



# ABSTRACT BOOK

## AL FARABI

13<sup>th</sup> International  
Scientific Research and  
Innovation Congress

October 17-18, 2024 / Tekirdag, Türkiye



EDITORS  
Prof. Dr. Salih ÖZTÜRK  
Prof. Dr. Durmuş Çağrı YILDIRIM  
ISBN: 978-625-367-927-9

# AL FARABI

## 13<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION CONGRESS

*October 17-18, 2024 / Tekirdag, Türkiye  
Tekirdag Namik Kemal University*



## ABSTRACT BOOK

### **EDITORS**

*Prof. Dr. Salih ÖZTÜRK  
Prof. Dr. Durmuş Çağrı YILDIRIM*

by

**IKSAD PUBLISHING HOUSE®**

All rights of this book belong IKSAD Publishing House  
Authors are responsible both ethically and juridically  
IKSAD Publications – 2024©  
Issued: 15.11.2024

**ISBN: 978-625-367-927-9**

# CONGRESS ID

## CONGRESS TITLE

AL FARABI 13<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION CONGRESS

## DATE and PLACE

October 17-18, 2024 / Tekirdag, Türkiye

## ORGANIZATION

Tekirdag Namık Kemal University  
IKSAD-Institute of Economic Development and Social Research, Türkiye

## HONORARY CONGRESS CHAIRMAN

**Prof. Dr. Mumin ŞAHİN**

Rector of Tekirdag Namık Kemal University, Türkiye

## CONGRESS HONORARY COMMITTEE MEMBER

**Prof. Dr. Rasim YILMAZ**

Tekirdag Namık Kemal University, Türkiye

## CONGRESS CHAIRMAN

**Prof. Dr. Salih ÖZTURK**

Tekirdag Namık Kemal University, Türkiye

## CONGRESS COORDINATOR

**Atabek MOVLYANOV**

Erciyes University, Türkiye

**NUMBER of ACCEPTED PAPERS-162** (*Türkiye- 77, Other Countries- 85*)

**NUMBER of REJECTED PAPERS-23**

## PARTICIPANTS COUNTRY

Türkiye, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Croatia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Kosovo, Moldova, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Serbia, UAE, UK, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan, Vietnam

## PRESENTATION

Oral presentation

## EVALUATION PROCESS

All applications have undergone a double-blind peer review process

\*\*\*

## ORGANIZING BOARD MEMBERS

Prof. Dr. Durmuş Çağrı YILDIRIM - Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye  
Prof. Dr. Salih ÖZTÜRK - Tekirdag Namık Kemal University, Türkiye  
Prof. Dr. Rasim YILMAZ - Tekirdag Namık Kemal University, Türkiye  
Prof. Dr. Seda YILDIRIM - Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye  
Prof. Dr. Ömer ESEN - Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye  
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seda H. BOSTANCI - Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye.  
Lecturer Murat ÖZDEMİR - Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye

\*\*\*

## SCIENTIFIC BOARD MEMBERS

Prof. Dr. Salih ÖZTÜRK - Tekirdag Namık Kemal University  
Prof. Durmus Cagri YILDIRIM - Tekirdag Namig Kemal University, Türkiye  
Prof. Dr. Floiran MOBO - Philippines Merchant Marine Avademy  
Prof. Seda H. BOSTANCI - Tekirdag Namık Kemal University, Türkiye  
Prof. Dr. Cholpon TOKTUSUNOVA- Kyrgyz National State University  
Prof. Dr. Seda YILDIRIM - Tekirdag Namig Kemal University, Türkiye  
Prof. Dr. Muhammed RAMMAL - Saint Joseph University, Lebanon  
Prof. Dr. German Martinez PRATZ - Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco, Mexico  
Prof. Dr. Sarash KONYRBAYEVA-Al-Farabi Kazakh National University  
Prof. Dr. Jean Vasile ANDREI, Petroleum-Gas University of Ploiesti, Romania  
Prof. Dr. Selami FEDAKAR- Ege University, Türkiye  
Prof. Dr. Carlos RODRIGUEZ - Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Portugal  
Prof. Dr. Akbar VALADBIGI - Elmi Korbordi University  
Prof. Dr. Gulizar IBRAHIMOVA - Baku Euroasian University  
Prof. Dr. Zhakypbek ALTAYEV- Al-Farabi Kazakh National University  
Prof. Dr. Sait UYLAŞ - Ataturk University, Türkiye  
Prof. Viola MAKHZOUM - Islamic University of Lebanon  
Prof. Dr. Kuralay URAZAEYVA, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Kazakhstan  
Prof. Dr. Ahmet KAZANKAYA, Kırşehir University, Türkiye  
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer ESEN - Tekirdag Namık Kemal University, Türkiye  
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serkan NAKTİYOK - Ataturk University, Türkiye  
Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlknur EMEKLİ - Ataturk University, Türkiye  
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Malik YILMAZ - Ataturk University, Türkiye  
Dr. Damezhan SADYKOVA - Kazak State Girls Pedagogy University  
Dr. Ekaterina LOMIA - Mongolian University, Georgia  
Dr. Terane NAGIYEVA - Azerbaijan State Pedagogy University  
Dr. Murathan KEHA - Atatürk University, Türkiye  
Dr. Shara MAZHITAEVA- Karaganda State University, Türkiye



# AL FARABI

## 13<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION CONGRESS

October 17-18, 2024 / Tekirdag, Türkiye  
Tekirdag Namık Kemal University



### Congress Program

Participant Countries: *Türkiye, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Croatia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Kosovo, Moldova, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Serbia, UAE, UK, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan, Vietnam*

#### IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

To be able to make a meeting online, login via <https://zoom.us/join> site, enter ID instead of “Meeting ID or Personal Link Name” and solidify the session. The presentation will have **15 minutes** (including questions and answers). The Zoom application is free and no need to create an account. The Zoom application can be used without registration. The application works on tablets, phones and PCs. Speakers must be connected to the session **10 minutes before** the presentation time. All congress participants can connect live and listen to all sessions. During the session, your camera should be turned on at least %70 of session period. Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

#### TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Make sure your computer has a microphone and is working. You should be able to use screen sharing feature in Zoom. Attendance certificates will be sent to you as pdf at the end of the congress. Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session. **Before you login to Zoom please indicate your name surname and hall number, exp. Hall-1, Durmuş Çağrı YILDIRIM**

#### ÖNEMLİ, DİKKATLE OKUYUNUZ LÜTFEN

Kongremizde Yazım Kurallarına uygun gönderilmiş ve bilim kurulundan geçen bildirimler için online (video konferans sistemi üzerinden) sunum imkanı sağlanmıştır. Sunumlar için **15 dakika** (soru ve cevaplar dahil) süre ayrılmıştır. Online sunum yapabilmek için <https://zoom.us/join> sitesi üzerinden giriş yaparak “Meeting ID or Personal Link Name” yerine ID numarasını girerek oturuma katılabilirsiniz. Zoom uygulaması ücretsizdir ve hesap oluşturmaya gerek yoktur. Zoom uygulaması kaydolmadan kullanılabilir. Uygulama tablet, telefon ve PC’lerde çalışıyor. Her oturumdaki sunucular, sunum saatinden **10 dk öncesinde** oturuma bağlanmış olmaları gerekmektedir. Tüm kongre katılımcıları canlı bağlanarak tüm oturumları dinleyebilir. Moderatör – oturumdaki sunum ve bilimsel tartışma (soru-cevap) kısmından sorumludur.

#### TEKNİK BİLGİLER

Bilgisayarınızda mikrofon olduğuna ve çalıştığına emin olun. Zoom’da ekran paylaşma özelliğine kullanabilmelisiniz. Katılım belgeleri kongre sonunda tarafınıza pdf olarak gönderilecektir. Kongre programında yer ve saat değişikliği gibi talepler dikkate alınmayacaktır. **Zoom'a giriş yaparken önce lütfen adınızı, soyadınızı ve SALON numaranızı yazınız, Örnek: Hall-1, Durmuş Çağrı YILDIRIM**

# -Opening Ceremony-

Date: 17.10.2024

Time: 09:00-10:30

Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi Konferans Salonu

**Prof. Dr. Durmuş Çağrı YILDIRIM** - Congress President Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, (Türkiye)

**Prof. Dr. Dimitar Dimitrov** - Rector of University of Veliko Tarnovo, (Bulgaria)

**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rezarta Tahiraj** - Vice Rector of the University of Elbasan Aleksadër Xhuvani, (Albania)

**Dr. Mustafa Latif EMEK** - President of IKSAD Institute, (Türkiye)

# -Cafe Break-

10:30-11:00

# -Panel Session-

Date: 17.10.2024

Time: 11:00-12:00

Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi Konferans Salonu

**Prof. Dr. Seyfettin Erdoğan** - Istanbul Medeniyet University (Türkiye)

**Prof. Dr. İbrahim Güran Yumuşak** - Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University (Türkiye)

**Prof. Dr. Kenan Aydın** - Istanbul Gelisim University (Türkiye)

# -Lunch Break-

13:00-14:00

## 17.10.2024 / FACE TO FACE SESSION-3



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



15<sup>00</sup> : 16<sup>00</sup>



Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi Konferans Salonu

**HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gamze Yıldız ŞEREN**

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
The Relationship Between Public Instruments and Human Development Index	Prof. Dr. İhsan Cemil DEMİR Assist. Prof. Dr. Merve MALAK	Afyon Kocatepe University, Türkiye
The Effect of Legal Constraints on Budget Balance: A Review of the EU and Türkiye	Prof. Dr. İhsan Cemil DEMİR Assist. Prof. Dr. Neslihan KARAKUŞ BÜYÜKBEN	Afyon Kocatepe University, Türkiye
Systematic Analysis of Research Trends in the Field of Social Entrepreneurship	Assist. Prof. Dr. Fulya ÖZDEMİR	İstanbul Nişantaşı University, Türkiye
The Relationship Between Digital Leadership and Entrepreneurship Intention: A Research on University Students	Assist. Prof. Dr. Serkan ÖZDEMİR	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Türkiye
Ways of Using Falin in Divan Poetry	Assist. Prof. Dr. Zahir SÜSLÜ	Batman University, Türkiye

## 17.10.2024 / FACE TO FACE SESSION-4



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

16<sup>00</sup> : 17<sup>00</sup>



Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi Konferans Salonu

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer ESEN

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
Inovative Design of Workwear With a High Level of UV Protection Against the Harmful Effects of the Sun	İlhan MURİÇ Sevinç YILDIZ	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye DAYTEKS TEKSTİL, Türkiye
Classification of Plant Leaf Diseases Using Convolutional Neural Networks: A Study of Various Diseases and Achieving High Accuracy	Yerkebulan NURLANULY	Hoca Ahmet Yesevi International Turkish-Kazakh University, Kazakhstan
Clinical Management of Lead Perforation, a Late-Term Complication of Cardiac Defibrillator Implantation	Res. Assist. Damla ÖZTÜRK Prof. Dr. Mustafa Hakan DİNÇKAL Prof. Dr. Şeref ALPSOY	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye Acıbadem Healthcare Group, Türkiye
The Evaluation of Platelet Indices in Cases of COVID-19 Related Pulmonary Embolism	Assist. Prof. Dr. Gülsel AYAZ Res. Assist. Dr. Nihal ENŞEN Prof. Dr. Ersan ATAHAHAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Buket ÇALIŞKANER ÖZTÜRK Prof. Dr. Bilun GEMİCİOĞLU	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye Istanbul University- Cerrahpasa, Türkiye
The Urban and Social Structure of Istanbul in the Narratives of 18th and 19th Century Travelers	Dr. Faruk SARIUSTA Prof. Dr. Mehmet BAYARTAN	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye Istanbul University, Türkiye

## 17.10.2024 / FACE TO FACE SESSION-5



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



17<sup>00</sup> : 18<sup>00</sup>



Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi Konferans Salonu

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof.Dr. Durmuş Çağrı Yıldırım

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
Human-Animal Relations in Lady Elizabeth Craven's <i>A Journey through Crimea to Constantinople (1789)</i>	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cansu Özge ÖZMEN	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye
Linguistic Elements and Cultural Transmission in the Context of Emine Sevgi Özdamar's <i>Life is a Caravanserai Novel</i>	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Neriman NÜZKET ÖZEN	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye
The Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on Environmental Sustainability	Lect. Murat ÖZDEMİR Prof. Dr. Durmuş Çağrı YILDIRIM	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye
The Analysis of the Twin Gap Hypothesis in the Fragile 8 Countries	Ayşe ENGIN Prof. Dr. Durmuş Çağrı YILDIRIM	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye
The Relationship between Financial Development and Poverty: An Asymmetric Analysis for CIVETS Countries	Prof. Dr. Kenan AYDIN Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuğba KANTARCI	İstanbul Gelişim University, Türkiye

# 17.10.2024 / Hall-1, Session-1



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



14<sup>20</sup> : 16<sup>20</sup>



MEETING ID: 897 0755 8402



PASSCODE: 181818

## HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Serdar ALTINDAĞ

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
Physiotherapy Approaches in Postmenopausal Osteoporosis	Lect. Betül ERGÜN Dr. Mehmet ÇOPUROĞLU	Kayseri University, Türkiye Kayseri City Hospital, Türkiye
Comparison of Dual Task Performance in Healthy Geriatric Individuals with Alzheimer's Dementia	Senanur AK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meral SERTEL	Kırıkkale University, Türkiye
Investigation of the Relationship between the Degree of Facet Osteoarthritis and Triglyceride- Glucose Index and Triglyceride/HDL on Magnetic Resonance Imaging	Dr. Emine YILDIRIM USLU	Elazığ Fethi Sekin City Hospital, Türkiye
Laboratory Diagnosis In Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çiğdem Eda Balkan BOZLAK	Kafkas University, Türkiye
An Important Disease For Our Region; Brucellosis	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çiğdem Eda Balkan BOZLAK	Kafkas University, Türkiye
Investigation of the Protective Effects of Anise in the Prevention of Oxidative Stress Due to Cerebral Ischemia Injury in Rats	Prof. Dr. Murat AKKUS	Dicle University, Türkiye
Investigation of the Protective Effect of Alpha Lipoic Acid in the Amelioration of Ethyl Alcohol-Induced Pancreatic Injury	Prof. Dr. Murat AKKUS	Dicle University, Türkiye
Relationship Between Brain SUVmax and SUVmean Values and Blood Glucose Levels	Assist. Prof. Dr. Ozan KANDEMİR Dr. Serdar ALTINDAĞ	Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Türkiye
High Definition Lipoabdominoplasty in Plastic Surgery	Dr. Arda ÖZDEMİR	T.C. Siirt Research and Education Hospital, Türkiye

# 17.10.2024 / Hall-2, Session-1



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



14<sup>20</sup> : 16<sup>20</sup>



MEETING ID: 897 0755 8402



PASSCODE: 181818

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Süreyya Yiğit

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
An Assessment of the Relationship Between Influencer Marketing and Consumer Behavior	Res. Assist. Gamze İLERİ	İstanbul Beykent University, Türkiye
Causality Relationship Between Growth, CDS Premium, and Vix Index: An Application on Türkiye	Assist. Prof. İsmail Cem ÖZKURT	Kafkas University, Türkiye
Examining Working Life Burnout in Terms of Gender	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sermra TETİK	Manisa Celal Bayar University, Türkiye
Academic Contribution to the Un Sustainable Development Goals: The Case of Bursa Uludag University (BUU)	Hatice ERDOĞAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kübra ERHAN	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye
Mercosur: Pursuing Three Decades of Integration	Prof. Dr. Süreyya Yiğit	New Vision University, Georgia
The Geopolitics of Emerging Technologies: AI, 5G, and the Global Power Shift	Md.Mizanur Rahman	Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Science and Technology University Gopalganj, Bangladesh
Ottoman Turkish Cultural Heritage in Hungary: Baths, Operating Nowadays; Roses as Symbols; and Food Heritage	Dr. Sándor FÖLDVÁRI	Debrecen University, Hungary
The strengthening of societal resilience to disinformation coming from the EU's Eastern Neighbourhood	Lect. Dr. Edina Lilla Mészáros	University of Oradea, Romania

# 17.10.2024 / Hall-3, Session-1



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

14<sup>20</sup> : 16<sup>20</sup>



MEETING ID: 897 0755 8402

PASSCODE: 181818

HEAD OF SESSION: Res. Assist. Kübra KÖŞE KAYA

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
Investigation of Surface and Optical Characteristics in Thin Film Absorbers for Solar Cells	Res. Assist. Kübra KÖŞE KAYA Assist. Prof. Dr. Ceren ORAK Prof. Dr. Sabit HOROZ	Sivas Science and Technology University, Türkiye
Electrochemical Properties of Doped Composites for Energy Storage Applications	Res. Assist. Kübra KÖŞE KAYA	Sivas Science and Technology University, Türkiye
Quantum Chemical Analysis of the 1,3-Dioxane Substituted Ag(I)-NHC Complex: Structural, Electronic, and Physical Properties	Dr. Sümeyya SERİN	İnönü University, Türkiye
Improvement of Existing Performance of Liquid Dishwashing Detergents by Using Enzyme Technology	Aylin RAZLIKLI Özge KARATAŞ İrem ÇEYİZ Şeyma YEŞİLADA	Viking Temizlik ve Kozmetik Paz.San.Tic.A.Ş, Türkiye
Determination of Sulphur Content of Some Vegetable Oils by X-RAY Fluorescence (WDXRF) Spectroscopy	Özgür TOPKAR Ahmet UYANIK	Ondokuz Mayıs University, Türkiye
Epoxidized Linseed Oil-Containing Antibacterial Epoxy Films	Osman Berat TELLİ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ülkü SOYDAL Assist. Prof. Dr. Aysun ORAÇ	Selcuk University, Türkiye
The Roles of Metal Cations for Oxidative Dehydrogenation of Cyclopentane and Methylcyclopentane	Mahir Abbasov	Named after academician M.Naghiyev Institute of catalysis and inorganic chemistry, Azerbaijan



# 17.10.2024 / Hall-4, Session-1



**ANKARA LOCAL TIME**

**14<sup>20</sup> : 16<sup>20</sup>**



**MEETING ID: 897 0755 8402**

**PASSCODE: 181818**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Academician Prof. Dr. Ivan Pavlovic**

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
Effect of Beneficial Bacteria and Seaweed Extract on Growth Parameters of Zucchini Under Salt Stress Conditions	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özlem ALTUNTAŞ Dr. Yadigar Leyla DOĞAN Prof. Dr. Fikret YAŞAR	Malatya Turgut Özal University, Türkiye Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Türkiye
Menthol-based Hydrophobic Deep Eutectic Solvents Fungicide Potential	Teodora Kukrić Boris Popović	University of Novi Sad, Republic of Serbia
Social and Economic Impacts of Climate Change on Farming	Dhivya C R Arunkumar	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, India
Coccidiosis of Indian Peafowl ( <i>Pavo Cristatus</i> ) in Serbia	Academician Prof. Dr. Ivan Pavlovic	Scientific Institute of Veterinary Medicine of Serbia, Serbia
Purification of wastewater from lead crocoite production by electro dialysis method	Dr. Manana Mamulashvili Dr. Ekaterine Matcaberidze	Technical University of Georgia, Georgia
Structural, Morphological, and Optical Characterization of Ni-Doped SnO <sub>2</sub> Thin Films via Pneumatic Spray Pyrolysis	Sabrina Roguai	Abbes Laghrour University, Algeria
An Examination of Urban Floods and Unregulated Waste Disposal, Including an Examination of Their Frequency and Effects	Aliyu Hassan	Air Force Institute of Technology, Nigeria

# 17.10.2024 / Hall-5, Session-1



**ANKARA LOCAL TIME**



**14<sup>20</sup> : 16<sup>20</sup>**



**MEETING ID: 897 0755 8402**



**PASSCODE: 181818**

## HEAD OF SESSION: Anshit Mukherjee

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
Data Driven Strategies for Brand Evnagelism	Anshit Mukherjee Sohini Banerjee	Abacus Institute of Engineering and Management, India
ChatGPT For Drug Discovery: A Novel Approach to Accelerate the Development of New Therapeutics	Assist. Prof. Avishek Gupta Anshit Mukherjee Assist. Prof. Sudeshna Das Assist. Prof. Sohini Banerjee	Abacus Institute of Engineering and Management, India
Harnessing Quantum Power: A Revolutionary Hydrological Paradigm for Enhanced Flood Prediction and Disaster Response	Anshit Mukherjee Dr. Monalisa Halder Dr. Biswadip Basu Mallik Dr. Gunjan Mukherjee	Abacus Institute of Engineering and Management, India Institute of Engineering & Management, India Brainware University, India
Adaptive Smart Glasses	Dhulasiraman M	R.M.K. Engineernig College, India
Ranking of Dmus and Evaluation of the Impact of Variable Factors Using Fuzzy Dea	Blerta (Kristo) Nazarko	European University of Tirana, Albania

# 17.10.2024 / Hall-6, Session-1



**ANKARA LOCAL TIME**



**14<sup>20</sup> : 16<sup>20</sup>**



**MEETING ID: 897 0755 8402**



**PASSCODE: 181818**

## HEAD OF SESSION: Irina-Ana DROBOT

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
First-Year English-Majored Students' Perspectives on Project- Based Learning in Vocabulary Development for Writing Skills	Pham Nguyen Quang Huy	Sai Gon University, Vietnam
An Analysis of a Haiku Poem by Romanian Poet Serban Codrin	Irina-Ana DROBOT	Technical University of Civil Engineering Bucharest, Romania
Transforming language teaching approach through applied linguistics	Dr. Oksana Hubina	University of Leeds, UK
Inclusion in the context of the English academic programs: Students' perspectives	Dr. Jamila Al Siyabi Dr. Victoria Tuzlukova	Sultan Qaboos University, Sultanate of Oman
The Impact of Social Media on Regional Dialect Convergence: A Comparative Study of Twitter Usage in Rural and Urban Communities	Julius Ademola Oyewole	University of Ilesa, Nigeria
Acquisition of English (L3) Demonstratives by Native Persian and Arabic Bilingual Speakers	Prof. Dr. Ali Akbar Jabbari	Yazd University, Iran
Discourse Analysis: Meaning, Characteristics, Types and Implications	Franck AMOUSSOU Ayodele Adebayo ALLAGBE	Université André Salifou (UAS) de Zinder, République du Niger
"Unstuck in Time": Warped Realities of War in Vonnegut's Slaughterhouse-Five	Hafsa Mumtaz	National University of Modern Languages, Pakistan

## 17.10.2024 / Hall-1, Session-2



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

16<sup>30</sup> : 18<sup>30</sup>



MEETING ID: 897 0755 8402

PASSCODE: 181818

### HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Hami AKMAN

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
The Use of Piano in Turkish Music: A Literature Review	Assist. Prof. Dr. İlayda DUBAZ BÜKÜLMEZ	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye
Examination of Âşık [Minstrel] Nesimi Çimen's Works in the Context of Artistic Communication	Assoc. Prof. Makbule ORAL	Istanbul University State Conservatory, Türkiye
Use of Visual Elements in Infographic Design	Lect. Ayça AYDOĞAN KAYMAZ	Haliç University, Türkiye
The Background of Modern Art and the Social Reflections of This Transition	Res. Assist. Dr. Emine Tuba ERDOĞAN	Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University, Türkiye
Nafs" in Yunus Emre'S Poems	Dr. Hami AKMAN	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Türkiye
A Children's Magazine on the Theme of Migration: Muyu	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammed TUNAGÜR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa KAYA	Muş Alparslan University, Türkiye Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Türkiye
Immigration and Empathy Related to the Junk Dealer Story	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa KAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammed TUNAGÜR	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Türkiye Muş Alparslan University, Türkiye
Use of Visual Resources in Teaching Russian as a Foreign Language (With Reference to The Works of Russian Painters)	Assist. Prof. Dr. Tülay AKBABA	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Türkiye
Abū Al-Faraj Al-Isfahānī's "Kitab Al- Egānī": The Meeting Point of Classical Arabic Music and Literature	Lect. Emel DEMİRGEN Prof. Dr. F. Belma OĞUL	İstanbul Teknik University, Türkiye

## 17.10.2024 / Hall-2, Session-2



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

16<sup>30</sup> : 18<sup>30</sup>



MEETING ID: 897 0755 8402

PASSCODE: 181818

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Hasan ÖZKET

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
Imalah, a Subject of Tajweed in the Context of the AhruFu's-Saba License	Lect. Şeyda ATMACA	Çukurova University, Türkiye
The Sources of Mir'At Al-Usul - II	Assist. Prof. Dr. Hasan ÖZKET	Kırlareli University, Türkiye
The Relationship Between Religious Attitude and Cyber Human Values Among Imam Hatip High School Students	Meryem KOZANİ Fatih KOZANİ	Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye International Şehit M. Murat Ertekin AİHL, Türkiye
Medical Education in the Ottoman Empire: The Concept of Tibb-I Nebevi	Assist. Prof. Dr. Aysel ŞAHİN	Kafkas University, Türkiye
Mahr and Importance of Mahr in 19th Century Istanbul	Dr. Gülşen ULUKAYA	Ankara, Türkiye
Person's Disposal of His Right to Life: Euthanasia	Dr. Güven YARIMBATMAN	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Türkiye

## 17.10.2024 / Hall-3, Session-2



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

16<sup>30</sup> : 18<sup>30</sup>



MEETING ID: 897 0755 8402

PASSCODE: 181818

### HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Meryem EVECEN

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
Numerical Investigation of a Test Problem by Septic Hermite Collocation Method	Ali Sercan KARAKAŞ Prof. Dr. Nuri Murat YAĞMURLU	İnönü University, Türkiye
Truncated Octahedron and Tetrakis Hexahedron Versions of Thales Theorem	Assist. Prof. Dr. Zeynep CAN Ebru YAZ AKDOĞAN	Aksaray University, Türkiye
Structural and Electronic Properties Of Half-Heusler Compound ScPdBi: First-Principles Study	Prof. Dr. Meryem EVECEN Prof. Dr. Yasemin OZTEKIN CIFTCI	Amasya University, Türkiye Gazi University, Türkiye
Classification of Rice Product Using Deep Learning Techniques	Ömer ESEN Prof. Dr. Meryem EVECEN	Amasya University, Türkiye
A New Heuristic for the Unequal Area Facility Layout Problem	Res. Assist. Dr. Gözde CAN ATASAGUN Prof. Dr. İsmail KARAOĞLAN	Konya Technical University, Türkiye
Recent Trends in Studies Addressing Maintenance in the Job-Shop Scheduling Problem	Res. Assist. Büşra TUTUMLU Prof. Dr. Tuğba SARAÇ	Kütahya Dumlupınar University, Türkiye Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Türkiye
A Bibliometric Analysis of Cybersecurity in the Maritime Domain	Ferdi ÇINAR Prof. Dr. Emre AKYÜZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan DEMİREL	Istanbul Technical University, Türkiye
Incident and Critical Fault Detection in it Service Management Using Machine Learning Models	Mehmet Akif ÖZDEMİR Assist. Prof. Dr. Hikmetcan ÖZCAN	Kocaeli University, Türkiye

## 17.10.2024 / Hall-4, Session-2



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

16<sup>30</sup> : 18<sup>30</sup>



MEETING ID: 897 0755 8402



PASSCODE: 181818

### HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Ananda Majumdar

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
A Paradigm Shift From Conventional Teaching Methods To Cutting-Edge Technology: Using Smart Devices As Instructional Delivery Tools In Classroom Management	Oluwakemi Racheal OSHINOWO Moses Adeolu AGOI Benjamin Johnson OLASIJU Solomon Abraham UKPANAHA Oluwanifemi Opeyemi AGOI	Lagos State University of Education, Lagos Nigeria Obafemi Awolowo University, Osun Nigeria
The Combat Participation and Perception of Medieval Women	Dr. Ananda Majumdar	North Central Theological Seminary, USA
Investigating the indirect effects of appearance-related anxiety on Instagram addiction: a sequential mediation analysis	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dana Rad Marius Marici Patricia Runcan Remus Runcan	Aurel Vlaicu University of Arad, Romania Stefan cel Mare University, Romania West University of Timișoara, Romania
Survey on the Level of Internet Addiction Among Science Education Students in Federal University of Technology Minna, Niger State	Jatau, T.K. Idris, U.S.B. Yaki, A. Saifullahi, M.	Federal University of Technology Minna, Nigeria
The Savior in Christianity: A Study in Light of Sacred Religious Texts	Dr. Khadija Hassan Ali Al-Qasir	University of Kufa, Iraq
Ethical and Philosophical Parallels of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Hindu Mythology The Mahabharat	Assist. Prof. Dr. Ramesh Prasad Adhikary	Tribhuvan University, Nepal
Evaluating the Influence of Digital Learning on Attaining SDG 4 in Higher Education in Pakistan	Zohaib Hassan Sain	Superior University, Pakistan
Exploring the Relationship between Creativity and Attention Span in Secondary Students: A Study on Rajshahi, Bangladesh	Shams Al Galib Tania Siddika	University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh
Effect of Formative Assessment on Senior Secondary Students' Motivation and Achievement in Chemistry in Chikun Local Government Area of Kaduna State	Clementina Hashimu Bulus Juliana Usman	University of Jos, Nigeria

## 17.10.2024 / Hall-5, Session-2



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



16<sup>30</sup> : 18<sup>30</sup>



MEETING ID: 897 0755 8402



PASSCODE: 181818

### HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Pierre Rostan

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
Consumer Intentions and Perceptions of Green Cosmetics: Navigating Sustainability in Beauty	Assist. Prof. Dr. Amritha LJ	SRM University Sonepat Haryana, India
Exploring the Impact of Service Quality and Brand Image on Customer Loyalty in Digital Banking: A Mediation Analysis	Sintayehu Lolemo Prof. Dr. Hemal Pandya	Gujarat University, India
Money Management Practices of Senior High School Teachers at a Public School: A Case Study	Dr. Mark Anthony N. Polinar Mercy P. Robles	Cebu Institute of Technology- University, Philippines
Sustainable Choices: Implementing Green Marketing Strategies in a School Canteen for a Healthier Environment	Dr. Mark Anthony N. Polinar Bertella G. Rabanes	Cebu Institute of Technology- University, Philippines
Depicting Argentine Women Workers: Perspectives on the Pension System and Social Inclusion	Dr. Tatiana Marisel Pizarro	Universidad Nacional de San Juan, Argentina
Implications of Technological Human Resource Management (THRM) in IT & ITES, India	Assist. Prof. Ankita Prabhakar Dr. Satish Menon	SRM University, India
Forecasting the top three economies of Africa and assessing their sustainability	Dr. Pierre Rostan Dr. Alexandra Rostan	American University of Iraq Baghdad, Iraq
Employee Work-Related Attitudes as Predictors of Job Performance in Uttarakhand's Tertiary Education Sector	Aashish Dhiman	Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, India
The Effect of Total Quality Management Practices on Innovation: Evidence from Selected Agricultural Technical and Vocational Education Training Colleges in Ethiopia	Dr. Sintayehu Assefa Yirga Misrak Ayalew Beshir	Hawassa University, Ethiopia



## 17.10.2024 / Hall-6, Session-2



**ANKARA LOCAL TIME**



**16<sup>30</sup> : 18<sup>30</sup>**



**MEETING ID: 897 0755 8402**



**PASSCODE: 181818**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Dustnazar Khimmataliev**

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
Spiritual and Moral Qualities of Future Teachers on the Basis of Eastern Thinkers' Socio-Philosophical Views	Doniyor Akhmadjanov	Chirchik State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan
Criteria and Indicators for Assessing the Level of Professional Training of Future Teachers of Vocational Education in Modular Training	Dustnazar Khimmataliev Kibrio Buriyeva	Chirchik State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan
Developing Lip-Reading Skills in Children with Hearing Impairments	Feruzakhon Kodirova Mokhinur Safiyeva	Chirchik State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan
Psychological characteristics of improving educational activities based on cluster technologies	Rakhmatilla Musurmonov Dr. Akbar Rasulov	Chirchik State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan
Syntactic Units as Linguopoetics in Literally Text	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arzubanu YUSUPOVA Muharram KURBANOVA	Samarkand State University, Uzbekistan
Revolutionizing Higher Education: Cutting-Edge Teaching Strategies for 21st Century Classrooms	Dr. Azamat Akbarov	Silk Road Research Academy, Uzbekistan
Didactic Model of Ensuring Collaboration Between School, Family, Community, and Local Authorities in Raising a Harmoniously Developed Generation	Dostnazar Khimmataliev Nilufar Omonova E'zoza Faxriddinova	Chirchik State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan
Analysis of the Programs of the Faculties of Visual Arts in the Republic of Moldova and Romania, from the Perspective of Training Didactic Skills	Chirvase Valentina	State University of Moldova, Republic of Moldova

## 18.10.2024 / Hall-1, Session-3



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

14<sup>20</sup> : 16<sup>20</sup>



MEETING ID: 897 0755 8402

PASSCODE: 181818

### HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Mehmet KOCA

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
The Effects of Arts-Based Interventions on Mental Health: A Study on Adolescents	Assist. Prof. Dr. Yasemin ÖZEL	Kastamonu University, Türkiye
Mindfulness and Awareness Practices: Effects on Stress Management and Emotional Regulation in Adolescents	Assist. Prof. Dr. Yasemin ÖZEL	Kastamonu University, Türkiye
A Literature Analysis of Publications About Digital Pathology Between 1983-2024	Behice Hande ERENLER Prof. Dr. Ali Kemal ERENLER Assist. Prof. Dr. Serkan GÜNAY	Hitit University, Türkiye
Investigation of the Effect of the Change in TUS Quotas on Branch-Based Occupancy in the Field of Pediatric Surgery Expertise	Dr. Mehmet KOCA	Republic of Turkey Ministry of Health, Türkiye
Examination of Multi-Directional Leadership Orientation in Sports Higher Education Institution Students According to Some Variables	Res. Assist. Ebru KARAKUŞ Res. Assist. Dr. Kaan KARAKUŞ	Ordu University, Türkiye
Determination of Hedonic Consumption Attitude in Athletes	Res. Assist. Dr. Kaan KARAKUŞ Res. Assist. Ebru KARAKUŞ	Ordu University, Türkiye
The Use of Artificial Intelligence in the Perception and Production of Emotional Prosody	Mete Orçun BAYRAKDAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mümüne Merve PARLAK	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Türkiye

# 18.10.2024 / Hall-2, Session-3



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

14<sup>20</sup> : 16<sup>20</sup>



MEETING ID: 897 0755 8402

PASSCODE: 181818

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Adil AKTAŞ

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
eTwinning in Pre-service English Teacher Education: Perspectives of Pre-service Teachers	Prof. Dr. Leyla HARPUTLU Asst. Prof. Dr. Berna GÜRYAY	Dokuz Eylül University, Türkiye
Problems and Solutions Faced by Teachers Who Worked in Schools in Foreign Countries While Practicing Their Professions	Süheyla GÜLER	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye
From Resource Scarcity to Diplomacy: Challenges Faced by Private School Principals and Their Solution Strategies	Sema KURŞUNLU Assoc. Prof. Dr. B. Çağla GARİPAĞAOĞLU	Bahçeşehir University, Türkiye
Secondary School Students' Views on Augmented Reality Applications	Ali Can ŞİMŞEK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bayram GÖKBULUT	Ministry of National Education, Türkiye Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University, Türkiye
Neuropsychological Principles of Learning in Education of Primary Schoolchildren	Sevinc SƏMƏDOVA	Educational Institute of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan
An Approach to the Manas Epic from the Perspective of Soft Power and Cultural Diplomacy	Dr. Adil AKTAŞ	Kırğızistan-Türkiye Manas University, Kyrgyzstans

## 18.10.2024 / Hall-3, Session-3



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



14<sup>20</sup> : 16<sup>20</sup>



MEETING ID: 897 0755 8402



PASSCODE: 181818

### HEAD OF SESSION:

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
Investigation of Findings in Kurgan of Turkic Origin in Terms of Basic Engineering Areas	Dr. Mehmet Senan YILMAZ	Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University, Türkiye
Investigation into the Low-Velocity Impact Response of Woven Hybrid Composites From Basalt/Kevlar Fibers Using Multi-Walled Carbon Nano Tubes (MWCNT)	Atban Rafea Abdo ABDO Prof. Dr. Ömer Yavuz BOZKURT	Ministry of Industry and Minerals, Iraq Gaziantep University, Türkiye
Study of Graphene Nanoplates (GNPS) on the Low-Velocity Impact Response of Woven Hybrid Composites From Carbon/Kevlar Fibers	Bahjat Hardan SULAIMAN Prof. Dr. Ahmet ERKLİĞ	University of Anbar, Iraq Gaziantep University, Türkiye
Vibration Analysis of a Cantilever Beam Produced by Additive Manufacturing	Res. Assist. Yusuf ÖZDEMİR Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Emre AKÇAY	Sivas Science and Technology University, Türkiye
Frequency Analysis of Annual Maximum Daily Rainfalls for the Nevşehir-Urgup District Using Different CMIP6 Global Circulation Model Projections and Probability Distribution Functions	Olgu OZDEMİR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emrah YALCIN	Kirsehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye
Analysing Courier Driving Behaviours Through GPS Data: Speed, Acceleration, and Temporal Influences	Yiğit ÇETİNEL Prof. Dr. İlgin GÖKAŞAR	Boğaziçi University, Türkiye
Evaluation of Liquefaction Potentials for Van Province Using Geographical Information Systems	Assist. Prof. Dr. Talha SARICI Oğuzhan GÖVERÇİLE Res. Assist. Mustafa ÖZCAN	İnönü University, Türkiye
Creativity and Innovation in Architectural Design	Prof. Buthayna Eilouti	American University of Ras Al-Khaimah, UAE
Effect of sintering temperatures on physico-mechanical properties of single- phase magnesium borate nanorod	Dr. Subhashish Dey	Seshadri Rao Gudlavalluru Engineering College, India

## 18.10.2024 / Hall-4, Session-3



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

14<sup>20</sup> : 16<sup>20</sup>



MEETING ID: 897 0755 8402

PASSCODE: 181818

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Duygu YÜCEL

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
Tools and Methods Used in Public Relations Practices in Governorates in Turkey	Lect. Dr. Hacer Hande ERGİN ÇAĞATAY	Bitlis Eren University, Türkiye
The Effects of the Climate Crisis on Turkish Gastronomy and Precautions That Can Be Taken	Betül YÜKSEL Assist. Prof. Dr. Oya ÖZKANLI	Gaziantep University, Türkiye
Reading Youth Unemployment Through the Neet: A Study of Selected OECD Member Countries	Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet USANMAZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kenan BAŞ Dr. Cemalettin LEVENT	Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University, Türkiye Independent Researcher, Türkiye
Foreign Country Experience in Public Policy to Ensure the Link Between Employment and Population Income in Azerbaijan	Aygun Mammadova	Azerbaijan State University of Economics, Azerbaijan
The Role of Schumpeter Entrepreneurship in the Macroeconomic Growth Target of Türkiye	Assist. Prof. Dr. Duygu YÜCEL Dr. Nilhun DOĞAN	Trakya University, Türkiye
General Evaluations and Solution Suggestions for the Structural and Economic Problems of Turkish Foreign Trade	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali KONAK	Karabük University, Türkiye Toshkent Amaliy Fanlar Universiteti, Uzbekistan
The Sructural Development of Forein Trade Between Turkiye and Kyrgyzstan	Eliza Yrysbek kyzy Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali KONAK	Karabük University, Türkiye Toshkent Amaliy Fanlar Universiteti, Uzbekistan

# 18.10.2024 / Hall-1, Session-4



**ANKARA LOCAL TIME**



**16<sup>30</sup> : 18<sup>30</sup>**



**MEETING ID: 897 0755 8402**



**PASSCODE: 181818**

## HEAD OF SESSION: Vasilescu Cezar

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
The influence of industrialization on the development of the European economy in the modern period	Vasilescu Cezar	Economic Highscholl "Ion Ghica" College, Romania
Energy Security and Economic Diplomacy: Indian Strategic Interest in West Asia	Dr. Zheer Ahmed	Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT-World Peace University, India
An Analysis of Bitcoin Economic Impact	Tudor-Gabriel BUDISTEANU	Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania
Social, economic, and technical factors affecting CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in Iran	Samane Ghazali	National Salinity Research Center (NSRC), Iran
Social Resilience in the Context of the Ukrainian Sustainability Nexus	Tetiana BURLAY	Institute for Economics and Forecasting of the NAS of Ukraine, Ukraine
Innovativeness and Economic Performance of Manufacturing Firms in Southwest Nigeria	Adeniyi Bolaji Comfort	Bamidele Olumilua University of Education, Nigeria
Blockchain for Supply Chain Transparency in Global Commerce	Assoc. Prof. Dr. C.Vijai	Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science and Technology, India
Cross-Ownership Issue in the Banking System According to the Regulations of the Law on Credit Institutions 2024	Nguyễn Khánh Hùng	Thu Dau Mot University, Viet Nam
The allocation of the Budget of Kosovo for the year 2024	Dafina VLAHNA	University of Pristina "Hasan Prishtina", Kosovo
The means of striking the decision in civil procedures according to the laws in Kosovo	Dr.Sc. Kastriote VLAHNA	University of Pristina "Hasan Prishtina", Kosovo

# 18.10.2024 / Hall-2, Session-4



**ANKARA LOCAL TIME**



**16<sup>30</sup> : 18<sup>30</sup>**



**MEETING ID: 897 0755 8402**



**PASSCODE: 181818**

## HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Vasyl Puzanov

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
Communication in the Fashion Business: Analysis of Digital Regional Journal Editions	Prof. Dr. Ivana SALOPEK ČUBRIĆ	University of Zagreb, Republic of Croatia
Tools of Public Relations in the Digital Space and Advanced Concepts	Yahya Mohammed Mani Al-Rubaie	University of Kufa, Iraq
Gaming Journalism: As a Successful Combination of Press Releases Translation and Journalistic Creativity	Dr. Vasyl Puzanov	Zaporizhzhya National University, Ukraine
Success in evaluating non-verbal communication signs in young people and adults	Ljiljana Simonović Grujić Snežana Mišić	OŠ "Sveti Sava", Republic of Serbia
Stereotypes about Muslims in the Western media: An attempt at semio-discursive analysis	Ahmed Elyaagoubi	Université Sultan Moulay Slimane, Morocco
An Analysis of the Collapse of Afghanistan's Police Forces: A Critical Study	Mohammad Basir Karimi Prof. Dr. Rajbans Singh Gill	Punjabi University, India
Nation in Exile: Decentralized Memory of the Palestinian Diaspora in Abulhawa's the Blue Between Sky and Water	Ayesha Mustafa Malik	National University of Modern Languages, Social Sciences and Humanities, Pakistan
Assessing the impact of gender on attending ecological seminars in Algeria	Dr. Chems Eddine BOUKHEDIMI	University of Tizi Ouzou, Algeria
Administrative Organization in the West of Cochinchina (Vietnam) During the French Colonial Period (1867 - 1918)	Vo Ngoc Hien Dr. Pham Duc Thuan	Da Nang University, Vietnam Can Tho University, Vietnam
Role of Courts in Referring Disputants for Mediation: an Analysis	Soumya Jha	Sharda University, India

# 18.10.2024 / Hall-3, Session-4



**ANKARA LOCAL TIME**

**16<sup>30</sup> : 18<sup>30</sup>**



**MEETING ID: 897 0755 8402**

**PASSCODE: 181818**

## HEAD OF SESSION: Major Gheorghe GIURGIU

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
Gut microbiota mediates the immunomodulator effect of dietary cocoa: Impact of Polenoderm	Major Gheorghe GIURGIU Prof dr med Manole COJOCARU	Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center, Romania Titu Maiorescu University, Romania
Exploring the Role of Pharmacognosy in Natural Drug Discovery: Insights and Innovations	R. Vidhyalakshmi K. Rajaganapathy	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, India
Stability analysis of an SEIS epidemic model with nonlinear incidence functional and immigration	Sara Soulaïmani	Chouaib Doukkali University of El Jadida, Morocco
Translation, cultural adaptation and validation of the General Medication Adherence Scale (GMAS) in moroccan patients with type-2 diabetes	ARRAJI Maryem CHAHBOUNE Mohamed	Hassan First University of Settat, Morocco
HIV/AIDS and Mental Health: A Comprehensive Study of its Impact on Human Behaviour	Tasawar Iqbal Nadeem Ahmed	University of Agriculture, Pakistan
Nosocomial Infections as a Factor in the Spread of Infectious Diseases	Isiaku Hussein Yakub	Kwara State University, Nigeria
Novel MX-106 Hydroxyquinoline Derivatives: 2D-QSAR Modeling, Molecular Docking, Molecular Dynamics Simulations, and ADMET Predictions for Potent Selective Survivin Inhibitors	Aloui Mourad Menana Elhalaoui	Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Morocco



# PHOTO GALLERY













Toplantı

HK Hall-2 Kübra ERHAN adlı kişinin

Kaydediliyor...

Görüntüle

Observer hall 2

Observer hall 2

Prof. Sureyya Yigit

Hall-2 Kübra ERHAN

Hall-2, İsmail Cem Özk...

H2: Semra Tetik

Hall-2, Hatice Erdogan

HATICE ERDOĞAN KÜBRA ERHAN BM Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Amaçlarına Akademik Katkı Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi (BUÜ) Örneği - PowerPoint

Dosya Giriş Ekle Çiz Tasarım Geçişler Animasyonlar Slayt Gösterisi Gözden Geçir Görünüm Yardım Ne yapmak istediğinizi söyleyin Oturum açın Paylaş

Kes Kopyala - Biçim Boyacı - Feno Yapıştır Yeni Slayt - Bölüm - Slaytlar Yazı Tipi Paragraf Cizim Şekli Dolgu - Şekli Ana Hattı - Bul - Değiştir - Seç - Dizenleme

**AL FARABI**  
13th International Scientific Research and Innovation Congress

**BM Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Amaçlarına Akademik Katkı: Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi (BUÜ) Örneği**

**Hatice ERDOĞAN**  
Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Tekirdağ, Türkiye.  
ORCID: 0000-0002-0597-7430  
haticeerdogan@nku.edu.tr, 02822502657

**Kübra ERHAN**  
Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Tekirdağ, Türkiye.  
ORCID: 0000-0002-5391-8435  
kerhan@nku.edu.tr, 02822502677

Observer hall 2

Observer hall 2

Hall-2, Md. Miz...

Hall-2, Md. Miz...

Observer hall 2

Observer hall 2

Hall-2, Md. Miz...

Hall-2, Md. Miz...

HATICE ERDOĞAN KÜBRA ERHAN BM Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Amaçlarına Akademik Katkı Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi (BUÜ) Örneği - PowerPoint

Dosya Giriş Ekle Çiz Tasarım Geçişler Animasyonlar Slayt Gösterisi Gözden Geçir Görünüm Yardım Ne yapmak istediğinizi söyleyin Oturum açın Paylaş

BURSA ULUDAĞ ÜNİVERSİTESİ SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KAMPÜS

- KAMPÜSTE BİR BİSKİLET TURU ETKİNLİĞİ (SKH 3, 11,13,14,15)
- TÜTÜNSÜZ KAMPÜS ETKİNLİĞİ (SKH 3)
- ATILIM MODASI GEÇTİ ETKİNLİĞİ (SKH 12)
- ELEKTRİK VE ELEKTRONİK ATIK TOPLAMA GÜNÜ (SKH 1, 4, 12, 14, 15, 17)
- ASANSÖRSÜZ GÜN ETKİNLİĞİ 2022 (SKH 3, 7, 12)
- DÜNYA ÇEVRE GÜNÜ ETKİNLİĞİ: ÇEVRE YERİTYÜZÜ 2022 (SKH 3,12,13,14,15,16,17)
- BİSKİLET PARKLARI AÇILIŞI (SKH 3,11,13,14,15)
- SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK İLE TANISYORUZ ETKİNLİĞİ (SKH 3, 11,13,14,15,17)
- KAMPÜSTE ATIK TOPLUYORUZ ETKİNLİĞİ (SKH 12,15,17)
- ATILIM SANAYİ ETKİNLİĞİ (SKH 12,15,17)
- AÇILIS ETKİNLİĞİ EKODOLU BAĞIÇLAR PROJESİ (SKH 13,15)

Observer Hall-5

Observer Hall-5

Hall-5, Berta (E...)

Dhulsi M

Observer Hall-5

Observer Hall-5

Hall-5, Berta (E...)

Dhulsi M

Observer Hall-5

Observer Hall-5

Hall-5, Berta (E...)

Dhulsi M

AI Farabi 13th International Scientific Research and Innovation Congress

**CHATGPT FOR DRUG DISCOVERY: A NOVEL APPROACH TO ACCELERATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW THERAPEUTICS**

Authors: Avishok Gupta, Anshul Mukherjee, Sudhanshu Das, Subhmi Banerjee

Abacus Institute of Engineering and Management, Megha, Hooghly, India.

AI Farabi 13th International Scientific Research and Innovation Congress

**HARNESSING QUANTUM POWER: A REVOLUTIONARY HYDROLOGICAL PARADIGM FOR ENHANCED FLOOD PREDICTION AND DISASTER RESPONSE**

Authors: Anshul Mukherjee, The Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, The Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, The Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan

Abacus Institute of Engineering and Management, Megha, Hooghly, India

Institute of Engineering & Management, Anand, India

Bharatiya University, Bharatiya, India

Observer hall 2

Hall-2 Gülşen UL... Dr.Arşel şahin h...

KIRIKKALE ÜNİVERSİTESİ  
2007

Hall-3

Observer Hall-3

Hall-3, Tahmine SERİN

Hall-3, Dursun Berat YELİ

Hall-3, Özge TOSTAN

Hall-3, SEZGİN... AYLA KARAKUŞ

AL FARABI  
13th INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH  
AND INNOVATION CONGRESS  
October 04-06, 2024 | Hatay, Hatay  
Tatlısuç, Hatay Karamel University

**SUBSTRUCTURAL AND ELECTRONIC PROPERTIES OF  
HALF-HEUSLER COMPOUND ScPdBi : FIRST-  
PRINCIPLES STUDY**

Meryem Evecen<sup>1</sup> and Yaseemin Ö. Çiftçİ<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Amasya  
University, Amasya, Turkey  
<sup>2</sup>Physics Department, Fen Faculty, Gazı University, Ankara,  
TURKEY

Observer Hall-3

Hall-3, Ferdi Çınar

Hall-3, Mehmet Akif...

eburu yaz akdoğ...

Hall-3, Gözde CAN ATAS...

Hall-3, Ömer ESEN

**AL FARABI CONGRESS**  
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH & INNOVATION

KONYA  
TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ

**EŞİT OLMAYAN ALANLI TESİS YERLEŞİM PROBLEMİ İÇİN  
YENİ BİR SEZGİSEL YÖNTEM**

Arş. Gör. Dr. Gözde CAN ATASAGUN  
[gcatasagun@kntu.edu.tr](mailto:gcatasagun@kntu.edu.tr)

Prof. Dr. İsmail KARAOĞLAN  
[ikarao@kntu.edu.tr](mailto:ikarao@kntu.edu.tr)

Hall-3, Meryem Evecen

Observer Hall-3

Hall-3, Ferdi Çınar

Hall-3, Mehmet Akif...

Hall-3, Gözde CAN ATAS...

Hall-3, Ömer ESEN

Hall-3, Meryem Evecen

Observer Hall-3

Hall-3, Ferdi Çınar

Hall-3, Mehmet Akif Özdemir

Hall-3, Gözde CAN ATASAGUN

BUŞRA TUTULMU

eburu yaz akdoğ...

Hall-3, Ali Serkan KIZILKAS

Hall-3, Ömer ESEN

1 atanmamış katılımcı

eburu

Hall-2, Sevilcan Şeniz KURBANLI

Observer Hall-2

Hall-2, Ali Can ÇİNGER

Hall-3, Gökçe DALIR HOŞ

Hall-3, İsmail ATAN

Hall-3, Sevilcan Şeniz KURBANLI

Hall-3, Sevilcan Şeniz KURBANLI

Hall-3, Sevilcan Şeniz KURBANLI

Observer Hall-3

Hall-3, Sevilcan Şeniz KURBANLI

Hall-3, Sevilcan Şeniz KURBANLI

Hall-3, Sevilcan Şeniz KURBANLI

Hall-3, Sevilcan Şeniz KURBANLI

**Energy Security and Economic  
Diplomacy: Indian Strategic  
Interest in West Asia**

Presented by Aryan Kumar  
Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT-  
WPU, Pune, India

Hall-3, Sevilcan Şeniz KURBANLI

Observer Hall-3

Hall-3, Sevilcan Şeniz KURBANLI

Hall-3, Sevilcan Şeniz KURBANLI



Kaydediliyor... Giriş yapın Görüntüle

Hall 2- Ayesha Mustafa Malik observer h2 Soumya Jha

h1 - moderator - Dr. Vasyil Puzanov S2H4-Dr.Chems Eddine BOUKHEDIMI Hall 2 Mohammad Basir Karimi

1 atanmamış katılımcı

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Alt Yazıları Göster Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Daha fazla Odadan Çık

### Conclusion

**Acne also has close connections with the gastrointestinal tract, and many argue that the gut microbiota could be involved in the pathogenic process of acne.**

**The gut microbiota's ability to influence systemic inflammation could have an important role in acne.**

**Acne also has close connections with the gastrointestinal tract, and many argue that the gut microbiota could be involved in the pathogenic process of acne.**

**We've seen through research that the gut, brain and skin are very much connected and the state of one can influence the state of the others, but it can look different in every individual.**

**Probiotics can have a profound impact on immune reactions because of the microbiota's heavy influence on the immune system (this includes skin inflammations like acne).**

October 17-18, 2024 / Tekirdag, Turkeve

H 3 Gheorghe G...

H 3 Gheorghe Giurgiu

Observer Hall3

Hall-3, session-...

Hall-3, session-4/ Tas...

Mourad ALOUI

Jamila Al Siyabi

Hall3, session 4,...

Hall3, session 4, Nad...

# CONTENT

CONGRESS ID	I
SCIENTIFIC & REVIEW COMMITTEE	II
PHOTO GALLERY	III
PROGRAM	IV
CONTENT	V

Author	Title	No
İhsan Cemil DEMİR Merve MALAK	The Relationship Between Public Instruments and Human Development Index	1
İhsan Cemil DEMİR Neslihan KARAKUŞ BÜYÜKBEN	The Effect of Legal Constraints on Budget Balance: A Review of the EU and Türkiye	3
Fulya ÖZDEMİR	Systematic Analysis of Research Trends in the Field of Social Entrepreneurship	5
Serkan ÖZDEMİR	The Relationship Between Digital Leadership and Entrepreneurship Intention: A Research on University Students	7
Zahir SÜSLÜ	Ways of Using Falin in Divan Poetry	9
İlhan MURİÇ Sevinç YILDIZ	Inovative Design of Workwear With a High Level of UV Protection Against the Harmful Effects of the Sun	10
Yerkebulan NURLANULY	Classification of Plant Leaf Diseases Using Convolutional Neural Networks: A Study of Various Diseases and Achieving High Accuracy	11
Damla ÖZTÜRK Mustafa Hakan DİNÇKAL Şeref ALPSOY	Clinical Management of Lead Perforation, a Late-Term Complication of Cardiac Defibrillator Implantation	13
Gülseil AYZ Nihal ENŞEN Ersan ATAHAN Buket ÇALIŞKANER ÖZTÜRK Bilun GEMİCİOĞLU	The Evaluation of Platelet Indices in Cases of COVID-19 Related Pulmonary Embolism	15
Faruk SARIUSTA Mehmet BAYARTAN	The Urban and Social Structure of Istanbul in the Narratives of 18th and 19th Century Travelers	17
Cansu Özge ÖZMEN	Human-Animal Relations in Lady Elizabeth Craven's <i>A Journey through Crimea to Constantinople (1789)</i>	19
Neriman NÜZKET ÖZEN	Linguistic Elements and Cultural Transmission in the Context of Emine Sevgi Özdamar's <i>Life is a Caravanserai Novel</i>	20
Murat ÖZDEMİR Durmuş Çağrı YILDIRIM	The Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on Environmental Sustainability	22
Ayşe ENGİN Durmuş Çağrı YILDIRIM	The Analysis of the Twin Gap Hypothesis in the Fragile 8 Countries	24
Kenan AYDIN Tuğba KANTARCI	The Relationship between Financial Development and Poverty: An Asymmetric Analysis for CIVETS Countries	25
Betül ERGÜN Mehmet ÇOPUROĞLU	Physiotherapy Approaches in Postmenopausal Osteoporosis	26
Senanur AK Meral SERTEL	Comparison of Dual Task Performance in Healthy Geriatric Individuals with Alzheimer's Dementia	28
Emine YILDIRIM USLU	Investigation of the Relationship between the Degree of Facet Osteoarthritis and Triglyceride- Glucose Index and Triglyceride/HDL on Magnetic Resonance Imaging	30
Çiğdem Eda Balkan BOZLAK	Laboratory Diagnosis In Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever	31
Çiğdem Eda Balkan BOZLAK	An Important Disease For Our Region; Brucellosis	33
Murat AKKUS	Investigation of the Protective Effects of Anise in the Prevention of Oxidative Stress Due to Cerebral Ischemia Injury in Rats	34
Murat AKKUS	Investigation of the Protective Effect of Alpha Lipoic Acid in the Amelioration of Ethyl Alcohol-Induced Pancreatic Injury	36
Ozan KANDEMİR Serdar ALTINDAĞ	Relationship Between Brain SUVmax and SUVmean Values and Blood Glucose Levels	38
Arda ÖZDEMİR	High Definition Lipoabdominoplasty in Plastic Surgery	40
Gamze İLERİ	An Assessment of the Relationship Between Influencer Marketing and Consumer Behavior	41
İsmail Cem ÖZKURT	Causality Relationship Between Growth, CDS Premium, and Vix Index: An Application on Türkiye	43
Sermra TETİK	Examining Working Life Burnout in Terms of Gender	44

Hatice ERDOĞAN Kübra ERHAN	Academic Contribution to the Un Sustainable Development Goals: The Case of Bursa Uludag University (BUU)	46
Süreyya Yiğit	Mercosur: Pursuing Three Decades of Integration	48
Md.Mizanur Rahman	The Geopolitics of Emerging Technologies: AI, 5G, and the Global Power Shift	50
Sándor FÖLDVÁRI	Ottoman Turkish Cultural Heritage in Hungary: Baths, Operating Nowadays; Roses as Symbols; and Food Heritage	51
Edina Lilla Mészáros	The strengthening of societal resilience to disinformation coming from the EU's Eastern Neighbourhood	53
Kübra KÖŞE KAYA Ceren ORAK Sabit HOROZ	Investigation of Surface and Optical Characteristics in Thin Film Absorbers for Solar Cells	54
Kübra KÖŞE KAYA	Electrochemical Properties of Doped Composites for Energy Storage Applications	56
Sümeyya SERİN	Quantum Chemical Analysis of the 1,3-Dioxane Substituted Ag(I)-NHC Complex: Structural, Electronic, and Physical Properties	58
Aylin RAZLIKLI Özge KARATAŞ İrem ÇEYİZ Şeyma YEŞİLADA	Improvement of Existing Performance of Liquid Dishwashing Detergents by Using Enzyme Technology	59
Özgür TOPKAR Ahmet UYANIK	Determination of Sulphur Content of Some Vegetable Oils by X-RAY Fluorescence (WDXRF) Spectroscopy	61
Osman Berat TELLİ Ülkü SOYDAL Aysun ORAÇ	Epoxidized Linseed Oil-Containing Antibacterial Epoxy Films	63
Mahir Abbasov	The Roles of Metal Cations for Oxidative Dehydrogenation of Cyclopentane and Methylcyclopentane	64
Özlem ALTUNTAŞ Yadigar Leyla DOĞAN Fikret YAŞAR	Effect of Beneficial Bacteria and Seaweed Extract on Growth Parameters of Zucchini Under Salt Stress Conditions	65
Teodora Kukrić Boris Popović	Menthol-based Hydrophobic Deep Eutectic Solvents Fungicide Potential	67
Dhivya C R Arunkumar	Social and Economic Impacts of Climate Change on Farming	68
Ivan Pavlovic	Coccidiosis of Indian Peafowl ( <i>Pavo Cristatus</i> ) in Serbia	69
Manana Mamulashvili Ekaterine Matcaberidze	Purification of wastewater from lead crocoite production by electro dialysis method	70
Sabrina Roguai	Structural, Morphological, and Optical Characterization of Ni-Doped SnO <sub>2</sub> Thin Films via Pneumatic Spray Pyrolysis	72
Aliyu Hassan	An Examination of Urban Floods and Unregulated Waste Disposal, Including an Examination of Their Frequency and Effects	73
Anshit Mukherjee Sohini Banerjee	Data Driven Strategies for Brand Evnagelism	74
Avishek Gupta Anshit Mukherjee Sudeshna Das Sohini Banerjee	ChatGPT For Drug Discovery: A Novel Approach to Accelerate the Development of New Therapeutics	76
Anshit Mukherjee Monalisa Halder Biswadip Basu Mallik Gunjan Mukherjee	Harnessing Quantum Power: A Revolutionary Hydrological Paradigm for Enhanced Flood Prediction and Disaster Response	78
Dhulasiraman M	Adaptive Smart Glasses	80
Blerta (Kristo) Nazarko	Ranking of Dmus and Evaluation of the Impact of Variable Factors Using Fuzzy Dea	81
Pham Nguyen Quang Huy	First-Year English-Majored Students' Perspectives on Project- Based Learning in Vocabulary Development for Writing Skills	82
Irina-Ana DROBOT	An Analysis of a Haiku Poem by Romanian Poet Serban Codrin	83
Oksana Hubina	Transforming language teaching approach through applied linguistics	84
Jamila Al Siyabi Victoria Tuzlukova	Inclusion in the context of the English academic programs: Students' perspectives	85
Julius Ademola Oyewole	The Impact of Social Media on Regional Dialect Convergence: A Comparative Study of Twitter Usage in Rural and Urban Communities	86
Ali Akbar Jabbari	Acquisition of English (L3) Demonstratives by Native Persian and Arabic Bilingual Speakers	87
Franck AMOUSSOU Ayodele Adebayo ALLAGBE	Discourse Analysis: Meaning, Characteristics, Types and Implications	88
Hafsa Mumtaz	"Unstuck in Time": Warped Realities of War in Vonnegut's Slaughterhouse-Five	89
İlayda DUBAZ BÜKÜLMEZ	The Use of Piano in Turkish Music: A Literature Review	90
Makbule ORAL	Examination of Âşik [Minstrel] Nesimi Çimen's Works in the Context of Artistic Communication	92



Ayça AYDOĞAN KAYMAZ	Use of Visual Elements in Infographic Design	94
Emine Tuba ERDOĞAN	The Background of Modern Art and the Social Reflections of This Transition	96
Hami AKMAN	Nafs” in Yunus Emre’S Poems	98
Muhammed TUNAGÜR Mustafa KAYA	A Children’s Magazine on the Theme of Migration: Muyu	100
Mustafa KAYA Muhammed TUNAGÜR	Immigration and Empathy Related to the Junk Dealer Story	102
Tülay AKBABA	Use of Visual Resources in Teaching Russian as a Foreign Language (With Reference to The Works of Russian Painters)	104
Emel DEMİRGİN F. Belma OĞUL	Abū Al-Faraj Al-Isfahānī’s “Kitab Al- Egānī”: The Meeting Point of Classical Arabic Music and Literature	106
Şeyda ATMACA	Imalah, a Subject of Tajweed in the Context of the Ahrufu’s-Saba License	108
Hasan ÖZKET	The Sources of Mir’At Al-Usul - II	110
Meryem KOZANİ Fatih KOZANİ	The Relationship Between Religious Attitude and Cyber Human Values Among Imam Hatip High School Students	112
Aysel ŞAHİN	Medical Education in the Ottoman Empire: The Concept of Tibb-I Nebevi	114
Gülşen ULUKAYA	Mahr and Importance of Mahr in 19th Century Istanbul	116
Güven YARIMBATMAN	Person’s Disposal of His Right to Life: Euthanasia	118
Ali Sercan KARAKAŞ Nuri Murat YAĞMURLU	Numerical Investigation of a Test Problem by Septic Hermite Collocation Method	120
Zeynep CAN Ebru YAZ AKDOĞAN	Truncated Octahedron and Tetrakis Hexahedron Versions of Thales Theorem	122
Meryem EVECEN Yasemin OZTEKİN CİFTÇİ	Structural and Electronic Properties Of Half-Heusler Compound ScPdBi: First-Principles Study	123
Ömer ESEN Meryem EVECEN	Classification of Rice Product Using Deep Learning Techniques	125
Gözde CAN ATASAGUN İsmail KARAOĞLAN	A New Heuristic for the Unequal Area Facility Layout Problem	127
Büşra TUTUMLU Tuğba SARAÇ	Recent Trends in Studies Addressing Maintenance in the Job-Shop Scheduling Problem	128
Ferdi ÇINAR Emre AKYÜZ Hakan DEMİREL	A Bibliometric Analysis of Cybersecurity in the Maritime Domain	130
Mehmet Akif ÖZDEMİR Hikmetcan ÖZCAN	Incident and Critical Fault Detection in it Service Management Using Machine Learning Models	131
Oluwakemi Racheal OSHINOWO Moses Adeolu AGOI Benjamin Johnson OLASIJU Solomon Abraham UKPANAHA Oluwanifemi Opeyemi AGOI	A Paradigm Shift From Conventional Teaching Methods To Cutting-Edge Technology: Using Smart Devices As Instructional Delivery Tools In Classroom Management	133
Ananda Majumdar	The Combat Participation and Perception of Medieval Women	134
Dana Rad Marius Marici Patricia Runcan Remus Runcan	Investigating the indirect effects of appearance-related anxiety on Instagram addiction: a sequential mediation analysis	135
Jatau, T.K. Idris, U.S.B. Yaki, A. Saifullahi, M.	Survey on the Level of Internet Addiction Among Science Education Students in Federal University of Technology Minna, Niger State	136
Khadija Hassan Ali Al-Qasir	The Savior in Christianity: A Study in Light of Sacred Religious Texts	137
Ramesh Prasad Adhikary	Ethical and Philosophical Parallels of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Hindu Mythology The Mahabharat	138
Zohaib Hassan Sain	Evaluating the Influence of Digital Learning on Attaining SDG 4 in Higher Education in Pakistan	139
Shams Al Galib Tania Siddika	Exploring the Relationship between Creativity and Attention Span in Secondary Students: A Study on Rajshahi, Bangladesh	140
Clementina Hashimu Bulus Juliana Usman	Effect of Formative Assessment on Senior Secondary Students’ Motivation and Achievement in Chemistry in Chikun Local Government Area of Kaduna State	141
Amritha LJ	Consumer Intensions and Perceptions of Green Cosmetics: Navigating Sustainability in Beauty	142
Sintayehu Lolemo Hemal Pandya	Exploring the Impact of Service Quality and Brand Image on Customer Loyalty in Digital Banking: A Mediation Analysis	143
Mark Anthony N. Polinar Mercy P. Robles	Money Management Practices of Senior High School Teachers at a Public School: A Case Study	144
Mark Anthony N. Polinar Bertella G. Rabanes	Sustainable Choices: Implementing Green Marketing Strategies in a School Canteen for a Healthier Environment	145

Tatiana Marisel Pizarro	Depicting Argentine Women Workers: Perspectives on the Pension System and Social Inclusion	146
Ankita Prabhakar Satish Menon	Implications of Technological Human Resource Management (THRM) in IT & ITES, India	147
Pierre Rostan Alexandra Rostan	Forecasting the top three economies of Africa and assessing their sustainability	148
Aashish Dhiman	Employee Work-Related Attitudes as Predictors of Job Performance in Uttarakhand's Tertiary Education Sector	149
Sintayehu Assefa Yirga Misrak Ayalew Beshir	The Effect of Total Quality Management Practices on Innovation: Evidence from Selected Agricultural Technical and Vocational Education Training Colleges in Ethiopia	150
Doniyor Akhmadjanov	Spiritual and Moral Qualities of Future Teachers on the Basis of Eastern Thinkers' Socio-Philosophical Views	151
Dustnazar Khimmataliev Kibrio Buriyeva	Criteria and Indicators for Assessing the Level of Professional Training of Future Teachers of Vocational Education in Modular Training	152
Feruzakhon Kodirova Mokhinur Safiyeva	Developing Lip-Reading Skills in Children with Hearing Impairments	153
Rakhmatilla Musurmonov Akbar Rasulov	Psychological characteristics of improving educational activities based on cluster technologies	154
Arzubanu YUSUPOVA Muharram KURBANOVA	Syntactic Units as Linguopoetics in Literally Text (on the example of novel "It's impossible to die in this world" by Togay Murod)	155
Azamat Akbarov	Revolutionizing Higher Education: Cutting-Edge Teaching Strategies for 21st Century Classrooms	156
Dostnazar Khimmataliev Nilufar Omonova E'zoza Faxriddinova	Didactic Model of Ensuring Collaboration Between School, Family, Community, and Local Authorities in Raising a Harmoniously Developed Generation	157
Chirvase Valentina	Analysis of the Programs of the Faculties of Visual Arts in the Republic of Moldova and Romania, from the Perspective of Training Didactic Skills	158
Yasemin ÖZEL	The Effects of Arts-Based Interventions on Mental Health: A Study on Adolescents	160
Yasemin ÖZEL	Mindfulness and Awareness Practices: Effects on Stress Management and Emotional Regulation in Adolescents	162
Behice Hande ERENLER Ali Kemal ERENLER Serkan GÜNAY	A Literature Analysis of Publications About Digital Pathology Between 1983-2024	164
Mehmet KOCA	Investigation of the Effect of the Change in TUS Quotas on Branch-Based Occupancy in the Field of Pediatric Surgery Expertise	166
Ebru KARAKUŞ Kaan KARAKUŞ	Examination of Multi-Directional Leadership Orientation in Sports Higher Education Institution Students According to Some Variables	168
Kaan KARAKUŞ Ebru KARAKUŞ	Determination of Hedonic Consumption Attitude in Athletes	169
Mete Orçun BAYRAKDAR Mümüne Merve PARLAK	The Use of Artificial Intelligence in the Perception and Production of Emotional Prosody	170
Leyla HARPULU Asst. Berna GÜRYAY	eTwinning in Pre-service English Teacher Education: Perspectives of Pre-service Teachers	172
Süheyla GÜLER	Problems and Solutions Faced by Teachers Who Worked in Schools in Foreign Countries While Practicing Their Professions	173
Sema KURŞUNLU B. Çağla GARİPAĞAOĞLU	From Resource Scarcity to Diplomacy: Challenges Faced by Private School Principals and Their Solution Strategies	175
Ali Can ŞİMŞEK Bayram GÖKBULUT	Secondary School Students' Views on Augmented Reality Applications	177
Sevinc SƏMƏDOVA	Neuropsychological Principles of Learning in Education of Primary Schoolchildren	179
Adil AKTAŞ	An Approach to the Manas Epic from the Perspective of Soft Power and Cultural Diplomacy	180
Mehmet Senan YILMAZ	Investigation of Findings in Kurgan of Turkic Origin in Terms of Basic Engineering Areas	182
Atban Rafea Abdo ABDÖ Ömer Yavuz BOZKURT	Investigation into the Low-Velocity Impact Response of Woven Hybrid Composites From Basalt/Kevlar Fibers Using Multi-Walled Carbon Nano Tubes (MWCNT)	183
Bahjat Hardan SULAIMAN Ahmet ERKLİĞ	Study of Graphene Nanoplates (GNPS) on the Low-Velocity Impact Response of Woven Hybrid Composites From Carbon/Kevlar Fibers	184
Yusuf ÖZDEMİR Mustafa Emre AKÇAY	Vibration Analysis of a Cantilever Beam Produced by Additive Manufacturing	185
Olgu ÖZDEMİR Emrah YALCIN	Frequency Analysis of Annual Maximum Daily Rainfalls for the Nevşehir-Urgup District Using Different CMIP6 Global Circulation Model Projections and Probability Distribution Functions	187
Yiğit ÇETİNEL İlgin GÖKAŞAR Talha SARICI	Analysing Courier Driving Behaviours Through GPS Data: Speed, Acceleration, and Temporal Influences	188
Oğuzhan GÖVERÇİLE Mustafa ÖZCAN	Evaluation of Liquefaction Potentials for Van Province Using Geographical Information Systems	189

Prof. Buthayna Eilouti	Creativity and Innovation in Architectural Design	191
Subhashish Dey	Effect of sintering temperatures on physico-mechanical properties of single- phase magnesium borate nanorod	192
Hacer Hande ERGİN ÇAĞATAY	Tools and Methods Used in Public Relations Practices in Governorates in Turkey	193
Betül YÜKSEL Oya ÖZKANLI	The Effects of the Climate Crisis on Turkish Gastronomy and Precautions That Can Be Taken	195
Ahmet USANMAZ Kenan BAŞ Cemalettin LEVENT	Reading Youth Unemployment Through the Neet: A Study of Selected OECD Member Countries	197
Aygun Mammadova	Foreign Country Experience in Public Policy to Ensure the Link Between Employment and Population Income in Azerbaijan	199
Duygu YÜCEL Nilhun DOĞAN	The Role of Schumpeter Entrepreneurship in the Macroeconomic Growth Target of Türkiye	200
Ali KONAK	General Evaluations and Solution Suggestions for the Structural and Economic Problems of Turkish Foreign Trade	202
Eliza Yrysbek kyzy Ali KONAK	The Structural Development of Foreign Trade Between Türkiye and Kyrgyzstan	204
Vasilescu Cezar	The influence of industrialization on the development of the European economy in the modern period	206
Zheer Ahmed	Energy Security and Economic Diplomacy: Indian Strategic Interest in West Asia	207
Tudor-Gabriel BUDISTEANU	An Analysis of Bitcoin Economic Impact	208
Samane Ghazali	Social, economic, and technical factors affecting CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in Iran	209
Tetiana BURLAY	Social Resilience in the Context of the Ukrainian Sustainability Nexus	210
Adeniyi Bolaji Comfort	Innovativeness and Economic Performance of Manufacturing Firms in Southwest Nigeria	211
C.Vijai	Blockchain for Supply Chain Transparency in Global Commerce	212
Nguyễn Khánh Hùng	Cross-Ownership Issue in the Banking System According to the Regulations of the Law on Credit Institutions 2024	213
Dafina VLAHNA	The allocation of the Budget of Kosovo for the year 2024	214
Dr.Sc. Kastriote VLAHNA	The means of striking the decision in civil procedures according to the laws in Kosovo	215
Ivana SALOPEK ČUBRIĆ	Communication in the Fashion Business: Analysis of Digital Regional Journal Editions	216
Yahya Mohammed Mani Al-Rubaie	Tools of Public Relations in the Digital Space and Advanced Concepts	217
Vasyl Puzanov	Gaming Journalism: As a Successful Combination of Press Releases Translation and Journalistic Creativity	218
Ljiljana Simonović Grujić Snežana Mišić	Success in evaluating non-verbal communication signs in young people and adults	219
Ahmed Elyaagoubi	Stereotypes about Muslims in the Western media: An attempt at semio-discursive analysis	220
Mohammad Basir Karimi Rajbans Singh Gill	An Analysis of the Collapse of Afghanistan's Police Forces: A Critical Study	221
Ayesha Mustafa Malik	Nation in Exile: Decentralized Memory of the Palestinian Diaspora in Abulhawa's the Blue Between Sky and Water	222
Chems Eddine BOUKHEDIMI	Assessing the impact of gender on attending ecological seminars in Algeria	223
Vo Ngoc Hien Pham Duc Thuan	Administrative Organization in the West of Cochinchina (Vietnam) During the French Colonial Period (1867 - 1918)	224
Soumya Jha	Role of Courts in Referring Disputants for Mediation: an Analysis	225
Major Gheorghe GIURGIU Manole COJOCARU	Gut microbiota mediates the immunomodulator effect of dietary cocoa: Impact of Polenoderm	226
R. Vidhyalakshmi K. Rajaganapathy	Exploring the Role of Pharmacognosy in Natural Drug Discovery: Insights and Innovations	227
Sara Soulaïmani	Stability analysis of an SEIS epidemic model with nonlinear incidence functional and immigration	228
ARRAJI Maryem CHAHBOUNE Mohamed	Translation, cultural adaptation and validation of the General Medication Adherence Scale (GMAS) in moroccan patients with type-2 diabetes	229
Tasawar Iqbal Nadeem Ahmed	HIV/AIDS and Mental Health: A Comprehensive Study of its Impact on Human Behaviour	230
Isiaku Hussein Yakub	Nosocomial Infections as a Factor in the Spread of Infectious Diseases	231
Aloui Mourad Menana Elhalaoui	Novel MX-106 Hydroxyquinoline Derivatives: 2D-QSAR Modeling, Molecular Docking, Molecular Dynamics Simulations, and ADMET Predictions for Potent Selective Survivin Inhibitors	232

## Mali Araçlar ve İnsani Gelişme Endeksi İlişkisi

*The Relationship Between Public Instruments and Human Development Index*

**İhsan Cemil DEMİR<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Prof. Dr., Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Maliye Bölümü, Afyonkarahisar, Türkiye.  
<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4756-0617

**Merve MALAK<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Dr.Öğr. Üyesi., Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Maliye Bölümü, Afyonkarahisar, Türkiye.  
<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0477-3719

### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada temel mali araçların İnsani Gelişme Endeksi (Human Development Index) üzerindeki etkisinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda literatürde yapılan çalışmalardan yararlanılarak mali araçların İGE üzerindeki etkisini inceleyebilmek için bir model kurulmuştur. Kurulan modelde bağımlı değişken olarak İnsani Gelişme Endeksi (İGE); bağımsız değişken olarak ise Gini katsayısı ve işsizlik oranına ek olarak temel mali araçlar içerisinde yer alan toplam vergi gelirleri, toplam kamu harcamaları ve bütçe açığı değişkenleri kullanılmıştır. Çalışma örneklemini 23 OECD ülkesi ve zaman aralığını 2004-2021 yılları oluşturmaktadır. Yatay ve zaman kesitlerinin bir arada analizine imkân veren Panel veri analizi çalışmada yöntem olarak kullanılmıştır. Kurulan modelin tahminine geçmeden önce ilk olarak analiz modelini belirlemek için F, Breusch-Pagan LM ve Hausman testleri yapılmıştır. Analizin ikinci aşamasında ise modelin etkinliğini bozan sapmaları sınamak için çeşitli testler kullanılmıştır. Bu kapsamda yatay kesit bağımlılığı için Walt; otokorelasyon için Durbin-Watson ve Baltagi-Wu; birimlerarası korelasyon için ise Pesaran-CD, Friedman ve Frees testleri kullanılmıştır. Yapılan ön testler sonucunda mali araçların İGE üzerindeki etkisini tahmin etmek için kurulan model, Sabit Etkiler Modeli (FE) ve Driscoll-Kraay tahmincileri kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. FE tahmin yöntemine göre vergi gelirleri hariç diğer tüm bağımsız değişkenler (Gini, işsizlik, kamu harcamaları ve bütçe açığı) İGE üzerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir etkiye sahiptir. Driscoll-Kraay tahmin yöntemine göre ise vergi gelirleri dahil tüm bağımsız değişkenlerin İGE üzerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir etkiye sahip olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Buna göre Gini, işsizlik ve vergi yükü İGE üzerinde negatif yönde bir etki meydana getirmekte ve insani gelişmenin azalmasına neden olmaktadır. Diğer taraftan, kamu harcamaları ve bütçe açığının İGE'yi pozitif yönde etkileyerek insani gelişmeye katkı sağladığı tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İnsani Gelişme Endeksi, Kamu Harcamaları, Vergi Gelirleri, Bütçe Açığı

### ABSTRACT

This study examines the effect of basic public instruments on the Human Development Index. In this context, a model was established to examine the effect of public instruments on HDI by utilizing the studies conducted in the literature. In the established model, the Human Development Index (HDI) is the dependent variable; in addition to the Gini coefficient and unemployment rate, total tax revenues, total public expenditures, and budget deficit variables, among the basic public instruments, are used as independent variables. The study sample consists of 23 OECD countries from 2004-2021. Panel data analysis, which allows the analysis of horizontal and time sections together, was used as the method in the study. Before estimating the established model, F, Breusch-Pagan LM, and Hausman tests were performed to determine the analysis model. In the second stage of the analysis, various tests were used to test the deviations that disrupt the model's effectiveness. In this context, Walt for horizontal section dependence, Durbin-Watson and Baltagi-Wu for autocorrelation, and Pesaran-CD, Friedman, and Frees tests were used for inter-unit correlation. As a result of the pre-tests, the model established to estimate the effect of public instruments on HDI was analyzed using the Fixed Effects Model (FE) and Driscoll-Kraay estimators. According to the FE estimation method, all independent variables (Gini, unemployment, public expenditures, and budget deficit) except tax revenues statistically affect HDI.

According to the Driscoll-Kraay estimation method, it was concluded that all independent variables, including tax revenues, have a statistically significant effect on HDI. Accordingly, Gini, unemployment, and tax burden have a negative effect on HDI and cause a decrease in human development. On the other hand, it was determined that public expenditures and budget deficits positively affect human development by affecting HDI.

**Keywords:** Human Development Index, Public Expenditures, Tax Revenues, Budget Deficits

### Yasal Sınırlamaların Bütçe Dengesine Etkisi: AB ve Türkiye İncelemesi

*The Effect of Legal Constraints on Budget Balance: A Review of the EU and Türkiye*

**İhsan Cemil DEMİR<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Prof. Dr., Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Maliye Bölümü, Afyonkarahisar, Türkiye  
<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4756-0617

**Neslihan KARAKUŞ BÜYÜKBEN<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Dr.Öğr. Üyesi., Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Maliye Bölümü, Afyonkarahisar, Türkiye  
<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7315-8288

#### ÖZET

Anayasal İktisat yaklaşımının savunucuları, mali disiplinin sağlanması için bazı kuralların anayasada ve/veya yasalarda yer alması gerektiğini öne sürmektedirler. Bu kurallar kapsamında bütçe denkliliğine, borçlanmaya, harcamalara ve gelirlere ilişkin de bazı sınırlamalar getirilmesini ifade eden mali kurallar yer almaktadır. Mali kuralların en önemli amacı mali disiplini ve makroekonomik disiplini sağlamaktır. Ülkeler tarafından uygulanan mali kurallar incelendiğinde en çok uygulanan mali kuralın bütçe denkliliği olduğu görülmektedir. Bütçe denkliliği kuralı en genel ifadeyle bütçe dengesine getirilen yasal sınırlamalardır. AB üye devletlerinin tamamının taraf olduğu İstikrar ve Büyüme Paketi, bugüne kadar yapılmış en kapsamlı mali kurallar bütünüdür. Maastricht Kriterlerinin de bir bölümünü oluşturan bu kurallar, parasal birlik ülkeleri için yaptırım içerdiği için mali kuralların yaptırımı bağlanan ilk örneğidir. Maastricht Kriterleri'nde borçlanma ve bütçe dengesine ilişkin iki kısıtlama bulunmaktadır. Buna göre üye ülkelerin devlet borçlarının GSYİH'sına oranı %60'ı ve bütçe açıklarının GSYİH'larına oranı %3'ü geçmemelidir.

AB üyesi devletlerin yaklaşık 30 yıllık bütçe dengesine ilişkin veriler incelendiğinde 1995 yılında üye olan 15 ülkenin bütçe dengesinin GSYİH'ya oranlarının ortalaması %-5,24 iken yasal sınırlamanın etkisiyle bu oran %-3'ün altına inmiştir. Bütçe denkliliğine ilişkin uygulanan mali kural ile bu seviye Maastricht kriterine uygun olarak yıllar itibarıyla korunsun da 2008 yılındaki küresel kriz ve 2020 yılındaki küresel salgın gibi ekonominin normal seyrini etkileyen durumlarda mali kuralların etkisiz olduğu görülmektedir. Özellikle İrlanda'da bütçe dengesi %-32'ye kadar gerilemiş olup, krizin etkisi ağır ve uzun süreli olmuştur. Türkiye ise 2000 yılındaki finansal kriz sonrasında bütçe dengesini %-3'ün altında sürdürmeyi başarsa da AB üyesi ülkelerde olduğu gibi küresel kriz ve salgından olumsuz etkilenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Mali Kural, Bütçe Denkliliği, Maastricht Kriterleri

#### ABSTRACT

The advocates of the Constitutional Economics approach argue that certain rules should be included in the constitution and laws to ensure fiscal discipline. Within these rules, there are fiscal rules that state certain limitations regarding budget balance, borrowing, expenditures, and revenues. The most important purpose of fiscal rules is to ensure fiscal discipline and macroeconomic discipline. When the fiscal rules applied by countries are examined, it is seen that the most applied fiscal rule is budget balance. The budget balance rule is, in the most general terms, legal limitations imposed on the budget balance. The Stability and Growth Pact, to which all EU member states are parties, is the most comprehensive set of fiscal rules made to date. These rules, which constitute a part of the Maastricht Criteria, are the first example of fiscal rules that are subject to sanctions since they include sanctions for monetary union countries. There are two restrictions regarding borrowing and budget balance in the Maastricht Criteria.

Accordingly, the ratio of member countries' government debts to GDP should not exceed 60% and the ratio of budget deficits to GDP should not exceed 3%. When the data on the budget balance of the EU member states for approximately 30 years is examined, while the average budget balance to GDP ratio of the 15 countries

that became members in 1995 was -5.24%, this ratio has decreased below -3% due to the legal limitation. Although this level has been maintained over the years by the Maastricht criterion with the fiscal rule applied for budget balance, it is seen that the fiscal rules are ineffective in situations that affect the normal course of the economy, such as the global crisis in 2008 and the global pandemic in 2020. In Ireland in particular, the budget balance has decreased to -32%, and the impact of the crisis has been severe and long-lasting. Although Turkey managed to maintain its budget balance below -3% after the financial crisis in 2000, it has been negatively affected by the global crisis and the pandemic, as in EU member states.

**Keywords:** Fiscal Rule, Budget Balance, Maastricht Criteria

### Sosyal Girişimcilik Alanındaki Araştırma Trendlerinin Sistematik Analizi *Systematic Analysis of Research Trends in the Field of Social Entrepreneurship*

**FulyaÖZDEMİR<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, İstanbul Nişantaşı Üniversitesi, Uygulamalı Bilimler Yüksekokulu, Uluslararası Ticaret ve İşletmecilik, İstanbul, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9130-6571>

#### ÖZET

Çalışma sosyal girişimcilik literatüründeki genel trendleri belirlemek ve ardından analiz gerektiren bir temayı seçerek derinlemesine bibliyografik analiz yapmayı hedeflemektedir. Bu bağlamda araştırmanın ilk aşamasında Web of Science veri tabanında, 2020-2024 yılları arasında yazılan “social entrepreneurship” başlıklı makaleler taratılmıştır. Toplam 575 adet makale analize tabi tutulmuştur. Konuların ilişkilerini ve odaklanılan konu kümelerini belirlemek için VOSviewer ile anahtar kelime analizi yapılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda sosyal girişimcilik, sosyal girişim, girişimcilik gibi kelimelerden sonra görülme sıklığı fazla ve bağlantı gücü yüksek anahtar kelimeler yüksek öğrenim, sürdürülebilir gelişme, eğitim, sosyal sermaye ve cinsiyet olarak görülmektedir. Sosyal etki, sosyal girişimcilik eğitimi, sosyal işletme, sosyal girişimcilik yönelimi, eğitimin geleceği, profesyonel eğitim, girişimcilik eğitimi, sosyal değişim, sosyal değer yaratma, karmaşık düşünme, kültür, zorluklar, girişimcilik ekosistemi, bibliyometrik analiz, kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk, öz yeterlilik kavramlarının da sosyal girişimcilik ile yakından ilişkili olduğu ve sık tekrar ettiği görülmektedir. Anahtar kelime analizi sonucunda belirlenen temalardan "Sosyal Girişimcilikte Bireysel ve Psikolojik Faktörler", sürdürülebilirlik, eğitim, sosyal kalkınma ve STK'lar gibi daha sık çalışılan temalarla karşılaştırıldığında sınırlı sayıda araştırmaya sahip olup, araştırmanın ikinci aşamasını oluşturmaktadır. Bu aşama, seçilen temanın literatürde nasıl işlendiği, hangi yazarlar ve çalışmaların öne çıktığı, hangi boşlukların olduğu ve alanda gelecekteki araştırmacılara yön verecek unsurları detaylı şekilde incelemek amacıyla gerçekleştirilmektedir. 380 makalenin analiz edildiği bu aşamada yapılan anahtar kelime analizinde sosyal girişimcilikte bireysel ve psikolojik faktörler bağlamında, en yüksek tekrar sayısı ve bağlantı gücü değerlerine sahip konular; sosyal girişimcilik, sosyal işletme, öz yeterlilik, sosyal girişimcilik niyeti, girişimcilik, sosyal inovasyon, empati, girişimcilik niyeti, cinsiyet, girişimcilik öz yeterliliği, kişilik, sosyal sermaye ve kişilik özellikleri olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Araştırma halen devam etmekte olup bu tema kapsamında önemli bir boşluğu doldurmayı hedeflemektedir. İki aşamada ele alınan bu araştırma, alandaki genel eğilimleri ortaya koyarken, araştırma eksikliği olan spesifik bir konuyu da detaylı olarak incelemektedir. Bu sayede, çalışmanın ikinci aşaması, akademik literatüre daha özgün bir katkı sunmayı hedeflemektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sosyal girişimcilik, Araştırma trendleri, Bibliyometrik analiz

#### ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine general trends in social entrepreneurship literature and then to conduct an in-depth bibliographic analysis by selecting a theme that requires analysis. In this context, in the first stage of the research, articles titled “social entrepreneurship” written between 2020-2024 were scanned in the Web of Science database. A total of 575 articles were analyzed. Keyword analysis was conducted with VOSviewer to determine the relationships between the topics and the focused topic clusters. As a result of the research, the keywords with high frequency and high connection strength after words such as social entrepreneurship, social enterprise, entrepreneurship are seen as higher education, sustainable development, education, social capital and gender. It is seen that the concepts of social impact, social entrepreneurship education, social business, social entrepreneurship orientation, future of education, professional education, entrepreneurship education, social change, social value creation, complex thinking, culture, challenges, entrepreneurship ecosystem, bibliometric analysis, corporate social responsibility, self-sufficiency are also closely related to social entrepreneurship and are frequently repeated. As a result of the keyword analysis, the themes determined as



"Individual and Psychological Factors in Social Entrepreneurship" have a limited number of studies compared to more frequently studied themes such as sustainability, education, social development and NGOs, and constitute the second stage of the research. This stage is carried out in order to examine in detail how the selected theme is processed in the literature, which authors and studies stand out, which gaps exist and the elements that will guide future researchers in the field. In the keyword analysis carried out in this stage, where 380 articles were analyzed, the topics with the highest repetition number and connection strength values in the context of individual and psychological factors in social entrepreneurship are social entrepreneurship, social business, self-sufficiency, social entrepreneurial intention, entrepreneurship, social innovation, empathy, entrepreneurial intention, gender, entrepreneurial self-sufficiency, personality, social capital and personality traits. The research is still ongoing and aims to fill an important gap within the scope of this theme. This research, which is handled in two stages, reveals the general trends in the field while also examining in detail a specific topic with a lack of research. In this way, the second stage of the study aims to make a more original contribution to the academic literature.

**Keywords:** Social entrepreneurship, Research trends, Bibliometric analysis

### Dijital Liderlik ve Girişimcilik Eğilimi: Üniversite Öğrencileri Üzerine Bir Araştırma

*The Relationship Between Digital Leadership and Entrepreneurship Intention: A Research on University Students*

**Serkan ÖZDEMİR<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Biga İİBF, İşletme Bölümü, Çanakkale, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9004-61810>

#### ÖZET

İş dünyasında dış çevre (yasal, politik, ekonomik, teknolojik, toplumsal) değişimleri işletmelerin de değişime uyum sağlamasını gerektirmektedir. Özellikle teknoloji şartlarında yaşanan değişimler işletmeleri hem uyum sağlayabilmek hem de verim ve kalite perspektifinde rekabet gücünü yükseltmek amacıyla yeni iş modellerine ve insan kaynakları bağlamında yeni yetkinliklere yönelmektedir. 4. Sanayi Devrimi olarak ifade edilen Endüstri 4.0 kapsamında işletmeler giderek dijitalleşmektedir ve dijital girişimlerin sayısı da artmaktadır. İşletmeler arasında bulut sistemi, yapay zeka, entegre yönetim bilişim sistemleri yaygınlaşmakta ve e-işletme sayısı artmaktadır. Ulusal ve uluslar arası trendler ve fonlar da giderek dijitalleşme ve dijital işletme konularına odaklanmaktadır. Özellikle Türkiye örneğinde 12. Kalkınma Planı ve 2025-2027 Orta Vadeli Program'da dijital dönüşüm özellikle vurgulanmaktadır. Bu değişimlere uyum sağlayabilmek için işletmelerin özellikle iç girişimcilik ve inovasyon yeteneklerinin güçlü olması gerekmektedir. İşletmelerin bu yeteneklerinin kaynağı ise nitelikli insan kaynaklarıdır. Bu bağlamda işletmelerde yer alan nitelikli insan kaynağının da dijital yetkinliklere sahip olması gerekmektedir. Özellikle önümüzdeki yıllarda insan kaynağını oluşturacak üniversite öğrencilerinin dijitalleşen iş dünyasında dijital yetkinliklere sahip olması önem arz etmektedir. Bu bağlamda bu çalışmada iktisadi ve idari bilimler fakültelerinde öğrenim gören öğrencilerin dijital liderlik yetkinlikleri ve girişimcilik eğilimleri araştırılmaktadır. Nicel araştırma yöntemleri kullanılarak gerçekleştirilen araştırma kapsamında Biga İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesinde öğrenim görmekte olan üniversite öğrencilerinin katılımıyla 299 katılımcıdan veri toplanmıştır. Anket tekniği kullanılarak gerçekleştirilen araştırmada demografik ifadeler, Dijital Liderlik Ölçeği (Sürücü vd. 2022), Dijital Girişimcilik Niyeti Ölçeği (Alan ve Boz, 2022) yer almaktadır. Normallik testi ile parametrik analize uygun olduğu görülen veriler güvenirlik ve geçerlik kapsamında Cronbach  $\alpha$  katsayısı ve faktör analizi ile değerlendirilmiştir. İlişkiyi değerlendirmek üzere gerçekleştirilen analizlerde korelasyon analizi sonucu bulgular dijital liderlik yetkinliği ile dijital girişimcilik eğilimi arasında ilişki olduğunu göstermektedir. Bağımsız örneklem t testi sonucu bulgulara göre dijital liderlik yetkinlikleri söz konusu olduğunda cinsiyete göre anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmamaktadır fakat girişimcilik eğilimi erkek öğrencilerde daha yüksek olarak gözlemlenmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Dijitalleşme, Dijital Liderlik, Girişimcilik, Dijital Girişimcilik, Girişimcilik Eğilimi.

#### ABSTRACT

In the business world, external environmental (legal, political, economic, technological, social) changes require businesses to adapt. In particular, changes in technological conditions direct businesses to new business models and new competencies in terms of human resources in order to adapt and increase their competitiveness in terms of efficiency and quality. Within the scope of Industry 4.0, which is referred to as the 4th Industrial Revolution, businesses are increasingly digitalizing and the number of digital enterprises is increasing. Cloud systems, artificial intelligence, integrated management information systems are becoming widespread among businesses and the number of e-businesses is increasing. National and international trends and funds are also increasingly focusing on digitalization and digital businesses. In particular, in the case of Turkey, digital transformation is particularly emphasized in the 12th Development Plan and the 2025-2027 Medium Term Program. In order to adapt to these changes, businesses need to have strong internal entrepreneurship and innovation capabilities. The source of these capabilities of businesses is qualified human resources. In this context, qualified human resources in businesses must also have digital competencies. It is especially important

for university students, who will constitute human resources in the coming years, to have digital competencies in the digitalizing business world. In this context, this study investigates the digital leadership competencies and entrepreneurship tendencies of students studying at the faculties of economics and administrative sciences. Within the scope of the research conducted using quantitative research methods, data were collected from 299 participants with the participation of university students studying at the Biga Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences. The research, which was conducted using the survey technique, included demographic expressions, Digital Leadership Scale (Sürücü et al. 2022), and Digital Entrepreneurial Intention Scale (Alan and Boz, 2022). The data, which were found to be suitable for parametric analysis with the normality test, were evaluated with Cronbach  $\alpha$  coefficient and factor analysis within the scope of reliability and validity. In the analyzes conducted to evaluate the relationship, the correlation analysis results show that there is a relationship between digital leadership competence and digital entrepreneurship tendency. According to the findings of the independent sample t-test, there is no significant difference according to gender when it comes to digital leadership competencies, but entrepreneurial tendency is observed to be higher in male students.

**Keywords:** Digitalization, Digital Leadership, Digital Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship Intention

### Falın Divan Şiirinde Kullanım Şekilleri

#### *Ways of Using Falin in Divan Poetry*

#### *Zahir SÜSLÜ<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Batman Üniversitesi, FEF, Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı, Batman, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9518-7597>

#### ÖZET

İnsan fitratındaki en uç duygulardan biri merak duygusudur. İnsanoğlu, yaşanmış bir olayın ayrıntılarını öğrenmek veya yapmak istediği bir şeyin akıbetini bilmek istemiştir. Bu duygusunu gidermek için farklı kaynaklara yönelmiştir. Osmanlı toplumu için en muteber kaynak, Kuran-ı Kerim, hadis kitapları ve bunlara müteallik yazılmış dinî nitelikli eserlerdir. Osmanlı coğrafyasında fal, Kuran ve hadislerle uygun olarak yazılmış dinî nitelikli ilimler içinde yer almıştır. Hemen her dönemde başta kitap falının ehem ve muteberi görülen Kuran falı ve kur'a falı üzerine çokça eser yazılmıştır. İnsanlar; Hz. Ali, Cafer-i Sadık ve İbni Arabî'ye nisbet edilen falmelerden çokça yararlanmış ve bunlardan başka Divan-ı Hâfız, Mesnevî, Ahmediye, Muhammediye ve Envârü'l-Âşıkîn gibi kitaplarla, hadiselerin hayra yorulması ve güzel çıkarımların hoş görülmesi anlamına gelen tefe'ülde bulunmuştur.

Osmanlı coğrafyasında gördüğü rağbet ve etki, falın divan şiirine edebî sanatlar yoluyla farklı şekillerde girmesini sağlamıştır. Baki, Muhibbi, Muhyi, Hayreti, Sabri, Taşlıcalı Yahya, Mezaki, Naili, Nedim, Şeyh Galib, Ragıb Paşa fal imgesini kullanan şairlerden bazılarıdır. Şairler fal imgesi yerine bazen tefe'ül etmek, kitap açmak gibi tabirleri de kullanmışlardır. Şairler, fal açmada öncelikle Kuran'dan yararlandıklarını sonra Mesnevi, Örfi Divanı, Hafız Divanı, Gülistan gibi eserlerle tefe'ülde bulduklarını söylemişlerdir. Fal/tefe'ül şiirde, farklı benzetme ve mecazlarla kullanılmıştır. Şairler, sevgili ile aralarındaki münasebetin akıbetini, fal yoluyla öğrendiklerini belirtmişlerdir. Bu noktadan hareketle, falın şiirde ne şekilde kullanıldığını ortaya koymak bildirinin asıl amacı olacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** fal, Kuran, kura, şiir, edebiyat

#### ABSTRACT

One of the most extreme emotions in human nature is curiosity. Human beings want to learn the details of an event that happened or the outcome of something they want to do. He turned to different sources to relieve this feeling. The most reliable source for the Ottoman society was the Holy Quran, hadith books and religious works written on them. In the Ottoman geography, fortune telling was among the religious sciences written in accordance with the Quran and hadiths. Many works have been written on Quran fortune telling and Quran fortune telling, which are seen as important and reliable in almost every period, especially book fortune telling. Hz. In addition to the fortune telling attributed to Ali, Cafer-i Sadık and İbni Arabî, people read books such as Divan-ı Hâfız, Mesnevî, Ahmediye, Muhammediye and Envârü'l-Âşıkîn in tefe'ül, which means interpreting events as good and tolerating beautiful inferences has been found.

The popularity and influence it had in the Ottoman geography enabled fortune telling to enter divan poetry in different ways through literary arts. Baki, Muhibbi, Muhyi, Hayreti, Sabri, Taşlıcalı Yahya, Mezaki, Naili, Nedim, Şeyh Galib, Ragıb Pasha are some of the poets who used the fortune telling image. Poets sometimes used expressions such as guessing and opening a book instead of fortune telling images. Poets said that they first benefited from the Quran in fortune telling, and then they used works such as Mesnevi, Örfi Divanı, Hafız Divanı, Gulistan. Fal/tefe'ül is used with different similes and metaphors in poetry. Poets stated that they learned the outcome of their relationship with their beloved through fortune telling. Starting from this point, the main purpose of the paper will be to reveal how fortune telling is used in poetry.

**Keywords:** fortune telling, Quran, draw, poem, literature

### Güneşin Zararlı Etkilerine Karşı UV Koruma Özelliği Yüksek Yenilikçi İş Kıyafeti Tasarımı

*Inovative design of workwear with a high level of UV protection against the harmful effects of the sun*

*İlhan MURİÇ<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Tekstil Mühendisi, Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, /Mühendislik Fakültesi, Tekstil Mühendisliği, DAYTEKS TEKSTİL, Türkiye.

*Sevinç YILDIZ<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup> Kalite ve Sürdürülebilirlik Yöneticisi, Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Kimya Bölümü, DAYTEKS TEKSTİL, Türkiye.

#### ÖZET

Küresel iklim değişikliği, hem sanayi sektörünü hem de toplumsal hayatı etkileyen en büyük tehditlerden biri olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Ve tüm dünyanın yeşil bir dönüşüme geçmesi kaçınılmazdır. Yeşil dönüşüm, sanayi sektöründe çevresel sürdürülebilirliği arttırmayı hedefleyen bir dizi strateji ve uygulamayı kapsamaktadır. Bu dönüşüm, enerji verimliliği, atık yönetimi, yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarının kullanımı, döngüsellik ve doğal kaynakların korunması gibi alanlarda yenilikçi yaklaşımlar içermektedir. Bu bağlamda sanayici üretim yaparken sürdürülebilir ve amaçlı üretim yapmayı hedeflenmelidir. Toplumsal hayatta iklim değişikliği ve güneşin zararlı etkilerine karşı insanlar artık daha bilinçli ve bu nedenle UV korumalı tekstil ürünlerine olan talep giderek artmaktadır. Sıcak ve nemli iklimlerde çalışan işçiler, güneşin zararlı UV ışınlarına maruz kalma, yüksek sıcaklık ve nemden kaynaklanan rahatsızlıklar gibi ciddi sağlık sorunlarıyla karşı karşıya kalmaktadır. Sağlık sorunlarının yanı sıra yaşam ve işin kalitesi de bu mazuriyetten etkilenmektedir. Bu çalışma kapsamında yapılan araştırmalar, işçilerin özellikle UV koruması, nefes alabilirlik, hareket özgürlüğü ve dayanıklılık gibi özelliklere sahip iş kıyafetlerine ihtiyaç duyduğunu göstermiştir. Ayrıca, kıyafetlerin üretim sürecinde sürdürülebilirlik ilkelerine uygun olarak farklı alanlarda da kullanılabilen bir tasarımla, doğal ve geri dönüştürülmüş malzemelerin kullanılması hedeflenmektedir. Özellikle tarım, inşaat ve lojistik sektörlerinde çalışan işçiler için geliştirilecek bu kıyafetler, hem işçilerin sağlığını ve güvenliğini artıracak, hem döngüsel ekonomiye fayda sağlayacak hem de ülkemizin tekstil sektörüne yeni bir değer katacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** UV, iş kıyafeti, güneşin zararlı etkileri, tekstil, sürdürülebilirlik.

#### ABSTRACT

Global climate change emerges as one of the biggest threats affecting both the industrial sector and social life. And it is inevitable for the whole world to undergo a green transformation. Green transformation encompasses a series of strategies and practices aimed at increasing environmental sustainability in the industrial sector. This transformation includes innovative approaches in areas such as energy efficiency, waste management, use of renewable energy sources, circularity, and preservation of natural resources. In this context, industry should aim for sustainable and purposeful production while producing. In social life, people are now more conscious about climate change and the harmful effects of the sun, leading to an increasing demand for UV-protected textile products. Workers in hot and humid climates face serious health problems such as exposure to harmful UV rays from the sun, high temperatures, and discomfort caused by humidity. Along with health problems, quality of life and work are also affected by these conditions. Research conducted within this scope has shown that workers specifically need workwear with features such as UV protection, breathability, freedom of movement, and durability. Additionally, sustainable principles are targeted to be incorporated into the production process of these clothing items by using natural materials that can be used in different areas sustainably and recycled materials. These clothes developed especially for workers in agriculture, in construction, and logistics sectors will improve both worker health and safety, and contribute to a circular economy while adding new value to our country's textile industry.

**Keywords:** UV, workwear, harmful effects of the sun, textiles, sustainability.

### Konvolüsyonel Sinir Ağları Kullanarak Bitki Yaprak Hastalıklarının Sınıflandırılması: Çeşitli Hastalıkların İncelenmesi ve Yüksek Doğruluğa Ulaşılması

*Classification of Plant Leaf Diseases Using Convolutional Neural Networks: A Study of Various Diseases and Achieving High Accuracy*

**Yerkebulan NURLANULY**

Hoca Ahmet Yesevi Uluslararası Türk-Kazak Üniversitesi, Fen bilimleri, Matematik bölümü, Türkistan, Kazakistan.  
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1557-6857>

#### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, bitki yaprak hastalıklarının otomatik sınıflandırılması için DenseNet121 mimarisi üzerine kurulu bir konvolüsyonel sinir ağı (CNN) geliştirilmiş ve uygulanmıştır. Araştırmanın ana hedefi, Apple Black Rot, Potato Early Blight, Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl Virus ve Strawberry Leaf Scorch gibi bitki hastalıklarını, sahada çekilen görüntüler üzerinden etkin bir şekilde tanıyabilen bir model oluşturmak olmuştur. Bu hedefi gerçekleştirmek için, verilerin işlenmesi sırasında veri artırma (augmentation) ve modelin aşırı öğrenmesini önlemek amacıyla Dropout ve L2-normalizasyonu gibi düzenleme yöntemleri kullanılmıştır.

Model, 19 sınıfa ayrılmış toplam 39.806 görüntü içeren bir veri seti üzerinde eğitilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlar, sınıflandırmada yüksek doğruluk göstermiştir: eğitim verilerinde %99.51, doğrulama verilerinde %99.90 ve test verilerinde %99.80 doğruluğa ulaşılmıştır. Veri artırma yöntemlerinin kullanılması, modelin ışıklandırma, çekim açısı ve arka plan gibi çeşitli görsel koşullara uyum sağlamasına olanak tanımış ve böylece modelin saha verileri üzerindeki genelleme yeteneğini önemli ölçüde iyileştirmiştir.

Deney sonuçları, önerilen CNN modelinin bitki hastalıklarının otomatik teşhisi için gerçek dünyada başarıyla kullanılabileceğini göstermiştir. Ayrıca, bu modelin mobil cihazlara ve drone tabanlı izleme sistemlerine entegre edilme potansiyeli, hastalık tespit sürecini çiftçiler için daha erişilebilir ve verimli hale getirecektir. Bununla birlikte, ilerleyen araştırmalar, daha geniş bir bitki hastalığı yelpazesi için veri setinin genişletilmesine ve modelin zorlu çekim koşullarına karşı dayanıklılığının artırılmasına odaklanabilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** konvolüsyonel sinir ağı, DenseNet121, bitki hastalıklarının sınıflandırılması, veri artırma.

#### ABSTRACT

This paper presents the development and implementation of a convolutional neural network (CNN) based on the DenseNet121 architecture for the automatic classification of plant leaf diseases. The main objective of the study was to create a model capable of effectively recognizing various plant diseases, such as Apple Black Rot, Potato Early Blight, Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl Virus, and Strawberry Leaf Scorch, on images obtained in field conditions. To achieve this, data preprocessing methods, including augmentation, were employed, along with regularization using Dropout and L2 normalization to prevent model overfitting.

The model was trained on a dataset containing 39,806 images, divided into 19 classes. The results demonstrated high classification accuracy: 99.51% on the training data, 99.90% on the validation data, and 99.80% on the test data. The application of data augmentation methods allowed the model to adapt to various visual conditions, such as changes in lighting, camera angles, and background, significantly improving its ability to generalize to field data.

The experimental results showed that the proposed CNN model could be successfully used in real-world conditions for the automatic diagnosis of plant diseases. Additionally, it opens up prospects for integration into mobile devices and drone-based monitoring systems, making the disease detection process more accessible

and efficient for farmers. Nevertheless, future research could focus on expanding the dataset to cover a wider range of plant diseases and improving the model's robustness to extreme imaging conditions.

**Keywords:** Convolutional Neural Network, DenseNet121, plant disease classification, data augmentation.



### Kardiyak Defibrilatör İmplantasyonun Geç Dönem Komplikasyonlarından Olan Lead Perforasyonunun Klinik Yönetimi

*Clinical Management of Lead Perforation, A Late-Term Complication of Cardiac Defibrillator Implantation*

***Damla ÖZTÜRK***

Araştırma Görevlisi Doktor, Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Kardiyoloji, Tekirdağ, Türkiye  
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9102-7548>

***Mustafa Hakan DİNÇKAL***

Profesör Doktor, Acıbadem Sağlık Grubu, Kardiyoloji, İstanbul, Türkiye  
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3497-4490>

***Şeref ALPSOY***

Profesör Doktor, Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Kardiyoloji, Tekirdağ, Türkiye  
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3720-0076>

#### ÖZET

Kardiyak implante edilebilir elektronik cihazlar, ritim bozuklukları ve kalp yetersizliği tedavisinde yaygın olarak kullanılır. Ancak, bu cihazların implantasyonu sonrasında çeşitli komplikasyonlar görülebilir. Kardiyak perforasyon, %0,1-5,2 oranında görülen nadir bir komplikasyondur ve bazen belirti vermeyebilir. Bu olgu sunumunda, 4 yıl önce kalıcı kardiyak defibrilatör implantasyonu yapılan 66 yaşındaki bir erkek hastada sağ ventrikülde lead kaynaklı perforasyon yaşanmıştır.

Hastanın 6 aydır devam eden göğüs ağrısı nedeniyle yapılan kontrollerde empedans yüksekliği saptanmış ve ekokardiyografi sonucunda leadin sağ ventrikül kavitesinin dışına çıktığı tespit edilmiştir. Toraks BT ile perforasyon şüphesi güçlenmiş, sağ ventrikülografi ile tanı kesinleşmiştir. Cerrahi müdahale ile lead çıkarılmıştır.

Kardiyak perforasyon, özellikle pacemaker implantasyonu sonrası önemli bir komplikasyondur ve görüntüleme yöntemleriyle teşhis edilmelidir. Perikardiyal efüzyonun olmaması, perforasyon bölgesinin yeri ve leadin ventrikülü perforasyon ederken izleyebileceği yol ile ilişkilidir. Kardiyak cihaz implantasyonu sırasında komplikasyon risklerinin azaltılması için dikkatli bir planlama ve postoperatif izleme gerekmektedir. Bu sunum, kardiyak defibrilatör implantasyonu sonrası lead perforasyonu ile ilgili tanı ve tedavi süreçlerine dair bilgi sunmakta ve literatüre katkı sağlamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kardiyak implante edilebilir cihazlar, komplikasyon, lead perforasyonu, sağ ventrikülografi

#### ABSTRACT

Cardiac implantable electronic devices are widely used in the treatment of arrhythmias and heart failure. However, various complications may occur after the implantation of these devices. Cardiac perforation is a rare complication with a rate of 0.1-5.2% and may sometimes be asymptomatic. In this case report, a 66-year-old male patient who underwent permanent cardiac defibrillator implantation 4 years ago experienced a lead-related perforation in the right ventricle.

During the check-ups performed due to the patient's chest pain that had been ongoing for 6 months, high impedance was detected and echocardiography revealed that the lead was out of the right ventricular cavity. The suspicion of perforation was strengthened with thoracic CT and the diagnosis was confirmed with right ventriculography. The lead was removed with surgical intervention.

Cardiac perforation is an important complication, especially after pacemaker implantation, and should be diagnosed by imaging methods. The absence of pericardial effusion is related to the location of the perforation

site and the path the lead may follow while perforating the ventricle. Careful planning and postoperative monitoring are required to reduce the risk of complications during cardiac device implantation. This presentation provides information on the diagnostic and therapeutic processes related to lead perforation after cardiac defibrillator implantation and contributes to the literature.

**Keywords:** Cardiac implantable devices, complication, lead perforation, right ventriculography

## COVID-19 İlişkili Pulmoner Emboli Olgularında Trombosit İndekslerinin Değerlendirilmesi *The Evaluation of Platelet Indices in Cases of COVID-19 Related Pulmonary Embolism*

**Gülsel AYZA<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Dr.Öğr. Üyesi, Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Tıbbi Biyoloji Anabilim Dalı, Tekirdağ, TÜRKİYE.  
<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3085-232X>

**Nihal ENŞEN<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Arş. Gör. Dr., İstanbul Üniversitesi- Cerrahpaşa, Cerrahpaşa Tıp Fakültesi, Fizyoloji Anabilim Dalı, İstanbul, TÜRKİYE.  
<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7168-3836>

**Ersan ATAHAN<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>Prof. Dr., İstanbul Üniversitesi-Cerrahpaşa, Cerrahpaşa Tıp Fakültesi, Göğüs Hastalıkları Anabilim Dalı, İstanbul, TÜRKİYE  
<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2993-243X>

**Buket ÇALIŞKANER ÖZTÜRK<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, İstanbul Üniversitesi-Cerrahpaşa, Cerrahpaşa Tıp Fakültesi, Göğüs Hastalıkları Anabilim Dalı, İstanbul, TÜRKİYE  
<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5953-4881>

**Bilun GEMİCİOĞLU<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>Prof. Dr., İstanbul Üniversitesi-Cerrahpaşa, Cerrahpaşa Tıp Fakültesi, Göğüs Hastalıkları Anabilim Dalı, İstanbul, TÜRKİYE  
<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5953-4881>

### ÖZET

**Amaç:** COVID-19 hastalığında tromboembolizm başlıca komplikasyonlardan biri olarak tanımlanmıştır. Koagülasyon mekanizmalarında anahtar rol oynayan trombositler, PE gelişiminde önemli bir yere sahiptir. COVID-19 ilişkili pulmoner emboli (PE) geçiren hastalarda koagülasyon mekanizmalarının bozulduğunu bildiren çalışmalar olmasına rağmen trombosit indeksleri ve PE ile olan ilişki tam olarak aydınlatılmamıştır. Trombosit indeksleri ile PE arasındaki ilişkinin ortaya konması hastalığın tanı ve tedavisinde yol gösterici olabilir. Bu çalışmada, trombosit indekslerinin COVID-19 ilişkili PE hastalarında araştırılması amaçlanmıştır.

**Gereç ve Yöntemler:** 2020-2022 yılları arasında İÜ-C Cerrahpaşa Tıp Fakültesi Göğüs Hastalıkları Anabilim Dalı polikliniğine başvuran, COVID-19 enfeksiyonu tanısı alan hastalar arasında pulmoner emboli geçiren ve geçirmeyen 18 yaş ve üzeri hastalar çalışmaya dahil edildi. PE şüphesi olanlar, toraks BT-anjio ve/veya Q-SPECT/CT yöntemi ile değerlendirildi.

**Bulgular:** Çalışmamızda 54 olgu COVID-19 (+), PE (+) grubu, 26 olgu COVID-19 (+) PE (-) olmak üzere toplam 80 hasta dahil edildi. Grupların tanı anındaki trombosit indekslerinden, trombosit sayısı (PLT), ortalama platelet volüm (MPV), platelet dağılım genişliği (PDW) ve plateletkrit (PCT) değerleri ile fibrinojen ve D-dimer değerleri karşılaştırılmıştır. COVID-19 (+), PE (+) grubunda PLT (p=0,012), PCT (p=0,001), D-dimer (p ≤ 0,001) değerleri istatistiksel olarak daha yüksek bulunmuştur.

**Sonuç:** Trombosit indeksleri, koagülasyon mekanizmasında ana rol oynayan trombosit aktivasyonunu gösteren parametrelerdir. Bu parametreler COVID-19 ilişkili PE tanısında prediktif değer taşıyabilir. Çalışmamızda PLT, PCT ve D-dimer düzeylerinin COVID-19 ilişkili PE hasta grubunda anlamlı derecede yükselmesi tanıda prediktif değer taşıyabilir. COVID-19 ile ilişkili PE hasta grubunda tanı ve tedaviye rehberlik etmek amacıyla çalıştığımız trombosit indekslerinin aydınlatmak için daha yüksek hasta sayısı ile detaylı çalışmalara ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** COVID-19 ilişkili Pulmoner emboli; trombosit indeksleri; trombosit sayısı; plateletkrit; D-dimer

**ABSTRACT**

**Objective:** Thromboembolism has been identified as one of the main complications of COVID-19 disease. Platelets, which play a key role in coagulation mechanisms, are significantly involved in the development of pulmonary embolism (PE). Although there are studies reporting the impairment of coagulation mechanisms in patients with COVID-19-related PE, the relationship between platelet indices and PE has not been fully elucidated. Understanding the relationship between platelet indices and PE could provide guidance in the diagnosis and treatment of the disease. This study aims to investigate platelet indices in patients with COVID-19-related PE.

**Materials and Methods:** The study included patients aged 18 and older who were admitted to the outpatient clinic of the Department of Chest Diseases at Istanbul University-Cerrahpaşa Medical Faculty between 2020 and 2022 and diagnosed with COVID-19 infection, both those who experienced pulmonary embolism (PE) and those who did not. Patients with suspected PE were evaluated using thoracic CT angiography and/or Q-SPECT/CT methods.

**Results:** In our study, a total of 80 patients were included, comprising 54 cases in the COVID-19 (+), PE (+) group and 26 cases in the COVID-19 (+), PE (-) group. The platelet indices at the time of diagnosis, including platelet count (PLT), mean platelet volume (MPV), platelet distribution width (PDW), and plateletcrit (PCT), as well as fibrinogen and D-dimer levels, were compared between the groups. In the COVID-19 (+), PE (+) group, PLT ( $p = 0.012$ ), PCT ( $p = 0.001$ ), and D-dimer ( $p \leq 0.001$ ) values were found to be statistically higher.

**Conclusion:** Platelet indices are parameters that indicate platelet activation, which plays a key role in the coagulation mechanism. These parameters may have predictive value in the diagnosis of COVID-19-related pulmonary embolism (PE). In our study, the significant increase in PLT, PCT, and D-dimer levels in the COVID-19-related PE patient group may have predictive value for diagnosis. To clarify the role of the platelet indices we studied in guiding diagnosis and treatment in the COVID-19-related PE patient group, further detailed studies with a larger patient population are needed.

**Keywords:** COVID-19-related pulmonary embolism; platelet indices; platelet count; plateletcrit; D-dimer.

### 18 ve 19. Yüzyıl Seyyahlarının Anlatılarında İstanbul'un Şehirsel ve Toplumsal Yapısı

*The Urban and Social Structure of Istanbul in the Narratives of 18th and 19th Century Travelers*

**Faruk SARIUSTA**

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Coğrafya Bölüm, Tekirdağ, Türkiye.  
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7803-9122>

**Mehmet BAYARTAN<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Profesör Dr, İstanbul Üniversitesi, Edebiyat Fakültesi, Coğrafya Bölüm, İstanbul, Türkiye.  
ORCID ID: <http://dx.doi.org/10.13039/501100002657>

#### ÖZET

İstanbul doğal güzellikleri, geçmişten günümüze biriktirmiş olduğu kültürel mirası ve sahip olduğu şehirsel fonksiyonlarıyla her dönemde önemli bir şehir olmuştur. Roma'nın, Bizans'ın ve Osmanlı'nın başkenti İstanbul, zengin bir seyahatname birikimine sahiptir. Zamanın ruhuna ışık tutan eserler olarak nitelendirilen seyahatnameler, başta tarihi coğrafya çalışmaları olmak üzere sosyal bilimlere birçok konuda çeşitli bilgiler sağlamaktadır. Şehirlerin kraliçesinin büyümesine kendisini kaptıran seyyahlar eserlerinde İstanbul'un başlıca mekanlarını, çok milletli ve kültürlü yapısını teşkil eden insanların, yöneticilerini anlatmaktadır. Seyyahların kalem vuruşlarıyla şekillenen İstanbul panoramasını; coğrafi özellikler, tarihi ve anıtsal yapılarla birlikte şehir halkı, kamusal ve gündelik yaşam, siyasi ve toplumsal olaylar, devlet yönetimi, kurumlar, yöneticiler, diplomatik ilişkiler gibi konular oluşturmaktadır. Seyyahların bireysel ya da ait oldukları toplumların bakış açısıyla şekillenen üsluplarıyla oluşturdukları eserler ve görsel öğeler her devrin anlayışını yansıtmaktadır. Batılı seyyahların İstanbul'u algılayışları ve anlatıları Avrupa'nın düşünsel ve siyasi dünyasında yaşanan gelgitlerden etkilenmiştir. Beşeriyetin meydana getirmiş olduğu en heybetli devletlerin izlerini bünyesinde taşıyan, herkesi kendisine hayran bırakan bir şehir olarak İstanbul seyyahlarca öne çıkan özellikleriyle kapsamlı olarak anlatılmıştır. Bu çalışmada 18. ve 19. yüzyılda İstanbul'da bulunan seyyahların anlatıları kullanılarak bu yüzyıldaki İstanbul'un tarihi coğrafyası incelenmekte ve İstanbul'un öne çıkartılan şehirsel ve kültürel özellikleri üzerinde durmaktadır. Yapılan bu çalışma ile dönemsel olarak İstanbul şehrinin seyyahlarca nasıl yansıtılmakta olduğu, hangi nitelikleriyle şehirsel kimliğinin oluşturulmaya çalışıldığı incelenmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İstanbul, Seyahatname, Beşeri Coğrafya, Tarihi Şehir Coğrafyası

#### ABSTRACT

Istanbul, with its natural beauty, accumulated cultural heritage from past to present, and urban functions, has always been an important city throughout history. As the capital of the Roman, Byzantine, and Ottoman Empires, Istanbul boasts a rich collection of travel narratives. These travelogues, which are considered works that shed light on the spirit of the times, provide valuable information, particularly for historical geography studies, as well as various social sciences. Travelers who were captivated by the allure of the "Queen of Cities" often described Istanbul's key locations, the diverse and multicultural population that shaped its fabric, and its rulers. The panorama of Istanbul as depicted by travelers encompasses geographical features, historical and monumental structures, as well as the city's people, public and everyday life, political and social events, state administration, institutions, rulers, and diplomatic relations. The works and visual elements created by travelers, influenced by their individual or societal perspectives, reflect the understanding of each era. The perceptions and accounts of Western travelers regarding Istanbul were shaped by the intellectual and political fluctuations occurring in Europe at the time. Istanbul, a city that bears the traces of some of the most magnificent empires ever established by humanity, has been extensively described by travelers, all of whom expressed admiration for the city. This study examines the historical geography of Istanbul in the 18th and

19th centuries using the narratives of travelers who visited during those periods, focusing on the urban and cultural features that were highlighted in their descriptions.

**Keywords:** Istanbul, Travel Narrative, Human Geography, Historical Urban Geography





### Human-Animal Relations in Lady Elizabeth Craven's *A Journey through Crimea to Constantinople* (1789)

*Cansu Özge ÖZMEN*

Doç. Dr., Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, İngiliz Dili ve Edebiyatı, Tekirdağ, Türkiye  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7242-3884>

#### ABSTRACT

A divorced mother of seven, Lady Elizabeth Craven, even without the account of her travels, would be considered an exceptionally independent, adventurous, and unconventional woman in the 18th century. Driven by intellectual curiosity, and a desire to assert her cultural sophistication, she penned a series of letters during her travels which read both as a travelogue and an extensive social commentary. In addition to detailed descriptions of the flora and fauna of parts of Eastern Europe, Russia, and the Ottoman Empire, Craven also provides observations of local customs, political conditions, and gender relations. Among what she deems worthy of recording during her travels are her encounters with various animals, from the horses she rides for transport to animals she eats or observes in nature or on the street. The aim of this paper is to showcase how the psychological mechanisms that one uses regardless of which social class they belong to and the cultural exceptionalism in the authors' approach in dealing with human-non-human relationships in the Orient have remained relatively similar throughout the centuries. As a member of the "fair sex", she demonstrates compassion towards and fascination with some species, whereas as an aristocrat, she is unable to interpret the nuances of non-Western relationships between animals and non-human animals. Her interpretations are rather based on purposefulness and functionality when giving an account of various species of animals.

**Keywords:** human-animal relations, travel literature, 18<sup>th</sup> century literature, animal, Orientalism

### Emine Sevgi Özdamar'ın *Hayat Bir Kervansaray* Romanı Bağlamında Dilsel Öğeler ve Kültür Aktarımı

Linguistic Elements and Cultural Transmission in the Context of Emine Sevgi Özdamar's *Life is a Caravanserai* Novel

**Neriman NÜZKET ÖZEN**

Doç. Dr., Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, Yabancı Diller Yüksekokulu, Yabancı Diller Bölümü, Tekirdağ, Türkiye.  
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7468-4909>

#### ÖZET

*Hayat Bir Kervansaray* adlı romanı ile 1991 yılında Almanya'nın en prestijli edebiyat ödülleri olan Ingeborg Bachmann Edebiyat Ödülünü alan Emine Sevgi Özdamar Avrupa'da Türk edebiyatının önemli temsilcilerindedir. 1965 yılında ondokuz yaşındayken işçi olarak Almanya'ya giden Özdamar Berlin'de iki yıl işçi olarak çalışır. 1967-1970 yıllarında İstanbul'da tiyatro eğitimi alan yazar Almanya'da farklı şehirlerde birçok tiyatro oyununda da rol alır. 1986 yılından beri hayatını Almanya'da serbest yazar olarak sürdüren Özdamar eserlerini Almanca yazan yazarlar arasında yer almaktadır. Almancayı kendine özgü bir üslupla kullanan ve Türkçe düşünerek bunu Almanca yazı diline aktaran Özdamar eserlerinde Türk insanının yaşayışını, sorunlarını, kültürünü, inançlarını ve gündelik hayatını yansıtan konuları içinde bulunduğu dönemin arka planında ele alır. Gerçekçi bir üslup ile yazan yazar kültürel öğeleri yazı dili olan Almancaya konuşurcasına aktarırken onları atasözü, deyim, dua, şiir, mecaz, küfür ve eğretileme gibi sözlü kültüre ait farklı öğelerle zenginleştirerek okurlarına adeta büyümlü bir dünya kurgular. Eserlerinde geleneksel kültürel öğeleri kullanan yazar halk kültürünün de nesilden nesile aktarılmasına, toplumsal hafızanın ve kültürel mirasın güçlendirilmesine katkı sağlamaktadır. Otobiyografik öğeler içeren romanı *Hayat Bir Kervansaray İki Kapısı Var Birinden Girdim Diğerinden Çıktım* özellikle Alman okurlar tarafından da takdir ve övgü ile karşılanıp büyük ilgi görmüştür. Ingeborg Bachmann Edebiyat Ödülünün jürisi esere bu ödülün verilmesinde romanda "orijinal, arkaik ve antik öğelerin Türk kökenli imgelerle zenginleştirilerek masalsı bir üslupla ifade edilmesinin etkili olduğunu" ifade etmişlerdir. Bu çalışmanın amacı da Avrupa'da Türk edebiyatının önemli temsilcilerinden olan Özdamar'ın bu ödüllü romanı üzerinden kültürel öğelerin Almancaya dilsel olarak yansıma biçimlerini örneklendirip, yazarın anlatım tekniğinin Türkçenin dilsel anlatım özelliklerini koruyarak kültürü nasıl aktardığını görünür kılmaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Avrupa Türk Edebiyatı, Almanya, Türkçe, Dil, Kültür.

#### ABSTRACT

Emine Sevgi Özdamar, who received the Ingeborg Bachmann Literature Award, one of the most prestigious literary awards in Germany, in 1991 with her novel *Hayat Bir Kervansaray*, is one of the important representatives of Turkish literature in Europe. Özdamar, who went to Germany as a worker in 1965 at the age of nineteen, worked as a worker in Berlin for two years. The author, who received theater education in Istanbul between 1967 and 1970, also took part in many theater plays in different cities in Germany. Özdamar, who has been living as a freelance writer in Germany since 1986, is among the writers who write their works in German. Özdamar, who uses German in a style unique to herself and thinks in Turkish and translates this into German written language, addresses the issues reflecting the life, problems, culture, beliefs and daily life of the Turkish people in the background of the period she is in. The author, who writes in a realistic style, transfers cultural elements into the written language of German as if speaking, and enriches them with different elements of oral culture such as proverbs, idioms, prayers, poems, metaphors, swearing and metaphors, creating a magical world for his readers. The author, who uses traditional cultural elements in his works, contributes to the transfer of folk culture from generation to generation, and to the strengthening of social memory and cultural heritage. Her novel, *Hayat Bir Kervansaray İki Kapısı Var Birinden Girdim Diğerinden Çıktım* which contains autobiographical elements, has been appreciated and praised especially by German readers and has attracted

great attention. The jury of the Ingeborg Bachmann Literature Award stated that “the original, archaic and antique elements enriched with Turkish-origin images and expressed in a fairy-tale style” were effective in giving this award to the work. The aim of this study is to exemplify the ways in which cultural elements are linguistically reflected in German through this award-winning novel by Özdamar, one of the important representatives of Turkish literature in Europe, and to make visible how the author's narrative technique conveys culture while preserving the linguistic narrative characteristics of Turkish.

**Keywords:** European Turkish Literature, Germany, Turkish, Language, Culture.

### The Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on Environmental Sustainability

*Doğrudan Yabancı Yatırımların Çevresel Sürdürülebilirlik Üzerine Etkisi*

**Murat ÖZDEMİR**

Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Muratlı Vocational School, Muratlı, Tekirdağ / Türkiye  
Orcid: 0000-0001-9737-6386

**Durmuş Çağrı YILDIRIM**

Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Department of Economics, Süleymanpaşa, Tekirdağ / Türkiye  
Orcid: 0000-0003-4168-2792

#### ABSTRACT

Foreign direct investment (FDI) refers to capital investments made by the resident economic assets of one country in order to gain control in another country. These investments not only provide capital flows but also involve the transfer of valuable resources such as technology, knowledge and management experience. FDI accelerates economic development by contributing capital and labour to the local economy, especially in developing countries. However, there are different approaches to the environmental impacts of FDI. The environmental pollution hypothesis argues that FDI may increase ecological degradation in countries with weak environmental regulations. According to this hypothesis, companies may prefer to reduce their costs by investing in countries with fewer environmental restrictions and this may lead to the concentration of environmental pollution in these countries. The environmental pollution hypothesis suggests that with the globalising economy, countries with inadequate environmental protection measures may become 'pollution havens'. In contrast, the so-called 'halo effect' argues that FDI can bring environmentally friendly technologies and high environmental standards to developing countries. MNEs can improve environmental quality by transferring more environmentally friendly policies implemented in their home countries to the countries where they invest. This is particularly important for investments that support sustainable development and green technology transfer. The effects of FDI on the environment vary depending on the policy preferences of host countries and the environmental responsibility approaches of investor companies. Within the framework of sustainable development, environmentally friendly FDI policies can both support economic growth and provide environmental protection.

While foreign direct investment contributes to the economic growth of countries and provides significant gains in areas such as capital, technology and labour force, it also creates a complex dynamic whose relationship with environmental and social sustainability goals should be examined. Especially in developing countries, FDI offers great opportunities to increase development and welfare levels, but it needs to be supported by appropriate policies in order to contribute to sustainable development goals. In this study, by analysing the interactions between countries' sustainability policies and FDI, the potential contribution of FDI to sustainable development and how this potential can be utilised in the most efficient way will be discussed. The study also aims to address the theoretical and practical dimensions of the FDI-sustainability relationship by evaluating the possibility of FDI to have more positive environmental and social impacts in countries with strong sustainability policies.

**Keywords:** Foreign Direct Investment, Halo Effect, Pollution Paradise, Sustainability

#### ÖZET

Doğrudan yabancı yatırım (DYY) bir ülkenin yerleşik ekonomik varlıklarının başka bir ülkede kontrol sağlamak amacıyla yaptığı sermaye yatırımlarını ifade eder. Bu yatırımlar, sermaye akışı sağlamakla kalmaz; teknoloji, bilgi ve yönetim deneyimi gibi değerli kaynakların aktarımını da içerir. DYY, özellikle gelişmekte olan ülkelere yerel ekonomiye sermaye ve iş gücü katkısında bulunarak ekonomik kalkınmayı hızlandırır. Ancak, DYY'nin çevresel etkileri konusunda farklı yaklaşımlar bulunmaktadır.

Çevre kirlilik hipotezi, DYY'nin çevresel düzenlemelerin zayıf olduğu ülkelere yönelerek bu ülkelerde ekolojik bozulmayı artırabileceğini savunur. Bu hipoteze göre, şirketler daha az çevresel kısıtlamaya sahip olan ülkelere yatırım yaparak maliyetlerini düşürmeyi tercih edebilir ve bu durum, çevre kirliliğinin bu ülkelerde yoğunlaşmasına yol açabilir. Çevre kirlilik hipotezi, küreselleşen ekonomiyle birlikte çevre koruma önlemlerinin yetersiz olduğu ülkelerin "kirlilik cenneti" haline gelebileceğini öne sürer. Buna karşılık, "halo etkisi" olarak bilinen yaklaşım, DYY'nin gelişmekte olan ülkelere çevre dostu teknolojiler ve yüksek çevresel standartlar getirebileceğini savunur. Çok uluslu şirketler, ana ülkelerinde uyguladıkları daha çevreci politikaları yatırım yaptıkları ülkelere de taşıyarak çevresel kaliteyi artırabilir. Bu durum, özellikle sürdürülebilir kalkınma ve yeşil teknoloji transferini destekleyen yatırımlar açısından önemlidir. DYY'nin çevre üzerindeki etkileri, ev sahibi ülkelerin politika tercihleri ve yatırımcı şirketlerin çevresel sorumluluk yaklaşımlarına bağlı olarak değişkenlik göstermektedir. Sürdürülebilir kalkınma çerçevesinde, çevre dostu FDI politikaları hem ekonomik büyümeyi destekleyebilir hem de çevresel koruma sağlayabilir.

Doğrudan yabancı yatırım, ülkelerin ekonomik büyümesine katkıda bulunarak sermaye, teknoloji ve iş gücü gibi alanlarda önemli kazanımlar sağlarken, aynı zamanda çevresel ve sosyal sürdürülebilirlik hedefleri ile ilişkisi incelenmesi gereken karmaşık bir dinamik oluşturur. Özellikle gelişmekte olan ülkelerde DYY, kalkınma ve refah seviyelerini artırmaya yönelik büyük fırsatlar sunmakla birlikte, sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerine katkıda bulunması için uygun politikalarla desteklenmesi gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmada, ülkelerin sürdürülebilirlik politikaları ile DYY arasındaki etkileşimler analiz edilerek, doğrudan yabancı yatırımların sürdürülebilir kalkınmaya olan katkı potansiyeli ve bu potansiyelin nasıl en verimli şekilde değerlendirilebileceği tartışılacaktır. Çalışma ayrıca, sürdürülebilirlik politikalarının güçlü olduğu ülkelerde DYY'nin daha olumlu çevresel ve sosyal etkiler bırakma olasılığını değerlendirerek, DYY-sürdürülebilirlik ilişkisini teorik ve pratik boyutlarıyla ele almayı hedeflemektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Doğrudan Yabancı Yatırım, Halo Etkisi, Kirlilik Cenneti, Sürdürülebilirlik

## Kırılgan 8'li Ülkelerde İkiz Açık Hipotezinin Analizi<sup>1</sup>

*The Analysis of the Twin Gap Hypothesis in the Fragile 8 Countries*

*Ayşe ENGİN*

Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Tekirdağ / Türkiye

*Durmuş Çağrı YILDIRIM*

Prof. Dr. Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Tekirdağ / Türkiye

### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, kırılılgan sekizli ülkelerinde (Brezilya, Endonezya, Güney Afrika, Hindistan, Türkiye, Arjantin, Rusya ve Şili) bütçe açığı ile cari işlemler açığı arasındaki ilişki ele alınmaktadır. Ancak Rusya, ilgili verilerin yetersizliği nedeniyle çalışmaya dahil edilememiştir. 2002-2019 yılları arasındaki yıllık veriler ile panel nedensellik testi yapılmıştır. Bulgular, cari açıktan bütçe açığına doğru tek yönlü bir nedensellik ilişkisi olduğunu göstermektedir. Başka bir deyişle, cari işlemler açığının bütçe açığını etkilediği, fakat tersi bir ilişkinin olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Lawrence H. Summers tarafından 1988 yılında ortaya atılan Cari İşlemler Hedeflemesi görüşü, çalışmamızdan elde edilen bulgularla desteklenmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İkiz Açık, Cari Açık, Bütçe Açığı, Kırılgan Sekizli

### ABSTRACT

This study examines the relationship between budget deficit and current account deficit in the fragile eight countries (Brazil, Indonesia, South Africa, India, Turkey, Argentina, Russia and Chile). However, Russia could not be included in the study due to insufficient data. Panel causality test was applied with annual data between 2002-2019. The findings show that there is a unidirectional causality relationship from the current account deficit to the budget deficit. In other words, it is found that the current account deficit affects the budget deficit, but there is no reverse relationship. The Current Account Targeting view put forward by Lawrence H. Summers in 1988 is supported by the our findings.

**Keywords:** Twin Deficit, Current Account Deficit, Debt Deficit, Fragile Eight Countries

<sup>1</sup> Bu çalışma, Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü'nde Ayşe Engin tarafından hazırlanan Yüksek lisans tezinden türetilmiştir.

### Finansal Gelişme ve Yoksulluk Arasındaki İlişki: CIVETS Ülkeleri İçin Asimetrik Bir Analiz

*The Relationship between Financial Development and Poverty: An Asymmetric Analysis for CIVETS Countries*

**Prof. Dr. Kenan AYDIN**

İstanbul Gelişim Üniversitesi, İktisadi İdari ve Sosyal Bilimler Fakültesi, İşletme Bölümü, İstanbul  
ORCID: 0000-0002-0496-5665

**Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Tuğba KANTARCI**

İstanbul Gelişim Üniversitesi, İktisadi İdari ve Sosyal Bilimler Fakültesi, Ekonomi ve Finans Bölümü, İstanbul  
ORCID: 0000-0002-2257-430X

#### ÖZET

Günümüzde finansal sistemin gelişmişlik seviyesi ekonominin istikrarı açısından büyük öneme sahiptir. Etkin işleyen finansal piyasalar, ihtiyaç duyulan fonlara kolaylıkla ulaşılmasına imkan tanımakta piyasa derinliğine ve çeşitliliğine katkı sağlaması açısından da önem arz etmektedir. Bu noktada finansal gelişmenin, üretkenlik üzerinde pozitif etkiler yaratarak ülkelerin ekonomik büyüme ve kalkınma süreçlerine ciddi faydalar sağladığı bilinmektedir. Ayrıca finansal gelişme toplumsal refahın artmasına katkı sağlayan kilit bir faktör olmasının yanı sıra sürdürülebilir büyümenin desteklenmesinde de çok önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın temel taşlarından biri olan ve küresel bir sorun olarak nitelendirilen yoksulluk ile mücadele acil çözüm getirilmesini gerektiren konuların ilk sıralarında yer almaktadır. Dolayısıyla, yoksulluğun azaltılmasını teşvik etmek için finansal gelişme önemli bir araç olarak görülmektedir. Diğer bir ifadeyle, gelişmiş bir finansal sistemin ekonomik büyümeyi destekleyerek yoksulluğu ve eşitsizliği azaltma potansiyeline sahip olduğu söylenebilir. Bu çalışmada, finansal gelişme ve yoksulluk arasındaki ilişkinin CIVETS (Kolombiya, Endonezya, Vietnam, Mısır, Türkiye ve Güney Afrika) ülkeleri özelinde asimetrik etkileri dikkate alan asimetrik nedensellik analizi ile incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu çalışma kapsamında, finansal gelişme ve yoksulluk ilişkisine yönelik Hatemi-J tarafından geliştirilen asimetrik nedensellik sonuçları CIVETS ülkeleri özelinde sunulacaktır. Analizden elde edilecek bulgular ışığında politika yapıcılara yönelik öneriler geliştirilecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Finansal Gelişme, Yoksulluk, Asimetrik Nedensellik, CIVETS Ülkeleri

#### ABSTRACT

Today, the level of development of the financial system is of great importance for the stability of the economy. Efficiently functioning financial markets allow easy access to the needed funds and are also important in terms of contributing to market depth and diversity. At this point, it is known that financial development provides significant benefits to the economic growth and development processes of countries by creating positive effects on productivity. In addition to being a key factor contributing to social welfare, financial development also plays a crucial role in supporting sustainable growth. The fight against poverty, which is one of the pillars of sustainable development and characterized as a global problem, is among the top issues that require urgent solutions. Therefore, financial development is seen as an important tool to promote poverty reduction. In other words, a developed financial system has the potential to reduce poverty and inequality by supporting economic growth. This study aims to examine the relationship between financial development and poverty in CIVETS countries (Colombia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Egypt, Turkey and South Africa) using asymmetric causality analysis that takes into account asymmetric effects. In this study, the asymmetric causality results developed by Hatemi-J for the relationship between financial development and poverty will be presented for CIVETS countries. In the light of the findings of the analysis, recommendations for policy makers will be developed.

**Keywords:** : Financial Development, Poverty, Asymmetric Causality, CIVETS Countries



## Postmenopozal Osteoporozda Fizyoterapi Yaklaşımları

### *Physiotherapy Approaches in Postmenopausal Osteoporosis*

**Betül ERGÜN<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Öğretim Görevlisi, Kayseri Üniversitesi, İncesu Ayşe ve Saffet Arslan Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu, Kayseri, Türkiye  
<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7212-2937>

**Mehmet ÇOPUROĞLU<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Uzman Doktor, Kayseri Şehir Hastanesi, Kadın Hastalıkları ve Doğum, Kayseri, Türkiye  
<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-2375-6253>

## ÖZET

Osteoporoz, kemik mineral yoğunluğunda azalma ile karakterize edilen bir hastalıktır. Postmenopozal osteoporoz, postmenopozal kadınlarda yaygın görülen bir osteoporoz türüdür. Kemik kütlelerinin birikimi çocuklukta başlar ve yetişkinlik dönemine kadar devam eder. Omurga ve kalça için en yüksek kemik kütleleri, yirmili yaşların ortalarında elde edilirken, diğer kemikler 40 yaşına kadar zirveye ulaşır. Bu noktadan sonra, kemik kütlelerinde normal bir azalma başlar. 70 yaşına gelindiğinde, kemik kütlelerinde %30-40 oranında bir azalma gözlemlenir. Sağlıklı yaşlanma, Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'nün 21. yüzyıldaki 21 hedefinden biridir. Bu nedenle, giderek artan yaygınlığa sahip postmenopozal osteoporozun insidansını azaltmaya yönelik çalışmalar önem kazanmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, postmenopozal osteoporozun risk faktörlerini, tanı yöntemlerini ve fizyoterapi yaklaşımlarını incelemek gereklidir. Osteoporoz tedavisinin temel amacı, kemik kırıklarını önlemektir. Tedavi yöntemleri oldukça geniş bir yelpazeye yayılmaktadır. Ayrıca, nanoteknoloji ve farmakogenetik alanındaki ilerlemeler, osteoporozun tanı ve tedavisinde yenilikler sunmaktadır. Fiziksel terapi ve rehabilitasyon yöntemleri, bilgisayar teknolojisindeki gelişmelerle desteklenerek hastaların yaşam kalitesini artırmada önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Kullanılan yaklaşımlar arasında direnç ve güçlendirme egzersizleri, denge ve koordinasyon egzersizleri, sanal gerçeklik egzersizleri, aralıklı yürüyüş antrenmanı, Tai Chi egzersizleri, diyafram nefesi egzersizleri ve tüm vücut titreşim terapisi bulunmaktadır. Bu yöntemler, kemik sağlığını desteklemek, düşme riskini azaltmak ve genel yaşam kalitesini iyileştirmek amacıyla uygulanmaktadır. Ayrıca, multidisipliner bir yaklaşım, hasta eğitimi ve düzenli takip, tedavi başarısını artırmaktadır. Sonuç olarak, bireyin özellikleri göz önünde bulundurularak özelleştirilmiş bir tedavi programı ve uygun bir fizyoterapi planı oluşturulmalıdır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Egzersiz, Osteoporoz, Fizyoterapi, Postmenopoz, Postmenopozal Osteoporoz

## ABSTRACT

Osteoporosis is a disease characterized by a decrease in bone mineral density. Postmenopausal osteoporosis is a common type of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women. The accumulation of bone mass begins in childhood and continues into adulthood. The highest bone mass for the spine and hip can be achieved in the mid-twenties, while other bones reach their peak by the age of 40. After that, bone mass begins to decrease normally. By the age of 70, there is a decrease of 30-40% in bone mass. Healthy aging is one of the 21 goals of the World Health Organization for the 21st century. Therefore, there is a focus on reducing the incidence of postmenopausal osteoporosis, whose prevalence is increasingly rising. In this context, it is important to examine the risk factors, diagnostic methods, and physiotherapy approaches for postmenopausal osteoporosis. The main aim of osteoporosis treatment is to prevent bone fractures. Treatment methods cover a wide range. Additionally, advances in nanotechnology and pharmacogenetics provide innovations in the diagnosis and treatment of osteoporosis. Physical therapy and rehabilitation methods, supported by advances in computer technology, play an important role in improving the quality of life for patients. The approaches used include resistance and strengthening exercises, balance and coordination exercises, virtual reality exercises, intermittent walking training, Tai Chi exercises, diaphragmatic breathing exercises, and whole-body vibration

therapy. These methods are implemented to support bone health, reduce the risk of falls, and improve overall quality of life. Moreover, a multidisciplinary approach, patient education, and regular follow-up increase the success of treatment. As a result, a customized treatment program and appropriate physiotherapy plan should be created by considering the individual characteristics of the person.

**Key Words:** Exercise, Osteoporosis, Physiotherapy, Postmenopause, Postmenopausal Osteoporosis

## Alzheimer Demanslı ve Sağlıklı Geriatrik Bireylerde Çift Görevlendirme Performansının Karşılaştırılması

*Comparison of Dual Task Performance in Healthy Geriatric Individuals with Alzheimer's Dementia*

**Senanur AK**

<sup>1</sup>Fizyoterapist, Kırıkkale Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Fizyoterapi ve Rehabilitasyon Anabilim Dalı, Ankara, Türkiye.  
<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0484-959X

**Meral SERTEL**

<sup>2</sup>Doç. Dr., Kırıkkale Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Fizyoterapi ve Rehabilitasyon Anabilim Dalı, Ankara, Türkiye.  
<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7575-9762

### ÖZET

Alzheimer demans ortalama insan ömrünün ve yaşlı popülasyonun arttığı son yıllarda büyük bir sağlık sorunu haline gelmiştir. Bu çalışmanın amacı alzheimer demanslı bireylerdeki motor ve kognitif çift görevlendirme performansını sağlıklı geriatrik bireylerle karşılaştırılarak problemlerin belirlenmesine ve bu problemlere yönelik rehabilitasyon protokollerinin daha etkili bir şekilde uygulanmasına katkı sağlamaktır.

Bu çalışma Özel Yaşlı Bakım Merkezlerinde Alzheimer Demans tanılı 65 yaş üzeri bağımsız yürüyebilen 25 birey ile sağlıklı 25 birey dahil edildi. Çift görevlendirmeyi değerlendirmek için Zamanlı Kalk Yürü testi hem motor hem kognitif görevler verilerek değerlendirildi.

Hem Alzheimer hem sağlıklı geriatric grubun %56 kadın (14), %44'ü erkek (11) bireylerden oluştuğu görüldü. Bulgular, Alzheimer demanslı bireylerin çift görev ve yürüyüş performanslarının sağlıklı bireylerden anlamlı derecede düşük olduğunu ortaya koydu( $p<0,001$ ) Alzheimer demanslı bireylerin TUG ve çift görevlendirme TUG (motor ve kognitif görev) sürelerinin sağlıklı geriatrik bireylerden daha uzun olduğu tespit edildi.

Çalışmamızın sonucunda elde ettiğimiz verilere göre Alzheimer Demanslı bireylerde çift görevlendirmede kullanılan zamanlı kalk ve yürü testi süresinin sağlıklı geriatrik bireylere göre uzadığı görüldü. Alzheimer Demanslı bireylerin tedavi programlarında çift görev performanslarının geliştirilmeye yönelik protokollerin eklenmesi gerektiği düşüncesindeyiz.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Alzheimer Demans, Çift Görevlendirme

### ABSTRACT

Alzheimer's dementia has become a major health problem in recent years, when the average human lifespan and the elderly population have increased. The aim of this study is to compare the motor and cognitive dual tasking performance of individuals with Alzheimer's dementia with healthy geriatric individuals, to determine the problems and to contribute to the more effective implementation of rehabilitation protocols for these problems.

This study included 25 individuals over the age of 65 who were diagnosed with Alzheimer's Dementia and could walk independently, and 25 healthy individuals in Special Elderly Care Centers. In order to evaluate dual tasking, the Timed Up and Go test was evaluated by giving both motor and cognitive tasks.

It was seen that both the study (Alzheimer's) and control groups (healthy geriatric) consisted of 56% female (14) and 44% male (11) individuals. The findings revealed that the dual task and walking performances of individuals with Alzheimer's dementia were significantly lower than those of healthy individuals ( $p<0.001$ ). It was determined that the TUG and dual task TUG (motor and cognitive task) times of individuals with Alzheimer's dementia were longer than those of healthy geriatric individuals. According to the data obtained as a result of our study, it was observed that the timed up and go test time used in dual tasking was longer in individuals with Alzheimer's Dementia compared to healthy geriatric individuals. We believe that protocols

aimed at improving dual task performances should be added to the treatment programs of individuals with Alzheimer's Dementia.

**Keywords:** Alzheimer's Dementia, Dual Tasking



### Investigation of the Relationship between the Degree of Facet Osteoarthritis and Triglyceride-Glucose Index and Triglyceride/HDL on Magnetic Resonance Imaging

*Emine YILDIRIM USLU*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Uzm.Dr, Elazığ Fethi Sekin City Hospital, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Elazığ, Turkey

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: 0000-0003-2613-8385

#### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** This study aimed to investigate the relationship between the degree of lumbar facet joint osteoarthritis detected on Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and Triglyceride-Glucose Index and Triglyceride/HDL.

**Material and Method:** The MRI images and biochemistry results of 100 patients who applied to Elazığ Fethi Sekin City Hospital Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Polyclinics with complaints of low back pain and underwent lumbar MRI imaging were examined. Patients with facet joint osteoarthritis between the ages of 18-60 were included in the study. Patients were divided into 3 groups as grade 1, 2 and 3 according to their degree of osteoarthritis. The relationship between the patients' facet osteoarthritis grades on MRI and lipid levels, triglyceride/glucose, triglyceride/HDL ratios in biochemical examinations was investigated.

**Results:** No difference was observed in lipid levels among the 3 groups. No correlation was observed between facet osteoarthritis grade and triglyceride/glucose, triglyceride/HDL.

**Conclusion:** In our study, no significant relationship was found between the facet osteoarthritis grade and biochemical parameters. New biochemical studies are needed in larger patient groups.

**Keywords:** Faset joint, Osteoarthritis, Triglyceride/glucose, Triglyceride/HDL

### Kırım Kongo Kanamalı Ateşi Hastalığında Laboratuvar Tanı

#### *Laboratory Diagnosis in Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever*

**Doç. Dr. Çiğdem Eda Balkan BOZLAK**

Kafkas Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi/Medical Microbiology/Kars/Türkiye  
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3922-7758>

#### ÖZET

‘Kırım Kongo Hemorajik Virüsü’ Bunyavirales takımı, Nairoviridae ailesinden, Orthonairovirus genusundan bir virüsdür. Afrika, Asya, Balkanlar ve Ortadoğu’da bulunan 30’den fazla ülkede hastalığın varlığı rapor edilmiştir. Hastalık sporadik olarak görülmekte ve doğada kene→omurgalı→kene döngüsü ile sirküle olmaktadır. Zarflı bir virüsdür. Negatif Polariteli bir virüsdür. Segmentli bir virüsdür; S,M,L,N segmentlerinin her biri ayrı transkribe edilir. Hastalığın Laboratuvar Tanı Yöntemleri, doğrudan (direkt) yöntemler ve dolaylı yöntemler(indirekt) olarak ikiye ayrılabilir. Doğrudan yöntemler ile etken direkt gösterilirken, dolaylı yöntemler ile etkene karşı oluşmuş antikor yanıtı araştırılarak teşhis konulmaktadır. Virüsün izolasyonu, virüse spesifik antijen aranması ve viral nükleik asidin spesifik primerlerle çoğaltılması doğrudan yöntemlerdir. ELISA, immunofloresan, ve nötralizasyon testleri gibi etkene karşı oluşmuş antikor yanıtını arayan testler hastalığın teşhisinde kullanılan dolaylı yöntemlerdir. Bizde bu çalışmamızda laboratuvar tanı yöntemlerinden ve son gelişmelerden bahsedeceğiz. KKKA tanısı koymak için kullanılan laboratuvar testleri arasında; elektron Mikroskopi(EM), gerçek zamanlı polimeraz zincir reaksiyonu (RT-PCR), virüs izolasyon girişimleri(Hücre Kültürleri-Hayvan Deneylemleri), antikorun ELISA (IgG ve IgM) ile saptanması yer alır. Klinik öyküsü KKKA ile uyumlu olan bir hastanın laboratuvar tanısı, hastalığın akut döneminde kandaki viral antijenin (ELISA antijen yakalama), viral RNA dizisinin (RT-PCR) tespiti veya kandaki viral RNA sekansının kombinasyonu kullanılarak yapılabilir. Ölümcül bir vakadan toplanan dokularda ve virüs izolasyonu ve İmmünohistokimyasal boyama ile de aynı zamanda formalinle sabitlenmiş dokularda da viral antijenin kanıtları gösterilebilir. Hastalığın ilerleyen dönemlerinde hayatta kalan kişilerin kanında antikorlar bulunabilir. Ancak antijen, viral RNA ve virüs artık tespit edilebilir durumda değildir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kırım Kongo hemorajik ateşi, laboratuvar, tanı.

#### ABSTRACT

Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Virus’ Bunyavirales team is a virus from the Orthonairovirus gene, in the family Nairoviridae. The presence of the disease has been reported in more than 30 countries in Africa, Asia, the Balkans and the Middle East. The disease is seen as sporadic and is circulated in nature by the tick→omurgal→ene cycle. It is an enveloped virus. It is a negative polarity. It is a segmented virus; the S,M,L,N segment is each transcribed separately. Laboratory Diagnostic Methods of the disease can be divided into direct (direct) methods and indirect methods (direct). With direct methods, the factor is shown directly, while indirect methods and antibody response against the factor are investigated and diagnosed. Isolation of the virus, search for specific antigen to the virus and reproduction of viral nucleic acid with specific primers are direct methods. Tests that look for an antibody response to the agent, such as ELISA, immunofluorescence, and neutralization tests, are indirect methods used to diagnose the disease. In this study, we will talk about laboratory diagnostic methods and recent developments. laboratory tests used to diagnose PPE include; electron Microscopy(EM), real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), virus isolation attempts(Cell Cultures-Animal Experiments), and, the antibody is detected by ELISA (IgG and IgM). Laboratory diagnosis of a patient with a clinical history of PPE, viral antigen (ELISA antigen capture) in the blood during the acute period of the disease, with, detection of viral RNA sequence (RT-PCR) or a combination of viral RNA sequence in the blood can be done using. Evidence of viral antigen may also be shown in tissues collected from a fatal case and in virus isolation and Immunohistochemical staining, as well as in tissues fixed with

formalin. Antibodies can be found in the blood of people who survive later in the disease. However, antigen, viral RNA, and virus are no longer detectable.

**Keywords:** Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever, laboratory, diagnosis.



## Bölgemiz İçin Önemli Bir Hastalık; Brusellozis

### An Important Disease for Our Region; Brucellosis

**Doç. Dr. Çiğdem Eda Balkan BOZLAK**

Kafkas Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi/Medical Microbiology/Kars/Türkiye  
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3922-7758>

#### ÖZET

*Brucella proteobacteria filumuna, Alphaproteobacteria sınıfına, Rhizobiales takımına, Brucellaceae familyasına aittir. Brusella, kokobasil yapıda gram negatif bakterilerin sebep olduğu zoonotik bir hastalıktır. Brucella cinsi, şiddetli ateşli bir hastalık olan brusellozdan sorumludur. Bruselloz evcil ve vahşi hayvanlarda düşük ve kısırlığa sebep olan dünya çapında bir sorun oluşturmaktadır. Brucella proteobacteria filumuna, Alphaproteobacteria sınıfına, Rhizobiales takımına, Brucellaceae familyasına aittir. Brusella, kokobasil yapıda gram negatif bakterilerin sebep olduğu zoonotik bir hastalıktır. Brucella cinsi, şiddetli ateşli bir hastalık olan brusellozdan sorumludur. Bruselloz evcil ve vahşi hayvanlarda düşük ve kısırlığa sebep olan dünya çapında bir sorun oluşturmaktadır. Brucella hücre içi bir patojendir ve makrofajla çoğalır. Suda, toprakta, süt ürünlerinde, et, gübre ve tozda uzun süre hayatta kalan bakteriyel hücreler vardır. Bakteri tespiti için çok çeşitli yöntemler vardır. Kan veya vücut sıvısı kültürü için iki fazlı besiyer kullanılmaktadır. Serolojik testler, belirli bir antikor seviyesinin serumda incelenmesiyle enfeksiyon tespit edilir. Brucella'nın insanlarda tanısı endemik olmayan bölgelerde yolculuk ile bulaşma veya endemik bölgeden kontamine süt ürünleri ithaline bağlı olarak enfeksiyonun şekillenmesinde ayırt etmek için detaylı anamnez gereklidir. Brucella, nadiren ölüme yol açmaktadır. Brusellozda tek antibiyotik tedavisi hastalığın yeniden başlamasına neden olduğu için yetersiz olmaktadır. Tanımlanan altı türden beşi olan Brucella melitensis, Brucella suis, Brucella abortus, Brucella canis ve Brucella ovis hastalığa neden olmaktadır. Bunlardan Brucella ovis dışındaki dördü aynı zamanda insanlarda da hastalığa neden olmaktadır.*

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Brusellozis, bakteri, zoonoz.

#### ABSTRACT

*Brucella belongs to the proteobacteria phylum, the Alphaproteobacteria class, the Rhizobiales team, the Brucellaceae family. Brucella is a zoonotic disease caused by gram-negative bacteria in the cocobacil structure. The genus Brucella is responsible for brucellosis, a severe fever disease. Brucellosis is a worldwide problem that causes miscarriage and infertility in domestic and wild animals. Brucella belongs to the proteobacteria phylum, the Alphaproteobacteria class, the Rhizobiales team, the Brucellaceae family. Brucella is a zoonotic disease caused by gram-negative bacteria in the cocobacil structure. The genus Brucella is responsible for brucellosis, a severe fever disease. Brucellosis is a worldwide problem that causes miscarriage and infertility in domestic and wild animals. Brucella is an intracellular pathogen and multiplies with macrophage. There are bacterial cells that survive for a long time in water, soil, dairy products, meat, fertilizer and dust. There are a wide variety of methods for bacterial detection. Two-phase medium is used for blood or body fluid culture. Serological tests detect infection by examining a certain level of antibodies in the serum. Detailed anamnesis is required to distinguish Brucella's diagnosis in humans in non-endemic areas from transmission by journey or in the formation of infection due to imports of contaminated dairy products from the endemic region. Brucella rarely leads to death. The only antibiotic treatment in brucellosis is insufficient because it causes the disease to restart. Five of the six identified species, Brucella melitensis, Brucella suis, Brucella abortus, Brucella canis, and Brucella ovis, cause disease in humans as well.*

**Keywords:** Brucellosis, bacteria, zoonosis.

### Sıçanlarda Serebral İskemi Hasarına Bağlı Gelişen Oksidatif Stresin Önlenmesinde Anason'un Koruyucu Etkilerinin İncelenmesi

*Investigation of the Protective Effects of Anise in the Prevention of Oxidative Stress Due to Cerebral Ischemia Injury in Rats*

**Murat AKKUS<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Prof. Dr, Dicle Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Histoloji ve Embriyoloji A.D., Diyarbakır, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1659-1189>

#### ÖZET

Beyin iskemisi insan sağlığını olumsuz olarak etkileyen ve yaşamı için tehdit oluşturan bir durumdur. Serebral iskemisi ve reperfüzyon (CIR) yaralanması, lökosit infiltrasyonu, oksidatif stres, kalsiyum artışı, beyin-kan bariyerinin bozulması, kılcal damarlarda hipoperfüzyon ve mikrodamar hiperpermeabilitesi gibi birçok durum ile ilişkilidir. Anason sindirim, jinekolojik, nörolojik ve solunum yolu hastalıkları gibi bazı hastalıklarda tedavi edici etkiye sahiptir. Amacımız bu çalışmada CIR'a bağlı olarak gelişen oksidatif stresin önlenmesinde Anasonun antioksidan özelliğinden yararlanarak koruyucu etkinliğini incelemektir.

Deneyde toplamda 24 rat kullanıldı. Her grupta 8 hayvan olacak şekilde 3 eşit gruba ayrıldı. Grup 1 (n=8) kontrol grubu olup deney süresince herhangi bir işlem uygulanmadı. Grup 2 (n=8) Deney hayvanlarına 30 gün boyunca Anason'un sulu ekstresinden gavajla 5mL/kg/gün oral (p.o.) verildi. Grup 3 (n=8) Deney hayvanlarına 30 gün boyunca Anason'un sulu ekstresinden gavajla 5mL/kg/gün p.o. verilip, 30. gün 1 saat serebral iskemisi, 1 saat reperfüze edildikten sonra hayvanlar ekzanguinasyon ile sakrifiye edildi.

Serumda bakılan TAS ve TOS değerleri incelendiğinde; TAS değerleri açısından bu iki grup arasında anlamlı fark olmadığı görülürken ( $p>0,05$ ), TOS değerlerinin Anason+ CI/R grubunda CI/R grubundan anlamlı olarak daha düşük olduğu izlendi ( $p<0,05$ ).

Sonuç olarak çalışmamızda Anasonun serebral iskemisi/reperfüzyona bağlı gelişen oksidatif hasarın şiddetini azalttığı görülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Serebrum, İskemi ve Reperfüzyon, Anason, Oksidatif stres.

#### ABSTRACT

While 2-10% of the ethanol (EA) ingested during alcohol consumption is excreted directly through the lungs, kidneys and sweat, most of the rest undergoes metabolic processing in the liver. It is also metabolized in the pancreas, muscles, lungs and brain. Alpha Lipoic acid (ALA), one of the natural antioxidants, has been shown to have protective effects against toxicity in various studies. Literature suggests that antioxidants may protect brain tissue from oxidative damage of alcohol. Our aim was to utilize the antioxidant properties of ALA to histologically demonstrate its protective activity against brain damage caused by EA toxicity.

The EA dose we administered was 5g/kg/day for 4 weeks orally by gavage. ALA was dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide with a dose of 100 mg/ml/dose and administered orally by gavage for 4 weeks. Group 1 (n=7): Control group, Group 2 (n=7): Ethyl alcohol (EA) group, Group 3 (n=7): EA+ALA group. At the end of the experiment, the animals were sacrificed by exsanguination and the brain tissues were removed for histologic examinations.

Hematoxylin & Eosin staining of the brain tissue from the sections taken from each group under light microscopy revealed that the brain tissues of the EA+ALA group were almost similar to the control group.

At the end of this study, we observed that ethyl alcohol consumption caused adverse effects on the brain, but the histological damage to the brain was slightly milder but not completely eliminated when taken with alpha lipoic acid.

**Key Words:** Ethyl alcohol, Alpha lipoic acid, Antioxidant.

### Etil Alkole Bağlı Gelişen Beyin Hasarının Düzeltilmesinde Alfa Lipoik Asitin Koruyucu Etkinliğinin İncelenmesi

*Investigation of the Protective Effect of Alpha Lipoic Acid in the Amelioration of Ethyl Alcohol-Induced Pancreatic Injury*

**Murat AKKUS<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Prof. Dr, Dicle Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Histoloji ve Embriyoloji A.D., Diyarbakır, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1659-1189>

#### ÖZET

Alkol tüketimi sırasında alınan etanolün (EA) %2-10'u doğrudan akciğer, böbrek ve ter yoluyla atılırken, geri kalan büyük kısmı karaciğerde metabolik işlemde geçmektedir. Ayrıca metabolize olduğu organlar arasında pankreas, kaslar, akciğer ve beyin yer almaktadır. Doğal antioksidanlar arasında yer alan Alfa Lipoik asit (ALA)'in toksisitelere karşı koruyucu etkileri çeşitli çalışmalarla gösterilmiştir. Literatür bilgileri, antioksidanların beyin dokusunu alkolün oksidatif hasarından koruyabileceğini düşündürmektedir. Amacımız ALA'nın antioksidan özelliğinden yararlanarak, EA toksisitesine bağlı oluşan beyin hasarına karşı koruyucu etkinliğini histolojik olarak ortaya koymaktır.

Uyguladığımız EA dozu 5g/kg/gün ile 4 hafta olarak gavaj yardımıyla oral olarak verilmiştir. ALA ise 100 mg/ml/doz ile Dimetil sulfoksit içerisinde çözülerek, gavaj yardımıyla 4 hafta oral yolla uygulanmıştır. Grup 1 (n=7): Kontrol grubu olarak, Grup 2 (n=7): Etil alkol (EA) grubu olarak, Grup 3 (n=7): EA+ALA grubu olarak belirlenmiştir. Hayvanlardan deney sonunda kalpten kan alınarak ekzanguinasyon ile sakrifiye edilip, beyin dokuları histolojik incelemeler için çıkarıldı.

Işık mikroskopu altında yapılan incelemede her gruptan alınan kesitlerden beyin dokusunun Hematoksilen&Eozin boyaması sonucu; EA+ALA grubunun beyin dokuları, kontrol grubuna neredeyse yakın izlenimdeydi.

Bu çalışmanın sonunda; etil alkol tüketiminin beyin üzerinde olumsuz etkilere yol açtığını Ancak Alfa lipoik asit ile birlikte alındığında beyinde gelişen histolojik hasarın biraz daha hafif oluştuğunu fakat tamamen ortadan kalmadığını gözlemledik.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Etil alkol, Alfa lipoik asit, Antioksidan.

#### ABSTRACT

While 2-10% of the ethanol (EA) ingested during alcohol consumption is excreted directly through the lungs, kidneys and sweat, most of the rest undergoes metabolic processing in the liver. It is also metabolized in the pancreas, muscles, lungs and brain. Alpha Lipoic acid (ALA), one of the natural antioxidants, has been shown to have protective effects against toxicity in various studies. Literature suggests that antioxidants may protect brain tissue from oxidative damage of alcohol. Our aim was to utilize the antioxidant properties of ALA to histologically demonstrate its protective activity against brain damage caused by EA toxicity.

The EA dose we administered was 5g/kg/day for 4 weeks orally by gavage. ALA was dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide with a dose of 100 mg/ml/dose and administered orally by gavage for 4 weeks. Group 1 (n=7): Control group, Group 2 (n=7): Ethyl alcohol (EA) group, Group 3 (n=7): EA+ALA group. At the end of the experiment, the animals were sacrificed by exsanguination and the brain tissues were removed for histologic examinations.

Hematoxylin & Eosin staining of the brain tissue from the sections taken from each group under light microscopy revealed that the brain tissues of the EA+ALA group were almost similar to the control group.

At the end of this study, we observed that ethyl alcohol consumption caused adverse effects on the brain, but the histological damage to the brain was slightly milder but not completely eliminated when taken with alpha lipoic acid.

**Key Words:** Ethyl alcohol, Alpha lipoic acid, Antioxidant.

### Beyin SUVmax ve SUVmean Değerleri ile Kan Glukoz Düzeyleri Arasındaki İlişki *Relationship Between Brain SUVmax and SUVmean Values and Blood Glucose Levels*

**Ozan KANDEMİR<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Doktor Öğretim Üyesi, Muğla Sıtkı Koçman Üniversitesi Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi Nükleer Tıp Birimi, Muğla, TÜRKİYE.  
<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3978-1222>

**Serdar ALTINDAĞ<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Uzman Doktor, Muğla Sıtkı Koçman Üniversitesi Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi Nükleer Tıp Birimi, Muğla, TÜRKİYE.  
<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1409-9956>

#### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, 20-40 yaş arası bireylerde kan glukozu düzeyleri ile beyin FDG (Fluorodeoksiglukoz) metabolizması arasındaki ilişki incelenmiştir. Araştırmanın temel amacı, kan glukoz düzeylerinin beyin metabolizması üzerindeki etkilerini anlamak ve bu ilişkinin klinik önemini vurgulamaktır. Çalışmaya toplam 51 hasta dahil edilmiş olup, katılımcıların 26'sı kadın (%51) ve 25'i erkek (%49) olarak belirlenmiştir. Yaş ortalaması 32 yıl olarak hesaplanmıştır. Bireylerin kan glukozu düzeyleri, beyin FDG metabolizmasını değerlendirmek için PET/BT (Pozitron Emisyon Tomografisi/Bilgisayarlı Tomografi) görüntüleme yöntemleri kullanılarak ölçülmüştür.

Analiz sonuçları, kan glukoz düzeyleri ile beyin SUVmax ( $r = 0.44$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) ve SUVmean ( $r = 0.34$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) değerleri arasında orta düzeyde pozitif korelasyon olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Bu bulgular, artan kan glukoz düzeylerinin beyin metabolizmasında artış ile ilişkili olduğunu göstermektedir. Ayrıca, kan glukoz düzeyleri ile beyin/karaciğer SUVmax ( $r = 0.25$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) ve beyin/karaciğer SUVmean ( $r = 0.22$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) değerleri arasında da istatistiksel olarak daha düşük olmak üzere anlamlı ilişkiler gözlemlenmiştir. Bu sonuçlar, yüksek kan glukozu düzeylerinin beyin metabolizmasında artışa neden olduğunu göstermektedir.

Sonuç olarak, bu araştırma, 20-40 yaş arası bireylerde kan glukozu düzeyleri ile beyin FDG metabolizması arasında anlamlı bir ilişki bulmuş ve bu alandaki bilgi eksikliğini gidermeye katkıda bulunmuştur. Gelecekteki çalışmalar, bu ilişkiyi daha ayrıntılı incelemeli ve klinik uygulamalar için potansiyel sonuçlar ortaya koymalıdır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Beyin SUVmax, PET/BT, Kan Glukozu Seviyesi.

#### ABSTRACT

In this study, the relationship between blood glucose levels and brain FDG (fluorodeoxyglucose) metabolism was examined in individuals aged 20-40. The main objective of the research was to understand the effects of blood glucose levels on brain metabolism and to highlight the clinical significance of this relationship. A total of 51 patients were included in the study, with 26 women (51%) and 25 men (49%). The average age of participants was calculated to be 32 years. Blood glucose levels were measured using PET/CT (positron emission tomography/computed tomography) imaging methods to assess brain FDG metabolism.

Analysis results revealed a moderate positive correlation between blood glucose levels and brain SUVmax ( $r = 0.44$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) and SUVmean ( $r = 0.34$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ). These findings indicate that increased blood glucose levels are associated with an increase in brain metabolism. Additionally, statistically significant but lower relationships were observed between blood glucose levels and brain/liver SUVmax ( $r = 0.25$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) and brain/liver SUVmean ( $r = 0.22$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). These results suggest that high blood glucose levels lead to an increase in brain metabolism.

In conclusion, this research found a significant relationship between blood glucose levels and brain FDG metabolism in individuals aged 20-40, contributing to the existing knowledge gap in this area. Future studies should investigate this relationship in more detail and explore potential implications for clinical practice.

**Keywords:** Brain SUVmax, PET/CT, Blood Glucose Level.





## High Definition Lipoabdominoplasty in Plastic Surgery

*Arda ÖZDEMİR<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> T.C. Siirt Research and Education Hospital, Siirt, Turkey

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9959-7315>

### ABSTRACT

Lipoabdominoplasty has evolved as a popular technique in body contouring, particularly for patients seeking both skin tightening and fat reduction. In recent years, high-definition lipoabdominoplasty (HDLA) has emerged as a cutting-edge procedure that enhances traditional abdominoplasty by integrating advanced liposuction techniques. This method aims to sculpt a more athletic and defined abdominal contour, offering results that go beyond the simple removal of excess skin and fat.

HDLA combines the principles of lipoabdominoplasty with the precise fat removal capabilities of high-definition liposuction. By selectively removing fat from specific areas, such as the abdominal flanks and midline, and preserving or enhancing fat in other regions, surgeons can create a more natural, muscular appearance. The technique also involves reinforcing the abdominal wall through plication of the rectus muscles, further enhancing the overall aesthetic outcome.

This approach is highly customizable, allowing surgeons to tailor the procedure to each patient's anatomical structure and desired result. Compared to traditional abdominoplasty, HDLA offers faster recovery times, more defined results, and improved skin retraction. However, patient selection is crucial, as the best candidates typically have good skin elasticity, localized fat deposits, and a moderate degree of skin laxity.

High-definition lipoabdominoplasty represents an advanced evolution in body contouring, merging art and science to deliver superior, highly sculpted outcomes. It provides plastic surgeons with a powerful tool to meet the increasing demand for refined, athletic aesthetics while minimizing complications and recovery time for patients.

**Key Words:** Lipoabdominoplasty, Body contouring, Abdominal sculpting, Liposuction

## Influencer Pazarlaması ve Tüketici Davranışı Arasındaki İlişkinin Bir Değerlendirmesi *An Assessment of the Relationship Between Influencer Marketing and Consumer Behavior*

Gamze İLERİ<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Araştırma Görevlisi, İstanbul Beykent Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, İşletme (EN), İstanbul, Türkiye.  
<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7184-8872>

### ÖZET

Günümüzde dijital devrim hayatımızın her alanını etkilemektedir. Akıllı telefonlar aracılığıyla haber ve sosyal medya güncellemelerini tüketmekten, çevrim içi market siparişi vermeye hatta taksi çağırma kadar tüketiciler çevrim içi dünyada aktif bir varlığa sahiptir. Pazarlamacılar sosyal medya, web siteleri ve bloglar gibi çeşitli medya alternatiflerini eski moda televizyon, basılı yayın ve radyo gibi çevrim dışı kaynaklarla birleştirirken tüketicilerin çevrim dışı kaynaklardan yapılan reklamları çok da dikkate almadığını görmektedir. Günümüzde tüketicilerin istedikleri her şeye tek bir tıklamayla erişmek istediği bir ortamda bazı markalar ürünlerini tüketicilerle buluşturmak için çeşitli yollar denemelidir. Çoğu marka resmi sosyal medya platformlarına sahip olsa da, pazarlamacılar artık “sosyal medya platformlarında çok sayıda takipçisi olan kişiler” olarak tanımlanan influencerlarla etkileşim kurmanın tüketicilerin markaya kendilerini daha yakın hissetmelerine yol açabileceğini fark etmektedir. Bu farkındalık sonrasında markalar artık hedef kitleleriyle iletişim kurmak için sosyal medyada büyük takipçi kitlesine sahip olan “sıradan” insanlar olan influencerları kullanmaktadır. Tanımadığımız insanlarla dahi fikir alış verişini yapmanın çok kolay olduğu günümüzde tüketiciler, bilinçli bir karar verebilmek adına diğer tüketicilerin ve influencerların görüşlerini almayı tercih ediyorlar. Dolayısıyla influencerlar artık tüketicilerin bir markanın ürün veya hizmetleri hakkında görüşlerinin oluşmasında önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Bu bilgiler ışığında bu çalışmanın amacı influencerlar ile tüketici arasında var olan ilişkinin yönüne dair bir sonuç sağlamaktır. Bu amaçla çalışmada 2019-2024 yılları arasında influencer pazarlaması ve tüketici davranışı üzerindeki etkisi ile ilgili yapılan 20 çalışmanın sonuçları incelenmiştir. İncelenen 20 makale sonucuna göre, markaların influencer pazarlamasına başvurmasının tüketiciler üzerinde olumlu bir etkisi olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Influencerlerin tüketicilerin marka tutumlarını olumlu yönde etkilediği ve satın alma davranışlarına yön verdiği görülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Influencer, Influencer Pazarlaması, Sosyal Medya, Tüketici Davranışı, Sosyal Medya Pazarlaması.

### ABSTRACT

In today's world, the digital revolution is impacting every aspect of our lives. From consuming news and social media updates through smartphones to ordering groceries online or even calling a taxi, consumers have an active presence in the online world. While marketers combine various media alternatives such as social media, websites, and blogs with offline sources like traditional television, print media, and radio, they observe that consumers don't pay much attention to advertisements from offline sources. In today's environment, where consumers want to access everything they want with a single click, some brands should try different ways to connect their products with consumers. Although most brands have official social media platforms, marketers are now realizing that interacting with influencers, defined as "people with a large number of followers on social media platforms," can lead consumers to feel closer to the brand. Following this awareness, brands are now using influencers, who are "ordinary" people with large followings on social media, to communicate with their target audience. In today's world, where it's very easy to exchange ideas even with people we don't know, consumers prefer to get the opinions of other consumers and influencers in order to make an informed decision. Therefore, influencers now play an important role in shaping consumers' opinions about a brand's products or services. In light of this information, the aim of this study is to provide a conclusion about the direction of the relationship between influencers and consumers. For this purpose, the results of 20 studies conducted between 2019 and 2024 on the impact of influencer marketing and consumer behavior were examined in the study. As

a result of the 20 articles examined, it was concluded that brands' use of influencer marketing has a positive effect on consumers. It has been observed that influencers positively influence consumers' brand attitudes and guide their purchasing behavior.

**Keywords:** Influencer, Influencer Marketing, Social Media, Consumer Behavior, Social Media Marketing

### Büyüme, CDS Primi ve VIX Endeksi Arasındaki Nedensellik İlişkisi; Türkiye Üzerine Bir Uygulama

*Causality Relationship Between Growth, CDS Premium, and VIX Index: an Application on Türkiye*

**Dr. Öğr. Üyesi İsmail Cem ÖZKURT**

Kafkas Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, İktisat Bölümü

#### ÖZET

Büyüme az gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan ülkelerin temel makroekonomik hedefidir. Bu hedefin gerçekleştirilebilmesi öncelikle yatırımların artırılmasına bağlıdır. Ancak temel olarak sermaye yetersizliği çeken az gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan ülkeler ekonomik büyümeleri için ihtiyaç duydukları sermayeyi yabancı kaynaklardan temin etmek zorundadır. Özellikle kısa vadeli yabancı sermaye ülkeye ilk girişte önemli makroekonomik değişkenleri olumlu yönde etkilerken gelen sermayenin verimli alanlarda kullanılmaması durumunda ülkeden sermaye çıkışları ciddi ekonomik krizlere neden olabilmektedir. Günümüzde yatırımcıların yatırım kararlarını vermede kullandıkları çok sayıda gösterge vardır. CDS primi ve VIX endeksi bu göstergelerden sadece ikisidir. Bu bağlamda ülkesine yabancı sermaye çekmek isteyen özellikle gelişmekte olan ülkeler CDS Primi'nin düşük seviyelerde ve istikrarlı olmasına özen göstermelidir. VIX Endeksi ise uluslararası bir gösterge olmakla birlikte Dünya'daki temel endişeleri temsil etmektedir. Diğer gelişmekte olan ülkeler gibi Türkiye'nin de sahip olduğu CDS primi ve VIX endeksi rakamları yabancı sermayenin ülkeye gelmesinde önemli rol oynamaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye'de bu iki gösterge ile büyüme arasındaki nedensellik ilişkisini ortaya koyabilmektir. Çalışma 2009Q1-2024Q2 dönemini kapsayan çeyreklik verilerden oluşmaktadır. Toda-Yamamoto nedensellik analizinin kullanıldığı çalışma sonucunda, VIX endeksinden hem büyüme hem de CDS primine doğru bir nedensellik, büyümeden ise sadece CDS primine doğru nedensellik ilişkisi bulunmuştur. Elde edilen sonuca göre, VIX endeksi her iki değişkeni de etkilerken büyümede meydana gelecek değişim sadece CDS primini etkilemektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Büyüme, CDS primi, VIX endeksi

#### ABSTRACT

Economic growth is a fundamental macroeconomic goal for underdeveloped and developing countries. Achieving this goal primarily depends on increasing investments. However, underdeveloped and developing countries, which generally suffer from a lack of capital, must obtain the necessary capital for economic growth from foreign sources. While short-term foreign capital initially has a positive impact on key macroeconomic variables, if the incoming capital is not used in productive areas, capital outflows can lead to severe economic crises. Today, investors use many indicators to make investment decisions. The CDS premium and the VIX index are just two of these indicators. In this context, developing countries, particularly those seeking to attract foreign capital, should ensure that their CDS premiums remain low and stable. Although the VIX index is an international indicator, it represents fundamental concerns worldwide. Like other developing countries, Turkey's CDS premium and VIX index figures play a crucial role in attracting foreign capital to the country. The purpose of this study is to reveal the causal relationship between these two indicators and economic growth in Turkey. The study consists of quarterly data covering the period from 2009Q1 to 2024Q2. Using the Toda-Yamamoto causality analysis, the study found a causal relationship from the VIX index to both growth and the CDS premium, and from growth to the CDS premium only. According to the results, while the VIX index affects both variables, changes in growth only affect the CDS premium.

**Keywords:** Growth, CDS premium, VIX index.

## Çalışma Yaşamında Tükenmişliğin Cinsiyet Açısından İncelenmesi

*Examining Working Life Burnout in Terms of Gender*

**Doç. Dr. Sermra TETİK**

Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi  
ORCID: 0000-0001-6266-8178

### ÖZET

Günümüzde her alanda baş döndürücü bir hızda değişim yaşanmaktadır. Bireylerin ve örgütlerin yaşamını sürekli kılmasının en etkili yolu değişime uyum sağlamaktır. Hızlı ve sürekli değişime uyum sağlamaya çalışan bireyler yaşamın sosyal boyutuna yeterince zaman ayıramamakta ve tükenmişlik sendromuna yakalanmaktadır. Tükenmişlik, bireyin başarısının düşmesi, psikolojik olarak yıpranması, enerjisinin ve gücünün azalması veya isteklerinin karşılanmaması sonucu duygusal, fiziksel ve zihinsel kaynaklarının tükenmesi olarak tanımlanabilir. Diğer bir ifadeyle tükenmişlik, işinden dolayı yoğun duygusallık yaşayan ve devamlı diğer insanlarla yüz yüze iletişim kurmak durumunda kalan çalışanların sürekli yorgunluk hissetmeleri, işlerinde kendilerini yetersiz algılamaları, çevrelerine olumsuz davranışlar sergilemeleri, olumsuz düşüncelere kapılmaları ve enerji kaynaklarının tükenmesi gibi durumların oluşturduğu bir sendromdur. Tükenmişlik, genellikle insanlarla yüz yüze iletişim gerektiren mesleklerde çalışanlarda ortaya çıkan psikolojik bir durumdur. Tükenmişlik; duygusal tükenme, duyarsızlaşma ve kişisel başarı olmak üzere üç boyut içermektedir. Duygusal tükenme, bireyin sürekli olarak olumsuz duygular içerisinde olması ve duygusal kaynaklarının tükenmesidir. Duygusal tükenme yaşayan çalışan, hizmet sunduğu insanlara karşı eskisi kadar sorumlu ve yararlı olmadığını hissetmektedir. Duyarsızlaşma; bireyin çevresine karşı duyarsız hale gelmesidir. Bireyin empati yeteneğinin zayıflaması ve diğer insanları herhangi bir nesne gibi görmeye başlamasıdır. Duyarsızlaşma yaşayan çalışan, işi gereği karşılaştığı diğer insanlara ve işine karşı bir karamsarlığa kapılmaktadır. Kişisel başarı; bireyin hem özel yaşamında hem de iş yaşamında motivasyonunun ve performansının düşmesi ve kendilerini yetersiz görmeleridir. Tükenmişliğin, bireysel ve örgütsel nedenleri vardır. Bireysel nedenler kapsamına yaş, cinsiyet, medeni durum, çalışma süresi, gelir durumu, iş tatmini, kişilik özellikleri, motivasyon gibi faktörler sayılabilir. Bu çalışmada tükenmişlik cinsiyet odaklı araştırılacaktır. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın amacı, çalışma yaşamında tükenmişlik düzeyinin cinsiyete göre farklılaşıp farklılaşmadığını sistematik literatür taramasına dayalı olarak incelemektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Tükenmişlik, Duygusal Tükenme, Duyarsızlaşma, Kişisel Başarı

### ABSTRACT

Today, every field is experiencing dizzying speed of change. The most effective way for individuals and organizations to maintain their lives is to adapt to change. Individuals who try to adapt to rapid and continuous change cannot spare enough time for the social dimension of life and suffer from burnout syndrome. Burnout can be defined as the depletion of emotional, physical and mental resources as a result of the individual's decrease in success, psychological wear and tear, decrease in energy and power, or the unmet desires. In other words, burnout is a syndrome in which employees who experience intense emotionality due to their work and are constantly required to communicate face to face with other people feel constantly tired, perceive themselves as inadequate in their work, exhibit negative behaviors towards their environment, have negative thoughts and run out of energy resources. Burnout is a psychological condition that usually occurs in those who work in professions that require face to face communication with people. Burnout includes three dimensions: emotional exhaustion, desensitization and personal success. Emotional exhaustion is the individual's constant negative feelings and the depletion of emotional resources. The employee experiencing emotional exhaustion feels that he/she is not as responsible and useful to the people he/she serves as before. Desensitization is the individual becoming insensitive to his/her environment. It is the individual's weakening of his/her empathy and starting to see other people as just another object. The employee experiencing desensitization becomes pessimistic

towards other people he/she encounters due to his/her job and his/her job. Personal achievement is the decrease in the motivation and performance of the individual both in his/her private and business life and seeing himself/herself as inadequate. Burnout has individual and organizational reasons. Individual reasons include factors such as age, gender, marital status, working hours, income status, job satisfaction, personality traits, motivation. This study will investigate burnout with a focus on gender. In this context, the aim of the study is to examine whether the level of burnout in working life differs according to gender based on a systematic literature review.

**Keywords:** Burnout, Emotional Exhaustion, Desensitization, Personal Accomplishment



## BM Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Amaçlarına Akademik Katkı: Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi (BUÜ) Örneği *Academic Contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals: The Case of Bursa Uludag University (BUU)*

**Hatice ERDOĞAN**

Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Tekirdağ, Türkiye.  
ORCID: 0000-0002-0597-7430

**Kübra ERHAN**

Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Tekirdağ, Türkiye.  
ORCID: 0000-0002-5391-8435

### ÖZET

Çevresel, ekonomik, sosyal ve yönetsel boyutlar arasındaki dengeyi vurgulayan sürdürülebilir kalkınma kavramı, dünya genelinde ülkelerin ve kuruluşların ulaşmak için çaba gösterdiği bir hedef haline gelmiştir. Gelecek nesillerin ihtiyaçlarını karşılama kapasitesinden ödün vermeden günümüzün ihtiyaçlarını karşılamayı hedefleyen bir kalkınma modeli olan sürdürülebilirlik ile dengeli bir ekonomik büyüme, sosyal gelişim ve çevresel koruma amaçlanmaktadır. Bu amaca ulaşmak için ülkeler, kuruluşlar, işletmeler ve aktör grupları doğrudan ve dolaylı katkılar sunmaktadır. Bunlardan birisi de üniversitelerdir. Eğitim, araştırma, toplumsal katkı, uygulama ve uluslararası işbirliğiyle üniversiteler sürece katkı sunmaktadır. Eğitim yoluyla toplumsal bilincin oluşturulması, politikaların geliştirilmesinde hükümetlere ve kuruluşlara danışmanlık verilmesi, yeşil kampüs uygulamalarının hayata geçirilmesi ile öncü projelerin oluşturulması bunlardan başlıcalarıdır. Dahası araştırma projeleri geliştirilerek sorunlara çözümler üretilmesi, sürdürülebilir kalkınma ile ilgili literatüre katkıda bulunulması, evrensel hedefler doğrultusunda yapılan çalışmalarda bilgi ve deneyimlerinin paylaşılması da üniversitelerin sürdürülebilir kalkınma sürecine önemli katkılar sunduğunu göstermektedir. Bu sebeple çalışmamızda üniversitelerin sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerine katkısını ortaya koyabilmek için Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi özelinde bir inceleme gerçekleştirilmiştir. İçerik analizi yoluyla çıktılar görselleştirilmiş ve açıklanmıştır. Yanıtlar sürdürülebilir kalkınma amaçlarına bilim dallarının farklı düzeylerde ve başlıklarda katkı sunduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Araştırma bulgularımız literatürde belirtilen yükseköğretim kurumlarının sürdürülebilir kalkınma amaçlarına ulaşma ve kalkınma hedeflerini değerlendirme hususundaki katkısını teyit etmektedir. Toplumsal sorumluluklarının bir parçası olarak yükseköğretim kurumlarının liderlik ettiği ve sürdürülebilirlik ilkelerinin yaygınlaşması için girişimlerde bulunduğu tespit edilmiştir. Türkiye ölçeğinde sürdürülebilirliğin yükseköğretimin tüm alanlarında teşvik edildiği ifade edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** sürdürülebilir kalkınma, yükseköğretim kurumları, 17 sürdürülebilir kalkınma amacı.

### ABSTRACT

The concept of sustainable development, which emphasizes the balance between environmental, economic, social, and managerial dimensions, has become a goal pursued by countries and organizations worldwide. Sustainability, as a development model that aims to meet present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own, seeks to achieve balanced economic growth, social development, and environmental protection. To reach this goal, countries, organizations, businesses, and various stakeholder groups contribute both directly and indirectly. One of the contributors is universities. Through education, research, societal engagement, implementation, and international cooperation, universities play a significant role in the process. Some of the key contributions include raising public awareness through education, providing consultancy to governments and organizations in the development of policies, implementing green campus initiatives, and creating pioneering projects. Furthermore, by developing research projects, producing solutions to problems, contributing to the literature on sustainable development, and sharing knowledge and



experiences in line with global goals, universities demonstrate their vital role in advancing sustainable development. For this reason, our study examines the contribution of universities to sustainable development goals, focusing specifically on Bursa Uludağ University. Outputs were visualized and explained through content analysis. The findings reveal that different academic disciplines contribute to sustainable development goals at varying levels and in different areas. Our research findings confirm the contribution of higher education institutions to achieving and assessing sustainable development goals, as noted in the literature. It has been determined that higher education institutions, as part of their social responsibilities, lead and undertake initiatives to promote the principles of sustainability. It is expressed that sustainability is encouraged across all areas of higher education in the context of Turkey.

**Keywords:** sustainable development, higher education institutions, 17 sustainable development goals.

### Mercosur: Pursuing Three Decades of Integration

*Mercosur: Üç On Yıllık Entegrasyonun Peşinde*

**Süreyya Yiğit PhD**

Professor of Politics and International Relations School of Politics and Diplomacy, New Vision University, Tbilisi, Georgia  
ORCID No: 0000-0002-8025-5147

#### Abstract

Mercosur, also known as the Southern Common Market, is an economic and political bloc originally comprised of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Bolivia, previously an associate member, gained full membership in 2023. Established as a means to improve relations between historical rivals Argentina and Brazil, the bloc experienced early successes, including a fivefold increase in trade within the group during the 1990s. These early triumphs serve as a reassurance of Mercosur's potential, despite the recent challenges it has faced in overcoming internal divisions and opening up to other markets. These challenges, including economic disparities among member countries and the difficulty in establishing a common currency, have tested the bloc's unity and effectiveness.

When Mercosur was established in 1991, it was seen as a beacon of hope for Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. The signing of the Treaty of Asunción marked a new era, calling for the 'free movement of goods, services, and factors of production between countries.' The four countries agreed to eliminate customs duties, implement a common external tariff of 35 percent on certain imports from outside the bloc, and adopt a common trade policy toward outside countries and blocs. The founding members envisioned a common market, similar to that of the EU, that would increase business and investment opportunities for regional industries and encourage local development. The potential benefits were immense, promising increased business and investment opportunities for regional industries and encouraging local development. Some members even proposed adopting a common currency to reduce dependence on the U.S. dollar. However, skeptics have argued that the member countries' economies are too different to share a single monetary policy. This paper will evaluate the first three decades of the Southern Common Market, focusing on its performance and challenges.

**Keywords:** Mercosur, Economic Integration, South America, Geopolitics, Trade

#### Özet

Güney Ortak Pazarı olarak da bilinen Mercosur, başlangıçta Arjantin, Brezilya, Paraguay ve Uruguay'dan oluşan ekonomik ve politik bir bloktur. Daha önce ortak üye olan Bolivya, 2023'te tam üye oldu. Tarihi rakipler Arjantin ve Brezilya arasındaki ilişkileri iyileştirmenin bir yolu olarak kurulan blok, 1990'larda grup içindeki ticarete beş kat artış da dahil olmak üzere erken başarılar elde etti. Bu erken zaferler, Mercosur'un iç bölünmeleri aşma ve diğer pazarlara açılma konusunda karşılaştığı son zorluklara rağmen potansiyelinin bir güvencesi olarak hizmet ediyor. Üye ülkeler arasındaki ekonomik eşitsizlikler ve ortak bir para birimi oluşturmanın zorluğu da dahil olmak üzere bu zorluklar, bloğun birliğini ve etkinliğini test etti.

Mercosur 1991'de kurulduğunda, Arjantin, Brezilya, Paraguay ve Uruguay için bir umut ışığı olarak görülüyordu. Asunción Antlaşması'nın imzalanması, 'ülkeler arasında malların, hizmetlerin ve üretim faktörlerinin serbest dolaşımı' çağrısında bulunarak yeni bir dönemi başlattı. Dört ülke gümrük vergilerini ortadan kaldırmayı, blok dışından belirli ithalatlara %35'lik ortak bir dış tarife uygulamayı ve dış ülkelere ve bloklara yönelik ortak bir ticaret politikası benimsemeyi kabul etti. Kurucu üyeler, bölgesel endüstriler için iş ve yatırım fırsatlarını artıracak ve yerel kalkınmayı teşvik edecek AB'ninkine benzer ortak bir pazar öngördüler. Potansiyel faydalar muazzamdı, bölgesel endüstriler için artan iş ve yatırım fırsatları vaat ediyor ve yerel kalkınmayı teşvik ediyordu. Bazı üyeler, ABD dolarına olan bağımlılığı azaltmak için ortak bir para birimi benimsemeyi bile önerdiler. Ancak bazı uzmanlar, üye ülkelerin ekonomilerinin tek bir para politikasını

paylaşmak için çok farklı olduğunu savundular. Bu araştırma, Güney Ortak Pazarı'nın ilk üç on yılını, performansına ve zorluklarına odaklanarak değerlendirecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Mercosur, Ekonomik Entegrasyon, Güney Amerika, Jeopolitika, Ticaret



### The Geopolitics of Emerging Technologies: AI, 5G, and the Global Power Shift

*Mizanur RAHMAN*

Department of Political Science Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Science and Technology University Gopalganj, Bangladesh

#### **Abstract**

Emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI) and 5G are reshaping global geopolitics, driving significant shifts in power dynamics among nations. This paper explores how these technologies are not only transforming industries but also redefining international relations, economic competition, and national security strategies. AI, with its capabilities in automation, data analysis, and decision-making, has become a critical tool in both civilian and military sectors, giving countries that lead in AI development a strategic advantage. Similarly, the deployment of 5G networks is revolutionizing communication infrastructure, offering unprecedented speed and connectivity, but also raising concerns over control and cyber vulnerabilities. This research has been conducted using a mixed-method approach. Through a comprehensive review of policy documents, strategic dialogues, and expert analyses. The geopolitical competition surrounding these technologies is evident in the ongoing race between the United States and China, where technological superiority is increasingly seen as a key factor in global dominance. This paper examines the implications of this competition, highlighting how alliances and rivalries are being shaped by technological leadership. Furthermore, it discusses the regulatory and ethical challenges that arise from the rapid development and deployment of AI and 5G, including data sovereignty, digital governance, and the risks of deepening global inequalities. By analyzing the intersection of technology and geopolitics, this paper provides insights into how emerging technologies are reshaping the global order, influencing not only state power but also economic systems and societal structures. As AI and 5G continue to evolve, understanding their geopolitical implications is crucial for policymakers aiming to navigate the complexities of this new era of technological competition.



### Ottoman Turkish Cultural Heritage in Hungary: Baths, Operating Nowadays; Roses as Symbols; and Food Heritage

*Sándor FÖLDVÁRI*

Debrecen University, Faculty of Humanities, Baltic Program, Debrecen, Hungary.

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7825-0531>

#### ABSTRACT

The Ottoman conquest of Hungary lasted for about a century and a half, and the one-track mind approach in popular scientific literature depicted it as a destroying process. Noteworthy, Ottoman Turks organized and established their special administration, based on vilayets as the special unit of the Ottoman Turk imperial administration. The cultural heritage of Islam contradicts any pejorative devaluation of Ottoman Turks. Ottoman Turks followed the cultural heritage of the İslam and evolved special forms of the Turkish-İslam culture. as well. As the worldwide recognized scholar of the İslam, Hajji Abdulkarim Germanus (Gyula/Julius Germanus of Hungarian origin) emphasized it, the Turkish Muslim culture was and has been a special one of special values, but in no case some marginal phenomenon. (Germanus, 1918) If so, then the time of the Turkish conquest must not be evaluated only as a strange epoch of suffering under the terrible enemy, but also as an encounter of two civilizations, considering that war is war, and those who were defeated were oppressed somehow, of course. Thus, there is always more than one side to a coin.

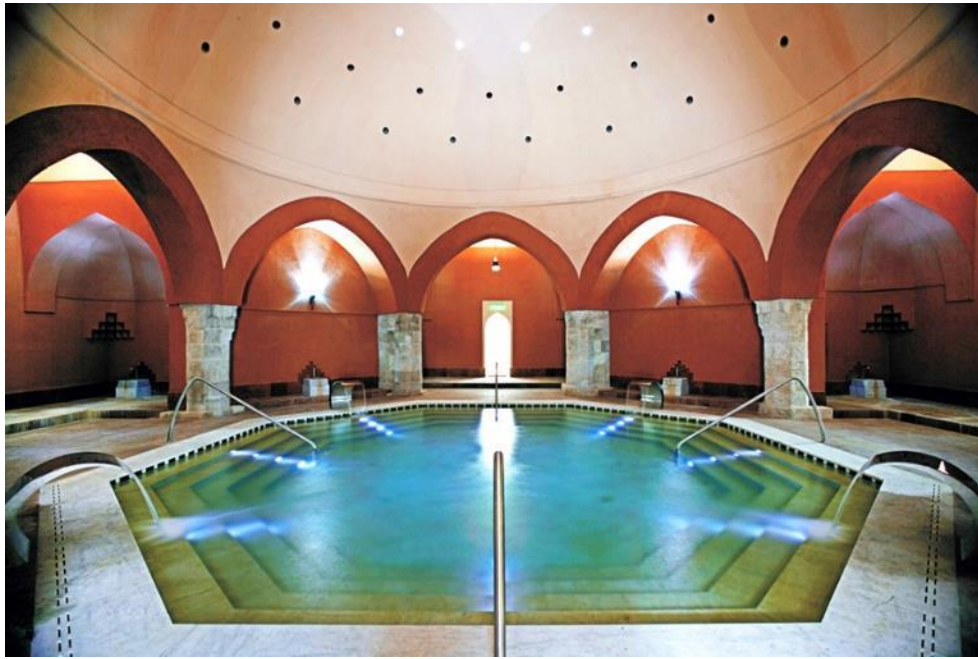
Ottoman Turks contributed much to the cultural heritage: *we Hungarians eat potatoes, cultivate wonderful roses, and visit wellness bathes in five-hundred old Turkish buildings (such as in Budapest and Eger), that have remained for us as the valuable Turkish cultural heritage.* (Papp, 2018) The Hungarian archaeologist Győző Gerő excavated more than a hundred Turkish buildings in Hungary and restored some of them, which are still working as bathes or a small mosque as a türbe of Gül baba in Buda. *He was awarded by the Turkish State* in the last part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century for his great, lifelong work on the Turkish cultural heritage in Hungary. (Gerő, 1980)

Gül Baba, father of the Roses, was a Bektashi dervish who arrived in Buda with the conquering Turkish army in 1541. The Türbesi of Gül Baba has been a place of pilgrimage for Muslims ever since. According to legend, he was the first to plant roses in Budapest, the Rose Hill owes its name to this. The preservation of the memorial and the environment of the turbe of Gül Baba, is also the strengthening of Hungarian-Turkish Cultural Relations. Roses were built into the deep layers of Hungarian culture. Roses, as decorative morphs, are present in embroidery on clothes in a peculiar style of almost any folk landscape. And this is an element of the heritage of Turkish culture, and the simple Hungarian does not know when he/she sings about the Rose that this Hungarian national symbol was given to us by the Turks.

The Turkish heritage was emphasized in a previous lecture of ours at the 2. Bilsel International Ahlat Scientific Research Congress on December 10 in Bitlis, Türkiye, also in Cyprus about the Turkish Cultural Monuments of Hungary, at Girne Univ, 31 May of 2014; then he talked about the other operating Turkish baths, which are in Budapest, the capital, at a next conference, the Friendship Bridge Social Sciences Congress June 07-09, 2024, Comrat, Moldova, Gagauzia country – albeit we sent only the abstracts there but no full paper.

Thus the full text will be for this conference, here, giving a synthesis.

**Keywords:** Ottoman\_Empire, Hungary, Cultural\_Heritage, Baths, Roses, Food\_Heritage.



*Figure* The Turkish Bath of Veli Bej in Budapest, Hungary, the most wonderful Turkish bath in Hungary, still working and a lot of tourists visit it year after year – for five centuries it has still been working, together with a dozen other Turkish baths were built by the Ottoman Turks

Földvári, S. (2023). The Baroque City Of Eger In Northern Hungary, Followed By Italian Influences, With Turkish Architecture: A Typical Example Of Hungarian Urban Development In The 18th Century; Abstract. in: 2. *Bilisel Uluslararası Ahlat Bilimsel Araştırmalar Kongresi 9-10 Aralık 2023. Kongre Kitabı*. Eds Dr. İlyas Erpay, Doç. Dr. Necati Sümer. BİLGESİNA. - 1300-1301, <https://bilsekongreleri.com/panel/uploads/pdf/AHLAT%20KONGRE%20K%C4%B0TABI%202.%20C%C4%B0LT.pdf>

Germanus, Gy. (1918) La langue et civilisation turque. *Revue de Hongrie* vol.11(22). No.9. 1–22. [https://adt.arcanum.com/hu/view/MTA\\_RevueDeHongrie\\_22/?pg=70&layout=s](https://adt.arcanum.com/hu/view/MTA_RevueDeHongrie_22/?pg=70&layout=s)

Gerő, Gy. (1980) *Az oszmán-török építészet Magyarországon (Dzsámik, türbék, fürdők)* [Ottoman-Turkish architecture in Hungary (Jamis, turbs, baths)] Budapest. <http://real-eod.mtak.hu/9704/>

Papp, A. (2018) *Török fürdők régészeti emlékei Magyarországon / The Turkish Baths of Hungary: Archaeological Remains of the Ottoman Era*. Budapest. <http://real.mtak.hu/90168/>



### The strengthening of societal resilience to disinformation coming from the EU's Eastern Neighbourhood

*PhD Lecturer Edina Lilla Mészáros*

University of Oradea, Romania

#### ABSTRACT

Disinformation, information manipulation and interference are forms of hybrid threats manifesting across the world. The threat is expanding, and a growing number of actors, mainly originating from the EU's Eastern neighbourhood are using an increasing number of tactics. This study, besides the conceptualisation of the terms disinformation and resilience, intends to inspect the agencies created, the policies and instruments used by the European Community and its Member States meant to tackle this phenomenon. More precisely, the research is aimed at examining the societal dimension of resilience building to disinformation originating from the EU's eastern vicinity, by implementing the whole-of-society approach. While the qualitative assessment of the Disinformation Resilience Index and of the EU *Disinformation Review* will reveal the level of exposure and vulnerability of certain EU member states to disinformation, the study also focuses on inspecting the actual measures that were taken to counter disinformation by bolstering societal resilience. Besides evaluating the efficiency of the initiatives launched at Community level (such as, the Rapid Alert System against Disinformation or the EEAS Eastern Stratcom), the paper also prioritizes familiarizing the reader with disinformation countering measures launched at the level of the civil society (EU DisinfoLab, ECAS's Civil Society Against Disinformation coalition, Bellingcat, ReBaltica etc.)



## Güneş Hücreleri İçin İnce Film Absorberlerin Yüzey ve Optik Özelliklerinin İncelenmesi *Investigation of Surface and Optical Characteristics in Thin Film Absorbers for Solar Cells*

**Kübra KÖŞE KAYA<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Arş. Gör., Sivas Bilim ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi, Kimya Mühendisliği Bölümü, Sivas, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9868-7442>

**Ceren ORAK<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Sivas Bilim ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi, Kimya Mühendisliği Bölümü, Sivas, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8864-5943>

**Sabit HOROZ<sup>3,4</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>Prof. Dr., Sivas Bilim ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi, Mühendislik Temel Bilimler Bölümü, Sivas, Türkiye.

<sup>4</sup>Nanophotonics Research and Application Center (CÜNAM), Sivas, 58140, Turkey

<sup>3,4</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3238-8789>

### ÖZET

İnce film güneş hücreleri, yüksek verimlilik ve maliyet etkin üretim potansiyelleri nedeniyle büyük ilgi görmektedir. İnce film güneş hücrelerinde kullanılan temel malzemeler arasında,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{InGaSe}_2$  (CIGS) yarı iletkeni ayarlanabilir enerji bant aralığı ve üstün ışık soğurma özellikleri sayesinde öne çıkmaktadır. Bu çalışmada,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{InGaSe}_2$  ince filmlerinin yüzey morfolojisi ve optik özellikleri, güneş hücresi verimliliğini artırmadaki rollerini anlamak için kapsamlı bir şekilde incelenmiştir. Bu çalışmada, Atomik Kuvvet Mikroskobu (AFM), UV-Vis spektroskopisi, Raman spektroskopisi ve zamana bağlı fotoluminesans (TRPL) gibi gelişmiş karakterizasyon teknikleri kullanılarak CIGS ince film güneş hücrelerinin karakteristik özellikleri incelenmiştir. AFM ile yüzey morfolojisi ve pürüzlülük ölçümleri yapılmış, bu ölçümler ışık soğurma ve taşıyıcı hareketliliğini nasıl etkilediği hakkında önemli bilgiler sunmuştur. UV-Vis spektroskopisi ile optik soğurma spektrumu ve enerji bant aralığı incelenmiş, böylece malzemenin güneş ışığını etkin bir şekilde emebilme kapasitesi ve foton yakalama potansiyelinin verimliliği ile ilgili çeşitli bulgular ortaya konmuştur. Raman spektroskopisi ile, ince filmlerin kristal yapısı ve titreşimsel özellikleri hakkında bilgi sağlanmış, olası kusurlar veya faz tutarsızlıkları ortaya çıkarılmıştır. TRPL ölçümleri ise yeniden birleşme dinamiklerini ve taşıyıcı ömürlerini inceleyerek ince filmler içerisindeki yük taşıyıcı mekanizmalarını aydınlatmıştır. Sonuçlar, yüzey morfolojisi, optik özellikler ve CIGS tabanlı güneş hücrelerinin verimliliği arasında güçlü ve belirgin bir korelasyon ortaya koymuştur. Bu parametrelerin optimize edilmesiyle, daha verimli ince film güneş hücrelerinin geliştirilmesine katkı sağlanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İnce film güneş hücreleri, yüzey özellikleri, optik karakteristikler, UV-Vis spektroskopisi, Raman spektroskopisi.

### ABSTRACT

Thin film solar cells have gained widespread attention due to their potential for high efficiency and cost-effective production. Among these,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{InGaSe}_2$  (CIGS) stands out as a promising absorber material, thanks to its tunable band gap and superior light absorption properties. In this study, the surface morphology and optical characteristics of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{InGaSe}_2$  thin films were comprehensively analyzed to understand their role in improving solar cell efficiency. A range of advanced characterization techniques including Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM), UV-Vis spectroscopy, Raman spectroscopy, and time-resolved photoluminescence (TRPL) was employed to investigate their characteristic features. AFM provided detailed surface morphology and roughness measurements, offering insights into how surface features influence light absorption and carrier

mobility. UV-Vis spectroscopy was used to determine the optical absorption spectrum and band gap energy, thus providing findings about the material's ability to effectively absorb sunlight and the efficiency of its photon capture potential. Raman spectroscopy offered valuable information on the crystal structure and the vibrational properties of the films, helping identify any defects or phase inconsistencies. TRPL measurements were employed to study the recombination dynamics and carrier lifetimes, shedding light on charge transport mechanisms within the thin films. The results revealed a strong and obvious correlation between surface morphology, optical properties, and efficiency of CIGS-based solar cells. By optimizing these parameters, the study contributes to the development of more efficient thin film solar cells.

**Keywords:** Thin film solar cells, surface properties, optical characteristics, UV-Vis spectroscopy, Raman spectroscopy.

### Enerji Depolama Uygulamaları İçin Katkılanmış Kompozitlerin Elektrokimyasal Özellikleri

#### *Electrochemical Properties of Doped Composites for Energy Storage Applications*

**Kübra KÖŞE KAYA<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Arş. Gör., Sivas Bilim ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi, Kimya Mühendisliği Bölümü, Sivas, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9868-7442>

#### ÖZET

Çeşitli malzemeler arasında, geçiş metali oksitleri, özellikle mangan dioksit ( $MnO_2$ ), düşük maliyetleri, bol bulunmaları ve çevre dostu yapıları nedeniyle dikkat çekmektedir.  $MnO_2$ , yüksek teorik kapasitansa ulaşma potansiyeli ile bilinir. Ancak, pratik uygulaması, düşük elektriksel iletkenliği nedeniyle sınırlıdır ve bu durum,  $MnO_2$ 'nin şarj depolama kapasitesini ve süperkapasitör uygulamalarındaki genel performansını kısıtlar. Bu sınırlamanın üstesinden gelmek için araştırmacılar,  $MnO_2$ 'nin elektrokimyasal performansını artırmak amacıyla metal iyonları ile katkılama ve grafen gibi iletken malzemeler ekleme gibi çeşitli stratejiler üzerinde çalışmışlardır. Bu çalışmada,  $MnO_2$  malzemeleri hidrotermal bir işlem ile sentezlenmiş ve Sn-katkılama ile grafenle kompozit oluşumu, reaksiyon sırasında eşzamanlı olarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu yaklaşımın amacı,  $MnO_2$  tabanlı elektrotların iletkenliğini, spesifik kapasitansını ve elektrokimyasal kararlılığını artırmaktır. Yüksek elektriksel iletkenlik ve geniş yüzey alanı ile bilinen grafen, malzemenin şarj depolama kapasitesini daha da artırmak için eklenmiş, kalay (Sn) katkılaması ise malzemenin iletkenliğini iyileştirmek ve  $MnO_2$ 'nin yüzey özelliklerini değiştirmek için tasarlanmıştır. Sentezlenen malzemeler, kristal yapısını belirlemek için X-ışını kırınımı (XRD) ve yüzey morfolojisini incelemek için taramalı elektron mikroskobu (SEM) gibi tekniklerle kapsamlı bir şekilde karakterize edilmiştir. Ayrıca, örneklerin elektrokimyasal özellikleri elektrokimyasal bir çalışma istasyonu kullanılarak değerlendirilmiş ve süperkapasitörler için elektrot malzemeleri olarak performanslarına odaklanılmıştır. Sonuçlar,  $MnO_2$ 'nin kalay ile katkılandığında ve grafen ile birleştirildiğinde elektrokimyasal davranışında belirgin bir iyileşme gösterdiğini ve bu modifikasyonların  $MnO_2$  tabanlı elektrotların spesifik kapasitansı ve genel verimliliğini artırma potansiyelini ortaya koyduğunu göstermiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Nanokompozitler, kristal yapısı, süperkapasitör elektrotları, elektrokimyasal kararlılık, malzeme katkılama.

#### ABSTRACT

Among various materials, transition metal oxides, particularly manganese dioxide ( $MnO_2$ ), have attracted attention due to their low cost, abundance, and environmentally benign nature.  $MnO_2$  is well known for its potential in achieving high theoretical capacitance. However, its practical application is hindered by its inherently low electrical conductivity, which limits its charge storage capacity and overall performance in supercapacitor applications. To overcome this limitation, researchers have explored various strategies, such as doping with metal ions and incorporating conductive materials like graphene, to enhance the electrochemical performance of  $MnO_2$ . In this study,  $MnO_2$  materials were synthesized via a hydrothermal process, and Sn-doping along with the formation of a composite with graphene were achieved simultaneously during the reaction. The goal of this approach was to improve the conductivity, specific capacitance, and electrochemical stability of  $MnO_2$ -based electrodes. Graphene, known for its excellent electrical conductivity and large surface area, was introduced to further enhance the charge storage capacity of the material, while stannum (Sn) doping was expected to improve the material's conductivity and modify the surface properties of  $MnO_2$ . The synthesized materials were thoroughly characterized using techniques such as X-ray diffraction (XRD) to determine their crystal structure and scanning electron microscopy (SEM) to examine the surface morphology. Additionally, the electrochemical properties of the samples were assessed using an electrochemical workstation, with a focus on evaluating their performance as electrode materials for supercapacitors. The

results showed a marked improvement in the electrochemical behavior of MnO<sub>2</sub> when doped with stannum and combined with graphene, highlighting the potential of these modifications in enhancing the specific capacitance and overall efficiency of MnO<sub>2</sub>-based electrodes in supercapacitor applications.

**Keywords:** Nanocomposites, crystal structure, supercapacitor electrodes, electrochemical stability, material doping.



### Quantum Chemical Analysis of the 1,3-dioxane substituted Ag(I)-NHC Complex: Structural, Electronic, and Physical Properties

*Sümeyya SERİN<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Dr, İnönü Üniversitesi, Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Araştırma Merkezi, Malatya, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4637-1734>

#### ABSTRACT

Quantum chemical methods employ computer simulations to predict, interpret, or explain a multitude of scientifically intriguing properties inherent to a given molecule. It is an emerging field that is frequently used by researchers to predict a multitude of properties of a molecule under investigation, including electronic parameters, reactivity trends, and physicochemical properties, in a relatively short time and with a high degree of accuracy. In this study, DFT (Density Functional Theory) calculations were performed on the Ag(I) complex, bromo-1-(cyclobutylmethyl)-3-[2-(1,3-dioxane-2-yl)ethyl]benzimidazole-2-ylidinesilver (I), whose synthesis and structural characterization were completed by various spectroscopic methods. The GAUSSIAN 16 software package was employed for the optimization and frequency calculations of the Ag complex. The optimized structure, electron density isosurfaces (ESP maps), and HOMO-LUMO diagrams were obtained using Gauss-View 6 molecular visualization software. Furthermore, the donor-acceptor interactions of the complex were investigated through the analysis of natural bond orbitals (NBO).

**Keywords:** DFT, Ag-NHC complex, Reactivity, HOMO-LUMO

## Enzim Teknolojisi Kullanılarak Sıvı Bulaşık Deterjanlarının Mevcut Performanslarının Geliştirilmesi *Improvement of Existing Performance of Liquid Dishwashing Detergents by Using Enzyme Technology*

**Aylin RAZLIKLI<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Viking Temizlik ve Kozmetik Paz.San.Tic.A.Ş, 35730, Kemalpaşa / İzmir, Türkiye  
<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1981-9812>

**Özge KARATAŞ<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Viking Temizlik ve Kozmetik Paz.San.Tic.A.Ş, 35730, Kemalpaşa / İzmir, Türkiye  
<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0603-7544>

**İrem ÇEYİZ<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>Viking Temizlik ve Kozmetik Paz.San.Tic.A.Ş, 35730, Kemalpaşa / İzmir, Türkiye  
<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1988-5518>

**Şeyma YEŞİLADA<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>4</sup>Viking Temizlik ve Kozmetik Paz.San.Tic.A.Ş, 35730, Kemalpaşa / İzmir, Türkiye  
<sup>4</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3829-7570>

### ÖZET

Enzimler; deterjan endüstrisinde, yıkama formülasyonlarının bir parçası olarak onlarca yıldır kullanılmaktadır. Proteaz enzimi, ticari olarak en yaygın kullanılan enzim çeşidi olmakla birlikte lipaz, amilaz, selüloz enzim karışımları da sıklıkla kullanılmaktadır. Bilim insanları, tek bir enzim yerine birden fazla enzim içeriğinin olduğu karışımların yıkama etkinliğini arttırdığını ispatlamışlardır. Biyoteknolojik üretim prosesi ile mikroorganizmaların fermantasyonu sonucu elde edilen bu enzim karışımları, hiçbir hayvansal kaynak içermemekle birlikte fosfat gibi kalıntılara neden olan katkıların yerine tamamen biyobozunur özellik göstermektedir. Enzimler, inatçı kirlerden rahatlıkla kurtulabilmektedirler. Ancak farklı çevresel koşullardan etkilenerek doğada kolaylıkla parçalanabildikleri ve doğa için zararsız olmalarından ötürü geleneksel kimyasallar kullanılarak gerçekleştirilen çalışmalara nazaran daha masum kir çözücülerdir. Tüketici farkındalığı ve motivasyonundaki çevre dostu anlayışın artması; ambalaj büyüklüğünün azalması, klor, metasilikat, fosfat gibi çevreye zararlı katkıların yerini alternatiflerin alması, enzimler ve polimer katkılarının birleşiminin temizlik performansını artırması ve enerji tasarrufu gibi sonuçlar doğurmaktadır. Sıvı bulaşık deterjan formülasyonları yüzey aktif maddeler, su yumuşatıcılar ve yardımcı maddeler gibi temel bileşenlerden oluşur. Ancak bu temel bileşenler inatçı et ve nişasta kirlerinde üst düzey bir temizleme etkinliği sağlamaz, dolayısıyla yıkama etkinliğini artırmak için formülasyona başka bileşenlerin eklenmesi gerekir. Tamamen fiziksel etkilerine dayanan yüzey aktif madde sistemlerinden farklı olarak enzimler, kirleri kimyasal olarak daha küçük ve daha çözünür parçalara ayırarak çalışır. Bununla birlikte, kirlerin tamamen çıkarılması yine de enzimin, yüzey aktif madde sisteminin ve mekanik çalkalamanın ortak etkilerini gerektirir. Amilaz ve proteaz gibi enzim karışımlarının yarattığı sinerji ile bulaşıkları suda bekletme süresi ve ovma gayreti azalmaktadır. Bu tür enzim preparatları; kompleks, yanmış kirlerin kolayca bozunmasını sağlamaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı; enzim teknolojisi kullanılarak, müşteri talepleri doğrultusunda sıvı bulaşık deterjanları için yeni formülasyonlar geliştirilmesi ve bu yeni teknolojinin etkinliğini kanıtlamak için gerekli performans testlerinin yapılmasıdır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Biyobozunur, Çevre dostu, Enzim, Sıvı bulaşık deterjanı, Yüzey aktif madde

### ABSTRACT

Enzymes have been used in the detergent industry for decades as part of washing formulations. Protease enzymes are widely used commercially, but lipase, amylase, and cellulase enzyme mixtures are also frequently used. Scientists have proven that mixture containing more than one enzyme instead of a single enzyme increase

washing efficiency. These enzyme mixtures, which are obtained as a result of the fermentation of microorganisms via a biotechnological production process, do not contain any animal source and are completely biodegradable instead of additives that cause residues such as phosphate. Enzymes can easily remove stubborn dirt. However, since they can be easily degraded in nature by being affected by different environmental conditions and are harmless to nature, they are more harmless dirt solvents than traditional chemicals. The increase in consumer awareness and motivation to be environmentally friendly has resulted in reduced packaging size and replacement of environmentally harmful additives such as chlorine, metasilicate and phosphate with alternatives and combinations of enzymes and polymer additives to improve cleaning performance and energy saving. Liquid dishwashing detergent formulations consist of basic ingredients such as surfactants, water softeners, and auxiliaries. However, these basic ingredients do not provide a high-level of cleaning efficiency for stubborn meat and starch stains; thus, other ingredients must be added to the formulation to increase the washing efficiency. Unlike surfactant systems that rely purely on physical action, enzymes chemically break down soils into smaller and more soluble fragments. However, the complete removal of impurities requires the combined effects of enzyme, surfactant system, and mechanical agitation. The synergy created by enzyme mixtures such as amylase and protease reduces the soaking time and scrubbing effort. Such enzyme preparations easily degrade complex and burned soil. The aim of this study is to develop new formulations for liquid dishwashing detergents using enzyme technology in line with customer demands and to conduct the necessary performance tests to prove the effectiveness of this new technology.

**Keywords:** Biodegradable, Eco-friendly, Enzyme, Liquid dishwashing detergent, Surfactant



### Bazı Bitkisel Yağların Kükürt İçeriklerinin X-IŞINI Floresans (WDXRF) Spektroskopisi Kullanılarak Belirlenmesi

*Determination of Sulphur Content of Some Vegetable Oils by X-RAY Fluorescence (WDXRF) Spectroscopy*

**Özgür TOPKAR**

Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi, Kimya Bölümü, 55139, Samsun

**Ahmet UYANIK**

Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi, Kimya Bölümü, 55139, Samsun

#### ÖZET

Gıda maddelerinin yapısında yer alan, üç ana sınıftan birini de yağlar oluşturmaktadır Yağlar, çok geniş ve karmaşık bir grup olan lipitlerin büyük kısmını oluştururlar ve birçok çeşidi insanlar tarafından bolca tüketilirler. Kükürt ise sadece insanlar için değil, aynı zamanda bitkilerin beslenmesi için de son derece önemli bir elementtir ve vücut için gerekli eser elementler arasında neredeyse ilk sırada yer alır [1,2]. Bitkilerin topraktan çeşitli mekanizmalarla alarak kullandığı kükürt, sistin, sistein ve metionin gibi kükürtlü aminoasitlerin yapısında yer alan ve bitkilerdeki proteinlerin bileşimine geçen bir elementtir. Kükürt açısından zengin besinler ve yağlar insan vücudun da sağlıklı olarak çalışmasına yardımcı olur. Bu nedenle, kükürtçe zengin besinlerin ve yağların tüketilmesi de önemlidir. Bu çalışmada, Türkiye’de üretilen çeşitli türden bitkisel yağların sülfür içerikleri Dalga boyu Ayrımlı X-Işını Flüoresans (WDXRF) spektroskopisi kullanılarak belirlenmiştir [3]. Kükürt içeriği çok düşük olan ayçiçek yağı standart olarak alınmış ve standart katma yöntemi kullanılarak ve gerekli analitik düzeltmeler yapılarak kükürt içerikleri belirlenmiştir. Yağların kükürt içerikleri sarımsak yağı (83,93±0,67 mg/kg)>çörek otu yağı (26,36±0,26 mg/kg)>susam yağı (13,77±0,42 mg/kg)>kanola yağı (5,63±0,13 mg/kg)> kayısı çekirdeği yağı (2,40±0,11 mg/kg) şeklinde bulunmuştur.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Bitkisel yağ, Kükürt, WSXRF spektroskopisi

#### KAYNAKLAR

Bick, J.A., Leustek, T., 1998. Plant Sulphur Metabolism-The Reduction of Sulphate to Sulphite. *Current Opinion in Plant Biology* 1, 240–244.

Singh, B.K. (Ed.), 1999. Plant Amino Acids: Biochemistry and Biotechnology. *Marcel Dekker*, New York, pp. 227–248.

Van Dalen G., 1998, Determination of the Phosphorus and Sulphur Content in Edible Oils and Fats by Wavelength-Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry. *X-Ray Spectrometry*, Vol. 27, 26-30.

#### ABSTRACT

Fats constitute one of the three main classes involved in the structure of foodstuffs. Fats and oils also make up the majority of lipids, that are a very large and complex group, and many types of them are consumed abundantly by human being. Sulphur, on the other hand, is an extremely important element not only for humans, but also for the nutrition of plants and is almost in the first place among the trace elements necessary for the living bodies [1, 2]. Plants use various mechanisms to take sulphur from the soil and it takes part in the structure of sulphurous amino acids such as cystine, cysteine and methionine and passes into the composition of proteins synthesised in plants. Sulphur rich foods and fats help the human body to function healthily as well. For this reason, it is also important to consume sulphur rich foods and oils. In this study, the sulfur content of various types of vegetable oils produced in Turkey was determined using Wavelength-Separated X-Ray Fluorescence (WDXRF) spectroscopy [3]. Sunflower oil, which has a very low sulphur content, was taken as

a standard and the sulphur content of the oils was determined by using the standard addition method following the necessary analytical corrections. The results were found as garlic oil ( $83.93 \pm 0.67$  mg/kg) > black seed oil ( $26.36 \pm 0.26$  mg/kg) > sesame seeds oil ( $13.77 \pm 0.42$  mg/kg) > canola oil ( $5.63 \pm 0.13$  mg/kg) > apricot kernel oil ( $2.40 \pm 0.11$  mg/kg).

**Key Words:** Vegetable oil, Sulphur, WSRF spectroscopy

## REFERENCES

Bick, J.A., Leustek, T., 1998. Plant Sulphur Metabolism-The Reduction of Sulphate to Sulphite. *Current Opinion in Plant Biology* 1, 240–244.

Singh, B.K. (Ed.), 1999. Plant Amino Acids: Biochemistry and Biotechnology. *Marcel Dekker*, New York, pp. 227–248.

Van Dalen G., 1998, Determination of the Phosphorus and Sulphur Content in Edible Oils and Fats by Wavelength-Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry. *X-Ray Spectrometry*, Vol. 27, 26-30.

### EPOXIDIZED LINSEED OIL-CONTAINING ANTIBACTERIAL EPOXY FILMS

**Osman Berat TELLİ<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> master's student, Selçuk University, Faculty of Science, Dept. of Biotechnology, Konya, Turkey.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-7773-498X>

**Ülkü SOYDAL<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Assoc. Prof., Selçuk University, Faculty of Science, Dept. of Biotechnology, Konya, Turkey

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8894-3940>

**Aysun ORAÇ<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Assist. Prof., Selçuk University, Karapınar Aydoğanlar Vocational School, Konya, Turkey

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2974-3356>

#### ABSTRACT

Epoxy resins are widely used in producing long-life containers, insulation materials, coating materials, and thin film applications. The fact that these epoxy resins are environmentally friendly and have some features such as antibacterial properties is among the demands of today. Therefore, developing new films or coatings with biobased content is important. In this study, linseed oil (LO), a natural nutrient, was transformed into epoxidized linseed oil (ELO), and a biobased matrix was obtained with bisphenol A-type epoxy resin (ER) in a 3:2 weight ratio. ELO, structural changes that occurred were observed with FTIR spectroscopy and also characterized by iodine and epoxide group determination. To add antibacterial properties to the structure, films were formed by adding Calendula oil (CldO) (1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15% by weight) and characterized in terms of antibacterial, mechanical, thermal, swelling, water content, water vapor permeability, chemical resistance, and biodegradation properties. An increase in film tensile strength was observed up to 10 wt% CldO. The thickness of the film samples decreased due to ELO and CldO. The pH values of all film samples were between 7.1 and 7.2, which are compatible with skin pH. The water vapor permeability ratio (WVTR) of the films was quite low and varied between 0.0082 and 0.0661 g/(m<sup>2</sup>\*d). Films containing CldO showed antibacterial activity against some pathogenic bacteria as the CldO ratio in the film structure increased.

**Keywords:** Bio-based film, epoxy resin, calendula oil, linseed oil.



### The Roles of Metal Cations for Oxidative Dehydrogenation of Cyclopentane and Methylcyclopentane

*Mahir Abbasov*

Named after academician M.Naghiyev Institute of catalysis and inorganic chemistry

#### ABSTRACT

This paper presents a modified design of catalysis and effect of dehydrogenation of naphthenic hydrocarbons. Formation of atomic oxygen through activation of molecular oxygen is important in heterogeneous oxidation processes.

**Keywords:** cyclopentane, methylcyclopentane, modified metalzeolit catalysis

### Yararlı Bakteri ve Deniz Yosunu Özünün Tuz Stresi Koşullarında Kabak Bitkisi Büyüme Parametrelerine Etkisi

*Effect of Beneficial Bacteria and Seaweed Extract on Growth Parameters of Zucchini Under Salt Stress Conditions*

**Özlem ALTUNTAŞ<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Doç.Dr., Malatya Turgut Özal Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Bahçe Bitkileri Bölümü, Malatya, TÜRKİYE.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6508-7368>

**Yadigar Leyla DOĞAN<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Dr, Malatya Turgut Özal Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Bahçe Bitkileri Bölümü, Malatya, TÜRKİYE.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7404-5653>

**Fikret YAŞAR<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup> Prof.Dr., Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Bahçe Bitkileri Bölümü, Van, TÜRKİYE.

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6598-8580>

#### ÖZET

Son yıllarda iklim değişikliği nedeniyle yağışların azalması ve sıcaklıkların artması, özellikle kurak ve yarı kurak bölgelerde toprak tuzluluğu sorununa yol açmaktadır. Tuz stresi nedeniyle bitkisel üretimde ürün kayıpları ve verim düşüşleri yaşanmaktadır. Tuz stresinin bitkiler üzerindeki zararlı etkilerini azaltmak amacıyla, yararlı mikroorganizmalar kullanılmaktadır. Çalışmamızda, tuz stresinin yazlık kabak (*Cucurbita pepo*) bitkisine olan zararlı etkilerini azaltmak amacıyla yararlı mikroorganizmalar kullanılmış ve bitki büyüme parametreleri, kontrol bitkileri ile karşılaştırılmıştır. Tuz dozu olarak; kontrol (0 mM NaCl) ve 200 mM NaCl kullanılmış, yararlı mikroorganizmalardan; *Arthrobacter* (ArtB), *Azospirillum lipoferum* (AzL), *Bacillus subtilis* (Bcs) ve deniz yosunu (DY) tek başına ve kombinasyonları uygulanmıştır. Değerlendirilen büyüme parametreleri ise, bitki boyu, gövde çapı, yaprak sayısı, boğum arası mesafe ve kök uzunluğudur. Araştırmanın sonuçlarına göre, bitki boyu açısından, kontrol bitkilerinde en iyi sonuç *Azospirillum lipoferum* (AzL) uygulamasında elde edilirken, tuz stresi koşullarında en yüksek değer *Bacillus subtilis* (Bcs) uygulamasında gözlemlenmiştir. Gövde çapı açısından, en iyi sonuç kontrol bitkilerinde deniz yosunu özü (DY), tuz stresi koşullarında en etkili uygulamanın *Arthrobacter* + deniz yosunu (ArtB+DY) olduğu belirlenmiştir. Yaprak sayısı incelendiğinde, en fazla yaprak sayısı hem kontrol koşullarında hem de tuzlu koşullarda *Bacillus subtilis* + deniz yosunu (Bcs+DY) kombinasyonu uygulamasında, tuz stresi bu tespit edilmiştir. Boğum arası mesafe, kontrol koşullarında en iyi sonuç *Azospirillum lipoferum* + deniz yosunu (AzL+DY) kombinasyonu uygulamasından elde edilirken, tuz stresinde en etkili uygulamanın *Bacillus subtilis* (Bcs) olduğu görülmüştür. Kök uzunluğu, kontrol bitkilerinde en yüksek değeri *Arthrobacter* (ArtB) uygulaması verirken, tuz stresine maruz bırakılan bitkilerde en başarılı sonuçlar *Arthrobacter* + *Bacillus subtilis* (ArtB+Bcs) kombinasyonundan elde edilmiştir. Sonuçlar, yararlı bakteriler ve deniz yosunu özünün bitki büyüme parametreleri üzerinde istatistiksel önemde etkiler yarattığını ve özellikle tuz stresi gibi zorlu çevresel koşullarda bitkilerin dayanıklılığını artırma potansiyeline sahip olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Elde edilen bulgular, stres koşullarına karşı bitkilerin direncini artırmaya yönelik yararlı bakteri ve deniz yosunu özünün tek başına ve kombinasyon halinde kullanımı ile sürdürülebilir tarım uygulamalarında etkili bir çözüm olabileceğini göstermektedir. Bu yaklaşım, çevresel koşullara daha dayanıklı bitkiler yetiştirilmesi ve tarımsal verimliliğin artırılması açısından önemli bir strateji olarak değerlendirilebilir.

**NOT:** Bu çalışma, Malatya Turgut Özal Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinasyon Birimi (BAP) tarafından 23D01 numaralı proje kapsamında desteklenmiştir. Sağladıkları destekler için teşekkür ederiz.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** *Cucurbita pepo*, kabak, PGPR, tuz stresi, deniz yosunu.

**ABSTRACT**

The decrease in precipitation and increase in temperatures due to climate change in recent years have led to soil salinity problems, especially in arid and semi-arid regions. Due to salt stress, crop losses and yield decreases are experienced in crop production. Beneficial microorganisms are used to reduce the harmful effects of salt stress on plants. In our study, beneficial microorganisms were used to reduce the harmful effects of salt stress on summer squash (*Cucurbita pepo*) plants and plant growth parameters were compared with control plants. Control (0 mM NaCl) and 200 mM NaCl were used as salt dose, and *Arthrobacter* (ArtB), *Azospirillum lipoferum* (AzL), *Bacillus subtilis* (Bcs) and seaweed (DY) were applied alone or in combination. The growth parameters evaluated were plant height, stem diameter, number of leaves, internode length and root length. According to the results of the study, in terms of plant height, the best result was obtained in *Azospirillum lipoferum* (AzL) treatment in control plants, while the highest value was observed in *Bacillus subtilis* (Bcs) treatment under salt stress conditions. In terms of stem diameter, the best results were obtained with seaweed extract (DY) in control plants, while the most effective treatment under salt stress conditions was *Arthrobacter* + seaweed (ArtB+DY). When the number of leaves was analyzed, the highest number of leaves was found in the *Bacillus subtilis* + seaweed (Bcs+DY) combination treatment under both control and salt stress conditions. In terms of internode distance, the best result was obtained from *Azospirillum lipoferum* + seaweed (AzL+DY) combination treatment under control conditions, while *Bacillus subtilis* (Bcs) was the most effective treatment under salt stress. The highest value of root length was obtained from *Arthrobacter* (ArtB) treatment in control plants, while the most successful results were obtained from *Arthrobacter* + *Bacillus subtilis* (ArtB+Bcs) combination in plants exposed to salt stress. The results show that beneficial bacteria and seaweed extract have statistically significant effects on plant growth parameters and have the potential to increase plant resilience, especially under harsh environmental conditions such as salt stress. The findings suggest that the use of beneficial bacteria and seaweed extract alone and in combination to increase plant resistance to stress conditions can be an effective solution in sustainable agriculture practices. This approach can be considered as an important strategy for growing more resistant plants to environmental conditions and increasing agricultural productivity.

**NOTE:** This study was supported by Malatya Turgut Özal University Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit (BAP) within the scope of project number 23D01. We thank them for their support.

**Keywords:** *Cucurbita pepo*, zucchini, PGPR, salt stress, seaweed



### Menthol-based hydrophobic deep eutectic solvents fungicide potential

*Teodora Kukrić*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Field and Vegetable Crops, Novi Sad, Republic of Serbia.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3934-3441>

*Boris Popović*<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Field and Vegetable Crops, Novi Sad, Republic of Serbia.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8525-3896>

#### Abstract

*Monilinia fructicola*, *Botrytis cinerea*, and *Aspergillus flavus* are three major fungal pathogens that cause significant damage in agriculture. *M. fructicola*, is responsible for brown rot in stone fruits, leading to pre- and post-harvest losses. *B. cinerea*, commonly known as gray mould, affects many crops, including fruits and vegetables, causing spoilage and yield reduction. *A. flavus*, is a notorious pathogen that contaminates crops like maize and peanuts with aflatoxins. Managing these pathogens is crucial for reducing economic losses and maintaining food safety. In recent years, hydrophobic deep eutectic solvents (HDES) have gained attention. Unlike traditional solvents, HDES are formed by combining two or more natural hydrophobic components, resulting in a non-toxic, biodegradable solvent system. These solvents are particularly useful for extracting and stabilizing hydrophobic bioactive compounds. Menthol, a hydrophobic monoterpene, is a compound used in agriculture for its antimicrobial and insecticidal properties. Menthol can act as a bioactive component in biopesticide formulations, helping to manage fungal and insect pests in an eco-friendly way. Its ability to disrupt cell membranes makes it a promising natural alternative to synthetic chemicals in pest management. Our study tested menthol-based HDES against *M. fructicola*, *B. cinerea*, and *A. flavus* under *in vitro* conditions. The results showed that all HDES formulations were inhibited 100% fungal growth of *M. fructicola* and *B. cinerea*. However, these solvents did not show any significant antifungal activity against *A. flavus* under the same conditions, suggesting that further optimization may be needed to target this pathogen effectively.

**Keywords:** HDES, menthol, *Aspergillus*, *Botrytis*, *Monilinia*.





### Social and Economic Impacts of Climate Change on Farming

*Dhivya C\* and R Arunkumar*

Research Scholar (Agricultural Extension Education), Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Sociology, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India  
(ORCID: 0009-0004-8984-1812)

#### Abstract

Climate change poses significant challenges to farming communities worldwide, disrupting traditional agricultural practices and threatening livelihoods. This paper examines the multifaceted social and economic impacts of climate change on rural farming communities, particularly in developing regions. The study explores how changing weather patterns, increased frequency of extreme weather events, and shifts in agricultural seasons affect crop yields, food security, and economic stability. It also analyzes the socio-economic vulnerabilities of smallholder farmers, including reduced income, displacement, and migration. Climate change significantly disrupts the social structure of farming communities by altering community dynamics, gender roles, and labor distribution. As environmental conditions worsen, traditional systems of cooperation and resource-sharing break down, often leading to increased competition and social fragmentation. Gender roles shift, with women bearing a greater burden of agricultural and household labor, especially as men migrate in search of alternative livelihoods. Additionally, the effectiveness of traditional knowledge systems diminishes, as ancestral farming practices fail to adapt to the changing climate, leading to a loss of cultural identity and community cohesion. Social impacts include altered community dynamics, gender roles, and labor distribution, as well as the breakdown of traditional knowledge systems. Economically, farming households are burdened by rising production costs as they are forced to invest in new technologies, irrigation systems, and climate-resilient crops to cope with changing environmental conditions. These adaptations, while necessary for survival, often strain already limited financial resources, pushing many farmers deeper into poverty. The high costs of climate-smart inputs can be prohibitive, particularly for smallholder farmers, leading to reduced crop yields and lower income. This cycle of increased expenses and diminishing returns exacerbates rural poverty and heightens food insecurity, as families struggle to meet both their agricultural and basic needs. This paper also underscores the importance of sustainable agricultural policies, social support systems, and climate adaptation measures in mitigating the adverse effects of climate change.

**Keywords:** Social Impact, Economic Impact, Climate Change and Farming



### Coccidiosis of Indian Peafowl (*Pavo Cristatus*) in Serbia

*Academician Prof Dr Ivan Pavlovic*

Scientific Institute of Veterinary Medicine of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4751-6760>

#### Abstract

Peafowl belong to the order Galliformes, the family Phasianidae and are the largest species of the pheasant family, since adult males can reach up to two meters in length and up to 130 cm in height. The Indian peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), also known as the common peafowl, has been introduced in Serbia and the Western Balkans. They are characterized by a small head, a long neck, short wings, long legs and a long, luxuriant tail over two meters long with bright colors. Peafowl in free habitats have a large radius of movement and it is difficult to stay in one place, because they are good flyers. Due to their appearance, they are often kept as decorative birds in yards, parks and similar places. Like at other birds, coccidiosis present a serious health problem to peacocks, especially at breeding at households, parks or zoo. At peafowl were established next coccidia species: *Eimeria arabica*, *E.kharjensis n.sp.*, ***E.mandali***, *E.mayurai*, *E. mutica n.sp.*, *E.pavonina*, ***E.pavonis***, *E.patnaiki* and *E.riyadhae*. Pathoanatomical changes are localized in the intestines depending on the type of coccidia that caused the infection. They are most often found in the duodenum and jejunum. In more severe infections, the intestinal mucosa has petechial bleeding, and reddish-brown coatings can be seen on the surface, which are often stuck to the mucosa. If the changes are located in the duodenum, the intestinal mucosa is congested and edematous. In the contents of the intestines there are admixtures of blood and a mass consisting of exfoliated epithelial cells, blood elements and developmental forms and oocysts of coccidia. During our examination performed in several keepers of peafowl as decorative birds and in zoos in Serbia, was established the presence of *E.pavonina* which is the most common type of coccidia of these birds in Europe.

**Keywords:** Indian peafowl, *Pavo cristatus*, coccidiosis, *Eimeria pavonina*, Serbia

**Purification of wastewater from lead crocoite production by electro dialysis method***Manana Mamulashvili<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Technical University of Georgia Faculty of Chemical Technology and Metallurgy Department of Environmental Engineering and Ecology 0159, Tbilisi, Georgia

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-3982-5515>

*Ekaterine Matsaberidze<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup>Technical University of Georgia Faculty of Chemical Technology and Metallurgy Department of Environmental Engineering and Ecology 0159, Tbilisi, Georgia

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0001--3667-6315>

**Abstract**

Modern humanity is in a period of global changes as a result of the increasing impact on the environment. Anthropogenic impact has greatly changed the ecological situation, the degree of environmental pollution with heavy metals has increased, which remains one of the most serious problems in the world. Excess metal concentrations have toxic and carcinogenic effects on living organisms.

The increase in the amount of lead in the environment provoked many factors dangerous to human health. Lead has long been considered a natural pollutant, one of the active consequences of industrialization and is associated with the production of metallurgical, ores, alloys, batteries, ammunition, toys, accessories, ceramics, oil, paints, lead crown and many other categories of products. Over time, all of this has increased lead levels in soil, water, and air, making the risks and dangers more apparent.

We investigated the purification of lead corona wastewater using the method of electro dialysis ion exchange membranes. The technological parameters of the wastewater treatment process in the production of lead crowns have been studied - voltage, current strength, speed of the working solution. The chemical resistance of the membrane in the wastewater environment is investigated.

During the processing of the technological process of electro dialysis purification of waste water in the production of lead chrono, the following scientific research works were carried out:

Investigation of chemical stability of MK-40 and MA-40 type ion exchange membrane in wastewater environment.

When changing the basic physico-chemical (exchange capacity, resistance, electrical conductivity, selectivity) and mechanical properties (strength, relative elongation), it was determined that the investigated membranes are chemically stable in the wastewater environment.

Prevention of the formation of  $PbCrO_4$  in the process of electro dialysis of wastewater was investigated. The presence of  $Cr^{+6}$  is due to the lead crown synthesis technology, but  $Cr^{+3}$  ions are mainly observed in the wastewater. The fact is that there is a process of recovery by the action of air oxygen, as a result of which  $Cr^{+6}$  is transferred to  $Cr^{+3}$  in some components of this complex system.

Trials were conducted in three areas:

Electro dialysis treatment of wastewater, after pre-treatment with hydrogen peroxide, in order to convert  $Cr^{+6}$  to  $Cr^{+3}$ .

Electro dialysis treatment of wastewater after pre-treatment with chavelic acid in order to separate lead ions in the form of  $PbCrO_4$  precipitate.

Separation of  $PbCrO_4$  precipitate from saline solution before entering electro dialysis.

According to the experimental results, the first direction was chosen to convert hexavalent chromium into trivalent chromium with hydrogen peroxide. The optimal amount of  $H_2O_2$  was determined.

The results of the studies showed that the purification of waste water from the production of lead crown, as well as the utilization of salts, is practically possible with the preliminary removal of sediment and complete purification by the electro dialysis method, which is characterized by low energy consumption, high degree of purification, compactness of the device, safety and cheapness.

**Keywords:** Lead crocoit, electro dialysis, waste water, clean up.



### Structural, Morphological, and Optical Characterization of Ni-Doped SnO<sub>2</sub> Thin Films via Pneumatic Spray Pyrolysis

*Sabrina Roguai<sup>1</sup>*

Abbes Laghrour university, Faculty of science and technology, Department of science of the matter khenchela, Algeria.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0767-0846>

#### Abstract

In this study, Sn<sub>1-x</sub>Ni<sub>x</sub>O<sub>2</sub> thin films ( $0.0 \leq x \leq 0.10$ ) were deposited on glass substrates using the pneumatic spray pyrolysis technique at a deposition temperature of 450°C. The influence of Ni doping on the structural, morphological, and optical properties of the films was systematically investigated. X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis revealed that all films exhibit the rutile phase of SnO<sub>2</sub>, regardless of the Ni content. The crystallite sizes, determined from XRD patterns, were found to range between 27 and 47 nm, indicating that Ni doping has a slight effect on crystallite size. Optical characterization showed a progressive increase in the bandgap energy from 3.83 eV for undoped SnO<sub>2</sub> to 4.01 eV as the Ni content increased, consistent with the Burstein-Moss effect, which suggests that doping introduces more carriers, shifting the Fermi level into the conduction band and widening the optical bandgap. Additionally, the resistivity of the films was found to be influenced by both the Ni doping level and the thickness of the films, suggesting that doping modifies the carrier concentration and mobility, which in turn affects the overall electrical properties. This study highlights the correlation between doping concentration, structural modifications, and enhanced optical and electrical properties, making Ni-doped SnO<sub>2</sub> films a promising material for optoelectronic applications.

**Keywords:** Thin films; X-ray diffraction; Optical properties.



### **An Examination of Urban Floods and Unregulated Waste Disposal, Including an Examination of Their Frequency and Effects**

*Aliyu Hassan*

Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Air Force Institute of Technology, Nigerian Air Force, Kaduna

#### **Abstract**

Urban flooding and careless trash disposal are two increasingly pressing environmental issues that have a big influence on cities, especially in developing nations. Many causes contribute to flooding in developing countries: uncontrolled rapid population growth; insufficient planning; lack of political will; high precipitation; building over streams; rising sea levels; soil moisture regime; and dam operations, especially those close to borders. This review investigates the relationship between inadequate waste management procedures and the rising incidence of urban flooding. When solid waste, including plastics and other non-biodegradable materials, are improperly disposed of, drainage systems can become clogged, increasing the danger of flooding during periods of high rainfall. The study looks at the frequency of these floods and the social, economic, and environmental effects they have, emphasizing the part that inadequate infrastructure and waste management practices play. Furthermore, it identifies key strategies to mitigate the impacts, including improving waste management systems, enhancing urban planning, and promoting public awareness. The findings emphasize the need for integrated approaches to address both waste disposal and flood prevention in urban settings.

**Keywords:** Urban flooding, non-biodegradable, waste management, Drainage blockages, Flood risk, Environmental impact.



### Data Driven Strategies for Brand Evangelism

*Anshit Mukherjee<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Abacus Institute of Engineering and Management, Department of Computer Science, Mogra, India.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-7930-401X>

*Sohini Banerjee<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup>Abacus Institute of Engineering and Management, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, Mogra, India.

#### Abstract

In this chapter titled we delve into the transformative potential of influencer marketing in the digital age. This chapter presents a comprehensive analysis of how data-driven strategies can optimize influencer campaigns to foster brand evangelism. We begin by exploring the historical context of influencer marketing, tracing its evolution from celebrity endorsements to the current landscape dominated by social media personalities. The focus then shifts to the mechanics of data analytics, elucidating how brands can leverage big data to identify and engage with the most impactful influencers. Our novel contribution lies in the development of a proprietary algorithmic approach that predicts influencer campaign success with unprecedented accuracy. This model not only considers traditional metrics such as reach and engagement but also incorporates advanced sentiment analysis to gauge the emotional resonance of influencer content with target audiences. We further discuss the ethical considerations and best practices in influencer partnerships, emphasizing transparency and authenticity as key drivers of consumer trust. Case studies of successful brand-influencer collaborations are examined to illustrate the principles outlined, providing actionable insights for businesses seeking to harness the power of influencer marketing. Additionally, we address the challenges and pitfalls of influencer campaigns, offering guidance on navigating the complexities of this dynamic marketing channel. The chapter concludes with a forward-looking perspective, anticipating future trends in influencer marketing and the role of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence and machine learning in shaping these narratives. By integrating data-driven insights with a nuanced understanding of influencer dynamics, brands can unlock new avenues for growth and foster a community of passionate advocates. This chapter serves as both a strategic guide and a thought-provoking exploration of the intersection between data science and marketing innovation. In the burgeoning realm of digital marketing, the concept of brand evangelism has emerged as a pivotal force in shaping consumer behavior and brand perception. This paper delves into the intricate landscape of data-driven strategies that harness the influential power of key opinion leaders, colloquially known as influencers, to foster brand loyalty and advocacy. Historically, the reliance on traditional advertising has waned as consumers seek authentic experiences and peer recommendations, a trend substantiated by Smith et al. (2020) who highlight the diminishing returns on investment for conventional marketing approaches. The advent of social media platforms has catalyzed a paradigm shift, enabling individuals with substantial followings to sway public opinion, as evidenced by Johnson's (2021) analysis of influencer impact on purchase decisions. The literature, however, presents a dichotomy of challenges. On one hand, there exists a paucity of robust methodologies to quantify the true efficacy of influencer campaigns, a gap underscored by Lee and Kim (2019). On the other, ethical considerations surface regarding the transparency and authenticity of influencer endorsements, as discussed by Patel and Sharma (2022). These challenges underscore the need for a nuanced understanding of influencer dynamics and their interplay with data analytics to optimize brand evangelism. Motivated by these challenges, this work aims to bridge the gap between theoretical constructs and practical applications. It seeks to elucidate the mechanisms through which data analytics can be leveraged to enhance influencer marketing strategies, thereby amplifying brand evangelism. The objectives are twofold: to develop a comprehensive framework that integrates influencer insights with data-driven decision-making, and to propose a set of best practices for ethical influencer engagement. The contributions of this paper are manifold. It introduces an innovative analytical model that predicts influencer campaign success, offers a critical examination of the ethical considerations in influencer marketing, and provides empirical evidence of the model's efficacy through case studies. Furthermore, it contributes to the academic discourse by addressing the aforementioned



challenges and proposing solutions grounded in data science. The organization of the paper is methodical, beginning with a thorough review of existing literature to lay the groundwork for subsequent discussions. It then progresses to detail the proposed analytical model, followed by an exploration of ethical considerations. Subsequent sections present case studies and empirical findings, culminating in a discussion of the implications for both theory and practice. The paper concludes with recommendations for future research, thereby charting a course for continued exploration into the nexus of data analytics and influencer marketing.

**Keywords:** authenticity, reliability, engaged audiences, niche expertise, diverse content formats, measurable results.



### ChatGPT For Drug Discovery: A Novel Approach to Accelerate the Development of New Therapeutics

*Avishek Gupta*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Abacus Institute of Engineering and Management, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, Mogra, India.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-3933-378X>

*Anshit Mukherjee*<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>Abacus Institute of Engineering and Management, Department of Computer Science, Mogra, India.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-7930-401X>

*Sudeshna Das*<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup>Abacus Institute of Engineering and Management, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, Mogra, India.

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-5960-6034>

*Sohini Banerjee*<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup>Abacus Institute of Engineering and Management, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, Mogra, India.

#### Abstract

The drug discovery process is notoriously complex, time-consuming, and expensive, often taking over a decade and costing billions of dollars to bring a new therapeutic to market. Traditional methods rely heavily on experimental approaches, which can be inefficient and yield low success rates. As the pharmaceutical industry grapples with these challenges, the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and natural language processing (NLP) technologies has emerged as a promising solution. Among these technologies, ChatGPT—a sophisticated NLP model developed by OpenAI—has shown potential for transforming various sectors by generating human-like text responses. This paper investigates how ChatGPT can be leveraged to accelerate drug discovery by enhancing the identification and optimization of therapeutic candidates. This study outlines a systematic framework for employing ChatGPT in the drug discovery pipeline. We focused on three primary applications: generating novel drug candidates, predicting pharmacokinetic (PK) and pharmacodynamic (PD) properties, and optimizing drug design. To assess the capabilities of ChatGPT in these areas, we conducted a series of experiments that involved literature analysis, compound generation, and feedback mechanisms. Utilizing ChatGPT to analyse vast amounts of scientific literature allowed us to extract relevant information on drug mechanisms, target interactions, and existing compounds. We prompted ChatGPT to generate novel chemical structures based on predefined criteria such as desired biological activity, molecular weight, and toxicity profiles. Additionally, we implemented iterative feedback loops where ChatGPT provides suggestions for improving existing compounds based on simulated interactions with biological targets. Through these methods, we aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of ChatGPT in enhancing various stages of drug discovery. The preliminary results from our experiments indicate that ChatGPT can significantly contribute to several aspects of drug discovery. In terms of identifying drug candidates, ChatGPT demonstrated proficiency in generating novel compounds with specific desired properties. For instance, when tasked with identifying potential inhibitors for Alzheimer's disease, ChatGPT produced several candidate molecules that aligned with known targets associated with the disease pathology. In terms of predictive capabilities, ChatGPT was able to provide insights into absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion (ADME), and potential toxicity profiles based on existing data. By synthesizing information from various studies, it could suggest modifications to enhance bioavailability or reduce adverse effects. The model also facilitated iterative design processes by offering constructive feedback on existing compounds. Researchers reported that interactions with ChatGPT led to innovative ideas for modifying chemical structures to improve efficacy and reduce side effects. These findings underscore the potential of integrating AI-driven tools like ChatGPT into traditional drug discovery workflows to enhance efficiency and creativity. While the integration of ChatGPT into drug discovery presents significant opportunities for innovation, it is not without challenges. Ethical considerations surrounding data privacy, safety protocols, and regulatory compliance must be addressed as the technology continues to evolve. Additionally, there is a need for domain-specific adaptations to ensure that the model's outputs are reliable and

applicable in real-world scenarios. Overall, this research highlights the transformative potential of ChatGPT in accelerating therapeutic development by providing rapid and efficient solutions to longstanding challenges in drug discovery processes. As AI technologies continue to advance, they may play an increasingly vital role in shaping the future landscape of pharmaceuticals.

**Keywords:** drug, therapeutics, Alzheimer's disease, chatbot, ChatGPT, Artificial Intelligence.

## **Harnessing Quantum Power : A Revolutionary Hydrological Paradigm for Enhanced Flood Prediction and Disaster Response**

*Anshit Mukherjee<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Abacus Institute of Engineering and Management, Department of Computer Science, Mogra, India.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-7930-401X>

*Dr. Monalisa Halder<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup>Abacus Institute of Engineering and Management, Assistant Professor, Department of Basic Science and Humanities, Mogra, India.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2404-5540>

*Dr. Biswadip Basu Mallik<sup>3</sup>*

<sup>3</sup>Institute of Engineering & Management (School of University of Engineering and Management), Associate Professor, Department of Basic Science and Humanities, Kolkata, India.

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5745-2460>

*Dr. Gunjan Mukherjee<sup>4</sup>*

<sup>4</sup>Brainware University, Associate Professor, Department of Computational Sciences, Barasat, India.

<sup>4</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3959-3718>

### **Abstract**

Flooding is a critical global issue exacerbated by climate change, posing significant threats to human safety, infrastructure, and ecosystems. Traditional flood prediction methods often fall short due to limitations in data availability, computational complexity, and the inherent uncertainties associated with hydrological modeling. Recent advancements in quantum computing present new opportunities to enhance flood prediction accuracy and response efficiency. This study explores the integration of quantum machine learning (QML) techniques into hydrological models, aiming to improve forecasting capabilities and disaster preparedness. The research employs a novel Quantum Variational Hydrological Paradigm that combines quantum neural networks and optimization algorithms. Specifically, the study utilizes the Quantum-Train Long Short-Term Memory (QT-LSTM) model, which leverages quantum machine learning principles to optimize parameter training while significantly reducing the number of trainable parameters compared to classical models. The model processes a comprehensive dataset that includes historical flood events, meteorological data, satellite imagery, and social media inputs to train and validate its predictive capabilities. Additionally, a quantum game-theoretic decision support system is integrated to optimize flood mitigation strategies based on Nash equilibrium principles and quantum reinforcement learning. The QT-LSTM model's architecture allows it to capture complex temporal patterns in flooding data by incorporating various time lags and utilizing advanced statistical techniques for uncertainty quantification. The performance of the model is evaluated using metrics such as Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) and flood extent analysis, comparing its effectiveness against traditional classical models. The results indicate that the quantum-enhanced model significantly outperforms classical approaches in terms of predictive accuracy and computational efficiency. Specifically, the QT-LSTM model demonstrated superior performance metrics, achieving lower RMSE values in flood predictions while maintaining robustness against varying data conditions. The integration of quantum techniques allowed for rapid processing of large datasets, facilitating timely forecasts that are critical during flood events. Furthermore, the study found that the quantum game-theoretic decision support system effectively optimized resource allocation for flood response strategies, demonstrating improvements in operational efficiency during disaster management scenarios. The combination of high-resolution modeling with advanced decision-making frameworks resulted in a more resilient approach to flood management. This research highlights the transformative potential of quantum computing technologies in addressing the challenges of flood prediction and management. By integrating quantum machine learning into hydrological modelling frameworks, the study not only enhances prediction accuracy but also improves response times during critical flooding events. Despite promising results, challenges such as scalability of quantum systems and uncertainties in flood scenarios remain. Future research

will focus on expanding these methodologies to other regions and disaster types while exploring the ethical implications of utilizing quantum technologies in disaster management. The findings underscore a significant step toward leveraging advanced computational techniques for improved climate resilience and disaster preparedness in an increasingly volatile environment.

**Keywords:** Nash Equilibrium, Quantum Reinforcement Learning, Quantum Neural Networks, Flood Management, Quantum-Train Long Short-Term Memory.



### Adaptive Smart Glasses

*Dhulasiraman M*

R.M.K . Engineernig College

#### ABSTRACT

The **Adaptive Smart Glasses** project aims to revolutionize global communication by offering real-time language translation through augmented reality (AR) and artificial intelligence (AI). These innovative glasses display translated text directly within the user's field of view, enabling seamless, hands-free conversations without the need to rely on smartphones or other devices. By integrating AI for contextual translation, the glasses improve accuracy over time, adapting to slang, idiomatic expressions, and different languages. Additionally, the glasses are designed to support accessibility by assisting individuals in sign language schools, promoting inclusivity in communication. Targeted for use in industries such as travel, business, education, and healthcare, the Adaptive Smart Glasses provide a user-friendly solution to break down language barriers. This project is in the prototype phase and leverages cutting-edge technology to meet the growing demand for efficient, real-time translation in an increasingly globalized world.



### Ranking of Dmus and Evaluation of the Impact of Variable Factors Using Fuzzy Dea

*Blerta (Kristo) Nazarko*

European University of Tirana, Faculty of Engineering, Informatics and Architecture, Department of Informatics and Technology  
Tirana, Albania  
ORCID ID: 0000-0001-9844-3739

#### ABSTRACT

Data envelopment analysis (DEA) is today a prominent method in the study and evaluation of relative efficiency on a set of decision-making units (n-DMUs), which operate with many inputs and many outputs. The evaluation of the standard of living of its inhabitants in each country and region is a fundamental index that must be investigated, studied and analyzed in a permanent way. This assessment is also an indicator of material well-being and satisfaction and happiness in life. In the countries of the Western Balkans, among them Albania in general, have unsatisfactory indicators regarding the assessment of the standard of living. The indicator of GDP per capita compared to the EU average in the countries of the Western Balkans and especially Albania is low, but the effectiveness of the gross added value of the branches of the economy in relation to the percentage of employment in these branches has more differences sensitive in Albania. However, housing conditions (living space per family) as well as the use of long-term household equipment between counties and regions also have significant differences. Therefore, the aim of this paper is related to the evaluation of the indicators of employment against the indicators of the standard of living. In the study that is presented on the impact of the factors of the employment structure on the standard of living, it is related to the data obtained from the surveys of impressions in the determination of variable factors, so the Fuzzy DEA is applied. The data are presented with Fuzzy triangular numbers, processed from evaluations for the indicators of the period 2016-2022 in the Fuzzy Arithmetic approach combined with multiple linear regression and statistical factors. The study includes 15 decision-making units, which are the prefectures and regions of Albania.

**Keywords:** Fuzzy DEA, Fuzzy relative efficiency, triangular Fuzzy numbers, multiple linear regression





### First-Year English-Majored Students' Perspectives on Project-Based Learning in Vocabulary Development for Writing Skills

*Pham Nguyen Quang Huy (Huy Pham)*

Faculty of Foreign Languages at Sai Gon University, Vietnam

#### Abstract

This study explores first-year English-majored students' perspectives on the effectiveness of project-based learning (PBL) in developing their vocabulary for writing tasks. The research aims to assess how PBL affects their vocabulary acquisition and application in writing, while also identifying the challenges they face. A total of 60 students from the English Department at Sai Gon University participated in this 12-week study, working in groups on a writing project focused on reviews. Weekly group reports tracked progress, vocabulary use, and challenges. Data collection followed a mixed-method approach. A 20-item questionnaire gathered quantitative insights into students' perceptions of PBL in vocabulary learning. This was supplemented by interviews with 6 students to explore their qualitative perspectives on how PBL impacted their vocabulary development in writing skills. Results indicated that students generally found PBL effective for improving vocabulary through contextual use and active language engagement. However, challenges were reported in mastering specialized vocabulary and applying it accurately in writing. Collaborative learning was viewed positively, though issues related to task delegation and group dynamics were noted. The study concludes that while PBL is a promising approach for enhancing vocabulary in writing, successful implementation requires structured feedback and support for overcoming language-related difficulties. Recommendations for incorporating vocabulary-focused PBL in writing curricula are presented, along with suggestions for future research on its long-term impact on language development.

**Key words:** perspectives, project-based learning; vocabulary-focused



### An Analysis of a Haiku Poem by Romanian Poet Serban Codrin

*Irina-Ana DROBOT<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Technical University of Civil Engineering Bucharest, Faculty of Engineering in Foreign Languages, Department of Foreign Languages and Communication, Bucharest, Romania

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2556-6233>

#### Abstract

The haiku poem, originally a Japanese type of poem, has been taken over with enthusiasm by and adapted to Western culture members. While its beginnings lie in the seventeenth century, the haiku poem is still practised today, and still relevant today. It is adapted to today's lifestyle and it manages successfully to capture our present day concerns, regardless of the culture we belong to. For Western culture members it can be both a means of understanding Asian cultures' mindset, based on the Zen Buddhist philosophy in Japan, which emphasizes the importance of the present moment and the ephemerality of life, and a means of self-expression, facilitated due to its concise form.

We all react emotionally to changes in seasons, and this is visible in the haiku poem analysed in this paper, and written by Romanian poet Serban Codrin: "Autumnal rainfall./ And my shadow nearby/ with no hope at all." The sadness, or melancholy, specific to the autumn season, which is present in many Western culture poems, makes up a common, universal element, which can serve as a bridge between Asian and Western cultures. The haiku poem can be regarded as a symbol of soft power, or of attractive cultural products of Japanese culture for Western cultures. At the same time, it can be regarded as a minimalist, concise and all the more powerful means of expressing feelings and becoming aware of what we are feeling, for therapeutic purposes.

In the poem analysed in this paper, the feeling of sadness and ephemerality is attributed to the shadow, not to the poetic persona, showing how haiku is an example of indirect communication, which is specific to Asian cultures.

**Keywords:** Soft Power, Therapy, Cultural Heritage, Zen Buddhism



### Transforming Language Teaching Approach Through Applied Linguistics

*Oksana Hubina*

University of Leeds, School of English, Leeds, UK  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3575-5898>

#### Abstract

The paper reveals the importance of implementing of innovative methodic into the language teaching process within English universities. The authors investigate teaching opportunities provided by means of ICT. A wide range of language teaching curricula are explored. Among them such as: Developing new models for supporting continuous and professional learning at the University of Oxford, Coventry Online Lab for Academic Writing, Dynamic curricula, Presentation of University curricula: knowledge, learning and innovation, Feedback, Integration of technologies. The following technologies, provided by means of new programs, such as Second Life, e-book readers, Wimba Voice Board, flip video, Echo360, Computer-Aided Assessment, etc. were examined.

The article argues that innovative language teaching methodic enables an interactive environment, immediate feedback, student self-measurement, creative topics for positive peer discussion and ideas for enhancing future classroom-based activities. The study was conducted within English Universities such as University of Westminster, Coventry, Oxford, Greenwich University and others.

The main method of collecting data was secondary data analysis to determine the advantages of incorporating new language teaching technologies into the learning process. Data on the inputs, outputs and outcomes of language teaching curricula from official documents was collected and measured.

Actual benefits (students active engagement, better understanding of the material, regular assessment, increasing use of positive senses and reduction of negative ones, immediate feedback), as well as potential risks (technology overload; inability of institutional sign-up to the system software; not enough positive-to-change teaching staff of a problem-solving disposition; inaccessibility for university and student devices; lack of alignment with tutor's teaching philosophy of online learning process) were assessed. The study reveals the priority of these tools that lies in their ability help explain complex topics more accessible, give a tutor an objective information about student understanding of the material and, therefore, provide an appropriate timely feedback.

**Keywords:** language teaching curricula, innovative technology, teaching method



### Inclusion in the context of the English academic programs: Students' perspectives

*Jamila Al Siyabi*

Sultan Qaboos University, Sultanate of Oman

*Victoria Tuzlukova*

Sultan Qaboos University, Sultanate of Oman

#### Abstract

In the Sultanate of Oman, inclusive education is one of national priorities and strategic perspectives aimed at creating high-quality academic programs that empower students' skills and capabilities. In its move towards inclusive education, Sultan Qaboos University has started to accept visually impaired students among other students with disabilities while taking significant practical steps. These involve but are not limited to provision of necessary facilities and resources, setting up assistive technologies, construction of learning environments that can be specific, usable and easily accessible by these students, as well as support of research and teacher professional development initiatives. However, while these initiatives appear to be valuable for the community, in general, more focused studies still deem to be important. This study sought to examine the specific challenges faced by visually impaired students taking English language courses at the university. The study was designed within the framework of qualitative research to gain insights into students' considerations about their experience of participating in inclusive mainstream English language learning environments including such aspects, as interactions with regular students, group work, strategies employed, use of assistive technologies, learning challenges and teacher's role in mitigating them. Findings call for more support and attention to inclusive English language education undoubtedly requiring immense preparations in terms of providing facilities, materials, resources, and teacher training in terms of their beliefs and acceptance of inclusive teaching philosophy and policy.



### The Impact of Social Media on Regional Dialect Convergence: A Comparative Study of Twitter Usage in Rural and Urban Communities

*Julius Ademola Oyewole*

Department of English, University of Ilesa, Ilesa, Osun State, Nigeria  
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-9743-2445>

#### Abstract

This study investigates the impact of social media on regional dialect convergence, focusing on Twitter usage in rural and urban communities. Despite extensive research on social media's linguistic influence, the relationship between these platforms and rural-urban dialect dynamics remains underexplored. This research addresses this gap by examining Twitter's potential to accelerate dialect convergence or reinforce linguistic distinctiveness. The study analyzes Twitter data collected from selected rural and urban communities over a five-year period, employing both quantitative linguistic analysis and qualitative assessment of user interactions. We examine correlations between Twitter usage and changes in regional dialect features, assess the susceptibility of rural and urban dialects to mutual influence, and explore the role of interaction frequency, local influencers, and viral content in dialect convergence. Our methodology combines computational linguistics techniques for large-scale data analysis with sociolinguistic approaches to contextualize findings. We employ natural language processing to identify dialect features, social network analysis to map user interactions, and sentiment analysis to gauge user perceptions of dialect differences. Preliminary results suggest a complex relationship between Twitter usage and dialect convergence, with urban linguistic features showing greater spread but rural dialects demonstrating resilience in certain domains. The study reveals the significant impact of local influencers and viral content on dialect feature propagation, while also highlighting users' nuanced responses to dialect differences in online interactions. This research contributes to our understanding of language change in the digital age, offering insights into the interplay between technology, geography, and linguistic identity. The findings have implications for sociolinguistic theory, language policy, and the preservation of linguistic diversity in an increasingly interconnected world.

**Keywords:** sociolinguistics, dialect convergence, social media, Twitter, rural-urban linguistics



### Acquisition of English (L3) Demonstratives by Native Persian and Arabic Bilingual Speakers

*Ali Akbar Jabbari*

Professor of Applied Linguistics, English Department, Yazd University, Yazd, Iran

#### Abstract

This study investigated the effect of first language, second language, and language of communication on the acquisition of English demonstratives by L3 learners of English. Participants were sixty junior high students from Ahvaz city in Iran, with a mean age of 13. These bilingual early learners of English were divided into three groups. The first group consisted of L1 Persian, L2 Arabic beginner learners of L3 English who used Persian as their daily communication language. The second and third groups were L1 Arabic, L2 Persian, L3 English learners. The second group used Persian for communication, while the third group used Arabic. The Oxford Quick Placement Test confirmed that participants were at the initial level of learning English. Participants completed a grammaticality judgment task and a translation task. The findings indicated that the group using Arabic for communication outperformed the other two groups in both tasks, suggesting they transferred the agreement rule facilitatively from Arabic, their communication language. This study contributes to the existing debate on whether wholesale transfer or the main language of communication is influenced by previously acquired languages in teenager L3 acquisition.

**Keywords:** L2 status factor, Cumulative Enhancement Model, Typological Primacy Model, Language of communication, demonstratives



## Discourse Analysis: Meaning, Characteristics, Types and Implications

*Franck AMOUSSOU*

Université André Salifou (UAS) de Zinder, République du Niger.  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2298-9529>

*Ayodele Adebayo ALLAGBE*

Université André Salifou (UAS) de Zinder, République du Niger.  
<https://orcid.org/0009-0009-5398-9178>

### Abstract

The present article provides an overview of discourse analysis (hereafter DA), an approach to the analysis of language that examines patterns of language across texts as well as the social and cultural contexts in which the texts occur. As a theoretical endeavor, the study basically aims to uncover the meaning of the language analytical approach in order to get equipped the necessary tools to delve into it appropriately. In that respect, it attempts to display the characteristics of research method. Besides, the different approaches of DA are pinpointed. Ultimately, the implications that result from the study of DA are discussed. It is drawn from the study that understanding DA is a precondition for carrying out a suitable analysis on language use.

**Key words:** context, discourse, discourse analysis, language.





## “Unstuck in Time”: Warped Realities of War in Vonnegut’s *Slaughterhouse-Five*

*Hafsa Mumtaz*

National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad, Pakistan

### Abstract

War narratives impregnate within their language a politically charged undertone that impacts not only the lexicalization but also the public opinion regarding how reality should be perceived. With a twofold objective, the present study attempts to seek answers as to how war impacts the perception of objective realities for war victims, and how by using the warped realities, it promulgates a sense of military mindset that imparts indifference to death in war settings. As its theoretical lens, this study utilizes Glenn Diesen’s Propaganda Theory, backed by Siegfried Sassoon’s Letter of Protest to support the understanding of the text through Textual Analysis as proposed by Catherine Belsey. The findings of the study show that there is a symbiotic relationship between language and politics, while a parasitic one between the propagandists and their subjects. The study demonstrates that not only do war propagandists dismantle the center of the victims’ belief system and ideological inclination, but also, they tend to create products of propaganda when the war is over.

**Keywords:** Language, Space, Time, Death, Vonnegut’s *Slaughterhouse-Five*, World War II, Diesen’s Propaganda Theory

## Piyanonun Türk Müziğinde Kullanımı: Bir Literatür Çalışması

*The Use of Piano in Turkish Music: A Literature Review*

*İlayda DUBAZ BÜKÜLMEZ<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, Türk Müziği Devlet Konservatuvarı, Çalgı Eğitimi Bölümü, Tekirdağ, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4559-495X>

### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Türkiye’de piyanonun Türk müziğinde (Klasik Türk müziği ve Türk halk müziği) kullanılmasına yönelik yapılan çalışmaların (tez, makale, kitap) tespit edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada nitel yöntem benimsenmiş ve literatür taraması yapılmıştır. Çalışmanın verileri 3 aşamada toplanmıştır. Anahtar kelimeleri Türk müziği, Türk halk müziği, makam, türkü ve piyano olan; (1) tezler YÖK Ulusal Tez merkezinden ve (2) makaleler; Google akademik ve Ulakbim veri tabanı aracılığıyla toplanmıştır. Son olarak (3) Klasik Türk müziği ve Türk halk müziği ile ilgili yazılan piyano kitaplarına yer verilmiştir. Çalışmanın birinci bulgusunda Türk müziği ve piyano ile ilgili yazılan 17 yüksek lisans, 8 doktora ve 1 sanatta yeterlik tezi olmak üzere toplam 26 teze ulaşılmıştır. Buna göre söz konusu tezlerin 1997-2023 yılları arasında yazıldığı, en çok Gazi Üniversitesi’nde (n = 6) ve Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü’nde (n = 12) yapıldığı sonucuna varılmıştır. Çalışmanın ikinci bulgusunda 2004-2023 yılları arasında yazılan 16 makaleye ulaşılmış ve çoğunluğu Gazi Üniversitesi Gazi Eğitim Fakültesi Dergisi’nde (n = 3) yayımlanmıştır. Çalışmanın son bulgusunda ise 2003-2024 yılları arasında yazılan 28 piyano kitabına ulaşılmış ve çoğunluğu Müzik Eğitimi Yayınları’nda (n = 9) yayımlanmıştır. Çalışmanın bulgularından hareketle, Türk müziği alanında piyanonun kullanılmasına yönelik çalışmaların olduğu, piyano eğitiminde kullanılabilecek kaynakların olduğu ve birçok makamın piyanoda çalınabileceğini gösteren çalışmaların olduğu söylenebilir. Son olarak Türk müziğinin piyanoda icra edilebildiğini gösteren çalışmaların sadece Türkiye’de değil yurt dışında da yapılacak olan çalışmalar ile desteklenmesi ve piyano eğitimine katkısı olması açısından daha çok uygulamalı ve deneysel çalışmaların yapılması önerilebilir. Buna ek olarak, başta Türk Müziği Devlet Konservatuvarları olmak üzere piyano eğitimi veren kurumlarda ilgili literatürde yer alan kitapların kullanılma durumunun tespit edilmesi ve Türk müziğinin piyanoda kullanımının yaygınlaştırılması önerilebilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Türk müziği, Türk halk müziği, makam, piyano

### ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify the research (theses, journal articles, books) conducted on the use of the piano in Turkish music (Classical Turkish music and Turkish folk music) in Turkey. A qualitative method was adopted, and a literature review was conducted. The data for the study were collected in three stages. Using the keywords Turkish music, Turkish folk music, maqam, folk song, and piano: (1) theses were gathered from the National Thesis Center of the Council of Higher Education (YÖK), and (2) journal articles were collected via Google Scholar and the Ulakbim database. Lastly, (3) piano books related to Classical Turkish music and Turkish folk music were included. In the first finding of the study, a total of 26 theses related to Turkish music and piano were identified, including 17 master's theses, 8 doctoral theses, and 1 proficiency in art thesis. These theses were written between 1997 and 2023, with the majority conducted at Gazi University (n = 6) and within the Institute of Social Sciences (n = 12). The second finding of the study revealed 16 journal articles written between 2004 and 2023, most of which were published in the Gazi University Gazi Education Faculty Journal (n = 3). Lastly, the third finding identified 28 piano books written between 2003 and 2024, with the majority published by Music Education Publications (n = 9). Based on the findings of the study, it can be concluded that there are existing studies on the use of the piano in the field of Turkish music, available resources that can be utilized in piano education, and research demonstrating that many maqams can be performed on the piano. Furthermore, it is suggested that studies showing the performance of Turkish music on the piano should be

supported not only within Turkey but also through international research. This will contribute to piano education, and more applied and experimental studies are recommended in this regard. Additionally, it is proposed that the utilization of books found in the relevant literature be assessed, particularly in institutions providing piano education, such as Turkish Music State Conservatories, and that the use of the piano in Turkish music be further promoted.

**Keywords:** Turkish music, Turkish folk music, maqam, piano

### Âşık Nesimi Çimen'in Eserlerinin Sanatsal İletişim Bağlamında İncelenmesi

*Examination of Âşık [Minstrel] Nesimi Çimen's Works in the Context of Artistic Communication*

**Makbule ORAL<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Doç., İstanbul Üniversitesi Devlet Konservatuvarı, Müzik Bölümü Türk Müziği ASD, İstanbul, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>Orcid ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9193-7533>

#### ÖZET

Sözlü kültürlerde edebi (şiiir) içeriğinin öğrenilmesinde, verilmek istenilen mesajın kitleye ulaştırılmasında, dinleyici üzerinde kalıcı ve etkili olabilmesinde müzik oldukça önemli bir işleve sahiptir. Yüzyıllar boyunca müzik ve şiiir sanatı toplumların inancını, kültürünü, dünya görüşünü, tarihini, yaşam şekli ve koşullarını anlatmada, aktarmada ve yaymada hayati bir öneme sahip olmuştur. Bu süreçte âşıklar önemli rol oynamışlardır. Sanat yoluyla toplumla iletişim kurmada şiiir ve müzik aracılığı ile verilmek istenen mesaj daha kolay, hızlı ve kalıcı bir şekilde hedef kitleye aktarılır. Bu çalışmada Âşık Nesimi Çimen'in hem usta malı hem kendi üretimi deyişlerinin ileti içeriğinin sanatsal iletişim boyutuyla ele alınması ve toplum üzerindeki yansımalarının ele alınması amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada yöntem olarak kavramsal çerçeve için kaynak taraması, inceleme konusu yapılacak inançsal ve siyasi içerikli örnek deyişlerin belirlenmesi için arşiv taraması yapılmış ve bulgular betimsel olarak ortaya koyulmuştur. Gerek ilahi gerek cismani aşkı konu alan deyişler de seslendiren Nesimi'nin bu çalışma kapsamında inanç ve siyasi/dünya görüşü içerikli örnek eserleri ele alınmıştır. Sonuç itibarıyla insanlar özellikle inançsal ve kültürel değerleri sanat yoluyla işleyerek geliştirerek tekrarlayan öğretilerle aktararak çağlar boyu yaşamasını ve yaygınlaşmasını sağlamışlardır. Geleneğin takipçisi olan Nesimi Çimen âşık kimliğiyle hayattaki duruşuyla hem inançsal-kültürel değerleri hem de siyasi, dünya görüşü etrafında şekillenen eserler üreterek hedef kitleyle iletişim içinde olmuştur. Bu kapsamda Nesimi, mensubu olduğu inancın değerlerinin yaşatılması, aktarılması ve sürerliğinin sağlanması amacıyla inanç içerikli deyişleri söylemeye devam etmiştir. Nesimi Çimen aynı zamanda dünyaya bakışı ve algılama biçimine göre özellikle siyasi anlayıştaki aksaklıkları ve insana bakışı deyişlerinde dile getirirken; savaşın, ölümün, açlığın, sömürünün karşısına barışı, yaşamı, özgürlüğü, refah ve huzuru koyan ileti içerikli deyişleriyle mesajlar vermeyi sanatının merkezine koymuş bir halk âşığı olarak üretimler yapmıştır. Çalıp söylediği mesaj içerikli deyişleriyle Nesimi Çimen'in insanlarla kurduğu sanatsal iletişimin etkisi: inançsal değerlerin toplulukça öğrenilmesi ve kimlik bilinciyle yaşatılması, uygulanması ve aktarılması; siyasi ve dünya görüşü içerikli deyişlerinin toplumsal farkındalık ve bilgilendirme sağlaması yönünde olduğu görülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Âşık Nesimi Çimen, Sanatsal İletişim, Deyiş.

#### ABSTRACT

In oral cultures, music has a very important function in learning literary (poetry) content, conveying the intended message to crowds of people, and making it permanent and effective on the audience. For many centuries, arts of music and poetry have been of vital importance in narrating, conveying and disseminating beliefs, culture, world view, history, lifestyle and conditions of societies. Minstrels played a significant role in this process. While communicating with society through art, the message intended to be given through poetry and music is conveyed to the target audience more easily, quickly and permanently. This study aims to discuss the message that Âşık Nesimi Çimen's folk poems [*deyiş*] both inherited from his masters and produced by himself intend to convey in the context of artistic communication and their reflections on society. As to the methodology of this study, a literature review was conducted for the conceptual framework, then available archive was scanned to identify sample folk poets with religious and political content to be examined, and finally its findings were presented in a descriptive way. Nesimi sang poems about both divine and corporeal love and within the scope of this study his works whose contents consist of beliefs and political/world views are taken into consideration. As a result, people have enabled their religious and cultural values to survive and spread throughout the ages, by processing and developing them through art and transferring them through

repetitive teachings. Nesimi Çimen, as a follower of tradition and with his stance as a minstrel, has always been in communication with the target audience by producing works shaped around both religious-cultural values and political worldview. In this regard, Nesimi has continued to say folk poems with religious contents in order to keep alive, transfer and ensure the continuity of religious values he shares. On the one hand, Nesimi Çimen expressed the flaws in political understanding and his view of humanity particularly in his folk poets in light of his perspective and perception; on the other hand, as a minstrel he created work of arts and put messages enshrining peace, life, freedom, prosperity and tranquility against war, death, hunger and exploitation at their center. The impact of Nesimi Çimen's artistic communication with people through his messages in his folk poems clearly contributed to the process of learning, maintaining and transmitting of religious values as a community and with a strong sense of identity. Also political contents in his folk poems provided social awareness and a profound knowledge to his audience.

**Keywords:** Âşık [Minstrel] Nesimi Çimen, Artistic Communication, *Deyiş* [Folk Poem].

## İnfoğrafik Tasarımında Görsel Öğelerin Kullanımı

### *Use of Visual Elements in Inforaphic Design*

**Ayça AYDOĞAN KAYMAZ<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Öğr.Gör., Haliç Üniversitesi, Güzel Sanatlar Fakültesi, Grafik Tasarım, İstanbul, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9064-486X>

## ÖZET

Günümüzde modern teknolojik gelişmelerle birlikte maruz kaldığımız bilgi yoğunluğu giderek artmaktadır. Karmaşık ve yoğun olarak sunulan bilgilerin anlaşılması ise zorlaşmaktadır. 21. Yüzyılda en çok kullanılan terminolojilerinden biri olan infografik, information ve graphics kelimelerinden meydana gelmiş olup bilgi ve grafik kelimelerinin birleşimidir. İnfografikler, karmaşık bilgileri görsel bir dil kullanarak daha anlaşılır ve etkili bir şekilde aktarmayı amaçlayan güçlü bir iletişim aracıdır. Bu süreçte kullanılan görsel öğeler, bilginin daha kolay algılanmasını ve akılda kalmasını sağlamaktadır. En ilkel toplumların mağara duvarlarına iletişim kurmak amacıyla yaptıkları resimlerle bilginin görselleştirme süreci başlamış ve günümüzde basılı yayınlardan, mobil uygulamalara, kamu, eğitim, reklam ve kişisel anlatılar için kullanılmaya devam etmektedir. İnfografik tasarlanırken grafikler, ikonlar, semboller, haritalar, fotoğraflar, illüstrasyonlar, iki ve üç boyutlu çizimler kullanılabilir görsel öğeler arasında yer almaktadır. Bu görsel öğelerin renk ve tipografiyle doğru bir şekilde kombinasyonu, karmaşık bilgilerin sade ve daha anlaşılır bir şekilde iletilmesini sağlayarak infografiğin etkisini artırır. Konuya ve veriye göre uygun görsel öğe seçimi yapılırken mesajı iletmekteki rolü de göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır. Anlatılacak hikâyeye en uygun türü belirleyerek ve çeşitli teknikler kullanılarak özgün görsel stillerle fark yaratacak infografik tasarımlar hazırlanabilir. Tasarımda fotoğraf ve illüstrasyon kullanımı içerik ile duygusal bir bağ kurarak izleyicinin ilgisini çekmek hedeflenirken, ikonlar ve sembollerle karmaşık kavramları basit bir şekilde izleyiciye sunmak, haritalar da ise belirli bir yerde bulunan önemli bilgileri sunmak hedeflenebilir. Ayrıca iki ve üç boyutlu çizimler ile ayrıntılı bilgiyi daha kolay sunmak veya karmaşık yapıların özelliklerini sunmak için kullanılabilir. Bu tür görsellerin kullanımı ile izleyiciye daha zengin bir deneyim sunarak ikna edici ve akılda kalıcı hale getirir. İnfografik tasarımında kullanılan bu çeşitlilikteki görsel öğeler, kısa sürede bilginin etkileyici bir şekilde iletilmesini sağlarken, aynı zamanda estetik bir bütünlük sağlayarak izleyiciyi kendisine çekmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İnfografik tasarım, görsel öğeler, grafik tasarım, bilgi grafiği, tasarım.

## ABSTRACT

Today, with modern technological developments, the density of information we are exposed to is increasing. It is becoming more difficult to understand complex and densely presented information. One of the most widely used terminologies in the 21st century, infographics, is composed of the words information and graphics and is a combination of the words information and graphics. Infographics are a powerful communication tool that aims to convey complex information in a more understandable and effective way using a visual language. The visual elements used in this process ensure that the information is perceived and remembered more easily. The visualization process of information began with the pictures made by the most primitive societies on cave walls to communicate and continues to be used today for printed publications, mobile applications, public, education, advertising and personal narratives. While designing infographics, graphics, icons, symbols, maps, photographs, illustrations, two- and three-dimensional drawings are among the visual elements that can be used. The correct combination of these visual elements with color and typography increases the effect of the infographic by ensuring that complex information is conveyed in a simple and more understandable way. When selecting the appropriate visual element according to the subject and data, its role in conveying the message should also be taken into consideration. Infographic designs that will make a difference with original visual styles can be prepared by determining the most appropriate type for the story to be told and using various techniques. While the use of photography and illustration in the design aims to attract the attention of the

audience by establishing an emotional connection with the content, it can be aimed to present complex concepts to the audience in a simple way with icons and symbols, and to present important information found in a certain place with maps. In addition, two and three-dimensional drawings can be used to present detailed information more easily or to present the features of complex structures. The use of such visuals provides the audience with a richer experience, making it convincing and memorable. This variety of visual elements used in infographic design allows the information to be conveyed impressively in a short time, while at the same time attracting the audience by providing an aesthetic integrity.

**Keywords:** Infographic design, visual elements, graphic design, infographic, design.



## Modern Sanatın Arka Planı ve Bu Geçişin Toplumsal Yansımaları

*The Background of Modern Art and the Social Reflections of this Transition*

*Emine Tuba ERDOĞAN<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Arş. Gör. Dr., Erzincan Binali Yıldırım Üniversitesi, Güzel Sanatlar Fakültesi, Grafik Sanatlar Bölümü, Erzincan, Türkiye  
<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8119-1790

### ÖZET

Modern sanat, geleneksel sanat anlayışının sınırlarını aşarak, sanatçının bireysel ifade özgürlüğünü ön plana çıkardığı bir dönemi temsil eder. Modern sanatın ortaya çıktığı Avrupa toprakları, özellikle Fransa, Almanya ve İngiltere, sanayi devrimiyle birlikte büyük toplumsal değişimler yaşadı. Sanatçılar, bu coğrafi dönüşümlerden beslenerek, modern dünyanın kaotik yapısını sanata taşıdılar ve sanatla mekan arasındaki ilişkiyi yeniden tanımladılar. Bu nedenle modern sanat, icat edildiği bu toprakların sosyo-ekonomik ve kültürel dinamiklerinden de derinden etkilenmiştir.

Modern sanatın 1863'te başladığına dair söylem, genellikle Édouard Manet'nin ünlü eseri *Kırda Öğle Yemeği* ve aynı yıl açılan Reddedilenler Salonu sergisiyle ilişkilidir. Eser, akademik standartlara uymadığı için reddedilmiştir, ancak modern sanatın gelişiminin habercisi olarak görülmüştür. Bu olay, modern sanatın geleneksel kuralları ve normları yıkmaya başladığı bir dönemi simgelemektedir. Mimesisten vazgeçen sanatçılar, klasik normları reddedip eserlerinde özgün ifadeler ve yeni yaklaşımlar benimsemişlerdir. Bu düşünceyi tetikleyen tarihsel arka plan ise, sanat üzerinde derin etkiler bırakan önemli bir olay olan Sanayi Devrimi'dir. Yaratıcı bireyler, sanayi ve teknolojinin getirdiği yeniliklerle daha özgür ifade imkanlarına kavuşmuş, bu durum sanatın geleneksel kalıpların dışına çıkmasını ve daha deneysel, yenilikçi yollarla gelişmesini tetiklemiştir. Sanayi Devrimi, genel olarak sanat için olumlu bir olaydı, çünkü onu aristokrat ve saray demir tutuşundan koparmış ve büyük ölçüde yeni medyada yeni sınıflar tarafından ifade edilmesine kapılarını açmıştır.

Modern sanat, bireysel ifade özgürlüğünü merkeze alarak, toplumsal ve sanatsal yapıları kökten değiştirmiştir. Sanayi Devrimi'nin getirdiği toplumsal dönüşümler, sanatın daha geniş kitlelere ulaşmasını sağlamış ve sanatçıların geleneksel kuralları reddederek yaratıcı özgürlüklerini keşfetmelerine olanak tanımıştır. 20. yüzyılın sanat akımları olan sürrealizm, kübizm ve dadaizm gibi akımlar, gerçekliğin ötesine geçerek, sanatın sınırlarını zorlamış ve sanatın toplumsal eleştiri aracı olarak kullanımını güçlendirmiştir. Bu süreç, sanatta bireyselliği ve yeniliği öne çıkararak günümüze kadar etkilerini sürdürmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Modern Sanat, ifade, sanayi devrimi, dönüşüm.

### ABSTRACT

Modern art represents a period that breaks the boundaries of traditional art, emphasizing the artist's individual freedom of expression. The lands of Europe where modern art emerged, particularly France, Germany, and England, experienced major social transformations due to the Industrial Revolution. Artists, inspired by these geographic changes, brought the chaotic structure of the modern world into art and redefined the relationship between art and space. As a result, modern art was deeply influenced by the socio-economic and cultural dynamics of the regions in which it was created.

The claim that modern art began in 1863 is often associated with Édouard Manet's famous work *Le Déjeuner sur l'herbe (Luncheon on the Grass)* and the Salon des Refusés (Exhibition of the Rejected), held in the same year. The painting was rejected for not adhering to academic standards, but it was seen as a precursor to the development of modern art. This event symbolizes a period when modern art began to break away from traditional rules and norms. Artists who abandoned mimesis, the depiction of reality as it is, rejected classical norms and adopted original expressions and new approaches in their works. The historical backdrop that fueled

this idea was the Industrial Revolution, a significant event that had a profound impact on art. Creative individuals, empowered by the innovations brought by industry and technology, gained greater freedom of expression, which in turn led to the development of more experimental and innovative paths for art. The Industrial Revolution was generally positive for art, as it freed art from the grip of aristocratic and courtly control, opening the doors for its expression through new media and by new social classes.

Modern art, by centering on individual freedom of expression, radically transformed social and artistic structures. The social changes brought by the Industrial Revolution allowed art to reach wider audiences and enabled artists to reject traditional rules and discover their creative freedom. The 20th-century art movements such as surrealism, cubism, and dadaism transcended reality, pushing the boundaries of art and strengthening its use as a tool for social critique. This process emphasized individuality and innovation in art, continuing to influence the art world to this day.

**Keywords:** Modern Art, expression, Industrial Revolution, transformation.

### Yunus Emre'nin Şiirlerinde “Nefis”

“Nafs” in Yunus Emre's Poems

Hami AKMAN<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Dr, Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversite, Edebiyat Fakültesi, Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı, Van, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8787-2319

#### ÖZET

Dini-tasavvufi şiirler yazan Yunus Emre 13. yüzyılın ikinci yarısı ile 14. yüzyılın başlarında yaşamıştır. Yunus; sadece yaşadığı dönemde değil günümüzde de önemli bir etkiye sahip olmuş, şiirleri birçok dile çevrilmiş, yerli yabancı araştırmacılar tarafından eserleri çalışılmış bir isim olmuştur. Yunus Türkçenin Anadolu’da yazı dili olması noktasında oynadığı önemli rolün yanında aynı zamanda Türk edebiyatı için de istisna teşkil eden isimlerden biridir. Divan’ı ve Risaletü’n-Nüşhiyye adında iki eseri ve şiirlerinin ana eksenini ilahi aşktan oluşan Yunus’un üzerinde durduğu konulardan birisi de *nefis*dir. Nefis gerek Kur’an’da gerek hadislerde çokça muhatap kabul edilmiştir. Kur’an’da temize çıkarılmayan, bunun için ancak Allah’ın yardımını görenlerin başarılı olduğu, onu temizleyen kurtuluşa erdiği gibi yönlerden bahse konu olmaktadır. Hadislerde de cihat eden kimsenin asıl mücadele etmesi gereken, akıllı ve ölümden sonrasını düşünen kişinin kendisine hâkim olduğu şey olarak tavsif ve tasvir edilmiştir. Nefis sadece kötülük emreden (nefs-i emmâre) bir şey değil bazen de iyiliğe sevk eden, kötülüğü kınayan bir yapıya da sahiptir (nefs-i levvâme). Yunus’un Divan’ında yer alan şiirlerde, nefis kimi zaman olumlu yönde araç olarak kullanılsa da genelde olumsuz yönleri ağır basan şeydir. Bazen bir köpeğe bazen de ejderhaya benzetilerek anlatılan nefis; Allah’a ulaşmayı hedefleyen kimsenin önünde bir tuzak, rahmetten uzaklaştıran, kalbi ele geçiren, her türlü kötülüğün başı olan, iradeyi elden alan şeye denmiştir. Bunca olumsuz yönlere sahip olan nefse karşı Yunus çözüm yollarını da göstermiştir. Bunların başında, şeriatın emrettiği kurallar, kanaat ve tövbe gelmektedir. Çalışmada Yunus Emre’nin şiirlerinde nefsin nasıl ele alındığı konu edilmiştir. Olumsuz yönleri ayrı bir başlıkta bunlara getirilen çözümler ise başka bir başlık altında ele alınmıştır. Şiirlerin tamamı tarafımızca günümüz Türkiye Türkçesine aktarılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yunus Emre, Divan, şiirler, nefis.

#### ABSTRACT

In this template, the congress formatting requirements are described. The abstract should be at least 200 words, including spaces and summarise the main points of the paper. Font should be Times New Roman, font size 11 pt. Page Margins: Top, bottom, left and right margins must be set to 2,5 cm. Do not add paragraph spacing. All papers should be written as \*.doc or \*.docx format and they should be submitted to email address of conference website. Yunus Emre, who wrote religious-mystical poems, lived in the second half of the 13th and early 14th centuries. Yunus has had an important influence not only in his time but also today, his poems have been translated into many languages and his works have been studied by local and foreign researchers. In addition to the important role he played in making Turkish a written language in Anatolia, Yunus is also one of the names that constitute an exception for Turkish literature. His Divan and two works, Risaletü’n-Nüşhiyye, and the main axis of his poems is divine love, and one of the subjects Yunus emphasises is the nafs. The nafs is widely recognised as an interlocutor both in the Qur’an and in the hadiths. In the Qur’an, it is mentioned in such aspects as not being exonerated, only those who receive Allah’s help are successful, and those who cleanse it attain salvation. In the hadiths, it is described and depicted as the thing that the person who fights jihad should fight against, and that the wise and the one who thinks about the afterlife should control himself. The nafs is not only something that commands evil (nefs-i emmâre), but sometimes it has a structure that encourages goodness and condemns evil (nefs-i levvâme). In the poems in Yunus’ Divan, although the nafs is sometimes used as a positive tool, it is usually the thing whose negative aspects predominate. The nafs, which is sometimes compared to a dog and sometimes to a dragon, is called a trap in front of those who aim to reach Allah, a thing that keeps them away from mercy, captures the heart, is the head of all kinds of evil,

and takes away the will. Against the nafs, which has so many negative aspects, Yunus has also shown solutions. The most important of these are the rules ordered by the Sharia, conviction and repentance. In this study, how the nafs is handled in Yunus Emre's poems is the subject of the study. The negative aspects are discussed under a separate heading and the solutions to them are discussed under another heading. All of the poems have been translated into today's Turkey Turkish by us.

**Keywords:** Yunus Emre, Divan, poems, soul.

## Göç Temalı Bir Çocuk Dergisi: Muyu

*A Children's Magazine on the Theme of Migration: Muyu*

**Muhammed TUNAGÜR<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Doç. Dr, Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Türkçe Eğitimi ABD, Muş, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6427-6431>

**Mustafa KAYA<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Doç. Dr, Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Türkçe Eğitimi ABD, Van, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4755-4994>

### ÖZET

Dünyadaki değişimlerden etkilenen ve bir güncellenme paradigmasına ihtiyaç duyan sistemlerden biri de eğitimidir. Yaşanan gelişmeler doğrultusunda eğitimin tüm bileşenleri bir yenileme ve güncelleme sürecine girebilir. Bu değişimlerin en önemlilerinde biri de neredeyse tüm dünyayı etkileyen mülteci hareketliliğidir. Bu hareketlilik devletlerin eğitim programlarını etkilemiş ve bu doğrultuda revizyonlara ihtiyaç duyulmuştur. Bu doğrultuda Türkiye'ye göç eden çok sayıda göçmenin uyum süreçlerini iyileştirmeyi önceleyen T.C. İçişleri Bakanlığı Göç İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü Uyum ve İletişim Dairesi Başkanlığı tarafından bir çocuk dergisi olan MUYU yayımlanmıştır. Çocuk dergileri, çocukların zihinsel ve sosyal gelişimlerini doğrudan veya dolaylı olarak etkileyen süreli yayınlar olarak yer almaktadır. Bu etki durumu dergilerin birtakım ölçütlere sahip olmasını gerekli kılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada MUYU dergisinin çocuk dergilerinde bulunması gereken içerik ve biçimsel özelliklere göre incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada durum çalışması ile tasarlanmıştır. Derginin sayıları; biçimsel kapsamda boyut (büyüklük), kâğıt, sayfa düzeni, harfler, resimler, kapak ve cilt açısından incelenirken içerik kapsamında tema, konu, üslup ve dil anlatım bakımından incelenmiştir. Araştırmanın materyalini ilkökul düzeyinde T.C. İçişleri Bakanlığı Göç İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü Uyum ve İletişim Dairesi Başkanlığı tarafından çıkarılan Muyu adlı çocuk dergisinin tüm sayıları oluşturmaktadır. Dergi her yıl bir sayı yayımlama suretiyle yayın hayatına devam etmektedir. Araştırmanın veri analizinde içerik analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgulara göre derginin incelenen sayılarının çocuk edebiyatının biçim ve içerik özelliklerine uygun olduğu, incelenen sayıların ebat, sayfa düzeni, satır aralıkları, harflerin puntoları, görsellerin oranı, kapak seçimi, yazım ve noktalama, tercih edilen metin türü, işlenen temalar, konu ve dil anlatım açısından çocuklara uygun olduğu belirlenmiştir. Ulaşılan sonuçlar doğrultusunda öneriler sunulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Çocuk edebiyatı, çocuk dergileri, MUYU, içerik, biçimsel boyut

### ABSTRACT

Education is one of the systems that is affected by the changes in the world and needs an updating paradigm. In line with the developments experienced, all components of education may enter a process of renewal and updating. One of the most important of these changes is the refugee mobility that affects almost the whole world. This mobility has affected the education programmes of states and revisions have been needed in this direction. In this direction, MUYU, a children's magazine, was published by the Department of Harmonisation and Communication of the General Directorate of Migration Management of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Turkey, which prioritises improving the adaptation processes of many migrants who migrated to Turkey. Children's magazines are periodicals that directly or indirectly affect the mental and social development of children. This influence makes it necessary for magazines to have certain criteria. In this study, it is aimed to analyse MUYU magazine according to the content and stylistic features that should be found in children's magazines. The research was designed as a case study. The issues of the magazine were analysed in terms of size, paper, page layout, letters, pictures, cover and binding in terms of format, while the theme, subject, style and language were analysed in terms of content. The material of the study consists of all issues

of the children's magazine named Muyu, which is published by the Department of Harmonisation and Communication of the Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Migration Management of the Republic of Turkey at primary school level. The magazine continues its publication life by publishing one issue every year. Content analysis method was used in the data analysis of the research. According to the findings obtained from the research, it was determined that the examined issues of the magazine are suitable for the format and content characteristics of children's literature, and that the examined issues are suitable for children in terms of size, page layout, line spacing, font size of letters, ratio of visuals, cover selection, spelling and punctuation, preferred text type, themes, subject matter and language expression. Suggestions were presented in line with the results obtained.

**Keywords:** Children's literature, children's magazines, MUYU, content, formal dimension.

## Eskici Hikâyesinden Hareketle Göç ve Empati

### *Immigration and Empathy Related to the Junk Dealer Story*

**Mustafa KAYA<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Doç. Dr, Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Türkçe Eğitimi ABD, Van, Türkiye.  
<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4755-4994>

**Muhammed TUNAGÜR<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Doç. Dr, Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Türkçe Eğitimi ABD, Muş, Türkiye.  
<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6427-6431>

## ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın temel amacı Cumhuriyet Dönemi Türk edebiyatının önemli isimlerinden, siyasi tutumundan dolayı iki sefer sürgüne gönderilmiş Refik Halit Karay'ın Eskici hikâyesinden hareketle bu metindeki göç ve empatiyle ilgili durumları tespit etmektir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda yazarın Gurbet Hikâyeleri kitabında yer alan Eskici adlı hikâye incelenmiştir. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman incelemesi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın materyalini yazarın Gurbet Hikâyeleri adlı eserinde yer alan aynı zamanda Türkçe ders kitaplarında yer verilen Eskici hikâyesi oluşturmaktadır. Toplanan verilerin analizinde nitel veri analiz çeşitlerinden içerik analizi kullanılmıştır. Eskici hikâyesi araştırmacılar tarafından okunarak ilgili eserde göç ve empati kavramıyla ilgili örnek cümleler tespit edilmiş ve çeşitli açıklamalar yapılmıştır. Eskici hikâyesinin ana karakteri olan beş yaşındaki küçük Hasan, önce babasını yitirir; ardından annesi kaybeder. Hasan hem babasını hem de annesini kaybedince uzak akrabaları ile konu komşunun yardımıyla Filistin'in ücra bir kasabasında yaşayan halasının yanına vapurla gönderilir. Peltek ve tatlı konuşmalarıyla vapurdaki yolcuları eğlendiren Hasan'ın vapurun hareket etmesiyle birlikte göç yolcuğu başlamış olur. İlk vapurdaki işleyişine bakıp eğlenen, yolcuları eğlendiren Hasan, vatanından uzaklaştıkça durgun, suskun ve hüzünlü bir havaya girer. Bu durgunluğu ve suskunluğu yolculuk boyunca devam eder. Durgun ve suskun bir havaya bürünen Hasan, halasına ulaşmasına rağmen bu durumunu sürdürür. Ta ki evlerinin avlusuna gelen ayakkabı tamircisini gördükten ve onun da Türk olduğunu öğrendikten sonra konuşmaya başlar. Eskici işini bitirip ayrıldıktan sonra Hasan ondan ayrıldığı için ağlamaya başlar. Onu teselli etmeye çalışan eskici de aynı şekilde ağlar. Eskici hikâyesinde göç serüvenini, bu serüvenin içinde yer alan kahramanın psikolojik durumunu görmek mümkündür. Ayrıca göç olayında aynı kaderi yaşamış bireylerin birbirleriyle empati kurabildiklerini söylemek mümkündür. Bu çalışmada göç ve göçün psikolojik etkileri, bu durumun irdelenmesinde empatinin önemi değerlendirilmeye çalışılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Eskici, göç, empati.

## ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to determine the situations related to migration and empathy in this text based on the story Eskici by Refik Halit Karay, one of the important names of Turkish literature in the Republican Period, who was exiled twice due to his political attitude. For this purpose, the story named Eskici in the author's book Gurbet Hikâyeleri was analysed. Document analysis, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the study. The material of the study consists of the story of Eskici, which is included in the author's work Gurbet Hikâyeleri and also included in Turkish textbooks. Content analysis, one of the qualitative data analysis types, was used to analyse the collected data. The story of Eskici was read by the researchers and sample sentences related to the concept of migration and empathy in the related work were identified and various explanations were made. Hasan, the five-year-old little boy, who is the main character of the Eskici story, first loses his father and then loses his mother. When Hasan loses both his father and mother, he is sent by ferry to his aunt living in a remote town in Palestine with the help of distant relatives and neighbours. Hasan, who entertains the passengers on the ferry with his lisp and sweet speeches, begins his migration journey with



the departure of the ferry. At first, Hasan, who entertains the passengers by looking at his work on the ferry, becomes stagnant, silent and sad as he moves away from his homeland. This stagnation and silence continues throughout the journey. Hasan, who is in a stagnant and silent mood, maintains this state despite reaching his aunt. It is only after he sees the shoe repairman who comes to the courtyard of their house and learns that he is Turkish that he starts to speak. After the mechanic finishes his work and leaves, Hasan starts to cry because he is separated from him. The old man who tries to console him cries the same way. It is possible to see the migration adventure and the psychological state of the protagonist in this adventure in the story of Eskici. In addition, it is possible to say that individuals who have experienced the same fate in the migration event can empathise with each other. In this study, the psychological effects of migration and migration and the importance of empathy in examining this situation were tried to be evaluated.

**Keywords:** Junk dealer, migration, empathy.

### Yabancı Dil Olarak Rusça Öğretiminde Görsel Kaynakların Kullanımı (Rus Ressamların Çalışmaları Örneğinde)

*Use Of Visual Resources In Teaching Russian As A Foreign Language (With Reference To The Works Of Russian Painters)*

**Tülay AKBABA**

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Batı Dilleri ve Edebiyatları Bölümü, Burdur, Türkiye.

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0430-9633>

#### ÖZET

Çalışmanın konusu yabancı dil olarak Rusça öğretiminde görsel kaynakların kullanımını incelemektir. Çalışmanın amacı görsel kaynak olarak ünlü Rus ressamların (Vasiliy Grigoryeviç Perov, İlya Yefimoviç Repin, İvan Konstaninoviç Ayvazovski, İvan İvanoviç Şişkin, Vasiliy Dimitriyeviç Polenov, Valentin Aleksandroviç Serov, Mihail Aleksandroviç Vrubel, İsaak İlyiç Levitan, Karl Pavloviç Brüllov vd.) çalışmalarını Rusça öğretiminde kullanabilmektir. Amerikalı araştırmacı George Gropper *Bir resim bin sözcüğe eşittir* demiştir.<sup>1</sup> Bu ifade dil öğretiminde görsel kaynakların önemini vurgulamaktadır. Görsel kaynaklar öğrencilerin hem yaratıcılık hem de zihinlerini canlı tutması açısından önemlidir. Bu bağlamda Rusça dil bilgisi, morfoloji, sentaks gibi teorik derslerin görsel kaynaklarla desteklenmesi eğitim-öğretim sürecini verimli kılabilir. Rus ressamların çalışmalarının PowerPoint sunumuyla öğrencilere gösterilmesi ve akabinde öğrencilerin öğrendikleri dil bilgisi konularını pratiğe dökmeleri etkili bir yöntem olabilir. Ayrıca her öğrenciye bir Rus ressamın çalışması verilebilir ve öğrenciden bu çalışmayı inceleyip dil bilgisi, kelime dağarcığı ve kültürel öğeler açısından bir sunum hazırlaması istenebilir. Bu tür çalışmalar öğrencilere dil öğrenme sürecinde daha fazla katılım ve özgüven sağlayabilir, aynı zamanda onların dilsel becerilerini geliştirebilir. Çalışmada betimleyici yöntem kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışma sonucunda yabancı dil öğretmenleri ve uzmanlar açısından Rusça derslerinde görsel kaynak kullanımına yönelik önerilerin teorik derslerde başarıyı arttıracığı öngörülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Rusça, Görsel Kaynaklar, Yabancı Dil Öğretimi.

#### ABSTRACT

The subject of this study is the use of visual resources in teaching Russian as a foreign language. The aim of the study is to employ the works of famous Russian painters (such as Vasiliy Grigoryevich Perov, Ilya Yefimovich Repin, Ivan Konstantinovich Aivazovsky, Ivan Ivanovich Shishkin, Vasiliy Dmitriyevich Polenov, Valentin Aleksandrovich Serov, Mikhail Alexandrovich Vrubel, Isaac Ilyich Levitan, Karl Pavlovich Bryullov, and others) as visual resources in Russian language teaching. The American researcher George Gropper once said, *A picture is worth a thousand words*,<sup>2</sup> emphasizing the importance of visual resources in language teaching. Visual resources are important in keeping students' minds engaged and fostering creativity. In this context, supporting theoretical courses such as Russian grammar, morphology, and syntax with visual resources can enhance the efficiency of the educational process. Showing students the works of Russian painters via PowerPoint presentations and then having them practice the grammar topics they have learned can be an effective method. Additionally, each student could be assigned a work by a Russian painter and asked to analyze it and prepare a presentation in terms of grammar, vocabulary, and cultural elements. Such activities can increase student engagement and confidence in the language learning process while also improving their linguistic skills. The study employs a descriptive method. The results of this study suggest that the use of visual

<sup>1</sup> Gropper, G. L. (1963). Why is a picture worth a thousand words?. *Audio Visual Communication Review*, 11(4), 75-95.

<sup>2</sup> Gropper, G. L. (1963). Why is a picture worth a thousand words?. *Audio Visual Communication Review*, 11(4), 75-95.

resources in Russian lessons can enhance the success of theoretical courses, providing recommendations for foreign language teachers and experts.

**Keywords:** Russian Language, Visual Resources, Foreign Language Teaching

### Ebû'l Ferec El-İsfahânî'nin "Kitab El- Egânî": Klasik Arap Müzik ve Edebiyatının Buluşma Noktası *Abū Al-Faraj Al-Isfahānī's "Kitab Al- Egānī": The Meeting Point of Classical Arabic Music and Literature*

**Emel DEMİRGEN**

<sup>1</sup>İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Merkezi, İstanbul, Türkiye- ORCID ID: //orcid.org/0000-0002-5042-6953

**F.Belma OĞUL**

<sup>2</sup>İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi, Müzikoloji Bölümü, İstanbul Türkiye- ORCID. ID // orcid.org/0000-0001-6206-2352

#### ÖZET

Bu sunum, onuncu yüzyılda yaşamış olan ünlü Arap edebiyatçısı ve müzikologu Ebû'l Ferec el-İsfahânî'nin "Kitab el- Egânî" adlı eserini derinlemesine incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. "Kitab el- Egânî", Arap müziği ve edebiyatının zenginliğini yansıtan, şarkı sözleri, müzikal formlar ve müzisyenlerle ilgili anekdotlar içeren kapsamlı bir derlemedir. Eser, klasik Arap müziğinin tarihsel gelişimini ve kültürel bağlamını anlamak için eşsiz bir kaynak sunmaktadır.

Sunumda, öncelikle "Kitab el- Egânî"nin yapısı ve içeriği üzerinde durulacak; eserin üç ana bölümde düzenlendiği ve her bölümde İslam öncesi şarkılar, dönemin müzik yaşamı ve kaybolmuş şarkılar gibi temaların ele alındığı açıklanacaktır. Ebû'l Ferec'in, eserinde müzik bilgisi ve performans göstergeleri ile ilgili yaptığı yorumlar, müzikal formların ve ritimlerin nasıl tanımlandığı detaylı bir şekilde incelenecektir. Özellikle, şarkıların sözleri, melodik yapıları ve ritmik düzenleri üzerine yapılan analizler, müziğin edebi anlatımla nasıl iç içe geçtiğini ortaya koyacaktır.

Ayrıca, "Kitab el- Egânî"de yer alan şarkıların, dönemin saray müzisyenleri ve şairleri ile olan ilişkisi, müziğin sosyal ve kültürel bağlamdaki rolü ile birlikte ele alınacaktır. Ebû'l Ferec'in, müzikal öğeleri ve şiirsel anlatımları bir araya getirerek nasıl bir bütünlük sağladığı, eserin edebi ve müzikal değerini artıran unsurlar arasında değerlendirilecektir.

Eserin tarihsel bağlamı, yazım süreci ve Ebû'l Ferec'in bu süreçteki motivasyonları da tartışılacak; "Kitab el- Egânî"nin modern okuyucular için sunduğu zorluklar ve araştırma potansiyeli üzerinde durulacaktır. Bu bağlamda, müzikologların ve edebiyat araştırmacılarının, eserin içindeki müzikal unsurları anlamak için geliştirdikleri yöntemler ve yaklaşımlar da incelenecektir.

Sonuç olarak, bu sunum, klasik Arap müziği ve edebiyatına ilgi duyanlar ve özellikle tarihsel müzikologlar için önemli bir kaynak niteliği taşıyacak ve "Kitab el- Egânî"nin günümüzdeki önemini vurgulayarak, müzik ve edebiyat arasındaki derin bağlantıları ortaya koyacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Ebu'l Ferec, Kitab el-Egâni, Bagdat, Musiki, Müzik Formları

#### ABSTRACT

This presentation aims to provide an in-depth analysis of "Kitab al- Egānī" by Abū al Faraj al-Isfahānī, a famous Arabic literary and musicologist who lived in the tenth century. "Kitab al- Egānī" is a comprehensive collection of lyrics, musical forms and anecdotes about musicians, reflecting the richness of Arabic music and literature. It provides a unique source for understanding the historical development and cultural context of classical Arabic music.

The presentation will first focus on the structure and content of "Kitab al- Egānī", explaining that the work is organized in three main sections, each dealing with themes such as pre-Islamic songs, the musical life of the period, and lost songs. Abū al-Faraj's comments on musical knowledge and performance indicators, and how musical forms and rhythms are defined in his work will be analyzed in detail. In particular, the analysis of the

lyrics, melodic structures and rhythmic patterns of the songs will reveal how music is intertwined with literary expression.

Furthermore, the relationship between the songs in “Kitab al- Egānī” and the court musicians and poets of the period will be discussed along with the role of music in the social and cultural context. How Abū'l Faraj's combination of musical elements and poetic narratives creates a unity that enhances the literary and musical value of the work will be evaluated.

The historical context of the work, the writing process and Abū'l Faraj's motivations in this process will also be discussed, and the challenges and research potential of “Kitab al- Egānī” for modern readers will be emphasized. In this context, the methods and approaches that musicologists and literary scholars have developed to understand the musical elements within the work will also be examined.

In conclusion, this presentation will serve as an important resource for those interested in classical Arabic music and literature, especially historical musicologists, and will highlight the contemporary significance of “Kitab al- Egānī”, revealing the deep connections between music and literature.

**Key Words:** Ebu'l Ferec, Kitab el-Aghâni, Bagdat, Music, Musical Form

## Ahrufu's-Seba Ruhsatı Bağlamında Bir Tecvid Bahsi Olan İmâle

*Imalah, A Subject of Tajweed in the Context of the Ahrufu's-Saba License*

Şeyda ATMACA<sup>1</sup>

Öğr. Gör., Çukurova University, Divinity Faculty, Temel İslam Bilimleri, Adana, Türkiye.  
ORCID ID: 0000-0001-9152-8967

### ÖZET

Kırâat ilmine hâs bir durum olan ahrufu's-seba, Kur'ân-ı Kerîm'in okunuş şekillerinde meydana gelen kolaylığı ve bu anlamda birtakım hususlarda verilen ruhsatı ifade etmektedir. Ahrufu's-seba'ya dâhil edilen pek çok mesele olmuştur. Bazı alimlere göre birtakım tecvid kuralları da yedi harf yani ahrufu's-seba ruhsatı içinde değerlendirilmektedir. Biz de bu noktadan hareketle bir tecvid bahsi olan ve “kırâatta bulunurken bazı kelimelerdeki elif sesinin yâ harfine; fetha harekenin de kesra hareke cihetine doğru meylettirilerek okunmasını ifade eden imâle” meselesini ele almayı uygun gördük. Nitekim dünya Müslümanlarının ekserisi tarafından benimsenmiş Âsım kırâatında tek bir kelimedede geçtiği kabul edilen imâlenin; diğer kırâatlarda bilhassa Kisâi, Hamza ve Halef gibi imamların kırâatlarında pek çok yerde bulunduğu bilinmektedir. Temel bir kırâat farklılığı olarak ortaya çıkan imâlenin bazı kırâatlarda çok; bazılarında az ve bazılarında ise hiç bulunmaması önemli bir ihtilaf olarak ön plana çıkmaktadır. Bu ihtilafın arkasında yer alan sebebin de hususî olarak araştırılmadığı görülmektedir. Bu anlamda çalışmamızda bahsedilen meselenin asıl sebebi ortaya çıkarılarak imâle bahsi ahrufu's-seba bağlamında değerlendirilmeye çalışılmıştır. Böylece imâlenin sadece dilsel/lehçesel bir farklılık mı yoksa yedi harf ruhsatı kapsamında sağlanan bir kırâat kolaylığı mı olduğu kendi kanaatimiz doğrultusunda açıklanmıştır. Bu doğrultuda çalışmamızda ana konu olarak “Ahrufu's-Seba Bağlamında Bir Tecvid Bahsi Olan İmâle” ele alınmıştır. Çalışmamızda pek çok kırâatta yer alan imâle bahsinin asıl işlevi hususunda alana katkıda bulunulması ve bu konudaki belirsizliklerin ortadan kaldırılması amaçlanmaktadır. Bu amaca binaen çalışmamız üç ana başlıktan oluşmakta ve sırasıyla “Ahrufu's-Seba Kavramının Tanımı”; “Bir Tecvid bahsi Olan İmâle” ve “Ahrufu's-Seba Bağlamında Bir Tecvid Bahsi Olan İmâle” şeklindeki başlıkların ele alınacağı ifade edilebilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Ahrufu's-Seba, Ruhsat, İmâle.

### ABSTRACT

Ahrufu's-seba, which is a situation specific to the science of recitation, expresses the ease that occurs in the ways of reading the Holy Quran and the permission given in some matters in this sense. There have been many issues included in Ahrufu's-seba. According to some scholars, some tajweed rules are also evaluated within the seven letters, namely the ahrufu's-seba license. Starting from this point, we found it appropriate to address the issue of “imalah, which refers to the reading of the alif sound in some words by inclining towards the ya letter and the fetha vowel sound towards the kesra vowel sound while reciting”, which is a tajweed topic. Indeed, it is known that imale, which is accepted to be used in a single word in the Asim recitation adopted by the majority of the world's Muslims, is found in many places in other recitations, especially in the recitations of imams such as Kisai, Hamza and Halef. The fact that imale, which emerges as a fundamental recitation difference, is present in some recitations a lot, in some recitations a little and in some not at all, stands out as an important controversy. It is also seen that the reason behind this controversy has not been specifically investigated. In this sense, the main reason for the issue mentioned in our study has been revealed and the subject of imalah has been evaluated in the context of ahrufu's-seba. Thus, it has been explained in line with our own opinion whether imalah is only a linguistic/dialectal difference or a recitation convenience provided within the scope of the seven-letter license. In this context, the main subject of our study is “Imalah, a Tajweed Subject in the Context of Ahrufu's-Seba”. Our study aims to contribute to the field regarding the main function of the Imalah subject, which is included in many readings, and to eliminate the uncertainties on this subject. Based on this purpose, our study consists of three main titles and it can be stated that the titles of “Definition

of the Concept of Ahrufu's-Seba"; "Imalah, a Tajweed Subject" and "Imalah, a Tajweed Subject in the Context of Ahrufu's-Seba" will be discussed respectively.

**Keywords:** Ahrufu's-Saba, Lisence, Imalah.



### Mir'âtü'l-Usûl'ün Kaynakları – II

#### *The Sources of Mir'at Al-Usul - II*

**Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hasan Özket**

Dr., Kırklareli Üniversitesi, İlahiyat Fakültesi, İslam Hukuku Anabilim Dalı  
Orcid ID: 0000-0002-6193-4363

### ÖZET

İslamiyet, iki asıl ortak temel metin olan Kitap ve sünnette yer alan örnek terim ve kavramlara dayanmaktadır. Gelişmeler, Kitap ve ilk örnek uygulamasıyla sınırlı olan sünnetle birlikte nas diye isimlendirilen bu metinler üzerinden içtihatla anlamlandırılmaktadır. Bu çabalardan, başta Mekke-Medine'deki vahiy dönemi olmak üzere verimli geçen sahabe ve tabi'î dönemleri bağımsız ilmi faaliyetler açısından önemli bulunmaktadır. Hicaz ve Bağdat'ta fıkıh ilmi bağlamında ilk tedvin hareketlerinin başladığı müçtehit imamlar dönemi eserlerin sonraki dönemlere aktarıldığı görülmektedir. Ayrıca bu süreçte belli yöntemler ve görüşler etrafında mezhepler oluşmuş, ortaya konan fikir ve içtihatların mezhep içi ve mezhepler arası ciddi tenkitlerle daha merkezî ve sahih olanları belirlemeyi sağlamıştır. Bununla birlikte oluşan İslam coğrafyasının tartışma kültürünün sağlıklı zeminini ortaya çıkardığı söylenebilir. Bağdat ve Mısır'ın dışında doğuda Orta Asya, batıda İspanya'ya kadar çeşitli merkezler oluşmuş, Osmanlı dönemi ilim merkezlerinden İstanbul'da ise kendine özgü sentezle ileri seviyeye taşındığı kuşkusuzdur. İstanbul merkezli ilim insanları, tevarüs ettikleri ilmi ve entelektüel çabalardan istisnasız istifade etmişlerdir. Bu durum ilmi, siyasi, iktisadi ve sosyal alanlarda verdikleri eserlerde, geçmişten gelen ana metin eserlerin ve şerhlerinin kaynaklık konusu şüpheye yer bırakmayacak biçimde açık olarak ifade edilerek kayıtlarda yer almaktadır. Bu çalışmada *Mir'âtü'l-uşûl fî şerhi Mirkâti'l-vüşûl ilâ 'ilmi'l-uşûl* adlı eserin usul ilmi dışındaki kaynaklar konu edilecektir. Müellifin, eserinde çoğunluğu usûl ve furû' alanında yetmiş adet temel eserden yararlandığı tespit edilmiştir. Usul dışındaki eserler kronolojik sıralamanın yanında konuları bakımından üzerlerinde yapılan çalışmalara da işaret edilecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Mirkât, Mir'ât, Hüsrev, Fıkıh, Osmanlı

### ABSTRACT

Islam is based on the exemplary terms and concepts found in the two foundations, the Book and the Sunnah. Developments are interpreted through ijtihad over these texts, which are referred to as 'nass', together with the Book and the Sunna, which is limited to the practice of the first example. Among these efforts, the period of revelation in Mecca and Medina and the productive sahaba and tâbi'ün periods are important in terms of independent scholarly activities. It is seen that the works of the period of the mujtahid imams, which started the first scholarly movements in Hijaz and Baghdad within the context of the science of fiqh, were transferred to the following periods. Furthermore, during this process, sects were formed around certain methods and views, and it allowed to determine the more central and authentic ones through serious inter-sectarian and intra-sectarian criticism of the ideas and ijtihad put forward. However, it can be said that the Islamic geography that have been formed revealed a healthy ground for the culture of debate. Apart from Baghdad and Egypt, various centers were formed as far as Central Asia in the east and Spain in the west, and there is no doubt that Istanbul, one of the centers of science in the Ottoman period, was moved to an advanced level with its own unique synthesis. Istanbul-based Ottoman scholars benefited without exception from the scholarly and intellectual endeavors they inherited. This is clearly stated and included in the records of their works in the scientific, political, economic and social fields, leaving no room for doubt about the source of the main textual works and their annotations from the past. This study will discuss the sources of the work titled *Mir'ât al-uşûl fî sharh mirqât al-wuşûl fî uşûl* other than the science of usul al-fiqh. It has been found that the author benefited from seventy fundamental works, most of which are within the field of usul al-fiqh and furu' al-fiqh. In the

study, besides the chronological order, the studies on the works in terms of their subjects will also be pointed out.

**Keywords:** Mirqat, Mir'at, Khusrav, Fiqh, Ottoman

### İmam Hatip Lisesi Öğrencilerinde Dini Tutum ve Siber İnsani Değerler İlişkisi

*The Relationship Between Religious Attitude and Cyber Human Values Among Imam Hatip High School Students*

**Meryem KOZANİ<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, İlahiyat, Din Psikolojisi, Sivas, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0000-7260-512X>

**Fatih KOZANİ<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Uzman Öğretmen, Uluslararası Şehit M. Murat Ertekin AİHL, Sivas, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4479-1855>

#### ÖZET

Sosyal medya, toplumları savaşa sürükleyebilecek bir güce sahip olduğu gibi, elinde bulundurduğu iletişim gücü sayesinde tüm insanlığı zulme ve haksızlığa karşı da organize edebilmektedir. Algı operasyonlarıyla olgu ve olayları manipüle ederek toplumlara yön verebilmektedir. Bundan dolayı gerçek ortamdaki insani değerlere olan ihtiyaç sanal ortamda daha fazla hissedilmektedir. Sanal ortamda karşılaşılan olay, olgu ve durumlara verilen tepkiler olarak literatürde kısa bir tanımı yapılan *Siber İnsani Değerler*, bu çalışmada insanların dini tutum ve davranış şekilleri ile değerlendirilerek aralarında bir ilişkinin var olup-olmadığı belirlenmeye çalışıldı.

Bu çalışmanın temel amacı, lise öğrencilerinin dini tutum ve siber insani değerler arasındaki ilişkilerini tespit etmek, bu ilişkilerin cinsiyet, sınıf seviyesi, sosyal medya kullanım süresi, anne-baba tutumları gibi çeşitli değişkenlere göre istatistik açıdan anlamlı farklılıklar gösterip/göstermediğini belirlemektir. Çalışmada nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden ilişkisel tarama modeli kullanılmış olup, lise öğrencilerine Dini Tutum Ölçeği ve Siber İnsani Değerler Ölçeği uygulandı. Sivas İli Merkez İlçesinde yer alan 6 farklı İmam Hatip lisesinde, 2023-2024 Eğitim-Öğretim yılında öğrenimlerine devam eden 365 9-12. Sınıf öğrencileri çalışmanın örneklemini oluşturmaktadır.

Çalışma sonucunda; *i*) araştırmaya konu olan lise öğrencilerinin dini tutum ile siber insani değerler arasında pozitif yönlü bir ilişki bulunduğu tespit edildi. *ii*) Dini tutum puanları cinsiyete göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılaşma göstermemektedir. *iii*) Siber insani değerler puanları cinsiyete göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılaşma göstermektedir. *iv*) Dini tutum puanları sınıf düzeyine göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılaşma göstermemektedir. *v*) Dini tutum puanları sosyal medyada geçirilen zamana göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılaşma göstermektedir. *vi*) Dini tutum ile Siber İnsan Değer puanları algılanan anne-baba tutumuna göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılaşma göstermemektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Dini Tutum, Siber İnsani Değerler, lise, İmam Hatip

#### ABSTRACT

While social media has the power to drag societies into war, it can also organize all humanity against oppression and injustice thanks to its communication power. It can direct societies by manipulating facts and events through perception operations. Therefore, the need for human values in the real environment is felt more in the virtual environment. Cyberhuman values, which are loosely defined in the literature as reactions to events, facts, and circumstances came across in the virtual environment, were evaluated with people's religious attitudes and behaviors in this study, and it was tried to determine whether there is a relationship between them.

This study's primary goal is to ascertain the associations between high school students' religious views and cyberhuman values and whether these relationships exhibit statistically significant variations based on a variety of factors, including gender, grade level, amount of time spent on social media, and parental attitudes. In the

study relational screening model, one of the quantitative research methods, was employed. High school pupils got administered the Cyber Human Values Scale and the Religious Attitude Scale. 365 students grades 9-12 pursuing their education during 2023-2024 academic year in 4 distinct Imam Hatip high schools located in the Central District of Sivas Province make up the sample of the study.

Following the investigation, *i)* it was found that the high school students who were subject to the research had a favorable correlation between their cyberhumanitarian ideals and their religious beliefs. *ii)* There is no statistically significant variation in religious attitude scores based on gender. *iii)* Gender variations in cyberhuman values ratings are statistically significant. *iv)* There is no statistically significant variation in religious attitude scores based on class level. *v)* There is a statistically significant variation in religious attitude ratings based on social media usage. *vi)* Based on perceived parental attitude, there is no statistically significant difference between religious attitude and cyber-human value scores.

**Key Words:** Religious Attitude, Cyber Human Values, High School, Imam Hatip

## Osmanlı İmparatorluğunda Tıbb-I Nebevi Eğitimi

*Medical Education in the Ottoman Empire: The Concept of Tibb-I Nebevi*

Aysel ŞAHİN<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Doktor Öğretim Üyesi, İlahiyat Fakültesi, İslam Tarihi ve Sanatları, Kars, Türkiye  
<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9964-4783>

### ÖZET

“Tıbb-ı nebevi”; İslam peygamberinin hadislerine dayanarak, hastalıklar ve tedavileri hakkında bilgiler içeren bir tıp disiplini olarak tanımlanabilir. Bu bağlamda, Hz. Muhammed'in sağlıkla ilgili sözleri, tavsiyeleri, beslenme alışkanlıkları, kullandığı bitkisel ilaçlar ve yaşam tarzı önerileri, tıbb-ı nebevi çerçevesinde değerlendirilmektedir. Osmanlı döneminde, bu bilgi birikimi daha da ilerlemiş, tıbbi eğitimin yanı sıra halk sağlığı uygulamalarında da etkili olunmuştur. Osmanlı döneminde tıbb-ı nebevi eğitimi, medreselerde ve çeşitli tıp okullarında verilmiştir. Bu eğitim, dini bilgiler ile tıbbi bilgilerin bir araya gelmesiyle oluşan bir müfredatı içermekteydi. Yine o dönemlerde medreselerde, Kur'an ve hadisler çerçevesinde sağlık konuları, halk sağlığı ve tedavi yöntemleri üzerine dersler verilmekteydi. Ayrıca, halk arasında yaygın olarak kabul edilen doğal tedavi yöntemleri ve bitkisel ilaçların nerelerde nasıl kullanılacağı öğretilmekteydi. Tıbb-ı nebevi eğitimi şekli, klasik İslami eğitimi yöntemleriyle gerçekleştirilmiştir. Öğrenciler, hocalarından dersler alarak sağlıkla ilgili hadisleri öğrenmiş, çeşitli tıbbi metinler üzerinde çalışmışlardır. Medreselerde, teorik derslerin yanı sıra uygulamalı eğitimler de önem taşıyordu. Toplumun sağlık sorunlarıyla yakinen ilgilenmekte olup hastalara sağlık hizmetleri sunarak pratik deneyim kazanmaktaydılar.

Tıbb-ı nebevi uygulamaları, sağlık sorunlarının çözümünde yaygın bir şekilde kullanılmaktaydı. Bitkisel ilaç uygulamaları, beslenme tipi önerileri ve temizlik/hijyen konusundaki tavsiyeler, halkın sağlık bilincinin artırılmasında önemli rol oynamıştır. Örneğin, Hz. Muhammed'in "ölüm hariç her derde deva" olarak önerdiği çörek otu ve bal karışımı hadisi gibi birçok önerisi, halk arasında bu ürünlerin tedavilerde kullanımını yaygınlaştırmıştır. Tıbb-ı nebevi teorik ve pratik eğitimi, Osmanlı döneminde yetişmiş hekimlerin de katkılarıyla sağlık hizmetlerinin büyümesine ciddi katkı sağlamıştır. Öte yandan tıbb-ı nebevi yaklaşımı, toplumun dini ve kültürel değerleriyle uyumlu bir sağlık anlayışı geliştirmiştir. Sonuç olarak Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nda Tıbb-ı nebevi eğitimi, hem dini hem de tıbbi bilgilerin bir araya gelip geliştiği önemli bir alan olmuştur. Bu eğitim geleneği, günümüzde de “alternatif tıp” uygulamaları olarak devam etmektedir. Ayrıca halen halk sağlığı alanında önemli bir referans kaynağı olarak varlığını sürdürmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Tıbb-ı nebevi, Osmanlı, Tedavi, Eğitim

### ABSTRACT

“Tıbb-ı nebevi” can be defined as a medical discipline that includes information about diseases and their treatments based on the hadiths of the prophet of Islam. In this context, the words of Hz. Muhammad's health, his advice, nutritional habits, herbal medicines he used and lifestyle suggestions are evaluated within the framework of tıbb-ı nebevi. During the Ottoman period, this knowledge was further advanced and became effective in public health practices as well as medical education. During the Ottoman period, tıbb-ı nebevi education was given in madrasahs and various medical schools. This education included a curriculum formed by combining religious and medical information. Again in those times, lessons were given in madrasahs on health issues, public health, and treatment methods within the framework of the Quran and hadiths. In addition, natural treatment methods were widely accepted among the public, and where and how to use herbal medicines were taught. The form of tıbb-ı nebevi education was carried out with classical Islamic education methods. Students learned health-related hadiths by taking lessons from their teachers and studying various medical texts. In madrasahs, in addition to theoretical courses, practical training was also important. They were closely

interested in the health problems of society and gained practical experience by providing health services to patients.

Tibb-1 nebevi practices were widely used in solving health problems. Herbal medicine practices, nutritional recommendations, and recommendations on cleanliness/hygiene played an important role in increasing the public's health awareness. For example, many suggestions such as the hadith of the prophet Muhammad recommending the mixture of black cumin and honey as "a cure for every disease except death" popularized the use of these products in treatments among the public. Tibb-1 nebevi theoretical and practical training made a significant contribution to the growth of health services with the contributions of physicians trained in the Ottoman period. On the other hand, the prophetic approach developed a healthy understanding compatible with the religious and cultural values of the society. As a result, prophetic medicine education in the Ottoman Empire became an important area where both religious and medical knowledge came together and developed. This educational tradition continues today as "alternative medicine" practices. It also continues to exist as an important reference source in the field of public health.

**Keywords:** Prophetic medicine, Ottoman, Treatment, Education

## 19. Yüzyıl İstanbul’unda Mehir ve Mehrin Önemi

*Mahr and the Importance of Mahr in 19th Century Istanbul*

**Dr. Gülşen ULUKAYA**

Ankara, Türkiye  
ORCID ID: 0000-0001-9811-8362

### ÖZET

Bu çalışma, 19. yüzyılda Osmanlı toplumunda mehirin hukuki ve toplumsal işlevi ele alınarak, özellikle İstanbul’da, dönemin en önemli birincil kaynaklarından olan şer’iye sicilleri<sup>1</sup> temel alınarak yürütülmüştür. Çalışmada, mehirin kavramsal çerçevesi çizilerek, mehir ve mehrle ilgili çeşitli sorulara yanıt aranmıştır.

Osmanlı hukukunda, evlilik sözleşmesinin zorunlu bir unsuru olarak kabul edilen mehir, evlilik öncesi kadına ekonomik güvence sağlamaktaydı. İslam hukukunda mehr-i muaccel (evliliğin başlangıcında peşin verilen mehir) ve mehr-i müeccel (boşanma ya da kocanın vefatı durumunda ödenen ertelenmiş mehir) olmak üzere iki farklı türde tanımlanmaktaydı. Çalışma kapsamında incelenen mehir davalarında, çoğunlukla boşanma süreçleri sırasında gündeme gelen mehir taleplerinin mahkemelerdeki seyri, bu iki mehir türü üzerinden detaylandırılmıştır.

Bu bağlamda, araştırma sadece mehirin hukukî yönünü ele almakla kalmamış, aynı zamanda aile, evlilik ve boşanma süreçleri de İslam hukuku çerçevesinde değerlendirmiştir. Evlilik, İslam toplumunda aile birliğini kuran temel bir kurum olarak kabul edilmekteydi. Ancak, evliliğin sürdürülemez hale gelmesi durumunda, boşanma ortaya çıkabilmekteydi. İslam hukukuna göre boşanma hakkı genellikle erkeğe tanınmış haktı ancak kadının boşanma talebiyle mahkemeye başvurma hakkı da mevcuttu.

Siciller üzerinde yapılan araştırmada, mehir miktarlarında yaşanan artışlar, toplumsal ve ekonomik değişimler tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Ayrıca, mehirin verilme biçimlerinde, kimlere verildiğinde ve mahkemelerde nasıl ele alındığında görülen farklılıklar, Osmanlı’nın 19. yüzyıldaki hukuki ve sosyal yapısına ışık tutmuştur.

Çalışma, mehr-in Osmanlı toplumundaki işlevini daha iyi anlamak adına, geniş bir zaman dilimini kapsayan karşılaştırmalı bir perspektifle ele alınmıştır.

Sonuç olarak, bu çalışma, mehr-in Osmanlı hukuk sistemindeki yeri ve önemi üzerine yapılmış kapsamlı bir araştırma olup, mehir uygulamalarının tarihsel süreç içindeki değişimini ve toplumsal yansımalarını incelemektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Osmanlı, Aile, Nikâh, Boşanma, Mehr.

### ABSTRACT

This study examines the legal and social functions of the mahr (bride price) in 19th-century Ottoman society, particularly in Istanbul, based on şeriye court records<sup>2</sup>, which are among the most important primary sources of the period. The conceptual framework of the mahr is outlined, and various questions related to mahr are addressed.

<sup>1</sup> Çalışmanın ana kaynağı şer’iye sicillerinde yer alan davalar, İstanbul Kadı Sicilleri, Bab Mahkemesi 397 Numaralı sicil defteri (H.1255-1256/M.1839-1840), İstanbul Mahkemesi 243 Numaralı sicil defteri (H.1293-1294/M.1876-1877) ve 269 numaralı sicil defterlerinde (H.1308-1310/M.1890-1891) elde edilmiştir.

<sup>2</sup> The primary sources of the study are the cases found in the şer’iye court records, specifically the Istanbul Qadi Court Records, Bab Court’s Registry Book No. 397 (H.1255-1256/M.1839-1840), Istanbul Court’s Registry Book No. 243 (H.1293-1294/M.1876-1877), and Registry Book No. 269 (H.1308-1310/M.1890-1891).



In Ottoman law, mahr, considered a mandatory element of the marriage contract, provided women with financial security before marriage. Islamic law defined two different types of mahr: mehr-i muaccel (immediate dower, paid at the beginning of the marriage) and mehr-i müeccel (deferred dower, paid in the case of divorce or the husband's death). In the mahr cases examined within the scope of the study, the course of mahr claims in courts, which mostly came up during divorce processes, is detailed through these two types of mahr.

In this context, the research not only addresses the legal aspect of mahr but also evaluates family, marriage, and divorce processes within the framework of Islamic law. Marriage was considered a fundamental institution establishing family unity in Islamic society. However, when marriage became unsustainable, divorce could occur. According to Islamic law, the right to divorce was generally granted to men, but women also had the right to petition the court for divorce.

The research on the court records attempts to identify the social and economic changes reflected in the increasing amounts of mahr. Moreover, the variations in the manner of mahr payment, to whom it was given, and how it was addressed in the courts shed light on the legal and social structure of 19th-century Ottoman society.

This study approaches the function of mahr in Ottoman society from a comparative perspective, covering a broad time frame to gain a better understanding of its role.

In conclusion, this research is a comprehensive study of the place and importance of mahr in the Ottoman legal system, examining the historical changes in mahr practices and their social reflections.

**Keywords:** Ottoman, Family, Marriage, Divorce, Mahr.

### Kişinin Yaşam Hakkı Üzerindeki Tasarrufu: Ötanazi

*Person's Disposal of His Right to Life: Euthanasia*

**Dr. Güven YARIMBATMAN**

Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Hukuk Müşavirliği, Van, Türkiye  
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4774-9724

#### ÖZET

Kişinin kendi yaşamına son verilmesini özgür iradesiyle istemeye hakkının olup olmadığı, hukukun önemli tartışma konularından biridir. Kutsal ve dokunulmaz kabul edilen yaşam hakkından kişinin kendi istemiyle vazgeçmesi ve bu vazgeçmeye uygun olarak kişinin tıbbi imkânlarla yaşamına son verilmesi olan ötanazi, sadece hukukun değil tıp, etik, felsefe, teoloji gibi birçok disiplinin en önemli konularından biri olagelmıştır.

Tartışmanın bir tarafı yaşamın kutsal ve dokunulmaz olduğunu, bu nedenle hiçbir şekilde yaşam hakkından vazgeçilemeyeceğini savunurken; Öteki tarafı kişinin otonomiye sahip olduğunu dolayısıyla geleceğine dair kararlar verebileceğini, ayrıca dayanılmaz ağrı ve acılar içinde ve başkasının yardımına muhtaç kişinin onurlu bir şekilde ölümünü isteyebileceğini savunmaktadır.

Bugün ABD'nin kimi eyaletlerinde, Hollanda, Belçika gibi bazı ülkelerde yasal düzenlemeye kavuşturulan ve belirli koşullarda uygulanan ötanazi, Türkiye'de çok da gündeme gelmeyen konulardan biridir. Daha çok hukuk yazınında ele alınan ötanazi, şu güne kadar bireysel başvuru yoluyla Anayasa Mahkemesi önüne de gelmemiştir. Türkiye'nin yargı yetkisini kabul ettiği Avrupa İnsan Hakları Mahkemesi ise önüne gelen davalarda aktif ötanaziye ilişkin başvurularda hak ihlali saptamamışken, pasif ötanaziye ilişkin başvuruları kabul edilebilir bulmuştur. Mahkeme önüne gelen son başvuruda da aktif ötanazi konusunda devletlerin iç hukukunda geniş bir takdir hakkına sahip olduğunu belirterek başvurucunun talebini reddetmiştir.

Çalışmada öncelikle yaşam hakkının niteliği ile yaşam hakkını korumaya yönelik ulusal ve uluslararası düzenlemeler açıklanmış, daha sonra kişinin yaşam hakkından vazgeçmesini ifade eden ötanazi kavramı, ötanaziye ilişkin Türkiye'deki hukuksal düzenlemeler ve Avrupa İnsan Hakları Mahkemesinin ötanaziye yaklaşımı ele alınmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yaşam hakkı, Ötanazi, Avrupa İnsan Hakları Mahkemesi kararları.

#### ABSTRACT

Whether a person has the right to freely choose to end their own life is one of the most important debates in law. Euthanasia, which is the voluntary renunciation of the right to life, which is considered sacred and inviolable, and the termination of a person's life by medical means in accordance with this renunciation, has become one of the most important issues not only in law but also in many disciplines such as medicine, ethics, philosophy and theology.

While one side of the debate argues that life is sacred and inviolable, and therefore the right to life cannot be given up in any way, the other side argues that the person has autonomy and can therefore make decisions about his or her future, and that the person can also request a dignified death in unbearable pain and suffering and in need of help from others.

Euthanasia, which has been legalized and implemented under certain conditions in some states of the USA, as well as in some countries such as the Netherlands and Belgium, is one of the issues that is not often brought to the agenda in Turkey. Euthanasia, which is mostly discussed in legal literature, has not been brought before the Constitutional Court through individual applications to date. The European Court of Human Rights, to which Turkey has accepted jurisdiction, has not found any violations of rights in applications regarding active euthanasia, while it has found applications regarding passive euthanasia acceptable. In the last application

brought before the Court, it rejected the applicant's request, stating that states have a wide margin of appreciation in their domestic law regarding active euthanasia.

In this study, firstly, the nature of the right to life and national and international regulations aimed at protecting the right to life are explained, then the concept of euthanasia, which refers to the person giving up his right to life, the legal regulations regarding euthanasia in Turkey and the approach of the European Court of Human Rights to euthanasia are discussed.

**Keywords:** Right to life, Euthanasia, European Court of Human Rights decisions.

### Bir Test Probleminin Septik Hermite Kollokasyon Yöntemi ile Sayısal İncelemesi

#### *Numerical Investigation of a Test Problem by Septic Hermite Collocation Method*

**Ali Sercan KARAKAŞ<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>PhD Student, İnönü University, Mathematics Department, Malatya, 44280, TÜRKİYE  
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8622-1127>

**Nuri Murat YAĞMURLU<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Professor, İnönü University, Mathematics Department, Malatya, 44280, TÜRKİYE  
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1593-0254>

### ÖZET

Günümüzde bilim insanlarının yaptıkları en önemli faaliyetlerden bir tanesi doğada karşılaşılan olayları modellemektir. Uzay, kimya, fizik, jeoloji, deniz bilimlerinde karşılaşılan olaylar bilim insanları tarafından modellendiğinde genellikle adi, kısmi ve çoğunlukla da kesirli mertebeden diferansiyel denklemlerle ifade edilirler. Bu diferansiyel denklemlerin çözümünde bilim insanları genellikle tam çözümlerini bulmayı amaçlarlar. Fakat bu denklemlerin tam çözümlerini bulmak sıklıkla zor ve bazende imkânsızdır. Dolayısıyla bilim insanları bu diferansiyel denklemlerin tam çözümleri yerine geçecek yaklaşık çözümleri bulmanın yollarını araştırırlar. Yaklaşık çözüm yöntemleri çok çeşitli olsa da, literatürde genellikle sonlu fark, sonlu eleman, varyasyonel ve ağırlıklı kalan gibi yöntemler öne çıkmaktadır. Buradaki temel amaç ele alınan diferansiyel denklem veya denklem sistemlerini çözülebilir cebirsel denklem veya denklem sistemlerine indirgemektir. Bu işlem kullanılan yöntemle bağlı olarak bir şemanın elde edilmesi, elde edilen bu şemanın bir bilgisayar programı yardımı ile çalıştırılmasıyla gerçekleştirilir. Bu cebirsel denklem veya denklem sistemlerinin çözümünden elde edilen yaklaşık çözümlerin tam çözüme ne kadar yaklaşık olduğunun belirlenmesi gerekir. Bu belirleme işlemi sıklıkla kullanılan  $L_2$  ve  $L_\infty$  hata normlarının hesaplanması ile yapılır. Bu çalışmada septik Hermite bazlara dayalı kollokasyon sonlu eleman yönteminin uygulanması anlatılacaktır. Yöntemin uygulanmasının açık ve net bir şekilde anlaşılabilmesi için, temel bir adi diferansiyel denklem uygun sınır şartları ile birlikte ele alınacaktır. Ele alınan problemin yaklaşık çözümleri tam çözümleri ve hata normları ile birlikte tablo ve grafikler halinde sunulacaktır. Bu prototip problem üzerinde anlatılan yöntem, doğada karşılaşılan bir çok lineer ve lineer olmayan diğer diferansiyel denklemlerin yaklaşık çözümlerinin elde edilmesinde de kolayca uygulanabilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Septik Hermite B-spline; Kollokasyon yöntemi; Kaydırılmış Legendre and Chebyshev polinom kökleri; Sonlu Eleman Yöntemi.

Bu çalışma İnönü Üniversitesi tarafından FDK-2023-3402 numaralı bilimsel araştırma projesi kapsamında desteklenmektedir.

### ABSTRACT

One of the most important activities that scientists do today is to model the phenomena encountered in nature. When scientists model the phenomena encountered in space, chemistry, physics, geology, and marine sciences, they are usually expressed with ordinary, partial, and mostly fractional differential equations. In solving these differential equations, scientists usually aim to find their exact solutions. However, finding the exact solutions of these equations is often difficult and sometimes impossible. Therefore, scientists search for ways to find approximate solutions that will replace the exact solutions of these differential equations. Although there are many different approximate solution methods, methods such as finite difference, finite element, variational, and weighted residual methods are generally prominent in the literature. The main purpose here is to convert the differential equations or equation systems considered into solvable algebraic equations or equation systems. This process is carried out by obtaining a scheme depending on the method used and running this scheme with the help of a computer program. It is necessary to determine how close the approximate solutions obtained

from the solution of these algebraic equations or equation systems are to the exact solution. This determination is carried out by calculating the frequently used  $L_2$  and  $L_\infty$  error norms. In this study, the application of the collocation finite element method based on septic Hermite bases will be explained. In order to understand the application of the method clearly and explicitly, a fundamental ordinary differential equation will be considered with the appropriate boundary conditions. Approximate solutions of the considered problem will be presented in tables and graphs together with exact solutions and error norms. The method explained on this prototype problem can also be easily applied in obtaining approximate solutions of many other linear and nonlinear differential equations encountered in nature.

**Keywords:** Septic Hermite B-spline; Collocation method; Shifted Legendre and Chebyshev polynomials Roots, Finite Element Method.

This study is supported by Inonu University Scientific Research Project with project number FDK-2023-3402.

## Truncated Octahedron and Tetrakis Hexahedron Version of Thales Theorem

*Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Zeynep Can<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Aksaray Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Matematik Bölümü, Aksaray, Türkiye  
<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: 0000-0003-2656-5555

*Ebru Yaz Akdoğan<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup>Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Aksaray Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Matematik Bölümü, Aksaray, Türkiye  
<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: 0009-0009-3156-3264

### ÖZET

Bazı matematikçiler, metrik geometri üzerinde çalışmış ve bu çalışmalar sonucunda bazı konveks çok yüzlüler ile Minkowski geometrilerinin birbiriyle ilişkili olduğunu görmüşlerdir. Truncated Octahedron metriği, uzayda birim küresi Truncated Octahedron olan bir metrik olarak literatürde tanıtılmıştır. Benzer şekilde, Tetrakis Hexahedron metriği ile donatılmış uzayın birim küresi de Tetrakis Hexahedrondur. Bu iki cisim birbirinin duali olan sırasıyla bir Arşimed cismi ile bir Katalan cisimidir. Bir Minkowski geometrisinin Öklidyen geometriden tek farkı uzaklık fonksiyonu olduğundan, Öklidyen geometrinin uzaklık kavramını içeren konularının Minkowski karşılıklarını incelemek ilgi çekicidir. Bu çalışmada, Thales Teoremi'nin Minkowski tipi birer geometri olan Truncated Octahedron ve Tetrakis Hexahedron geometrilerindeki karşılığı incelenmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Konveks Çokgen, Konveks Çok Yüzlü, Metrik Geometri, Thales Teoremi, Truncated Octahedron, Tetrakis Hexahedron.

### ABSTRACT

Some mathematicians have been studied and improved metric geometry, and through these studies it has seen that some convex polyhedra and Minkowski geometries are related. In the literature Truncated Octahedron metric has been introduced as having the unit sphere a Truncated Octahedron. Similarly, the space furnished with Tetrakis Hexahedron metric has a unit sphere as Tetrakis Hexahedron. These two solids are an Archimedean and Catalan solids, respectively and they are dual solids. Since the only difference of Minkowski geometry from the Euclidean geometry is the distance function, it is interesting to study the Minkowski analogues of issues that include the distance concept in Euclidean geometry. In this study, the analogue of Thales Theorem is investigated in two Minkowski type geometries; Truncated Octahedron and Tetrakis Hexahedron geometry.

**Keywords:** Convex Polygon, Convex Polyhedra, Metric Geometry, Thales Theorem, Truncated Octahedron, Tetrakis Hexahedron.

## Yarı-Heusler ScPdBi Bileşiğinin Yapısal ve Elektronik Özellikleri: İlk İlkeler Çalışması

*Structural and Electronic Properties of Half-Heusler Compound ScPdBi: First-Principles Study*

**Meryem EVECEN<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> Prof.Dr, Amasya Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Amasya, TÜRKİYE  
<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7926-1323>

**Yasemin OZTEKİN CİFTÇİ<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> Prof.Dr, Gazi Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi, Fizik Bölümü Teknikokullar, 06500 Ankara, TÜRKİYE  
<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1796-0270>

### ÖZET

Yarı-Heusler malzemeleri önemli özelliklere sahiptir. Bu malzemeler yarı iletken, optik, spintronik, güneş pilleri, optoelektronik cihazlar ve termoelektrik gibi çeşitli teknolojilerde ve endüstriyel alanlarda kullanılabilir gelecek vaat eden maddeler olarak kabul edilmektedir. Ayrıca bu bileşiklerinin enerji bant aralığı ve elektronik bant yapısı, elementler arasındaki değerlik durumlarına ve elektronegatif farklılıklara karşı oldukça hassastır. Güneş pilleri ve spintronik uygulamaları bu kimyasallardan faydalanabilir. Dönme yörünge etkileşimi mevcut olduğunda, bu kimyasal yapıya sahip yarı Heusler bileşikler, topolojik yalıtkanlar grubu, yeni kuantum olayları ve süperiletkenlik için yeni bir ideal aday sunar. Son zamanlarda, ScPdBi gibi yarı Heusler bileşiklerinin topolojik kuantum durumu adı verilen büyüleyici bir özelliğine odaklanılıyor. Dolayısıyla bu çalışma ile MgAgAs (216) yapısındaki yarı-Heusler bileşiklerinden ScPdBi bileşiğinin yapısal ve optik özellikleri teorik olarak detaylı bir şekilde incelendi. Çalışmada hesaplamalar için VASP paket programı ilk ilkeler kullanıldı. Elektron ve iyon arasındaki etkileşim PAW (Projector Augmented Wave) yöntemi kullanılarak açıklanmaktadır. Değişim korelasyon potansiyelleri, Perdew ve Zunger tipi işlevsel içindeki genelleştirilmiş gradyan yaklaşımı (GGA) kullanılarak yaklaşık olarak hesaplanır. Brillouin bölgesinde 750 eV kesme enerjisi ve 18x18x18 k noktası kullanılmıştır. ScPdBi alaşımının örgü parametresi 6,5385 Å olarak bulunmuştur. Bant yapısında ise değerlik bandı maksimumu ve iletkenlik bandı minimumu aynı  $\Gamma$  üzerindedir. Burada çalışılan bileşiğin, 0,247 eV bant aralığına sahip doğrudan bantlı bir yarı iletken olduğu anlaşılmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İlk İlkeler Yöntemi, Yarı-Heusler, Kübik, Elektronik Özellikler

### ABSTRACT

Half-Heusler materials have important properties. These materials are considered promising materials that can be used in various technologies and industrial fields, such as semiconductor, optics, spintronics, solar cells, optoelectronic devices and thermoelectricity. In addition, the energy band gap and electronic band structure of these compounds are very sensitive to the valence states and electronegative differences between the elements. Solar cells and spintronic applications can benefit from these chemicals. When spin-orbit interaction is present, quasi-Heusler compounds with this chemical structure offer a group of topological insulators, novel quantum phenomena, and a new ideal candidate for superconductivity. Recently, there has been a focus on a fascinating property of Half-Heusler compounds such as ScPdBi, called the topological quantum state. Therefore, in this study, the structural and optical properties of the ScPdBi compound, one of the semi-Heusler compounds with the MgAgAs (216) structure, were examined in theoretical detail. VASP first principles package program was used for calculations in the study. The interaction between electron and ion is explained using the PAW (Projector Augmented Wave) method. Exchange correlation potentials are approximated using the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) within the Perdew and Zunger type functional. A cutoff energy of 750 eV and a 18x18x18 k point were used in the Brillouin zone. The lattice parameter of the ScPdBi alloy was found to be



6.5385 Å. In the band structure, the valence band maximum and conduction band minimum are on the same  $\Gamma$ . It turns out that the compound studied here is a direct-band semiconductor with a band gap of 0.247 eV.

**Keywords:** First-Principles Methods, Half-Heusler, Cubic, Electronic Properties

### Pirinç Ürününün Derin Öğrenme Tekniklerini Kullanılarak Türlerinin Ayırılması

#### *Classification of Rice Product Using Deep Learning Techniques*

**Ömer ESEN<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Amasya Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Teknoloji ve İnovasyon Yönetimi, Amasya, TÜRKİYE

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-7192-3060>

**Meryem EVECEN<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Prof.Dr, Amasya Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Amasya, TÜRKİYE

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7926-1323>

#### ÖZET

Pirinç, çeltik bitkisinin kabuğundan sıyrılmasıyla elde edilir. Dolayısıyla çeltik tahıllar içinde mısırdan sonra dünyada en fazla tüketilen temel besin maddesidir. Pirinç hem dünya genelinde hem de Türkiye'de önemli bir gıda maddesi ve ekonomik bir ürün olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Yetiştiricilikte de en önemli ve pratik üründür. Ayrıca pirinç ürünün çeşidi, verimi ve sürekliliği de bir ülkenin ekonomisini büyütme üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahiptir.

Özellikle Asya ülkelerinde yoğunlaşan üretimi, Türkiye'de Edirne, Samsun ve Manisa gibi çeşitli bölgelerde de sürdürülmektedir. 2022 yılı itibarıyla Türkiye, 600 bin ton pirinç üretmiş ve bu miktarın 257 bin tonunu ihraç etmiştir. Geleneksel el ile sınıflandırma yöntemleri, zaman ve maliyet açısından verimsizlikler doğurmakta, bu da tarımda daha yenilikçi çözümler arayışını gerektirmektedir.

Bu çalışma, pirinç görüntülerinin morfolojik özellikleri ile RGB ve HSV renk uzayları kullanılarak derin öğrenme yöntemleri ile sınıflandırılmasını hedeflemektedir.

Sınıflandırma çalışmaları, Evrişimsel Sinir Ağları (CNN) kullanılarak VGG-16, InceptionV3, EfficientNetB0 ve ResNet50 gibi çeşitli modellerle gerçekleştirilmiştir. Veri ön işleme ve artırma yöntemleri sayesinde modellerin başarı oranları artırılmıştır. Modeller arasında yapılan karşılaştırmalarda, modellerin başarı oranları değerlendirilmiştir.

Sonuç olarak, bu çalışma, pirinçlerin sınıflandırılmasında evrişimsel sinir ağları ve transfer öğrenme yöntemlerinin etkili bir şekilde kullanılabileceğini ortaya koymaktadır. Bu tür araştırmalar, tarım sektöründe otomasyon ve verimlilik artışına önemli katkılar sağlayarak gelecekteki uygulamalar için büyük bir potansiyele sahiptir. Derin öğrenme, tarımsal üretimin geleceğinde devrim yaratma potansiyeline sahiptir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Derin Öğrenme, Pirinç, Evrişimli sinir ağları, Sınıflandırma

#### ABSTRACT

Rice is obtained by removing the husk from the paddy plant, making it the second most consumed staple food in the world after corn among grains. Rice stands out as an important food and economic commodity both globally and in Turkey. It is also one of the most important and practical crops in cultivation. Additionally, the variety, yield, and sustainability of rice products have a significant impact on a country's economic growth.

While production is heavily concentrated in Asian countries, rice cultivation is also carried out in various regions of Turkey, such as Edirne, Samsun, and Manisa. As of 2022, Turkey produced 600,000 tons of rice, exporting 257,000 tons of this amount. Traditional manual classification methods lead to inefficiencies in terms of time and cost, driving the need for more innovative solutions in agriculture.

This study aims to classify rice images using deep learning methods by utilizing morphological features and RGB and HSV color spaces.

The classification studies were carried out using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) with various models such as VGG-16, InceptionV3, EfficientNetB0, and ResNet50. Thanks to data preprocessing and augmentation methods, the success rates of the models were improved. The success rates of the models were compared and evaluated.

In conclusion, this study demonstrates that convolutional neural networks and transfer learning methods can be effectively used in rice classification. Such research holds great potential for future applications by contributing to automation and increased efficiency in the agricultural sector. Deep learning has the potential to revolutionize the future of agricultural production.

**Keywords:** Deep Learning, Rice, Convolutional neural networks, Classification

## A NEW HEURISTIC FOR THE UNEQUAL AREA FACILITY LAYOUT PROBLEM

*Gözde CAN ATASAGUN<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Arş. Gör. Dr, Konya Teknik Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi, Endüstri Mühendisliği Bölümü, Konya/Türkiye.  
<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4921-1557>

*İsmail KARAOĞLAN<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup> Prof. Dr., Konya Teknik Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi, Endüstri Mühendisliği Bölümü, Konya/Türkiye.  
<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6023-6918>

### ABSTRACT

The Unequal Area Facility Layout Problem (UAFLP) involves arranging workstations or departments in the best possible way within a facility while taking into account the different space requirements of each. In contrast to typical facility layout, which presume equal space for all regions, UAFLP acknowledges that the distinct operational requirements of various tasks, such as assembly lines, storage, or specialized production cells, necessitate varied amounts of space. In this study, we first give the formal definition of the problem and then represent a heuristic algorithm for the unequal-area facility layout problem. UAFLP aims to minimize the total cost of placing departments have different areas within a defined space. Our algorithm provides a practical and accessible tool for addressing this complex optimization problem, enabling users to explore different layout configurations efficiently. We demonstrate the functionality of the algorithm using an illustrative example. In this example, we first analyze the existing layout of departments, considering their current positions and dimensions. We then proceed with a rearrangement of these departments without altering their aspect ratios (without allowing rotation). Finally, we allow changes in aspect ratios and perform another re-arrangement to see the impact. The primary objective of the study is to find the layout configuration that minimizes the total cost. Our results demonstrate that the lowest cost is achieved when changes in aspect ratios are allowed, as this provides more flexibility in the layout design. This finding highlights the potential benefits of permitting aspect ratio modifications, which can lead to more cost-effective and efficient facility layouts, offering a significant advantage in real-world applications.

**Keywords:** Facility Layout Problem, Unequal Facility Layout Problem, Heuristic Algorithm

### Atölye Tipi Çizelgeleme Probleminde Bakımı Konu Alan Çalışmalarda Son Trendler

#### *Recent Trends in Studies Addressing Maintenance in The Job-Shop Scheduling Problem*

**Büşra TUTUMLU<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Araştırma Görevlisi, Kütahya Dumlupınar Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Endüstri Mühendisliği Bölümü, Kütahya, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-0662-8128>

**Tuğba SARAÇ<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Profesör Doktor, Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi, Mühendislik-Mimarlık Fakültesi, Endüstri Mühendisliği Bölümü, Eskişehir, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8115-3206>

### ÖZET

Farklı rotalara sahip işlerin farklı özelliklere sahip makinelerde hangi sırada gerçekleştirileceğinin belirlenmesi problemi olan atölye tipi çizelgeleme problemi, yaygın uygulama alanına paralel olarak geniş bir literatüre sahiptir. Üretim çizelgesi hazırlanırken bakımların gözardı edilmesi, problemi kolaylaştırır da çizelgeyi uygulanabilir olmaktan uzaklaştırmaktadır. Bu nedenle günümüzde işlerin çizelgelenmesi ile eşzamanlı olarak bakımların da planlandığı çalışmalar araştırmacılar tarafından ilgi çekici bir araştırma alanı haline gelmiştir. Bu çalışmada, atölye çizelgeleme ve bakım çizelgeleme problemlerini eşzamanlı ele alan çalışmalar incelenmektedir. İlgili literatürde onarıcı bakım, planlı bakım ya da kestirimci bakımı ele alan çalışmalar mevcuttur. Onarıcı bakım, arıza meydana geldikten sonra, arızayı onarmak üzere gerçekleştirilen bakım türüdür. Planlı bakım, arızanın meydana gelmesini önlemek amacıyla önceden belirlenmiş zaman dilimlerinde makinelerin bakımlarının yapılmasıdır. Kestirimci bakım ise bir makinenin anlık olarak izlenmesi ile ne zaman arızalanacağı tahmin edilmesi ve arıza gerçekleşmeden önce bu arızayı önlemeye yönelik yapılan bakım türüdür. Üç bakım türünün de işletmelere sağlayacağı kazanımlar farklıdır. Kestirimci bakım, özellikle bakım ihtiyacı doğru bir şekilde tahmin edilebildiğinde, bakım maliyetlerini ciddi oranda azaltabilme potansiyeline sahip olmasıyla öne çıkmaktadır. Günümüzde teknolojinin gelişimi ile çoğu işletmede dijitalleşmenin artması, verilerin anlık izlenebilirliğini mümkün kılmakta ve kestirimci bakımın başarıyla uygulanabilmesine zemin oluşturmaktadır. Literatürde atölye tipi çizelgeleme problemini ele alan çalışmaların çoğunda planlı bakımın ele alındığı görülmektedir. Sağlayabileceği avantajlara rağmen kestirimci bakımı ele alan çalışmaların sayısının az olması dikkat çekicidir. Bu çalışmada literatürde yer alan çalışmaların özellikleri ve son yıllardaki eğilimler incelenmekte ve gelecekte bu alanda ne tür yeni çalışmalara gereksinim duyulduğu tartışılmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Atölye tipi çizelgeleme, bakım çizelgeleme, planlı bakım, kestirimci bakım.

### ABSTRACT

The job shop scheduling problem, which is the problem of determining the order in which jobs with different routes are to be performed on machines with various characteristics, has a large literature in parallel with its widespread application. Disregarding maintenance while preparing the production schedule makes the problem easier, but makes the schedule less feasible. For this reason, scheduling jobs and simultaneously scheduling maintenance has become an interesting research area for researchers today. This study reviews studies that simultaneously address job-shop scheduling and maintenance scheduling problems. In the related literature, there are studies on corrective maintenance, preventive maintenance, or predictive maintenance. Corrective maintenance is the type of maintenance performed to repair the breakdown after the breakdown occurs. Preventive maintenance is the maintenance of machines in predetermined periods to prevent the occurrence of breakdowns. Predictive maintenance is the type of maintenance performed to predict when a machine will break down by monitoring it instantaneously and to prevent this breakdown before it occurs. The benefits of all three types of maintenance are different. Predictive maintenance stands out with its potential to significantly reduce maintenance costs, especially when maintenance needs can be accurately predicted. Nowadays, with

the development of technology and the increase in digitalization in most enterprises, instant data traceability is possible, and predictive maintenance can be applied successfully. In the literature, it is seen that most of the studies that deal with the job shop scheduling problem deal with preventive maintenance. Despite the advantages it can provide, it is noteworthy that the number of studies addressing predictive maintenance is limited. This study examines the characteristics of the studies in the literature and the trends in recent years and discusses what kind of new studies are needed in this field in the future.

**Keywords:** Job-shop scheduling, maintenance scheduling, preventive maintenance, predictive maintenance.



## A Bibliometric Analysis of Cybersecurity in the Maritime Domain

*Ferdi CİNAR*<sup>1</sup>

Istanbul Technical University, Maritime Faculty, Department of Basic Sciences, Istanbul, Türkiye.  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9003-6861>

*Prof. Dr. Emre AKYUZ*<sup>2</sup>

Istanbul Technical University, Maritime Faculty, Department of Maritime Transportation and Management Engineering, Istanbul, Türkiye.  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0071-9619>

*Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan DEMİREL*<sup>3</sup>

Istanbul Technical University, Maritime Faculty, Department of Marine Engineering, Istanbul, Türkiye.  
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7579-7064>

### Abstract

While technological developments in the maritime sector offer opportunities in many aspects such as operational efficiency and safety, they also create new risks and threats. In this context, the cybersecurity issue emerges as one of the most important threats presented by digital technologies used in maritime. Considering the attacks reported in recent years, it is understood that cyber attacks are a serious threat to the maritime sector. These attacks can lead to loss of life, economic damage, and environmental disasters. The increase in cyber attacks in the maritime field has led academic studies to focus on cybersecurity. The findings show that research on maritime cybersecurity has increased rapidly in recent years. This study examines the development and trends of academic research on this subject with bibliometric analysis. In the study, articles on maritime cybersecurity were analyzed using the Web of Science database. The study determines the most productive articles, authors, journals, institutions, and countries by considering the articles and the citations made to these articles; it also reveals the collaborations between authors, institutions, and countries. In addition, keyword analysis used in the study highlights trending topics in maritime cybersecurity. The research provides readers with an overview of studies on cybersecurity in the maritime sector and will guide future research on the subject.

**Keywords:** Bibliometric analysis, maritime sector, cyber security, cyber threat.



### Makine Öğrenmesi Modelleri ile Bilgi Teknolojileri Hizmet Yönetiminde Vaka ve Kritik Arıza Tespiti

*Incident and Critical Fault Detection in it Service Management Using Machine Learning Models*

**Mehmet Akif ÖZDEMİR<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Kocaeli Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Bilgisayar Mühendisliği, Kocaeli, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup><https://orcid.org/0009-0005-5233-279X>

**Hikmetcan ÖZCAN<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Dr.Öğr. Üyesi, Kocaeli Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Bilgisayar Mühendisliği, Kocaeli, Türkiye

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7146-203X>

#### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, Bilgi Teknolojileri Hizmet Yönetimi (ITSM) süreçlerine makine öğrenmesi modellerinin entegrasyonunun potansiyeli ve uygulama alanları incelenmiştir. Araştırmada, ITSM içerisindeki olay ve kritik arıza tespit süreçlerini optimize etmek amacıyla çeşitli makine öğrenmesi algoritmalarının performansı analiz edilmiştir. Karar Ağaçları, Yapay Sinir Ağları, Destek Vektör Makineleri, Rastgele Ormanlar, Gradient Boosting, genetik algoritmalar, kümeleme yöntemleri, pekiştirmeli öğrenme ve Bayes ağları gibi on farklı makine öğrenmesi modeli kapsamlı bir şekilde ele alınmıştır.

Çalışmanın temel amacı, ITSM süreçlerinin verimliliğini artırarak daha hızlı ve doğru sonuçlara ulaşmayı sağlayacak makine öğrenmesi modellerinin nasıl kullanılabileceğini araştırmaktır. Bu kapsamda, veri ön işleme, model eğitimi, doğrulama ve test aşamaları titizlikle incelenmiş; olay tespit süreçlerinde çözüm süresi tahmini, olay hizmet tahmini, tekrarlayan olayların belirlenmesi ve müdahale sürelerindeki anomalilerin tespiti gibi kritik işlevler üzerinde durulmuştur. Çalışma, bu işlevlerin ITSM süreçlerinde nasıl geliştirilebileceğini gerçek zamanlı veri akışları ve karmaşık IT altyapıları bağlamında ele almıştır.

Buna ek olarak, çalışmada kullanılan makine öğrenmesi modellerinin performansı gerçek dünya senaryolarında değerlendirilmiş, bu süreçlerde karşılaşılan zorluklar ve bu zorlukların aşılmasına yönelik çözüm önerileri detaylı olarak sunulmuştur. Elde edilen sonuçlar, makine öğrenmesi modellerinin ITSM'deki olay ve kritik arıza tespiti süreçlerinde sağladığı operasyonel faydaları ve sınırlamaları ortaya koymuştur. Sonuç olarak, ITSM alanında makine öğrenmesi teknolojilerinin etkin kullanımına dair stratejik öneriler sunulmuş ve gelecekteki araştırmalar için yön gösterici bir kaynak oluşturulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Anomali Tespiti, Bilgi Teknolojileri Hizmet Yönetimi, Gerçek Zamanlı Veri Analizi, Kritik Arıza Tespiti, Makine Öğrenmesi.

#### ABSTRACT

This study examines the potential and application areas of integrating machine learning models into Information Technology Service Management (ITSM) processes. The research analyzes the performance of various machine learning algorithms to optimize incident and critical fault detection processes within ITSM. Ten different machine learning models, including Decision Trees, Artificial Neural Networks, Support Vector Machines, Random Forests, Gradient Boosting, genetic algorithms, clustering methods, reinforcement learning, and Bayesian networks, have been comprehensively evaluated.

The main objective of the study is to investigate how machine learning models can be utilized to enhance the efficiency of ITSM processes, enabling faster and more accurate outcomes. In this context, data preprocessing, model training, validation, and testing phases were rigorously examined. The study focuses on key functions in incident detection processes such as resolution time estimation, service prediction, identification of recurring incidents, and anomaly detection in response times. The research explores how these functions can be improved within ITSM processes, considering real-time data streams and complex IT infrastructures.

Additionally, the performance of the machine learning models used was evaluated in real-world scenarios, and innovative solutions were proposed to overcome the challenges encountered during these processes. The results highlight the operational benefits and limitations of machine learning models in ITSM's incident and critical fault detection processes. In conclusion, strategic recommendations for the effective use of machine learning technologies in ITSM are provided, offering a foundation for future research in this area.

**Keywords:** Anomaly Detection, Critical Fault Detection, Information Technology Service Management, Machine Learning, Real-Time Data Analysis.



### **A Paradigm Shift from Conventional Teaching Methods to Cutting-Edge Technology: Using Smart Devices as Instructional Delivery Tools in Classroom Management**

***Oluwakemi Racheal OSHINOWO***

Lagos State University of Education, Lagos Nigeria.  
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0568-6446

***Moses Adeolu AGOI***

Lagos State University of Education, Lagos Nigeria  
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8910-2876

***Benjamin Johnson OLASIJU***

Lagos State University of Education, Lagos Nigeria.

***Solomon Abraham UKPANA***

Lagos State University of Education, Lagos Nigeria.

***Oluwanifemi Opeyemi AGOI***

Obafemi Awolowo University, Osun Nigeria.

#### **Abstract**

In recent years, the integration of cutting-edge technology as smart school solution has caused a paradigm shift in teaching-learning process. Many schools make use of smart devices such as personal computer (PC), e-board, tablets and other new age instructional delivery tools to facilitate learning activities in the classroom. Using smart devices will act as catalysts to kick start fresh enthusiasm for learning and arouse the interest of the digital age students. According to Rane et al. (2020), incorporating smart technology into education will act as integrative mechanism and help to improve academic performance in various fields. paper is a quantitative review on the importance of using smart devices in classroom instructional delivery. The paper highlights both the benefits and challenges of using smart devices in the classroom. In order to collect relevant data for the paper work, online Google form questionnaire instrument was used to collect information from respondents and subjected to reliability analysis. In conclusion, the paper affirmed that the use of smart devices in the classroom will help to optimize instructional delivery, enhance students' achievement and retention of lesson taught. Finally, recommendations were made.

**Keywords:** Technology, Smart Devices, Instructional Delivery Tools, Classroom Management.



## The Combat Participation and Perception of Medieval Women

*Ananda Majumdar*

Doctor of Divinity from North Central Theological Seminary

### Abstract

In the Middle Ages, a specific vision of women occupied a limited space between masculine and feminine characteristics. These were the women who participated in armed combat and who were recognized as an elector of aggression as a part of violence. There has always been debate whether medieval women required more capability and training to be involved in contentious achievements. In the meantime, other scholars and historians observed the male-voiced records of fighting women's disdain for the female warriors. This study, conducted with academic rigour, is a comprehensive and thorough analysis that reveals that women had the quality and stability in the Middle Ages to engage in combat and that the men who scripted about female warriors, both in history and in romance, viewed the women with nuance and complexity that has often been considered admiration. To further analyze this topic, sources such as the Royal Armouries manuscript and other medieval fighting manuals should be investigated to explore the practicality of women studying swordsmanship and their combat capability. The study also analyzes medieval histories such as Orderic Vitalis' *Historia Ecclesiastica* and medieval romances, including *Le Roman de Silence*, to realize how society viewed female warriors. Through analysis, many answers have been found as to why medieval writers and historians accepted the existence of warrior women and theorized under what conditions women who took up arms were regarded as protectors of society, at least on the surface, subverted the social norms they defended. Viking women are an example of these combat criteria. This article aims to analyze medieval women and their capabilities and interests in combat and to add to the study of gender from its ancient forms to today's socio-environmental scenarios. The methodology was conducted through elected articles and online information in academic ways, a form of documentary analysis. The feature question is, what was the interest behind women's perception and participation in combat in the Middle Ages? The complexity of society's perception of female fighters is a vital aspect of this analysis, highlighting the depth of our understanding of this historical phenomenon, which has been thoroughly explored in this research. The thoroughness of this research instills confidence in the findings and contributes to a deeper understanding of this historical phenomenon.

**Keywords:** Medieval Warrior, Women in Combat, Medieval Combat, The Skill and Art of Fight, Women as Protector.



### Investigating the indirect effects of appearance-related anxiety on Instagram addiction: a sequential mediation analysis

*Dana Rad<sup>1</sup>, Marius Marici<sup>2</sup>, Patricia Runcan<sup>3</sup>, Remus Runcan<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> Center of Research Development and Innovation in Psychology, Faculty of Educational Sciences Psychology and Social Work, Aurel Vlaicu University of Arad, 310032 Arad, Romania

<sup>2</sup> Faculty of Educational Sciences, Stefan cel Mare University, 720229 Suceava, Romania

<sup>3</sup> Department of Social Work, Faculty of Sociology and Psychology, West University of Timișoara, 300223 Timișoara, Romania

#### Abstract

This study aimed to investigate the indirect effects of appearance-related anxiety on Instagram addiction through the sequential mediators of social media activity intensity and Instagram feed dependency. Using a sample of 306 participants, we performed a sequential mediation analysis to explore the complex relationships between these variables. The results revealed that social media activity intensity significantly mediated the relationship between appearance-related anxiety and Instagram addiction. However, no direct relationship was found between appearance-related anxiety and social media activity intensity. Additionally, Instagram feed dependency served as a second mediator, with both appearance-related anxiety and social media activity intensity showing significant direct effects on Instagram addiction. The total effect model confirmed a significant positive relationship between appearance-related anxiety and Instagram addiction ( $b = .0599$ ,  $SE = .0195$ ,  $t = 3.0729$ ,  $p = .0023$ ). The indirect effect of appearance-related anxiety on Instagram addiction through the sequential mediators was also significant ( $IND3 = .0862$ ,  $BootSE = .0212$ ,  $BootLLCI = .0494$ ,  $BootULCI = .1328$ ). These findings contribute to a deeper understanding of how appearance-related anxiety influences Instagram addiction through the combined effects of social media engagement and dependency. This study has practical implications for interventions targeting appearance-related concerns and the excessive use of social media platforms like Instagram.

**Keywords:** Instagram addiction, appearance-related anxiety, social media activity intensity, Instagram feed dependency



### Survey on the Level of Internet Addiction Among Science Education Students in Federal University of Technology Minna, Niger State

<sup>1</sup>Jatau, T.K., <sup>2</sup>Idris, U.S.B., <sup>3</sup>Yaki, A., <sup>4</sup>Saifullahi, M.

<sup>1,2,3&4</sup>Department of Science Education Federal University of Technology Minna, Niger State, Nigeria.

#### ABSTRACT

The study is to examine the level of internet addiction among Science Education Students in FUT Minna. The objectives of this study are to examine the level of internet addiction among Science Education Students in FUT Minna, examine gender influence on internet addiction among Science Education Students, and determine the influence of internet addiction among Science Education Students in FUT Minna based on parental occupation. The study was guided by three research questions and two hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. The research adopted the descriptive survey research design. Population of the study comprise of 525; from 100 level-500 level students of Science Education. One hundred and twenty (120) questionnaires were distributed base on Krejce and Morgan (1970) sample size determination. Data collected was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. From the findings, it was discovered that the level of internet addiction among Science Education students is high. Analysis revealed that the male students have a higher mean rank of 61.21 compared to the female students having 59.47, it also revealed that the students whose parental occupations are entrepreneur have a mean rank of 60.96 compared to the students whose parental occupation are civil servants, having a mean rank of 59.92. The result found that there is no predominance in the internet addiction between male and female science education students (2914.000,  $p = .78$ ) and the difference in the internet addiction of science education students based on parental occupation was statistically insignificant at  $U 1744.500P = .87$ . After data analysis on the level of internet addiction, it was shown that the statistical population was at risk for internet addiction. Hence, with respect to students' internet addiction, it is recommended that special training and entertainment plans are developed so that their internet use is reduced.

**Keyword:** internet addiction, science education students, gender, and parental occupation.



### The Savior in Christianity: A Study in the Light of the Sacred Religious Text

*Dr. Khadija Hassan Ali Al-Qusayr*

University of Kufa / Faculty of Arts

#### ABSTRACT

The idea of the Savior is one of the central concepts of the Christian religion, as it is manifested in the sacred texts as an essential element for understanding salvation and redemption. The Savior is referred to as the one who came to save humanity from sin and death, which is manifested in the character of Jesus Christ. Interpretations about the nature and role of the savior vary, creating a rich space for discussion among different Christian denominations. This study aims to explore the concept of the Savior through sacred texts, and to provide a critical analysis of the theological and spiritual dimensions that this concept carries.

In this study, I will address several main themes that contribute to understanding the concept of the savior in Christianity in the light of the sacred texts by analyzing the sacred text itself, whether in the Old or New Testament, which discussed the concept of the savior and how it portrays his personality and his role in salvation.

**Keywords:** Christian-Savior-New Testament-Christ



### Ethical and Philosophical Parallels of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Hindu Mythology *The Mahabharat*

**Dr. Ramesh Prasad Adhikary**

Assistant Professor, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu Nepal  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9889-3825>

#### Abstract

This study explores the application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) concepts in the context of Hindu epics, particularly *The Mahabharata*. The research seeks to draw parallels between ethical dilemmas faced by characters in the scripture and the contemporary challenges of AI governance. The objective is to examine how the concepts of autonomy, responsibility, and moral decision-making, as depicted in these ancient scriptures, can inform modern discussions on the ethical use of AI. The study adopts a qualitative methodology, analyzing specific episodes from *The Mahabharat* in light of AI governance frameworks. Key episodes, such as Yudhisthira's dice game, Krishna's counsel to Arjuna, and the use of Krishna's Sudarshana Chakra, are examined for their relevance to AI ethics, particularly the dangers of unchecked autonomy, the balance between autonomy and responsibility, and the ethical use of autonomous systems. The findings reveal that *The Mahabharat* provide rich analogies for contemporary AI governance issues. The texts emphasize the importance of ethical oversight, human control, and moral responsibility in decision-making processes, mirroring current debates around AI's role in society. The principle of *dharma* is highlighted as a potential framework for governing AI systems, ensuring that they operate ethically and prioritize human welfare. In conclusion, the study suggests that insights from Hindu philosophy, particularly the concept of *dharma*, offer valuable ethical guidance for the development and regulation of AI systems, ensuring that these technologies serve humanity responsibly.

**Keywords:** AI Decision-making, Artificial Intelligence, Autonomy, Dharma, Ethics, Governance, Hindu Mythology, Mahabharata,





### Evaluating the Influence of Digital Learning on Attaining SDG 4 in Higher Education in Pakistan

*Zohaib Hassan Sain*<sup>1\*</sup>

Superior University, Faculty of Business & Management Sciences, Lahore-Pakistan

ORCID: 0000-0001-6567-5963

#### Abstract

Integrating digital learning into higher education plays a pivotal role in supporting the achievement of SDG 4, which aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all. This study seeks to assess the impact of digital learning initiatives on the progress toward Sustainable Development Goal 4 within higher education institutions in Pakistan. Using a mixed-methods approach, the research involved a detailed survey of 384 participants, including students, educators, and administrators from diverse institutions, alongside semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders. The sample size for the quantitative analysis was determined using Cochran's method. The findings reveal a strong positive relationship between digital learning programs and the achievement of SDG 4. Regression analysis showed an F-value of 15.47 and a p-value of less than 0.001. Descriptive data analysis indicates an average effectiveness rating of 3.8 out of 5 for digital learning, with notable differences between urban and rural institutions (ANOVA,  $F = 23.72$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). Thematic analysis of qualitative data highlights challenges such as inadequate infrastructure and digital literacy, underscoring the importance of institutional readiness and policy support. The study concludes that while digital learning contributes significantly to advancing SDG 4, addressing the digital literacy gap and improving the quality of online education is crucial. These findings provide valuable insights for policymakers and educators to enhance equitable access and quality in higher education through digital learning strategies.

**Keywords:** Digital Learning, Educational Equity, Higher Education in Pakistan, Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG 4).



### Exploring the Relationship between Creativity and Attention Span in Secondary Students: A Study on Rajshahi, Bangladesh

*Shams Al Galib<sup>1</sup>*

Undergraduate Student, Institute of Education & Research, University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh.  
ORCID ID: 0009-0001-1170-4498

*Tania Siddika*

Undergraduate Student, Institute of Education & Research, University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh.

#### Abstract

Whereas attention span is a critical cognitive activity that allows individuals to concentrate on complex activities, creativity is a natural cognitive skill that demands the development of new ideas, supporting personal progress. This study investigates the relationship between attention span and creativity in secondary-level students. The hypotheses of the study are: (1) There is no significant difference in the relationship between attention span and creativity based on gender. (2) The relationship between attention span and creativity does not vary with age. (3) There is no significant correlation between academic results and the relationship between attention span and creativity. In this study, data were obtained from 180 children in five schools utilizing a quantitative method and simple random sampling. It revealed that there was a substantial association between attention span and creativity, with students with longer attention spans acting more creatively than others. Furthermore, gender and academic results had no favorable effect on the children's attention span or inventiveness. The findings indicate that there is a need to promote approaches for improving attention span, such as meditation, in order to boost students' creativity.

**Keywords:** Creativity, Attention Span, Secondary Education, Bangladesh;

---

<sup>1</sup> Corresponding Author



### Effect of Formative Assessment on Senior Secondary Students' Motivation and Achievement in Chemistry in Chikun Local Government Area of Kaduna State

*Clementina Hashimu Bulus & Juliana Usman*

Department of Educational Foundations, University of Jos, Plateau State, Nigeria

#### Abstract

The study investigated the effect of formative assessment on senior secondary students' motivation and achievement in Chemistry in Chikun Local Government Area of Kaduna State. Four research questions were raised and four research hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. The research design adopted for the study was the quasi-experimental design. The population of the study was all the 3984 SSS II students in the 25 public secondary schools in Chikun local government. The sample of the study was 128 chemistry students from two intact classes in two public schools randomly selected. The instruments used for data collection were the Chemistry Motivation Questionnaire (CMQ) and the Chemistry Achievement Test (CAT). Experts from the educational research measurement and evaluation unit, educational psychology unit and chemistry education unit of the faculty of education, University of Jos validated the instruments. Construct validity of the CMQ was done using factor analysis. The reliability of the CAT items was determined using the Kuder-Richardson formula 21 (KR-21) approach, while that of the CMQ was determined using the Cronbach Alpha method. The data collected for the research questions were answered using mean and standard deviation while the hypotheses were tested using ANCOVA at 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that formative assessment has a positive effect on the motivation and achievement of SSS II students in Chemistry. It was discovered that the motivation and achievement of the students in the experimental group were enhanced significantly after treatment regardless of their gender. Based on the findings, the researcher recommended that; special training programs be organized for teachers on the different strategies of formative assessment and the importance of its implementation in the teaching and learning of Chemistry, also, that teachers should always break down the syllabus into simplified topics for easy identification of what strategy of formative assessment to use for better participation, higher motivation and improved achievement of students in Chemistry.

**Keywords:** Formative assessment, Motivation, Achievement, and Chemistry.



### Consumer Intentions and Perceptions of Green Cosmetics: Navigating Sustainability in Beauty

*Ms. Amritha LJ*

Assistant Professor, SRM University Sonapat Haryana India

#### Abstract

Sustainable development goals are all in the rage right now and so is the word sustainability. Thus, there is also increase in sustainable beauty products and it is witnessing a rapid growth worldwide. Green cosmetic products are seen to be dominating the market and are currently gaining a lot of popularity. The surge in the usage of social media and virtual world post Covid-19 observed an increase in the usage of cosmetics across genders. This increased consumption is also leading to an increase plastic waste which eventually pollutes the environment. (Limbu & Ahamed, 2023)

This study identifies purchase intention of consumers towards green cosmetics and explore complex relationships impacting consumers' perceptions of green cosmetics, highlighting the critical roles played by product quality, subjective norms, health concern, and environmental concern as independent factors. Demand for environmentally and health-conscious cosmetics has surged in the beauty sector due to a growing consciousness of sustainability worldwide.

This research uses a comprehensive approach to investigate how these important variables work together to influence consumers' perceptions and intention to purchase green cosmetic products.

In order to achieve its objectives, the study uses a quantitative technique. Convenience sampling is used in collection of data from 150 consumers using a structured questionnaire. The data is collected in online mode. The data is validated using Factor analysis i.e., Confirmatory factor analysis and it is tested using structural equation modelling (SEM). The results of this research add insights to the knowledge of green cosmetics by highlighting the ways in which product quality, subjective norms, health and environmental concern interact to influence consumer attitude and purchase intention. The findings and their implications offer significant insights for cosmetic manufacturers, marketers, and legislators that seek to increase the marketability of eco-friendly cosmetics and encourage sustainable consumption habits.

**Keywords-** Green cosmetics, Environmental concern, Consumer attitude, Purchase intention, Health concern, Subjective norm Product quality

### Exploring the Impact of Service Quality and Brand Image on Customer Loyalty in Digital Banking: A Mediation Analysis

*Sintayehu Lolemo*<sup>1\*</sup>

\*1 0000-0003-2564-2467, Ph.D. Research Scholar, Gujarat University, Commerce, S.D. School of Commerce, Ahmedabad, India.

*Dr. Hemal Pandya*<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Professor and Head of Department, Gujarat University, Commerce, S.D. School of Commerce, Ahmedabad, India.

#### Abstract

**Purpose:** This study was to examine the impact of service quality and brand image on customer loyalty in the context of digital banking sustainability, with a particular focus on the mediating role of customer satisfaction. As digital banking becomes increasingly important for financial institutions, understanding the drivers of customer loyalty is crucial for long-term success.

**Design/methodology/approach:** The study used a quantitative research design, employing self-administered surveys to gather data from customers of the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia. We applied causal methodologies to analyse the relationships among service quality, brand image, customer satisfaction, and customer loyalty. SPSS version 26 and AMOS version 23 software facilitated the statistical analysis of the collected data using structural equation modelling (SEM).

**Findings:** The findings of the study reveal that service quality has a positive influence on customer loyalty, confirmed by a significant statistical relationship. Furthermore, the study found that customer satisfaction significantly mediates this relationship, accounting for approximately 62% of the total effect. Furthermore, brand image has a positive impact on customer loyalty, both directly and indirectly through customer satisfaction.

**Originality/value:** This study offers novel insights into the interplay between service quality, brand image, and customer loyalty within the realm of digital banking, particularly highlighting the mediating role of customer satisfaction in fostering loyalty. The findings challenge traditional assumptions that prioritise service quality alone and underscore the significance of brand image in enhancing customer relationships in the context of digital sustainability. These insights provide strategic implications for digital banking institutions, guiding them in refining customer experience and loyalty initiatives. Future research could explore additional mediators or moderators, such as customer trust and perceived value, to further understand the dynamics influencing customer loyalty in this evolving sector.

**Research Limitations/Implications:** The study's focus on the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia limits the generalizability of the findings. Future research could examine additional banks and regions to broaden the scope of understanding.

**Practical Implications:** The study provides actionable insights for digital banking providers, emphasising that enhancing brand image through customer satisfaction can be more effective in fostering customer loyalty than simply improving service quality. We encourage banks to prioritise branding strategies and enhance customer experiences in order to attract and retain loyal customers.

**Social Implications:** By identifying key drivers of customer loyalty in a sustainable digital banking environment, this study offers actionable insights for enhancing customer engagement, supporting long-term sustainability goals, and fostering growth in the financial sector.

**Keywords:** Adoption rates, ATM cards, Brand trust, Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, Digital banking, Ethiopia, Internet banking, Mobile banking, POS machines, Trustworthiness



### Money Management Practices of Senior High School Teachers at a Public School: A Case Study

***Dr. Mark Anthony N. Polinar***

Cebu Institute of Technology- University  
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5690-9999>

***Mercy P. Robles***

Cebu Institute of Technology- University

#### **Abstract**

All individuals, regardless of their level of education and employment status, should practice effective management of financial resources. This is essential for setting and attaining financial objectives and making prudent financial decisions. A case study was conducted to deeply analyze the money management practices from the lens of senior high school teachers at a public school in Cebu City, reflecting practices concerning budgeting, saving, spending, debt repayment, and retirement. There were ten key informants, five (5) from Grade 11 and another (5) from Grade 12. These individuals have qualified to be key informants in the study as they meet the inclusion criteria set by the researchers. During the data analysis, notable themes in every indicator were found: *needs and wants, meeting financial obligations, using a piggy bank, creating reserves for debt settlement, and preparation for retirement through saving*. This shows that despite facing ongoing challenges, these individuals still have the courage and full awareness to manage their money correctly, allowing them to make sound financial decisions. Gaining insight into fundamental finance principles allows educators to transform their budgets into actionable strategies, establish achievable savings targets, and prioritize repaying debts. This knowledge equips them to more effectively navigate financial hurdles like living expenses, healthcare costs, and planning for retirement. Furthermore, properly implementing effective personal financial planning can enable teachers to attain financial growth and security, leading to increased independence, reduced financial and emotional stress, and an enhanced quality of life.

**Keywords:** Budgeting, Debt Repayment, Money Management, Public School, Saving, Spending, Retirement



### **Sustainable Choices: Implementing Green Marketing Strategies in a School Canteen for a Healthier Environment**

***Dr. Mark Anthony N. Polinar***

Talisay City National High School  
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5690-9999>

***Bertella G. Rabanes***

Cebu Institute of Technology- University  
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5690-9999>

#### **Abstract**

This research aims to identify the gaps in implementing and complying with green marketing in Talisay City National High School's canteens as the basis for a maintainable green marketing business plan. This quantitative research adapted a research instrument with 243 respondents who underwent survey sampling. Data were analyzed using simple percentages, weighted mean, and Pearson r correlation. Results revealed that school canteens could provide nutrient-rich and fortified food products and beverages in varying degrees of nutrition. Results indicated that with an average mean of 3.02, respondents are aware of the green marketing implementation by the school canteen. Green marketing strategy in its varying components are implemented: green design = 3.0; green positioning = 2.93; green pricing= 2.90; green packaging= 2.85; and green disposal= 3.03. In addition, the marketing mix in its varying components is implemented: product= 3.03, place= 3.24, promotion= 2.94, and price= 2.92. The study also revealed that unaccounted factors from green marketing potentially affect product performance. Green design contributes to product performance (0.144, 0.048), while green positioning shows the negotiable impact on product performance (-0.004). Green pricing shows a substantial positive influence on product performance (0.162). Green marketing components substantially influence the marketing mix. Different challenges and barriers to implementing the green marketing program in the school canteen were also identified. This research recommends the green marketing business plan, which monitors the school's green practices led by the school administrator.

**Keywords:** Green Marketing, 4ps of Marketing Mix, Green Marketing Business Plan, School Canteen, Talisay City National High School





### Depicting Argentine Women Workers: Perspectives on the Pension System and Social Inclusion

*Dr. Tatiana Marisel Pizarro*

<sup>1</sup>Conicet, Instituto de Investigaciones Socioeconómicas, Universidad Nacional de San Juan, San Juan, Argentina.

#### Abstract

This study analyses the sociodiscursive representations of women in retirement age from San Juan and of the senators who sanctioned the laws related to the Previsional Inclusion Plan and Universal Pension from Ancients, in relation to the diverse evaluations of unpaid domestic and reproductive work of the housewife based on the Previsional Inclusion Plan.

The research is based on life stories constructed from the discourses of three women representing different sectors regarding their inclusion in the pension system: a beneficiary of the Previsional Inclusion Plan with incomplete pension contributions, a retiree who accessed the Argentine Integrated Pension System for having worked in the formal labor market, and a woman in a pension limbo - an undefined situation due to the creation of the Universal Pension for the Elderly and the uncertainty regarding the extension of the pension moratoriums corresponding to the PIP.

Furthermore, the study also investigated how unpaid domestic and reproductive work was sociodiscursively represented at the parliamentary and legal levels through the granting of retired status to housewives under the Previsional Inclusion Plan.

The discursive constructions issued in this regard in Law 25.994 (2004) - Previsional Inclusion Plan, Law 26.970 (2014) - 2nd stage of the Previsional Inclusion Plan, and Law 27.260 (2016) - Universal Pension for the Elderly were analysed.

The objective of this presentation is to present the theoretical discussions about the biographical method - also known as Life Stories - and the possibility of being seen through Critical Discourse Analysis - CDA. With this proposal, it is intended to provide epistemic-methodological tools to social scientists for the consideration of this proposal, as both instruments are relevant to the Social Sciences. Thus, opting for this transversal approach is not only original, but also gives richness to research methodology.

**Keywords:** Female workers, Reproductive work, Sociodiscursive representations, Retirement





### Implications of Technological Human Resource Management (THRM) in IT & ITES, India

*Ankita Prabhakar<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Satish Menon<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, Faculty of Management and Commerce, SRM University, Delhi-NCR, Sonapat, Haryana, India

<sup>2</sup>Dean, Faculty of Management and Commerce, SRM University, Delhi-NCR, Sonapat, Haryana, India

#### **Abstract**

The new-age organizations have equal dependency on their human resource and the technology. Such paradigm shift have given advancements in the area of Human Resource Management by channelizing those through certain Technology-based Human Resource Management practices. This paper seeks insight into engrossed role of THRM practices that help organizations in maintaining the balance between internal and external operating environment and thus providing sustainable solutions that further saves organizational resources. The schema of the paper is structured by extensively analyzing earlier studies done in this regard by identifying seven enablers and then neutralizing the coherent strategies so applied therein. The conclusive results provide implications to the technological practitioner in developing a THRM system by keeping THRM model as the base of their study that ensure to provide reliability and validity among all the leading functional areas of Human Resource Management.

**Keywords**—information technology, human resource management, technology-based human resource management, technological human resource management, Artificial Intelligence, THRM Model, literature review studies, digital technologies, implications

### Forecasting the top three economies of Africa and assessing their sustainability

<sup>1</sup>*Pierre Rostan*, <sup>2</sup>*Alexandra Rostan*

<sup>1,2</sup> American University of Iraq Baghdad (AUIB) College of Business Airport Road | Baghdad, Iraq

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1046-0214>

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8204-1361>

#### Abstract

The purpose of the paper is to forecast Nigeria's, Egypt's, and South Africa's post Covid-19 economies and to assess their sustainability. The methodology consists of generating with wavelet analysis two sets of forecasts from 2023 to 2050 of annual GDP (current US\$) growth rates: 1) using data including the pandemic from 1965 to 2022 and 2) using data not including the pandemic from 1965 to 2019. The difference in forecast averages is an indicator of the sustainability of the economy during the pandemic, the greater the difference, the stronger the sustainability. The findings reveal that Egypt's economy shows greater sustainability (+4.29%) than Nigeria's (+1.78%) and South Africa's (-0.51%). Driven by stronger growth than Nigeria's and South Africa's, the average estimate of the 2023-2050 annual growth rate forecasts of Egypt is expected to be +5.10% with the 1965-2022 historical data while it should be +2.62% for Nigeria and +0.18% for South Africa. Supported by higher growth, Egypt's GDP is expected to overtake Nigeria's in 2023. Recent data released by the World Bank confirmed this fact.

**Keywords:** GDP; Wavelet Analysis; Forecasting; Nigeria; Egypt; South Africa

**JEL classification:** C01; C5; C53; E3; E17; E37.



### Employee Work-Related Attitudes as Predictors of Job Performance in Uttarakhand's Tertiary Education Sector

*Aashish Dhiman*

Research Scholar Faculty of Management & Commerce, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University Subhartipuram, NH-58, Delhi-Haridwar Bypass Road, Meerut-250005, Uttar Pradesh, India.

#### **Abstract**

Employee performance in the tertiary education sector is crucial because it determines the sector's future. Employee attitudes also relate to several areas of human life, especially the job in which he or she is employed. These attitudes develop in their minds and reflect themselves through the employee's behaviors. To remain competitive and gain a competitive advantage, it is critical to give careful attention to employees' attitudes and job performance. In the context of Uttarakhand (India), there is a need to study how these employee work-related attitudes affect job performance in Uttarakhand's tertiary education sectors. The objective of this research study is to identify the role of employee work-related attitudes on job performance. The variables considered for this study viz- employee job performance and the employee work-related attitudes include three sub-variables named; job satisfaction, organizational commitment, and job involvement. The study uses hypothesis testing, as well as correlational and regression analysis by using SPSS V 26. It was cross-sectional in nature, with the unit of analysis being individual employees from the tertiary education sector. Data were collected using a Likert scale-based questionnaire developed by the researchers. The study's findings indicate that the variables considered for the study significantly explained 32.4% of the variance as predictors of job performance. Consequently, the study concludes that employee work-related attitudes have a significant role in job performance in Uttarakhand's tertiary education sector.

**Keywords-** Employee performance, Work-related attitudes, Job satisfaction, Organizational commitment, Job involvement, & Tertiary education sector.

### The Effect of Total Quality Management Practices on Innovation: Evidence from Selected Agricultural Technical and Vocational Education Training Colleges in Ethiopia

*Sintayehu Assefa Yirga (Ph.D.) and Misrak Ayalew Beshir (MBA)*

Hawassa University, College of Business and Economics, Department of Management

#### ABSTRACT

Considerable effort has been devoted over the years by many organizations to adopt total quality management practices, but few studies have assessed the relationship between TQM practices and innovation in service industry. So, the main aim of this study was to investigate the assessment of the relationship between TQM practices and innovation in a three selected MoA ATVET Colleges (i.e., Ardaita, Agarfa and Alage). The researcher employed a cross-sectional descripto-explanatory research design and also a quantitative research approach was used to collect and analyze primary data. In order to collect primary data a survey instrument was adapted from business quality management practices literatures and by using stratified sampling techniques 150 questionnaires were distributed to employees, senior and functional managers of MoA ATVET Colleges and only 140 questionnaires were fully filled and returned with a 93% response rate. The survey data were analyzed through descriptive statistics, correlation and multiple regression analysis to investigate the relationship between TQM practices dimensions (independent variables) and innovation (dependent variables). The findings of multiple regression analysis insured that in the MoA ATVET Colleges all of the seven TQM practices dimensions (management leadership, employee involvement, training and education, employee empowerment, customer focus, information and analysis and continuous improvement) have positive and significant relationship with innovation at 95% confidence level. From the seven TQM practice dimensions, management leadership dimension with beta value of 0.174 was the most influential TQM practice dimension to have positive and significant effect on innovation followed by customer focus with beta value of 0.131. Information and analysis dimension was the third influential TQM practice dimension with beta value of 0.115, followed by continuous improvement dimension with beta value of 0.113. Employee involvement dimension was the fifth influential TQM practice dimension with beta value of 0.111, followed by training and education with beta value of 0.092. Finally employee empowerment dimension was the least influential TQM practice dimension to have positive and significant effect on innovation with beta value of 0.080. Also, regression result also shows that in MoA ATVET Colleges, the fore mentioned seven dimensions of TQM practices explained 88.3% of the variations in innovation. Therefore the researcher recommended that the management bodies of the colleges should give their employees a high degree of autonomy in order to do their job and participate in the implementation of TQM practices so as to increase their innovativeness. Additionally, the management bodies of the MoA ATVET Colleges should establish their quality management systems according to the requirement of ISO 9001:2008 standards to increase innovation in the colleges.

**Key Words:** TQM Practices Dimensions, Innovation, MoA ATVET Colleges



### Spiritual and Moral Qualities of Future Teachers on the Basis of Eastern Thinkers' Socio-Philosophical Views

*Akhmadjanov Doniyor Bakhtiyorovich*

Chirchik State Pedagogical University, Chirchik, Uzbekistan

#### ABSTRACT

The fact that the activities that are being carried out by specialists, scientists, and employees of official organizations to teach future teachers about our national values and spiritual as well as cultural heritage based on the socio-philosophical views of Eastern thinkers are being supported and encouraged at the present time is a practical proof of the fundamental reform that is being implemented in the educational process. There are manuscripts in Eastern countries such as Movaraunnahr, Khorasan, Iran, and Turanian states that are dedicated to the problem of personality formation. These manuscripts contain written sources about the methods and ways of creating crafts and art. Their content, essence and purpose are fundamentally different from those of other nations.

Eastern social thought and literature can be called an encyclopedia of moral virtues. Eastern thinkers - such thinkers as Imam Bukhari, Imam Tirmizi, Muhammad Musa Khorezmi, Rudaki, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Hafiz Shirozi, Fuzuli, Khusrav Dehlavi, Abdurrahman Jami, Alisher Nawai, and other thinkers used moral qualities in their scientific and creative activities. those who consider it to be the leading theme.

All approaches to socio-educational work in the place of residence, experts recognize disagreements as a powerful educational tool, such an environment has a strong impact on the human personality. If a person is isolated from this environment, he will have mutual cooperation and mutual interest relations with the people who live with him in a certain area, or he will be brought up as a responsible person, responsible for the fate of the people he meets in his life.

Currently, increasing attention to the issues of education at the place of residence is a phenomenon based on legal, socio-political circumstances, objective development of mutual activities of education in the family and society, increasing socio-economic and free time, managing the well-rounded development of the individual in them, socio-pedagogical support in difficult life situations in the family. implies showing. The article talks about tasks and principles that need to be implemented in order to improve and fill the spiritual and moral qualities of future teachers based on the socio-philosophical views of Eastern thinkers.

**Key words:** Value, heritage, culture, history, craft, art, creativity, cooperation, responsibility, eastern education.



### Criteria and Indicators for Assessing the Level of Professional Training of Future Teachers of Vocational Education in Modular Training

<sup>1</sup>*Khimmataliev Dustnazar Omonovich*

Doctor of Pedagogical sciences, professor, Chirchik State Pedagogical University, faculty of pedagogical, Chirchik, Uzbekistan  
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-3942-1450>

<sup>2</sup>*Buriyeva Kibrio Ergashevna*

Teacher of the Chirchik State Pedagogical University, faculty of pedagogical, Chirchik, Uzbekistan  
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-3942-1450>

#### Abstract

The article is devoted to improving the quality of professional training of future teachers of vocational education; the epistemological, axiological and praxiological components are revealed; criteria and indicators for assessing the level of professional training of future teachers of vocational education are determined. It is proposed to introduce modular technology into the practice of teaching, which contributes to greater independence of students' academic work, flexibility and multilevelness.

Modular training has been widely recognized in the professional education system. The purpose of modular learning technology is to promote the development of students' independence, the formation of their self-education skills and the ability to work taking into account individual ways of working through educational material.

Modular learning is the organization of the educational process, in which educational information is divided into modules (relatively complete and independent units, parts of information). The combination of several modules allows you to reveal the content of a specific academic topic or even the entire academic discipline.

Thus, the professional training of future teachers is conditioned by the synthesis of professional knowledge (epistemological component), value relations (axiological component) and skills (praxiological component).

Thus, the dynamics of all three components of the professional training of future teachers of vocational education is traced using a set of nine indicators introduced for the experimental determination of the level of professional training of future teachers of vocational education in modular training.

**Keywords:** epistemological component, axiological component, praxeological component, modular training, criteria, indicators.



### Developing Lip-Reading Skills in Children with Hearing Impairments

*Feruzakhon Kodirova Usmanovna*

Chirchik State Pedagogical University, Head of the Department of Special Pedagogy, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor.  
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7439-5306>

*Safiyeva Mokhinur Akram kizi*

Chirchik State Pedagogical University, teacher of the Department of Special Pedagogy

#### Abstract

Developing effective communication skills in children with hearing impairments is crucial for their social, emotional, and cognitive development. For these children, one of the essential skills that can enhance their ability to communicate is lip-reading—the visual interpretation of speech through observing the movements of the lips, face, and tongue. This article explores the significance of fostering lip-reading skills in children with hearing impairments and discusses the methods and strategies used to develop these competencies. The article reviews various pedagogical approaches, teaching strategies, and modern technologies that can assist in the development of lip-reading abilities. It also emphasizes the importance of early intervention, individualized approaches, and regular practice in improving the effectiveness of lip-reading training. The role of different educational methods, interactive teaching tools, and technological solutions are examined in this context. The evidence presented shows that enhancing lip-reading skills can significantly improve not only comprehension but also the ability of children with hearing difficulties to express themselves clearly. The study's findings suggest that a comprehensive, personalized approach to teaching lip-reading can improve overall communication skills and lead to better social integration and quality of life for children with hearing impairments.

**Keywords:** ability, communication skills, effective, lip-reading, children





### Psychological characteristics of improving educational activities based on cluster technologies

<sup>1</sup>*Musurmonov Rakhmatilla*

<sup>1</sup>Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Department of School Management, Chirchik State Pedagogical University, Republic of Uzbekistan

<sup>2</sup>*Akbar Rasulov Nomozovich*

<sup>2</sup>Head of the "School Management" Department, Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogical Sciences, Chirchik State Pedagogical University, faculty of pedagogical, Chirchik, Uzbekistan

#### Abstract

The article discusses the specific psychological features of improving educational activities based on cluster technologies in general secondary schools in modernized educational conditions. The psychological factors that cause students' negative attitude to the discipline and the guidelines for their prevention are analyzed and the necessary recommendations are given. A person and his knowledge of the world, understanding of himself and the human relations around him, and in the process of mutual relations, he manifests his unique individuality, and the analysis of certain aspects of these processes related to age and gender allow us to return to the conclusion that a person is a social being living in society. . the character of each person is influenced by the surrounding friends, family, historical time, period, state system, and the politics, economy, and ideology of that society, and this influence is reflected in his overall outlook, way of thinking, and thinking:

- effects at the macro level, that is, the effects of the social-spiritual, political and economic environment in a broad sense;
- micro-level influences or being influenced by social interaction and behavior in the environment that directly surrounds a person.

In other words, a person receives such influences directly from his family environment, educational institutions, neighborhood, work team, and communication with his friends. A whole generation of scientists who are representatives of the science of psychology sought to understand the fundamental essence of the influences at the macro and micro levels, and the laws of its development and maturation in this system of relations between the individual and society. The great scholars Farabi, Alisher Navoi, Ibn Sina, Beruni, and hundreds of Eastern scholars have dedicated their masterpieces to unraveling the philosophical and social secrets of this interdependence. The individual is the product of social and interpersonal relations, the subject of conscious activity, and the most important thing that pertains to the individual. classification and its direct relevance to complex social relations in society, and the fact that it is both an object and a subject in relation to social activity are analyzed. Defects in the biological growth of a person, defects of sensory organs, higher nervous activity that negatively affects learning, and defects in temperament cause difficulties in upbringing; Deficiencies in the mental growth of the individual, lack of will, poorly developed intelligence, weakness of emotions, lack of necessary needs and interests, disproportion between the adolescent's aspirations and available opportunities, the causes and consequences of derailing behavior, mechanisms for preventing the formation of a negative attitude towards school discipline are presented.

**Key words and phrases:** modernized education, secondary schools, educational activities, cluster technologies, improvement, psychological characteristics, discipline.



### Tağay Murad'ın *Bu Dünyada Ölmek İmkânsız* Romanı Örneğinde Lingvopoetik Vasıta Olarak Sözdizimsel Birimler

*Syntactic Units As Linguopoetics In Literally Text*  
(on the example of novel "It's impossible to die in this world" by Togay Murod)

**Arzubanu YUSUPOVA Sunnatovna**

Semerkant Devlet Üniversitesi'nden Sharof Rashidov'un adını taşıyan Doçent

**Kurbanova Muharram Jurbekovna**

Semerkand Devlet Üniversitesi yüksek lisans öğrencisi

#### Özet

Dil birimlerinin ifade ve tasvir imkânlarının edebi metinlerde ortaya çıktığı dikkate alınır, söz konusu metinlerdeki dil vasıtalarının lingvopoetik açıdan araştırılması gerektiği anlaşılır. Sanatsal metinde ayrı bir yapı ve anlam özellikleri taşıyan basit cümleler ve onların çeşitlerini bir sanat eseri örneğinde incelemek, sözdizimsel birimlerin metindeki özelliklerinin yanı sıra sanatçının bu birimlerden nasıl yararlandığını anlama imkânını da verir. Bu yüzden makalede modern Özbek edebiyatının tanınmış isimlerinden olan Tağay Murad'ın *Bu Dünya'da Ölmek İmkânsız* eseri örneğinde sözdizimsel birimlerin edebi eserdeki yeri, onların ifade ve tasvir imkânlarını irdelenmeye çalışılmıştır. Sanatsallığı ifade eden retorik soru cümlesi, antitez, sözdizimsel paralellik, hitap sözlerinin nesri eserlerdeki yeri analiz edilmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Emosyonel-betimsel bireysellik, bireysellik, edebi eserin sözdizimi, basit cümleler, retorik soru cümlesi, antitez, sözdizimsel paralellik, hitap sözleri.

#### Resume

If the figurativeness and expressiveness of language units are got into account in literary texts, the research of language means in texts is very essential. To study the simple sentence, which has its peculiar structure and meaning in literary speech, its types on any novel reveals not only the peculiarities of syntactic units in literary texts, but also how the writer used this unit. That's why the article is about the place of syntactic units in literary text, figurativeness and expressiveness features on the example of novel "It's impossible to die in this world" by Togay Murod who was the famous representative of modern Uzbek literature. The main syntactic means of literary explanation as rhetoric question, antithesis, syntactic parallelism and parenthesis in prosaic works are analyzed in this article.

**Key words:** emotional-expressiveness, individuality, syntax of literary work, simple sentence, rhetoric question, antithesis, syntactic parallelism, parenthesis



### Revolutionizing Higher Education: Cutting-Edge Teaching Strategies for 21st Century Classrooms

*Dr. Azamat Akbarov*

Silk Road Research Academy Samarkand/Uzbekistan

#### Abstract

The realm of higher education is experiencing a major shift, especially in foreign language instruction. As we progress through the 21st century, traditional teaching methods are increasingly giving way to innovative strategies that utilize modern technology and contemporary pedagogical theories. This abstract examines how these novel approaches are redefining language education in today's classrooms and their effects on student engagement and learning outcomes.

A key advancement in foreign language instruction is the integration of digital tools and resources. Classrooms are increasingly using interactive technologies, such as smartboards, language learning applications, and online platforms. These tools create a more engaging and interactive educational atmosphere, enabling students to connect with the language through multimedia content, receive immediate feedback, and participate in collaborative activities. This digital integration supports a blended learning model, combining traditional in-person instruction with online elements for enhanced practice and support.

Moreover, immersive technologies like virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) are opening new avenues for language education. These technologies immerse students in environments where they can practice language skills in realistic scenarios. For instance, VR can simulate a foreign city, allowing students to interact with native speakers and explore cultural contexts. Such experiences boost language acquisition by offering authentic practice opportunities and increasing motivation.

The incorporation of data analytics and artificial intelligence (AI) in language education is another noteworthy innovation. AI-driven tools, such as adaptive language learning applications, deliver personalized educational experiences by adjusting content and feedback based on individual student requirements. Data analytics enables educators to monitor student progress, pinpoint areas needing improvement, and modify teaching strategies accordingly, fostering a more tailored and effective learning experience.

Despite the benefits of these innovative approaches, challenges persist. Issues such as the digital divide, varying technological skills among students, and the necessity for professional development for educators must be addressed to fully harness these advancements. Ensuring equitable access to technology and providing sufficient training for teachers are essential for the successful adoption of new teaching methodologies.

In summary, the evolution of foreign language instruction in 21st-century classrooms signifies a larger movement towards innovative educational practices that leverage technology and modern teaching methods. By integrating digital tools, project-based learning, immersive technologies, and data-driven strategies, educators can offer more engaging and effective language learning experiences. As higher education continues to evolve, these innovations hold the promise of enhancing language proficiency and better preparing students for a globalized society.

**Keywords:** Foreign Language Teaching, Innovative Methods, 21st Century Classrooms, Educational Technologies, Pedagogical Approaches, Student Engagement, Language Learning.

### Didactic Model of Ensuring Collaboration Between School, Family, Community, and Local Authorities in Raising a Harmoniously Developed Generation

<sup>1</sup>*Khimmataliev Dostnazar Omonovich,*

<sup>1</sup>Doctor of Pedagogical sciences, professor, Chirchik State Pedagogical University, faculty of pedagogical, Chirchik, Uzbekistan  
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-2626-3345>

<sup>2</sup>*Omonova Nilufar Parda qizi*

<sup>2</sup>2nd year master of “Educational Institutions Management”, Chirchik State Pedagogical University, faculty of pedagogical, Chirchik, Uzbekistan  
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-3696-7608>

<sup>3</sup>*Faxriddinova E’zoza Abrorbek qizi*

<sup>3</sup>2nd year master of “Educational Institutions Management”, Chirchik State Pedagogical University, faculty of pedagogical, Chirchik, Uzbekistan

#### Abstract

The school community operates in a multi-faceted, multi-age, multi-level, and multi-functional educational environment, shaped by a harmonious combination of interests, inclinations, abilities, and opportunities. School leaders and teachers often lack the skills to properly set goals, design activities that align with those goals, implement innovations, and achieve planned objectives with high guarantees. All of these challenges underscore the necessity of developing and introducing pedagogical technologies. Ensuring collaboration between schools, families, communities, and local authorities in the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation is a joint, equal-rights activity based on mutual respect and agreement, taking into account individual capabilities and opportunities. Education becomes effective only when the cooperation between schools, families, communities, and local authorities is seen as part of the educational community in developing and implementing forms and methods for the upbringing and development of children as individuals. Today, teachers' need to use individual forms of cooperation has significantly increased, and this is evident not only in schools but also among parents. The didactic model of ensuring collaboration between schools, families, communities, and local authorities in raising a harmoniously developed generation distinguishes between traditional and non-traditional forms of interaction. Observing lessons provides communities, local authorities, and parents with the opportunity to see how the education system is structured, which methods and techniques the teacher uses, how their relationships with students evolve, how students communicate with their peers, and what difficulties arise. The article highlights issues related to ensuring collaboration between schools, families, communities, and local authorities in achieving the tasks set before schools, with success largely dependent on the nature of the relationship between teachers and parents.

**Keywords:** inclination, ability, opportunity, goal, collaboration, upbringing, need, method, technique, relationship.

**Analysis of the Programs of the Faculties of Visual Arts in the Republic of Moldova and Romania,  
From the Perspective of Training Didactic Skills***Chirvase Valentina*

State University of Moldova, Educational Sciences, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova,  
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/orcid-search/search?searchQuery=0009-0005-0526-1060>

**Abstract**

Within the Faculty of Fine, Decorative and Design Arts (Academy of Music, Theater and Fine Arts), in Chisinau, according to the strategic development plan [14], the aim is to "train visual artists/staff with higher training", "maintain and develop the capacity and professional performance of staff", didactic". The fine arts department consists of the Graphics and Painting section; the department of decorative arts and sculpture – from the Ceramics and sculpture section, the Tapestry section; the design department – from Fashion-Costume Design and Interior Design; and the department of technical-theoretical disciplines in the visual arts contains, since 2013, the specialty History and theory of arts.

The Faculty of Fine Arts and Design (State Pedagogical University "Ion Creangă") in Chisinau has several study programs at the bachelor's level and has the "mission to train highly qualified specialists within a generous offer of studies in the general fields of Fine Arts and Education Sciences" [15].

At the Faculty of Design (Technical University of Moldova), in Chisinau, there are five attractive bachelor's degree programs. For example, in the "Design and printing technologies" specialty, the mission of the professional training program includes, among others, "education and research at a high quality standard for the training of specialists capable of working in managerial and research positions both on the national as well as international"; the Industrial Apparel Design study program, "trains specialists in the field of design who are able to respond to the complex and constantly changing needs of today's society in order to create creations as an artistic, cultural and technical object at the same time, technologically achievable in series or as a unique" [16].

The Faculty of Fine Arts (National University of Arts) from Bucharest - has six departments at the undergraduate level. Compared to the previous academic year, a new department appeared, called Theory Education Research. This program "works according to the principle of interdisciplinarity and the unification of artistic practices with theoretical practices, aiming, at the level of strategic objectives, to stimulate the creativity of students and master's students. At the same time, the educational activity promoted by this department continuously maintains a dynamic balance between the disciplines that constitute the identity core of the European cultural tradition and the current intellectual challenges, generated by the "global and information age" [17].

Also within the National University of Arts, from Bucharest, is the Faculty of Decorative Arts and Design [18] with six departments, respectively the Faculty of History and Theory of Art [19] with two departments (Bachelor).

The University of Art and Design from Cluj-Napoca stands out very well through its two faculties: the Faculty of Fine Arts [20] with five departments at undergraduate level and the Faculty of Decorative Arts and Design which includes 5 specializations. The Pedagogy of Plastic and Decorative Arts study program, the eleventh program, "aims at the creation of competences in relation to technical, practical and theoretical skills, at the confluence of the theory and practice of plastic and decorative arts. The directions and principles of artistic pedagogy and art therapy are followed, in order to respond to the new demands and opportunities in the diversification of creative and educational professions in today's society" [21].

The Faculty of Visual Arts and Design [22] - one of the faculties of the "George Enescu" National University of Arts in Iaşi - offers high school graduates the opportunity to complete different specializations (level I of higher studies).

The Faculty of Arts and Design, a component part of the Western University of Timișoara, offers candidates the opportunity to access degree courses, level I, which "cover both the area of traditional arts and applied arts, but also the theoretical area" [ 23].

Within the Faculty of Arts (University of Oradea), the visual arts department, composed of five study programs - Bachelor, has a "didactic, to create visual arts professionals", "scientific research and artistic creation" mission [24 ].

The Faculty of Arts ("Ovidius" University of Constanța), the visual arts department - undergraduate studies [25], welcomes high school graduates with the Pedagogy of Plastic and Decorative Arts program, which "aims at the preparation and training of specialists for the field of Visual Arts, in all forms , for pedagogical, creative, artistic activities", "the development of knowledge and the pedagogical and artistic potential in the field of Visual Arts, as well as interdisciplinary ones, the promotion of artistic creation and own studies - both in the theoretical and in the practical component in order to the acquisition of didactic strategies, artistic creation and research" [25].

And, not lastly, because the systematization of the faculties' programs was random, the Faculty of Arts (University "Dănearea de Jos" from Galati), with the undergraduate study program - Fine Arts (painting). General competencies are reflected in: "achieving the professional competencies targeted by the undergraduate study program; the inter-relationship and integration of the future specialist with the artistic environment through artistic practice, the development of projects, collaborations, partnerships, etc.; the training of specialists to carry out their activity in artistic institutions and educational institutions; specialist training in adjacent fields: Radio-TV broadcasts, critics in specialized publications, coordinators of artistic programs, teacher of plastic education, drawing or painting in secondary school and at specialized institutions; improving the ratio between theoretical knowledge and practical skills acquired in order to integrate graduates on the labor market; optional acquisition of pedagogical skills through the psycho-pedagogical training module specific to this field" [26]. Specialized skills, systematized by the management team, offer a thorough training in the field of painting.

**Keywords:** study programs, graduates, visual arts, skills, teaching skills.

### Sanat Temelli Müdahalelerin Ruh Sağlığına Etkisi: Ergenler Üzerine Bir İnceleme

#### *The Effects of Arts-Based Interventions on Mental Health: A Study on Adolescents*

Yasemin ÖZEL<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Öğr. Gör., Kastamonu Üniversitesi, Tosya MYO, Sağlık Bakım Hizmetleri Bölümü, Kastamonu, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8920-8825>

#### ÖZET

**Arka Plan:** Ergenlik dönemi, bireylerin kimliklerini şekillendirdikleri, duygusal ve sosyal becerilerini geliştirdikleri kritik bir aşamadır. Bu dönemde, anksiyete, depresyon ve stres gibi ruh sağlığı sorunları sıkça görülmektedir. Sanat temelli müdahaleler, bireylerin kendilerini ifade etmeleri, duygusal iyileşme süreçlerine katkıda bulunmaları ve sosyal becerilerini geliştirmeleri için yenilikçi bir yöntem olarak dikkat çekmektedir. Sanat terapileri, resim, müzik, drama gibi farklı sanat formlarını kullanarak, ergenlerin duygusal durumlarını anlamalarına ve yönetmelerine yardımcı olan yöntemlerden biridir. **Amaç:** Bu çalışmanın amacı, sanat temelli müdahalelerin ergenlerin ruh sağlığı üzerindeki etkilerini incelemektir. Özellikle, bu tür terapilerin anksiyete, depresyon ve duygusal düzenleme gibi sorunlarla başa çıkmadaki rolünü değerlendirmektir. **Yöntem:** Bu inceleme, mevcut literatürde yer alan akademik çalışmaların derlenmesi ve analiz edilmesi yöntemiyle gerçekleştirilmiştir. Son beş yılda yayımlanan akademik çalışmalar, PubMed, PsycINFO, CINAHL, Scopus ve Google Scholar gibi veri tabanları aracılığıyla taranmıştır. Sanat terapisi, ergen ruh sağlığı ve duygusal gelişim konularında yapılan nicel ve nitel araştırmalar incelenmiş ve analiz edilmiştir. **Bulgular:** Literatür taraması sonucunda, sanat temelli müdahalelerin ergenlerde anksiyete ve depresyon belirtilerini azalttığı, duygusal düzenleme becerilerini geliştirdiği ve sosyal etkileşimleri artırdığı bulunmuştur. Çalışmalar, bu tür terapilerin ergenlerin özsaygılarını artırarak, genel ruh sağlıklarını iyileştirdiğini göstermektedir. Oyun, müzik ve sanat terapileri gibi yöntemlerin, ergenlerin ruh sağlığı üzerinde olumlu etkiler yarattığına dair birçok kanıt bulunmaktadır. **Sonuç:** Sanat temelli müdahaleler, ergenlerin ruh sağlığı üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahiptir. Bu çalışma, sanat terapilerinin psikolojik destek sağlamadaki potansiyelini vurgulamakta ve ruh sağlığı profesyonellerinin bu yöntemleri uygulama konusunda daha fazla bilgi edinmeleri gerektiğini önermektedir. Ergenlerin sağlıklı bir şekilde duygusal gelişimlerini sürdürmeleri için sanatın bir araç olarak kullanılmasının önemi, gelecekteki araştırmalar ve klinik uygulamalar için yeni alanlar açmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sanat terapi, ruh sağlığı, ergenlik, duygusal iyileşme.

#### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Adolescence is a critical phase during which individuals shape their identities and develop their emotional and social skills. During this period, mental health problems such as anxiety, depression, and stress are frequently observed. Art-based interventions stand out as an innovative method for individuals to express themselves, contribute to emotional healing processes, and develop social skills. Art therapies are one of the methods that help adolescents understand and manage their emotional states by using different art forms such as painting, music, and drama. **Aim:** The aim of this study was to examine the effects of art-based interventions on the mental health of adolescents. In particular, it was to evaluate the role of such therapies in coping with problems such as anxiety, depression, and emotional regulation. **Method:** This review was conducted by compiling and analyzing academic studies in the existing literature. Academic studies published in the last five years were searched through databases such as PubMed, PsycINFO, CINAHL, Scopus, and Google Scholar. Quantitative and qualitative studies on art therapy, adolescent mental health, and emotional development were reviewed and analyzed. **Findings:** As a result of the literature review, it was found that art-based interventions reduce anxiety and depression symptoms in adolescents, improve emotional regulation skills, and increase social interactions. Studies show that such therapies increase adolescents' self-esteem and improve their overall mental health. There is a lot of evidence that methods such as play, music, and art therapies have positive effects on adolescents' mental health. **Conclusion:** Art-based interventions have a significant impact on



adolescents' mental health. This study highlights the potential of art therapies in providing psychological support and suggests that mental health professionals should learn more about implementing these methods. The importance of using art as a tool for adolescents to continue their healthy emotional development opens new areas for future research and clinical practice.

**Keywords:** Art therapy, mental health, adolescence, emotional healing.

### Mindfulness ve Farkındalık Uygulamaları: Ergenlerde Stres Yönetimi ve Duygusal Düzenleme Üzerine Etkileri

*Mindfulness and Awareness Practices: Effects on Stress Management and Emotional Regulation In Adolescents*

Yasemin ÖZEL<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Öğr. Gör., Kastamonu Üniversitesi, Tosya MYO, Sağlık Bakım Hizmetleri Bölümü, Kastamonu, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8920-8825>

#### ÖZET

**Arka Plan:** Mindfulness (farkındalık), bireylerin anlık deneyimlerine dikkat etmelerini ve bu deneyimleri yargılamadan kabul etmelerini sağlayan bir psikolojik yaklaşımdır. Son yıllarda, mindfulness uygulamaları, ergenlerin ruh sağlığını desteklemek için giderek daha fazla benimsenmektedir. Ergenlik dönemi, bireylerin fiziksel, duygusal ve sosyal gelişimlerinin hızla değiştiği kritik bir aşamadır. Bu süreçte yaşanan stres, anksiyete ve duygusal dengesizlikler, ergenlerin yaşam kalitesini ciddi şekilde etkileyebilir. Mindfulness uygulamalarının bu sorunlarla başa çıkma yeteneği üzerindeki etkisi, akademik araştırmalarla da desteklenmektedir. **Amaç:** Bu çalışmanın temel amacı, mindfulness uygulamalarının ergenlerde stres yönetimi ve duygusal düzenleme üzerindeki etkilerini incelemektir. **Yöntem:** Literatür taraması, 2018-2023 yılları arasında yayımlanan akademik makaleleri içermektedir. PubMed, PsycINFO ve Google Scholar veri tabanları kullanılarak, mindfulness uygulamaları ile ergen ruh sağlığı arasındaki ilişkiyi inceleyen çalışmalar kapsamlı bir şekilde analiz edilmiştir. Çalışmalar, genellikle deneysel veya yarı deneysel tasarımlar içermekte olup, mindfulness uygulamalarının etkilerini değerlendiren ölçüm araçları kullanılmıştır. **Bulgular:** Literatür incelemesi, mindfulness uygulamalarının ergenlerde stres düzeylerini anlamlı bir şekilde azalttığını göstermektedir. Bu uygulamalar duygusal düzenleme becerilerini geliştirerek, ergenlerin stresle daha etkili bir şekilde başa çıkmalarını ve duygusal tepkilerini kontrol etme yeteneklerini artırmaktadır. **Sonuç:** Mindfulness ve farkındalık uygulamaları, ergenlerin stres yönetimi ve duygusal düzenleme becerilerini güçlendirmede etkili bir yöntem olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Bu çalışma, mindfulness tekniklerinin ruh sağlığı profesyonelleri tarafından ergenlerde destekleyici bir müdahale olarak kullanılmasını önermektedir. Ergenlerin sağlıklı bir şekilde duygusal gelişimlerini sürdürebilmeleri için mindfulness uygulamalarının eğitim ve terapötik ortamlarda entegrasyonunun sağlanması önemlidir. Gelecek araştırmalar, mindfulness programlarının uzun vadeli etkilerini ve farklı ergen gruplarındaki etkinliğini daha derinlemesine incelemelidir. Bu bağlamda, mindfulness uygulamalarının ergenlerin ruh sağlığına katkıları daha geniş bir perspektifle ele alınmalıdır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Mindfulness, duygusal iyileşme, ergenlik, ruh sağlığı, stres yönetimi.

#### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Mindfulness is a psychological approach that enables individuals to pay attention to their momentary experiences and accept these experiences without judgment. In recent years, mindfulness practices have been increasingly adopted to support the mental health of adolescents. Adolescence is a critical stage in which individuals' physical, emotional, and social development change rapidly. Stress, anxiety, and emotional imbalances experienced during this period can seriously affect adolescents' quality of life. The effect of mindfulness practices on the ability to cope with these problems is also supported by academic research. **Aim:** The main purpose of this study is to examine the effects of mindfulness practices on stress management and emotional regulation in adolescents. **Method:** The literature review includes academic articles published between 2018 and 2023. Using PubMed, PsycINFO, and Google Scholar databases, studies examining the relationship between mindfulness practices and adolescent mental health were comprehensively analyzed. The studies generally included experimental or quasi-experimental designs, and measurement tools were used to evaluate the effects of mindfulness practices. **Findings:** The literature review shows that mindfulness practices significantly reduce stress levels in adolescents. These practices improve emotional regulation skills, allowing



adolescents to cope with stress more effectively and increase their ability to control their emotional reactions.

**Conclusion:** Mindfulness and awareness practices stand out as an effective method in strengthening stress management and emotional regulation skills in adolescents. This study recommends that mindfulness techniques be used as a supportive intervention in adolescents by mental health professionals. In order for adolescents to continue their healthy emotional development, it is important to integrate mindfulness practices in educational and therapeutic environments. Future studies should examine the long-term effects of mindfulness programs and their effectiveness in different adolescent groups in more depth. In this context, the contributions of mindfulness practices to the mental health of adolescents should be addressed from a broader perspective.

**Keywords:** Mindfulness, emotional recovery, adolescence, mental health, stress management.

### A Literature Analysis of Publications About Digital Pathology Between 1983-2024

**Behice Hande Erenler, MD**

Specialist in Pathology, Hitit University, School of Medicine, Department of Pathology

**Ali Kemal Erenler, MD**

Professor in Emergency Medicine, Hitit University, School of Medicine, Department of Emergency Medicine

**Serkan Günay, MD**

Assistant Professor in Emergency Medicine, Hitit University, School of Medicine, Department of Emergency Medicine

#### Abstract

**BACKGROUND:** Systems structured to transfer pathology slides, associated meta data, their storage, review, analysis, and enabling infrastructure into digital platform is called Digital Pathology (DP) (1,2). Our aim is to guide pathologists with GP literature through a scientometric analysis of DP articles.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS:** The term “Digital pathology” to the Web of Science® (WoS, Thomson Reuters, New York, NY) Scientific Database as of August 15th, 2024. Publications, number of citations, countries, journals, document types, top authors, languages, funding agencies and affiliations were determined.

**RESULTS:** The USA is the leading country in terms of both number of publications and number of citations (See Table 1 for Details). Laboratory Investigation was the most productive journal (See Table 2 for details). Majority of the published articles were original articles. Pantanowitz L. published the largest number of articles. Majority of the articles were published in English (See Table 3 for details).

**CONCLUSION:** Digital pathology literature is rapidly growing parallel to the technological development in this field. Digital pathology has the potential to shape the future of today's pathology. Scientometric analyses may help researchers understand this mentioned transformation from conventional methods to digital platform.

**Keywords:** Digital Pathology, artificial intelligence, scientometrics

#### References

1. Alsaafin A, Nejat P, Shafique A, et al. SPLICE: Streamlining Digital Pathology Image Processing. Am J Pathol. Published online July 18, 2024. doi:10.1016/j.ajpath.2024.06.007
2. Sharma A, Lövgren SK, Eriksson KL, et al. Validation of an AI-based solution for breast cancer risk stratification using routine digital histopathology images. Breast Cancer Res. 2024;26(1):123. Published 2024 Aug 14. doi:10.1186/s13058-024-01879-6

Table 1. Comparison of Countries in terms of Digital Pathology Publications

Countries	Record Count	% of 1440	Total citations	Citations per publications
USA	615	42.708	8100	13.17
England	189	13.125	2372	12.55
Germany	103	7.153	856	8.31
Canada	85	5.903	1008	11.86
Italy	77	5.347	753	9.78

Table 2. Characteristics of Top Journals Publishing Digital Pathology Publications

Journal (ISSN)	Number of Digital Pathology Articles	Percentage of Digital Pathology Articles	Total citations to Digital Pathology Articles	Citations per publications About Digital Pathology	h-index	Quartile	SCImago Journal Rank	Country
Laboratory Investigation (0023-6837, 1530-0307)	110	7.6	187	1.7	166	Q1	1.24	Netherlands
Modern Pathology (08933952, 1530-0285)	103	7.1	446	4.3	181	Q1	2.33	Netherlands
Virchows Archiv (0945-6317, 1432-2307)	76	5.2	100	1.32	110	Q1	1,09	Germany
Proceedings of Spie (0277-786X)	44	3	122	2.7	193	-	0.15	United States
Journal of Pathology (0022-3417, 1096-9896)	41	2.8	458	11.1	210	Q1	2,43	United Kingdom

Table 3. Features of Digital Pathology Publications

Document Types	Record Count	% of 1440
Original Article	549	38.125
Meeting Abstract	477	33.125
Proceeding Paper	169	11.736
Review Article	132	9.167
Editorial Material	83	5.764
<b>Authors</b>		
Pantanowitz L	39	2.708
Treanor D	38	2.639
Madabhushi A	30	2.083
Parwani A	27	1.875
Parwani AV	24	1.667
<b>Languages</b>		
English	1403	97.431
German	28	1.944
Spanish	4	0.278
Norwegian	2	0.139
Chinese	1	0.069
<b>Funding Agencies</b>		
National Institutes of Health USA	96	6.667
United States Department of Health Human Services	96	6.667
National Cancer Institute	55	3.819
UK Research Innovation	32	2.222
National Natural Science Foundation of China	30	2.083
<b>Affiliations</b>		
Pennsylvania Commonwealth System of Higher Education	74	5.139
University System of Ohio	74	5.139
University of Pittsburgh	66	4.583
Harvard University	57	3.958
University of Leeds	45	3.125

### TUS Kontenjanlarındaki Değişimin Branş Bazlı Doluluğa Etkisinin Çocuk Cerrahisi Uzmanlık Alanında İncelemesi

*Investigation of the Effect of the Change in TUS Quotas on Branch-Based Occupancy in the Field of Pediatric Surgery Expertise*

**Mehmet KOCA<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Dr, T.C. Sağlık Bakanlığı, Ankara, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup><https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1108-3182>

#### ÖZET

Çocuk cerrahisi, antik çağlardan beri var olan cerrahi uygulamalardan doğmuş, ancak antisepsi ve anestezi nin gelişmesiyle 19. yüzyılda ayrı bir disiplin olarak gelişmiştir. William E. Ladd, çocuk cerrahisinin kurucusu olarak kabul edilir ve çocuklara özel cerrahi tedavi yöntemlerini geliştirmiştir. 20. yüzyılda çocuk cerrahisi kurumsallaşmış ve yeni doğan cerrahisi gibi alt dallar ortaya çıkmıştır. Günümüzde minimal invaziv cerrahi ve robotik cerrahi gibi teknolojilerle çocuk cerrahisi daha güvenli ve hassas hale gelmiş, iyileşme süreçleri hızlanmıştır. Çocuk cerrahisi modern tıpta önemli bir yer edinmiştir. Uzmanlık eğitimlerinin düzenlendiği ilk süreç itibariyle ayrı bir alan olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Türkiye’de eğitim kliniklerinde asgari eğitici sayıları Tıpta Uzmanlık Kurulunca belirlenerek yürürlüğe girmiştir. TUS kontenjanlarında son yıllarda ciddi artış olduğu görülmekte ve uzmanlık alanlarına yerleşme oranları gelecek planlamalarında önem kazanmaktadır. Bu çalışmada 2014-2023 yılları arasında TUS kontenjanlarındaki değişimin branş bazlı doluluğa etkisi çocuk cerrahisi uzmanlık alanı yönüyle incelenmiş, yerleşme oranlarına ait veriler değerlendirilmiş ve de uzmanlık eğitiminin verimliliği eğitici sayıları üzerinden ele alınmıştır. İncelenen verilerde tüm branşların çocuk cerrahi ile karşılaştırılması sonucunda, incelenen dönemde çocuk cerrahisi kontenjanlarının yaklaşık 7 kat artmasına rağmen yerleşme oranının %47 olarak gerçekleştiği görülmüştür. Bu durum, kontenjan artışının bu özel branşta nitelikli uzman kadrosu ihtiyacını karşılamakta yeterince etkili olmadığını göstermiştir. İncelenen verilerin sonuçları itibariyle, tıpta uzmanlık ve yan dal uzmanlık eğitim planlamalarının, ülkemizin sağlık hizmetleri politikaları çerçevesinde bilimsel temellere ve kapsamlı istatistiksel verilere dayanarak gerçekleştirilmesinin önemini göstermiştir. Planlamaların bilimsel veriler ışığında yapılması, uzmanlık eğitimlerinin etkililiğini artırmada ve toplumsal sağlık ihtiyaçlarının daha iyi karşılanmasında katkı sağlayacaktır. Ayrıca, bu tür bir yaklaşımın, sağlık hizmetleri sunumunun kalitesini artırarak genel sağlık sisteminin verimliliğine de katkı sağlayacağı da ön görülebilir. Sonuç olarak gelecek dönemlerde tıp eğitimi uzmanlarının yapacağı çalışmalar, uzmanlık eğitimlerinde verimliliğin artırılmasına yönelik stratejilerin geliştirilmesine büyük katkı sağlayacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Çocuk Cerrahisi; TUS Kontenjanları; İstihdam Planlamaları; Tıpta Uzmanlık Eğitimi

#### ABSTRACT

Pediatric surgery was born out of surgical practices that had existed since ancient times, but developed as a separate discipline in the 19th century with the development of antiseptics and anesthesia. William E. Ladd is considered the founder of pediatric surgery and developed methods of surgical treatment specific to children. In the 20th century, pediatric surgery was institutionalized and sub-branches such as neonatal surgery emerged. Today, with technologies such as minimally invasive surgery and robotic surgery, pediatric surgery has become safer and more precise, and recovery processes have accelerated. Pediatric surgery has gained an important place in modern medicine. It has been evaluated as a separate field as of the first process in which specialization trainings were organized. The minimum number of trainers in training clinics in Turkey has been determined by the Medical Specialization Board and entered into force. It is seen that there has been a significant increase in TUS quotas in recent years and the rate of placement in areas of specialization gains importance in future planning. In this study, the effect of the change in TUS quotas on branch-based occupancy between 2014-2023 was examined in terms of pediatric surgery specialty, the data on placement rates were

evaluated, and the efficiency of specialty education was discussed through the number of trainers. As a result of the comparison of all branches with pediatric surgery in the examined data, it was seen that although the quotas of pediatric surgery increased approximately 7 times in the period under review, the placement rate was 47%. This situation has shown that the quota increase is not effective enough to meet the need for qualified expert staff in this special branch. As a result of the examined data, it has shown the importance of carrying out medical specialization and subspecialty training plans based on scientific foundations and comprehensive statistical data within the framework of our country's health services policies. Making the plans in the light of scientific data will contribute to increasing the effectiveness of specialty trainings and better meeting the needs of social health. In addition, it can be predicted that such an approach will contribute to the efficiency of the overall health system by improving the quality of health services delivery. As a result, the studies to be carried out by medical education specialists in the future will make a great contribution to the development of strategies to increase efficiency in specialty training.

**Keywords:** Pediatric Surgery; TUS Quotas; Employment Planning; Medical Specialization Training

### Spor Yükseköğretim Kurumu Öğrencilerinde Çok Yönlü Liderlik Yöneliminin Bazı Değişkenlere İncelenmesi

*Examination of Multi-Directional Leadership Orientation in Sports Higher Education Institution Students According to Some Variables*

**Ebru KARAKUŞ<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Arş. Gör., Ordu Üniversitesi Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Spor Yöneticiliği, Ordu, Türkiye  
<sup>1</sup>ORCID: 0000-0003-4157-2382

**Kaan KARAKUŞ<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Ordu Üniversitesi Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Spor Yöneticiliği, Ordu, Türkiye  
<sup>2</sup>ORCID: 0000-0002-1568-7816

#### ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, spor yükseköğretim kurumu öğrencilerinde çok yönlü liderlik yönelimlerinin bazı değişkenlere göre incelenmesidir. Çalışma, tesadüfi örneklem yöntemi ile belirlenen 95 kadın ve 106 erkek toplam 201 katılımcıdan oluşmaktadır. Çalışmada veri toplama aracı olarak “Kişisel Bilgi Formu” ve “Çok Yönlü Liderlik Yönelimleri Ölçeği” kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde çarpıklık-basıklık katsayısı, bağımsız örneklem t-testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) kullanılmıştır. Çalışma sonuçları incelendiğinde katılımcıların cinsiyet, yaş, bölüm, spor yaşı değişkenlerine göre çok yönlü liderlik yönelimleri ölçeği alt boyut puanlarında anlamlı farklılık saptanmamıştır ( $p>0.05$ ). Aylık gelir durumuna göre karizmatik liderlik alt boyut puanlarında gelir düzeyi yüksek olanların lehine anlamlı farklılık belirlenmiştir ( $p<0.05$ ). Elde edilen sonuçlara göre aylık gelir düzeyi yüksek olan katılımcıların karizmatik liderlik puanlarının gelir gidere eşit ve geliri giderden az olan katılımcılara göre daha yüksek olduğu ifade edilebilir. Bu anlamda spor yükseköğretim kurumu öğrencilerine liderlik becerilerini geliştirmeye yönelik bilgiler içeren etkinliklerin, organizasyonların ve eğitim programlarının sunulmasının faydalı olabileceği düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Spor, Çok Yönlü Liderlik, Liderlik

#### ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to examine the multifaceted leadership orientations of sports higher education institution students according to some variables. The study consists of a total of 201 participants, 95 female and 106 male, determined by random sampling method. “Personal Information Form” and “Multidimensional Leadership Orientations Scale” were used as data collection tools in the study. Skewness-kurtosis coefficient, independent sample t-test, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used in the analysis of data. When the study results were examined, no significant difference was found in the sub-dimension scores of the multidimensional leadership orientation scale according to the variables of gender, age, department and sports age ( $p>0.05$ ). A significant difference was found in favor of those with high income levels in the charismatic leadership sub-dimension scores according to monthly income status ( $p<0.05$ ). According to the results obtained, it can be stated that the charismatic leadership scores of the participants with high monthly income levels were higher than the participants whose income was equal to their expenses and whose income was less than their expenses. In this regard it is thought that it would be beneficial to offer activities, organizations and training programs that include information on developing leadership skills for students of sports higher education institutions.

**Keywords:** Sport, Multidimensional Leadership, Leadership

### Sporcularda Hedonik Tüketim Tutumunun Belirlenmesi

#### *Determination of Hedonic Consumption Attitude in Athletes*

**Kaan KARAKUŞ<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Ordu Üniversitesi Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Spor Yöneticiliği, Ordu, Türkiye  
<sup>1</sup>ORCID: 0000-0002-1568-7816

**Ebru KARAKUŞ<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Arş. Gör., Ordu Üniversitesi Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Spor Yöneticiliği, Ordu, Türkiye  
<sup>2</sup>ORCID: 0000-0003-4157-2382

### ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, sporcularda hedonik tüketim tutumunun belirlenmesidir. Çalışma, tesadüfi örneklem yöntemi ile belirlenen 80 kadın ve 108 erkek toplam 188 katılımcıdan oluşmaktadır. Çalışmada veri toplama aracı olarak “Kişisel Bilgi Formu” ve “Sporda Hedonik Tüketim Tutum Ölçeği” kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde çarpıklık-basıklık katsayısı, bağımsız örneklem t-testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) kullanılmıştır. Çalışma sonuçları incelendiğinde katılımcıların yaş ve spor türü değişkenine göre sporda hedonik tüketim tutum ölçeği toplam ve alt boyut puanlarında anlamlı farklılık saptanmamıştır ( $p>0.05$ ). Cinsiyete göre içsel motivasyon alt boyut puanlarında kadın katılımcıların lehine anlamlı farklılık belirlenmiştir ( $p<0.05$ ). Aylık gelir durumu değişkenine göre ilgi alt boyut puanlarında gelir düzeyi yüksek olanların lehine anlamlı farklılık saptanmıştır ( $p<0.05$ ). Elde edilen sonuçlara göre kadın sporcularının içsel motivasyon düzeylerinin erkeklerden daha yüksek olduğu söylenebilir. Aylık gelir düzeyi yüksek olan sporcuların ise ilgi puanlarının geliri gidere eşit ve gelir giderden az olan katılımcılara göre daha yüksek olduğu ifade edilebilir. Bu sonuçlara göre sporculara yönelik tüketim farkındalığı eğitimlerinin düzenlenmesi ve sporculara bu tüketim ile ilgili farkındalık sağlanması önerilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Spor, Tüketim, Hedonik Tüketim

### ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to determine hedonic consumption attitudes in athletes. The study consists of a total of 188 participants, 80 female and 108 male, determined by random sampling method. Personal information form and “Sports Hedonic Consumption Attitude Scale” were used as data collection tools in the study. Skewness-kurtosis coefficient, independent sample t-test, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used in the analysis of data. When the study results were examined, no significant difference was found in the total and sub-dimension scores of the sports hedonic consumption attitude scale according to the participants' age and type of sport variables ( $p>0.05$ ). A significant difference was found in favor of female participants in the intrinsic motivation sub-dimension scores according to gender ( $p<0.05$ ). A significant difference was found in favor of those with high income levels in the interest sub-dimension scores according to the monthly income status variable ( $p<0.05$ ). According to the results obtained, it can be said that the intrinsic motivation level of female athletes is higher than that of male athletes. It can be stated that the interest points of athletes with a high monthly income level are higher than the participants whose income is equal to their expenses and whose income is less than their expenses. According to these results, it is recommended that consumption awareness training be organized for athletes and that athletes be made aware of this consumption.

**Keywords:** Sport, Consumption, Hedonic Consumption.



## Emosyonel Prozodi Algısı ve Üretiminde Yapay Zekânın Kullanımı

*The Use of Artificial Intelligence in the Perception and Production of Emotional Prosody*

<sup>1</sup>*Mete Orçun BAYRAKDAR*

<sup>1</sup>Dil ve Konuşma Terapisi Bölümü, Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi, Ankara, Türkiye  
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-3091-8888>

<sup>2</sup>*Mümüne Merve PARLAK*

<sup>2</sup>Dil ve Konuşma Terapisi Bölümü, Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi, Ankara, Türkiye  
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1603-2360>

### ÖZET

**Amaç:** Yapay zekâ, çok sayıda sektörde önemli dönüşümler yaratma potansiyeli ile en önemli ve en hızlı gelişen teknolojik yeniliklerden biri olarak kabul edilmektedir. Dil ve konuşma terapisi de yapay zekânın etkinliğini gösterdiği en önemli alanlardan biri olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Dil ve konuşma terapisi alanında önemli bir yere sahip olan emosyonel prozodi ise konuşmada duyguların doğru bir şekilde ifade edilmesi ve anlaşılması için hayati bir öneme sahiptir. Özellikle yapay zekânın, emosyonel prozodi üretimi ve algısı üzerindeki potansiyeli, klinik ve terapötik süreçlerde önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Bu çalışmada emosyonel prozodi algısı ve üretimi ile yapay zekâ üzerine yapılan çalışmaların incelenmesi amaçlanmaktadır.

**Yöntem:** PubMed ve Google Scholar veri tabanları esas alınarak 2010-2024 yılları arasında yapılmış emosyonel prozodi algısı ve üretimi ile yapay zekânın ilişkisine dair literatür incelenmiştir. Türkçe "emosyonel prozodi üretimi ve yapay zekâ" ve "emosyonel prozodi algısı ve yapay zekâ" anahtar kelimeleriyle ve İngilizce "emotional prosody production and artificial intelligence" ve "perception of emotional prosody and artificial intelligence" anahtar kelimeleri ile çalışmalar taranmıştır. Bu çalışmaların yıllara, mesleki alanlara ve makale türüne göre dağılımı analiz edilmiştir.

**Bulgular:** Emosyonel prozodi üretimi ve yapay zekâ anahtar kelimeleri ile arama yapıldığında Türkçe hiç çalışma çıkmaz iken; İngilizce 7 tane çalışma bulunmuştur. Emosyonel prozodi algısı ve yapay zekâ anahtar kelimeleri ile arama yapıldığında Türkçe hiç çalışma çıkmaz iken; İngilizce 29 çalışmaya ulaşılmıştır. Emosyonel prozodiye dair hem algıda hem de üretim alanında bakıldığı zaman çalışmaların 6'sı 2021 yılında; 5'ü 2023; 4'ü 2018 yılında yapılmıştır. Bu belirtilen sayılar sırasıyla toplam bazda en fazla çalışma bulunan yıllardır. Yapılan çalışmalar; dil ve konuşma terapisi (n: 7), nörobilim (n: 4), dil bilim (n:7), ve mühendislik (n: 3) gibi farklı disiplinlerde yapılmıştır. Bu çalışmaların 4'ünün sadece emosyonel prozodi üretimine; 26'sının sadece emosyonel prozodi algısına; 3 tanesinin ise hem emosyonel prozodi üretimine hem de emosyonel prozodi algısına yönelik olduğu belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca bu çalışmaların 28'inin araştırma makalesi, 3'ünün geleneksel derleme, 1 tanesinin tez ve 1 tanesinin de konferans bildirisi olduğu saptanmıştır.

**Sonuç:** İncelenen çalışmalar doğrultusunda, yapay zekânın emosyonel prozodi algısı ve üretimindeki rolünün son yıllarda belirgin bir şekilde arttığı ve bu alanda yapılan araştırmaların önem kazandığı tespit edilmiştir. Yapay zekânın dil ve konuşma terapisi, psikiyatri ve nörobilim gibi alanlardaki uygulamaları, özellikle duygusal farkındalık ve empatiyi teşvik ederek terapötik süreçlerde büyük bir dönüşüm potansiyeli taşımaktadır. Bu çalışmalar, yapay zekâ tabanlı araçların klinik süreçlerde teşhis ve terapiye olan katkılarını ve sağlık hizmetlerinin erişilebilirliğini artırma kabiliyetini ortaya koymaktadır. Özellikle son yıllarda artan yapay zekâ tabanlı simülasyonlar ve emosyonel prozodiye yönelik uygulamalar, klinisyen-hasta iletişimini güçlendirme ve nörolojik hastalıklara sahip bireylerin bakım süreçlerini iyileştirme noktasında önemli fırsatlar sunabilir. Ancak, emosyonel prozodi üretimi başta olmak üzere bu alanda yapılan çalışma sayısı çok kısıtlıdır. Emosyonel prozodi algısı ve üretimi konusunda daha fazla araştırmaya ve geliştirme çalışmalarına ihtiyaç olduğu açıktır. Yapay zekânın emosyonel prozodi algısı ve üretimindeki kapasitesini tam anlamıyla

kullanabilmek için, daha fazla disiplinler arası iş birliği ve bu teknolojiye dayalı yeni uygulamaların geliştirilmesi teşvik edilmelidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** dil ve konuşma terapisi, yapay zekâ, emosyonel prozodi, emosyonel prozodi üretimi, emosyonel prozodi algısı, teknoloji

## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** Artificial intelligence is recognized as one of the most important and fastest-developing technological innovations with the potential to create significant transformations in many sectors. Speech and language therapy is one of the most important fields in which artificial intelligence shows its effectiveness. Emotional prosody, which has an important place in the field of speech therapy, has a vital importance for the correct expression and understanding of emotions in speech. Especially the potential of artificial intelligence on emotional prosody production and perception plays an important role in clinical and therapeutic processes. The aim of this study is to examine the studies on the perception and production of emotional prosody and artificial intelligence.

**Method:** Based on PubMed and Google Scholar databases, the literature on the relationship between perception and production of emotional prosody and artificial intelligence between 2010 and 2024 was analyzed. Turkish keywords “emosyonel prozodi üretimi ve yapay zekâ” and “emosyonel prozodi algısı ve yapay zekâ” and English keywords “emotional prosody production and artificial intelligence” and “perception of emotional prosody and artificial intelligence” were used. The distribution of these studies according to years, professional fields, and article type was analyzed.

**Results:** While no Turkish studies were found with the keywords “emotional prosody production and artificial intelligence,” 7 studies were found in English. When the keywords emotional prosody perception and artificial intelligence were searched, no studies were found in Turkish, while 29 studies were found in English. When we look at both perception and production of emotional prosody, 6 of the studies were conducted in 2021, 5 in 2023, and 4 in 2018. These are the years with the highest total number of studies, respectively. The studies were conducted in different disciplines such as speech and language therapy (n: 7), neuroscience (n: 4), linguistics (n: 7), and engineering (n: 3). It was determined that 4 of these studies were only on emotional prosody production, 26 were only on emotional prosody perception, and 3 were on both emotional prosody production and emotional prosody perception. In addition, it was determined that 28 of these studies were research articles, 3 were traditional reviews, 1 was a thesis, and 1 was a conference paper.

**Conclusion:** In line with the analyzed studies, it has been determined that the role of artificial intelligence in the perception and production of emotional prosody has increased significantly in recent years, and research in this field has gained importance. The applications of artificial intelligence in fields such as speech-language pathology, psychiatry, and neuroscience have the potential to transform therapeutic processes, especially by promoting emotional awareness and empathy. These studies demonstrate the contribution of AI-based tools to diagnosis and therapy in clinical processes, as well as their ability to increase healthcare service accessibility. Artificial intelligence-based simulations and applications for emotional prosody, which have increased in recent years, may offer important opportunities to strengthen clinician-patient communication and improve the care processes of individuals with neurological diseases. However, the number of studies in this field, especially the production of emotional prosody, is very limited. It is clear that there is a need for more research and development studies on emotional prosody perception and production. In order to fully utilize the capacity of artificial intelligence in emotional prosody perception and production, more interdisciplinary cooperation and the development of new applications based on this technology should be encouraged.

**Keywords:** speech-language pathology, artificial intelligence, emotional prosody, emotional prosody production, perception of emotional prosody, technology



## E-Twinning in Pre-Service English Teacher Education: Perspectives of Pre-Service Teachers<sup>1</sup>

*Prof. Dr. Leyla Harputlu<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Dokuz Eylül University, Buca Faculty of Education, İzmir, Turkey

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6622-0634>

*Asst.Prof. Dr. Berna Güray<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup>Dokuz Eylül University, Buca Faculty of Education, İzmir, Turkey

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8006-9849>

### Abstract

By participating in eTwinning projects, pre-service teachers can develop a wide range of skills and competencies that are essential for their professional growth and effectiveness in the classroom. eTwinning projects enhance digital competence by requiring the use of various digital tools and platforms. This helps pre-service teachers become proficient in integrating technology into their teaching practices and enhances their digital literacy, a crucial skill in modern education.

This study explores the perspectives of eight pre-service English teachers from a Turkish university on the use of the eTwinning platform in their teacher education. Employing a qualitative approach, the research aims to provide a detailed understanding of how eTwinning influences their educational experiences and the perceived impact of the platform on their professional development. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews designed to elicit insights into the participants' experiences with eTwinning projects, the platform's contribution to their pedagogical skills, and the challenges encountered.

The research focuses on undergraduate students enrolled in the English Language Education Department at Dokuz Eylül University during the 2023-2024 academic year. The sample was determined using the Convenience Sampling Method. Ethical approval was obtained from the relevant unit for studies involving direct human or animal subjects. The qualitative research questions include: How would you evaluate your digital technology skills? What experience do you have with digital tools and software? Does the eTwinning experience help improve your digital technology skills?

**Keywords:** Pre-service teachers, e-twinning projects, teacher training

---

<sup>1</sup> This study is part of a project (Project code: SBA-2024-3454) supported by Dokuz Eylül University, Department of Scientific Research Projects (BAP)

### Yabancı Ülkelerdeki Okullarda Çalışmış Öğretmenlerin Mesleklerini Uygularken Yaşadığı Problemler ve Çözüm Yolları

*Süheyla GÜLER*

Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Eğitim Bilimleri ABD, Kırşehir, Türkiye.  
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-0250-3544>

#### ÖZET

Vatana millete faydalı kişiler yetiştirmek için uzun yıllar boyunca öğretmenler büyük emek vermiş ve bu süreçte önemli rol oynamışlardır. Ve daha da fazlası, eğer bu öğretmenler farklı ülkelere görev yapmışsa üstlendikleri sorumluluk kat ve kat artmıştır. Çünkü zaten yaptıkları görevlerinin üzerine bir de farklı bir yaşam tarzında, farklı eğitim uygulamaları içinde bizim kültürümüzü öğretmeye de çalışmakla uğraşmışlardır. Bu sorumluluğu yerine getirmeye çalışırken de çok daha farklı zorluklarla karşılaşmışlardır.

Ele alınan bu çalışma, başka ülkelerde çalışmış öğretmenlerin mesleklerini yapmaya çalışırken karşılaştığı problemleri ve bunları nasıl çözmeye çalıştıklarını inceleme gayesiyle yapılmıştır. Çalışmada araştırmanın yöntem şekli olarak nitel araştırma tercih edilmiş, araştırma deseni olarak ise olgubilim (fenomenoloji) tercih edilmiştir. Katılımcılar amaçlı örneklem yaklaşımına göre belirlenmiştir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, yabancı ülkelerdeki okullarda çalışmış olan 10 öğretmen oluşturmuştur.

Çalışmada verileri toplamak için 8 soruluk bir yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Görüşmeler, daha önceden belirlenen müsait bir yerde karşılıklı şekilde yapılmış ve katılımcıların rızası doğrultusunda kayıt cihazıyla kaydedilmiştir. Kayıtlar içerik analizi yöntemiyle analiz edilmiş; bu kapsamda katılımcı ifadeleri kodlanarak, kategoriler ve temalar oluşturulmuştur. Katılımcı ifadelerinden birebir alıntılar yapılarak bulgular kısmında sunulmuştur.

Araştırmanın bulgularına göre; yabancı ülkelerde çalışmış öğretmenlerin farklı konularda çeşitli sıkıntılar yaşadığı ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu sıkıntılar öğrencilerle, müdürle, zümrelerle, ders süreciyle, sınavlarla, velilerle ve kişisel konularla ilgili olmak üzere sınıflandırılarak ortaya konulmuştur. Bu sorunlar tek tek incelenerek bunlara ilişkin çözüm yolları değerlendirilmiş ve öneriler getirilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yabancı Ülkedeki Okullar, Öğretmenlik Mesleği Sorunları, Çözüm Yolları.

#### ABSTRACT

Teachers have worked hard for many years to raise people who will be useful to the country and the nation and have played an important role in this process. And even more, if these teachers have worked in different countries, the responsibilities they assume have increased many times over. Because, in addition to their duties, they also tried to teach our culture in a different way of life and in different educational practices. While trying to fulfill this responsibility, they encountered many different difficulties.

This study was conducted with the aim of examining the problems that teachers who have worked in other countries encounter while trying to do their jobs and how they try to solve them. In the study, qualitative research was preferred as the method of research, and phenomenology was preferred as the research design. Participants were determined according to the purposeful sampling approach. The study group of the research consisted of 10 teachers who worked in schools in foreign countries.

A semi-structured interview form with 8 questions was used to collect data in the study. The interviews were held mutually at a pre-determined, available place and were recorded with a recording device in accordance with the consent of the participants. The records were analyzed using content analysis method; In this context, participant expressions were coded and categories and themes were created. Verbatim quotes from the participant statements are presented in the findings section.

It has been revealed that teachers who have worked in foreign countries experience various difficulties in different subjects. These problems have been classified and revealed as being related to students, principal, groups, course process, exams, parents and personal issues. These problems were examined one by one, solutions were evaluated and various suggestions were made.

**Keywords:** Schools in Foreign Countries, Problems of the Teaching Profession, Solutions.

### Kaynak Yetersizliğinden Diplomasiye: Özel Okul Müdürlerinin Karşılaştığı Sorunlar ve Kullandıkları Çözüm Stratejileri

*From Resource Scarcity to Diplomacy: Challenges Faced by Private School Principals and Their Solution Strategies*

**Sema KURŞUNLU<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Bahçeşehir Üniversitesi, Eğitim Bilimleri Fakültesi, İstanbul, Türkiye

<sup>1</sup><https://orcid.org/0009-0009-7771-9578>

**B. Çağla GARİPAĞAOĞLU<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Doç. Dr., Bahçeşehir Üniversitesi, Eğitim Bilimleri Fakültesi, İstanbul, Türkiye

<sup>2</sup><https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4618-7846>

#### ÖZET

İlköğretim okul müdürleri, okulun genel yönetimi, öğretim kalitesi, öğrenci başarısı ve güvenliği gibi birçok alanda önemli sorumluluklar taşırlar. Ancak, bu süreçte çeşitli zorluklarla karşılaşır. Bu çalışmada, özel sektörde çalışan ilköğretim okul müdürlerinin karşılaştığı başlıca sorunlar ve bu sorunlara yönelik çözüm önerileri incelenmektedir. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden fenomenolojik desen kullanılmış olup, veriler birebir görüşme yöntemi ile toplanmış ve içerik analizi yöntemi ile analiz edilmiştir. On farklı özel okulun ilköğretim müdürleri ile gerçekleştirilen birebir görüşmelerde, müdürlerin yaşadıkları sorunlara ilişkin deneyimlerini paylaşmaları istenmiştir. Karşılaşılan sorunlar arasında yetersiz bütçe, kalifiye öğretmen bulma, öğretmen motivasyonu, öğretmen sirkülasyonu, öğrenci disiplin problemleri, servis, yemek, güvenlik ve temizlik gibi destek birimlerle yaşanan sorunlar, velilerle iletişim zorlukları ve bürokratik engeller yer almaktadır. Bulgular, müdürlerin kendilerini yeterli, güçlü ve haklı hissettikleri konularda net ve çözüm odaklı stratejiler geliştirdiklerini, ancak özellikle kaynak yetersizliği gibi kronik sorunlar karşısında daha çok diplomasiyi ve diplomatik bir dili tercih ettiklerini göstermiştir. Çalışmada, bu sorunlara yönelik çeşitli çözüm önerileri sunulmuş olup, müdürlerin yönetim becerilerini artırmak için profesyonel gelişim programları, okul-veli iş birliğinin güçlendirilmesi ve bürokratik süreçlerin sadeleştirilmesi gibi stratejiler önerilmektedir. Bu öneriler, müdürlerin karşılaştıkları sorunları daha etkili bir şekilde yönetmelerine ve okulların genel işleyişini iyileştirmelerine katkıda bulunabilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** okul yönetimi, ilköğretim müdürleri, kaynak yetersizliği, diplomasi

#### ABSTRACT

Primary school principals bear significant responsibilities in areas such as overall school management, teaching quality, student achievement, and safety. However, they encounter various challenges in this process. This study examines the main problems faced by primary school principals working in the private sector and proposes solutions to these problems. The research employs a phenomenological design, a qualitative research method, and data were collected through one-on-one interviews and analyzed using content analysis. In the one-on-one interviews conducted with principals from ten different private schools, principals were asked to share their experiences regarding the challenges they faced. The issues identified include insufficient budget, finding qualified teachers, teacher motivation, teacher turnover, student discipline problems, issues with support units such as transportation, meals, security, and cleaning, communication difficulties with parents, and bureaucratic obstacles. The findings reveal that principals develop clear and solution-oriented strategies in areas where they feel competent, strong, and justified, but prefer diplomacy and diplomatic language in the face of chronic problems, especially those related to resource scarcity. The study offers various solution proposals, suggesting strategies such as professional development programs to enhance principals' management skills, strengthening school-parent collaboration, and simplifying bureaucratic processes. These

recommendations can help principals manage the challenges they face more effectively and improve the overall functioning of schools.

**Keywords:** school management, primary school principals, resource scarcity, diplomacy



## Ortaokul Öğrencilerinin Artırılmış Gerçeklik Uygulamalarına Yönelik Görüşleri *Secondary School Students' Views on Augmented Reality Applications*

*Ali Can ŞİMŞEK<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Öğretmen, Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı, Zonguldak, Türkiye  
<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9199-2265>

*Bayram GÖKBULUT<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup> Doçent Dr. Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit Üniversitesi, Eğitim Bilimleri, Eğitim Programları ve Öğretim, Zonguldak, Türkiye  
<sup>2</sup>ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7218-5900>

### ÖZET

Teknolojik alan içerisindeki yenilikçi gelişmeler eğitim ve öğretim ortamlarını etkileyerek, teknolojinin eğitime entegrasyonunu ve bu yeniliklerin sürekli güncellenmesini gereklilik haline getirmiştir. Son yıllarda dikkat çeken eğitim araçlarından birisi de üç boyutlu (3D) tasarım araçlarıdır. Bu araçlarından biri olan Artırılmış Gerçeklik (AG) uygulamaları, sanal nesnelere gerçek nesnelere birleştirilerek öğrenme ortamlarını zenginleştirmekte ve öğretim ortamlarının etkinliğini artırmak için büyük bir fırsat sunmaktadır. AG özellikle fen eğitiminde öğrenciler tarafından algılanması zor olan soyut kavramların öğretilmesinde, somutlaştırılmasında ve öğrenme süreçlerine derinlik kazandırmada etkili bir araç olarak kullanılabilir. Bu bağlamda, bu çalışmanın amacı fen bilimleri kazanımlarının öğretilmesinde önemli bir araç olduğu düşünülen AG uygulamaları konusunda öğrenci görüşlerinin alınmasıdır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda Batı Karadeniz’de bir ilde yer alan 24 ortaokul öğrencisine fen bilgisi dersinde AG uygulamaları ile dersler işlenmiştir. AG uygulamaları sonucunda öğrencilerden yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu ile AG uygulamaları konusunda görüşleri alınmıştır. Yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu ile elde edilen veriler içerik analizine tabi tutulmuştur.

Öğrenciler, AG uygulamaları ile desteklenen derslerin geleneksel yöntemle işlenen derslere kıyasla daha avantajlı olduğunu belirtmişlerdir. Öğrencilerin yeni teknolojilerin kendilerinde merak, heyecan ve kullanma isteğini artırdığını ifade etmişlerdir. Üç boyutlu görsellerin derse odaklanmalarını artırdığını, öğrenilmesi zor kavramların öğrenilmesini kolaylaştırdığını belirtmişlerdir. AG uygulamaları ile işlenen derslerin, geleneksel yöntemlerle işlenen derslere kıyasla öğrenciler tarafından daha çok istendiği tespit edilmiştir. AG uygulamalarının diğer derslerde de kullanıldığı takdirde öğrencilerin kalıcı öğrenmelerine katkı sunacağı düşünülmekte ve önerilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Artırılmış Gerçeklik, Üç Boyutlu Görseller, Dijital Materyal

### ABSTRACT

Innovative developments in the technological field have affected education and training environments, making the integration of technology into education and the continuous updating of these innovations a necessity. One of the educational tools that have attracted attention in recent years is three-dimensional (3D) design tools. Augmented Reality (AR) applications, one of these tools, enrich learning environments by combining virtual objects with real objects and offer a great opportunity to increase the effectiveness of teaching environments. AR can be used as an effective tool in teaching and concretising abstract concepts that are difficult to be perceived by students, especially in science education, and in adding depth to learning processes. In this context, the aim of this study is to obtain students' views on AR applications, which are considered to be an important tool in teaching science outcomes. For this purpose, 24 secondary school students in a province in the Western Black Sea region were taught with AR applications in the science course. At the end of the AR applications, students' opinions about AR applications were obtained through a semi-structured interview form. The data obtained from the semi-structured interview form were subjected to content analysis.

The students stated that the lessons supported with AR applications were more advantageous compared to the lessons taught with the traditional method. Students stated that new technologies increased their curiosity, excitement and desire to use them. They stated that three-dimensional visuals increased their focus on the lesson and facilitated the learning of difficult concepts. It was determined that the lessons taught with AR applications were more desired by the students compared to the lessons taught with traditional methods. It is thought and suggested that if AR applications are used in other courses, they will contribute to students' permanent learning.

**Keywords:** Augmented Reality, Three Dimensional Visuals, Digital Material

### Neuropsychological Principles of Learning In Education of Primary Schoolchildren

*Kiçikyaşlı Məktəblilərinin Təlimində Öyrənmənin Neyropsixo-Pedaqoji Əsasları*

*Sevinc SƏMƏDOVA*

Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil İnstitutu, Bakı, Azərbaycan.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0687-6412>

#### XÜLASƏ

Kiçikyaşlı məktəblilərin tədrisində neyropedaqoji yanaşmanın üstünlüklərini tətbiq etməklə müəllim uşağın qabiliyyət və imkanlarının optimal şəkildə inkişafına kömək edir. Hər bir şagirdin özünəməxsus öyrənmə üsulu və müxtəlif öyrənmə qabiliyyəti mövcuddur. Müəllimlər isə çox vaxt bu müxtəlifliyin fərqinə varmır. Eyni bir metodu rəhbər tutaraq öyrənmədə eyni strategiyadan istifadə edir ki, bu da nəticədə şagirdlərdə öyrənməyə marağı azaldır. Səmərəli öyrətmək üçün müəllim şagirdin təfəkkür strategiyasını diqqətlə araşdırmalı və ona məxsus üsul və ya formanı seçməlidir.

Müəllimlərin tədris üsulları ilə şagirdlərin mənimsəmə üsulları arasında metodoloji "ziddiyyət"lərin mahiyyəti ondadır ki, kiçikyaşlı məktəblilər üçün "sol yarımkürə" tədris strategiyası və "sağ yarımkürə" düşüncə strategiyasına üstünlük verilir. Bu qərəzin qarşısını almaq üçün uşağın zehni fəaliyyətinin xüsusiyyətlərini bilmək və bunun əsasında tədris texnologiyasını qurmaq lazımdır. Bunun üçün sinifdə şagirdlər arasında təfəkkür fəaliyyətinin üstünlük təşkil edən və etməyən növünü müəyyən etmək, sinfin psixoloji və neyrofizioloji portretini tərtib etmək lazımdır.

**Açar sözlər:** Kiçikyaşlı məktəbli, təfəkkür strategiyası, beynin funksional asimmetriyası, müəllim, sağ yarımkürə və sol yarımkürə.

#### ABSTRACT

By applying the advantages of the neuropedagogical approach in the teaching of primary schoolchildren, the teacher helps the child's abilities and opportunities to develop optimally. Each student has a unique learning style and different learning abilities. Teachers often do not notice this diversity. It follows the same method and uses the same strategy in learning, which ultimately reduces the interest in learning in students. In order to teach effectively, the teacher must carefully examine the student's thinking strategy and choose the appropriate method or form.

The essence of methodological "contradictions" between teachers' teaching methods and students' learning styles is that "left-hemisphere" teaching strategies and "right-hemisphere" thinking strategies are preferred for young schoolchildren. In order to prevent this bias, it is necessary to know the characteristics of the child's mental activity and to build the teaching technology based on this. For this, it is necessary to determine the predominant and non-predominant type of thinking activity among students in the class, to draw up a psychological and neurophysiological portrait of the class.

**Key words:** primaryschool child, thinking strategy, functional asymmetry of the brain, teacher, right hemisphere and left hemisphere.

### Manas Destanı'na Yumuşak Güç ve Kültürel Diplomasi Perspektifinden Bir Yaklaşım *An Approach to the Manas Epic from the Perspective of Soft Power and Cultural Diplomacy*

**Adil AKTAŞ**

Dr., Kırgızistan-Türkiye Manas Üniversitesi, Yabancı Diller Yüksekokulu, Bişkek, Kırgızistan.  
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6140-9083>

#### ÖZET

Dünyanın en uzun destanı olan Manas, aynı adı taşıyan Kırgız kahramanın yaşamından kesitler barındırmakta ve böylece Kırgızların tarihî süreç içerisindeki yaşamlarına ayna tutmaktadır. Kırgız halkının birçok kültürel unsuru hakkında bilgi Manas Destanı aracılığıyla öğrenilebilmektedir. Kırgız halkının destanda anlatılan yaşam tarzı ile günümüzdeki yaşam tarzı farklılıklar gösterse de bu değişim diğer toplumlara göre daha yavaş olmakta, küreselleşen dünyada Kırgız halkı kendi ulus kimliğini diğer toplumlara nazaran korumaktadır. Kırgızların, uzun yıllar Sovyetlerin himayesinde yaşamlarına rağmen ulus kimliklerini korumalarında bu coğrafyada yaşamış olan Kaşgarlı Mahmut, İmam Serahsi, Saltuk Buğra, Yusuf Has Hacib, Cengiz Aytmatov gibi kişilerin yanı sıra Kırgızlarla özdeşleşen Manas Destanı'nın varlığı ve hâlen güncelliğini koruyarak nesilden nesile aktarılmasının önemi büyüktür. Günümüzde bu aktarım geleneksel yöntemlere ek olarak kitle iletişim araçları ve sosyal medya platformları aracılığıyla yapılmaktadır. Böylece destan ülke sınırlarını aşarak farklı coğrafyalarda farklı kültürlerle buluşmakta ve kültürel açıdan diplomatik bir etkinlik oluşturmaktadır. Günümüzde diplomasinin, diplomatlar aracılığıyla yürütülen etkinlikler olmasının yanında, sivil oluşumların sürece dahil edilerek yürütülebilir olması, kültürel diplomasi açısından Manas Destanı'nın önemini artırmaktadır. Buradan hareketle bu çalışmada, kültürel miras Manas Destanı, kamu diplomasisinin uygulama alanı olan kültürel diplomasi aracı olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Literatürde Manas Destanı üzerine çok sayıda çalışma bulunmaktadır. Ancak bu destanın yumuşak güç üreten kültürel diplomasi açısından ele alındığı çalışmaların nicelik olarak az olduğu görülmüştür. Çalışma bu yönüyle önem arz etmektedir. Çalışma, makale formatını zorlamamak için Manas Destanı'nı icra eden manasçılar ve eserlerine ilham kaynağı olarak alıp birçok eserine yansıtan Kırgız yazar Cengiz Aytmatov odağında ele alınmakla sınırlandırılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yumuşak Güç, Kültürel Diplomasi, Manas Destanı, Manasçılar, Cengiz Aytmatov.

#### ABSTRACT

The world's longest epic, Manas contains fragments from the life of the Kyrgyz hero of the same name and thus reflects the lives of the Kyrgyz in the historical context. Many cultural aspects of the Kyrgyz people can be learned through the Manas Epic. Despite the differences between the lifestyle of the Kyrgyz people described in the epic and the lifestyle of the Kyrgyz people in the present day, this change is slower than in other societies, and in the globalizing world, the Kyrgyz nation maintains its national identity compared to other societies. Regardless of living under Soviet rule for many years, the Kyrgyz have maintained their national identity through the presence of people such as Mahmud of Kashgar, Imam Serahsi, Saltuk Bura Khan, Yusuf Has Hajib, Alykul Osmonov, Kasym Tynystanov, Kuseyin Karasayev, Kurmanzhan Datka, Chyngyz Aitmatov, as well as the existence of the Manas Epic, which is identified with the Kyrgyz, and it is still passed down from generation to generation. These days, in addition to traditional methods, this transmission is done through mass media and social media platforms. Thus, the epic exceeds the borders of the country and meets with various cultures in diverse geographies, creating a culturally diplomatic activity. Nowadays, the fact that diplomacy may be carried out not just through diplomats but also by including civil organizations in the process and generating soft power increases the significance of the Manas epic in terms of cultural diplomacy. From this point of view, in this study, the cultural heritage Manas Epic is evaluated as a cultural diplomacy tool, which is the application area of public diplomacy. There are many studies on the Manas Epic in the literature. However, it has been observed that there are few studies on this epic in terms of cultural diplomacy that produces soft power. The study is highly significant in this respect. The research focuses on the manasists who

performed the Epic of Manas and the Kyrgyz writer Chyngyz Aitmatov, who took it as a source of inspiration and reflected it in many of his works.

**Keywords:** Soft Power, Cultural Diplomacy, Manas Epic, Manasists, Cengiz Aytmatov.

### Türk Kurganlarında Çıkan Buluntuların Temel Mühendislik Alanları (Makine, İnşaat, Malzeme ve Tekstil Mühendislikleri) Açısından İncelenmesi

*Investigation of Findings in Kurgan of Turkic Origin in Terms of Basic Engineering Areas*

**Dr. Mehmet Senan YILMAZ**

Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi, Gerede MYO, 14900, Gerede, Bolu  
ORCID: 0000-0001-5644-6675

#### ÖZET

Kurgan, korugan kelimesinden türetilen ve Tiginler gibi Türksoylu önemli şahısların mezarlarını içinde barındıran yeraltında inşa edilen korunaklı mezarlardır. Kurgan kültürünün, M.Ö. 9. Yüzyıl ile 2. Yüzyıl aralığına tarihlendirildikleri, İskit, Tagar, Saha, Göktürk, Hun ve Altay gibi Sibiryalı topluluklarıyla ilgili oldukları bilinmektedir. Günümüze kadar keşfedilen bazı kurganlar, Arjaan, Pazırık, Esik, Berel, Şibe, Tüekda, Başadar, Katangı, Uk-ok ve Noin-Ula kurganlarıdır. Elde edilen buluntularla, Proto-Türklerin ataları olan bozkır-step kültürünü geliştiren halkların konar-göçer ve hayvan otlatan milletler olmadıkları ve aynı zamanda gelişkin bir medeniyete sahip görülmektedir. İslam öncesi Türk kültürünü anlama ve tanıma imkânı sunan Kurgan buluntularında, yaşam tarzı, günlük hayat, komşu ülkelerle ticaret, ölü defin gelenekleri ve dini inanışlarla ilgili çok sayıda çalışma yapılmıştır. Ancak kurganları ve çıkan objelerin temel mühendislik alanları olan İnşaat, Kimya, Tekstil, Malzeme ve Metalürji, Deri ve Makine mühendisliği açısından incelenmesinin pek yapılmadığı görülmektedir. Hâlbuki çok önemli konstrüktif yapılar olan kurganların inşaat mühendisliği, malzeme seçimi, halı, kilim, keçe ve elbiselerin kalitesi ve kullanılan boyaların, hem doğal hem de mineral esaslı ürünlerin tekstil mühendisliği, deri ürünlerinin deri mühendisliği, metal objeler olan, altın zırhlar, kap-kacaklar, takı ve süs eşyaları, metal aplikler, kılıçlar, araba tekeri ve bunlar gibi on binlerce metal parçaların malzeme ve üretim teknolojileri açısından incelenmesi gerekir. Bu çalışmada, daha önce yapılmayan kurgan buluntularının temel mühendislik alanları olan, İnşaat, Tekstil, Boya, Deri, Malzeme ve Metalürji ile Makine mühendislikleri açısından analizler yapılmıştır. Ayrıca çok önemli bir ısı bilimi olayı olan Permafrost olan "donmuş toprak" fenomeninin kurganlardaki materyallerin koruma etkisinin analizi de amaçlanmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Kurgan, Sibiryalı, Altay-Sayan dağları, Kurganlardaki mühendislik uygulamaları.

#### ABSTRACT

Kurgans are sheltered tombs built underground, derived from the word "korugan", and containing the tombs of important people of Turkic origin, such as the Tigin in thousands year. Kurgans are the most important historical heritage that the Siberian people. It has been seen that the Kurgan culture is related to the Scythian, Tagar, Sakha, Gokturk, Hun, Altai and communities. Based on the dendrochronic examination and carbon 14 radio-carbon dating method, it is determined that the time periods in which these states ruled were dated between the B.C. 9th century to the 2nd. The most important kurgans discovered so far are the Arjaan, the Pazyryk, Esik, Berel, Şibe, Tüekda, Başadar, Katangı, Ukok and Noin-Ula. Kurgans. Many studies have been carried out on the Kurgan findings, which offer the opportunity to understand and recognize the pre-Islamic Turkic culture, on lifestyle, daily life, trade with neighboring countries, burial traditions and religious beliefs. However, it seems that the kurgans and the objects have not been examined in terms of the basic engineering fields of Civil, Chemical, Textile, Materials and Metallurgy, Leather and Mechanical engineering and metallic manufacturing methods. In this study, The kurgan findings, which have not been made before, were analyzed in terms of the basic engineering fields of Civil, Textile, Paint, Leather, Materials, Metallurgy and Mechanical Engineering. It is also aimed to analyze the protection effect of the materials in the kurgans of the "frozen soil" phenomenon, which is Permafrost (Thermofrost), which is a very important thermal science phenomenon.

**Keywords:** Kurgans, Siberia, Altai-Sayan Mountain Range, Engineering Practices In Kurgans.



### Investigation Into the Low-Velocity Impact Response of Woven Hybrid Composites from Basalt/Kevlar Fibers Using Multi-Walled Carbon Nano Tubes (MWCNT)

*Atban Rafea Abdo ABDO*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ministry of Industry and Minerals, The State Company For Textile Industries and Leather Cotton Factory, Anbar/Iraq  
ORCID NO: 0009-0002-3631-0222

*Ömer Yavuz BOZKURT*<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey  
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0685-8748

#### ABSTRACT

In the current work, an instrumented of impact testing equipment was used to conduct experimental studies to ascertain how hybrid combinations of hybrid laminates responded to low-velocity impact loading. Hybrid laminates (K5B10K5) were created using the HEXION-MGS epoxy resin system and the vacuum assisted resin molding technique (VARIM) with a woven twill weave of Kevlar fibers and a woven plain weave of basalt. The response of Kevlar/basalt /epoxy hybrid laminates was investigated to show the effect of Multi-Walled Carbon Nano Tubes (MWCNT) with this ratios (0.1 wt.%, 0.25 wt.% and 0.5 wt.%). Low-velocity impact loading at an energy level of 30 J was applied to square laminates with a size of 100 mm and a nominal thickness of 5 mm. Results of the study indicate that there is 54.4 % and 188.2 % improvement in peak load and absorbed energy respectively at 0.25 wt.% MWCNT of hybrid composites as compared to un modified laminates.

**Keywords:** Low-velocity impact, Hybrid composites, Basalt fiber, Kevlar fiber, VARIM process





### Study of Graphene Nanoplates (GNPS) on the Low-Velocity Impact Response of Woven Hybrid Composites from Carbon/Kevlar Fibers

*Bahjat Hardan Sulaiman<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> University of Anbar, Renewable Energy and Research Center, Ramadi, Anbar, Iraq  
ORCID Code: 0009-0003-8157-040X

*Ahmet Erklig<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup> Faculty of Engineering, Mechanical Engineering Department, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey.  
ORCID Code: 0000-0003-3906-3415

#### ABSTRACT

In this work, the response of hybrid combinations of hybrid laminates to low-velocity impact loading was investigated experimentally using instrumented impact testing equipment. We employed graphene nanoplates (GnPs) at weight percentages of 1wt%, 2wt%, and 3wt% to illustrate the effect of GnPs, we examined how Kevlar/carbon/epoxy hybrid laminates responded to the GnPs. Vacuum assisted resin molding (VARIM) was used to create hybrid laminates (K5C10K5) with a woven twill weave of Kevlar fibers and plain carbon fibers utilizing the HEXION-MGS epoxy resin system. Nominal thickness of 5 mm and nominal dimension of 100 mm square laminates were subjected to low-velocity impact loading at an energy level of 30 J. The results of the study demonstrate that hybrid composites have a 31 % improvement in absorbed energy at 1 wt.% GnPs and a 27.9 % improvement in peak load at 3 wt.% GnPs when compared to unmodified laminates.

**Keywords:** Kevlar fiber, Carbon fiber, Hybrid composites, Low-velocity impact, VARIM process

## Katmanlı İmalatla Üretilen Bir Konsol Kirişin Titreşim Analizi

*Vibration Analysis of a Cantilever Beam Produced by Additive Manufacturing*

**Yusuf ÖZDEMİR<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Arş. Gör., Sivas Bilim ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi, Makine Mühendisliği Bölümü, Sivas, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0000-9986-3516>

**Mustafa Emre AKÇAY<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Sivas Bilim ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi, Makine Mühendisliği Bölümü, Sivas, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3181-0511>

### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, PLA (Polylactic Acid) malzemesi ve FDM (Fused Deposition Modeling) teknolojisi kullanılarak üretilmiş dikdörtgen bir kiriş modelinin titreşim analizi detaylı olarak sunulmuştur. Kiriş modeli, bir konsol kiriş olarak tasarlanmış ve bu modele teorik, nümerik ve deneysel analizler uygulanmıştır. Kirişin 3D yazıcı ile üretimi sırasında, baskı parametreleri ve yazıcının sınırlamaları dikkate alınarak, modelleme süreci planlanarak optimize edilmiştir. Bu şekilde, kirişin titreşim davranışının gerçeğe en yakın şekilde analiz edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Modal analizler, mühendislikte yaygın olarak kullanılan SolidWorks ve ANSYS programları ile gerçekleştirilmiş ve kirişin doğal frekansı ile birinci mod şekli elde edilmiştir. Doğal frekans, bir yapının dışarıdan bir kuvvet uygulanmadığında kendi titreşim karakteristiğine bağlı olarak titreştiği frekanstır ve yapıların dinamik performanslarını anlamak için kritik bir parametredir. Bu analiz, PLA malzeme ve FDM teknolojisi ile üretilen bir yapının mekanik performansını değerlendirmeye yönelik önemli bulgular sağlamıştır. Teorik ve nümerik analizlerin doğruluğunu test etmek amacıyla yapılan deneysel testler de çalışmanın önemli bir parçasını oluşturmaktadır. Deneysel sonuçlar, teorik hesaplamalar ve nümerik analizlerle karşılaştırıldığında, sonuçların büyük bir uyum içerisinde olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bu uyum, PLA malzeme ve FDM teknolojisinin mühendislik uygulamalarında güvenilir sonuçlar verebileceğini ve bu yapıların dinamik analizlerinde kullanılabilirliğini göstermektedir. Kullanılan modal analiz yöntemlerinin bu tür yapılar üzerinde başarılı sonuçlar verdiği kanıtlanmıştır. Çalışma, FDM ile üretilmiş malzemelerin mühendislik alanındaki potansiyeline ışık tutarken, gelecekteki araştırmalar için de önemli bir referans niteliği taşımaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Konsol Kiriş, Modal Analiz, 3D baskı.

### ABSTRACT

In this study, the vibration analysis of a rectangular beam model fabricated using PLA (Polylactic Acid) material and FDM (Fused Deposition Modeling) technology is presented in detail. The beam model is designed as a cantilever beam and theoretical, numerical and experimental analyses are applied to this model. During the production of the beam with a 3D printer, the modeling process was planned and optimized by considering the printing parameters and the limitations of the printer. In this way, it is aimed to analyze the vibration behavior of the beam in the most realistic way. Modal analyses were performed with SolidWorks and ANSYS programs, which are widely used in engineering, and the natural frequency and first mode shape of the beam were obtained. The natural frequency is the frequency at which a structure vibrates based on its own vibration characteristics when no external force is applied and is a critical parameter for understanding the dynamic performance of structures. This analysis provided important findings to evaluate the mechanical performance of a structure fabricated with PLA material and FDM technology. Experimental tests to test the accuracy of the theoretical and numerical analysis are also an important part of the study. When the experimental results were compared with theoretical calculations and numerical analysis, it was found that the results were in great

agreement. This agreement shows that PLA material and FDM technology can provide reliable results in engineering applications and can be used in dynamic analysis of these structures. The modal analysis methods used have been proven to give successful results on such structures. The study sheds light on the potential of FDM materials in the field of engineering and is an important reference for future research.

**Keywords:** Cantilever Beam, Modal Analysis, 3D printed.

## Frequency Analysis of Annual Maximum Daily Rainfalls for the Nevsehir-Urgup District Using Different Cmpip6 Global Circulation Model Projections and Probability Distribution Functions

*Olgu OZDEMIR<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>M.S. Student, Kirsehir Ahi Evran University, Faculty of Engineering-Architecture, Department of Civil Engineering, Kirsehir, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-7777-9012>

*Emrah YALCIN<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup>Assoc. Prof. Dr., Kirsehir Ahi Evran University, Faculty of Engineering-Architecture, Department of Civil Engineering, Kirsehir, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3742-8866>

### ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the frequency analysis of annual maximum daily rainfall events for the Nevsehir-Urgup district, using different global circulation models (GCMs) and probability distribution functions (PDFs) under climate change scenarios from the latest phase of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project – Phase 6 (CMIP6). Precipitation projections from 14 CMIP6 GCMs, under both the CMIP6 historical experiment scenario and the moderate- and high-forcing future scenarios of SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5, are used to compute the 50-, 100-, 200-, 500-, and 1000-year recurrence rainfall amounts for the historical (1972 to 2011) and future (2025 to 2099) periods. Bias correction is applied using the distribution mapping method to align the historical and future precipitation projections of the CMIP6 GCMs with records from the local meteorological station. The two-parameter log-normal, three-parameter log-normal, log-Pearson type III, and Gumbel distributions are utilized to assess rainfall amounts for the 50-, 100-, 200-, 500-, and 1000-year return periods. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is applied to select the most appropriate PDF for each set of bias-corrected annual maximum daily precipitation projections. The medians of the recurrence rainfall amounts derived from each GCM under the CMIP6 historical experiment are considered as the baseline scenario for analyzing the impacts of climate change under the SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios. While increases in recurrence rainfall amounts are projected to be less than 10% under the SSP2-4.5 scenario, the 50-, 100-, 200-, 500-, and 1000-year recurrence rainfall amounts under the SSP5-8.5 scenario are projected to be 19.9%, 20.8%, 21.1%, 22.1%, and 25.2% higher than those computed under the CMIP6 historical experiment. The findings indicate that climate change, as a factor directly affecting the safety and functionality of water-related infrastructure, necessitates the development of appropriate design strategies due to increases in extreme rainfall events and, hence, flood risks.

**Keywords:** Climate Change, CMIP6, Frequency Analysis, Precipitation, Probability Distribution Function, Urgup.



### Analyzing Courier Driving Behaviors Through GPS Data: Speed, Acceleration, And Temporal Influences

*Yiğit Çetinel<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Boğaziçi University, Faculty of Engineering, Department of Civil Engineering, İstanbul, Türkiye.  
<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7425-9611>

*İlgin Gökaşar<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup>Boğaziçi University, Faculty of Engineering, Department of Civil Engineering, İstanbul, Türkiye.  
<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9896-9220>

#### Abstract

In the dynamic metropolitan environments where motorcycle couriers play a crucial role in ensuring quick package delivery, their skillful maneuverability in navigating through traffic has both advantages and disadvantages. On the one hand, they offer enhanced efficiency, but on the other hand, they may have aggressive driving practices, such as fast speeds and quick acceleration/deceleration. This study explores these facets by utilizing GPS data obtained from couriers' mobile devices to analyze velocity, acceleration, and the influence of time-related factors. The study seeks to enhance traffic management and safety measures by recognizing aggressive driving habits. This study aims to conduct an investigation into the driving patterns of couriers, with a specific emphasis on the variations in these behaviors based on temporal factors, including different times of day and days of the week. The objective is to have a comprehensive understanding of the correlation between speed and acceleration patterns and aggressive driving habits. This study uses clustering to classify driving patterns and find the root causes of aggression using GPS data. This research addresses a gap in the literature by examining the complicated effect of temporal factors on courier driving behavior. The study found that motorcycle courier speed and acceleration vary by time of day and week. These patterns indicate couriers with aggressive driving conditions. This research helps us understand courier driving trends and provide targeted road safety actions. In summary, this study highlights the critical importance of addressing aggressive driving behaviors among motorcycle couriers, taking into account the temporal factors that affect these behaviors. The acquired insights have significant significance for enhancing urban traffic safety and optimizing courier efficiency, hence proposing practical methods for courier services and policymakers. Potential areas for future research are the expansion of the analytical framework to conduct a more comprehensive analysis of the intricate relationship between courier driving behaviors and urban traffic dynamics.

**Keywords:** Driving Behaviors, GPS, Motorcycle, PTW

### Van İli İçin Sıvılaşma Potansiyellerinin Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemleri ile Değerlendirilmesi

#### *Evaluation of Liquefaction Potentials for Van Province Using Geographical Information Systems*

**Talha Sarıcı<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, İnönü Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, İnşaat Mühendisliği Bölümü, Malatya, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8488-5851>

**Oğuzhan Göverçile<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> İnönü Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, İnşaat Mühendisliği Bölümü, Malatya, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-1553-0679>

**Mustafa Özcan<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>İnönü Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, İnşaat Mühendisliği Bölümü, Malatya, Türkiye.

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5745-8694>

### ÖZET

Bu çalışma kapsamında Van iline bağlı İpekyolu, Tuşba ve Edremit ilçelerini kapsayan çalışma alanı içerisinde, mikrobölgeleme raporlarından elde edilen sondaj verileri ile Türkiye Bina Deprem Yönetmeliği ve Seed ve Idriss tarafından önerilen bağıntılar kullanılarak, çalışma alanının sıvılaşma potansiyelleri araştırılmıştır. Bu hesaplamalar kapsamında tarihsel dönemde ciddi yıkımlar yaşamış Van ili ve ilçelerinin muhtemel gelecekteki depremlerde sıvılaşma kaynaklı hasarlara uğrayacak bölgeler belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Mw=7.5 büyüklüğündeki bir deprem durumu için yapılan hesaplamaların sonuçları, coğrafi bilgi sistemleri ile çalışan bir paket program üzerinden haritalandırılmıştır. Haritalandırma sürecinde veri noktalarının çalışma alanı üzerine dağıtılmasında enterpolatör olarak inverse distance weighted (IDW) kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca çalışma alanındaki yeraltı su seviyeleri de haritalandırılarak sunulmuştur. Çalışma kapsamında elde edilen sonuçlar değerlendirildiğinde, çalışma alanının 3 metre derinlikte yaklaşık %49'unda, 4.5 metre derinlikte yaklaşık %45'inde, 7.5 metre derinlikte yaklaşık %60'ında ve 9 metre derinlikte yaklaşık %53'ünde sıvılaşma potansiyelleri olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Sıvılaşma potansiyellerinin, Van Gölü sahiline yakın kısımlarda yoğunlaştığı görülmüştür. Ancak 2011 yılında meydana gelen Van depremi (Mw=7.2) sonrasında da bu bölgelerde yeni yerleşim yapıldığı yahut mevcut binaların kullanılmaya devam edildiği görülmüştür. Özellikle ülkemiz gibi bünyesinde aktif fay hatları barındıran bölgelerde, olası bir afet sonucunda hasar görecektir. Bu bağlamda bu çalışma ve benzer çalışmaların, deprem tehlikesi altındaki bütün bölgelerde düzenli olarak gerçekleştirilmesi hayati önem taşımaktadır. Bu çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçların, benzer çalışmalar için yol gösterici ve özellikle yerel yönetimler için gerekli tedbirler konusunda fikir verici olacağı düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Van, sıvılaşma, Türkiye Bina Deprem Yönetmeliği, deprem

### ABSTRACT

In Within the scope of this study, the liquefaction potentials of the study area were investigated in the study area covering İpekyolu, Tuşba and Edremit districts of Van province by using the drilling data obtained from microzonation reports and the relations proposed by Seed and Idriss and the Turkish Building Earthquake Code. Within the scope of these calculations, it has been aimed to determine the areas of Van province and its districts, which have suffered serious destruction in the historical period, that will be subjected to liquefaction-induced damages in possible future earthquakes. The results of the calculations for an earthquake of magnitude Mw=7.5 were mapped using a geographical information systems package software. In the mapping process, inverse distance weighted (IDW) was used as an interpolator to distribute the data points over the study area. Groundwater levels in the study area were also mapped and presented. When the results obtained within the scope of the study were evaluated, it was observed that approximately 49% of the study area at a depth of 3

meters, 45% at a depth of 4.5 meters, 60% at a depth of 7.5 meters and 53% at a depth of 9 meters had liquefaction potentials. It was also observed that liquefaction potentials were concentrated close to the shore of Lake Van. However, after the Van earthquake in 2011 ( $M_w=7.2$ ), it was found that new settlements were built or existing buildings were still in use in these regions. Especially in regions with active fault lines such as our country, determining the regions that will be damaged as a result of a possible disaster will prevent loss of life and property. In this context, it is vital that this study and similar studies be carried out regularly in all earthquake-prone regions. It is thought that the results obtained from this study will be a guide for similar studies and will give an insight into the necessary precautions, especially for local governments.

**Keywords:** Van, liquefaction, Turkish Building Earthquake Code, earthquake





## Creativity and Innovation in Architectural Design

*Prof. Buthayna Eilouti*

Chair of Architecture Department College of Engineering American University of Ras Al-Khaimah UAE

### Abstract

Creativity represents a major desired characteristic in most design disciplines. As architectural design is one of the most visible design products, deriving creative compositions is one of the main goals of design education and practice.

To facilitate producing creative designs, this research will address eight methods of concept generation in architectural design. The methods are illustrated by multiple frameworks. These include visual and textual descriptions of processes for concept generation. They also describe methods for concept translation into actual designs. The processes are illustrated and tested by a case study to demonstrate the frameworks applicability. Applications of the frameworks in multiple design studios demonstrate a positive contribution to the production of more creative outcomes when compared to those produced without any systematic process.



### Effect of sintering temperatures on physico-mechanical properties of single-phase magnesium borate nanorod

*Subhashish Dey*

Department of Civil Engineering, Seshadri Rao Gudlavalleru Engineering College, Gudlavalleru, Andhra Pradesh, India

#### Abstract

An optimized molar ratio of magnesia (MgO) and boric acid ( $H_3BO_3$ ) was used to synthesize the nanorod of single-phase magnesium borate ( $Mg_2B_2O_5$ ) through a solution reaction cum sintering process. Due to their impressive mechanical strength and resistance to heat and corrosion, magnesium borates (MB) nanorods are extensively applicable as reinforcing materials. A meticulous examination was undertaken to assess the characterization and physico-mechanical properties of  $Mg_2B_2O_5$  (MB) nanorods during the sintering process between 700°C to 1200°C. Mechanical properties of synthesized MB compacts were investigated between 700 to 1200°C. The maximum value of high temperature flexural strength (HMOR) and room temperature flexural strength (CMOR) achieved by MB compacts are 42MPa and 53 MPa respectively. Furthermore, the compacts have a maximum compressive strength of 118 MPa and a maximum hardness of 64 HV at 1100°C, making it promising reinforcing material for composites.

**Keywords:**  $Mg_2B_2O_5$  nanorods, Single crystalline, Phase transformation, Microstructure and Physico-mechanical properties

### Türkiye’de Valiliklerde Kamusal Halkla İlişkiler Uygulamalarında Kullanılan Araç ve Yöntemler *Tools and Methods Used in Public Relations Practices in Governorates in Turkey*

**Hacer Hande ERGİN ÇAĞATAY**

Öğretim Görevlisi Dr. Bitlis Eren Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Meslek Yüksekokulu, 0000-00002-3774-2572

#### Özet

Günümüzün modern dünyasında iletişim ve teknoloji alanındaki gelişmelerle birlikte birçok kavram bir değişim sürecine girmiştir. Kamu yönetimi de bu değişimden etkilenmiş, klasik yönetim anlayışını değiştirmeye, vatandaş temel alan yeni kamu yönetimi anlayışını uygulamaya geçirmeye başlamıştır. Kamu yönetiminde merkezi yönetimin taşra teşkilatının önemli bir ayağı olan valilikler bu anlayışı uygulamaya geçirme çabası içerisinde olup kurumsal iletişimi gerçekleştirmek için kamusal halkla ilişkiler uygulamalarından faydalanmak durumundadır. Kamu yönetiminde vatandaş ve yönetim arasında köprü görevi gören kamusal halkla ilişkiler, kamu yönetiminde gerçekleştirilen halkla ilişkiler faaliyetlerini içerir. Temel amacı; kamu yararı çerçevesinde kamu politikalarının uygulanması, kamu kuruluşlarının etkin ve verimli bir şekilde çalışmasına katkı sunmaktır.

Bu çalışma 2024 yılında tarafımdan tamamlanan ‘Türkiye’de Yönetişim ve Katılımcı Demokrasi Perspektifinden Valiliklerde Halkla İlişkiler Uygulamaları’ isimli doktora tezinden türetilmiştir. Yapılan literatür taramasında daha önce doğrudan valiliklerin halkla ilişkiler faaliyetlerini ele alan bir araştırmanın yapılmaması çalışmanın çıkış noktasını oluşturmuştur. Tez kapsamında 2021 yılı TÜİK verilerine göre Türkiye’nin yedi coğrafi bölgesinde yer alan en az ve en fazla nüfusa sahip ikişer il örneklem olarak belirlenip bu illerin vali veya vali yardımcıları, il basın ve halkla ilişkiler müdürleri ile yarı yapılandırılmış derinlemesine görüşmeler yapılarak Türkiye’deki valiliklerde uygulanan halkla ilişkiler faaliyetlerinin neler olduğu, bu konuda hangi araç ve yöntemlerin kullanıldığı, valilerin halkla ilişkiler çalışmaları konusunda nasıl bir yaklaşım içinde bulunduğu tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen verilere ilişkin tablolar oluşturulup içerik analiziyle değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda valiliklerde halkla ilişkiler çalışmalarına önem verildiği, bu konuda yeterli araç ve materyalin mevcut olduğu, valilerin, vali yardımcılarının, il basın ve halkla ilişkiler müdürlerinin kamusal halkla ilişkilerin önemini bilen bir yaklaşım içinde bulunduğu görülmüştür. Yöneticilerin vatandaşlara gerekli bilgiyi vermek, onlarla çift yönlü iletişim kurmak için çeşitli iletişim araçlarını kullandıkları, yaygın bir şekilde proje ve organizasyonlar düzenledikleri tespit edilmiştir. Çalışma kapsamında elde edilen veriler kullanılarak valiliklerin kurumsal iletişim ve kamusal halkla ilişkilerde kullandığı araç ve yöntemlere ilişkin bir çizelge oluşturulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kamusal Halkla İlişkiler, Kurumsal İletişim, Halkla İlişkiler Araç ve Yöntemleri, Valiliklerde Halkla İlişkiler Uygulamalarında Kullanılan Araç ve Yöntemler.

#### Abstract

In today's modern world, many concepts have entered a process of change with the developments in the field of communication and technology. Public administration has also been affected by this change, and has begun to change the classical management approach and implement the new public management approach based on citizens. Governorships, which are an important pillar of the provincial organization of the central administration in public administration, are trying to implement this approach and must benefit from public public relations practices in order to realize institutional communication. Public public relations, which serve as a bridge between citizens and administration in public administration, include public relations activities carried out in public administration. Its main purpose is to implement public policies within the framework of public interest and to contribute to the effective and efficient operation of public institutions.

This study is derived from my doctoral thesis titled 'Public Relations Practices in Governorships from the Perspective of Governance and Participatory Democracy in Turkey' completed in 2024. The fact that no research has been conducted directly addressing the public relations activities of governorships in the literature review constituted the starting point of the study. Within the scope of the thesis, according to 2021 TÜİK data, two provinces with the lowest and highest populations in seven geographical regions of Turkey were determined as samples and semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with the governors or deputy governors, provincial press and public relations managers of these provinces to determine what public relations activities are implemented in governorships in Turkey, what tools and methods are used in this regard, and what approach the governors have in public relations activities. Tables were created for the data obtained from the research and evaluated with content analysis. As a result of the research, it was seen that public relations activities are given importance in governorships, that there are sufficient tools and materials in this regard, and that governors, deputy governors, provincial press and public relations managers have an approach that knows the importance of public public relations. It was determined that administrators use various communication tools to provide the necessary information to citizens and establish two-way communication with them, and that they organize projects and organizations extensively. A chart was created regarding the tools and methods used by governorships in corporate communication and public public relations using the data obtained within the scope of the study.

**Keywords:** Public Public Relations, Corporate Communication, Public Relations Tools and Methods, Tools and Methods Used in Public Relations Practices in Governorships.

#### Valiliklerde Halkla İlişkilerde Kullanılan Araç ve Yöntemlere İlişkin Çizelge

Yüz yüze İletişim Araçları	Geleneksel İletişim Araçları	Dijital İletişim Araçları	Proje, Tören ve Organizasyonlar
Muhtar toplantıları	Billboardlar,	Web Sitesi	Gastronomi fuarları
Mahalle toplantıları	Afiş, dergi,	Instagram	Tarihsel, sanatsal,
Halk günleri	Broşür	X (Twitter)	Yöresel özelliklerin tanıtımına
Vatandaşla randevulu, randevusuz görüşmeler	Televizyon	LinkedIn	yönelik çalışmalar, festivaller
Esnaf, hane, köy ziyaretleri	Gazete	Facebook	Teknoloji fuarları
İş yeri ziyaretleri	Kitap,	Youtube	Üretim ve ekonomiyi
STK ziyaretleri	Telefon	Tik tok	geliştirmeye yönelik projeler
Toplumsal aktörleri ziyaret	Radyo	Telegram	Eğitim, sanayi, tarım ve sağlık
Açık kapı uygulaması	Fotoğraflar	e-posta	konularında sürdürülebilirliği
	Basın açıklaması,	Yıldız Programı	sağlamaya yönelik projeler,
	Basın bülteni	Powerpoint	Bağımlılıkla mücadeleyi konu
	Anketler	Zoom	alan projeler, Dezavantajlı
	Raporlar	WhatsApp	grupları topluma kazandırmayı
	Bilgi edinme dilekçeleri	Cimer	hedefleyen projeler, Kadınlara
		E- Devlet	ve öğrencilere yönelik projeler,
		Uygulamaları	Göçmenlere ve yabancı uyruklu
			öğrencilere yönelik
			gerçekleştirilen projeler,
			Kriz, afet, güvenlik ve acil
			durumlara yönelik projeler,
			çeşitli konularda toplumsal
			farkındalık yaratmayı
			amaçlayan projeler,
			İllerin uluslararası düzeyde
			tanıtımına ve iş birliğine
			yönelik projeler, Şehit ve gazi
			ailelerine yönelik
			gerçekleştirilen projeler

(Kaynak; Tablo, araştırmacı tarafından Türkiye'de yönetim ve katılımcı demokrasi perspektifinden valiliklerde halkla ilişkiler uygulamaları isimli doktora tezinin araştırma bölümünden oluşturulmuştur.)

### İklim Krizinin Türkiye Gastronomisine Etkileri ve Alınabilecek Önlemler

*The Effects of the Climate Crisis on Turkish Gastronomy and Precautions That Can Be Taken*

**Betül YÜKSEL**

Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Gastronomi ve Mutfak Sanatları, Gaziantep, Türkiye.  
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-5781-5062>

**Oya ÖZKANLI**

Doç. Dr., Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Turizm Fakültesi, Gastronomi ve Mutfak Sanatları, Gaziantep, Türkiye.  
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0960-2425>

#### ÖZET

İklim krizi, Türkiye'nin gastronomi kültürünü çeşitli yönlerden etkilemektedir. Yükselen sıcaklıklar, değişen yağış desenleri ve ekstrem hava olayları, tarımsal üretim ve gıda güvenliğini tehdit ederek yerel mutfağın temel bileşenlerinin verimliliğini ve kalitesini olumsuz yönde etkilemektedir. Örneğin, kuraklık ve su kıtlığı, tarımsal sulama sistemlerini zorlamakta ve ürün çeşitliliğini azaltmaktadır. Ekstrem hava koşulları ise mahsullerin hasat zamanlarını ve miktarlarını değiştirerek ekonomik kayıplara neden olmaktadır. Ayrıca, iklim değişikliği gıda kaynaklı patojenlerin ve parazitlerin dirençliliği ile coğrafi dağılımında da değişikliklere yol açmaktadır. Türkiye'nin coğrafi olarak farklı bölgelere sahip olmasının sonucu olarak her bölgede farklı iklim desenine sahip olduğunu gösterir ve bundan dolayı değişen hava koşulları sonucunda görülen etkiler farklı olmaktadır. Artan sıcaklıklar, gıda kaynaklı enfeksiyonların artmasına sebep olurken, sel ve taşkınlar gibi ekstrem olaylar su kaynaklı hastalıkların yayılmasına zemin hazırlamaktadır. Araştırmada elde edilen bulgulara dayanarak bu olumsuz etkileri hafifletmek ve Türkiye'nin farklı bölgelerindeki yerel gastronomi kültürünün sürdürülebilirliğini sağlamak amacıyla birçok konuda somut öneriler geliştirilmesi ve bu önerilerin bulunduğu coğrafyanın iklimine uyarlanması önemlidir. Öncelikle, sürdürülebilir tarım uygulamalarının yaygınlaştırılması ve su kaynaklarının etkin yönetimi büyük önem taşımaktadır. Yerel tohum çeşitliliğinin korunması ve iklime dayanıklı tarım tekniklerinin geliştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Eğitim ve farkındalık artırma çalışmaları ile çiftçilerin ve gıda üreticilerinin iklim değişikliğine uyum sağlamalarına yardımcı olunmalıdır. Son olarak, gıda güvenliğini artırmak amacıyla gıda işleme ve depolama tekniklerinin iyileştirilmesi ve altyapının güçlendirilmesi kritik önemdedir. Ayrıca iklim dostu restoranlar ve gıda işletmelerinin iyi uygulamalarını tanıtarak, bu alanda yenilikçi yaklaşımların yaygınlaştırılmasını teşvik etmek büyük önem arz etmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İklim krizi, sürdürülebilir tarım, mevsimsel dengesizlikler, güvenli gıda

#### ABSTRACT

The climate crisis affects Turkey's gastronomy culture in various aspects. Rising temperatures, changing precipitation patterns and extreme weather events negatively affect the productivity and quality of the basic components of the local cuisine, threatening agricultural production and food security. For example, drought and water scarcity strain agricultural irrigation systems and reduce crop diversity. Extreme weather conditions cause economic losses by changing the harvest times and quantities of crops. In addition, climate change leads to changes in the resilience and geographical distribution of foodborne pathogens and parasites. As a result of Turkey having different geographical regions, it shows that it has different climate patterns in each region, and therefore the effects seen as a result of changing weather conditions are different. While rising temperatures cause an increase in foodborne infections, extreme events such as floods and overflows pave the way for the spread of waterborne diseases. Based on the findings obtained in the research, it is important to develop concrete suggestions on many issues and adapt these suggestions to the climate of the geography in which they are located, in order to alleviate these negative effects and ensure the sustainability of the local gastronomy culture in different regions of Turkey. First of all, dissemination of sustainable agricultural practices and

effective management of water resources are of great importance. Local seed diversity needs to be protected and climate-resilient agricultural techniques need to be developed. Farmers and food producers should be helped to adapt to climate change through education and awareness-raising activities. Finally, improving food processing and storage techniques and strengthening infrastructure are critical to improve food safety. It is also of great importance to promote the dissemination of innovative approaches in this field by introducing the good practices of climate-friendly restaurants and food businesses.

**Keywords:** Climate crisis, sustainable agriculture, seasonal imbalances, safe food

### Genç İşsizliğini NEET Üzerinden Okumak: Seçilmiş OECD Üyesi Ülkeler Üzerine Bir Araştırma

*Reading Youth Unemployment Through the NEET: A Study of Selected OECD Member Countries*

**Ahmet USANMAZ<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen Üniversitesi, Sosyal Hizmetler Yüksekokulu, Sosyal Hizmet, Ağrı, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: 0000-0001-9498-1521

**Kenan BAŞ<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Doç. Dr., Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen Üniversitesi, Sosyal Hizmetler Yüksekokulu, Sosyal Hizmet, Ağrı, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID: 0000-0003-4253-2323

**Cemalettin LEVENT<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>Dr., Bağımsız Araştırmacı, Iğdır, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID: 0000-0001-7147-1027

### ÖZET

Sosyal bilimler literatüründe toplumsal bir kategori olarak ele alınan gençlik tanımları ön planda yerini almaktadır. Gençlik olmak, ülkeler ve ülkelere bağlı bölgeler ile bu bölgelerin farklı yerleşimlerdeki değişkenlere bağlı olarak birbirinden ayrı deneyimlenen bir süreci ifade etmektedir. Günümüzde modern olarak adlandırılan toplumların birçoğunda farklı nedenlere bağlı olarak gençlerin farklı problem alanları ön plana çıkmaktadır. Örneğin genç yoksulluğu, genç işsizliği, sosyal dışlanma, eğitime erişememe, nitelikli eğitimin eksikliği vb. gibi çok yönlü problem alanlarından bahsedilebilir. Bu çalışmada gençliğin problem alanlarından olan genç işsizliği, seçilmiş OECD üyesi ülkeler örneğinde Ne eğitimde ne istihdam da (NEET) olma üzerinden araştırmayı hedeflemektedir. Genç işsizliği, gençlerin istihdam fırsatlarına erişememesi veya istihdam fırsatlarından yoksun olma durumunu ifade eder. NEET statüsündeki gençler ise genç işsizliğine bağlı olarak değişkenlik gösteren bir durumu ifade etmektedir. Bu durum, gençlerin eğitim ve beceri geliştirme çabalarını kaybetmesine yol açarak sosyal dışlanma ve ekonomik zorlukların artarak iyi olma hallerinin etkilenmesine neden olur. Son dönemlerde üzerinde daha yoğun bir şekilde çalışmalar yapıldığı NEET statüsündeki gençlerin varlığı aynı zamanda ülkelerin gelişmişlik düzeyleri ve sosyal refahları hakkında da araştırmacılara bilgiler vermektedir. Çalışmada OECD STAT web sitesinden alınan istatistiki verilerden hareketle bu araştırma yapılmıştır. Çalışmada elde edilen bulgulara göre; seçilmiş OECD üyesi ülkelerde Norveç ve Hollanda'da NEET statüsündeki gençlerin diğer ülkelere oranla daha düşük olduğu belirlenmiştir. NEET statüsünde olan gençlerin oranlarının düşüklüğü aynı zamanda o ülkenin kalkınma ve refah alanlarının da görece iyi olduğu bilgisini vermektedir. Nitekim NEET statüsünde bulunan genç oranlarının yüksek olduğu ülkelerde gençlerin kalkınma ve refah alanlarında problemlerinin bulunduğu tespitini yapmak mümkündür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Genç işsizlik, NEET, OECD

### ABSTRACT

In the social sciences literature, definitions of youth as a social category are at the forefront. Being a youth is a process that is experienced separately from each other depending on the variables in countries and regions of countries and different settlements of these regions. In many so-called modern societies today, different problem areas of young people come to the fore for different reasons. For example, youth poverty, youth unemployment, social exclusion, lack of access to education, lack of quality education, etc. can be mentioned as multifaceted problem areas. This study aims to investigate youth unemployment, one of the problem areas of youth, through being neither in education nor in employment (NEET) in a sample of selected OECD member countries. Youth unemployment refers to the inability of young people to access employment opportunities or the lack of employment opportunities. NEET status refers to a situation that varies depending on youth unemployment. This leads young people to lose out on education and skills development, resulting in increased



social exclusion and economic hardship, affecting their well-being. The presence of young people in NEET status, which has been studied more intensively in recent years, also provides researchers with information about the level of development and social welfare of countries. This study is based on statistical data from the OECD STAT website. According to the findings of the study, in selected OECD member countries, Norway and the Netherlands have lower rates of NEET status compared to other countries. Low rates of NEET youth also indicate relatively good development and prosperity in a country. Indeed, it is possible to conclude that countries with high rates of NEET youth have problems in the areas of youth development and welfare.

**Keywords:** Youth unemployment, NEET, OECD.



### Foreign Country Experience in Public Policy to Ensure the Link Between Employment and Population Income in Azerbaijan

*Aygun Mammadova<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Azerbaijan State University of Economics, Economic Theory, International Master and Doctorate Center, Baku, Azerbaijan.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-7880-944X>

#### Abstract

Raising the income level of the population of Azerbaijan and achieving full employment in the national economy is the main economic development goal facing the Republic of Azerbaijan. In Azerbaijan, which has lived under the communist regime for many years and has just become independent, the transitional period in the economy, like all other areas, has left an impact on population incomes and employment.

Since independence, various programs, policies and strategic roadmaps have been developed and implemented by the government to accelerate the country's transition to a market economy.

The first law on employment was adopted in 1991 and is considered as the first initiative to adapt population employment to the market economy in Azerbaijan.

During the years of independence, due to the increase in the country's income from oil, the income of the population also increased and the level of employment in the country began to increase proportionally.

Nevertheless, the drop in oil prices since 2014, as well as the devaluation of the Azerbaijani manat twice in 2015, had a negative impact on the population's income. The stagnation in the economy led to mass layoffs in private enterprises, which in turn led to a decrease in the population's employment. Although new road maps were approved to get out of the crisis situation, in 2020 the pandemic and its economic consequences did not affect the population.

The main purpose of this article is to examine the experiences of foreign countries that have been applied in time to ensure the interaction of employment and population income in Azerbaijan, as well as to study the trends in the world market and make suggestions for their application to Azerbaijan.

**Keywords:** foreign employment policy, population income, employment policy in Azerbaijan, employment and population income.

### Türkiye'nin Makroekonomik Büyüme Hedefinde Schumpeter Girişimciliğinin Rolü

*The Role of Schumpeter Entrepreneurship in the Macroeconomic Growth Target of Türkiye*

**Duygu YÜCEL<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Dr.Öğr.Üyesi, Trakya Üniversitesi, Edirne Sosyal Bilimler MYO, Edirne,Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2665-6732>

**Nilhun DOĞAN<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> Dr., İstanbul, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3441-141X>

#### ÖZET

*Schumpeter girişimciliği*, özellikle gelişmekte olan ülkelerin makroekonomik büyüme süreçlerinde kilit rol oynamaktadır. Yeniliğe açık olan kapital sistemin, sürekli değişim içinde olduğunu ileri süren Schumpeter, ekonomik gelişimin inovasyon ve AR-GE faaliyetleri ile sağlanacağını ifade etmiştir. Schumpeter'in ortaya koyduğu *yaratıcı yıkım teorisi* ise yenilikçi ve inovatif faaliyetlerde bulunan girişimciler eliyle, ekonomik sistemin kökten dönüştüğünü ya da diğer bir deyişle yıkılıp yeniden kurulduğunu savunmaktadır. Bu dönüşüm beraberinde yeni istihdam yapısı, yeni iş sahaları, teknolojik gelişim, yüksek katma değerli ürünler, rekabet ve verimlilik getirmektedir. Türkiye'nin sahip olduğu genç nüfus nedeniyle girişimcilik ekosistemi, ekonomik büyümede kilit rol üstlenmektedir. Dünyada yaşanan teknolojik ilerleme ve dijital dönüşüm, Türkiye'nin dünyaya entegrasyonunda girişimciliği önemli bir unsur haline getirmektedir. Türkiye'nin makroekonomik büyüme hedefleri arasında sadece niceliksel bir büyüme hedefi olmayıp aynı zamanda Schumpeter girişimciliğinin hem yaratım hem de yıkım sürecinin dinamikleri ile şekillenen, yenilikçi ve dönüşümcü dinamik bir ekosistem oluşturma arayışı bulunmaktadır. Türkiye'de girişimcilik ekosistemi teknoloji, yenilik, inovasyon, yatırımlar, verim, istihdam, işgücü arz ve talebinin yapısı üzerinden ekonomik büyümeyi geliştirmektedir. Girişimciler tarafından ortaya çıkarılan yenilikler, piyasada verimlilik, rekabet yaratarak ekonominin genelinde pozitif bir ivme sağlamaktadır. Dolayısıyla gelişen bir ülke olan Türkiye'de, makroekonomik büyümenin gerçekleşmesi ve sürdürülebilir olması için girişimcilik faaliyetlerinin desteklenmesi, teşvik edilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu çerçevede Schumpeter girişimciliği kavramını, onun yaratıcı yıkım sürecini Türkiye ekonomisi ve makroekonomik büyüme ilişkisini incelemek ekonomik kalkınma için önemli bir adım olacaktır. Bildiride Schumpeter girişimciliğinin mevcut ekonomik paradigmayı altüst etme potansiyeli ve ekonomik dönüşümde nasıl itici güç oluşturma işlevi gördüğü analitik bir çerçevede ele alınacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Makroekonomik büyüme, Girişimcilik, Schumpeter girişimciliği.

#### ABSTRACT

Schumpeter's entrepreneurship plays a key role in the macroeconomic growth processes of developing countries. Schumpeter argued that the capital system, which is open to innovation, is constantly changing and that economic development is achieved through innovation and R&D activities. Schumpeter's theory of creative destruction argues that the economic system is radically transformed or, in other words, destroyed and rebuilt by entrepreneurs engaged in innovative and creative activities. This transformation brings about a new employment structure, new business areas, technological development, high value-added products, competition and productivity. Due to Turkey's young population, the entrepreneurship ecosystem plays a key role in economic growth. Technological progress and digital transformation in the world make entrepreneurship an important element of Turkey's integration into the world. Turkey's macroeconomic growth targets include not only quantitative growth, but also the pursuit of an innovative and transformative dynamic ecosystem, which is shaped by the dynamics of both the creation and destruction process of Schumpeterian entrepreneurship. In Turkey, the entrepreneurship ecosystem enhances economic growth through technology,

innovation, investment, productivity, employment, and the structure of labor supply and demand. The innovations created by entrepreneurs create efficiency and competition in the market and provide a positive impetus to the overall economy. Therefore, in Turkey, a developing country, entrepreneurial activities should be supported and encouraged in order to realize and sustain macroeconomic growth. In this framework, analyzing Schumpeter's concept of entrepreneurship, its creative destruction process in relation to the Turkish economy and macroeconomic growth will be an important step for economic development. In this paper, the potential of Schumpeterian entrepreneurship to overturn the existing economic paradigm and how it functions as a driving force in economic transformation is discussed in an analytical framework.

**Keywords:** Macroeconomic growth, Entrepreneurship, Schumpeter entrepreneurship.



### Türk Dış Ticaretinin Yapısal ve Ekonomik Sorunlarına Yönelik Genel Değerlendirmeler ve Çözüm Önerileri

*General Evaluations and Solution Suggestions for the Structural and Economic Problems of Turkish Foreign Trade*

**Doç. Dr. Ali KONAK**

Karabük Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, İktisat, Karabük, Türkiye  
Toshkent Amaliy Fanlar Universiteti, İqtisodiyot Fakulteti, Toshkent, Uzbekistan  
Orcid ID: 0000-0003-1804-8339

#### ÖZET

Dış ticaret faaliyetleri ülke ekonomilerinin gelişimi için son derece önemli faaliyetleri oluşturmaktadır. Dış ticaret faaliyetlerinin bu önemi ülkeye döviz kazandırıcı niyetlikte bir ticari faaliyet olmasından kaynaklanmaktadır. Buna ilaveten dış ticaret faaliyetleri, ülkede mevcut olmayan mal ve hizmetler ile üretim faktörlerinin temini açısından da son derece önemlidir. Zira üretimin gerçekleştirilebilmesi için hammadde ve ara mallarına ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır ki, bu üretim faktörlerinin ülkede bulunmaması durumunda yurtdışından temini bir zorunluluk arz etmektedir. Ayrıca bir ülkede zaman içinde tüketim alışkanlıklarında meydana gelen değişiklikler de yine dış ticaret faaliyetlerini önemli hale getirmektedir. Ülke ekonomisi için bu denli önemli olan dış ticaret faaliyetleri gerçekleştirilirken birtakım zorluklarla karşılaşmaktadır. Bu zorluklardan bazılarını yetmişmiş eleman ve dil sorunu, üretim maliyetlerindeki aşırı yükselişler, taşıma, depolama ve dağıtım maliyetleri, yoğun rekabet ortamının varlığı, ihracat kontrolleri ve ithalat kotaları şeklinde sıralamak mümkündür. Bu sorunlara ilaveten hem ulusal düzeyde ekonomik istikrarsızlıkların ve hem de küresel faktörlerin etkisi ile ortaya çıkan döviz kuru oynaklıkları dış ticaret faaliyetlerinin önündeki önemli sorunlardan bir diğerini oluşturmaktadır. Bu sorunlar dış ticaret faaliyetlerinin sınırlı düzeyde gerçekleşmesine neden olmaktadır. Bu nedenle de söz konusu sorunlara yönelik birtakım çözümlerin üretilmesi bağlamında kolaylaştırıcı yasal düzenlemelerin yapılması ve iktisadi açıdan gerekli tedbirlerin alınması büyük bir önem arz etmektedir. Hazırlanmış olan bu çalışma ile Türk dış ticaretinin karşı karşıya olduğu sorunlar üzerinde durulacak ve bu sorunların üstesinden gelmek için yapılması gereken düzenlemeler ile yapılması gereken uygulamalar hakkında bilgileri verilecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Dış Ticaret, Türkiye, Düzenlemeler, Problemler

#### ABSTRACT

Foreign trade activities constitute extremely important activities for the development of country economies. This importance of foreign trade activities stems from the fact that it is a commercial activity that aims to earn foreign currency for the country. In addition, foreign trade activities are extremely important in terms of providing goods, services and production factors that are not available in the country. Because raw materials and intermediate goods are needed to carry out production, if these production factors are not available in the country, it is a necessity to procure them from abroad. In addition, changes in consumption habits in a country over time also make foreign trade activities important. Some difficulties are encountered while carrying out foreign trade activities, which are so important for the country's economy. It is possible to list some of these difficulties as trained personnel and language problems, excessive increases in production costs, transportation, storage and distribution costs, the existence of an intense competitive environment, export controls and import quotas. In addition to these problems, exchange rate volatilities arising from both national economic instability and global factors constitute another important problem in foreign trade activities. These problems cause foreign trade activities to be carried out at a limited level. For this reason, it is of great importance to make facilitating legal regulations and take necessary economic measures in the context of producing some solutions to the problems in question. With this prepared study, the problems faced by Turkish foreign trade will be

emphasized and information will be given about the regulations and practices that need to be made to overcome these problems.

**Key Words:** Foreign Trade, Türkiye, Regulations, Problems

## Türkiye-Kırgızistan Dış Ticaretinin Yapısal Gelişimi

*The Structural Development of Foreign Trade Between Türkiye and Kyrgyzstan*

**Eliza Yrystbek kyzy**

Lisans Öğrencisi, Karabük Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Uluslararası ilişkiler, Karabük, Türkiye  
ORCID ID: 0009-0007-2707-7170

**Doç. Dr. Ali KONAK**

Karabük Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, İktisat, Karabük, Türkiye  
Toshkent Amaliy Fanlar Universiteti, İqtisodiyot Fakulteti, Toshkent, Uzbekistan  
Orcid ID: 0000-0003-1804-8339

### ÖZET

Kırgızistan Cumhuriyeti 1991 yılında Sovyetler Birliği'nin dağılması sonucu bağımsızlığını ilan etmiştir. Ancak Sovyet sistemine entegre olmuş ekonomisini yeniden yapılandırma zorunluluğuyla karşı karşıya kalır. Bu nedenle Kırgızistan'da serbest piyasa ekonomisine geçmek amacıyla Ekonomik Reform Programları uygulamaya konulmuştur. 1991-1995 yılları arasında reform programları uygulamada başarı olamamış ve negatif bir büyüme gerçekleşmiştir. 20.yüz yıl sonrası ise ülke ekonomisinde tarım sektöründeki iyileşme ve sanayi sektörüne yapılan yatırımlarla olumlu bir büyüme gerçekleşmiştir ve dış ticarete Birleşik Devletler Topluluğu (BDT) ülkeleri başta olmak üzere Avrupa ve Orta Doğu ülkeleriyle ticaret hacmi artmıştır. Kırgızistan yüzölçümü ve nüfus yapısı itibari ile küçük bir ülkedir güncel nüfus sayısı 7.2 milyon. Ülke zengin doğal kaynaklara ve tarımsal alanlara sahiptir. Kırgızistan Cumhuriyeti'ni bağımsızlıktan sonra ilk tanıyan ülkelerden biri Türkiye ile önce tarihi ve kültürel olmasının ardından siyasi ve ekonomik ilişkileri de olumlu yönde ilerlemektedir. Bu çalışmada Kırgızistan ile Türkiye arasındaki dış ticaret gelişimi ele alınmaktadır. Kırgızistan'ın mali durumunun dış ticaret üzerindeki olumsuzluklarının yaşandığını vurguluyor. Ülkenin deniz kıyısına sahip olmaması nedeniyle olumsuz etkilenmekte olduğunu vurgulamaktadır. İhracatın büyük ölçüde karayolu ile gerçekleştirilmesi, navlun maliyetlerini artırmakta ve bu durum, Türkiye ile olan ticaret potansiyelini zayıflatmaktadır. 2012-2023 yılları Kırgızistan ve Türkiye arasındaki ihracat ve ithalat verilerinde, Türkiye'nin Kırgızistan'a karşı net ihracatçı olduğunu ve Kırgızistan'ın ticaret açığı bulunduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Çalışmada, bu ticaret açığının nedenleri analiz edilmekte ve Kırgızistan'ın Türkiye'ye olan ihracatını artırma yolları üzerine çözüm önerileri sunulmaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Kırgızistan ile Türkiye dış ticareti, ihracat, ithalat.

### ABSTRACT

The Kyrgyz Republic declared its independence in 1991 following the dissolution of the Soviet Union. However, it faced the necessity of restructuring its economy, which had been integrated into the Soviet system. Consequently, Economic Reform Programs were implemented in Kyrgyzstan to transition to a free market economy. The reform programs were not successful between 1991-1995, resulting in negative growth. However, after the 20th century, the country experienced positive growth in its economy, with improvements in the agricultural sector and investments in the industrial sector. Additionally, trade volume increased, particularly with the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries, as well as with European and Middle Eastern countries. Kyrgyzstan is a small country in terms of land area and population, with a current population of 7.2 million. The country possesses rich natural resources and agricultural lands. Türkiye, one of the first countries to recognize the Kyrgyz Republic after its independence, has seen its historical and cultural ties with Kyrgyzstan positively evolve into political and economic relations. This study examines the development of foreign trade between Kyrgyzstan and Türkiye. It highlights the negative implications of Kyrgyzstan's financial situation on its foreign trade. The absence of a seacoast is emphasized as a significant factor contributing to this advice impact. The predominance of road to transportation for exports increases



freight costs, thereby weakening the trade potential with Türkiye. An analysis of export and import data between Kyrgyzstan and Türkiye from 2012 to 2023 reveals that Türkiye 's a net exporter to Kyrgyzstan, resulting in a trade deficit for Kyrgyzstan. This study analyzes the causes of this trade deficit and proposes solutions for increasing Kyrgyzstan's exports to Türkiye.

**Keywords:** Kyrgyzstan-Türkiye foreign trade, exports, imports



### The influence of industrialization on the development of the European economy in the modern period

*Vasilescu Cezar*

Economic Highscholl "Ion Ghica" College Targoviste, Romania

#### **Abstract**

Chronologically, the modern period succeeds the Middle Ages and was characterized by multiple economic-social transformations. In this study, is analyzed the influence of industrialization on the development of western economies during this period . Geographical discoveries and the formation of colonial systems determined the development of international trade. At the same time, the transition from artisanal to industrial production resulted in the emergence of the capitalist system. After the introduction, in the first part, the economic characteristics of the modern period are presented in close interdependence In the second part, the consequences of industrialization on European economies are presented and analyzed. In the end, brief conclusions are presented.

**JEL Classification :** I6,I7

**Keywords:** the modern period, international trade, the capitalist system



## Energy Security and Economic Diplomacy: Indian Strategic Interest in West Asia

*Dr. Zheer Ahmed*

Assistant Professor, Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT-World Peace University, Pune

### Abstract

India's strategic interest in West Asia is very much linked to its energy security and economic diplomacy. Being an economy that continues to grow exponentially, India has a great dependence on crude oil and natural gas imports, which makes West Asia the very key region for the country to ascertain its energy security. More than 60 percent of India's oil imports come from countries such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and the UAE. Energy security, therefore, is the first and foremost priority for India in its engagement with the region. West Asia also assumes salience for India not only as a source for hydrocarbons but also in stabilizing global oil prices-an imperative for India's economic stability. India's energy diplomacy with West Asia is now gradually shifting towards long-term partnerships and investments in upstream oil and gas sectors. On the other hand, India has diversified its energy basket by cooperation in renewable energy with countries like the UAE, which is turning out to be a hub for clean energy investment. Such strategic engagement is crucial to India's efforts at an energy transition so that carbon emissions can be reduced concomitantly with sustained economic growth. Moreover, India's pragmatic attitude to balance relations with its rival powers in the region-in this case, Saudi Arabia and Iran-clearly outlines its objectives on achieving strategic autonomy and pursuing national interests. As such a dynamic situation unfolds and continues to change in the given contours of global dynamics, energy security and economic diplomacy remain critical factors driving India's active engagement with West Asia.

**Key Words:** Energy, India, West Asia, Diplomacy



### An Analysis of Bitcoin Economic Impact

*Tudor-Gabriel BUDIȘTEANU*

Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Doctoral School of Accounting, Bucharest, Romania

#### ABSTRACT

Research on Bitcoin, one of the most popular cryptocurrencies, focuses on a wide range of analyses regarding its characteristics, the benefits and downsides of its use, as well as its potential to remain relevant in the long term and compete with traditional currency. Based on these arguments, this article aims to provide an overview of the cryptocurrency by analyzing the economic impact of Bitcoin through a systematic review of the literature. By examining peer-reviewed articles from academic databases, we sought to summarize and carefully evaluate the perspectives in the literature regarding the doctrinal origin of Bitcoin, its economic characteristics, and its impact on society and the economy. Moreover, this study offers the opportunity to analyze the level of understanding of Bitcoin mining's impact and subsequently to examine the regulatory frameworks. According to the results, Bitcoin remains a popular instrument in the economic environment, even though it consumes a significant amount of energy and negatively affects the environment. Additionally, regulation in various countries suggests that Bitcoin is gradually gaining legitimacy, despite the criticisms it faces.

**Keywords:** Bitcoin, Blockchain, Tax, Financial

### Social, economic, and technical factors affecting CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Iran

*Samane Ghazali<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Agricultural Economics, National Salinity Research Center (NSRC), Agricultural Research Education and Extension Organization (AREEO), Yazd, Iran.

#### Abstract

Most scholars support the increase in carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions as one of the major causes of the increase in global climate change. Therefore, reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the main emitter countries, including Iran as the sixth emitter, is important to deal with the harmful effects of global climate change. Accordingly, the main aim of this paper was to analyze the social, economic, and technical factors affecting CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Iran. Previous studies on diverse variables affecting emissions are not very accurate and reliable as they do not consider indirect effects. This study applied a structural equation model (SEM) to estimate the direct and indirect impacts of factors on the emissions by panel data for 28 provinces of Iran from 2003 to 2019. According to geographical location, three distinct regions, the north, center, and south of Iran were considered. The findings suggest that a 1% increase in social factor directly increased CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2.23% (in the north) and 1.58% (in the center), but indirectly reduced emissions by 0.41% (in the north) and 0.92% (in the center). Hence, the total effects of the social factor on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions were estimated at 1.82%, and 0.66% in the northern, and central regions, respectively. In addition, the total effects of the economic factor on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions were estimated at 1.52%, and 0.73% in those regions. The results of this study showed that the direct effects of a technical factor on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions were negative in the north and center. However, they were positive in the south of Iran. Based on the empirical results of this study, three policy implications are discussed in order to control CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in regional distinctions of Iran as follows: First, policymakers should pay attention to the social factor, i.e., the growth of human capital in the southern region with the aim of increasing sustainable development. Second, Iranian policymakers must prevent unilaterally increasing gross domestic product (GDP) and financial development in the north and center. Third, policymakers should pay attention to the technical factor, i.e., improving energy efficiency, as well as upgrading information and communications technology (ICT) in the northern and central regions, and limiting the technical factor in the southern region.

**Keywords:** Direct and indirect effects; Regional distinctions; Structural equation model (SEM).



### Social Resilience in the Context of the Ukrainian Sustainability Nexus

*Tetiana BURLAY*

Institute for Economics and Forecasting of the NAS of Ukraine, Department of Economic Theory (Kyiv, Ukraine)

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4530-9151>

#### ABSTRACT

The Food–Energy–Water–Social–Environmental sustainability nexus, in addition to significant opportunities, generates serious challenges and risks at the global, national and local levels. This prompts the search for a conceptual framework for an adequate response by national governments and global structures. One of the effective modern approaches is the Resilience Concept, which characterizes society's ability to withstand shocks by combining three components: (1) the ability to overcome difficulties; (2) adaptive ability to learn from mistakes for the future; (3) transformational ability to create institutions and implement various security measures to form the resilience of the individual, community, economy, and society to future shocks. In recent years, we have witnessed the accelerated transformation of the world into a global hybrid peace-war system, which creates an environment of total uncertainty and turbulence and destroys the interconnected components of the above-mentioned sustainability nexus. In this regard, ensuring the resilience of the socioeconomic system is seen as a priority task of the government policy of both post-conflict countries and countries like Ukraine, engulfed in a large-scale military conflict. This issue takes on special importance for Ukraine in connection with the Russian military invasion in February 2022. All of the above determines the relevance of this research. The purpose of this article is to substantiate the mechanisms of ensuring social resilience of post-war Ukraine for the development of its Food–Energy–Water–Social–Environmental sustainability nexus. To achieve the goal of this study, a comprehensive interdisciplinary approach, including institutional and comparative methodology, is used. The author focuses on scientific research of the mechanisms related to the renewal of the social contract of Ukrainian society and overcoming the deformations of the internal institution of tripartite social partnership in Ukraine after the war. The results of the study have practical application, as they provide for the development of practical recommendations for post-war public governance measures to strengthen the Ukraine's social resilience during its post-war reconstructive recovery and return to the trajectory of approaching the Sustainable Development Goals.

**Keywords:** sustainability nexus, social resilience, Ukraine's post-war recovery, social contract.



### Innovativeness and Economic Performance of Manufacturing Firms in Southwest Nigeria

*Adeniyi Bolaji Comfort*

Department of Entrepreneurial Studies Bamidele Olumilua University of Education, Science and Technology, Nigeria  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4881-1318>

#### Abstract

The survival of any business in the current competitive state of industries worldwide directly affects its competitiveness, which is linked with innovativeness in the previous literature. Despite its significance, numerous manufacturing firms face challenges such as limited technological progress, insufficient R&D efforts, and a strategic management shortage that encourages creativity and innovation. As a result, this study aims to examine the resultant influence of innovativeness on the economic performance of manufacturing firms in Southwest Nigeria. The study was anchored on the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory. A descriptive research design was adopted for the study. The study's population comprised all the manufacturing firms in Southwest Nigeria, totalling 10,807. The study sample consisted of three hundred eighty-five (385) respondents using Yamane's (1973) sample size formula. A multi-stage sampling technique was adopted in the study. The data collected were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. It was found that the introduction of new internal processes has a significant effect on the increase in revenue of manufacturing businesses (R-value=0.563;  $P<0.05$ ). Also, the introduction of new or substantially improved products or services has a significant impact on the enhancement of the productivity of manufacturing businesses (R-value of 0.327;  $P<0.05$ ). Lastly, introducing new internal processes significantly influences the increase in the market share of manufacturing businesses (R-value=0.481;  $P<0.05$ ). It was concluded that innovativeness plays a crucial role in internal processes and product offerings in driving the growth and competitive edge of manufacturing enterprises in the region. Consequently, promoting an environment that encourages continuous improvement and innovation is essential for sustained economic success and market leadership in the manufacturing sector of Southwest Nigeria. Therefore, manufacturers should be more proactive in introducing new products and services; they should always embark on product research and produce new and innovative products and services to promote their business productivity and performance.

**Keywords:** Innovativeness, Economic Performance, Market Share, Productivity, Revenue





### Blockchain for Supply Chain Transparency in Global Commerce

*Dr. C.Vijai*

Associate Professor, School of Commerce, Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science and Technology  
ORCID: 0000-0003-0041-7466

#### **Abstract**

Blockchain technology offers a transformative solution to enhance transparency in global supply chains. This research paper delves into the potential of blockchain to address key supply chain challenges, including fraud, inefficiencies, information asymmetry, and ethical sourcing concerns. By leveraging the decentralized, immutable nature of blockchain, supply chains can become more transparent, ensuring the traceability of goods from source to consumer. This paper discusses current applications, challenges in implementation, and future potential for blockchain in fostering a more accountable and transparent global trade system. Through a detailed examination of case studies, the paper highlights both the benefits and limitations of integrating blockchain into supply chain management.

**Keywords:** Blockchain technology, supply chain transparency, global commerce, decentralized ledger, traceability, smart contracts, ethical sourcing, transaction cost economics, fraud prevention, scalability, IoT integration.



### Cross-Ownership Issue in the Banking System According to the Regulations of the Law on Credit Institutions 2024

*MA. Nguyễn Khánh Hùng*

Law lecturer at Thu Dau Mot University, Viet Nam

#### Abstract

**Research Objective:** The cross-ownership situation in the banking system leads to consequences such as risks of inflated capital, bank takeovers, lousy debt risks, and systemic collapse risks. Studying legal regulations on cross-ownership in the banking system will contribute to proposing views on improving the law and minimizing cross-ownership issues.

**Research Methodology:** To ensure the effectiveness of the research and comprehensively address the theoretical and legal issues surrounding cross-ownership in the banking system, the author employs legal science research methods, focusing on analytical methods, synthesis methods, and comparative law methods to analyze and assess the current state of cross-ownership in Vietnam's banking system based on a comparison of the provisions of the Law on Credit Institutions of 2010 and 2024.

**Research Results:** Based on the study of regulations regarding shareholder ownership limits, governance, and management of credit institutions, the author analyzes the new aspects of the 2024 Law on Credit Institutions concerning cross-ownership in the banking system. At the same time, the author identifies several limitations in the legal regulations related to cross-ownership and proposes some solutions for improving the law.

**Conclusion:** The 2024 Law on Credit Institutions has introduced additional provisions to prevent cross-ownership in the banking system. However, to address this issue effectively within the Vietnamese banking system, specific measures are needed to monitor and regulate cross-ownership, ensuring transparency and fairness within the banking system and improving regulations to meet new challenges arising in the banking sector.

**Keywords:** cross-ownership; cross-investment; credit institution; bank; share ownership;



### The allocation of the Budget of Kosovo for the year 2024

*Mr.Sc. Dafina VLAHNA*

University of Pristina "Hasan Prishtina", Faculty of Law, Financial Department, Pristina Kosovo.

#### Abstract

The determination of the budget is important for the state, since it determines the finances for the country's institutions. Thus, for the year 2024 in Kosovo, the budget was approved in December 2023 and thus it was determined which institutions will benefit from the budget allocations for the year 2024. Specifically, it is claimed that in the following years, the amount of public revenues will be increased, through which there will be a much larger budget for each institution. So with claims to influence the public security sector, to encourage employment in the labor market, to increase family care, to increase the well-being of citizens as well as economic development. Of the allocated allocation, over 1 billion euros are expected to go to subsidies and transfers, over 850 million euros to capital expenditures, over 800 million euros to salaries and allowances, and close to 500 million euros to goods and expenses. The 2024 budget also foresees the increase of the salary coefficient from 105 euros - what it is currently - to 110. Over the years, a large part of the state budget has gone to the security sector. The five institutions with the largest budget in 2024 are expected to be: Ministry of Finance, Labor and Transfers with 931,025,963 euros, Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure with 265,445,995 euros, Ministry of Internal Affairs with 216,523,467 euros, the University Hospital and Clinic Service of Kosovo with 174,387,768 euros and the Ministry of Defense with 153,049,911 euros. I will talk more about the budget allocation for 2024 during the presentation of this paper.

**Key words:** budget, state, division, law, income.



### The means of striking the decision in civil procedures according to the laws in Kosovo

*Dr.Sc. Kastriote VLAHNA*

University of Pristina "Hasan Prishtina", Faculty of Law, Civile Law Department, Pristina, Kosovo.

#### **Abstract**

Based on the Law of Kosovo, the civil procedure is divided into four procedures, constitutional, uncontested, executive and bankruptcy civil procedures. Based on the current practice developed in the courts of Kosovo, the largest number of cases is from the contentious procedure, while a lower number when it comes to the cases that are developed in the non-contentious procedure. The contentious procedure is always developed under the interpretation of the law of the contentious civil procedure, and also other civil procedures are developed based on the law of the contentious procedure, with the reasoning that there are provisions that apply to other civil procedures as well. And if we stop at the enforcement procedure, the same takes place in the courts and at the private bailiff, and in this case, the judge and the bailiff are always based on the law of civil litigation and enforcement procedure. For all civil procedures, they begin with the presentation of the legal remedy in court and at the end the court makes a decision. The aggrieved party can challenge the decision with regular and extraordinary means in case of the expiration of the deadline. When the decision has been taken in contested and uncontested civil and bankruptcy proceedings, the aggrieved party can submit an appeal or revision, a repetition of the procedure or a review of the legality, while in an executive procedure the aggrieved party can submit an appeal, and a review of the legality while revising and repetition of the procedure is not allowed by the law of enforcement procedure. For more about the means of striking the decision, I will speak during the presentation of this paper.

**Key words:** procedure, civil, court, law, tools of attack.



### Communication in the Fashion Business: Analysis of Digital Regional Journal Editions

***Prof. IVANA SALOPEK ČUBRIĆ, PhD***

University of Zagreb Faculty of Textile Technology Prilaz baruna Filipovića 28a 10 000 Zagreb  
ORCHID No: 0000-0003-4295-5190

#### **Abstract**

Today, fashion journalists, like all journalists covering various areas of public interest, face challenges due to underutilized media advancements. News reporting is undergoing major changes influenced by multiple factors, often stemming from technological and societal shifts. It is widely recognized that social media offers numerous advantages over traditional media, particularly in terms of reader or follower interaction. Social media clearly provides a new, genuine dimension to freedom of speech, especially when the option for comments is enabled, which is common. The use of social media is transforming traditional one-way communication (typical of magazines, newspapers, and sometimes radio and TV) into a two-way dialogue. Among fashion journals, Vogue is often regarded as the most influential, frequently referred to as the "fashion bible." In addition to its main edition, there are now several regional editions that cater more to topics relevant to specific geographic areas. This paper examines various regional editions of Vogue found around the world. To compare these editions, an analysis of the social media profiles of 24 regional editions is conducted, focusing on metrics such as the number of posts, followers, and followed accounts.

**Keyword:** journalism, fashion, creativity, communication, social media, public relations



## Tools of Public Relations in the Digital Space and Advanced Concepts

*M.M. Yahya Mohammed Mani Al-Rubaie*

Lecturer at the University of Kufa, Faculty of Arts, Department of Media

### Abstract

Communication technology has witnessed tremendous developments that have significantly impacted social and cultural life. With the emergence of the Internet in the second half of the twentieth century, digital tools and environments have emerged and spread widely. Digitization has begun to permeate various aspects of life, and the importance of digital media in the field of communication has increased day by day.

It has become difficult for public relations practitioners to rely on personal communication to reach audiences everywhere, prompting them to adopt digital means that transcend the boundaries of time and space and facilitate the process of communication and relationship building between organizations and audiences.

As a result, the use of digital means has shifted from an optional choice to an urgent necessity in the practice of public relations, due to the digital transformations the world is witnessing. Today, almost all aspects of life are digital, and various businesses are conducted online and in virtual environments. We can say that digitization in the field of communication has brought about fundamental changes in public relations practices. In recent years, new concepts such as "electronic public relations" and "digital public relations" have emerged, reshaping the concepts and objectives of public relations.



### Gaming Journalism: As a Successful Combination of Press Releases Translation and Journalistic Creativity

*Vasyl Puzanov<sup>1</sup>*

Zaporizhzhya National University, Faculty of Foreign Philology, The Department of English Translation Theory and Practice,  
Zaporizhzhia, Ukraine  
ORCID: 0000-0003-4914-4489

#### Abstract

Gaming journalism is a unique genre that combines elements of news with analytical and creative work. It is based on a variety of sources of information: official press releases, the viewpoints of opinion leaders (influencers) and the creative views of journalists.

Press releases from game-developing companies, eSports communities and organizations are usually published in the main international language - English and serve as the main source of information about new games, updates and events in the industry. Proper translation and interpretation of these materials is important to convey the essence of major changes and trends in the industry. However, press releases often form a one-sided perception of the game or anything else related to the industry, that requires journalists to critically analyze the presented material.

Influencers (leading gaming journalists and bloggers) play a significant role in shaping public opinion about video games, their producers, and the life of the gaming community. Their opinions can both support and criticize gaming projects, which makes them important figures in gaming journalism. Journalists, given their assessments, can gain a deeper understanding of what aspects of a game are important to the audience. In addition, the hype for a game by Influencers always increases the sales of the game, and consequently the profits of its developers.

The individual style and creativity of journalists also have a significant impact on the perception of stories. Journalists who are able to combine facts with personal opinions and analysis can create a more complete and engaging view of the game. This allows the audience not only to receive information, but also to form their expectations and interest to the product. An important element of a reviewer's individual style is their sense of humor. Even the most hidden or even secret facts about the game can be learned and retold by everyone, but the specific, humorous presentation of the material makes it unique.

It is important that gaming journalists should realize their responsibility to the audience. They should strike a balance between presenting official and verified information and their individual point of view, avoiding manipulation and distortion. Transparency of sources and honesty in assessments help to build trust between journalists and readers.

As technology advances and content consumption formats change, gaming journalism will continue to evolve. Interactive elements, streaming and social media are becoming important platforms for disseminating information, which opens up new opportunities for creativity and audience engagement.

Regional gaming journalism, which is tied to a particular language and country or group of countries, is also actively developing. For example, Turkish gaming journalism creates new jobs and professional fulfillment for Turkish-speaking translators and journalists, influencers and successfully allows Turkish cybersports communities and organizations, game development companies and Turkish game projects to reach the top standards and global level.

**Keywords:** gaming journalism, influencer, gaming community, translation, creativity



### Success in evaluating non-verbal communication signs in young people and adults

*Dr Ljiljana Simonović Grujić*

OŠ "Sveti Sava", Bujanovac, Srbija

*Snežana Mišić*

OŠ "Sveti Sava", Bujanovac, Srbija

#### Abstract

**Introduction/Aim.** Correct assessment of non-verbal communication cues was an important part of general communication between people. The goal of the research was to determine the success in evaluating non-verbal communication signs and to determine the difference in giving importance to certain types of non-verbal communication signs between young people and adults **Methods.** The research was carried out on a sample of N=170 respondents (n=100 young people, aged 15 – 18 years (n<sub>f</sub>=61, n<sub>m</sub>=39), and n=70 adults, aged 30 - 60 years (n<sub>f</sub>=34, n<sub>m</sub>=36). To assess the effectiveness of non-verbal communication signs, a Questionnaire combined type with pictures of extralinguistic communication signs was used to express people's feelings and traits and questions for assessment and self-assessment of one's own ability to interpret non-verbal communication signs/. The data were processed by using descriptive statistics. **Results.** In the self-assessment of the success of assessing non-verbal communication signs, there were differences between adults and young people (88.4% vs. 82.8%), where a significant difference  $p \leq 0.05$  was found, between adults and young women (94.2% vs. 80.2%). The research results showed that young people evaluated non-verbal communication signs more successfully than adults (49.0% vs. 41.0%). A significant difference was obtained in the evaluation of non-verbal communication signs with regard to gender ( $p \leq 0.05$ , 50.3% vs. 39.9% of young people compared to adult women). In evaluating non-verbal communication signs, young people mostly used: actions, speech, hand movements and facial expression, less clothing and hairstyle. Adults used actions, speech, facial expression and hand movements the most, and clothes and hairstyle the least. In adults, there were gender differences; men attached more importance to body structure, facial expression, and actions, less clothes and speech, while adult women attached more importance to facial expression, physical appearance, clothes and hand movements, less actions and speech. in the use of non-verbal communication signs to assess traits and emotions, a significant difference was obtained between young people and adults,  $p \leq 0.05$ ; young (69.9% traits vs. 31.2% feelings); compared to adults (81.9% traits vs. 18.0% feelings). When assessing feelings, young people most often used: hand movements, body position and facial expression, while for assessing traits, the following were more important: proxemic non-verbal signs (spatial relationship), pantomime (body movements) and facial expression. Adults for assessing feelings most often used: hand movements, pantomime, a combination of signs and facial expression, while they evaluated traits based on: proxemic signs, pantomime, facial expression and hand movements. **Conclusion.** Young people were more successful in evaluating non-verbal communication signs, compared to adults, especially young women. Adults used more non-verbal communication cues to assess traits, compared to young people who used them more to assess feelings. In the type of non-verbal communication signs, young people attach more importance to behavior, facial expression and speech, in contrast to adults who attach more importance to facial expression, physical appearance and clothing.

**Key words:** evaluating non-verbal communication signs, young people, adults



### **Stereotypes about Muslims in the Western media: An attempt at semio-discursive analysis**

*Pr.Elyaagoubi Ahmed*

Ecole Supérieure de Technologie-Khénifra Université Sultan Moulay Slimane –Béni-Mellal

#### **Abstract**

This paper proposes to analyse the stereotypes conveyed by the Western press, particularly the French press, with regard to Muslims. Indeed, a pretentious overview of media coverage of the migration crisis would allow us to draw conclusions to the effect that Muslims are presented as a threat to the security and well-being of host communities.

The central issue we propose is a study of the media's use of images and stereotypes to define (immigrant) Muslims as a group or 'community' distinct from other majority groups. In particular, we will be looking at the discursive modalities of media productions, while at the same time identifying the stereotypical figures most widely used by the media. To do this, we will use a corpus drawn from a number of French newspapers, in particular 'Le Monde', 'Libération' and other outlets representing far-right or left-wing political groups. This choice is made with the aim of examining and analysing the process of signification implemented by media that do not share the same editorial lines.

Essentially, we will adopt a semio-discursive approach that combines both the construction of meaning (semio) and its configuration through a form-meaning and linguistic relationship, since language constitutes the main object of this form. We will therefore try to use our corpus to identify the language configurations and lexical items most frequently used by the media in relation to Muslims.

**Key Words:** Stereotypes, Muslims, the Western media, semio-discursive- analysis



## An Analysis of the Collapse of Afghanistan's Police Forces: A Critical Study

*Mohammad Basir Karimi*

Ph.D. Research scholar Public Administration Department, Punjabi University, India

*Prof. Dr. Rajbans Singh Gill*

Public Administration Department, Punjabi University, India

### ABSTRACT

The collapse of the Afghan police forces represents a multifaceted failure with deep-rooted causes that intertwine internal divisions, external pressures, resource constraints, and leadership failures. This paper addresses the complex problem of the disintegration of the Afghan police by examining how these factors collectively contributed to the police force's inability to maintain order and security. Internal divisions, fuelled by ethnic and tribal affiliations, not only weakened the cohesion and operational effectiveness of the police but also led to significant factionalism and infighting. Political interference exacerbated these divisions, undermining the police's neutrality and effectiveness. Externally, the rapid and unplanned withdrawal of international support and military backing left the Afghan police in a vulnerable position, ill-equipped to confront the Taliban's resurgence and manage the escalating security threats. Resource constraints, highlighted by widespread financial mismanagement, corruption, and inadequate logistical support, severely impacted the police's operational capacity and morale. Leadership failures, marked by pervasive corruption, nepotism, and a lack of strategic vision, further undermined the effectiveness and cohesion of the police forces. The research objective of this paper is to provide an in-depth analysis of these contributing factors and their interconnections, offering a comprehensive understanding of why the Afghan police forces ultimately failed. The conclusion highlights the critical need for addressing internal divisions, adapting to external pressures, improving resource management, and fostering effective leadership to prevent similar collapses in future security sector reforms. By synthesizing these insights, the paper aims to contribute valuable lessons for rebuilding security institutions in conflict-affected regions and ensuring more resilient and effective police forces.

**Keywords:** Afghanistan, Police Force, Internal Collapse, External Pressure, Leadership Failure



### Nation in Exile: Decentralized Memory of the Palestinian Diaspora in Abulhawa's the Blue Between Sky and Water

*Ayesha Mustafa Malik<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>National University of Modern Languages, Social Sciences and Humanities, English, Islamabad, Pakistan.

<sup>1</sup><https://orcid.org/0009-0006-6976-3323>

#### Abstract

The spatialization of history to a specific place, object or to a heritage has undermined the globalization taken place in the modern era. Memories and lived experiences are no longer stagnant to a certain locality, as a sense of relatedness travels beyond boundaries and horizons. The obscurity of Palestine as a nation-state is a prevalent point of discussion in politics, as it does not have a legitimate geopolitical presence on the world map. The Palestinian diaspora is based on dispersal and the lack of a national narrative for their identification. With the loss of their place of genesis, their stateless exile has produced a new kind of diasporic legacy, which accommodates individuals in a constant transnational and reterritorialized state of being. This research has explored the inherent sense of communal relatedness, which transcends boundaries and horizons. In the paradigm of this study, memory has been viewed as an isolated entity that has escaped the control of a localized history and achieved transcendence by traveling across geopolitical boundaries in the form of mythicized legacies. This fluidity of memory and mythology has been ascertained throughout Susan Abulhawa's *The Blue between Sky and Water* as the characters are uprooted by the 1948 nakba; drawing on Pierre Nora's *Between Memory and History: Les Lieux de Memoire* and Jenny Wüstenberg's *Locating Transnational Memory*. This extrinsic and intrinsic feature of memory, which has been subjugated to the generalization of history, has been studied in this analysis. Moreover, this discourse has outlined a new form of Lieux de Memoire; free from any spatial commemoration or physical artifacts. This inquiry has also inspected the conception of a Palestinian diaspora when their mobility is restricted and monitored do to their exilic socio-political identity. Conclusively, this discourse has highlighted the struggles of the Palestinians within and outsides their confinement, and significance of their inherited memories and legacies.

**Keywords:** mobility, diaspora, Palestine, memory, transnational, borders



### Assessing the impact of gender on attending ecological seminars in Algeria

*Dr. Chems Eddine BOUKHEDIMI*

University of Tizi Ouzou, Department of commerce. Marketing Management. Algeria

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1728-1809>

#### **Abstract**

This study aims to investigate the influence of respondent gender on their interest of incorporating ecological considerations into their electricity consumption process, by attending ecological seminars in Algeria.

The method explored in this research is quantitative through 58 online and face-to-face surveys between March 2022 and May 2023. It should be mentioned that respondents have to live in land houses that are more suitable for installing photovoltaic solar energy. Besides, the respondents should have an income in order to cover the cost of a photovoltaic solar kit. Then, the results were analyzed through SPSS software V26. It has been found that the result isn't significant (sig of Chi square test:  $0.004 < 0.05$ ). Therefore, the difference between men and women regarding this issue is confirmed.

**Keywords:** Consumer behavior- Photovoltaic solar energy - Sustainable development – Green Marketing



### Administrative Organization in the West of Cochinchina (Vietnam) During The French Colonial Period (1867 - 1918)

*Vo Ngoc Hien*

Da Nang University, University of Education, History Faculty, Vietnam

*Dr. Pham Duc Thuan*

Can Tho University, School of Education, Department of History, Can Tho city, Vietnam

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2338-7773

#### Abstract

In 1858, the French army opened fire on Vietnam, starting the French colonial invasion of Vietnam. In 1867, the French colonialists occupied the western provinces of Cochinchina. After completing the occupation, the French colonialists quickly established the administrative apparatus in the West of Cochinchina. In the process of implementing policies on state administrative organization, the French colonialists gradually introduced a Western-style governing apparatus combined with maintaining a feudal-style government apparatus in the western provinces of Cochinchina. The changes in the administrative organization and management system in the western provinces of Cochinchina are an important topic to clarify the process of establishing a new management system, which has a great impact in the following stages.

This study was conducted based on historical documentary methods and historical field methods to clarify the process of establishing the administrative apparatus in the Western provinces of Cochinchina. Thereby, it draws out suggestive comments on issues that need to be learned from experience as well as clarify an important historical content in Vietnamese history.

**Keywords:** administrative organization, the west of Cochinchina, Vietnam, French colonialists



## Role of Courts in Referring Disputants for Mediation: An Analysis

*Ms. Soumya Jha*

Sharda University, Sharda School of Law, Greater Noida, India  
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-1567-2722>

### Abstract

In place of traditional litigation, mediation has become a key technique for resolving disagreements between parties all over the world. Its importance has been acknowledged by legal systems all around the world, including India, in recent decades. The referral of disputants to mediation by courts signifies a pivotal point at which legal proceedings and alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms collide.

Fundamentally, mediation is facilitated negotiation that embraces the voluntary dispute resolution attitude. In contrast to confrontational litigation, which frequently makes matters worse and drags out disputes, mediation encourages communication and gives parties the tools they need to come up with solutions that work for everyone. A mediator is an impartial third party who helps parties in conflict navigate difficult topics, find points of agreement, and come to a decision.

Mediation provides a flexible and affordable means of resolving disagreements in a variety of circumstances, from family matters to business disputes, by placing a strong emphasis on cooperation and maintaining connections. The acceptance of mediation in legal systems is a reflection of a wider understanding of its value in increasing party autonomy, facilitating court congestion, and facilitating access to justice. India's expanding caseloads and rich legal legacy contribute to the country's increasing use of mediation.

This analysis focusses on the role that courts play in promoting mediation in a variety of circumstances, including addressing civil, economic, and family conflicts that have been decided by Indian courts. Although the study acknowledges the inherent complexities and contextual variances present in dispute resolution processes, it aims to provide a thorough analysis of the key concerns related to court-driven mediation in India.

**Keywords:** Mediation, court, dispute

**Gut microbiota mediates the immunomodulator effect of dietary cocoa: Impact of Polenoderm*****Major Gheorghe GIURGIU<sup>1</sup>***<sup>1</sup>Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center, Biomedicine, Bucharest, Romania  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5449-2712>***Prof dr med Manole COJOCARU<sup>2</sup>***<sup>2</sup>Academy of Romanian Scientists Titu Maiorescu University, Faculty of Medicine, Bucharest, Romania  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7192-7490>**Abstract**

**Background** Cocoa and its products are rich sources of polyphenols such as flavanols. However, cocoa polyphenols are poorly absorbed in the intestine, and most of them cannot reach the systemic circulation in their natural forms. In fact, once reaching the intestine, cocoa polyphenols interact bidirectionally with the gut microbiota.

**Objective** Acne also has close connections with the gastrointestinal tract, and many argue that the gut microbiota could be involved in the pathogenic process of acne. The purpose of this study was to compare the diversity of the skin microbiota in acne patients before and after taking Polenoderm which contains cocoa. Based on this observation, the effect of cocoa on the gut microbiota will be discussed in acne.

**Materials and methods** However, current knowledge of the cacao root-associated microbiome is limited. This review aims to summarize the available knowledge of the bidirectional interaction between cocoa polyphenols and gut microbiota in acne. This study concentrates on the skin and gut microbes in acne, the role that the gut-brain-skin axis plays in the immunobiology of acne, and newly emerging microbiome-based therapies that can be applied to treat acne.

**Results** Cocoa can modulate the composition of the gut microbiota exerting prebiotic mechanisms. Bioactive cocoa metabolites can enhance gut health, displaying anti-inflammatory activities, positively affecting immunity. Our study provides insight into the skin microbiota in acne and how it is modulated by Polenoderm and diet.

**Conclusion** Acne also has close connections with the gastrointestinal tract, and many argue that the gut microbiota could be involved in the pathogenic process of acne.

**Keywords** acne, gut-brain-skin axis microbiota, cocoa, Polenoderm, diet





### Exploring the Role of Pharmacognosy in Natural Drug Discovery: Insights and Innovations

***R. Vidhyalakshmi***

Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research, Selaiyur, Chennai 600073, Tamil Nadu, Chennai.

***K. Rajaganapathy***

Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research, Selaiyur, Chennai 600073, Tamil Nadu, Chennai.

#### **Abstract**

Pharmacognosy, the study of medicinal drugs derived from plants and other natural sources, plays a pivotal role in the discovery of novel therapeutic agents. This discipline bridges traditional knowledge with modern scientific techniques, facilitating the identification and characterization of bioactive compounds from diverse ecosystems. Recent innovations, such as advanced phytochemical analyses and bioassay-guided fractionation, have streamlined the screening processes, enhancing the efficiency of natural product research. Additionally, the integration of biotechnology and genomic tools has opened new avenues for the synthetic modification of natural compounds, leading to the development of improved pharmaceutical formulations. This exploration emphasizes the importance of sustainable practices in harvesting and utilizing natural resources, ensuring that future generations can benefit from the rich pharmacological potential of flora and fauna. Furthermore, the resurgence of interest in ethnomedicine underscores the relevance of traditional practices in informing modern drug discovery. By leveraging both historical wisdom and cutting-edge technologies, pharmacognosy not only contributes to the pharmaceutical industry but also fosters a deeper understanding of the intricate relationship between humans and the natural world. These insights pave the way for innovative approaches to public health challenges, ultimately enhancing therapeutic options for a variety of diseases.

**Keywords:** Pharmacognosy, Natural Products, Drug Discovery, Bioactive Compounds, Phytochemical Analysis, Sustainable Practices.



### Stability analysis of an SEIS epidemic model with nonlinear incidence functional and immigration

*Sara Soulainani*

Chouaib Doukkali University of El Jadida, Natl Sch App Sci , Sci Engineer Lab Energy, El Jadida, Morocco

#### **Abstract**

In this research, we propose an SEIS epidemic model with immigration and nonlinear incidence rates, considering the impact of infectious forces in both the latent and infected periods. The local dynamics of an endemic equilibrium is examined. Using a suitable Lyapunov functional, we established the global asymptotic stability of the endemic equilibrium. For the SEIS model without immigration, we calculate the basic reproduction number and establish the global stability of equilibria by means of Lyapunov functionals. Finally, two examples with numerical simulations are given to illustrate the validity of our results.

**Keywords:** Global dynamics; SEIS epidemic model; Lyapunov function; immigration.



### Translation, cultural adaptation and validation of the General Medication Adherence Scale (GMAS) in moroccan patients with type-2 diabetes

*ARRAJI Maryem*

Hassan First University of Settat, Higher institute of Health Sciences, Laboratory of Health sciences and Technologies. Settat, 26000.

*CHAHBOUNE Mohamed*

Hassan First University of Settat, Higher institute of Health Sciences, Laboratory of Health sciences and Technologies. Settat, 26000.

#### Abstract

**Background** The objective of the study was to cross-culturally adapt and validate the General Medication Adherence Scale (GMAS) in patients with type-2 diabetes in Morocco.

**Methods** The study was a cross-sectional study conducted between September 12 and October 12, 2022, and included patients with type-2 diabetes from a primary health care network. To measure the different psychometric parameters of the construct, data analysis was performed using SPSS v20. The study was approved by the Moroccan Association for Research and Ethics.

**Results** A total of 284 patients were included in the study; the results of the different psychometric parameters were largely acceptable. Indeed, the improvement of the goodness-of-fit of the model in relation to the independence model was evaluated by the comparative fit index (CFI), which was higher than 0.95, as well as the normalized fit index (NFI), which expresses the percentage of the general covariance between the variable demonstrated via the tested model when the null model is taken as reference and was also higher than 0.95 in this study. Additionally, the Tucker Louis Index (TLI) or Unstandardized Fit Index, which measures the increase in goodness of fit when moving from the reference model to the model under study, had a value of  $> 0.95$ . The correlations between the items were good; indeed, the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) index was  $> 0.7$ . The translated tool presents good internal consistency; thus, Cronbach's  $\alpha$  had a value of approximately 0.804 ( $> 0.7$ ).

**Conclusions** The version of the GMAS tool adapted to the Moroccan context has very acceptable psychometric values. This means that Moroccan researchers and health professionals can use it as an instrument to measure adherence among individuals with type-2 diabetes.

**Keywords** GMAS, Adherence, Type-2 diabetes, Validation study, Morocco

**HIV/AIDS and Mental Health: A Comprehensive Study of its Impact on Human Behavior***Tasawar Iqbal*<sup>1\*</sup>Institute of Physiology and Pharmacology, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan  
(ORCID: 0000-0002-5854-9069)*Nadeem Ahmed*<sup>2</sup>

Institute of Physiology and Pharmacology, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan

**ABSTRACT**

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is a virus that attacks the body's immune system, specifically the CD4 cells (also known as T cells), which are crucial for fighting infections. Over time, HIV weakens the immune system, making it harder for the body to fend off infections and certain diseases. HIV is primarily transmitted through the exchange of certain body fluids, including blood, semen, vaginal fluids, rectal fluids, and breast milk. It can spread via unprotected sex, sharing needles, blood transfusions, and from mother to child during childbirth or breastfeeding. Without proper treatment, HIV can progress to AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome), which is the final and most severe stage of the infection. AIDS occurs when the immune system is badly damaged, and the body becomes vulnerable to opportunistic infections and cancers that it would otherwise be able to fight off. People with AIDS have a very low number of CD4 cells and may experience life-threatening infections or cancers. There is currently no cure for HIV, but with early diagnosis and proper treatment, particularly with antiretroviral therapy (ART), individuals can manage the virus and prevent it from progressing to AIDS. ART helps to maintain viral suppression, improve immune function, and reduce transmission risks, allowing individuals with HIV to live long, healthy lives. HIV/AIDS is not only a physical health crisis but also a significant mental health challenge, profoundly affecting human behavior. This comprehensive study investigates the psychological and behavioral impacts of HIV/AIDS on individuals, focusing on how the illness influences mental health, coping strategies, and socio-behavioral outcomes. The research highlights the intersection between HIV/AIDS and mental health disorders such as depression, anxiety, and HIV-associated neurocognitive disorders (HAND), which can exacerbate the challenges faced by individuals living with HIV/AIDS. Stigma and social isolation, often experienced by these individuals, play a critical role in shaping mental health outcomes, leading to increased levels of stress, loneliness, and even suicidal ideation. Additionally, this study explores how mental health influences health-seeking behaviors, including medication adherence, engagement in risky behaviors, and overall health outcomes. Individuals diagnosed with HIV/AIDS often face difficulties in maintaining regular treatment regimens, particularly when dealing with co-occurring psychiatric conditions. Socioeconomic and cultural factors further complicate this relationship, as individuals from marginalized backgrounds may lack access to adequate mental health care, exacerbating their vulnerability to both mental and physical health crises. The study underscores the importance of integrating mental health services into HIV/AIDS care programs. Psychosocial interventions, such as cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) and community support systems, can play a vital role in improving mental health outcomes for HIV/AIDS patients. Moreover, addressing the stigma associated with the disease through public health campaigns is essential for encouraging individuals to seek both medical and psychological support. The mental health challenges associated with HIV/AIDS significantly affect human behavior, treatment adherence, and quality of life. This study advocates for a holistic approach to care that incorporates mental health services into HIV/AIDS treatment to promote better overall outcomes for affected individuals.

**Keywords:** Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV); Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS); Immune System; CD4 Cells; Antiretroviral Therapy (ART); Opportunistic Infections



### Nosocomial Infections as a Factor in the Spread of Infectious Diseases

*Isiaku Hussein Yakub*

Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences, Kwara State University, Malete, Nigeria

#### ABSTRACT

Nosocomial infections, or healthcare-associated infections (HAIs), significantly contribute to the spread of infectious diseases in healthcare settings. These infections originate from both endogenous and exogenous sources, including patients' flora, healthcare workers, medical equipment, and hospital environments. Factors such as invasive procedures, overuse of antibiotics, and weakened immune systems contribute to the rise and persistence of these infections. Multidrug-resistant organisms like methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and *Acinetobacter baumannii* further complicate treatment and increase morbidity and mortality rates. Transmission occurs through direct and indirect contact, airborne particles, and environmental contamination, with healthcare workers' hands being a primary vector. Preventive strategies include rigorous hand hygiene, use of personal protective equipment (PPE), sanitation, sterilization, and isolation of infected patients. Programs like the Maryland Hospital-Acquired Conditions Program have shown that financial incentives can reduce infection rates and healthcare costs. Advances in disinfection methods, such as hydrogen peroxide vapor and ultraviolet cleaning systems, have also proven effective, particularly in intensive care units (ICUs). Challenges persist due to antimicrobial resistance, driven by antibiotic overuse. While some infections like MRSA can be treated with available antibiotics, others, such as *Acinetobacter baumannii*, require last-resort drugs like polymyxins. A continued focus on infection control measures, including improved sanitation, hand hygiene, and the development of antimicrobial surfaces, is essential to reducing transmission. Regular monitoring of hospital environments and educating patients on hygiene practices can further lower infection rates. The treatment of HAIs requires a balanced approach combining antimicrobial stewardship with advanced infection control. As multidrug-resistant organisms continue to rise, healthcare settings must enhance infection prevention to protect patients and improve outcomes.



### Novel MX-106 Hydroxyquinoline Derivatives: 2D-QSAR Modeling, Molecular Docking, Molecular Dynamics Simulations, and ADMET Predictions for Potent Selective Survivin Inhibitors

*Aloui Mourad*

LIMAS Laboratory, Faculty of Sciences Dhar El Mahraz, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco

*Menana Elhalaoui*

LIMAS Laboratory, Faculty of Sciences Dhar El Mahraz, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco

#### Abstract

The urgent need for the development and discovery of new inhibitors targeting survivin (BIRC5), recognized as one of the most tightly regulated genes in tumor cells, underscores the current research focus. Survivin serves as a specific cancer biomarker and represents a promising target for anticancer medications. This study outlines the design methodology employed for crafting a series of novel and selective survivin inhibitors, drawing inspiration from the hydroxyquinoline framework of our previously documented lead compound, MX-106.

Our investigation identifies nine compounds projected to demonstrate heightened inhibitory potential compared to the most potent member within the studied set. In vitro assays confirmed the effectiveness of these compounds in impeding the proliferation of MDA-MB-435 breast cancer cells. Furthermore, the metabolic stability of these compounds surpassed that of the most active molecule within the test set.

Employing 2D-QSAR methods encompassing multiple linear regression (MLR), multiple nonlinear regression (MNR), and artificial neural networks (ANN), alongside molecular dynamics, molecular docking, and ADMET properties evaluation, we assessed the viability of 31 hydroxyquinoline scaffold derivatives of MX-106 as selective survivin inhibitors. Molecular docking simulations were conducted to gauge the stability of compound C24, revealing the establishment of multiple hydrogen bonds with diverse residues. A subsequent 100-ns molecular dynamics simulation affirmed its sustained stability over the entire duration, indicating their potential suitability for further drug development endeavors.

Building upon the insights garnered from molecular modeling outcomes, we devised nine innovative compounds (Pred1, Pred2, Pred3, Pred4, Pred5, Pred6, Pred7, Pred8, and Pred9), anticipated by MLR models to exhibit potent survivin inhibitory activity. We advocate for a comprehensive evaluation of the ADMET properties of these newly proposed compounds, positioning them as promising candidates for pioneering anticancer agents targeting survivin inhibition akin to MX-106.

**Keywords:** QSAR, tumor cells, Molecular Docking, Molecular dynamic, ADMET properties, selective survivin inhibitors, cancer, MX-106 hydroxyquinoline scaffold.



T.C.  
TEKİRDAĞ NAMIK KEMAL ÜNİVERSİTESİ REKTÖRLÜĞÜ  
İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dekanlığı



Sayı : E-51937938-903.07-492366  
Konu : Al Farabi 13th INTERNATIONAL  
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND  
INNOVATION CONGRESS Kongresi  
Düzenleme Kurulu

16.09.2024

İLGİLİ MAKAMA

17-18 Ekim 2024 tarihlerinde düzenlenecek olan " Al Farabi 13th INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION CONGRESS " Kongresi düzenleme kuruluna aşağıda unvan ve isimleri yazılı olan öğretim elemanları resmi olarak ve üniversite akademisyen temsilcisi olarak görevlendirilmiştir.

Gereğini bilgilerinize arz/rica ederim.

**Düzenleme Kurulu**

Prof. Dr. Durmuş Çağrı Yıldırım - Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye  
Prof. Dr. Salih Öztürk - Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye  
Prof.Dr. Rasim Yılmaz - Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye  
Prof. Dr. Seda Yıldırım - Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye  
Prof. Dr. Ömer Esen - Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, TürkiyeAssoc.  
Prof. Dr. Seda H. Bostancı - Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye.

Prof. Dr. Rasim YILMAZ  
Dekan V.

**Bu belge, güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.**

Doğrulama Kodu :BSP6YP6FPF Pin Kodu :53482

Belge Takip Adresi : <https://turkiye.gov.tr/ebd?eK=5767&eD=BSP6YP6FPF&eS=492366>

Adres:Namık Kemal Mahallesi Kampüs Caddesi No:1 Süleymanpaşa / TEKİRDAĞ

Bilgi için: Gökhan Akday  
Unvanı: Bilgisayar İşletmeni

Telefon:0282 250 00 00 Faks:(282) 250 9927  
e-Posta:iibf@nku.edu.tr Elektronik Ağ:http://iibf.nku.edu.tr/

Tel No: 0282 250 2831

