, politik süreçlere katılımlarını artırmayı hedefler. X Platformu, çevrimiçi anketler ve referandumlar, eğitim ve bilgilendirme, etkinlikler ve tartışma grupları ile bağış ve destek kampanyaları gibi özellikler sunar. Dijitalleşme, geleneksel siyasal katılım yöntemlerine ek olarak yeni ve çeşitli katılım yolları sunarak, bireylerin politik süreçlere daha kolay ve etkin bir şekilde dahil olmasını sağlamaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, dijitalleşmenin siyasal katılım üzerindeki etkilerini incelemek ve X Platformu örneği üzerinden bu sürecin nasıl işlediğini açıklamaktır. Ayrıca bu çalışma ile dijital siyasal katılım biçimlerini tanımlamak, X Platformunun özelliklerini ve rolünü incelemek, dijital tercihlerin siyasal katılıma etkilerini değerlendirmek, dijital siyasal katılımın karşılaştığı zorlukları belirlemek hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Siyasal Katılım, Dijital Katılım, X Platformu, Dijital Çağ.

ABSTRACT

The innovations brought by the digital age have radically changed the forms of political participation. In addition to traditional methods of political participation, digital platforms offer new ways of facilitating and diversifying individuals' participation in political processes. Digital political participation encompasses the ways in which individuals engage in political processes online. This takes place in various ways, such as online voting, social media campaigns, digital petitions and online discussion platforms. Digital tools make political participation more accessible, fast and effective. By removing geographical and physical barriers, these tools make it possible for everyone to participate in political processes. Digital preferences have significant impacts on political participation. In addition to traditional methods of participation, digital platforms enable wider audiences to engage in political processes. Digital tools increase the speed and interactivity of political participation and make processes more transparent and accountable. Platform X stands out as a platform that encourages and facilitates political participation in a digital environment. This platform aims to increase participation in political processes by offering its users various tools and opportunities. The X Platform offers features such as

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online surveys and referendums, training and information, events and discussion groups, and donation and support campaigns. Digitalisation offers new and diverse ways of participation in addition to traditional methods of political participation, enabling individuals to participate in political processes more easily and effectively. The aim of this study is to examine the effects of digitalisation on political participation and to explain how this process works through the example of X Platform. In addition, this study aims to define the forms of digital political participation, examine the characteristics and role of the X Platform, evaluate the effects of digital preferences on political participation, and identify the challenges faced by digital political participation.

Keywords: Political Participation, Digital Participation, Platform X, Digital Age.

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APPLICATION OF SIX SIGMA METHODOLOGY TO STABILIZE ENERGY CONSUMPTION MEASUREMENTS IN A DOMESTIC BUILT-IN OVEN

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ABSTRACT

As the focus on sustainable living and energy conservation grows, evaluating household appliances becomes crucial. Since built-in ovens are widely used in the home appliance market, it is critical to achieve high quality and stable results in the production and regulatory compliance testing of home ovens in order to reduce energy consumption in a controlled manner. Achieving stable results in oven energy consumption depends on the design and manufacturing of the oven, the flexibility of the functions, and the test conditions. In addition, oven-to-oven and test-to-test variations need to be reduced to ensure stability. In this study, a six-sigma approach was used to obtain highly stable results in energy consumption tests of a built-in oven. With the six-sigma approach, steps such as data collection, process control, root cause analysis and process improvement were followed. Since the differences in energy consumption tests may arise from both oven manufacturing processes and laboratory testing processes, both processes are considered and analysed separately. As a first step, the current status of the variations occurring in built-in ovens was determined, risks were identified, and target stability was determined. Then, the oven production process steps and laboratory test process steps were evaluated and the steps with the highest impact factor were evaluated with a "DOE" method. In the results of this study, in an electro-mechanical oven with less stable energy consumption results than an electronic oven, the current status of variations was determined, the causes of variations were identified in both production and laboratory processes, and steps to reduce variations were identified. This work was supported by the Haier-Europe Research and Development Center.

Key Words: Household appliance, Built-In oven, Energy Consumption, Six-Sigma, DOE

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KÜÇÜK HÜCRELİ AKCİĞER KANSERİ OLAN HASTALARDA NÖTROFİL/LENFOSİT ORANI VE TROMBOSİT/LENFOSİT ORANI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NEUTROPHIL/LYMPHOCYTE RATIO AND PLATELET/LYMPHOCYTE RATIO IN PATIENTS WITH SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER

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ÖZET

Bilindiği gibi akciğer kanserinin son yıllarda görülme sıklığı artmaktadır. Yıllardır sigara içme alışkanlığının artması nedeniyle dünyada en sık görülen kanser türü haline gelmiştir. Bu çalışmada küçük hücreli akciğer kanseri ile nötrofil/lenfosit oranı (NLO) ile trombosit/lenfosit oranı (TLO) arasındaki ilişkiyi araştırmak amaçlanmıştır.

Çalışmaya dahil ettiğimiz hastalara ait veriler Sakarya Üniversitesi Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi (SÜEAH) Göğüs Hastalıkları Polikliniklerine 01.01.2019 ile 31.12.2023 tarihleri arasında müracaat eden küçük hücreli akciğer kanseri tanısı alan 37 erkek ve 8 kadın olmak üzere 45 küçük hücreli akciğer kanseri hastasından oluşmaktadır. Hastalara ait veriler hastane bilgi yönetimi sistemi (HBYS) üzerinden retrospektif olarak elde edildi. Kontrol grubuna allerjik hastalığı, enfeksiyonu, romatizmal hastalığı, diyabet veya kanser hastalığı olmayan 35 erkek ve 10 kadın olmak üzere 45 sağlıklı kişi alınmıştır. Hasta ve kontrol grubu arasındaki ilişki ve farklar araştırıldı.

Çalışma kriterlerine uyan küçük hücreli akciğer kanseri hastasının yaş ortalaması 58.7 ± 6.09 olarak tespit edildi. Kontrol grubunu oluşturanların yaş ortalaması 57.7 ± 5.81 olarak belirlendi. Hasta ve kontrol grubu arasında yaş ve cinsiyete göre anlamlı bir fark bulunmadı. Küçük hücreli akciğer kanseri hastalarının NLO 2.91 ± 1.09 , kontrol grubunun NLO 1.89 ± 0.71 olarak tespit edildi. Küçük hücreli akciğer kanseri hastalarının hastalarının TLO 173.21 ± 62.71 , kontrol grubunun TLO 119.21 ± 50.49 olarak tespit edildi. Küçük hücreli akciğer kanseri hastaları ile kontrol grubu NLO ve TLO değerleri karşılaştırıldığında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olduğu ($p < 0.05$) tespit edildi.

Çalışmamızda küçük hücreli akciğer kanseri hastalarında NLO ve TLO değerleri kontrol grubuna göre yüksek bulunmuştur. NLO ve TLO değerlerinin yüksek oluşu bu parametrelerin hastalığın teşhis ve takibinde önemli olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. NLO ve TLO değerlerin küçük hücreli akciğer kanseri hastalarında yüksek saptanması daha sonraki çalışmalarda bu değerlerin referans olarak alınabilmesine katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Küçük Hücreli Akciğer Kanseri, Nötrofil/Lenfosit Oranı, Trombosit/Lenfosit Oranı

ABSTRACT

As it is known, the incidence of lung cancer has been increasing in recent years. It has become the most common type of cancer in the world due to the increase in smoking habits over the years. This study aimed to investigate the relationship between small cell lung cancer and neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and platelet/lymphocyte ratio (PLR).

The data of the patients we included in the study consists of 45 small cell lung cancer patients, 37 men and 8 women, who were diagnosed with small cell lung cancer and applied to Sakarya University Training and Research Hospital (SUTRH) Chest Diseases Polyclinics between 01.01.2019 and 31.12.2023. Data of the patients were obtained retrospectively through the hospital information management system (HIMS). The control group included 45 healthy people, 35 men and 10 women, who did not have allergic diseases, infections, rheumatic diseases, diabetes or cancer. The relationship and differences between the patient and control groups were investigated.

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The average age of small cell lung cancer patients who met the study criteria was determined to be 58.7 ± 6.09 . The average age of the control group was determined as 57.7 ± 5.81 . No significant difference was found between the patient and control groups according to age and gender. The NLR of small cell lung cancer patients was 2.91 ± 1.09 , and the NLR of the control group was 1.89 ± 0.71 . The PLR of small cell lung cancer patients was found to be 173.21 ± 62.71 , and the PLR of the control group was 119.21 ± 50.49 . When NLR and PLR values of small cell lung cancer patients and control groups were compared, it was found to be statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

In our study, NLR and PLR values in small cell lung cancer patients were found to be higher than in the control group. The high NLR and PLR values reveal that these parameters are important in the diagnosis and follow-up of the disease. NLO and PLO values

High detection in small cell lung cancer patients will contribute to these values being used as reference in future studies.

Key Words: Small Cell Lung Cancer, Neutrophil/Lymphocyte Ratio, Platelet/Lymphocyte Ratio

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INTERRELATIONSHIPS AMONG ONLINE TEACHING SELF-EFFICACY, ATTITUDES, KNOWLEDGE, AND CONFIDENCE IN TRANSITIONING FOR CHEMISTRY TEACHERS IN UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST AFFILIATE COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to explore the Interrelationships among Online Teaching Self-Efficacy, Attitudes, Knowledge, and Confidence in Transitioning for Chemistry Teachers in University of Cape Coast (UCC) Affiliate Colleges of Education (CoEs). There is limited understanding of the online teaching self-efficacy of Chemistry tutors, particularly how it relates to their attitudes and confidence in handling challenges during the transition to online teaching. This research utilised a cross-sectional survey to explore the current practice of teaching chemistry online by examining how the online teaching self-efficacy of chemistry teachers in the University of Cape Coast affiliate Colleges of Education is influenced by their technological pedagogical knowledge, attitude towards teaching chemistry online and confidence in handling challenges inherent in transitioning to teach chemistry online. Data were collected from twenty-four randomly selected teachers who teach chemistry across the sixteen purposively selected UCC affiliate CoEs for the study. The instrument was adapted from Michigan Nurse Educators Sense of Efficacy for Online Teaching (MNESEOT), Online Teaching Self-Efficacy Inventory (OTSEI) and an anonymous online survey. Data collected were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics such as independent sample t-test, analysis of variance (ANOVA), Pearson correlation and regression. Results revealed the online teaching self-efficacy and the confidence of chemistry teachers in handling challenges inherent in transitioning to teach chemistry online were relatively high, strongly related to the confidence of teachers in handling challenges inherent in transitioning to teach chemistry online. As a result, professional development training for teachers should be directed towards building and strengthening the technological pedagogical knowledge of teachers with greater experience in conventional teaching of chemistry.

Keywords: Attitudes, Chemistry teachers, Knowledge, Online teaching, Self-efficacy.

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VISUALIZING TIME: A CINEMATIC EXPLORATION OF TIME-IMAGE IN "COCOON"

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ABSTRACT

This study explores Nuri Bilge Ceylan's film "Cocoon" (Koza, 2001) within the framework of Gilles Deleuze's concept of the "time-image." Deleuze's theory posits a shift in cinema after World War II towards a more profound exploration of time and existence, termed the "time-image." "Cocoon" exemplifies this cinematic evolution through its narrative style and thematic exploration, inviting viewers into a contemplative engagement with the complexities of temporality and human experience. By analyzing specific elements of the film through Deleuzian lenses, this study aims to explain how "Cocoon" employs the time-image to reshape cinematic perception and enrich philosophical reflections on time and existence. This research contributes to the understanding of both Ceylan's cinematic aesthetics and Deleuze's philosophical framework, emphasizing the transformative potential of the time-image in contemporary cinema.

Keywords: Gilles Deleuze, Time-image, Nuri Bilge Ceylan, "Cocoon" (2001), aesthetics

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MİMARİ TASARIM BAĞLAMINDA İÇ MEKÂNDAN İKONLAŞMANIN TURİZME KATKISI THE CONTRIBUTION OF ICONIZATION IN INTERIOR DESIGN TO TOURISM IN THE CONTEXT OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

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ÖZET

Kentlerin kimlik ve kültürel mirasını yansıtan ikonik yapıların bilinirlik ve simgeselliği; mimari, estetik, tarihi değer ve kendine özgü özellikleriyle turistlerin ilgisini çekerek buldukları şehirlerin marka değerini arttırmakta, şehirlerin mimari ve kentsel gelişimine öncülük ederek ülke ekonomisine katkı sağlamaktadır. Bu yapılar gelecek nesillere kültürel ve tarihi mirasın aktarımını sağlarken toplumsal kimliği güçlendirerek kentlinin ortak bir paydada buluşmasını sağlamakta, kentin kimlik ve simgelerinin oluşmasında görsel işaretleyiciler olmakta ve kolektif belleği şekillendirerek yer duygusu oluşturmaktadır. Mekânsal ihtiyacı karşılamanın dışında kültürel, tarihsel, estetik ve sembolik değerlerin ifadesi olarak da karşımıza çıkan mimaride ikonlaşma, işlevlerin ötesinde sembolik ve simgesel anlamlar kazanma sürecini ifade etmektedir. Bu bağlamda yapının belirli bir dönem, kültür, mimari üslup veya ideolojisi gibi unsurların sembolik anlamlarla yüceltilerek temsil edilmesiyle ikonlaşma gerçekleşmekte, toplumsal ve kültürel bellekte kalıcı yer edinmektedir. Yapı bütününde ya da iç mekânda tasarım elemanının öne çıkarılarak, sembolik ve estetik anlam kazandırılmasıyla yapılan ikonlaşmanın gözlemlendiği mimari tasarımda; özgün kimlik kazandırılarak tasarlanan mekânların kullanıcılar veya ziyaretçiler üzerinde kalıcı bir etki bırakması amaçlanmaktadır. Yapı kabuğu, mobilya, malzeme, ışık veya mimari bir detayın uygulamada öne çıkarılmasıyla yapılan ikonlaştırmada bu öğeler mekânda merkezileşerek diğer tasarım unsurlarını etrafında toplamakta, estetik bir odak noktası haline gelerek mekâna kimlik kazandırmaktadır. Bu bağlamda ikonlaşan öğe ya da mekân dikkat çekici, hatırlatıcı olmakta ve kullanıcı ya da ziyaretçi deneyimi ile ilişkilendirerek mekânın etkili bir izlenim bırakmasını sağlamaktadır. Söz konusu mekânsal deneyim, mimaride olduğu kadar iç mimaride de özellikle turistik yerlerde bir cazibe merkezi haline gelerek, ülke ekonomisine katkı sağlamaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı mimari tasarımda ikonlaşmanın turizme ve dolayısıyla ülke ekonomisine katkısının özellikle iç mekân örnekleri üzerinden incelenerek tasarımındaki önemine dikkat çekmek ve farkındalık yaratmaktır. Çalışma kapsamında nitel analiz ve gözlem yöntemiyle dünyadan ve Türkiye'den ikonlaşmış iç mekân örnekleri incelenerek ülke turizmine katkısı değerlendirilmektedir. Sonuç olarak mimaride olduğu gibi ikonlaşan iç mimarinin çekici iç mekânlara dönüşerek turizm kapsamında ülke ekonomisine katkı sağladığı ön görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İç mekân, ikonlaşma, mimari tasarım, turizm, iç mimarlık.

ABSTRACT

Recognition and symbolism of iconic buildings embody the identity and cultural heritage of cities by captivating tourists with their architecture, aesthetics, historical significance, and distinctive features. They also enhance the brand value of the cities they reside in and drive the country's economy by leading the architectural and urban development of the urban areas. While these structures facilitate the preservation of cultural and historical heritage for future generations, they also serve to reinforce social

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identity, provide a common meeting ground for citizens. They act as visual landmarks in shaping the city's identity and symbols, and contribute to a sense of place by influencing collective memory. Iconization in architecture, which also expresses cultural, historical, aesthetic, and symbolic values while fulfilling spatial requirements, involves gaining symbolic significance beyond mere functionality. Iconization occurs when specific elements such as a particular era, culture, architectural style, or ideology of a structure are elevated and symbolically represented, securing a lasting position in social and cultural memory. In architectural design, iconization is achieved by emphasizing a specific design element throughout the building or interior, imbuing it with symbolic and aesthetic significance. The goal is for spaces with a distinct identity to make a lasting impression on users or visitors. Through highlighting the building shell, furniture, materials, lighting, or architectural details, these elements become central to the space, attracting other design elements and creating an aesthetic focal point that defines the space. In this context, the iconic element or location is striking and evocative, allowing the place to make a lasting impression by connecting it with the user or visitor experience. The spatial experience in question plays a role in boosting the country's economy by serving as a focal point of interest, particularly in tourist destinations, in interior design, and in architecture. This study aims to highlight the significance of iconicity in architectural design and increase awareness by exploring its impact on tourism and consequently on the economy of the country, particularly through interior illustrations. Iconic interior examples from around the world and Turkey are analyzed using qualitative analysis and observational methods within the study, and their role in boosting the country's tourism sector is assessed. Consequently, it is anticipated that, similar to architecture, iconic interior design evolves into appealing spaces and contributes to the country's economy in the context of tourism.

Keywords: Interior, iconization, architectural design, tourism, interior architecture.

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RECENT REGIONAL MACROECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND POSSIBLE FINANCIAL RISKS AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine some phenomena that can be discussed at the global and regional levels, with a particular focus on the latter. The aim is to reveal the regional impact values and change processes related to the macro variables and to identify the stage at which the possible expectations can be brought to the agenda. From a global perspective, it is essential to comprehend the components of regional growth worldwide. Following the year 2022, it has become evident that regional disparities have become more pronounced with the increase in GDP, particularly when examining regional perspectives. The population fluctuations resulting from the Corona 19 pandemic and the differential effects of regional changes in government borrowing and the monitoring of price variations in commodities, in particular, have been observed. Furthermore, it is crucial to comprehend the fluctuations in energy prices, the utilisation of energy, and the alterations in the prices of raw materials and minerals employed in industry, particularly within the context of commodity prices and the agricultural sector. In addition to per capita incomes, the deviations in common and exchange values in developing and emerging economies, particularly national income per capita and income growth, are also worth consideration. Developing countries exhibit a markedly higher level of these variables than developed countries. This necessitates understanding the interrelations between government consumption, private sector consumption, investments (gross and net), and the margins of private sector investment. Furthermore, macroeconomic variations, particularly those occurring at the regional level, have impacted potential economic and fiscal projections, making it apparent that the macroeconomic framework can be essential for evaluating this structure.

Key Words: Developing Countries, Emerging Markets, Financial Risks, Macroeconomic Developments, Regional Macroeconomy.

JEL Codes: F43, F62, F63.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

SUSTAINABILITY IN HEALTHCARE OF GEORGIA COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Ensuring healthy lives for all requires a strong commitment, but the benefits outweigh the cost. Healthy people are the foundation for healthy economies. Countries worldwide are urged to take immediate and decisive actions to predict and counteract health challenges. This becomes especially critical in safeguarding vulnerable population groups and individuals residing in regions burdened by high disease prevalence

Aim of research: The aim of this article is to examine the challenges, which are faced by Georgian Healthcare system regarding fulfilling the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in recent years.

Research Methods: The analysis of literature on health promotion, sustainable development goals were conducted to find the links connecting health promotion and sustainable development goals considering data of European countries in relation to Georgia. In the process of work, we have also used the methods of comparative analysis and based on it we have made conclusions.

Results: We have found that, the inequalities in health care access still exist. To bridge this gap and ensure equitable healthcare provision, addressing disparities is critical. Various determinants of health, need attention, in order to find the way for achieving our common objective of Health for all and achieving the Sustainable Development Goal targets (1). We have examined the several European countries demographic and socioeconomic context, access to healthcare services, Health system resources key indicators, Health status key indicators, new technologies development and resources, performance of healthcare systems etc.

Conclusion: The sustainable improvement has been made since the beginning of the healthcare reform in Georgia, but the ever-changed world, new challenges, technological development, progress in financing systems enables countries to transform their healthcare systems continuously, and of course, Georgia is not the exception.

Keywords: Sustainability, Health Care

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

POLYMORPHISMS OF STAT5A GENE AND ITS EFFECT ON PROTEIN CONTENT IN DAIRY CATTLE BREED: A META-ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The primary objective of animal selection in the dairy industry is to improve milk yield and their composition. The composition of milk in dairy cattle is a quantitative trait and is influenced by both environmental and genetic factors. There is a regular need for quantitative summaries of literature data in some areas of animal research. In such cases, meta-analyses must be used for the analysis of summary data. The purpose of this study was to investigate STAT5A gene polymorphisms and their effect on protein content in dairy cattle by meta-analysis method. Statistical analyses to determine heterogeneity between studies and overall estimates were performed by using Stata 11.2 software. The random effects model was used to calculate 95% confidence intervals. The articles that met the necessary conditions were used in the analysis. (CT vs. CC), (CT vs. TT) and (CC vs. TT) were applied as genetic models. The results of this study indicate that higher heterogeneity was found among the studies indicating higher genetic variability. In the association analysis, a significant result was found between additive model (CT vs. CC) polymorphism and protein content ($P < 0.05$). In conclusion, STAT5A gene polymorphisms could be used to improve protein content in dairy cattle.

Keywords: Meta-analysis, Protein, STAT5A, Polymorphisms.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

META-ANALYSIS OF FATTY ACID SYNTHASE GENE POLYMORPHISMS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH PALMITOLEIC ACID IN CATTLE

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ABSTRACT

In some areas of animal research, such as nutrition, genetics, and breeding, there is a regular need for quantitative summaries of data from the literature. In such cases, summary data (usually from the literature) must be analyzed using meta-analysis. In the present studies, systematic review and meta-analysis investigated fatty acid synthase (FASN) gene polymorphisms and their relationship with Palmitoleic Acid. To measure the magnitude of the effects of the A and G alleles, the standardized mean difference (SMD) was used. 95% confidence intervals were calculated using random effect models. Heterogeneity among studies and statistical stability of overall estimates were assessed using I^2 tests. Stata 11.2 software was used for statistical analyses. A total of 8 studies from 2007 to 2023 were included in the comprehensive search. The data were analyzed using three additive models (AA versus AG), (AA versus GG), and (AG versus GG). Greater heterogeneity was found among studies indicating greater genetic variability in association analysis. Under the additive genetic model(AA vs. AG) (AG vs. GG) were significantly associated with Palmitoleic acid (C16:1) ($P<0.05$). However, the individual effects of the FASN polymorphisms on the fatty acid composition can be efficient in improving the Palmitoleic Acid. It was concluded that FASN gene polymorphisms could be utilized as good markers to improve Palmitoleic Acid in cattle muscle.

Keywords: Meta-analysis, Palmitoleic Acid, Polymorphisms, Muscle, Cattle.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ORGANIZATIONAL CONFLICTS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT ÖRGÜTSEL ÇATIŞMALAR VE ONLARIN YÖNETİMİ

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the study of the main features of organizational conflicts that arise against the background of the struggle for the expansion of personal opportunities, the clash of different interests, interests, thoughts, and views among people operating in an organization governed by different principles. In the article, the specific characteristics of organizational conflicts, the possibilities of influencing the development of the enterprise, various scientific approaches to it, its source, causes, stages of development, typology, solution methods, and tools are extensively analyzed. In modern organizations, the importance of analyzing and studying conflicts for the organization, its positive and negative sides, the importance of conflict resolution for the organization, and the assessment of their role are very important and relevant. Conflicts in organizations are an indispensable element of organizational life. Because each of the people in organizations are people who grew up in different environments and cultures, have different personalities and characters, different goals and interests. Organizational conflict has several specific characteristics. Among them, the following can be mentioned: although the conflict may appear as a disagreement between individuals or groups in the organization at the previous stage, it may manifest itself in the form of hostility in the advancing stages; conflict can originate from both inside and outside the organization; Conflict in organizations can be resolved through persuasion or problem-solving, or political or bargaining techniques. There are different scientific approaches to organizational conflict. Among them, one can distinguish the approaches of the theorists of the Scientific management and administrative school, the faces of the "Human Relations" school, and modern points of view that differ radically from them. The main causes of the conflict are based on the limitation of resources and their distribution. A broader classification of the causes of conflicts was presented by M.Meskon, M.Albert, and F.Kheduori. According to the obtained results, organizational conflicts are related to the renewal of human relations in the production enterprise, the expansion and strengthening of their competitive opportunities, the development of new decisions, etc. has a great role in solving issues. If the conflicts in the organization are not properly managed, they can worsen the human relations in the organization, and the socio-psychological environment, and lead to the loss of people's position.

Keywords: conflict, organizational conflict, deficit resource, causes of organizational conflict, organizational conflict solution

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION AND UONEDU AS A SOCIAL INNOVATION

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ABSTRACT

The generally known definition of science, according to which science is a body of knowledge that is rationally explained and reliably applied, fully corresponds to the research conducted in this paper. The main purpose of this paper is to show how knowledge and education are fundamental elements of the creation and development of the world of technology and advanced technologies, modern science and modern reality in general. In this sense, the question of the source of the meaning of knowledge, which is found in the Greek term *techne*, and the application of modern education models, which are applied and developed in the UONEDU organization, are essential questions that define the modern world of science, education and technology. Therefore, the intention here is to show what are the philosophical premises of modern science and modern society, the world of technology and advanced technologies, and why the application and integration of different scientific fields in order to achieve the same goal is the key, with all the challenges of modern science, society and technology pose - what is the knowledge? Understanding the meaning of the Greek term *techne* - production of knowledge, which gives meaning to nowadays term technique, and the transfer of knowledge in a specific, sudden and non-standard conditions of education, show the importance of social sciences in modern science and the real world - the world of modern science and modern technology and truth.

Keywords: knowledge, *techne*, online education

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

PROFESYONEL FUTBOL OYUNCULARINDA ALT EKSTREMİTE TEK VE ÇİFT BACAK GÜÇ ASİMETRİSİ

LOWER LIMB SINGLE AND DOUBLE LEG STRENGTH ASYMMETRY IN PROFESSIONAL SOCCER PLAYERS

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ÖZET

Futbolcuların performansında optimal güç diğer performans özelliklerini destekleyen önemli bir özelliktir. Bu çalışmanın amacı profesyonel futbolcuların farklı sıçrama testleri ve alt ekstremite asimetri ile ilişkili performans değişkenlerini incelemektir. Bu çalışmaya yaş ortalaması 18.26 ± 0.44 yıl, boy ortalaması 180.56 ± 5.97 cm, vücut ağırlığı ortalaması 70.51 ± 7.48 kg, BMI ortalamaları 21.58 ± 1.59 kg/m^2 olan 24 erkek profesyonel futbolcu dahil edildi. Dikey sıçrama (CMJ), Squat jump (SJ), Tek bacak CMJ ve Drop jump (DJ) testi ile alt ekstremite asimetri farklılıkları belirlenmiştir. CMJ ve SJ test sonuçlarında ($p < 0.05$), sol bacak değerleri ile DJ testi sonuçları sonrasında anlamlı bir farklılık tespit edildi ($p = 0.22$). Ayrıca alt ekstremitenin sağ bacak ile tüm farklı sıçramalar arasında da bir farklılık görüldü ($p < 0.05$).

Bu anlamda futbolcularda asimetric farklılıkların incelenmesinin, güç çıkışında değişimlere ve sakatlıkların önlenmesine katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir. Çalışma sonrasında alt ekstremite kuvvet ve güç antrenmanlarının futbolcuların vücut yapılarındaki değişimleri, sıçrama performansı gibi atletik performans artışlarını beraberinde getireceği gibi alt ekstremite asimetri problemlerinin tespit edilip yaralanma riskleri azaltılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Alt Ekstremitte Asimetri, CMJ, Futbol

ABSTRACT

In the performance of soccer players, optimal strength is an important feature that supports other performance characteristics. The aim of this study was to investigate the performance variables associated with different jump tests and lower extremity asymmetry in professional soccer players. In this study, 24 male professional soccer players with a mean age of 18.26 ± 0.44 years, a mean height of 180.56 ± 5.97 cm, a mean body weight of 70.51 ± 7.48 kg and a mean BMI of 21.58 ± 1.59 kg/m^2 were included. Lower extremity asymmetry differences were determined by vertical jump (CMJ), squat jump (SJ), single leg CMJ and drop jump (DJ) tests. A significant difference was found in CMJ and SJ test results ($p < 0.05$), and a significant difference was found between the left leg values and DJ test results ($p = 0.22$). There was also a difference between the right leg of the lower extremity and all different jumps ($p < 0.05$). In this sense, it is thought that examining asymmetric differences in soccer players will contribute to changes in power output and prevention of injuries. After the study, it is known that lower extremity strength and power training will bring about changes in the body structures of soccer players, athletic performance increases such as jump performance, and lower extremity asymmetry problems can be detected and injury risks can be reduced.

Keywords: Lower Limb Asymmetry, CMJ, Soccer

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

EXPLORING CHAT-GPT'S PIVOTAL ROLE IN SHAPING THE LANDSCAPE OF INDUSTRY 4.0

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ABSTRACT

This research delves into the transformative role of Chat-GPT in Industry 4.0, exploring its profound impact on communication dynamics within the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Chat-GPT, an advanced language model, plays a pivotal role in optimizing efficiency, refining decision-making processes, and fostering collaboration across diverse industrial sectors. The study rigorously investigates the challenges and opportunities associated with integrating Chat-GPT, emphasizing critical factors such as data security, ethical considerations, and scalability. By shedding light on Chat-GPT's implications in Industry 4.0, this research contributes to our nuanced understanding of how language models drive innovation, influencing human-machine collaboration and communication dynamics in the continually evolving technological landscape.

In the realm of Industry 4.0, where interconnected systems and smart technologies dominate, Chat-GPT emerges as a catalyst for streamlined communication, enabling seamless interaction between humans and machines. Its ability to comprehend and generate human-like text facilitates natural language understanding and generation, enhancing human-machine interaction in tasks ranging from customer service to complex decision support systems. Moreover, Chat-GPT's adaptive nature allows it to continuously learn from interactions, adapting its responses to evolving contexts and user preferences, thereby improving its utility and effectiveness in diverse industrial settings.

Keywords: Chat-GPT, Industry 4.0, Innovation in Communication, Human-Machine Interaction, Technological Advancements.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

FRIEND OR FOE? ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF PLAGIARISM DETECTION SOFTWARE ON WRITING INSTRUCTION

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ABSTRACT

In this investigation, plagiarism-detection software was innovatively used as a learning resource rather than solely for identifying copied content in student submissions. The study was implemented at the Department of Educational Research and Evaluation for master's program participants. Previous efforts to mitigate plagiarism through conventional instructional techniques that emphasized correct citation and paraphrasing saw minimal effectiveness, as numerous students continued to improperly credit sources. In a new strategy, students were provided personal access to a plagiarism checker, which they could use to review their assignments multiple times before handing them in. This method aided in the comprehension of proper source attribution and the development of paraphrasing proficiency, leading to a considerable decline in instances of plagiarism. Student feedback indicated a favorable reception towards integrating plagiarism detection tools within their learning process. By leveraging plagiarism-detection software as a proactive educational tool, students not only improved their writing skills but also internalized the importance of academic integrity. This approach fostered a culture of originality and accountability, empowering students to take ownership of their work and adhere to ethical standards in academic writing. Additionally, the utilization of such technology encouraged self-directed learning and critical thinking, as students engaged in iterative processes of drafting and revising their assignments to ensure authenticity and rigor. As a result, the integration of plagiarism-detection software contributed to the holistic development of students' academic competencies, preparing them for success in their academic and professional endeavors.

Keywords: Academic writing, Educational resource, Plagiarism detection software.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

NAVIGATING MISUNDERSTANDINGS AND CONFLICTS IN MULTICULTURAL CLASSROOMS: A COMPREHENSIVE LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

This paper, which is a literature review examines misunderstandings and conflicts in multicultural classrooms, focusing on interactions between students and professors. The aim of the study is to identify the root causes of these conflicts, understand their dynamics, and explore effective strategies for resolution. Drawing on a range of scholarly sources, including Banks (2015), Gorski (2016), and Dearnorff (2019), the review highlights how language barriers, cultural assumptions, and differing educational expectations contribute to communication breakdowns and cultural clashes. Methodologically, this paper, being a literature review synthesizes qualitative and quantitative research findings on intercultural communication and educational conflict, providing a comprehensive overview of current academic discourse.

Key contributions of this review include a detailed analysis of the role of cultural competence in mitigating conflicts and fostering a more inclusive and understanding learning environment. The paper also discusses practical strategies for educators to enhance their teaching practices, such as promoting empathy, open communication, and cultural awareness etc. By offering insights and recommendations for improving interactions in diverse classrooms, this review aims to contribute to the ongoing conversation on intercultural education and provide valuable guidance for educators facing the challenges of teaching in increasingly multicultural settings.

Ultimately, this study underscores the importance of addressing cultural misunderstandings proactively to build harmonious and effective educational environments.

Keywords: Intercultural Communication; Multicultural Classrooms; Educational Conflicts and Misunderstandings; Cultural Competence; Inclusive Education

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN WEB 2.0 ARACI İLE FRANSIZCA KELİME ÖĞRENME BAŞARILARINA ETKİSİNE YÖNELİK BİR ARAŞTIRMA

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ÖZET

Yabancı dil öğrenmenin en önemli bileşenlerinden biri olan kelimeler, düşüncelerimizi oluşturmamızı ve onları ifade etmemizi sağlar. Bu yüzden de yabancı dili konuşurken özellikle de Fransızca dilini yeterli kelime bilgisine sahip olunmaması düşüncelerin rahat ifade edilememesine sebep olur. Teknolojik araçların zaman ve mekân sınırını kaldırması sayesinde yabancı dilde kelime öğrenimi ve öğretimi çok daha kolay hale gelmiştir. Özellikle Web 2.0 araçlarının yabancı dil öğretiminde kullanımının ne kadar etkili olduğu konusu birçok çalışmada odak konusu olmuştur. Ancak, yapılan incelemeler sonucunda, ikinci yabancı dil olarak Fransızca öğrenen öğrencilere oyun tabanlı Web 2.0 araçları ile kelime öğrenimi/öğretimi içeren kapsamlı çalışmaların çok olmadığı görülmüştür. Özellikle kelime öğreniminde ve öğretiminde Test ve Bulmaca Oluşturma Uygulamaları kapsamında birçok Web 2.0 araçları bulunmaktadır. Bu kapsamda, bu çalışmanın amacı, Web 2.0 araçlarından farklı soru türlerinin oluşturulmasına imkân sağlayan bir eğitsel dijital oyun platformu olan “Wordwall” kullanımının Fransızca öğrenen 5. Sınıf öğrencilerinin Fransızca kelime öğrenme başarısına etkisini araştırmaktır. Bu çalışmamız ile Özel Nesibe Aydın Ortaokulu 5. Sınıf öğrencileri iki gruba ayrılmıştır. 6 hafta boyunca belirlenen ünitenin Fransızca kelime öğretimi kontrol grubuna genel öğretim yöntemleri ile yapılmıştır. Diğer taraftan aynı süre boyunca aynı kelimeler deney grubuna ise Web 2.0 araçlarından biri olan “Wordwall” uygulaması kullanılarak öğretilmiştir. Her iki gruba da ön test ve son test uygulamaları yapılmıştır. Sonuç olarak, Web 2.0 araçlarından biri olan “Wordwall” uygulaması kullanılarak kelime öğreniminin daha etkili olduğu bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fransızca, Kelime öğrenimi, Web 2.0, Wordwall, Dijital oyun

ABSTRACT

Words, one of the most important components of learning a foreign language, enable us to form and express our thoughts. For this reason, not having sufficient vocabulary knowledge while speaking a foreign language, especially French, causes thoughts not to be expressed comfortably. Vocabulary learning and teaching in a foreign language has become much easier thanks to technological tools that remove the time and space limitations. Especially how effective the use of Web 2.0 tools in foreign language teaching has been the focus of many studies. However, because of the reviews, it was seen that there are not many comprehensive studies on vocabulary learning/teaching with game-based Web 2.0 tools to students learning French as a second foreign language. Especially in vocabulary learning and teaching, there are many Web 2.0 tools within the scope of Test and Puzzle Creation Applications. In this context, the aim of this study is to investigate the effect of using “Wordwall”, an educational digital game platform that allows the creation of different types of questions from Web 2.0 tools, on the French vocabulary learning success of 5th grade students learning French. In this study, 5th grade students of Private Nesibe Aydın Secondary School were divided into two groups. For 6 weeks, French vocabulary teaching of the specified unit was done with general teaching methods to the control group. On the other hand, the same words were taught to the experimental group for the same period using the “Wordwall” application, one of the Web 2.0 tools. Pre-test and post-test applications were conducted in both groups. As a result, it was found that vocabulary learning was more effective by using “Wordwall” application, one of the Web 2.0 tools.

Keywords: French, Vocabulary learning, Web 2.0, Wordwall, Digital game.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

A CRITICAL OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF DISABILITY

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ABSTRACT

In Turkey, it is difficult to state that a complete transition to community-based services in the field of disability can still be achieved and that these institutions can be used functionally enough. Community-based services for people with disabilities include care and rehabilitation, employment, personal assistance to support independent living and support services for daily living activities such as bathing, dressing and eating. In Turkey, institutions such as day care homes, community mental health centres, hope houses, rehabilitation centres, sheltered workplaces can be listed as community-based institutions. However, there are question marks about the functioning, prevalence, accessibility and effectiveness of these organisations in achieving their goals.

This study is basically structured in line with the following questions:

Why are community-based services for people with disabilities not sufficiently developed and widespread?

Why are large confinement-based care and rehabilitation institutions still prevalent?

It is important to discuss the answers to these questions with Foucault's concepts of power, biopolitics and confinement. Foucault considers 'power' as a way of directing the behaviour of individuals or groups, that is, as a problem of management, and emphasises that in an environment where there is no freedom and resistance, one cannot speak of power, but only of domination. According to Foucault, who first addressed the relationship between body and power in the context of 'being the other', the pressure exerted by power on the body of the other is explained by the concept of 'bio-politics'. Foucault describes all institutions established by the power in the name of healing bodies as the disciplining and normalising mechanisms of the state. According to him, there is no clear and precise explanation of the concepts of normal and abnormal, and the legal system and the medical system decide together who is normal and who is abnormal and who determines the standards for this. Foucault characterises institutions such as prisons, asylums, hospitals, schools, etc. as institutions of 'closure' in order to subject individuals to certain norms by controlling and classifying them.

In this study, firstly, information will be given about Turkey's transition to community-based services in the field of disability, and then community-based services will be evaluated within the framework of titles such as care, health, employment and rehabilitation. As a result, the above research questions will be discussed in terms of the concepts of power, biopolitics and confinement.

Keywords: Disability, Community-based Services, Power, Biopolitics, Confinement.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

YAPAY ZEKA VE KONNEKTİVİZMİN SİNERJİSİ YOLUYLA YABANCI DİL ÖĞRETİMİNİN BİREYSELLEŞTİRİLMESİ: FIRSATLAR VE ZORLUKLAR

INDIVIDUALIZATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING THROUGH THE SYNERGY OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND CONNECTIVISM: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

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ÖZET

Dijitalleşmenin yaygınlaşması benzer ilgi alanlarına sahip insanların internet ağı üzerinden birbirleri ile etkileşime girmesine, paylaşım yapabilmesine ve diyalog kurarak birlikte düşünmelerine olanak sağlamıştır. Konnektivizm (bağlantıcılık) toplulukları olarak da adlandırılan bu kümelenmelerin arasında neredeyse sürekli bağlantı halinde buldukları kolektif bir ağ bulunmaktadır. Bu topluluklarda, her çeşit bilgi veya haber ile bunların iletilmesi ve depolanmasını sağlayan araçların bütünü anlamına gelen enformasyon kavramı öne çıkmaktadır (Mattelart, 2004: 49-50). Bu toplulukların bireyleri, enformasyona zaman ve mekândan bağımsız olarak ulaşabilmekte ve edindikleri bilgileri karar verme ve öğrenme süreçlerinde yönlendirici kılavuz olarak kullanılmaktadırlar. Bu sebeple de içinde bulunduğumuz çağda bireyin sahip olduğu bilgi miktarı ve bu bilgileri hatırlama yeteneği önemini kaybetmekte ve bireyin sahip olduğu ağ bağlantıları ve bu ağları oluşturabilme becerisi önem kazanmaktadır. Özetle bilginin kendisi ve kapsamı değil, gerekli olan bilgiye ulaşma becerisi öne çıkmaktadır. Bu bağlamda günümüz bireyinden kişisel ağlarını oluşturması, geliştirmesi ve sürdürebilmesi beklenmektedir. Böylelikle birey dünya çapında var olan enerjik ağ sisteminde bir düğüm noktası olarak yer alabilmekte ve bir yandan bilginin alıcısı olarak diğer yandan da bilginin büyümesine katkı sağlayan olarak hareket edebilmektedir.

Öğrenim teorisi olarak Konnektivizm, bireysel bilgiyi tanımlarken internet üzerinde var olan bu enerjik ağ yapısını baz almakta ve insan beynindeki bilgiyi hiyerarşik dizilmiş ve kategorize edilmiş bir miktar olarak değil, ağ şeklinde örülmüş bir zihin haritası olarak modellemektedir. Yapay zekâ (YZ) kavramı incelendiğinde ise, bu kavramın konnektivist bir yaklaşıma dayandığı ve insan beyninin sinir hücrelerinin (nöronların) etkileşimini modelleyen matematiksel bir olgu olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Bu kapsamda YZ, nöronlar arasında var olan ve girdilere verilen tepkiler olarak tanımlanabilen bağlantıları simüle ederek öğrenebilmekte ve gelişebilmektedir. Mevcut durumda YZ uygulamalarına örnek teşkil eden ChatGPT-4o halihazırda yazabilmekte, duyabilmekte, görebilmekte, okuyabilmekte ve konuşabilmektedir.

Bu çalışma, Konnektivizm ve yapay zekâ kuramlarının yabancı dil öğretimi bağlamında entegrasyonunu ele almaktadır. Yapılan literatür taraması, bu birleşimin potansiyellerini, fırsatlarını ve zorluklarını incelemekte ve YZ destekli teknolojilerin Konnektivizm ilkeleriyle uyumlu şekilde kişiselleştirilmiş öğrenme ortamları oluşturmadaki önemini ortaya koymaktadır. Çalışmada, YZ'nin öğrenme süreçlerine nasıl katkı sağlayabileceği ele alınmakta ve YZ'nin mevcut gelişim hızını korumak koşuluyla çok yakın bir zamanda kişisel asistan olarak yaygınlaşacağı ve yabancı dil alanında da bir dil danışmanı rolünü üstlenebileceği değerlendirilmektedir. Bu bağlamda YZ'nin yabancı dil alanı için kişiselleştirilmiş ve adaptif öğrenme deneyimleri sunma potansiyeli örneklendirilmekte ve öğrencilerin otonom öğrenme becerilerini geliştirmelerine olanak sağlayan YZ destekli teknolojilerin önemi vurgulanmaktadır. Öğrencilere özelleştirilmiş geri bildirimler ve öğrenme kaynakları sağlayarak kendi öğrenme yolculuklarını yönlendirmelerine yardımcı olması beklenen YZ'nin kullanımında ortaya çıkabilecek veri gizliliği ve etik sorunlar gibi zorluklar da makalede ele alınmaktadır. Sonuç olarak, YZ ve Konnektivizm arasındaki sinerjinin yabancı dil öğretiminde kişiselleştirilmiş ve etkili öğrenme deneyimleri sunma potansiyeli mevcut olduğu değerlendirilmekte ve YZ'nin bir dil danışmanının görevini üstlenebileceği öngörülmektedir. Ayrıca YZ algoritmalarının eğitim sürecinde etkin kullanılabilmesi için açık ve şeffaf politikaların oluşturulması ve öğrenciler ile paylaşılması,

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öğretmenlerin bu konudaki mesleki eğitim ihtiyaçlarının karşılanması, YZ destekli dil öğrenme süreçlerini dikkate alan ihtiyaç ve hedef odaklı yenilikçi öğretim tasarım modellerinin geliştirilmesi ve Ulusal YZ Stratejisi oluşturulurken yabancı dil eğitiminin de dikkate alınması önerilmektedir.

Keywords: Yapay Zekâ, Konnektivizm, Yabancı Dil Eğitimi, Kişiselleştirilmiş Öğrenme, Otonom Öğrenme.

ABSTRACT

The widespread adoption of digitalization has facilitated interactions, content sharing, and dialogue among people with similar interests through the internet, enabling collective thinking. These clusters, often referred to as connectivist communities, are interconnected by a nearly continuous collective network. Within these communities, the concept of information—which encompasses all tools that enable the transmission and storage of various types of knowledge or news—becomes prominent (Mattelart, 2004: 49-50). Members of these communities can access information regardless of time and space, utilizing the knowledge they acquire as a guiding resource in decision-making and learning processes. Consequently, in the current era, the quantity of knowledge an individual possesses and their ability to recall this information are diminishing in importance, while the connections an individual has and their ability to form these networks are gaining significance. In summary, it is not the knowledge itself and its scope that are crucial, but the skill to access the necessary information. In this context, individuals today are expected to create, develop, and maintain their personal networks. Thus, individuals can position themselves as nodes within the dynamic global network system, acting both as receivers of information and contributors to its growth.

As a learning theory, connectivism bases its understanding of individual knowledge on this dynamic network structure existing on the internet, modeling the mind not as a hierarchical and categorized quantity but as a networked mind map. When examining the concept of artificial intelligence (AI), it is understood that this concept is based on a connectivist approach, modeling the interactions of neurons in the human brain as a mathematical phenomenon. Within this scope, AI can learn and develop by simulating the connections between neurons, defined as responses to inputs. Currently, ChatGPT-4, an example of AI applications, can already write, hear, see, read, and speak.

This study addresses the integration of connectivism and artificial intelligence theories in the context of foreign language teaching. The literature review examines the potentials, opportunities, and challenges of this combination, highlighting the importance of AI-supported technologies in creating personalized learning environments compatible with connectivist principles. The study discusses how AI can contribute to learning processes and evaluates that AI, maintaining its current development pace, will soon become widespread as a personal assistant, taking on the role of a language advisor in the field of foreign language education. In this context, the potential of AI to offer personalized and adaptive learning experiences for foreign language learners is exemplified, emphasizing the importance of AI-supported technologies in enhancing students' autonomous learning skills. The paper also addresses challenges such as data privacy and ethical issues that may arise from the use of AI. AI is expected to help students navigate their learning journeys by providing customized feedback and learning resources. Finally, the potential of the synergy between AI and connectivism to offer personalized and effective learning experiences in foreign language teaching is evaluated, predicting that AI can assume the role of a language advisor. Recommendations include establishing clear and transparent policies for the effective use of AI algorithms in the educational process, meeting teachers' professional training needs in this area, developing innovative instructional design models focused on needs and goals that consider AI-supported language learning processes, and considering foreign language education when formulating the National AI Strategy.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Connectivism, Foreign Language Education, Personalized Learning, Autonomous Learning.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

BAN OR REGULATE: AN ASSESSMENT OF LETHAL AUTONOMOUS WEAPON SYSTEMS (LAWS)

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ABSTRACT

The third revolution in warfare after the use of gunpowder and nuclear weapons would likely be the development of Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems. As a result of technological advancements in the area of Artificial Intelligence, there is an increased demand for those weapon systems for use in armed conflict. As Trumbull said "In future wars, victory may depend on "the quality of each side's algorithm" rather than on the skill or bravery of a State's armed forces". Some states invest heavily to improve those weapons. However, the development and deployment of Autonomous Weapon Systems have sparked intense debates regarding their ethical, legal, and societal issues along with arguments for and against using weapons and have even been called for to be banned. Limitations on the use of Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems as weapons means, and combat methods are covered by International Humanitarian Law both specifically and generally. Further regulations are negotiated at the related forums to pave the way to use those intelligent weapons complying with the existing and potential future regulations. While some advocate for a blanket ban on autonomous weapons, this thesis argues that regulating these weapons is more pragmatic approach that balances security concerns with ethical considerations. This paper also contributes to ongoing discussions and policy deliberations surrounding autonomous weapons and their impact on global security and stability.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, International Humanitarian Law, Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems.

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THE INFLUENCE OF AI ON CUSTOMIZING SPORTS NUTRITION

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ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence is a technology that integrates into various fields, bringing innovation from a technological point of view. Our study consists of integrating AI into sports nutrition by bringing the personalization of nutritional diets to athletes. The aim of this study is to investigate the impact and integration of AI in the sports and health sector, affecting a special aspect such as sports nutrition and optimizing sports performance. For the realization of this study, we have based on existing literature review, and scientific articles, including academic journals, government reports, and various publications related to artificial intelligence, sports nutrition, and performance optimization methods. Data were collected from international databases such as Google Scholar, Web of Science, ResearchGate, Scopus, PubMed, etc. Designing a questionnaire through Google Form by analyzing the data collected from it. The questionnaire included closed questions, which were divided into several main sections: demographics, experience in using artificial intelligence and Big Data, specific applications of these technologies in sports nutrition and performance optimization, and perceptions on the impact of these technologies. The questionnaire was distributed electronically via e-mail. To ensure a broad and diverse representation, individuals from different fields and different geographical regions were contacted. After collecting the data from the questionnaire, a detailed statistical and thematic analysis was performed. For statistical analysis, specialized programs such as SPSS were used, which helped to identify patterns and correlations between different variables. Thematic analysis was used to identify recurring themes and motifs in the responses to the open-ended questions. The integration of AI in sports nutrition shows a positive and transformative impact, offering new opportunities for personalizing nutritional diets and improving sports performance. From the results of the questionnaire, we conclude that 87% belong to the age group of 18-25 years, and 56.5% are male. 100% answered that they exercise, 35% of them exercise 2-3 times/week. 69.6% state that they have used AI-based applications or devices to monitor or improve their diet. Mainly, 47.4% used mobile applications. 39.1% have emphasized that improving sports performance is one of the main benefits of using AI-based applications or devices. 39.1% claim that the lack of accuracy of food recommendations based on AI has brought challenges in personalizing the food diet. 73.9% think that personalization of food diet through AI brings improvements in sports performance. 52.2% claim that they are ready to personalize food diets through AI. 43.5% suggest that developing an interface that is easy to navigate and understood by all athletes improves the user experience. The use of AI to personalize diets has shown positive results, improving the performance and overall health of athletes. However, challenges have been identified, such as the lack of sufficient training for nutritionists and the lack of precision in some nutritional recommendations. To address these challenges, investing in training programs and developing usable interfaces for AI-based technologies is recommended.

Keywords: AI algorithms, sports nutrition, dietary customization, athlete performance, Performance optimization

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

TRANSFORMING SPORT AND HEALTH MANAGEMENT THROUGH DIGITAL EVOLUTION

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ABSTRACT

Digitization in sports and health has brought a transformative era, increasing sports performance, optimizing health outcomes, and transforming data management. Various technologies such as tracking applications, artificial intelligence, and data analysis have become key to these areas, providing new tools and opportunities to improve results and efficiency. The aim of this study is to examine and identify the role and impact of digital evolution in the management of sport and health, benefits and challenges that emerge from this transformation. The methodology of this study is based on a review of existing literature from academic databases such as Research Gate, Scopus, PubMed, Web of Science, and Google Scholar. Based on this literature review, a detailed analysis has been carried out regarding the identification of the best practices for the transformation of sports and health management as well as the use of new technologies bringing about the evolution of digitalization. A study found that the use of wearable technology and tracking applications led to a 25% improvement in athlete performance metrics over a season. Implementation of data analytics in training programs has been shown to improve performance outcomes by up to 15%. Digital health interventions, including telemedicine and mobile health applications, resulted in a 30% increase in patient adherence to treatment plans. The use of AI-driven diagnostic tools has improved diagnostic accuracy by 20%, leading to better patient outcomes. Integrating electronic health records (EHR) with AI algorithms has reduced data processing time by 40%. Digital transformation in health management systems has led to a 50% decrease in administrative errors and improved patient record accuracy. Despite the benefits, 35% of organizations reported concerns over data privacy and security as a significant challenge in adopting digital technologies. A survey indicated that 45% of users are wary of data privacy issues related to health-tracking applications. Research shows that the use of new technologies has significantly improved sports performance and health management. In addition, we emphasize that the challenges include data privacy. To make the most of the potential of digital evolution, it is necessary to address the existing challenges and develop strategies that support the integration of these technologies into the daily practices of sport and health management.

Keywords: digital technology, sports management, health management, sports performance, data privacy

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

DEVELOPMENT OF COMPOSITE NANOGEL SYSTEM FOR SIMULTANEOUS DELIVERY OF DOXORUBICIN AND RESVERATROL

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ABSTRACT

The field of nanosized drug delivery provides new strategies to improve the application of drugs and to enhance their effectiveness. Nanogels are hydrophilic nanoparticles that possess small mean size, deformable and elastic structure, providing the possibility of passive targeting, and the ability to protect the incorporated active substances from internal and external factors. The aim of our research is to develop a composite nanogel system for encapsulation of two drugs with different water affinity, namely the hydrophilic antitumor drug doxorubicin and the hydrophobic antioxidant resveratrol. The incorporation of significantly lipophilic substances into such hydrophilic nanoparticles is still a challenge. Therefore, first a complex between resveratrol and hydroxypropyl- β -cyclodextrin is developed. The complex and doxorubicin are then incorporated into a chitosan-albumin matrix, obtained via electrostatic gelation. The resulting nanogels are characterized with mean size of approx. 31 nm, narrow size distribution (PDI = 0.188) and positive zeta potential (+ 51 mV). The encapsulation efficiency for doxorubicin was found to be 73.3 % and for resveratrol 97.8 %, respectively. In vitro dissolution test showed a pH-dependent release. There was a higher amount of both drugs released in a medium with pH=5.0 compared to a medium with pH=7.4. Furthermore, *in vitro* test on H9c2 cardioblasts revealed that the simultaneously encapsulated substances are associated with decreased cardiotoxicity of doxorubicin, compared to the mixture of their non-encapsulated solutions.

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Keywords: composite nanogels, chitosan, albumin, hydroxypropyl- β -cyclodextrin, doxorubicin, resveratrol, cardiotoxicity

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ILLUSTRATION PRINTING APPLICATIONS USED IN CHILDREN'S CLOTHING ÇOCUK GİYİMİNDE KULLANILAN İLLÜSTRASYON BASKI UYGULAMALARI

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ÖZET

İnsanlığın var oluşundan beri giyim kavramı önemli bir yer tutmuştur. İnsanlar doğdukları andan itibaren giyinmeye başlamış, ilerleyen zamanlarda gelişen ve değişen dünyada modanın da etkisiyle gelişmiş ve sürekli değişmiştir. Giyim kavramı genel olarak, kadın, erkek ve çocuk olarak ana gruplara ayrılmıştır. Bu ürün grupları dış giyim, iç giyim, alt giyim, üst giyim ve aksesuarlar olmak üzere çeşitli alt gruplara da ayrılmıştır.

Bu çalışmada 3-12 yaş arası kız ve erkek çocuklarının kullanımına yönelik bazı tasarımlara yer verilmiştir. Bu tasarımlar dijital ortamda, Adobe Illustrator, Adobe Photoshop, Procreate ve Sketchbook programlarında hazırlanmış, kız ve erkek çocuklarına hitap eden ve background olarak kumaşın ham rengi baz alınarak, yaş grubuna uygun figürler kullanılmıştır. Üretilen dijital tasarımlar pamuk içerikli kumaşlara emprime baskı tekniğiyle uygulanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hazır Giyim, Çocuk Giyim, İllüstrasyon

ABSTRACT

The concept of clothing has had an important place since the existence of humanity. People started to dress from the moment they were born and in the developing and changing world, it developed and constantly changed under the influence of fashion. The concept of clothing is generally divided into main groups as women, men and children. These product groups are divided into various subgroups: outerwear, underwear, bottom wear, top wear and accessories.

In this study, some designs for the use of girls and boys between the ages of 3-12 are included. These designs were prepared digitally in Adobe Illustrator, Adobe Photoshop, Procreate and Sketchbook programs, appealed to girls and boys, and age-appropriate figures were used based on the raw color of the fabric as the background. The digital designs produced were applied to cotton-containing fabrics using the screen printing technique.

Keywords: Apparel, Children's Clothing, Illustration

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

INVESTIGATION OF QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERMEDIATE MOISTURE DRIED TOMATO SNACK ENRICHED BAY AND FIG LEAF EXTRACTS

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, studies on snacks with high nutritional value have gained popularity. Medium moisture products and especially dried tomatoes are among the products that attract the attention of consumers. Fig (*Ficus carica L*), one of the aromatic plants, has attracted the attention in the field of health due to its biological activities. Bay fruit and leaves also have been known and used since ancient times until today. It is widely used in our country and also has an important place in our foreign trade. Bay leaf (*Laurus nobilis L*) is used in the food industry to make spices or sweeteners. Dried leaves are used especially in food canning, in the proper storage of olives, and in the packaging of various fruits such as dates, plums, grapes and so on to have fresher and more delicious tastes.

In this research, it was aimed to make a functional snack food with these extracts. Ultrasonic extraction was used. The effects of addition of bay and fig leaves extract (800 ppm), rich in phenolic and flavonoid contents, to sun-dried tomato samples, which were made medium humidity with the desired properties (SO<100 ppm; 2.34% salt) by using the immersion method, on the quality parameters were investigated during production and 4-month storage.

At the end of the production, no statistically significant change was observed in the water activity, moisture, pH, titrimetric acid, salt and water-soluble dry matter contents and it was determined that the raw material properties were preserved after the application. Phenolic and flavonoid contents were protected better compared to control group during storage. Redness, which is important for tomatoes in the final product was found to be higher in the group with bay leaf extract added during storage. When the textural properties were examined, it was determined that the chewiness and durability did not change after 4 months of storage. In the sensory analysis results, it was determined that the groups enriched with bay and fig extracts were more liked compared to the control sample group. As a result, functional product enriched with valuable components for health was produced.

Key words: Functional snacks, intermediate moisture tomato, bay, fig leaves, quality, fenolics.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

A SERIOUS GAME FOR DEAF CHILDREN BASED ON SIGN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This work aims to create a serious game, which presents a new means of communication between the tutor and the hearing-impaired child. Behavioral problems in hearing-impaired children due to lack of communication constitute an embarrassing situation. The proposed solution is in the form of a serious game based on Arabic and French sign language. For the realization of this game we used two methods of communication and learning, the Picture Exchange Communication System "PECS" and the Applied Behavior Analysis "ABA" method, used especially for the education and learning of autistic children. This game consists of reinforcing learning in a simple and attractive way, so the deaf child does not get bored while learning. The knowledge to be taught to children are respectively; learning letters, words, numbers and arithmetic operations (addition and subtraction), we used a very familiar games like puzzle, hidden object and others.

This work was tested in a center for non-communicating children's, the tutors appreciated the behavioral improvement of deaf children, during work sessions.

Keywords : Serious games, Apprenticeship, hard of hearing, Applied Behavior Analysis, PECS, Arabic sign language (LSA), French sign language (LSF)

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

AN OVERVIEW OF REHABILITATION REGIMEN AFTER SURGICAL TREATMENT OF ACUTE ACHILLES TENDON RUPTURES

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ABSTRACT

Background: Achilles's tendon rupture is a frequent injury with an increasing incidence. Treatment strategies for Achilles's tendon rupture vary considerably, and clinical outcome may depend on the magnitude of tendon elongation after surgical repair. Until now, there is no consensus regarding optimal treatment.

Purpose: To identify and analyze the clinical evidence regarding postoperative rehabilitation after the surgical repair of AT ruptures.

Methods: The studies were retrieved by searching the Medline, Embase, and Cochrane, Scopus databases. Critically reviewed the studies using preset inclusion and exclusion criteria. The quality of the eligible studies was assessed by the Cochrane 12-item scale. All included studies were summarized, and their data were extracted. Seven articles were found and they were all acceptable according to international quality assessment guidelines.

Conclusion: Postoperative early weightbearing combined with early ankle motion exercises is associated with a lower minor complication rate and achieves superior and more rapid functional recovery than conventional immobilization after surgical AT repair. Patient satisfaction and time to return to work were significantly different in favor of surgery in one study, and there was also better functional outcome after surgery in some studies.

Keywords: Achilles tendon rupture; tendon elongation; tendon healing; tendon strain; weightbearing.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

OVERVIEW OF RISK FACTORS FOR ACHILLES TENDON RUPTURE

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ABSTRACT

Background: Sports participation has undergone an increase in recent decades. Injury due to sporting activity has also recently risen. The Achilles tendon has been one of the most common sports-related injuries. A 2 in 100,000 individual Achilles's tendon injury rate increased to a 12 in 100,000 individual injury rate in less than 10 years. The injury is typically observed in men in the fourth to fifth decades of life. Male to female injury ratios range from 2:1 to 12:1. Achilles's tendon repair is associated with increased rates of complications and increased initial healthcare cost. However, data are currently lacking on the risk factors for these complications.

Purpose: This study aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the risk factors for Achilles's tendons rupture, with a keen focus on its key trends, for avoidance of degenerative changes to prevent rupture.

Methodology: A systematic review was carried out using PubMed, Cochrane, Scopus and ScienceDirect databases. All types of research studies (Randomized Control Trials - RCTs, Cohort studies, Case-control studies and Cross-sectional studies) that considered ATR, were eligible. The inclusion criteria for eligibility of the studies were to be written in the English language, and to include populations of men and/or women, both athletes, and non-athletes, healthy individuals, and patients.

Conclusions: Rupture typically occurs 2 to 6 cm proximal to the calcaneal insertion. Predisposing factors are grouped into 2 categories: intrinsic and extrinsic risk factors. Avoidance of degenerative changes within the tendon is the primary method to prevent rupture. Regular physical activity as athletes age also promotes tendon hypertrophy, increases nutrient delivery, and reduces collagen fiber fatigue. The role of biomechanical and psychological aspects in the ATR etiology may be of interest in future studies, as we could not extract relative data in our review.

Keywords: Achilles's tendon rupture; predictors; prevention; risk factors.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE IMPACT OF WORKING MEMORY ON THE RECOVERY IN INDIVIDUALS WITH APHASIA

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ABSTRACT

The relationship between working memory impairment and aphasia has been the subject of considerable research. Nevertheless, the differentiation of linguistic and non-linguistic elements in working memory tasks is a relatively uncommon in aphasia literature. The primary objective of this study was to examine the impact of linguistic elements on working memory in individuals with aphasia, with a particular focus on the relative difficulty of tasks with and without linguistic elements. The study included seven monolingual individuals with chronic aphasia who had been diagnosed with the condition at least six months prior to participation. The participants were comprised of two females and five males aged between 49 and 71 years, with varying types of aphasia (TMA, Broca's, anomic, global and conduction aphasia). A Hungarian post stroke rehabilitation (called 'Afázia app' , available online : <https://afazia.app/>) software was employed to assess visual working memory impairment, which did not include any linguistic elements. Additionally, a Sudoku- like task with letters and numbers was utilized to introduce linguistic elements and to evaluate the participants' performance. The control group consisted of 10 neurologically healthy monolingual participants (aged between 49 and 71 years). A comparison between the control participants and the aphasic participants revealed that tasks with linguistic elements in the working memory test were more challenging for people with aphasia. This study contributes to the understanding of working memory in aphasia and highlights the difficulties that people with aphasia may face when linguistic elements are involved in working memory tasks. The findings underscore the necessity of accounting for the influence of language on cognitive processes in individuals with aphasia, with potential implications for rehabilitation strategies and interventions.

Key words: working memory, aphasia, visual working memory, aphasia rehabilitation, multiple case study

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

HARNESSING TECHNOLOGY FOR SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT: A KEY DRIVER OF THE BLUE ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

The blue economy concept emphasizes sustainable development and growth through the responsible use of ocean resources. In the context of fisheries, technological advancements play a crucial role in modernizing monitoring and control practices to ensure the long-term viability of marine ecosystems. This chapter explores the significance of leveraging technology for sustainable fisheries management within the framework of the blue economy. By integrating cutting-edge technologies such as satellite remote sensing, drones, artificial intelligence, and data analytics, fisheries stakeholders can enhance their ability to monitor fish stocks, track fishing activities, and enforce regulations effectively. Real-time data collected through these tools enable improved decision-making processes, leading to more adaptive and responsive fisheries management strategies. Technology facilitates transparency and traceability in the seafood supply chain, enabling consumers to make informed choices and incentivizing sustainable fishing practices. The application of technology in fisheries also promotes collaboration among scientists, policymakers, industry players, and local communities, fostering a holistic approach to resource management. The transformative potential of technological innovations in shaping the future of fisheries towards a more sustainable, environmentally responsible, and economically viable blue economy. Embracing and investing in technology-driven solutions is essential to ensure the resilience and prosperity of marine ecosystems and the communities that depend on them.

Keywords: Fisheries, Blue Economy, Technology, Marine Ecosystems.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

CHEMICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF INDOOR PARTICULATE MATTERS IN SOME URBAN WORKPLACES

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ABSTRACT

Particulate matter (PM) in buildings primarily originates from the exchange of indoor and outdoor air through heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems. Particulate matter (PM) consists of various solid particles and liquid droplets suspended in the air with varying size, shape, and chemical composition, which may have severe health implications. The adverse health effects are influenced primarily by the size, surface, number, and composition of particulate matter. In this study, the concentrations of indoor particulate matter are measured in various workplaces in Al-Ain city over a two-month period using DustTrak Aerosol Monitor (TSI). These places included university campuses, hospitals, schools, and governmental institutions. Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) and transmission electron microscope (TEM) were used to study the chemical composition and the morphological structure of the collected particulate matters. The obtained results showed that PM concentrations varied significantly depending on the location. The enclosed sites within the studied locations have average concentrations for PM_{1.0}, PM_{2.5}, PM_{4.0}, and PM_{10.0} less than 50.0 µg/m³, whereas other sites located close to the entrances such as in hospitals and municipality buildings, showed average concentrations ranging between 160.0 and 200.0 µg/m³ due to the high movement in and out of the customers. Generally, as the outdoor air exchange increases the average total concentrations increases consequently. Despite the city's desert location, there was no significant correlation between PM concentrations and meteorological parameters during the study period. ICP-MS elemental analysis indicated that the collected PM contained sulfur and silicon-based particles, along with significant amounts of calcium, sodium, boron, aluminum, magnesium, potassium, and chlorine. In addition, TEM imaging showed that these particles are found as cluster-like species in crystalline form of silicate salts as well as amorphous form of sulfate salts. While the obtained PM concentrations generally met the UAE and WHO indoor air quality standards, the findings are significant as prolonged exposure to silicate and sulfate particles poses considerable public health risks.

Keywords: Particulate matters, Indoor, Al-Ain city, ICP-MS, TEM.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

BREXIT REFERANDUMU SONRASI OLUŞAN SİYASİ İSTİKRARSIZLIK VE BUNUN BİRLEŞİK KRALLIK DIŞ POLİTİKASINA ETKİLERİ POLITICAL INSTABILITY AFTER THE BREXIT REFERENDUM AND ITS IMPACTS ON THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

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ÖZET

Birleşik Krallık'ta 2016'da gerçekleştirilen Brexit referandumunda, halkın %51.9'u Avrupa Birliği (AB) üyeliğinin sonlandırılmasını istemiştir. Bu sonuç, referandum öncesinde AB'nin uluslararası yapısından bazı tavizler alarak AB'de kalma isteğinde olan Başbakan David Cameron'un istifasını kaçınılmaz kılmıştır. Devam eden süreçte Theresa May, Boris Johnson, Liz Truss ve Rishi Sunak'ın başbakanlıkları döneminde, Birleşik Krallık gerçek bir siyasi istikrarsızlıkla yüzleşmiştir. Oluşan siyasi istikrarsızlığın temel sebebi Brexit'in beraberinde getirdiği belirsizlikler olmakla birlikte, gerçekleştirilen erken genel seçimler, COVID-19 pandemisi ve dış politikadaki etkisizlik de gündemi belirleyerek Birleşik Krallık'ta yaşanan siyasi istikrarsızlığı pekiştirmiştir. Liz Truss'ın Birleşik Krallık tarihindeki en kısa süre görevde kalan başbakanı olması da bu dönemde siyasi istikrarsızlığın sembolü olarak ön plana çıkmıştır. Brexit referandumu sonrasında Birleşik Krallık'ta oluşan siyasi istikrarsızlığı sebepleriyle birlikte ele alan ve oluşan siyasi istikrarsızlığın Birleşik Krallık'ın Brexit sonrasında en önemli önceliklerinden birisi olan küresel aktörlük iddiasını olumsuz etkilediği iddiasında olan bu çalışma, May, Johnson, Truss ve Sunak döneminin dış politikasının yaşanan siyasi istikrarsızlıktan nasıl etkilendiğini incelemiştir. Çalışma, aynı zamanda Birleşik Krallık'ta Keir Starmer'in liderliğindeki İşçi Partisi'nin kazandığı 4 Temmuz 2024'te gerçekleştirilen erken seçimin sonuçlarını da dikkate alarak, 14 yıl sonra yeniden iktidar olan İşçi Partisi'nin ülkenin siyasi istikrarı ve dış politikası üzerinde nasıl bir etkiye bulunabileceği öngörüsünde bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Birleşik Krallık, Dış Politika, Brexit, Siyasi İstikrarsızlık, Küresel Aktörlük.

ABSTRACT

The Brexit referendum was held in the United Kingdom (UK) in 2016, and 51.9% of the public wanted to end the European Union (EU) membership. This result made the resignation of Prime Minister David Cameron inevitable, who wanted to stay in the EU by gaining some concessions from the supranational structure of the EU before the referendum. In the ongoing period, the United Kingdom has faced real political instability during the premierships of Theresa May, Boris Johnson, Liz Truss, and Rishi Sunak. The main reason for the political instability was the uncertainties brought by Brexit. In addition, the early general elections held in the UK, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the government's ineffectiveness in foreign policy set the agenda and reinforced the political instability in the UK. The fact that Liz Truss was the shortest-serving prime minister in the UK's history also stood out as a symbol of political instability during this period. This study examined the political instability in the UK after the Brexit referendum and its reasons. It claims that the political instability negatively affects the UK's claim to global actorness, which is one of its most essential priorities after Brexit. Additionally, this study evaluated how the UK's political instability affected the foreign policy of the May, Johnson, Truss, and Sunak periods. The study also takes into account the results of the early election held on July 4, 2024, which the Labor Party led by Keir Starmer won in the UK after 14 years and made predictions about the future political stability and foreign policy of the UK under the Labor Party rule.

Keywords: United Kingdom, Foreign Policy, Brexit, Political Instability, Global Actorness.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

AKADEMİSYEN BAKIŞ AÇISIYLA ÖRGÜTSEL DNA ÖZELLİKLERİ: KARABÜK ÜNİVERSİTESİ'NDE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

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ÖZET

Bu araştırma akademisyenlerin bakış açılarına göre Karabük Üniversitesi'nin örgütsel DNA özelliklerini ortaya çıkarmak amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın evreni içerisinde 2023-2024 eğitim öğretim yılında Karabük Üniversitesi'nde çalışan 1167 akademisyen yer almakta ve örneklem ise 198 akademisyenden oluşmaktadır. Analizlerde kullanılan veri, örgüt DNA'sı ölçeği kullanılarak anket yoluyla sağlanmıştır. Veri toplama süreci 1-30 Haziran 2024 tarihleri arasında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Anketlerin uygulanması için Karabük Üniversitesi Sosyal ve Beşeri Araştırmaları Etik Kurulu'ndan 29.05.2024 tarih ve 2024/06 sayılı etik kurul izni alınmıştır. Verilerin analizinde t-testi ve ANOVA analizi gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Analizler sonucunda, katılımcılara göre Karabük Üniversitesi'nin DNA özelliklerinden en yüksek ortalamaya sahip olanın esnek örgüt olduğu, en düşük ortalamaya sahip olanın ise esinlenmeler-başlamalar örgüt olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bununla birlikte, demografik özellikler açısından örgütsel DNA'nın farklı boyutları incelendiğinde, cinsiyet, yaş, medeni durum ve çalışma süresi açısından farklılıklar bulunduğu belirlenmiştir. Buna karşılık eğitim seviyesi açısından örgütsel DNA'nın farklılaşmadığı saptanmıştır. Araştırma bulgularının, Karabük Üniversitesi çalışanlarına ve yöneticilerine yol göstermesi açısından önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgütsel DNA, Akademisyen, Karabük Üniversitesi.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to reveal the organizational DNA characteristics of Karabük University from the perspectives of its academicians. The population of the study consists of 1,167 academicians working at Karabük University during the 2023-2024 academic year, with a sample size of 198 academicians. The data used in the analysis were obtained through a questionnaire using the organizational DNA scale. The data collection process took place from June 1 to June 30, 2024. Ethical approval for conducting the surveys was granted by the Karabük University Social and Human Sciences Research Ethics Committee on May 29, 2024, with the approval number 2024/06. Data were analyzed using t-tests and ANOVA analyses.

The analysis results indicated that, according to the participants, the characteristic with the highest average for Karabük University's DNA was a flexible organization, while the characteristic with the lowest average was inspiration-starting organization. Furthermore, when examining the different dimensions of organizational DNA in terms of demographic characteristics, differences were found based on gender, age, marital status, and tenure. However, no significant differences were identified in relation to the educational level. The findings of this research are considered important for guiding Karabük University's employees and administrators.

Keywords: Organizational DNA, Academicians, Karabük University.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

COMPARISON OF OLD AND NEW WASTE CONCRETE POWDER AS CEMENT REPLACEMENT MATERIAL

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ABSTRACT

Each year, millions of tons of concrete become waste due to the end of their service life, urban renewal projects, earthquakes, and laboratory tests. Recycling and utilization of waste concrete significantly contribute to environmental sustainability and economical development. This study aims to compare the effects of waste concrete powder obtained from old and new concrete on the workability and strength of mortars. For this purpose, waste concrete powder obtained from a building that collapsed in the February 6th Kahramanmaraş Earthquakes, approximately 30 years old (old waste concrete powder), and waste concrete powder obtained from 3-month-old laboratory waste (new waste concrete powder) were used as cement replacement materials in mixtures. Samples with 10%, 20%, and 30% by weight of new and old waste concrete powder were subjected to flow table tests, compressive strength tests, and flexural strength tests. The compressive and flexural strength tests were conducted on the 2nd, 7th, and 28th days. The effects of waste concrete powder on early and final strength were observed. The flow table test results show that both waste concrete powders exhibited similar behavior. The flow diameters of the samples containing equal amounts of waste concrete powder were the same. The flow diameter of the sample with the highest replacement rate of 30% waste concrete powder decreased by 15% compared to the reference sample. The flexural and compressive strength test results indicated that when OWCP was replaced at a rate of 10%, it reduced compressive strength by approximately 8% at all ages. When OWCP was replaced at a rate of 30%, it reduced compressive strength by approximately 30%. It was observed that mixtures containing 10% NWCP increased compressive strength by approximately 4% at all ages compared to the reference sample. When NWCP was used at a rate of 30%, it reduced compressive strength by approximately 25%.

Keywords: Waste Concrete Powder, Cement, Sustainability, Supplementary Cementitious Material, Waste Management

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR AKILLI KENTLER İÇİN DEĞER ESASINA DAYALI İMAR UYGULAMA YÖNTEMİNİN GEREKLİLİĞİ

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ÖZET

Arazi ve arsa düzenlemesi çalışmalarının değer esasına dayalı olarak yapılması, taşınmazların “ekonomik tabanlı sosyal hizmet olanaklarının sağlandığı, teknik altyapıya erişimin kolay olduğu ve yerleşim odaklı yönetilmesini” sağlayabilir. Bu bağlamda, değer esaslı (eşdeğerlilik ilkesi uyarınca) yapılacak imar uygulamaları, kentin etkin kaynaklarını yönlendiren, teşvik eden ve sürdürülebilirliği sağlayan teknik bir yaklaşım olarak görülebilir. Ülkemizde mevcut imar uygulama mevzuatımıza (3194 sayılı İmar Kanunu’nun 18. Maddesi ve uygulama yönetmeliği) uygun bir şekilde yapılan arazi ve arsa düzenlemesi çalışmalarına göre daha objektif ve adil bir yaklaşım sunan değer esasına dayalı uygulama modeli, “taşınmazların düzenleme öncesi ve sonrası değerlerinin çeşitli parametreler ve ölçütler kullanılarak belirlenmesi ve bu değer baz alınarak taşınmazın sahipleri adına ‘yapılaşmaya hazır imar parseli’ olarak tapu sicilinde tescili” esasına dayanır. Değer esasına dayalı olarak yapılan düzenleme çalışmaları, taşınmazları en uygun hale getirmek suretiyle en efektif şekilde kullanımlarını sağlamayı amaçlar. Taşınmazların doğru bir yaklaşımda değerlendirilerek düzenlenmesi, kent yapısının geliştirilmesini, sürdürülebilir odaklı kullanımını, adaletli ve güvenli bir yapının oluşturulmasının temeli olarak görülebilir. Bu kapsamda yerel yönetimler, kamu kurumları ve halkın katılımın sağlandığı ‘taşınmaz değerlendirme’ ve ‘düzenleme’ çalışmalarının yapılması gerekmektedir. Böylelikle, daha sürdürülebilir ve akıllı bir şehir için gerekli olan taşınmazların mevcut ve olası potansiyel değerlerinin belirlenmesi, toplumsal katmanlarda iş birliği (kurumsal eşgüdüm) içerisinde ve şeffaf bir ortamda belirlenebilir. Taşınmazların düzenleme sonunda artan değerlerinin adil dağıtım sonrasında “artan değer kamuya aktarılacak suretiyle kentlinin kent içi yaşam koşullarının iyileştirilmesi ve yerel yönetimin güçlendirilmesi” sağlanabilir. Bu nedenle, değer esaslı yapılacak arazi ve arsa düzenlemeleri, sürdürülebilir akıllı kentlerin planlanması ve yürütülmesi için en önemli araçtır. Yapılan çalışma ile bu gereklilik ortaya konulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Arazi ve Arsa Düzenlemeleri, Değer Esaslı Dağıtım, Sürdürülebilir Kentsel Gelişme, İmar Uygulaması, Akıllı Kent, Sürdürülebilirlik.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

Al₂O₃-Sm₂O₃ SERAMİKLERİ İLE ZrO₂ VE Sm₂O₃ İÇEREN Al₂O₃ ESASLI SANDVIÇ NUMUNELERİN BALİSTİK PERFORMANSININ İNCELENMESİ INVESTIGATION OF THE BALLISTIC PERFORMANCE OF Al₂O₃-Sm₂O₃ CERAMICS AND Al₂O₃ BASED ZrO₂ AND Sm₂O₃ ADDED SANDWICH SAMPLES

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada samaryum oksit (Sm₂O₃) ve zirkonya (ZrO₂) katkıları içeren sandviç yapıları alümina (Al₂O₃) seramiklerin ve Al₂O₃-Sm₂O₃ seramiklerinin balistik performansının incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Özellikle sandviç yapının balistik performans üzerindeki etkisi değerlendirilmiştir. Balistik testler için kenar uzunluğu 25 mm olan altıgen formundaki numuneler kuru presleme ve ardından soğuk izostatik presleme yöntemleriyle üretilmiştir. Sinterleme sonrası numunelerin yoğunlukları hem boyutsal olarak hem de Arşimet metoduyla belirlenmiştir. Balistik test öncesi numunelerdeki çatlak ve özürleri belirlemek, balistik test sonrasında merminin destek plakada oluşturduğu deformasyonu incelemek amacıyla X-ışını bilgisayarlı tomografi (XCT) analizleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Balistik testler için, seramik numuneler polikarbonat destek plakası üzerine yerleştirilmiş ve balistik performansları penetrasyon derinliği (DOP) testi ile belirlenmiştir. Balistik testler STANAG 4569 Seviye 1 DOP testi standardına göre gerçekleştirilmiştir. DOP testinde 7.62x51 mm NATO Ball mermi kullanılarak 15 metre mesafeden 839 ± 10 m/s atış hızıyla numunelerin üzerine atış yapılmıştır. Yoğunluk sonuçlarına göre, en yüksek yoğunlaşmanın (%99,8) orta katmanı Al₂O₃+hac.%5ZrO₂ olan numunelerde olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Gerçekleştirilen balistik testler sonucunda, sandviç yapıları numunelerin (üst ve alt katmanlar Al₂O₃+hac.%0.8Sm₂O₃ orta katman Al₂O₃+hac.%5ZrO₂, üst ve alt katmanlar Al₂O₃+hac.%0.8Sm₂O₃ orta katman Al₂O₃+hac.%5ZrO₂+hac.%0.8Sm₂O₃) Al₂O₃-Sm₂O₃ içerikli sandviç olmayan numunelere göre daha iyi balistik performans sergilediği görülmüştür. Merminin çarpmasından kaynaklı deformasyon miktarı incelendiğinde, merminin en fazla deformasyonu Al₂O₃+hac.%0.8Sm₂O₃ (13,87 mm) numunesinde oluşturduğu görülmüştür. Sandviç yapıları numunede ise deformasyonun Al₂O₃+hac.%0.8Sm₂O₃ numunesine kıyasla daha düşük olduğu görülmüş olup en düşük deformasyon orta katmanı Al₂O₃+hac.%5ZrO₂ (4,44 mm) olan sandviç yapıları numunede tespit edilmiştir. Balistik verimlilik faktörü hesaplandığında ise, en yüksek balistik verimlilik faktörü (3,7) orta katmanı Al₂O₃+hac.%5ZrO₂ olan numunelerde elde edilmiştir. Sandviç yapıları numunelerde katmanların etkisiyle mermiden kaynaklı darbe enerjisinin daha etkin bir şekilde absorbe edildiği görülmüştür. (Bu çalışma, Türkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Araştırma Kurumu (TÜBİTAK) tarafından 122M179 Numaralı proje ile desteklenmiştir. Projeye verdiği destekten ötürü TÜBİTAK'a teşekkürlerimizi sunarız.)

Anahtar Kelimeler: Al₂O₃, Sandviç Yapı, Balistik Test

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ABSTRACT

In this study, it is aimed to improve the ballistic performance of sandwich structured alumina (Al_2O_3) ceramics containing samarium oxide (Sm_2O_3) and zirconia (ZrO_2) additives and $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3+0.8\text{vol.}\%\text{Sm}_2\text{O}_3$ ceramics. Especially, the effect of the sandwich structure on ballistic performance was evaluated. For ballistic tests, hexagonal samples with an edge length of 25 mm were prepared by dry pressing followed by cold isostatic pressing. The densities of the samples after sintering were determined both dimensionally and by the Archimedes method. The samples were analyzed by X-ray computed tomography (XCT) to determine the cracks and defects in the samples before the ballistic test and to examine the deformation caused by the bullet in the backing plate after the ballistic test. For ballistic tests, ceramic samples were placed on a polycarbonate backing plate, and their ballistic performance was determined by a depth of penetration (DOP) test. Ballistic tests were carried out according to the STANAG 4569 Level 1 DOP test standard. During the DOP test, a 7.62 x 51 mm NATO Ball bullet was fired at the samples from a distance of 15 meters with a velocity of 839 ± 10 m/s. According to the density results, the highest density (99.8%) was determined to be in the middle layer $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3+5\text{vol.}\%\text{ZrO}_2$ samples. As a result of the ballistic tests, it was observed that the sandwich structured samples (top and bottom layers of $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3+0.8\text{vol.}\%\text{Sm}_2\text{O}_3$, middle layer of $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3+5\text{vol.}\%\text{ZrO}_2$; top and bottom layers of $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3+0.8\text{vol.}\%\text{Sm}_2\text{O}_3$, middle layer of $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3+5\text{vol.}\%\text{ZrO}_2+0.8\text{vol.}\%\text{Sm}_2\text{O}_3$) exhibited better ballistic performance than non-sandwich samples with $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3+0.8\text{vol.}\%\text{Sm}_2\text{O}_3$. When the deformation caused by the impact of the bullet was examined, it was observed that the bullet caused the maximum deformation in the $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3+0.8\text{vol.}\%\text{Sm}_2\text{O}_3$ (13.87 mm) sample. It was observed that the deformation was lower in the sandwich structured samples compared to the $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3+0.8\text{vol.}\%\text{Sm}_2\text{O}_3$ sample and the lowest deformation was determined in the sandwich structured samples with the middle layer $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3+5\text{vol.}\%\text{ZrO}_2$ (4.44 mm). When the ballistic efficiency factor was calculated, the highest value (3.7) was obtained in samples with the middle layer of $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3+5\text{vol.}\%\text{ZrO}_2$. In sandwich structured samples, the layers ensure that the impact energy caused by the bullet is absorbed. Meanwhile, different layers distribute the impact energy and improve ballistic performance. (This study was supported by the Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey - TUBITAK through project no 122M179.)

Keywords: Al_2O_3 , Sandwich Structure, Ballistic Test

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PATIENCE AND SELF-COMPASSION IN RELATIVES OF PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA ŞİZOFRENİ HASTALARININ YAKINLARINDA SABIR VE ÖZ-ŞEFKAT

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmada; sabır psikoeğitim programının şizofreni hasta yakınlarının öz anlayış ve sabır düzeylerine etkisinin sınanması amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma Konya’da yaşayan 26 şizofreni hasta yakınlarıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Deney ve kontrol grupları kolay ulaşılabilir örneklem yöntemi ile belirlenmiştir. Deney grubuna 5 oturum yaklaşık 100 dakika süren “Sabır Psikoeğitim Programı” uygulanmış, kontrol grubuna ise herhangi bir eğitim verilmemiştir. Araştırmada “ Sabır ölçeği” ve “Öz Anlayış Ölçeği” kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada ön-test son- test deney, kontrol gruplu yarı deneysel model kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sorularının test edilmesi için betimsel istatistikler ve grup içinde, gruplar arasında ön-test, son-test ölçümler arasında farkın anlamlılığını belirlemek için Wilcoxon Sıralı İşaretler Testi ve Mann Whitney U Testi kullanılmıştır. Deney grubunda sabır eğitim programı uygulanan grupta sabır düzeyinde anlamlı artış gözlemlendi, alt boyutlar ve toplam sabır düzeyi yükseldi. Yine program sonunda bireylerin öz anlayış düzeylerinde benzer şekilde deney grubundaki bireylerin son test puanları kontrol grubuna göre anlamlı bir şekilde yükseldi. Bu sonuçlar, sabır eğitim programının sabır düzeyini ve öz anlayışı olumlu yönde etkilediğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Şizofreni hasta yakınları, Sabır, Öz-Şefkat

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to examine how a psychoeducation program could affect levels of self-understanding and patience among relatives of individuals diagnosed with schizophrenia. The study involved 26 relatives of schizophrenia patients who were divided into two groups: the experimental group and the control group. The experimental group participated in a five-session "Patience Psychoeducation Program." The results showed that the experimental group exhibited higher patience levels than the control group. There was a significant increase in illness levels within the experimental group, and higher post-test scores were obtained compared to the control group. This highlights the potential benefits of targeted psychoeducation programs for enhancing psychological well-being in individuals dealing with the challenges associated with schizophrenia.

Keywords: Relatives of Patients with Schizophrenia, Patience, and Self-Compassion

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THE ROLE OF PLATEAUS FESTIVALS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLATEAUS TOURISM: EXAMPLE OF AYBASTI/PERŞEMBE PLATEAU FESTIVALS

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ABSTRACT

Plateau festivals are open-air entertainments that have been going on in natural areas for centuries and feature colorful atmospheres. These festivals ensure that traditional games, rituals and cultural elements carried from past to present are kept alive. In this context, plateau festivals are an important tool in transferring local culture and traditions to future generations. In addition, plateau festivals provide an important opportunity to introduce the natural beauties and local lifestyle of a region to wider audiences. Plateau festivals play an important role in revitalizing the plateaus and increasing the tourist demand for plateau tourism. Plateau tourism refers to touristic activities carried out on plateaus generally located in mountainous and rural areas. Plateau tourism is a type of tourism that makes spatial concentration more balanced and carries out rural development moves by moving touristic activities from the coast to the countryside. Especially during the plateau festivals, local people earn significant income by selling handicrafts, local foods and souvenirs. The Eastern Black Sea Region, which has an important potential in terms of plateau tourism, hosts many plateau festivals. This is a culture unique to the region. One of these festivals is Aybastı/Perşembe Plateau Festivals. Aybastı/Perşembe Plateau Festivals is a traditional festival with a deep-rooted history, held every year in the Aybastı district of Ordu province. This festival is organized to celebrate the plateau culture, traditions and natural beauties of the region. In this context, the aim of this study is to examine the role of Aybastı/Perşembe Plateau Festivals in the development of plateau tourism. This study, conducted as a literature review, is based on secondary data. It is thought that this study will contribute to the relevant literature and guide researchers focusing on this subject in the future.

Keywords: Plateau Festivals, Plateau Tourism, Aybastı/Perşembe Plateau Festivals.

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THE INHIBITORY EFFECTS OF SOME NOVEL BENZOTHIOPHENE DERIVATIVES ON BUTYRYLCHOLINESTERASE

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ABSTRACT

Global population aging is a process that has social and economic impacts on society. The frequency of dementia, which is the common name of several diseases in which severe forgetfulness is observed, increases with advancing age. Alzheimer's Disease (AD) is the most common type of dementia. It is a progressive neurodegenerative disease characterized by memory loss and difficulties in problem solving, language and thinking skills. One of the most important developments within the scope of the cholinergic hypothesis is the discovery that cholinergic antagonists impair memory in AD, but cholinergic agonists have an ameliorating effect on memory loss. This hypothesis was confirmed by the fact that cholinesterase inhibitors used in the treatment of AD patients significantly increased symptomatic improvement. It has been demonstrated that aberrant β -amyloid ($A\beta$) deposition and BuChE have a strong correlation. According to a number of studies, BuChE inhibition may be used as a therapy tactic for advanced AD. Benzothiophene derivatives are heteroaromatic compounds with the chemical formula C_8H_6S having interesting biological properties such as anti-bacterial, anti-cancer, anti-oxidant and anti-fungal, are being studied and have become the pioneers of therapeutic substances used in various fields. In this study, the inhibitory effects of three novel benzothiophene derivatives on the butyrylcholinesterase (BChE) enzyme were investigated both *in vitro* and computationally. To determine the inhibition models, measurements were taken using the ELISA Plate Reader system at 7 different concentrations (0.83 - 80 mM) of the three tested benzothiophene derivatives, separately; and three different substrate concentrations (0.126-0.506 μ M) for each of them. The calculated specific enzyme activity values were obtained and submitted to the licensed software SigmaPlot 13.0 Enzyme Kinetics Module, by which the inhibition model was found together with the kinetic parameters. A weak inhibitory effect on the BuChE enzyme was determined for the Q40 derivative; for the partial non-competitive inhibition model ($R^2 = 0.96$) $V_{max} = 7.29 \pm 0.25$ μ mol/min/mg, $K_m = 0.61 \pm 0.04$ mM and $K_i = 9.17 \pm 8.37$ μ M. Kinetic tests for the Q41 derivative reported two distinct inhibition modes with close probabilities: Kinetic parameters for the partial mixed inhibition model ($R^2: 0.96$) $V_{max} = 9.97 \pm 1.10$ μ mol/min/mg, $K_m = 1.06 \pm 0.20$ mM and $K_i = 20.25 \pm 21.21$ μ M. On the other hand, for the second

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proposed inhibition model, partial noncompetitive, the calculated parameters were $V_{\max} = 8.50 \pm 0.36$ $\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}/\text{mg}$, $K_m = 0.80 \pm 0.006$ mM and $K_i = 14.76 \pm 17.80$ μM . For the last tested benzothiophene derivative Q44, two separate inhibition models were reported with similar probabilities. Kinetic parameters for partial mixed inhibition (R^2 : 0.95) and partial competitive inhibition (R^2 : 0.94) exerted by Q44 reported as $V_{\max} = 8.49 \pm 0.97$ $\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}/\text{mg}$ and $K_m = 0.85 \pm 0.18$ mM , $V_{\max} = 6.96 \pm 0.26$ $\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}/\text{mg}$ and $K_m = 0.58 \pm 0.00$ mM , respectively. Because the range of inhibitors tested was high, extremely small K_i values were calculated for Q44; however, it was concluded that this part of the study should be repeated in a lower concentration range. In the second part of the study, molecular docking analyzes were performed with AutoDockTools-1.5.6 and CB-Dock2 software; and the regions where the substances settled on the enzyme were determined. Q40 has a hydrophobic interaction with TYR332, two hydrophobic interactions with PHE329, a hydrophobic interaction with VAL288, one pi-pi stacking with TRP82, and two pi-pi stackings with TRP231. Q41 has three hydrophobic interactions with PHE329, two hydrophobic interactions with TYR332, one hydrophobic interaction with ALA328, one hydrophobic interaction with VAL288, one hydrophobic interaction with PHE398, two pi-pi stackings with TRP82, and two pi-pi stackings with TRP231. Q44 has a hydrophobic interaction with TRP82, a hydrophobic interaction with PHE398, two hydrophobic interaction with LEU286, a weak hydrogen bond with GLY115, two pi-pi stackings with PHE329, and two pi-pi stackings with TRP231. Authors thank to Van Yüzüncü Yıl University Scientific Research Projects Department for supporting this work by project code FYL-2023-10496.

Keywords: benzothiophen, butyrylcholinesterase, Alzheimer's Disease, molecular docking, inhibition

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GAGAUZ TÜRKÇESİNDE BAĞLAMA EDATI “YA” NIN SEMANTİK KATMANDAKİ İŞLEVSEL YANSIMASI FUNCTIONAL REFLECTION OF THE BINDING PREPOSITION “YA” IN GAGAUZ TURKISH IN THE SEMANTIC LAYER

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ÖZET

Çalışma enleminde, Gagauz Türkçesindeki “ya” bağlacının işlevsel doğrultuda imgeleyen semantik vurgusu dikkate sunulmuştur. Bağlam ve şartların görünüm ufkuyla betimlenen anlamsal boyut, metin bağlamında motive edilen “ya” bağlayıcı unsurunu derin yapıdan yüzey yapıya aktararak söylem periyodunu varsıl bir yöne çekmiştir. Yorumsal analiz modeliyle tasarlanan semantik perspektif, işlev odaklı polisemik imajların senkronik yankısıyla dizayn edilmiştir. Gagauz yazınındaki gizil estetik fayları açığa çıkaran bu anlamsal dizilim doküman analizi faktörüyle çözümlenerek anlambilimsel bir tarzla incelenmiştir. Dolayısıyla “ya” bağlama edatının biçimsel yönlü derin yapı işaretleyicilerinin saptandığı, çokanlamlı dizgenin semantik iz düşümünün, söylem perdesine özgün bir kreasyonla yansıtıldığı belirmiştir. Daha doğrusu, anlam paletinden akseden işlev odaklı estetik renkler vasıtasıyla ifade tablosunun polisemik bir izlenim yarattığı belirgin kılınmıştır.

Araştırma evreninde, bağlayıcı dil birimi “ya” nın anlamsal sınırdan tek başına geçebildiği gibi, “yada, eki (< ya ki), yaki, yakıda” tarzındaki biçimlere de dönüşebildiği dikkati çekmiştir. Ayrıca biçimbirimsel bir reaksiyonla işlenen söz konusu bağımsız görev birimlerinin, yüzey yapıda üstlendikleri özgün imgelemen yanı sıra, “seçenek sunma, soru sorma, açıklama, pekiştirme, onaylama...” gibi farklı anlamsal ilgilerle otantik bir görünüm sergiledikleri görülmüştür. Gagauz Türkçesinin gramatikal yörüngedeki dilsel motiflerini ve değişken karakterli anlatı desenlerini semantize eden bu işlevsel dizayn, gözlem meridyeninden yansıyan polisemik kurguyu sanatsal bir hazla yeniden dramatize etmiştir. Tespiti yapılan işlev katmanına ad verme işlemi ise tümcede baskın olan anlam profili aracılığıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Böylelikle Gagauz edebi ikliminde bağımsız bir “ya” profilinin var olduğu tespit edilmiş ve bu kinestetik önermenin varlığını pekiştiren çeşitli yazınsal portrelerden orijinal tasarımlar resmedilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Gagauz Türkçesi, Ya bağlacı, Semantik, İşlev, Analiz.

ABSTRACT

At the latitude of the study, the semantic emphasis of the conjunction "ya" in Gagauz Turkish, which is visualized in a functional direction, is brought to attention. The semantic dimension described by the horizon of context and conditions has moved the discourse period in a rich direction by transferring the connecting element "either" motivated in the context of the text from the deep structure to the surface structure. The semantic perspective, designed with the interpretive analysis model, is designed with the synchronic echo of function-oriented polysemic images. This semantic sequence, which reveals the hidden aesthetic faults in Gagauz literature, was analyzed with the document analysis factor and examined in a semantic manner. Therefore, it has been determined that the formal deep structure markers of the linking preposition "ya" have been determined, and the semantic projection of the polysemous system is reflected on the discourse screen with a unique creation. More precisely, it is made clear that the expression table creates a polysemic impression through the function-oriented aesthetic colors reflected from the meaning palette.

In the research universe, it has been noticed that the connective linguistic unit "ya" can pass the semantic border alone, as well as transform into forms such as "yada, suffix (< ya ki), yaki, yakıda". In addition, it has been observed that these independent task units, which are processed with a morphosyntactic

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reaction, display an authentic appearance with different semantic interests such as "offering options, asking questions, explaining, reinforcing, confirming...", in addition to the original imagery they assume in the surface structure. This functional design, which semanticizes the linguistic motifs of Gagauz Turkish in the grammatical orbit and narrative patterns with variable characters, has re-dramatized the polysemic fiction reflected from the observation meridian with artistic pleasure. The process of naming the detected function layer was carried out through the dominant semantic profile in the sentence. Thus, it has been determined that there is an independent "ya" profile in the Gagauz literary climate, and original designs from various literary portraits that reinforce the existence of this kinesthetic proposition have been illustrated.

Keywords: Gagauz Turkish, Ya conjunction, Semantics, Function, Analysis.

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AHMED BİN MUHAMMED EL-ADEVİYE'NİN ŞERHÜ'L-HARİDE ADLI ESERİ
BAĞLAMINDA ALLAH'IN SIFATLARI

THE ATTRIBUTES OF GOD IN THE CONTEXT OF AHMAD IBN MUHAMMAD AL-
ADAWIYA'S WORK TITLED *SHARH AL-HARIDAT*

Yakup KAYA

ÖZET

Çalışmamız Ahmed bin Muhammed el-Adeviye'nin *Şerhü'l-Harideti'l-Behiyye fi İlmi't-Tevhid* adlı eserine odaklanarak Allah'ın sıfatlarını aydınlatmayı amaçlamaktadır. Allah'ın sıfatlarını anlamak, yaratılış amacını yerine getirmek için çok önemlidir: O'nu tanımak ve O'na kulluk etmek. Yüce Allah'ı tanımının en iyi yolu O'nun sıfatlarını bilmektir. Kur'an, İslam teolojisinin (*kelam*) temelini oluşturan Allah'ın tanımlarını sunar. Doğru bilgi olmadan, Yaratıcı hakkında yanlış anlamalar ortaya çıkabilir, çünkü onun özü insan duyuları tarafından algılanamaz. Bu nedenle kelam âlimleri, Allah'ı antropomorfize etmemek kaydıyla, O'nun sıfatlarını anlamak için Kur'an'daki tasvirlerle dayanmışlardır. Tarihsel olarak, Selef döneminde Allah'ın sıfatları tartışılmazdı. Ancak Abbasiler döneminde Yunan filozofların kitaplarının Arapçaya çevrilmesiyle ortaya çıkan tartışmalar ve ihtilaflar, Mu'tezilî âlimlerin farklı görüşler ileri sürmesine yol açmıştır. Yunan felsefesinden etkilenen Mu'tezile, Allah'ın sıfatlarını ilim ve kudrete indirgeyerek daha mutlakçı bir yaklaşımı savunmuştur. Buna karşılık, Eş'arî ve Maturidî ekollerine mensup olanlar da dâhil olmak üzere Ehl-i Sünnet âlimleri, bu görüşlere karşı koymak için sıfatları kapsamlı bir şekilde ele almışlardır. Eş'ari bir âlim olan İmam Ahmed bin Muhammed el-Adeviye, doğru bir inanç (*akide*) anlayışı sağlamak için *Şerhu'l-Haride* adlı eseri yazmıştır. Eserinde inanç esaslarını sağlamlaştırmak için hem aklî hem de naklî delilleri kullanmış, inancı taklitten kurtarmayı ve hakikati arayanlara yol göstermeyi amaçlamıştır. Adeviye'nin *Şerhu'l-Haride* adlı eseri üzerine yaptığımız analiz iki bölümden oluşmaktadır. İlk bölümde Allah'ın sıfatları Mu'tezile, Eş'arîlik ve Maturidîlik de dâhil olmak üzere çeşitli kelam ekollerine göre ele alınmaktadır. İkinci bölümde ise Adeviye'nin yorumu ele alınmakta, Allah'ın *selbi* ve *subuti* sıfatları analiz edilmekte ve anlamları açıklanmaktadır. Bu çalışma, Adeviye'nin bir âlim olarak entelektüel titizliğini ve uzmanlığını vurgulamakta, kelamî söylemde aklî ve metinsel delilleri ustaca kullandığını göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Şerhu'l-Haridat, Sıfat, Ekol, Kelam, Eser, Mu'tezile, Eş'ariyye, Maturidiyye.

ABSTRACT

Our study focuses on Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Adawiya's *Sharh al-Haridat al-Bahiyya fi İlmi't-Tawhid*, aiming to elucidate the attributes of Allah. Understanding Allah's attributes is paramount for fulfilling the purpose of creation: knowing and serving Him. The best way to know Allah Almighty is to know His attributes. The Qur'an offers descriptions of Allah, which form the basis of Islamic theology (*ilm al-kalam*). Without proper knowledge, misconceptions about the Creator may arise, as his essence cannot be perceived by human senses. Thus, scholars of theology have relied on Qur'anic descriptions to understand His attributes, ensuring they do not anthropomorphize Allah. Historically, the attributes of Allah were uncontested during the Salaf period. However, debates and disputes emerged during the Abbasid era when the books of Greek philosophers were translated into Arabic, leading Mu'tazilite scholars to propose different views. Mu'tazilites, influenced by Greek philosophy, advocated a more absolutist approach, reducing Allah's attributes to knowledge and power. In response, Ahl al-Sunnah scholars, including those from the Ash'arite and Maturidiyyah schools, extensively addressed the attributes to counter this views. Imam Ahmad bin Muhammad al-Adawiya, an Ash'arite scholar, wrote *Sharh al-Haridat* to provide a correct understanding of the faith (*aqeedah*). His work employs both

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rational and textual evidence to solidify the principles of faith, aiming to rescue belief from imitation and guide seekers of truth. Our analysis of al-Adawiya's *Sharh al-Haridat* consists of two parts. The first part discusses the attributes of Allah according to various theological schools, including Mu'tazila, Ash'arite and Maturidiyyah perspectives. The second part delves into al-Adawiya's interpretation, analyzing the *salbi* (negating) and *subuti* (essential) attributes of Allah, and explaining their meanings. This study highlights al-Adawiya's intellectual rigor and specialization as a scholar, demonstrating his adept use of rational and textual evidences in theological discourse.

Keywords: Sharh al-Haridat, Attribute, School, Kalam, Work, Mu'tazila, Ash'ariyyah, Maturidiyyah.

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YENİ NESİL KERPIÇ MALZEMELERİN ÇEVRESEL SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK BAĞLAMINDA İNCELENMESİ INVESTIGATION OF NEW GENERATION ADOBE MATERIALS IN THE CONTEXT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

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ÖZET

Dünyada gerçekleşen nüfus artışı, endüstriyel ve teknolojik gelişmeler sonucunda yapı sektöründe meydana gelen dönüşüm hızlanmaktadır. Buna bağlı olarak doğal kaynaklar hızla tükenmekte; enerji tüketimi ve karbon gazı salımı gibi çevresel etkiler açığa çıkmaktadır. Yapılı çevrenin açığa çıkardığı bu etkilerin azaltılmasında sürdürülebilir yapı malzemelerinin kullanımı önem kazanmaktadır. Bu bağlamda çalışmada, ekolojik ve sürdürülebilir olma özelliklerine bağlı olarak kerpiç ve kerpiç konusunda yapılmış çalışmalar ele alınmıştır. Yerellik, kolay üretilebilme, enerji etkinliği, atık yönetiminde etkili olma ve ekonomik olma özellikleriyle ön plana çıkan kerpicingin, yangına ve sese karşı dayanıklı olma gibi özellikleri de bulunmaktadır. Ancak bu özelliklere rağmen modern inşaat uygulamalarında kullanımının sınırlı olduğu görülmektedir. Düşük basınç dayanımı ve yüksek su geçirimsizliği buna neden olarak gösterilebilmektedir. Kerpicingin modern gereksinimlere uygun hale getirilerek yapı sektöründe yeniden kullanılmasının çevresel sürdürülebilirlik açısından önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir. Çalışmada, literatürde bulunan kerpiç iyileştirme yöntemleri incelenerek yeni nesil kerpiç duvarlarla ilgili öneri sunmak ve bu yöntemlerin çevresel sürdürülebilirlik kriterlerine uygunluğunu tespit etmek amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında incelenen çağdaş yapı örneklerinde katkı maddelerinin kullanımı ve sıkıştırma yöntemleriyle iyileştirme yapıldığı görülmüştür. Buna bağlı olarak yapılan literatür taramasında farklı katkıların kerpiç ile kimyasal stabilizasyonunu içeren çok sayıda deneysel çalışma olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Mevcut çalışmalar incelenerek kerpicingin su geçirimsizliği ve basınç dayanımına etkisine ek olarak, çevresel sürdürülebilirlik kriterlerine uygunluğu değerlendirilmiştir. Bu bağlamda çalışmada, yeni nesil kerpiç malzemelerin geri dönüştürülebilir potansiyeli, atık yönetimine katkısı, enerji verimliliği, ekosisteme ve insan sağlığına etkisi irdelenmiştir. İncelenen deneysel çalışmalar sonucunda kerpicingin iyileştirilmesinde kullanılacak en uygun katkı maddelerinin mermer tozu, alçı ve kireç olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Çimento, asfalt, uçucu kül, fosfoalçı, yüksek fırın cürufu, silis dumanı ve ferrokrom katkılarının ise belirli oranlarda su ve basınç dayanımını iyileştirmesine rağmen insan sağlığı ve ekosisteme olumsuz etkilerinin önemszenmesi gerektiği belirlenmiştir. Bu çalışmanın yeni nesil kerpiç malzemelerin çevresel sürdürülebilirlik kriterlerine uygunluğunun incelenmesi yönüyle önemli olduğu ve gelecekte yapılacak çalışmalara referans olabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeni Nesil Kerpiç, Katkı Maddesi, Çevresel Sürdürülebilirlik, Kerpiç Duvar, Kerpicingin İyileştirilmesi

ABSTRACT

As a result of population growth and industrial and technological developments in the world, the transformation in the construction sector is accelerating. Accordingly, natural resources are rapidly depleting; environmental impacts such as energy consumption and carbon gas emissions occur. The use of sustainable building materials is gaining importance in reducing these impacts caused by the built

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environment. In this context, in the study, studies on adobe and adobe, depending on their ecological and sustainable features, were discussed. Adobe, which stands out with its locality, easy production, energy efficiency, being effective in waste management and being economical, also has features such as being resistant to fire and sound. However, despite these features, its use in modern construction applications appears to be limited. Low compressive strength and high water permeability can be shown as the reason for this. It is thought that reusing adobe in the construction industry by adapting it to modern requirements is important for environmental sustainability. In the study, it was aimed to examine the adobe improvement methods found in the literature and to offer suggestions for new generation adobe walls and to determine the compliance of these methods with environmental sustainability criteria. It was observed that improvements were made through the use of additives and compression methods in the contemporary building examples examined within the scope of the study. Accordingly, in the literature review, it was determined that there are many experimental studies involving the chemical stabilization of different additives with adobe. Existing studies were examined and in addition to the effect of adobe on water permeability and compressive strength, its compliance with environmental sustainability criteria was evaluated. In this context, the recyclability potential of new generation adobe materials, their contribution to waste management, energy efficiency, and their effects on the ecosystem and human health were examined. As a result of the experimental studies examined, it was determined that the most suitable additives that can be used in the improvement of adobe are marble dust, plaster and lime. It has been determined that although cement, asphalt, fly ash, phosphogypsum, blast furnace slag, silica fume and ferrochrome additives improve water and pressure resistance to certain extent, their negative effects on human health and ecosystem should be taken into consideration. It is thought that this study is important in terms of examining the compliance of new generation adobe materials with environmental sustainability criteria and can be a reference for future studies.

Keywords: New Generation Adobe, Additive, Environmental Sustainability, Adobe Wall, Improvement of Adobe.

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DİRİJORLUQ DƏRSLƏRİNDƏ TƏLƏBƏLƏRİN YARADICILIQ BACARIQLARININ İNKİŞAFI DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' CREATIVE ABILITIES IN CONDUCTING LESSONS

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XÜLASƏ

Məqalə dirijorluq dərslərində yaradıcı şəxsiyyətin tərbiyəsi məsələlərinə həsr edilmişdir. Burada tələbələrin yaradıcılıq potensialının aşkarlanıb inkişaf etdirilməsi yolları göstərilir. Gələcəyin musiqi müəllimlərinin dirijorluq dərslərində yaradıcılıq qabiliyyətlərinin inkişafı prosesi ilk növbədə praktiki peşəkar bacarıqlara yiyələnmə kimi çox incə və çətin bir işi tələb edir. Lakin fənnin vəzifələri təkcə dirijorluq bacarıqlarına yiyənmə ilə kifayətlənmir. Onun əsas vəzifəsi – tələbələrdə qeyri-satandart kreativ təfəkkürü, analitik və tədqiqat bacarıqlarını inkişaf etdirməklə onları müstəqil yaradıcılıq fəaliyyətinə hazırlamaqdır. Tələbələrin yaradıcılıq qabiliyyətlərini inkişaf etdirmək üçün onların öyrənilən əsərin ifaçılıq niyyətlərinin yaradılmasında aktiv iştirakı zəruridir. Bu isə onların təxəyyülünü aktivləşdirən və eyni zamanda ifaçılıq bacarıqlarının zəruri vasitə olduğunu dərk etməyə kömək edir. Beləliklə, musiqi əsəri üzərində işdə bədii və texniki vəhdət əldə edilir.

Açar sözlər: dirijorluq, təxəyyül, qavrama, musiqi təfəkkürü, yaradıcılıq

ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the problem of educating a creative personality in conducting lessons. The article shows ways to identify the creative potential and develop the creative abilities of music students. The process of developing creative abilities in future music teachers in conducting lessons requires a lot of painstaking work, primarily in mastering practical professional skills. However, the objectives of the subject are not limited to the development of conducting skills in students; its main task is to prepare students for independent creative activity based on the development of their creative non-standard thinking, the development of analytical and research qualities. To develop the creative abilities of students, it is necessary for them to actively participate in creating a plan for the performance of the work being studied, which activates the imagination and at the same time promotes awareness of the fact that performing skills are a necessary means of achieving an expressive, artistic performance of the work. Thus, unity of the artistic and technical is achieved in the work on a musical work.

Key words: conducting, imagination, perception, musical thinking, creativity

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COĞRAFYA DERSİ ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMINDA COĞRAFİ BİLGİ SİSTEMLERİNİN YERİ THE PLACE OF GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN GEOGRAPHY COURSE TEACHING PROGRAM

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ÖZET

Teknolojinin hızla ilerlemesi, coğrafi bilgi sistemlerinin (CBS) eğitimdeki rolünü önemli ölçüde artırmıştır. CBS, coğrafi verilerin toplanması, depolanması, analiz edilmesi ve görselleştirilmesi gibi işlemlerde kullanılan güçlü bir teknolojik araçtır. Öğrencilere, bu teknolojiyi kullanarak gerçek dünya problemlerini çözme becerisi kazandırır ve onları dijital çağın gerekliliklerine uygun olarak yetiştirir. Bu nedenle, CBS'nin coğrafya eğitimindeki önemini anlamak için teknoloji gelişimine başvurmak oldukça yerinde bir yaklaşımdır.

2005 yılından itibaren Coğrafya Dersi Öğretim Programı (CDÖP) kapsamında CBS'nin eğitimdeki rolü vurgulanmış ve çeşitli kazanımlar ile CBS'nin kullanımı teşvik edilmiştir. 2005 CDÖP'nda, CBS'nin derslerde bir araç olarak kullanılabilmesi belirtilmiş ve 21 kazanımda CBS'nin rolü tanımlanmıştır. Ancak uygulamada, teknik donanım ve fiziki imkanlar göz önünde bulundurularak, öğretmenlerin CBS uygulamalarını geliştirmeleri veya mevcut örnekleri incelemeleri önerilmiştir. 2018 CDÖP'nda ise CBS'nin önemi vurgulanmaya devam edilmiştir, ancak uygulama alanı daralmış ve sadece iki kazanımda CBS'nin kullanımı önerilmiştir. Program, bilgi-iletişim teknolojilerinin coğrafya öğretiminde kullanılmasını desteklerken, CBS uygulamaları için yine okullardaki teknik donanım ve fiziki imkanların belirleyici olacağını belirtmiştir. Bu dönemde CBS uygulamalarının somut örneklerle zenginleştirilmemesi, programın etkililiğini sınırlamıştır.

2024 yılına gelindiğinde, CDÖP köklü değişiklikler geçirmiş ve ünite temelli bir yaklaşımla hazırlanmıştır. Bu programda, her sınıf seviyesinde "Mekânsal Bilgi Teknolojileri" ünitesi eklenmiş ve öğrencilerin CBS ile dijital okuryazarlıklarını artırmaları hedeflenmiştir. 2024 CDÖP, öğrencilere CBS'nin çeşitli bileşenlerini ve metodolojilerini öğretmeyi, bu teknolojilerle harita okuma, analiz etme, çıkarım yapma ve harita oluşturma becerilerini geliştirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Ayrıca, öğretmenlerin teknolojik yetkinliklerinin hizmet içi eğitimlerle desteklenmesi ve okullarda gerekli donanımın sağlanması öngörülmüştür.

CBS, öğrencilerin mekânsal düşünme, problem çözme ve analitik yeteneklerini geliştirmede kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Eğitimde CBS'nin kullanımı, öğrencilerin coğrafi verileri etkili bir şekilde analiz edebilmelerini, yorumlayabilmelerini ve görselleştirebilmelerini sağlayarak, onları 21. yüzyıl becerileri ile donatmaktadır. Ayrıca, CBS'nin çeşitli sektörlerdeki uygulamaları hakkında bilgi sahibi olan öğrenciler, kariyerlerinde bu teknolojileri etkin bir şekilde kullanabilecek yetkinliklere sahip olurlar.

Sonuç olarak, 2005 yılından 2024 yılına kadar olan süreçte CDÖP'da CBS'nin yeri ve önemi artmış, ancak uygulama alanları ve kapsamı değişmiştir. 2005 yılında başlayan CBS entegrasyonu, 2018'de daralmış, ancak 2024 yılında kapsamlı ve sistematik bir yapıya kavuşmuştur. Bu değişim, CBS'nin coğrafya eğitimindeki rolünün giderek daha önemli hale geldiğini ve teknolojik gelişmelere uyum

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sağlama çabasını yansıtmaktadır. Eğitimde CBS'nin kullanımı, öğrencilere sadece coğrafi bilgi kazandırmakla kalmayıp, aynı zamanda onların teknolojiyi kullanma becerilerini de geliştirmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Coğrafya, coğrafya öğretim programı, coğrafi bilgi sistemleri

ABSTRACT

The rapid advancement of technology has significantly increased the role of geographic information systems (GIS) in education. GIS is a powerful technological tool for collecting, storing, analyzing and visualizing geographic data. It gives students the ability to solve real-world problems using this technology and educates them in accordance with the requirements of the digital age. Therefore, it is quite appropriate to refer to technology development to understand the importance of GIS in geography education.

Since 2005, the role of GIS in education has been emphasized within the scope of the Geography Curriculum and the use of GIS has been encouraged with various achievements. In 2005 CGP, it was stated that GIS could be used as a tool in lessons and the role of GIS was defined in 21 objectives. However, in practice, considering the technical equipment and physical facilities, it was suggested that teachers should develop GIS applications or examine existing examples. In the 2018 CDÖP, the importance of GIS continued to be emphasized, but the application area was narrowed, and the use of GIS was suggested in only two objectives. While the program supports the use of information-communication technologies in geography teaching, it also states that technical equipment and physical facilities in schools will be decisive for GIS applications. The fact that GIS applications were not enriched with concrete examples in this period limited the effectiveness of the program.

By 2024, CDÖP underwent radical changes and was prepared with a unit-based approach. In this program, a "Spatial Information Technologies" unit was added at each grade level, and it was aimed to increase students' digital literacy with GIS. The 2024 CDÖP aims to teach students the various components and methodologies of GIS and to develop their skills in map reading, analyzing, inferencing and map creation with these technologies. In addition, it is envisaged to support teachers' technological competencies through in-service trainings and to provide the necessary equipment in schools.

GIS plays a critical role in developing students' spatial thinking, problem solving and analytical skills. The use of GIS in education equips students with 21st century skills by enabling them to effectively analyze, interpret and visualize geographic data. In addition, students who have knowledge about the applications of GIS in various sectors have the competencies to use these technologies effectively in their careers.

As a result, from 2005 to 2024, the place and importance of GIS in the CCDP has increased, but its application areas and scope have changed. Starting in 2005, GIS integration narrowed in 2018, but became comprehensive and systematic in 2024. This change reflects the increasingly important role of GIS in geography education and the effort to adapt to technological developments. The use of GIS in education not only provides students with geographical knowledge, but also develops their ability to use technology.

Keywords: Geography, geography education program, geography information systems

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ADÖLESAN SPORCULARDA MATURASYON DÜZEYİ VE YARALANMA İLİŞKİSİ RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATURATION LEVEL AND INJURY IN ADOLESCENT ATHLETES

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ÖZET

Adölesan dönem; fiziksel, psikolojik ve sosyal yönden büyüme, gelişme ve olgunlaşmayla karakterize ve çocukluk çağından yetişkinlik çağına geçişin başladığı, bebeklik çağından sonraki ikinci hızlı gelişmenin olduğu dönemdir. Biyolojik maturasyon vücut dokularında, organlarda ve sistemlerde meydana gelen olgunlaşmaya verilen isimdir. Zamanlama ve tempo olarak iki komponent olacak şekilde değerlendirilmektedir. Zamanlama, değişimin başlangıcını, tempo değişim oranını anlatmaktadır. Zamanlama; menarş yaşı, büyüme atağı periyodu ve sekonder cinsiyet karakterlerinin görülmeye başladığı zaman gibi değişimin başlangıç zamanını göstermektedir. Zamanlamaya göre biyolojik maturasyon erken, zamanında ve geç şeklinde görülmektedir. Tempo ise; değişimin hızını ve sürecini göstermektedir. Adölesan dönemde biyolojik maturasyon her zaman takvim yaşıyla paralel şekilde ilerlememektedir. Puberte ve biyolojik maturasyon genetik ve çevresel etkenlerden etkilenen dinamik süreçlerdir. Fiziksel aktivite biyolojik maturasyonu etkileyen önemli çevresel faktörlerden biridir.

Biyolojik maturasyon takvim yaşı, boy yaşı, kemik yaşı, büyüme atağı, Tanner evre ve antropometrik ölçümler ile değerlendirilmektedir.

Yapılan çalışmaların sonuçları incelendiğinde Orta Doğu'daki genç erkek elit futbolcularda iskelet olgunluğu ile kas-iskelet sistemi yaralanmaları arasındaki ilişkiyi araştıran çalışmaların yetersiz olduğu gözlenmektedir. Bu literatür derlemesi, Orta Doğu ve Asya'daki elit genç futbolcularda iskelet olgunluğu ile yaralanmalar arasındaki ilişkileri inceleyen ilk epidemiyolojik çalışmadır. Kas-iskelet sistemi yaralanma modelleri ve yaralanma riskleri, oyuncuların iskelet olgunluğuna bağlı olarak değiştiği gözlenmektedir. Erken olgunlaşan oyuncuların en büyük genel sakatlık riskine sahip olduğu kaydedilmiştir.. En sık görülen TLI türlerinin kontüzyonlar, burkulmalar ve büyümeye bağlı yaralanmalar olduğu belirtilmiştir. Analizlere göre, erken olgunlaşan oyuncuların en yüksek sakatlık riskine sahip olduğu vurgulanmıştır. Bilek kısmı iskelet açısından olgun olan oyuncuların alt ekstremitte apofiz yaralanması açısından en düşük riske sahip olduğu ancak, pubik apofizin yüksek prevalansını içeren kalça ve pelvis çevresindeki apofiz yaralanmalarına karşı savunmasız olduğu rapor edilmiştir.

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Sonuç olarak, Sporcularda antrenman programları oluşturulurken iskelet olgunluğunun göz önünde bulundurulması, yaralanmaların önlenmesi ve oluşabilecek yaralanmalarda tedavi yönetiminin belirlenmesinde sporcuya katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Adölesan Sporcular, Maturasyon Düzeyi, Yaralanma

ABSTRACT

Adolescence is a period characterized by physical, psychological and social growth, development and maturation and the transition from childhood to adulthood begins, the second period of rapid development after infancy. Biological maturation is the maturation of body tissues, organs and systems. It is evaluated as having two components: timing and tempo. Timing refers to the beginning of the change and tempo refers to the rate of change. Timing indicates the time of onset of change, such as the age of menarche, the period of growth spurt and the time when secondary sex characteristics begin to appear. According to timing, biological maturation is seen as early, on time and late. Tempo shows the speed and process of change. Biological maturation in adolescence does not always progress in parallel with calendar age. Puberty and biological maturation are dynamic processes influenced by genetic and environmental factors. Physical activity is one of the important environmental factors affecting biological maturation.

Biological maturation is evaluated by calendar age, height age, bone age, growth spurt, Tanner stage and anthropometric measurements.

When the results of previous studies are examined, it is observed that there is a lack of studies investigating the relationship between skeletal maturity and musculoskeletal injuries in young male elite soccer players in the Middle East. This literature review is the first epidemiologic study to examine the relationship between skeletal maturity and injuries in elite youth soccer players in the Middle East and Asia. Musculoskeletal injury patterns and injury risks appear to vary depending on the skeletal maturity of players. Early maturing players were noted to have the greatest overall injury risk. The most common types of TLIs were contusions, sprains and growth-related injuries. According to the analysis, it is emphasized that early maturing players have the highest risk of injury. It was reported that skeletally mature players at the wrist had the lowest risk of lower extremity apophysis injury, but were vulnerable to apophysis injuries around the hip and pelvis, including a high prevalence of pubic apophysis.

In conclusion, it is thought that considering skeletal maturity while creating training programs in athletes will contribute to the athlete in preventing injuries and determining the treatment management in injuries that may occur.

Keywords: Adolescent Athletes, Maturation Level, Injury,

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GERİATRİK BİREYLERDE NÖROKOGNİTİF DEĞİŞİKLİKLER NEUROCOGNITIVE CHANGES IN GERIATRIC INDIVIDUALS

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ÖZET

Bireylerde yaş almayla birlikte anatomik ve fizyolojik mekanizmalarda birtakım kayıplar görülmektedir. Bu kayıplar; her bireyde farklı hız ve sıklıkta değişiklik göstermektedir. Bu derlemenin amacı; geriatric bireylerde ortaya çıkan nörokognitif değişiklikleri incelemektir. Yaşlanmayla birlikte görülen karakteristik özellikler arasında; vücudun homeostatik mekanizmalarının regülasyonunda azalma (termoregülasyon sisteminde bozukluk, baroreseptör duyarlılığında azalma), stres yanıtının bozulması, visseral sistemlerdeki rezerv kapasitelerinde azalma, adaptasyon yeteneğinde meydana gelen azalma (vestibüler etkilenimlerle kombine olarak görülebilen ortostatik hipotansiyon, ortam sıcaklığına uyum sağlayamama) gibi özellikler yer almaktadır. Yaşlılarda meydana gelen fizyolojik değişiklikler; bireylerin günlük yaşam aktivitelerini, çalışma hayatını, bağımlılık derecelerini, çevreye adaptasyonunu ve sosyal aktivitelerdeki iletişimini etkilemektedir. Bununla birlikte, yaş almaya bağlı olarak değişimlerin birçoğuna sadece yaşlılık sebep olmamaktadır. Sedarer yaşam tarzı, çevre koşulları ve stresli yaşam yaşlanmaya bağlı çevresel değişiklikler bu sebeplerden bazılarıdır. Yaşlılardaki patolojik değişimleri anlayabilmemiz için yaş alma ile birlikte görülen sürece hakim olmak gerekmektedir. Yaşlanma sürecinde vücut sistemlerinde, kas-iskelet yapısında, duyu sistemlerinde değişikliklerin ortaya çıkmasının yanı sıra geriatric bireyler nörokognitif bilişsel süreçlerde de yavaşlamalar görülmektedir. Yaş almayla birlikte dikkat, algılama ve problem çözme yeteneğinde azalma, öğrenme, bilgi işleme, belleğe kayıt, hatırlama ve düşünme süreçlerinin hızında düşme, görsel-uzamsal beceri ve yürütücü işlevlerde bozulmalar görülür. Geriatric bireylerle çalışan araştırmacıların diğer vücut sistemlerinin yanı sıra nörokognitif değişiklikleri de göz önünde bulundurması yaşlanma sürecini tam olarak yansıtabilmek açısından önemlidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Geriatri, Fizyolojik Yaşlanma, Nörokognitif Süreç.

ABSTRACT

Several losses are observed in anatomical and physiological mechanisms in individuals with aging. These losses vary at different speeds and frequencies in each individual. The aim of this review is to examine the neurocognitive changes that occur in geriatric individuals. Among the characteristic features observed with aging are; decrease in the regulation of the body's homeostatic mechanisms (disorder in the thermoregulation system, decrease in baroreceptor sensitivity), deterioration of the stress response, decrease in reserve capacities in the visceral systems, decrease in adaptation ability (orthostatic hypotension that can be seen in combination with vestibular effects, inability to adapt to

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ambient temperature). Physiological changes that occur in the elderly; affect individuals' daily life activities, working life, dependency levels, adaptation to the environment and communication in social activities. However, many of the changes due to aging are not caused only by old age. Sedentary lifestyle, environmental conditions and stressful life, environmental changes due to aging are some of these reasons. In order to understand the pathological changes in the elderly, it is necessary to master the process that occurs with aging. In addition to the changes that occur in body systems, musculoskeletal structure, and sensory systems during the aging process, geriatric individuals also experience slowdowns in neurocognitive cognitive processes. With aging, there is a decrease in attention, perception, and problem-solving abilities, a decrease in the speed of learning, information processing, memory recording, recall, and thinking processes, and deterioration in visual-spatial skills and executive functions. It is important for researchers working with geriatric individuals to consider neurocognitive changes in addition to other body systems in order to fully reflect the aging process.

Keywords: Geriatrics, Physiological Aging, Neurocognitive Process.

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ENHANCING EFL SPEAKING SKILLS THROUGH PUBLIC SPEAKING: A QUALITATIVE CASE STUDY IN TURKISH HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

In an EFL setting, one of the challenging areas of education is to enhance the oral communication skills of students. In this respect, various types of speaking activities are designed and implemented in classrooms, functioning under varied task conditions. This case study, conducted with Turkish undergraduate students, presents the outcomes of certain public speaking activities implemented for enhancing speaking skills in an EFL class at a Turkish university. In the course of ten weeks, these activities aimed to trigger spoken English production to mitigate students' reluctance to participate in class. Qualitative data have been collected through reflective journals, semi-structured interviews, and systematic classroom observations with a view to examining how exactly students perceived opportunities and drawbacks brought out by each public speaking activity. Thematic content analysis has provided the categorization of data interpretations and uncovered significant insights into students' perceptions and experiences concerning the relationship between public speaking practice and EFL speaking skills. On these grounds, the study discusses the effectiveness of the use of diverse public speaking activities for creating better learning experiences and encouraging student participation in EFL contexts.

Keywords: Oral Communication Skills, Speaking Activities, Public Speaking, EFL Learners

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AN EXPLORATORY RESEARCH INTO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THROUGH RECYCLED MATERIALS IN ELT

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, sustainability has become more and more of a priority to cultivate global citizens, especially in educational contexts. This study aims to investigate the extent to which using recycled course materials contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals and to explore how pre-service English teachers perceive the integration of recycled course materials into teaching English as a foreign language to young learners. The data were collected after a brief informative presentation with ideas on how to use recycled materials as teaching materials and a four-week material preparation process for young learners. By employing a mixed-methods approach, including an SDG awareness scale and a focus group discussion, the research investigates how using recycled materials as resources can enhance environmental awareness and promote sustainable practices in educational contexts. The findings suggest that the use of recycled course materials in language education leads to considerable engagement with the SDGs and highlight the need for professional development to effectively integrate sustainability into teaching practices.

Keywords: Exploratory Research, Sustainable Development Goals, Pre-service ELT Teachers, Recycled Materials

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EĞİTİMDE ÖLÇME VE DEĞERLENDİRME: ORTAOKUL ve LİSE ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN TUTUMLARI

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ÖZET

Eğitim sistemi, bireylerin bilgi, beceri ve tutumlarını geliştirmede önemli bir rol oynar. Bu sistemin etkinliği, büyük ölçüde öğretmenlerin ölçme ve değerlendirme süreçlerine ilişkin tutumlarına bağlıdır. Ortaokul ve lise düzeyinde öğretmenlerin bu süreçlere yönelik tutumları, öğrenci başarısının değerlendirilmesi ve geri bildirim sağlanmasında oldukça önemlidir. Ölçme ve değerlendirme, öğretim sürecinin ayrılmaz bir parçası olup, öğrencilerin öğrenme düzeylerini belirlemede, eksikliklerini tespit etmede ve gelecekteki eğitim ihtiyaçlarını planlamada kullanılır. Bu bağlamda, ortaokul ve lise öğretmenlerinin ölçme ve değerlendirmeye yönelik tutumlarının incelenmesi, eğitim kalitesinin artırılması ve öğretim yöntemlerinin geliştirilmesi açısından büyük bir değer taşımaktadır. Bu kapsamda gerçekleştirilen çalışma, öğretmenlerin ölçme ve değerlendirme sürecine ilişkin tutumlarını belirlemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden kesitsel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Çalışmaya 272 ortaokul ve 159 lise olmak üzere 431 öğretmen gönüllü olarak katılmıştır. Çalışmanın verileri "Öğretmenlere Yönelik Ölçme ve Değerlendirme Tutum Ölçeği" aracılığıyla toplanmış olup tanımlayıcı ve çıkarımsal istatistiklerle analiz edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, öğretmenlerin ölçme ve değerlendirmeye yönelik iyi düzeyde tutuma sahip olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Cinsiyet, yaş, kıdem ve hizmet içi kurs alma değişkenlerine yönelik öğretmenlerin ölçme ve değerlendirme tutumlarında anlamlı bir fark olmadığı belirlenmiştir. Ancak eğitim düzeyi ve çalışılan kurum türüne göre tutumlar arasında anlamlı fark çıkmıştır. Mevcut çalışma ortaokul ve lise öğretmenlerinin görüşleriyle sınırlıdır. İleriki çalışmalarda okul öncesi ve ilkokul öğretmenleri de çalışmaya dahil edilebilir. Ayrıca öğretmenlerin ölçme ve değerlendirmeye yönelik tutumlarının öğrenci başarısı üzerindeki uzun dönemli etkilerini belirleyen çalışmalar yapılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ölçme ve değerlendirme, ortaokul öğretmeni, lise öğretmeni, tutum.

ABSTRACT

Education system plays an important role in developing knowledge, skills and attitudes of individuals. The effectiveness of this system largely depends on teachers' attitudes towards measurement and evaluation processes. At secondary and high school level, teachers' attitudes towards these processes are very important in evaluating student achievement and providing feedback. Measurement and evaluation is an integral part of the teaching process and is used to determine students' learning levels, identify deficiencies and plan future educational needs. In this context, examining the attitudes of secondary and high school teachers towards measurement and evaluation is of great value in terms of improving the quality of education and developing teaching methods. This study aims to determine teachers' attitudes towards measurement and evaluation process in this context. For this purpose, cross-sectional survey model, one of the quantitative research methods, was used. 431 teachers, 272 secondary school teachers and 159 high school teachers, participated in the study voluntarily. The study's data were collected through "Measurement and Evaluation Attitude Scale for Teachers" and analysed with descriptive and inferential statistics. As a result, it was determined that teachers had a good level of attitude towards measurement and evaluation. It was determined that there was no significant difference in teachers' attitudes towards measurement and evaluation for the variables of gender, age, seniority and taking in-service courses. However, there was a significant difference between the attitudes according to the level of education and the type of institution. The current study is limited to the views of secondary and high

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school teachers. In future studies, pre-school and primary school teachers can also be included in the study. In addition, studies can be conducted to determine the long-term effects of teachers' attitudes towards measurement and evaluation on student achievement.

Keywords: Measurement and evaluation, secondary school teacher, high school teacher, attitude.

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ÖZEL OKULLARDA ÇALIŞAN ÖĞRETMENLERİN DÖNEM ORTASINDA DEĞİŞİM ORANLARININ DEVLET OKULLARINA GÖRE FARKLILAŞMASININ ÖĞRETMEN, ÖĞRENCİ VE VELİ İSTEKLERİ AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE DIFFERENTIATION OF MID-TERM CHANGE RATES OF TEACHERS WORKING IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS COMPARED TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN TERMS OF TEACHER, STUDENT AND PARENT REQUESTS

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ÖZET

Özel okulda çalışan öğretmenlerin devlet okulunda çalışan öğretmenlere kıyasla; okul yönetimi, öğretmen, öğrenci ve veli isteği gibi nedenlerle dönem ortasında öğretmen değişikliği yaşanabilmektedir. Örneğin, öğrencinin zorlandığı bir ders; öğrencilerin ön yargılarıyla dersi anlatmak zaten zorken öğrencilerin kolayca anlamasını beklemek mucize olur. Bu durumun üzerine bir de dönem ortasında öğretmen değişikliği olunca anlaşılması tamamen zorlaşabilir. Öğrenci dersi sevmeyebilir ama öğretmenle arasında bir bağ kurmuş olabilir. Bu değişiklikten olumsuz etkilenebilir. Ancak, bu durumun tersi de geçerli olabilir; öğrenci, önceki öğretmenden anlamakta güçlük çekmiş ve farklı bir öğretmeni deneyimlemek istemiş olabilir. Bu çalışmada özel okulda görev yapan öğretmenlerin dönem ortasında değişiminin özellikle öğrenci ve veli açısından görüşleri araştırılarak kültür analizi yapılması amaçlanmıştır.

Araştırmanın konusu özel okulda görev yapan öğretmenlerin dönem ortasında değişimini inceleyen bir nitel araştırmadır. Bu çalışmada kolay ulaşılabilir durum örnekleme yöntemi ile Kırıkkale’de var olan Özel Bahçeşehir Kolejinde, farklı sınıf gruplarından; 9. Sınıf, 10. Sınıf ve 11.sınıf öğrencilerinden 5 öğrenci olmak üzere toplamda 15 öğrenci, bu 15 öğrencilerin velisi, 2 PDR uzmanı seçilmiştir. Bu araştırma kültür analizi yapılarak derinlemesine incelenmiştir.

Araştırmanın bulguları, yapılan bu çalışmada da özel okulda görev yapan öğretmenlerin dönem ortasında değişimini öğrenci ve veli açısından analiz edilmiş olup öğrencilerin bir kısmı tepkisiz kalmışken bir kısmı aşırı tepki vermiştir. Çoğunluğa bakacak olursak önyargılı öğrenciler yeni gelen öğretmen için önceki öğretmenin etkisinde kalıp odaklanma problemi yaşadıklarını ve istemeyerek kıyaslama yaptıklarını belirtmiştir. Velilerin yorumları ise çocukların görüşleriyle paralellik göstermektedir. Bazı veliler faydacılık etkisine dikkat çekerken bazı veliler, özel okulların yönetiminde, istekleri doğrultusunda değişiklik yapılması gerektiğini düşünmektedir.

Sonuç olarak dönem ortasında öğretmen değişikliği çok elzem bir sebep yok ise istenen bir durum olmadığı görülüyor.

Anahtar Kelime: Özel okul öğretmenleri, öğretmen değişikliği, öğretmen-öğrenci-veli ilişkisi, kültür analizi

ABSTRACT

Compared to teachers working in public schools, teachers working in private schools may change teachers in the middle of the semester due to reasons such as school administration, teacher, student and parent requests. For example, a lesson that is difficult for students; it would be a miracle to expect students to understand it easily when it is already difficult to explain the lesson with the prejudices of the students. On top of this, a change of teacher in the middle of the semester can make it completely difficult to understand. Students may not like the lesson, but they may have formed a bond with the

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teacher. This may be negatively affected by the change. However, the opposite may also be true; the student may have had difficulty understanding the previous teacher and wanted to experience a different teacher. In this study, it was aimed to conduct a cultural analysis by investigating the views of students and parents on the mid-term change of teachers working in private schools.

The subject of the study is a qualitative research examining the mid-term change of teachers working in a private school. In this study, a total of 15 students, including 5 students from different grade groups; 9th grade, 10th grade and 11th grade students, parents of these 15 students, 2 PDR specialists were selected from the Private Bahçeşehir College in Kırıkkale with the easily accessible case sampling method. This research was analyzed in depth through cultural analysis.

The findings of the study were analyzed from the perspectives of students and parents regarding the mid-term change of teachers working in private schools, and while some of the students were unresponsive, some of them overreacted. The majority of the prejudiced students stated that the new teacher was influenced by the previous teacher and that they had problems focusing and made unintentional comparisons. Parents' comments were in line with the views of the children. While some parents drew attention to the utilitarianism effect, others thought that changes should be made in the management of private schools in line with their wishes.

As a result, mid-semester teacher changes are not desirable unless there is a very compelling reason

Keyword: Private school teachers, teacher change, teacher-student-parent relationship, culture analysis.

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CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS OF MODERN EUROSCEPTICISM

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ABSTRACT

Understanding euroscepticism goes beyond normative concerns about deepening European integration. It encompasses various aspects of political behavior, identities, public policies, democratic legitimacy, economy, ideology, and more. Euroscepticism is a complex and evolving phenomenon that lacks a universally accepted theoretical framework. Broadly, it denotes opposition to the European Union, whether in its entirety as a supranational entity or in its current structure, form, and political trajectory. Furthermore, euroscepticism manifests across the political spectrum, from left to right. Factors such as economic crises, fiscal policies, and the refugee crisis have intensified negative sentiments toward the EU among its populace. This environment has fostered the growth of eurosceptic parties and groups espousing populist and nationalist agendas. This study aims to delineate the contemporary dimensions of euroscepticism within the EU, following a review of the theoretical framework and essential conceptual clarifications related to euroscepticism. The results indicate that euroscepticism primarily revolves around concerns regarding sovereignty, identity, and the level of trust in national political systems. Additionally, euroscepticism correlates with the two significant crises that have challenged the EU and considerably tarnished its reputation: the economic crisis and the refugee crisis.

Keywords: Euroscepticism, European integration, European Union.

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FOSTERING E-LEARNING IN TEACHING-LEARNING: TRANSFORMING FUTURE EDUCATION IN MODERN ERA

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ABSTRACT

The current study fosters e-learning in teaching-learning and transforms future education in the modern era. E-learning holds excellent promise to preserve knowledge and experiences for the next generation, and the value of youth education is being acknowledged more in contemporary society. A more significant number of people can now get degrees because of online curricula. Because of this, students can get an excellent education regardless of where they live. Students can study at their own pace and in their own time with e-learning. With that being said, in a distributed, open, and ever-changing e-learning setting, it might be challenging to provide a suitable means of spreading different information. Amidst the ongoing discussion over the validity of online learning, concerns regarding the benefits and drawbacks of E-learning and its role in professional development for educators and learners are growing. E-learning is here for several reasons, including shorter product development cycles, fiercer global competition, a need for more qualified workers, and the shift from an industrial to a knowledge-based economy. E-learning in teaching-learning is playing an increasingly important role in traditional classrooms. The importance of knowledge, the advantages of lifelong learning, mobility, and globalization are all factors that contribute to this. Even with meticulous preparation and implementation, there is no assurance that an E-learning program will succeed. E-learning that isn't well-organized and managed has a far higher chance of falling short of teachers' and students' expectations and goals. Learning could shake up established industries and schools because it gives students more flexibility in when and where they get their education. E-learning will change the way people get degrees in the future. E-learning platforms offer a wealth of information regarding students' accomplishments and development. E-learning has the potential to be more economical than more conventional classroom settings. It is easier to expand to meet the needs of more students if we do not rely on costly physical infrastructure like classrooms and textbooks. The ability to effectively communicate and use digital tools is more important than ever for thriving in the modern world. The fundamentals of the technology that modern companies rely on can be taught to students through online courses. Promoting e-learning in the classroom is essential to equip students better for the opportunities and challenges ahead. By incorporating digital technologies into the design of interactive, relevant, and hands-on classes, educators may better equip their students for the modern era.

Keywords: Fostering, E-Learning, Teaching-Learning, Transformation, Future, Education, and Modern Era

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FLEXIBLE WORKING AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY: DEVELOPING A BUSINESS MODEL IN HARMONY WITH NATURE

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ABSTRACT

Flexible working models have become an approach that offers various advantages for both employers and employees in today's business world. These models, in addition to providing benefits such as ensuring work-life balance, increasing employee satisfaction and optimizing work efficiency, also have significant potential in terms of environmental sustainability. It is an important business strategy that includes goals such as environmental sustainability, protection of natural resources, energy saving and carbon footprint reduction. The effects of flexible working models on environmental sustainability can be evaluated from various perspectives. For example, thanks to remote working opportunities, trips to workplaces can be reduced, which can reduce traffic congestion, air pollution and carbon emissions. Additionally, practices such as reducing energy consumption in offices and using sustainable materials can help businesses minimize their environmental impact. In this study, how flexible working models can be integrated with environmental sustainability and the advantages of this integration for the business world will be examined. The role of the flexible working model in developing a business model compatible with nature will also be important in terms of strengthening the sustainability strategies of businesses and contributing to the transition to the green economy. Additionally, the effects of technological developments and digital transformation on flexible working models will also be discussed in this study. It will be emphasized that the use of new technologies can reduce the environmental footprint of workplaces and enable more effective use of resources by ensuring the widespread use of applications such as remote working and digital meetings. As a result, this study aims to help businesses successfully achieve both economic and environmental sustainability goals by explaining how flexible working models can be combined with environmental sustainability in the business world. This synergy between flexible working models and environmental sustainability can contribute to a greener and more sustainable business world of the future.

Keywords: Flexible Working Models, Environmental Sustainability, Business Models in Harmony with Nature, Remote Working, Green Economy.

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NEONATAL KÜÇÜK RUMİNANT ÖLÜMLERİNDE İMMUNOSİTOKİMYASAL, İMMUNOHİSTOKİMYASAL VE İN-SİTU HİBRİDİZASYON YÖNTEMLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI COMPARISON OF IMMUNOCYTOLOGICAL, IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL AND IN-SITU HYBRIDIZATION METHODS IN SMALL RUMINANT NEONATAL MORTALITY

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ÖZET

Sunulan çalışmada özellikle aile tipi ve entansif işletmelerde neonatal dönemde sıklıkla ölüme neden olan bazı respiratorik (*Mycoplasma pneumonia*, *Pasteurella spp*, *Respiratorik sinsityal virüs*, *Parainfluenza virüs 3*) ve enterik (*Coronavirus*, *Rotavirus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Clostridium spp*) etkenlerin; immunositokimyasal, immunohistokimyasal ve in-situ hibridizasyon yöntemleriyle hastalıkların tanısının koyulması, bu yöntemler arasında, sensitivite ve spesifitenin saptanması, hastalıkların tanısında bu yöntemlerin avantaj ve dezavantajlarının ortaya koyulması amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmanın materyalini; Ankara Üniversitesi Veteriner Fakültesi Patoloji Anabilim Dalı'na gönderilen enfeksiyondan ölen, klinik olarak bilhassa solunum yetmezliği ve ishal ile ilgili bulgular gösteren, cinsiyet ve ırk ayrımı gözetmeksizin, 0-60 günlük, toplam 44 adet kuzu ve oğlağa ait solunum (akciğer, mediastinal lenf yumrusu) ve sindirim sistemi (bağırsak, mezenterial lenf yumrusu) organları oluşturmuştur. Proje süresince bu materyallerin 32 adedi sahadan Anabilim Dalı'mıza nekropsi amaçlı gelmiştir. Ayrıca Anabilim Dalı arşivinden de 12 adet hayvan çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir.

Toplanan dokular makroskopik olarak detaylıca incelenmiştir. Dokuların lezyonlu alanlarından hazırlanan tuşe preparatlara immunositokimyasal; parafinde bloklanmış doku örnekleri ise immunohistokimyasal ve in situ hibridizasyon yöntemine göre boyanmıştır. Bu boyamalar sonrasında elde edilen sonuçlara göre yöntemler arasında karşılaştırmalar yapılmış ve en hızlı sonuç veren immunositokimyasal yöntem olarak belirlense de; en güvenilir sonuç veren immunohistokimya olmuştur. Ayrıca hedeflerimizden biri olan yeni doğan enfeksiyonlarına karşı patolojik tanı panellerinin oluşturulması gerçekleştirilmiş ve *Pasteurella multocida* hariç tüm antikorlarda pozitifliklere rastlanmıştır. Çalışmanın immunohistokimyasal bulguları bize ülkemizde ölüme sonuçlanan neredeyse tüm olgularda tek tip enfeksiyondan ziyade mikst enfeksiyonların yaygın olduğunu göstermiştir.

Çalışma Ankara Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinatörlüğü (Proje No: 21A0239003) tarafından desteklenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Immunohistokimya, immunositokimya, in situ hibridizasyon, küçük ruminant, neonatal.

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ABSTRACT

It was aimed to identify diseases using immunohistochemical, immunocytochemical, and in-situ hybridization methods, to determine sensitivity and specificity among these techniques, and to exhibit the advantages and disadvantages for some respiratoric (*Mycoplasma pneumonia*, *Pasteurella spp*, *Respiratorik sinsytial virus*, *Parainfluenza virus 3*), and enteric (*Coronavirus*, *Rotavirus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Clostridium spp*) agents that are seen almost in any region, in family businesses or intensive breeding businesses and cause neonatal deaths. The material for the study consisted respiratory system (lungs, mediastinal lymph nodes) and digestive system (intestines and mesenterial lymph nodes) organs from a total of 44 lambs and goat kids, which died from infection in the age gap between 0-60 days, and presented to Ankara University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Department of Pathology, with clinical symptoms such as respiratory insufficiency or diarrhea in particular. During the project, 32 animals were presented to our department, and to fulfill the needed number 12 additional animals were taken from the department archives.

The collected tissues were examined closely macroscopically. The imprint slides prepared from the lesioned parts of the tissues were immunocytochemically stained, where the slides prepared from paraffin blocks were processed with immunohistochemical and in-situ hybridization methods. In conclusion of these processes, the obtained results were compared, and although the immunocytochemical method was found to be the fastest way, immunohistochemistry was found to be the most reliable method. Alongside, our another aim which was to constitute pathological diagnose panels for neonatal infections, and all antibodies were found positive except for *Pasteurella multocida*. The immunohistochemical findings of the study shows that almost every single case ended up in death had mixed infections.

The search was supported by Ankara University Scientific Research Projects Coordination (Project No: 21A0239003)

Key words: Immunocytochemistry, immunohistochemistry, in situ hybridization, neonatal, small ruminant.

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RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR IN KOSOVO

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with risk management in the public sector in Kosovo. Risk management is the action or practice of dealing with risk. It includes planning for potential risks, identifying risks, analyzing risks, developing response strategies, and monitoring and controlling risks in order to determine how much they have changed (Kerzner, 2009). Risk management is necessary for every enterprise since this action or practice brings out the strengths and weaknesses of each sector and in this way made easier the process of managing and preventing risks if they exist. During the risk management process, managers go through different stages to be as open and efficient as possible in performing their jobs, so that the departments where they work but also other departments are protected against internal risks and external (Beers, 2018).

Risks reflect uncertainty towards achieving planned results. To obtain reasonable assurance that objectives can be achieved with value for money and to protect operations from unacceptable risks, management must create the conditions and determine the necessary tools to evaluate, prioritize and make decisions before undertaking any the activity. Risk management is the overall process of identifying, assessing and monitoring risks and implementing the necessary controls to keep exposure to risk at an acceptable level.

In this paper, the main goal consists in the analysis of risk management in the public sector in Kosovo. In this study, the analysis, tabular and graphic methods as well as the comparative method will be used to achieve the objectives. Through this study, we consider that the results and recommendations given will be taken into account by the relevant institutions.

Key words: Risk, risk management, public sector, internal control.

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EVRIŞİMSEL SİNİR AĞI KULLANILARAK GÜNEŞ FOTOVOLTAİK MODÜLLERDE ETKİLİ BİR ARIZA SINIFLANDIRMA YÖNTEMİ

AN EFFECTIVE FAULT CLASSIFICATION METHOD IN SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC MODULES USING CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK

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ÖZET

Günümüzde teknolojinin gelişmesine paralel olarak artan enerji ihtiyacını karşılayabilmek için farklı enerji kaynaklarının kullanılması yaygın hale gelmiştir. Bunlar arasından fotovoltaik (PV) enerji üretimi temiz, sürekli, ekonomik ve kurulumu kolay olduğu için enerji sağlama konusunda en çok dikkat çeken enerji türlerinden biri olup; konutlarda, endüstri alanlarında, ticari işletmelerde ve daha birçok alanda yaygın bir şekilde kullanılmaktadır. PV panelleri genellikle dış ortamlarda kurulu oldukları için çoğu zaman sert iklim koşullarına maruz kalarak kar, buz, toz, gölgelenme, böcek izleri vb. dış etkilerden etkilenerek zarar görebilirler. Enerji sisteminin sürekliliği ve verimliliği için arızalanmış panellerin arızalarının tespit edilmesi oldukça önemlidir. Bu çalışmada PV modülü arızalarını tespit edip türünü belirlemek için yeni ve etkili, derin öğrenme tabanlı bir sınıflandırma yöntemi önerilmiştir. Bu yöntemde, gerçek, büyük ölçekli PV çiftliklerinden elde edilen kızılötesi PV modül arıza görüntüleri kullanılmıştır. Kızılötesi PV modül arıza görüntüleri arızasız ve arızalı olmak iki sınıftan oluşmaktadır. Arızalı PV modül görüntü verileri, kendi içerisinde çatlama, diyot, sıcak nokta, kirlenme, bitki örtüsü gibi 11 farklı sınıftan oluşmaktadır. Sunulan çalışmada öncelikle kızılötesi görüntülere içerdiği bileşenlerin seviyesini ve görüntünün çözünürlüğünü artırmak için bikübik enterpolasyon yöntemi uygulanarak süper çözünürlük elde edilmiştir. Daha sonra elde edilen görüntüler derin öğrenme tabanlı ResNet-18 mimarisine girdi olarak verilerek önce arızalı ve arızasız sınıf tespiti gerçekleştirilmiştir. Sonrasında ise arızalı kızılötesi PV modül arıza görüntüleri kendi aralarında sınıflandırılma işlemi yapılmıştır. Sistemin performansını değerlendirmek için yapılan çalışmada süper çözünürlük yöntemi ile oldukça etkili sonuçlar elde edilmiştir. Ayrıca önerilen yöntem aynı verisetini kullanan benzer çalışmalarla karşılaştırılmış ve önerilen yöntemin performansının yüksek olduğu görülmüştür.

Keywords: Fotovoltaik Modül, Arıza Sınıflandırma, Bikübik Enterpolasyon, ResNet-18

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, it has become common to use different energy sources to meet the increasing energy need in parallel with the development of technology. Among these, photovoltaic (PV) energy production is one of the most remarkable energy types in providing energy because it is clean, continuous, economical and easy to install; it is widely used in residences, industrial areas, commercial enterprises and many other areas. Since PV panels are generally installed in outdoor environments, they are often exposed to harsh climatic conditions, such as snow, ice, dust, shading, insect traces, etc. They may be damaged by external influences. It is very important to detect the faults of the damaged panels for the continuity and efficiency of the energy system. In this study, a new and effective deep learning-based classification method is proposed to detect PV module faults and determine their type. In this method, infrared PV module fault images obtained from real, large-scale PV farms are used. Infrared PV module fault images consist of two classes: non-faulty and faulty. PV module fault image data consists of 11 different classes such as cracking, diode, hot spot, contamination and vegetation. In the proposed study, super resolution has been achieved by applying the bicubic interpolation method to infrared images to increase the level of components they contain and the resolution of the image. Then, the obtained images have been given as input to the deep learning-based ResNet-18 architecture, and first faulty and non-fault class detection has been carried out. Afterwards, the faulty infrared PV module fault images have been classified among themselves. In the study conducted to evaluate the performance of the system, very effective results

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have been obtained with the super resolution method. In addition, the proposed method has been compared with similar studies using the same dataset and it has been seen that the performance of the proposed method has high.

Keywords: Photovoltaic Module, Fault Classification, Bicubic Interpolation, ResNet-18

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ASSESSMENT OF MICROBIOLOGICAL QUALITY AND SOURCES OF WATER POLLUTION IN THE BUNA RIVER, ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

The Buna River is an important source of water in the north of Albania, but the microbial quality of this water body continues to be bad. The Buna River originates from Lake Shkodra and flows into the Adriatic Sea. This river, in addition to being a protected landscape in Category V (IUCN) and part of the EMERALD and IBA networks, plays a key role in the growth of the local economy through tourism, fishing, and agriculture. Therefore, the purpose of this paper was to evaluate the microbial quality of the water in the Buna River, as well as identify the sources for the immediate intervention of all local and state factors and actors to take measures to improve its current condition. The methods used to analyze the pollution of the Buna River include physicochemical and microbiological analyses that help identify the sources of pollution. The analyses were carried out during the years 2023–2024 using the MPN method and the membrane filter method. The study shows that the Buna River is classified in the category of bad quality since the waters of the city of Shkodra are discharged untreated. Also, along the stretch of the river, various human activities such as restaurants, urban and rural waste, and agricultural waste are discharged without any control along the entire length of the Buna River. The pollution of the Buna River has a high health, environmental, and economic cost; therefore, sustainable management and high awareness are needed to maintain its quality.

Keywords: water pollution, Buna river, pollution causes, microbiology, physico-chemical analysis.

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CORRELATION I OF ANTHROPOMETRIC, PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DATA IN FEMALE BOXERS

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ABSTRACT

This study set out to look into the connections between Boxer anthropometric, physiological, and physical traits. There were thirty top female boxers chosen. Consent is signed by all letter bearers. The average age, height, and BMI of the study participants were found to be 20 years old, 175 cm, and 71 kg, respectively. The following parameters were measured for each subject: skinfold thickness, waist-to-waist ratio, body mass index, height, weight, and circumference. The total of the three skinfold thickness measurements at each site was used to determine the percent body fat. VO₂max (ml/kg/min) of 53.45±2.51 was obtained using the Asndrant test (a treadmill) to measure anaerobic and aerobic power. The 30 m sprint and 10 x 5 m sprint tests were used to measure speed and agility, respectively. Body mass index and percentage are derived from all anthropometric, physiological, and physical factors.

Key words: Boxing, physiology, anthropometry,

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STRUCTURE-BASED DRUG REPURPOSING TO INHIBIT THE DNA GYRASE OF *MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS*

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ABSTRACT

Short Introduction:

Drug repurposing is an alternative avenue for identifying new drugs to treat tuberculosis (TB). Although TB can be cured with anti-tubercular drugs, the emergence of multidrug-resistant and extensively drug-resistant strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* H37Rv (Mtb), as well as the significant death toll globally, necessitate the development of effective drugs to treat TB.

Experiments and Key result findings:

In this study, drug repurposing approach was employed to address this drug resistance problem by screening drugbank database to identify novel inhibitors of the Mtb target enzyme, DNA gyrase. The compounds were screened against the ATPase domain of gyrase B subunit (MtbGyrB47), and the docking results showed Echinacoside, Doxorubicin, Epirubicin, and Idarubicin possess high binding affinities against MtbGyrB47. Comprehensive assessment using fluorescence spectroscopy, SPR, and CD titration studies revealed that Echinacoside as a potent binder against MtbGyrB47. Further, ATPase, and DNA supercoiling assays exhibited IC₅₀ values of 2.1-4.7 μ M for Echinacoside, Doxorubicin, Epirubicin, and Idarubicin. Among these compounds, the least MIC₉₀ of 6.3 μ M and 12 μ M were observed for Epirubicin and Echinacoside, respectively. Hence, our findings indicate that Echinacoside and Epirubicin target mycobacterial DNA gyrase, inhibit its catalytic cycle, and retard mycobacterium growth. Further these compounds exhibits potential scaffolds for optimizing novel anti-mycobacterial agents that can act on drug-resistant strains.

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THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING ON THE BUSINESSES IN ELBASAN DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Social media has become an important aspect of businesses in Elbasan district, offering businesses the opportunity to reach new audiences, engage with customers, and promote their products and services.

This paper aims to describe social media platforms, social media marketing and social media management as well and to investigate the impact of social media marketing on businesses in the Elbasan district. The methodology of the work is based on the collection of quantitative data using online questionnaires. Questionnaires were sent to 200 businesses in the Elbasan district, from which we received 85 positive responses. Data were analyzed using Microsoft Excel software.

The findings of the study show that social media marketing is highly valued by businesses in the Elbasan district, where most participants report that it is very important and positively affects the performance of businesses. Businesses in the Elbasan district are actively using social media for marketing purposes, with Instagram being the most used platform by businesses. The study found that the main reason why businesses use media marketing is to promote their products or services. According to the study, most businesses in Elbasan district neglect the presence of a qualified person who manages their social media.

Keywords: Marketing, Social Media, Social Media Management, Business, Elbasan district.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE EFFECT OF TACTILE STIMULUS OR SWIMMING EXERCISE AND THEIR COMBINATIONS ON FGF-2, BDNF, IRISIN, LAKTAT, AND OXIDATIVE STRESS IN AN ALZHEIMER'S MODEL

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of tactile stimulus or swimming exercise and their combinations on FGF-2, BDNF, irisin, laktat, and oxidative stress in an alzheimer's model. In this study 7-week-old male Transgenic 5xFAD mice (n=28) were used and divided into four groups (CG: Control Group, TS: Tactile Stimulation Group, EG: Exercise Group, and TS+EG: Tactile Stimulation and Exercise Group; n=7 for all groups). Tactile stimulation was applied to the mice in the TS and TS+EG by the same researcher for 30 minutes, 5 days a week, for 8 weeks. EG and TS+EG received 30 min-swimming exercise 5 days a week for 30 minutes a day. Novel Object Recognition test was applied to test the short-term memory status, the Elevated Plus Maze Test was applied to measure their anxiety status, and Rotarod test was performed to test the motor function (MF; coordination and balance status) of the mice after 24 hours from the last exercise and/or tactile stimulation application. Irisin, lactate, BDNF, TrkB, Total Antioxidant Capacity (TAS), Total oxidant capacity (TOS), and Oxidative Stress Index (OSI) measurements were tested using biochemical measurements with serum, muscle, skin and brain tissues. In the ST+EG, compared to the CG, there were statistically differences in MF, FGF-2 (brain and serum), serum irisin, lactate (brain, muscle, and serum), BDNF (brain, muscle, and skin), muscle TrkB, TAS (brain, and serum), and muscle TOS levels ($p<0.05$). In the EG, compared to the CG, MF, anxiety parameters, serum irisin, lactate (brain, muscle, and serum), BDNF (brain, and muscle), muscle TrkB, TAS (brain, and serum), muscle TOS, and serum OSI level ($p<0.05$). Compared to the CG, there is increased brain BDNF level in the TS ($p<0.05$). As a result, in 5xFAD mice, exercise groups showed higher motor performance and lower oxidative stress levels, while they showed an increase in serum irisin, muscle TrkB, lactate and BDNF levels in all parameters compared to the control group. Only the ST+EG showed a significant increase in brain and serum FGF-2. These changes were not observed only in the TS and CG.

Keywords: Alzheimer, Exercise, Swimming, Tactile Stimulation.

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TÜRKİYE YÜZYILI MAARİF MODELİ 2024 ORTAOKUL 8. SINIF FEN BİLİMLERİ DERSİ ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMI ÖĞRENME ÇIKTILARININ YENİLENMİŞ BLOOM TAKSONOMİSİNE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ EXAMINATION OF THE LEARNING OUTCOMES OF THE TURKEY CENTURY EDUCATION MODEL 2024 SECONDARY SCHOOL 8TH GRADE SCIENCE CURRICULUM ACCORDING TO THE REVISED BLOOM TAXONOMY

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, Türkiye Yüzyılı Maarif Modeli 2024 ortaokul 8. Sınıf Fen Bilimleri dersi öğretim programı öğrenme çıktılarının Yenilenmiş Bloom Taksonomisine (YBT) göre incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda programda yer alan 44 öğrenme çıktısı YBT'nin bilişsel süreç boyutuna göre incelenmiştir. Çalışma nitel yönelimli bir döküman inceleme araştırmasıdır. Çalışmada Türkiye Yüzyılı Maarif Modeli 2024 ortaokul 8. Sınıf Fen Bilimleri dersi öğretim programı doküman olarak kullanılmıştır. Öncelikle öğretim programı öğrenme çıktılarını iki uzman birbirinden bağımsız olarak YBT'nin bilişsel süreç basamaklarına göre sınıflandırmıştır. Ardından yapılan sınıflandırmalar karşılaştırılmış, görüş ayrılıklarının olduğu öğrenme çıktıları üzerinde uzmanlar tartışmış, uzlaşmaya varılamayan öğrenme çıktıları için üçüncü bir uzmana başvurulmuştur. Uzmanlar arasındaki uyum düzeyi Krippendorff's alfa katsayısı ile ölçülmüş ve .712 olarak bulunmuştur. Bu değer uyumun yüksek olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Bununla beraber uyumsuzluğun olduğu öğrenme çıktıları için üçüncü uzmanın görüşü nihai kararın verilmesinde belirleyici olmuştur. Analiz sonuçları 8. sınıf fen bilimleri öğrenme çıktılarının bilişsel süreç boyutunda dengeli bir şekilde dağıldığını göstermiştir. Öğrenme çıktılarının bilişsel süreç boyutu basamaklarına göre dağılımı şu şekildedir: Hatırlama (%17.9), anlama (%14.9), uygulama (%8.9), çözümlenme (%26.1), değerlendirme (%14.9) ve yaratma (%14.9). Görüldüğü üzere çözümlenme düzeyindeki öğrenme çıktıları diğer basamaklara kıyasla daha fazladır. Bu durum, programın öğrencilerin analitik düşünme ve problem çözme becerilerini geliştirmeyi öncelikli olarak hedeflediği şeklinde yorumlanabilir. Araştırma sonucunda yeni taslak programın öğrencilerin çok yönlü düşünme becerilerini geliştirmeyi hedeflediği söylenebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Türkiye Yüzyılı Maarif Modeli 2024 Ortaokul 8. Sınıf Fen Bilimleri Dersi Öğretim Programı, Yenilenmiş Bloom Taksonomisi, Bilişsel süreç boyutu, Öğrenme çıktıları.

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to examine the learning outcomes of the Turkish Century Education Model 2024 secondary school 8th grade science curriculum according to the Revised Bloom's Taxonomy (RBT). For this purpose, 44 learning outcomes in the program were examined according to the cognitive process dimension of RBT. The study is a qualitative document review research. In this study, the Turkey Century Education Model 2024 secondary school 8th grade science curriculum was used as a document. First of all, two experts independently classified the learning outcomes of the curriculum according to the cognitive process level of RBT. Then, the classifications were compared, the experts discussed the learning outcomes on which there was disagreement, and a third expert was consulted for the learning outcomes on which there was no consensus. The level of agreement between the experts was measured by Krippendorff's alpha coefficient and found to be .712. This value reveals that the fit is high. However, for the learning outcomes where there was a disagreement, the third expert's opinion was decisive in making the final decision. The results of the analysis showed that 8th grade science curriculum learning outcomes were distributed in a balanced way in the cognitive process dimension.

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The distribution of learning outcomes according to the cognitive process dimension steps is as follows: Remember (17.9%), understand (14.9%), apply (8.9%), analyze (26.1%), evaluate (14.9%) and create (14.9%). As can be seen, the learning outcomes at the analyze level are more than the other levels. This can be interpreted as the program prioritizing the development of students' analytical thinking and problem solving skills. As a result of the research, it can be said that the new draft curriculum aims to develop students' multidimensional thinking skills.

Keywords: Turkey Century Education Model 2024 Secondary School 8th Grade Science Curriculum, Revised Bloom's Taxonomy, Cognitive process dimension, Learning outcomes.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS UNDERLYING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the psychological factors underlying criminal behavior, aiming to understand the intricate interplay between mental processes and unlawful activities. Drawing on an extensive review of the literature, the study delves into various psychological theories and models that explain why individuals engage in criminal acts. Key factors examined include personality traits, mental health disorders, cognitive distortions, and environmental influences. The paper also considers the role of early childhood experiences, such as trauma and family dynamics, in shaping criminal tendencies. By integrating insights from psychology, criminology, and sociology, this work seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the psychological underpinnings of criminal behavior, offering valuable implications for prevention, intervention, and rehabilitation strategies. Furthermore, the paper highlights the significance of neurobiological factors, including brain structure and function, in predisposing individuals to criminal activity. The interaction between genetic predispositions and environmental triggers is explored to elucidate how certain individuals develop antisocial behavior patterns. Special attention is given to the impact of substance abuse, stress, and social influences on the likelihood of engaging in criminal conduct. Ultimately, this paper aims to contribute to the development of more effective criminal justice policies by promoting a deeper understanding of the psychological roots of criminal behavior. By addressing the mental health needs of offenders and implementing evidence-based interventions, society can better manage and reduce crime rates, enhancing overall public safety and wellbeing.

Keywords: criminal behavior, psychological factors, mental health disorders, cognitive distortions, personality traits

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POST-SİNEMATOĞRAFİK ÇAĞDA MASUMİYET KARİNESİ İHLALİNE KARŞI BİR ONUR SAVAŞI A “BATTLE OF HONOR” AGAINST THE VIOLATION OF THE PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE IN POST-CINEMATOGRAPHIC CINEMA

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ÖZET

Yönetmenliğini Thomas Vinterberg’in yaptığı “Jagten,” *Onur Savaşı* filmi 2012 çıkışlı drama filmidir. Başrolünde Mads Mikkelsen’in yer aldığı film, 2012 Toronto Uluslararası Film Festivali’nde gösterilmiş, Cannes’da Mikkelsen *En İyi Erkek Oyuncu Ödülü*’nü ve 2013 yılında ise *İskandinav Kurulu En İyi Film Akademi Ödülü*’nü kazanmıştır. Küçük bir Danimarka kasabasında yaşanan bir cinsel istismar suçlamasının, toplumsal histeriye dönerek suçsuz bir adamın verdiği onurlu mücadelenin işlendiği film, pedofili/ çocuk istismarı gibi suçlamaların karşısında masumiyetini ispatlamanın zorluğu ve toplumsal baskı ve şiddet konulara farklı bir perspektiften bakış açısı sunar. İskandinavya’da geçen hikâye, kuzey insanların bulunduğu coğrafyanın özelliklerini ve kültürlerini ekrana yansıtırken, kullanılan mekân, renk tonları ve iklim şartları, izleyiciyi Kuzey İnsanlarına yaklaştırırken, Lucas rolündeki Mikkelsen’in ifadesiz ve katı yüz hatlarıyla çaresizliği eş zamanlı bir kaos yaratır. İkimin soğuk ve sert şartlarıyla beraber iklimden daha soğuk ve daha bir sert yargılamanın gerçekleştiği filmde, itibarsızlaşmanın ve toplumsal dışlanmaya maruz kalan Lucas’ın evine saldırılır, köpeği öldürülür, alışveriş yapmaz ve dövülür hatta bu süreç toplumsal bir linçe dönüşür. Tüm bu histerinin ortasında tek başına kalan karakter ve oğlu, itibarlarını kurtarmak için bir onur savaşı verirler. Türkçe’ye *Onur Savaşı* olarak çevrilen filmin İngilizce çevirisi *The Hunt*’dır ve avlanma teması tüm film boyunca ön plandadır. Sahneler boyunca zaman zaman görünen ormanın doruklarında ki geyikler ve av sahneleri, zaman zaman avcı olarak Lucas’ı gösterirken; kasabada ise Lucas’ı av konumuna getirilir, Lucas’ın hikâyenin etrafında hem av hem de avcıdır. Film sonlarında ise toplumsal gerginliklerin sona erdiği ve Lucas’ın oğlunun yerel bir avcılık topluluğuna kabul edilişi ve ilk av seferi gösterilirken, görünmeyen bir kişinin Lucas’a ateş etmesiyle sonlanır. Son sahne ise masumiyetini ispatlamış bir kişinin normalleşme sürecinde bile toplumsal yargının devam edip/etmediği sorgusuyla izleyiciyi bırakır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Masumiyet Karinesi, Yargısız İnfaz, Linç Kültürü, Damgalanma, Toplumsal İtibar,

ABSTRACT

"Jagten," *The Hunt* directed by Thomas Vinterberg, is a 2012 drama film. Starring Mads Mikkelsen, the film was screened at the 2012 Toronto International Film Festival and earned Mikkelsen the *Award for Best Actor* at Cannes and the *Academy Award for Best Nordic Film* in 2013. The film explores the theme of an innocent man facing false accusations of sexual abuse in a small Danish town. It sheds light on the challenges of proving one's innocence when confronted with accusations of pedophilia/child abuse, societal pressure, and violence, presenting a unique perspective on this issue. Set in Scandinavia, the story portrays the distinct characteristics and cultures of the northern people on the screen. The use of location, color tones, and climatic conditions effectively immerse the audience in the world of the Northern People. Mikkelsen's stoic and unemotional facial expressions, coupled with his desperate portrayal of Lucas, contribute to a sense of simultaneous chaos. In the film, Lucas' house is assaulted, and his dog is slain amidst the frigid and severe temperature, which is paralleled by an even more severe and unforgiving judgment. As a result, Lucas chooses to abstain from shopping and is subjected to physical assault, ultimately culminating in a form of social lynching. Amidst the prevailing hysteria, the protagonist and his son engage in a battle of honor to save their name. The English name for the film is *The Hunt*, and the Turkish name is *Onur Savaşı (Battle of Honor)*; and the theme of hunting is at the forefront throughout the film. Intermittently, the forest scenes depict Lucas as a hunter, while in the town, he is portrayed as the victim. Thus, Lucas assumes the roles of both predator and prey throughout the novel. The film concludes with an unidentified someone firing a gunshot at Lucas, coinciding with the resolution of social conflicts. Additionally, Lucas's kid gains acceptance into a nearby hunting

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association and is depicted embarking on his inaugural hunting excursion. The final scene raises the question of whether societal condemnation endures even during the process of reintegrating an individual who has demonstrated their innocence.

Key Words: Extrajudicial Execution, Lynch Culture, Presumption of Innocence, Social Reputation, Stigmatization,

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KIYAMET SONRASI KURGUSU: SİBER- PANDEMİ TEMSİLİ ÖRNEĞİ OLAN *DÜNYAYI
ARDINDA BIRAK* FİLMİNİN METAFORİK VE SEMBOLİK ÇÖZÜMLEMESİ

POST-APOCALYPTIC FICTION: METAPHORICAL AND SYMBOLIC ANALYSIS OF THE
FILM *LEAVE THE WORLD BEHIND*, AN EXAMPLE OF CYBER-PANDEMIC DEPICTION

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ÖZET

Dünyayı Ardında Bırak (İngilizcesi: *Leave the World Behind*) 2023 tarihli ABD yapımı ve kıyamet sonrası kurgusuna sahip psikolojik bir gerilim filmidir. Film Rumaan Alam tarafından yazılan aynı isimli romandan uyarlanmıştır. Yönetmenliğini ve senaristliğini Sam Esmail'in yaptığı *Dünyayı Ardında Bırak* filminin başrollerinde Julia Roberts, Mahershala Ali ve Ethan Hawke rol almıştır ve eski ABD Başkanı Barack Obama'nın danışmanlığını yaptığı film, 4 Aralık- 10 Aralık 2023 tarihleri arasında 41,7 milyon izlenmeyle Netflix'te en çok izlenen yapım olmuştur. Kıyamet sonrası bir dünyanın portesinin çizildiği filmde, insanların kaos ortamında nasıl hayatta kalabileceklerine dair bir öngörü sunarken yeni bir toplum inşasına dair sorulara tam olarak cevap vermez bu yüzdende tartışmalı ve düşündürücü bir soruyla seyirciyi bırakır. Sembollerle ve metaforlarla dolu olan yapının Mark Zuckerberg'in yer altı sığınağına ve 2024 yapımı Amerikan İç Savaşı filmi göndermeleriyle ve sunduğu teorileriyle beraber filmin "Öngörülse Programlama," (Predictive Programming) habercisi olup/olmadığı tartışmalarını gerçeklik/kurgu ayrışımında tetiklemiştir. Filmde yaşanan krizin temel sebebi ülkeyi istikrarsızlaştırma ve düşük maliyetli ve bir o kadar verimli destabilize etmek için üç adımlı bir teoriden söz edilir. Birinci adımı izolasyon aşamada tüm ulaşım ve iletişim yolları kapatılır ve dezenformasyon ortamı saplanır böylelikle herkes kendi coğrafi konumunda umutsuz ve çaresiz kalır. İkinci adımında ise senkronize kaos yaratılır, siber ataklar başlar ve siviller hedef alınır. Üçüncü adımda ise iç savaş ortamı başlar, saldıracak karşı bir düşman olmadığı için doğal sonuç insanlar potansiyel düşman olarak birbirlerini görürler. Ayrıca filmin metaforlarla dolu olması da başka bir unsur gerçeklik etkisini adeta tetikler, sahile çarpan geminin adı "White Lion," olması ile beraber Amerika'ya Afrika'dan ilk köle getiren gemi ile aynı ismi taşıması, tüm frekanslarda sadece 1619 numaralı verinin çalışması ve bu tarihin Amerika'da köleliğin başlaması ile aynı tarih olması, geyik ve flamingo sürüleri ve terk edilmiş/ lanetli yerlilerin ruhunun yaşadığı Shawnee Park'ı gibi birçok kültürel ve tarihsel göndermelerle doludur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kıyamet Sonrası Kurgusu, Siber Saldırı, Teoriler, Konfor Noktası

ABSTRACT

Leave the World Behind is a psychological thriller film with a post-apocalyptic setting, released in the United States in 2023. The film is an adaptation of Rumaan Alam's novel of the same title. *Leave the World Behind*, a film directed and written by Sam Esmail, features Julia Roberts, Mahershala Ali, and Ethan Hawke, received guidance from former US President Barack Obama and became the most viewed production on Netflix, garnering 41.7 million views from December 4 to December 10, 2023. The film depicts a post-apocalyptic setting and explores the theme of survival in a chaotic world. However, it does not provide a complete explanation about the establishment of a new civilization, which leaves the viewers with a contentious and intellectually stimulating subject. The film, abundant in symbols and metaphors, alludes to Mark Zuckerberg's underground bunker and the American Civil War film of 2024, and presents various theories. As a result, it has sparked debates regarding whether the film serves as a precursor to "Predictive Programming" in the differentiation between reality and fiction. The primary catalyst for the crisis in the film is a three-step theory aimed at efficiently and economically destabilizing the country. The initial step involves implementing isolation measures, whereby all forms of mobility and communication are restricted, and a disinformation campaign is initiated to induce a sense of hopelessness and helplessness among those within their respective geographical areas. The next step involves generating synchronized pandemonium, initiating cyber assaults, and specifically targeting civilian populations. In the third step, a civil war erupts, resulting in an environment where individuals perceive one another as possible adversaries due to the absence of a common external threat.

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Additionally, the presence of metaphors in the film is another element that triggers the effect of reality. It is full of cultural and historical references such as the name of the ship that crashed into the shore, "White Lion," which is the same name as the ship that brought the first slaves from Africa to America, the fact that only the data number 1619 works on all frequencies and that this date is the same date as the beginning of slavery in America, the herds of deer and flamingos and Shawnee Park, where the spirit of the abandoned/cursed Indians lives.

Key Words: Post-Apocalyptic Fiction, Cyber Attack, Theories, Point Comfort

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SİVAS YILDIZ IRMAĞI KÖPRÜSÜ VE İNSAN FİĞÜRLÜ TAŞ BEZEME ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

AN EVALUATION ON SIVAS YILDIZ RIVER BRIDGE AND STONE DECORATION WITH HUMAN FIGURES

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ÖZET

Yıldız Irmağı Köprüsü Sivas iline 27 km uzaklıkta Yıldız Irmağı üzerinde yer almaktadır. Roma dönemine ait bir köprünün temelleri üzerine Selçuklular zamanında yeniden inşa edilmiştir. Takribî 4 m genişliğinde 70 m uzunluğundaki köprü ayak ve sivri kemerlerden oluşan on üç göze sahiptir. Köprünün inşa edildiği sarı renkli taşları Sıcak Çermik çevresindeki ocaklardan çıkan taşlarla aynıdır. Güney yönüne Ermenice bir kitabe yerleştirilmiş köprünün Sivas girişi yönünde üçüncü gözündeki eski tonoz örgülü kalıntı Roma dönemine aittir. Köprünün inşası sırasında orta göz kemerinin iç kısmında, alttan sekizinci taş sırasına yatay olarak yerleştirilmiş Roma dönemine ait devşirme bir parça yer almaktadır. Bu parça üzerinde malzemede birbirinin omuzlarına basmış, sakallı, sivri külahları olan üç insan figürü bulunmaktadır. Devşirme parçanın köprü gibi su unsuru yapılarında kullanılması dönem süsleme üslubunu yansıtmaktadır. Konya Karatay Müzesi Konya II. Kılıçaslan (Alâeddin) Köşkü alçılarında burç sembolleri ile birlikte verilmiş figürler ayakta ve elleri havada su unsuru olan balık figürleri ile birlikte tasvir edilmiştir. Figürler Artuklu yapısı olan Malabadi Köprüsü karyatid kadın figürünü anımsatmaktadır. Bu figürlerin de aynı şekilde köprü ağırlığını taşıyan birer karyatid figürler olduğunu söylemek mümkündür. Bu stilde figürlere Bizans ve Batı Avrupa sanatında karşılanırken, 11. yüzyıl ortaçağ Gürcü mimarisinde de örnekler rastlanmaktadır. Bagrati ve Mtskheta Svetitskhoveli Katedrallerinde de sütunları taşır vaziyette, elleri havada, elbiseli figürler yer almaktadır. Bu çalışma Ortaçağ mimarisi figürlü bezeme kullanımı ile ilgili dönem araştırmalarına katkı sağlaması ve ışık tutması açısından önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sivas, Yıldız Irmağı Köprüsü, Taş İşçiliği, İnsan Figürleri.

ABSTRACT

Yıldız River Bridge is located on the Yıldız River, 27 km away from Sivas. It was rebuilt during the Seljuk period on the foundations of a bridge from the Roman period. The bridge, approximately 4 m wide and 70 m long, has thirteen arches consisting of piers and pointed arches. The yellow stones on which the bridge was built are the same as the stones from the quarries around Hot Çermik. The old vaulted ruins at the third eye of the bridge, towards the Sivas entrance, with an Armenian inscription on the south side, belong to the Roman period. During the construction of the bridge, a spolia piece from the Roman period was placed horizontally in the eighth row of stones from the bottom, inside the middle arch. In this piece, there are three human figures with beards and pointed hats, standing on each other's shoulders. The use of spolia in water feature structures such as bridges reflects the decoration style of the period. Konya Karatay Museum Konya II. In the plasters of Kılıçaslan (Alâeddin) Mansion, the figures with zodiac symbols are depicted together with fish figures with water elements, standing and with their hands in the air. The figures are reminiscent of the caryatid female figure of the Malabadi Bridge, an Artuqid structure. It is possible to say that these figures are also caryatid figures carrying the weight of the bridge. While figures in this style are encountered in Byzantine and Western European art, examples are also found in the 11th century medieval Georgian architecture. In the Bagrati and Mtskheta Svetitskhoveli Cathedrals, there are dressed figures carrying columns with their hands in the air. This study is important in terms of contributing to and shedding light on period research on the use of figured decoration in Medieval architecture.

Keywords: Sivas, Yıldız Bridge, Stone Decoration, Human Figures.

**KÜRESEL İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ SORUNLARININ ÇÖZÜMÜNDE KENT
YÖNETİMLERİNİN ROLÜ
THE ROLE OF CITY ADMINISTRATIONS IN SOLVING GLOBAL CLIMATE
CHANGE PROBLEMS**

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ÖZET

Küresel iklim değişikliği, hükümetlerin ve uluslararası kuruluşların gündemindeki en önemli sorunlardan biridir. Yapılan uluslararası toplantılar ve görüşmeler sayesinde, iklim değişikliği sorunu hakkında bilgi ve farkındalık giderek artmaktadır. Meselenin önemi anlaşıldıkça iklim değişikliği sözleşmesi kararlarını destekleyen devletler ve uluslararası aktörler giderek artmaktadır. Ancak iklim değişikliğinin olumsuz etkilerini en aza indirecek eylem ve uygulamaların sadece uluslararası düzeyde kalması yeterli olmayacaktır. Ulusal ve yerel düzeyde de bu politikaların benimsenmesi, özellikle yerel eylem planlarının devreye sokulması gerekmektedir.

Bütün dünyayı etkilediği için küresel olarak nitelenen bu sorun aslında yerel faktörlerle yakından ilgilidir. Beşerî ve ekonomik faaliyetlerin yoğun olduğu kalabalık yerleşim alanlarında üretim ve tüketim miktarı artmaktadır. Kaynakların daha yoğun kullanılması hem çevre kirliliğinin hem sera gazı emisyonunun artmasına yol açmaktadır.

Bu çalışma küresel iklim değişikliği sorununun ortaya çıkmasında ve problemlerin çözülmesinde kentlerin rolü ve önemini ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır. Çalışmada öncelikle küresel iklim değişikliği sorunu hakkında kısa bir teorik çerçeve sunulmaktadır. İklim değişikliği sorunlarını görüşmek için, devletler ve diğer uluslararası aktörler tarafından yapılan toplantılar hakkında bilgi verilmektedir. Son olarak, iklim değişikliği sorunlarının ortaya çıkmasında ve çözümünde kent yönetimlerinin rolü ve önemi analiz edilmektedir. Bu konunun yerel/kentsel ölçekte ele alınması ve iklim değişikliği ile ilgili yerel politikalar geliştirilmesi gerektiği üzerinde durulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çevre, Kentler, Kent Yönetimleri, Küresel İklim Değişikliği

ABSTRACT

Global climate change is one of the most important problems on the agenda of governments and international organizations. Thanks to international meetings and negotiations, the level of knowledge and awareness about the climate change problem is gradually increasing. As the importance of the issue is understood, the number of states and international actors supporting climate change convention decisions is increasing. However, it will not be enough for actions and practices to minimize the negative effects of climate change to remain only at the international level. These policies need to be adopted at the national and local levels, and especially local action plans need to be put into effect.

This problem, which is described as global because it affects the whole world, is essentially closely related to local factors. The amount of production and consumption increases in crowded residential areas where human and economic activities are intense. More intensive use of resources leads to an increase in both environmental pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

This study aims to reveal the role and importance of cities in the emergence of the global climate change problem and in solving the problems. In the study, firstly, a brief theoretical framework for the global climate change problem is presented. Information is provided about meetings held by states and other international actors to discuss climate change issues. Finally, the role

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and importance of city governments in the emergence and solution of climate change problems are analysed. It is emphasized that this issue should be addressed on a local/urban scale and local policies regarding climate change should be developed.

Keywords: Environment, Cities, City Administrations, Global Climate Change

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EXAMINATION OF THE HEAT AFFECTED ZONE IN THE WELDING OF DIFFERENT STAINLESS STEEL GROUPS

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ABSTRACT

Tungsten Inert Gas (TIG) welding is a fusion-based welding method with a low filler ratio, preferred in recent years for joining materials with high thermal conductivity due to its ability to reduce distortions caused by local heat input. The welding of dissimilar materials is typically used when it is desired to combine the superior properties of two materials. To form a compatible joint between the materials, it is necessary to investigate the microstructure, microhardness, and mechanical properties. In this study, the dissimilar welding of 304 austenitic stainless steel, 420 martensitic stainless steel, and 430 ferritic stainless steel using the TIG method was performed. Microstructure examinations of the weld zone and the heat-affected zone (HAZ) were conducted using an optical microscope, and microhardness measurements were carried out using the Vickers method. The weld joint of 304 and 420 stainless steels showed a dominant lath martensite structure with austenite grain boundaries in the fusion zone. The maximum microhardness value of 486.9 $HV_{0.05}$ was obtained on the martensitic side. In the welding of 430 and 420 stainless steels, the fusion zone exhibited a martensitic structure, while the ferritic side displayed a coarse-grained Widmanstätten structure in the HAZ, with a maximum microhardness value of 412 $HV_{0.05}$. The welding of 430 and 304 stainless steels showed a dendritic austenite structure with ferrite in the fusion zone, and the microhardness values were relatively close to each other. The findings indicate significant variations in the microstructure and mechanical properties during the welding of different stainless-steel groups, highlighting critical points in material selection. The high hardness of the lath martensite structure significantly impacts the mechanical properties post-welding. This study contributes to the understanding of microstructural and mechanical changes occurring during the TIG welding of different stainless steels. The obtained data can guide the selection of appropriate materials and methods for industrial applications.

Keywords: Stainless Steel, TIG welding, Heat-Affected Zone, Micro structure

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SALDIRI TESPİT SİSTEMLERİNDE HİBRİT DERİN İNANÇ AĞLARI: BİR İNCELEME HYBRID DEEP BELIEF NETWORKS IN INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEMS: A REVIEW

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ÖZET

Siber tehditler, teknolojinin ilerlemesiyle birlikte giderek yaygın hale gelmektedir. Bilgi veya ağ sistemi üzerindeki yetkisiz veya kötü niyetli erişim girişimlerini belirlemek amacıyla donanım veya yazılım araçlarından biri olan Saldırı Tespit Sistemleri (IDS) kullanılır. IDS'ler, güvenlik olaylarını izler, analiz eder ve potansiyel tehditleri tespit ederek sistem yöneticilerine bildirimlerde bulunur. Bu süreci yürütmek için geleneksel olarak istatistiksel ve kural tabanlı yöntemler kullanılmaktadır. IDS'nin geleneksel yöntemlerle tespiti yetersiz kaldığı durumlarda, Yapay Zeka ve özellikle Derin Öğrenme (DL), daha etkili ve yenilikçi çözümler sunmaktadır. Son zamanlarda Derin İnanç Ağları (DBN), çok katmanlı yapısı ve güçlü özellik çıkarım yetenekleriyle siber güvenlik alanında öne çıkan bir yöntem olarak dikkat çekmektedir. DBN, her katmanında özellik çıkarımı yapan bir DL modelidir. Her ne kadar DBN özellikleri öğrenme safhasında güçlü olsalar da büyük ve karmaşık verilerin varlığı IDS lerin etkinliğini kısıtlayabilir. Dolayısıyla bu durumlar daha gelişmiş modellerin kullanılmasını gerektirebilir. Bu noktada Hibrit DBN (HDBN) yaklaşımları devreye girer. DBN'lerin, makine öğrenimi metotları, evrimsel sinir ağları, Long Short-Term Memory ve optimizasyon yöntemleri gibi diğer bileşenlerle entegrasyonu, IDS'nin algılama doğruluğunu ve güvenilirliğini artırabilir. Çalışmanın amacı, HDBN ile IDS alanında önerilen yaklaşımları, bu yaklaşımların avantajlarını ve performans sonuçlarını detaylı bir şekilde sunmaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Siber güvenlik, Saldırı Tespit Sistemleri, Derin Öğrenme, Hibrit Derin İnanç Ağları

ABSTRACT

Cyber threats are becoming more prevalent as technology advances. Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS), which are hardware or software tools used to detect unauthorised or malicious access attempts to information or network systems, play a critical role in identifying such threats. IDSs monitor security events, analyse them and notify system administrators by identifying potential threats. Traditionally, statistical and rule-based methods have been used to perform this process. In cases where IDS detection using traditional methods is insufficient, Artificial Intelligence, and in particular Deep Learning (DL), offers more effective and innovative solutions. Recently, Deep Belief Networks (DBNs) have attracted attention as a prominent method in the field of cyber security due to their multi-layered structure and strong feature extraction capabilities. DBN is a DL model that performs feature extraction at each layer. Although DBN features are powerful in the learning phase, the presence of large and complex data may limit the effectiveness of IDSs. Therefore, these situations may require the use of more advanced models. This is where Hybrid DBN (HDBN) approaches come into play. The integration of DBNs with other components such as Machine Learning Methods, Convolutional Neural Networks, Long Short-Term Memory and Optimisation Methods can improve the detection accuracy and reliability of IDSs. The purpose of this study is to present the proposed approaches in the field of IDS using HDBN, detailing the advantages and performance results of these approaches.

Keywords: Cyber security, Intrusion Detection Systems, Deep Learning, Hybrid Deep Belief Networks

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FORMULATION FOR CONTROLLING FUSARIUM EQUISETI IN CHICKPEA SEEDS BASED ON TRICHODERMA ASPERELLUM

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ABSTRACT

Chickpea is an important legume crop that is susceptible to a variety of fungal pathogens that cause significant yield losses. In this work, we explore the efficacy of a novel seed dressing formulation for controlling *Fusarium equiseti* in chickpea seeds. The formulation is designed to enhance the natural defense mechanisms of chickpea against the pathogen, considering root and vegetative growth as well as the capacity to defend the plants against the pathogen. In addition, this formulation was tested for its effectiveness in maintaining the conidia of the antagonist around the seed after sowing.

The application of the treatment formulation was able to promote growth as well as root and aerial biomass. In seedlings derived from treated seeds, the average length of the aerial part increased by 36,86%, and the average number of leaves also improved when compared to the control. Following evaluation of the disease severity and the foliar alteration index, a protective effect was noted, as the symptoms of *Fusarium* were significantly reduced in treated lots when compared to plants that were directly inoculated with *Fusarium equiseti*.

Reisolation from plants grown in substrate that had been inoculated with *F. equiseti* was successful in the collar (84.11%) and petiole (36.11%) (72.77%).

Due to both direct antagonist activity and indirect growth promotion, the findings suggest that this formulation has the potential to be a sustainable and eco-friendly alternative to chemical fungicides for managing *Fusarium equiseti* in chickpea seeds.

Keywords: Antagonist; Chickpea; Formulation; Growth promotion; Seed dressing; *Trichoderma*

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EFFECT OF COMBINING PHOSPHORUS FERTILIZER AND TRICHODERMA VIA SEED TREATMENT ON CHICKPEA GROWTH AND YIELD

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ABSTRACT

Plants and microorganisms have a mutually beneficial relationship that can help improve soil fertility, nutrient uptake, and plant growth. The use of microorganism-based biostimulants like *Trichoderma* sp. can solubilize insoluble phosphates, mobilizing phosphorus reserves in the soil. This, combined with organic or inorganic phosphates, can improve crop productivity and soil fertility.

This study investigated the ability of a strain to solubilize tricalcium phosphate and how seed treatment would affect agronomic parameters and nutrient uptake. Chickpea seeds were treated with rock phosphate fertilizer and conidia from *T. asperellum* strain (TH2), and plant growth was monitored for eight weeks to determine treatment effects.

The results of the study demonstrated that the combined treatment of phosphate with TH2 strain had a stimulating effect on the growth and vitality of plants. This is reflected in the significant increase in the length of the aerial and root parts of the plants, which were 22.8% and 31% longer than those in the control group, respectively. In addition, the average number of nodules per plant increased significantly, with treated plants recording a 69.3% higher number of knots than the control group. The absorption of key nutrients, including phosphorus (P), potassium (K), and calcium (Ca), was also increased by 48.8%, 14.1%, and 30.3% respectively in treated plants.

According to the results seed treatment with phosphate fertilizers and *T. asperellum* conidia could improve crop productivity through beneficial plant-microorganism interactions, promoting sustainable agriculture.

Keywords: Chickpea, phosphate, *Trichoderma asperellum*, Formulation, treatment, growth parameters, nodules

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KNOWLEDGE OF WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE ABOUT THE HEALTH STATUS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE FETUS RELATED TO TOBACCO USE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The level of knowledge in society about the harmful impact of smoking is systematically increasing. However, there are still many people who ignore the warnings and prohibitions regarding tobacco. Smoking during pregnancy is causally linked to many adverse health outcomes. Quitting smoking, even late in pregnancy, improves some outcomes.

Aim: To evaluate the knowledge that women of reproductive age have about the impact of smoking on the development of the fetus

Objective: To evaluate the knowledge and influence of women's lifestyle factors, focusing on prenatal smoking and cessation during pregnancy.

Methodology: This is a cross-sectional study conducted in the city of Vlora for a period of 1 year (March 2023 - March 2024). We assessed knowledge and attitudes about prenatal smoking and smoking cessation and also classified respondents into active and passive smoking. Those women who gave ≥ 6 correct answers to the 8 knowledge questions about the health effects of smoking were classified as having high knowledge. We calculated frequencies of proper responses to assess prenatal smoking knowledge and estimated relative risk (RR) to examine knowledge by demographic and lifestyle factors.

Results: 215 women of reproductive age were studied. According to the results of the study. Only 21% of women of reproductive age had high knowledge of the negative effects of prenatal smoking on pregnancy outcomes. 16% knew the risk of infertility, 3% knew about placenta previa, 11% placental abruption, 36% spontaneous abortion, over 70% premature birth, 63% low birth weight, 9% intrauterine delay, 68% rupture premature of the amniotic membranes. Almost 82% of women smokers of reproductive age reported that they would quit smoking if they became pregnant.

Conclusions: The results show that many women are not informed about the increased risks and some negative pregnancy outcomes associated with smoking during pregnancy. In general, the most well-known result related to smoking is "smoking during pregnancy can cause low birth weight or premature birth". Fewer respondents reported low knowledge of the links between smoking during pregnancy and placenta previa or intrauterine growth retardation. Many women are unaware of the increased risks for adverse outcomes associated with prenatal smoking. Healthcare providers should emphasize smoking cessation even after the first trimester of pregnancy, as well as work to educate women about these risk factors.

Keywords: Pregnant women, knowledge, smoking.

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INTEGRATED PLAY-BASED LEARNING IN LEBANESE PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION: ENHANCING ACADEMIC COMPETENCES AND SOCIOEMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to advance the understanding of implementing an integrated play-based learning approach in the Lebanese pre-primary education to enhance learners' readiness for their academic future. Play-based learning has been widely recognized in the milieu of education, yet a gap in the literature remains regarding implementing an integrated play-based learning approach to enhance both academic competences and socioemotional development. The literature shows abundant research regarding the benefits and advantages of both free play and guided play. However, there is a gap in research regarding exploring how an integrated play-based learning approach can enhance pre-primary learners' academic competences and socioemotional development. By filling this gap, the study aims to provide valuable insights for educators, principals, school teams, and policymakers, informing evidence-based practices and policies.

The research questions that emerged from the gaps in the literature regarding the implementation and outcomes of integrated play-based learning are the following:

- How can Lebanese pre-primary educators implement an integrated play-based learning approach to enhance learners' academic competences?
- How can Lebanese pre-primary educators implement an integrated play-based learning approach to enhance learners' socioemotional development?

Regarding the study's methodology, the study adopts a qualitative case study design with mixed-method elements. Purposeful sampling will be used to select two pre-primary schools in Lebanon, focusing on educators and learners in the private sector. Data collection tools and methods include semi-structured interviews, classroom observations, field notes, document analysis, surveys, and pre and post-assessments. Thematic analysis will be employed to analyze qualitative data, while descriptive statistics and comparative analysis will be used for quantitative data.

Keywords: Integrated play-based learning, academic competences, socioemotional development, pre-primary education

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GLOBAL BRAIN DRAIN: AN INVESTIGATION OF POST-GRADUATION MIGRATION INTENTIONS OF PHARMACY STUDENTS IN CYPRUS INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: The healthcare sector in the worldwide is constantly growing and developing. For this reason, healthcare professionals such as physicians, nurses and pharmacists are a highly sought-after professional group in developed and developing countries. University students studying health professions, especially pharmacy students, who come from underdeveloped countries and have completed their education, tend to migrate to developed or developing countries for better living conditions and higher incomes.

METHODOLOGY: The cross-sectional study was conducted over a period of two months from 1st May 2024 to 30th June 2024 in Cyprus International University. The goal of this study was to investigate the migration intentions of pharmacy students after graduation and to identify the factors contributing to the decision to work or study in other countries after graduation. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences version 21 was used to evaluate the study's data. Ethical approval was received from scientific ethics committee of Cyprus International University (EKK23-24/009/11).

RESULTS: Only 155 pharmacy students participated to this study. The participation rate in this study was 63.7%. 130 (83.9%) pharmacy students who participated in the study are considering working/studying in Master and PhD programs abroad after graduation. The countries most preferred by pharmacy students after graduation were the USA (34, 21.9%), EU countries (33, 21.3%), Canada (28, 18.1%) and the United Kingdom (11, 7.1%) wants to work or study. 70 (45.2%) pharmacy students do not want to return to their countries after working or studying in abroad. There was a statistically significant association found between gender and to work/study abroad after graduation ($p=0.015$). Pharmacy students stated that (51, 32.9%) Quality of life improvement, (32, 20.6%) Career advancement, (26, 16.8%) Higher education opportunities and (16, 10.3%) Financial incentives were their primary motivations for considering migration after-graduation. There was no statistically significant association found between gender and researching opportunities to work or study abroad after graduation ($p=0.221$), as well as between gender and involvement in any research related to migration or opportunities abroad ($p=0.147$).

CONCLUSION: The findings showed that pharmacy students from undeveloped or developing countries at Cyprus International University are willing to move to other countries, especially the USA, UK, Canada, or EU countries, to work or study in the future. Our suggestion is to conduct a multi-center study among all students studying in the field of health science and at all universities in Northern Cyprus. Thus, depending on the findings, universities can guide and assist these students studying health sciences for their future plans.

Keywords: Pharmacy Students, Post-Graduation, Migration, Brain Drain, Northern Cyprus

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DENİZCİLİK ÇALIŞMA SÖZLEŞMESİ 2006’NIN TÜRK TİCARET GEMİLERİ BAKIMINDAN ÖNEMİ

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ÖZET

Uluslararası Çalışma Örgütü’nün Şubat 2006 tarihinde Cenova’da gerçekleşen 94. Konferansı’nda kabul edilen “Maritime Labor Convention 2006” (MLC 2006), örgütün deniz iş kolunda daha önce kabul etmiş olduğu tüm sözleşmeleri revize edip birleştiren en son sözleşmesidir. Uluslararası Çalışma Örgütü tarafından o güne kadar kabul edilmiş 37 sözleşme, 29 tavsiye kararı ile örgütün sözleşmelerinde yer almayan 3 düzeltme olmak üzere 69 resmi belgenin güncellenmesi ve birleştirilmesi sonucunda MLC 2006 ortaya çıkmıştır. MLC 2006, deniz çalışanlarının temel hak ve özgürlüklerini güvence altına almayı amaçlamaktadır. Türkiye bakımından MLC 2006’nın onaylanmasına ilişkin 02.03.2017 tarih ve 6898 sayılı Kanun Resmi Gazete’de 25.03.2017/30018 sayısıyla yayımlanmasına rağmen, Sözleşmenin yürürlük prosedürü henüz tamamlanmamıştır. Ancak, Sözleşmenin yürürlük prosedürünün tamamlanmamış olması Türk bayrağı taşıyan gemi işletenlerini sorumluluktan kurtarmamaktadır.

Sözleşmenin A5.4. maddesi uyarınca, bu sözleşmeye tabi bir gemi, sözleşme üyesi ülkenin limanlarında bulunduğu anda, bu geminin sözleşmenin hükümlerine uygunluğu üye liman devleti tarafından denetlenebilecek ve gemi yaptırıma uğrayabilecektir. Ya da işvereni Türk gerçek veya tüzel kişi olmakla birlikte Türk bayrağı taşımayan, ancak sözleşmeyi onaylayan yabancı ülke bayrağı taşıyan gemi sözleşme hükümlerine tabi olacaktır. Yani sözleşme hükümlerinin uygulanmasından kaçınılamaz. Bu nedenlerle, onay sürecinin tamamlanması ve iç hukukumuzda gerekli düzenlemelerin bir an önce yapılması zorunludur. Bu çalışmada, MLC 2006’nın kapsam ve içeriği ile deniz işçilerine sağladığı haklara değinilecektir. Bunun yanında uluslararası deniz ticaretinde faaliyet gösteren gemilerin bulunan ülkeler bakımından Sözleşme’nin onaylanıp yürürlüğe girmesinin niçin zaruri olduğu hususu incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uluslararası Çalışma Örgütü, Denizcilik Çalışma Sözleşmesi, deniz işçileri, temel hak ve özgürlükler, Türk ticaret gemisi

ABSTRACT

The Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 (MLC 2006), adopted by the 94th Conference of the International Labour Organization in Genoa in February 2006, is the latest convention to revise and consolidate all previous conventions in the maritime sector. The Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 (MLC 2006), adopted by the 94th Conference of the International Labour Organization in Genoa in February 2006, is the latest convention revising and consolidating all the conventions previously adopted by the Organization in the maritime sector. The MLC 2006 is the result of the updating and merging of 69 official documents, including 37 conventions, 29 recommendations and 3 amendments that had not previously been included in the International Labour Organization's conventions. The MLC 2006 aims to guarantee the fundamental rights and freedoms of seafarers. Although the Law of 2 March 2017, number 6898, on the ratification of the MLC 2006 was published in the Official Gazette of 25 March 2017/30018, the procedure for the enforcement of the Convention has not yet been completed. However, the fact that the enforcement procedure of the Convention has not been completed does not exempt the operators of ships flying the Turkish flag from liability.

According to Article A5.4 of the Convention, when a ship subject to the Convention is in the ports of a Member State, the compliance of the ship with the provisions of the Convention may be inspected by the Member Port State and the ship may be sanctioned. Alternatively, a ship whose employer is a Turkish

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natural or legal person, but which does not fly the Turkish flag but the flag of a foreign country which has ratified the Convention will be subject to the provisions of the Convention. In other words, the application of the provisions of the Convention cannot be avoided. For these reasons, it is imperative to complete the ratification process and to make the necessary provisions in our domestic law as soon as possible. This study discusses the scope and content of the MLC 2006 and the rights granted to maritime workers. It also examines the reasons why ratification and entry into force of the Convention is essential for countries with ships engaged in international maritime trade.

Keywords: International Labour Organisation, Maritime Labour Convention, Maritime workers, Fundamental rights and freedoms, Turkish merchant vessel

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2005, 2018 VE 2024 COĞRAFYA DERSİ ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMLARININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMALI ANALİZİ COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF 2005, 2018 AND 2024 GEOGRAPHY CURRICULUM

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ÖZET

Öğretim programları, öğrencilere belirli bir disiplinle ilgili bilgi, beceri ve değerleri kazandırmayı hedefleyen sistematik planlardır. Bu programlar, eğitimde belirli hedeflere ulaşmak için gerekli içerik, yöntem ve materyalleri belirler. Coğrafya dersi öğretim programı da öğrencilere coğrafi bilgi ve beceriler kazandırarak, onların çevresel ve mekânsal farkındalıklarını artırmayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu çalışmada 2005, 2018 ve 2024 Coğrafya Dersi Öğretim Programlarının öğrenme alanı-ünite, ders süresi, kazanım sayısı, değer ve beceri başlıkları altında karşılaştırılmalı olarak analizinin yapılması amaçlanmıştır.

Öğrenme alanı-Ünite: 2005 Coğrafya Dersi Öğretim Programı bütünsel yaklaşıma uygun olarak 6 öğrenme alanından meydana gelmektedir. Bu öğrenme alanlarından biri olan "Coğrafi Beceriler ve Uygulamalar" öğrenme alanı diğer öğrenme alanları ile ilişkilendirilmiş bu nedenle bu öğrenme alanına özel kazanım yazılmamıştır. 2018 CDÖP'nda ise 2005 programından farklı olarak kazanımlara "ünite başlığı" altında yer verilmiştir. "Doğal Sistemler, Beşerî Sistemler, Küresel Ortam: Bölgeler ve Ülkeler, Çevre ve Toplum" öğrenme alanları ünite olarak değiştirilerek 2018 programda yerini almış, "Mekânsal Bir Sentez: Türkiye" öğrenme alanına ise yer verilmemiştir.

2024 programında ise ünite sayısı yediye çıkmıştır. "Mekânsal Bilgi Teknolojileri" ünitesi eklenerek Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemlerinin 2024 programında kullanımı üzerine odaklanılmıştır. Çevre ve Toplum ünitesi, 2005 ve 2018 programlarında yer almış, 2024 programında ise "Afetler ve Sürdürülebilir Çevre" olarak yeniden adlandırılmıştır. 2005 ve 2018 programlarında "Küresel Ortam: Bölgeler ve Ülkeler" başlığı kullanılırken, 2024 programında "Bölgeler, Ülkeler ve Küresel Bağlantılar" başlığı kullanılmıştır. 2005 ve 2018 programlarında ekonomik faaliyetler "Beşerî Sistemler" ünitesinin bir parçası olarak işlenmiştir. 2024 programında ise "Ekonomik Faaliyetler ve Etkileri" isimli yeni bir ünitenin yer alması, bu konuların daha kapsamlı ve ayrıntılı bir şekilde işlenmesine olanak tanıyacaktır.

Ders süresi: 2005 Programı öğrenme alanlarına göre ayrılmış ve her sınıf düzeyinde belirli sayıda kazanım belirlenmiş ancak öğrenme alanlarına ne kadar süre ayrılacağı önerisinde bulunulmamıştır. 2018 Programında ise ünitelerin işlenmesi için ders saatlerinin önerildiği görülmektedir. Üniteler için önerilen ders saatlerine bakıldığında "Beşerî Sistemler" ünitesine ayrılan ders süresinin daha fazla olduğu görülmektedir. 2024 programında yeni eklenen ünitelerle birlikte, öğrenme çıktı sayıları ve ders saatlerinde yeniden bir düzenleme yapılmıştır. "Bölgeler, Ülkeler ve Küresel Bağlantılar" ile "Ekonomik Faaliyetler ve Etkileri" ünitelerine ayrılan sürenin daha fazla olduğu göze çarpmaktadır.

Kazanım sayısı: 2005 yılı Coğrafya Dersi Öğretim Programında 147 kazanım olduğu görülürken 2018 yılında kazanım sayısının 130'a düştüğü, 2024 yılı programında ise 76 kazanıma düştüğü görülmektedir. Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı'nın 2024 yılında bütün öğretim programlarında yaptığı gibi coğrafya dersi öğretim programında da sadeleştirme çalışmasına gittiği bu durumun sebebidir.

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Değerler: 2005 programında toplam 10 değer varken, 2018 programında bu sayı aynı kalmıştır ancak bazı değerler değişmiştir. 2024 programında ise değerler listesi daha da genişlemiş ve 20 değere yer verilmiştir. “Sevgi, Saygı, Sorumluluk ve Yardımseverlik” değerleri, her üç dönemde de vurgulanan ortak değerlerdir. “Hoşgörü ve Estetik” değerleri 2005 ve 2024 programlarında bulunurken, 2018 programında yer almamaktadır. 2024 programına eklenen yeni değerler arasında “Aile Birliği, Çalışkanlık, Dürüstlük, Merhamet, Misafirperverlik, Mütevazılık, Özgüven, Sağlıklı Yaşam, Tasarruf ve Temizlik” bulunmaktadır.

Coğrafi beceriler: 2005 ve 2018 programlarında coğrafi beceriler aynı kalırken, 2024 öğretim programında coğrafi becerilerde değişikliklere gidilmiştir. Coğrafi gözlem ve Arazide Çalışma becerileri 2024 programında tek bir başlık altında birleştirilerek **Coğrafi Gözlem ve Saha Çalışması** adını almıştır. Zamanı algılama becerisi 204 programında **Zamanı Algılama ve Kronolojik Düşünme** adını alarak beceriler arası ilişkiler başlığı altında önerilmiştir. Kanıt Kullanma becerisinin adı **Kanıt Dayalı Sorgulama ve Araştırma** şeklinde değiştirilmiştir. 2024 öğretim programında önerilen coğrafi beceriler arasına **Mekânsal Düşünme** becerisi eklenmiştir. Kazanım başına düşen coğrafi becerilere baktığımız zaman genel bir azalma trendi görülmektedir. Kazanım sayılarındaki azalma, eğitim programlarının daha odaklı ve derinlemesine bilgi aktarımı yapmaya yönelik olduğu anlamına gelebilir. 2005, 2018 ve 2024 yıllarındaki coğrafya dersi öğretim programlarının karşılaştırmalı analizi ile 2024 programının daha geniş bir yelpazede kişisel ve toplumsal gelişime vurgu yaparak önceki programlardan ayrıldığını ifade edebiliriz. 2024 coğrafya dersi öğretim programı, öğrencilerin dijital okuryazarlıklarını ve analitik düşünme yeteneklerini artırarak, onları 21. yüzyılın gereksinimlerine daha iyi hazırlamayı hedeflemektedir. Bu program, aynı zamanda değerler eğitimine daha fazla önem vererek, öğrencilerin hem bireysel hem de toplumsal sorumluluklarının farkında bireyler olarak yetişmelerine katkıda bulunmaktadır. Böylece, eğitimdeki değişen ihtiyaçlara ve teknolojik çağa uyum sağlama konusunda önemli adımlar atılmış olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Coğrafya dersi öğretim programı, kazanım, değer, coğrafi beceri

ABSTRACT

Curriculums are systematic plans that aim to provide students with knowledge, skills and values related to a particular discipline. These programs determine the content, methods and materials necessary to achieve certain goals in education. The geography curriculum also aims to provide students with geographical knowledge and skills and to increase their environmental and spatial awareness. This study aims to make a comparative analysis of the 2005, 2018, and 2024 Geography Curricula under the titles of learning area-unit, course duration, number of learning outcomes, values, and skills.

Learning Area-Unit: The 2005 Geography Curriculum consists of 6 learning areas in accordance with the holistic approach. One of these learning areas, "Geographical Skills and Applications," was associated with other learning areas, so no specific learning outcomes were written for this learning area. In the 2018 CDÖP, unlike the 2005 program, achievements are included under the "unit title". The learning areas of "Natural Systems, Human Systems, Global Environment: Regions and Countries, Environment and Society" were changed as units in the 2018 program, and the learning area of "A Spatial Synthesis: Turkey" was not included.

In the 2024 program, the number of units increased to seven. The "Spatial Information Technologies" unit was added, focusing on the use of Geographic Information Systems in the 2024 program. The "Environment and Society" unit, which was included in the 2005 and 2018 programs, was renamed as "Disasters and Sustainable Environment" in the 2024 program. While the 2005 and 2018 programs used the title "Global Environment: Regions and Countries," the 2024 program used the title "Regions, Countries, and Global Connections." In the 2005 and 2018 programs, economic activities were covered as part of the "Human Systems" unit. However, in the 2024 program, the inclusion of a new unit titled

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"Economic Activities and Their Effects" will allow these topics to be covered in a more comprehensive and detailed manner.

Course duration: The 2005 Program was divided according to learning areas, and a certain number of outcomes were determined at each grade level; however, no suggestion was made on how much time should be allocated to learning areas. In the 2018 Program, it is seen that lesson hours are recommended for the units. Looking at the course hours recommended for the units, it is seen that more course time is allocated to the "Human Systems" unit. In the 2024 program, with the newly added units, the number of learning outcomes and course hours were rearranged. It is noticeable that more time is allocated to the "Regions, Countries, and Global Connections" and "Economic Activities and Their Effects" units.

Number of achievements: While there were 147 learning outcomes in the 2005 Geography Curriculum, it is seen that the number of learning outcomes decreased to 130 in 2018 and 76 learning outcomes in the 2024 curriculum. The reason for this situation is that the Ministry of National Education made a simplification study in the geography course curriculum in 2024, as it did in all curricula.

Values: While there were 10 values in the 2005 program, this number remained the same in the 2018 program, but some values changed. In the 2024 program, the list of values has expanded even more and 20 values are included. The values of "Love, Respect, Responsibility and Benevolence" are common values emphasized in all three periods. The values of "Tolerance and Aesthetics" are included in the 2005 and 2024 programs, but not in the 2018 program. New values added to the 2024 program include "Family Unity, Diligence, Honesty, Compassion, Hospitality, Modesty, Self-confidence, Healthy Living, Saving and Cleanliness".

Geographical skills: While in the 2005 and 2018 curricula, geographical skills remained the same, changes were made in geographical skills in the 2024 curriculum. Geographical observation and Fieldwork skills were combined under a single title in the 2024 program and named Geographical Observation and Fieldwork. The skill of perceiving time was renamed as Perceiving Time and Chronological Thinking in the 204 program and was proposed under the title of relationships between skills. The name of the Using Evidence skill was changed to Evidence-Based Inquiry and Research. In the 2024 curriculum, Spatial Thinking skill was added to the geographical skills recommended. When we look at the geographical skills per achievement, a general downward trend is observed. The decrease in the number of objectives may mean that the curricula are more focused on transferring more focused and in-depth knowledge.

Through a comparative analysis of the 2005, 2018 and 2024 geography curricula, we can state that the 2024 curriculum differs from the previous curricula by emphasizing a wider range of personal and social development. The 2024 geography curriculum aims to better prepare students for the needs of the 21st century by increasing their digital literacy and analytical thinking skills. This curriculum also contributes to the development of students as individuals who are aware of both their individual and social responsibilities by giving more importance to values education. Thus, important steps will be taken to adapt to the changing needs in education and the technological age.

Keywords: Geography curriculum, achievement, value, geographical skills

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MICRO-INJECTION BASED DRUG DELIVERY

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ABSTRACT

Micro-injection-based drug delivery systems represent a cutting-edge approach in the targeted administration of therapeutic agents, offering significant advancements over conventional delivery methods. This manuscript explores the principles, technologies, and applications of micro-injection systems in drug delivery. Micro-injection techniques, which involve the precise administration of minute volumes of drugs directly into specific tissues or cells, have garnered attention due to their potential for high precision, localized delivery, and minimal systemic exposure. These systems employ various micro-needle and microfluidic technologies, enabling the delivery of drugs with exceptional accuracy and control over dosage.

The precision of micro-injection-based drug delivery systems is particularly beneficial in the treatment of diseases where localized administration is crucial. For instance, in oncology, the direct injection of chemotherapeutic agents into tumor tissues maximizes the drug concentration at the target site while minimizing systemic toxicity. Similarly, in neurology, micro-injection allows for the targeted delivery of neuroprotective agents or gene therapies to specific brain regions, offering potential treatments for neurodegenerative disorders such as Parkinson's and Alzheimer's diseases. Furthermore, micro-injection systems have shown promise in ocular therapies, where precise delivery to specific parts of the eye can enhance the efficacy of treatments for conditions like age-related macular degeneration and retinal diseases.

The development of micro-injection technologies has been driven by advancements in microfabrication and microelectromechanical systems (MEMS). These technologies have enabled the creation of micro-needles and microfluidic devices with intricate designs that facilitate the controlled delivery of drugs at the microscale. Micro-needles, typically ranging from tens to hundreds of micrometers in size, can penetrate the skin or other tissues with minimal invasiveness and discomfort to the patient. The integration of microfluidic components allows for precise control over drug flow rates, volumes, and delivery patterns, ensuring consistent and reproducible administration.

Biocompatible materials such as silicon, stainless steel, and various polymers are commonly used to construct micro-needles, ensuring safety and compatibility with biological tissues. Advances in fabrication techniques, including photolithography, etching, and 3D printing, have further refined the design and production of these devices, enabling the customization of needle geometry and surface properties to enhance drug delivery efficiency and patient comfort.

Despite the numerous advantages of micro-injection-based drug delivery systems, several challenges remain. Ensuring the stability and bioavailability of drugs at the microscale, avoiding potential clogging and blockages in microfluidic channels, and achieving precise control over injection depth and targeting are areas that require ongoing research and development. Additionally, regulatory considerations and the need for extensive preclinical and clinical testing pose hurdles to the widespread adoption of these technologies.

In conclusion, micro-injection-based drug delivery systems hold great promise for revolutionizing the administration of therapeutic agents. Their ability to provide precise, localized, and controlled drug delivery opens new avenues for treating a variety of diseases with improved efficacy and reduced side effects. Continued advancements in microfabrication, materials science, and device engineering will be critical in overcoming current challenges and realizing the full potential of micro-injection technologies in clinical practice.

Keywords: Controlled drug release, Drug delivery, micro-injection, pharmaceuticals, treatment.

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NANOPARTICULATE DRUG SYSTEMS FOR BRAIN DELIVERY

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ABSTRACT

The delivery of therapeutic agents to the brain poses significant challenges due to the protective nature of the blood-brain barrier (BBB), which restricts the passage of most drugs. Nanoparticulate systems have emerged as a promising strategy to overcome these obstacles and enhance the delivery of drugs to the brain. This manuscript provides a comprehensive overview of nanoparticulate systems designed for brain drug delivery, focusing on their composition, mechanisms of transport, and therapeutic applications.

Nanoparticles offer several advantages for drug delivery to the brain, including improved drug solubility, protection of therapeutic agents from degradation, and the ability to cross the BBB through various mechanisms. These mechanisms include passive diffusion, receptor-mediated endocytosis, and adsorption-mediated transcytosis. The design of nanoparticles can be tailored to optimize their interaction with the BBB and enhance their uptake by brain tissues.

Key materials used in the formulation of nanoparticles for brain delivery include lipids, polymers, and inorganic substances. Lipid-based nanoparticles, such as liposomes and solid lipid nanoparticles, are biocompatible and can encapsulate both hydrophilic and hydrophobic drugs. Surface modification of nanoparticles with targeting ligands, such as antibodies, peptides, and small molecules, plays a crucial role in enhancing their ability to cross the BBB and reach specific brain regions. These ligands can bind to receptors on the endothelial cells of the BBB, facilitating receptor-mediated transcytosis and improving the delivery of therapeutic agents to the brain. Furthermore, nanoparticles can be engineered to respond to external stimuli, such as magnetic fields or ultrasound, to enhance their accumulation in brain tissues.

Despite the promising potential of nanoparticulate systems for brain delivery, several challenges remain. These include the need for improved targeting specificity, avoidance of immune clearance, and scalability of nanoparticle production. Additionally, the long-term safety and biocompatibility of nanoparticles must be thoroughly evaluated to ensure their clinical applicability.

In conclusion, nanoparticulate systems represent a transformative approach for the delivery of drugs to the brain, offering solutions to the challenges posed by the BBB. Continued research and development in this field hold the potential to significantly advance the treatment of neurological disorders and improve patient outcomes.

Keywords: Blood-brain barrier, controlled drug release, drug delivery, nanoparticles, treatment.

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ENDÜSTRİ ALANLARININ YENİDEN KULLANIMINA YÖNELİK BİR ÇALIŞMA: ZONGULDAK ÖRNEĞİ A STUDY ON THE REUSE OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS: ZONGULDAK EXAMPLE

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ÖZET

Endüstriyel alanların endüstri mirasına dönüştürülmesi, kültürel değerlerin korunması ve gelecek nesillere aktarılması açısından hayati önem taşır. Bu dönüşüm, geçmiş sanayi devrimlerinin izlerini taşıyan yapıların yaşatılmasını sağlar. Ayrıca, turistik cazibe merkezleri olarak kullanılarak bölgeye turizm geliri getirir ve ekonomik canlandırmaya katkı sağlar. Zonguldak, Türkiye'nin en eski kömür madenciliği bölgelerinden biridir ve endüstriyel tarih açısından önemli bir mirasa sahiptir. Çalışma, bu alanların yeniden kullanımıyla ilgili stratejileri araştırarak, bölgenin ekonomik ve sosyal gelişimine katkıda bulunmayı amaçlamaktadır. Zonguldak'taki endüstriyel mirasın korunması ve sürdürülebilir bir şekilde değerlendirilmesi şehrin kalkınması ve gelişmesi için önemli bir adımdır. Zonguldak'ın endüstriyel mirasının korunması ve değerlendirilmesi, yerel halkın katılımı ve desteklenmesi ile daha etkili hale gelebilir. Bu alanların yeniden kullanımı, atıl durumda olan alanların ekonomik ve sosyal açıdan yeniden canlanmasını sağlayarak toplumun kalkınmasına da destek olmaktadır. Bu geçmişin hatıralarını canlı tutmanın yanı sıra turistik ve kültürel cazibe merkezleri oluşturarak bölgeye turist çekme potansiyelini artırır. Ayrıca, bu tesislerin yeniden kullanımıyla yeni iş imkanları yaratılabilir ve bölgenin ekonomik canlanmasına katkı sağlanabilir. Zonguldak'ın endüstriyel mirasını korumak ve gelecek nesillere aktarmak için yapılan çalışmaların etkisi ve başarısı, hem tarihi ve kültürel zenginliğin korunmasına hem de bölgenin turizm potansiyelinin artırılmasına katkı sağlayabilir. Bu çalışmaların sürdürülebilirliği, Zonguldak'ın endüstriyel mirasının uzun vadeli korunmasını sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Zonguldak, Endüstriyel Miras, Sürdürülebilirlik, Mimarlık

ABSTRACT

Transforming industrial areas into industrial heritage is vital for preserving cultural values and transferring them to future generations. This transformation ensures that structures bearing the traces of past industrial revolutions are kept alive. Additionally, they are used as tourist attractions, bringing tourism income to the region and contributing to economic revitalization. Zonguldak is one of the oldest coal mining regions in Turkey and has an important heritage in terms of industrial history. The study aims to contribute to the economic and social development of the region by investigating strategies for the reuse of these areas. Preserving and sustainably utilizing the industrial heritage in Zonguldak is an important step for the development and development of the city. Preserving and utilizing Zonguldak's industrial heritage can become more effective with the participation and support of local people. The reuse of these areas also supports the development of society by ensuring the economic and social revitalization of idle areas. In addition to keeping memories of the past alive, this increases the potential to attract tourists to the region by creating tourist and cultural attractions. Additionally, by reusing these facilities, new job opportunities can be created and contribute to the economic revitalization of the region. The impact and success of the work carried out to preserve Zonguldak's industrial heritage and transfer it to future generations can contribute to both preserving the historical and cultural richness and

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increasing the tourism potential of the region. The sustainability of these works will ensure the long-term preservation of Zonguldak's industrial heritage.

Keywords: Zonguldak, Industrial Heritage, Sustainability, Architecture

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RABBİ ZACHARIAS FRANKEL VE POZİTİF-TARİHSEL YAHUDİLİK POSITIVE- HISTORICAL JUDAISM RABBI ZACHARIAS FRANKEL AND POSITIVE-HISTORICAL JUDAISM

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ÖZET

Modern dönemde Yahudi Aydınlanmasını ifade eden Haskala hareketi ve Almanya merkezli olmak üzere buna bağlı gelişen reform tartışmaları Avrupa Yahudileri arasında Reformist, Muhafazakâr ve Ortodoks şeklinde isimlendirilen modern dinî eğilimleri doğurmuştur. 19. yüzyılın ilk yarısında Almanya’da düzenlenen üç reform konferansından biri olan Frankfurt Konferansında (1845) İbranicenin ibadet dili olarak kullanımı konusunda yapılan tartışmalar bağlamında reformist görüşleri protesto eden ve Muhafazakâr Yahudiliğe zemin teşkil eden düşünceleriye öne çıkan isim rabbi Zacharias Frankel’dir (1801-1875). Frankel’in Yahudilik yorumunu ifade eden ve kendisiyle özdeşleşmiş olan Pozitif-Tarihsel Yahudilik (Tarihsel Ekol) anlayışı alternatif bir kutsal metin ve gelenek okuması sunmuştur.

Pozitif-Tarihsel Yahudilik kavramı Yahudiliğin çift yönlü karakterine vurgu yapmaktadır. Frankel söz konusu kavramın pozitif kanadı ile Yahudiliğin tarih üstü yapısına ve onun en temel bileşenlerine işaret etmektedir. Buna göre bu alan Sina’da Musa’ya verilen vahye dayanmakta ve tarihsel değişikliklerle ilga edilemez niteliktedir. Öte yandan kavramın tarihsel tarafı pratik yaşamın mevcut gereksinimleri doğrultusunda Yahudiliğin değişen ve gelişen yönüne bir anlamda tarihselliğine atıf yapmaktadır. Yazılı Tevrat yani Musa’ya verilen ilk beş kitap tarihin dışında iken sözlü Tevrat yani gelenek tarih içerisindeki bir fenomendir. Bu anlayış temelde Yahudiliğin statik değil tarihsel dönem ve şartlara bağlı olarak değişime ve gelişime açık bir sisteme karşılık geldiğini ileri sürmektedir.

Frankel Yahudiler olarak modern toplum yapısına entegrasyonun din yorumu noktasında gerek radikallikten gerekse dar fikirlilikten uzak kalarak sağlanabileceğini, bunun için Yahudi geleneğinin ve Yahudi hukukunun tarih boyu dinamik ve yoruma açık yapısının modern dönemde de dikkate alınması gerektiğini savunmuştur. Reformist ve geleneksel din yorumu arasında ılımlı bir reform anlayışı ortaya koyan Frankel tarih olgusuna vahiy karşısında belirli bir yetkinlik vermesi nedeniyle özellikle Ortodoks din adamları tarafından sert eleştirilere maruz kalmıştır. Rabbanî hukuk hakkındaki temel düşüncesini 1859 yılında kaleme aldığı *Darkei ha-Mishna* (Mişna’ya Giriş) isimli eserinde ifade eden Frankel, Yahudi hukukunun oluşum ve gelişiminde tarihe ve beşeri etkiye dikkat çekmiştir. Daha çok *halakhah le-Moshe mi-Sinai* (Musa’ya Sina’da verilen hukuk) ifadesi hakkındaki yorumları bağlamında Samson R. Hirsch (1808-1888), Benjamin Auerbach (1808-1872) ve Azriel Hildesheimer (1820-1899) gibi din adamları tarafından geleneksel Yahudiliğin altını oymakla suçlanmıştır.

Tüm eleştirilere rağmen Frankel liderliğinde çekirdek bir muhafazakâr anlayış oluşmaya başlamıştır. Yine onun liderliğinde kurulan ve dönemin en önemli modern rabbanî okullarından biri olan *Breslau Seminary* (1854) ise söz konusu tarihsel yorumu yaygınlaştırma ve kurumsallaşma adına önemli bir hamle olmuştur. Yahudi reformasyon sürecinde Frankel ve *Breslau Seminary*’yi diğer dinî gruplardan ayıran temel özellik olarak öne çıkan tarihsel yaklaşım Frankel sonrası Muhafazakâr Yahudiler için adeta parola işlevi görmüştür. Frankfurt Konferansıyla başlayan Reformist ve Ortodoks anlayışlardan uzaklaşma süreci, Frankel’in öğrencilerinden olan Alexander Kohut (1842-1894) gibi bazı Tarihsel Ekol taraftarlarının Amerika’ya göç etmesiyle beraber burada daha da ivme kazanarak gerçek manada Muhafazakâr Yahudilik denilen hareketi ortaya çıkarmıştır.

Yahudi geleneğine yönelik tarihsel okuma prensibi, Amerika’da Muhafazakâr Yahudiliği de diğer modern dinî oluşumlardan ayıran ve büyük ölçüde merkezi bir konuma yerleştiren temel karakteristik

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olarak ön plana çıkmıştır. Amerika’da 19. yüzyılın sonlarından itibaren başlayarak ve 20. yüzyıl boyunca devam ettiği şekliyle Muhafazakâr hareket benimsediği dinî pozisyon itibariyle Reformist ve Ortodoks yapı ile hem ideolojik hem de kurumsal düzeyde ayrışma süreci yaşamıştır. Diğer taraftan Muhafazakâr hareketin ilk eğitim kurumu olan *Jewish Theological Seminary*’nin (Yahudi Teoloji Okulu) (1886) oluşumunda Frankel çizgisini temsil eden isimlerin önemli ve belirleyici katkıları söz konusudur. Dolayısıyla kurum *Breslau Seminary*’nin bir uzantısı görünümündedir. Bu anlamda Frankel gerek dinî düşünceleri gerekse kurduğu *Breaslu Seminary* ve öğrencileriyle Amerika’da Muhafazakâr Yahudiliğin sahip olduğu dinî yaklaşımın arka planındaki fikir babası isim olarak kritik bir rol oynamıştır.

ABSTRACT

The Haskalah movement, which expresses the Jewish Enlightenment in the modern period, and the reform discussions that developed accordingly, centered in Germany, gave birth to modern religious tendencies called Reform, Conservative and Orthodox among European Jews. At the Frankfurt Conference (1845), one of the three reform conferences held in Germany in the first half of the 19th century, the prominent name who protested reformist views in the context of discussions on the use of Hebrew as a language of worship and whose ideas formed the basis of Conservative Judaism was rabbi Zacharias Frankel (1801-1875). The understanding of Positive-Historical Judaism (Historical School), which expresses Frankel's interpretation of Judaism and is identified with him, offers an alternative reading of Jewish sacred text and tradition.

The concept of Positive-Historical Judaism emphasizes the dual character of Judaism. With the positive wing of the concept in question, Frankel points to the trans-historical structure of Judaism and its most basic components. Accordingly, this area is based on the revelation given to Moses in Sinai and cannot be abolished by historical changes. On the other hand, the historical side of the concept refers to the changing and developing aspect of Judaism in line with the current needs of practical life, and, in a sense, its historicity. While the written Torah, that is, the first five books given to Moses, is outside history, the oral Torah, that is, tradition, is a phenomenon within history. This understanding basically suggests that Judaism is not a static system but rather a system open to change and development depending on historical periods and conditions.

Frankel argued that, as Jews, integration into the modern social structure can be achieved by staying away from both radicalism and narrow-mindedness in religious interpretation, and that for this, the dynamic and open to interpretation structure of Jewish tradition and Jewish law throughout history should also be taken into account in the modern period. Frankel, who put forward a moderate reform approach between the reformist and traditional interpretation of religion, was subjected to harsh criticism, especially by Orthodox rabbis, for giving the phenomenon of history a certain authority vis-à-vis revelation. Frankel, who expressed his basic idea about rabbinic law in his work *Darkei ha-Mishna* (Introduction to the Mishna), which he wrote in 1859, drew attention to the history and human impact on the formation and development of Jewish law. Generally, in the context of his interpretations of the phrase *halakhah le-Moshe mi-Sinai* (the law given to Moses at Sinai), he has been accused of undermining traditional Judaism by scholars such as Samson R. Hirsch (1808-1888), Benjamin Auerbach (1808-1872), and Azriel Hildesheimer (1820-1899).

Despite all the criticism, a core conservative understanding began to form under Frankel's leadership. *Breslau Seminary* (1854), which was founded under his leadership and was one of the most important modern rabbinical schools of the period, was an important move to disseminate and institutionalize this historical interpretation. The historical approach, which stood out as the main feature that distinguished Frankel and *Breslau Seminary* from other religious groups during the Jewish Reformation period, served as a password for Conservative Jews after Frankel. The process of moving away from Reformist and Orthodox understandings, which started with the Frankfurt Conference, gained further momentum with

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the migration of some Historical School supporters, such as Alexander Kohut (1842-1894), one of Frankel's students to America, and gave rise to the movement called Conservative Judaism in the real sense.

The principle of historical reading of the Jewish tradition has come to the fore as the main characteristic that distinguishes Conservative Judaism in America from other modern religious formations and places it in a largely central position. Starting from the late 19th century in America and continuing throughout the 20th century, the Conservative movement experienced a process of separation from the Reformist and Orthodox structure at both ideological and institutional levels in terms of the religious position it adopted. On the other hand, there are important and decisive contributions of figures representing the Frankel line in the formation of the *Jewish Theological Seminary* (1886), the first educational institution of the Conservative movement. Therefore, the institution appears to be an extension of *Breslau Seminary*. In this sense, Frankel played a critical role as the founding father behind the religious approach of Conservative Judaism in America, both with his religious thoughts and *Breastlu Seminary* he founded and his students.

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CELLULAR STRESS CAN LEAD TO ABNORMAL CELL MORPHOLOGY AND GENOMIC INSTABILITY ALTERING THE EXPRESSION OF *CCNE1*, *PARP1*, *IGF1R*, *EEF1A1*, *AURKB*, *EIF4E* AND *CDK4* GENES

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cellular stress is a condition that causes morphological and physiological deteriorations in cells due to various factors. In this study, the effect of mechanical stress on the expression of 10 stress-related genes as well as its influence on cell morphology and genomic instability was investigated.

Materials and Methods: The morphological examination of Du145 cells was examined using a light microscope at 10x magnification. Micronucleus (MN) assay was performed to make a comparison in terms of DNA damage. Genes reported to be related to stress in the literature were investigated and the expression analysis of ten genes was investigated through qRT-PCR.

Results: It was observed that the morphology of Du145 cells exposed to mechanical stress changed dramatically over time when compared to the control group. It was determined that the number of micronuclei increased by 80% in DU145 cells exposed to mechanical stress. Up-regulation of *CCNE1*, *PARP1*, *IGF1R*, *EEF1A1*, *AURKB* and *EIF4E* genes and down-regulation of *CDK4* gene expression were detected ($p < 0.05$) stress group cell. However, no significant change was detected in *CDK6*, *CCND2* and *CCND1* gene expressions ($p > 0.05$).

Discussion: Various cellular stressors can cause false positive or negative outcomes in *in vitro* studies. We expect that our research will be valuable in bringing attention to this critical issue that may occur during cell culture investigations.

Keywords: Cellular stress, micronucleus, stress-related gene expression

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MILK PRODUCTION AND TRADITIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS OF AFGHANISTAN

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ÖZET

Afganistan, Çin ve Hindistan'ı birbirine bağlayan enerji koridoru üzerinde bulunan stratejik konumda bir ülkedir. Ülke ekonomisi ağırlıklı olarak tarım ve hayvancılığa dayalı olup süt ve süt ürünleri en önemli tarım ürünlerindedir. Hayvancılık, ülkedeki çiftçiler ve aileler için en önemli gelir kaynaklarının başında gelmektedir. Ancak, Afganistan uzun süren çatışmalar, altyapı eksiklikleri ve sınırlı teknolojik ilerlemeler gibi birçok negatif durumla karşı karşıyadır. İklim krizi, kuraklık, sezonluk ürün dalgalanmaları, yetersiz soğuk zincir altyapısı ve sınırlı pazar erişimi de gıda sektörünün gelişmesini yavaşlatan temel etmenler arasındadır. Tüm bu zorluklara rağmen, Afganistan süt endüstrisi dikkate değer bir dayanıklılık ve büyüme potansiyeli göstermektedir. Ülkede üretilen süt ürünleri genellikle inek sütünden yapılmaktadır. İnek sütünün yanı sıra keçi, koyun, manda ve deve sütlerinden de geleneksel olarak yapılan süt ürünleri bulunmaktadır. Genellikle geleneksel süt ürünleri küçük çaplı işletme ve ev işletmelerinde yapıp satışı sunulmaktadır. Üretilen süt ve süt ürünleri; taze süt, kaymak, yoğurt, süzme yoğurt (chaka), ayran (doogh), peynir, kurut, tereyağı, krema ve süt tozu olarak sıralanabilmektedir. Bu ürünlerin çoğu hem geleneksel olarak hem de endüstriyel boyutta üretilmektedir. Bunun yanı sıra süt kullanılarak yapılan çeşitli içecek, yemek ve tatlılar bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada Afganistan'ın süt üretimi incelenerek geleneksel süt ve süt ürünlerinin üretimi ile ilgili bilgiler verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Afganistan, Süt Üretimi, Geleneksel Süt Ürünleri, Süt Endüstrisi

ABSTRACT

Afghanistan is a country in a strategic location on the energy corridor connecting China and India. The country's economy is predominantly based on agriculture and livestock, with dairy products being among the most important agricultural products. Livestock farming is one of the most important sources of income for farmers and families in the country. However, Afghanistan faces many negative situations such as long-lasting conflicts, infrastructure deficiencies, and limited technological advancements. Climate crisis, drought, seasonal product fluctuations, inadequate cold chain infrastructure and limited market access are also among the main factors slowing down the development of the food sector. Despite all these challenges, dairy industry of Afghanistan demonstrates remarkable resilience and growth potential. The dairy products produced in the country are generally made from cow's milk. In addition to cow's milk, traditional dairy products are also made from goat, sheep, buffalo, and camel milk. Typically, traditional dairy products are produced and sold in small dairy and cheese factories or home factories. The range of milk and dairy products includes fresh milk, clotted cream, yogurt, strained yogurt (chaka), ayran (doogh), cheese, kurut, butter, cream, and milk powder. Most of these products are produced both traditionally and on an industrial scale. Additionally, there are various beverages, dishes, and desserts made using milk. This study examines milk production in Afghanistan and provides information on the production of traditional milk and dairy products.

Keywords: Afghanistan, Milk Production, Traditional Dairy Products, Dairy Industry

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ÖĞRENME GÜÇLÜĞÜ OLAN ÖĞRENCİLERLE ÇALIŞAN SINIF ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN YAŞADIKLARI GÜÇLÜKLERE İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ DETERMINATION OF THE VIEWS OF TEACHERS WORKING WITH STUDENTS WITH LEARNING DIFFICULTIES ABOUT THE PROBLEMS THEY EXPERIENCE

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı öğrenme güçlüğü olan öğrencilerle çalışan sınıf öğretmenlerinin yaşadıkları güçlüklerle ilişkin görüşlerinin belirlenmesidir. Durum çalışması olarak desenlenen araştırmanın katılımcılarının belirlenmesinde amaçlı örnekleme yöntemlerinden ölçüt örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Belirlenen ölçütleri sağlayan 8 sınıf öğretmeni ile araştırma gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın verileri araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler betimsel analiz tekniği ile analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma sonuçları öğretmenlerin çoğunlukla sınıf mevcudlarının kalabalık olması nedeniyle dersi planlamada güçlük yaşadığını ve öğrenme güçlüğü olan öğrencilere birebir öğretim yapabilmek için yeterli zaman ayıramadıklarını işaret etmektedir. Öğrencilerin dil bozukluğu ve dikkat dağınıklığı yaşaması, sınıf seviyesinin gerisinde kalması yaşanan güçlüklerin nedeni olarak gösterilmiştir. Öğretmenlerin bir kısmının öğrenme güçlüğü olan öğrencilerin öğretim sonunda öğrenci başarısını değerlendirme ile ilgili güçlükler yaşadıkları tespit edilmiştir. Bununla birlikte, öğretmenlerin güçlük yaşadıkları bir diğer konunun ailelerle ilgili olduğu, bu güçlüklerin ailelerin çocuğunun öğrenme güçlüğü yaşadığını kabullenmemesi ve ilgisiz davranması nedeniyle ortaya çıktığı belirlenmiştir. Öğretmenlerin yaşadıkları güçlüklerin önlenmesi için hizmet içi eğitim verilmesi, sınıf mevcudunun azaltılması ve veli-okul iş birliğinin sağlanması şeklinde önerilerde buldukları görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Öğrenme Güçlüğü, Öğretmen Görüşleri, Nitel Araştırma

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to determine the views of teachers working with students with learning difficulties about the problems they experience. Criterion sampling method, one of the purposeful sampling methods, was used to determine the participants of the research, which was designed as a case study. The research was conducted with 8 classroom teachers who met the criteria. Data were collected using a semi-structured interview form developed by the researchers. The research data were analyzed with descriptive analysis technique. The results of the study indicated that teachers had difficulty in planning lessons due to the large class sizes and they could not allocate enough time to provide one-to-one instruction to students with learning difficulties. Students' language impairment, inattention and falling behind the class level were cited as the reasons for the problems. Some teachers had difficulties in assessing student achievement at the end of instruction for students with learning difficulties. In addition, another issue that teachers had difficulties was related to families, and these difficulties arose because families did not accept that their children had learning difficulties and behaved indifferently. In order to prevent the difficulties experienced by the teachers, they made suggestions such as providing in-service training, reducing class size and ensuring parent-school cooperation.

Keywords: Learning Difficulties, Teachers' Views, Qualitative Research

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VALUING ENDOGENOUS AND THERMAL RESOURCES IN THE PRODUCTION OF HEALTHY FOOD: CHESTNUT BY-PRODUCT FLOUR WITH THERMAL WATER

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ABSTRACT

With the aim of enriching and innovating regional tourism and promoting new offers based on two aspects that characterise the regions of Trás-os-Montes and Galicia, endogenous resources and thermal springs, this research has been launched, creating a synergy between these two potentialities. The main objective is to evaluate the contribution of incorporating thermal waters into the sustainable production of chestnut flour using chestnut by-products, shells and hedgehogs. This study involves obtaining more specific and concrete answers, such as demonstrating the viability of using chestnut by-products, shells and hedgehogs, in the production of chestnut flour. It is imperative to verify whether the introduction of chestnut by-products adds value to the nutritional characterisation of the product to be developed. The other variable under study is the introduction of thermal waters during the processing of chestnut flour. These waters come from the thermal springs of Chaves, Portugal and Ourense, Spain. Various formulations of the chestnut will be created with the different waters and by-products from the regions mentioned, and then evaluated in terms of the chestnut flour's organoleptic, physical, chemical and nutritional characteristics, as well as the effect of its consumption on human health. Once the most suitable formulation of sustainable chestnut flour with thermal water has been obtained, gastronomic experiments will be carried out with this new product to assess its degree of acceptance by consumers.

Keywords: chestnut, chestnut by-products, chestnut flour, thermal water and sustainability

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ANALYSIS AND OPTIMAL CONTROL OF A FRACTIONAL ORDER SEIR EPIDEMIC MODEL WITH GENERAL INCIDENCE AND VACCINATION

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ABSTRACT

In this research, we present an analysis and optimal control study of a fractional order SEIR epidemic model with general incidence and vaccination. By employing fractional calculus, we account for memory effects and non-local interactions in disease transmission, thereby enhancing the model's capacity to reflect real-world complexities. The use of fractional derivatives is crucial for incorporating long-term memory into the system, providing a deeper understanding of disease dynamics. Our analysis investigates the existence, uniqueness, and stability of equilibrium points, while also considering the impact of vaccination on disease dynamics. Furthermore, we develop an optimal control strategy to minimize the number of infected individuals over a specified time period by optimizing the vaccination rate. Numerical simulations validate our theoretical results and demonstrate the efficacy of the proposed control strategy in reducing the epidemic's spread. The findings of this study enhance our understanding of fractional order SEIR models and offer valuable insights for designing effective control measures for infectious diseases. The ability to accurately capture memory effects and non-local interactions through fractional derivatives introduces new possibilities for creating more robust intervention strategies in public health.

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WOMEN MANAGERS OVER 50 IN BULGARIA – CAREER DEVELOPMENT AND DISCRIMINATION

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ABSTRACT

The focus of this analysis is on women managers over 50 years old in Bulgaria. The article highlights the barriers related to career development of women, the stereotypes associated with age, and gender inequality among the group of working managers and entrepreneurs over 50 years old in Sofia. The research reveals practices of discrimination and exclusion based on age, education, and gender. The study analyzes strategies of exclusion based on age and digital skills of women managers over 50 years old.

Through the lens of the intersectional approach and with the help of qualitative methods – a focus group discussion conducted with men and women holding managerial positions over 50 years old in Sofia – discriminatory practices, career development patterns, and exclusion among women managers over 50 years old in Bulgaria are analyzed.

In conclusion, public policies and practices regarding the group of women over 50 in relation to age discrimination and digitalization are discussed.

Keywords: discrimination, age, intersectional approach, gender, inequalities, career development.

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A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF ARCHITECTURAL IDENTITY TRANSFORMATIONS ON EPIDAMN BOULEVARD IN DURRES, ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the architectural transformations of Epidamn Boulevard in Durres, Albania, built between the 1930s and 1940s. Originally called Castel Boulevard, and later known as Commerce Road and Mussolini Boulevard, today's Epidamn Boulevard has been a key urban axis that contributed to Durres' development as a modern city. It transformed and modernized the old organic Ottoman town, serving as the primary connection between the port and the new main city square.

This paper critically examines recent architectural changes on Epidamn Boulevard, interventions on the reinvention of 1930s Italian styles and contemporary interventions. It evaluates how modern additions interact with and influence the boulevard's urban identity. The methodology involves archival research, historical photographic evidence, literature review, and current observations to trace changes in design, usage, and cultural significance over time. The study highlights how political, social, and economic shifts have impacted the boulevard's architectural landscape, transforming urban identity, despite most buildings being protected as second-category monuments for their external architectural value. The analysis extends to the boulevard's aesthetic evolution, considering artistic aspects such as form, color, and spatial dynamics introduced by new interventions. By offering a critical perspective on these interventions, the study assesses their impact on the boulevard's aesthetic and cultural landscape. This analysis contributes to the broader discourse on heritage preservation and the challenges of maintaining architectural integrity amid urban development pressures.

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APPLYING PYTHON TO DESIGN VISUAL AIDS FOR THE TOPIC “PERPENDICULAR RELATIONSHIPS IN SPACE” IN TEACHING MATHEMATICS AT HIGH SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

According to the 2018 General Education Program, visual aids for teaching mathematics are still limited and unequal across topics. Python is a free, high-level programming language that is extremely flexible and adaptable, with the ability to combine artificial intelligence development skills. As a result, this research presents a Python technique for creating visual aids for teaching mathematics with the specific topic “Perpendicular relationships in space”. So a quantitative analysis was also carried out to assess the efficiency of using Python to teach mathematics, with the goal of improving and advancing research.

Keywords: Visual aids, Python, Perpendicular relationships in space, Teaching Mathematics, High School.

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THE PRINCIPLE OF SUPREMACY IN THE JURISPRUDENCE OF THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EU *IMPLICATIONS FOR NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS*

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ABSTRACT

The Court of Justice of the European Union (Court of Justice) is the guardian of respect for legality and the instrument of harmonization of the law within the European Union. It has taken a firm view to determine the status of *acquis* of the EU and to give it priority when it is in conflict with the national legal systems of the Member States.

The doctrine of the supremacy of the European Union law was elaborated by the Court of Justice in the early 1960s in the case *Costa vs Enel*. It constitutes one of the most significant constitutional doctrines of the European Union law, which did not have a legal basis in the founding Treaties of the first European Communities. However, it was developed by the Court of Justice on the basis of the concept that community law/EU *acquis* constituted a "new legal order". The Court of Justice has continuously insisted in its jurisprudence on the development of the principle of the supremacy.

In order to analyze the subject matter of this article, both descriptive and case study analysis methods were used.

Keywords: supremacy, principle, jurisprudence, EU *acquis*, harmonization.

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USE OF CORE TRAINING IN THE PREVENTION OF TRAUMA IN SOCCER PLAYERS

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ABSTRACT

This clinical article highlights the global importance of core training in sports physiotherapy, focusing on improving performance and minimizing damages.

The Core concept has been the focus of attention in many media and scientific journals from the end of the last decade until today. The importance of this musculature in the movements and maintenance of the trunk as well as in the stability of the vertebral column, in fact, prompted the development of a great variety of studies from 1950 until today. The control of the abdominal and lumbar muscles takes a primary role in the prevention and recovery of musculoskeletal pathologies and in the control of posture but also in the improvement of sports performance.

Several studies have shown that excellent core stability is associated with better physical performance in all sports. In fact, a correct transmission of forces from the lower limbs to the upper limbs and good stabilization constitutes a very good support point for the development of muscular strength, ensuring greater effectiveness of the athletic gesture.

A strong and stable Core improves an athlete's lower limb mobility, speed and performance.

This literature the article is based on the site scientific databases such as Medline, Scopus, Web of Science, PubMed, and Cochrane Library databases and is complete from Google Scholar, Springer Link and Elsevier. They were taken into study a total of 32 publications.

Purpose the article it's for you evidenced the literature that examines if the variations postural and core stability are functional the related to performance, in sports that they require body balance and posture to regular and the identify it gaps and lack of literature, such as and the suggest it reviews the further on this case.

In conclusion, this article highlights the importance of a global approach to core training in sports physiotherapy for improving athletic performance and reducing injuries. The core plays an essential role in providing stability, transmitting power and preventing sports injuries.

The results and recommendations presented in this article contribute to increasing knowledge in the field of sports physiotherapy and build a valuable resource for professionals who work with athletes of all levels.

Key words: Core Training, physiotherapy, rehabilitation, stability, posture

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

GLYCOPROTEOMICS TO UNDERSTAND BIOLOGICAL MECHANISMS IN HEALTH AND DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

Glycoproteomics, the comprehensive study of glycosylated proteins, stands at the forefront of biomedical research due to its pivotal role in deciphering complex biological mechanisms. Proteins decorated with carbohydrate moieties (glycans) are integral to numerous cellular processes, including cell signaling, immune response, and protein stability. The intricacy of glycosylation, with its site-specific and structure-specific variations, profoundly influences protein function and, consequently, organisms' physiological and pathological states. In the context of health and disease, the study of glycoproteins in biological fluids such as blood provides invaluable insights.

Plasma glycosylation, while a normal physiological process, undergoes significant alterations in pathological conditions such as cancer. These modifications can serve as biomarkers for disease diagnosis, prognosis, and therapy monitoring. Therefore, accurate glycoproteomic profiling of plasma proteins is crucial for advancing our understanding of disease mechanisms and improving clinical outcomes.

This research utilizes advanced proteomic techniques, specifically liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS), to identify and quantify proteins based on peptide sequences. By analyzing blood samples through sequential steps of lysis, digestion, separation, and LC-MS analysis, we aim to map the glycoproteomic alterations associated with disease states. The study compares two fragmentation methods, collision-induced dissociation (CID) and electron transfer dissociation (ExD), at various energy levels to optimize glycopeptide analysis.

Furthermore, immunoglobulin A (IgA) from colostrum was employed to refine the methodological approaches. The comparative glycosylation analysis of IgA between milk and serum revealed distinct patterns in both N-glycosylation and O-glycosylation. These findings highlight the significance of glycoproteomics in not only understanding the molecular underpinnings of diseases but also in developing precise diagnostic and therapeutic strategies.

The importance of this research lies in its potential to transform our approach to disease management by providing a deeper comprehension of glycoprotein dynamics. As we unravel the complexities of glycosylation, we pave the way for innovations in personalized medicine, targeted therapies, and ultimately, better healthcare outcomes.

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BİREYİN KİMLİK ALGISININ GÖÇ SÜRECİNE OLAN ETKİSİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME A STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF AN INDIVIDUAL'S IDENTITY PERCEPTION ON THE MIGRATION PROCESS

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ÖZET

Toplumlar tarih boyunca çeşitli sebepler nedeniyle zorunlu veya zorunlu olmayarak buldukları topraklardan başka bir yere göç etmek durumunda kalmıştır. Göçlerin nedenlerine genel çerçeveden bakıldığında, bireyin içinde bulunduğu refah seviyesinden daha üst bir refah seviyesinde yaşama arzusu olduğu öne çıkmaktadır. Yapılan göçlerin nedeninden bağımsız olarak bu yer değiştirmeye beraber insanlar sahip oldukları maddi ve manevi unsurları da göç edilen bölgeye taşımaktadır. Bu süreç, farklı kültürlerden birey ve grupların bir araya gelerek belli bir kültürel etkileşime girmesine ve karşılıklı etkileşim sonucunda her iki tarafın da değişmesine yol açmaktadır. Bu değişim sonucunda çok kültürlü topluluklar veya farklı kimlik algıları ortaya çıkmaktadır. Kimlik, en genel tanımıyla kişinin "ben kimim?" sorusuna verdiği yanıtıdır. Kimlik, kişinin kendisinin edindiği bir kavram olabileceği gibi sonradan aidiyet hissettiği grup ve toplum tarafından da kişiye kazandırılabilir. Göç ve kimlik arasında önemli bir ilişki vardır. Bireyler göç ettikleri toplumda yeni bir sosyal ortam oluşturmaktadırlar. Bu sosyal ortam bireylere sahip oldukları dini, etnik, kültürel vb. kimlikleri daha çok koruma çabasına girebilecekleri gibi aksine göç edilen toplumun kimlik algısına karşı daha iyimser ve uyumlu bir duruşta sergileyebilmektedirler. Gösterilen bu uyum neticesinde göçmen bireylerde hem kendi kimlik özellikleri hem de hâkim toplumun kimlik özellikleri bir arada gözlenmektedir. Bu kimlik türüne ise hibrit kimlik denir. Bu bağlamda devletler birden fazla kimliği içerisinde tutabilmek ve göçmenleri hâkim kimliği oluşturan topluma kazandırabilmek için belirli entegrasyon politikaları gerçekleştirmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı; günümüzde yaşanan ve içerisinde Türkiye'nin de yer aldığı göçün kimlik faktörü açısından ele alınması ve bu faktörün göç olgusu üzerinde önemli bir unsur olduğunun vurgulanması ayrıca yaşanan göç sürecinin olumlu ve olumsuz yönlerinin ortaya konması ve bu alanda izlenebilecek politikalara alternatifler üretmeye çalışmaktır. Çalışmada tarihsel ve betimsel metodoloji kullanılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kimlik, Göç, Çokkültürlülük.

ABSTRACT

Throughout history, societies have had to migrate from their homeland to another place, whether compulsory or not, for various reasons. When we look at the reasons for migration from a general perspective, it stands out that the individual has a desire to live at a higher level of welfare than his current level of welfare. Regardless of the reason for migration, with this displacement, people carry their material and spiritual elements to the migrated region. This process causes individuals and groups from different cultures to come together and enter into a certain cultural interaction, and both parties change as a result of the mutual interaction. As a result of this change, multicultural communities or different identity perceptions emerge. Identity, in its most general definition, means "who am I?" is his answer to the question. Identity can be a concept acquired by the person himself, or it can be given to him later by the group or society to which he feels a sense of belonging. There is an important

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relationship between migration and identity. Individuals create a new social environment in the society they migrate to. This social environment provides individuals with their religious, ethnic, cultural, etc. While they may strive to protect their identities more, on the contrary, they may display a more optimistic and harmonious stance towards the identity perception of the immigrant society. As a result of this harmony, immigrant individuals observe both their own identity characteristics and the identity characteristics of the dominant society. This type of identity is called hybrid identity. In this context, states carry out certain integration policies in order to keep more than one identity within themselves and to integrate immigrants into the society that creates the dominant identity. The purpose of this study; The aim of the study is to discuss the migration that is taking place today, including Turkey's, in terms of the identity factor and to emphasize that this factor is an important element on the phenomenon of migration, to reveal the positive and negative aspects of the migration process and to try to produce alternatives to the policies that can be followed in this field. Historical and descriptive methodology was used in the study.

Keywords: Identity, Migration, Multiculturalism

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TÜRKİYE'DE GÖÇMENLERİN AİDİYET VE ENTEGRASYONU: SAĞLIK POLİTİKALARI BAĞLAMINDA BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

BELONGING AND INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS IN TURKEY: AN EVALUATION IN THE CONTEXT OF HEALTH POLICIES

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ÖZET

Göç, insanlığın ilk varoluşundan günümüze kadar süren ve günümüzde de halen devam etmekte olan önemli bir olgudur. Göçmenler, yalnızca coğrafi bir yer değiştirme yapmamakta, aynı zamanda yaşamları boyunca edindikleri çeşitli sosyo-kültürel, ekonomik, politik ve hukuki değerleri de beraberlerinde taşımakta ve yeni ortamlarında kendilerinden oldukça farklı toplumsal yapılarla karşılaşmaktadırlar. Bu durum göç alan ülkelerin göç ile ilgili önemli politikalar üzerinde yoğunlaşmasını zorunlu kılmaktadır. Bu ülkeler arasında yer alan Türkiye, geçmişten günümüze göç alan ve göç veren bir ülke olarak, göç ve entegrasyon politikalarına büyük oranda ağırlık vermektedir. Özellikle son yıllarda artan göçmen çeşitliliği, yasaların ve politikaların yeniden düzenlenmesini zorunlu kılmıştır. Türkiye'de yaşayan çeşitli göçmen grupları hukuki statülerine göre ayırt edilerek; uluslararası koruma altında olanlar, geçici koruma sağlananlar, ikamet iznine sahip olanlar, düzensiz göçmenler ve vatansızlar gibi farklı gruplar bulunmaktadır. Göç yönetimi, politik, yasal, ekonomik ve toplumsal alanlarda önemli yönetim becerilerini gerektiren, çok boyutlu ve çok aktörlü bir süreç olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bu nedenle günümüzde yapılan entegrasyon politikaları toplumsal yaşamın sadece bir alanında değil iç içe geçmiş birden fazla alanında çok boyutlu olarak yapılmaktadır. Türkiye'de ise son yıllarda artan göç olayları neticesinde göçmen bireylerin ekonomik, sosyal, siyasal ve kültürel yaşama etkin katılımını ve hâkim toplumla karşılıklı ilişkilerini mümkün kılmayı amaçlayan, sosyal, kültürel ve ekonomik alanlarda önemli entegrasyon çalışmaları yapılmaya çalışılmaktadır. Bu entegrasyon çalışmalarının en önemlilerinden biri de sağlık politikaları alanında yapılan çalışmalardır. Bu çalışmanın amacı Türkiye'de göçmenlere yönelik sağlık alanında yapılan entegrasyon politikalarının uygulamadaki zorluklarını ve toplumdaki etkinliğini ortaya koymaya çalışmaktır. Çalışmada tarihsel ve betimsel metodoloji kullanılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sağlık Politikaları, Göç, Aidiyet, Entegrasyon.

ABSTRACT

Migration is an important phenomenon that has continued from the first existence of humanity to the present day and still continues today. Immigrants not only make a geographical displacement, but also carry with them various socio-cultural, economic, political and legal values that they have acquired throughout their lives, and they encounter social structures that are quite different from their own in their new environments. This situation necessitates the receiving countries to focus on important policies regarding migration. Turkey, which is among these countries, gives great importance to immigration and integration policies as a country that has received and sent immigrants from past to present. The increasing diversity of immigrants, especially in recent years, has necessitated the reorganization of laws and policies. Various immigrant groups living in Turkey are distinguished according to their legal status;

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There are different groups such as those under international protection, those under temporary protection, those with residence permits, irregular immigrants and stateless people. Migration management is defined as a multidimensional and multi-actor process that requires significant management skills in political, legal, economic and social fields. For this reason, today's integration policies are made multi-dimensionally, not only in one area of social life, but in more than one intertwined area. In Turkey, as a result of the increasing migration events in recent years, important integration studies are being carried out in social, cultural and economic fields, aiming to enable the active participation of immigrant individuals in economic, social, political and cultural life and their mutual relations with the dominant society. One of the most important of these integration studies is the studies carried out in the field of health policies. The aim of this study is to try to reveal the difficulties in implementation of integration policies in the field of health for immigrants in Turkey and their effectiveness in society. Historical and descriptive methodology was used in the study.

Keywords: Health Policies, Immigration, Belonging, Integration.

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IDENTIFICATION OF *SOLANUM NIGRUM* (LEAVES EXTRACT) PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS, THEIR EFFECTS ON BEHAVIOR AND BLOOD BIOCHEMISTRY OF ROTENONE INDUCED PARKINSON'S RAT MODEL

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ABSTRACT

Parkinson disease (PD) is a chronic disease of the central nervous system which is mostly induced by chemicals. Rotenone is an inducer of Parkinson's rat model in this project which is an active compound of insecticides. The study aimed to find out the toxic effect of chemicals on level of neurotransmitters, interlinked disfunction of body organs and possible therapy by *Solanum nigrum* leaves active compounds in rotenone induced Parkinson's disease rat model. SN leaves extract contents were identified by Gas chromatograph mass spectrometry (GCMS) analysis and Identified compounds might be having phenolic compounds with rich antioxidant capacity. First group was considered as control, second group was administered with rotenone, third group with rotenone + SNE and the fourth one with SN leaves extract only. Our results demonstrated that consecutive 8 days treatment of rotenone create oxidative stress in brain and body as well confirmed by blood biochemistry, serum and neurochemical analysis. 28 days treatment of SN leaves extract significantly decreased symptoms of PD by decreasing oxidative stress in whole body. Behavior analysis of our study indicated that PD carriers lost basal ganglion movement, muscle strength, coordination, balance and muscle stability. In blood serology low level of hemoglobin is associated with iron deficiency, an indicator of reduce dopaminergic activity and basic cause of PD. Similarly high level of glucose is also reduced dopaminergic activity. SNE treated groups have higher level of hemoglobin as compared to control and rotenone treated groups alternatively platelets count was also very low in SN treated group. In antioxidant assay ROS level was significantly low in SNE group as compared to control, rotenone and Solanum+ rotenone groups. It concludes that *Solanum nigrum* contents have antioxidant and therapeutic effect on PD.

Key Words: Parkinson's disease, neurodegeneration, neurotransmitters, polyphenols, *Solanum nigrum*

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MOX-BASED CHEMORESISTIVE GAS SENSORS FOR DETECTION OF A WIDE RANGE OF SO₂ CONCENTRATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Metal-oxide semiconductors (MOX) are the most studied materials for gas sensing applications due to their outstanding high sensitivity, good stability, and cost effectiveness. However, despite these advantages, the devices suffer weakness in their performance, including lack of selectivity and response under humid conditions, especially when detecting sulfur containing compounds like SO₂, which can have adverse effects on human health even at low concentrations (TLV-STEL 0.25 ppm and PEL-TWA 5 ppm). In this work, a simple and low-cost method was used to synthesize and fabricate seven distinct chemoresistive devices based on MOX to explore their properties of gas sensing vs. SO₂. Three of these were pure MOXs, namely, SnO₂, WO₃, and ZnO to identify the most promising among them within our measurement system. The best candidate in terms of sensitivity and selectivity, SnO₂, was functionalized with noble metals such as Au, Pt, Pd and Ag [1-3].

Among these devices, the SnO₂:Au sensor emerged as a highly promising candidate for SO₂ detection at the operating temperature of 400 °C. Indeed, experimental results demonstrated its exceptional sensitivity across a wide concentrations range, from 0.5 ppm to 10 ppm, with an impressive detection limit of 0.48 ppm, due to the more active sites and improved acid-base properties. Notably, the sensor exhibited discernible responses to SO₂ even in humid conditions (from 2 to 60 RH%) and displayed a good selectivity against interfering gases, e.g., NO₂, CO, DMDS, benzene, and ethanol. Furthermore, stability and repeatability tests confirmed consistent sensor performance over the time. Despite the cross selectivity measure showed a reduction of SnO₂:Au sensor response to SO₂ in the presence of 1 ppm ethanol, especially in wet conditions (30 RH%), it was demonstrated that SnO₂:Au device effectively discriminated SO₂ from ethanol. Therefore, the comprehensive electrical characterization of the SnO₂:Au device revealed its superior performance compared to other MOX-based sensors explored for SO₂ detection and may contribute to advancement in gas detection technology, enhancing workplace safety, and environmental monitoring.

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10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE PRINCIPLE OF DIRECT EFFECT OF EU LAW: THE VAN GEND EN LOOS CASE

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ABSTRACT

The European Union's law provides the legal basis for the legal framework of its Member States. This article analyzes the principle of direct effect of European Union (EU) law, a concept upheld by the case law of the Court of Justice of the EU (the Court of Justice), which gives individuals the rights that can be upheld in national courts.

The principle of direct effect is one of the most important principles of EU law, as it allows private subjects to rely on EU treaties and regulations in their national courts. This improves the effectiveness and consistency of EU law across Member States legal systems. In addition to discussing its implications in the Member States' legal systems, this article examines the development, importance and impact of direct effect in promoting legal integration within the EU through the jurisprudence of the Court of Justice. The *Van Gend en Loos* judgment of the Court of Justice is the focus of this paper's examination of the history, development and implications of direct effect of EU law.

In order to analyze the subject matter of this article, both descriptive and case study analysis methods were used.

Keywords: direct effect, principle, jurisprudence, EU law, Van Gend en Loos.

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COMPUTATIONAL STUDIES OF THE INFLUENCE OF TERMINAL ACCEPTORS IN THE A'-D- π -A STRUCTURE OF ORGANIC DYES ON THE PHOTOVOLTAIC PERFORMANCE OF DYE SOLAR CELLS

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ABSTRACT

Solar energy is renewable energy par excellence; it's inexhaustible energy and has several advantages. In this field, dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs) have received significant attention in both academic and industrial fields. Thus, considerable efforts have been made to search for effective dye compounds to improve the performance of DSSCs.

In this present work, we have been interested in the theoretical study of new Ai-D- π -A compounds based on the 1,2,4-triazolone derivatized triphenylamine (TPA) as core, and different acceptors terminal for organic dye-sensitized solar cell applications. Our study focused on the determination of the impact of various modifications made to the structures of molecules on optoelectronic properties (λ_{max} , E_{HOMO} , E_{LUMO} , E_{gap} ..)

The calculations were performed using quantum chemistry methods, such as DFT (Density Functional Theory). The functional used is B3LYP with the 6-31G(d,p) basis set. We also simulated the UV-visible spectrum, with the time-dependent TD-DFT method using the B3LYP functional and the 6-31G(d,p) basis set, while introducing the effect of the solvent (chloroform).

The results obtained show that the organic molecules studied have very interesting gaps and absorb in the visible range; therefore they can be considered as good candidates for use in photovoltaic applications.

Keywords: Triphenylamine, DFT/TD-DFT, DSSCs, Optoelectronic properties.

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BOUALMA LANDSLIDE IN THE MIDDLE RIF REGION OF MOROCCO – AL HOCEÏMA

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ABSTRACT

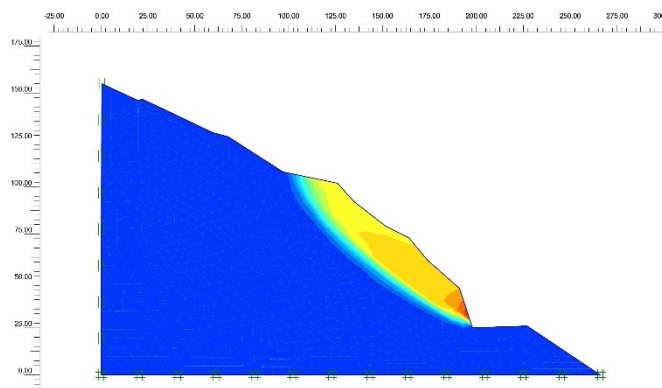
The Taza-Al Hoceïma expressway is a strategic project aimed at the development of the northern regions through high-level transport infrastructure connected to the fast network of highways. Several constraints have affected the completion of this project, including the unstable nature of the soil, the steep relief of the region, heavy precipitation, as well as the need to relocate water supply, electricity, and telecommunication networks.

The studied section connects Kassita and Oued Nekkour through the relief pass between Jbel Marrou Ta Ôuanacht to the southwest and Jbel Boukhoukhene to the northeast. This section is characterized by very tight bends and several embankments consisting of fractured and weathered schistose and marl-schistose material.

The current paper focuses on the geological and structural analysis of embankments which span a 3 km stretch of the Kassita-Oued Nekor section located on the relief area known as BOUALMA. From the starting point: X= 646 254.25 m; Y= 480 543.21 m at ending point X= 645 300.00 m Y= 480 200.00 m. The study entails a comprehensive approach, beginning with a detailed geological and structural analysis of embankments D9, D10, and D11 to pinpoint the underlying causes of instability. This involves assessing the geological composition and mechanical properties of the schistose and marl-schistose materials to grasp their behavior under diverse conditions. Geotechnical engineering principles are then employed to evaluate embankment stability, factoring in considerations such as slope angle, soil mechanics, and groundwater conditions.

Subsequently, tailored stabilization measures are recommended, encompassing techniques like slope reinforcement, drainage enhancement, or soil stabilization. Safety justifications for these proposals are furnished, incorporating calculations, modeling, and risk assessments to substantiate their efficacy in mitigating instability risks and ensuring the safety of the roadway.

This detailed analysis ensures that the selected stabilization measures are both effective and sustainable, addressing the unique challenges posed by the terrain and geological conditions of the Taza-Al Hoceïma expressway. The findings and recommendations presented aim to enhance the long-term stability and safety of the road infrastructure, contributing to the broader goal of regional development and connectivity.



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2. GENÇ, M. S., Gamze, G. E. N. Ç., AZGIN, Ş. T., & SELÇUKLU, S. B. FULL TEXTS BOOK.
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NUTRITIONAL VALORISATION OF CHESTNUT FLOUR ENRICHED WITH ITS BY- PRODUCTS AND THERMAL WATER

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ABSTRACT

Endogenous resources and thermal waters are two aspects that promote regional tourism in Trás-os-Montes, Portugal and Galicia, in northern Spain. Considering these two potentialities and creating an alliance between endogenous gastronomy and the hydromedicinal richness of thermal waters, this research aims to be a guiding thread for the economic, tourist and sustainable development of these regions. The main objective is to assess how the incorporation of thermal waters in the sustainable production of chestnut flour can be advantageous, as well as the use of chestnut by-products, shells and hedgehogs. The aim of this study is to provide more specific and concrete answers, such as demonstrating the viability of using chestnut by-products, shells and hedgehogs in the production of chestnut flour. It is imperative to verify whether the introduction of chestnut by-products adds value to the nutritional characterisation of the product to be developed. At the same time, the aim is to analyse the influence of the introduction of thermal waters during the processing of chestnut flour. The thermal waters under study come from Chaves, Portugal and Ourense, Spain. Various formulations of chestnuts and their by-products will be combined with the different waters and by-products from the aforementioned regions, in order to later analyse their chemical, nutritional and organoleptic properties, as well as the effect of their consumption on human health. As part of this study, gastronomic experiments will be carried out with the new product to assess its degree of acceptance by consumers.

Keywords: regional tourism, chestnut by-products, chestnut flour, thermal water and sustainability

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EXPLORING FACTORS SHAPING HOSPITAL REPUTATION: INSIGHTS FROM INDIAN HEALTHCARE

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ABSTRACT

Amidst the dynamic healthcare landscape of India, hospitals are engaged in a spirited pursuit to uphold their prominence and trust among patients. This study embarked on a journey to unravel the intricate factors shaping the brand equity of hospitals. Following meticulous standardization, we distributed questionnaires to 200 patients admitted to hospitals in Northern Indian states. Finally, we employed Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) using Smart PLS software to evaluate the causal relationships between variables. The path coefficient between brand trust, brand loyalty, and brand equity was positive. These results underscore the importance for hospitals to prioritize attention to dimensions and factors affecting brand equity to sustain their societal position and deliver effective services.

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İLKOKULLARDA ÖĞRENCİLERİN AKRAN ZORBALIĞI DÜZEYLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF PEER BULLYING LEVELS AMONG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, ilkokul düzeyinde öğrencilerin akran zorbalığı düzeylerini belirlemektir. Nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden tarama modeli kullanılarak gerçekleştirilen bu çalışmada, 2023-2024 eğitim-öğretim yılında Bitlis ili Tatvan ilçesinde eğitim gören ilkokul öğrencileri incelenmiştir. Araştırmada, akran zorbalığı ölçeği kullanılarak öğrencilerin kurban olma, zorba olma ve nötr davranışları değerlendirilmiştir. Ayrıca, öğrencilerin sözel ve fiziksel şiddetle karşılaşp karşılaşmadıkları sorgulanmıştır. Bu süreçte, öğrencilerin sınıf düzeyleri dikkate alınmıştır.

Literatürde akran zorbalığı üzerine çeşitli çalışmalar bulunmaktadır, ancak ilkokul düzeyindeki öğrenciler için yapılan araştırmaların sayısının sınırlı olduğu görülmektedir. Temel eğitimde akran zorbalığına neden olan faktörlerin belirlenmesi ve erken önlem alınması, ileriki akademik seviyelerde bu sorunun azalmasına katkı sağlayacaktır. Bu doğrultuda, araştırmaya 2. sınıftan 22, 3. sınıftan 24 ve 4. sınıftan 58 öğrenci katılmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak, zorba, kurban veya yansız ifadelerden oluşan 19 maddelik bir ölçek kullanılmıştır. Veri analizi sürecinde parametrik testler ve ANOVA testi uygulanmıştır. Sonuçlara göre, öğrencilerin kurban olma boyutunda aldıkları puanlar orta düzeyde, zorba olma boyutunda aldıkları puanlar düşük düzeyde, nötr boyutunda aldıkları puanlar ise yüksek düzeyde bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akran zorbalığı, kurban, zorbalık.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to determine the levels of peer bullying among elementary school students. Utilizing the survey model, one of the quantitative research methods, this study examines elementary school students attending school in Tatvan district of Bitlis province during the 2023-2024 academic year. The research employed a peer bullying scale to evaluate students' victim, bully, and neutral behaviors, and also investigated whether students encountered verbal and physical violence. In this process, the students' grade levels were taken into account.

While there is a body of literature on peer bullying, studies specifically targeting elementary school students are relatively limited. Identifying the factors contributing to peer bullying in primary education and taking early preventive measures can help mitigate this issue in higher academic levels. Accordingly, the study included 22 second-grade, 24 third-grade, and 58 fourth-grade students. A 19-item scale consisting of bully, victim, and neutral statements was used as the data collection tool. Parametric tests and ANOVA were employed for data analysis. The results indicated that the students' scores were moderate in the victim dimension, low in the bully dimension, and high in the neutral dimension.

Key Words: Peer bullying, victim, bullying.

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İNSAN HAKLARI VE ADALETİN GÖLGESİNDE: BATI'NIN İSRAİL VE UKRAYNA POLİTİKALARI IN THE SHADOW OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND JUSTICE: WESTERN POLICIES TOWARDS ISRAEL AND UKRAINE

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ÖZET

Batı dünyasının uluslararası ilişkilerde sergilediği tutarsızlıklar ve çifte standartlar, Ukrayna-Rusya Savaşı ile İsrail-Filistin çatışması arasındaki farklar üzerinden açıkça görülebilir. Bu iki olay, Batı'nın insan hakları, uluslararası hukuk ve adalet konularındaki söylemleri ile pratikteki davranışları arasındaki derin uçurumu gözler önüne sermektedir. Rusya'nın 2022 yılında Ukrayna'ya karşı başlattığı askeri müdahale, uluslararası arenada büyük bir şok etkisi yarattı ve Batı dünyasının hızla harekete geçmesine neden oldu. Bu dönemde, Batı'nın tepkisi çok yönlü ve kararlı bir şekilde şekillendi, çeşitli diplomatik, ekonomik ve askeri adımlar atıldı. Batı medyası, Ukrayna-Rusya Savaşı'nı geniş çapta ve detaylı bir şekilde haberleştirdi. Ukrayna'nın direnişi, Rusya'nın saldırıları ve sivillerin yaşadığı acılar, dünya genelinde büyük yankı uyandırdı. Batı'da, kamuoyu Ukrayna'nın yanında yer aldı ve birçok ülkede Ukrayna'ya destek gösterileri düzenlendi. Bu kamuoyu desteği, Batılı hükümetlerin Ukrayna'ya yönelik yardımlarını artırmalarında önemli bir rol oynadı. Öte yandan, İsrail'in Filistin halkına yönelik politikaları konusunda Batı'nın tutumu daha karmaşık ve çelişkili bir tablo çizmektedir. İsrail'in yerleşim politikaları, Filistin topraklarının genişletilmesi ve Gazze'deki askeri operasyonlar, insan hakları ihlalleri ve uluslararası hukuk açısından ciddi sorunlar teşkil etmektedir. Ancak, Batılı ülkeler genellikle İsrail'in güvenlik endişelerini gerekçe göstererek güçlü bir siyasi ve askeri destek sağlamaktadır. Batı medyası, İsrail-Filistin çatışmasını ele alırken genellikle dengeli ve tarafsız bir tutum sergileyemez. İsrail yanlısı bir yaklaşım benimseyen medya organları, Filistinlilerin yaşadığı insan hakları ihlallerini ve yapılan soykırımı yeterince gündeme getirmez. Bu durum, Batı'nın insan hakları ve adalet ilkelerine olan bağlılığını sorgulattırmaktadır. Bu çalışma Batı dünyasının uluslararası politikalarda sergilediği çifte standartları ve stratejik çıkar odaklı yaklaşımları, İsrail-Filistin çatışması ve Ukrayna-Rusya savaşı bağlamında detaylı bir şekilde incelemeyi, insan hakları, uluslararası hukuk ve adalet ilkeleri açısından Batı'nın tutumlarındaki tutarsızlıkları ortaya koyarak, bu durumun Batı'nın güvenilirliği ve meşruiyeti üzerindeki etkilerini değerlendirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Çalışma, Batı'nın insan hakları ve adalet ilkelerini evrensel olarak savunurken, uygulamada nasıl seçici davrandığını ve bu seçiciliğin altında yatan stratejik çıkarları vurgulamayı hedeflemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnsan Hakları, Ukrayna, İsrail, Soykırım, Filistin.

ABSTRACT

The inconsistencies and double standards of the Western world in international relations can be clearly seen in the differences between the Ukraine-Russia War and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. These two events illustrate the profound gap between the West's rhetoric on human rights, international law and justice and its behavior in practice. Russia's military intervention against Ukraine in 2022 shocked the international arena and caused the Western world to take swift action. During this period, the West's response was multifaceted and decisive, with various diplomatic, economic and military steps taken. Western media covered the Ukraine-Russia war extensively and in detail. Ukraine's resistance, Russia's aggression and civilian suffering were widely reported around the world. In the West, public opinion

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sided with Ukraine and demonstrations in support of Ukraine were organized in many countries. This public support played an important role in Western governments increasing their aid to Ukraine. On the other hand, the Western position on Israel's policies towards the Palestinian people is more complex and contradictory. Israel's settlement policies, the expansion of Palestinian territories and military operations in Gaza pose serious problems in terms of human rights violations and international law. However, Western countries provide strong political and military support, often citing Israel's security concerns. Western media coverage of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is often not balanced and impartial. Media outlets that adopt a pro-Israel approach do not adequately cover the human rights violations and genocide of Palestinians. This situation calls into question the West's commitment to the principles of human rights and justice. This study aims to examine in detail the double standards and strategic interest-oriented approaches of the Western world in international politics in the context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the Ukraine-Russia war, to reveal the inconsistencies in Western positions in terms of human rights, international law and principles of justice, and to evaluate the effects of this situation on the credibility and legitimacy of the West. The study aims to highlight how the West, while universally upholding the principles of human rights and justice, has been selective in practice and the strategic interests underlying this selectivity.

Keywords: Human Rights, Ukraine, Israel, Genocide, Palestine.

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YABANCI DİL ÖĞRETİMİNDE DİL BECERİLERİNİN GELİŞİMİNDE KARŞILAŞILAN PROBLEMLER PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGE SKILLS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

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ÖZET

Dil insanı diğer canlılardan ayıran en önemli özelliklerden biridir. İnsanlara ait bir özellik olan dil, anlamlı kelimelerden oluşan sistemli cümleler bütünü temsil eder ve insanoğlu doğduğu günden itibaren iletişim kurmak amacıyla dili kullanır. Aynı zamanda dil, bilgi aktarmayı amaçlayan fen bilimleri veya matematik gibi içerik tabanlı bir konu değil, bir beceridir. Bu nedenle, dil psikomotor alana girer ve bir şeyi iyi yapma yeteneği olarak tanımlanabilir ve yüzme veya bisiklete binmek gibi, dil de öğrenildikten sonra yapılan bir beceridir (Husain, 2015, s. 1). Küreselleşmenin de etkisiyle insanlar arasında iletişim kaçınılmaz olmuş ve bu iletişim dil aracılığıyla sağlanmaktadır. İngilizce evrensel bir dil olarak kabul görmesinden dolayı bu görevi gören en önemli araçtır. İnsanların birbirleri arasındaki iletişimin gerekliliği dil öğretimine verilen önemin de artmasına sebep olmuştur. Geçmişten günümüze dil öğretiminde farklı yaklaşımlar öne sürülürken, bu yaklaşımlarda dil becerilerinin dil öğretimindeki etkisi ön plana çıkmaktadır. Dil öğretiminde dört temel dil becerisi olan dinleme, konuşma, okuma ve yazma, öğrencilerin dil öğreniminde çok önemli bir yere sahiptir. Bu dil becerileri üretken ve alıcı beceriler olarak ikiye ayrılmaktadır. Konuşma ve yazma üretken beceriler olarak adlandırılırken, dinleme ve okuma becerileri ise alıcı becerilerdendir. Dil öğretiminde hazırlanan dil öğretim programlarında çeşitli dil yaklaşımlarından da yararlanılırken, dil becerileri üzerinde durulur ve bu öğretim programlarında öğrencilerin iletişimsel becerilerinin geliştirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Bu çalışma yabancı dil öğreniminde dört temel dil becerisi olan okuma, yazma, dinleme ve konuşma becerilerinin öğreniminde karşılaşılan problemleri incelemek amacıyla hazırlanmıştır. Bu amaçla ulusal ve uluslararası literatürde yabancı dil öğretiminde dil becerileri ile ilgili çalışmalar incelenmiştir. Bu çalışma nitel araştırma modeli kapsamında durum çalışması deseniyle hazırlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda ilgili literatürde yer alan dokümanlar analiz edilmiş olup elde edilen veriler ilgili bölümlerde frekans değerleriyle verilerek yorumlanmıştır. Çalışmanın sonuçları kapsamında öğrencilerin dil becerilerinde kelime bilgisinde eksiklik yaşamaları, dil becerileri stratejilerinde yetersiz olmaları, ders materyallerinden kaynaklı problem yaşamaları, dil becerileri arasında denge kurulamaması, öğretmenlerin derste yetersiz kalması, kelime telaffuzlarında sorunlar yaşanması, cümle kuramama, dersle ilgili hata yapma korkusu, derse motive olamama gibi sorunlar çalışma sonunda elde edilmiştir. Çalışma sonuçları önünde öneriler belirtilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Dil, dil öğretimi, dil becerileri, okuma, yazma, dinleme, konuşma

ABSTRACT

Language is one of the most important features that distinguish humans from other living creatures. Language, which is a characteristic of humans, represents a set of systematic sentences consisting of meaningful words, and human beings have been using language to communicate since the day they were born. At the same time, language is a skill, not a content-based subject like science or mathematics that

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aims to convey knowledge. Therefore, language falls under the psychomotor domain and can be defined as the ability to do something well. Like swimming or riding a bicycle, language is a skill that is performed after being learned (Husain, 2015, s. 1). Due to the effect of globalization, communication between people has become inevitable and this communication is provided through language. Since English is accepted as a universal language, it is the most important tool that performs this task. The necessity of communication between people has led to an increase in the importance given to language teaching. Different approaches have been put forward in language teaching from past to present and the effect of language skills in language teaching comes to the fore in these approaches. In language teaching, the four basic language skills of listening, speaking, reading and writing have a very important place in students' language learning. These language skills are divided into two as productive and receptive skills. While speaking and writing are called productive skills, listening and reading skills are receptive skills. Besides, various language approaches are used in the language teaching programs prepared in language teaching, language skills are emphasized and it is aimed to develop the communicative skills of the students with these teaching programs. This study was prepared to examine the problems encountered in learning the four basic language skills of reading, writing, listening and speaking in foreign language learning. For this purpose, studies on language skills in foreign language teaching were examined in the national and international literature. This study was prepared with a case study design within the scope of the qualitative research model. In this context, documents in the relevant literature were analyzed and the obtained data were interpreted by giving frequency values in the relevant sections. Within the scope of the study results, several issues were identified among students in their language skills: deficiencies in vocabulary knowledge, inadequacies in language skills strategies, problems arising from course materials, imbalance among language skills, teachers being insufficient in class, problems with word pronunciation, inability to form sentences, fear of making mistakes related to the lesson, and lack of motivation for the lesson. Recommendations are stated before the study results.

Keywords: Language, Language teaching, Language skills, reading, writing, listening, speaking

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DISCOVERY OF A UNIQUE EXPERIENCE: CONSCIOUS AWARENESS IN PARENTS EŐSİZ DENEYİMİN KEŐFİ: EBEVEYNLERDE BİLİNÇLİ FARKINDALIK

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ABSTRACT

During the process of raising children, parents face various stress factors (Match, 2019). Being able to cope with the stress of being a parent is very important for the healthy interaction between parent and child. The parent's level of conscious awareness constitutes a resource in this regard (Match, 2019). Conscious awareness is actually a way of life. It is a teaching that will raise our living standards when we integrate it into our lives. Conscious awareness focuses the individual's attention on environmental and internal experiences momentarily, without judgment; It is defined as accepting the moment by experiencing instant experiences without being influenced by possible emotions and experiences experienced in the past or planned in the future (Atalay, 2018). Additionally, mindfulness offers practices for escaping autopilot and being fully present as an observer of one's own experiences, and can help develop the ability to stay in the moment. It helps soften emotional reactivity and cope with experiences and emotions (Lucena et al., 2020). There are studies showing that the level of conscious awareness is associated with reducing stress in parents and increasing psychological well-being (Çakır, 2022). Mindfulness in parenting includes greater awareness of a child's emotions and needs; the ability to be present and listen with full attention; to recognize and accept everything as it is at every moment, good or bad; It is a process that involves recognizing one's own reactions and learning to respond more appropriately with openness and kindness (Bögels & Restifo, 2013). This awareness of parents with high conscious awareness is carried to every moment of their lives. Because these parents are aware of what is happening in their relationship with their children and exhibit more conscious behavior (Atalay, 2020). In this context, conscious awareness is important for children to be aware of their interests and needs and to have a more understanding, accepting and compassionate approach towards their children as a result of all their positive or negative life experiences. The level of conscious awareness in parents can be improved by reducing the perceived stress level by applying the Conscious Awareness-Based Stress Reduction Program (MBSR). MBSR is a scientifically supported group program that teaches conscious awareness along with meditations, in which mindfulness practices are regularly progressed step by step. MBSR covers an 8-week period and consists of courses specific to the development of awareness skills and assignments that enable practice. The MBSR program can be used complementary, preventive, supportive or alone (Wolf and Serpa, 2015; Baer 2015; Atalay, 2018; Arslan, 2018; Errázuriz Concha et al., 2020; Pinho et al., 2020). In addition, family-based mindfulness trainings are also organized, and it is seen that the positive effect of mindfulness on parents increases (Demirciođlu & IŐık, 2021). The aim of this research is to compile the literature on the concept of mindfulness in parents, the effect of mindfulness on parents, and what can be done to develop mindfulness.

ŐZET

Günümüzde ailelerin, ebeveynlerin ve çocukların algıladıđı ve yaŐadıđı stres düzeyi farklı olduđu için bilinçli farkındalık bize stresi algılama ve yönetme konusunda en önemli yardımcı kaynak olmaktadır. Bilinçli farkındalık aslında bir yaşam şeklidir. Yaşamımıza entegre ettiđimizde hayat standartlarımızı yükseltecek bir öğretilerdir. Bilinçli farkındalık bireyin dikkatini anlık olarak, yargısız bir şekilde çevresel ve içsel deneyimlere odaklaması; geçmişte yaŐadıđı veya gelecekte planladıđı olası duyguların ve deneyimlerin etkisinde kalmadan anlık deneyimleri yaşayarak an'ı kabul etmesi olarak

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tanımlanmaktadır (Atalay, 2018). MBSR, bilinçli farkındalık uygulamalarının düzenli olarak adım adım ilerlediği, meditasyonlarla birlikte bilinçli farkında olmayı öğreten, etkisi bilimsel olarak da desteklenmiş bir grup programıdır. MBSR 8 haftalık bir süreci kapsayan, farkındalık becerilerinin geliştirilmesine özgü derslerden ve uygulama yapmayı sağlayan ödevlerden oluşmaktadır. MBSR programı tamamlayıcı, önleyici, destekleyici veya tek başına da kullanılabilir (Wolf ve Serpa, 2015; Baer 2015; Atalay, 2018; Arslan, 2018; Errázuriz Concha ve ark., 2020; Pinho ve ark., 2020) Bilinçli farkındalık otomatik pilottan kaçarak ve kişinin kendi deneyimlerinin bir gözlemcisi olarak tamamen anda olmak için pratikler sunar ve anda kalabilme özelliğinin geliştirilmesine yardımcı olabilir. Duygusal tepkiselliği yumuşatmaya, deneyimler ve duygularla başa çıkmaya yardımcı olur (Lucenave ark., 2020)

Ebeveynlikte bilinçli farkındalık, bir çocuğun duyguları ve ihtiyaçları hakkında daha fazla farkındalık; hazır olma ve tüm dikkatle dinleme becerisi; iyi veya kötü her şeyi her an olduğu gibi tanımak ve kabul etmek; kişinin kendi tepkilerini tanımak ve tüm açıklık ve nezaketle daha uygun yanıt vermeyi öğrenmeyi içeren ve gitgide gelişebilecek bir süreçtir (Bögels & Restifo, 2013). Bilinçli farkındalığı yüksek olan ebeveynlerin bu farkındalığı hayatının her anına taşır. Çünkü bu ebeveynler çocukları ile ilişkisinde olanların farkında olur ve daha bilinçli davranışlar sergiler (Atalay, 2020). Bu bağlamda, çocukların ilgi ve ihtiyaçlarının farkına varma ve yaşadıkları olumlu ya da olumsuz tüm yaşam deneyimleri sonucu çocuklarına yönelik daha anlayışlı, kabullenici ve şefkatli yaklaşım sergilemelerinde bilinçli farkındalık önemlidir. Literatür incelendiğinde ebeveynlikte bilinçli farkındalıkla ilgili son yıllarda oldukça fazla çalışmalar yapıldığı görülmektedir. Aile temelli bilinçli farkındalık eğitimleri düzenlenmekte olup bilinçli farkındalığın ebeveynler üzerindeki olumlu etkisinin arttığı görülmektedir. Yapılan bu derlemenin amacı ebeveynlerde bilinçli farkındalığın yararlarını aktarmak, hayata entegre edilebilecek uygulamaları anlatmak ve ebeveynlere verilmiş ve verilecek olan bilinçli farkındalık eğitimlerinin aile, çocuk ve toplum ruh sağlığına etkileri incelenmektedir.

Literatür incelendiğinde ebeveynlikte bilinçli farkındalıkla ilgili son yıllarda oldukça fazla çalışmalar yapıldığı görülmektedir. Aile temelli bilinçli farkındalık eğitimleri düzenlenmekte olup bilinçli farkındalığın ebeveynler üzerindeki olumlu etkisinin arttığı görülmektedir. Yapılan bu araştırmanın amacı ebeveynlerde bilinçli farkındalığın yararlarını aktarmak, hayata entegre edilebilecek uygulamaları anlatmak ve ebeveynlere verilmiş ve verilecek olan bilinçli farkındalık eğitimlerinin aile, çocuk ve toplum ruh sağlığına etkileri incelenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilinçli Farkındalık, Ebeveynler, Aile, Çocuk, Toplum Ruh Sağlığı

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FORMATION OF PEDAGOGICAL COMMUNICATION STYLE OF MODERN UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

Communication is the main form of human existence. Communication, which is a form of social existence, exists in and accompanies all types of human activity. However, there are a number of professions where communication becomes a professionally important category in the nature of the profession. Such professions include the teaching profession. At this time, communication is not seen as a common form of human interaction, but as a functional category. Pedagogical communication is a multifaceted process of organization, construction and development of communication, mutual understanding and interaction between teachers and students, which is created by the goals and content of their joint activities. Communicative (information exchange between communication parties), interactive (organization of mutual activity) and perceptive (perception of each other by communication partners and establishment of mutual understanding) sides are implemented in pedagogical communication. The article deals with the formation of the correct communication style of university teachers. Because pedagogical communication plays a leading role in the professional activity of a university teacher, as it is the main form of social interaction between people. The analysis of the modern university experience shows that the success of the pedagogical activity of professors and teaching staff and the educational activity of students mostly depends on the efficiency of the pedagogical communication process between teachers and students. The goals and objectives of the educational process aimed at training high-quality specialists in universities and, ultimately, the transfer of professional experience. It is done due to proper communication process between teacher and students. Teachers with effective pedagogical communication style not only convey a certain amount of information to students, but also shape their professional and moral position and bring their experience to a high level of development. High demands are placed on the psychological climate of the department, faculty, and the university as a whole, which is realized in daily pedagogical communication in the higher school. The formation of a personal communication style with students is associated with the development of the creative individuality of professors, associate professors and teachers. The exchange of scientific traditions and scientific information is carried out in the most effective way thanks to the establishment of close relations between teachers and students, and active cooperation according to their interests. At the same time, the article also clarified the negative trends that lead to a decrease in the effectiveness of pedagogical communication in modern conditions. At the same time, attention was drawn to the results of university students' neglect of acquiring knowledge in the direction of their profession. Thus, without the concept of partnership in the activities of university students, it is difficult to involve students in independent work, to instill in them professional taste, and to educate the professional direction of the individual as a whole. The most productive process of university education and training is provided by a system of relations established reliably at the university level. The article also includes the essence, content and functions of the formation process of the university teacher's communication style, the factors of the pedagogical communication process, the role of the pedagogical communication style in increasing the efficiency of the pedagogical activity, and the issues of pedagogical interaction of educational subjects. All this indicates the necessity of organizing the process of formation of pedagogical communication style among university teachers in the interests of increasing the efficiency of the specialist training process. Thus, the subject of the research is the essence

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and content of the process of formation of pedagogical communication style among university teachers, as well as ways of increasing its efficiency. The purpose of the research is to justify the essence, content and characteristics of the formation of the pedagogical communication style among university teachers based on the results of the theoretical analysis and pedagogical experiment, and to determine the ways of the formation of the pedagogical communication style in modern conditions. Thus, it is possible to increase the efficiency of the process of formation of pedagogical communication style by increasing the level of psychological and pedagogical training of professors and teachers of higher education institutions, by improving the pedagogical technique of higher school teachers, and by strengthening the moral-aesthetic component.

Keywords: Pedagogical communication, teacher, university, student, style.

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ANTIBIOTIC-LOADED HYDROGELS FOR THE PREVENTION OF GRAM-POSITIVE AND GRAM-NEGATIVE BACTERIAL INFECTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Antibacterial hydrogels are essential in various medical applications to prevent bacterial infections at the site of application. This is crucial for wound healing, post-surgical care, and the management of chronic wounds. By providing localized antibacterial action, these hydrogels can significantly reduce the need for systemic antibiotics, thereby helping to mitigate antibiotic resistance. Their antibacterial properties can lead to faster and more effective healing by preventing infection-related complications. In this study, we developed a supramolecular hydrogel incorporated with gentamicin (0.2 wt/v%), an aminoglycoside antibiotic with broad-spectrum activity, to prevent bacterial infections. The hydrogel was synthesized via host-guest interactions through a biocompatible polymer matrix that ensures sustained and localized release of gentamicin. *In vitro* antibacterial efficacy was evaluated against gram-positive (GP) and gram-negative (GN) bacterial strains, including *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Our results demonstrated over 90% inhibition of bacterial growth, indicating the hydrogel's potential as a robust antibacterial agent. Additionally, the hydrogel exhibited favorable mechanical properties, storage modulus of up to 60 kPa, and biocompatibility, making it suitable for various biomedical applications, such as wound dressings and surgical implants. This study underscores the potential of gentamicin-loaded supramolecular hydrogels as an effective strategy for preventing bacterial infections. They provide a promising solution to enhance patient outcomes and reduce the burden of antibiotic-resistant infections. Future investigations will focus on *in vivo* evaluations and the exploration of other antimicrobial agents to further optimize and expand the hydrogel's therapeutic applications.

Keywords: Gentamicin, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, supramolecular hydrogels

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PARİS İKLİM ANLAŞMASININ BORSA İSTANBUL'DAKİ SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR
OLMAYAN FİRMALARIN PİYASA DEĞERİNE ETKİSİ: FARKLARIN FARKI ANALİZİ⁸

THE IMPACT OF THE PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT ON THE MARKET VALUE OF
UNSUSTAINABLE FIRMS IN BORSA ISTANBUL: A DIFFERENCE-IN-DIFFERENCES
ANALYSIS⁹

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ÖZET

Paris iklim anlaşması (PA), iklim değişikliği konusunda yasal olarak bağlayıcılığı olan ilk uluslararası iklim anlaşmasıdır. PA, 12 Aralık 2015 tarihinde Türkiye'nin de içinde bulunduğu 197 ülke tarafından kabul edilmiş ve 4 Kasım 2016'da yürürlüğe girmiştir. Anlaşma maddeleri arasında, imalat ve finans sektörlerinde faaliyet gösteren tüm firmaların mali yapılarını etkileyecek maddeler yer almaktadır. PA temel olarak, sürdürülebilir piyasalarda faaliyeti desteklemekte ve yeni yatırımların bu sektörlere yönlendirilmesini amaçlamaktadır. Aksi özelliklere sahip sektörler ve firmalara mali yükümlülükler içermekte olması, söz konusu firmaların nakit akımlarını ve karlılıklarını doğrudan etkileyecektir.

Çalışmanın amacı, Borsa İstanbul'daki (BIST) firmaların piyasa değerinin sürdürülebilirlik ve iklim değişikliği ile ilgili politikalarından nasıl etkileneceğini incelemektir. Bu doğrultuda çalışmada, BIST Sürdürülebilirlik Endeksi'nde örneklem dönemi boyunca yer alan ve almayan firmaların, anlaşmanın yürürlük tarihinden bu yana nasıl etkilendiğini incelemek ve sonraki dönemde anlaşmaya uygun olmayan firmalara yol göstermek hedeflenmiştir. Firmaların hisse senedi getirileri, piyasa modeli (Single-index model) temel alınarak incelenecektir. Modelde, bağımlı değişken olarak firmaların hisse senedi getiri verisi kullanılırken, açıklayıcı değişken olarak piyasa getirisi (BIST100 Endeks getirisi) yer alacaktır. Söz konusu politika değişikliğinin etkisini ölçmek amacı ile piyasa modeline Farkların Farkı (DiD) yöntemi entegre edilmiştir. Bu yöntemin uygulanabilmesi için veri setindeki firmalar için müdahale grubu ve kontrol grubu olmak üzere iki temel grubun belirlenmesine ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Buna göre, uluslararası literatürde konuyla yakından ilgili çalışmalar incelenerek, kontrol grubu olarak BIST Sürdürülebilir Endeksi'ne incelenen dönemde sürekli dahil firmalar (63 firma) ve müdahale grubu olarak endeks dışında kalan firmalar (225 firma) belirlenmiştir. DiD yönteminin gereklilikleri çerçevesinde, piyasa modeline açıklayıcı değişken olarak BIST100 getirisinin yanı sıra, firmanın sürdürülebilir olup olmadığını gösteren kukla değişken, politika değişikliği öncesi ve sonrasını gösteren zaman kuklası değişkeni ve kukla değişkenlerin çarpımından oluşan etkileşim değişkeni dahil edilmiştir.

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Veri setine dahil edilen 288 firmanın, Ocak 2013- Ekim 2023 arası aylık getiri verileri Yahoo Finance veri tabanından elde edilmiştir.

DiD yönteminin kullanılması nedeniyle, model bulgularının geçerliliği paralel trend varsayımının sağlanıp sağlanmadığına bağlıdır. Bu varsayımı test etmek amacı ile "plasebo" testleri uygulanmış ve görsel analizler yapılmıştır. Test sonucuna göre paralel trend varsayımının sağlanamaması nedeniyle, Sentetik Farkların Farkı (Synthetic DiD) alternatif ve geçerli bir yaklaşım olarak kullanılmıştır. Analiz bulguları, Paris iklim anlaşmasının, BIST Sürdürülebilir Endeksi dışında kalan firmaların getirilerini olumsuz yönde etkilediğini göstermiştir. Borsa İstanbul yatırımcılarının BIST Sürdürülebilir Endeksi'ne dahil olan firmalara, olmayanlara göre, incelenen dönem için aylık %2,7 daha fazla değer atfettiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Paris İklim Anlaşması, Piyasa Modeli, BIST Sürdürülebilirlik Endeksi, Sentetik Farkların Farkı Yöntemi

ABSTRACT

The Paris climate agreement (PA) is the first legally binding international climate agreement on climate change. The PA was adopted by 197 countries, including Turkey, on December 12, 2015, and entered into force on November 4, 2016. Among the articles of the agreement are those that will affect the financial structures of all companies operating in the manufacturing and financial sectors. Basically, the PA supports activity in sustainable markets and aims to direct new investments to these sectors. The fact that it includes financial obligations for sectors and firms with contrary characteristics will directly affect the cash flows and profitability of these firms.

The aim of the study is to examine how the market capitalization of firms in Borsa İstanbul (BIST) will be affected by policies related to sustainability and climate change. Accordingly, the study aims to examine how the firms that are and are not included in the BIST Sustainability Index during the sample period have been affected since the effective date of the agreement and to provide guidance to firms that are not in compliance with the agreement in the following period. The stock returns of the firms will be analyzed based on the market model (single-index model). In the model, firms' stock return data will be used as the dependent variable, while the market return (BIST100 Index return) will be used as the explanatory variable. To measure the impact of the policy change, the Difference-in-Difference (DiD) method is integrated into the market model. In order to apply this method, it is necessary to identify two main groups for the firms in the dataset, namely the treatment group and the control group. Accordingly, by reviewing the closely related studies in the international literature, firms that were included in the BIST Sustainable Index during the analyzed period (63 firms) were selected as the control group and firms that were excluded from the index (225 firms) were selected as the treatment group.

In line with the requirements of the DiD method, in addition to the BIST100 return as an explanatory variable, a dummy variable indicating whether the firm is sustainable or not, a time dummy variable indicating before and after the policy change, and an interaction variable consisting of the product of the dummy variables are included in the market model. The monthly return data of the 288 firms included in the dataset between January 2013 and October 2023 are obtained from Yahoo Finance database.

Due to the use of the DiD method, the validity of the model findings depends on whether the parallel trend assumption is met. To test this assumption, "placebo" tests were applied, and visual analysis was performed. Since the parallel trend assumption was not met according to the test results, the Synthetic Difference-in-Difference (Synthetic DiD) was used as an alternative and valid approach. The findings of the analysis show that the Paris climate agreement negatively affected the returns of firms excluded from the BIST Sustainable Index. It is concluded that Borsa İstanbul investors attribute 2.7% more value per month to firms included in the BIST Sustainable Index compared to those excluded for the analyzed period.

Keywords: Paris Climate Agreement, Market Model, BIST Sustainability Index, Synthetic Difference-in-Differences Method

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TÜRKİYE VE ABD BANKACILIK SEKTÖRÜ STRES TESTİ KARŞILAŞTIRMASI

A STRESS TEST COMPARISON IN TERMS OF TURKISH AND US BANKING SECTOR

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ÖZET

Finansal açıdan risk, beklenen getirinin gerçekleşen getiriden sapma olasılığı olarak tanımlanırken; bankacılık açısından ise, bankanın yatırımlarının zarara uğrama olasılığını ifade etmektedir. Stres testi, faiz oranlarının aniden artması, devalüasyon, likidite krizi, politik kriz gibi olağanüstü piyasa ortamlarında oluşabilecek olası kayıpların tahmini için tasarlanan yöntemleri nitelendirmektedir. Bu yöntemler, herhangi bir finansal kuruluşun ya da finansal sistemin maruz kaldığı şoklar ve olağanüstü piyasa koşulları altında, kırılabilirliğin değerlendirilmesinde sıklıkla kullanılmaktadır. Bankacılık sektöründe Basel III kriterleri çerçevesinde, 2009 yılında stres testi uygulamalarını içeren ilkeler yayımlanmıştır. Bu ilkeler çerçevesinde, stres testinin hem bankalar için risk yönetiminin kritik bir unsuru hem de bankacılık denetçileri ve makro otoriteler için temel bir araç olduğunu yansıtacak şekilde güncellemeler getirilmiştir. Dolayısıyla, bankacılık sektöründe stres testleri zorunlu hale gelmiştir. Finans literatüründe stres testleri için farklı yöntemler uygulanabilmektedir. CAMELS analizi, kredi portföy yaklaşımı, VAR yöntemi, senaryo analizi veya Monte Carlo simülasyonu kullanılarak stres testleri gerçekleştirilebilmektedir. Yöntemler içerisinde uygulanması en zor fakat en başarılı performansa sahip olanı Monte Carlo simülasyonu metodudur. Monte Carlo simülasyonu, finansal araştırmalarda yüksek sayıda senaryoyu modelleyebilmek için kullanılabilir. Ancak Monte Carlo simülasyonunun uygulanması, konunun özeline ve araştırma kurgusuna göre farklılıklar göstermektedir. Aynı durum bankacılık sektöründe stres testi uygulaması için de geçerlidir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye ve ABD bankacılık sektöründe stres testi uygulaması yapmak ve iki farklı ülke dinamikleri çerçevesinde yorumlamaktır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda, takipteki kredileri etkileyebilecek makroekonomik göstergelerin tespit edilmesi ve makroekonomik göstergelerde meydana gelebilecek bir şok durumunda takipteki krediler üzerindeki etkilerinin gözlenmesi planlanmaktadır. Analizlerde, zaman serisi modelleri ve Monte Carlo simülasyonu kullanılmaktadır. Stres testi literatürü çerçevesinde modellerde bağımlı değişken olarak, takipteki kredi oranı tercih edilirken; açıklayıcı değişkenler olarak ise döviz kuru/dolar endeksi, gayri safi yurt içi hasıla, işsizlik oranı, enflasyon, faiz oranı ve para arzı belirlenmiştir. Türk bankacılık sektörü veri seti olarak, Borsa İstanbul'da işlem gören 9 adet ticari bankanın 2012/Q1-2023/Q4 dönemlerine ait 48 gözlemden oluşan çeyreklik verileri kullanılmıştır. ABD'de bankacılık endeksinde Türkiye'ye kıyasla çok daha fazla sayıda bankanın mevcut olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Tüm ABD bankalarının analizlerde kullanılması, Türk bankacılık sektörü ile kıyas yapılmasını olanaksız kılması sebebiyle bir eleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. ABD bankacılık sektöründe, verisine ulaşılabilen bankalardan sadece 16 tanesinin verisinin kullanılmasına karar verilmiştir. Söz konusu 16 banka, Türk bankacılık sektörü veri setinde yer alan bankaların aktif büyüklüklerine göre eşleştirme yapılarak belirlenmiş ve aynı dönem aralığında çeyreklik veri seti oluşturulmuştur. Analiz bulgularına göre, Türk ve ABD bankacılık sektörlerinde stres tepkileri arasında önemli farklılıklar olduğu gözlenmiştir. Sonuçlar genel olarak değerlendirildiğinde, Türk bankaları ABD bankalarına kıyasla herhangi bir makroekonomik şoka çok daha fazla tepki

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vermektedir. Tüm makroekonomik değişkenlere aynı anda şok verildiğinde, Türk bankalarında takipteki kredi oranında 15 kata kadar artış gözlenebilirken; ABD bankalarında bu artışın üç kat ile sınırlı kaldığı gözlenmiştir. Aktif büyüklüklerine göre eşleştirilen Türk ve ABD bankaları açısından elde edilen bulgular, olağanüstü piyasa koşulları altında başarılı performans için bankaların bulunmaları gereken pozisyonlarla ilgili önemli çıktılar sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bankacılık Sektörü, Takipteki Kredi Oranı, Stres Testi, Monte Carlo Simülasyonu.

ABSTRACT

In financial terms, risk is defined as the probability that the expected return will deviate from the realized return; in banking terms, it is the probability that the bank's investments will suffer losses. Stress testing refers to methods designed to estimate potential losses that may occur in extreme market environments such as a sudden increase in interest rates, devaluation, liquidity crisis, political crisis. These methods are frequently used to assess the exposure of a financial institution or a financial system to shocks and extraordinary market conditions. Within the framework of Basel III criteria in the banking sector, principles covering stress testing practices were published in 2009. These principles were updated to reflect that stress testing is both a critical element of risk management for banks and an essential tool for banking supervisors and macro authorities. Therefore, stress tests have become mandatory in the banking sector. In the finance literature, different methods can be applied for stress tests. Stress tests can be conducted using CAMELS analysis, credit portfolio approach, VAR method, scenario analysis or Monte Carlo simulation. Monte Carlo simulation is the most complex method to apply but has the best performance. Monte Carlo simulation can be used to model a large number of scenarios in financial research. However, the application of Monte Carlo simulation varies depending on the specific topic and research design. The same applies to stress testing in the banking sector.

The aim of this study is to conduct a stress test in the Turkish and US banking sectors and to evaluate the dynamics of the two different countries. For this purpose, it is planned to identify macroeconomic indicators that may affect non-performing loans (NPL) and to observe the effects on NPL in case of a shock in macroeconomic indicators. Time series models and Monte Carlo simulation are used in the analysis. Within the framework of the stress testing literature, the NPL ratio is preferred as the dependent variable in the models, while exchange rate/dollar index, gross domestic product, unemployment rate, inflation, interest rate and money supply are determined as explanatory variables. As the Turkish banking sector dataset, quarterly data consisting of 48 observations for the period 2012/Q1-2023/Q4 of 9 commercial banks traded on Borsa Istanbul are used. It is observed that there are a much larger number of banks in the US banking index compared to Türkiye. Since the use of all US banks in the analysis makes it impossible to make comparisons with the Turkish banking sector, an elimination method is used. In the US banking sector, it was decided to use the data of only 16 of the banks for which data was available. These 16 banks were selected by matching the asset size of the banks in the Turkish banking sector data set and a quarterly data set was created for the same period. According to the findings of the analysis, there are significant differences between the stress responses in the Turkish and US banking sectors. Overall, the results suggest that Turkish banks react much more to any macroeconomic shock than US banks. When all macroeconomic variables are shocked at the same time, Turkish banks experience a 15-fold increase in the NPL ratio, whereas this increase is limited to three times for US banks. The findings for Turkish and US banks matched by asset size provide important insights into the positions that banks should be in for successful performance under extreme market conditions.

Keywords: Banking Sector, Non-Performing Loans, Stress Testing, Monte Carlo Simulation.

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EVLİLİK VE KADIN: MAVİ SAKAL VE THE YELLOW WALLPAPER ADLI ESERLERDE KUŞATILMIŞ KADINLIK

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ÖZET

Kadınların aile içinde maruz kaldığı kötü davranışlar, şiddet ve kısıtlamaları konu alan pek çok edebi ve görsel metin bulunmaktadır. Söz konusu eserlerde kadın, kocası tarafından sınırlandırılan ve daima ev içi alana, bir diğer tabirle özel alana hapsedilen bir kimlikle karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Kadından istenilen ev içindeki işleyişi düzenlemesi ve uysal bir eş olmasıdır.

Çalışmada ele alınacak eserlerde de karşımıza kadından böylesine istekleri olan kocalar çıkmaktadır. Charles Perrault'nun yapma masalı olan Mavi Sakal'da, korkutucu görünümüne rağmen zenginliği sayesinde evlenen bir adam ve onun eşi arasındaki mücadele anlatılmakta, kadının kocasının isteklerine riayet etmesi beklenen bir nesne gibi sunulmasına karşı çıkmaktadır. Masalda kocanın kadından beklediği tek şey, emirlerinin dışına çıkmaması ve meraklı olmamasıdır.

The Yellow Wallpaper adlı eserse, Charlotte Perkins Gilman tarafından yazılmış bir kısa öyküdür. Bu öyküde geçirdiği ruhsal buhranlar nedeniyle mutsuz olan bir kadınla, kendisini bilime adanmış ve rasyonel kocasının ilişkisi aktarılmıştır. Yine bu eserde de kadından beklenen kocasının istek ve yönlendirmelerine kesin bir kabulle uymasındır.

Çalışma kapsamında feminist yaklaşım üzerinden bu iki eser irdelenecek ve kadınların evlilik içi psikolojik şiddete maruz kalışları ve bununla mücadele stratejileri değerlendirilecektir. Yayımlanma tarihleri itibarıyla birbirleri arasında büyük bir fark bulunmayan bu iki eserde, kadının rolünün nasıl değiştiği de yine çalışmada açıklanmaya gayret edilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mavi Sakal, The Yellow Wallpaper, Charles Perrault, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Feminist eleştiri

ABSTRACT

There are many literary and visual texts that address the mistreatment, violence, and restrictions faced by women within the family. In these works, women often appear as identities confined to the domestic sphere, or in other words, the private realm, restricted and controlled by their husbands. They are expected to regulate the household chores and to be obedient wives.

The works to be discussed in this study also feature husbands who have such expectations from their wives. In Charles Perrault's fairy tale 'Bluebeard,' despite his frightening appearance, a man who marries due to his wealth is depicted in a struggle with his wife, who is presented as resisting being treated as an object expected to comply with her husband's wishes. The only thing expected of the wife in the tale is not to disobey his orders and not to be curious.

'The Yellow Wallpaper,' written by Charlotte Perkins Gilman, is a short story depicting the relationship between a woman unhappy due to her mental breakdowns and her husband dedicated to science and rationality. In this work too, the woman is expected to unquestioningly adhere to her husband's desires and directions.

Within the scope of this study, these two works will be analyzed through a feminist approach, evaluating the psychological violence experienced by women within marriage and their strategies of resistance. Despite being published around the same time, the study will also attempt to explain how the role of women changes in these works

Keywords: The Bluebeard, The Yellow Wallpaper, Charles Perrault, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Feminist Theory.

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INVESTIGATION OF MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF JUTE FIBER REINFORCED POLYESTER BASED COMPOSITES

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ABSTRACT

Composite materials have become increasingly trendy in almost every field. There are many reasons for this, the main reasons being that the properties of composites are comparable, being better than traditional materials used in industries, high strength/weight ratio, and lightness. The use of large amounts of polymer-based synthetic fibers in the composite industry has resulted in disposal problems despite their high costs. The emergence of industrial waste in large quantities every day further exacerbates the problem. In recent years, much research has focused on natural fiber composites because natural fiber has extraordinary strength, low density. Jute is a low-cost, recyclable, low density, environmentally friendly, low cost, biodegradable natural fiber with good stability. Jute fiber is generally preferred in the textile industry for products such as carpets, rugs, sacks and ropes. It has properties comparable to carbon and glass fiber and is cheaper. Jute is a naturally occurring and biodegradable fiber. Jute fiber is an excellent alternative to synthetic fibers when strength, thermal conductivity and affordability are important considerations. Additionally, jute fibers are environmentally sustainable. Jute fiber reinforced composites are an important field of study today.

In this study, jute fiber waste, which is a natural fiber group, was evaluated and a composite was obtained. Unsaturated polyester resin was used as matrix material. Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide was preferred as a hardener. Waste jute fiber was primarily used by cutting it into 2 mm dimensions. Samples were prepared by adding 1, 2 and 3% by weight to the Teflon mould using the open casting method. Mechanical properties of the samples such as tensile, impact and hardness were examined. Additionally, SEM examination was performed on the broken surfaces. As a result, it was determined that the addition of jute fiber significantly increased the mechanical properties.

Keywords: Jute fiber, green composites, mechanical properties, polyester resin.

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INVESTIGATION OF MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF HAZELNUT SHELL FILLED POLYESTER BASED COMPOSITES

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ABSTRACT

The global demand for sustainable and biodegradable materials has driven the development of natural fiber/filler-containing polymer composites. Fillers are frequently used in green composites to improve mechanical properties and reduce cost. Organic fillers used in such composites are materials such as wood sawdust and walnut shell, which are generally obtained from natural resources and minimize environmental impacts. While fillers play an important role in improving the performance and properties of green composites, they also contribute to reducing the overall production cost by reducing the amount of polymer.

In this study, hazelnut shell was used as organic filler material. First, hazelnut shells were ground in a mechanical grinder and sieved in the size range of 1-400 microns. Polyester was added to the matrix at certain rates, starting from 5%. The saturation rate for filler addition was determined as 20%. Mechanical properties of the samples such as tensile test, Izod impact test, hardness test was examined, and SEM images were taken from the broken surfaces. Additionally, since the filling structure is cellulose-based, a water absorption test was also performed. With the addition of hazelnut shells to polyester, tensile strength decreased and hardness and impact resistance partially increased. At the end of the study, it was evaluated that hazelnut shells can be used as a filler in polyester matrix composites.

Keywords: Polyester, hazelnut filler, mechanical properties, composite

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DETERMINATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF LONGEVITY SPINACH (*Gynura procumbens*) PLANT

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ABSTRACT

Anatolia, located at the junction and crossing point of three different continents, has served as a refuge for many species living on the three continents surrounding it and as a dispersal point for many regions throughout different geological periods in the past. For example, while many species became extinct in the Northern Hemisphere during the Ice Age, some species migrated to Anatolia and took shelter there; after the ice age ended and the climate began to warm, they dispersed from Anatolia to three continents. Therefore, Anatolia is very rich in terms of both species diversity and genetic diversity. Many cultivated plant species and the wild ancestors of many domesticated animal species grow naturally in Türkiye. The proportion of endemic species in Türkiye is also quite high. It means a valuable wealth in terms of biodiversity for Türkiye. The agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, tourism, medicine and pharmacy sectors, which together form the basis of Türkiye's traditional economy, depend on these natural resources and their species diversity as the main source of raw materials. Moreover, many of Türkiye's species are in high demand internationally, both as genetic resources and as raw materials. Anatolia is the peninsula that harbors the wild ancestors of many of the plant and animal species that contribute significantly to the human diet. On the other hand, the suitability of plant and animal organisms brought from different geographies in the Anatolian ecosystem is being tested. In this way, many new plant and animal breeds that are being cultivated or tested constitute a potential for our country. However, for plants that are native species of different geographical regions but are cultivated elsewhere, there may be changes in their physiological active metabolic activities depending on their genetic capacities with the change in the conditions they can adapt to. In this case, it is observed that there are changes in the number or amounts of herbal active ingredients in the content of plants, and differences are determined in the secondary metabolites of plants grown under different conditions. Since intensive studies are being carried out all over the world on the transformation of herbal products into pharmaceuticals, the realization of changes in the content of plants by scientists and detailed profiling studies have a serious place in the economy. In Sivas region, Longevity Spinach (*Gynura procumbens*) has just started to be cultivated by some growers and it is believed to be useful in the treatment of diabetes (*Diabetes mellitus*) and is used among the people. However, biological activity

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information of this plant was not found in the literature. The aim of this study was to elucidate the antimicrobial potential of *G. procumbens*. *Gynura procumbens* plants were obtained from growers and ethanol, methanol, ethyl acetate and water extracts of green leaves were obtained. The antimicrobial effects of the extracts obtained on various bacterial and fungal strains were investigated by Minimum Inhibition Concentration method (MIC). Most extracts of the plant were found to have moderate antimicrobial activity on some microorganism species.

Keywords: *Gynura procumbens*, longvity spinach, extraction, antimicrobial activity.

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10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ESSİZ DENEYİMİN KEŞFİ: EBEVEYNLERDE BİLİNÇLİ FARKINDALIK

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ÖZET

Günümüzde ailelerin, ebeveynlerin ve çocukların algıladığı ve yaşadığı stres düzeyi farklı olduğu için bilinçli farkındalık bize stresi algılama ve yönetme konusunda en önemli yardımcı kaynak olmaktadır. Bilinçli farkındalık aslında bir yaşam şeklidir. Yaşamımıza entegre ettiğimizde hayat standartlarımızı yükseltecek bir öğretilerdir. Bilinçli farkındalık bireyin dikkatini anlık olarak, yargısız bir şekilde çevresel ve içsel deneyimlere odaklaması; geçmişte yaşadığı veya gelecekte planladığı olası duyguların ve deneyimlerin etkisinde kalmadan anlık deneyimleri yaşayarak an'ı kabul etmesi olarak tanımlanmaktadır (Atalay, 2018). MBSR, bilinçli farkındalık uygulamalarının düzenli olarak adım adım ilerlediği, meditasyonlarla birlikte bilinçli farkında olmayı öğreten, etkisi bilimsel olarak da desteklenmiş bir grup programıdır. MBSR 8 haftalık bir süreci kapsayan, farkındalık becerilerinin geliştirilmesine özgü derslerden ve uygulama yapmayı sağlayan ödevlerden oluşmaktadır. MBSR programı tamamlayıcı, önleyici, destekleyici veya tek başına da kullanılabilir (Wolf ve Serpa, 2015; Baer 2015; Atalay, 2018; Arslan, 2018; Errázuriz Concha ve ark., 2020; Pinho ve ark., 2020) Bilinçli farkındalık otomatik pilottan kaçarak ve kişinin kendi deneyimlerinin bir gözlemcisi olarak tamamen anda olmak için pratikler sunar ve anda kalabilme özelliğinin geliştirilmesine yardımcı olabilir. Duygusal tepkiselliği yumuşatmaya, deneyimler ve duygularla başa çıkmaya yardımcı olur (Lucenave ark., 2020)

Ebeveynlikte bilinçli farkındalık, bir çocuğun duyguları ve ihtiyaçları hakkında daha fazla farkındalık; hazır olma ve tüm dikkatle dinleme becerisi; iyi veya kötü her şeyi her an olduğu gibi tanımak ve kabul etmek; kişinin kendi tepkilerini tanımak ve tüm açıklık ve nezaketle daha uygun yanıt vermeyi öğrenmeyi içeren ve gitgide gelişebilecek bir süreçtir (Bögels & Restifo, 2013). Bilinçli farkındalığı yüksek olan ebeveynlerin bu farkındalığı hayatının her anına taşır. Çünkü bu ebeveynler çocukları ile ilişkisinde olanların farkında olur ve daha bilinçli davranışlar sergiler (Atalay, 2020). Bu bağlamda, çocukların ilgi ve ihtiyaçlarının farkına varma ve yaşadıkları olumlu ya da olumsuz tüm yaşam deneyimleri sonucu çocuklarına yönelik daha anlayışlı, kabullenici ve şefkatli yaklaşım sergilemelerinde bilinçli farkındalık önemlidir. Literatür incelendiğinde ebeveynlikte bilinçli farkındalıkla ilgili son yıllarda oldukça fazla çalışmalar yapıldığı görülmektedir. Aile temelli bilinçli farkındalık eğitimleri düzenlenmekte olup bilinçli farkındalığın ebeveynler üzerindeki olumlu etkisinin arttığı görülmektedir. Yapılan bu derlemenin amacı ebeveynlerde bilinçli farkındalığın yararlarını aktarmak, hayata entegre edilebilecek uygulamaları anlatmak ve ebeveynlere verilmiş ve verilecek olan bilinçli farkındalık eğitimlerinin aile, çocuk ve toplum ruh sağlığına etkileri incelenmektedir. Literatür incelendiğinde ebeveynlikte bilinçli farkındalıkla ilgili son yıllarda oldukça fazla çalışmalar yapıldığı görülmektedir. Aile temelli bilinçli farkındalık eğitimleri düzenlenmekte olup bilinçli farkındalığın ebeveynler üzerindeki olumlu etkisinin arttığı görülmektedir. Yapılan bu araştırmanın amacı ebeveynlerde bilinçli farkındalığın yararlarını aktarmak, hayata entegre edilebilecek uygulamaları anlatmak ve ebeveynlere verilmiş ve verilecek olan bilinçli farkındalık eğitimlerinin aile, çocuk ve toplum ruh sağlığına etkileri incelenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilinçli Farkındalık, Ebeveynler, Aile, Çocuk, Toplum Ruh Sağlığı

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ABSTRACT

During the process of raising children, parents face various stress factors (Match, 2019). Being able to cope with the stress of being a parent is very important for the healthy interaction between parent and child. The parent's level of conscious awareness constitutes a resource in this regard (Match, 2019). Conscious awareness is actually a way of life. It is a teaching that will raise our living standards when we integrate it into our lives. Conscious awareness focuses the individual's attention on environmental and internal experiences momentarily, without judgment; It is defined as accepting the moment by experiencing instant experiences without being influenced by possible emotions and experiences experienced in the past or planned in the future (Atalay, 2018). Additionally, mindfulness offers practices for escaping autopilot and being fully present as an observer of one's own experiences, and can help develop the ability to stay in the moment. It helps soften emotional reactivity and cope with experiences and emotions (Lucena et al., 2020). There are studies showing that the level of conscious awareness is associated with reducing stress in parents and increasing psychological well-being (Çakır, 2022). Mindfulness in parenting includes greater awareness of a child's emotions and needs; the ability to be present and listen with full attention; to recognize and accept everything as it is at every moment, good or bad; It is a process that involves recognizing one's own reactions and learning to respond more appropriately with openness and kindness (Bögels & Restifo, 2013). This awareness of parents with high conscious awareness is carried to every moment of their lives. Because these parents are aware of what is happening in their relationship with their children and exhibit more conscious behavior (Atalay, 2020). In this context, conscious awareness is important for children to be aware of their interests and needs and to have a more understanding, accepting and compassionate approach towards their children as a result of all their positive or negative life experiences. The level of conscious awareness in parents can be improved by reducing the perceived stress level by applying the Conscious Awareness-Based Stress Reduction Program (MBSR). MBSR is a scientifically supported group program that teaches conscious awareness along with meditations, in which mindfulness practices are regularly progressed step by step. MBSR covers an 8-week period and consists of courses specific to the development of awareness skills and assignments that enable practice. The MBSR program can be used complementary, preventive, supportive or alone (Wolf and Serpa, 2015; Baer 2015; Atalay, 2018; Arslan, 2018; Errázuriz Concha et al., 2020; Pinho et al., 2020). In addition, family-based mindfulness trainings are also organized, and it is seen that the positive effect of mindfulness on parents increases (Demircioğlu & Işık, 2021). The aim of this research is to compile the literature on the concept of mindfulness in parents, the effect of mindfulness on parents, and what can be done to develop mindfulness.

Key Words: Conscious Awareness, Parents, Family, Child, Community Mental Health

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VASİLİ VASİLYEViÇ RADLOV'UN ALTAY'A SEYAHATİNİN 163. YILI MÜNASEBETİYLE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, ünlü Alman Türkolog Friedrich Wilhelm Radloff'un (Rus Türkolojisinde genel olarak bilinen adıyla Vasili Vasilyeviç Radlov'un) 1861 yılında Altay'a yapmış olduğu seyahatinin 163. yılı münasebetiyle kaleme alınmıştır. Çalışma öncelikle Radlov'un kısa bilimsel biyografisi ile başlayıp, daha sonra Altay seyahati ile ilgili bilgiler ihtiva etmektedir. Son olarak, Radlov ve onun çalışmaları ile ilgili bilgileri bulabileceğimiz kısa bir kaynakça sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Vasili Vasilyeviç Radlov, Rus Türkolojisi, Altay.

ABSTRACT

This study was written on the occasion of the 163st anniversary of the famous German Turcologist Friedrich Wilhelm Radloff (Vasili Vasilyevich Radlov, commonly known in Russian Turcology) to Altai in 1861. The study first starts with Radlov's short scientific biography and then includes information about his Altai travel. Finally, a short bibliography is presented where we can find information about Radlov and his work.

Key words: Vasili Vasilyevich Radlov, Russian Turcology, Altai.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

PSİKOLOJİK GÜÇLENDİRME ALGISININ DEMOGRAFİK ÖZELLİKLER BAKIMINDAN İNCELENMESİ: SAĞLIK ÇALIŞANLARI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, sağlık sektörü çalışanlarının psikolojik güçlendirme algılarının demografik değişkenlere göre farklılaşıp farklılaşmadığının belirlenmesidir. Araştırmanın evreni Türkiye'deki tüm sağlık sektörü çalışanlarından örneklemi ise 357 çalışandan oluşmaktadır. Analizlerde kullanılan veri, psikolojik güçlendirme ölçeği kullanılarak çevrimiçi anket yoluyla sağlanmıştır. Veri toplama süreci 1 Şubat-1 Mayıs 2024 tarihleri arasında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Anketlerin uygulanması için Karabük Üniversitesi Sosyal ve Beşeri Araştırmaları Etik Kurulu'ndan 26.01.2024 tarih ve 2024/02 sayılı etik kurul izni alınmıştır. Demografik özellikler ile psikolojik güçlendirme arasındaki farklılıkların incelenmesinde ise ANOVA ile t-testi uygulanmıştır.

Analizler sonucunda, katılımcılara göre eğitim seviyesi ile psikolojik güçlendirmenin özerklik ve etki alt boyutları arasında, katılımcıların unvanları ile yeterlilik alt boyutu arasında farklılık bulunduğu buna karşılık diğer demografik özelliklerle bir farklılık bulunmadığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Psikolojik Güçlendirme, Sağlık Çalışanları

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to investigate whether the perception of psychological empowerment among healthcare workers varies based on demographic factors. The study's population includes all healthcare sector workers in Turkey, with a sample size of 357 participants. Data for the analysis was collected through an online survey using a psychological empowerment scale between February 1st and May 1st, 2024. Approval to conduct the surveys was obtained from the Karabük University Social and Human Research Ethics Committee on January 26th, 2024, under approval number 2024/02. The analysis included the application of ANOVA and t-tests to examine the differences between demographic characteristics and psychological empowerment.

The results indicated differences between participants based on their educational levels regarding the autonomy and impact dimensions of psychological empowerment, as well as variations based on participants' roles and the competence dimension. On the other hand, no significant differences were found concerning other demographic characteristics.

Keywords: Psychological Empowerment, Healthcare Workers

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ORIENTATION EFFECTS OF COBALT-BASED NANOPARTICLES ON LYOTROPIC LIQUID CRYSTALS

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ABSTRACT

The addition of nanoparticles into lyotropic liquid crystals offers the potential to control the orientation of these crystals, especially under the influence of a magnetic field. This approach opens an important avenue for various innovative applications in materials science and nanotechnology. Lyotropic liquid crystals lie between the liquid and solid phases and can exhibit solid phase properties despite being fluid under certain conditions. With the order parameter, which measures the degree of orientation, we can measure the alignment of these crystals, and the measurement of this parameter is important for optical and photonic applications. In this research, the doping of cobalt-based compounds into lyotropic nematic calamatic liquid crystals and the effects of this doping on the orientational order were investigated by temperature-dependent birefringence measurements. These investigations may contribute to a better understanding of the various applications of lyotropic liquid crystals in materials science and biotechnology.

Keywords: lyotropic liquid crystals, nanoparticles, birefringence, order parameter

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT GEOMETRIC DESIGNS AND CHANGE OF MATERIALS ON PISTON HEAD THERMAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The piston is one of the most important elements that set the vehicle in motion by converting combustion energy into mechanical energy. In internal combustion engines, combustion usually takes place in the space between the piston crown and the cylinder head. In this study, the shape of the piston crown was modified to obtain different types of combustion chamber shapes in direct injection engines. Also, three different piston head designs were used to investigate the thermal convection effects. These are described as straight, curved and flat. Since the strength of the material at high temperatures is also important, three different materials were analyzed. These are referred to as Partially Stabilized Zirconia (PSZ), 38MnVS6, 42CrMo. A total of nine analyzes were carried out with three different designs and three different materials. The ANSYS program was used to see if the piston would transfer the required amount of heat in the thermal simulation. The results of the thermal analysis were then compared to determine the most suitable material and design. It is also interesting to note that more and more heat was concentrated in the center of the piston. The reason for this is that the heat accumulated in the center has to travel a long way to spread. This situation was observed in all piston geometries. In this design, a temperature of 750 °C on the upper surface of the piston and a temperature of 300 °C on the wall edges were used as boundary conditions. The results displayed that the design that transmitted the best temperature was curved and the PSZ material defined design had a maximum temperature of 749.32 C° and a minimum temperature of 300 C°. It was found that the flat design with 42CrMo material had the lowest thermal conductivity. While the flat design with 42CrMo material had the lowest thermal conductivity, the analysis results revealed that the maximum temperature value was 597.96 C° and the minimum temperature value was 310.29 C°. When compared in terms of geometries, when the material was the same, piston head designs with curved design had the highest temperature, while the lowest temperatures were reached in piston head designs with flat design.

Keywords: Piston Head, Geometric Design, Material Change, Thermal Analysis, Temperature

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

EVALUATION OF BIOFILM FORMATION PROCESSES IN MICROORGANISMS USING BIOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT

Biofilms are complex and structured communities of microorganisms that adhere to a surface. These microorganisms are embedded in a self-produced sticky matrix, tightly binding them to each other and the surface. Biofilms provide a protective environment for microorganisms, enhancing their resistance to antibiotics and other environmental stress factors. Due to these properties, biofilms can cause infections on medical devices, corrosion in industrial facilities, and biofouling in water systems. The increasing number of biofilm-related infections continues to be a significant public health issue. However, the complexity of biofilms makes comprehensive analysis challenging. Methods for analyzing biofilm formation and development are not yet standardized. Various techniques have been used to qualitatively and quantitatively evaluate biofilms. Techniques used in biofilm analysis include Gas Chromatography (GC), Mass Spectrometry (MS), Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR), and Fluorescence Microscopy. Gas chromatography is employed to study the resistance of biofilm-forming microorganisms to antimicrobial agents. It can help understand the metabolic activities of microorganisms within the biofilm, the efficacy of antimicrobial agents, and how these agents are metabolized by the biofilm. Mass spectrometry (MS) is a powerful analytical technique used in many studies related to biofilm formation. It examines the resistance and tolerance mechanisms of biofilm-forming bacteria to antibiotics. The current literature on biofilm metabolomics is limited and predominantly utilizes NMR methods in studies. Fluorescence microscopy is widely used to visualize the three-dimensional structure of biofilms in high resolution. It is suitable for tracking live cells and studying intercellular interactions. Research is crucial to understanding how biofilms protect against antibiotics and how resistance genes are expressed. These techniques are important for understanding the fundamental mechanisms of biofilm formation and developing strategies to combat biofilms. Comprehensive studies comparing these techniques are needed.

Keywords: Biofilm, Microorganism, Biochemical analysis, GC-MS

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INVESTIGATION OF TERPOLYMER SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION

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ABSTRACT

The polymerization and analysis of acrylic acid, butyl acrylate, and vinyl acetate monomers play a vital role in producing a wide range of industrial products with diverse applications and properties. Understanding the synthesis, polymerisation, and degradation mechanisms of these monomers is essential for tailoring polymer properties to specific industrial needs. The unsaturation present in the monomer can be employed for the purpose of free radical polymerization. In the present study, emulsion polymers were prepared utilising acetate and acrylic monomers. This study employed a three-component blend. Terpolymers of acrylic acid, butyl acrylate, and vinyl acetate were prepared by emulsion polymerisation. Ammonium persulfate was used as a surfactant (anionic) initiator. The synthesised terpolymer was characterised by PSD, FTIR, TGA, viscosity and pH analyses.

Keywords: Terpolymer, Monomer, Radical Polymerization, PSD, FTIR.

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10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN BODY MASS INDEX, BIOLOGICAL STATUS, HABITUAL PAST AND PRESENT PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, DIETARY PATTERNS AND BONE MINERAL DENSITY IN CAUCASIAN WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

The skeleton is a unique structure that provides physical support for soft tissues and at the same time is responsible for the mineral balance of the system. The good condition of the skeleton depends on its hardness and resistance to fractures. These structures are constantly changing with age. Low bone mineral density is the strongest risk factor for osteoporosis and related fractures. Osteoporosis has been diagnosed mostly in postmenopausal women, but the onset of the disease occurs at a much earlier age. Smoking and alcohol consumption, sedentary lifestyles, long-term use of some drugs, and coexisting diseases may significantly determine mineral status and skeletal strength. Furthermore, the physiological condition, age, body weight, body height, fat-free mass, and hormonal status in women are also critical to bone parameters.

This study analyzed the association between body mass index, biological status, habitual past and present physical activity, dietary patterns and bone mineral density (BMD) in Caucasian women aged 40 to 70. The study involved 500 Polish women. For the assessment of BMD, the densitometry method (dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry, DXA) of the nondominant forearm bone was used. The International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) was used to assess the present level of physical activity. The assessment of past physical activity was related to adolescence. Usual dietary intake was assessed at the face-to-face interview using a semiquantitative NHANES Food Frequency Questionnaire (FFQ). Based on previous studies of the effect of dietary patterns on bone status, this study also assessed the frequency and effect of key dietary patterns on BMD. Cluster analysis classified participants into dietary patterns using food subgroup servings. In statistical analysis, we used the concept of odds ratio (OR) and interpreted the logistic regression results.

There was a significant, strong influence on the norm forearm BMD variables such as older age of the first menstruation (OR = 1.37; $p = 0.002$), sufficient present physical activity (OR = 1.57; $p = 0.001$), and particularly high past physical activity (OR = 6.77; $p = 0.003$) and high protein dietary patterns (OR = 6.12; $p = 0.001$). Significantly lower chances for the norm BMD were found in women with the oldest hormonal status (OR = 0.09; $p < 0.001$) and lower body mass index (OR = 0.05; $p < 0.001$). Sufficient present activity increased the chances of good forearm BMD more than four times (OR = 4.6; $p < 0.001$). Physical activity proved to be one of the most important factors determining the statistically significant correct mineralization of bone tissue in women.

Keywords: bone mineral density, body mass index, physical activity, women's health, Caucasian women, menarche, menopausal status, dietary patterns

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

3D VISUALIZATION OF OLECRANON FOSSA AND ITS USAGE AS A SEX PREDICTOR

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ABSTRACT

Our study is focused on a creation of a virtual model of olecranon fossa of humerus through 3D visualization and its usage as a sex predictor. The study was focused on an assessment of 135 complete humeri from 47 females and 88 males from the contemporary Bulgarian population. The surface of olecranon fossa was scanned using Hand-held Laser Scanner (FastSCAN). The result was creation of 3D shape of the fossa comprising two tetrahedrons with a common apex and a common lateral face. This 3D model was determined by five landmarks: the most superior, the most inferior, the most medial and the most lateral points on the edge of olecranon fossa, the point directly in the middle, and the deepest point into the fossa. Therefore, the volume of the virtual created 3D model was equal to the total of the volumes of the two tetrahedrons. The results were processed with SPSS 17.0 using Discriminant Function Analysis. The percentage of cases classified correctly is 92.5% according to the sex determination. This study demonstrates a 3D method which can be used successfully for sex determination, especially in cases of highly fragmented bones that impede traditional anthropometric analysis.

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ABUSIVE HEAD TRAUMA IN CHILDREN - A CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Abusive head trauma (AHT) is one of the most common causes of death or serious neurological injury as a result of a child abuse. AHT is defined as injury to the skull or intracranial contents of an infant or child younger than five years due to intentional abrupt impact and/or violent shaking. It is characterized by acute encephalopathy with subdural and retinal hemorrhages. We present a case of AHT that does not show the typical clinical triad - a pediatric patient was addressed for forensic autopsy due to suspicion of AHT. The injury mechanism involved in the production of this trauma and its clinical manifestation are sources of debate in forensic medicine. Thus, the forensic pathologists must analyze all findings to determine AHT.

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REDUCING STRESS AMONG NEWLY RECRUITED TEACHERS IN MOROCCO

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Job stress is experienced when there is a perceived imbalance between job demands and available resources. Since 2016, the Ministry of Education in Morocco began recruiting teachers under contracts. Contract teachers may experience increased stress and anxiety due to the uncertainty of their employment status. stress is a consequence of the prolonged accumulation of stress factors. It is a state of emotional, physical and mental exhaustion. Perhaps ignorance of its causes, symptoms and prevention methods are factors contributing to its spread. Compared to other professions, teachers are more likely to experience stress. This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of an eight-week cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) program in reducing stress among contract teachers in Morocco.

Methods: This study involved a sample of 25 newly hired contractual teachers from the Rabat-Sale-Kenitra region in Morocco. Data collection was conducted using the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) to evaluate stress levels. The intervention was an eight-week cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) program, with follow-up data gathered three months post-intervention.

Results: The results showed a decrease in stress levels at both the post-test and follow-up assessments for participants who participated in the CBT program.

Conclusion: The CBT intervention assisted contractual teachers in changing their perceptions of the work environment and allowing them to handle stressful situations.

Keywords: Stress, teachers, Cognitive-behavioral therapy, Perceived Stress Scale.

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STRESS AND BURNOUT AMONG TEACHERS: ANALYSIS OF SCORES FROM THE MASLACH BURNOUT INVENTORY AND PERCEIVED STRESS SCALE

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ABSTRACT

Since 2016, the Ministry of Education in Morocco has been recruiting teachers under contracts. Contract teachers may experience increased stress and anxiety due to the uncertainty of their employment status. Compared to other professions, teachers are more likely to experience stress and burnout. This paper describes the relationship between burnout and stress among 245 newly recruited contractual teachers from 12 regions of Morocco.

Two instruments were used to collect data: to measure burnout, we used the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI), and to measure stress, we used the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS). The results indicated that newly recruited teachers (with less than 10 years of experience) exhibited higher levels of perceived stress and scored higher levels of Emotional Exhaustion and Depersonalization in the burnout dimensions and lower levels in the dimension of Personal Accomplishment. An examination of the relationship between perceived stress and the burnout dimensions indicated that perceived stress was directly proportional to Emotional Exhaustion and Depersonalization, and inversely proportional to Personal Accomplishment. A total of 31.3% of the variance in burnout was explained by perceived stress. We can conclude that burnout is a consequence of the prolonged accumulation of stress factors.

Keywords : Stress - burnout – Teachers - Maslach Burnout Inventory- Perceived Stress Scale

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ANALİTİK KİMYA LABORATUVARI 1 VE 2 DERSLERİNE YÖNELİK KİMYA ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ GÖRÜŞLERİ CHEMISTRY TEACHER CANDIDATES' OPINIONS ON ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY LABORATORY 1 AND 2 COURSES

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ÖZET

Analitik Kimya Kimyanın önemli dallarından bir tanesidir. Fen Fakültelerinin Kimya Bölümleri, Eczacılık Fakülteleri ve Eğitim Fakültelerinin Kimya Öğretmenliği programlarında yer alan bir derstir. Bu derse paralel olarak ise Analitik Kimya Laboratuvarı dersleri yer almaktadır. Kimya Eğitiminde laboratuvar ortamında deney yapmak önem taşımaktadır (Yıldırım, 2022). Öğrenciler laboratuvar ortamında deney yaparak soyut konuları somutlaştırırlar. Bu durum öğrencilerin kavramsal öğrenmelerine katkı sağlar (Laredo,2013). Laboratuvarların önemli öğrenme ortamları olması nedeniyle, Kimya Eğitiminde yer alan laboratuvar derslerinde farklı örneklemeler kullanılarak durum tespitine yönelik çalışmaların yapılması gereklilik arz etmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı Kimya Öğretmenliği 2. sınıfta öğrenim görmekte olan öğretmen adaylarının Analitik Kimya laboratuvarı 1 ve 2 derslerine yönelik görüşlerini tespit etmektir. Araştırmada durum çalışması kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Türkiyede bir Üniversitenin Eğitim Fakültesinin 2. sınıfında öğrenim görmekte olan ve Analitik Kimya Laboratuvarı 1 ve 2 derslerini alan Kimya öğretmen adayları oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmanın verileri araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanmış olan yapılandırılmış görüşme formu sayesinde toplanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler içerik analizi ile analizlenmiştir. Çalışmanın sonucunda öğrenciler Analitik Kimya Laboratuvarı 1 dersinde analiz yapabilme kabiliyetlerinin oluştuğunu, teorik ders ile yapılan deneylerin paralel gitmesinin konuların pekişmesine yardımcı olduğunu, deneylerin uzun olmasından dolayı ders süresinin arttırılması gerektiğini düşünmektedirler. Analitik Kimya Laboratuvarı 2 dersinde deneylerin daha eğlenceli olduğunu ifade etmişlerdir. Ayrıca öğrenciler ders öncesi sözlü değerlendirmenin bilgileri hatırlamaya yardımcı olduğunu ve deneye hazırladığını, deneyleri bireysel yapmanın faydalı olduğunu belirtmişlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Analitik Kimya Laboratuvarı, Kimya öğretmen adayları, yapılandırılmış görüşme, içerik analizi.

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ABSTRACT

Analytical Chemistry is one of the important branches of Chemistry. It is a course in Chemistry Departments of Science Faculties, Pharmacy Faculties and Chemistry Teaching programs of Education Faculties. In parallel with this course, there are Analytical Chemistry Laboratory courses. It is important to conduct experiments in a laboratory environment in Chemistry Education (Yıldırım, 2022). Students

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concretize abstract subjects by conducting experiments in a laboratory environment. This contributes to students' conceptual learning (Laredo,2013). Since laboratories are important learning environments, it is necessary to conduct studies to determine the situation by using different samples in laboratory courses in Chemistry Education. The aim of this study is to determine the views of pre-service teachers studying in the 2nd year of Chemistry Teacher Education towards Analytical Chemistry laboratory 1 and 2 courses. A case study was used in the research. The study group of the research consists of pre-service chemistry teachers who are studying in the 2nd year of the Faculty of Education of a university in Turkey and taking Analytical Chemistry Laboratory 1 and 2 courses. The data of the study were collected through a structured interview form prepared by the researchers. The data obtained were analyzed by content analysis. As a result of the study, the students think that they have the ability to analyze in Analytical Chemistry Laboratory 1 course, that the parallelism between the theoretical course and the experiments helps to reinforce the subjects, and that the duration of the course should be increased because the experiments are long. They stated that the experiments were more fun in Analytical Chemistry Laboratory 2 course. In addition, the students stated that the oral evaluation before the lesson helped them to remember the information and prepared them for the experiment, and that it was useful to do the experiments individually.

Keywords: Analytical Chemistry Laboratory, pre-service chemistry teachers, structured interview, content analysis.

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GEBELİKTE KADIN RUH SAĞLIĞI VE BİLİNÇLİ FARKINDALIK

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ÖZET

Gebelik dönemi, doğum anı ve sonrası, ebeveyn olmak, kadının yaşam döngüsünde fiziksel ve psikososyal olarak birçok değişimin meydana geldiği önemli bir süreçtir (Teixeira ve Figueiredo, 2009). Bu süreçte annenin fiziksel görünümünde olduğu gibi hormonlarında da değişimler meydana gelmekte, tüm bunlar kadının strese karşı tepkilerini etkilemektedir. Gebelik kadın için annelik kimliği kazanma heyecanı, yeni bir bireyin dünyaya gelmesi, fiziksel görünümde değişikliklerin meydana gelmesi gibi mutluluk ve heyecan verici bir süreç olmakla birlikte aynı zamanda yönetilmesi gereken birçok psikososyal değişkeni de içinde barındırmaktadır. Bu dönemde stresin yönetilememesi fiziksel ve psikolojik olarak olumsuz sonuçların ortaya çıkmasına sebep olmaktadır. Kadın bu sürece adapte olmakta zorlandığında kendisini yetersiz hissedebilmektedir (Teixeira ve Figueiredo, 2009; Priya ve ark., 2018). Anne adayının gebelik döneminde yaşadığı ruhsal sorunların hem bebek hem de anne-bebek bağlanması üzerinde olumsuz etkilerinin olduğu; postpartum dönemde annenin kendisini savunmasız hissederek bakım verici rolüne zarar verdiği bilinmektedir (Özdamar ve ark., 2014). Diğer yandan bu sorunlara yönelik farmakolojik tedaviler yan etkileri dolayısıyla gebelik döneminde endişe vermekte ve ilk etapta tercih edilmekten kaçınılmaktadır. Bu durumda gebelikte ruhsal iyilik halinin devamlılığının sağlanması, artması ve sorunlara yönelik çözüm üretilmesinde farklı profesyonel yaklaşımlara olan ilgi artmıştır. Bilinçli farkındalık temelli müdahaleler de bu nonfarmakolojik yöntemlerden biridir. Bilinçli farkındalık anda kalmayı ve yargısız kabulü hedefleyen, beden ve zihnin o anda olup bitenleri fark etmesini sağlayan, ortaya çıkan sonucu yargılamadan şefkatle kabulü içeren bir yaklaşımdır (Hisli ve Yeniçeri, 2015). Gebelik döneminde kadın ruh sağlığı ve anne-bebek sağlığının maksimum düzeyde tutulması için bilinçli farkındalık temelli müdahaleler çalışmalarla birlikte etkinliği kanıtlanmış olup günümüzde gün geçtikçe popülerliği artan bir yöntem olmuştur. Bilinçli farkındalık temelli müdahaleler, gebelerde fizyolojik ve psikolojik sorunların çözümünde kullanılmış olup pozitif yönde etkili sonuçlar alınmıştır. Bilinçli farkındalık temelli yaklaşımların, gebeliğe bağlı ortaya çıkan diyabette açlık ve tokluk kanında ölçülen glukoz düzeylerini ve hemoglobin A1c düzeylerini düşürdüğü ortaya konulmuştur (Youngwanichsetha ve Phumdoung, 2014). Gebelikte uyku kalitesini artırmıştır (Beddoe ve ark., 2010). Doğum ve doğum sonrasıyla ilgili özyeterlilik ve özgüven düzeyini artırmıştır (Pan ve ark., 2018). Algılanan stres düzeyini düşürerek kadınların yaşam kalitesinde artış sağlamıştır (Shahtaheri ve ark., 2016). Bilinçli farkındalık temelli müdahale çalışmalarının gebelikte algılanan stres düzeyini ve gebelerin anksiyete düzeyini düşürdüğü ve duygulanımdaki olumsuzluğu azalttığı belirlenmiştir (Vieten ve Astin, 2008). Bu araştırmada gebelikte kadın ruh sağlığının bilinçli farkındalık perspektifinden ele alınması ve ilgili literatür doğrultusunda etki mekanizmasının ortaya konulması amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gebelik, Kadın Ruh Sağlığı, Bilinçli Farkındalık, Anne, Bebek, Doğum, Stres

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ABSTRACT

Pregnancy, the moment of birth and after, and becoming a parent are important processes in which many physical and psychosocial changes occur in a woman's life cycle (Teixeira and Figueiredo, 2009). During this process, changes occur in the mother's physical appearance as well as in her hormones, and all of these affect the woman's reactions to stress. Pregnancy is a happy and exciting process for a woman, such as the excitement of gaining a motherhood identity, the birth of a new individual, and changes in physical appearance, but it also includes many psychosocial variables that need to be managed. Failure to manage stress during this period leads to negative physical and psychological consequences. When a woman has difficulty adapting to this process, she may feel inadequate (Teixeira and Figueiredo, 2009; Priya et al., 2018). It is known that the psychological problems experienced by the expectant mother during pregnancy have negative effects on both the baby and the mother-baby bond; in the postpartum period, the mother feels vulnerable and harms her caregiving role. (Özdamar et al., 2014). On the other hand, pharmacological treatments for these problems cause anxiety during pregnancy due to their side effects and are avoided at first. In this case, interest in different professional approaches has increased in ensuring and increasing the continuity of psychological well-being during pregnancy and in producing solutions to problems. Conscious awareness-based interventions are one of these non-pharmacological methods. Conscious awareness is an approach that aims to stay in the moment and accept without judgment, allows the body and mind to notice what is happening at that moment, and includes compassionate acceptance of the resulting outcome without judgment (Hisli and Yeniçeri, 2015). Mindfulness-based interventions have been proven to be effective in studies to maximize women's mental health and mother-baby health during pregnancy and have become a method that is increasingly popular today. Mindfulness-based interventions have been used to solve physiological and psychological problems in pregnant women and have yielded positive results. Mindfulness-based approaches have been shown to reduce fasting and postprandial blood glucose levels and hemoglobin A1c levels in pregnancy-related diabetes (Youngwanichsetha and Phumdoung, 2014). It increased the quality of sleep during pregnancy (Beddoe et al., 2010). It increased the level of self-efficacy and self-confidence regarding birth and postpartum Pan et al., 2018). It provided an increase in the quality of life of women by reducing the level of perceived stress (Shahtaheri et al., 2016). It has been determined that mindfulness-based intervention studies reduce the level of perceived stress during pregnancy and the anxiety level of pregnant women and reduce the negativity in affect (Vieten and Astin, 2008). In this study, it was aimed to address women's mental health during pregnancy from the perspective of mindfulness and to reveal the mechanism of action in line with the relevant literature.

Key Words: Pregnancy, Women's Mental Health, Conscious Awareness, Mother, Baby, Birth, Stress

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THE EFFECTS OF THE OLIVE HARVEST PERIOD AND THE GENERATION OF OLIVE MILL WASTEWATER ON THE PERFORMANCE OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT IN CENTRAL MOROCCO

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ABSTRACT

In Morocco, the seasonal production of olive oil and the uncontrolled disposal of olive mill wastewater (OMW) pose significant challenges for wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs), due to its unique physicochemical properties and the complex mixture of phenolic compounds. This study investigates the effect of the four-month olive harvest period on the performance of the Zaouiat cheikh WWTP in Central Morocco over one year, focusing on the correlation between the physicochemical properties of urban wastewater and the resultant effluent toxicity of OMW. Samples of raw and treated wastewater were collected throughout the harvest season and analyzed for five parameters such as pH, electrical conductivity (EC), Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), chemical oxygen demand (COD), and biological oxygen demand (BOD). The findings revealed significant variations in these parameters, which were closely linked to the fluctuating disposal of OMW at the WWTP. High concentrations of TDS, BOD, and COD during peak harvest periods were identified as primary contributors to the reduced effectiveness of WWTP performance. This study highlights the importance of implementing adaptive management strategies in WWTP to mitigate the negative impacts of OMW and maintain compliance with Moroccan standards for domestic discharge.

Keywords: olive mill wastewater, wastewater treatment plants, performance, physicochemical properties.

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KUVVETLİ MONO ASİT-KUVVETLİ MONO BAZ TİTRASYONU KONUSUNDA KİMYA ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ ARGÜMANTASYON TABANLI BİLİM ÖĞRENME (ATBÖ) LABORATUVAR RAPORLARININ VE GÖRÜŞLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF ARGUMENTATION-BASED SCIENCE LEARNING (ABSL) LABORATORY REPORTS AND OPINIONS OF CHEMISTRY TEACHER CANDIDATES ON STRONG MONO ACID-STRONG MONO BASE TITRATION

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmada, Argümantasyon Tabanlı Bilim Öğrenme yaklaşımı (ATBÖ) ile yürütülen “Kuvvetli Mono Asit - Kuvvetli Mono Baz Titrasyonları” konusunda Kimya öğretmen adaylarının ATBÖ laboratuvar raporları ve ATBÖ laboratuvar rapor formatına yönelik görüşleri incelenmiştir. Araştırma, 2023-2024 Eğitim-Öğretim yılında, İzmir ilindeki bir Üniversitenin Matematik ve Fen Bilimleri Eğitimi Bölümü Kimya Öğretmenliği Lisans programı 2. sınıfında öğrenim gören Analitik Kimya Laboratuvarı 2 dersini ilk kez alan 20 Kimya öğretmen adayı ile yürütülmüştür. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden biri olan durum çalışması kullanılmıştır. Durum çalışması, sınırları çerçevesinde bir bağlam içerisindeki durumu veya olguyu detaylı, kapsamlı veri toplama ve analiz süreçleri gerektiren derinlemesine inceleyerek bir bağlam içinde anlamaya çalışan bir yöntemdir (Merriam, 1998; Yin, 1984). Verilerin analizi içerik analizi ile yapılmıştır. Çalışmada, araştırmacılar tarafından “Kuvvetli Mono Asit- Kuvvetli Mono Baz Titrasyonu” konusunda Argümantasyon Tabanlı Bilim Öğrenme yaklaşımına uygun öğrencilerin deneysel tasarım yapmalarına da olanak sağlayan bir etkinlik geliştirilmiş ve deney öncesi çalışma yapıtı olarak kullanılmıştır. Argümantasyon, bir düşünceyi veri, gerekçe ve destekleyicilerle savunma sürecidir (Toulmin, 1958). Ayrıca, eleştirel düşünme becerilerini geliştirir ve tartışma süreci olarak tanımlanır (Aktamış, 2017). ATBÖ, araştırma ve sorgulama stratejileri ile düşünmeye dayalı bir öğrenme yaklaşımıdır (Güler, 2016). Öğrencilerin aktif olarak katıldığı ve yaparak yaşayarak öğrenme fırsatı bulduğu bir yöntemdir (Kabataş Memiş, 2014).

Araştırmada, Aslan ve Tekin (2015) tarafından geliştirilen ATBÖ laboratuvar raporu formatı, öğrencilerin konuyla ilgili deney raporlarını bireysel olarak yazmaları için kullanılmıştır. ATBÖ laboratuvar raporu formatı Laboratuvara Hazırlık, Laboratuvara Giriş, Deneysel Çalışma, İddia ve Gerekçe Oluşturma ve Kendini değerlendirme bölümlerinden oluşmaktadır. ATBÖ deney raporunun laboratuvara hazırlık bölümünde Kimya öğretmen adaylarının konu ile ilgili başlangıç düşünceleri, başlangıç soruları ve neler öğrenmek istedikleri ile ilgili görüşleri alınmıştır. Laboratuvara Giriş bölümünde ise Kimya öğretmen adaylarının deneyden beklentileri ve tahminleri ile ilgili ifadeleri yer almıştır. ATBÖ deney raporunun deneysel çalışma bölümünde ise Kimya öğretmen adayları gözlemleri ile ilgili görüşlerini belirtmişlerdir. İddia ve Gerekçe Oluşturma bölümünde ise Kimya öğretmen adaylarının iddiaları ve buna bağlı kanıtları ile ilgili görüşleri yer almıştır. Kendini değerlendirme kısmı ise Okuma ve Yansıma şeklinde iki bölümden oluşmaktadır. Okuma bölümünde ilk olarak Kimya öğretmen adaylarından farklı kaynaklardan konuyu araştırmaları istenmiş ve araştırma sonucunda kendi düşüncelerinden farklı ya da ortak olan yönlerin neler olduğuna yönelik görüşleri alınmıştır. Daha sonra grup tartışması yapılmış ve grup arkadaşları ile kendi düşünceleri arasında farklı

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ya da ortak olan yönleri yazmaları istenmiştir. Yansıma bölümünde ise Kimya öğretmen adayları başlangıç düşünceleri ile gelinen son noktadaki düşüncelerini karşılaştırmışlardır.

Kimya öğretmen adaylarının ATBÖ laboratuvar rapor formatı ile ilgili görüşleri yapılandırılmış görüşme formu ile alınmıştır. ATBÖ laboratuvar rapor formatında "Kuvvetli Mono Asit - Kuvvetli Mono Baz titrasyonu" konusu ile ilgili Kimya Öğretmen adayları çoğunlukla uygun analit, titrant, indikatör seçimi; pH metre ve eş değerlik noktasındaki pH değeri ile ilgili ifadelerle yer vermişlerdir. Görüşme sonuçlarına göre ATBÖ laboratuvar raporu formatı ile ilgili; konuyu öğrenmede veya anlamada bir sorun var ise ortaya konulması, başlangıç düşünceleri ile sonraki düşünceleri arasında karşılaştırma yapmaya olanak sağlaması, grup arkadaşlarının düşünceleri ile kendi düşüncelerini karşılaştırabilmeleri, öznel görüşlere yer verilmesi, yapılan deneyi çok yönlü pekiştirmesi, kapsamlı, akılda kalıcı ve düşündürücü olması şeklinde olumlu görüşlere yer verilirken, sürecin zaman alması ve soruların birbirine benzemesi şeklinde olumsuz görüşler de bulunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: ATBÖ laboratuvar rapor formatı, Kuvvetli Mono Asit- Kuvvetli Mono Baz Titrasyonu, Kimya öğretmen adayları, Analitik Kimya Laboratuvarı

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ABSTRACT

In this research, the opinions of prospective Chemistry teachers regarding the ABSL laboratory reports and the ABSL laboratory report format on the subject of "Strong Mono Acid - Strong Mono Base Titrations" carried out with the Argumentation-Based Science Learning approach (ABSL) were examined. The research was conducted in the 2023-2024 academic year with 20 pre-service Chemistry teachers who were taking the Analytical Chemistry Laboratory 2 course for the first time in the second year of the Chemistry Teaching Undergraduate Program of the Department of Mathematics and Science Education at a University in Izmir. Case study, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the study. Case study is a method that tries to understand a situation or phenomenon within a context whose boundaries are framed by examining it in depth, which requires detailed and comprehensive data collection and analysis processes (Merriam, 1998; Yin, 1984). Data analysis was done by content analysis. In the study, an activity was developed by the researchers on the subject of "Strong Mono Acid - Strong Mono Base Titration", which allows students to make experimental designs in accordance with the Argumentation-Based Science Learning approach, and was used as a pre-experiment worksheet. Argumentation is the process of defending an idea with data, justification and supports (Toulmin, 1958). Additionally, it improves critical thinking skills and is defined as the discussion process (Aktamış, 2017). ABSL is a learning approach based on thinking with research and questioning strategies (Güler,

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2016). It is a method in which students actively participate and have the opportunity to learn by doing (Kabataş Memiş, 2014).

In the study, the ABSL laboratory report format developed by Aslan and Tekin (2015) was used for students to individually write experiment reports on the subject. ABSL laboratory report format consists of Laboratory Preparation, Laboratory Introduction, Experimental Study, Claim and Justification Formation and Self-evaluation sections. In the laboratory preparation section of the ABSL experiment report, Chemistry teacher candidates' initial thoughts on the subject, initial questions and their opinions about what they wanted to learn were taken. In the Introduction to the Laboratory section, the statements of the Chemistry teacher candidates regarding their expectations and predictions from the experiment were included. In the experimental study section of the ABSL experiment report, chemistry teacher candidates expressed their opinions about their observations. In the Claim and Justification section, the opinions of the Chemistry teacher candidates regarding their claims and related evidence are included. The self-evaluation part consists of two parts: Reading and Reflection. In the reading section, firstly, prospective chemistry teachers were asked to research the subject from different sources, and as a result of the research, their opinions were taken about what they had in common or different from their own thoughts. Then, a group discussion was held and they were asked to write down the differences or common aspects between their own thoughts and their group friends. In the reflection section, prospective chemistry teachers compared their initial thoughts with their final thoughts.

Chemistry teacher candidates' opinions about the ABSL laboratory report format were taken with a structured interview form. In the ABSL laboratory report format, Chemistry Teacher candidates mostly focus on the topic "Strong Mono Acid - Strong Mono Base Titration"; selection of appropriate analyte, titrant, indicator; They included statements about the pH meter and the pH value at the equivalence point. According to the interview results, regarding the ABSL laboratory report format; It has positive effects such as revealing if there is a problem in learning or understanding the subject, allowing comparisons between initial thoughts and later thoughts, comparing their own thoughts with the thoughts of their groupmates, including subjective opinions, reinforcing the experiment in many aspects, being comprehensive, catchy and thought-provoking. While opinions are included, there are also negative opinions such as the process takes time and the questions are similar to each other.

Key Words: ABSL laboratory report format, Strong Mono Acid-Strong Mono Base Titration, Chemistry teacher candidates, Analytical Chemistry Laboratory

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HORTİKÜLTÜREL TERAPİNİN PSİKİYATRİ HEMŞİRELİĞİNDE KULLANIMI

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ÖZET

Hortikültürel terapi danışanların terapötik olarak beklentilerini karşılamak amacıyla doğaya karşı hissedilen doğuştan yakınlık ile bahçecilik faaliyetlerini kullanan ve bir profesyonel yönetici ile uygulamaya alınan bir terapi yöntemidir (Toyoda, 2012). Bu yöntem diğer yöntemlere göre daha yeni bir yöntemdir. Her yaştaki kişilere uygulanabilir. Bu bahçecilik programlarının amacı kişisel, fiziksel, ruhsal, entelektüel olarak farklılıklar göstermektedir ve uygulamalar amacına uygun olarak değişebilmektedir (Pouya, 2023). Tarihsel sürece bakıldığında insanın varlığı ile beraber doğanın iyileştirici gücüne inanma hep vardır (Adevi ve Lieberg, 2012). M.Ö. 3000 yılında var olan Çin halkının bitkilerden bir reçete yazdığı ve adından şifalı otlar olarak bahsettiği kaynaklarda yer almaktadır. Sonraki süreçlerde tarihin verimli toprakları olarak da geçen Mezopotamya’da, Pers bahçelerinde ve eski Roma İmparatorluğu’nda bitki kullanımı olduğu bilinmektedir (Scott, 2017). Hortikültürel terapi tarihte sadece bitkilerin kullanımı ile değil, doğanın görüntüsü ve doğa içinde yapılan fiziksel hareketlerin ruhsal yapıya ve algılanan sağlık düzeyine etki ettiği görülmüştür ve Mısır kraliyet ailesinde uygulanmış, ilk örneklerini göstermiştir. Bu uygulamalar ile tarihin ilk hekimlerine botanikçiler demişlerdir (Yar, 2019; Olszowy, 1978; Lewis, 1976). Günümüz kullanımına gelindiğinde ise Pensilvanya’ da bulunan Dr. Benjamin Rush, ruh sağlığı bozukluklarına karşı bir tedavi sürecini Hortikültürel Terapi kavramını kullanarak açıklayan ve kanıtlayan ilk kişi olarak kabul görmüştür (AHTA, 2022).

Hortikültürel Terapinin uygulanması sonrasında psikolojik kazanımlara bakıldığında danışan kişi doğa ile iletişimde olacaktır ve kontrol duygusunu çalıştıracaktır, bu sayede benlik kavramında gelişme olacaktır (Kabakçı, 2023). Uygulama ile beraber algılanan streste azalma, dürtü kontrolü, zihinsel işlevsellikte artma, duygusal işlevler, dilin bilişsel işlevlerini deneyimlemeyi içerir ve kazanımlaştırır (Toyoda, 2012).

Bu uygulamaların hepsinin ortak noktası yeşil ortamlardır. Hortikültürel terapi ortaya çıkan son üründen çok yerleşik bir terapötik süreç olarak kabul görür. Süreç danışanın fiziksel ve ruhsal özelliklerine göre düzenlenir ve bir hortikültürel terapist planlamasını yapar (Haller ve ark., 2019). Bu özellikleri ve düzenlenebilir olması ile psikiyatri hemşireleri, çeşitli yerlerde kullanılmış bu süreci yöneterek doğa dışında hastanelerde, psikiyatri kliniklerinde, hapishanelerde ve rehabilitasyon birimlerinde kullanabilmektedir (Lasaater, 2022).

Değişen dünya ile beraber günümüzde kapalı ortam kullanımı arttı (US EPA, 2014). Yapılan araştırmalara göre bu durumun sonuçları arasında zihinsel ve bilişsel süreçlerde sorunlar olduğu ortaya konmuştur (Chaudhury ve Banerjee, 2020; Oh ve ark., 2020; Wright ve ark., 2013). Ayrıca bu durumla beraber dünya çapında olan psikiyatrik sorunlarda, yani anksiyete ve depresyon oranlarında artma olduğu ortaya konmuştur (Earl E. 2022; WHO, 2018). Doğa temelli terapilerin bu sorunların tedavi sürecinde etkili olduğu kanıtlanmıştır (Oh ve ark., 2020). Ruh sağlığı hastalıklarının tedavi süreçlerinde bu tedavi uygulanmaya başlanmaktadır. Fakat sonraki süreçlerde tedaviyi reddetme durumları ve sonucunda tekrarlayan yatışlar ile nöksler görülmektedir (Kim, Choi, Song, 2022). Bu nedenle ruh

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sağlığı sorunu bulunan kişilerin aktif bir tedavi süreci sürdürebilmesi için aynı ciddiyette bir rehabilitasyon süreci de gerekmektedir (Kang, 2015). Uygulanan zihinsel rehabilitasyon programları arasında bahçecilik terapisi programının psikolojik rehabilitasyonu, güven ve başarıya duygusunu desteklemektedir (Lee ve ark., 2007). Uygulama sürecinde bu tedaviyi uygulayan bahçecilik terapistleri bir ruh sağlığı uzmanı değil ise rehabilitasyon süreçlerinde eksiklikler olacağından birimlerde bulunan ruh sağlığı hemşirelerinin görevlendirilmesi gereklidir (Kim, Choi, Song, 2022).

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hortikültür, Terapi, Hemşirelik, Ruh Sağlığı

ABSTRACT

Horticultural therapy is a therapy method that utilizes gardening activities with an innate affinity towards nature in order to meet the therapeutic expectations of clients and is implemented with a professional manager (Toyoda, 2012). This method is relatively recent compared to other methods. It can be applied to individuals of all ages. The objectives of gardening programs vary based on individual differences in physical, mental, and intellectual aspects, and applications can vary accordingly to its purpose accordingly (Pouya, 2023). Looking at the historical process, there has always been a belief in the healing power of nature along with the existence of humans (Adevi and Lieberg, 2012). It is stated in the sources that the Chinese people who existed in 3000 BC wrote a prescription from plants and referred to them as medicinal herbs. It is known that plants were used in Mesopotamia, which was also known as the fertile lands of history in later periods, in Persian gardens and in the ancient Roman Empire (Scott, 2017). Horticultural therapy has been seen in history to affect the spiritual structure and perceived health level not only with the use of plants, but also the view of nature and physical movements in nature, and was applied in the Egyptian royal family, showing its first examples. With these practices, the first physicians in history were called botanists (Yar, 2019; Olszowy, 1978; Lewis, 1976). When it comes to today's usage, Dr. Benjamin Rush in Pennsylvania is accepted as the first person to explain and prove a treatment process against mental health disorders using the concept of Horticultural Therapy (AHTA, 2022).

After implementing Horticultural Therapy, when looking at the psychological gains, the client will engage with nature and activate a sense of control, thereby fostering development in self-concept (Kabakçı, 2023). The application also involves and fosters perceived stress reduction, impulse control, increased mental functionality, emotional and cognitive function through language (Toyoda, 2012).

What all of these applications have in common is green environments. Horticultural therapy is recognized more as an established therapeutic process rather than an emerging end product. The process is organized according to the physical and spiritual characteristics of the client and a horticultural therapist makes the plan (Haller et al., 2019). With its characteristics and adaptability, psychiatric nurses can manage and utilize this process in various settings such as hospitals, psychiatric clinics, prisons, and rehabilitation units, beyond natural settings (Lasaater, 2022).

With the changing world, indoor environment use has increased today (US EPA, 2014). Research has shown that among the outcomes of this situation, issues in mental and cognitive processes have emerged (Chaudhury & Banerjee, 2020; Oh et al., 2020; Wright et al., 2013). Additionally, it has been highlighted that there is an increase in psychiatric disorders worldwide, namely anxiety and depression rates (Earl, 2022; WHO, 2018). Nature-based therapies have been proven effective in the treatment process of these conditions (Oh et al., 2020). This therapy is beginning to be applied in the treatment processes of mental health disorders. However, in later periods, rejection of treatment and subsequent hospitalizations and relapses are observed (Kim, Choi, Song, 2022). Therefore, for individuals with mental health issues to actively undergo a treatment process, an equally serious rehabilitation process is also necessary (Kang, 2015). Among the implemented mental rehabilitation programs, horticultural therapy programs support psychological rehabilitation, fostering feelings of confidence and accomplishment (Lee et al., 2007). During the application process, if horticultural

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therapists who administer this treatment are not mental health professionals, there may be deficiencies in the rehabilitation processes, necessitating the assignment of psychiatric nurses within units (Kim, Choi, Song, 2022).

Key Words: Horticulture, Therapy, Nursing, Mental Health

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MUSICAL IMPROVISATION, TURKISH MUSIC, AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE: A PHILOSOPHICAL DISCUSSION

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ABSTRACT

Musical improvisation, the spontaneous creation of music within or beyond established frameworks, serves as a profound mode of artistic expression and social interaction. In Turkish music, improvisation plays a dormant yet powerful role, surfacing as a critical element of personal and cultural identity through practices such as taksim (instrumental improvisation) and gazel (vocal improvisation). This paper examines the philosophical dimensions of improvisation in Turkish music and its interplay with social structure.

The dormant role of improvisation in Turkish music reflects a balance between tradition and individual expression, where musicians navigate and renew cultural norms. This contrasts with the overt and communal nature of improvisation in other cultures. For example, in Indian classical music, raga improvisation emphasizes spiritual and emotional exploration, reinforcing social hierarchies within the guru-shishya (teacher-student) tradition. West African drumming involves communal improvisation that strengthens social bonds and collective identity. In jazz, improvisation signifies individual freedom and innovation within a collaborative context, often challenging and redefining social boundaries.

The paper also explores how improvisational training impacts various forms of intelligence. Emotional intelligence is developed through the expressive and responsive aspects of improvisation, fostering empathy and self-awareness. Social intelligence benefits from the collaborative nature of musical interaction, enhancing communication and teamwork skills. Cultural intelligence is cultivated by engaging with and internalizing diverse musical traditions, promoting respect and appreciation for cultural diversity. Creative intelligence is stimulated by the necessity to innovate within or beyond established frameworks, enhancing problem-solving abilities and original thinking.

The purposes of this paper are to: (1) analyze the dormant yet significant role of improvisation in Turkish music and its reflection of social structures; (2) compare the pedagogical approaches to improvisation across different cultures and their impact on emotional, social, cultural, and creative intelligence; (3) investigate the philosophical underpinnings of improvisational practices and their influence on individual and collective identities; and (4) explore the potential transformative effects of improvisational training on personal development and community cohesion.

Keywords: Musical Improvisation, Turkish Music, Social Structure, Cross-Cultural Comparison, Music Pedagogy.

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ARONIA MELANOCARPA (MICHX.) ELLIOT MEYVE EKSTRAKTINDA ANTIOKSİDAN AKTİVİTENİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ EVALUATION OF ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY IN *ARONIA MELANOCARPA* (MICHX.) ELLIOT BERRY EXTRACT

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ÖZET

Artan çevre kirliliği sebebiyle doğal yaşam alanları ve gıdalar çeşitli toksik kimyasallara maruz kalmaktadır ve bu durum insan sağlığını olumsuz etkilemektedir. Bu olumsuzlukların azaltılmasında antioksidanlar önemli bir role sahiptir ve bu bağlamda bitkilerdeki antioksidan bileşenlerin tespiti ve ürüne dönüştürülmesi önem kazanmaktadır. *Rosaceae* familyasının bir üyesi olan *Aronia melanocarpa* (Michx.) Elliott, güçlü antioksidan özellikleri ile öne çıkmaktadır. Genellikle aronia veya kuş kirazı (chokeberry) olarak anılan bu bitkinin meyveleri, farklı toplumlarda koruyucu ve önleyici sağlık uygulamalarında kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, Çanakkale/Lapseki bölgesinden toplanan aronia meyvelerinin hidroalkolik ekstraksiyon verimini belirlemek ve ardından ekstraktın antioksidan kapasitesinin CUPRAC yöntemi kullanılarak değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Analizler sonucunda meyve ekstraktının antioksidan kapasitesi trolox eşdeğeri (TE) olarak hesaplanmıştır. Aronia meyvelerinin %16,3 ekstraktif içerdiği ve ekstraktiflerin 320 mg TE/gr antioksidan kapasitesi olduğu bulunmuştur. Bu sonuçlara dayanarak, aronia bitkisinin tıp ve eczacılık uygulamalarında kullanım potansiyelinin yüksek olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aronia melanocarpa, antioksidan aktivite, CUPRAC metodu, hidroalkolik ekstraksiyon, fitokimya

ABSTRACT

Due to increasing environmental pollution, natural habitats and food are exposed to a variety of toxic chemicals, which adversely affect human health. Antioxidants play an important role in reducing these negative effects, and it is important to identify the antioxidant components in plants and convert them into products. *Aronia melanocarpa* (Michx.) Elliott is a member of the *Rosaceae* family and stands out for its high antioxidant properties. The fruits of this plant, commonly called as aronia or chokeberry, are used in preventive and preventive health practices in different societies. The aim of this study is to determine the hydroalcoholic extraction yield of berries collected from Çanakkale/Lapseki region and subsequently evaluate the antioxidant capacity of the extract using CUPRAC method. As a result of the analysis, the antioxidant capacity of the fruit extract was calculated as trolox equivalent (TE). It was found that the extraction yield was 16.3% and the extracts had an antioxidant capacity of 320 mg TE/gr. Based on these results, Aronia is considered to have a high potential for use in medical and pharmaceutical applications.

Keywords: Aronia melanocarpa, antioxidant activity, CUPRAC method, hydroalcoholic extraction, phytochemistry

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TÜRKİYE'DE DOĞAL REÇİNE TÜREVLERİNİN ÜRETİLME POTANSİYELİ: KAZDAĞLARI ÖRNEĞİ

THE POTENTIAL OF NATURAL RESIN DERIVATIVES PRODUCTION IN TÜRKİYE: THE CASE OF KAZDAĞLARI

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Özet

Doğal reçine, genellikle iğne yapraklı ağaçlardan elde edilen, tarihi ve ekonomik değeri oldukça yüksek olan katma değerli bir orman ürünüdür. Türkiye’de 1950’li yıllardan bu yana doğal reçine üretimi için çeşitli girişimlerde bulunulduğu fakat ekonomik sebepler ve piyasa koşullarına uyum sağlanamaması nedeniyle zaman içinde üretimin azaldığı bilinmektedir. Bugün stratejik bir ürün olarak görülen doğal reçinenin endüstriyel ölçeklerde üretilmesi yeniden teşvik edilmektedir. Diğer taraftan, üretilen doğal reçinenin doğrudan kullanım alanları kısıtlıdır ve günümüz pazar koşullarında rekabet edebilmesi için doğal reçinenin fraksiyonlarına ayrılarak işlenmesi gerekmektedir. Bu nedenle hem kullanım yelpazesini genişletmek hem de ürünü standardize edebilmek için doğal reçinenin türevlendirilmesi önerilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Kazdağları’nda bulunan kızılçam ormanlarından elde edilen doğal reçinenin endüstriyel olarak reçine türevlerine dönüştürülebilme potansiyelinin incelenmesidir. Bu kapsamda, bölgede bulunan pilot bir tesiste bütüncül fizibilite analizi yapılarak yaklaşımsal değerlendirmeler yapılmıştır. Ülkemizin reçine üretimine elverişli orman kaynaklarına sahip olduğu ve reçine türevlerinin üretilmesi için önünde teknik, örgütsel ve yasal fizibilite bakımından bir engel olmadığı görülmüştür. Diğer taraftan, doğal reçine türevleri alanında girişimci şahıs ve şirket sayısının az olması ve mevcut tesislerde ürün çeşitliliğinin arttırılamaması sektörün başlıca sorunları olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Gelecekte bu alanda yapılacak çalışmalar ile Türkiye’de doğal reçine sektörünün gelişmesine yönelik önemli adımlar atılacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: doğal reçine, odun dışı orman ürünleri, kazdağları, teknik fizibilite, örgütsel fizibilite

ABSTRACT

Natural resin is a value-added forest product obtained from coniferous trees and it has a high historical and economic importance. It is known that various trials have been made to produce natural resin in Türkiye since the 1950s, but production amount has decreased over time due to economic reasons and inability to adapt to global market conditions. Today, natural resin is recognized as a strategic product and its production on industrial scales is being encouraged again. On the other hand, the direct use of natural resin is limited, and it must be fractionated to be competitive in today's market conditions. Therefore, derivatization of the natural resin is recommended both to widen the range of uses and to standardize the product. The aim of this study is to investigate the potential of natural resin obtained from Kazdağları forests to be converted into industrial resin derivatives. In this context, a comprehensive feasibility analysis was carried out based on approachable evaluation at a pilot plant in this region. It

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has been observed that Turkey has suitable forest resources for natural resin production and there is no obstacle in terms of technical, organizational and legal feasibility to produce resin derivatives. On the other hand, the main problems of the sector are the low number of entrepreneurs in the field of natural resin derivatives and the inability to increase product variety in existing facilities. It is thought that future studies in this field will play an important role in the development of the natural resin sector in Türkiye.

Keywords: natural resin, non-wood forest products, Kazdağları, technical feasibility, organizational feasibility

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BORAKS VE ÇEŞİTLİ BİTKİ ESKTRAKTLARININ AHŞAP MALZEMEDE YANMA DÜZEYİNE ETKİLERİ EFFECTS OF BORAX AND VARIOUS PLANT EXTRACTS ON THE COMBUSTION LEVEL IN WOOD MATERIALS

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ÖZET

Gerek ülkemiz ve gerekse ekosistemde (yeryüzü) orman yangınları hızla artmakta, tüm yaşanan mekânlarda (iç/dış) yanma/yangın tehditleri devam etmektedir. Orman yangınları çok büyük alanlarda gerçekleşirken insanoğlunun yaşamış ve kullanmış olduğu tüm alanların çok çeşitli özelliklerde olması (banka, işyeri, tesisler vb.) yanma/yangın olaylarında kullanılması gereken materyal/yöntemler değişiklik gösterebilmektedir. Bu durum çok çeşitli yangın geciktirici materyal/yöntemler geliştirilmesine zorlamakta insan/çevre sağlığı bilinciyle yangın etkilerine karşı doğal/etkin koruyucular ön plana çıkmaktadır. Yanma parametreleri sadece materyal/yöntemle sınırlı olmayıp içinde bulunan ortamın oksijen indeksi miktarı (LOI) önemli kısmı teşkil etmektedir. Çalışma kapsamında Karaçam odunu (*Pinus nigra* Arnold) türü tercih edilmiş ve çeşitli konsantrasyonlarda (% 3, % 5) tıbbi aromatik bitki türlerinden lavanta bitki ekstraktı ile boraks çözeltileri vakum yöntemiyle empenye işlemine tabi tutulduktan sonra tutunma düzeyleri ve sonrasında piroliz işlemi uygulanıp, sınırlayıcı oksijen indeksi (LOI) test ölçümleri yapılarak yine piroliz işlemi uygulanmış kontrol gruplarıyla kıyaslanmıştır. Ahşap endüstrisinde kullanım düzeyi ve özellikle yangına karşı etkileri araştırılmıştır. Sonuçlar değerlendirildiğinde; piroliz işlemi uygulanmış empenyesiz kontrol gruplarının LOI değerleri ile Piroliz işlemi uygulanmış empenyeli örnekler üzerinde LOI değerleri kıyaslandığında; LOI değeri özellikle boraks empenyesi ve borikasit+lavanta ekstraktı empenyesinde en olumlu sonucu verdiği belirlenmiştir.

Gruplar kendi içinde kıyaslandığında; en yüksek LOI değeri %5'lik boraks ile empenye edilmiş karaçam odunu üzerinde (%28.37) olarak belirlenmiştir. En yüksek tutunma düzeyi boraks'ın tek başına kullanımında gerçekleşmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ekoloji, Yanma, Bitki ekstraktı, Bor, İnsan/çevre sağlığı.

ABSTRACT

Forest fires are increasing rapidly both in our country and in the ecosystem (earth), and burning/fire threats continue in all living spaces (indoor/outdoor). While forest fires occur in very large areas, the materials/methods to be used in burning/fire events may vary due to the diverse characteristics of all areas where human beings have lived and used (banks, workplaces, facilities, etc.). This situation forces the development of a wide variety of fire retardant materials/methods, and with the awareness of human/environmental health, natural/effective protectors against the effects of fire come to the fore. Combustion parameters are not limited to the material/method, but the oxygen index (LOI) of the environment is an important part. Within the scope of the study, larch wood (*Pinus nigra* Arnold) type was preferred and after impregnation with lavender plant extract from medicinal aromatic plant species and borax solutions in various concentrations (3%, 5%) by vacuum method, adhesion levels were obtained and then pyrolysis process was applied and limiting oxygen index was determined. (LOI) test measurements were made and compared with the control groups that were also subjected to pyrolysis. The level of use in the wood industry and especially its effects against fire have been investigated. When the results are evaluated; When the LOI values of the unimpregnated control groups that were subjected to pyrolysis were compared with the LOI values of the impregnated samples that were subjected to the

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pyrolysis process; It was determined that the LOI value gave the most positive results, especially in borax impregnation and boric acid + lavender extract impregnation. When groups are compared within themselves; The highest LOI value was determined as (28.37%) on larch wood impregnated with 5% borax. The highest adhesion level was achieved when borax was used alone.

Key Words: Ecology, Combustion, Plant extract, Boron, Human/environmental health.

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LAVANTA BİTKİ EKSTRAKTININ AHŞAP MALZEMEDE KULLANIMI VE YÜZEY PARLAKLIK DEĞİŞİMİ

USE OF LAVENDER PLANT EXTRACT ON WOOD MATERIALS AND SURFACE GLOSS CHANGE

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ÖZET

Dünyada çevre ve insan sağlığı bilinci ile doğal ve yenilenebilir enerji (Biyo endüstri) kaynaklarından yararlanarak, amaca uygun ve zararsız alternatif ürünler geliştirmenin önemi her geçen gün artmaktadır. Bu çalışmada; doğal bir ürün olan lavanta bitkisinden ekstrakt elde etmek suretiyle, çevre ve insan sağlığına zararsız, doğal ve su-bazlı ahşap koruyucu ve renklendiricilerin elde edilmesi ve geliştirilmesi, ahşap türlerinde uzun süreli koruyuculuk sağlanabilmesi amaçlarına yönelik olarak da tutunma oranları belirlenmiş; odun türüne bağlı olarak ta yüzey parlaklık değişimleri saptanmıştır..

Araştırmada, lavanta bitki ekstraktından elde edilen organik boyar maddenin odun koruma endüstrisinde kullanım olanakları araştırılmış, odunda toplam tutunma (retensiyon) miktarları ve % retensiyon oranları belirlenmiştir. Lavanta bitki ekstraktı ISO 1574 -TS 1563 standartlarına göre elde edilmiş olup, ASTM D 1413-76 (1976) standardına göre emprenye işlemi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Ahşap malzeme olarak; karaçam (*Pinus nigra*), Akçaağaç odunu (*Acer campestre*) odunları kullanılmıştır. Deney sonuçları göre; en yüksek % retensiyon oranı akçaağaç odununda (% 3.68), en düşük karaçam odununda (% 2.10) olurken; en yüksek toplam retensiyon değeri akçaağaç odununda (59.63 kg/m³), en düşük karaçamda (36.45 kg/m³) gerçekleşmiştir. En yüksek parlaklık değeri akçaağaç 'da (65 Gloss) tesbit edilmiştir. Lavanta bitki ekstraktından elde edilen organik maddenin, ahşap malzemede emprenye maddesi olarak kullanılabilacağı tutunma düzeyi ile ortaya konmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyokütle, ekosistem, atık çay, ekstrakt, parlaklık, insan/çevre sağlığı.

ABSTRACT

The importance of developing suitable and harmless alternative products by taking advantage of natural and renewable energy (Bio industry) resources with environmental and human health awareness in the world is increasing day by day. In this study; Adhesion rates have also been determined for the purposes of obtaining and developing natural and water-based wood preservatives and colorants that are harmless to the environment and human health by obtaining extract from the lavender plant, which is a natural product, and providing long-term protection of wood species; Surface brightness changes were determined depending on the wood type.

In the research, the possibilities of using the organic dyestuff obtained from lavender plant extract in the wood preservation industry were investigated, and the total retention amounts and % retention rates in wood were determined. Lavender plant extract was obtained according to ISO 1574 -TS 1563 standards, and the impregnation process was carried out according to ASTM D 1413-76 (1976) standard. Wood as material; Black pine (*Pinus nigra*) and maple wood (*Acer campestre*) woods were used. According to the test results; The highest retention rate was in maple wood (3.68%) and the lowest in larch wood (2.10%); The highest total retention value was in maple wood (59.63 kg/m³) and the lowest in larch wood (36.45 kg/m³). The highest gloss value was determined in maple (65 Gloss). It has been demonstrated by its adhesion level that the organic matter obtained from lavender plant extract can be used as an impregnation agent in wood materials.

Key Words: Biomass, ecosystem, lavender extract, brightness, human/environmental health.

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A REVIEW ON THE ROLE OF FEEDBACK IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

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ABSTRACT

Feedback remains a pivotal topic within foreign language didactics and language teaching/learning research, as well as among foreign/second language teachers. Questions regarding the functions, forms, effectiveness, and other side effects of feedback—such as corrective feedback/error correction or instructional feedback aimed at guiding learners—regularly surface. Giving and receiving feedback are fundamental activities in any teaching-learning setting and must be reflected upon concerning teachers' role understanding, particularly within teacher education.

Educational science studies present new perspectives on feedback in pedagogical contexts. From a didactic standpoint, a culture of feedback is considered significant. Changing conditions for teaching and learning foreign and second languages, especially against the backdrop of digitalization and the instrumentalization of language learning, prompt renewed questions. Feedback, as a term, can be related to the teaching-learning culture and the overall school environment. All participants—learners, teachers, parents, and school administrators—engage in giving and receiving feedback. The goal of feedback is to generally and desirably improve the quality of teaching, learning performance, and processes.

Historically, feedback in teaching/learning situations originated from the behaviorist learning theory of the 1960s as positive reinforcement or an "impulse for behavior change". However, the perception of teacher feedback has since shifted significantly, aligning now with a competency-oriented understanding of evaluation.

The aim of this article is to explore the multifaceted roles and impacts of feedback in foreign language teaching, examining both traditional and contemporary approaches. It seeks to provide a comprehensive overview of current research, discuss practical applications, and offer insights into developing an effective feedback culture that enhances both teaching and learning experiences.

Keywords: Feedback, Foreign language teaching, Corrective Feedback, Instructional Feedback, Teaching-Learning culture

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ETHNOMEDICINAL SURVEY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS USED FOR GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS IN SOUTHEAST MOROCCO

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ABSTRACT

Gastrointestinal disorders have been a major public health concern for several decades. These disorders encompass a range of conditions affecting the digestive system, leading to symptoms such as chronic pain, bloating, diarrhea, and constipation, which can have a significant impact on an individual's quality of life.

An Ethnobotany survey was conducted in southeastern Morocco during different periods, from February 2021 to May 2023, in order to collect information from traditional healers, herbalists, and patients, regarding the use of medicinal plants in the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders such as diarrhea, indigestion, Gastralgia, irritable bowel, bloating, nausea, and vomiting. The study covered 40 villages of the Taznakht region in Ouarzazat province, renowned for its important botanical biodiversity. Data were collected through questionnaires and personal interviews during field trips with 150 respondents. A total of 30 plant species belonging to 12 Botanical families are documented in this study. The medicinal plants used in the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders by people are listed with botanical taxons, families, local vernacular names, used parts, preparation, and administration methods.

This research concluded that medicinal plants play an important role in traditional treatments for gastrointestinal disorders. The study also found that traditional healers have a wealth of knowledge about the usage of medicinal plants for gastrointestinal disorders. However, more research is needed to confirm the effectiveness of these traditional remedies which could have the potential to lead the development of innovative and effective treatments.

Keywords: Medicinal plants, Gastrointestinal disorders, Traditional remedies, Ethnobotany, Southeast Morocco.

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TÜRKİYE YÜZYILI MAARİF MODELİ SOSYAL BİLGİLER DERSİ ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMININ VATANDAŞLIK OKURYAZARLIĞI AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Vatandaşlık okuryazarlığı, bireylerin devletle olan hukuki ve yasal bağı ile toplumla arasındaki ilişkileri kapsar ve aktif/etkin vatandaşlık kavramını bünyesinde barındırır. Çünkü bireylerin sosyal, politik, kültürel haklar ile düşünce konuşma özgürlüğü, demokrasi, eşitlik, adalet gibi temel hakları bilmesi ve bunları doğru biçimde kullanması, hem devlete hem de içinde bulunduğu topluma karşı yükümlülüklerini bilmesi ve gereğini yerine getirmesi, kamu yararını gözetmesi, toplumun refahı için çalışması, devlet, anayasa, hukuk sistemi gibi hukuki ve politik konularla ilgili bilgi sahibi olması, sivil ve siyasi örgütlenmeleri tanınması ve işlevlerini bilmesi, bilinçli ve demokratik yollarla toplumsal sorunların çözümüne aktif katılım sağlaması gibi aktif/etkin vatandaşlık için gereken bilgi, beceri ve davranışlar vatandaşlık okuryazarlığını oluşturur.

Vatandaşlık okuryazarlığının öğrencilere kazandırılmasına yönelik stratejilerde öğretim programları ön plandadır. Türkiye’de uygulanan öğretim programları gözden geçirildiğinde sosyal bilgiler dersi öğretim programları ön plana çıkmaktadır. Sosyal bilgiler dersi öğretim programında vatandaşlık okuryazarlığı öğrencilere kazandırılması gereken yeterlikler arasında gösterilmiş ve öğrencilerin vatandaşlık okuryazarlıklarının geliştirilmesine hizmet edecek kazanımlara yer verilmiştir.

Sosyal bilgiler dersi kapsamında geliştirilmesi hedeflenen vatandaşlık okuryazarlık becerisinin Türkiye Yüzyılı Maarif Modeli Sosyal Bilgiler Dersi Öğretim Programında yer verilme durumunun incelenmesi bu araştırmanın motivasyon kaynağı olmuştur. Bu anlamda çalışmada Türkiye’de 2024-2025 eğitim-öğretim yılı itibariyle uygulanması planlanan sosyal bilgiler dersi öğretim programında (4-7. sınıflar) vatandaşlık okuryazarlığı becerisine nasıl yer verildiğinin ortaya çıkarılması hedeflenmiştir. Çalışma temel nitel araştırma deseninde olup, doküman analizi kullanılmıştır. Şu anda veri analizi işlemi devam etmektedir. Veri analizi tamamlandıktan sonra araştırma bulguları raporlaştırılacak, bulgular ilgili ampirik araştırmalar ile kuramsal çerçeve ışığında tartışılacak ve araştırma önerileri sunulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Vatandaşlık, Vatandaşlık Okuryazarlığı Becerisi, Türkiye Yüzyılı Maarif Modeli Sosyal Bilgiler Dersi Öğretim Programı

ABSTRACT

Citizenship literacy encompasses individuals' legal and legal ties with the state and their relations with society and embodies the concept of active/effective citizenship. This is because individuals should know their social, political, cultural rights and fundamental rights such as freedom of speech, freedom of thought, democracy, equality and justice and use them correctly, should know and fulfill their obligations both to the state and to the society in which they live, should observe the public interest, and should work for the welfare of the society, The knowledge, skills and behaviors required for active/effective citizenship such as having knowledge about legal and political issues such as the state, constitution, legal system, recognizing civil and political organizations and knowing their functions, and actively participating in the solution of social problems through conscious and democratic means constitute citizenship literacy.

Curricula are at the forefront of strategies for the implementation of citizenship literacy education and the acquisition of citizenship literacy skills by students. When the curricula implemented in Turkey are reviewed, social studies curricula come to the forefront. In the social studies curriculum, citizenship

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literacy is shown among the competencies that students should acquire and achievements that will serve to improve students' citizenship literacy are included.

The motivation for this study was to examine the inclusion of citizenship literacy skills, which are aimed to be developed within the scope of social studies course, in The Century of Turkey Education Model Social Studies Course Curriculum. In this sense, the research aims to reveal how citizenship literacy skills are included in the social studies course curriculum (grades 4-7) planned to be implemented in Turkey as of the 2024-2025 academic year. The study is in basic qualitative research design and document analysis was used. Data analysis is currently in progress. After the data analysis is completed, the research findings will be reported, the findings will be discussed in the light of related empirical research and theoretical framework, and research recommendations will be presented.

Keywords: Citizenship, Citizenship Literacy Skills, The Century of Turkey Education Model Social Studies Course Curriculum.

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THE RIGHT OF WORKERS TO REINSTATEMENT IN THE CASES OF UNLAWFUL TERMINATION: A COMPARATIVE APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

The right to work is a fundamental socio-economic right, guaranteed by article 49 of the Constitution of the Republic of Albania. In addition to its constitutional protection, the right to work is also guaranteed by several international treaties to which Albania is a member. Notwithstanding the fact that this right is not explicitly stipulated in the European Convention on Human Rights, it is indirectly guaranteed under the other rights set forth therein, as a result of the integrative method of interpretation adopted by the European Court of Human Rights. It is also sanctioned in article 15 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

Due to the importance of the right to work, most international instruments guarantee the protection of workers from unlawful or unjust termination. The International Labor Organization has regulated the procedure and motives which allow the employer to unilaterally terminate the work contract by means of the Termination of Employment Convention (no. 158). Should the employer unlawfully terminate the worker, the latter has the right to damage compensation and/or reinstatement. A similar provision is also stipulated by the Albanian Labor Code, which recognized the right to reinstatement with the amendments it underwent in 2003.

Whether there is a right to seek reinstatement judicially (i.e. by means of filing a claim at the competent court or tribunal) has been subject to debate among Albanian scholars and courts alike during the last twenty years. Due to its relevance and this ongoing debate, this paper seeks to address the aforementioned issue based on a comparative analysis of the case-law of the Albanian courts, the European Court of Human Rights, the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labor Organization, as well as the Court of Justice of the European Union, the principles set forth by which serve to orient the interpretation of Albanian courts in cases of unclear provisions.

Key words: the right to work, unlawful termination, the right to reinstatement, judicial remedies.

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ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION OF THE ROMANTIC LETTERS OF “THE SORROWS OF THE YOUNG WERTHER” BY JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE FROM GERMAN INTO ALBANIAN

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ABSTRACT

“Die Leiden des jungen Werther“ is an epistolary novel by Johann Wolfgang Goethe from 1774, which was published in a revised edition in 1787. It represents one of the fundamental works of the Sturm und Drang period in German literature and had a great influence on the later Romantic movement. This article presents and analyzes the translation of the romantic letters in “The Sorrows of the Young Werther”, focusing on the Albanian translation by Petro Zheji. The focus of the analysis is on the letters that Werther writes in German in the first two chapters of the work. This study combines translation analysis by describing the translated elements in different and important fragments of the work, such as metaphors and epithets. Goethe has combined elements such as nature and spirit in a sophisticated way in this epistolary novel.

“The Sorrows of the Young Werther” is an important representation of the Sturm und Drang era, where Werther is a typical representative of that period, embodying the sensitivity and genius of his feelings. Translating such a work brings several challenges, including adapting the vocabulary used, the rhetorical questions addressed in each letter, the style and metaphors to make it attractive to new readers and to arouse curiosity about subsequent letters.

This study includes a comparative analysis of the original German text and its translation into Albanian, focusing on the translation of metaphors, epithets and other stylistic elements. It examines how the translator dealt with the nuances of the original text, especially the connection between Werther's nature and soul, a key aspect of Goethe's style. This approach allows for an investigation into how the semantic development of nature is presented differently by the author and the translator.

Werther's interweaving of nature and spirit is a distinctive feature of Goethe's writings and allows the reader to understand the connection between the protagonist's feelings and nature. The study sheds light on the strategies used, the preservation of romantic nuances on a semantic and linguistic level, and the overall effectiveness of the translation in capturing the essence of the original work.

Keywords: youth literature, Sturm und Drang, metaphor, briefroman, nature, translation analysis

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WEIGHT REDUCTION USING ULTRA HIGH STRENGTH STEEL (UHSS) IN SEMI- TRAILER CHASSIS

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Çukurova Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Otomotiv Mühendisliği

ABSTRACT

In recent years, the main goal of commercial vehicle manufacturers is to reduce the fuel consumption and emissions of the vehicle while maximizing the carrying capacity as much as possible. Due to its high carrying load, manufacturers generally aim to achieve high strength by using high-thickness steel S355. However, it can also achieve high strength by using ultra-high strength steel. In this study, the semi-trailer chassis was designed with the help of the Computer Aided Three-Dimensional Interactive (CATIA) program and ultra-high strength steel and S355 steel materials were defined in ANSYS. Dual-phase steels, which have high strength and are known for their machinability and ease of forming, were used in the lightweighting process. The mechanical properties, stresses and deformations of the materials were compared by applying a 30-ton load on the semi-trailer chassis. Since the geometry and loading have a symmetrical structure, the analysis model was modelled as symmetrical, that is, half, and nonlinear analysis was performed. In the results obtained, while stresses in the range of 235-470 MPa were detected on the I type section spacer of the semi-trailer chassis defined as S355 material, a stress value of 550 MPa was observed on the kingpin table region. In the ultra-high strength material chassis, stresses in the range of 240-400 MPa were observed in the I-type section spacer, and a stress of 455 MPa was found on the kingpin table region. Stress and deformation values under load in ultra-high strength steel are better than S355 material. In the analysis results obtained when the thickness of the I-type section in the longitudinal carriers was reduced, a 182 kg lightening was discovered in the chassis longitudinal carriers. The result of the weight analysis was defined in the VECTO program and carbon emissions and fuel savings were calculated. The 182 kg reduction in chassis weight corresponds to a 9% reduction in the entire chassis. It has been found that the VECTO program provides fuel savings of 2.9% per 100 km and a reduction in carbon emissions of 3% per km.

Keywords: Semi Trailer Chassis, Ultra-High Strength Steel, Weight Reduction, Fuel Consumption, Emission.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

DOĞAL SIĞIR TÜBERKÜLOZU'NDA AKCİĞER VE İLGİLİ LENF DÜĞÜMLERİNDEKİ GRANÜLOMLARIN PATOMORFOLOJİK VE İMMUNOHİSTOKİMYASAL YAPISI

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ÖZET

Çalışmada doğal sığır tüberkülozunda oluşan granülomların yapısının, patomorfolojik ve immunohistokimyasal olarak detaylı araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Özellikle elde edilen immunohistokimyasal yöntemlerin sonuçlarına göre immunité tipi hakkında bilgi edinmek, etkin hücre tiplerini saptamak ve ileri dönük tedavi yöntemlerine yönelik araştırmalara katkı sağlanması hedeflenmiştir.

Çalışmanın materyali özellikle Ankara ve çevre illerin mezbahalarında, sığır tüberkülozu hastalığı nedeniyle kesime gelen ve lezyon görülen 100 adet sığırın akciğer ve mediastinal lenf düğümleri oluşturdu. Farklı dönemlerde kesilen sağlıklı 5 adet besi sığırının akciğer ve mediastinal lenf düğümleri ise kontrol grubu olarak alındı. Makroskobik incelemeler sonucu 93 adet prodüktif, 7 adet eksudatif tüberküloz tespit edildi. Mikroskobik incelemeler sonucu da prodüktif lezyonlar primer odak (n:16), primer kompleks (n:30) ve tam olmayan primer kompleks (n:47) olarak sınıflandırıldı. Ayrıca görülen granülomlar epitelooid hücre, dev hücre, nekroz ve kapsül kriterleri göz önüne alınarak mikroskobik olarak (I-IV. evre) evrelendirildi. Tüm lezyonlu örnekler histokimyasal olarak Hematoksilen-Eozin, Ziehl-Neelsen; immunohistokimyasal olarak da Mycobacterium bovis, CD3, CD68, CD119, TNF- α , IL2, IL4, IL17, Lambda Chain, TLR4 antikorları kullanıldı. Konfokal mikroskobik incelemeler için 10 adet primer kompleks bulunan dokular, Mycobacterium bovis-IL4, Mycobacterium bovis-IL17, TNF- α -IL4, CD3-IL4 antikorları eşleştirilerek boyandı. Yapılan incelemelerde makroskobik olarak saptanamayan I. ve II. evre granülomların tamamı mikroskobik olarak saptandı. Etken varlığı için yapılan Ziehl-Neelsen ve immunohistokimyasal boyamalarda; Ziehl-Neelsen boyama olgularında pozitiflik %11 iken, immunohistokimyasal boyamalarda %100 bulunmuştur. İmmunohistokimyasal olarak aynı zamanda TLR4 pozitifliğinin yüksek olmasının antijenin tanınmasında etkin rol oynadığı düşünüldü. CD119 ve CD3'ün pozitifliği hayvanlardaki hücre aracılı immunité etkinliğini gösterirken; özellikle primer odaklarda saptanan Lambda Chain pozitifliği ise humoral immunitéde artışı doğrulamıştır. Yapılan konfokal mikroskopi incelemelerinde de IL4 ve etken antijeni aynı hücrede tespit edilmiş, etken ve IL17 antijenleri farklı hücrelerde görülmüştür.

Sonuç olarak sığır tüberkülozunda hastalığın kesin teşhisi için makroskobik, mikroskobik bulguların yeterli olabileceği (I ve II. evre granülomlar hariç), etken teşhisi için Ziehl-Neelsen boyamasının yeterli olmayıp, immunohistokimyasal yöntemlere başvurulması gerektiği, hastalığa karşı oluşan reaksiyonun makrofaj ve lenfositlerle oluşan hücresel immunitéyle ilgili olduğu, yapılan sitokin ve/veya kemokin boyamalarında da kazanılmış bağışıklıkta erken enfeksiyon dönemlerinde humoral bağışıklığın etkili olabileceği kabul edilmiştir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: İmmunité, İmmunohistokimya, Patomorfoloji, Sığır, Tüberküloz.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

EKONOMİK HAREKET; GÖÇMEN KAÇAKLIĞI SUÇU ECONOMIC MOVEMENT; THE CRIME OF IMMIGRANT TRAFFICKING

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ÖZET

Her yıl milyonlarca insan buldukları ülkelerde var olan ekonomik koşullara uyum sağlayamadıkları için buldukları ülkelere kilometrelerce uzaklıkta olan ülkelere göç etmektedirler. Çoğunlukla Ekonomik nedenlerle yapılan göç hareketleri yasal yollarla gerçekleştiği gibi yasadışı yollarla da gerçekleşmektedir. Yasal göçle ilgili kısıtlamalar ve denetimler katı oldukça yasadışı göçmen kaçaklığının artışı önem arz etmektedir. Bu durum hem buldukları ülkeler için hem de göç ettikleri ülkeler açısından ekonomik, sosyal ,siyasi ve özellikle güvenlik açısından sorun teşkil etmektedir. Düzensiz göçmen sorunu ülkemizde olduğu gibi her ülkenin sorunu haline gelmeye devam etmektedir. İlegal yolları kullanarak ülkelere giriş yapan göçmenler kendilerini tehlikeye atmakla birlikte göç ettikleri ülkeler için de ciddi problemlere sebep olmaktadır.

Bu çalışma ile 2004-2008 yılları baz alınarak ülkemizde yakalanan yasadışı göçmenler, Göçmenlerin uyruklarına göre dağılımı, ülkemizde tespit edilen insan ticareti mağdurları, Yakalanan insan ticareti organizatörleri, tespit edilen insan ticareti mağdurlarının uyruklarına göre dağılımı üzerinde durularak İçişleri Bakanlığı Emniyet Genel Müdürlüğünden alınan veriler doğrultusunda değerlendirmeler yapılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Göç, Kaçakçılık, Ekonomi, Suç, Göçmen

ABSTRACT

Every year, people migrate to places that are miles away from their diversity because the existing economic segments they live in cannot adapt. Partially economic migration movements are carried out to be legalized. Restrictions and controls on legal immigration strictly concern the increase in illegal immigrant smuggling. This situation poses an economic, social, political and especially security problem for both the countries they live in and the regions they migrate to. The problem of irregular students continues, and it continues to become a problem for the country. It causes deaths of immigrants who enter using illegal means and causes serious problems for the countries they migrate to.

With this study, the data received from the Ministry's General Directorate of Security were evaluated by focusing on the immigrants released between 2004 and 2008, the current known human transportation victims according to the nationality of the immigrants, the captured human transportation areas, the situations of the detected human transportation victims according to their nationalities. .

Key Words: Immigration, Smuggling, Economy, Crime, Immigrant

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

DEĞİŞEN DÜNYA KOŞULLARINDA ROMANYA; CANLI HAYVAN İTHALAT VE İHRACAT ORANLARI DEĞERLENDİRMESİ ROMANIA IN CHANGING WORLD CONDITIONS; ASSESSMENT OF LIVE ANIMAL IMPORT AND EXPORT RATES

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ÖZET

Romanya, Tuna Nehri ile Karadeniz'in kıyısında yer alan Avrupa, Asya ve Ortadoğu'nun önemli kavşak noktalarının buluşmasını sağlayan stratejik bir konuma sahiptir. Büyük bir ekonomik potansiyele sahip olan ülke, zengin doğal kaynaklarının yanı sıra gelişmiş sanayi ve tarım alanları açısından da oldukça verimli bir coğrafyaya sahiptir. Hayvancılık sektöründe büyükbaş, küçükbaş ve kümes hayvancılığında yeterli üretim faaliyeti bulunmaktadır. Bunun dışında süt ve peynir ürünlerinde yerli ürünlerin yanı sıra piyasada AB ülkelerinden gelen ürünlerin de yaygın olduğu görülmektedir. Bu kapsamda ülkenin Avrupa ülkeleriyle ticari ilişkilerinin yüksek oranda değiştiği görülmektedir. Romanya'da büyükbaş hayvancılık ve koyun yetiştiriciliği ülkenin en önemli ticaret kalemleri arasında yer alıyor.

Bu çalışmada Romanya'nın Avrupa ülkeleri ile 2019-2023 yılları arasındaki Canlı hayvan ithalat ve ihracat oranları; ticaret haritası verileri, yabancı kaynaklar ve bilimsel makaleler taranarak açıklanmaya çalışılacaktır. Ayrıca literatür taraması yapılarak konuyla ilgili makaleler, kitaplar, daha önce yapılmış diğer çalışmalar ve bilimsel çalışmalar incelenip değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Romanya, Hayvancılık, Ekonomi, İthalat, İhracat

ABSTRACT

Romania, located on the banks of the Danube River and the Black Sea, has a strategic location that enables the important crossroads of Europe, Asia and the Middle East to meet. The country, which has a great economic potential, has a very productive geography in terms of developed industrial and agricultural areas as well as rich natural resources. In the livestock sector, there is sufficient production activity in cattle, sheep and poultry farming. Apart from this, it is seen that in addition to domestic products in milk and cheese products, products from EU countries are also common in the market. In this context, it is seen that the country's commercial relations with European countries have changed at a high rate. Cattle breeding and sheep breeding in Romania are among the country's most important trade items.

In this study, Romania's live animal import and export rates with European countries between 2019-2023; Trade map data will be explained by scanning foreign sources and scientific articles. In addition, a literature review will be conducted and articles, books, other previously conducted studies and scientific studies on the subject will be examined and evaluated.

Key Words: Romania, Livestock, Economy, Import, Export

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

DOSIMETRIC USAGE OF Si₂O₃ MATERIAL VIA WELL-KNOWN LUMINESCENCE TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the structural, morphological, and luminescence properties of the Si₂O₃ compound, commonly known as sand, and its potential application in passive radiation dosimetry. Si₂O₃ powder samples were prepared in both powder and pellet forms, with their structural characterization performed using X-ray Diffraction (XRD) to confirm the crystalline structure. Morphological characterization of the powder and pellet surfaces was conducted using Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) analysis, revealing homogeneous structures at the micro surface level. The luminescence properties were examined using Thermoluminescence (TL) and Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) methods. The results indicated that the luminescence signals from both powder and pellet samples were adequate for dosimetric purposes. Among the five TL peaks identified at 100°C, 200°C, 300°C, 400°C, and 500°C, the peaks at 200°C and 300°C were found to be responsible for the OSL signals. The reusability of the OSL signals, combined with a near-linear dose-response over a wide range, suggests that Si₂O₃ is a promising candidate for OSL dosimetry applications. These findings highlight the potential of Si₂O₃ materials for effective and reliable passive radiation dosimetry, offering a cost-effective and accessible option for radiation measurement and monitoring.

Keywords: Thermoluminescence, Si₂O₃, Passive Dosimetry, Radiation Measurements, Optically Stimulated Luminescence

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

DOSIMETRIC USAGE OF SiO₂ MATERIAL VIA WELL-KNOWN LUMINESCENCE TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the structural, morphological, and luminescence properties of the Si₂O₃ compound, commonly known as sand, and its potential application in passive radiation dosimetry. SiO₂ powder samples were prepared in both powder and pellet forms, with their structural characterization performed using X-ray Diffraction (XRD) to confirm the crystalline structure. Morphological characterization of the powder and pellet surfaces was conducted using Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) analysis, revealing homogeneous structures at the micro surface level. The luminescence properties were examined using Thermoluminescence (TL) and Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) methods. The results indicated that the luminescence signals from both powder and pellet samples were adequate for dosimetric purposes. Among the five TL peaks identified at 100°C, 200°C, 300°C, 400°C, and 500°C, the peaks at 200°C and 300°C were found to be responsible for the OSL signals. The reusability of the OSL signals, combined with a near-linear dose-response over a wide range, suggests that SiO₂ is a promising candidate for OSL dosimetry applications. These findings highlight the potential of SiO₂ materials for effective and reliable passive radiation dosimetry, offering a cost-effective and accessible option for radiation measurement and monitoring.

Keywords: Thermoluminescence, SiO₂, Passive Dosimetry, Radiation Measurements, Optically Stimulated Luminescence

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

INVESTIGATION OF THERMOLUM KINETIC PARAMETER OF $\text{SrB}_6\text{O}_{10}:\text{Dy}$ PHOSPHOR SYNTHESIZED BY SOLUTION COMBUSTION SYNTHESIS

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ABSTRACT

Thermoluminescence (TL) is the process by which an insulating or semiconducting material that was earlier exposed to ionizing radiation produces light by heating it at a linear rate. The aim of this study is to determine the thermoluminescence (TL) kinetic parameters, including the activation energy (E), frequency factor (s) and order of kinetics (b), dysprosium doped strontium borate- $\text{SrB}_6\text{O}_{10}:\text{Dy}_{0.5\%wt}$ phosphor synthesized by the solution combustion synthesis method. In the SCS method, urea, boric acid, and nitrate based chemicals are used. Synthesized $\text{SrB}_6\text{O}_{10}:\text{Dy}$ at the concentration of 0.5 %wt phosphors were sintered at 750 °C for 4 h to obtain crystal form. TL glow curve of $\text{SrB}_6\text{O}_{10}:\text{Dy}_{0.5\%wt}$ phosphor exhibited TL peak located at 230 °C when heating rate of 2 °C/s after 1 Gy beta dose. The phosphor exhibited good reusability of 5 experimental cycle with in experimental error of 3%. The kinetic parameters, including E, b, s was estimated three methods, Computerized Glow Curve Deconvolution (CGCD), various heating rate (VHR), and initial rise (IR). All measurements were obtained using the Risø TL/OSL DA-20 model device. Kinetic parameters were calculated by these three methods and compared with each other.

Keywords: Thermoluminescence, Strontium borate, Dosimetry, kinetic parameter, activation energy

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

A CASE OF CRITICALLY LOW PLATELETS COUNT

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ABSTRACT

Counting of platelets (Plts) and erythrocytes (Erys) in a sample of whole blood is carried out in one and the same chamber in the hematology analyzers. The impedance method is used. According to ISCHI Plts < 50 x 10⁹/L are critically low number and it is required to monitor the total testing process, to alert the attending physician, to do microscopic examination of blood smear with Plts morphology, and to exclude EDTA provoked thrombocytopenia. We present a case with low Plt count and discuss the procedure in cases with critically low Plt.

A 39-year-old man with vague complaints of fatigue was examined on an outpatient basis. A hematologist ordered a complete blood count (CBC), and a descriptive morphology of Plts on the smear. Alinity hq analyzer was performed.

Tubes with both anticoagulants were used to examine WB probes – Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid - Plts – 50 x 10⁹/L and Lithium heparine - Plts – 29.4 x 10⁹/L. It was also established erythrocytosis (7x10¹²/L); Hgb – 134 g/L; MCV – 59.2 fL, MCH 19.2 pg, RDW – 12.5%. Smear observation showed giant Plts. Alinity hq alarm for “Upper Plt interference”.

In cases of critically low Plts we should have in mind to confirm it manually and also to expect modified change in the morphology of the cells.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE IMPACT OF SOME INFECTIOUS DISEASES ORIGINATING FROM SURFACE WATER ON PUBLIC HEALTH IN SARANDA REGION

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ABSTRACT

Saranda is located in the southern section of Albania and is surrounded by the Ionian Sea. In recent years, Saranda has been one of the most attractive and favorite destinations for maritime tourism. Its population increases 20 times during the summer season. The rapid demographic and urban expansion of this region also has negative consequences on the environment. Based on data from five monitoring stations, the seawater quality of sea water at Saranda Beach was found to be poor during 2022 and 2023. Water pollution and its poor quality caused by natural and anthropogenic activities constitute a threat with a negative impact on public health. Water pollution is a major environmental concern that can be caused by a variety of pollutants. Human health can be affected by drinking, entering, or bathing in contaminated water. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to identify several infectious diseases with the source of water in the region of Saranda. The main focus of the study was urinary bacterial infections of water origin in the region of Saranda, analyzed in the Bacteriological laboratory at the Saranda Regional Health Directorate. The study involved 4966 individuals. The most common disease caused by water pollution in this region has been diarrhea caused by *E. coli*, which is likely also found in the aquatic environment. The highest frequency of urinary tract infections was observed in the age group over 66 years, followed by age group of 0 - 15, and a low frequency of infections resulted in the age group of 36 - 45 years. *Escherichia coli* causes the most infections, followed by *Staphylococcus*, *Streptococcus*, and *Enterococcus faecalis*. However, there is a lack of comprehensive knowledge about the distribution and risks to human health associated with different sources of surface water pollution.

Key words: *Escherichia coli*, Saranda region, Streptococcus, surface water, urinary infections

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

DEVASTATION DUE TO EARTHQUAKE IN THE TOWN OF SHIKA AND IN NOTO PENINSULA ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE OF JAPAN ON JAN 2024 AT A MAGNITUDE OF RICHTER SCALE OF 7.6. AND THEREAFTER ITS CONSEQUENCES IN THE MINDFULNESS OF THE CITIZENS

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ABSTRACT

Devastation due to earthquake in the town of Shika and in Noto Peninsula. Ishikawa Prefecture of Japan on Jan 2024 at a magnitude of Richter Scale of 7.6. and thereafter its consequences in the Mindfulness of the citizens.

Mindfulness is the practice of being aware of your body, mind, and feelings in the present moment, thought to create a feeling of calm.

This study aimed at bringing the situation of earthquake in Jan 1,2024 in Shika and in Noto Peninsula. Ishikawa Prefecture of Japan and to show how people practiced mindfulness in uncertain conditions caused by mother nature.

The study focused first on the real-life scenario of the situation in Jan 1, 2024 where it concentrated on the devastation caused by the earthquake to the life of human beings and the properties and other assets of the public.

It also emphasizes the help given by the local community of Shika and in Noto Peninsula region to the public and how the public has sustained themselves for a couple of days without necessary amenities.

The next part focused on how the emergency services were responding to the calls from several people and how they were trying to answer and keep the public calm for all the messages and calls for earthquake -related issues. It also focuses on the ambulatory services, Police services for their swift action.

The last part focused on mindset and the mindfulness people practiced resulting in becoming calmer and more composed by the people of Shika and in noto peninsula region.

Keywords: Earthquake, Debris, Traffic Jam, Emergency

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

PRISTINE AND FUNCTIONALIZED CARBON NANOHORNS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Carbon nanohorns (CNHs), also known in the literature as nanocones, are closed cages of sp^2 -bonded carbon atoms, typically of 2–5 nm in diameter and 40–50 nm in length and were first reported by Iijima and co-workers in 1998.

CNHs exhibit several excellent properties such as tunable pore structure, large specific surface area, high electron, phonon and heat transport, internal pore accessibility, thermal and chemical stability, high adsorption capacity, superior catalytic properties, low toxicity, facile synthesis process, multiple and versatile covalent and noncovalent functionalization.

This paper presents the most important applications of carbon nanohorns and their derivatives as follows:

-energy conversion: design and manufacturing of supercapacitors, dye-sensitized solar cells, fuel cells, Li-ion batteries, hydrogen storage, biofuel cells, solar thermal collectors, Li-S batteries;

-biomedical applications: drug-delivery systems for dexamethasone, prednisolone, magnetic resonance analysis, glucose biosensor, photodynamic therapy;

-gas sensing: sensing layers within the design of resistive sensor for different types of gases such as ethanol, ammonia, hydrogen sulfide oxygen, relative humidity, ozone, hydrogen and carbon dioxide;

- adsorption: promising materials used as adsorbents for different type of molecules such as benzene, xenon, water, etc;

-gas storage media: novel alternative materials for storage of gases such as hydrogen, fluorine and methane;

-electrochemical applications: fabrication of electrodes for amperometric determination of concentrated hydrogen peroxide.

As conclusion, carbon nanohorns and their derivatives offer important opportunities to basic science and nanotechnology.

Keywords: carbon nanohorns, solar cell, sensors, drug-delivery

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE HIDDEN DANGERS IN HONEY: FROM GRAYANOTOXINS AND FRUCTOSE SYRUP TO ANTIBIOTICS AND HEAVY METALS

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ABSTRACT

Honey has long been recognized as functional food with several therapeutic properties that have been demonstrated through multiple studies and clinical trials. Thanks to its anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and antibacterial properties, honey is currently used for specific conditions such as cardiovascular, neurological and gastrointestinal diseases, cough, wound care and so forth. Despite these certain benefits, the consumption of honey has been linked to different health risks. This paper presents the most important issues related to honey consumption from natural dangerous compounds which can be found in different types of honey to adulteration and overconsumption.

Five types of risks are identified and analysed:

-**Presence of natural toxins** such a grayanotoxins (natural toxin best known to be produced by rhododendrons), pyrrolizidine alkaloids (natural toxins that are found in large number of plants all around the world), tutin (produced by tutu plants that are endemic to certain parts of New Zealand);

-**Honey adulteration** with inexpensive sweeteners such as glucose syrup, fructose syrup, corn syrup, beet sugar. The adulteration process reduces the antibacterial effects of pure honey and increases blood glucose levels.

-**Honey contamination** with several chemical compounds during production, processing, transportation, and storage. Among these we can remind pesticides, heavy metals, pathogens, radioactive elements and antibiotics;

-**Overconsumption** of honey and their associated issues such as increase blood sugar level, digestive problems, tooth decay, hypotension, weight gain;

- **Allergic reactions** to several components in honey, particularly bee pollen.

Keywords: grayanotoxins, adulterations, antibiotics, heavy metals, overconsumption

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE STUDY OF IMPACT OF INCANDESCENT AND WHITE COLOR LED ELECTRIC LAMPS ON THE FUNCTIONAL CONDITION OF OCULAR SURFACE AND AUTONOMIC REGULATORY MECHANISMS

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ABSTRACT

The results of our research and data from literary sources allow us to conclude that the spectrum of room lighting with incandescent and LED electric lamps is significantly different from each other and, therefore, their effects on the eye and the balance of the autonomic nervous system are different. In particular, a study using a spectrometer showed that the illumination of an incandescent electric lamp covers the full range of the visible spectrum, while a sharp failure of the spectrum of white color light was observed in 470 when illuminating a Phillips LED 620 lamp. 500 nm range.

The dynamics of the diameter of the pupil of the eye was different under the conditions of illumination with incandescent and white LED electric lamps. In particular, when illuminated by a white LED electric lamp, the diameter of the pupil of the eye was greater than when illuminated by an incandescent electric lamp. Studying the functional condition of the ocular surface through the OSDI study revealed an acute category of eye symptoms in 30 out of 100 cases. This fact made it necessary to include this contingent to evaluate the autonomic nervous balance. The study of heart rate variability found a statistically reliable increase in heart rate, as well as a significant increase in the stress test indicator under the conditions of the LED electric lamp, as opposed to the incandescent electric one. The latter gives us a reason to conclude that the white LED electric lamp significantly worsens the functional condition of the organ of vision and disturbs the balance of the regulatory mechanisms of the autonomic nervous system. The results of their own studies have shown that the lighting of classrooms can cause completely unpredictable negative consequences in children [5], because failure in the blue color range of the spectrum can cause photochemical damage to the retina [6, 7]. Also, one-hour irradiation with LED electric lamps in sleeping children causes a significant release of cortisol in the blood, which is much higher than the normal value [8]. At the same time, it is important to note that melanopsin is most sensitive in the 460-480 nm range of the light spectrum. In this range, LED lamps have a pronounced cutoff (480 nm), which determines inadequate pupil control and possible retinal damage.

Key words: LED electric lamps, autonomic nervous system, retinal damage, children, cortisol.

**10. INTERNATIONAL
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SCIENCES**

SOME CHARACTERIZATIONS OF Γ -TERNARY SEMIGROUPS

Anila Peposhi

ABSTRACT

In this paper we present some characterizations of Γ -ternary semigroups through their substructures which reveal some important properties of these structures. We have given the definition of a Γ -ternary semigroup and some issues related to ideals and quasi-ideals in Γ -ternary semigroups which help us to find out the structure of Γ -ternary semigroups.

Key words- Γ -ternary semigroup, ideal, quasi-ideal, Γ -ternary semigroup.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

DIGITALIZATION OF FINANCE MANAGEMENT WITH THE APPLICATION OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

It is not a secret that every business needs money to operate. Whether company are running a service-based or a product-based business, company need capital if want to make a profit. Business finance is the money that is available to a business. Whether company are starting a new business, expanding an existing business or developing new products, finance will be at the core of every business function. It isn't just changes within business that will require finance, either. Even just the day to day running of a business requires a constant stream of finance, from the cost of marketing to the cost of employing staff. The finance will often is generated through revenue, but at the start of a new business, or if company run into difficulties, company may need to look into other options to finance business and keep it running.

Keywords: Business finance, MSI, Business informatics, IT and management, etc...

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

WRITING COMPETENCE IN DAF (GERMAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE) INSTRUCTION IN ALBANIA: A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Writing competence holds a pivotal role in the instruction of German as a Foreign Language (DaF). In the Albanian context, there is a significant focus on enhancing the teaching of writing skills in DaF instruction. This involves examining various perspectives to develop a holistic teaching strategy.

Initially, the importance of writing didactics in DaF instruction is highlighted, exploring different approaches to teaching this skill. The focus is on how various didactic models can support the writing process and which phases of writing are particularly crucial.

Additionally, the integration of digital media into writing instruction is discussed. Modern technologies offer innovative opportunities to enrich writing lessons and provide students with new ways to engage in writing.

Another critical aspect is the correction of errors in written work. Effective methods for error correction are presented, providing teachers with tools to sustainably improve students' writing abilities.

This article aims to provide a comprehensive insight into the teaching of writing competence in German language instruction in Albania, contributing significantly to the advancement of writing didactics in DaF instruction. The goal is to equip teachers and students alike with effective strategies to enhance writing competence, thereby increasing overall success in learning the German language.

Keywords: Writing competence, DaF instruction, Albania, writing didactics, digital media, error correction, teaching strategies.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

SOCIAL SCIENCE AND STEM EDUCATION: A COMMENTARY ON OF THE IMPORTANCE OF AN APT BALANCE IN MANOEUVRING THROUGH KNOWLEDGE DOMAINS

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ABSTRACT

The domain of knowledge and education is vast with multiplicity at each level. Social Science ranging from disciplines like history, philosophy, political science, psychology etc have an important role to play in understanding the human interface with the world outside. Further, there is a dire need that has been underlined at various levels for making these domains in sync with changing times, wherein an innovative approach which adds new dimensions to ideas, research, teaching is important. STEM Education, which is a curriculum that focuses on Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics, has a significant role to play in the development of new horizons in education and research.

However, often social sciences are placed at a disjuncture in the knowledge domain with respect to umbrella term STEM - Science Technology Engineering Mathematics, which often leads to misplaced notions. Further, in the contemporary scenario, with the paraphernalia of rise of communication and technology, Artificial intelligence, Digitalization etc, knowledge is becoming porous and dynamic with every minute.

STEM fields are significant for imparting apt skills for several industries. However industrial practices too must be rooted in grassroots, ethics, sensitivity towards societal processes for a rational balance between inputs and outputs, means and ends etc. The paper attempts to argue that there is a need for new synergy factoring in an interdisciplinary perspective. An innovative educational pedagogical approach which cuts the bifurcation amidst knowledge resources and dissemination shall be of huge use for domestic and international level. A cross-disciplinary educational approach balancing knowledge horizons of social science and STEM fields will be useful for critical thinking, problem solving mechanisms, and creativity development. Attempts to mount greater parity and balance will further make social sciences and STEM as a field cum curriculum important stakeholders in ushering development through adequate empowerment of the human resources.

Keywords: STEM education, Social Sciences, Technology, Interdisciplinary, Education

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

EFFECTS OF HOT AIR- AND FREEZE-DRYING ON THE COLOUR AND CAROTENOID CONTENT OF POWDERS OBTAINED FROM DIFFERENT ROSEHIP WASTE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Rosehip fruits come in various shapes and hues, ranging from yellow-orange to dark red and occasionally even black, depending on the distribution of pigments like carotenoids, flavonoids, or anthocyanins (Bhave *et al.*, 2017). Carotenoids are the principal pigments responsible for the colour of rosehips (Alp *et al.*, 2016).

Aims: This study aimed to determine the effects of hot air- and freeze-drying on the colour and carotenoid content of powders obtained from waste from rosehip puree preparation by boiling (traditional processing) and cold pressing, respectively.

Materials and Methods: The current study was designed to determine the colour attributes of rosehip fruits (the raw material used to make rosehip puree), paste, juice, waste (resulting from fruits processing by boiling and cold pressing), and powders (obtained by hot air- and freeze-drying of waste). L^* , a^* , and b^* values were measured using an NH300 portable colorimeter (3NH, Shenzhen, China), while those of h^* , C^* , and ΔE^* attributes were calculated. To determine the polar and nonpolar carotenoid content, ethanolic and ethereal (with petroleum ether) extracts were prepared for all rosehip samples, which were subsequently read to a UV-VIS spectrophotometer at 450 nm.

Results: The total colour difference (ΔE^*) between waste from fruits processing by boiling and cold pressing also between resulting juice and paste was large. Hot air drying determined a large ΔE^* between powders obtained from the boiled and raw waste. Freeze-drying caused an intensification of colour in the powder obtained from boiled waste but a reduction of colour intensity (C^*) in the powder from raw waste. These results corroborate those regarding the content of polar carotenoids.

Conclusion: Fruits processing by boiling affected the carotenoid content of the resulting waste to a greater extent than cold pressing, as did hot air drying the waste compared to lyophilization in terms of carotenoids in the corresponding powders.

Keywords: Colour, carotenoids, drying, rosehip powders, waste

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10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT NEEDS OF ASSISTANT TEACHERS IN PRE- UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Recent developments and the numerous social, political, and economic issues that accompany daily life have continuously brought changes to our educational system in terms of its content, structure, and services. The educational system has undergone reforms as social, economic, and political relations have constantly evolved. In response to these changes, educational institutions have reflected by creating opportunities for all children to be educated based on their characteristics and capacities. The need for a new and contemporary conception of work content, teaching methodology, environmental adaptation, and the organization and planning of many educational elements in the educational process has always been present, ensuring that children with disabilities fully participate in the school community as valuable members.

In recent decades, many good practices for inclusive education have been developed worldwide. International documents to which the Republic of Albania adheres have harmonized and continue to harmonize the policies and fundamental principles of inclusive education. However, despite these positive developments, significant challenges remain. Why do children continue to face difficulties accessing inclusive education? What are the difficulties and needs of assistant teachers in teaching students with disabilities (SWD)? What model of support for assistant teachers could be the most suitable?

Study Objectives:

- To explore the "assistant teacher" profession in socio-demographic terms, professional training, and current work aspects.
- To explore their current professional practice (number of SWD, needs of SWD, and difficulties in their work).
- To identify their professional development needs.

A combined qualitative and quantitative methodology was used for the study. Comparative data and the perception of different stakeholders in implementing inclusive education for children with disabilities is one of the study's interesting points.

Subjects in the Study:

The subjects were teachers, education workers, and representatives from regional education directorates and offices supporting the practical implementation of inclusive education.

Quantitative Component:

This consisted of administering two structured questionnaires addressed to the teachers involved in the study.

Qualitative Component:

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To gather detailed information on the level of difficulties and needs of assistant teachers in teaching SWD, semi-structured interviews were prepared. These semi-structured interviews evaluated, analyzed, and interpreted the approaches, perspectives, ideas, and suggestions of teachers regarding the practical implementation of inclusive education.

Keywords: Inclusive education, assistant teachers, professional training, students with disabilities (SWD)

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

NATURAL ALTERNATIVES TO SYNTHETIC FUNGICIDES FOR CONTROLLING *MONILINIA FRUCTICOLA* IN SWEET CHERRY FRUITS

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ABSTRACT

Sweet cherry (*Prunus avium*, L.), originating from Europe and Western Asia, is a fruit that is globally used as food. Over the past decade, the annual sweet cherry yield has increased to approximately 2.5 million tons. In agricultural practice, the prevention and control of diseases in sweet cherries pose significant challenges for producers and scientists, highlighting the urgent need for innovative solutions. One of the disease-causing severe agents are phytopathogenic fungi, which can infect all parts of the cherry plant. Therefore, pre-and post-harvest disease control methods are crucial for preserving yields. Significant yield loss occurs post-harvest due to the infections caused by the pathogen *Monilinia fructicola*. Hence, this study aimed to investigate the prevention and control of post-harvest diseases using an innovative approach involving green solvents. Natural deep eutectic solvents (NADES) present a green-chemistry alternative to toxic chemicals. The method for post-harvest biocontrol was adapted in vapour phase so that NADES could serve as biofumigants. Sweet cherry fruits were artificially inoculated with *M. fructicola* and then treated with eleven menthol-based NADES. *In planta* experiments were carried out in hermetically sealed containers. The experiment was conducted in three replicates with controls. The Area Under the Disease Progress Curve (AUDPC) was calculated. All eleven NADES exhibited inhibitory effects on mycelial growth and AUDPC values ranged from 0 to 49. The sweet cherry fruit exhibited its greatest susceptibility only seven days after the application of Men:OleA at a concentration of 25%. This experiment demonstrated that menthol-based NADES have potential use as biofumigants to prevent the occurrence and spread of diseases caused by *M. fructicola* on sweet cherry fruits.

Keywords: menthol, *Monilinia fructicola*, NADES **Funding** This research was financially supported by the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia, #GRANT No 7731993, Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient Deep Eutectic Solvents as Novel Therapeutic Agents and Food Supplements – APIDES, and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia, GRANT No. 451-03-65/ 2024-03/200117.

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EVALUATION OF NATURAL COMPOUNDS AS ALTERNATIVE FUNGICIDES AGAINST *BOTRYTIS CINEREA* IN TWO PHASES *IN VITRO*

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ABSTRACT

Fungicides are an indispensable measure in prevention and control of diseases caused by phytopathogenic fungi, modern agriculture. However, due to their toxic composition and destructive environmental impact, there is a continuous search for new fungicides. The acquisition of resistance by phytopathogenic fungi to currently used fungicides further exacerbates the urgent need for new fungicides. In this scientific endeavor to discover effective preparations, alternative fungicides of predominantly natural origin are also included. This research aimed to investigate the antifungal activity of Natural Deep Eutectic Solvents (NADES) against the widely distributed phytopathogenic fungus *Botrytis cinerea*. Eleven NADES based on menthol were selected for this study. These include Menthol:Formic acid (Men:ForA), Menthol:Acetic acid (Men:AcetA), Menthol:Lactic acid (Men:LacA), Menthol:Caprylic acid (Men:CapA), Menthol:Lauric acid (Men:LaurA), Menthol:Oleic acid (Men:OleA), Menthol:Pinene (Men:Pin), Menthol:Limonene (Men:Lim), Menthol:Eucalyptol (Men:Euc), Menthol:Camphor (Men:Cam) and Menthol:Thymol (Men:Thy). The experiment was conducted *in vitro* in two phases – diffusion and vapor. In the diffusion test, eight concentrations of each NADES were used (0.7; 1.5; 3.1; 6.25; 12.5; 25; 50; 100%), while in the vapor phase of the experiment, three concentrations were tested (25; 50; 100%). The experiment was conducted in Petri dishes on Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) with a 5mm fungal disk centred. The results were presented as efficiency (E%). All eleven NADES inhibited the growth of *B. cinerea* in both tests. In the diffusion test, the E% range was 22 – 100%, with Men:OleA being the most effective, having an E% range of 92 – 100% across the eight tested concentrations. In the vapor phase test, the E% range was 37 – 100%, with Men:AcetA and Men:CapA being the most effective, achieving an E% of 100% at all three tested concentrations. These results indicate the antifungal activity of menthol-based NADES and can serve as a guideline for further investigations of NADES as alternative fungicides.

Keywords: bio-fungicides, menthol, NADES, terpenoid, vapor

Funding This research was financially supported by the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia, #GRANT No 7731993, Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient Deep Eutectic Solvents as Novel Therapeutic Agents and Food Supplements – APIDES, and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia, GRANT No. 451-03-65/ 2024-03/200117.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF PROBATION SERVICE: CHALLENGES AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

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ABSTRACT

The development of probation service has gone through different stages whereas each of them has reflected the context of that time, challenges and the evolving needs of the society. In various countries probation service is well established, while in others like Albania, the probation service is recently developed and the justice system is still undergoing reforms. Countries with a long tradition in probation service usually have served as mentors providing valuable insights and best practices for countries less experienced. Reflecting on the development of probation service and its future challenges not only helps in informing the current practices, but also in improving outcomes in service delivery and addressing possible gaps in the country context. This article aims to provide a comprehensive framework of the evolving role of the probation service while thinking proactively for the new challenges and perspectives. A literature review was conducted using online platforms. Several research articles focused on the probation history and the new developments were part of the review. The study highlighted issues regarding the new contemporary challenges including improved IT infrastructure and logistic; maximizing human resource capacity and the need for more integrated services. Implications for the future of probation service in Albania are also discussed.

Keywords: Probation service, history, development, challenges, future.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ON THE DETOXIFICATION OF THE WATERS DISCHARGED FROM A REGIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONTROLLING CONTAMINATION BY THE PERSISTENT PHARMACEUTICALS

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ABSTRACT

During this study period has been considered the realisation subject of monitoring of persistent pharmaceutical compounds concentration in the effluents wastewater from the regional Hospital of Vlore city in Albania. The treatment process previewed aims to put together with hospital wastewater, as well as receiving water bodies from the anthropologic activity of the population living around the area neighbouring the hospital. Following was performed the risk assessment duty for determination the contamination caused by the actual pharmaceuticals concentration levels, detected in the aquatic food chain. Pollution of the environment caused by organic micro quantities of such pollutants like the **pharmaceutically active compounds (PhACs)** it is very important to know nowadays because of being very dangerous potential and the ability to cause undesirable ecological and human health effects. These compound as drugs named generally PhACs finally went to the environment through human consumption of medicines and disposal of unused drugs through the drainage. Residues from pharmaceutical at the hospital pharmacy prepared; residues from hospitals, clinics, doctor, or testing offices or urgent care facilities; illicit drug disposal (e.g., startled drug user flushing illicit drugs down the toilet and into the wastewater stream); patient drug use, especially antibiotics and steroids; are all contributors of PPCPs in the environment.. Certain contaminants are in fact present in much higher amounts in hospitals than in municipal effluents. If it could be possible to make a good investment for installing a classical Waste Water Treatment Plant, it would be a great opportunity to eliminate high amounts of these specific contaminants before they can be released and impact the environment. In our country the hospitals and other health care institutions in general represent continuous contamination sources, due to an amount of such pharmaceuticals and other medical and personal care chemicals used as: different residues aor metabolites of medicaments: of pain release, antipyretics, anti inflamatore, chemical compound used in chemio therapy, etc. Uncontrolled discharging this kind of wastes easily make the surrounding environment harmful not only for the flora and fauna leaving closely, but most important also direct to the human beings. These contaminated waters continuously running down to the streams and rivers directing to the sea, which in case of Vlora city, it is quite near distance. The monitoring of pharmaceuticals and other emerging contaminants in hospital effluents, very important for the management and treatment of hospital effluents, environmental risk assessment: biologists, epidemiologists, environmental engineers and chemical engineers, legislators, planners and decision makers.

Keywords: detoxification, hospital wastewater, contamination, persistent pharmaceuticals

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

SOME LATEST ADVANCEMENTS IN GREEN TECHNOLOGIES FOR DECONTAMINATING WASTEWATER FROM FOOD INDUSTRY IN ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

The food industry in Albania is a significant contributor to the country's economy, but it also generates substantial amounts of wastewater that require effective treatment and decontamination. In recent years, there has been a growing focus on adopting green technologies to address this challenge in a more sustainable and environmentally friendly manner.

One of the key advancements in this area is the use of advanced oxidation processes (AOPs), such as photocatalytic oxidation and electrocoagulation. These technologies utilize reactive chemical species or electrical currents to break down persistent organic pollutants, effectively removing contaminants from the wastewater. Additionally, the implementation of membrane bioreactors (MBRs) has gained traction, as they combine biological treatment with advanced filtration, enabling water reuse and reducing the environmental impact. Another innovative approach is the application of naturally or genetically enhanced microorganisms for the treatment of wastewater with refractory organic compounds or specific contaminants.

These bioremediation techniques leverage the capabilities of specialized microbes to degrade and remove pollutants, contributing to a more eco-friendly wastewater management system. Furthermore, the integration of renewable energy sources, such as biogas generated during sludge treatment, has allowed some wastewater treatment facilities in Albania to achieve energy neutrality or even become net energy producers. This shift towards energy-efficient and self-sustaining operations aligns with the country's broader sustainability goals. Overall, the adoption of these green technologies in the food industry's wastewater treatment in Albania represents a significant step forward in addressing environmental concerns, promoting resource recovery, and contributing to a more sustainable future for the country's water resources.

The latest advancements in green technologies for decontaminating wastewater from the food industry in Albania include: The use of advanced oxidation processes (AOPs) such as photocatalytic oxidation and electrocoagulation. These technologies utilize reactive chemical species or electrical currents to break down persistent organic pollutants, effectively removing contaminants from the wastewater. The implementation of membrane bioreactors (MBRs), which combine biological treatment with advanced filtration, enabling water reuse and reducing the environmental impact. The application of naturally or genetically enhanced microorganisms for the treatment of wastewater with refractory organic compounds or specific contaminants. These bioremediation techniques leverage the capabilities of specialized microbes to degrade and remove pollutants. The integration of renewable energy sources, such as biogas generated during sludge treatment, has allowed some wastewater treatment facilities in Albania to achieve energy neutrality or even become net energy producers. This shift towards energy-efficient and self-sustaining operations aligns with the country's broader sustainability goals. Overall, the adoption of these green technologies in the food industry's wastewater treatment in Albania represents a significant step forward in addressing environmental concerns, promoting resource recovery, and contributing to a more sustainable future for the country's water resources.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

MOTIVATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE ADULT LEARNERS OF TODAY

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ABSTRACT

The way we live, work and learn has been drastically transformed over the past years. Technology and the new inventions have influenced our lives and this ever-changing globalizing world in which we live. Socio-economic factors and health problems offer new challenges. All these have had an impact on learners and we, professional educators have noticed that learners of today have changed. In a time when learning languages is no longer only for the privileged, but essential for all, they seem less focused, more stressed and less motivated. Why do our students seem less motivated? How can educators keep their motivation high? What do we have to keep in focus and change in the way we deliver learning of foreign languages in order to motivate them more and longer? In this study we will try to answer these questions and provide insights into improving learners' motivation in this 21st century.

Key words: motivation, adult learner, lack of motivation, foreign language learners, 21st century

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

LUNG TUMOR EMERGENCE AND EXTERNAL VARIABLES

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ABSTRACT

Introduction

Lung cancer is one of the leading causes of cancer death worldwide. Environmental factors have a significant impact on the development of this disease. This summary examines the influence of smoking, passive smoke, and exposure to toxic substances on the incidence of lung cancer.

Material and method

Our work is based on a retrospective epidemiological study using patient data recorded in cancer registers of several oncology institutions at the city level of Oran. Environmental information was collected from databases and interrogation with patients with lung cancer. The statistical analysis was carried out to identify correlations between the incidence of lung cancer and levels of exposure to these environmental factors, adjusting for confusing variables such as age, sex and smoking.

Results and discussion

Analysis of the results of various studies shows a significant association between smoking and the onset of lung cancer. Furthermore, workers in different sectors such as transport, industry and construction are more likely to develop lung cancer than those working in sectors that are less exposed to smoke and steam such as welding vapors. This study confirms that, in addition to smoking, environmental factors contribute significantly to the incidence of lung cancer. Air pollution and occupational exposure to toxic agents represent substantial and modifiable risks. The results underline the importance of public health policies aimed at reducing air pollution and protecting workers from exposure to carcinogenic substances.

Conclusion

Environmental factors play a crucial role in the etiology of lung cancer. This study highlights the need for preventive measures and rigorous policies to minimize exposure to these risks in order to reduce the overall burden of lung cancer.

Keys words : lung cancer, environmental factors.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ANIMAL BFF - AN INNOVATIVE PROJECT FOR ANIMAL WELFARE AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION

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ABSTRACT

The "Animal BFF" project is an innovative initiative to prevent animal abuse and abandonment while ultimately contributing to interpersonal violence prevention. This project, conducted in collaboration with schools, focuses on raising awareness among children and young people about the importance of animal welfare.

Animal abuse and neglect are not just significant issues that affect animals, but they also have broader social implications, including links to human violence. By educating the younger generation, the 'Animal BFF' project is about instilling empathy and responsibility toward animals and fostering a more compassionate and humane society free from violence.

The project involves interactive and engaging activities tailored to various age groups, ensuring that the message of kindness and respect towards animals is effectively communicated. Through workshops, educational materials, and hands-on experiences, students learn about the consequences of animal cruelty and the importance of treating animals with care.

Initial feedback from participating schools has been overwhelmingly positive. Students have shown a significant shift in their attitudes towards animals and a heightened awareness of the importance of preventing violence. This success story of 'Animal BFF' is a testament to the power of educational programs in fostering a culture of nonviolence and respect for all living beings.

Educating and sensitizing young minds can create a more empathetic and human society for future generations.

Keywords: Animal welfare, neglect, animal rights, prevention

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

HISTOPATHOLOGICAL STUDY OF A CANINE LANGERHANS CELL TUMOUR (CANINE CUTANEOUS HISTIOCYTOMA)

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ABSTRACT

Canine cutaneous histiocytoma (CCH) represents a significant proportion of dog skin tumours, often manifesting as the most common neoplastic skin condition in young animals. Predominantly affecting dogs under four, these tumours appear primarily as solitary lesions that may regress spontaneously. This study, conducted at the University of Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro, involved a detailed histopathological examination of 100 CCH cases. Histologically, these tumours showed distinct patterns of lymphoid infiltration, which contributed to their classification into four groups based on the inflammatory response and histological architecture. Most tumours displayed signs of epidermal invasion and frequent mitotic figures, with necrosis present in over half of the cases. This study offers insights into the pathophysiology and morphological characteristics of CCH, underscoring the importance of detailed histological analysis in accurately diagnosing and understanding this common canine tumour.

Keywords: canine cutaneous histiocytoma; skin tumours; dog; histopathology, Langerhans cells; canine; dendritic cells

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

\hat{g}^{**} -MAPPINGS IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

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ABSTRACT

*In 2020, M. Anto and S. Shahila Andrin introduced a new class of closed sets called \hat{g}^{**} -closed sets in topological spaces and investigated some basic properties. In this paper, we introduce \hat{g}^{**} -continuous function, \hat{g}^{**} -irresolute function, \hat{g}^{**} -open function, \hat{g}^{**} -closed function, pre- \hat{g}^{**} -open function, and pre- \hat{g}^{**} -closed function, and investigate several properties and characterizations of these new types of mappings in topological spaces.*

Mathematics Subject Classification (2020): 54C05, 54C08, 54C10.

Keywords and Phrases: Topological space, \hat{g}^{**} -open set, \hat{g}^{**} -closed set, \hat{g}^{**} -interior set, \hat{g}^{**} -closure set, \hat{g}^{**} -continuous function, \hat{g}^{**} -irresolute function, \hat{g}^{**} -open function, \hat{g}^{**} -closed function, pre- \hat{g}^{**} -open function, pre- \hat{g}^{**} -closed function.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

\hat{g}^*s -COMPACTNESS IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

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ABSTRACT

In 2020, M. Anto and S. Andrin Shahila introduced and studied properties of a new class of sets in topological spaces namely \hat{g}^*s -closed sets and \hat{g}^*s -open sets. We will extend the concept of compactness via \hat{g}^*s -open sets by introducing \hat{g}^*s -compactness in topological spaces and will investigate their relationships among them as well as their characterizations by making use of generalized mappings including \hat{g}^*s -continuous functions and \hat{g}^*s -irresolute functions. The objective of this paper is to introduce the new concepts called \hat{g}^*s -compact space, \hat{g}^*s -Lindelof space, countably \hat{g}^*s -compact space, almost \hat{g}^*s -compact space, and mildly \hat{g}^*s -compact space in topological spaces and investigate fundamental properties and characterizations of these new notions in topological spaces.

2020 AMS Subject Classification. Primary: 54B05, 54D20, 54D30.

Key Words and Phrases: Topological space, \hat{g}^*s -closed set, \hat{g}^*s -open set, \hat{g}^*s -compact space, \hat{g}^*s -Lindelof space, countably \hat{g}^*s -compact space, almost \hat{g}^*s -compact space, mildly \hat{g}^*s -compact space

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DETERMINATION OF EPS PRODUCTION, ORGANIC ACID AND ANTIMICROBIAL LEVELS OF SOME LACTIC ACID BACTERIA ISOLATED FROM BUFFALO YOGURT AND MILK

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ABSTRACT

In our study, buffalo yogurt and milk used as materials were obtained from the Dairy Products Technologies Application and Research Center Directorate of Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University in December 2023. The count of gas-forming anaerobic bacteria and microorganisms belonging to the Lactobacilli species was conducted on the samples. In the raw milk and buffalo yogurt samples, anaerobic microorganisms were found at levels of 5.87 and 2.17 log MPN/g, respectively, while lactobacilli were at levels of 8.12 and 5.18 log CFU/g. During the isolation phase, 12 different potential lactic acid bacteria (LAB) were isolated and identified using MALDI-TOF MS. For the purification of the strains exopolysaccharides (EPS), ethanol precipitation method at 37 °C for 24 hours was used. The results of the study revealed that the EPS production levels of the cultures varied depending on the species. The highest EPS production was detected in *Lactiplantibacillus plantarum* LB6 and *Lactobacillus bulgaricus* LB12 strains. It was found that the strains with high EPS production also produced malic, pyruvic and acetic acids in addition to lactic acid and exhibited high antimicrobial levels against four different pathogens. This study suggests that LAB isolated from buffalo yogurt with high EPS and antimicrobial properties have potential for widespread use in probiotic foods, and in health fields such as intestinal microbiota adherence.

Keywords: Buffalo yogurt, Lactic acid bacteria, Exopolysaccharide, MALDI-TOF MS, *Lactiplantibacillus*

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

FOOD INDUSTRY IN AFGHANISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Afghanistan is a landlocked country located at the crossroads of Central Asia and South Asia. Occupying 652 230 km² of land, the country is predominantly mountainous with plains in the north and the southwest, which are separated by the Hindu Kush mountain range. It is an agricultural country where approximately 80% of the population is engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. The agricultural and livestock sectors play a crucial role in improving the livelihoods of rural communities and meeting the needs of urban areas. However, agricultural productivity is low due to high insufficiencies. Food storage and processing are essential for improving the availability of diverse foods throughout the year. Despite the significant scale of agricultural production, the lack of technical facilities and machinery hampers full processing, resulting in most products being exported as raw materials. Agricultural products produced in Afghanistan mainly include food products such as fruits, vegetables, grains, and legumes. Simple techniques like drying fruits and vegetables and making pickles are common, but there is potential to enhance these practices to improve food quality and security. Traditional food processing involves post-harvest handling, sorting, washing, packaging, and storage, often done manually. Establishing processing and packaging centers enhances the potential for local and export markets. This study examines the food production of Afghanistan and provides insights into the significance of traditional food products in the country's food sector.

Keywords: Afghanistan, Agriculture, Livestock, Traditional Food Products, Food Processing

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İMAM BUVEYTİ İLE İMAM MÜZENİ'NİN EL-MUHTASAR ADLI ESERLERİNDEKİ İHTİLAFLARI DISAGREEMENTS BETWEEN IMAM AL-BUWAYTİ AND IMAM AL-MUZENİ IN THEIR WORKS TITLED "AL-MUKHTASAR"

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ÖZET

Ömrünün son yıllarını Mısır'da geçiren İmam Şâfiî (ö. 204/820), bu süre zarfında yoğun şekilde ilmi çalışmalar yürüterek 'kavl-i cedîd' diye isimlendirilen görüşlerini şekillendirmiştir. Bu dönemde yaptığı ilmî çalışmalarına Mısır'daki güzide talebelerinden Ebû Ya'kûb Yûsuf b. Yahyâ el-Mısri el-Büveytî (ö. 231/846) ve Ebû İbrâhîm İsmâîl b. Yahyâ b. İsmâîl el-Müzenî (ö. 264/878) de iştirak ederek hocalarından azami ölçüde istifade etmişlerdir. Büveytî ve Müzenî, hocalarının vefatından sonra tedris, telif ve rivayet faaliyetlerinde bulunarak hocalarının görüşlerini sonraki nesillere aktarma hususunda büyük bir gayret ortaya koymuşlardır. Büveytî ve Müzenî, İmam Şâfiî'nin fikhî meselelere dair görüşlerini kısaltıp derleyerek "el-Muhtasar" adlı eserlerini telif etmişlerdir. Bu iki eser, mezhepte en eski muhtasar türü olması yönüyle Şâfiî fıkıh kaynakları arasında önemli bir yere haiz olmuştur. Şâfiî fıkıh kaynaklarında özellikle İmam Şâfiî'nin kavilleriyle alakalı Büveytî ve Müzenî'nin eserlerinde aktardığı görüşlere sıklıkla yer verilmesi, bu iki imamın mezhep içerisinde önemli konuma sahip olduklarına delalet eder. Çalışmamızda Büveytî ve Müzenî'nin, Şâfiî fikhına dair kaleme aldıkları ve henüz dilimize kazandırılmamış bu eserlerini karşılaştırarak ihtilaf ettikleri görüşleri belirlemeyi gaye edindik. İhtiva ettikleri konuları göz önünde bulundurduğumuz vakit iki eseri tüm içeriğiyle beraber incelemenin çalışmamızın sınırını zorlayacağını düşündük. Bu sebeple araştırmamızı ibadetler bahsiyle sınırlandırdık. Çalışmamızı giriş, iki bölüm ve sonuç başlıkları altında şekillendirdik. Giriş başlığı altında araştırmamızın önemi, amacı, yöntemi ve kapsamı üzerinde durduk. Birinci bölümde Büveytî ve Müzenî'nin hayatları ve ilmî şahsiyetleri hakkında bilgi verdik. İkinci bölümde ise ibadet bahsi özelinde iki âlimin gerek hocalarından naklettikleri kaviller arasında gerekse kendi görüşleri arasında vuku bulan ihtilafları tespit etmeye çalıştık. Sonuç bölümünde ise tespit edebildiğimiz ihtilafları göz önünde bulundurarak hangi görüşün mezhepte mutemet olduğunu ifade ettik. Şâfiî mezhebinde mutemet olarak kabul edilen görüşleri, mezhepte önemli bir yere haiz olan, mezhebin gelişiminde ve istikrar bulmasında büyük katkılar sunan İmam Nevevî'nin (ö. 676/1277) *el-Mecmû'* ve *Minhâcu't-Tâlibin* gibi eserlerinden istifade ederek ortaya koyduk.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Büveytî, Müzenî, el-Muhtasar, İhtilaf, Şâfiî Mezhebî.

ABSTRACT

Imam al-Shâfiî (d. 204/820), who spent the last years of his life in Egypt, conducted intensive scholarly studies during this period and shaped his views, which were called "*al-qawl al-jadîd*". Abu Ya'qûb Yûsuf b. Yahyâ b. Yahyâ al-Misri al-Buwaytî (d. 231/846) and Abû İbrâhîm İsmâ'îl b. Yahyâ b. İsmâ'îl al-Muzenî (d. 264/878), two of his distinguished disciples in Egypt, also participated in his scholarly studies during this period and benefited from their teacher to the maximum extent. After the death of their teacher, al-Buwaytî and al-Muzenî made a great effort to transmit their teacher's views to the next generations by engaging in teaching, composing and narrating. al-Buwaytî and al-Muzenî compiled Imam Shâfiî's opinions on jurisprudence (*fiqh*) issues by abbreviating and compiling them in their work titled "*al-Mukhtasar*". These two works employ an important place among the Shafi'i fiqh sources as they are the oldest type of abridgments in the sect (*madhab*). The fact that the Shafi'i fiqh sources frequently include the opinions of al-Buwaytî and al-Muzenî, especially regarding the opinions of Imam

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Shafi'i, indicates that these two imams have an important position within the sect. This study aims to compare the works of al-Buwaytī and al-Muzenī on Shafi'i jurisprudence, which have not yet been translated into our language, and to determine the opinions they disagreed on. Considering the subjects they cover, we thought that analyzing the two works with all their content would push the limits of our study. For this reason, we limited our study to the subject of practices (*ibadah*). We structured our study under introduction, two main chapters and conclusion chapter. Introduction chapter emphasized the importance, purpose, method and scope of our research. The first chapter focuses on the lives and scholarly personalities of al-Buwaytī and al-Muzenī while the second chapter aims to identify the conflicts that occurred between the opinions of the two scholars, both between the narrations they transmitted from their teachers and between their own opinions. In the concluding section, we have stated which view is accepted in the sect by taking into account the disagreements we were able to identify. We have put forward the views accepted in the Shafi'i *madhhab* by making use of the works of Imam al-Nawawī (d. 676/1277), who has an important place in the sect and made great contributions to the development and stabilization of the sect, such as "*al-Mecmû*" and "*Minhâcu't-Tâlibin*".

Keywords: al-Buwaytī, al-Muzenī, al-Muhtasar, Disagreement, Shafi'i Madhhab.

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INVESTIGATION OF FATIGUE LIFE TESTS IN A CRUCIFORM STRUCTURE WITH WELDED JOINT

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ABSTRACT

In this study, the results of six different tests performed for fatigue life estimation were examined. Fatigue is a complex process that causes materials to become damaged and ultimately break under repetitive loads. Therefore, fatigue tests are critical to evaluate material performance and predict life. The tests performed include cyclic testing of various material samples under certain loads. Each test was carried out in accordance with standard testing protocols and was designed to determine the fatigue strength of the material. Loads were applied sinusoidally between 50 kN and 0 kN. The stress ratio value is defined as 0. As a result of the tests, it was determined that the materials reached the fatigue limit in an average of 20,000 cycles. This finding is an important factor in material selection and engineering design processes. During the measurement and analysis processes, the initial and propagation stages of fatigue cracks were examined in detail. The results enabled the fatigue behaviour of different materials to be compared and the most suitable materials to be selected for specific applications. The data obtained in this context also formed a basis for evaluating the accuracy of existing models used in fatigue life prediction and for developing new models. In conclusion, the findings of this study can contribute to the development of strategies to increase material life in engineering applications.

Keywords: Welded Joints, Fatigue Life, Structural Safety, Fatigue Test.

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İLKÖĞRETİM ÖĞRENCİLERİNDE İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ FARKINDALIĞI YARATMAK RAISING CLIMATE CHANGE AWARENESS AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ÖZET

Günümüzün en büyük evrensel sorunu niteliğini taşıyan iklim değişikliğinin etkileri gün geçtikçe hızla artmaktadır. Son yıllarda gözlemlenen olağandışı hava olayları (aşırı yağışlar, kuraklık, aşırı sıcaklar, buzulların erimesi, orman yangınları gibi) gelecek için bir uyarı niteliği yansıtmaktadır. Avustralya’da 240 gün süren orman yangınları, Antalya’da 10 gün süren yangınlar, Karadeniz’de seller, İzmir’de denizin taşması sonucu ortaya çıkan sel ve su baskınları son yıllarda dünyada ve ülkemizde görülen can ve mal kaybına neden olan çarpıcı olaylar bağlamında örneklenebilir.

Sayıları hızla artan benzeri olaylar bu bağlamdaki çalışmaların ivedilikle yoğunlaştırılmasını gerektirmektedir. İklim değişikliğinin etkilerini azaltmaya ve bu konudaki farkındalığı artırmaya yönelik olarak Dünyanın çeşitli ülkelerinde olduğu gibi ülkemizde de çeşitli çalışmalar yürütülmektedir. Çalışmanın etkisinin güçlendirilmesi açısından konunun öneminin giderek daha fazla farkında olunmasına bağlı olarak Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı’nın adına İklim Değişikliği yanı sıra ilköğretimde yer alan Çevre Eğitimi dersinin adına da iklim değişikliği ibaresinin eklenmesi, Ülkemizde konuya dikkat çekmek bağlamında gerçekleştirilen adımlardandır.

Yarının büyüklerine iklim değişikliği farkındalığı kazandırmak, iklim değişikliğini azaltım ve uyum konularında bilgilendirmek yanı sıra Ülkemizin zengin kültürel mirasını tanıtmak, bu eserlerin iklim değişikliği etkilerinden olumsuz şekilde etkilenmemesi açısından yapılabilecekler konusunda onları yönlendirmek üzere bir proje hazırlanmıştır. Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi güdümlü bilimsel araştırma projesi olarak hazırlanan çalışma, disiplinlerarası bir nitelik yansıtmaktadır. Bu bildiri, 2022 yılından beri süren bu projemizi tanıtmaya yöneliktir. İlköğretim ikinci basamak (ortaokul) öğrencilerinin iklim değişikliği ve tarihi çevre konusundaki farkındalıklarını artırmaya yönelik “İlköğretim Öğrencilerinde İklim Değişikliği Farkındalığı Sağlamaya Yönelik Öğretim Programı ve Zenginleştirilmiş Dijital İçerik Geliştirme (11-14 yaş grubu)” başlıklı proje kapsamında kitap ve dijital içerik niteliğinde iki çıktı üretilmiş, ayrıca iklim değişikliği ile ilintili çeşitli uluslararası bildiriler sunularak yayımlanmıştır. Bu çalışmalar ile, ilgili eğitim düzeyindeki öğrencilerin örgün eğitime katkı sağlanması, konuya yönelik bilgi ve farkındalığın artırılması düşünülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: İklim Değişikliği, Kültürel Miras, Farkındalık, Azaltım-Uyum Çalışmaları, Öğretim Programı.

ABSTRACT

The effects of climate change, which is the biggest universal problem of our time, are increasing rapidly day by day. Unusual weather events observed in recent years (such as extreme rainfall, drought, extreme heat, melting of glaciers, forest fires) reflect a warning for the future. Forest fires that lasted for 240 days in Australia, fires that lasted for 10 days in Antalya, floods in the Black Sea, floods and inundations caused by the overflow of the sea in Izmir can be exemplified in the context of striking events that have caused loss of life and property in the world and in our country in recent years.

The rapidly increasing number of similar events necessitates the urgent intensification of efforts in this context. In order to reduce the effects of climate change and to raise awareness on this issue, various studies are being carried out in our country as well as in various countries of the world. In order to strengthen the impact of the study, the addition of the phrase Climate Change to the name of the Ministry

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of Environment and Urbanization, as well as the phrase climate change to the name of the Environmental Education course in secondary education, depending on the increasing awareness of the importance of the issue, is one of the steps taken in the context of drawing attention to the issue in our country.

A project has been prepared to raise awareness of climate change among the elders of tomorrow, to inform them about climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as to introduce the rich cultural heritage of our country and to guide them on what can be done to prevent these artifacts from being adversely affected by the effects of climate change. The study, which was prepared as a dirigible scientific research project of Dokuz Eylül University, reflects an interdisciplinary feature. This paper aims to introduce this project, which has been ongoing since 2022. Within the scope of the project titled "Developing an Instructional Program and Enriched Digital Content for Raising Climate Change Awareness in Secondary School Students (11-14 age group)", two outputs in the form of a book and digital content were produced, and various international papers related to climate change were presented and published. With these studies, it was thought to contribute to the formal education of students at the relevant education level and to increase knowledge and awareness on the subject.

Keywords: Climate Change, Cultural Heritage, Awareness, Mitigation and Adaptation Works, Curriculum.

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YAPAY ZEKA VE BİZ: ÖZGÜNLÜK, UNCANNY VE YENİ DİJİTAL DÜZEN AI, AND US: AUTHENTICITY AND THE UNCANNY IN THE NEW DIGITAL LANDSCAPE

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ÖZET

Bu makale, dijital çağda yapay zekanın (YZ), sosyal medyanın ve özgünlük arayışının gerçeklik algımızı nasıl dönüştürdüğünü incelemektedir. Spike Jonze'un 2013 yapımı "Her" filmi ve OpenAI'nin Scarlett Johansson'ın sesine benzeyen chatbot'u etrafında dönen tartışmalar üzerinden etik ve özgünlük meseleleri ele alınmaktadır. Theo van Leeuwen'in 'özgünlük' tanımı, YZ teknolojileri tarafından nasıl yeniden şekillendiği bağlamında değerlendirilmiş ve bu durumun tüyler ürpertici (uncanny) kavramıyla ilişkisi incelenmiştir.

Johansson'ın OpenAI'ye açtığı dava, YZ tarafından üretilen içeriğin etik ikilemlerini gözler önüne sermektedir. Makale, "Her" filmindeki önemli sahneleri analiz ederek Walter Benjamin, Masahiro Mori ve Theo van Leeuwen gibi yazarların görüşleriyle birleştirmektedir. Ayrıca, gerçek dünyadan Lonelygirl15 ve Lindsey Ellis'in YouTube videoları üzerinden verdiği örnekleri kullanılarak özgünlük ve dijital uncanny arasındaki ilişkiler açıklanmıştır.

YZ'nin insana benzerliği arttıkça, gözlemcilerin duygusal tepkilerinin nasıl değiştiği ve bu durumun "uncanny valley" ile nasıl örtüştüğü tartışılmaktadır. Özellikle dijital etkileşimciler, Lil Miquela ve Poppy gibi örnekler üzerinden, YZ'nin insan davranışlarını taklit etme yeteneği ve bunun doğurduğu etik sorunlar ele alınmıştır. Ayrıca, Apple Vision Pro ve OpenAI gibi teknoloji şirketlerinin sunum stratejileri arasındaki farklar incelenmiş ve bu sunumların toplumsal etkileşimler üzerindeki etkileri tartışılmıştır.

Sonuç olarak, YZ teknolojilerinin özgünlük ve tüyler ürpertici algılarımız üzerindeki etkisi ele alınmış, bu teknolojilerin insan-makine etkileşimlerinde doğurduğu karmaşık duygusal ve etik sorunlar vurgulanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yapay zeka, Uncanny, Özgünlük, Dijital ikiz

ABSTRACT

In this article, I am examining the social media and authenticity searches conducted through artificial intelligence (AI), the shift of AI's usage towards more humanistic and authenticity practices. Starting with the opening scene of Spike Jonze's 2013 movie "Her" and OpenAI's Scarlett Johansson's voice likeness controversy, I will discuss how authenticity is manufactured and shaped. Using Theo van Leeuwen's "What is Authenticity?", I will explore how AI technologies shape human interactions and the relationship between this situation and the feeling of the uncanny.

As OpenAI's Sam Altman stated, the ethical implications of AI content created by AI are closely monitored. Miquela, Poppy, and the scene from the movie "Her" provide examples of this situation. I will also connect Walter Benjamin, Masahiro Mori, and Theo van Leeuwen's theories to this discussion. Additionally, I will discuss how AI-created authenticity is used in digital influencers like Lonelygirl15 and Lindsey Ellis's YouTube videos and how they relate to the feeling of the uncanny.

AI's human-like behaviors and the reaction to them are discussed in terms of the "uncanny valley" theory and how it affects human perception. Specifically, Lil Miquela and Poppy provide examples of

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how AI behaves humanly, and this situation causes a sense of uncanniness in humans. Furthermore, the impact of technological companies' presentations, such as Apple Vision Pro and OpenAI's presentations, on social interactions and the feeling of the uncanny will be compared.

Finally, I will discuss the relationship between authenticity and AI, the emotional and ethical implications of AI-created content, and the ethical concerns arising from human-machine interactions.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Uncanny, Authenticity, Digital double.

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GÜÇLÜ BAĞLAR KONUSUNDA HAZIRLANAN ARTIRILMIŞ GERÇEKLİK UYGULAMASI HAKKINDA ÖĞRENCİ GÖRÜŞLERİ STUDENT OPINIONS ABOUT THE AUGMENTED REALITY APPLICATION PREPARE ON STRONG BONDS

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ÖZET

Hızla gelişen ve değişen teknoloji günlük hayatımızda gerçekleştirdiğimiz neredeyse bütün faaliyetlerimizde farklılaşmaya sebep olmakla beraber günlük yaşantımızın da birebir teknolojiye uyumlanmasını zorunlu kılmıştır. Günlük faaliyetlerimizi uyarladığımız teknolojiyle beraber öğrenme ortamlarının da teknolojiyle uyumlu bir biçimde gelişmesi ve değişmesi kaçınılmaz olmuştur (İzgi Onbaşılı, 2018). Bu nedenle teknoloji destekli materyaller kullanılmaya başlanmıştır ve son yıllarda artırılmış gerçeklik uygulamaları etkileşimli yapısından dolayı tercih sebebi olmaya başlamıştır (Matcha & Rambli, 2013). Artırılmış gerçeklik uygulamaları, kullanıcıların gerçek dünya üzerindeki sanal modellerle etkileşim sağlayarak deneyimlerini gerçekmiş gibi algılamalarına neden olan zenginleştirilmiş gerçek ortamlarda bulunmasına olanak sağlamıştır. (Avcı & Taşdemir,2019). Bu araştırmanın amacı, Ortaöğretim 9. Sınıf öğrencilerinin “Güçlü Bağlar” konusunda hazırlanmış olan artırılmış gerçeklik uygulaması konusundaki görüşlerini açığa çıkarmaktır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Türkiye'nin İzmir ilinde bulunan bir ortaöğretim kurumunda Kimya dersini alan 9. Sınıf öğrencileri oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın verileri yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme ile toplanmıştır. Verilerin analizi içerik analizi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmelerin içerik analizinden elde edilen veriler sonucunda, artırılmış gerçeklik uygulaması sayesinde molekülleri üç boyutlu bir şekilde gördükleri için konunun akılda kalıcı olduğu, eğlenceli bir şekilde işlendiği, ilgi ve dikkat çekici olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Artırılmış Gerçeklik Uygulaması, Kimya dersi, güçlü bağlar, yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme.

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ABSTRACT

Rapidly developing and changing technology has caused differentiation in almost all the activities we carry out in our daily lives, but it has also necessitated the adaptation of our daily lives to technology. Along with the technology that we adapt our daily activities, it has become inevitable that learning environments develop and change in line with technology (İzgi Onbaşılı, 2018). For this

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reason, technology-supported materials have started to be used and in recent years, augmented reality applications have started to be preferred due to their interactive structure (Matcha & Rambli, 2013). Augmented reality applications have enabled users to interact with virtual models in the real world, enabling them to be in enriched real environments that cause them to perceive their experiences as real (Avcı & Taşdemir, 2019). The aim of this research is to reveal the opinions of 9th grade secondary school students about the augmented reality application prepared on the subject of "Strong Bonds". The study group of the research consists of 9th grade students taking Chemistry course in a secondary education institution in Izmir, Turkey. The data of the study were collected through semi-structured interviews. The data were analysed by content analysis. As a result of the data obtained from the content analysis of semi-structured interviews, it was found that the augmented reality material was memorable, fun, interesting and attention-grabbing.

Keywords: Augmented Reality Application, Chemistry course, strong bonds, semi-structured interview.

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MATHEMATICAL AND NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF A REACTION-DIFFUSION MODEL WITH $p(x)$ -GROWTH: APPLICATION TO IMAGE RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT

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ABSTRACT

This work proposes a new reaction-diffusion system with $p(x)$ growth conditions for image restoration and enhancement. Based on generalized Lebesgue and Sobolev spaces with a variable exponent, it is shown that the proposed model is well-posed. The existence and uniqueness of a weak solution to the proposed model are proved when the reaction term is bounded by appropriate functions. An approximation method is then used to establish the existence of a non-negative weak solution when the non-linearity terms have a fairly large growth. An application on the proposed model is given. In conclusion, numerical experiments illustrate that the proposed model offers better performance in terms of enhancement and denoising.

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YENİDOĞAN YOĞUN BAKIM ÜNİTESİNDE PREMATÜRE BEBEĞİ OLAN ANNELERE UYGULANAN KANGURU BAKIMININ STRES DÜZEYLERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF KANGAROO CARE APPLIED TO MOTHERS WITH PREMATURE BABIES IN THE NEWBORN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT ON STRESS LEVELS

Hatice ERGEN

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ÖZET

Giriş: Yenidoğan Yoğun Bakım Ünitesinde (YDYBÜ) prematüre bebeğe anne tarafından KB verme stres düzeyini etkileyebilmektedir. Ebeveynlerin bu süreçte desteklenmesi ve gerektiğinde profesyonel yardım alması önemlidir. Bu, duygusal ve psikolojik zorluklarla başa çıkmalarına yardımcı olabilir ve bebeğin bakımıyla ilgili güvenlik ve konforlarını artırabilir.

Amaç: Bu araştırma, YDYBÜ’de prematüre bebeği yatan annelere uygulanan KB’nın annelerin stres düzeylerine etkisini belirlemek amacıyla yarı deneysel olarak planlanmıştır.

Yöntem: Araştırmanın örneklemini, Samsun’da bulunan bir eğitim ve araştırma hastanesinin YDYBÜ’de yatan prematüre bebeklerin anneleri oluşturmuştur. Araştırmaya YDYBÜ’de yatan bebeği prematüre olan, Türkçe ve okuma –yazma bilen ,araştırmaya katılmayı kabul eden ve herhangi bir engel teşkil etmeyen 32 kontrol grubu ve 32 deney grubu olmak üzere toplam 64 anne oluşturmuştur. Veriler araştırmacı tarafından hazırlanan Anneyi ve Bebeği Tanıtıcı Bilgi Formu ve YDYBÜ Anne Baba Stres Ölçeği kullanılarak 01Aralık 2023-29 Şubat 2024 tarihleri arasında toplanmıştır.

Bulgular: Veriler IBM SPSS V23 ile analiz edildi. Analiz sonuçları nicel veriler için ortalama \pm s. sapma ve ortanca (minimum – maksimum) şeklinde sunulmuştur. Normal dağılıma uygunluk Kolmogorov Smirnov testi ile incelendi. İkili gruplara göre normal dağılmayan verilerin karşılaştırılmasında Wilcoxon testi, ikiden çok bağımsız grubun karşılaştırılmasında normal dağılmayan verilerin karşılaştırılmasında Kruskal Wallis H testi kullanıldı. Ölçeğin alt boyutları arasındaki ilişki Spearman’s Sıra Korelasyon katsayısı ile analiz edildi. Anlamlılık düzeyi $p<0.01$ ve $p<0.05$ olarak ele alındı.Yapılan analiz sonucunda KB veren annelerin stres düzeyleri toplam puan ve alt puanları daha yüksek bulundu. **Sonuç:** YDYBÜ’nde KB verilecek olan annelere eğitim verilmeli, yoğun bakım ortamını açıklayıcı broşürlerle ortam anlatılmalıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kanguru bakımı, prematürite, anne, stres

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Giving BP to a premature baby in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) by the mother may affect the stress level. It is important for parents to be supported in this process and to seek professional help when necessary. This can help them cope with emotional and psychological challenges and increase their safety and comfort with caring for the baby.

Purpose: This research was planned as a quasi-experimental to determine the effect of KB applied to mothers with premature babies in the NICU on their stress levels.

Method: The sample of the study consisted of mothers of premature babies hospitalized in the NICU of a training and research hospital in Samsun. The study consisted of a total of 64 mothers, 32 of whom were in the control group and 32 of whom were in the experimental group, whose babies were premature in the NICU, who knew Turkish and how to read and write, who agreed to participate in the research and who did not pose any obstacle. The data was collected between 01 December 2023 and 29 February

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2024, using the Mother and Baby Introductory Information Form prepared by the researcher and the NICU Parenting Stress Scale.

Results: Data were analyzed with IBM SPSS V23. Analysis results are mean \pm s for quantitative data, are presented as deviation and median (minimum – maximum). Compliance with normal distribution was examined with the Kolmogorov Smirnov test. The Wilcoxon test was used to compare non-normally distributed data in pairs, and the Kruskal Wallis H test was used to compare non-normally distributed data in more than two independent groups. The relationship between the subscales of the scale was analyzed with Spearman's Rank Correlation coefficient. The significance level was considered as $p < 0.01$ and $p < 0.05$. As a result of the analysis, the stress levels of mothers who gave KB were found to be higher in total score and sub-scores.

Conclusion: Mothers who will be given NICU should be given training and the environment should be explained with brochures explaining the intensive care environment.

Key words: Kangaroo care, prematurity, mother, stress

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DAMAR YOLU AÇMA İŞLEMİ SIRASINDA PARMAK KUKLASI İLE UYGULANAN DİKKATİ BAŞKA YÖNE ÇEKME YÖNTEMİNİN 3-6 YAŞ GRUBU ÇOCUKLARIN AĞRI DÜZEYİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF THE ATTENTION DRAWING METHOD USED WITH A FINGER PUPPET DURING VASCULAR ACCESS ON THE PAIN LEVEL OF CHILDREN IN THE 3-6 YEAR OLD GROUP

Sevgi YAZIM

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ÖZET

Giriş: Araştırma, damar yolu açma işlemi sırasında parmak kuklası ile uygulanan dikkati başka yöne çekme yönteminin 3-6 yaş çocukların ağrı düzeyi göstergelerine etkisini belirlemek amacıyla deneysel araştırma olarak gerçekleştirildi.

Yöntem: Araştırmanın evrenini Aralık 2023-Mayıs 2024 tarihleri arasında Orta Karadeniz Bölgesindeki Bir hastanenin çocuk servislerine başvuran 3-6 yaş aralığındaki çocuklar oluşturdu. Araştırmanın örneklemini, örneklem seçim kriterlerine uyan 64 çocuk oluşturdu (Deney grubu: 32, Kontrol grubu:32). Araştırmanın verileri Çocuklara ve Ebeveynlerine Yönelik Tanıtıcı Bilgi Formu, FLACC Ağrı Değerlendirme Skalası ve parmak kuklası ile toplandı. Deney grubuna damar yolu açma işlemi sırasında parmak kuklası oynatılarak çocuğun dikkati işlemden uzaklaştırıldı. Kontrol grubundaki çocuklara rutin damar yolu açma işlemi yapıldı.

Bulgular: Veriler IBM SPSS V23 ile analiz edildi. Gruplara göre kategorik değişkenlerin karşılaştırılmasında Ki-kare ve Fisher's Exact testleri, Bağımsız örnekler t testi ve normal dağılmayan verilerin karşılaştırılmasında Mann-Whitney U testi kullanıldı.

Sonuç: Deney grubundaki çocukların ağrı puan ortalamalarının kontrol grubundaki çocuklara göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı düzeyde daha düşük olduğu bulundu($p<0,001$). Bu araştırma sonucuna göre damar yolu açma işlemi sırasında parmak kuklası ile dikkati başka yöne çekmenin çocukların ağrısını azaltmada etkili olduğu bulundu. Çocuk servisinde çalışan hemşirelerin ağırlı işlemlerin çocuklar üzerindeki olumsuz etkilerini yönetmede parmak kuklası ile dikkati başka yöne çekme yöntemini kullanmaları tavsiye edilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: 3-6 Yaş Grubu Çocuk, Parmak Kukla, Oyun,Dikkati Başka Yöne Çekme, Damar Yolu Açma İşlemi

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The research was carried out as an experimental research to determine the effect of the distraction method applied with a finger puppet during the vascular access procedure on the pain level indicators of 3-6 year old children.

Method: The population of the research consisted of children aged 3-6 years old who applied to the pediatric services of a hospital in the Central Black Sea Region between December 2023 and May 2024. The sample of the study consisted of 64 children who met the sample selection criteria (Experimental group: 32, Control group: 32). The data of the study were collected using the Introductory Information Form for Children and Their Parents, FLACC Pain Assessment Scale and finger puppet. The experimental group was distracted from the procedure by playing a finger puppet during the vascular access procedure. Routine vascular access was performed on children in the control group.

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Results: Data were analyzed with IBM SPSS V23. Chi-square and Fisher's Exact tests were used to compare categorical variables according to groups, Independent samples t test and Mann-Whitney U test were used to compare non-normally distributed data.

Result: It was found that the average pain score of the children in the experimental group was statistically significantly lower than the children in the control group ($p < 0.001$). According to the results of this research, it was found that diverting attention with a finger puppet during the vascular access process was effective in reducing children's pain. It is recommended that nurses working in pediatric wards use the finger puppet distraction method to manage the negative effects of painful procedures on children.

Key Words: 3-6 Year Old Children, Finger Puppet, Game, Distraction, Intravenous Access Procedure

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DISCOVERING BUSINESS GROWTH: EXPLORING REGULATORY KEYS IN MENA'S EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

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ABSTRACT

This study performs a regression analysis to arrive at the factors that influence the Ease of doing business rank in the Middle East and North Africa, (MENA) region. Several criteria are included in the regression equation, such as the rankings for paying taxes, registering property, protecting minority investors, trading abroad, and resolving insolvency. The results show how these variables and the general business climate in the MENA area are intricately related. Effective insolvency resolution, simplified international trade, strong investor protection, efficient paying taxes, and transparent property registration procedures are all important components of a positive business environment. The positive coefficients suggest that increased ease of doing business is linked to improvements in these areas. For policymakers, the equation is a useful tool since it provides insights into strategic initiatives that may be customized to the particular possibilities and problems faced by each MENA country. Considering the region's changing geopolitical and economic environment, constant observation and adaptation are emphasized. In summary, by maximizing important variables of the ease of doing business, this study offers policymakers in the MENA region useful insights to promote economic growth and competitiveness.

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OPTIMIZING LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE IN AFRICAN NATIONS: EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF KEY FACTORS

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ABSTRACT

The present study explores the complex dynamics of logistics performance in 40 African nations, utilizing Multiple Linear Regression (MLR) to examine the complex effects of significant parameters on the Logistics Performance Index (LPI). Based on a thorough research, we specifically look into the effects of organized, competitively priced shipments, the effectiveness of Customs clearance procedures, and the quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure. By using MLR, we are able to apply more statistical rigor to our analysis and obtain strong conclusions about the relationships between these factors in the different African countries that we studied. The logistics landscape is shaped by the ease with which competitively priced shipments can be arranged, as our findings make clear. Furthermore, the MLR model identifies infrastructure quality and the effectiveness of Customs clearance procedures as critical elements that have a substantial impact on total logistics performance. These empirically based observations provide helpful suggestions to decision-makers who want to improve strategic planning, competitiveness, and efficiency in the logistics industry throughout a broad spectrum of African nations. This study contributes to the body of knowledge in academia and offers useful recommendations for better decision-making and advances in the logistics environment throughout the African countries.

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MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY STATUS CORRELATES OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN KADUNA STATE OF NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

After the work of Alkire on multidimensional poverty, literature exhibit a paradigm shift in the methodological approach of investigating poverty in the society. A shift from only income- economic approach to a social approach that encapsulates a wider livelihood dimensions- education, health, standard of living has taken a lead in the literature of poverty. Consequently, in view of this methodological gap in the study area, this research on multidimensional poverty status of rural households was undertaken to serve as one-stop solution to the engine growth of rural economy. Using a multi-stage sampling technique, a total of 120 households is selected and information elicitation was done by the use of well-structured questionnaire complemented with interview schedule in the year 2022. Besides, the collected information was synthesized with the aid of both descriptive and inferential statistics. Empirically, the study area is populated by an economic viable and healthy labour force, literate, agrarian and technologically exposed, globally integrated and had a viable social capital pool. However, the rural population is characterized by a vulnerable household size, credit paucity, gender stereotype, and cultivation of uneconomic holdings. Furthermore, multidimensional poverty is rified in the study area and the rural populace suffered deprivation in at least two dimensions. Besides, vulnerability to poverty owes unsustainable large household size and lackluster towards livelihood enhancement innovative measures. Moreover, an advisory service is the major driving force that regulates the intensity of multidimensional poverty intensity in the study area. Nevertheless, self-help, social, religious and medical measures were the poverty coping strategies adopted in the study area. Therefore, the study calls for gender mainstreaming so as to arrest poverty vicious cycle among the women folk; and, provision of augmenting assets in order to enable these rural poor overcome distress sale that owes to uneconomic scale of operation.

Keywords: Poverty; Multidimensional; Livelihood; Households; Rural Area; Nigeria

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COMPUTATIONAL ANALYSIS OF NANOPARTICLE SHAPES INFLUENCE ON CYLINDRICAL FLOW OF UNSTEADY OLDROYD-B COMPOSITE NANO-LIQUID

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ABSTRACT

In thermal power and manufacturing processes, solar energy has grown extensively utilized. This work investigates the heat diffusion characteristics of an Unsteady Oldroyd B hybrid nano liquid across an expanding cylinder to improve the Parabolic Trough Solar Collector (PTSC) heat transfer efficiency. A stable magnetic field is used in the radial path in the appearance of radiant heating and general generating or absorbing heat with the Cattaneo-Christov (CC) heat flow model. A hybrid nano liquid composed of two distinct nanoparticles, CoFe_2O_4 and Fe_3O_4 , embedded in ethylene glycol as the primary fluid, is used to formulate the mathematical model. The mathematical model is then reconstructed into a nonlinear ordinary differential equations (ODEs) system, utilizing the proper likeness transformation. The MATLAB software function `bvp5c` is employed to arrive at a numerical solution to the posed problem. We observed the fluctuations in the flow and thermal area, as well as the local Nusselt number, impacted by the pertinent dimensionless characteristics. The findings are addressed graphically and tabularly for several nanoparticle shapes (spherical, brick, and platelet). It has been discovered that spherical shapes have a faster heat conduction rate than brick and platelet nanoparticle shapes. While unsteadiness parameters tend to increase the temperature field, the augmentation of the temperature relaxation factor reduces the energy profile.

Keywords: Thermal radiation, Magnetic field, Oldroyd B, Cattaneo-Christov (CC) heat flux, Heat transfer.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

IDENTIFICATION AND RANKING OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE WITHIN AN ORGANIZATION

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine the factors that affect employee job performance in the textile sector of Punjab, Pakistan. The data were collected from three big cities of Punjab, namely Lahore, Sialkot, and Faisalabad through a 5-point Likert scale varying from strongly disagree to strongly agree. Nine factors (Salary, Job Security, Working Conditions, Training and Development, Opportunity for Promotion, Work-life Balance, Relationship with Co-workers, Leadership, and Fringe Benefits & Recognitions) were identified from previous research and studied statistically through analytic hierarchy process (AHP) and regression analysis. Cronbach's alpha value was found to check the reliability of the questionnaire. Classic assumption tests were also used such as the Normality test, Multicollinearity test, Heteroscedasticity test, and Autocorrelation test. This study showed that all the nine factors mentioned above have a strong positive relationship with the performance of employees working in the textile sector. Hence, company management can use this research to improve employee performance and company productivity.

Keywords; Employee Performance, Analytic Hierarchy Process, Textile Organizations

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

EXPLORING THE NUTRITIONAL AND HEALTH BENEFITS OF UNDERUTILIZED HIMALAYAN KAINTH FRUIT

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ABSTRACT

While many fruits grow in the Himalayas, the Kainth remains a hidden gem. This unique fruit boasts an oval shape and a brown surface speckled with white dots. As it ripens, the Kainth's outer layer transforms from green to a rich brown. Average weight of the fruit is 3g to 5g with dimensions of length, width and height as 2.3cm, 2.1cm and 1.8cm respectively. Rich in nutrients and consumed for its health benefits, Kainth fruit has a slightly acidic taste. The fruit is mostly composed of water (60%), with carbohydrates being the next biggest component (28%). It also has a good amount of fiber (16.18%) and some protein (3.29%). The remaining constituents include reducing sugars (6.79%), crude fat (1.6%), and ash (1.1%). Kainth fruit offers a variety of vitamins and minerals such as vitamin C, potassium, and iron. It is a likely beneficial source of dietary fiber, crucial for digestive health and potentially aiding in cholesterol reduction. Vitamin C acts as a vital antioxidant supporting immune function, while potassium promotes healthy blood pressure and heart function. Iron contributes to the production of healthy red blood cells. Additionally, Kainth fruit is low in fat and calories, making it a nutritious choice when included in a balanced diet. Historically, fruit has been valued for its ability to quench thirst due to its high-water content, electrolytes, and fiber. Fruits have been traditionally used to promote digestive health and stomach function. Phytochemical and pharmacological studies have revealed numerous health advantages associated with Kainth fruit. Beyond its nutritional value, Kainth is esteemed for its medicinal qualities, recognized for centuries in traditional medicine for its therapeutic effects. The fruit is recognized for its antioxidant and anti-inflammatory abilities, which can mitigate oxidative stress and lower the likelihood of chronic illnesses. It has been employed for various uses, notably as a natural treatment for digestive issues such as indigestion and menstrual cramps. Kainth fruit is rich in phytochemicals and antioxidants, offering significant health benefits. Kainth fruit contains a diverse array of phytochemicals, including flavonoids and phenolic compounds. These phytochemicals encompass various categories such as carotenoids, polyphenols, alkaloids, nitrogen-containing compounds, and organosulfur compounds. Most plant phenolics are predominantly found bound to the cell wall matrix of the fruit, with a smaller portion existing in free or soluble esterified forms. Bound phenolics make up the majority of the total phenolic content in the fruit matrices. Value addition and utilization of underutilized wild fruit has a vast scope. Kainth fruit has a great potential in food industry because it can be used to produce various value-added products like juice, jam, jellies, pickle, candies, wine, vinegar etc. These value-added products generate a source of income for local farmers and to benefit the economy and society.

Keywords: Kainth fruit, Phytochemicals, Antioxidant, Health benefits, Underutilized, Value addition.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ANALYSIS OF METH DRUG CRIME MODEL OF USER AND FAMILY ROLE WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IMPACT IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This paper introduces a mathematical model that incorporates family dynamics and law enforcement into the transmission of methamphetamine and drug-related crime. The model's dynamic behavior, equilibrium existence, and global stability are analyzed using mathematical techniques. The research includes the exploration of equilibrium states representing drug crime-free and drug crime-persistent scenarios, as well as the determination of the reproduction number. The findings demonstrate that the drug crime-free equilibrium and drug crime-persistent equilibrium are asymptotically stable. Moreover, the study advises the government to develop and implement policies and strategies aimed at controlling and eradicating drug crime in Nigeria, with a specific focus on law enforcement agencies undertaking the implementation process.

Keywords: drug abuse, drug crime, reproduction number, law enforcement agencies, stability

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF FUNGAL SOLID STATE FERMENTATION ON THE PROXIMATE STATUS OF *ALBIZIA LEBBECK* SEED

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ABSTRACT

Over time, the utilization of waste derived from industrial and agricultural processes, specifically the byproducts of crop, fruit, and vegetable processing through solid-state fermentation has evolved. In this study, focus was on optimizing the nutritional status of agricultural waste, specifically *Albizia lebeck* seeds. *Albizia lebeck* seed was threshed washed and pulverized, followed by a 3-day natural fermentation. Visible mycelia growth were observed and isolated. The prominent fungus was characterized and identified using standard methods of microscopy and macroscopy. The seeds of *Albizia lebeck* were subjected to a 5-days monoculture fungal solid state fermentation using spore suspension from pure culture of the isolate. The fermented and unfermented samples were analysed for proximate content following standard methods. The isolate was identified as *Aspergillus oryzae*. Result of the proximate analysis revealed that the moisture content increased from 4.27 to 5.90 % at the end of the fermentation period without significant variation. However, there was a significant reduction ($p < 0.05$) in the crude fiber content, which decreased from 36.99% to 31.84%. Notably, the total ash and crude fat contents between the fermented and unfermented samples did not show significant differences. In contrast, the crude protein and carbohydrate compositions exhibited significant changes ($p < 0.05$), increasing from 15.75 to 22.41% and from 32.82 to 35.07%, respectively. In conclusion, the utilization of *Aspergillus oryzae* in the fermentation process demonstrated an enhancement in the nutritional composition of *Albizia lebeck* seeds.

Key words: *Albizia lebeck*, fungal, solid state, fermentation, *Aspergillus oryzae*, proximate content.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

TEXTUAL ANALYSIS OF SELECTED SONGS ON AGRICULTURE (FARMING) AMONG THE YORUBA OF SOUTH-WEST NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The Yoruba of South-west Nigeria are predominantly farmers and as such they derive pleasure and satisfaction in their occupation which is farming, to the extent that certain proverbs and songs are dedicated to the importance of Agriculture (farming), food production and consumption for human wellbeing. This research is relevant to Sustainable Development Goals number 2 (Zero Hunger), and number 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing). This paper therefore examines the relevance of songs in farming with particular reference to the songs being considered in this presentation. This paper employs ethnographic method and textual analysis of the selected songs. The findings of the study revealed that the lesson inherent in proverbs and songs on farming enhances farmers' productivity, sustains cultural values in the society with reference to food production and consumption, and also, engaging in Agriculture (farming) also serves as means of livelihood for the people as a whole.

Keywords: Farming, Food production and consumption, Songs, Sustainable Development Goals.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

SOLID STATE FUNGAL FERMENTATION OF RICE HUSK USING RESIDENT FUNGUS AND ITS MOLECULAR IDENTIFICATION

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ABSTRACT

The global issue of agro-industrial food waste, accounting for one-third of agricultural output, prompts the exploration of sustainable solutions. Improving nutritional status of agricultural waste through fungal fermentation into valuable products such as livestock feed, could bring a sustainable alternative. This study investigates the effect of solid state fungal fermentation of rice husk using resident fungus and its molecular identification. Rice husks, from Kwara State University agricultural research farm, was allowed to degrade naturally, prominent fungus was isolated. The isolated fungus was characterized using macroscopy and microscopy. Identification was done by comparing the characteristics with standard literature. The identity of the isolate was further confirmed using molecular characterization through genomic DNA extraction and sequencing, the sequences generated were amplified through PCR and aligned with standard primer for fungal identification. The rice husk was subjected to solid state fermentation using spore suspension from pure culture of the isolate for ten days. Product of fermentation was subjected to proximate study using standard methods. The isolate was identify as *Rhizopus* sp. and confirmed to be *Rhizopus delemar* UICC 520 (LC514331.1). The proximate content of the fermented rice husk increased in crude protein (4.35 to 7.85 %). In conclusion *Rhizopus delemar* driven fermentation of rice husks proves to be a promising method to improve the nutritional quality.

Key words: *Rhizopus delemar*, fermentation, rice husk, fungal, solid state

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

FARM TOURISM: AN OVERVIEW OF PALAKKAD DISTRICT IN KERALA

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ABSTRACT

Palakkad is a beautiful place with mountains, hills, dams, rivers, and green paddy fields; Palakkad is the land of good-hearted people. Many customs and traditional ways of life still exist in Palakkad. Celebrated as the granary of Kerala, Palakkad is at the extensive expenditure of verdant plains interspersed with hills, rivers, mountain streams, and forests. Situated at the foot of the Western Ghats, the district derives its name from the Malayalam words Pala (Alseria scholars) and Kadu (forest). Palakkad was once a beautiful stretch of forest surrounded by the sweet-scented flowers of the Pala tree. A potpourri of Tamil and Kerala culture, some of the finest Carnatic musicians hail from the region, a largely rural society. Located on the banks of the Chittur River in Palakkad, the farm tourism destination is a unique farming venture that has undertaken the mission to bring back the fast-losing significance of Navara, a grain considered great value from the healthcare point of view. Spread over 18 acres, the Navara organic Eco Farm near Chittur Palakkad tourism destination also has different crops like coconut, mango, pomegranate, medicinal herbs, bamboo, and vegetables. A maximum of eight visitors can be accommodated on the farm at a time, and the stay here allows one to enjoy some of the local delicacies. At the ancestral house on the farm in the farm tourism destination of Palakkad, visitors can closely look at some of the old and traditionally used farming tools, varieties of Navara and rice seeds, and literature on various farm products. The farm has a walkway ideal for strolls and familiarization with about 80 varieties of trees and plants, most fruit-bearing. The Navara fields in the farm at Chittur, Palakkad farm tourism destination, can become the activity zone for visitors interested in different farming tasks available at a certain period of the year, like sowing, weeding, harvesting, etc. This study is focused to examine the effectiveness of farm tourism in the Palakkad district in Kerala.

Key Words: Farm Tourism, Destinations, Crops, Harvesting, Palakkad, Kerala.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

REVOLUTIONISING LARGE-SCALE IRRIGATION: MACHINE LEARNING FOR SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Modern agriculture has several challenges, one of which is the efficient management of water in large agricultural parcels. Irrigation is a vital component of this management, but because of the variability of weather patterns and cultural requirements, optimising it poses a difficult task.

In this study, we propose a novel approach to large-scale agricultural irrigation optimization that is based on machine learning techniques. We use machine learning models to analyse large sets of meteorological, soil, and cultural data in order to predict the underwater needs of aquatic organisms with increasing precision.

The findings of our study demonstrate the effectiveness of our machine learning-based irrigation system for optimising water use in large agricultural parcels. With the use of real-time data and predictive models, our system can dynamically adjust irrigation schedules to meet the unique needs of different cultures while minimising water waste.

This study demonstrated the potential of artificial intelligence, particularly machine learning, to transform agriculture and enhance water management. Farmers who use innovative approaches like ours can not only increase their profitability and output but also contribute to a more sustainable use of water resources, addressing the issues of food security and environmental sustainability.

Keywords: Agriculture, Irrigation, Machine Learning

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE IN INDIA: A REVIEW STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture sector is of the utmost importance to the economy of a country and incidentally it is also most vulnerable to global climate change. Climate change is taking a toll on India's agricultural production and productivity. Intergovernmental panel on climate change (IPCC) has projected that by the end of 21st century temperature in India is likely to increase by 3-4°C which would lead to a loss of 3-26% in net agricultural revenues. Aggravated climatic factors will ultimately decline plant productivity, which will result in increased prices and unaffordable rates for the common population. The absence of mitigation and adaptation measures may result in lower farm income by 12-40% in the coming years. This issue is an important concern for livelihood, economic development and ensuring food and job security of an agrarian nation like India. The causes that ultimately are contributing to increase in greenhouse gases, deterioration of soil and water ecology must be identified and rectified. Crop productivity in the countries of southern hemisphere is expected to decrease by as much as 20 per cent, with less developed countries suffering the greatest negative effects according to IPCC report 2007. Hence, adaptation to current agricultural scenario must be undertaken at once to avoid the risks incurred and tackle complications arising due to global climate change. How quickly Indian farmers are able to adjust in their farming practices to adapt to climate change and what policies or technologies will enable rapid adaptation are issues that merit attention of everyone. However, a rapid adaptation is less possible in a developing country like India, where availability to information and capital is limited among the majority of farmers.

Over the past several decades, the international and national research communities have developed a progressively clearer picture of how and why Earth's climate is changing and of the impacts of climate change on a wide range of human and environmental systems. Varying climate has resulted in quality and quantity of food, soil degradation, depletion of ozone layer, increasing air and marine pollution etc. Changes which occurs beyond the average atmospheric conditions which is caused either by natural events such as sun's temperature, volcanic eruptions, crustal movements and human activities accelerates to global climate change but natural causes contributes very little compared to anthropogenic activities such as deforestation, emission from factories, vehicles, power stations, burning of fossil fuel releases huge amount of carbon dioxide and suspended particulate matter (SPM) into atmosphere. Every year 35 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide is emitted into the atmosphere through human activities. Future climate change extent relies on what all measures we adopt to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases. The more we release the larger future alterations will be. There is no doubt that human activities has are adding fuel to the global climate change. Human-induced climate change and its impacts will continue for many decades and in some cases for many centuries. Climate change can be warming or cooling of the climate. Emission of CO₂ from human activities is more than 100 times as compared to natural processes. Climate is warmed by 0.7 In 2019, the average temperature across global land and ocean surfaces was recorded to be 1.71°F (0.95°C) making it the second-warmest year on record. Global warming is a prominent cause of climate change which occurs due to the increased concentration of several gases such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrogen (H), sulphur dioxide (SO) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) into the atmosphere and causing depletion of ozone layer.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

Anthropological activities are root cause of climate change which is affecting the earth's temperature, rainfall distribution pattern and hydrological cycles and posing severe threat to agricultural production, hence food security. Incidentally agricultural production is a major emitter of greenhouse gases contributing about 18% of the total GHGs emissions in India which eventuate at the primary production state. Weather condition is altered by Climate change which has direct, indirect and biophysical effect on agricultural production. Climate change might have positive or negative impact on human population and crop production. Increase in temperature can lead to reduced yield of crops, increased incidence of pest and disease outbreak. Heat waves can cause more mortality in plants. Heat extremities results in reduced photosynthesis, reduced growth rate, increased leaf abscission and photo oxidative stress and humans in shorter time span than any other climatic phenomenon.

Agriculture sector is highly vulnerable to climate change. High temperature favors infestation of pest and obnoxious weeds. When the temperature is less than or equal to 25°C, there is no spread of rust fungus which acts like a cancer but as soon as the temperature increases the climate becomes hot and dry, fastening the breeding process, covering and destroying entire crop/plantation which are more vulnerable to the temperature. Increased temperature can reduce crop duration, increased vapor-transpiration, crop respiration rate, rapid mineralization of nutrients, decreased nutrient use efficiency, breeding, survival and outbreak of any pest is greatly affected. Increase in temperature and reduction in rainfall adversely affects unirrigated areas compare to irrigated areas. Increased or reduced rainfall has impaired the soil fertility and productivity. Rainfall over India is likely to increase by 15-40%, by the 21st century end Such changes will hugely impact agricultural activities and will increase the pressure on Indian agriculture. It can disrupt food availability, affect nutritional quality of some foods and reduced access to food.

Keywords: Climate change, food security, mitigation, production, temperature, India.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

PATIENT CARE AND COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT; ITS ASSOCIATION WITH ADHERENCE TO MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL THERAPY AMONG PAKISTANI PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATIC DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

This comprehensive survey delves into the demographic patterns and treatment preferences Among 400 patients in Pakistani Population grappling with rheumatic diseases, unveiling Nuanced associations between gender, marital status, and treatment trends a. The study reveals a Notable gender disparity, with females constituting 60% of respondents and an elevated Prevalence among individuals aged 55 and above. Marital status emerges as a compelling factor, Showcasing a higher prevalence among married individuals compared to singles. Treatment Preferences exhibit distinct patterns based on gender and marital status, with young males Favoring holistic approaches integrating physical and medical treatments, while single females Exhibit lower compliance with physical therapy. Married females demonstrate a multifaceted Treatment approach, emphasizing the combined use of Disease-Modifying Anti Rheumatic Drugs (DMARDs) and Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs). The survey advocates for Tailored interventions, highlighting the need to encourage physical therapy among single females And adopt comprehensive treatment strategies for young males. The analysis underscores positive Patient-provider engagements among married respondents, contributing to enhanced adherence To treatment plans in Pakistan. Insights into patient experiences, adherence factors, and Satisfaction levels underscore varying support-seeking behaviors and adherence challenges Among different demographic groups.

Forgetfulness emerges as a common barrier to adherence, Necessitating personalized support mechanisms and reminders to improve treatment compliance. In conclusion, the study emphasizes the importance of targeted interventions addressing gender-Specific and marital status-related preferences and challenges. Healthcare providers are urged to Reinforce treatment significance, address time constraints, and implement strategies to enhance Adherence, ultimately elevating patient satisfaction in managing rheumatic diseases.

KEYWORDS : medical adherence, disease-modifying Anti Aheumatic Drugs (DMARDs) and non steroidal

Anti inflammatory drugs (NASAIDs) , Rheumatoid Arthritis , counseling , physical therapy, patient compliance

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

SUNLIGHT PROMOTED THE PHOTODEGRADATION OF DYE WASTEWATER USING WASTE-DERIVED CATALYST

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ABSTRACT

Water contamination due to the interference of dye molecules is a significant problem most of the population faces worldwide. Diverse treatment methods are adopted to treat the dye wastewater stream before its disposal in water resources. Apart from this, sunlight-promoted photodegradation has gained a prominent place in the field of dye removal. In the same string, the use of catalysts has become a new trend to be explored as the replacement for the current expensive catalysts for textile effluent. With the same perspective, jarosite - a hazardous solid waste generated from the zinc industry has been utilized as a catalyst for dye degradation from an aqueous solution. Primarily, the catalyst was prepared and characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD), Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), Fourier Transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), and X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy (XRF) techniques. Furthermore, direct red-80 dye photodegradation studies were conducted to determine the effects of various process variables inculcating time (15-180 min) and catalyst dose (0.1-0.8 mg/ml). The maximum direct-red 80 dye degradation of 99.56 % was observed at 90 min, 0.3 mg/ml catalyst dose, and an initial 60 mg/L dye concentration. Henceforth, jarosite as a catalyst can successfully be implemented to treat the waste effluent streams emerging from textile industries.

Keywords: Sunlight, Photodegradation, Jarosite, Wastewater

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT) ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE 5.0: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT

The Internet of Things (IoT) is poised to revolutionize agriculture through Agriculture 5.0, a paradigm shift towards data-driven, resource-efficient, and sustainable farming practices. This study delves into the exciting prospects and challenges of IoT integration within Agriculture 5.0 through a meticulous review of existing literature.

Densely woven networks of interconnected IoT devices, equipped with sensors and communication capabilities, will become the backbone of data collection in Agriculture 5.0. These sensors will gather real-time data on a multitude of agricultural parameters, including soil moisture, air temperature, and crucial crop health indicators. Empowered by this rich data stream, farmers can make informed decisions, optimize resource use (water, fertilizers, etc.), and propel yield increases. Furthermore, Agriculture 5.0 leverages the power of IoT to promote sustainable practices, fostering a more responsible approach to food production.

The convergence of IoT with advanced analytics and automated technologies unlocks a future of enhanced efficiency, sustainability, and automation within the agricultural sector. The emergence of 6G technology acts as a powerful catalyst, offering significant advantages like ultrahigh bandwidth, low latency, and massive machine-type communication capabilities. These advancements are critical for supporting the dense network of sensors envisioned in Agriculture 5.0, enabling real-time data exchange, and facilitating seamless communication across the entire agricultural ecosystem.

However, the transition towards a fully realized Agriculture 5.0 is not without its challenges. Security concerns surrounding sensitive agricultural data necessitate robust protocols and safeguards. Economic considerations, infrastructure limitations in rural areas, and the digital literacy gap among farmers must also be addressed. Collaborative efforts among governments, industry players, and research institutions are crucial for successful IoT adoption in Agriculture 5.0. This collaborative approach will encompass initiatives such as government support, industry collaboration, data sharing and analytics frameworks, capacity-building programs to equip farmers with the necessary skills, and farmer engagement through pilot projects and demonstrations. By harnessing the transformative potential of IoT and fostering collaboration across all stakeholders, Agriculture 5.0 presents a unique opportunity to confront the challenges of the 21st century and pave the way for a future of sustainable and efficient food production.

Keywords: Internet of Things (IoT), Agriculture 5.0, 6G technology, Precision agriculture, Sustainability

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

WATER SAFETY INFORMATION NEEDS OF RURAL WOMEN FARMERS IN NSUKKA AGRICULTURAL ZONE, ENUGU STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The study assessed the water safety information needs of rural women farmers in Nsukka agricultural zone, Enugu State, Nigeria. Specifically, the study identified the sources of water to the rural women farmers, ascertained the respondents' sources of information on water safety, ascertained the water handling practices of the respondents, ascertain the arears of information needs of the respondents on water safety, and the perceived strategies for improving the knowledge on water safety. Using a multi stage sampling procedure, purposive and on the spot sampling techniques were used to select 60 rural women farmers for the study. Data were collected through the use of a structural interview schedule. Descriptive statistics and factor analysis were used for the data analysis. Results showed that the major sources of water among the respondents were rainfall (100%) and borehole (95%). The major sources of information on water safety were family members (85%), fellow women and personal observation (83.3%) respectively. The majority (98.3%) of the rural women farmers have moderate knowledge on water safety practices. However, the major areas of information need on water safety were on the preventive measures against water contamination ($\bar{x}=3.57$) and sanitation and hygiene practices ($\bar{x}=3.05$). The perceived major strategies to improve knowledge on water safety practices among the rural women farmers were: provision of affordable and sustainable water supply ($\bar{x}=2.82$) and provision of easy access to water ($\bar{x}=2.72$). The study recommended that government should develop policies and programmes that can help to the address the major needs of rural women on water safety.

Keywords: water safety, information needs and rural women farmers.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

MOLECULAR GENOTYPING OF ANOPHELES MOSQUITOES IN ILORIN, KWARA STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Gilles published a taxonomy key to identified Anopheles Mosquitoes morphologically as mosquitoes constitute a very important component in the determinants of insect-borne diseases of public health importance. This study aimed to investigate the molecular genotyping for mosquitoes Anopheles using species-diagnostic DNA polymerase chain reaction (PCR) in order to give clear assessment to different Anopheles species morphology, distribution, molecular diversity and genotype so as to identify the major malaria vector groups of Anopheles mosquitoes. Morphological keys were first used to identify the mosquitoes from five breeding site. Mosquitoes belonging to the Anopheles gambiae complex were further morphologically identified using standard keys. *Anopheles gambiae* genomic DNA extracted are subjected to standard PCR assays. A total of 2,295 of Mosquitoes identified morphologically were collected belonging to three species of mosquitoes, 1454 of these were identified as anopheles mosquitoes consisting of (*Anopheles coluzzi* and *Anopheles gambiae* complex and *Anopheles arabiensis*), *Culex quinquefasciatus* were 585 and a total of 256 for *Aedes aegypti*. PCR analysis was used to identify the specific-species in Anopheles species and only *Anopheles gambiae* was identified molecularly and it is most prevalent. Molecular genotyping identification of Anopheles Mosquitoes shows that they are most prevalent and this contributes to targeting of major malaria vectors by the government and malaria vector control programmes to curb malaria in the society.

Keywords: Anopheles, Identification, Nigeria, Molecular Genotyping, PCR

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ADVANCES IN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

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ABSTRACT

Agricultural machinery refers to the various types of equipment and tools used in farming to assist with agricultural activities. These machines are designed to enhance efficiency, productivity, and sustainability in farming operations. It plays a critical role in modern farming by reducing the physical labor required, increasing the speed and efficiency of farming operations, and enabling the precise application of inputs to optimize crop yields and resource use. Agricultural machinery has undergone significant advancements in recent years, driven by the need to increase productivity, reduce labor costs, and promote sustainable farming practices. This paper explores the latest innovations in agricultural machinery, including the integration of automation and precision farming technologies. Key developments such as autonomous tractors, drones, robotic harvesters, and smart irrigation systems are discussed, highlighting their impact on efficiency and environmental sustainability. By analyzing case studies and current research, this study demonstrates how modern agricultural machinery is transforming traditional farming methods, leading to enhanced crop yields and resource management. The paper also addresses the challenges and future directions of agricultural machinery, emphasizing the importance of continued innovation to meet the growing global food demand while mitigating environmental impacts.

Keywords: Agricultural machinery, automation, precision farming, smart farming, productivity, technology, robotics, environmental

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

OCCURRENCE AND INTENSITY OF VARIOUS CITRUS DISEASES IN THE SYLHET REGION

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ABSTRACT

Citrus, the foremost fruit crop worldwide, is very susceptible to numerous diseases, resulting in significant economic losses. A study was undertaken between November and December 2014 in multiple citrus orchards in Sylhet, Bangladesh to determine the presence and severity of illnesses impacting the crops. Various citrus species. A total of 560 plants belonging to seventeen different citrus species were meticulously examined in order to gather data on disease infestation. The investigated population exhibited many citrus diseases, with greening, die-back, scab, and canker being the most prevalent in this region. Different species exhibited a notable disparity in both the frequency and intensity of the disease. The rough lemon exhibited the greatest vulnerability (95%) to citrus greening. However, the occurrence of die-back together with scabs of citrus resulted in the highest greening rate in BARI Satkara-1 (55%), followed by Mandarin (46.66%). The occurrence of die-back was most prevalent in BARI kamala-1, with lime following closely behind at a rate of 93.3%. The occurrence of scabs on citrus was highest in BARI Satkara-1, with an incidence rate of 50%. Alachilemon was discovered to have a significant infection of citrus canker, with an incidence rate of 65% and a severity rate of 36%. Out of all the citrus species that were studied, Chinalemon had the lowest overall disease incidence. This study is a highly regarded contribution to the field of citrus research and has made a substantial impact on the management of citrus disease

Keywords: Citrus, Disease, Occurrence, Intensity, Bangladesh

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

DEVO-AGING: INTERSECTIONS BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT AND AGING

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ABSTRACT

There are two fundamental questions in developmental biology. How does a single fertilized cell give rise to a whole body? and how does this body later produce progeny? Synchronization of these embryonic and postembryonic developments ensures continuity of life from one generation to the next. An enormous amount of work has been done to unravel the molecular mechanisms behind these processes, but more recently, modern developmental biology has been expanded to study development in wider contexts, including regeneration, environment, disease, and even aging. However, we have just started to understand how the mechanisms that govern development also regulate aging. This review discusses examples of signaling pathways involved in development to elucidate how their regulation influences healthspan and lifespan. Therefore, a better knowledge of developmental signaling pathways stresses the possibility of using them as innovative biomarkers and targets for aging and age-related diseases. Proper regulation of developmental processes is critical for the formation of tissues and organs in the embryo, and their dysregulation is fatal for the developing fetus. Developmental pathways also play a role in post-developmental processes, and perturbation in these signals is associated with age-related diseases, such as cancer, metabolic disorders, and neurodegenerations. Therefore, the mechanisms that modulate developmental pathways have the potential to have a causal role in healthy aging. Indeed, this review summarizes the work done to analyze the effects of modulating these developmental pathways in aging and longevity. Since these developmental pathways are broadly required for embryo survival, it is important to define precisely when and where during development (or post-development) each of these pathways acts to modulate aging. However, we should remember that these pathways are not isolated (as anything in the cell), and they crosstalk during development and disease. Thus, some positive or negative effects on aging could be masked by interactions with other developmental pathways or other fundamental cellular processes required for proper development and healthspan, like autophagy. Finally, we have a vast knowledge of molecular mechanisms during development but the era of molecular aging is just beginning. We should then take advantage of this knowledge and use a multifaceted Devo-Aging approach to explore and identify new mechanisms that drive the aging process.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

AN EMERGING ERA OF RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE USING AI

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ABSTRACT

AI-driven precision agriculture, predictive analytics, robots, and market intelligence boost contemporary agriculture's production, efficiency, and sustainability. Precision agriculture, powered by AI algorithms, gives farmers detailed insights into crop health, soil conditions, and weather patterns for data-driven resource allocation and management. AI in agriculture's predictive analytics helps stakeholders forecast crop yields, market dynamics, and climate-related dangers, improving resilience and strategic planning. AI has great promise to solve agriculture's complicated problems. AI technologies allow computers to mimic human cognition and evaluate massive volumes of data to draw conclusions. AI can improve resource utilization, productivity, decision-making, and environmental effect in agriculture. AI-powered precision agriculture, crop monitoring, supply chain optimization, and market analysis are making agriculture more sustainable and resilient. To show AI's influence on farming, we explored precision agriculture, predictive analytics, robots, and supply chain optimization. Farmers may optimize resource usage, manage risks, and make data-driven choices using these tools, enhancing output, sustainability, and resilience. The combination of agriculture and AI offers a new research era that might alter the agricultural industry. Food consumption will rise when the global population reaches 9.7 billion by 2050. Climate change, resource scarcity, and environmental deterioration threaten agricultural output. AI offers transformational solutions to these complicated issues and drives sustainable agricultural innovation. Precision farming uses AI technologies like machine learning, computer vision, and remote sensing to enhance agricultural output and resource efficiency. AI systems can analyze enormous amounts of sensor, drone, and satellite data to provide farmers real-time soil health, crop growth, and pest infestation data. Precision agriculture (PA) uses advanced sensors and analysis to enhance crop yields and aid management choices. It needs extensive crop condition and health data at high spatial resolution throughout the growing season. PA's main goal is to help farmers run their businesses, regardless of data source. Such help takes many forms, but it usually reduces resources. This study examined AI's agricultural benefits, drawbacks, and potential. To show AI's influence on farming, we explored precision agriculture, predictive analytics, robots, and supply chain optimization. Farmers may optimize resource usage, manage risks, and make data-driven choices using these tools, enhancing output, sustainability, and resilience.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

DATA SCIENCE FOR AGRICULTURAL INNOVATION AND PRODUCTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

Data Science for Agricultural Innovation and Productivity explores the transformation of agriculture through data-driven practices. This comprehensive book delves into the intersection of data science and farming, offering insights into the potential of big data analytics, machine learning, and IoT integration. Readers will find a wide range of topics covered in 10 chapters, including smart farming, AI applications, hydroponics, and robotics. Expert contributors, including researchers, practitioners, and academics in the fields of data science and agriculture, share their knowledge to provide readers with up-to-date insights and practical applications. The interdisciplinary emphasis of the book gives a well-rounded view of the subject. With real-world examples and case studies, this book demonstrates how data science is being successfully applied in agriculture, inspiring readers to explore new possibilities and contribute to the ongoing transformation of the agricultural sector. Sustainability and future outlook are the key themes, as the book explores how data science can promote environmentally conscious agricultural practices while addressing global food security concerns. Key Features: - Focus on data-driven agricultural practices - Comprehensive coverage of modern farming topics with an interdisciplinary perspective - Expert insights - Sustainability and future outlook - Highlights practical applications Data Science for Agricultural Innovation and Productivity is an essential resource for researchers, data scientists, farmers, agricultural technologists, students, educators, and anyone with an interest in the future of farming through data-driven agriculture. Readership Researchers, data scientists, farmers, agricultural technologists, students, educators, and general readers.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

FROM DISCOVERIES IN AGEING RESEARCH TO THERAPEUTICS FOR HEALTHY AGEING

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ABSTRACT

For several decades, understanding ageing and the processes that limit lifespan have challenged biologists. Thirty years ago, the biology of ageing gained unprecedented scientific credibility through the identification of gene variants that extend the lifespan of multicellular model organisms. Here we summarize the milestones that mark this scientific triumph, discuss different ageing pathways and processes, and suggest that ageing research is entering a new era that has unique medical, commercial and societal implications. We argue that this era marks an inflection point, not only in ageing research but also for all biological research that affects the human healthspan. Diet is probably one of the most important influences on health and ageing. However, it is an enormously complicated topic and beyond the scope of this Review (extensive discussion on this topic has previously been published. The field of ageing has focused almost exclusively on the lifespan and healthspan effects of dietary restriction but, at the other end of the spectrum, overeating and the accompanying obesity shortens lifespan and decreases healthspan. In between these two extremes, there is strong evidence that optimal eating is associated with increased life expectancy and a reduction in the risk of all types of chronic disease. We are now entering an exciting era for research on ageing. This era holds unprecedented promise for increasing human healthspan: preventing, delaying or—in some cases—reversing many of the pathologies of ageing based on new scientific discoveries. Whether this era promises to increase the maximum life span of humans remains an open question. What is clear is that, 30 years after the fundamental discoveries that link unique genes to ageing, a solid foundation has been built and clinical trials that directly target the ageing process are being initiated. Although considerable difficulties can be expected as we translate this research to humans, the potential rewards in terms of healthy ageing far outweigh the risks.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

CONCEPT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND LEGAL ATTEMPT TOWARDS IT IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD (AN ANALYTICAL STUDY WITH SCIENTIFIC APPROACH)

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ABSTRACT

The following article is on climate change and the increase of global warming in the present scenario. The article starts with description of global warming and climate change. Further the article describes the greenhouse effects and also lists the major greenhouse gases responsible for global warming. The article discusses the climate change as it used to be in earlier times and thereafter discusses the rapid change and degradation in climate in the present times. The article further mentions the various impacts of climate change that are actually hazardous to the mankind. Thereafter the article lists some international efforts and thereafter Indian government's efforts against this rapid climate degradation. Finally the article concludes emphasizing the need to be aware regarding this topic. KEYWORDS – Global Warming, Climate Change, Carbon Dioxide, Kyoto Protocol, Greenhouse Effect, Greenhouse gases etc. Greenhouse gases act similarly to the glass in a greenhouse: they absorb the sun's heat that radiates from the Earth's surface, trap it in the atmosphere and prevent it from escaping into space. The greenhouse effect keeps the Earth's temperature warmer than it would otherwise be, supporting life on Earth. Attention has been paid in the world to the climate change by greenhouse gases and to the technical options for reducing CO₂ emission. This paper outlines to what extent the climate change by greenhouse effect is clarified and what technical options are discussed to reduce it. It is said there are much what we don't know than what we know about the greenhouse effect. Much studies are needed to quantitative evaluation of the climate change. When we intend substantial reduction of CO₂ emission, we must develop more innovative energy technologies or must change the present energy system where most of energy sources are based on fossil fuel.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

CLIMATE CHANGE: A CURRENT ISSUE AND THEIR DEVASTATING IMPACT ON FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE FOR LAST DECADES

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ABSTRACT

We live in a time of a changing climate. The term "climate change" refers to a rise in the average global temperature due to an increase in the concentration of atmospheric greenhouse gases, resulting shifts and impacts around the globe. "Global warming is a gradual increase in the earth's temperature generally due to the greenhouse effect caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide, CFCs, and other pollutants. Such as cyclones, waves, and storms are expected to influence aquaculture development especially marine ornamental products, and those in coastal areas. Climate change has altered the timing and amplitude of the seasonal cycle. While primary production has generally increased along with an intensified uptake of CO₂, some areas show a reduction in production. Production from capture fisheries has been stagnant during the past 10 years because of overfishing, unregulated fishing, habitat destruction and pollution; climate change may exacerbate this situation. Coastal and fishing populations and countries dependent on fisheries are particularly vulnerable to climate change. Such as reduce the abundance of fishes, production, employment, prices, income & profits and revenues. Adverse impacts of climate change are putting enormous stress on the people, engaged in fisheries. Developing policies and programs to improve the resilience of natural resources, through assessments of risk and vulnerability, by increasing awareness of climate change impacts and strengthening key institutions, would help the communities adapt to climate change. Develop knowledge base for climate change and marine fisheries. Adapt the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF). Increase awareness on the impacts of climate change. Reducing energy consumption. Low impact fishing methods and gears as ways to sequester carbon in aquatic ecosystems.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

RESEARCH ON DIGITALIZATION PROCESSES IN AGRICULTURE

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ABSTRACT

The study of the process of transformation of agriculture is a relevant topic due to the need to identify factors slowing down the development of the digital agriculture model. The purpose of the article is to determine the comprehensive development of digital technologies in organizations operating in the agriculture sectors of the Russian Federation. The results of the study showed that there are significant digital gaps in the implementation of digital technologies by agricultural organizations. The lack of integrated use of digital technologies leads to the impossibility of forming a digital model of agriculture, since a gap arises between systems that automatically collect information about the condition of plants and animals and systems of robotic equipment and automatic correction based on artificial intelligence technologies. The results obtained confirm the research hypothesis about the need for comprehensive implementation of software and digital technologies to form a digital agriculture model. To solve this problem, it is necessary to intensify domestic IT and digital technologies developments and introducing financing programs. An example of the development of a digital model of agriculture is a robotic workflow system operating on the basis of artificial intelligence and RTK technology. This approach requires uninterrupted operation of the Internet or large coverage of the territory with a satellite signal. By processing an array of data, uninterrupted high-tech functioning in the production chain of an agricultural product is ensured, which makes it possible to increase profitability, achieve financial stability indicators and prevent unprofitability of organizations in the industry. A competent analysis of existing data for the industry as a whole makes it possible to take into account such complex parameters when forecasting as weather conditions, seasonality, geographical features of agricultural land, the need and amount of mineral and vitamin fertilizing, the need for additional treatment of land against pests and diseases in crop production, the need for medicines in livestock farming. However, the development of an accounting and data management system is still a competitive advantage for large organizations, since effective work in this direction requires additional financial, managerial and human resources. The development of a digital agriculture model is necessary to create the sustainability of the economy of the Russian Federation and ensure stable output of agricultural products. The formation of decision-making algorithms in determining the directions of digital transformation allows us to ensure a natural increase in the efficiency of the entire production and distribution chain, taking into account trends in manufacturability and import substitution.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

RESEARCH ON THE COUPLING BETWEEN THE DEVELOPMENT LEVEL AND EFFICIENCY OF GREEN AGRICULTURE IN PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Accurately measuring the green development status of China's agriculture is of great significance for promoting the transformation of agricultural development modes, promoting green agricultural development models, and forming a sustainable modern agricultural production system. The purpose of this study is to provide scientific reference and practical guidance for the implementation of China's agricultural modernization and sustainable development strategy through in-depth analysis of the coupling between the development level of green agriculture in China and production efficiency. It has important theoretical and practical value for promoting the construction of agricultural ecological civilization. This article first analyzes the current situation and development efficiency of green agriculture in China. Then, the coupling between the development level and efficiency of green agriculture in China was analyzed. Finally, propose countermeasures and suggestions. This study conducted an in-depth analysis of the coupling between the development level of green agriculture and production efficiency in China, revealing a significant positive relationship between the two. Research has shown that the development of green agriculture can not only enhance the environmental friendliness and sustainability of agricultural production, but also effectively improve agricultural production efficiency. Based on the above research analysis, the following suggestions are proposed: firstly, actively promote the agricultural green production system. The government should implement strict water resource utilization systems, strictly control the process of drought to water conversion, and reduce the unreasonable irrigation area in areas with water resource overload. Farmers should actively choose to plant water-saving and fertilizer saving crops, steadily expand the scale of agricultural operations in accordance with relevant systems, and optimize the layout of green production of agricultural products. At the same time, the government should regularly organize agricultural practitioners to learn about agricultural green production knowledge, improve environmental protection awareness, and reduce the area of agricultural planting affected by disasters.

Key Words: Green agriculture; Development efficiency; Coupling

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

EXPLORING BIG DATA INNOVATIONS IN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE RESEARCH: AN IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the integration of big data technologies has revolutionized various industries, including food and agriculture. This article provides an in-depth analysis of the impact of big data innovations on research within the food and agriculture sector. It explores how big data analytics, IoT (Internet of Things), machine learning, and other advanced technologies are reshaping agricultural practices, and improving productivity, sustainability, and food security. Through case studies and examples, this article delves into the transformative potential of big data in addressing key challenges facing the global food system. Big data innovations have sparked a transformative wave in food and agriculture research, offering unprecedented opportunities to address pressing challenges and enhance sustainability. This article provides a comprehensive examination of the impact of big data technologies on agricultural practices, decision-making processes, and research methodologies. Through the integration of case studies and examples, it explores the role of big data analytics, IoT, and machine learning in optimizing crop management, predicting yield outcomes, and improving supply chain efficiency. The article also highlights key challenges and future directions for leveraging big data in agricultural research, emphasizing the importance of collaboration, investment, and capacity-building initiatives. Overall, it underscores the potential of big data to revolutionize food production systems and contribute to global food security and environmental sustainability. Keywords: Big data, food and agriculture research, IOT, precision agriculture, machine learning, predictive analytics, sustainable agriculture. Big data innovations are driving a paradigm shift in food and agriculture research, offering unprecedented opportunities to address pressing challenges and create a more resilient and sustainable food system. By leveraging advanced technologies such as big data analytics, IoT, and machine learning, researchers and practitioners can make data-driven decisions, optimize resource allocation, and improve agricultural outcomes. As we look to the future, continued investment and collaboration will be critical in unlocking the full potential of big data to feed the growing global population while preserving the planet's natural resources, the integration of big data analytics, IoT, machine learning, and other advanced technologies represents a transformative shift in agriculture, offering unprecedented opportunities to address pressing challenges and drive sustainable innovation across the entire food supply chain.

Keywords: Big data, food and agriculture research, IOT, precision agriculture, machine learning, predictive analytics, sustainable agriculture.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

WHAT DOES AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE NEED TODAY?

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ABSTRACT

The article presents some key points of agricultural science existence in the world during the post-pandemic period, the intensive development of digitalization, and the deployment of artificial intelligence. The industry's development is coupled with interdisciplinary sciences, enabling the creation of future scenarios for successful implementation into practice. With tremendous advancement, agricultural science still faces challenges and problems such as outdated agricultural machinery and poor infrastructure in many developing countries. On a global scale, the science addresses sustainable development, soil fertility improvement, and biodiversity conservation in the face of climate change. Many of the solutions to the man-made problems that have been created lead to strong education and reskilling of people on the principle of "life-long learning". Through such approaches, the economic component of agriculture will grow. From the point of view of the research environment, it is necessary to expand research topics in order to close the weak links in the "human-nature" chain. The achievements of agrarian science should find practical application at the local level, involving "farmer-official-scientist" collaboration. There are now many communities, workshops, and platforms promoting educational and practical goals for better agricultural science, combating hunger, nutritious food, and climate change, where one can express personal perspectives and hear from professionals. These events are supported by international organizations such as the United Nations and UNDP, which give a special role to women working in agrarian spheres in order to develop the necessary qualities for practicing agrarian science. Present opportunities have the potential to advance agrarian sciences, drawing from the experiences of advanced countries and adapting them to local conditions, opportunities, and mentalities, with the aim of ensuring high-quality and stable grain production for human food demands.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE NEW BIOLOGY OF AGEING

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ABSTRACT

Human life expectancy in developed countries has increased steadily for over 150 years, through improvements in public health and lifestyle. More people are hence living long enough to suffer age-related loss of function and disease, and there is a need to improve the health of older people. Ageing is a complex process of damage accumulation, and has been viewed as experimentally and medically intractable. This view has been reinforced by the realization that ageing is a disadvantageous trait that evolves as a side effect of mutation accumulation or a benefit to the young, because of the decline in the force of natural selection at later ages. However, important recent discoveries are that mutations in single genes can extend lifespan of laboratory model organisms and that the mechanisms involved are conserved across large evolutionary distances, including to mammals. These mutations keep the animals functional and pathology-free to later ages, and they can protect against specific ageing-related diseases, including neurodegenerative disease and cancer. Preliminary indications suggest that these new findings from the laboratory may well also apply to humans. Translating these discoveries into medical treatments poses new challenges, including changing clinical thinking towards broad-spectrum, preventative medicine and finding novel routes to drug development. Human growth and reproduction respond to nutrients, but not to such an extent as do those of the laboratory model organisms, which are all subject to boom and bust conditions in nature. However, even if human lifespan is not as plastic as that of laboratory animals, the same may not be true for ageing-related disease. The aim of this research is to improve human health during ageing, not to extend lifespan *per se*, and it remains to be seen to what extent this is going to be possible.

Keywords: ageing, lifespan, ageing-related disease, geriatrics, preventative medicine, nutrient-sensing pathways

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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ABSTRACT

As greenhouse gas emissions blanket the Earth, they trap the sun's heat. This leads to global warming and climate change. The world is now warming faster than at any point in recorded history. Warmer temperatures over time are changing weather patterns and disrupting the usual balance of nature. The greenhouse effect is a natural phenomenon and beneficial to life on Earth. However, global warming is produced as a consequence of the combustion of fossil gases expelled by industry, livestock, vehicles and other terrestrial elements, which generate an increase in global temperature. This article provides an Introduction to discussion of the greenhouse effect, which it defines in terms of the radiative balance of the Earth-atmosphere system. It Identifies the 'greenhouse gases', which trap radiation Inside the system, traces the known changes in their concentration In recent times, and weighs their contributions to global warming. The author finds that despite uncertainties Inherent In the subject matter there is strong evidence for an enhanced greenhouse effect ascribable to human activities. He concludes with an overview of the likely consequences in the coming decades. The presentation explains the greenhouse effect as a physical phenomenon, the natural greenhouse effect and the man-made greenhouse effect. It then explains the consequences of increasing amounts of greenhouse gases and global warming. The greenhouse effect helps trap heat from the sun, which keeps the temperature on earth comfortable. But people's activities are increasing the amount of heat-trapping greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, causing the earth to warm up. Rising concentrations of greenhouse gases produce an increase in the average surface temperature of the earth over time. Rising temperatures may produce changes in precipitation patterns, storm severity, and sea level. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) makes up the vast majority of greenhouse gas emissions from the sector, but smaller amounts of methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) are also emitted. These gases are released during the combustion of fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and natural gas, to produce electricity.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

TRANSFORMING AGRICULTURE WITH SMART FARMING: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE ROBOTS FOR RESEARCH APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture is paramount in India, serving as a critical sector for ensuring food security, nutritional well-being, long-term development, and poverty reduction. However, in recent times, the migration of youth and individuals in search of alternative employment opportunities, coupled with urbanization, has created a labor shortage in rural areas. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic and extreme weather conditions have posed challenges for crop phenotyping in research fields across large areas. To address these issues, technology emerges as a crucial solution. Given the magnitude of the challenges anticipated in ensuring future food security, new technologies will play a pivotal role. Technological advancements have historically aided Indian agriculture in overcoming productivity stagnation, establishing market linkages, and improving farm management. These technologies have the potential to address critical concerns faced by Indian agriculture, including declining overall productivity, depletion and degradation of natural resources, increasing demand for high-quality food, stagnant farm incomes, fragmented land ownership, and the impacts of climate change. The adoption of technology has demonstrated the ability to modernize farmers' production processes, leading to consistent returns, reduced risks of crop failure, and higher yields. Robotics in the twenty-first century present opportunities to tackle age-old farming challenges. This review covers the ongoing research, development, and innovations in robots for research applications and smart farming, encompassing their concepts, principles, advantages, and limitations.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF LOTIC AND LENTIC SURFACE WATERS IN GBOKO METROPOLIS, BENUE STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Access to clean water in tropical regions of Africa has been a major challenge that has continued to ravage the health of average indigenes of such communities; hence, there is a need to investigate the Bacteriological quality of both lotic and lentic surface water in such regions. Multiple tube methods and relevant meters were employed in evaluating the physicochemical and coliform content of the water samples. Temperature mean values ranged from 27.21 to 27.40°C at lotic 1–3, while the mean value of temperature for lotic 1 was 27.45°C. The pH values range from 11.75–11.75 at lotic 1–3 and 12.32 at lentic 1. The dissolved oxygen had a value of 3.05–3.80 mg/L at lotic 1–3 and 3.75 at lentic 1. Biological oxygen demand (BOD) had a value of 0.00–0.05 mg/L at lotic 1-3 and 0.00 at lentic 1 and did not have their values within the standard set by WHO (2017). The study revealed levels of coliform counts in the examined surface waters with values exceeding the standard set by WHO (2017). Coliform values were higher within the lotic environments. This work unrivaled an urgent need to sensitize the locals to the need to treat the water by boiling it prior to drinking.

Water, lactic, lentic, biological oxygen demand, coliform, surface water.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ACTIVATED CARBON- NANOPARTICLES

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this work was to study the characterization onto activated carbon-nanoparticles prepared in the laboratory from biomass, in order to create a novel adsorbent.

Our investigation involved characterizing the activated carbon and determining its porosity and yield. The intention was to draw attention to the significance of a few factors, including the effect of pH, contact time, and adsorbent dose.

At the end of this study, It is noteworthy that the greatest performance activated carbon is prepared. Microporosity has been created into this carbon.

Keywords: Characterization, Activated carbon, Nanoparticles, porosity.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE AIR MYCOFLORA OF THE JOSEPH SARWUAN TARKA UNIVERSITY MAKURDI, MICROBIOLOGY LABORATORIES

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ABSTRACT

Air-borne Fungal contamination in Laboratories and Hospitals is becoming a serious problem worldwide and the Characterization of such contaminants offers hope for treating some Hospital and Laboratory Acquired Infections (LAI). Therefore, there is need to determine the fungal contamination sources, isolate and identify the contaminants when performing standard microbiological manipulations in the Microbiology laboratories of Joseph Sarwuan Tarka University, Makurdi. The open plate technique was employed while sampling the different microbiology laboratories of JOSTUM. Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) supplemented with chloramphenicol to inhibit the growth of bacteria was used for the enumeration of fungal concentrations in the laboratories. A total of eight (8) fungal genera with eighty-nine (89) colonies were Isolated and identified with varying frequencies of occurrence. The fungal isolates included; *Aspergillus niger* (9.52%), *Aspergillus flavus* (19.05%), *Mucor spp* (14.29%), *Neurospora spp* (4.76%), *Penicillium spp* (4.76%), *Rhizopus spp* (4.76%), *Cephalosporium spp* (9.52%), *Alternaria spp* (14.29%) and *Cladosporium spp* (19.05%). It was observed that *Aspergillus flavus* and *Cladosporium spp* had the highest occurrence frequency whereas the least occurrence frequency was observed in *Neurospora spp*, *Penicillium spp* and *Rhizopus spp*, of which this research finding will ultimately assist personnel in the laboratories to be careful when performing standard microbiological manipulations while the number and composition of laboratory air fungi could be used to determine the degree of air quality as a means of determining certain air microbial infections as source of human discomfort .

KEYWORDS: Air Mycoflora, characterization, isolates, Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA), air quality

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

INNOVATIONS IN SYNTHETIC BIOLOGY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY: PIONEERING THE FUTURE OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

Synthetic biology and biotechnology are rapidly advancing fields that hold immense potential for transforming industries, healthcare, and environmental management. This conference aims to bring together leading researchers, industry experts, and policymakers to discuss the latest innovations, applications, and ethical considerations in synthetic biology and biotechnology. Key topics will include the design and construction of synthetic genes and metabolic pathways, advancements in CRISPR and genome editing technologies, and the development of synthetic organisms for bioproduction and environmental remediation. The conference will also explore the impact of synthetic biology on medicine, including the creation of novel therapeutics, vaccines, and diagnostic tools, as well as its role in sustainable agriculture through the engineering of crops for improved yields and resistance to pests. Combining principles from biology, engineering, and computer science, synthetic biology involves the design and construction of new biological parts, devices, and systems, as well as the re-design of existing natural biological systems for useful purposes. Biotechnology leverages these innovations to develop products and processes that address challenges in medicine, agriculture, industry, and the environment. Furthermore, it will address the ethical, safety, and regulatory frameworks essential for the responsible advancement of synthetic biology. By fostering interdisciplinary collaboration and knowledge exchange, it aims to unlock the full potential of synthetic biology and biotechnology to address global challenges and enhance the quality of life.

Keywords: Research, sustainable, interdisciplinary, innovation, synthetic biology

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE CHALLENGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TOURISM - THE ALBANIA CASE

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ABSTRACT

Albania has a population of 2,761,785 inhabitants on January 1, 2023 (INSTAT, 2023). The largest percentage of the population is being concentrated in urban areas, abandoning rural areas. Faced with this phenomenon, the Albanian state has set priorities and drafted policies to develop rural areas and return the population there. Where one of the possibilities is through the sustainable development of rural tourism.

In this paper, we aim to answer the research questions:

- a) Does Albania have the potential for the development of rural tourism?
- b) What are its challenges to develop?

To identify not only the opportunities for the development of rural tourism in Albania but also the challenges that the sustainable development of rural tourism in Albania faces today.

The methodology we will use is in the function of the topic "The challenge for sustainable development of rural tourism - the Albania case". Through the analytical and comparative method, we will identify the current situation and the future of rural tourism in rural areas; through a questionnaire, we will identify the perception that the population has for the development of rural tourism, and we will statistically process the data collected in SPSS.

At the end, the paper will be closed with the SWOT analysis.

Keywords: Rural Tourism, culture, Agriculture, rural areas, sustainable development

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH IMPACTS OF INFORMAL SCRAP METAL RECYCLING: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

The informal scrap metal recycling sector plays a significant role in many developing countries, providing livelihoods to millions of individuals. However, this sector often operates outside formal regulatory frameworks, leading to considerable environmental and health impacts. This review aims to present a comprehensive global perspective on the environmental and health repercussions associated with informal scrap metal recycling. The paper will explore the various pollutants released during informal recycling processes, including heavy metals and toxic chemicals, and their subsequent effects on soil, water, and air quality. The health risks faced by workers and nearby communities, such as respiratory issues, skin disorders, and long-term chronic illnesses will be also be examined. The paper then analyzes the complex socio-economic factors that perpetuate informal recycling practices, including poverty, lack of alternative employment, and inadequate formal waste management systems.. Finally, the paper discusses potential strategies for mitigating these impacts, emphasizing the importance of integrating informal recycling activities into formal regulatory and support systems. By addressing these challenges, we can work towards a more sustainable and health-conscious approach to scrap metal recycling globally.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF OIL PALM FRUITS PRODUCTION AMONG WOMEN IN EDO STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Oil palm is a versatile tree crop with almost all parts having economic value and useful for everyday livelihood. The fruits leads vegetable oils produced globally, accounting for one-quarter of global consumption and approximately 60% of international trade in vegetable oils. The participation of women in oil palm production cannot be underemphasized couple with the profitability for economic value. The information were elicited carefully from 155 respondents using structural interview schedule and analysed with descriptive statistics. Oil palm fruits producer participated frequently in all the important production activities such as Nursery management (86.9%), Planting (89.8%), Weeding (95.1%), Fertilizer application(90.5%), Labor (84.7%). Also The Gross margin profits is ₦257,400, therefore the gross ratio is 0.50 which signifies that for every 1 naira invested, a profit of 50 k is profited. The regression revealed that there was significant difference between Age ($t= 0.158$), farm size (0.16) at 5%, also Experience (0.199) at 10 % and their profits from oil palm fruits production in the study area. Therefore, Government and private organizations are encouraged to invest in capacity building of oil palm fruits production for optimum productivity.

Keywords; Economic, fruits, women

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

INTEGRATING SUSTAINABILITY IN CAMEL FARMING: A HOLISTIC APPROACH

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ÖZET

Deve yetiştiriciliği, dünya genelinde çeşitli kültürlerle derinlemesine iç içe geçmiş geleneksel bir uygulama olarak uzun süredir kabul edilmektedir ve kurak ve yarı kurak bölgelerde geçim kaynağı olarak giderek daha fazla sürdürülebilir bir yöntem olarak tanınmaktadır. Çevresel bozulma, iklim değişikliği ve gıda güvenliği konusundaki küresel endişeler arttıkça, tarım uygulamalarına, deve yetiştiriciliği de dahil olmak üzere, sürdürülebilirlik ilkelerini entegre etme zorunluluğu artmaktadır. Bu özet, deve yetiştiriciliğinde sürdürülebilirliğin çok yönlü boyutlarını araştırmakta ve onun entegrasyonu için bütüncül bir yaklaşım sunmaktadır. Öncelikle, deve yetiştiriciliğinde sürdürülebilirlik, kırılğan ekosistemlerin ve biyolojik çeşitliliğin korunmasına vurgu yaparak çevresel korumayı kapsamaktadır. Rotasyonel otlatma, su koruma önlemleri ve doğal habitatların korunması gibi uygulamalar, çölleşmeyi hafifletmek ve kurak ekosistemlerin hassas dengesini korumak için önemlidir. İkincisi, sosyal sürdürülebilirlik, adil geçim kaynakları, topluluk katılımı ve kültürel korunmanın önemini vurgular. Deve yetiştiriciliğinin yaygın olduğu birçok bölgede, bu uygulama kültürel kimlik ve mirasın temel taşıdır. Yerel toplulukları eğitim programları, adil ticaret girişimleri ve yerel bilgilerin teşviki yoluyla güçlendirmek, sadece sosyo-ekonomik dayanıklılığı artırmakla kalmaz, aynı zamanda sürdürülebilir deve yetiştiriciliği uygulamalarında gurur ve sahiplenme duygusunu da teşvik eder. Üçüncüsü, ekonomik sürdürülebilirlik, deve yetiştiriciliğinin ekonomik olarak sürdürülebilirliğini maksimize

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etmeyi ve uzun vadeli karlılık ve dayanıklılığı sağlamayı içerir. Gelir akışlarının çeşitlendirilmesi, deve ürünleri aracılığıyla katma değer yaratılması ve verimli teknolojilerin benimsenmesi, deve yetiştiriciliği işletmelerinin ekonomik sürdürülebilirliğine katkıda bulunur. Ayrıca, deve yetiştiriciliğini daha geniş agro-pastoral sistemlere entegre etmek, kaynak verimliliğini artırabilir ve iklim değişikliğine karşı dayanıklılığı artırabilir. Son olarak, deve yetiştiriciliğinde etik kaygılar, develerin yaşam döngüleri boyunca (üreme, yetiştirme, taşıma ve kesim) insanca muamele edilmesini sağlamak açısından son derece önemlidir. Hayvan refahı standartlarına uyulması, etik ticaret uygulamalarının teşvik edilmesi ve şeffaf tedarik zincirlerinin oluşturulması, tüketici güvenini korumak ve sürdürülebilir deve yetiştiriciliğinin itibarını güvence altına almak için gereklidir. Sonuç olarak, deve yetiştiriciliğinde sürdürülebilirlik ilkelerinin entegrasyonu, çevresel, sosyal, ekonomik ve etik boyutları ele alan bütüncül bir yaklaşım gerektirir. Yenilikçiliği, geleneksel bilgiyi ve işbirlikçi ortaklıkları benimseyerek, sürdürülebilir deve yetiştiriciliği, çevresel bozulmayı hafifletebilir ve dayanıklılığı artırabilir, aynı zamanda toplulukların refahına ve kurak bölgelerdeki kültürel mirasın korunmasına katkıda bulunabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cdeve, yetiştiricilik, sağlık, yönetim, üret

ABSTRACT

Camel farming, long considered a traditional practice deeply intertwined with various cultures worldwide, is increasingly recognized as a viable and sustainable means of livelihood in arid and semi-arid regions. As global concerns about environmental degradation, climate change, and food security escalate, there is a growing imperative to integrate sustainability principles into agricultural practices, including camel farming. This abstract explores the multifaceted dimensions of sustainability in camel farming and outlines a holistic approach to its integration. Firstly, sustainability in camel farming encompasses environmental stewardship, emphasizing the conservation of fragile ecosystems and biodiversity. Practices such as rotational grazing, water conservation measures, and the preservation of natural habitats are crucial to mitigate desertification and preserve the delicate balance of arid ecosystems. Secondly, social sustainability underscores the importance of equitable livelihoods, community engagement, and cultural preservation. In many regions where camel farming is prevalent, it serves as a cornerstone of cultural identity and heritage. Empowering local communities through training programs, fair trade initiatives, and the promotion of indigenous knowledge not only enhances socio-economic resilience but also fosters a sense of pride and ownership in sustainable camel farming practices. Thirdly, economic sustainability entails maximizing the economic viability of camel farming while ensuring long-term profitability and resilience. Diversification of income streams, value addition through camel products, and the adoption of efficient technologies contribute to the economic sustainability of camel farming enterprises. Furthermore, integrating camel farming into broader agro-pastoral systems can enhance resource efficiency and resilience to climate variability. Lastly, ethical considerations are paramount in ensuring the humane treatment of camels throughout their lifecycle, from breeding and rearing to transportation and slaughter. Upholding animal welfare standards, promoting ethical trade practices, and fostering transparent supply chains are essential for maintaining consumer trust and safeguarding the reputation of sustainable camel farming. In conclusion, the integration of sustainability principles in camel farming requires a holistic approach that addresses environmental, social, economic, and ethical dimensions. By embracing innovation, traditional knowledge, and collaborative partnerships, sustainable camel farming can not only mitigate environmental degradation and enhance resilience but also contribute to the well-being of communities and the preservation of cultural heritage in arid regions worldwide.

Keywords: camel, farming, health, management, production, sustainability,

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE CHATBOTS AWARENESS AND ACCESSIBILITY FOR LEARNING AMONG SCIENCE PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS IN MINNA, NIGER STATE

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ABSTRACT

The study is to examine artificial intelligence chatbots awareness and accessibility for learning among science pre-service teachers' in Minna, Niger state. The objectives were to determine the awareness level of pre-service teachers, determine the accessibility and availability of artificial intelligence chatbots, determine the difference in pre-service teachers' awareness and determine the difference in pre-service teachers' access towards artificial intelligence chatbots based on their gender. The study was guided by four research questions and two hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. The research adopted the descriptive survey research. Population of the study comprise of 197 500 level students from science education and educational technology. One hundred and twenty-seven (127) questionnaires were distributed base on Krejcie and Morgan (1970) sample size determination. Data collected was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. From the findings, pre-service teachers had high awareness and accessibility level toward artificial intelligence chatbots for learning. Analysis revealed that the male pre-service school teachers have a higher mean rank of 68.13 compared to the female pre-service school teachers having 55.93 and analysis revealed that the male pre-service school teachers have the highest accessibility mean rank of 70.32 compared to the female pre-service school teachers having 51.65. The result found awareness among pre-service school teachers was statistically not significant (U 1459.000, $p = .076$) and the difference between male and female pre-service teacher accessibility towards artificial intelligence chatbots for learning was statistically significant at U 1275.000 $P = .007$. Provide students with information about the benefits, functionalities, and ethical considerations associated with AI chatbot technologies, Integrate AI chatbots into the curriculum to expose students to their capabilities and encourage their usage and Ensure that students have access to clear and concise information about AI chatbots, including how they work, their limitations, and the data privacy measures in place.

Keyword: Artificial Intelligence Chatbots, Awareness, Accessibility & Pre-service Science Teachers

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THE IMPACT OF SOCIETAL REFLECTION IN THE CONTEMPORARY COMMERCIAL HINDI FILMS: A CASE STUDY ON THE JAWAN

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ABSTRACT

The concept of contemporary refers to relative reflections of cultural, social, psychological and technological context of any form of art work. The term 'Contemporary Film' decipher the work of art with the relevance of time of current times, cultural representation, narrative styles, changing perspectives & values and innovation & experiments on films and filmmaking process. Contemporary commercial films denote the movies appealing to a broad viewership and often incorporate elements that are popular or in demand within the mainstream entertainment industry. The study delves with contemporary commercial Hindi cinema and the acceptability of audiences. This chapter is a commentary of the editor's point of view to encapsulate the spirit of current state of the society, media influence on cultural progression taken to broad spectrum of the film *Jawan* (2023) directed by Atlee. The narration investigates the impact of social issues are highlighted in the changing dynamics of Hindi film Industry. The case study showcased the film 'Jawan' touched upon the relevant social issues in cinematic context and it echoes changing cultural norms, youth culture, empowerment of have not's and the several dynamics and insecurity of the society. In essence, modernization and economic impact are integral elements in the narratives of contemporary commercial Hindi films, offering a reflection of the aspirations, challenges, and opportunities experienced by the youth in today's fast-paced and technologically advanced world. These films serve as a mirror to the changing dynamics of Indian society, capturing the essence of modernization and its influence on the younger generation.

Keywords – Contemporary films, Commercial films, Hindi Film Industry, *Jawan*, Societal issues, Cultural dynamics

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

MODEL FOR THE PREDICTION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This project analyzed the financial data of the Nigerian Federal Government between 2000 and 2020, focusing on the relationship between revenue and expenditure. It found a significant connection, with revenue playing a crucial role in influencing government spending. The study revealed that, on average, government expenditure consistently exceeded revenue during this period, a critical insight for budgeting and financial planning. A regression analysis provided a statistical equation demonstrating the positive impact of total revenue on total expenditure, highlighting the importance of revenue management. Moreover, there was a moderate positive correlation (0.60) between expenditure and revenue, indicating that as spending increased, revenue tended to rise as well. The trend of rising expenditure, sometimes surpassing revenue, could be attributed to financial challenges and unexpected events like the 2019-2021 pandemic. Recommendations included stricter budgeting, diversified revenue sources, and the establishment of a contingency fund to align government finances and enhance economic stability.

Keywords: Total expenditure, Economic stability and Financial planning

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

GEOPOLITICAL AGRICULTURE: STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE FARMING IN CONFLICT ZONES

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ABSTRACT

This research examines the complexities of sustainable agriculture within conflict zones, emphasizing the intersection of geopolitics and farming practices. Conflict zones present unique challenges such as disrupted supply chains, land degradation, and threats to farmers' safety, which necessitate innovative agricultural strategies. This research investigates how geopolitical factors influence agricultural productivity and sustainability, analyzing case studies from regions like the Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Southeast Asia. It identifies key strategies that have proven effective, including community-based approaches, resilient crop varieties, and integrated pest management. This research has been conducted using a mixed-method approach. Through a comprehensive review of policy documents, strategic dialogues, and expert analyses. The role of international organizations and local governments in supporting agricultural resilience is examined, highlighting successful interventions and policies that mitigate the adverse impacts of conflict. Additionally, the research addresses the importance of technological advancements, such as precision agriculture and remote sensing, in enhancing productivity and ensuring food security. This research contributes to the broader discourse on sustainable development and peacebuilding, proposing actionable recommendations for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers. The ultimate goal is to provide a framework that can guide the development of resilient agricultural systems capable of withstanding and recovering from the disruptions caused by conflict, thus ensuring food security and livelihoods for vulnerable populations.

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SEARCH, PREPARATION AND PESTICIDAL ACTIVITY OF NEW FUNCTIONALLY-SUBSTITUTED MONOSACCHARIDES FOR THE CREATION OF THEIR BASIS OF PROMISING POLYFUNCTIONAL PESTICIDES

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ABSTRACT

The widespread use of synthetic organic compounds as pesticides has led to a significant increase in global food production and industrial raw materials. However, over time, the negative consequences of the intensive use of chemical plant protection products began to appear: 1) accumulation in the soil, reservoirs, and groundwater; 2) the emergence of resistant populations of pests; 3) the emergence of new economically significant pest species; 4) destructive effect on representatives of beneficial flora and fauna; 5) potential threat to human health, etc. In view of this, in recent years the attention of researchers has been attracted by the development of new low-toxic, highly effective, multifunctional and environmentally friendly pesticides.

Pesticides used in agriculture to protect plants belong to various classes of chemical compounds, but carbohydrates, in particular monosaccharides, are completely absent from the range of chemical plant protection products. In this regard, we have synthesized low-toxic functionally-substituted monosaccharides based on xylose and ribose containing aryl-substituted, thiophosphate, phosphate, phosphonate, fluorine-, sulfur- and organosilicon groups. Biological studies have shown that functionally substituted monosaccharides have high fungicidal and insecticidal activity against phytopathogenic fungi and harmful arthropods, and also exhibit a phytoregulatory effect. Phosphate derivatives of ribose showed the greatest fungicidal activity among organophosphorus derivatives of the obtained monosaccharides against phytopathogenic fungi of the genera *Fusarium*, *Alternaria*, etc. The high effectiveness of phosphate derivatives of ribose, as well as fluorine, sulfur and organosilicon derivatives of ribose against harmful arthropods, in particular against the vetch aphid (*Medoura viciae* Buckt.), has been revealed. After treatment with a 0.1% aqueous suspension of samples after 2 hours, the mortality rate of vetch aphids was 85-100%. A stimulating effect of phosphate derivatives of ribose on the growth and development of vegetable crops was discovered: cucumber, zucchini and pepper. It was found that treatment of cucumber seeds with these compounds caused an increase in their germination by 26% - 51%, zucchini - by 23% - 49%, pepper - by 23% - 43%.

Based on the research conducted, it can be concluded that the obtained functionally substituted monosaccharides, which have pronounced fungicidal and insecticidal activity, as well as phytoregulatory effects, combined with low toxicity, can be considered as promising multifunctional compounds for the creation of effective environmentally friendly preparations on their basis for the protection of agricultural plants.

Keywords: Monosaccharides, Pesticidal Activity, Toxicity, Phytopathogenic Fungi, Harmful Arthropods, Multifunctional Preparations

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

EU ENLARGEMENT STRATEGY: EVOLUTION AND IMPACT ON ACCESSION DYNAMICS

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the European Union's (EU) significant shift in enlargement policy following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, focusing on the expedited accession processes of Ukraine, Moldova, and Georgia compared to the prolonged paths of the Western Balkans. It explores how the EU's strategic priorities in its enlargement policy have evolved from a state of enlargement fatigue to accelerated enlargement and assesses the impact on accession dynamics for both target regions.

Utilizing content analysis of EU policy documents, including Commission reports and Council conclusions, alongside discourse analysis of speeches by EU officials, this research examines the EU's efforts to streamline the enlargement process amidst geopolitical pressures, as well as to boost economic growth and socio-economic convergence, and to reinforce democratic principles and the rule of law in the target regions.

The theoretical framework centers on the debate between the logic of consequences and the logic of appropriateness. This study debates whether the EU's strategic shifts are primarily driven by the need to counter Russian influence or a moral duty to support democratic states against authoritarian threats, examining the impact on both regions' accession prospects.

Recommendations include adopting QMV for intermediate steps in the accession process; implementing phased integration with comprehensive incentives encompassing economic, social, and political support; enhancing the European Commission's monitoring of reforms through an independent body; developing inclusive regional cooperation strategies; leveraging digital tools to improve transparency and engagement, and establishing robust mechanisms for addressing bilateral disputes. This approach aims to foster a cohesive and resilient EU enlargement strategy, reinforcing the EU's commitment to stability, prosperity, and democratic values across Europe.

Key Words: EU Enlargement Strategy; Eastern Partnership; Western Balkans Accession; Accession Dynamics; EU integration.

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

INFLUENCE OF BIOSTIMULATS ON GROWTH, YIELD AND QUALITY OF BLACK CUMIN (*NIGELLA SATIVA* L.)

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ABSTRACT

Black cumin (*Nigella sativa* L.) is an annual, herbaceous spice crop belonging to the family Ranunculaceae. It is an annual herb possessing wide range of medicinal uses apart from its commercial significance as a spice-yielding plant. Black cumin seeds are used in folk (herbal) medicine all over the world for the treatment and prevention of a number of diseases. The present investigation entitled “Influence of biostimulats on growth, yield and quality of black cumin (*Nigella sativa* L.)” was conducted during *rabi* season of the two consecutive years of 2020-22 at the Horticultural Research Station, Mondouri, BCKV, Nadia, West Bengal. The experiment was laid out with ten treatments and three replications in Randomized block design. The treatments composed of T₁(SWE foliar spray@1ml l⁻¹), T₂ (SWE foliar spray @2ml l⁻¹), T₃ (SWE foliar spray @3ml l⁻¹), T₄(SWE granules @ 3kg ha⁻¹), T₅(SWE granules @4kg ha⁻¹), T₆(SWE granules @ 5kg ha⁻¹), T₇ (SWE foliar spray@1ml l⁻¹ +SWE granules@ 3kg ha⁻¹), T₈ (SWE foliar spray@ 2ml l⁻¹ +SWE granules @ 4kg ha⁻¹), T₉ (SWE foliar spray @ 3ml l⁻¹ +SWE granules @ 5kg ha⁻¹), T₁₀ (Panchagavya foliar spray @ 4%), T₁₁(Panchagavya foliar spray @ 8%), T₁₂(Panchagavya foliar spray @ 12%), T₁₃(Panchagavya foliar spray @ 16%), T₁₄(Panchagavya foliar spray @ 20%) and T₁₅ (Control). Among the 15 treatments, T₅ (e.g., SWE granules @4kg ha⁻¹) recorded highest average plant height of 29.80 cm, 59.45cm and 73.30 cm, at 60, 90 and 120 DAS and highest number of primary branches (7,10) and secondary branches (24,10) plant⁻¹ respectively at 120 DAS. Similarly, highest seed yield of 536 kg ha⁻¹ along with different yield attributing characters like highest mean fresh pod weight (1.40g), dry pod weight (0.36g) and pod diameter (0.91cm), seed yield plant⁻¹ (2.76g) and 1000 seed weight (2.45g) were recorded under the treatment T₅. Highest B: C ratio (1.97) and highest net return (Rs.52816 ha⁻¹) were also recorded under T₅ during the same period of experimentation. From the above experiment it may be concluded that the soil application of Sea Weed Extract in granular formulation @ 4kg ha⁻¹ has a positive influence on growth, yield and quality of black cumin.

Keywords: B: C ratio, black cumin, FYM, SWE, yield

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

AZERBAIJAN'S ENERGY RESOURCES AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT: THE ROLE OF OIL AND GAS

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Dr. Member Mehmet Akif PEÇE

Bartın University

ABSTRACT

This thesis examines the relationship between Azerbaijan's economy, which is based on energy resources, and regional development. By investigating the challenges and successes encountered by countries with energy resources like Azerbaijan in their regional development processes, it helps us better understand the impact of energy policies on regional economies. The aim of this thesis is to thoroughly examine the impact of Azerbaijan's energy resources, especially oil and natural gas, on regional development. In this context, the goal is to evaluate the contribution of energy resources to regional economies and to contribute to the development of regional development strategies. The objectives of the thesis can be summarized as the analysis of Azerbaijan's energy resources, the impacts of oil and natural gas on regional development, the evaluation of energy policies, the identification of successful/unsuccessful projects, and the development of recommendations for sustainable energy use. The original value of this thesis lies in its detailed examination of the relationship between Azerbaijan's energy resources and regional development, and its contribution to the broader literature on energy policies and regional development. Additionally, by presenting Azerbaijan's experiences as an example for other countries with energy resources, it holds international significance. The thesis aims to deeply investigate the impacts of Azerbaijan's energy resources on regional development using quantitative and qualitative research methods such as literature review, statistical data analysis, fieldwork, and comparative analysis.

Keywords: Energy Policies, Regional Development, Oil and Natural Gas, Azerbaijan Economy, Sustainable Energy Use

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

DENTAL DIMENSIONS –APPLICABLE IN FORENSIC MEDICINE OR NOT?

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Dental profile consists of specific individual characteristics related to the teeth and their size. They can help in estimation of age, sex, race, socio-economic status, personal habits, oral and systemic health, occupation and dietary status of the person. Variability observed in the human dentition provides a theoretical basis for the individualization of human dentition. The **aim** of the present study is to evaluate the variations of dental dimensions between Bulgarians and Chileans. **Materials and methods.** The study included 232 Bulgarians aged 20 – 40 years. Buccolingual and mesiodistal dimensions of teeth were measured by Dentistry Sliding Vernier Caliper and analyzed with SPSS 28.0. **Results.** We found significant differences in mesiodistal dimensions of maxillary incisors, canines, premolars and molars and mandibular incisors and premolars between Bulgarians and Chileans. **Conclusion.** Our results showed that odontometric dimensions vary in different population and therefore it is necessary to determine specific population values in order to make identification possible.

Keywords: dental dimensions, dental profile, population- specific, Bulgarians

10. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

26-28 July 2024

Amsterdam, Netherlands

İlgili makama:

10. ULUSLARARASI AVRUPA TEMEL BİLİMLERDE İLERİ ARAŞTIRMALAR KONGESİ 26-28 Temmuz 2024 tarihleri arasında Amsterdam, Hollanda'da 32 farklı ülkenin akademisyen/araştırmacılarının katılımıyla gerçekleşmiştir. Kongre kapsamında sunumu yapılan 324 bildirinin 150 adeti Türkiye'den katılımcılar tarafından; 174 bildiri ise 32 ülkeden katılımcılar tarafından sunulmuştur. Kongre 16 Ocak 2020 Akademik Teşvik Ödeneği Yönetmeliğine getirilen "*Tebliğlerin sunulduğu yurt içinde veya yurt dışındaki etkinliğin uluslararası olarak nitelendirilebilmesi için Türkiye dışında en az beş farklı ülkeden sözlü tebliğ sunan konuşmacının katılım sağlaması ve tebliğlerin yarıdan fazlasının Türkiye dışından katılımcılar tarafından sunulması esastır.*" değişikliğine uygun düzenlenmiştir.

Bilgilerinize arz edilir,

Saygılarımla,



Dr. Mariam S. OLSSON
Organizing Committee Member



T.C.
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Birimimiz öğretim üyelerinden Doç. Dr. Tamer TURGUT'un 26-28 Temmuz 2024 tarihlerinde Amsterdam Hollanda da düzenlenecek olan "10. Uluslararası Avrupa Temel Bilimlerde İleri Araştırma Kongresi" başlıklı kongrede düzenleme kurullarında görev alabilmesi Müdürlüğümüzce uygun görülmüştür.

Bilgilerinize rica ederim.

Prof.Dr. Abdulkadir KAN
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