

**INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS
ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V**

June 1-2, 2021
ABSTRACTS BOOK
AZERBAIJAN
NAKHCHIVAN
State University



Editor

Dr. Rza MEMMEDOV

Institute Of Economic Development And Social Researches Publications®

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TURKEY

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CONGRESS ABSTRACT BOOK

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

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AZERBAIJAN - NAKHCHIVAN State University

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**INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS DEVELOPMENT AND SPCAIL RESEARCHES (IKSAD)
&
AZERBAIJAN - NAKHCHIVAN State University**

PRESENTATION

Oral Presentation & Poster Presentation

Participant 33 Countries

Azerbaijan, Turkey, India, Lebanon, Romania, Iran, Spain, North Cyprus, Pakistan, Brazil, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Vietnam, Nigeria, Sweden, Kazakhstan, Algeria, Ethiopia, Morocco, Russian Federation, Bulgaria, Australia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Poland, Republic of Kosova, Malaysia, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Oman, Taiwan, Hungary, South Africa

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAPERS FROM TURKEY: 125

TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANTS: 139

EVALUATION PROCESS

All applications have undergone a double-blind peer review process

CONGRESS ID

TITLE

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

DATE - PLACE

June 1-2, 2021

AZERBAIJAN - NAKHCHIVAN State University

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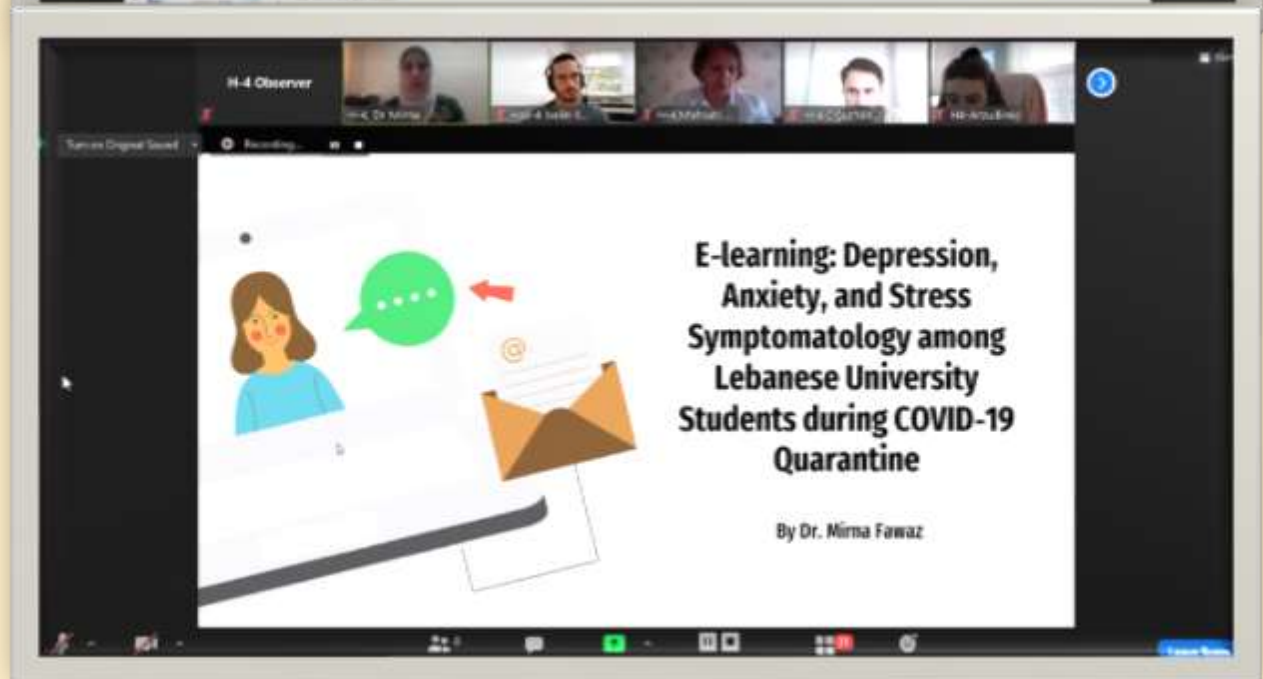
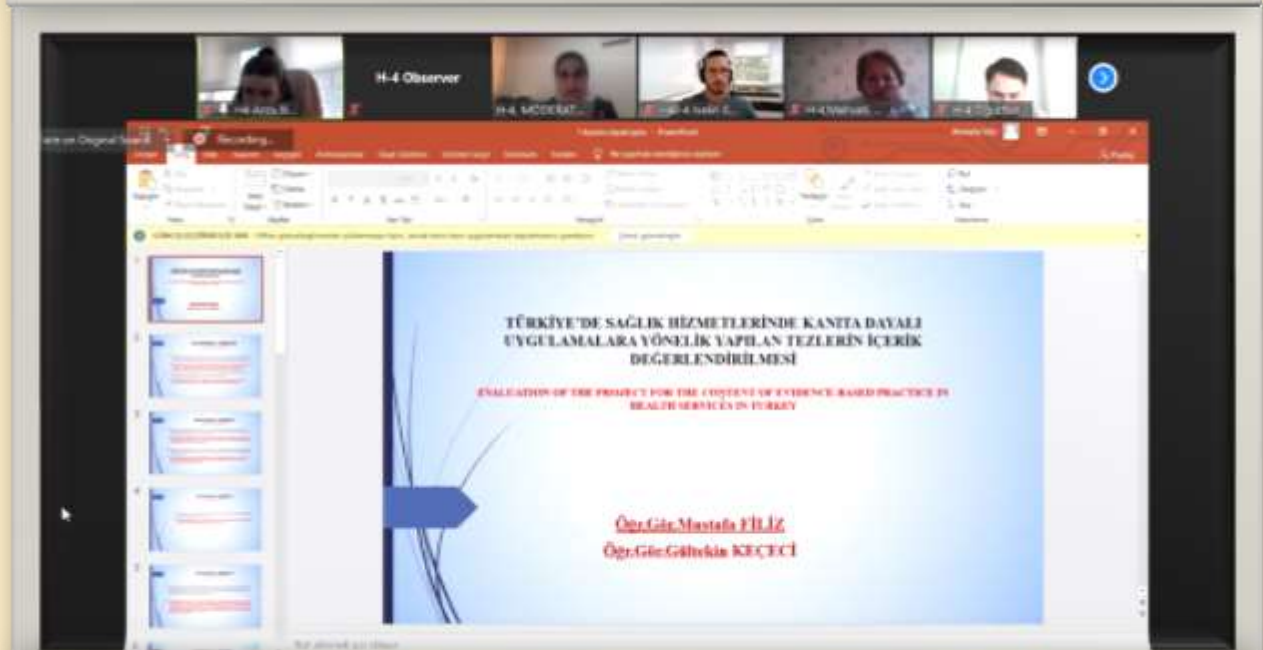
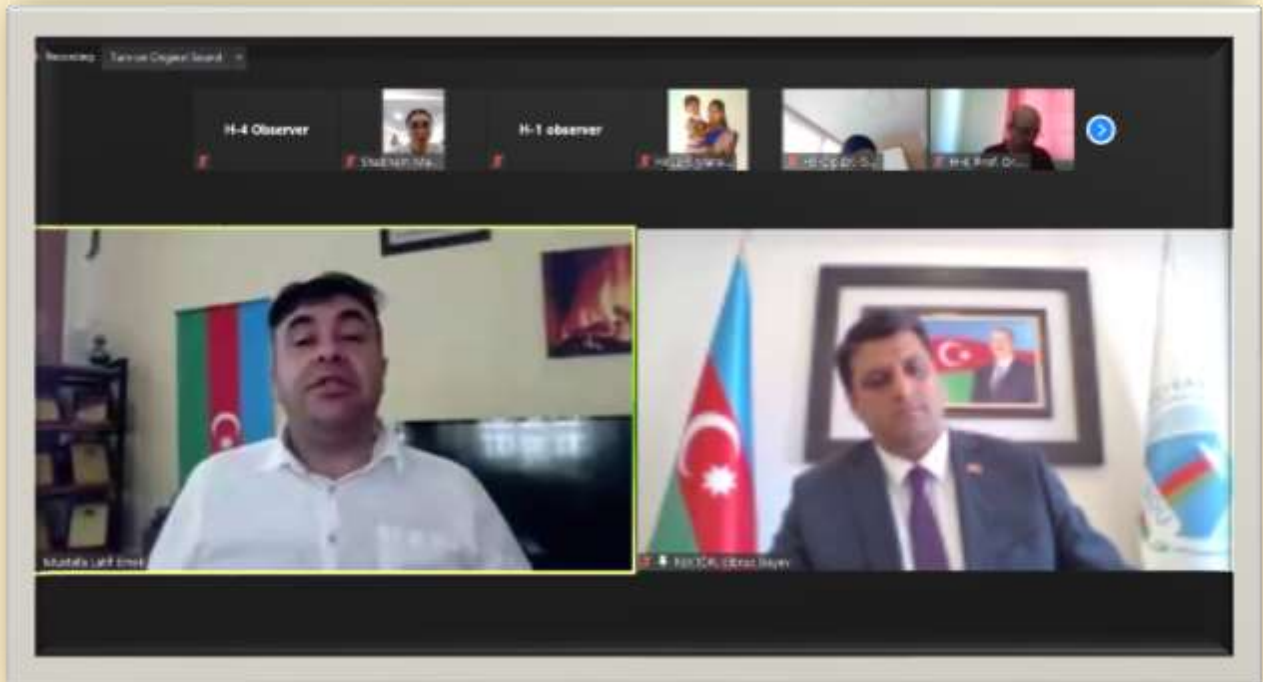
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CONGRESS GALLERY



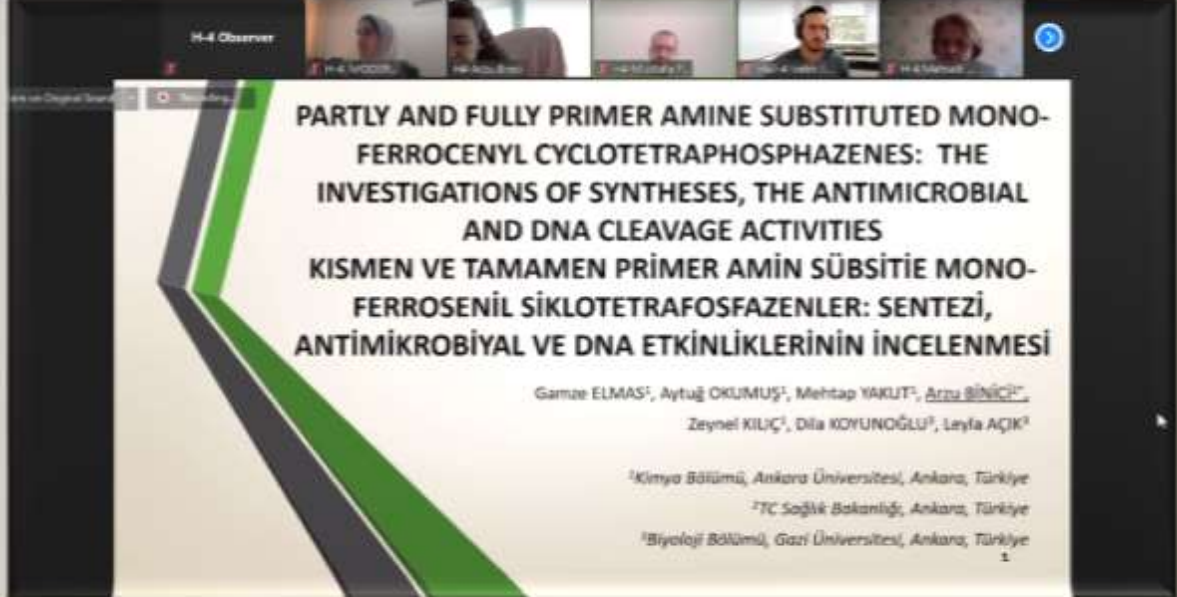
CONGRESS GALLERY



H-4 Observer

KAVRAMSAL ÇERÇEVE
Conceptual Framework

- Sağlık teknolojilerine gün geçtikçe daha fazla yatırım yapılması sağlık hizmetlerine olanak sağlamaktadır ve aynı zamanda de etkili analizleri gerçekleştirme potansiyelini. Dolayısıyla buna katılmak için yetersizlikler ile birlikte, vaka yüklerini yönetmek için teknoloji tabanlı çözümler geliştirilmelidir. (www.who.int)
- The development of health technologies also has a positive reflection on health services and at the same time brings along high costs. Therefore, it is necessary today to invest in strategic technologies that will manage current resources and to benefit from new health technologies that will...



H-4 Observer

PARTLY AND FULLY PRIMER AMINE SUBSTITUTED MONO-FERROCENYL CYCLOTETRAPHOSPHAZENES: THE INVESTIGATIONS OF SYNTHESSES, THE ANTIMICROBIAL AND DNA CLEAVAGE ACTIVITIES
KİSMEN VE TAMAMEN PRİMER AMİN SÜBSİTİE MONO-FERROSENİL SİKLOTETRAFOSFAZENLER: SENTEZİ, ANTİMİKROBİYAL VE DNA ETKİNLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

Gamze ELMAS¹, Aytağ OKUMUŞ¹, Mehtap YAKUT¹, Arzu BİLİNCİ²,
Zeynel KILIÇ³, Dila KODUNOĞLU³, Leyla AÇIK³

¹Kimya Bölümü, Ankara Üniversitesi, Ankara, Türkiye
²T.C Sağlık Bakanlığı, Ankara, Türkiye
³Biyoloji Bölümü, Gazi Üniversitesi, Ankara, Türkiye



H-4 Ayman S... H-4 Observer

ÇANKIRI KARATEKİN ÜNİVERSİTESİ

NDU


Palyatif Bakım Kliniğinde Yatan Hastaların Bakım Veren Yükleri Ve Yaşadıkları Zorluklar: Karma Bir Çalışma

ÇANKIRI KARATEKİN ÜNİVERSİTESİ SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ ENSTİTÜSÜ
1OĞUZHAN ALTUNOĞLU, 2 HURİ SEVAL GÖNDEREN ÇAKMAK

CONGRESS GALLERY

H-1 Observer H1 Mukadder M...

Is The Inevitable End or The Happy End? In silico Anthelmintic Resistance Development Scenario, Arteannuin-B is in The Leading Role.



Dilara Karaman^{*1}, Ahmet Onur Girişgin², Oya Girişgin³

^{*1}Bursa Uludağ University, Science and Literature Faculty, Biology Department, Bursa, Turkey.
²Bursa Uludağ University, Veterinary Faculty, Parasitology Department, Bursa, Turkey.
³Bursa Uludağ University, Karacabey Vocational School, Bursa, Turkey.
* 511503003@ogruuludag.edu.tr, +90 546 870 9167

H-1 Observer

Press ALT to show or hide meeting controls

Mehmet Eyyev H1 Mukadder M...

H-1 Observer H1 Mukadder M...

GAZİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ

5. ULUSLARASI ASYA MODERN BİLİMLER KONGRESİ

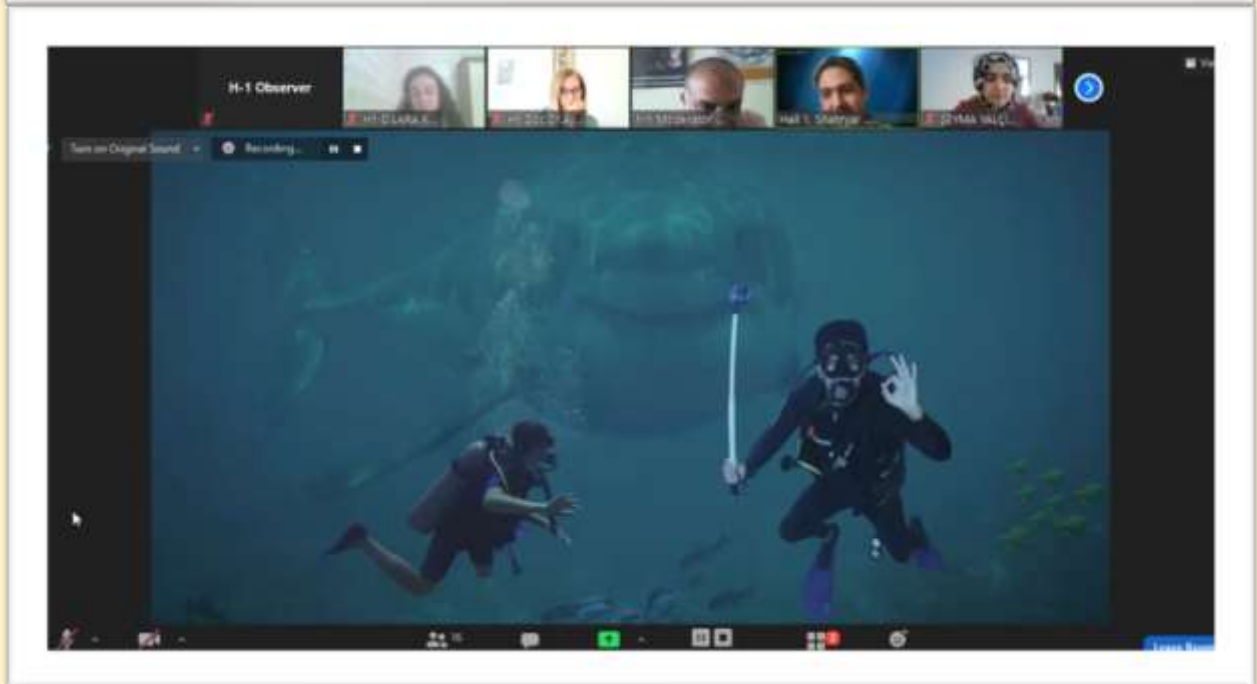
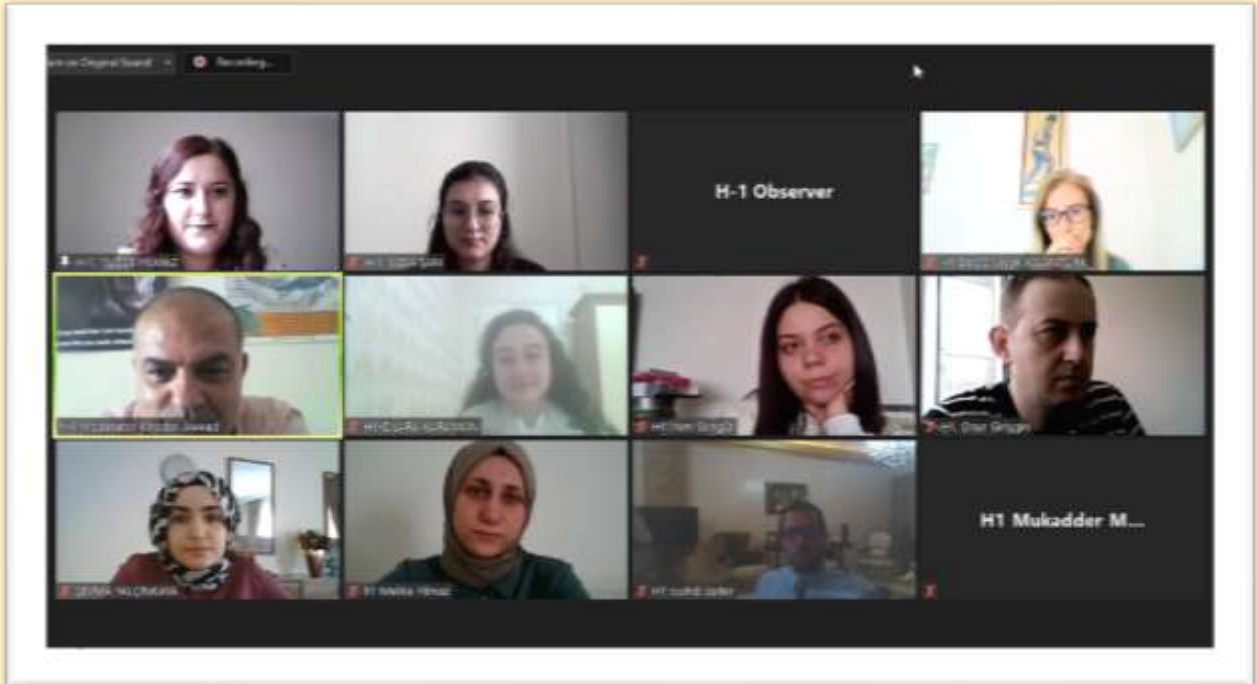
Beyin Dokusunda Methomyl'in Yol Açtığı Oksidatif Stres Üzerine Kurkumin'in Koruyucu Rolü

Protective Role of Curcumin on Oxidative Stress Induced by Methomyl in Brain Tissue

Ayşe Aslantürk^{1*}, Yusuf Kalender², İrem Songür²

^{**}Gazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Medikal Yüksekokulu, ANKARA, TÜRKİYE
¹Gazi Üniversitesi Fen Fakültesi Biyoloji Bölümü, ANKARA, TÜRKİYE

CONGRESS GALLERY



CONFERENCE PROGRAM



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821
Passcode: 071079



INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

June 1-2, 2021

Nakhchivan State University, Azerbaijan

IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

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

Points to Take into Consideration - TECHNICAL INFORMATION

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

ÖNEMLİ, DİKKATLE OKUYUNUZ LÜTFEN

- ❖ Kongremizde Yazım Kurallarına uygun gönderilmiş ve bilim kurulundan geçen bildirimler için online (video konferans sistemi üzerinden) sunum imkanı sağlanmıştır.
- ❖ Online sunum yapabilmek için <https://zoom.us/join> sitesi üzerinden giriş yaparak “Meeting ID or Personal Link Name” yerine ID numarasını girerek oturuma katılabilirsiniz.
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- ❖ Uygulama tablet, telefon ve PC’lerde çalışıyor.
- ❖ Her oturumdaki sunucular, sunum saatinden 5 dk öncesinde oturuma bağlanmış olmaları gerekmektedir.
- ❖ Tüm kongre katılımcıları canlı bağlanarak tüm oturumları dinleyebilir.
- ❖ Moderatör – oturumdaki sunum ve bilimsel tartışma (soru-cevap) kısmından sorumludur.

Dikkat Edilmesi Gerekenler- TEKNİK BİLGİLER

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

ÖNƏMLİ, XAHİŞ EDİRİK DİQQƏTLƏ OXUYASINIZ

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

Nəzər Yetirilməsi Vaxib Olanlar – TEKNİKİ BİLGİLƏR

- ◆ Komputerlərinizdə mikrafon olduğuna və saz vəziyyətdə olmasına əmin olmalısınız.
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- ◆ Sertifikatlar konfransdan sonra sizlərə PDF olaraq göndəriləcəkdir.
- ◆ Konfrans programında yer və saat dəyişikliyi kimi tələblər nəzərə alınmayacaqdır.

CONGRESS LANGUAGES: English, Turkish, Azerbaijanian, Arabic & Russian

-Opening Ceremony-

01.06.2021

Baku Local Time: 10:40–11:00

Ankara Local Time: 09:40–10:00

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Azerbaijan, Turkey, India, Lebanon, Romania, Iran, Spain, North Cyprus, Pakistan, Brazil, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Vietnam, Nigeria, Sweden, Kazakhstan, Algeria, Ethiopia, Morocco, Russian Federation, Bulgaria, Australia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Poland, Republic of Kosova, Malaysia, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Oman, Taiwan, Hungary, South Africa

01.06.2021 | SESSION-1 | HALL-1



Baku Local Time: 11:00 – 13:30



Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. A. Beril TUĞRUL

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Recep Önal	<i>Giresun University, Turkey</i>	THE PHENOMENON OF TAKFIR IN IMAM BIRGIVİ'S SYSTEM OF THOUGHT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Recep Önal	<i>Giresun University, Turkey</i>	SEMANTIC ANALYSIS WITH PSYCHO-KALAM CONTENT ON PATIENCE AS A COPING MECHANISM IN MAWLĀNĀ JALĀL AL-DĪN RŪMĪ THOUGHT
Hasanov Rahim Rafiq Oglu	<i>Azerbaijan National Academy of Science</i>	ARMENIAN PROVOCATIONS IN THE UYEZDS OF AZERBAIJAN IN 1917-1918
Assoc. Prof. Dr. İmam Bakır KANLI Mert YENİ	<i>Marmara University, Turkey</i>	AN EVALUATION OF THE ECO-FACISM CONCEPT THROUGH SYRIAN MIGRANTS RESIDING IN TURKEY
Prof. Dr. A. Beril TUĞRUL	<i>Istanbul Technical University, Turkey</i>	IMPORTANCE of MIDDLE CORRIDOR for MODERN SILK ROAD
Assoc. Prof. Seda Topgul	<i>Akdeniz University, Turkey</i>	CLIMATE CHANGE-RELATED MIGRATION MOVEMENTS THE CONCEPT OF MIGRATION AND LEGAL GAP IN TERMS OF CLIMATE MIGRATION
Assoc. Prof. Seda Topgul	<i>Akdeniz University, Turkey</i>	WORK, FAMILY LIFE BALANCE AND FAMILY FRIENDLY POLICIES IN THE SHADOW OF COVID-19
Mekhiti Bagirov	-	ESSENCE OF THE KARS AGREEMENT AND NAKHCHIVAN: SOCIO-ECONOMIC APPROACH AND RESULTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yusif Hüseyinov Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bağır Babayev Assoc. Prof. Dr. Reşad Asgerov Assoc. Prof. Dr. Novruzeli Rehimov	<i>Nakhchivan State University, Azerbaijan</i>	ARMENI'S STATE POLICY TOWARDS THE MUSLIM-TURKIC WORLD: ISLAMOPHOBIA AND TURKOPHOBIA
Natalia Potera Katarzyna Włodarczyk	<i>Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland</i>	THE NEW ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR THE MIDDLE EAST

(All speakers required to be connected to the session 10 min before the session starts)

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

01.06.2021 | SESSION-1 | HALL-2



Baku Local Time: 11:00 – 13:30



Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Assist. Prof. Dr. Polad ALIYEV

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Prof. Sanjeev Kumar Gupta Dr. R.K. Manhas	Govt. Degree College Billawar, India	ETHNO-MEDICINAL PLANTS USED BY BAKERWAL TRIBE IN THE SIWALIK HILLS OF MANSAR, JAMMU AND KASHMIR, INDIA
Aysel Heydarova	Nakhchivan State University, Azerbaijan	TAXONOMIC COMPOSITION AND BIOECOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF THE PAPAVERACEAE JUSS CHAPTER SPREAD IN THE DARIDAG MOUNTAIN FLOOR OF THE NAKHCHIVAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC
Şeniz Öziş Altınçekiç Erdoğan Altınçekiç	Bursa Uludağ University, Turkey	FACTORS AFFECTING WELFARE IN SHEEP DURING ROAD TRANSPORT
İrfan Yarımoğlu Ummahan Çetin Karaca	Selçuk University, Turkey	EFFECT OF ELEMENTAL SULFUR AND BACTERIA INOCULATION ON SOME YIELD ELEMENTS OF RADISH PLANT
Omar Amjed Hasan Chalabee Ummahan Çetin Karaca	Selçuk University, Turkey	EFFECT OF DIFFERENT DOSES OF VERMICOMPOST ON SOIL RESPIRATION OF CADMIUM-CONTAMINATED SOIL
Nazire MİKAİL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arzu ÇIĞ	Siirt University, Turkey	IMPLEMENTATION OF APRIORI ALGORITHM IN SURVEY ANALYSIS
Dr. Martin Binde, Gasu Dr. Samuel, Yakubu Alabi, Gbemisola Islamiat	Osun State University, Nigeria	ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADE AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN OSOGBO, OSUN STATE
Fatih ÇIĞ M. Zeki KARİPÇİN	Siirt University, Turkey	THE EFFECT OF BACTERIA APPLICATIONS SHOWING ACCD ACTIVITY ON THE SEEDLING OF CUCUMIS MELO VAR. AGRESTIS SEEDS UNDER SALT STRESS
M. Zeki KARİPÇİN Fatih ÇIĞ	Siirt University, Turkey	THE EFFECT OF BACTERIA APPLICATIONS SHOWING ACCD ACTIVITY ON THE SEEDLING OF LYCOPERSICON ESCULENTUM L. SEEDS UNDER SALT STRESS

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01.06.2021 | SESSION-1 | HALL-3



Baku Local Time: 11:00 – 13:30



Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Muhammad Arslan Ashraf

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Prof. Dr. Harun Kaman	Akdeniz University, Turkey	IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT FOR SOME VEGETABLES GROWN IN GREENHOUSE CONDITIONS
Prof. Dr. Harun Kaman	Akdeniz University, Turkey	SALINITY PROBLEM IN SOIL AND SOLUTION SUGGESTIONS IN UNDERCOVER AGRICULTURE
Fausat Motunrayo Ibrahim	Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria	DEVOTION TO AGRICULTURE AMONG NIGERIAN FARMERS: GENDER-SENSITIVE ANALYSES USING SECONDARY DATA
SALAKO, OLUWASEUN ADEWALE Adamu, Auwal Mohammed	Federal Polytechnic Ilaro, Nigeria	EFFECT OF AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ON THE ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN OGUN STATE (A STUDY OF IDOBI AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY ILARO)
Muhammad Arslan Ashraf	Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan	IMPROVEMENT IN ABIOTIC STRESS TOLERANCE OF PLANTS THROUGH SEED PRIMING
Oyewo, I.O Oladeebo, J.O Raufu, M.O Oladele, A. B	Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Nigeria	SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY IN OYO STATE, NIGERIA
Murat Kibar	Artvin University, Turkey	INTRAOOPERATIVE EFFECTS OF INTRATESTICULAR PROKAINA ON HAEMODYNAMIC RESPONSES IN MALE CATS UNDERGOING ROUTINE CASTRATION
Murat Kibar	Artvin University, Turkey	EFFECTS OF XYLAZINE/KETAMINE ANESTHESIA AND THEIR REVERSAL BY ATIPAMEZOLE ON OCULAR PARAMETERS AND MONITORED ANESTHESIA CARE IN CATS
Aysun CAVUSOGLU	Kocaeli University, Turkey	THE EFFECT OF GROWING MEDIA ON PLANT GROWTH AND FLOWER LONGEVITY OF TULIPA GESNERIANA L.
YAKUBU Deborah Ayodele E. A. Babatope Elijah Ayomide	Osun State University Osogbo, Nigeria	ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND ITS EFFECTS ON URBAN RESIDENTS IN OSOGBO, NIGERIA

(All speakers required to be connected to the session 10 min before the session starts)

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01.06.2021 | SESSION-1 | HALL-4



Baku Local Time: 11:00 – 13:30



Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: **Mirna Fawaz**

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Mirna Fawaz	Beirut Arab University, Lebanon	E-LEARNING: DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND STRESS SYMPTOMATOLOGY AMONG LEBANESE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DURING COVID-19 QUARANTINE
Aytuğ Okumuş Gamze Elmas Arzu Binici Zeynel Kılıç Hülya Şimşek	Republic of Turkey Ministry of Health Ankara University, Turkey Bozok University, Turkey	ANTITUBERCULOSIS ACTIVITIES OF 2-CIS-4-ANSA AND SPIROCYCLOTETRAPHOSPHAZENE DERIVATIVES CONTAINING DIFUNCTIONAL REAGENTS
Gamze Elmas Aytuğ Okumuş Mehtap Yakut Arzu Binici Zeynel Kılıç Dila Koyunoğlu Leyla Açık	Republic of Turkey Ministry of Health Ankara University, Turkey Gazi University, Turkey	PARTLY AND FULLY PRIMER AMINE SUBSTITUTED MONO-FERROCENYLCYCLOTETRAPHOSPHAZENES: THE INVESTIGATIONS OF SYNTHESSES, THE ANTIMICROBIAL AND DNA CLEAVAGE ACTIVITIES
Mustafa FİLİZ Gültekin KEÇECİ	Artvin Çoruh University, Turkey	EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT FOR THE CONTENT OF EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE IN HEALTH SERVICES IN TURKEY
Gültekin KEÇECİ Mustafa FİLİZ	Artvin Çoruh University, Turkey	MULTI-DIMENSIONAL STUDY OF THESE RELATED TO ECONOMIC EVALUATION IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH
Aysun Suleymanova	Nakhchivan State University	PHYSIOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS OF NEWBORN BABIES
Oğuzhan ALTUNOĞLU Huri Seval GÖNDEREN ÇAKMAK	Bafra İlçe Devlet Hastanesi, Turkey Çankırı Karatekin University, Turkey	CAREGIVER BURDEN AND CHALLENGES OF CAREGIVERS OF INPATIENT IN THE PALATIVE CARE CLINIC: THE MIXED METHOD
Yana Koleva Ivelin Iliev Svetlana Georgieva	University "Prof. Assen Zlatarov", Bulgaria "Prof. Paraskev Stoyanov", Bulgaria	COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MOLECULAR PROPERTIES AND THE BIOACTIVITY SCORE OF A NEWLY SYNTHESIZED BEXAROTENE DERIVATIVE AND ITS PARENT STRUCTURES

(All speakers required to be connected to the session 10 min before the session starts)

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01.06.2021 | SESSION-1 | HALL-5



Baku Local Time: 11:00 – 13:30



Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Dr. Mustafa Latif EMEK

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
İbrahimov M.S.	<i>Nakhchivan State University, Azerbaijan</i>	INCIDENCES OF NEWBORN DEFECTS AND THEIR STRUCTURES IN CHILDREN IN NAKHCHIVAN AUTONOMIC REPUBLIC İBRAHİMOV M.S.
Faik GÖKALP	<i>Kırıkkale University, Turkey</i>	The theoretical research for the anticancer properties of Vitamin A
Igor Korsun Maryna Monchuk	<i>Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University, Ukraine</i>	BIONICS IN SCIENCE EDUCATION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE FORMATION OF STUDENTS' PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ebru DENİZ Çiğdem MUŞTU Kamil BOSTAN	<i>İstanbul Aydın University, Turkey</i>	EDIBLE INSECTS AS AN ALTERNATIVE FOOD AND INSECT-BASED FOOD
Gökşen GÖRGÜLÜ	<i>Sağlık Bilimleri University, Turkey</i>	INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE-FREE SURVIVAL AND OVERALL SURVIVAL RESULTS IN PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH UTERINE ADENOSARCOMA
Selva Ezgi AŞKAR Özlem OVAYOLU	<i>Mustafa Kemal University, Turkey</i> <i>Gaziantep University, Turkey</i>	THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS PATIENTS AND EVIDENCE-BASED CARE RECOMMENDATIONS
V. Lokesha Sushmitha Jain A.S.Maragadam	<i>V. S. K. University Ballari, India</i>	On certain topological Indices and M-polynomials for the Treatment of COVID-19
V. Lokesha A.S.Maragadam Sushmitha Jain	<i>V. S. K. University Ballari, India</i>	CERTAIN TOPOLOGICAL INDICES AND RELATED POLYNOMIALS FOR POLYSACCHARIDES
Semanur Aslan Assoc. Prof. Dr. Menekşe Seden Tapan- Broutin Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hatice Kübra Güler-Selek	<i>Institute of Educational Sciences, Turkey</i> <i>Bursa Uludağ University, Turkey</i>	OPINIONS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL MATHEMATICS TEACHERS ON THE APPROACH OF ASSESSMENT APPROACH TO THE CONSTRUCTOR APPROACH AND THE QUESTIONS REGARDING THE TRANSFER TO HIGH SCHOOL EXAMS

(All speakers required to be connected to the session 10 min before the session starts)

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01.06.2021 | SESSION-2 | HALL-1



Baku Local Time: 14:00 – 16:30



Ankara Local Time: 13:00 – 15:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Dr Khodr Z. Awad

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Dilara Karaman Ahmet Onur Girişgin Oya Girişgin	Bursa Uludağ University, Turkey	IS THE INEVITABLE END OR THE HAPPY END? IN SILICO ANTHELMINTIC RESISTANCE DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO, ARTEANNUIN-B IS IN THE LEADING ROLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayşe Aslantürk Prof. Dr. Yusuf Kalender İrem Songür	Gazi University, Turkey	PROTECTIVE ROLE OF CURCUMIN ON OXIDATIVE STRESS INDUCED BY METHOMYL IN BRAIN TISSUE
Shahryar Sorooshian	University of Gothenburg, Sweden	SUPPLY CHAIN FAILURE MODE AND EFFECT ANALYSIS VIA MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION-MAKING
Yasaman Parsia Shahryar Sorooshian	University of Gothenburg, Sweden	VACCINES FROM EXPLORATORY STEPS TO MANUFACTURING AND LOGISTICS
Gashaw Garedew Woldeamanuel	Wolkite University, Ethiopia	PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE (COPD) AND ITS ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG ADULTS IN ABESHGE DISTRICT, ETHIOPIA: A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY
Şeyma Yalçınkaya Yasemin Boy Mukadder Mollaoglu	Tokat Gazi Osman Paşa University, Turkey Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Turkey	CORE STONE IN DIABETES MANAGEMENT: PATIENT EDUCATION
Seda Şan Mukadder Mollaoglu Yasemin Boy	Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Turkey Tokat Gazi Osman Paşa University, Turkey	THE IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN THE FIELD OF PALLIATIVE CARE IN TURKEY AND WORLD
Melike Yılmaz Yasemin Boy Mukadder Mollaoglu	Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Turkey Tokat Gazi Osman Paşa University, Turkey	PATIENT EDUCATION AND ADAPTATION TO THE TREATMENT OF THE PATIENT WITH HEART FAILURE
Tuğçe YILMAZ Yasemin Boy Mukadder Mollaoglu	Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Turkey Tokat Gazi Osman Paşa University, Turkey	NURSING CARE OF PATIENT WITH HYPERTENSION ACCORDING TO GORDON'S FUNCTIONAL HEALTHCARE MODEL: CASE REPORT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Khodr Z. Awad	Jinan University, Lebanon	COVID-19: Misconception and Stigmatization among Lebanese Residents

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01.06.2021 | SESSION-2 | HALL-2



Baku Local Time: 14:00 – 16:30



Ankara Local Time: 13:00 – 15:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Eugenia FAGADAR-COSMA

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Ruhat Arslan Songul Doganay Nurten Bahtiyar	<i>Istinye University, Turkey</i> <i>Sakarya University, Turkey</i> <i>Istanbul University- Cerrahpasa, Turkey</i>	NICOTINAMIDE INCREASES ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITY IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA REPERFUSION INJURY
Elif Sena Dusgun Yasemin Karaaslan Seyda Toprak Celenay	<i>Fenerbahce University, Turkey</i> <i>Beykent University, Turkey</i> <i>Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University, Turkey</i>	COMPARISON OF LOWER URINARY TRACT SYMPTOM SEVERITY AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN OBESE MEN AND NON-OBESE MEN: A PILOT STUDY
C.A.Ahmedova Fatma EROL	<i>Adiyaman University, Turkey</i>	PHASE EQUILIBRIUM OF THE TI 2 Se-TIPr 2 Se 4 SYSTEM, INVESTIGATION OF THE PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE PHASES FORMED
S.H.Memmedova F.M. Sadıgov C.A.Ahmedova	<i>Bakü State University, Azerbaijan</i> <i>Adiyaman University, Turkey</i>	INVESTIGATION OF CHEMICAL MUTUAL EFFECT IN CeTe-Sb 2 Te 3 ve CeTe-Bi 2 Te 3 SYSTEM
Eugenia FAGADAR-COSMA	<i>Institute of Chemistry "Coriolan Dragulescu", Romania</i>	METALLOPORPHYRINS AS ELECTROCHEMICAL MEDIATORS FOR HYDROGEN PEROXIDE DETECTION
Semra Yılmaz Keskin	<i>Sakarya University, Turkey</i>	BIOTRANSFORMATION OF (E)-3-(furan-2-yl)-1-(p-tolyl)prop-2-en-1-one by <i>Cladosporium sphaerospermum</i>
Semra Yılmaz Keskin Fatih Sönmez Kudret Yıldırım Vusala İsmayilova	<i>Sakarya University, Turkey</i>	BIOTRANSFORMATION OF (E)-3-phenyl-1-(p-tolyl)prop-2-en-1-one by <i>Ulocladium chartarum</i> MRC 72584
SHI JIAJIE	<i>Gasudarski University, Azerbaijan</i>	Methodological aspects of assessing the economic efficiency of innovations of oil and gaz fields

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01.06.2021 | SESSION-2 | HALL-3



Baku Local Time: 14:00 – 16:30



Ankara Local Time: 13:00 – 15:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Dr. Alan Reed LIBERT

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Asst. Prof. Dr. Özlem Kaya Asst. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Aytaç	Hitit University, Turkey Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Turkey	ON HANS HOLBEIN'S PAINTINGS OF AMBASSADORS AND THEIR DEPICTED TEXTILES
Sarfraz Ahmad	Pakistan institute of development economics	SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL IMPACT OF SUFI SHRINES: A CASE STUDY OF MITTHAN KOT
Alan Reed LIBERT	University of Newcastle, NSW, Australia	WORDS FOR BERRIES IN ARTIFICIAL LANGUAGES
Turkan Guliyeva	Nakhchivan State University, Azerbaijan	ARTISTIC EMBROIDERY IN MEDIEVAL AZERBAIJANI DECORATIVE APPLIED ART
Stephen Ogheneruro Okpadah	University of Ilorin, Nigeria	Towards a Futuristic Pandemic Cinema
Elmira Musayeva Tahirovna	Azerbaijan University of Architecture and Construction	RELIGIOUS STRUCTURES IN ISMAIL AND THEIR DIRECTIONS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Güzide ŞENEL	Amasya University, Turkey	USE OF TOPOLOGY IN DAILY LIFE: TRANSITION BETWEEN CURVES
Mai An Tran Thi	The University of Da Nang, Vietnam	WATER WORSHIP IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES
Adile SARITAŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yılmaz SEÇİM	Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey	CULINARY DEPARTMENTS FROM PAST TO PRESENT
Mammadova daughter of Sharabani Ali	Nakhchivan State University, Azerbaijan	ABOUT THE HISTORY AND DUTIES OF LIBRARIES IN THE NAHÇIVAN REGION (X -XX CENTURY)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kamal Koohi	University of Tabriz, Iran	SOCIAL AND CULTURAL PROTOCOLS THE MISSING LINK IN THE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF THE COVID 19 EPIDEMIC

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01.06.2021 | SESSION-2 | HALL-4



Baku Local Time: 14:00 – 16:30



Ankara Local Time: 13:00 – 15:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali KESTANE Prof. Dr. Sadettin PAKSOY	Kilis 7 Aralık University, Turkey Gaziantep University, Turkey	PROBLEMS IN AUDIT ACTIVITIES IN THE Covid-19 PROCESS
Itr HASIRCI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aybeniz AKDENİZ AR	Bandırma Onyedli Eylül, Turkey	ARCHETYPES AND BRANDING
Fatma ZEYBEK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aybeniz AKDENİZ AR	Bandırma Onyedli Eylül, Turkey	STRATEGIES FOR CREATING A BRAND NAME
Assist. Prof. Dr. Polad ALİYEV Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serkan Künü	IĞDIR University, Turkey	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BUDGET EXPENDITURE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN AZERBAIJAN
Prof. Dr. Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER	Bandırma Onyedli Eylül University, Turkey	AN EVALUATION OF RECENT PERIOD IN TURKEY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND FOREIGN CURRENCY LIQUIDITY RELATIONSHIPS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Meral ÇALIŞ DUMAN	Malatya Turgut Özal Univerity, Turkey	VULNERABLE SIDE IN THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK: WOMEN EMPLOYEES
Assist. Prof Sovik Mukherjee	St. Xavier's University, India	QUANTIFYING THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF COVID-19 CONTAINMENT MEASURES: LOSS FROM CONTAINMENT MEASURES VS. GAINS FROM FISCAL-MONETARY STIMULUS
Prof. Dr. Atul Kumar Amol Gawande Guman Singh	Dr. D. Y. Patil B-School, Pune, India	STUDY OF IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK ON DIGITAL PAYMENT IN INDIA
Əsgərova Məhsəti Rafiq	Nakhchivan State University, Azerbaijan	HUMAN CAPITAL AS THE BASIS OF INNOVATIVE ECONOMY
Prof. Dr. Sadettin PAKSOY Öğr. Gör. Merve KAPLAN	Gaziantep University, Turkey	The Effect of Globalization on Consumption Culture

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01.06.2021 | SESSION-2 | HALL-5



Baku Local Time: 14:00 – 16:30



Ankara Local Time: 13:00 – 15:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Assist. Prof. Dr. Onur TOSUN

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Assist. Prof. Dr. Onur TOSUN	<i>Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey</i>	ENTOMOPATOGENIC NOSEMA AND VAIRIMORPHA INFECTIONS IN TURKEY
S. Yakubu Y.Y. Obadaki	<i>Osun State University Osogbo, Nigeria</i> <i>Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria</i>	EVALUATION OF SOIL MICRONUTRIENTS STATUS IN NIGERIAN NORTHERN SAVANNA
Zülal Günay Hatice Kalkan Yıldırım	<i>Ege University, Turkey</i>	BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS IN BEE POLLEN AND BIOAVAILABILITY
Nuray GÜZELER Betül KILINÇLI Assist. Prof. Dr. Dilek SAY	<i>Çukurova University, Turkey</i> <i>Adana Alparslan Türkeş science and Technology University, Turkey</i>	Traditional Turkmen Fringe (Sacak) Cheese Produced in Ardahan, Kars Provinces
Duy Nguyen Xuan	<i>University of Nha Trang, Vietnam</i>	NUTRITIONAL VALUES AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF EDIBLE BIRD NEST HARVESTED IN SOUTHEAST ASIA REGION
Cengiz Yürürdurmaz Tahsin Beycioğlu Muhammed Fatih Çolak	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University, Turkey</i>	AN ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF PLANT GROWTH REGULATOR APPLIED IN DIFFERENT RATIOS AND PERIODS UNDER KAHRAMANMARAŞ CONDITIONS ON CHICKPEA YIELD AND SIGNIFICANT AGRICULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS
Çiğdem MUŞTU Ebru DENİZ Kamil BOSTAN	<i>İstanbul Aydın University, Turkey</i>	Species of Soapwort (Gypsophila L.) Growing in Turkey and Their Use in Traditional Foods
Lect. Zeynep Nale	<i>Bandırma Onyedli Eylül University, Turkey</i>	THE USE OF AMARANTH, MILLET AND QINOA IN GLUTEN-FREE FOOD PRODUCTS
Şeyma Olgun Asst. Prof. Dr. Duygu Yılmaz Aydın Prof. Dr. Metin Gürü Aybüke Aşe Ertürk	<i>Gazi University, Turkey</i> <i>Malatya Turgut Özal University, Turkey</i>	DETERMINATION OF SYNTHESIS PARAMETERS OF PHENYL FLUOROBORATE

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01.06.2021 | SESSION-3 | HALL-1



Baku Local Time: 17:00 – 19:30



Ankara Local Time: 16:00 – 18:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Filkevich I.A.

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yasin YILMAZ Fatma DEMİR	<i>Bandırma Onyedü Eylül, Turkey</i>	THE EFFECT OF CHANGING INDUSTRY RELATIONS WITH DIGITIZATION ON UNIONS
Asst. Prof. Dr. Orçun AVCI	<i>Aksaray University, Turkey</i>	COMPARISON OF THE COMPROMISE INSTITUTION APPLIED IN THE TAX SYSTEMS OF TURKEY AND SELECTED COUNTRIES
EMIN ALIRZAYEV	<i>The State Social Protection Fund under the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Azerbaijan</i>	NEW (RECENT) GLOBAL CHALLENGES ON THE PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIAL INSURANCE SYSTEMS: SELF-EMPLOYMENT, DIGITALIZATION AND PLATFORM WORK
Fuada Allahverdiyeva Nəriman qızı	<i>Nakhchivan State University, Azerbaijan</i>	THE IMPACT OF THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM ON HUMAN PSYCHOLOGY IN THE INFORMATION SOCIETY
ŞƏFA MƏMMƏDOVA	<i>Nakhchivan State University, Azerbaijan</i>	TOPOLOGICAL SPACES AND TOPOLOGICAL GROUPS
Dr. Burçin Demirbilek	<i>Çankırı Karatekin University, Turkey</i>	RENEWABLE ENERGY POTENTIAL AND PRODUCTION IN TURKEY
Prof. Dr. Filkevich I.A. Filina A.A.	<i>Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russian Federation Moscow Pedagogical State University, Russia</i>	NEW STRATEGIES OF LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS PROMOTION ON THE MARKETS OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION
Assoc. Prof. Javadkhan Gasimov	<i>Nakhchivan State University, Azerbaijan</i>	MODERNIZED ECONOMY OF NAKHCHIVAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC: INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT
Polya Yordanova	<i>Veliko Tarnovo University, Bulgaria</i>	NEW CHALLENGES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF BEEKEEPING IN BULGARIA - TRENDS AND PROBLEMS

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01.06.2021 | SESSION-3 | HALL-2



Baku Local Time: 17:00 – 19:30



Ankara Local Time: 16:00 – 18:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Dr. Juanita Goicovici

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Asst. Prof. Nina Zlateva Oleksandr Kamysan	Varna University of Management, Bulgaria	CONSUMER ATTITUDE TOWARDS GREEN MARKETING PRACTICES IN RUSSIA
Dan Xuan Thi Huynh Tien Dung Khong Khai Viet Huynh	Can Tho University, Vietnam	AN ANALYSIS OF LIVELIHOOD RESOURCES AND DETERMINANTS OF INCOME DIVERSIFICATION OF ITINERANT WASTE BUYERS IN MEKONG RIVER DELTA VIETNAM
Izvoranu Anca-Marina Mihaela Kruzslcika	Institute of Agricultural Economics, Romania	USE OF INTERNET AND DIGITAL DIVISION IN ROMANIA
Sabri Klaiqi	South East European University of Tetova, Republic of Kosova	IMPACT OF ECONOMIC ZONES ON FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) AND TAX COLLECTION
Dr. Alireza Moghaddasi Ramuna Mirhajianmoghaddam	Imamreza International University, Iran Yazd University, Iran	THE EFFECT OF WEBSITE FEATURES ON CUSTOMER TRUST AND LOYALTY: A REVIEW OF EVIDENCE FROM E-BUSINESS WEBSITES IN MASHHAD, IRAN
Lanke Benedict AWOMAILO	Yaba College of Technology, Nigeria	EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION
Moruf Olugbenga Adeyi Titilope Olufunke Olusola- Fadumiye	Ekiti State University, Nigeria	SECURITY CHALLENGES IN EKITI-STATE: IMPLICATION FOR SOCIO- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Dr. Juanita Goicovici	University Babeş-Bolyai Cluj- Napoca, Romania	LIABILITY FOR DEFECTIVE PRODUCTS AND CONSUMER COMPENSATION FOR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS: ARE THE LEGAL REMEDIES PERTINENTLY DESIGNED?
Prof. Aliyev Amir Ibrahim Rzayeva Gulnaz Aydin Ibrahimova Aytakin Nazim	Baku State University, Azerbaijan Academy of State Customs Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan	INFORMATION RIGHTS AND INFORMATION SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF FAIR TRIAL

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01.06.2021 | SESSION-3 | HALL-3



Baku Local Time: 17:00 – 19:30



Ankara Local Time: 16:00 – 18:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Asst. Prof. Dr. Nisa Gökden KAYA

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
SHABNAM MAMMADOVA	<i>Nakhchivan State University, Azerbaijan</i>	THE EFFECT OF CARTOONS ON CHILDREN'S DEVELOPMENT
Asst. Prof. Dr. Nisa Gökden KAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin MERTOL	<i>Hitit University, Turkey Gaziosmanpaşa University, Turkey</i>	ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIAL EXCLUSION LEVELS OF DISABLED UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
Asst. Prof. Dr. Nisa Gökden KAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin MERTOL	<i>Hitit University, Turkey Gaziosmanpaşa University, Turkey</i>	CITY DRAWINGS OF ARTIST WITH AUTISM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hamza AKTAŞ	<i>Gümüşhane University, Turkey</i>	EXAMINATION OF THE RELIGIOSITY TENDENCY LEVEL OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN TERMS OF SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES
Aysun Şalcıoğlu Menekşe Seden Tapan Broutin Hatice Kübra Güler Selek	<i>Bursa Uludağ University, Turkey</i>	INVESTIGATING THE INSTRUMENTAL GENESIS PROCESSES OF 7TH GRADE STUDENTS WITHIN COMPUTER-ASSISTED MATHEMATICS TEACHING
Naseem Hyder Rajput	<i>Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Pakistan</i>	REOPENING OF SCHOOLS AFTER COVID-19 AND TEACHERS PLANNING ON ASSESSMENT AND REMEDIATION: THE CASE OF PAKISTAN
Nguyen Thi Tu Trinh Nguyen Anh Tuan	<i>University of Science and Technology, Vietnam</i>	BEYOND BLACKBOARD: EXPLOITING WEB-BASED LEARNING TO ENHANCE LANGUAGE LEARNING AND TEACHING IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A CASE STUDY
GULUYEVA ASMAR	<i>Nakhchivan State University, Azerbaijan</i>	ACTUALITY OF DISTANCE EDUCATION DURING THE CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) PANDEMY
Mehmet Ali OĞUZ Pınar GİRMEN	<i>Ministry of Education, Turkey Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Turkey</i>	DESCRIPTION OF THE APPROACH, MODEL AND TOOLS THAT SUPPORT THE WRITING SKILLS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS BASED ON GRADUATE THESES

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01.06.2021 | SESSION-3 | HALL-4



Baku Local Time: 17:00 – 19:30



Ankara Local Time: 16:00 – 18:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Assist. Prof. Dr. Taleh HALILOV

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Ferhat BAHÇECİ Uğur EPÇAÇAN Tuğba TÜMEN	Fırat University, Turkey Siirt University, Turkey Bitlis Eren University, Turkey	OPINIONS OF SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHERS ABOUT PROFESSIONAL PERCEPTIONS: A METAPHORUS STUDY
Res. Assist. Dr. Çağdaş YÜKSEL	Pamukkale University, Turkey	A GENERAL EVALUATION ON THE REGULATION OF THE COMMITTEE OF UNION AND PROGRESS
Babayeva Fatima Arif	Nakhchivan State University, Azerbaijan	EFFECT OF "ASSESSMENT" ON LEARNING IN TEACHING BIOLOGY
Sema YILDIZ HUSEYNOV Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özden DEMİRKAN	Gazi University, Turkey	HOW ENGLISH TEACHERS INTEGRATE TEACHING TECHNOLOGIES IN THEIR COURSES
Daiva Trezneviciute	University of Applied Sciences, Lithuania	NEW FORMAT EXAM OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS IN COVID-19 PANDEMIC SITUATION
A.A. OMOSEEBI	Federal College of Education, Nigeria	INFLUENCE OF SHORT MESSAGE SERVICE (SMS) ON THE WRITTEN COMPOSITION OF ESL PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS OF FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, ABEOKUTA: IMPLICATIONS FOR TEACHER EDUCATION IN NIGERIA
DAMILARE ANDREW OMIDEYI OLAIDE TEMILOLU AKINBO	Ajayi Crowther University, Nigeria	COMPUTER ERGONOMICS: THE EXPERIENCE OF LIBRARY PERSONNEL
OLAIDE TEMILOLU AKINBO DAMILARE ANDREW OMIDEYI	Ajayi Crowther University, Nigeria	UNDERGRADUATES' LINK TO ELECTRONIC INFORMATION RESOURCES: INVESTIGATING AWARENESS LEVEL AND USE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Taleh HALILOV	Nakhchivan State University, Azerbaijan	STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN NAKHCHIVAN DURING THE PERIOD OF AUTONOMY
Dr. Süleyman DOĞRU Prof. Dr. S.Sunay YILDIRIM DOĞRU	Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey	EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN READING SKILLS AND SCHOOL READINESS OF 1TH GRADE STUDENTS WHO ARE DIAGNOSED WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES

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01.06.2021 | SESSION-3 | HALL-5



Baku Local Time: 17:00 – 19:30



Ankara Local Time: 16:00 – 18:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Muhammad Shahadat Hussain Mazumder

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Thi Thom Hoang	National Kaohsiung University of Applied and Sciences, Taiwan	DETERMINATION OF PRESSURE INSIDE WHITE-LEG SHRIMP USING FAR-INFRARED ASSISTED HEAT PUMP DRYING
Muhammad Shahadat Hussain Mazumder	Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Science (MATE), Hungary	THE IMPACT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY FOR STRATEGIC PERFORMANCE IN THE READYMADE GARMENTS INDUSTRY IN BANGLADESH
Kadir KÜÇÜKCERAN	Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey	THE ROLE OF NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO IN PREDICTING IN-HOSPITAL MORTALITY OF PATIENTS WITH COVID-19 IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT
Elif Somuncu Bahtiyar A. Mamedov	Usak University, Turkey Gaziosmanpaşa University, Turkey	CALCULATION of SPEED of SOUND of N-PENTANE using THIRD VIRIAL COEFFICIENT with KIHARA POTENTIAL
Bahtiyar A. Mamedov Elif Somuncu	Usak University, Turkey Gaziosmanpaşa University, Turkey	CALCULATION of FUGACITY COEFFICIENT of SOME REAL GASES using FOURTH VIRIAL COEFFICIENT
Suudan Gökçe GÖK	Gendarmerie and Coast Guard Academy, Turkey	A LITERATURE REVIEW OF MACHIAVELIANISM'S EFFECT ON PERCEIVED COMPETITION CLIMATE
Hüseyin BASIM Esin BASIM Nurdana SALYBEKOVA	Akdeniz University, Turkey Khoja Akhmed Yassawi International Kazakh-Turkish University, Kazakhstan	INVESTIGATION OF THE ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF CLOVE (Eugenia caryophyllata Thunb.(Syn. Syzygium aromaticum (L.) Merr. & L. M. Perry) OIL AGAINST Erwinia amylovora CAUSING FIRE BLIGHT DISEASE
Anaekwe, Nicholas Ogonna	Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Nigeria	ESTIMATION OF ENERGY POTENTIAL OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTES FROM ABA DUMPSITES IN NIGERIA AS A PROFITABLE MEANS OF MANAGING ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION
Svitlana Ianchuk	Sumy State University, Ukraine	FUNDING AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND ITS EFFECT ON THE SHARE OF LABOR RESOURCES: AN EMPIRICAL CONFIRMATION
Zakaria Kbir Driss Elouai Khalil El-Hami	Mohammed V University of Rabat, Morocco	Processing of constructional geo-materials as serious environmental energetic issues
Esin BASIM Hüseyin BASIM Nurdana SALYBEKOVA	Akdeniz University, Turkey Khoja Akhmed Yassawi International Kazakh-Turkish University, Kazakhstan	INVESTIGATION OF THE ANTIFUNGAL EFFECTS OF CLOVE (Eugenia caryophyllata Thunb.(Syn. Syzygium aromaticum (L.) Merr. & L. M. Perry) OIL AGAINST Penicillium spp. CAUSING CITRUS POSTHARVEST DISEASE

(All speakers required to be connected to the session 10 min before the session starts)

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02.06.2021 | SESSION-1 | HALL-1



Baku Local Time: 11:00 – 13:30



Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Prince Famous Izedonmi

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Prince Famous Izedonmi Monday Mavis Isede	University of Benin, Nigeria Federal College of Education, Nigeria	ESTIMATION OF AUDIT DELAY DETERMINANTS: DO OUTLIERS AND ASYMPTOTIC PROPERTIES MATTER?
Vodă Gabriel	State University of Physical Education and Sport, Republic of Moldova	SPECIAL RESISTANCE DEVELOPMENT FOR HIGH PERFORMANCE ROWERS DURING THE PREPARATORY PERIOD FOR THE ANNUAL TRAINING CYCLE
Ninicu Alina Neumann Oana Verona	State University of Physical Education and Sport, Republic of Moldova	SCIENTIFIC-METHODICAL ASSURANCE IN THE INITIAL STAGE OF PREPARATION OF YOUNG SWIMMERS
Diaconescu Robert Andrei	University of Constanta, Romania	MODERN CONCEPTUAL VISIONS AND DESIGNS OF THE METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF THE SPORTS TRAINING OF RUGBY REFEREES
Sevgi KOLAYLI Yakup KARA Elsever ASADOV	Karadeniz Technique University, Turkey Nakhcivan State University, Azerbaijan	PROPOLIS and EXTRACTION WITH DIFFERENT SOLVENTS
Pınar Süt Güngör	Muş Alparslan University, Turkey	EFFECTS OF EUGENIC DISCRIMINATION ON THE MEMORIES OF CHARACTERS IN TONI MORRISON'S NOVELS
HO THI KIEU OANH LE THI BON	The University of Danang, VIETNAM	CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR IN SPORT NEWSPAPER HEADLINES IN ENGLISH VERSUS VIETNAMESE
Flora Karimova	Nakhchivan State University, Azerbaijan	MOTIVES OF COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE TIME IN THE WORKS OF SA SHIRVANI
Coşkun KUMRU	Pamukkale University, Turkey	AN INVESTIGATION ON THE TRACTATE OF MAHMUD NEDIM MAAN NAMED "ON THE DEBRIS OF THE RUSSIAN TSARDOM"
Badamasi Imam Ya'u Saleh Waziri Mustapha Isma'il Aliyu	Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University Bauchi, Nigeria	DESIGN FOR REUSABLE STRUCTURE: A SYSTEMATIC REQUIREMENTS REUSE IN SOFTWARE PRODUCT LINE ENGINEERING

(All speakers required to be connected to the session 10 min before the session starts)

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02.06.2021 | SESSION-1 | HALL-2



Baku Local Time: 11:00 – 13:30



Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. M.M. Kheirikhah

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
M.M. Kheirikhah	Islamic Azad University, Qazvin, Iran	FREE VIBRATION ANALYSIS OF SANDWICH PLATE REINFORCED BY FUNCTIONALLY GRADED NANO-GRAPHENE MATERIALS USING FINITE ELEMENT METHOD
ALİ RIZA DENİZ	Hakkari University, Turkey	SCHOTTKY DIODE APPLICATIONS OF THE POLY (ETHLENE ACIDE)
Yıldırım ÖZÜPAK	Dicle University, Turkey	ANALYSIS OF HIGH VOLTAGE POWER CABLE WITH FEM-BASED ANSYS
Yıldırım ÖZÜPAK	Dicle University, Turkey	ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF THE ELECTRIC FIELD ON HUMAN PEOPLE IN HIGH VOLTAGE POWER TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS
Emre İsa ALBAK	Bursa Uludağ University, Turkey	SELECTION OF THE ELECTRIC MOTOR FOR A CONCEPT ELECTRIC VEHICLE USING A MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION-MAKING METHOD
Pelin ALTAY İlkay Özsev YÜKSEK Nuray UÇAR	Istanbul Technical University, Turkey	IMPROVEMENT OF SOUND ABSORPTION INSULATION AND THERMAL PROPERTIES OF GLASS FIBER FABRIC/EPOXY COMPOSITE
Buğra Yılmaz Muhsin Tunay Gençoğlu	University of Firat, Turkey	DYNAMIC MODEL OF RESISTIVE SUPERCONDUCTOR FAULT CURRENT LIMITERS AND LIMITATION ANALYSIS
Temel VAROL Onur GÜLER Hüseyin Can AKSA Oğuzhan ÇUVALCI	Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey	THE EFFECT OF PRESSURE ON THE HARDNESS AND ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY OF CU-AG LAYERED MATERIALS PRODUCED BY POWDER METALLURGY ASSISTED BY ELECTROLESS COATING
M. Ghiasvand Assoc. Prof. M.M. Kheirikhah	Islamic Azad University, Qazvin, Iran	DEVELOPMENT OF A HIGH-ORDER THEORY FOR FREE VIBRATION ANALYSIS OF COMPOSITE SANDWICH BEAMS
Dr. Vaishnavi M Dr. Manoranjitham K Dr. Aparajitha V	Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology, India	PERSONALIZED RECOMMENDATION FRAMEWORK FOR TOURIST INTERESTS BASED ON DATA MINING APPROACH

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02.06.2021 | SESSION-1 | HALL-3



Baku Local Time: 11:00 – 13:30



Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Deepak Kumar

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Temel VAROL Onur GÜLER Serhatcan Berk AKÇAY	<i>Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey</i>	The Effect of hot-pressing temperature on the Hardness and Electrical Conductivity of Cu-Ag Layered Compacts Produced by Electroless Coating and Powder Metallurgy
Boudjema REZZOUG Wessim AKSA Halima SIMANI	<i>University of Djillali Liabes, Algeria</i>	Evaluation of the Conducted Emissions Generated by a Single-Phase Source Inverter using LTspice Software
Mohamed Bechir BEN HAMIDA	<i>Ha'il University, Saudi Arabia, University of Monastir, Tunisia, University of Sousse, Tunisia</i>	NUMERICAL STUDY OF COOLING THE CIRCULAR LIGHT EMITTING DIODE USING PHASE CHANGE MATERIAL
Abinaya S Nivedha S Kirubha P Assist. Prof. P.Sathiyamurthi	<i>Dr. Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology, India</i>	ELECTRONIC ELECTORAL SYSTEM USING BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY
Deepak Kumar Janak raj Sharma	<i>Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, India</i>	Study of convergence analysis of an iterative method under some weak conditions
Uğur Temel Yıldız Temel Varol Gençağa Pürçek	<i>TİSAŞ Trabzon Silah Sanayi A.Ş. Turkey Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey</i>	A REVIEW ON THE COATING METHODS APPLIED FOR STEEL SURFACE
Eyübhan Avcı Eray Yıldırım	<i>Bursa Technical University, Turkey</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOIL INJECTION TEST PARAMETERS USING MAMDANI INFERENCE METHOD
Zeynep Kocatürk Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seda Postalıcıoğlu	<i>Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University, Turkey İzmir Demokrasi University, Turkey</i>	IoT BASED TEMPERATURE-HUMIDITY MEASUREMENT
Cemal Aktürk Tarık Talan Ali Şenol	<i>Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University, Turkey</i>	CLOUD COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS
Muhammet Zeki ÖZYURT Anıl ŞORBA	<i>Sakarya University, Turkey</i>	THE EFFECT OF CHANGING THE PLACE OF THE SHEAR WALLS IN ONE DIRECTION AS INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL AXLE ON STRUCTURAL BEHAVIOR

(All speakers required to be connected to the session 10 min before the session starts)

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02.06.2021 | SESSION-1 | HALL-4



Baku Local Time: 11:00 – 13:30



Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Kouahla Ilyas

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Nuray GÜZELER Lect. Dr. Çağla ÖZBEK	Cukurova University, Turkey Toros University, Turkey	The Use of Plant Protein Sources Instead of Animal Proteins for Sustainability
Mustafa Aksogan	Malatya Turgut Özal, Turkey	AN INVESTIGATION OF STUDENT ATTITUDES TO PROGRAMMING: A RESEARCH ON COMPUTER PROGRAMMING STUDENTS
Elsevar Farzaliev Vladimir Golubev	Azerbaijan State Economic University University of Girona Science and Technology Park, Girona, Spain	The use of neural network methods in the production of functional products from wild raw materials
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tetiana Tatarchuk Ivanna Lapchuk Nazarii Danyliuk	Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University, Ukraine	MECHANISM AND KINETICS FOR H ₂ O ₂ DECOMPOSITION OVER SPINEL COBALT (II) FERRITE-CHROMITES CATALYSTS
Bilgin Bilgiç Murat YUCEL	Gazi University, Turkey	REPEATER CENTER SELECTION ALGORITHM FOR APC025
Dr. Özgür Poyraz Beyza Kırıcı Ramazan Olcay	Eskişehir Technical University, Turkey	BENCHMARKING OF LOW-COST 3-DIMENSIONAL CAMERAS FOR METROLOGICAL PURPOSES
Dr. Özgür Poyraz Nurullah Yandı	Eskişehir Technical University, Turkey	FIXTURE DESIGN METHODOLOGIES FOR HIGH PRECISION TURBINE BLADES
Mohamed Dhia Massoudi Mohamed Bechir Ben Hamida	University of Monastir, Tunisia Ha'il University, KSA	Free convection and thermal radiation of nanofluid within tilted L-shaped microelectronic module comprising porous media under the influence of Lorentz powers
Yassine Zahraoui Mohamed Akherraz Sara Elbadaoui	Mohammed 5 University, Morocco	IMPROVEMENT OF INDUCTION MOTOR NON-LINEAR CONTROL: INTEGRAL BACKSTEPPING APPROACH VERSUS SLIDING MODE CONTROL
Kouahla Ilyas Prof. Dr. Yaltese Mohamed Athmane Dr. Belhadi Salim Haoues sabrina Boumaza Hanane	University 8 Mai 1945 Guelma, Algeria	VARIANCE ANALYSIS OF THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ARITHMETIC ROUGHNESS AND POWER CONSUMPTION AND THE INPUT PARAMETERS DURING THE MACHINING OF THE REFRACTOR ALLOY WITH MATHEMATICAL MODELING AND DEAR

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02.06.2021 | SESSION-1 | HALL-5



Baku Local Time: 11:00 – 13:30



Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Huynh Nguyen Duy Bao

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Reşad ASGEROV Bağır BABAYEV	Nakhchivan State University, Azerbaijan	THE INSCRIPTIONS OF THE WISE TONYUKUK-ORKHON ARE THE COMMON ANCIENT WRITTEN LITERATURE OF MODERN TURKIC PEOPLES AND THE FIRST STAGE OF AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE
Huynh Nguyen Duy Bao	<i>Nha Trang University, Vietnam</i>	APPLICATION OF NATURAL ANTIOXIDANT STRATEGIES IN SEAFOOD
Huynh Nguyen Duy Bao Nguyen Khac Bat	<i>Nha Trang University, Vietnam Research Institute for Marine Fisheries, Vietnam</i>	ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITIES OF MARINE SPONGES FROM THE VIETNAM'S SEA
Assoc. Prof. Muhammad Ishfaq Ahmad Assoc. Prof. Ramiz Ur Rehman Assoc. Prof. Muhammad Akram Naseem	<i>The University of Lahore, Pakistan</i>	Corporate Governance and COVID-19 Philanthropy: An Evidence from Pakistan
Natalia Sidelnik Iryna Didenko	<i>Sumy State University, Ukraine</i>	THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF THE CONCEPT OF CYBER INSURANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF FINANCIAL LITERACY
Khumar Mammadova	<i>Nakhchivan State University, Azerbaijan</i>	JAPANESE TOPIC IN OUR POETRY AND PROSE
Shahla Shiraliyeva	<i>Nakhchivan State University, Azerbaijan</i>	NIZAMI'S LOVE PHILOSOPHY
MOHAMMED AIT OUSSOUS YOUSSEF AIT KHOUYA	<i>Ministry of National Education, Morocco Moulay Ismail University, Morocco</i>	COLOR IMAGE ENHANCEMENT USING ANISOTROPIC AND NONLINEAR DIFFUSION
SALAKO, Oluwaseun Adewale AJIBADE, Olalekan, Eyitayo	<i>Federal Polytechnic Ilaro, Nigeria</i>	RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE IN NIGERIA FEDERAL POLYTECHNICS: FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC ILARO PERSPECTIVE
Amao Oyetoun Dunmola Omotayo Abiodun Olushola Olojede Mary Oluyinka	<i>National Bioresources Development Centre, Nigeria North West University, South Africa</i>	CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION TO ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA

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02.06.2021 | SESSION-2 | HALL-1



Baku Local Time: 14:00 – 16:30



Ankara Local Time: 13:00 – 15:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Neeraj Rathore

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Neeraj Rathore	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, India	AN ENHANCEMENT OF GRIDSIM ARCHITECTURE WITH LOAD BALANCING
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Neeraj Rathore	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, India	IMPLEMENTING CHECKPOINTING ALGORITHM IN ALCHEMI.NET
Songül KASKUN Sakine UĞURLU KARAĞAÇ	Karabuk University, Turkey	ACTIVATION OF BIOCHAR DERIVED FROM RICE HUSK FOR TREATING WASTEWATER
Bilal BOUSSAHA Mustapha LAHMAR Ahmed AYED Hamza BENSOUILAH	University of 8 Mai 1945 Guelma, Algeria	STUDY OF THE MECHANISM OF LUBRICATION BY SQUEEZE FILM OF COUPLE-STRESS FLUID: APPLICATION TO THE HUMAN KNEE JOINT
Sakine UĞURLU KARAĞAÇ Songül KASKUN	Karabuk University, Turkey	A quick overview of carbonaceous materials
Tayfun UYGUNOĞLU Yaser AL-TURKI	Afyon Kocatepe University, Turkey	INVESTIGATION OF THE USE OF STEEL FIBERS IN THE MANUFACTURING OF DESIGNED CEMENT COMPOSITE
Dilara Koçak Aydoğan Özdamar	Ege University, Turkey	EXAMINATION OF THE EFFECT OF OXIDIZER / FUEL RATIO ON THRUST OF LIQUID OXYGEN / PARAFFIN FUELED HYBRID ROCKET ENGINE BY USING NUMERICAL METHOD
Elif SAĞLIK Rozerin ÇELİK	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey	ORIENTATION OF PEDESTRIAN AXES IN LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS
Dilara Koçak Aydoğan Özdamar	Ege University, Turkey	EXAMINATION OF THE EFFECT OF VISCOUS MODEL ON THRUST OF LIQUID OXYGEN / PARAFFIN FUELED HYBRID ROCKET ENGINE BY USING NUMERICAL METHOD
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Neeraj Rathore	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, India	MODIFIED HYBRID NEURAL NETWORK FOR IMAGE FORGERY DETECTION

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02.06.2021 | SESSION-2 | HALL-2



Baku Local Time: 14:00 – 16:30



Ankara Local Time: 13:00 – 15:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rahul Desai

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Aman Mishra Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rahul Desai	Army Institute of Technology, India	Keystroke Dynamics and Various Authentication Approaches
Amer Nasr A. Elghaffar	Alfanar Company, Saudi Arabia	Application considerations of acceleration scheme for assisting the transmission line protective relays
A. Kalizhanova M. Kunelbayev A. Kozbakova Zh. Aitkulov Zh. Orazbekov	Almaty University of Power Engineering and Telecommunications, Kazakhstan	TEMPERATURE CALCULATION ON THE SPECTRAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FIBER BRAGG GRATINGS
Kemal Karakuzu Veysel Kobya Burak Felekoğlu Kambiz Ramyar Ali Mardani-Aghabaglou	Bursa Uludag University, Turkey	EFFECT OF HIGH RANGE WATER REDUCING ADMIXTURE POLYMER ON SOME FRESH STATE PROPERTIES OF CEMENT
Muhammet Zeki ÖZYURT Duygu ÖKSÜZÖMER	Sakarya University, Turkey	THE EFFECTS OF SHEAR WALL POSITION CHANGES IN CONCRETE BUILDINGS WITH L-TYPE SHEAR WALLS ON THE EXTERNAL AXES
Gökhan Özdemir Sinan Başaran	Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University, Turkey	ADAPTIVE CONTROL OF THE NON-HOLONOMIC DIFFERENTIAL DRIVE MOBILE ROBOT
Hayri YAĞLI K. Turgut GÜRSEL	Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey	DOCKING OF THE SHIPS AND ANALYSIS OF ACCIDENTS OCCURRED DURING DOCKING
Oguzhan ERTAS Murat YUCEL	Gazi University, Turkey	RF ENERGY HARVESTING DESIGN FOR ACTIVE SENSORS
Rebiai Cherif Bahloul Elhachemi	University of Batna2, Algeria	ANALYSIS OF PLANAR FREE SURFACE FLOW USING STRAIN BASED APPROACH
Edilkhan Amirgaliyev Talgat Sundetov Murat Kunelbayev	Institute of Information and Computational Technologies, Kazakhstan	A method for solving the problem of interaction of a verbal robot with several people

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02.06.2021 | SESSION-2 | HALL-3



Baku Local Time: 14:00 – 16:30



Ankara Local Time: 13:00 – 15:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülşen AKMAN

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Hojjat Hosseinnzhad Erdoğan Tosun Özge Andiç-Çakır Kambiz Ramyar	<i>Ege University, Turkey</i>	CHARACTERIZATION AND ENHANCING WATER ABSORPTION CHARACTERISTIC OF COARSE RECYCLED CONCRETE AGGREGATE
Jyoti Rathore Vikram Singh Chouhan	<i>Jaypee University of Engineering and Technology, India</i>	Impact of Rewards and Recognition on Employees Job Satisfaction and Motivation in Private Industries in Rajasthan
Ayed Ahmed Lahmar Mustapha Boussaha Bilal	<i>University 8 Mai 1945 Guelma, Algeria</i>	SIMPLE INVESTIGATION ABOUT THE BEHAVIOR OF DAMPING AND STIFFNESS COEFFICIENT FOR A GAS FOIL BEARINGS
Ha Huy Cuong Nguyen	<i>The University of Da Nang, Viet Nam</i>	SOLUTIONS TO PROVIDE RESOURCES BASED ON INFRASTRUCTURE TECHNOLOGY TO SUPPORT DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN EDUCATION
Aigul Mukhitova Aigerim Yerimbetova	<i>al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan</i>	CREATING OF ADAPTIVE GRAPHICAL WEBINTERFACES BASED ON XSLT TRANSFORMATION
Borislav Abrashev Marin Pandev Daniela Levi Valentin Terziev	<i>Bulgarian Academy of Sciences</i>	THE EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL TROUGH HYDROGEN TECHNOLOGIES
Hakan YILMAZ Kemal YILDIRIM	<i>Gazi University, Turkey</i>	THE EFFECT OF DESIGN TRAINING ON THE PERCEPTIONAL EVALUATION OF THE MATERIALS USED IN THE OLYMPIC SWIMMING POOL CEILING
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülşen AKMAN Ramazan Topdemir	<i>Kocaeli University, Turkey</i>	A STUDY ON A BETTER LIFE INDEX AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) IN OECD COUNTRIES
Jyoti Rathore Vikram Singh Chouhan	<i>Jaypee University of Engineering and Technology, India</i>	Measuring the employee's Job Satisfaction level of ABC Private limited, Rajasthan
Baran ARSLAN Erkan NUR	<i>Harran University, Turkey</i>	EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPLOYEES' PRESENTEEISM BEHAVIORS AND ONLINE CONSUMER PURCHASE INTENTION: A RESEARCH ON THE HEALTH SECTOR
Erkan NUR Baran ARSLAN	<i>Harran University, Turkey</i>	A RESEARCH ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPLOYEES' PRESENTEEISM BEHAVIORS AND WORK ALIENATION BEHAVIORS

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02.06.2021 | SESSION-2 | HALL-4



Baku Local Time: 14:00 – 16:30



Ankara Local Time: 13:00 – 15:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Prof. G.M.Walunjkar

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Engin Can Öcan Akın Oktav Burak Tekgün	<i>Abdullah Gül University, Turkey</i>	IMPROVEMENT OF THE ACOUSTICAL PERFORMANCE OF PERMANENT MAGNET SYNCHRONOUS MOTORS
Lect. Zühal Aslan Akyol Murat Yücel	<i>Kastamonu University, Turkey</i> <i>Gazi University, Turkey</i>	MATLAB DESIGN PLATFORMS AND A SAMPLE APPLICATION: CONTROL OF TUNABLE LASER SOURCE
Berktuğ Üçel İbrahim Kağan Bilge Aydoğan Özdamar Erhan Solakoğlu	<i>Ege University, Turkey</i> <i>TUSAŞ, Turkey</i>	ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF THE MACH NUMBER ON THE PERFORMANCE OF A SUBSONIC AIR INTAKE USED IN AIRCRAFT GAS TURBINE ENGINES BY USING A NUMERICAL METHOD
Aigerim Yerimbetova	<i>Institute of Information and Computational Technologies, Kazakhstan</i>	DEVELOPMENT OF INTERACTIVE INTELLIGENT SEARCH
Prof. G.M.Walunjkar Jagmohan Singh Neeraj Kumar Bhupendra Yadav Abhishek Singh	<i>Army Institute of Technology, India</i>	DEEP LEARNING FOR BEARING FAULT DIAGNOSIS
Asst. Prof. Chandrika Wagle Asst. Prof. Chetanraj D. Patil Asst. Prof. Abhishek Daab	<i>Dr. D. Y. Patil institute of Technology, India</i>	DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF SOLAR OPERATED MECHANICAL SEGWAY
Raisa R. Hakhiyeva	<i>Institute of Radiation Problems of ANAS, Azerbaijan</i>	Study of nano TiC compounds by infrared spectroscopy
Mourad NOUIOUA Aissa LAOUISSI Azzeddine BELAZIZ Mohamed Athmane YALLESE	<i>Mechanics Research Centre. Algeria</i>	ANN-MOALO based tool-wear monitoring for better surface quality
Leonard Constantin Gebac Mircea Bercu	<i>University of Bucharest, Romania</i>	Investigation on Helium vibration inside C 20 H 20 molecular cage
Aremu Olaosebikan Akanni	<i>The Polytechnic, Nigeria</i>	Modelling Pathloss Prognostications Based on Machine Learning Techniques for 4G-LTE Network at 900 MHz in Tropical Region

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02.06.2021 | SESSION-3 | HALL-1



Baku Local Time: 17:00 – 19:30



Ankara Local Time: 16:00 – 18:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Huynh Le Hong Thai

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Lamraoui Lazhar Rebiai Cherif Bahloul Elhachemi	<i>University of Batna2, Algeria</i>	A NEW MEMBRANE FINITE ELEMENT BASED ON THE STRAIN FORMULATION FOR THE ANALYSIS OF 2-D STRUCTURES
Huynh Le Hong Thai Nguyen Van Hien Tran Dinh Tu	<i>Nha Trang University, Vietnam</i>	PREDICTION RESISTANCE OF LONG PHU PLANING HULLS
Mohammed Kaka Ahmed Moh'd Foad Rohani Azlan Mohd Zain Akanni Adeyemi Gabriel	<i>Universiti Teknologi, Malaysia</i>	A REVIEW OF STEGANOGRAPHY AND CLASSIFICATION OF IMAGE STEGANOGRAPHY METHODS
S. Benarous A. Azbouche S.A. Yala S. Ouazki	<i>Nuclear Research Center of Algiers, Algeria</i> <i>University of Blida 1, Algeria</i>	Assessment of Natural and Artificial Radionuclides in Sediment Samples Collected from Two Hypersaline Algerian sites: Chott Melghir and Guelta Al-Hamra
Mehmet Salih Sancaroğlu Murat Yücel	<i>Gazi University, Turkey</i>	EFFICIENCY INCREASING APPROACHES AND PRIORITY IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION IN ITIL-BASED SERVICE DESK SYSTEMS
Mesut TANER K. Turgut GÜRSEL	<i>Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey</i>	UNMANNED SURFACE VEHICLE DESIGN WITH BIOMIMICRY METHOD
Fadime Demirtaş Erkan Tanyıldızı	<i>Maltepe University, Turkey</i> <i>Fırat University, Turkey</i>	HYPER PARAMETER OPTIMIZATION IN SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE ALGORITHM
Yahaya Shagaiya Daniel	<i>Kaduna State University, Nigeria</i>	Effect of electric field on flow of nanofluid toward stretching sheet
Yahaya Shagaiya Daniel	<i>Kaduna State University, Nigeria</i>	Radiation impact on stagnation point flow with magnetic field over a stretching sheet

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02.06.2021 | SESSION-3 | HALL-2



Baku Local Time: 17:00 – 19:30



Ankara Local Time: 16:00 – 18:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Elman Hazar

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Ali Farajzadeh Elman Hazar	Razi University, Iran Iğdir University, Turkey	On fixed points for generalized Φ -contraction mappings with Ψ -property
Ali Farajzadeh Prof. Dr. Elman Hazar	Razi University, Iran	On generalized vector equilibrium problems and scalar minimization problems
Cihat ABDİOĞLU Rümeysa OĞUZ	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey	A QUALITATIVE STUDY TO DETERMINE THE AWARENESS OF SCIENCE TEACHERS' TOWARDS 21ST CENTURY SKILLS
Rabia Kılıç Nuh Durna	Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Turkey	Subdivision of Spectrum of Upper Triangular Double Band Matrix on the Hahn Sequence Space
Prof. Dr. Oktay Sh. MUKHTAROV Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kadriye AYDEMİR Assist. Prof. Dr. Hayati Olğar	Gaziosmanpaşa University, Turkey Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Azerbaijan Amasya University, Turkey	LOWER BOUND ESTIMATION OF A PRINCIPAL EIGENVALUE FOR TWO-INTERVAL STURM-LIOUVILLE PROBLEMS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kadriye AYDEMİR Prof. Dr. Oktay Sh. MUKHTAROV Merve ÇOĞAN	Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Azerbaijan Gaziosmanpaşa University, Turkey	COMPARISON RESULTS FOR STURM-LIOUVILLE PROBLEMS WITH TRANSMISSION CONDITIONS
Cem Yağlı	Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus	CORDIC VARIATIONS IN SELF LOCATION ESTIMATION PROCESS VIA LINE-OF-SIGHT AND SINGLE-BOUNCED NON-LINE-OF-SIGHT
Havvanur Işıtan Yadigar Şekerci Fırat	Amasya University, Turkey	MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF HONEYBEE POPULATION
Dr. Merve YÜCEL Kadriye AYDEMİR Oktay Sh. MUKHTAROV	Hitit University, Turkey Amasya University, Turkey Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Azerbaijan	APPLICATION OF λ -PARAMETERIZED DIFFERENTIAL TRANSFORM TO BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEMS

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02.06.2021 | SESSION-3 | HALL-3



Baku Local Time: 17:00 – 19:30



Ankara Local Time: 16:00 – 18:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Aldemir Malveira de Oliveira

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Fatma Karadeniz Yadigar Şekerçi Fırat	Amasya University, Turkey	MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF HONEY BEE COLONY DISEASES
Prof. Dr. Aldemir Malveira de Oliveira	Centro de Mídias do Estado do Amazonas, Brazil	ANALYSIS OF MATHEMATICS TASKS PROPOSED BY HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS AT THE AMAZONAS-BRAZIL STATE NETWORK FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF STEIN
Prof. Dr. Oktay Sh. Mukhtarov Assist. Prof. Dr. Hayati Olğar Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kadriye Aydemir	Gaziosmanpaşa University, Turkey Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, Turkey Amasya University, Turkey	SAMPLING SERIES OF INTEGRAL TRANSFORMS ASSOCIATED WITH TWO-INTERVAL STURM-LIOUVILLE PROBLEMS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hayati Olğar Prof. Dr. Oktay Sh. Mukhtarov Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kadriye Aydemir	Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, Turkey Gaziosmanpaşa University, Turkey Amasya University, Turkey	POSITIVENESS OF MULTI-INTERVAL STURM-LIOUVILLE PROBLEMS WITH IMPULSIVE CONDITIONS
Tunahan Turhan Gözde Özkan Tükel	Süleyman Demirel University, Turkey Isparta University of Applied Sciences, Turkey	ELASTIC CURVES IN PSEUDO GALILEAN 3-SPACE
Dr. Noureddine BOUTERAA	University of Oran1, Ahmed Benbella, Algeria	Existence of Solutions for a Nonlinear Fractional nonlocal boundary Value Problem
Rakesh Ranjan Hari Shankar Prasad Mohammad Javed Alam	National Institute of Technology Jamshedpur, India	AN EXPONENTIALLY FITTED NUMERICAL INTEGRATION METHOD FOR SINGULAR PERTURBATION PROBLEMS
Tunahan Turhan Gözde Özkan Tükel Ayşe Yılmaz Ceylan	Süleyman Demirel University, Turkey Isparta University of Applied Sciences, Turkey Akdeniz University, Turkey	RATIONAL BÉZIER CURVES ON 2-DIMENSIONAL ANTI DE SITTER SPACE
B.A. Mamedov Assoc. Prof. Dr. E. Copuroglu	Gaziosmanpaşa University, Turkey	The Temperature Dependence of the Total Internal Energy of ^{238}Pu Nuclear Fuel by Using the Einstein-Debye approximation
Assoc. Prof. Dr. E. Copuroglu B.A. Mamedov	Gaziosmanpaşa University, Turkey	Study of Total Internal Energy of ^{238}Pu Nuclear Fuel by Use of the Einstein-Debye approximation

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02.06.2021 | SESSION-3 | HALL-4



Baku Local Time: 17:00 – 19:30



Ankara Local Time: 16:00 – 18:30



Meeting ID: 849 8077 7821 | Passcode: 071079

MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Dr. Iosefina BLAZSANI-BATTO	Romanian Language Institute, Bucharest, Romania	STAGES OF INTERNATIONALIZATION REGARDING UNIVERSITY COOPERATION
Rajab Jafarli	Nakhchivan State University, Azerbaijan	SOCIAL MEDIA SLANGS IN MODERN BRITISH SLANG LEXICON
Gulnar Karimli	Nakhchivan State University, Azerbaijan	CATEGORIAL FEATURES OF ENGLISH PARTICLES
Hajiyeva Gunay	Baku State University, Azerbaijan	PROVISION OF THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD IN RESPECT OF WOMEN WITH PREGNANT AND UNDERAGE CHILDREN IN PLACES OF DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY
Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK	Kırıkkale University, Turkey	NEVRUZ CELEBRATIONS IN THE OTTOMAN AND ITS EXPRESSION IN ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS
Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK	Kırıkkale University, Turkey	A SWEET IN THE OTTOMAN: NOWRUZIYYE
Andrea KLUČAROVÁ Vladimír ŠEBEŇ	The University of Prešov in Prešov, Slovakia	RECOGNIZING SIGNS OF PUPILS' INTEREST IN PHYSICS: A STUDY IN EASTERN SLOVAKIA
Rajani Rani Gupta	Middle East College, Oman	Challenges and Opportunities associated with teaching and learning on online platform versus traditional way of teaching in a HEI of Oman
Assist. Prof. Dr. Neşe IŞIK	İstanbul Medeniyet University, Turkey	RESPONSE TO ATLAQVIDA POEM FROM EXAMPLES OF HUMILIATION THROUGH ART
Prof. Dr. Abbas Seyidov Aygün Mammadova Leyla Rustamova	Azerbaijan State University of Economics ANAS Institute of Archeology and Ethnography	NAKHCHIVAN DURING THE MONGOL INVASIONS: SECRETS OF VICTORIES OF THE ARMY OF CONQUERORS

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INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
- CONTENTS -

İMAM BİRGİVİ'NİN DÜŞÜNCE SİSTEMİNDE TEKFİR OLGUSU	1
RECEP ÖNAL	
MEVLÂNÂ CELÂLEDDİN-İ RÛMÎ DÜŞÜNCESİNDE BİR BAŞA ÇIKMA MEKANİZMASI OLARAK SABİR ÜZERİNE PSİKO-KELAM İÇERİKLİ SEMANTİK ANALİZLER	3
RECEP ÖNAL	
1917- 1918-Cİ İLLƏRDƏ AZƏRBAYCAN QƏZALARINDA ERMƏNİ TƏXRİBATLARI	5
HƏSƏNOV RAHİM RAFİQ OĞLU	
EKO-FAŞİZM KAVRAMININ TÜRKİYE'DEKİ SURİYELİ GÖÇMENLER ÜZERİNDEN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	7
İMAM BAKIR KANLI MERT YENİ	
MODERN İPEK YOLU İÇİNDE ORTA KORİDORUN ÖNEMİ	9
A. BERİL TUĞRUL	
İKLİM DEĞİŞİMİNE BAĞLI GÖÇ HAREKETLERİ MÜLTECİLİK KAVRAMI VE İKLİM MÜLTECİLİĞİ AÇISINDAN HUKUKİ BOŞLUK	11
SEDA TOPGUL	
COVID-19 GÖLGESİNDE İŞ AİLE YAŞAM DENGESİ VE AİLE DOSTU POLİTİKALAR	13
SEDA TOPGUL	
ESSENCE OF THE KARS AGREEMENT AND NAKHCHIVAN: SOCIO-ECONOMIC APPROACH AND RESULTS	15
MEKHTİ BAGİROV	
ERMENİSTAN'IN MÜSLÜMAN-TÜRK DÜNYASINA KARŞI DEVLET POLİTİKASI: İSLAMOFOBİ VE TÜRKOFOBİ	16
YUSİF HÜSEYNOV BAĞIR BABAYEV NOVRUZELİ REHİMOV REŞAD ASGEROV	
BİLGE TONYUKUK- ORHON YAZITLARI- MODERN TÜRK HALKLARININ ORTAK ANTİK YAZILI EDEBİYATI VE AZERBAYCAN EDEBİYATININ İLK AŞAMASI	18
REŞAD ASGEROV BAĞIR BABAYEV	
THE NEW ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR THE MIDDLE EAST	20
NATALIA POTERA KATARZYNA WŁODARCZYK	
ETHNO-MEDICINAL PLANTS USED BY BAKERWAL TRIBE IN THE SIWALIK HILLS OF MANSAR, JAMMU AND KASHMIR, INDIA	21
SANJEEV KUMAR GUPTA R.K. MANHAS	
NAXÇIVAN MUXTAR RESPUBLİKASININ DARIDAĞ FLORASINDA YAYILMIŞ LALƏKİMİLƏR (PAPAVERACEAE JUSS.) FƏSİLƏSİNİN TAKSONOMİK TƏRKİBİ VƏ BİOEKOLOJİ XÜSUSİYYƏTLƏRİ	22
AYSEL HEYDƏROVA	
FACTORS AFFECTING WELFARE IN SHEEP DURING ROAD TRANSPORT	24

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
- CONTENTS -

ŞENİZ ÖZİŞ ALTINÇEKİÇ ERDİNÇ ALTINÇEKİÇ	
ELEMENTEL KÜKÜRT VE BAKTERİ AŞILAMASININ TURP BİTKİSİNDE BAZI VERİM UNSURLARINA ETKİSİ	25
İRFAN YARIMOĞLU UMMAHAN ÇETİN KARACA	
ARTAN DOZLARDA VERMİKOMPOST UYGULAMASININ KADMİYUMLA KİRLENMİŞ TOPRAKLARDA TOPRAK SOLUNUMUNA ETKİSİ	27
OMAR AMJED HASAN CHALABEE UMMAHAN ÇETİN KARACA	
IMPLEMENTATION OF APRIORI ALGORITHM IN SURVEY ANALYSIS	29
NAZİRE MİKAİL ARZU ÇİĞ	
ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADE AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN OSOGBO, OSUN STATE	30
MARTİN BİNDE, GASU SAMUEL, YAKUBU ALABİ, GBEMİSOLA ISLAMİAT	
THE EFFECT OF BACTERIA APPLICATIONS SHOWING ACCD ACTIVITY ON THE SEEDLING OF CUCUMIS MELO VAR. AGRESTIS SEEDS UNDER SALT STRESS	31
FATİH ÇİĞ M. ZEKİ KARİPÇİN	
SERA KOŞULLARINDA YETİŞTİRİLEN BAZI SEBZELER İÇİN SULAMA YÖNETİMİ	32
HARUN KAMAN	
ÖRTÜALTI TARIMDA TOPRAKTA TUZLULUK SORUNU VE ÇÖZÜM ÖNERİLERİ	34
HARUN KAMAN	
DEVOTION TO AGRICULTURE AMONG NIGERIAN FARMERS: GENDER- SENSITIVE ANALYSES USING SECONDARY DATA	36
FAUSAT MOTUNRAYO İBRAHİM	
RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE IN NIGERIA FEDERAL POLYTECHNICS: FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC ILARO PERSPECTIVE	37
SALAKO,OLUWASEUN ADEWALE AJIBADE, OLALEKAN, EYİTAYO	
IMPROVEMENT IN ABIOTIC STRESS TOLERANCE OF PLANTS THROUGH SEED PRIMING	38
MUHAMMAD ARSLAN ASHRAF	
THE EFFECT OF GROWING MEDIA ON PLANT GROWTH AND FLOWER LONGEVITY OF TULIPA GESNERIANA L.	39
AYSUN CAVUSOGLU	
PARTLY AND FULLY PRIMER AMINE SUBSTITUTED MONO- FERROCENYL CYCLOTETRAPHOSPHAZENES: THE INVESTIGATIONS OF SYNTHESSES, THE ANTIMICROBIAL AND DNA CLEAVAGE ACTIVITIES	40

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
- CONTENTS -

	GAMZE ELMAS AYTUĞ OKUMUŞ MEHTAP YAKUT ARZU BİNİCİ ZEYNEL KILIÇ DİLA KOYUNOĞLU LEYLA AÇIK	
ANTITUBERCULOSIS ACTIVITIES OF 2-CIS-4-ANSA AND SPIROCYCLOTETRAPHOSPHAZENE DERIVATIVES CONTAINING DIFUNCTIONAL REAGENTS		
	AYTUĞ OKUMUŞ GAMZE ELMAS ARZU BİNİCİ ZEYNEL KILIÇ HÜLYA ŞİMŞEK	41
EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT FOR THE CONTENT OF EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE IN HEALTH SERVICES IN TURKEY		43
	MUSTAFA FİLİZ GÜLTEKİN KEÇECİ	
MULTI-DIMENSIONAL STUDY OF THESESES RELATED TO ECONOMIC EVALUATION IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH		44
	GÜLTEKİN KEÇECİ MUSTAFA FİLİZ ARTVİN ÇORUH UNİVERSİTY	
YENİ DOĞULMUŞ KÖRPƏLƏRİN FİZİYOLOJİ ƏLAMƏTLƏRİ		45
	AYSUN SÜLEYMANOVA	
COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MOLECULAR PROPERTIES AND THE BIOACTIVITY SCORE OF A NEWLY SYNTHESIZED BEXAROTENE DERIVATIVE AND ITS PARENT STRUCTURES		47
	YANA KOLEVA IVELİN İLİEV SVETLANA GEORĞİEVA	
BIONICS IN SCIENCE EDUCATION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE FORMATION OF STUDENTS' PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE		48
	IGOR KORSUN MARYNA MONCHUK	
TÜRKİYE'DE YETİŞEN ÇÖVEN (GYPSOPHILA L.) TÜRLERİ VE GELENEKSEL GIDALARDA KULLANIMI		49
	ÇİĞDEM MUŞTU EBRU DENİZ KAMİL BOSTAN	
UTERİN ADENOSARKOM TANISI ALAN OLGULARDA HASTALIKSIZ SAĞKALIM VE TOPLAM SAĞKALIM SONUÇLARININ İNCELENMESİ		51
	GÖKŞEN GÖRGÜLÜ	
THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS PATIENTS AND EVIDENCE-BASED CARE RECOMMENDATIONS		53
	SELVA EZGİ AŞKAR ÖZLEM OVAYOLU	

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
- CONTENTS -

ON CERTAIN TOPOLOGICAL INDICES AND M-POLYNOMIALS FOR THE TREATMENT OF COVID-19	54
V. LOKESHA S. MARAGADAM SUSHMITHA JAIN	
CERTAIN TOPOLOGICAL INDICES AND RELATED POLYNOMIALS FOR POLYSACCHARIDES	55
V. LOKESHA A.S.MARAGADAM SUSHMITHA JAIN	
İLKÖĞRETİM MATEMATİK ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRME YAKLAŞIMLARININ YAPILANDIRMACI YAKLAŞIMA VE LİSELERE GEÇİŞ SINAVINA YÖNELİK SORULARA UYGUNLUĞUYLA İLGİLİ GÖRÜŞLERİ	56
SEMANUR ASLAN MENEKŞE SEDEN TAPAN- BROUTİN HATİCE KÜBRA GÜLER-SELEK	
IS THE INEVITABLE END OR THE HAPPY END? IN SILICO ANTHELMINTIC RESISTANCE DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO, ARTEANNUIN-B İS İN THE LEADING ROLE	58
DİLARA KARAMAN AHMET ONUR GİRİŞGİN OYA GİRİŞGİN	
BEYİN DOKUSUNDA METHOMYL'İN YOL AÇTIĞI OKSİDATİF STRES ÜZERİNE KURKUMİN'İN KORUYUCU ROLÜ	60
AYŞE ASLANTÜRK YUSUF KALENDER İREM SONGÜR GAZİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ	
SUPPLY CHAIN FAILURE MODE AND EFFECT ANALYSIS VIA MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION-MAKING	62
SHAHRYAR SOROOSHIAN	
VACCINES FROM EXPLORATORY STEPS TO MANUFACTURING AND LOGISTICS	63
YASAMAN PARŞIA SHAHRYAR SOROOSHIAN	
PATIENT EDUCATION AND ADAPTATION TO THE TREATMENT OF THE PATIENT WITH HEART FAILURE	64
MELİKE YILMAZ YASEMİN BOY MUKADDER MOLLAOĞLU	
NURSING CARE OF PATIENT WITH HYPERTENSION ACCORDING TO GORDON'S FUNCTIONAL HEALTHCARE MODEL: CASE REPORT	65
TUĞÇE YILMAZ YASEMİN BOY MUKADDER MOLLAOĞLU	
CORE STONE IN DIABETES MANAGEMENT: PATIENT EDUCATION	66

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
- CONTENTS -

ŞEYMA YALÇINKAYA YASEMİN BOY MUKADDER MOLLAOĞLU	
THE IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN THE FIELD OF PALLIATIVE CARE IN TURKEY AND WORLD	
SEDA ŞAN MUKADDER MOLLAOĞLU YASEMİN BOY	67
COVID-19: MISCONCEPTION AND STIGMATIZATION AMONG LEBANESE RESIDENTS	
KHODR Z. AWAD	68
NICOTINAMIDE INCREASES ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITY IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA REPERFUSION INJURY	
RUHAT ARSLAN SONGUL DOGANAY NURTEN BAHTİYAR	69
OBEZ OLAN VE OLMAYAN ERKEKLERDE ALT ÜRİNER SİSTEM SEMPTOM CİDDİYETİ VE YAŞAM KALİTESİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI – PİLOT ÇALIŞMA	
ELİF SENA DÜŞGÜN YASEMİN KARAASLAN ŞEYDA TOPRAK ÇELENAY	70
TL2SE-TLPR2SE4 SİSTEMİNİNİN FAZ DENGESİ, OLUŞAN FAZLARIN FİZİKO KİMYASAL ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ	
C.A. AHMEDOVA FATMA EROL	71
CETE-SB2TE3 VE CETE-Bİ2TE3 SİSTEMİNDE KİMYASAL KARŞILIKLI ETKİNİN İNCELENMESİ	
S.H. MEMMEDOVA F.M. SADIGOVA C.A. AHMEDOVA	72
METALLOPORPHYRINS AS ELECTROCHEMICAL MEDIATORS FOR HYDROGEN PEROXIDE DETECTION	
EUGENİA FAGADAR-COSMA	73
BIOTRANSFORMATION OF (E)-3-(FURAN-2-YL)-1-(P-TOLYL)PROP-2-EN-1- ONE BY CLADOSPORIUM SPHAEROSPERMUM	
SEMRA YILMAZER KESKİN	74
BIOTRANSFORMATION OF (E)-3-PHENYL-1-(P-TOLYL)PROP-2-EN-1-ONE BY ULOCLADIUM CHARTARUM MRC 72584	
SEMRA YILMAZER KESKİN KUDRET YILDIRIM VUSALA ISMAYILOVA FATİH SÖNMEZ	75
ON HANS HOLBEIN'S PAINTINGS OF AMBASSADORS AND THEIR DEPICTED TEXTILES	
ÖZLEM KAYA AHMET AYTAÇ	76
SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL IMPACT OF SUFI SHRINES: A CASE STUDY OF MITTHAN KOT	
	77

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
- CONTENTS -

SARFRAZ AHMAD	
WORDS FOR BERRIES IN ARTIFICIAL LANGUAGES	78
ALAN REED LIBERT	
ARTISTIC EMBROIDERY IN MEDIEVAL AZERBAIJANI DECORATIVE APPLIED ART	79
TURKAN GULIYEVA	
TOWARDS A FUTURISTIC PANDEMIC CINEMA	80
STEPHEN OGHENERURO OKPADAH	
TOPOLOJİNİN GÜNLÜK HAYATTA KULLANIMI: EĞRİLER ARASINDA GEÇİŞ	81
GÜZİDE ŞENEL	
WATER WORSHIP IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES	82
MAI AN TRAN THI	
NAHÇIVAN BÖLGESİNDEKİ KÜTÜPHANELERİN TARİHİ VE GÖREVLERİ HAKKINDA (X -XX YÜZYIL)	83
ŞARABANI ALI KIZI MAMMADOVA	
SOCIAL AND CULTURAL PROTOCOLS THE MISSING LINK IN THE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF THE COVID 19 EPIDEMIC	85
KAMAL KOOHI	
COVID-19 SÜRECİNDE DENETİM FAALİYETLERİNDE KARŞILAŞILAN SORUNLAR	86
ALI KESTANE SADETTİN PAKSOY	
ARKEİPLER VE MARKA OLMAK	88
ITIR HASIRCI AYBENİZ AKDENİZ AR	
BİR MARKA İSMİ YARATMA İÇİN STRATEJİLER	89
FATMA ZEYBEK AYBENİZ AKDENİZ AR	
AZERBAIJAN BÜTÇESİNDE KAMU HARCAMALARI EKONOMİK BÜYÜME İLİŞKİSİ	90
POLAD ALIYEV SERKAN KÜNÜ	
COVID-19 SALGININDA KIRILGAN TARAF: KADIN ÇALIŞANLAR	92
MERAL ÇALIŞ DUMAN	
QUANTIFYING THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF COVID-19 CONTAINMENT MEASURES : LOSS FROM CONTAINMENT MEASURES VS. GAINS FROM FISCAL-MONETARY STIMULUS	94
ASSİST. PROF. SOVİK MUKHERJEE	
İNSAN KAPİTALI- İNNOVASİYALİ İQTİSADİYYATIN ƏSASI KİMİ	95
MƏHSƏTİ RAFİQ ƏSGƏROVA	
KÜRESELLEŞMENİN TÜKETİM KÜLTÜRÜ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ	98
SADETTİN PAKSOY MERVE KAPLAN	
TÜRKİYE'DE Kİ ENTOMOPATOJENİK NOSEMA VE VAİRİMORPHA ENFEKSİYONLARI	99
ONUR TOSUN	

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
- CONTENTS -

EVALUATION OF SOIL MICRONUTRIENTS STATUS IN NIGERIAN NORTHERN SAVANNA	101
S. YAKUBU Y.Y. OBADAKI	
ARI POLENİNDE BULUNAN BİYOAKTİF BİLEŞİKLER VE BİYOYARARLIĞI	102
ZÜLAL GÜNAY HATİCE KALKAN YILDIRIM	
ARDAHAN, KARS İLLERİNDE ÜRETİLEN GELENEKSEL TÜRKMEN SAÇAK PEYNİRİ	104
NURAY GÜZELER BETÜL KILINÇLI DİLEK SAY	
NUTRITIONAL VALUES AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF EDIBLE BIRD NEST HARVESTED IN SOUTHEAST ASIA REGION	105
DUY NGUYEN XUAN	
KAHRAMANMARAŞ KOŞULLARINDA FARKLI ORANLARDA VE DÖNEMLERDE UYGULANAN BİTKİ BÜYÜME DÜZENLEYİCİSİNİN NOHUTTA VERİM VE ÖNEMLİ TARIMSAL ÖZELLİKLER ÜZERİNE ETKİSİNİN BELİRLENMESİ	106
CENGİZ YÜRÜRDURMAZ TAHSİN BEYÇİOĞLU MUHAMMED FATİH ÇOLAK	
ALTERNATİF BİR GIDA OLARAK YENİLEBİLİR BÖCEKLER VE BÖCEK BAZLI ÜRÜNLER	108
EBRU DENİZ ÇİĞDEM MUŞTU KAMİL BOSTAN	
EDIBLE INSECTS AS AN ALTERNATIVE FOOD AND INSECT-BASED FOOD	110
EBRU DENİZ ÇİĞDEM MUŞTU KAMİL BOSTAN	
GLÜTENSİZ GIDA ÜRÜNLERİNDE AMARANT, DARI VE KİNOA KULLANIMI	111
ZEYNEP NALE	
DETERMINATION OF SYNTHESIS PARAMETERS OF PHENYL FLUOROBORATE	112
ŞEYMA OLGUN DUYGU YILMAZ AYDIN METİN GÜRÜ AYBÜKE AYŞE ERTÜRK	
DİJİTALLEŞME İLE DEĞİŞEN ENDÜSTRİ İLİŞKİLERİNİN SENDİKALAR ÜZERİNDE ETKİSİ	113
YASİN YILMAZ FATMA DEMİR	
COMPARISON OF THE COMPROMISE INSTITUTION APPLIED IN THE TAX SYSTEMS OF TURKEY AND SELECTED COUNTRIES	115
ORÇUN AVCI	

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
- CONTENTS -

İNFORMASİYA CƏMİYYƏTİ ŞƏRAİTİNDƏ İQTİSADİ UKLADIN İNSAN PSİXOLOGİYASINA TƏSİRİ	116
FUADA ALLAHVERDİYEVA NƏRİMAN QIZI	
TOPOLOJİ FƏZALAR VƏ TOPOLOJİ ŞƏFA MƏMMƏDOVA	117
TÜRKİYE'DE YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ POTANSİYELİ VE ÜRETİMİ	118
BURÇİN DEMİRBİLEK	
NEW STRATEGIES OF LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS PROMOTION ON THE MARKETS OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION	120
FİLKEVİCH I.A.	
NAXÇIVAN MUXTAR RESPUBLİKASININ MODERNLƏŞƏN İQTİSADİYYATI: SƏNAYELƏŞMƏ SİYASƏTİ VƏ TEXNOLOJİ İNKİŞAF	122
CAVADXAN QASIMOV	
NEW CHALLENGES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF BEEKEEPING IN BULGARIA - TRENDS AND PROBLEMS	124
POLYA YORDANOVA	
CONSUMER ATTITUDE TOWARDS GREEN MARKETING PRACTICES IN RUSSIA	126
NİNA ZLATEVA OLEKSANDR KAMYSHAN	
USE OF INTERNET AND DIGITAL DIVISION IN ROMANIA	127
IZVORANU ANCA-MARİNA MİHAELA KRUSLİCİKA	
IMPACT OF ECONOMIC ZONES ON FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) AND TAX COLLECTION	128
SABRİ KLAİQİ	
THE EFFECT OF WEBSITE FEATURES ON CUSTOMER TRUST AND LOYALTY: A REVIEW OF EVIDENCE FROM E-BUSINESS WEBSITES IN MASHHAD, IRAN	129
ALIREZA MOGHADDASI RAMUNA MIRHAJIANMOGHADDAM	
SECURITY CHALLENGES IN EKITI-STATE: IMPLICATION FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	130
MORUF OLUGBENGA ADEYİ TİTİLOPE OLUFUNKE OLUSOLA-FADUMİYE	
LIABILITY FOR DEFECTIVE PRODUCTS AND CONSUMER COMPENSATION FOR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS: ARE THE LEGAL REMEDIES PERTINENTLY DESIGNED?	131
JUANİTA GOİCOVİCİ	
INFORMATION RIGHTS AND INFORMATION SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF FAIR TRIAL	132
AMİR İBRAHİM, ALİYEV GULNAZ AYDİN, RZAYEVA AYTAKİN NAZİM, İBRAHİMOVA	
LİSE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN DİNDARLIK EĞİLİM DÜZEYİNİN SOSYO-DEMOGRAFİK DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ	133
HAMZA AKTAŞ	

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
- CONTENTS -

7. SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ENSTRÜMENTAL OLUŞUM SÜRECİNİN BİLGİSAYAR DESTEKLİ MATEMATİK ÖĞRETİMİ KAPSAMINDA İNCELENMESİ	134
AYSUN ŞALCIOĞLU MENEKŞE SEDEN TAPAN BROUTİN HATİCE KÜBRA GÜLER SELEK	
NASEEM HYDER RAJPUT	135
BEYOND BLACKBOARD: EXPLOITING WEB-BASED LEARNING TO ENHANCE LANGUAGE LEARNING AND TEACHING IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A CASE STUDY	136
NGUYEN THÍ TU TRINH NGUYEN ANH TUAN	
CORONAVİRUS (COVID-19) PANDEMİYASI ZAMANI DİSTANT TƏHSİLİN AKTUALLIĞI	137
ƏSMƏR QULUYEVA	
İLKOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN YAZMA BECERİLERİNİ DESTEKLEYEN YAKLAŞIM, MODEL VE ARAÇLARIN LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERE DAYALI OLARAK BELİRLENMESİ	139
MEHMET ALİ OĞUZ PINAR GİRMEN	
DESCRIPTION OF THE APPROACH, MODEL AND TOOLS THAT SUPPORT THE WRITING SKILLS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS BASED ON GRADUATE THESES	140
MEHMET ALİ OĞUZ PINAR GİRMEN	
ÖZEL EĞİTİM ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN MESLEK ALGILARINA İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİ: BİR METAFOR ÇALIŞMASI	141
FERHAT BAHÇECİ UĞUR EPÇAÇAN TUĞBA TÜMEN	
İTTİHAT VE TERAKKİ CEMİYETİ'NİN NİZAMNAMESİ HAKKINDA GENEL BİR DEĞERLENDİRME	143
ÇAĞDAŞ YÜKSEL	
BİOLOGİYA FƏNNİNİN TƏDRİSİNDƏ “QİYMƏTLƏNDİRMƏ” NİN ÖYRƏNMƏYƏ TƏSİRİ	145
FATİMƏ BABAYEVA	
İNGİLİZCE ÖĞRETİM ELEMANLARININ DERSLERİNDE ÖĞRETİM TEKNOLOJİLERİNE YER VERME DURUMU	147
SEMA YILDIZ HUSEYNOV ÖZDEN DEMİRKAN	
NEW FORMAT EXAM OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS IN COVID-19 PANDEMIC SITUATION	148
DAİVA TREZNEVİCIUTE	
INFLUENCE OF SHORT MESSAGE SERVICE (SMS) ON THE WRITTEN COMPOSITION OF ESL PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS OF FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, ABEOKUTA: IMPLICATIONS FOR TEACHER EDUCATION IN NIGERIA	149
A.A. OMOSEEBI	
COMPUTER ERGONOMICS: THE EXPERIENCE OF LIBRARY PERSONNEL	150

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
- CONTENTS -

DAMILARE ANDREW OMIDEYI OLAIDE TEMILOLU AKINBO	
UNDERGRADUATES' LINK TO ELECTRONIC INFORMATION RESOURCES: INVESTIGATING AWARENESS LEVEL AND USE	151
OLAIDE TEMILOLU AKINBO DAMILARE ANDREW OMIDEYI	
STAGES OF INTERNATIONALIZATION REGARDING UNIVERSITY COOPERATION	152
IOSEFINA BLAZSANI-BATTO	
EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN READING SKILLS AND SCHOOL READINESS OF 1TH GRADE STUDENTS WHO ARE DIAGNOSED WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES	153
SÜLEYMAN DOĞRU S.SUNAY YILDIRIM DOĞRU	
THE IMPACT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY FOR STRATEGIC PERFORMANCE IN THE READYMADE GARMENTS INDUSTRY IN BANGLADESH	154
MUHAMMAD SHAHADAT HUSSAİN MAZUMDER	
THE ROLE OF NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO IN PREDICTING IN- HOSPITAL MORTALITY OF PATIENTS WITH COVID-19 IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT	155
KADİR KÜÇÜKCERAN	
CALCULATION OF SPEED OF SOUND OF N-PENTANE USING THIRD VIRIAL COEFFICIENT WITH KIHARA POTENTIAL	156
ELİF SOMUNCU BAHTİYAR A. MAMEDOV	
CALCULATION OF FUGACITY COEFFICIENT OF SOME REAL GASES USING FOURTH VIRIAL COEFFICIENT	157
BAHTİYAR A. MAMEDOV ELİF SOMUNCU	
MAKYEVELİZMİN ALGILANAN REKABET İKLİMİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNE YÖNELİK BİR YAZIN TARAMASI	158
SUUDAN GÖKÇE GÖK	
ESTIMATION OF ENERGY POTENTIAL OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTES FROM ABA DUMPSITES IN NIGERIA AS A PROFITABLE MEANS OF MANAGING ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	160
ANAEKWE, NICHOLAS OGBONNA	
FUNDING AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND ITS EFFECT ON THE SHARE OF LABOR RESOURCES: AN EMPIRICAL CONFIRMATION	161
SVİTLANA IANCHUK	
IMPROVEMENT OF INDUCTION MOTOR NON-LINEAR CONTROL: INTEGRAL BACKSTEPPING APPROACH VERSUS SLIDING MODE CONTROL	162
YASSİNE ZAHRAOUI MOHAMED AKHERRAZ SARA ELBADAOUİ	
RESEARCH ON THE POTENTIAL USE OF BASIL (OCIMUMBASILICUML.) OIL ACIDOVORAXCITRULLI CAUSING WATERMELON FRUIT BLOTCH DISEASE	163

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
- CONTENTS -

HÜSEYİN BASIM ESİN BASIM ÖTEGENOVA NAZGÜL BEKARSTANKIZI	
THE ANTIFUNGAL ACTION OF ROSE ESSENTIAL OIL (ROSADAMASCENA MILL.) AGAINST BOTRYTISCINEREA A CAUSAL AGENT FROM GRAY MOLD DISEASE ON TOMATO	164
ESİN BASIM HÜSEYİN BASIM ÖTEGENOVA NAZGÜL BEKARSTANKIZI	
ESTIMATION OF AUDIT DELAY DETERMINANTS: DO OUTLIERS AND ASYMPTOTIC PROPERTIES MATTER?	165
PRİNCE FAMOUS IZEDONMÍ (PH.D) MONDAY MAVİS İSEDE	
SPECIAL RESISTANCE DEVELOPMENT FOR HIGH PERFORMANCE ROWERS DURING THE PREPARATORY PERIOD FOR THE ANNUAL TRAINING CYCLE	166
VODĀ GABRIEL	
SCIENTIFIC-METHODICAL ASSURANCE IN THE INITIAL STAGE OF PREPARATION OF YOUNG SWIMMERS	167
NINICU ALINA NEUMANN OANA VERONA	
MODERN CONCEPTUAL VISIONS AND DESIGNS OF THE METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF THE SPORTS TRAINING OF RUGBY REFEREES	168
DIACONESCU ROBERT ANDREI OVIDIUS	
EFFECTS OF EUGENIC DISCRIMINATION ON THE MEMORIES OF CHARACTERS IN TONI MORRISON'S NOVELS	169
PINAR SÜT GÜNGÖR	
CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR IN SPORT NEWSPAPER HEADLINES IN ENGLISH VERSUS VIETNAMESE	170
HO THI KIEU OANH LE THI BON	
MAHMUD NEDİM MAAN'IN "RUS ÇARLIĞI'NIN ENKAZI ÜZERİNDE" İSİMLİ RİSALESİNE DAİR BİR İNCELEME	171
COŞKUN KUMRU	
FREE VIBRATION ANALYSIS OF SANDWICH PLATE REINFORCED BY FUNCTIONALLY GRADED NANO-GRAPHENE MATERIALS USING FINITE ELEMENT METHOD	172
M.M. KHEİRİKHAH	
SCHOTTKY DIODE APPLICATIONS OF THE POLY (ETHYLENE ACIDE)	173
ALI RIZA DENİZ	
SELECTION OF THE ELECTRIC MOTOR FOR A CONCEPT ELECTRIC VEHICLE USING A MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION-MAKING METHOD	174
EMRE İSA ALBAK	
IMPROVEMENT OF SOUND ABSORPTION INSULATION AND THERMAL PROPERTIES OF GLASS FIBER FABRIC/EPOXY COMPOSITE	175
PELİN ALTAY ILKAY OZSEV YUKSEK NURAY UÇAR	

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
- CONTENTS -

DYNAMIC MODEL OF RESISTIVE SUPERCONDUCTOR FAULT CURRENT LIMITERS AND LIMITATION ANALYSIS	176
BUĞRA YILMAZ MUHSİN TUNAY GENÇOĞLU	
DEVELOPMENT OF A HIGH-ORDER THEORY FOR FREE VIBRATION ANALYSIS OF COMPOSITE SANDWICH BEAMS	177
M. GHÍASVAND M.M. KHEİRİKHAH	
PERSONALIZED RECOMMENDATION FRAMEWORK FOR TOURIST INTERESTS BASED ON DATA MINING APPROACH	178
M, VAİSHNAVÍ K, MANORANJÍTHAM V, APARAJÍTHA	
THE EFFECT OF HOT-PRESSİNG TEMPERATURE ON THE HARDNESS AND ELECTRICAL CONDUCTİVİTY OF CU-AG LAYERED COMPACTS PRODUCED BY ELECTROLESS COATING AND POWDER METALLURGY	179
TEMEL VAROL ONUR GÜLER SERHATCAN BERK AKÇAY	
EVALUATION OF THE CONDUCTED EMISSIONS GENERATED BY A SINGLE-PHASE SOURCE INVERTER USING LTSPICE SOFTWARE	180
BOUDJEMA REZZOUG WESSİM AKSA HALİMA SLMANI	
NUMERICAL STUDY OF COOLING THE CIRCULAR LIGHT EMITTING DIODE USING PHASE CHANGE MATERIAL	181
MOHAMED BECHİR BEN HAMIDA	
ELECTRONIC ELECTORAL SYSTEM USING BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY	182
S, ABİNAYA S, NİVEDHA P, KİRUBHA P.SATHİYAMURTHÍ	
STUDY OF CONVERGENCE ANALYSIS OF AN ITERATIVE METHOD UNDER SOME WEAK CONDITIONS	183
DEEPAK KUMAR JANAK RAJ SHARMA	
PLANDA PERDE YERİNİN BİR YÖNDE İÇ VE DIŞ AKS OLARAK DEĞİŞİMİNİN YAPISAL DAVRANIŞA ETKİSİ	184
MUHAMMET ZEKİ ÖZYURT DUYGU ÖKSÜZÖMER	
DIŞ AKSLARINDA L TİPİ PERDE BULUNAN BETONARME YAPILARDA PERDE YERİ DEĞİŞİMİNİN ETKİLERİ	186
MUHAMMET ZEKİ ÖZYURT ANIL ŞORBA	
SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK AÇISINDAN HAYVANSAL KAYNAKLI PROTEİNLER YERİNE BİTKİSEL KAYNAKLI PROTEİNLERİN KULLANIMI	188

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
- CONTENTS -

NURAY GÜZELER ÇAĞLA ÖZBEK	
YABANI XAMMALLARDAN FUNKSİONAL MƏHSULLAR İSTEHSALINDA NEYRON ŞƏBƏKƏ METODİKASININ İSTİFADƏSİ	190
ELSEVƏR FƏRZƏLİYEV VLADİMİR QOLUBEV	
MECHANISM AND KINETICS FOR H₂O₂ DECOMPOSITION OVER SPINEL COBALT (II) FERRITE-CHROMITES CATALYSTS	192
TETİANA TATARCHUK IVANNA LAPCHUK NAZARİİ DANYLİUK	
APCO25 İÇİN TEKRARLACI MERKEZİ SEÇİM ALGORİTMASI	193
BİLGİN BİLGİÇ MURAT YÜCEL	
BENCHMARKING OF LOW-COST 3-DIMENSIONAL CAMERAS FOR METROLOGICAL PURPOSES	194
ÖZGÜR POYRAZ BEYZA KIRCI RAMAZAN OLCAY	
FIXTURE DESIGN METHODOLOGIES FOR HIGH PRECISION TURBINE BLADES	195
ÖZGÜR POYRAZ NURULLAH YANDI	
FREE CONVECTION AND THERMAL RADIATION OF NANOFUID WITHIN TILTED L-SHAPED MICROELECTRONIC MODULE COMPRISING POROUS MEDIA UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF LORENTZ POWERS	196
MOHAMED DHİA MASSOUDİ MOHAMED BECHİR BEN HAMİDA	
VARIANCE ANALYSIS OF THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ARITHMETIC ROUGHNESS AND POWER CONSUMPTION AND THE INPUT PARAMETERS DURING THE MACHINING OF THE REFRACTOR ALLOY WITH MATHEMATICAL MODELING AND DEAR	197
KOUAHLA ILYAS YALLESE MOHAMED ATHMANE BELHADİ SALİM HAOUES SABRİNA BOUMAZA HANANE	
APPLICATION OF NATURAL ANTIOXIDANT STRATEGIES IN SEAFOOD	198
HUYNH NGUYEN DUY BAO	
ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITIES OF MARINE SPONGES FROM THE VIETNAM'S SEA	199
HUYNH NGUYEN DUY BAO NGUYEN KHAC BAT	
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND COVID-19 PHILANTHROPY: AN EVIDENCE FROM PAKISTAN	200
MUHAMMAD ISHFAQ AHMAD RAMİZ UR REHMAN MUHAMMAD AKRAM NASEEM	

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
- CONTENTS -

THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF THE CONCEPT OF CYBER INSURANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF FINANCIAL LITERACY	201
NATALIA SIDELNYK IRYNA DIDENKO	
POEZİYA VƏ NƏSRİMİZDƏ YAPONİYA MÖVZUSU	202
XUMAR MƏMMƏDOVA	
NİZAMİNİN SEVGİ FƏLSƏFƏSİ	204
ŞƏHLA ŞİRƏLİYEVƏ	
COLOR IMAGE ENHANCEMENT USING ANISOTROPIC AND NONLINEAR DIFFUSION	206
MOHAMMED AIT OUSSOUS YOUSSEF AIT KHOUYA OMAR ABOUNACHIT	
RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE IN NIGERIA FEDERAL POLYTECHNICS: FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC ILARO PERSPECTIVE	207
OLUWASEUN ADEWALE, SALAKO AJIBADE, OLALEKAN, EYİTAYO	
CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION TO ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA	208
AMAO OYETOUN DUNMOLA OMOTAYO ABİODUN OLUSHOLA OLOJEDE MARY OLUYİNKÀ	
AN ENHANCEMENT OF GRIDSIM ARCHITECTURE WITH LOAD BALANCING NEERAJ RATHORE	209
M.P. AMARKANTAK	
IMPLEMENTING CHECKPOINTING ALGORITHM İN ALCHEMI.NET	210
NEERAJ RATHORE	
MODIFIED HYBRID NEURAL NETWORK FOR IMAGE FORGERY DETECTION	211
NEERAJ RATHORE	
A QUICK OVERVIEW OF CARBONACEOUS MATERIALS	212
SAKİNE UĞURLU KARAĞAÇ SONGÜL KASKUN	
ACTIVATION OF BIOCHAR DERIVED FROM RICE HUSK FOR TREATING WASTEWATER	213
SONGÜL KASKUN SAKİNE UGURLU KARAĞAÇ	
SIMPLE INVESTIGATION ABOUT THE BEHAVIOR OF DAMPING AND STIFFNESS COEFFICIENT FOR A GAS FOIL BEARINGS	214
AYED AHMED LAHMAR MUSTAPHA BOUSSAHA BİLAL	
EXAMINATION OF THE EFFECT OF OXIDIZER / FUEL RATIO ON THRUST OF LIQUID OXYGEN / PARAFFIN FUELED HYBRID ROCKET ENGINE BY USING NUMERICAL METHOD	215
DİLARA KOÇAK AYDOĞAN ÖZDAMAR	

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
- CONTENTS -

EXAMINATION OF THE EFFECT OF VISCOUS MODEL ON THRUST OF LIQUID OXYGEN / PARAFFIN FUELED HYBRID ROCKET ENGINE BY USING NUMERICAL METHOD	216
DİLARA KOÇAK AYDOĞAN ÖZDAMAR	
KEYSTROKE DYNAMICS AND VARIOUS AUTHENTICATION APPROACHES	217
AMAN MİSHRA RAHUL DESAI	
APPLICATION CONSIDERATIONS OF ACCELERATION SCHEME FOR ASSISTING THE TRANSMISSION LINE PROTECTIVE RELAYS	218
AMER NASR A. ELGHAFFAR	
EFFECT OF HIGH RANGE WATER REDUCING ADMIXTURE POLYMER RATIO ON SOME FRESH STATE PROPERTIES OF CEMENT	219
KEMAL KARAKUZU VEYSEL KOBYA BURAK FELEKOĞLU KAMBİZ RAMYAR ALİ MARDANI-AGHABAGLOU	
GEMİLERİN HAVUZLANMASI VE HAVUZLAMA SIRASINDA OLUŞAN KAZALARIN ANALİZİ	220
HAYRİ YAĞLIK TURGUT GÜRSEL	
AKTİF SENSÖRLER İÇİN RF ENERJİ HASATLAMA TASARIMI	221
OĞUZHAN ERTAŞ MURAT YÜCEL	
ANALYSIS OF PLANAR FREE SURFACE FLOW USING STRAIN BASED APPROACH	222
REBİAİ CHERİF BAHLOUL ELHACHEMİ	
A METHOD FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF INTERACTION OF A VERBAL ROBOT WITH SEVERAL PEOPLE.	223
EDİLKHAN AMİRGALİYEV TALGAT SUNDETOV MURAT KUNELBAYEV	
CHARACTERIZATION AND ENHANCING WATER ABSORPTION CHARACTERISTIC OF COARSE RECYCLED CONCRETE AGGREGATE	224
HOJJAT HOSSEİNEZHAD ERDOĞAN TOSUN ÖZGE ANDİÇ-ÇAKIR KAMBİZ RAMYAR	
JYOTİ RATHORE	225
VİKRAM SİNGH CHOUHAN	
SOLUTIONS TO PROVIDE RESOURCES BASED ON INFRASTRUCTURE TECHNOLOGY TO SUPPORT DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN EDUCATION	226
HA HUY CUONG NGUYEN	
CREATING OF ADAPTIVE GRAPHICAL WEBINTERFACES BASED ON XSLT TRANSFORMATION	228

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
- CONTENTS -

AİGUL MUKHİTOVA AİGERİM YERİMBETOVA	
THE EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL TROUGH HYDROGEN TECHNOLOGIES	
BORİSLAV ABRASHEV VALENTİN TERZİEV MARİN PANDEV DANIELA LEVİ	229
MEASURING THE EMPLOYEE'S JOB SATISFACTION LEVEL OF ABC PRIVATE LIMITED, RAJASTHAN	230
JYOTİ RATHORE VİKRAM SİNGH CHOUHAN	
ÇALIŞANLARIN PRESENTEİZM DAVRANIŞLARI İLE ONLİNE TÜKETİCİ SATIN ALMA NİYETİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ: SAĞLIK SEKTÖRÜ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA	231
BARAN ARSLAN ERKAN NUR	
ÇALIŞANLARIN PRESENTEİZM DAVRANIŞLARI İLE İŞE YABANCILAŞMA DAVRANIŞLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİNE YÖNELİK BİR ARAŞTIRMA	233
ERKAN NUR BARAN ARSLAN	
IMPROVEMENT OF THE ACOUSTICAL PERFORMANCE OF PERMANENT MAGNET SYNCHRONOUS MOTORS	235
ENGİN CAN ÖCAN AKIN OKTAV BURAK TEKGÜN	
MATLAB TASARIM PLATFORMLARI VE ÖRNEK BİR UYGULAMA: AYARLANABİLİR LAZER KAYNAĞININ KONTROLÜ	236
ZÜHAL ASLAN AKYOL MURAT YÜCEL	
UÇAK MOTORU OLARAK KULLANILAN GAZ TÜRBİNLERİNDE MACH SAYISININ SESALTI HAVA ALIĞI PERFORMANSINA ETKİSİNİN NÜMERİK YÖNTEM İLE İNCELENMESİ	238
BERKTUĞ ÜÇEL İBRAHİM KAĞAN BİLGE AYDOĞAN ÖZDAMAR ERHAN SOLAKOĞLU	
DEVELOPMENT OF INTERACTIVE INTELLIGENT SEARCH	239
AİGERİM YERİMBETOVA	
DEEP LEARNING FOR BEARING FAULT DIAGNOSIS	240
G.M.WALUNJKAR JAGMOHAN SİNGH NEERAJ KUMAR BHUPENDRA YADAV ABHİSHEK SİNGH	
DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF SOLAR OPERATED MECHANICAL SEGWAY	241
CHANDRİKA WAGLE CHETANRAJ D. PATİL ABHİSHEK DAAB	

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
- CONTENTS -

STUDY OF NANO TIC COMPOUNDS BY INFRARED SPECTROSCOPY	242
RAİSA R. HAKHİYEVA	
ANN-MOALO BASED TOOL-WEAR MONITORING FOR BETTER SURFACE QUALITY	243
MOURAD NOUIOUA AİSSA LAOUISSI AZZEDDİNE BELAZIZ MOHAMED ATHMANE YALLESE	
INVESTIGATION ON HELIUM VIBRATION INSIDE C₂₀H₂₀ MOLECULAR CAGE	244
LEONARD CONSTANTİN GEBAC MİRCEA BERCU	
MODELLING PATHLOSS PROGNOSTICATIONS BASED ON MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES FOR 4G-LTE NETWORK AT 900 MHZ İN TROPICAL REGION	245
AREMU OLAOSEBİKAN AKANNİ	
A NEW MEMBRANE FINITE ELEMENT BASED ON THE STRAIN FORMULATION FOR THE ANALYSIS OF 2-D STRUCTURES	246
LAMRAOUİ LAZHAR REBİAİ CHERİF BAHLOUL ELHACHEMİ	
PREDICTION RESISTANCE OF LONG PHU PLANING HULLS	247
HUYNH LE HONG THAI NGUYEN VAN HIEN TRAN DİNH TU	
A REVIEW OF STEGANOGRAPHY AND CLASSIFICATION OF IMAGE STEGANOGRAPHY METHODS	248
MOHAMMED KAKA AHMED MOH'D FOAD ROHANİ AZLAN MOHD ZAIN AKANNİ ADEYEMİ GABRİEL	
ASSESSMENT OF NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL RADIONUCLIDES IN SEDIMENT SAMPLES COLLECTED FROM TWO HYPERSALINE ALGERIAN SITES: CHOTT MELGHIR AND GUELTA AL-HAMRA	249
S. BENAROUS A. AZBOUCHE S. A. YALA S. OUARZKİ	
İTİL TABANLI HİZMET MASASI SİSTEMLERİNDE, VERİMLİLİĞİ ARTIRICI YAKLAŞIMLAR VE ÖNCELİK BELİRLEME SİSTEMİ UYGULAMASI	250
MEHMET SALİH SANCAROĞLU MURAT YÜCEL	
BİYOTAKLİT YÖNTEMİYLE İNSANSIZ DENİZ YÜZEY ARACI TASARIMI	251
MESUT TANER K. TURGUT GÜRSEL	
ON GENERALIZED VECTOR EQUILIBRIUM PROBLEMS AND SCALAR MINIMIZATION PROBLEMS	253

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
- CONTENTS -

ALİ FARAJZADEH ELMAN HAZAR	
ON FIXED POINTS FOR GENERALIZED Φ-CONTRACTION MAPPINGS WITH Ψ-PROPERTY	254
ALİ FARAJZADEH ELMAN HAZAR	
FEN BİLİMLERİ ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN 21. YÜZYIL BECERİLERİNE YÖNELİK FARKINDALIKLARINI BELİRLEMeye YÖNELİK NİTEL BİR ÇALIŞMA	255
CİHAT ABDİOĞLU RÜMEYSA OĞUZ	
HYPER PARAMETER OPTIMIZATION IN SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE ALGORITHM	257
FADİME DEMİRTAŞ ERKAN TANYILDIZI	
RADIATION IMPACT ON STAGNATION POINT FLOW WITH MAGNETIC FIELD OVER A STRETCHING SHEET	258
YAHAYA SHAGAIYA DANIEL	
EFFECT OF ELECTRIC FIELD ON FLOW OF NANOFLUID TOWARD STRETCHING SHEET	259
YAHAYA SHAGAIYA DANIEL	
SUBDIVISION OF SPECTRUM OF UPPER TRIANGULAR DOUBLE BAND MATRIX $U_{R_0, R_1, R_2; S_0, S_1, S_2}$ ON THE HAHN SEQUENCE SPACE	260
RABİA KILIÇ NUH DURNA	
LOWER BOUND ESTIMATION OF A PRINCIPAL EIGENVALUE FOR TWO-INTERVAL STURM-LIOUVILLE PROBLEMS	261
OKTAY SH. MUKHTAROV KADRİYE AYDEMİR HAYATİ OLĞAR	
COMPARISON RESULTS FOR STURM-LIOUVILLE PROBLEMS WITH TRANSMISSION CONDITIONS	262
KADRİYE AYDEMİR OKTAY SH. MUKHTAROV MERVE ÇOĞAN	
THE USE OF CORDIC VARIATIONS IN SELF LOCATION ESTIMATION PROCESS VIA LINE-OF-SIGHT AND SINGLE-BOUNCED NON-LINE-OF-SIGHT SIGNAL ARRIVING APPROACHES	263
CEM YAĞLI EMRE ÖZEN ARİF AKKELEŞ	
MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF HONEYBEE POPULATION	264
HAVVANUR İŞİTAN YADİGAR ŞEKERCİ FIRAT	
MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF HONEY BEE COLONY DISEASES	265
FATMA KARADENİZ YADİGAR ŞEKERCİ FIRAT	

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
- CONTENTS -

ANALYSIS OF MATHEMATICS TASKS PROPOSED BY HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS AT THE AMAZONAS-BRAZIL STATE NETWORK FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF STEIN	266
ALDEMİR, M. OLİVEİRA	
SAMPLING SERIES OF INTEGRAL TRANSFORMS ASSOCIATED WITH TWO-INTERVAL STURM-LIOUVILLE PROBLEMS	267
OKTAY SH. MUKHTAROV HAYATİ OLĞAR KADRİYE AYDEMİR	
POSITIVENESS OF MULTI-INTERVAL STURM-LIOUVILLE PROBLEMS WITH IMPULSIVE CONDITIONS	268
HAYATİ OLĞAR OKTAY SH. MUKHTAROV KADRİYE AYDEMİR	
RATIONAL BÉZIER CURVES ON 2-DIMENSIONAL ANTI DE SITTER SPACE	269
TUNAHAN TURHAN GÖZDE ÖZKAN TÜKEL AYŞE YILMAZ CEYLAN	
ELASTIC CURVES IN PSEUDO GALILEAN 3-SPACE	270
TUNAHAN TURHAN GÖZDE ÖZKAN TÜKEL	
EXISTENCE OF SOLUTIONS FOR A NONLINEAR FRACTIONAL NONLOCAL BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM.	271
NOUREDDİNE BOUTERAA	
AN EXPONENTIALLY FITTED NUMERICAL INTEGRATION METHOD FOR SINGULAR PERTURBATION PROBLEMS	272
RAKESH RANJAN HARİ SHANKAR PRASAD MOHAMMAD JAVED ALAM	
STAGES OF INTERNATIONALIZATION REGARDING UNIVERSITY COOPERATION	273
IOSEFİNA BLAZSANI-BATTO	
SOCIAL MEDIA SLANGS IN MODERN BRITISH SLANG LEXICON	274
RAJAB JAFARLİ	
CATEGORIAL FEATURES OF ENGLISH PARTICLES	275
GULNAR KARİMLİ	
AZADLIQDAN MƏHRUMETMƏ YERLƏRİNDƏ HAMİLƏ VƏ AZ YAŞLI UŞAĞI OLAN QADINLARA MÜNASİBƏTDƏ UŞAĞIN ƏN YAXŞI MƏNAFEYİ PRİNSİPİNİN TƏMİNATI	276
GÜNAY HACIYEVA	
OSMANLI'DA NEVRUZ KUTLAMALARININ ARŞİV BELGELERİNDE TEZAHÜRÜ	277
MUHİTTİN ELİAÇIK	
OSMANLI SARAYINDA NEVRUZİYYE TATLISI	278
MUHİTTİN ELİAÇIK	
RECOGNIZING SIGNS OF PUPILS' INTEREST IN PHYSICS: A STUDY IN EASTERN SLOVAKIA	279

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
- CONTENTS -

ANDREA KLUČAROVÁ VLADÍMÍR ŠEBEŇ	
CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES ASSOCIATED WITH TEACHING AND LEARNING ON ONLINE PLATFORM VERSUS TRADITIONAL WAY OF TEACHING IN A HEI OF OMAN	280
RAJANÍ RANÍ GUPTA	
SANAT YOLUYLA AŞAĞILAMA ÖRNEKLERİNDEN “ATLAKVİDA” VE CEVABI	281
NEŞE IŞIK	
NAXÇIVAN MONQOL YÜRÜŞLƏRİ DÖVRÜNDƏ: İŞGALÇI QOŞUNLARIN QƏLBƏLƏRİNİN SİRRİ	282
ABBAS SEYİDOV AYGÜN MƏMMƏDOVA LEYLA RÜSTƏMOVA	
PROGRAMLAMAYA YÖNELİK ÖĞRENCİ TUTUMLARININ İNCELENMESİ: BİLGİSAYAR PROGRAMCILIĞI ÖĞRENCİLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA	283
MUSTAFA AKSOĞAN	
S.Ə.ŞİRVANİ YARADICILIĞINDA ZƏMANƏDƏN ŞİKAYƏT MOTİVLƏRİ	284
FLORA KƏRİMOVA	
THE THEORETICAL RESEARCH FOR THE ANTICANCER PROPERTIES OF VITAMIN A	285
FAİK GÖKALP	
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND ITS EFFECTS ON URBAN RESIDENTS IN OSOGBO, NIGERIA	286
YAKUBU DEBORAH AYODELE E. A. BABATOPE ELİJAH AYOMİDE	
THE EFFECT OF BACTERIA APPLICATIONS SHOWING ACCD ACTIVITY ON THE SEEDLING OF LYCOPERSICON ESCULENTUM L. SEEDS UNDER SALT STRESS	287
M. ZEKİ KARİPÇİN FATİH ÇİĞ	
NEW (RECENT) GLOBAL CHALLENGES ON THE PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIAL INSURANCE SYSTEMS: SELF-EMPLOYMENT, DIGITALIZATION AND PLATFORM WORK	288
ƏLİRZAYEV EMİN ƏLİ OĞLU EMİN ALIRZAYEV	
AN EVALUATION OF RECENT PERIOD IN TURKEY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND FOREIGN CURRENCY LIQUIDITY RELATIONSHIPS	290
AHMET NİYAZİ ÖZKER	
CLOUD COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS	291
CEMAL AKTÜRK TARIK TALAN ALİ ŞENOL	
GEÇMİŞTEN GÜNÜMÜZE MUTFAK DEPARTMANLARI	292
ADİLE SARITAŞ YILMAZ SEÇİM	

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
- CONTENTS -

PROPOLIS AND EXTRACTION WITH DIFFERENT SOLVENTS	
SEVGİ KOLAYLI YAKUP KARA ELSEVER ASADOV	294
YAYA AKSLARI YÖNLENDİRMESİNDE PEYZAJ BİLEŞENLERİ	
ELİF SAĞLIK ROZERİN ÇELİK	295
HOLONOMİK OLMAYAN DİFERANSİYEL SÜRÜŞLÜ MOBİL ROBOTUN UYARLAMALI KONTROLÜ	
GÖKHAN ÖZDEMİR SİNAN BAŞARAN	296
CİZGİ FİLMLEİNİN UŞAQLARIN İNKİŞAFINA TƏSİRİ	
ŞƏBNƏM MƏMMƏDOVA	297
STUDY OF IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK ON DIGITAL PAYMENT IN INDIA	
ATUL KUMAR AMOL GAWANDE SUMAN DEVKOTA	299
COVID-19: MISCONCEPTION AND STIGMATIZATION AMONG LEBANESE RESIDENTS	
KHODOR AWAD RUSHDİ ZAİTER MAHMOUD KOABAZ HİKMAT AKOUM GHİDA ABU ZEİD RUBA DİAB	300
ÇELİK LİFLERİN TASARLANMIŞ ÇİMENTOLU KOMPOZİT ÜRETİMİNDEKİ KULLANIMININ ARAŞTIRILMASI	
TAYFUN UYGUNOĞLU YASER AL-TURKI	301
THE EFFECT OF PRESSURE ON THE HARDNESS AND ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY OF CU-AG LAYERED MATERIALS PRODUCED BY POWDER METALLURGY ASSISTED BY ELECTROLESS COATING	
TEMEL VAROL ONUR GÜLER HÜSEYİN CAN AKSA OĞUZHAN ÇUVALCI	302

ÖZET

İslam düşüncesinde hangi inanç, düşünce, tutum ve davranışların kişiyi iman dairesinden çıkardığı meselesi hiAli Recrî birinci asırdan itibaren günümüze kadar tartışıla gelen bir mesele olmuştur. Nitekim bu durum, siyasî ve itikadî İslam mezheplerinin ortaya çıkmalarına kaynaklık eden ilk dönem dinî ve siyasî anlaşmazlıklar ve ihtilaflarda kendini açıkça göstermiştir. İman ile küfür arasındaki sınırı tespit etmek anlamına gelen tekfir konusu, başlangıçta büyük günah işleyen müminin dinden çıkıp çıkmadığı konusu etrafında ele alınmıştır. Fakat itikadî mezheplerin teşekkülünden sonra farklı bir boyut kazanmış; mezhep mensupları imanın tarifi, imanı teşkil eden unsurlar, iman-amel münasebeti bağlamında ele alınan hemen hemen her meselede muhaliflerini tekfir etmeye yönelmişlerdir. İslâm tarihinde çeşitli görüş ve kanaatleri sebebiyle kişileri veya grupları tekfir etme ilk defa Hâriciler tarafından başlatılmış, değişik itikadî mezheplerin ortaya çıkmasından sonra da farklı mezhepleri benimseyenlerin karşılıklı olarak birbirlerini tekfir etmeleri yaygın hale gelmiştir. Bu bağlamda tekfire en çok başvuran İslam mezheplerin başında ise Hâriciyye, Mu'tezile ve İmâmiyye gelmektedir. İmanı tasdik, ikrar ve amel olarak tanımlayan bu mezhepler, terk edilen amel ya da işlenen günah sebebiyle kişinin imandan çıkacağını savunmuşlardır. Buna mukabil imanı tasdik olarak tanımlayan Ehl-i Sünnet'in çoğunluğu, "Ehl-i Kible tekfir edilemez" temel prensibinden hareketle kalbinde tasdik bulunan kişiyi müslüman kabul etmiş; inanç esaslarından birini inkâr etmedikçe ya da helal saymadıkça işlediği günah sebebiyle bu kişinin tekfir edilmesini uygun görmemişlerdir.

Bu tebliğde yukarıdaki teorik zemin dikkate alınarak Osmanlı Devleti'nin yetiştirdiği Hanefî-Mâtürîdî bilginlerden biri olan İmam Birgivî'nin konuya dair görüşleri tespit edilmeye çalışılacaktır. Birgivî, eserlerinde tekfir konusuna geniş yer ayırmış, konuyu iman-bid'at-küfür ilişkisi, küfrü gerektiren söz ve davranışlar bağlamında ele almıştır. Birgivî, Sünnî İslam anlayışına uymayan birtakım inanç ve tutumları küfür olarak değerlendirmiş, bazı mezhep ve tarikat mensuplarını görüşleri ve sergiledikleri tutumları sebebiyle tekfir etmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *İslam, Ehl-i Sünnet, Hanafî-Mâtürîdî, Birgivî, Tekfir.*

THE PHENOMENON OF TAKFİR IN İMAM BİRGİVÎ'S SYSTEM OF THOUGHT

ABSTRACT

In Islamic thought the question of which beliefs, thoughts, attitudes and behaviors remove a person from the circle of faith has been a matter that has been debated since the first century of the hijri to the present day. As a matter of fact, this situation clearly manifested itself in the religious and political disputes and conflicts of the first period, which were the source of the emergence of political and Islamic sects. The question of takfir, which means determining the boundary between faith and blasphemy, was initially considered around the question of whether the believer who committed the great sin came out of religion. But after the formation of Islamic sects, it took on a different dimension; members of the sect turned to takfir their opponents on almost every issue considered in the context of the description of

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

faith, the elements that constitute faith, the relationship between faith and deeds. The views and opinions of various people or groups in the history of Islam because takfir for the first time to foreign affairs launched by the followers of different Islamic sects after the emergence of mutually takfir it has become common to different sects.

In this communique, taking into account the above theoretical background, Imam Birgivī, one of the Ḥanafī-Māturīdī scholars raised by the Ottoman State, will try to determine his views on this issue. Birgivī has devoted a wide space to the subject of takfir in his works and has addressed the subject in the context of the relationship between faith-bid'ah blasphemy, words and behaviors that require blasphemy. Birgivī considered a number of beliefs and attitudes that do not conform to the Sunnī understanding of Islam to be blasphemous, and took some sect and sect members because of their views and attitudes.

Keywords: *Islam, Ahl al-Sunnah Ḥanafī-Māturīdī, Birgivī, Takfir*

MEVLÂNÂ CELÂLEDDÎN-İ RÛMÎ DÜŞÜNÇESİNDE BİR BAŞA ÇIKMA MEKANİZMASI
OLARAK SABIR ÜZERİNE PSİKO-KELAM İÇERİKLİ SEMANTİK ANALİZLER

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ÖZET

Kur'an'da dünyanın imtihan, ahiretin ise ceza ve mükâfat yurdu olduğu, bu anlamda insanın başıboş bırakılmadığı, Allah'a kulluk üzere yaratıldığı ve bu konuda hesaba çekileceği bildirilmektedir. Ayrıca imtihanın bir gereği olarak insanların çeşitli musibetlerle deneneceğine de dikkat çekilmekte, bunlarla nasıl baş edileceği de ayrıntılı olarak açıklanmaktadır (Enbiyâ 21/16; Zâriyât 51/56-58; Mülk 67/2; Zilzâl 99/7-8). Bu çerçevede Kur'an'da insanlar musibetlerin görünen ve görünmeyen manaları üzerinde düşünmeye teşvik edilmekte, bunlardan bir kısmının imtihan, bir kısmın ibret almaya yönelik olduğu belirtilerek, insanın iç dünyasında nasıl anlamlandıracağına dair yol gösterilmektedir. Öte yandan birçok ayette peygamberlerin bile çeşitli musibetlerle denendiğine dikkat çekilmekte, bunlara karşı sabredip Allah'a sığınmaları emredilmekte, bunu yerine getirenlerin kazançlı olacağı ifade edilmektedir (Âl-i İmrân 3/159; Nahl 16/99; Yûsuf 12/18; Sâd 38/41-44; Zümer 39/10). Kur'an'da sabrın emredilmesi, insanlar için birçok faydası olduğunu göstermektedir. Nitekim günlük yaşantımıza baktığımızda da özellikle zor zamanlarda sabrın ahlâkî faziletlere kaynaklık etmesi, düşünce, çalışma ve sosyal hayatta önemli bir yere sahip olması bakımından insan üzerinde dünyevî ve uhrevî birçok fayda sağladığına müşahede etmekteyiz.

İslam düşüncesinde seçkin bir konuma sahip olan Mevlânâ Celâleddîn-i Rûmî (ö. 672/1273) de Kur'an'ın bu bakış açısından hareket ederek, bu duruma dikkat çekmekte, insanların özellikle çaresiz ve aciz kaldığı zor durumlarla başa çıkmada sabrın manevî destek sağlaması bakımından insan psikolojisi üzerindeki etkisi üzerinde durmaktadır. Bu çerçevede musibetlerle başa çıkmada sabrın önemine ve insan üzerindeki olumlu etkilerine değinmektedir. Bu teorik zeminden hareketle bu çalışmada Mevlânâ düşüncesinde sabrın önemi ve hikmetleri üzerinde durulacaktır. Bu bağlamda sabrın hangi anlamlara geldiği, bireysel ve toplumsal olarak ne gibi işlevlere sahip olduğu, sabır üzerinden insanlara ne tür mesajlar verildiği tespit edilmeye çalışılacaktır. Bu sayede araştırmamızın, günümüzde tüm dünyayı etkisi altına alan koronavirüs salgını yüzünden çaresizlik, acizlik, korku ve endişe vb. psikolojik travmaların yaşandığı bu zor zamanlarda bizlere moral ve motivasyon anlamında manevî destek sağlayacağını ümit ediyoruz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Din, İslam, Kur'an, Musibet, Sabır, Mevlânâ*

SEMANTIC ANALYSIS WITH PSYCHO-KALAM CONTENT ON PATIENCE AS A COPING MECHANISM IN MAWLĀNĀ JALĀL AL-DĪN RŪMĪ THOUGHT

ABSTRACT

In the Qur'ān, it is reported that the world is a test and the hereafter is a home of punishment and reward, in this sense, man is not left adrift, he is created to worship Allah and will be taken into account in this regard (al-Anbiyyā' 21/16; al-Dhāriyāt 51/56-58; al-Mulk 67/2). In this context, in the Qur'ān, people are encouraged to think about the visible and invisible meanings of calamities, some of them are meant to be a test, some of them are meant to be an example, and some of them are shown the way of how to make sense of man's inner World. On the other hand, many verses note that even prophets are tried with various calamities, they are commanded to be patient against them and seek refuge in Allah, and it is stated that those who do so will be profitable (Āl-'Imrān 3/159; al-Nahl 16/99; Yūsuf 12/18; Sād 38/41-44; al-Zumar 39/10). The commandment of patience in the Qur'ān shows that there are many benefits for people. As a matter of fact, when we look at our daily life, we see that patience provides many earthly and otherworldly benefits to man, especially in difficult times, in terms of being the source of moral virtues, having an important place in thought, work and social life. Mawlānā Jalāl al-Dīn Rūmī (d. 672/1273) also acts from this point of view of the Qur'ān, drawing attention to this situation, focusing on the impact of patience on human psychology in terms of providing spiritual support in dealing with difficult situations in which people are especially helpless and incapable. Based on this theoretical background, this study will focus on the importance and wisdom of patience in Mawlānā thinking. In this context, it will be tried to determine what meaning patience has, what functions it has individually and socially, what messages are given to people through patience.

Keywords: *Religion, Islam, Qur'ān, Plague, Patience, Mawlānā*

1917- 1918-Cİ İLLƏRDƏ AZƏRBAYCAN QƏZALARINDA ERMƏNİ TƏXRİBATLARI

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Azərbaycan torpaqlarının XIX əsrin birinci yarısında Rusiya imperiyası tərəfindən işğalından sonra, bu əraziyə çoxlu sayda erməni köçürüldü. Rus imperializminin bu işdə məqsədi erməni faktorundan lazımı məqamlarda istifadə etmək, yerli müsəlman əhaliyə qarşı ermənilərin təxribatçı fəaliyyətindən yararlanmaq idi. XX əsrin əvvəllərində Rusiya dövlətində iqtisadi-siyasi böhranların baş verməsinə görə hakimiyyət orqanları erməni faktoruna müracit eməyə məcbur oldular. Hökumət Cənubi Qafqazda yerli müsəlman əhalinin dövlətə qarşı qiyamlarının aradan qaldırılması üçün ermənilərdən istifadə etdi. Bu siyasətin nəticəsində 1905-1907-ci illərdə “erməni-müsəlman davası” kimi tarixə həkk olunmuş bir hadisə baş verdi.

1917-ci ildə fevral inqilabın baş verməsindən sonra Cənubi Qafqazda siyasi və sosial həyatda anarxiya baş qaldırdı. Dövlətin yüz illərlə idarə etmə mexanizmi az müddət ərzində pozuldu. Romanovlar xanədanı yıxıldı və ölkə respublika elan edildi. Lakin yeni yaradılan Müvəqqəti hökumət ölkədə xaosu, özbaşnalığı aradan qaldıra bilmədi. Ölkənin ən çox siyasi və etnik ziddiyyətlərinin mövcud olduğu Cənubi Qafqazda isə siyasi sabillik mövcud deyildi və siyasi eklektizm bölgədəki xalqların həyatına ciddi təsir göstərirdi. Belə bir dövrdə geniş qəsbkarlıq niyyətləri olan, “dənizdən dənizə” böyük dövlətlərini yaratmaq istəyən ermənilərin siyasi aktivlikləri nəzərəcarpacaq dərəcədə artı. Erməni Daşnakstyun fırqəsi, erməni milli şuraları ərazidə baş qaldıran anarxiya şəraitindən istifadə etmək üçün müxəlif qeyri müsəlman partiya və təşkilatlarla müttəfiqlik edir, yerli müsəlman-türk siyasi təşkilatlarına qarşı təxribatçı xarakterli siyasi intriqalar aparırdı. Daşnakstyun partiyasının destruktiv fəaliyyəti yalnız Azərbaycanın baş sənaye şəhəri olan Bakıda deyil, həm də başqa ərazilərdə də nəzərəcarpacaq dərəcədə aktivləşmişdi. Bu partiyanın nümayəndələri və başqa qeyri müsəlman partiyalarda yer alan ermənilər (*Eser, menşevik, bolşevik partiyaları*) yerli əhalini hər vast ilə öz doğma yurdlarından sıxışdırmaq, şəhərlərdə lazımı vəzifələrə öz milliyyətlərindən olan adamları yerləşdirməyə cəhd edirdilər.

Ermənilərin Azərbaycanda təxribatçı fəaliyyəti tarixçilər tərəfindən ən çox Bakı, Quba, Şamaxı qəzalarındakı erməni soyqırımları ilə bağlı tədqiqatlar aparılmışdır. Təqdim edilən tədqiqat işində müəllif, 1917-ci il fevral inqilabından sonra ermənilərin Azərbaycanın Şəki-Zaqatala, Lənkəran, Qarabağ ərazilərində həyata keçirdikləri təxribatçı fəaliyyətləri, Azərbaycan milli hərəkatına qarşı onların tutduqları mövqelərlə bağlı məsələlərə toxunmuşdur.

Açar sözlər: *daşnakstyun, milli hərəkət, soyqırım*

ARMENIAN PROVOCATIONS IN THE UYEZDS OF AZERBAIJAN IN 1917-1918

ABSTRACT

In the first half of the XIX century after occupation of Russian imperia of the Azerbaijan lands, a lot of number armenians had been evacuated to this territory. In this occupation, Purpose of Russian imperialism were to use in possible times from armenian factor and to benefit from Armenian saboteur activities against local muslim population. In the early XX century power organs been obliged to apply to the Armenian factor due to happen economic and political crises in Russian state. The government used Armenians to quell the local Muslim population rebellions in the South Caucasus against state. As

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

a result of this policy, an event engraved in history as the "Armenian-Muslim conflict" took place in 1905-1907. After the February Revolution of 1917, anarchy arose in the political and social life of the South Caucasus. The mechanism of governing the state for hundreds of years was during a short time disturbed. The Romanov dynasty had overthrown and country had been declared a republic. But new creating Temporary Government could not remove the chaos and arbitrariness. In the South Caucasus, where the country had the most political and ethnic conflicts, there was no political stability and political eclecticism was a serious impacting on the lives of the peoples of the region. In such period, the political activity of the Armenians, who had big intentions of aggression and wanted to create great states "from sea to sea", increased significantly. The Armenian Dashnaktsutyun sect, the Armenian national councils, were allying themselves with various non-Muslim parties and organizations to take advantage of the anarchy in the area, and was carrying out provocative political intrigues against local Muslim-Turkish political organizations. Destructive activities of Dashnaktsutyun party had even more activated both in Baku where being head industry city of Azerbaijan and other regions significantly. Representatives of this party and armenians in other non-Muslim parties (Eser, Menshevik, Bolshevik parties) were trying to oust the local population from their native lands by all means, to place people of their own nationalities in the necessary positions in the cities. Historians had been investigated mostly about saboteur activities of armenians and armenian genocides in Baku, Kuba, Shamakhi uyezds in Azerbaijan. In the presented research, the author is touched upon the provocative activities of Armenians in Sheki-Zagatala, Lankaran, Karabakh territories of Azerbaijan after the February Revolution of 1917, and their positions against the Azerbaijani national movement.

Keywords: *dashnaktsutyun, national movement, genocide*

EKO-FAŞİZM KAVRAMININ TÜRKİYE'DEKİ SURIYELİ GÖÇMENLER ÜZERİNDEN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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ÖZET

Günümüzde artan ve sürekli hale gelen çevre sorunlarından dolayı insanı, doğa sisteminin bir parçası olarak görmeyen ve radikal çözümler öneren görüşler ortaya çıkmıştır. Çevre-merkezli bu görüşler arasında faşizmin ekolojik hassasiyetlerle dile getirildiği eko-faşist söylem de bulunmaktadır. Bu söylem, çevre sorunlarının sorumluluğunu göçmen gruplara yüklemektedir. Bu kapsamda ekolojik kaygılar ile milliyetçi görüşlerin sentezlenmesi sonucu “öteki” addedilen topluluklara yönelik nefret söylemlerinin yükselmeye başladığı görülmektedir. Türkiye de Suriye iç savaşının başladığı 2011’den bu yana 3.5 milyonun üzerinde Suriyeli göçmene ev sahipliği yapmaktadır. Yaşanan yoğun göç hareketi, şehirlerde ani nüfus artışına sebep olarak; ulaşımdan altyapı hizmetlerine kadar birçok alanı etkilemektedir. Nüfus artışı karşısında kamu hizmet kapasitesinin görece daha yavaş büyümesi yerel halkın yararlandığı hizmet kalitesinin düşmesine neden olabilmektedir. Suriyeli göçmenlerin ucuz işgücü seçeneği oluşturması ve bu sebeple işverenler tarafından tercih edilmesi de diğer bir sorun alanıdır. Diğer yandan, göçmenlerin dil ve kültür farkları da kısa sürede toplum içinde “ben ve öteki” duygularının ortaya çıkmasına neden olmakta, böylece toplumun göç eden kültürü kabullenmemesi ile faşist duyguların çevre duyarlılığı arkasında vücut bulduğu söylemler ortaya çıkabilmektedir. Bu çalışma, eko-faşizm kavramını Türkiye’deki Suriyeli göçmenler bağlamında ele almaktadır. Çalışmanın amacı, Avrupa örnekleri üzerinden çevresel söylemin faşizan eylemlere dönüşebilmesini Türkiye’deki Suriyeli göçmenler özelinde ele alarak tartışmaya açmaktır. İncelenen konu ile çalışmanın, artan toplumsal huzursuzluğa odaklanmasıyla kültürlerarası uyum bağlamında literatüre ve politika yapıcılara katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir. Çalışmanın kapsamı Suriyeli göçmenlere yönelik çevresel söylemlerin analizi ile sınırlandırılmıştır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemi benimsenmiş; literatür taraması yapılarak, kurum ve kuruluşların yayınladığı teknik raporlardan yararlanılmıştır. İçerik ve söylem analizi ile elde edilen bulgular değerlendirilerek bu bağlamda getirilen önerilerle çalışma sonuçlandırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çevrecilik, ekolojizm, eko-faşizm, Suriyeli göçmenler, Türkiye.

AN EVALUATION OF THE ECO-FACISM CONCEPT THROUGH SYRIAN MIGRANTS RESIDING IN TURKEY

ABSTRACT

Due to today’s increasing and continuing environmental problems, radical solutions have emerged which do not consider human beings as part of the nature system. Among these environmental-centred views is the eco-fascist discourse, in which fascism is expressed with ecological sensitivities. This discourse puts responsibility of the environmental problems on migrant groups. In this context, as a result of the synthesis of ecological concerns and nationalist views, it is observed that hate speech against communities considered as “other” has started to rise. Turkey has also been home to more than

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

3.5 million Syrian migrants since the start of the Syrian civil war in 2011. The intense migration movement causes sudden population growth in cities, affecting many areas, from transportation to infrastructure services. Relatively slow growth of public service capacity in the face of population growth can lead to a decrease in the quality of services that local people benefit from. Another problem area is that Syrian migrants cause cheap labour options and are therefore preferred by employers. On the other hand, differences in the language and culture of migrants also lead to the emergence of feelings of “me and the other” in the society in a short time. Therefore the discourses where fascist feelings hidden behind environmental sensitivity may emerge due to the unacceptance of the migrant’s culture. This study deals with the concept of eco-fascism in the context of Syrian migrants in Turkey. The aim of the study is to open to discussion the conversion of the environmental discourse to fascist movements in the context of Syrian migrants residing in Turkey through the European cases. It is thought that the study may contribute to the literature and policy makers in the context of intercultural adaptation by focusing on increasing social unrest. The scope of the study is limited to the analysis of environmental discourses towards Syrian migrants. Qualitative research method was adopted in the research; literature review was carried out and technical reports published by institutions and organisations were used. The results obtained from the content and discourse analysis techniques were evaluated and the study was concluded with the recommendations made in this context.

Keywords: *Environmentalism, ecologism, eco-fascism, Syrian migrants, Turkey.*

MODERN İPEK YOLU İÇİNDE ORTA KORİDORUN ÖNEMİ

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ÖZET

Bilindiği üzere, Tarihi İpek Yolu; geçmişte esas itibariyle Asya-Avrupa'yı birbirine bağlayan temel ticaret yolu olmuştur. Bu yolun etkilerinin Kuzey Afrika'da da görülmüştür. Antik çağlardan bu yana yüzyıllar boyunca etkinliğini koruyan bu ticaret yolunun Sanayi devriminden sonra deniz yolunun tercih edilir olmasıyla giderek önem fonksiyonunu kaybetmiştir. Ancak, burada şunu da belirtmek gerekir ki; tarihte ipek yolu sadece bir ticaret yolu değil, aynı zamanda geçtiği ve dallandığı farklı ülkeleri etkileyen dünyayı birbirine bağlayan ana etkileşim ve değişimi tetikleyen ana arter yapılanmasını oluşturmuştur.

Günümüzde ise, Çin'in gündeme getirmesiyle "Bir Kuşak Bir Yol (One Belt One Road)" adıyla ifade edilen proje bağlamında tarihi ipek yolu canlandırılarak "Modern İpek Yolu" hayata geçirilmeye çalışılmaktadır. Güzergah olarak, Çin'den başlayıp İngiltere'ye ulaşması hedeflenen Modern İpek Yolunun, en az Tarihi İpek Yolu kadar stratejik öneme sahip olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Modern İpek Yolu için 2010'ların konjüktürel durumu çerçevesinde genel bir kara güzergahı betimlenmiştir. Ayrıca, deniz yolu güzergahı da belirlenmiş olarak tanıtımı yapılmıştır. Ancak, 1992 yılından beri işgal altında bulunan Dağlık Karabağ bölgesinin Eylül 2020'de başlayan bölgenin önemli ölçüde geri alınması ile sonuçlanan hareket Modern İpek Yolu için "Orta Koridor" olarak nitelenen yeni bir güzergahı daha öne çıkarmıştır. Zira 10 Kasım 2020'de yapılan anlaşmayla Dağlık Karabağ bölgesinin önemli ölçüde işgalden kurtarılmasının yanısıra Azerbaycan ile Nahçıvan arasında bağlantı bölgesinin oluşması konusunda da stratejik bir gelişme yaşanmıştır.

Bu çalışmada, Karabağ meselesinin çözülüyor olmasıyla Nahçıvan bağlantısının açılmasının önemi üzerinde durulmakta ve "Bir Kuşak Bir Yol (One Belt One Road)" projesi içinde Azerbaycan-Nahçıvan-Türkiye yolundan da geçen Orta Koridorun güzergahı tanıtılmaktadır. Orta Koridor'un sadece bir yol olmayacağı ve aynı zamanda enerji yollarının geçiş güzergahını da oluşturabileceği üzerinde durulmaktadır. Orta Koridor bölgelerinde farklı risk oluşturabilecek bölgeler üzerinde de durulmaktadır. Burada, Azerbaycan-Karabağ Nahçıvan-Türkiye bağlantısının sağlanabilir hale gelmesinin "Bir Kuşak Bir Yol (One Belt One Road)" projesi açısından önemi, hem yol ve hem de olası enerji hattı geçişinin önemi ifade edilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Dağlık Karabağ, Enerji Politikaları, Enerji Yolları, Nahçıvan, Modern İpek yolu*

IMPORTANCE of MIDDLE CORRIDOR for MODERN SILK ROAD

ABSTRACT

As known that, Historical Silk Road was a main commercial way as had jointed Asia and Europe. Some commercial affects had been seen at the North Africa also. In spite of the most of trade road in ancient ages, the silk road lost of its importance after the industrial revolution by the developing of the maritime traffic and by the using steam power for the ship. It should be said that the Silk Road was not only a main commercial way in the meanwhile it is also effected on the road states imperatively.

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

In the present time, “One Belt One Road” project that has identified by China, is being revival of the “Modern Silk Road” in the recent years. Its route will begin from China and reach the England and it is thought that this road will have strategic importance as well as Ancient Silk Road

Modern Silk Road has been drawn according to the conjectural positions of the region as overland route. Moreover maritime line has determined also. Nevertheless, after the revocation of the Nogorno Karabakh by Azerbaijan in the last period of 2020, a new rote has been considered in the aim of Modern Silk Road as namely “Middle Corridor”. Eventually a connection line will be constituted between Azerbaijan and Nakhchivan that can be changed the strategic balance of the Caucasian by signing of the agreement on 10th Nov.2020.

In this study, importance of revocation of Nogorno Karabakh Conflict was evaluated and significance positions were investigated in the view of “One Belt One Road” project. It was determined importance of the route of Middle Corridor on the Central Asia and Front Asia. It is possible making connection between Azerbaijan and Turkey via Azerbaijan-Nogorno Karabakh-Nakhchivan. Therefore road and pipeline connection can be constructed appropriate with “One Belt One Road” Project and it is explained the significance of the consequences.

Keywords: *Enerji Politics, Energy Pipelines, Nakhchivan, Nogorno Karabakh, Modern Silk Road*

İKLİM DEĞİŞİMİNE BAĞLI GÖÇ HAREKETLERİ MÜLTECİLİK KAVRAMI VE İKLİM
MÜLTECİLİĞİ AÇISINDAN HUKUKİ BOŞLUK

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ÖZET

Dünya'nın iklimi değişmektedir. Bu değişim ne yazık ki; dünyamızı, atmosferi ve üzerinde yaşayan tüm canlıları da olumsuz etkilemektedir. Ancak dünyanın ikliminin değişimi tüm dünyada eşit şiddette olmadığı gibi her birey de farklı tepki vermektedir. İklim değişikliği; çağımızın en önemli çevresel ve ekonomik sorunları arasında ön sıralarda yer alan, özellikle bulunduğumuz coğrafyada sağlıktan tarıma, yaşamın her alanında olumsuz etkiler oluşturan son derece karmaşık bir sorundur. İnsanlar iklim değişikliği nedeniyle sıcaklık, nem, deniz seviyesinin yükselmesi ve daha fazla meydana gelmeye başlayan şiddetli hava olaylarında meydana gelen değişikliğe doğrudan maruz kalmakta ve su kalitesinde, yiyecek kalitesinde, ekosistemde, tarımda, endüstride, yerleşim yerlerinde ve ekonomide meydana gelen değişikliklerden ise doğrudan ve dolaylı olarak etkilenmektedir. Bu çalışmada, 1951 tarihli Mültecilerin Hukuki Statüsüne Dair Cenevre Konvansiyonu çerçevesinde mülteci kavramı ve iklim mülteciliğinin konvansiyondaki mülteci kavramı çerçevesinde değerlendirilip değerlendirilemeyeceği hususu, bazı ülkelerin iç hukukunda iklim mülteciliği ile ilgili düzenlemelerin varlığı ve yarı adil yapıya sahip uluslararası bir denetim organı, Birleşmiş Milletler İnsan Hakları Komitesinin yakın tarihli önemli bir kararı olan Ioane Teitiota kararı ve iklim mülteciliğinin statü sorununun hukuksal zeminde çözümü üzerine değerlendirmek amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *İklim Değişimi, Göç, İklim Göçü, İklim Göçmenleri*

**CLIMATE CHANGE-RELATED MIGRATION MOVEMENTS
THE CONCEPT OF MIGRATION AND LEGAL GAP IN TERMS OF CLIMATE
MIGRATION**

ABSTRACT

The earth's climate is changing. Unfortunately, this change negatively affects our world, the atmosphere, and all living beings on earth. However, the change of the world's climate is not equally destructive all over the world; and every individual reacts differently. Climate change is an extremely complex problem at the forefront of the most important environmental and economic problems of our time, which create negative effects in all areas of life from health to agriculture especially in our geography. People are directly exposed to changes in temperature, humidity, rise in sea level, and severe weather events which occur more often due to climate change; and they are directly and indirectly affected by the changes in water quality, food quality, ecosystem, agriculture, industry, settlements, and economy. This study aims to evaluate the concept of a refugee within the framework of the Geneva Convention on the Legal Status of Refugees of 1951, and the issue of whether climate refugees can be evaluated under the concept of refugee in the convention, the existence of regulations on climate refugee in the domestic law of some countries and an international supervisory body with a semi-fair structure, the Ioane Teitiota decision - a recent important decision of the United Nations Committee on Human Rights - and the legal solution of the issue of climate refugee status.

Keywords: *Climate Change, Migration, Climate Migration, Climate Change-Related Migration*

COVID-19 GÖLGESİNDE İŞ AİLE YAŞAM DENGESİ VE AİLE DOSTU POLİTİKALAR

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ÖZET

İş-yaşam sınırları son zamanlarda ilgi çeken alanların başında yer almaktadır. Bu alandaki çalışmalar; iş-yaşam dengesinin psikolojik sağlık üzerindeki etkisi, verimlilik artışı, çift-kariyerli ailelerin deneyimleri, iş ve aile arasındaki çatışmalar, kurumların iş-yaşam girişimlerinde değişim politikaları, iş-yaşam dengesi ve cinsiyet farklılıkları konusunda uluslararası modelleri kapsamaktadır. İş-yaşam dengesi; küreselleşme ve hızlı teknolojik değişim, yaşlanan nüfus, çift kariyerli aile sayısının artması ve özellikle kadınların doğurganlık oranlarındaki düşüşe bağlı olarak işgücü piyasasına katılım oranlarının yükselmesiyle birlikte son yıllarda gelişmiş ülkelerde öne çıkan bir politika söylemi haline gelmiştir. Çalışanlar, iş ve kişisel yaşam sorumluluklarını dengelemek için fırsatlar talep ederken bunun karşılığında kurumlar da çalışanlarına iş-yaşam dengesi fırsatları sunarak rekabet avantajı kazanmaktadır. Koronavirüs (COVID-19) salgınının daha önce eşi benzeri görülmemiş ve bütün dünyada hissedilen sonuçları olmuştur. Salgın; tedarik zincirleri de dâhil olmak üzere işgücü piyasalarını ve ekonomileri yoğun bir biçimde etkilemekte, iş faaliyetlerinde yaygın kesintilere neden olmaktadır. Pek çok çocuk ve aile açısından bakıldığında, hızla değişen bu durum eğitimin ve çocuk bakımının kesintiye uğraması, ailede hastalık ve hane gelirinin potansiyel kaybı anlamına gelmektedir. Okul ve çocuk bakım evlerinin kapanması nedeniyle çalışan ebeveynlerin, özellikle de kadınların, evde bakım sorumlulukları kriz sırasında önemli ölçüde artmıştır. Bu çalışma işverenler, aileler ve çalışanlar açısından değerlendirmeler içermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *İş Yaşam Dengesi, COVID-19, Aile Dostu Politikalar*

WORK, FAMILY LIFE BALANCE AND FAMILY FRIENDLY POLICIES IN THE SHADOW OF COVID-19

ABSTRACT

Work-life boundaries are one of the most interesting areas recently. Studies in this area; It covers the impact of work-life balance on psychological health, productivity increase, experiences of dual-career families, conflicts between work and family, change policies in institutions' work-life initiatives, international models on work-life balance and gender differences. Work-life balance; Globalization and rapid technological change have become a prominent policy discourse in developed countries in recent years, with the increasing number of families with double careers and the increase in labor market participation rates, especially due to the decrease in fertility rates of women. While employees demand opportunities to balance their work and personal life responsibilities, organizations in turn gain competitive advantage by offering their employees opportunities for work-life balance. The coronavirus (COVID-19) epidemic had unprecedented and global consequences. Epidemic; It heavily affects labor markets and economies, including supply chains, and causes widespread disruptions in business activities. For many children and families, this rapidly changing situation means interruption of education and childcare, illness in the family and potential loss of household income. The home care responsibilities of working parents, especially women, increased significantly during the crisis due to the closure of schools and daycare centers. This study includes evaluations in terms of employers, families and employees.

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

Keywords: *Work Life Balance, COVID-19, Family Friendly Policies*

ESSENCE OF THE KARS AGREEMENT AND NAKHCHIVAN: SOCIO-ECONOMIC APPROACH AND RESULTS

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SUMMARY

In the article, the main object of research is the Kars Agreement, which covers one of the important events in the history of the country at the beginning of the twentieth century and was concluded in the province of the same name in the Turkish state. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the activation of the Armenians, based on the colonist ideas of Russian tsarism, was accompanied by incessant attacks on the Azerbaijani lands. As a result, numerous physical destruction of our compatriots was observed, one after another was borrowed successive territorial claims against our country. The current situation has set in motion the defender of our country - the Turkish State. At this time, Turkish troops led by Nuru Pasha, Kazym Karabekir Pasha and other leading personnel arrived in the territory of our country, as well as Nakhchivan, and together with the local population ensured the expulsion of the Armenian invaders from our territories. The way out of the current situation was the conclusion of the Kars Agreement. The conclusion of this document told about the rights and interests of the parties involved. In the corresponding order, economic issues were distinguished by specific features. In the article, an individual approach was applied to each article of the Agreement, which has an economic and social basis. On the other hand, they considered the progress of possible steps that have developed under the influence of the economic situation on social factors. In the work, in a number of social and economic issues, such situations were shown as, free residence of the population on the territory of a neighboring state, its movement, property protection, customs issues, ensuring the free movement of things that are with people, providing material assistance to people in neighboring countries. territories, improving the provision of material resources and other interrelated issues.

Keywords: *Kars agreement, Nakhchivan region, Azerbaijan Republic, social and economic approaches and aspects, economic conditions of the agreement.*

ERMENİSTAN'IN MÜSLÜMAN-TÜRK DÜNYASINA KARŞI DEVLET POLİTİKASI:
İSLAMOFOBİ VE TÜRKOFOBİ

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ÖZET

Ermenistan, uluslararası toplumun dünyadaki tutumunu her zaman tamamen görmezden geliyor ve uluslararası hukuku kabaca ihlal ediyor. Bu nedenle Ermenistan 30 yıllık dönemde "Azerbaycan'a karşı asılsız düşmanca politikasını bir an bile unutmuyor. Bize olan nefretinden bir adım geri adım atmayı bile düşünmüyor"(1,2020). Ermenistan'ın Azerbaycan'a, özellikle de Türkiye'ye yönelik faşist politikasının altında yatan nefret, düşmanlık duyguları ile, bugün dünyadaki tüm Ermenilerin ve ülkesinin nüfusunun beyinlerini zehirlemeye devam ediyor. Aslında, Ermenistan tarafından yürütülen devlet politikası, yani İslamofobi ve türkofobi Türkiye'ye, Türk halkına, Türk milletine ve hatta tüm dünyaya birlik, kardeşlik gösteren bağımsız Türk devletlerine karşı ana hastalığıdır(4, 2020).

Türkiye-Azerbaycan Birliğinin bugün her zamankinden daha da güçlendiği için Yüce Allah'a hamdolsun! Türkiye- Azerbaycan Müslüman ülkelerin çıkarlarını her zaman korumuştur ve ülkemiz dış politikasında İslam dayanışmasına her zaman büyük bir yer vermiş, onu desteklemiştir. "Bir millet, iki devlet" ve Müslüman dünyasının bir parçası olan Türkiye ve Azerbaycan, Ermenistan'ın işgal altındaki topraklarda yaptığı eylemleri, insanlık dışı tutumunu, Müslüman dünyasına hakaret ve İslamofobi olarak her zaman kınadı.

Bu davada İslam İşbirliği Teşkilatı, Türkiye, İran, Pakistan ve Afganistan devletleri ve halkı Azerbaycan'la dayanışma içinde(6). Çünkü Ermenistan işgal altındaki topraklarda Müslüman dini anıtlara karşı kültürel soykırım gerçekleştirdi, Ermeniler camilerimizde hayvanları- domuzları, inekleri tutuyorlar. Bu Müslüman dünyasına bir hakarettir(1). Ermeni Kilisesi bu işgal ve vandalizm eylemlerini destekliyor, bu savaşa Ermeni Hıristiyan kimliğine ulaşmak için dini figürleri dahil ediyor, çatışmayı dini düzlemde temsil etmeye çalışıyor. Türkiye "Ermenistan'ın işlediği terör eylemlerini lanetledi, aynı tarihe, dine, kültürüne ait dost ve kardeş Azerbaycan halkıyla birlikte olduklarını, Azerbaycan'ı her zaman adil mücadelesinde destekleyeceğini vurguladı"(2). Çünkü Azerbaycan İslam bayrağını sürekli yükseltiyor, İslam'ın bilgeliğini ve güzel hatırlatıcılarını ilan ediyor. Bu nedenle, İslam İşbirliği Teşkilatı'nın sürekli beyanları bu konuda Azerbaycan'ın önemli bir desteğidir."Ermenistan islamofobinin devlet politikası olduğu bir ülkedir"(1). Bütün dünya görsün ki, "Türkiye topraklarında hala diğer milletlerden Ermeniler ve Hıristiyanlar yaşıyor ve bunlar Türkiye'nin tam vatandaşlarıdır. Ancak Ermenistan topraklarında tek bir Türk yok(2). 2021 yılında 44 günlük savaşımız sonucunda Azerbaycan Ordusu halkımızın azim ve iradesini ifade etti, halkın ve iktidarın Birliği ülkemizin Zaferini sağlamak için önemli bir faktör oldu. Azerbaycan halkı, düşmana karşı tarihi bir zafer kazandı ve şanlı kahramanca destan yazdı.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Türkiye-Azerbaycan Birliği, İslam İşbirliği Teşkilatı, Ermenistan, devlet politikası, islamofobi, türkofobi*

**ARMENIA'S STATE POLICY TOWARDS THE MUSLIM-TURKIC WORLD:
ISLAMOPHOBIA AND TURKOPHOBIA**

SUMMARY

Armenia always completely ignores the international community's position in the world and roughly violates international law. For this reason, Armenia does not forget for a moment its unfounded hostile policy towards Azerbaijan during the 30-year period. He doesn't even think of taking a step back from his hatred of us(1,2020). The feelings of hatred and hostility underlying Armenia's fascist policy towards Azerbaijan, especially Turkey, continue to poison the brains of all Armenians in the world and the population of his country today. In fact, this attitude of Armenia, the state policy carried out by it, namely Islamophobia and turkophobia, is the main disease against the Turkish people, the Turkish nation and even the independent Turkish states that show unity, indestructible Brotherhood to the whole world(4, 2020).

Praise be to Almighty Allah for the fact that the Turkish-Azerbaijani Union is stronger than ever today! Both states have always protected the interests of Muslim countries in all international organizations and have always given a great place to Islamic Solidarity in Azerbaijani foreign policy and supported it. Turkey and Azerbaijan, which are "one nation, two states" and part of the Muslim world, have always condemned Armenia's actions in the occupied territories, its inhumane attitude, as an insult to the Muslim world and Islamophobia.

In this case, the heads of State and people of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan are in solidarity with Azerbaijan(6). Because Armenia carried out cultural genocide against Muslim religious monuments in the occupied territories, Armenians keep animals, keep pigs, keep cows in our ruined mosques. This is an insult to the Muslim world(1). The Armenian Church supports these acts of occupation and vandalism, includes religious figures in this war to achieve Armenian Christian identity, tries to represent the conflict on a religious plane. Turkey "cursed the terrorist acts committed by Armenia, stressed that they are one-hearted with the friendly and fraternal Azerbaijani people belonging to the same history, religion, culture, and will always support Azerbaijan in its just struggle" (2). Because Azerbaijan is constantly raising the flag of Islam, declaring the wisdom and beautiful reminders of Islam. Therefore, the continuous statements of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation "are an important support of Azerbaijan in this regard. "Armenia is a country where Islamophobia is a state policy"(1). Let the whole world see that "Armenians and Christians of other nationalities still live on the territory of Turkey, and they are full citizens of Turkey. But there is not a single Turk in the territory of Armenia(2).

Keywords: *Turkish-Azerbaijani Union, Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Armenia, state policy, Islamophobia, turkophobia*

**BİLGE TONYUKUK- ORHON YAZITLARI- MODERN TÜRK HALKLARININ ORTAK
ANTİK YAZILI EDEBİYATI VE AZERBAIJAN EDEBİYATININ İLK AŞAMASI**

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ÖZET

UNESCO tarafından alınan kararlar; Azerbaycan, Kazakistan, Kırgızistan, Moğolistan, Özbekistan ve Türkiye'nin desteğiyle 2020 yılı, "Bilge Tonyukuk" Abidesinin dikilişinin 1300. yıl dönümü olarak kutlanıldı(2). Moğolistan'da ki Göktürk eserleri içinde en önemlilerinin Bilge Tonyukuk, Kül Tegin ve Bilge Kağan anıtları olduğu söyleniliyor. Türk yazılı anıtlar "eski Türk yazılı anıtlar", "eski Türk Edebiyatı" isimleri altında bilime dahil edildi. Bunlar, tüm modern Türk halklarının ortak eski yazılı Edebiyatı, ortak bir başlangıç aşamasıdır. Bugün Azerbaycan, Türkiye ve tüm Türk dünyasında, bu yazıların tüm modern Türk halkları için ortak olan eski bir yazılı edebiyat olduğunu açıkça kabul ediyoruz. Azerbaycan edebiyatının ilk aşamasını ararken, tarihsel gerçekliğin yönü ortak Türklüye doğru kaymıştır. Azerbaycan edebiyatının eski yazılı örnekleri, ortak Türk edebiyatımızın eski yazılı örnekleriyle aynıdır. Bilimsel bulgulara göre, ortak Türklüün ilk yazılı edebi örnekleri Yenisey mezar taşı yazıtlarıdır- epitaflar(Osmanlı:2008,26).

Türk halklarını birbirinden ayırmak, eski Devletlere, kültüre ait olduklarını göstermemek, eski çağlarının kök salmasını önlemek, Sovyet ulusal politikasının ana eğilimlerinden biriydi. Nüfusun büyük çoğunluğu muhtemelen Türk halklarının eski tarihi ve kültürü, devlet yapısı, eski SSCB topraklarında önemli sayıda Türkçe konuşulan insanın yaşadığı ve onlarla Azerbaycan Türkleri arasında tarihsel olarak manevi bir yakınlık olduğu gerçeğinden habersizdi. Böylece, diğer halkların tarihi iyi araştırılmış, abartılmış, dünyada en eski halk olarak kabul edilmiştir, Türk halklarının ortak tarihi arasında yapay engeller kasten birbirinden izole edilmiş, köklerinden uzak olan uçurumlar yaratılır ve bu sinsi, ileri görüşlü politikaya başladıklarında, mevcut çalışmaların yayınlanmasını, ifşa edilmesini ve yayılmasını yasaklarlar(Gumilev:1993,3).

Edebiyat tarihimizin başladığı yer, yirminci yüzyılın başlarında yerli uzmanlarımız tarafından belirlendi. Uzmanlarımız bu baş döndürücü eski Türk yazılı anıtları araştırmayı ileri sürdüler ve Eski Türk anıtlarının her şeyden önce Azerbaycan dilinin eski kelime hazinesi hakkında değerli bir ortak Türk kaynağı olduğunu belirttiler”(Memmedov:2004).

Böylece, Orhon-Selenga anıtları bugün, eski Oğuz dilinin mirasçıları olan Azerbaycan, Türkiye ve Türkmen dillerinin en eski ortak anıtıdır. Orhon yazıtlarının sözleri ve ifadeleri, bu halkların klasik edebiyatına, özellikle de "Kitabi Dede Korkut"destanına yansımıştır(Anar:2017,11).

Hem Orhon oğuzları hem de Dede Korkut oğuzları geleceğe bir soru, belge, Hatıra koymak istedi, vatandaşlara hitap etti ve geçmişi unutmamaya çağırdı. Her iki anıt da Türk halkının tarihi kalıntılarıdır, taşlarda Orhon yazıtları, anıtlarda ise Kitabi Dede Korkut'un biyografisi vardır.

Anahtar kelimeler: *"Bilge Tonyukuk" Abidesi, 1300. yıl dönümü, mezar taşı yazıtları, Sovyet ulusal politikası, Azerbaycan dilinin kelime hazinesi, Türklüün ilk yazılı edebi örnekleri*

THE INSCRIPTIONS OF THE WISE TONYUKUK-ORKHON ARE THE COMMON ANCIENT WRITTEN LITERATURE OF MODERN TURKIC PEOPLES AND THE FIRST STAGE OF AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE

ABSTRACT

By a decision taken by UNESCO; with the support of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan and Turkey, 2020 will be the 1300th anniversary of the erection of the monument "wise Tonyukuk". It was celebrated as an anniversary(2). Among the Göktürk works in Mongolia, it is said that the most important ones are the monuments of Bilge Tonyukuk, Ash Tegin and Bilge Kagan. Turkish written monuments were included in science under the names "old Turkish written monuments", "old Turkish literature". These are the common ancient written literature of all modern Turkic peoples, a common initial stage. Today, in Azerbaijan, Turkey and the entire Turkic world, we openly recognize that these writings are an ancient written literature common to all modern Turkic peoples. In the search for the first stage of Azerbaijani literature, the direction of historical reality shifted towards the common Turkic language. The Old written examples of Azerbaijani literature are the same as the Old written examples of our common Turkish literature. According to scientific findings, the first written literary examples of the common Turkic language are Yenisei tombstone inscriptions - epitaphs(Osmanlı:2008,26).

Separating the Turkic peoples from each other, not showing that they belonged to ancient States, culture, preventing their antiquity from taking root was one of the main trends of Soviet national policy. The vast majority of the population was probably unaware of the ancient history and culture of the Turkic peoples, the state structure, the fact that a significant number of Turkish-speaking people lived in the territory of the former USSR, and that there was historically a spiritual affinity between them and the Azerbaijani Turks. Thus, the history of other peoples has been well researched, exaggerated, considered the oldest people in the world, artificial barriers are deliberately isolated from each other, creating gaps far from their roots, and when they begin this insidious, forward-thinking policy, they prohibit the publication, disclosure and dissemination of existing works(Gumilev:1993,3).

The place where our literary history began was determined by our indigenous experts in the early twentieth century. Our experts have suggested researching these dizzying ancient Turkish written monuments and have stated that ancient Turkish monuments are, above all, a valuable common Turkish resource about the ancient vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language"(Mammadov:2004).

Thus, the Orhon-Selenga monuments are today the oldest common monument of the Azerbaijani, Turkish and Turkmen languages, the heirs of the ancient Oghuz language. The words and expressions of the Orhon inscriptions are reflected in the classical literature of these peoples, especially in the epic "Kitabi Dede Korkut"(Anar:2017,11).

Both Orhon Oghuz and Dede Korkut Oghuz wanted to put a question, document, souvenir into the future, appealed to the citizens and urged them not to forget the past. Both monuments are the historical remains of the Turkish people, on the stones there are inscriptions of Orhon, and on the monuments there is a biography of Kitabi Dede Korkut.

Keywords: *Monument " wise Tonyukuk", 1300. anniversary, inscriptions on the tombstone, Soviet national policy, vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language, first written literary examples of turkeys*

THE NEW ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR THE
MIDDLE EAST

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ABSTRACT

One of the main sources of instability in the Middle East region is the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. The root cause of these conflicts is often traced back to May 1948, when the British mandate in Palestine expired. The consequence of this step was the creation in the indicated area of a new, independent state entity - Israel. Such a major change in the region resulted in the outbreak of the first Arab-Israeli war. In the following years, there were further armed conflicts, which additionally caused a mass exodus of the Palestinian population. The clashes between both sides continue to this day. From mid-April 2021, there was an increase in Jewish-Arab tensions. The causes of the new conflict should be sought, among others in the restrictions imposed during Ramadan, the judgment on the eviction of Arab families from lands belonging before 1948 to Jewish religious organizations, and the recent duels between Arab youth and the Israeli police on the Temple Mount.

The purpose of this speech is to present recent Israeli-Palestinian relations as well as its influence over other Arab entities. At the same time the authors undertake to present consequences of this conflict for the Middle East region, thus it will be analyzed in both – political and economic spheres.

In this presentation, both authors will try to answer two main research questions: what is the approach of neighboring countries to the conflict and what are the real effects of this crisis for the Middle East region?

In this statement, 3 main research methods will be used:

Historical method – used to present the chronological development of Israeli-Palestinian relations, and thus highlight the events that had a real impact on current conflict.

Scenario method; anticipatory - used to describe the potential development of events, by indicating their logical and coherent consequence.

A decision-making method – based on the analysis of political reality in terms of the impact of decisions made by various centers, in this case Israeli, Palestinian and other Arab states selected by the authors.

Keywords: *Palestine, Israel, international relations, bilateral relations, Middle East*

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

ETHNO-MEDICINAL PLANTS USED BY BAKERWAL TRIBE IN THE SIWALIK HILLS OF MANSAR, JAMMU AND KASHMIR, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Himalayan mountains support rich and vibrant plant diversity. The area of study lies in the foothills of mighty Himalayas popularly known as the Siwalik Hills. The climate of the region is moderate sub-tropical type which supports rich floral diversity. The plant diversity plays a significant role in the lives of people inhabiting the low lying Siwalik Hills. The aim of study is to explore the medicinal plant wealth of the region particularly used by the nomadic tribe of bakerwal in Mansar region Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory of Indian Republic. The research work was performed through field study and data generation from knowledgeable respondents. A total of 240 respondents were surveyed to garner data. The exploratory research work reveals the use of 58 medicinal plant species belonging to 22 families of angiosperms. Species like *Ajuga integrifolia*, *Artemisia nilagirica*, *Centella asiatica*, *Curcuma longa*, *Mentha spicata*, *Phyllanthus embelica*, *Terminalia belirica* and *Tinospora sinensis* are the most commonly used ethno-medicinal plants. *Ajuga integrifolia* is found to cure some chronic skin ailments. The overexploitation of *Zanthoxylum armatum* DC. has rendered it in the category of threatened and endangered species. There is need to create an awareness of judicious use of the resource coupled with conservation of hard hit species on priority basis.

Keywords: *floral diversity, formulations, endangered, conservation.*

**NAXÇIVAN MUXTAR RESPUBLİKASININ DARIDAĞ FLORASINDA YAYILMIŞ
LALƏKİMİLƏR (*PAPAVERACEAE* JUSS.) FƏSİLƏSİNİN TAKSONOMİK TƏRKİBİ VƏ
BİOEKOLOJİ XÜSUSİYYƏTLƏRİ**

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XÜLASƏ

Məqalədə Darıdağ florasında yayılmış Laləkimilər (*Papaveraceae* Juss.) fəsiləsinin taksonomik tərkibi və bioekoloji xüsusiyyətləri haqqında məlumat verilir. Tədqiqatlar 2018-2021-ci illəri əhatə edir. Əsas tədqiqat obyektini kimi Darıdağ silsiləsinin ən yüksək zirvəsindən başlamış, cənub-qərb yamacında yerləşən fizioterapiya xəstəxana binasının cənub-şərq, cənub-qərb, şimal-qərb, şimal-şərq hissəsindən Culfa düzünə qədər olan əraziləri əhatə etmişdir. Darıdağ ərazisində rast gəlinən *Papaveraceae* Juss. (Laləkimilər) fəsiləsinə aid olan növlərin herbari nümunələri toplanaraq təyin edilmiş, taksonomik vahidlər üzrə sistemləşdirilmişdir. Fəsilənin 44 cinsə daxil olan 760-dən çox növü mövcuddur. Qafqazda 8 cins üzrə 49 növü, Azərbaycanda 7 cins üzrə 46 növü, Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikasında isə 7 cins üzrə 33 növü yayılmışdır. Aparılmış tədqiqatlar nəticəsində Darıdağ florasında Laləkimilər fəsiləsinə daxil olan 4 cinsə aid 9 növ aşkar edilmişdir. Məqalədə cinslərin növ sayına görə təhlili aparılmış, taksonomik spektri müəyyən edilmişdir. Müəyyən olunmuşdur ki, fəsilənin növ sayına görə ən böyük cinsi- *Papaver* L. cinsidir və 5 növlə, *Roemeria* Medik. cinsi 2 növlə təmsil olunur. Buda tədqiqat ərazisinin 2,53%-ni təşkil edir. Ərazidə *Glaucium* Mill. Adans. və *Fumaria* L. cinslərin hər biri bir növlə təmsil olunur, bu isə ərazinin 0,72 %-ni təşkil edir. Tədqiqat ərazisində yayılmış və Naxçıvan MR-in Qırmızı kitabına daxil edilmiş buynuzlalə (*Glaucium* Mill. Adans.) cinsinə daxil olan *Glaucium elegans* Fisch. & C.A. Mey. növünün gələcəkdə hər hansı bir təhlükə dərəcəsinə məruz qalma ehtimalı böyükdür və təhlükə həddinə yaxın olan növlərə aid edilmişdir. Bu səbəbdən gələcəkdə tərtib edilən Naxçıvan MR-in və Azərbaycanın "Qırmızı kitabı"na əlavə edilməsi məqsəduyğun hesab edilir. Lalə növləri əsasən zəhərli bitkilərdir. Onların tərkibində heyvanlar üçün təhlükəli və zəhərli olan alkaloidlər mövcuddur. Bitkinin südündə 20-dən çox alkaloid (papaverin, narkotin, morfin, kodanin və s.) vardır. Lalə növləri toxumlama zamanı daha çox zəhərli hesab olunur. Eyni zamanda bu bitki növlərindən dərman preparatları hazırlanır və faydalı növləridə mövcuddur.

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

**TAXONOMIC COMPOSITION AND BIOECOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF SPREADING OF
THE PAPAVERACEAE JUSS. FAMILY ON THE DARIDAG FLORA OF NAKHCHIVAN
AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC**

ABSTRACT

The article provides information on the taxonomic composition and bioecological features of the family *Papaveraceae* Juss., distributed in the flora of Daridag the research covers the years 2018-2021. Starting from the highest peak of the Daridag range as the main research object, the physiotherapy hospital located on the south-western slope covered the areas from the south-east, south-west, north-west, north-east of the hospital building to the Julfa plain. Herbarium specimens of the species *Papaveraceae* Juss. found in the Daridag area were collected and identified, systematized by taxonomic units. There are more than 760 species of the genus belonging to 44 genera. There are 49 species of 8 genera in the Caucasus, 46 species of 7 genera in Azerbaijan, and 33 species of 7 genera in the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic. As a result of the research, 9 species belonging to 4 genera belonging to the

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

Lalakimi family were found in the Daridagh flora. The article analyzes the species by number of species and identifies the taxonomic spectrum. It was determined that the largest genus in terms of the number of species in the family is the genus *Papaver* L., and with 5 species, *Roemeria* Medic. genus is represented by 2 types. This is covers 2.53% of the study area. In the area each species of *Glaucium* Mill.Adans and *Fumaria* L. is represented by one species, which makes up 0.72% of the area. *Glaucium elegans* Fisch. & C.A.Mey, a species of hornbeam (*Glaucium* Mill. Adans.) Distributed in the study area and included in the Red Book of Nakhchivan AR, is likely to be exposed to any degree of danger in the future and belongs to the endangered species. For this reason, it is considered expedient to add Nakhchivan AR and Azerbaijan to the "Red Book" in the future. Tulip species are mainly poisonous plants. They contain alkaloids that are dangerous and toxic to animals. The milk of the plant contains more than 20 alkaloids (papaverine, narcotin, morphine, codanine, etc.). Tulip species are considered more toxic during seeding. At the same time, medicines are prepared from these plant species and are available in useful species.

Keywords: Daridag, *Papaveraceae*, season, genus, species

FACTORS AFFECTING WELFARE IN SHEEP DURING ROAD TRANSPORT

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ABSTRACT

Animals are transported from a place to another for different purposes such as supplying the need of meat to be served for consumption, transporting live animals in accordance with the needs of business enterprises, fulfilling the live animal need of a country or region and forwarding to slaughterhouses due to illnesses or compulsory slaughtering. Transportation is a process composed of a combination of many distressing factors such as gathering via intervention by keepers, loading into vehicles, exposing to noise, vibration, hunger, thirst, heat and moisture changes and being together with different animals inside the vehicle, unloading from the vehicle and settling into their new places. The effect of transportation operation on animal welfare depends on how the process is managed. If transportation is not planned and implemented as it is required, it may lead to serious harmful effects on animals' health and welfare and important quality and production losses. The purpose of this review article is to examine some factors affecting sheep welfare during animal transportations carried out with the aim of supplying the food needs of the rapidly growing population via both importation and exportation and precautions which require taking to minimize the negative effects of these factors on sheep and products obtained from sheep and rules to be obeyed within the framework standards determined in relation to the matter.

Keywords: *Transport, Welfare, Sheep, Guidelines*

**ELEMENTEL KÜKÜRT VE BAKTERİ AŞILAMASININ TURP BİTKİSİNDE BAZI VERİM
UNSURLARINA ETKİSİ**

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ÖZET

Toprakta elementel kükürt oksidasyonunun *Thiobacillus sp.* bakteri çeşitlerince yapıldığı bilinmektedir. Bu amaçla; toprakta elementel kükürdün oksidasyonunu sağlayan mikroorganizmaların kullanımı ve bu mikroorganizmaların organik madde, sıcaklık ve toprak nemine bağlı olarak kükürdün oksitlenip oksitlenmeyeceğine önem verilmesi gerekmektedir. Araştırmada bakterili, bakterisiz ortamda organik madde çeşidinin inkübasyona bırakılarak elementel kükürdün oksidasyonuna ve turp bitkisinin gelişimi üzerine etkileri araştırılmıştır.

Araştırmada killi tınlı bir toprağa elementel kükürt (0-400 ppm) ve organik madde kaynağı (leonardit ve çiftlik gübresi) ilave edilerek, bakterili ve bakterisiz uygulamalar altında kontrollü şartlarda serada 45 gün inkübasyona bırakılmıştır. İnkübasyon sonunda saksılara turp bitkisi ekilmiştir. Turp bitkisi 45 günlük gelişimini tamamladıktan sonra hasat edilmiş ve bazı verim unsurları ölçülmüştür. Aynı topraklara tekrar turp bitkisi ekilmiştir. İkinci deneme sonunda hasat edilen turp bitkisinde ölçümler yapılmıştır. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre; farklı dozlarda toprağa ilave edilen elementel kükürdün organik madde kaynağı ve kükürt bakterisine bağlı olarak turp bitkisinin gelişimine etkileri her iki denemede de farklı olmuştur. Bu farklılıklar; turp çapı, bitki uzunluğu, üst aksam yaş ve kuru ağırlığı, turp yaş ve kuru ağırlığında artışlar sağlamakla birlikte, birinci denemede turp bitkisinin bazı verim unsurlarına kükürt uygulamasının etkisi istatistiksel olarak önemli ($p<0.01$) bulunmuştur. İkinci denemede ise; verimde daha fazla artışlar görülürken, bitki uzunluğu ($p<0.01$) ve bitki yaş ağırlığında ($p<0.05$) kükürt uygulaması istatistik olarak önemli bulunmuş olup, ölçülen diğer parametrelerde istatistiksel olarak farklılık oluşturmadığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Kükürt, Oksidasyon, Organik madde, Turp*

**EFFECT OF ELEMENTAL SULFUR AND BACTERIA INOCULATION ON SOME YIELD
ELEMENTS OF RADISH PLANT**

ABSTRACT

It is known that elemental sulfur oxidation in the soil is carried out by *Thiobacillus spp.* Therefore, it is necessary to ensure the use of microorganisms that facilitate the oxidation of elemental sulfur in the soil and whether these microorganisms will oxidize sulfur depending on the organic matter, temperature, and moisture of the soil. In this research, the effects of organic different sources of organic matter on the oxidation of elemental sulfur and the growth of the radish plant were investigated under incubation media with and without bacteria. In the research, elemental sulfur (0-400 ppm) and organic matter sources (leonardite and farm manure) were mixed with clay loam soil and then incubated for 45 days (with and without bacteria) under greenhouse conditions. At the end of the incubation, radish plants were cultivated in flower pots. The crop was harvested after 45 days of development and some yield

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

components were measured. Using the same pots, the crop was sowed for the second time. At the end of the second experiment, yield measurements were carried out. According to the results of the research; The effects of different doses of elemental sulfur on the growth of the radish plant depending on the source of organic matter and sulfur bacteria were different in both trials. The effect of sulfur application on some yield components of the radish plant was found to be statistically significant ($p < 0.01$) in the first experiment; the application increased radish root diameter, length, stalk wet and dry weight, radish wet and dry weight. As for the second experiment, the sulfur application was found to be statistically significant in plant height ($p < 0.01$) and plant wet weight ($p < 0.05$). Though significant differences were not obtained in other measured parameters in the second trial, a higher yield was obtained.

Keywords: *Sulfur, Oxidation, Organic matter, Radish.*

ARTAN DOZLARDA VERMİKOMPOST UYGULAMASININ KADMIYUMLA KİRLENMİŞ
TOPRAKLARDA TOPRAK SOLUNUMUNA ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Toprakta meydana gelen kirlilikler arasında ıslahı zor olan kirliliklerden biriside ağır metal kirliliğidir. Ağır metallerin toprakta bulunan yüksek içerikleri, toprakta yaşayan canlılara olumsuz etkilerinin yanı sıra, toprakta biyolojik ve biyokimyasal tepkimeleri engelleyerek toprak özelliklerinde olumsuz yönde değişikliklere neden olabilmektedirler. Toprak özelliklerinin kötüleşmesi besin elementi döngüsünde bozulmalar olarak ortaya çıkabilmektedir. Söz konusu etkiler ile birlikte; topraktaki organizmaların canlılığının devamı, toprak özelliklerinin korunması ve sürdürülebilir tarımın devamı için toprakta meydana gelen ağır metal kirliliğinin ıslah edilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu amaçla çalışmada farklı kadmiyum (Cd) kirliliği oluşturulan topraklara artan dozlarda uygulanan vermikompost uygulamasının toprak solunumuna etkileri araştırılmıştır. Çalışmada farklı dozlarda kadmiyum (0, 5 ve 10 mg kg⁻¹) ilave edilmiş topraklara artan dozlarda vermikompost (% 0-2.5-5-10) uygulanmış ve topraklar tarla kapasitesinin % 70'ine getirildikten sonra laboratuvar koşullarında 28-30°C de inkübasyona bırakılmıştır. İnkübasyona bırakılan örneklerde 0-5-10-15-30-45-60-75-90-120. günlerde toprak örnekleri alınmıştır. Her inkübasyon süresi sonunda alınan toprak örneklerinde; CO₂ üretimi analizi yapılmıştır. Toprakta CO₂ üretimi genellikle 0 ve 120. günlerde en düşük değerler elde edilmiş olup, 5, 10, 15 ve 60. günlerde en yüksek değerler tespit edilmiştir. İnkübasyon denemesinde doz ortalamaları dikkate alındığında en yüksek değerler % 2.5 ve 10 vermikompost + 10 mgkg⁻¹ Cd ortamında belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca inkübasyon denemesinde süre arttıkça CO₂ üretimi değerleri artmıştır. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre; kadmiyumla kirlenmiş topraklara, artan dozlarda vermikompost uygulamasının toprak solunumuna etkisi istatistik olarak önemli (p<0.01) bulunmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Toprak solunumu, kadmiyum, vermikompost, inkübasyon*

**EFFECT OF DIFFERENT DOSES OF VERMICOMPOST ON SOIL RESPIRATION OF
CADMIUM-CONTAMINATED SOIL**

ABSTRACT

Heavy metal pollution is one of the most difficult soil pollution problems to remediate. The high content of heavy metals in the soil and their negative effects on soil living organisms; slow down biochemical reactions in the soil. The deterioration of soil properties leads to disruption of soil nutrition. To ensure the conservation of soil biological properties and sustainable Agriculture; heavy metal pollution remediation is necessary. For this purpose, the effects of increasing doses of vermicompost on soil respiration were investigated in soils contaminated with cadmium (Cd). In this study, vermicompost (0, 2.5, 5, and 10 %) was applied to soils contaminated with different doses of cadmium (0, 5, and 10 mg kg⁻¹). The moisture content of the soils were maintained at 70 % of the field capacity. The soils were incubated at 28-30 °C in laboratory conditions. Soil samples were taken from the set up in 0, 5, 10, 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, 90, and 120 periods of incubation. CO₂ production analysis was then carried out for each of the periods.

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

The lowest CO₂ production was obtained on 0 and 120 incubation periods while the highest values were found on the 5th, 10th, 15th, and 60th days. Considering the averages in the incubation experiment, the highest values were determined in 2.5 and 10 % vermicompost and 10 mg kg⁻¹ Cd. In addition, as the time increased in the incubation experiment, the CO₂ production values increased. The study shows that the effect different doses of vermicompost on the CO₂ activity of soil contaminated with cadmium was found to be statistically significant ($p < 0.01$).

Keywords: *Soil respiration, cadmium, vermicompost, incubation.*

IMPLEMENTATION OF APRIORI ALGORITHM IN SURVEY ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Both the statistics and data mining disciplines aim to explore the structure in data. Data mining uses ideas, tools, and methods from database technology and machine learning and is not heavily involved in some areas of interest to statisticians. However, statistical procedures play an important role in data mining, especially model development and measurement processes. Recently, some data mining methods and algorithms have begun to be applied intensively in statistical analysis. One of these algorithms is the Apriori algorithm. Apriori is an efficient algorithm used in data mining. Apriori is an algorithm for association rule learning over databases. It proceeds by identifying frequently used items in the database and expanding the item to larger and larger sets of items as long as these item sets appear frequently enough in the database. The rules created by the Apriori algorithm make it easier for the user to understand the result and apply it further. Association rules are usually required to meet the minimum support as well as the minimum confidence set by the user.

In this study, the Apriori algorithm, which is generally preferred for market basket analysis, was used to analyze the preference patterns of the participants in multiple-choice questions that are frequently applied in survey research. The question for the analysis was drawn from the “Ornamental plant perceptions of students at Siirt University”. In the study, the Apriori algorithm has been applied using the R program.

Keywords: *Association rules, student preferences, data mining.*

ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADE AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN OSOGBO, OSUN STATE

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ABSTRACT

Public green infrastructure plays very critical role in urban environmental management as it adds to the beauty, control floods, creates environment for relaxation amongst other multiple benefits. The study evaluates the impact of green infrastructure upgrade in Osogbo municipality with a view to improving the environmental quality and general well-being of the people. The study made use of both primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained from residents of Osogbo who were stratified into traditional core, intermediate and new areas while secondary data were gotten from conventional sources. Questionnaires were administered on the residents using systematic sampling and the data collected were computed for the Environmental Quality Index (EQI) of the study area to evaluate the awareness and quality of green infrastructure by respondents. Findings revealed that residents who use, and reside close to Freedom Park and Osun Sacred groove rated good air quality 1st with EQI value of (4.13). Findings also show that 95.5% of residents in Osogbo had knowledge of public green infrastructure which promoted walking and was ranked 2nd with EQI of (4.11), recreation was also ranked 2nd with EQI of 4.11, quality of the environment had 4.09, revenue generation 4.01 and beauty of the environment had an index of 3.97. All these are indicators that point to improved living standards and quality of life of the people of Osogbo. This study therefore, concludes that variables such as air quality, promotion of walking, recreation, quality of the environment, revenue generation and beauty of the environment that were used to measure quality of life, all had positive impacts on the living and working environment of the people of Osogbo. The study recommended that green infrastructure should be given more attention and awareness through environmental education for it has the propensity to improve social well-being of the people.

Keywords: *Green infrastructure, land use change, social wellbeing, environmental quality.*

THE EFFECT OF BACTERIA APPLICATIONS SHOWING ACCD ACTIVITY ON THE SEEDLING OF *CUCUMIS MELO* VAR. *AGRESTIS* SEEDS UNDER SALT STRESS

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Siirt University Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Field Crops Tissue Culture Laboratory under sterile conditions with 3 replications according to “Randomized Lots Test Pattern”. In each recurrence, the seeds were sown in glass petri dishes, 10 seeds each, on coarse filter paper, and watered with sterile distilled water as needed. All steps of the treatments were carried out under sterile conditions and the petri dishes with the seeds were kept in darkness in a climate chamber set at 24 ± 2 °C. Daily observations were made and recorded in order to calculate rooting and germination percentage ratios of the seeds. The obtained data were analyzed by JMP statistical software and the average % rooting and germination values were calculated.

The effects of the bacteria on the initial development period of *Lycopersicon esculentum* L. plant in salty conditions were investigated by coding the seeds of *Lycopersicon esculentum* L. plant to encourage plant growth. Bacteria have been isolated from Siirt ecological conditions. 3 bacterial strains (KF3B, KF58B and KF63C), which were found to have ACCD (1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate deaminase) activity, which were proven to be superior in laboratory tests and tests that determined their effects on plant growth and which are effective in terms of resistance to stress conditions, were used. Salt stress in the study was created by using NaCl (control, 50 and 100 mM NaCl). Salt concentrations were applied at the seed sowing stage and once at 3 ml. As a result of the research, the effect of bacteria showing ACCD activity on salt stress in *Lycopersicon esculentum* L. plant was determined.

Keywords: *bacteria, NaCl, salt stress, seedling, Lycopersicon esculentum L.*

SERA KOŞULLARINDA YETİŞTİRİLEN BAZI SEBZELER İÇİN SULAMA YÖNETİMİ

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ÖZET

Küresel ısınma ve iklim değişikliği neticesinde yaşanan kuraklık özellikle su kaynakları üzerinde olumsuz etkiler yaratmaktadır. Bu etkilerin en önemlilerinden biri, yağış rejimi ve dağılımında değişikliklerin meydana gelmesidir. Bunun sonucunda da yer altı ve yer üstü su rezervleri yeterli oranda su biriktirememektedir. Son yüzyılda nüfus artışı hızının yaklaşık beş kat ve suya olan talebin ise altı kat olduğu bilinen bir durumdur. Kurak ve yarı kurak iklim kuşağında bulunan Türkiye ve diğer ülkelerde önemli ölçüde iyi kaliteli suya erişimde güçlükler yaşanmaktadır. Bununla birlikte nüfus artışı, sanayi, kentsel vb. sektörlerin su kullanımındaki artış tarımsal yetiştiriciliğe ayrılan suyun azaltılması zorunluluğunu doğurmaktadır. Öte yandan, suyu en fazla kullanan tarım sektörüdür. Tarımsal üretimde sulama, bitkilerin canlılığını güvence altına alan ve verimde büyük oranda artış sağlayan en önemli uygulamaların başında gelmektedir. Bu durumda, birim alandan daha fazla verim alma ve sulama randımanının artırılmasıyla ilgili araştırmalar günümüzün temel konuları arasındadır. Sulama randımanı ise başarılı bir sulama yönetimi ile arttırılabilir. Başarılı bir sulama yönetiminin en temel üç sorusu ise: 1) Ne zaman?, 2) Ne kadar? ve 3) Nasıl?’dır. Sözkonusu üç temel soruya, uygulamada/yetiştiricilikte verilen cevapların doğruluk düzeyine göre sulama uygulamasının başarı düzeyi ortaya çıkacaktır. Bu makalede, başarılı bir sulama yönetimi için üç temel soru bağlamında, sera koşullarında yetiştirilen kimi sebzelerde iyi bir tarımsal sulama yönetiminin değerlendirilmesi ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Kısıntılı sulama, yarı ıslatmalı sulama, bitki su tüketimi.*

IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT FOR SOME VEGETABLES GROWN IN GREENHOUSE CONDITIONS

ABSTRACT

Drought as a result of global warming and climate change has negative effects especially on water resources. One of the most important of these effects is the occurrence of changes in precipitation regime and distribution. As a result, groundwater and surface water reserves it cannot accumulate a sufficient amount of water. It is a known situation that the population growth rate is about five times and the demand for water is six times in the last century. Turkey and other countries in an arid and semi-arid climate zone experience significant difficulties in accessing good quality water. In addition to this, the increase in the water use of the urban, the industry, the population growth etc. sectors necessitates the reduction of the water allocated to agricultural cultivation. On the other hand, it is the agricultural sector which uses the most water. Irrigation in agricultural production is one of the most important practices that ensure the vitality of the plants and increase the yield substantially. In this case, researches on getting more yield from unit area and increasing irrigation efficiency are among the fundamental topics of today. Irrigation efficiency can be increased by successful irrigation management. The three most basic questions of successful irrigation management are: 1) When?, 2) How much? and 3) How?. These three basic questions, the application will emerge achievement levels of irrigation levels based on the accuracy of the answers given. In this article, the evaluation of good agricultural irrigation management in some vegetables grown under greenhouse conditions is discussed in the context of three basic questions for successful irrigation management.

Keywords: *Deficit irrigation, partial root zone drying, evapotranspiration.*

ÖRTÜALTı TARıMDA TOPRAKTA TUZLULUK SORUNU VE ÇÖZÜM ÖNERİLERİ

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ÖZET

Örtüaltı, yıl boyu yetiştiriciliğin yapılabildiği ve açıkta yapılan tarıma oranla üreticilerin karlılık beklentisinin daha yüksek olduğu ortamlardır. Açık alanda yağış miktarına bağlı olarak yağış koşullu bitkisel üretim yapılabilmesine karşın, örtüaltında tarımsal üretim için sulama bir zorunluluktur. Ancak, uygun olmayan sulama yöntemleri, düşük kaliteli sulama suyu, yetersiz drenaj, iyi kullanılmayan arazi ve benzeri etkiler örtüaltı toprağının tuzlulaşmasına neden olmakta ve mevcut tuzluluğu artırmaktadır. Tuzluluk sahip olduğu değerlere bağlı olarak bitkisel üretimde verimi sınırlayan ve/veya azaltan en temel problemlerdendir. Verimi sınırlamasının yanısıra, tuzluluk bitki gelişimine ve bitkide ciddi zararlara yol açmaktadır. Ayrıca, tuzluluk toprak kalitesini düşürmekte ve toprakta önemli oranlarda bozunmalara neden olmaktadır. Artan toprak tuzluluğu tarım yapmaya uygun arazilerin azalmasını temel nedenlerindendir. Tuzluluk nedeniyle tarım alanlarındaki kayıpların her yıl arttığı bilinmektedir. Özellikle yoğun sulama uygulamalarının yapıldığı ortamlarda, toprak tuzluluğunun etkisinin hafifletilmesi veya kontrol altına alınması günümüzün tarımsal üretim açısından temel konularından biridir. İyi kaliteye sahip toprak ve sulama suyu koşullarında dahi zamanla örtüaltı toprağında tuz yığılması meydana gelmektedir. Çünkü kullanılan sulama suyu içerisinde erimiş/çözülmüş maddeler bulundurmaktadır. Ayrıca, bitki besin elementleri uygulamalarıyla da toprakta tuz birikimi artmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, sürdürülebilir bir üretim için örtüaltı tarımda tuzluluk sorununun belirlenmesi ve muhtemel çözüm önerilerinin değerlendirilmesi ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Drenaj, taban suyu, elektriksel iletkenlik, sulama yönetimi.*

SALINITY PROBLEM IN SOIL AND SOLUTION SUGGESTIONS IN UNDERCOVER AGRICULTURE

ABSTRACT

Undercover is the environment where year-round cultivation is possible and producers have higher profitability expectations compared to open farming. Although crop production with rainfall can be done in open field depending on the amount of rainfall, irrigation is a must for undercover agricultural production. However, improper irrigation methods, poor quality irrigation water, insufficient drainage, poorly used land and similar effects cause salinization of the undercover soil and increase the existing salinity. Salinity is one of the main problems that limits and/or decreases the yield in crop production depending on the values it has. Besides limiting the yield, salinity causes serious damage to plant growth and plant. In addition, salinity lowers the soil quality and causes significant degradation in the soil. Increasing soil salinity is one of the main reasons for the decrease in land suitable for agriculture. It is known that losses in agricultural lands increase every year due to salinity. In particular, in environments where intensive irrigation applications, alleviating or controlling the effect of soil salinity is one of the fundamental issues of today in terms of agricultural production. Even in good soil and irrigation water quality, undercover conditions occur once accumulation of salt in the soil. Because the irrigation water used contains melted/dissolved substances. In addition, the accumulation of salt in the soil increases

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

with the application of plant nutrients. In this study, for a sustainable production, determining the salinity problem and evaluating possible solution suggestions are discussed in undercover agriculture.

Keywords: *Drainage, groundwater, electrical conductivity, irrigation management.*

DEVOTION TO AGRICULTURE AMONG NIGERIAN FARMERS: GENDER-SENSITIVE ANALYSES USING SECONDARY DATA

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ABSTRACT

There is a pervasive imaging of the rural farmer in developing contexts of especially sub-Saharan Africa as a poor and vulnerable person. This begs for the proliferation of farmers' perspective in their own (farmers') characterization. In addition, gender confers prerogatives and detriments, making gender-sensitive account of farmers' perspective to be called for. Such sensitivity serves the interest of equity, just as the need to focus on farmers' perspective, serves. Hence, this work was designed to accomplish a gender-sensitive examination of the love and devotion of Nigerian farmers to agriculture using eight indicators of this devotion accessed from a secondary data source.

Data used for the study is the 2016 Nigerian-CGAP smallholder survey which employed stratified sampling to select 3026 households, 5128 multiple-respondents and 2773 single-respondents from Nigeria's 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory. The current study involved the 2773 single-respondent dataset accessed from the World Bank's data bank. Eight indicators of farmers' love and devotion to agriculture were identified and examined. Data visualization was accomplished using pie and stacked bar charts. Cross analyses of indicators of devotion and gender were attempted using frequencies and percentages while chi-square was used to examine the significance of associations between the variables. Contingency coefficient was used to evaluate the degree of significant associations.

Results show that respondents' agreement with the eight indicators ranged from 92.9% to 50.6%, implying that at best, more than 9 of 10 Nigerian farmers are devoted to agriculture and at worst, 1 in 2 are devoted to same. The cross-variable analyses indicates that of the eight indicators, there was no significant difference between men and women in three circumstances ($p > 0.05$) including farmers' enjoyment of agriculture, the desire for non-agricultural work and the inclination to take full time employment if offered a job. However, there were significant differences between men and women across five variables ($p < 0.05$), viz. farmers' intention to keep working in agriculture, the desire to expand agricultural activities by seeking new products and/or markets, satisfaction with achievements made possible through agricultural activities, the desire to regard agricultural activities as the legacy to leave for family and the desire to bequeath agriculture to one's children. In all of these five circumstances, men surpassed women but the degrees of significant associations were generally weak and ranged from 4.9% to 7.3%.

Nigerian farmers are generally proud of their calling, which bare a vast difference in popular knowledge and farmers' perception of their agricultural livelihood. Tapping into this perspective is in favour of the bottom-top approach to development. Greater proportion of men than women are devoted to agriculture, baring a significant but narrow gender gap in this devotion. The closing of this gap is called for in the interest of gender-full devotion to agriculture in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Gender, smallholder agriculture, farmers, livelihood, attitude to farming, devotion to agriculture, productivity, development, Nigeria.*

**RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE IN NIGERIA FEDERAL
POLYTECHNICS: FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC ILARO PERSPECTIVE**

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ABSTRACT

The effect of Recreation facilities on employee performance cannot be overemphasized as it is now a popular strategy for higher efficiency in Nigerian tertiary institutions, the purpose of this study was to determine the effect of recreational facilities on employee performance in higher institutions in Nigeria with the Federal Polytechnic Ilaro in focus. Both primary and secondary data were used and data collected was analyzed using correlation coefficient using SPSS. The findings revealed that recreation facilities enhances physical fitness of staff which in turn enhanced work quality, higher performance and productivity, as well as boosting employee morale. It was concluded that there is relationship between availability of recreational facilities and employee performance. It was recommended that more recreational facilities should be made available and staff should harness and utilize the available recreational facilities in the institution.

Keywords: *Recreation, Employee, performance, facilities and Productivity*

IMPROVEMENT IN ABIOTIC STRESS TOLERANCE OF PLANTS THROUGH SEED PRIMING

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ABSTRACT

Salinity, cold, drought, and heat are just a few of the significant stresses that crops face when they are exposed to poor weather or soil conditions. Abiotic stresses are recurrently interconnected and provoke notable alterations in plants' physiological, morphological, and biochemical responses that negatively impact yield production. Stress tolerant varieties are being produced either through conventional breeding or transgenics approach. Besides, more economical and simple practices are still in the race to solve this issue. Many researchers recommend seed priming as a farmer-friendly technique for better growth and productivity even under adverse environmental conditions. The researchers recommend several seed priming methods to reduce abiotic stress effects, including redox priming, nutrient priming, osmopriming, and halopriming. Priming can be used as a model system to interpret mechanisms that contribute to stress tolerance because it mimics similar events that occur under stress. Seed priming is the process of using natural or synthetic substances to induce a particular physiological condition in seeds. Plants grown from primed seeds provide an immediate cellular reaction to abiotic stresses. Seeds that have been primed gain resilience via various metabolic and cellular mechanisms that include cascades of signaling pathways. To date, studies have shown that primed seeds have many benefits over conventional approaches, including consistent germination, reduced emergence and germination times and a wide variety of disease and environmental stress resistance. Seed priming is a new technique that is being used to develop abiotic stress-resistant crop varieties.

**THE EFFECT OF GROWING MEDIA ON PLANT GROWTH AND FLOWER LONGEVITY
OF *TULIPA GESNERIANA L.***

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ABSTRACT

Tulip (*Tulipa gesneriana L.*) belongs to the Liliaceae family, is a famous, well known ornamental bulbous plant and is used as cut flower, pot flower and garden plant. One of the most important issue in flowering ornamental plants is to ensure the longevity of the flower. Well-known environmental factors such as biotic or abiotic play a role in plant morphology and flowering time changes. One of the vital factor is growth media that have an important impact on plant growth and quality of ornamental plants. The present study was carried out between December, 2020-May, 2021 aimed to find out the effect of growth media for pot grown tulip. Tulip bulbs (*Tulipa gesneriana L. cv. Pretty Woman*) were sown after cold treatment in pots that included two different substrates as peat and perlite under open-field condition to observe above ground plant parts included flower characteristics. Statistical results showed that sprouting week from bulbs and first flower appearance day recorded as earlier in peat (5th week, 111st day) than perlite (7th week, 118th day). Plant height and leaf covered distance are also gave better results from peat (34,3 cm; 12,5 cm) than perlite (26,2 cm; 10,9 cm). All flower characteristics as flower stalk length (26,8 cm in peat; 20 cm in perlite), flower stalk diameter (0,57 cm in peat; 0,53 cm in perlite), flower length (7,5 cm in peat; 6,1 cm in perlite), flower diameter (8,3 cm in peat; 6,3 cm in perlite), remarkable flowering rate (95,8% in peat; 79,2% in perlite) and double flowering rate (20,8% in peat; 0% in perlite) are recorded in higher value in peat than perlite. The other important result as flower longevity in pots is also statistically more in peat (22 days) than perlite (15 days). According to the data used substrate has a vital role on plant vegetative, flower characteristics and flower longevity of *Tulipa gesneriana L. cv. Pretty Woman*.

Keywords: *Tulip, Tulipa gesneriana L., peat, perlite, flower longevity, plant growth*

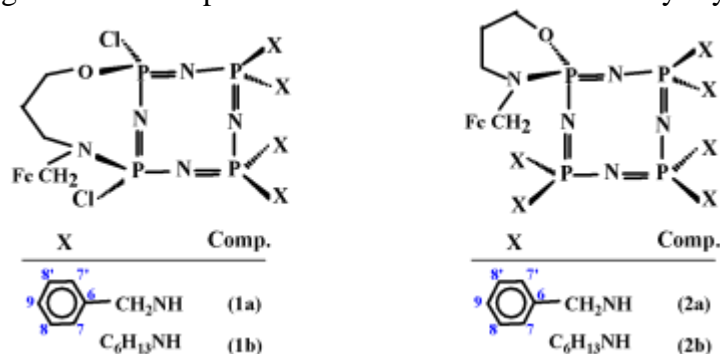
PARTLY AND FULLY PRIMER AMINE SUBSTITUTED MONO-FERROCENYLCYCLOTETRAPHOSPHAZENES: THE INVESTIGATIONS OF SYNTHESSES, THE ANTIMICROBIAL AND DNA CLEAVAGE ACTIVITIES

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ABSTRACT

Octachlorocyclotetraphosphazene [tetramer, $N_4P_4Cl_8$] is a highly reactive inorganic heterocyclic ring system which is a starting material used in the syntheses of the new cyclotetraphosphazene derivatives (**1**). The reactions of tetramer with the bidentate reagents (*eg.* dialkoxides and diamines) were very rare in the literature, and tetramer with bidentate ligands can produce spiro, ansa, dispiro, trispiro, tetraspiro and bino products depending on the reaction conditions (2,3).

In this study, the reaction of $N_4P_4Cl_8$ with one equimolar amount of sodium salt of N/O donor-type bidentate ligand gave two kinds of derivatives, namely, mono-ferrocenyl-2-*cis*-4-dichloro-ansa- (2,4-ansa; **1**) and mono-ferrocenyl-spiro- (spiro; **2**) hexachlorocyclotetraphosphazenes. 2,4-Ansa (**1**) gave the partly mono amine substituted products (**1a** and **2a**) with hexylamine and benzylamine. Besides, spiro (**2**) yielded the fully amine substituted products (**2a** and **2b**) with hexylamine and benzylamine. This study deals with the antibacterial and antifungal activities against some selected bacteria and yeast strains, the DNA cleavage activities on plasmid DNA of the mono-ferrocenyl-cyclotetraphosphazenes.



This study is supported by a grant “Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey” (Grant No. 215Z496).

Keywords: *Mono-ferrocenyl-cyclotetraphosphazenes, Antimicrobial activity, DNA interaction.*

**ANTITUBERCULOSIS ACTIVITIES OF 2-CIS-4-ANSA AND
SPIROCYCLOTETRAPHOSPHAZENE DERIVATIVES CONTAINING DIFUNCTIONAL
REAGENTS**

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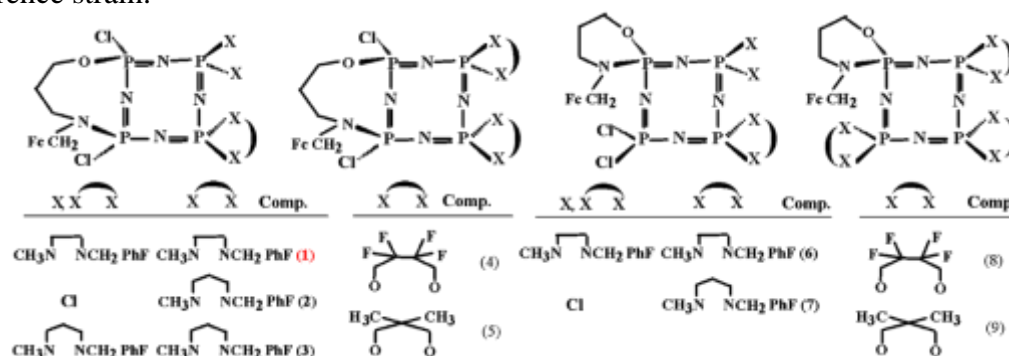
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ABSTRACT

Octachlorocyclotetraphosphazene (tetramer, $N_4P_4Cl_8$) is a very important starting reagent used in the preparation of partially and fully substituted cyclotetraphosphazene, polyphosphazene and dendrimer derivatives (1). The reactions of $N_4P_4Cl_8$ with monodentate ligands have been studied extensively in phosphazene chemistry (2), however, the reactions of $N_4P_4Cl_8$ with bidentate ligands such as dialkoxides, diphenoxides and diamines are very rare in the literature (3). As known, partly/fully substituted cyclophosphazene derivatives have drawn a great deal of interest for their potential as antituberculosis, antimicrobial and anticancer agents (4).

In this study, two types of compounds, which are mono-ferrocenyl-2-cis-4-dichloro-ansa- and mono-ferrocenyl-spiro-hexachlorocyclotetraphosphazenes, were obtained by the Cl replacement reaction of an equimolar amount of tetramer and sodium 3-(N-ferrocenylmethylamino)-1-propanoxide. The reactions of mono-ferrocenyl-2-cis-4-dichloro-ansa cyclotetraphosphazene with excess diamines and dialkoxides resulted in the formation of 2-cis-4-dichloro-ansa-cyclotetraphosphazene derivatives. Mono-ferrocenyl-spiro-hexachlorocyclotetraphosphazene was reacted with excess diamines and dialkoxides to produce the mono-ferrocenyl-spiro-cyclotetraphosphazene derivatives. In addition, the antituberculosis activities of these compounds were tested to *M. tuberculosis* H37Rv reference strain by the agar proportion method on Middle Brook 7H10 medium (CLSI). The susceptibility test results and MIC values of the compounds suggest that one of the compounds has significant antituberculosis effect against *M. tuberculosis* H37Rv reference strain. In addition, the susceptibility test results and MIC values of the compounds suggest that compound (1) has significant antituberculosis activity against *M. tuberculosis* H37Rv reference strain.



INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

This study is supported by a grant “Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey” (Grant No. 215Z496).

Keywords: *Phosphazenes, Mono-ferrocenyl-cyclotetraphosphazenes, Antituberculosis activity.*

EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT FOR THE CONTENT OF EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE
IN HEALTH SERVICES IN TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

This study aims in Turkey, evidence-based medicine, evidence-based health and examination of evidence-based nursing graduate thesis made in this area and my orientation was aimed to determine how it is. Within the scope of the purpose, information about the postgraduate theses, years, type of thesis, universities, institutes, major disciplines, language of publication, region, sub-subject areas and sample groups were presented. Turkey between Higher Education Institutions thesis database from 01.04.2021-05.04.2021 date 'Evidence-based medicine, evidence-based health care and evidence-based nursing' has made scanning with keywords. As a result of the scanning, 43 theses were reached. According to the findings, most of the theses are master's theses (72%), almost all of them are published in Turkish (95.4%), most of them are made in Dokuz Eylül University (14%), the vast majority are done in the institute of health sciences (79.1%), nursing is prominent as a department (23.3%), 2019 was the year in which the most studies were conducted in the field, the Marmara region was the most preferred region (30.1%) and more than half of the sample group was nurses (59.5%) has been seen. This study in terms of providing information about the status of evidence-based practice in health services in Turkey is considered to be crucial. It has been observed that studies on evidence-based practices have increased over the years and are being studied up to date. It is thought that increasing such studies and conducting researches to evaluate them in terms of content will be useful for understanding the subject.

Keywords: *Evidence-based medicine, Evidence-based health, Evidence-based nursing, Postgraduate theses.*

**MULTI-DIMENSIONAL STUDY OF THESES RELATED TO ECONOMIC EVALUATION IN
THE FIELD OF HEALTH**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine the theses made on economic evaluation methods in Turkey until 2020 by content evaluation method. In line with the purpose, theses made using one of the economic evaluation methods or more than one method were evaluated. Information on the type of the theses, the year they were made, the university they were made, the institute they were made, the department they were made, the region they were made, the selected sample group and the sub-topics were evaluated. The Turkish Higher Education Institution's thesis database was scanned with the keywords "Economic evaluation, cost minimization, cost benefit, cost benefit and cost effectiveness" between 20.04.2021 and 28.04.2021. It has been observed that a total of 75 theses have been made in the specified area until 2020. According to the findings, most of the theses are master's theses (74.66%), most of them are published in Turkish (74.66%), most of them are done in Hacettepe University (17.2%), almost half of them are done in social sciences institute (44%). As a department, the department of health management was the most preferred (25.3%), the most thesis was made in 2019 (9.3), the first thesis on the subject was made in 1989, and when viewed from a regional perspective, half of the studies were done in Turkey (49.3%) was observed. It is thought that this study is important in terms of providing information about the use of cost benefit, cost effectiveness, cost benefit and cost minimization, which are among the economic evaluation methods in the field of health economics in Turkey. It has been observed that the studies conducted using economic evaluation methods have increased year by year and are being studied in an up-to-date manner. It is thought that increasing such studies and conducting researches to evaluate them in terms of content will be beneficial in terms of understanding the subject.

Keywords: *Cost Utulity, Cost Benefit, Cost Effectiveness, Cost Minimization.*

YENİ DOĞULMUŞ KÖRPƏLƏRİN FİZİOLOJİ ƏLAMƏTLƏRİ

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XÜLASƏ

Bu tədqiqatda yeni doğulmuş körpələrin fiziologiyasında rast gəlinən dəyişikliklərdən bəhs olunur. Yeni anadan olmuş körpələrin dəri, burun, ağız, gözlər, qulaqlar və s. orqanlarında normal sayılan fərqliliklər müəyyən olunmuşdur. Dəridə anadan keçən hormonların təsiri ilə çıxan sızanaqlara, üzde, alında və bədənin müxtəlif nahiyələrində isə həddən artıq istilik və tərdən yaranan qırmızı ləkələrə rast gəlinir. Bəldə və kürəkdə bənövşəyi rəngli ləkələr görülə bilər. Bu xəstəlik əlaməti deyil və əsasən 2 yaşından sonra keçir. Əksər körpələrdə 6-8 ayına qədər burunda tıxanıqlıq və xırıltı müşahidə olunur. Bu vəziyyət bəzən burun dəliklərinin balaca olmasına görə uzun müddət davam edə bilər. Ağciyərlərin müayinəsi zamanı normal qəbul olunmuş bu xırıltı xəstəlik olaraq göstərilir. Normal doğuş zamanı gərginlikdən asılı olaraq körpələrin göz bəbəklərinin ətrafında xətlər şəklində qanamalar görülür. Gözlərdə körpənin 3-4 ayına qədər normal sayılan çəplik ola bilər. Qulaqlardan gələn sarı-qəhvəyi rəngli axıntı normal sayılır. Eyni zamanda yeni doğulmuş körpələrdə yanaqların içlərində ağ nöqtələr müşahidə olunur. Hər qidalanmadan sonra həmin hissələri karbonatlı su ilə təmizləmək çox zaman kifayət edir. Yeni doğulmuşların bədənləri qollara və ayaqlara nisbətən uzun olur. Körpələrdə yağ azlığından asılı olaraq döş sümüyü və qabırğalar çıxıq kimi görünə bilər. Yeni doğulmuşların ürək döyüntüləri və tənəffüs hərəkətlərinin sayı da yetkin insanlara nisbətən çox olur. Yeni doğulmuş qız uşaqlarında ana südündəki hamiləlik hormonlarından asılı olaraq vaginada axıntı və qanama müşahidə oluna bilər. Körpələrdə bəzi nevroloji əlamətlərə də rast gəlinir. Belə ki, körpəyə toxunduqda və ya səs-küy zamanı o, qolları ilə açıb-bağlama şəklində sıçrama hərəkəti edir. Refleksləri güclü olan körpələrin bu hərəkətləri yuxu zamanı tez-tez oyanmalara səbəb ola bilər. Belə körpələr daha çox ağlayır və davamlı ana qucağı axtarırlar. Hər körpənin gündəlik yuxu müddəti fərqli ola bilər. Hətta bəzi körpələr fasiləsiz olaraq yarım saat belə yatmırlar. Gecə yuxularının davam etmə müddəti 3-cü aydan etibarən uzanmağa başlayır. Körpələrdə xüsusilə 6-cı aydan sonra gecələri ağlama halları müşahidə olunur. Bunun da səbəbləri diş çıxarma, gördüyü yuxular və ya həmin an birinə ehtiyac duyma hissi ola bilər.

Açar sözlər: körpə, orqan, əlamət, refleks

PHYSIOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS OF NEWBORN BABIES

ABSTRACT

This study discusses changes in the physiology of newborns. Normal differences in the skin, nose, mouth, eyes, ears, and other organs of newborns have been identified. Acne caused by hormones born on the skin, and red spots on the face, forehead and various parts of the body caused by excessive heat and sweat. Purple spots can be seen on the waist and back. This is not a sign of the disease and usually passes after the age of 2. Most babies have nasal congestion and wheezing by 6 to 8 months of age. This condition can sometimes last for a long time due to the small size of the nostrils. This wheezing, which is normally accepted on examination of the lungs, is not indicated as a disease. During a normal birth, bleeding in the form of lines around the baby's eyeballs, depending on the tension. The baby may have a normal deviation in the eyes up to 3-4 months. Yellow-brown discharge from the ears is considered normal. At the same time, white spots are observed on the inside of the cheeks in newborns. At the same time, white spots are observed on the inside of the cheeks in newborns. It is often sufficient to clean

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

these parts with carbonated water after each feeding. Newborns have longer bodies than arms and legs. In infants, the sternum and ribs may appear dislocated due to the lack of fat. The number of heartbeats and respiratory movements in newborns is also higher than in adults. Depending on the pregnancy hormones in breast milk, vaginal discharge and bleeding may be observed in newborn girls. Some neurological symptoms are also found in infants. So that when the baby is touched or made a noise, he makes a jumping motion in the form of opening and closing with his arms. These actions of babies with strong reflexes can cause frequent awakenings during sleep. Such babies cry more and are constantly looking for a mother's hug. The daily sleep duration of each baby may be different. Even some babies don't sleep for half an hour non-stop. The duration of night sleep begins to lengthen from the 3rd month. Crying is observed in infants, especially at night after the 6th month. The reasons for this may be tooth extraction, dreams, or a feeling of need for someone at that moment.

Keywords: *baby, organ, symptom, reflex*

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MOLECULAR PROPERTIES AND THE BIOACTIVITY SCORE OF A NEWLY SYNTHESIZED BEXAROTENE DERIVATIVE AND ITS PARENT STRUCTURES

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Objectives: In the present work the probable molecular physicochemical properties and bioactivity score of three compounds (bexarotene, 4-isopropylbenzaldehyde and their derivative - a newly synthesized bexarotene derivative with a potential antineoplastic effects) are calculated by Molinspiration software.

Methods: The Molinspiration software was used for calculation of important molecular properties (logP, polar surface area, number of hydrogen bond donors and acceptors and others), as well as prediction of bioactivity score for the most important drug targets (GPCR ligands, kinase inhibitors, ion channel modulators, nuclear receptors).

Results: Drug-likeness of the three compounds was evaluated by the Lipinski "Rule of five" that deals four simple physicochemical parameter ranges ($MWT \leq 500$ (the three compounds were found to be less than 500), $\log P \leq 5$ (bexarotene and the newly synthesized bexarotene were found to be greater than 5), H-bond donors ≤ 5 (the three compounds were found to be less than 5), H-bond acceptors ≤ 10 (the three compounds were found to be less than 10)).

Bioactivity of the three compounds was evaluated against six different protein structures (enzyme inhibitor, GPCR ligand, nuclear receptor ligand, ion channel modulator, kinase inhibitor and protease inhibitor). Bioactivity score of the three compounds (bexarotene, 4-isopropylbenzaldehyde and their derivative) is found to be active to moderately active.

Conclusions: The molecules of the three compounds (bexarotene, 4-isopropylbenzaldehyde and their derivative) are in accordance with Lipinski's rule, i.e. they may not have problems with bioavailability. The compounds are biologically active and will produce activity through various mechanisms.

**BIONICS IN SCIENCE EDUCATION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE FORMATION OF
STUDENTS' PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE**

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the present work is to prove the expediency of using a bionics in science education in the context of the formation of students' professional competence. In today's economy, competitive are professions that are at the intersection of sciences. To be effective in a certain direction requires the presence of competencies, namely, the presence of not only knowledge but also skills and abilities. In this sense, not only the theoretical knowledge of physics, chemistry or biology is important for successful professional realization, but the skills of practical application in scientific fields are urgently needed. Bionics as a science was formed on the basis of biology, chemistry, physics, medicine, mathematics, cybernetics and other branches of science. Bionics studies biological processes in order to apply the gained knowledge to improve old and create new technical devices. In this context, the use of bionics in science education will contribute to the development of students' professional competence.

Keywords: students' professional competence, science education, bionics.

TÜRKİYE'DE YETİŞEN ÇÖVEN (*GYPSOPHILA* L.) TÜRLERİ VE GELENEKSEL GIDALARDA KULLANIMI

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ÖZET

Çöven, karanfilgiller (Caryophyllaceae) familyasının *Gypsophila* L. cinsine ait, 40-100 cm yüksekliğinde, çok dallı, çok yıllık, otsu bir bitkidir. Türkiye’de Doğu Anadolu, İç Batı Anadolu ve Orta Anadolu bölgelerinde doğal olarak yetişmekte ve 46 farklı çöven türü bulunmaktadır. Halk arasında “çöğür, çoğan, çevgen, çöven, tarla çöveni, şekerçi çöveni, çoğcu, dişi çöven” gibi isimlerle bilinmektedir. Çöven bileşiminde başlıca şekerler, reçineler ve triterpen sınıfında yer alan ve albosaponin olarak adlandırılan saponinler bulunmaktadır. Saponinler, suda koloidal çözünme özelliğine sahip biyolojik aktif glukozitlerin bir grubudur. Bitkinin kök ve rizomlarının kaynatılması ile çöven kökü ekstraktı elde edilir. Çöven kökü ekstraktındaki saponinler, köpürme özelliğinden dolayı yüksek hızda karıştırılması ile beyaz renkte ve kalıcı köpük oluştururlar. Bu özelliği ile eczacılık, tıp, yangın söndürücü ve temizlik malzemesi üretimi ve gıda sanayi gibi birçok alanda kullanılmaktadır.

Türkiye’de çöven kökü ekstraktı üretiminde kullanılan ve ticari değeri olan çöven türleri; Van çöveni (*G. bicolor*), Beyşehir veya Konya çöveni (*G. arrostii* var. *nebulosa*), Çorum veya Yozgat çöveni (*G. eriocalyx*), Niğde çöveni (*G. perfoliata* var. *anatolica*) ve Konya çöveni (*G. venusta*) olarak bilinmektedir. İçerdikleri ham saponin miktarı bitkinin türüne göre %10-25 arasında değişmektedir. Van çöveni (*G. bicolor*), en yüksek ham saponin miktarına (%20-25) sahip olduğu için diğerlerine kıyasla daha çok tercih edilmektedir. Çöven bitkisinin yapısındaki ham saponin miktarı yüksek olmasına rağmen, suda koloidal çözünmesinden dolayı çöven kökü ekstraktına daha düşük miktarlarda geçmektedir.

Çöven kökü ekstraktı, gıdalara rengi ağartmak, emülgatör görevi yaparak faz ayrımını önlemek, köpük yapıcı olarak, hacmi arttırmak, arzu edilen yapıyı oluşturmak ve ürüne karakteristik özelliklerini kazandırmak amacıyla sıvı halde ya da köpük haline getirilerek eklenmektedir. Tahin helvası üretiminde ağartıcı ve susam yağının sızmasını önleyici olarak kullanılan en önemli bileşenlerden biridir. Bu nedenle “helva kökü” olarak da bilinmektedir. Ayrıca koz helvası, köpük helva, sultan (paşa) lokumu, bulama, kerebiç, çöven ekmeği, otlu peynir gibi bazı geleneksel gıdaların üretiminde de çöven kökü ekstraktı kullanılmaktadır. Ancak geleneksel gıdaların üretiminde kullanılan çöven ekstraktındaki saponin miktarı değişkenlik göstermektedir.

Bu çalışmada, Türkiye’de doğal olarak yetişen ve ticari değeri olan çöven türleri ve geleneksel gıdalarda kullanımını anlatılmaktadır. Türkiye’de geleneksel gıdaların standart formülasyonla üretimini sağlamak adına çöven kökü ekstraktının üretiminde kalite parametrelerinin belirlenmesi ve kontrollü üretim süreci yolu ile elde edilmesi gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çöven kökü ekstraktı, helva kökü, geleneksel gıda, saponinler

SPECIES OF SOAPWORT (GYPSOPHILA L.) GROWING IN TURKEY AND THEIR USE IN TRADITIONAL FOODS

ABSTRACT

Soapwort is a 40-100 cm high, much-branched, perennial herbaceous plant belonging to the *Gypsophila* genus of the Caryophyllaceae family. It grows naturally in Eastern Anatolia, Inner West Anatolia and Central Anatolia in Turkey and there are 46 different species of soapwort there. Among the people, names such as "çöğür, çoğan, çevgen, çöven, tarla çöveni, şekerçi çöveni, çoğcu, dişi çöven" are used. The soapwort composition mainly includes sugars, resins and saponins, called albosaponins which are in the triterpene class. Saponins are a group of biologically active glucosides with colloidal solubility in water. By boiling the root and rhizomes of the plant, soapwort root extract is obtained. Saponins in the soapwort root extract creates a white and permanent foam when mixed at high speed due to its foaming properties. In this way, it is used in many fields such as pharmacy, medicine, fire extinguisher and cleaning material production and food industry.

In Turkey, Species of soapwort that are used in the production of soapwort root extract and have commercial value are Van soapwort (*G. bicolor*), Beyşehir or Konya soapwort (*G. arrostii* var. *nebulosa*), Çorum or Yozgat soapwort (*G. eriocalyx*), Niğde soapwort (*G. perfoliata* var. *anatolica*) and Konya soapwort (*G. venusta*). Their crude saponin content varies between 10-25% depending on the species of plant. Van soapwort (*G. bicolor*) is more preferred than others, as it has the highest amount of crude saponin (20-25%). Although the soapwort has high amounts of crude saponins, saponin passes into lesser amount of soapwort root extract due to its colloidal dissolution in water.

The soapwort root extract is added to foods in liquid or foam form in order to bleach the color, prevent phase separation by acting as an emulsifier, increase the volume as a foaming agent, create the desired structure and give the product its characteristic properties. It is one of the most important components used as bleach and preventing the separation of sesame oil in the production of tahini halva. For this reason, it is also known as "halva root". The soapwort root extract is also used in the production of some traditional foods such as koz halva, köpük halva, sultan (pasha) delight, bulama, kerebiç, çöven bread, herb cheese. However, the amount of saponin in the soapwort extract used in the production of traditional foods varies.

In this study, species of soapwort that grow naturally in Turkey and have commercial value and their use in traditional foods are explained. In order to produce traditional foods in Turkey with a standard formulation, quality parameters should be determined in the production of soapwort root extract and it should be obtained through a controlled production process.

Keywords: Soapwort root extract, halva root, traditional food, saponins

UTERİN ADENOSARKOM TANISI ALAN OLGULARDA HASTALIKSIZ SAĞKALIM VE TOPLAM SAĞKALIM SONUÇLARININ İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Amaç: Uterin adenosarkom tanısı alan olgularda hastaliksız sağkalım ve toplam sağkalım sonuçlarının değerlendirilmesi

Yöntem: Ocak 2015 ile Ocak 2021 tarihleri arasında kliniğimize başvuran hastalar çalışmaya dahil edildi. Hastaların demografik verileri, tanı yöntemleri, probe küretaj (P/C) sonuçları, operasyon bilgileri, evreleri, nüks bilgileri, adjuvan tedavi bilgileri, hastaliksız sağkalım ve toplam sağkalım sonuçları incelendi.

Bulgular: Verileri değerlendirilen 7 olgu analiz edildi. Olguların yaş ortalamaları 58,7 idi. Tanılar; klinik muayene, probe küretaj ile alınan endometrial biyopsi sonuçları ile operasyon sonrası incelenen materyallerin histopatolojik tanısı ile kondu. Hastaların tamamı opere edildi. Operasyon sırasında hastaların 1 tanesine (%14) total abdominal histerektomi+ bilateral salpingooferektomi (tah+bso), 1 tanesine (%14) tah+bso+pelvik lenfadenektomi (tah+bso+plnd), 1 tanesine (%14) tah+bso+pelvik-paraaortik lenfadenektomi (tah+bso+pplnd), 4 tanesine (%57) tah+bso+pplnd+omentektomi uygulandı. İncelenen operasyon sonu nihai patoloji sonuçlarına göre; tüm vakalar uterin adenosarkom tanısı aldı. Olguların 5'i (%71) evre I, 1'i (%14) evre II ve 1'i (%14) evre III olarak değerlendirildi. Hastaların tamamı adjuvan tedavi aldı. Olguların 5'i (%71) radyoterapi (RT), 1'i (%14) hormonoterapi, 1'i ise (%14) radyoterapi ve kemoterapi (RT+KT) aldı. Hastaların takiplerinde hiçbirinde lokal nüks izlenmezken; 2 hastada (%28,5) uzak metastaz görüldü. Hastaların 3'ü (%42,8) takipleri sırasında ex oldu. Olguların hastaliksız sağkalım ortalamaları 37 ay iken, toplam sağkalım ortalamaları ise 43,5 aydı.

Sonuç: Uterin adenosarkom nadir görülen bir tümördür ve standart tedavisi tah+bso'dur. Adjuvan tedavi için tanımlanmış bir rol yoktur, bu yüzden daha çok çalışmaya ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: uterin adenosarkom, hastaliksız sağkalım, toplam sağkalım

INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE-FREE SURVIVAL AND OVERALL SURVIVAL RESULTS IN PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH UTERINE ADENOSARCOMA

ABSTRACT

Objective: Evaluation of disease-free survival and overall survival results in patients diagnosed with uterine adenocarcinoma

Material And Methods: Patients who applied to our clinic between January 2015 and January 2021 were included in the study. Demographic data of the patients, diagnostic methods, probe curettage (P / C) results, operation information, stages, recurrence information, adjuvant treatment information, disease-free survival and overall survival results were examined.

Results: 7 cases whose data were evaluated, were analyzed. The mean age of the patients was 58.7. Diagnoses; Clinical examination, endometrial biopsy results obtained with probe curettage and histopathological diagnosis of the materials examined postoperatively. All patients were operated. During the operation, 1 patient (14%) had total abdominal hysterectomy + bilateral salpingooferectomy (tah + bso), 1 (14%) tah + bso + pelvic lymphadenectomy (tah + bso + plnd), 1 (14%) tah + bso +

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

pelvic-paraaortic lymphadenectomy (tah + bso + pplnd), 4 of them (57%) had tah + bso + pplnd + omentectomy. According to the final pathology results after the operation examined; all cases were diagnosed with uterine adenosarcoma. 5 (71%) of the cases were evaluated as stage I, 1 (14%) as stage II and 1 (14%) as stage III. All patients received adjuvant therapy. 5 (71%) of the cases received radiotherapy (RT), 1 (14%) hormonotherapy, 1 (14%) radiotherapy and chemotherapy (RT + CT). While no local recurrence was observed in the follow-up of the patients; distant metastasis was observed in 2 patients (28.5%). Three of the patients (42.8%) died during their follow-up. The mean disease-free survival of the cases was 37 months, while their median overall survival was 43.5 months.

Conclusions: Uterine adenosarcoma is a rare tumor and its standard treatment is tah + bso. There is no defined role for adjuvant therapy, so more studies are needed.

Keywords: uterine adenosarcoma, disease free survival, overall survival

THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS PATIENTS AND EVIDENCE-BASED CARE RECOMMENDATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has caused many symptoms in humans but has also led to serious problems in the management of acute and chronic health problems. Rheumatoid arthritis, one of the chronic health problems, is an autoimmune disease and immunosuppressive drugs are used in its treatment. As it is known, all these both increase the susceptibility to COVID-19 infection and contribute to the occurrence of various problems in follow-up and treatment due to COVID-19. This situation negatively affects the disease management of individuals with rheumatoid arthritis. In this regard, in this review, we aimed to examine the care management of patients diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis in the COVID-19 pandemic and to make recommendations in the light of evidence-based data.

Keywords: COVID-19, evidence-based care, pandemic, rheumatoid arthritis

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
ON CERTAIN TOPOLOGICAL INDICES AND M-POLYNOMIALS FOR THE TREATMENT
OF COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

The seed of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) originated in Wuhan, China, and has spread rapidly to all corners of the globe. The entire human society is struggling to combat the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19) as there are no proper medicine for treating the disease. Eventually medical scientists have invented prevailing antiviral agents and got a favorable impact on recovering from the pandemic. Of these antiviral agents remdesivir, chloroquine, hydroxychloroquine, theaflavin are important. Keeping in mind the significance of topological indices in the study of pharmaceutical and chemical drugs, in the present work, some degree-based are investigated for the aforesaid antiviral drugs using polynomial approach. The output obtained can help in the design of newmedicine for the treatment of COVID-19 pandemaic.

2020 AMS Subject Classification: 05Cxx, 05C09, 05C31.

Keywords: Chloroquine, hydroxychloroquine, theaflavin, M-polynomial, topological index.

**CERTAIN TOPOLOGICAL INDICES AND RELATED POLYNOMIALS FOR
POLYSACCHARIDES**

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ABSTRACT

A polysaccharide is a large molecule made of many smaller monosaccharides. Monosaccharides are simple sugars, like glucose. Special enzymes bind these small monomers together creating large sugar polymers or polysaccharides. A polysaccharide is also called a glycan. Starch, glycogen, and cellulose are examples of polysaccharides. Depending on their structure, polysaccharides can have a wide variety of functions in nature. Some polysaccharides are used for storing energy, some for sending cellular messages, and others for providing support to cells and tissues. In the present work, we focus on the polysaccharides, namely, amylose and blue starch-iodine complex. Several topological indices and polynomials are determined in view of edge dividing methods. Also, we compare these indices and depict their graphic behavior.

Keywords: Amylose, blue starch-iodine complex, topological indices and polynomials.

2020 AMS Subject Classification: 05Cxx, 05C09, 05C31.

**İLKÖĞRETİM MATEMATİK ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRME
YAKLAŞIMLARININ YAPILANDIRMACI YAKLAŞIMA VE LİSELERE GEÇİŞ SINAVINA
YÖNELİK SORULARA UYGUNLUĞUYLA İLGİLİ GÖRÜŞLERİ**

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ÖZET

Son yıllarda, Türk öğretim programlarında yapılandırmacı yaklaşıma dayalı olan alternatif ölçme değerlendirme araçlarının kullanılması önem kazanmıştır. Bu araştırmanın amacı, ilköğretim matematik öğretmenlerinin derslerinde kullandıkları ölçme ve değerlendirme araçlarının ve yaptıkları ölçmenin yapılandırmacı yaklaşıma ne kadar uygun olduğuna ilişkin görüşlerini ortaya koymaktır. Yapılan araştırmalar sonucunda eğitimde bir değerlendirme çatışması olduğu görülmüştür. Öğretmenlerin kullandığı değerlendirme yaklaşımlarının ve öğrenci puanlarının, Liselere Geçiş Sınavı soru ve sonuçlarına uygun olmadığı görülmüştür. Bu çalışmanın, bu sorun ile ilgili öğretmen görüşlerini açığa çıkarması sebebiyle gelecekte yapılacak çalışmalara öncü olması açısından önemli rol oynayacağı düşünülmektedir. Araştırmada nitel araştırma desenlerinden durum çalışması deseni kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışmanın verileri, Google Formlar ile oluşturulmuş 20 tane öğretmenle yapılandırılmış yazılı mülakat ve bu öğretmenler içinden seçilen 2 öğretmenle yarı-yapılandırılmış mülakat ile toplanmıştır. Bu çalışmanın verileri içerik analiz ile incelenmiştir. Öğretmenlerin alternatif ölçme ve değerlendirme uygulamalarına olumlu yaklaşımlarına rağmen hazırladıkları değerlendirme sorularının LGS sorularına uygunluğunu düşük buldukları ve alternatif ölçme ve değerlendirme araçlarını yetersiz kullandıkları ortaya çıkmıştır.

Anahtar Kelime: Alternatif Ölçme ve Değerlendirme, Yapılandırmacı Yaklaşım, Liselere Geçiş Sınavı, Matematik Eğitimi

**OPINIONS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL MATHEMATICS TEACHERS ON THE APPROACH OF
ASSESSMENT APPROACH TO THE CONSTRUCTOR APPROACH AND THE QUESTIONS
REGARDING THE TRANSFER TO HIGH SCHOOL EXAMS**

ABSTRACT

Recently, the use of alternative assessment and evaluation tools based on the constructivist approach has gained importance in new curriculums. The aim of this study is to reveal the opinions of mathematics teachers about the appropriateness of the measurement and evaluation tools and measurements they use in their lessons to the constructivist approach. As a result of the researches, it has been observed that there is an evaluation conflict in education. It has been observed that the assessment approaches used by the teachers and the student scores are not suitable for the questions and results of the High School Transition Exam. It is thought that this study will play an important role in terms of being a pioneer for future studies as it reveals teachers' views on this problem. The case study design, one of the qualitative research designs, was used in the study. The data of this study were collected through a structured written interview with 20 teachers created using Google Forms and a semi-structured interview with 2 teachers selected among these teachers. The data of this study were analyzed with content analysis. It

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

was revealed that although the teachers approached alternative assessment and evaluation practices positively, they found the assessment questions they prepared low in accordance with the LGS questions and used alternative assessment and evaluation tools insufficiently.

Keywords: Alternative Measurement and Evaluation, Constructivist Approach, High School Transition Exam, Mathematics Education

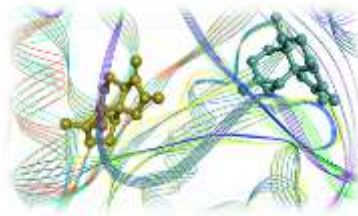
IS THE INEVITABLE END OR THE HAPPY END? *IN SILICO* ANTHELMINTIC RESISTANCE DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO, ARTEANNUIN-B IS IN THE LEADING ROLE

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ÖZET

Bazı yazarlara göre anthelmintik ilaçlara direnç gelişimi kaçınılmazdır ve er ya da geç, mevcut ilaçların elimine edemeyeceği mutant türler ortaya çıkacaktır. O gün gelmeden, aynı amaçla kullanılabilecek güvenilir ve ulaşılabilir yeni anthelmintiklerin keşfedilmesi gereklidir. Hesaplamalı yöntemler, uygun ilaç iskeletlerinin araştırılmasında, giderek daha önemli bir konuma yükselmektedir. Bu çalışmada, olası bir direnç gelişimi durumunda kullanılabilecek ilaç adaylarının belirlenmesi için *in silico* bir senaryo tasarlandı. En popüler anthelmintiklerden olan Mebendazole (MBZ) ile benzimidazole grubundaki ilaçların bilinen hedefi β -tubulin proteini, kenetleme simülasyonları için seçildi. Direnç gelişimi ile ilgili olduğu bilinen belli pozisyonlarda tekli nükleotit değişimi sonucu ortaya çıkacak yeni amino asit ve beraberinde üç boyutlu yapı değişimi hesaba katılarak, yeni durumda hem MBZ'ye hem de potent bitkisel ligandlara karşı serbest bağlanma enerjisi hesaplandı. Sonuç olarak bu çalışmada denenen ligandlar içinde arteannuin-B olası direnç gelişimi durumunda MBZ'den daha etkili olabilecek tek bitkisel ligandır ve E198G mutasyonu durumunda başarılı bir inhibitör olarak rol oynamaktadır. Bu sonuçlar hesaplamalı yöntemlerle gerçekleştirilen bu çalışmanın, *in vitro* uygulamasının yapılmasının ve arteannuin-B'nin ileri çalışmalara alınmasının gerçek bir direnç gelişimi durumunda işe yarar veriler sunulması açısından büyük bir önemi olabileceğini göstermiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: anthelmintik direnç, moleküler kenetleme, bitkisel ligandlar, tekli nükleotit mutasyonları.



KAÇINILMAZ SON MU, MUTLU SON MU? *IN SILICO* ANTHELMİNTİK DİRENÇ GELİŞİMİ SENARYOSU, BAŞROLDE ARTEANNUİN-B.

ABSTRACT

According to some authors, development of the resistance against anthelmintic drugs is the inevitable and the sooner or the later, the mutant species are going to arise that will not be able to be eliminated with present drugs. Before that day comes, it is necessary to be discovered reliable and reachable new anthelmintics which can be used with the same aim. Computational methods, in the investigating of the appropriate drug scaffolds, has been getting rise to a more significant place. In this study, an *in silico* scenario was designed in order to detect the drug candidates which will be able to be used in

case of a probable resistance development. Mebendazole (MBZ) being one of the most popular anthelmintics and β -tubulin protein as the known target of the drugs in benzimidazole groups were chosen for docking simulation. In the new condition, free energy of binding was counted against both MBZ and potent herbal ligands by taking account the new amino acid and along with three dimensional structural change in the result of single nucleotide polymorphism in the specific positions that are known to be related with resistance development. As the result, in the ligands that tried in this study, arteannuin-B is the unique herbal ligand will be able to more effective than MBZ in a probable resistance development and it plays role as a successful inhibitor in the case of E198G mutation. According to these results it can be very important that *in vitro* application of this computational study should be made and arteannuin-B should be taken into advance studies in terms of offering new useful data in the case of real resistance development.

Keywords: anthelmintic resistance, molecular docking, herbal ligands, single nucleotide mutations.

BEYİN DOKUSUNDA METHOMYL'İN YOL AÇTIĞI OKSİDATİF STRES ÜZERİNE
KURKUMİN'İN KORUYUCU ROLÜ

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ÖZET

Methomyl Dünyada oldukça yaygın olarak kullanılan karbamat grubu bir pestisitlerdir. Reaktif oksijen türlerinin aşırı üretimine yol açması, aynı zamanda serbest radikal toplayıcı enzim aktivitelerini azaltması nedeni ile çeşitli dokularda oksidatif strese sebep olmaktadır. Oksidatif stres sağlığı olumsuz etkileyen ana sebeplerden biri olarak rapor edilmektedir. Methomyl, sebep olduğu oksidatif stres nedeni ile bazı organlarda toksik etkilere yol açmaktadır. Oksidatif stres doğal veya sentetik bazı antioksidan maddeler ile azaltılabilir. Kurkumin, doğal fenolik bir madde olup serbest radikal toplayıcı bir antioksidandır. Kurkumin, pestisitler ve diğer çevre kirleticilerin neden olduğu organ toksisitesine karşı koruyucu özelliğe sahiptir. Bu çalışmada, methomyl'in erkek ratların beyin dokusunda oluşturduğu oksidatif stres ve bu oksidatif strese karşı kurkuminin muhtemel koruyucu rolü araştırıldı. Bu amaç için 28 gün süre ile erkek ratlara 1/25 LD₅₀ dozda methomyl (0,8 mg/kg bw), kurkumin (100 mg/kg bw), methomyl + kurkumin (0,8 mg/kg bw methomyl + 100 mg/kg bw kurkumin) oral gavaj yolu ile uygulandı. Deneysel periyot sonunda anestezi altında sakrifiye edilen hayvanlardan alınan beyin dokularındaki malondialdehit (MDA) seviyesi ve süperoksit dismutaz (SOD), katalaz (CAT), glutatyon peroksidaz (GPx) ve glutatyon S transferaz (GST) aktiviteleri UV spektrofotometre ile ölçüldü. Methomyl, beyin dokusundaki MDA seviyesinde istatistiki olarak anlamlı bir artışa yol açarken, SOD, CAT, GPx ve GST aktivitelerinde ise istatistiki olarak anlamlı ölçüde düşüşe sebep oldu. Bununla birlikte, ratlara methomyl ile eş zamanlı olarak verilen kurkuminin beyin dokusundaki MDA seviyesini istatistiksel olarak önemli ölçüde azalttığı SOD, CAT, GPx ve GST aktivitelerini ise yükselttiği belirlendi Bu sonuçlar, kurkuminin ratların beyin dokularında methomyl kaynaklı oluşan oksidatif stresi önemli ölçüde azaltabileceğini gösterdi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beyin, kurkumin, methomyl, oksidatif stres.

PROTECTIVE ROLE OF CURCUMIN ON OXIDATIVE STRESS INDUCED BY METHOMYL IN BRAIN TISSUE

ABSTRACT

Methomyl It is a carbamate group pesticide widely used in the world. It causes oxidative stress in various tissues by increasing the production of reactive oxygen species and reducing free radical scavenging enzyme activities. Oxidative stress is reported as one of the main causes that negatively affect health. Methomyl causes toxic effects on some organs due to the oxidative stress it causes. Oxidative stress can be reduced with some natural or synthetic antioxidant substances. Curcumin is a natural phenolic substance and a free radical scavenger antioxidant. Curcumin has protective properties against organ toxicity caused by pesticides and other environmental pollutants. In this study, oxidative stress caused by methomyl in the brain tissue of male rats and the possible protective role of curcumin against this oxidative stress were investigated. For this purpose, male rats were given 1/25 LD50 dose methomyl (0.8 mg / kg bw), curcumin (100 mg / kg bw), methomyl + curcumin (0.8 mg / kg bw methomyl + 100 mg / kg bw curcumin) was administered by oral gavage for 28 days. At the end of the experimental period, malondialdehyde (MDA) level and superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase (CAT), glutathione peroxidase (GPx) and glutathione S transferase (GST) activities in brain tissues taken from animals sacrificed under anesthesia were measured with a UV spectrophotometer. While methomyl caused a statistically significant increase in MDA level in brain tissue, it caused a statistically significant decrease in SOD, CAT, GPx and GST activities. However, it was determined that curcumin, which was given to rats simultaneously with methomyl, significantly decreased MDA level in brain tissue and increased SOD, CAT, GPx and GST activities. These results showed that curcumin may reduce methomyl-induced oxidative stress in the brain tissues of rats.

Keywords: Brain, curcumin, methomyl, oxidative stress.

**SUPPLY CHAIN FAILURE MODE AND EFFECT ANALYSIS VIA MULTI-CRITERIA
DECISION-MAKING**

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ABSTRACT

Risk management is a critical part of supply chain management. However, some studies agree that, in research as well as practice, risk reduction strategies related to the supply chains are less stressed, though they are very essential when mitigating disruptions. Much can go wrong in a supply chain if the risk is not managed in an organized format. A few basic risk management methods, such as failure mode and effect analysis (FMEA), are developed for assessing the failure or error risks in operations quality management. Possible risks are rated and managed according to their probability, detectability, and seriousness. FMEA methods aid in driving change in the supply chain and the approach is now used in risk management as a structured method of detecting risks and quantifying their possible impact on the overall performance. This paper aimed to discuss the applicability of Multi-Criteria Decision-Making (MCDM) methods for supply chain FMEA. MCDM refers to mathematical processes for making decisions where several criteria with different weights are concerned to categorize alternative risks. This approach is predictable to enhance the accuracy of the classic FMEA and contribute to the risk management concept. Furthermore, with this paper, the proposed FMEA solution would be addressed in terms of supply chain risk management in the end.

Keywords: Supply chain, Risk management, Multiple criteria decisions.

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
VACCINES FROM EXPLORATORY STEPS TO MANUFACTURING AND LOGISTICS

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ABSTRACT

One of the defining characteristics of modern medicine is the introduction of medications that defend against infectious diseases. Among the medications, vaccines include weakened or inactive parts of a certain microorganism or better to be called an antigen, which assists the human body in developing immune reactions. Producers may make up the antigen itself or the blueprint for the body to produce the antigen. This weakened form would not activate the disease in the individual getting the vaccine, but it will prompt their immune system to respond in the same way as it may have in the first reaction to the original pathogen. In the time of the current pandemic, vaccines' life-saving aspect prompts people to ask how fast they would be ready in the market. Finding a short answer is difficult. Thus, this paper is reviewing different categories of new vaccine supply. In general, this process is divided into a few phases, from exploratory steps, to development steps, and to manufacturing and logistics steps. While it can take months to make vaccines, the procedure is straightforward and understandable. It is the rigorous monitoring needed to ensure there are no unforeseen effects that require time. Until today, researchers have developed effective vaccines for many diseases, however, the discovery of advanced diseases and modifications of the microorganisms mean that unique vaccines are frequently needed.

Keywords: Vaccine, Exploratory and development, Manufacturing and logistics.

PATIENT EDUCATION AND ADAPTATION TO THE TREATMENT OF THE PATIENT
WITH HEART FAILURE

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ABSTRACT

Heart failure is a chronic and progressive syndrome in which not enough heart flow is provided to meet the metabolic requirements of the heart and to have a venous return to the heart. Symptoms such as dyspnea, orthopedics, fatigue, pulmonary and peripheral edema are guiding the diagnosis. Heart failure is considered an old age disease today. It carries a high risk for mortality and morbidity, especially for people aged 65 and over. It is the first cause of hospitalization in the elderly. It is one of the major public health problems as it causes frequent hospitalizations and takes a long time to treat, posing a serious burden for both the patient and the community. Heart failure is a chronic and progressive disease and treatment lasts a lifetime. However, the quality of life can be improved with the patient's compliance with the treatment. According to the definition of the World Health Organization, compliance is a dimension of an individual's behavior, such as taking medications and receiving accepted advice from a health care professional. The disease negatively affects harmony as it brings with it physical, spiritual and social changes and threatens body integrity. The compliance of heart failure patients with treatment varies between 20-60%. Health education is a powerful tool that can have a positive effect on both drug compliance and self-management skills of people with hearth failure. It has been observed that training patients and caregivers about certain behavioral interventions and drug regimens increases drug compliance and has a positive effect on disease management. In heart failure, the success of treatment depends on patient participation and compliance, and one way to achieve this is through patient training.

Key words: Heart failure; adaptation; health education

**NURSING CARE OF PATIENT WITH HYPERTENSION ACCORDING TO GORDON'S
FUNCTIONAL HEALTHCARE MODEL: CASE REPORT**

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ABSTRACT

Hypertension, an important health problem that can be seen worldwide, including in Turkey, is a syndrome characterized by increased intra-arterial blood pressure. Hypertension is seen in one out of every three people in adults and its incidence is quite high in our country. Despite this, awareness is low in hypertensive patients. Despite this, awareness rate is low in hypertensive patients. Hypertension; causes complications such as stroke, coronary heart disease, kidney failure. Consequently, it creates an important burden in the field of health and economy. Early diagnosis and treatment are of great importance in hypertension. Most of the complications in hypertension can be prevented with early diagnosis and treatment. Hypertension treatment is divided into two. Drug treatment alone is not sufficient for blood pressure control in individuals with hypertension. For a successful result, patient with hypertension should definitely develop healthy lifestyle behaviors. Approximately one of the patients with hypertension do not follow the treatment program and more than half of them stop their treatment within the first year. Symptoms that occur as a result of complications of hypertension affect daily living activities of individuals. As a result, the quality of life of individuals is adversely affected. Quality of life can be improved with effective nursing care to be applied to these individuals. There are a wide variety of nursing care models for nursing care. With Gordon's Functional Health Patterns Model, which is one of the nursing care models, it provides a systematic nursing care to individuals. In addition, using this model, nurses improve their critical thinking and therapeutic decision-making skills. Gordon's Functional Health Patterns (FSÖ) model enables comprehensive care by addressing the needs of individuals in 11 functional areas. In this case, nursing care was given by evaluating it in accordance with Gordon's Functional Health Patterns Model.

Key words: Hypertension, Nursing Care, Gordon's Functional Health Patterns Model.

CORE STONE IN DIABETES MANAGEMENT: PATIENT EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Although there is no contagious disease in the world and in our country, diabetes mellitus is one of the chronic diseases that gradually increase and create a global healthcare burden. As of 2019, it has been calculated that 9.3% of individuals between the ages of 20-79 in the world have diabetes. Hospitalization and per capita health expenditures are increasing due to this increase in the number of individuals with diabetes. For this reason, diabetes is considered to be one of the important health problems. When diabetes mellitus is not managed well, it shows metabolic complications that can lead to early death in the continuation of the disease. There are five basic items in diabetes treatment management. These; diet, physical activity, medication, patient self-monitoring and education. In addition, the patient must be able to accurately identify the problems related to the disease and actively cooperate with the healthcare system to solve these problems. The most important factor in the treatment is the education of the diabetic patient. Education is the foundation of care for all diabetic patients who want to achieve successful health outcomes. Patient education now takes an important place not only in treatment but also in the prevention of type 2 diabetes. Purpose in diabetes education; To enable the diabetic individual to adapt to his treatment more easily and to participate in the treatment program effectively, to reduce or prevent complications that may develop in diabetes, to reduce health expenses and to ensure that the individual lives a better quality of life. Thanks to diabetes education, positive health behavior develops in the patient and thus the patient manages his disease better. When compliance with treatment increases as a result of diabetes education, glycemic control is achieved more effectively. Glycemic control is an important part of providing diabetes management.

Key words: Diabetes mellitus; chronic diseases; patient education

THE IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN THE FIELD OF PALLIATIVE CARE IN TURKEY AND
WORLD

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ABSTRACT

Palliative care is a philosophy that aims to eliminate the problems caused by the diseases forming vital risks, increase the life quality by providing a holistic care for the patient and patient's family. Palliative care is a philosophy using team approach. It begins when the disease is diagnosed and continues during the treatment and until the family's mourning process after the patient's death. It has improved since 11th century. Changing life conditions and the innovations in the field of medicine and the rise of the cronic diseases have increased the need for palliative care units. The importance of psychosocial and spiritual assistance was understood as well as medical treatment. Palliative care has gained importance since 1990 in Turkey. Legal regulations and projects were done to spread palliative care units. It's development has gained speed with "Pallia-Turk" project prepared in 2010. Our country renders service according three steps model. In order to reach the intended level, we need to increase the awareness of palliative care in community, the education of health personal materral support and regulation of laws. Countries palliative care models differ from each order. Every country has formed a model according to its faith, sociocultural form and needs. Palliative care is tried to be integrated with health services. Hospitals serve with care services at home and voluntary institutions and mourning support centres. Positive effects of the integration were observed on patients. Entering the hospitals again was decreased and it decreased health service cost. Countries must determine an appropriate strategy that is suitable to changing life conditions. They must assure each patient group to get the palliative care easily.

Key words: Palliative care; palliative care models; home care

COVID-19: MISCONCEPTION AND STIGMATIZATION AMONG LEBANESE RESIDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) is a new strain of coronavirus that has not previously been reported in humans. SARS-CoV-2 causes an infectious and deadly disease called 2019 novel *coronavirus* (COVID-19). COVID-19 pandemic poses an unprecedented threat to the entire globe which has been experiencing a widespread transmission of the virus with a fatality rate over 3%. Due to the rapid increase in the number of cases worldwide, which has placed enormous pressure on the healthcare systems in many countries, and due to the seriousness and danger of (COVID-19) on the population, the disease has become prone to misconceptions and stigmatization. Due to the fact that Lebanon is considered as one of the countries which is still reporting high numbers of cases, the level of stigma seems to be high among Lebanese residents. World meters reported as of 25 March 2021 a total of 4,48,721 confirmed cases and total deaths of 5903. Prior studies have shown that misconceptions have a huge impact on peoples' opinions and views towards threatening diseases, and this enhances the development of stigmatization. This study examines the relationship between misconception and stigmatization towards COVID-19 among Lebanese residents aged 18 years and above. A self-reported survey was distributed through Google Form survey on the social media. A total of 489 Lebanese residents responded and completed the survey. Our findings revealed a significant relationship between misconception and stigmatization. Misconception and stigmatization were also found significant and associated with COVID-19 related knowledge and various demographic factors such as age, gender, family income, and occupation. Lebanese residents attributed stigma to fear of contracting the newly developed COVID19, social isolation and the absence of cure and vaccination. The COVID-19 related information of the Lebanese residents, which was mostly obtained through the media, might, have played a major role in adapting misconception and amplifying stigmatization towards COVID19. The findings of this study added significant data to the existing body of research on the varied origins, associates, and effects of misconception and stigmatization. The researchers recommended effective public health awareness interventions and campaigns to increase public exposure to the accurate information currently known about COVID-19 and to reduce the impact of stigmatization on Lebanese residents.

Keywords. Misconception, Stigmatization, SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19

NICOTINAMIDE INCREASES ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITY IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA REPERFUSION INJURY

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ABSTRACT

As a result of occlusion of one or more of the arteries leading to the brain, cerebral ischemia occurs as a result of the decrease and / or cessation of blood flow, and then reperfusion occurs with the restoration of blood circulation. As a result of this situation, cerebral ischemia reperfusion (CIR) damage occurs in the brain. The formation of oxidative stress and the decrease in the antioxidant defense system play a role in the pathophysiology of the resulting damage. It has been reported that nicotinamide can also act as a free radical scavenger.

The aim of this study is to investigate the antioxidant effect of nicotinamide against CIR brain damage. 21 Wistar-Albino male rats were used in our study. Rats were randomly divided into three groups as Sham-Control group, CIR group and CIR + Nicotinamide treatment group. CIR was created by bilateral clamping of the common carotid arteries, providing ischemia followed by providing reperfusion. Nicotinamide was applied intraperitoneally at a dose of 500mg / kg, 30 minutes before the CIR protocol. Malondialdehyde (MDA), glutathione (GSH) levels and catalase (CAT) activities were measured by spectrophotometric methods in brain tissue samples which were taken after 24 hours of reperfusion.

In tissue samples, MDA levels increased in the CIR group compared to the Sham group, while GSH and CAT activity decreased ($p < 0.05$). We found that MDA levels decreased and GSH and CAT activity increased in the CIR + Nicotinamide group compared to the CIR group ($p < 0.05$). In conclusion, we observed that oxidative stress plays an important role in the pathophysiology of cerebral ischemia / reperfusion injury and nicotinamide reduces oxidative stress by increasing antioxidant enzyme levels.

Keywords: Cerebral ischemia, nicotinamide, oxidative stress, reperfusion.

OBEZ OLAN VE OLMAYAN ERKEKLERDE ALT ÜRİNER SİSTEM SEMPTOM CİDDİYETİ VE YAŞAM KALİTESİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI – PİLOT ÇALIŞMA

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ÖZET

Obezite, sağlığı olumsuz etkileyerek pek çok probleme neden olan kompleks hastalık olarak kabul edilir. Obezite alt üriner sistem semptomları (AÜSS) için risk faktörü olarak kabul edilir ve yaşam kalitesini etkileyebilir. Bu çalışmanın amacı obez olan ve olmayan erkeklerde AÜSS ciddiyetini ve yaşam kalitesini karşılaştırmaktır. Çalışmaya 82 erkek dahil edildi. Vücut kitle indeksi (VKİ)'ne göre 30 kg/m² ve üzeri olanlar obez (n=37, yaş=43,0 [(1,0);(58,0)] yıl, VKİ: 31,56 [(30,0);(36,0)] kg/m²), 30 kg/m²'den az olanlar obez olmayanlar (n=45, yaş=38,0 [(18,0);(61,0)] yıl, VKİ: 25,91 [(20,0);(29,0)] kg/m²) şeklinde 2 gruba ayrıldı. AÜSS ciddiyeti Uluslararası İnkontinans Konsültasyon Sorgulama Ölçeği-Erkek Alt Üriner Sistem Semptomları Ölçeği (UİKSÖ-EAÜSSÖ) ile, yaşam kalitesi ise King Sağlık Anketi ile değerlendirildi. Obez olanların boşaltım, depolama, sık idrara çıkma, noktüri, UİKSÖ-EAÜSSÖ toplam, genel sağlık, inkontinans etkisi, rol limitasyonları, fiziksel limitasyonlar, sosyal limitasyonlar, kişilerarası ilişki, duygular, uyku/enerji skorları sırasıyla 1,0 [(0,0);(6,0)]; 1,0 [(0,0);(9,0)]; 0,0 [(0,0);(3,0)]; 1,0 [(0,0);(2,0)]; 4,0 [(0,0);(12,0)]; 50,0 [(25,0);(75,0)]; 0,0 [(0,0);(66,6)]; 0,0 [(0,0);(67,0)]; 0,0 [(0,0);(67,0)]; 0,0 [(0,0);(44,0)]; 0,0 [(0,0);(999,0)]; 0,0 [(0,0);(56,0)]; 0,0 [(0,0);(67,0)] iken, obez olmayanlarda bu skorlar sırasıyla 1,0 [(0,0);(500)]; 1,0 [(0,0);(4,0)]; 0,0 [(0,0);(1,0)]; 0,0 [(0,0);(1,0)]; 3,0 [(0,0);(8,0)]; 50,0 [(25,0);(75,0)]; 0,0 [(0,0);(66,6)]; 0,0 [(0,0);(50,0)]; 0,0 [(0,0);(83,0)]; 0,0 [(0,0);(44,0)]; 0,0 [(0,0);(999,0)]; 0,0 [(0,0);(22,0)]; 0,0 [(0,0);(33,0)] olarak hesaplandı. Obez olan erkeklerde obez olmayan erkeklere göre sık idrara çıkma (p=0,001), noktüri (p=0,000), UİKSÖ-EAÜSSÖ toplam (p=0,004), uyku/enerji (p=0,017) skorları daha fazlaydı. Gruplar arasında diğer skorlar benzerdi (p>0,05). Obez olan erkeklerde AÜSS'nin, özellikle sık idrara çıkma ve noktüri şikayetlerin arttığı, uyku/enerjinin olumsuz etkilendiği görüldü. Bu sonuçlara göre kliniklerde obezitenin eşlik ettiği erkek bireylerde AÜSS'nin ve yaşam kalitesi etkilenimi dikkate alınmalı, bu bireylere AÜSS'ye yönelik koruyucu ve önleyici tedavi programları sunulmalıdır. Ayrıca ileriki çalışmalarda bu konu daha büyük örneklem gruplarında çalışılmalıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Obezite; Alt üriner sistem semptomları; Yaşam kalitesi; Erkekler

Tl₂Se-TlPr₂Se₄ SİSTEMİNİNİN FAZ DENGESİ, OLUŞAN FAZLARIN FİZİKO KİMYASAL ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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Fatma EROL

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ÖZET

Fiziko kimyasal analiz yöntemleri (Diferansiyel Termal Analiz (DTA), X-Işınları Toz Kırınımı (XRD) Analizi, Mikroyapı Analizi (MYA), ayrıca yoğunluk ve mikrosertlik ölçümü) ile Tl₂Se-TlPr₂Se₄ sisteminin alaşımları incelenmiş ve faz diyagramı oluşturulmuştur. Tl₂Se-TlPr₂Se₄ kesigi Pr₂Se₃-Tl₂Se-TlSe kvaziüçlü sisteminin kvazibinar olmayan bir kesigidir. Sistemde TlPr₂Se₄ bileşimine dayalı olarak oda sıcaklığında % 5 mol Tl₂Se katı çözelti alanı tespit edilmiştir. Tl₂Se bileşiğine göre praktiki olarak katı çözelti alanı belirlenmemiştir. Tl₂Se- TlPr₂Se₄ sisteminde ötektik denge ve peritektik dönüşüm meydana gelir. PrSe, Tl₂Se ve TlPr₂Se₄ birleşmesinden elde edilen α-katı çözeltisinin ilk kristalizasyon eğrileri ile çevrilidir. PrSe ve α-fazının likvidüs eğrileri % 5 mol TlPr₂Se₄ içeren ötektik bir eğri ile kesişir. 5-80 mol % TlPr₂Se₄ konsantrasyon alanında sıvıdan PrSe bileşiğinin birincil kristalleri ayrılır. 10-75 mol % TlPr₂Se₄ konsantrasyon alanında M+PrSe ↔ TlPrSe₂'nin peritektik reaksiyonu ile TlPrSe₂ bileşiği ve yeniden kristalleştirmeden oluşan üç fazlı (M + PrSe + TlPrSe₂) bir alan oluşur. Yüksek sıcaklıklarda sistem genelinde M + Tl₂Se, M + PrSe ve M + α fazları oluşur. Yeniden kristalleşmenin bir sonucu olarak solidus çizgisinin üzerinde TlPrSe₂ bileşiğinin ayrışması sonucunda (M + PrSe + TlPrSe₂), (M + Tl₂Se + PrSe) ve (M + PrSe + α) 'dan oluşan üç fazlı alanlar meydana gelir.

Anahtar kelimeler: sistem, ötektik, mikrosertlik, likidüs, singonia

Bu çalışma Adıyaman Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Birimi (ADYÜBAP FEFYL2019-0003) tarafından desteklendi. Adıyaman Üniversitesi Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü tarafından yürütülen Tl₂Se - TlPr₂Se₄ sisteminin faz dengesi, oluşan fazların fiziko - kimyasal özelliklerinin incelenmesi konulu yüksek lisans tezinden yararlanmıştır.

CeTe-Sb₂Te₃ ve CeTe-Bi₂Te₃ SİSTEMİNDE KİMYASAL KARŞILIKLI ETKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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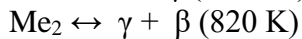
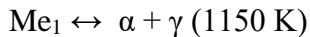
F.M. SADIGOVA

Adıyaman Üniversitesi

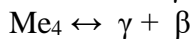
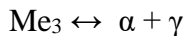
C.A. AHMEDOVA

ÖZET

Fiziko-kimyasal analizin çağdaş kompleks metodları (Diferansiyel Termal Analiz (DTA), X-Işınlari Kırınımı (XRD) Analizi, Mikroyapı Analizi (MYA), ayrıca yoğunluk ve mikrosertlik ölçümü) ile CeTe-Sb₂Te₃ (Bi₂Te₃) sisteminin alaşımları incelenmiş ve kimyasal karşılıklı etki araştırılmıştır. Her iki sistemin T-x faz diyagramı oluşturulmuştur. Sistemlerde CeSb₂Te₄ ve CeBi₂Te₄ yapıli kongruent eriyen üçlü bileşikler tespit edilmiştir. Aynı zamanda başlanğıç ve ara fazların katı çözeltili alanları belirlenmiştir. CeSb₂Te₄ temelinde CeTe tarafta oda sıcaklığında % 1 mol, Sb₂Te₃ tarafta ise % 2 mol katı çözeltili alanı tespit edilmiştir. CeTe-Bi₂Te₃ sistemi kvazibinardır. 300 K 'de CeTe ve Bi₂Te₃ bileşikleri temelinde katı çözeltili alanı meydana gelir. Uygun olarak CeTe temelinde 3 mol % Bi₂Te₃, Bi₂Te₃ temelinde ise 2 mol % CeTe katı çözeltilisi oluşur. Ötektik koordinatları uygun olarak 30 mol % Sb₂Te₃ ve 1150 K; 80 mol % Sb₂Te₃ ise ötektik koordinatları 900 K. Sistemin likvidusu üç fazanın ilkin kristalleşme alanından (M + α), (M + β), (M + γ) oluşur. Ötektik noktalarında aşağıdaki denge reaksiyonu meydana gelir.



CeTe-Bi₂Te₃ sistemi kvazibinardır. Sistemde oluşan CeBi₂Te₄ üçlü bileşigi 1380K'de kongruent eriyen üçlü bileşiktir. Bu bileşik CeTe ve Bi₂Te₃ bileşikleri ile üçfazlı nonvariant dengeye göre ötektik bir karışım oluşturur: 25 mol % Bi₂Te₃ ve 1000K; 80 mol % Bi₂Te₃ ve 700K.



Anahtar kelimeler: sistem, tellür, mikrosertlik, likidüs, seryum

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
METALLOPORPHYRINS AS ELECTROCHEMICAL MEDIATORS FOR HYDROGEN
PEROXIDE DETECTION

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this work was to present Mn(III), Co(II) and Pt(II)-metalloporphyrins having the capability to recognize and monitor hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂). Sets of modified glassy-carbon electrodes (GC) were prepared by drop-casting deposition of a manganese (III)-porphyrin, alone and together with AuNPs and comparatively characterized by Raman, UV-vis, ellipsometry, AFM and TEM microscopy, XPS and cyclic voltammetry. Other wide band absorption hybrid materials were prepared by deposition of AuNPs and Co-porphyrin (alone and in successive layers) and were tested to evidence their electrochemical responses for H₂O₂. Modified GC electrodes with a novel synthesized Pt(II)-porphyrin were realized and several electrochemical characterizations were comparatively done in the absence or presence of H₂O₂. The Mn-porphyrin-nAuNPs film mediates the electron transfer between H₂O₂ and GC, evidenced by an increase in the current intensity of the anodic peak, and facilitates the electrochemical regeneration of oxidized H₂O₂ at cathodic potentials. We confirmed the existence of oxo-manganese (IV) and (V) porphyrins that we presume to be responsible for catalytic oxidation reactions. The presence of gold is responsible for the catalytic reduction. In the second case, GC electrode modified with AuNPs/Co-porphyrin layers, the comparative linear and cyclic voltammetry of the bare and modified GC electrodes evidenced an increased electrocatalytic effect on the reduction of H₂O₂. When using Pt-porphyrin, the oxidation and reduction currents were found to increase linearly with increasing H₂O₂ concentration on modified electrodes. The calibration graphs plotted between the catalytic current (both anodic and cathodic currents) and H₂O₂ concentration on the Pt-metalloporphyrin modified electrodes give a linear response in the concentration range from 1×10^{-6} M to 5×10^{-5} M with exceptional confidence coefficient of 99.9%. Different substituted metalloporphyrins have the potential to cover detection of hydrogen peroxide in diverse fields, from medical tests to technical, cosmetics, food and agriculture monitoring, having high accuracy.

Keywords: metalloporphyrins, hydrogen peroxide detection, AuNPs, electrochemical analysis.

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
BIOTRANSFORMATION OF (E)-3-(FURAN-2-YL)-1-(P-TOLYL)PROP-2-EN-1-ONE BY
CLADOSPORIUM SPHAEROSPERMUM

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ABSTRACT

Chalcones are important compounds that have easy synthetic access to yield various substituted derivatives (Ghosh & Das, 2019). Chalcones, which are natural or synthetic compounds belonging to the flavonide family, have broad spectrum of biological activity (Nowakowska, 2007). Studies on chalcones have increased in recent years due to its properties such as antibacterial, anticancer, antiviral (Koztowska et al., 2018).

In this study, biotransformation of (E)-3-(furan-2-yl)-1-(p-tolyl)prop-2-en-1-one with *Cladosporium sphaerospermum* MRC 70266 fungus culture was performed. The chalcone compound was incubated for three days, five days and seven days in a shaker. Metabolite was examined by thin layer chromatography. The structure of the resulting metabolite was determined by the spectra of ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR. Accordingly, the hydrogenation of the chalcone was detected.

Keywords: Biotransformation, chalcone, microorganism, *Cladosporium sphaerospermum*

**BIOTRANSFORMATION OF (E)-3-phenyl-1-(p-tolyl)prop-2-en-1-one by *Ulocladium chartarum*
MRC 72584**

Semra YILMAZER KESKİN

Kudret YILDIRIM

Vusala ISMAYILOVA

Fatih SÖNMEZ

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ABSTRACT

Chalcones (1,3-diaryl-2-propen-1-ones) are a group of polyphenols belonging to flavonoids (Banoth & Thatikonda, 2020). They are characterized by the α,β -unsaturated bond formed as the result of opening ring C in flavanones (Gomes et al., 2017). Biotransformations are chemical reactions performed by microorganisms on organic substrates that can cause changes in the structure of the substrate. There is a wide variety of types of biotransformation reactions that can be carried out by microorganisms (Feitosa et al., 2021). Microbial transformation is a good alternative to chemical synthesis for transforming chalcones into chalcone derivatives without using harmful and toxic compounds (Kozłowska et al., 2018).

In this study, biotransformation of (E)-3-phenyl-1-(p-tolyl)prop-2-en-1-one with *Ulocladium chartarum* MRC 72584 fungus culture was performed. The chalcone compound was incubated for three days, five days and seven days in a shaker. Metabolite was examined by thin layer chromatography. The structure of the resulting metabolite was determined by the spectra of ^1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR. Accordingly, the hydrogenation of the chalcone was detected.

Keywords: Chalcone, biotransformation, *Ulocladium chartarum*

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
ON HANS HOLBEIN'S PAINTINGS OF AMBASSADORS AND THEIR DEPICTED
TEXTILES

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ABSTRACT

Turkish textile art has a long history. Findings obtained as a result of archaeological studies made from kurgans before BC in Central Asia, also support this. In the historical course, Turks took their culture and textile products with them wherever they went.

Especially in the Renaissance period, Turkish textiles such as carpets, rugs and fabrics were very popular in Europe. Even these textiles were exhibited in churches almost like wall frescoes. They have also been found among the indispensable textiles of the houses of the nobles. Renaissance artists of the period did not remain indifferent to these textiles with a Middle Asia extension, and they depicted them in their paintings from time to time.

One of the most famous artists who depict Turkish textiles in his paintings is Hans Holbein. In this study, Holbein's painting named "Ambassadors" was evaluated in terms of plastic and the clothes of the figures and the carpet depicted in the painting were analyzed.

Keywords: Textile, Clothing, Color, Pattern, Carpet, Painting.

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL IMPACT OF SUFI SHRINES: A CASE STUDY OF
MITTHAN KOT

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ABSTRACT

Sufi shrines are in large number in Pakistan with having a colossal impact on economic, cultural and social aspects. In the rural areas of Pakistan, mostly people are poor and less educated or uneducated with strong belief and devotion to Sajjada Nasheen. In this context, this study essentially aims to investigate the socio-economic and cultural influence of Sufi shrines in the rural areas of Mitthan Kot (upper Indus basin). This study follows the qualitative research strategy by employing in-depth interviews from different stakeholders. Thematic analysis has been used to analyze the data. The findings of the study also manifest that the local community is closely inter-connected with shrines encompassing different facets. A large chunk of rural population in the proximity of shrines is entirely dependents on shrines for their earnings and engaged in jobs like garments shops, catering services, transportation system etc. All of these employment activities boost up the local economy as well as the national economy. In the same fashion, people also enjoy cultural festive like Urs and Mela which is a great source of spiritual happiness and entertainment. Beside all of this, various medical facilities like free eye camp and literacy conventions also play a vital role in the betterment of poor people. So there is a dire need for further development, improvement and regulation in the functioning of shrines and money generation thereof for proper incorporation in national economy.

Keywords: Sufi shrines, Mitthan kot.

WORDS FOR BERRIES IN ARTIFICIAL LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

Words for berries in natural languages are of several types: semantically transparent compounds, e.g. English *blueberry*, somewhat semantically opaque compounds, e.g. English *strawberry*, *cranberry*, and *raspberry*, where it is not clear what the semantic contribution of the first component is (if there is any), and non-compounds, e.g. French *fraise* ‘strawberry’. In addition, the set of fruits which are labelled as berries can differ in different languages. Given this variation, it would be interesting to look at such words in artificial (or constructed) languages, i.e. languages which have been consciously created. The most successful artificial language is Esperanto, but there have been more than a thousand others. This paper will look at terms for berries in various types of artificial languages: *a posteriori* artificial languages (e.g. Esperanto), which use one or more natural languages as sources, *a priori* languages (e.g. Ro), which do not do this, and mixed languages (e.g. Volapük), which occupy a middle ground between the first two types. *A posteriori* languages can be further classified according to which languages they are based on. Questions to be investigated include whether terms for berries are compounds, and if so, whether they are fully transparent, which sources these terms are taken from (in the case of *a posteriori* languages drawing on more than one languages), the ways in which they are similar in form (in the case of some *a priori* languages), and which fruits are treated as berries. From this work one might uncover general trends in the development of the vocabularies of artificial languages.

Keywords: artificial languages, constructed languages, food terms

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to study the patterns of embroidery, which in its time was considered one of the most relevant types of decorative applied art in Azerbaijan. The study used the method of literature search. Thus, the research in the scientific literature on embroidery and data have been collected. Separate information was given about the peculiarities of Azerbaijani embroidery and processing techniques. Based on the results obtained, it can be said that there are examples of embroidery, such as gulabetin, oturtma, kurama, beads, julma, pila, saya, takelduz. Various compositions and plots used in medieval embroidery are prominent. Floral, geometric, zoomorphic and ornaments usually prevail in the construction of compositions. In the examples of plot embroidery, miniatures are also used in the genres of portrait, graphics and landscape. At the same time, another type of embroidery is the skillful use of gold and silver threads on the fabrics and verses taken from the works of the classics. The named embroidery patterns have long been relevant not only in the Middle Ages, but also in later times. It is clear from the research that the sewing technique of Azerbaijani embroidery patterns is usually dominated by the method of walking and filling. In his compositions, national motifs composed of various ornaments are prominent.

It can be said that the main region where artistic embroidery is in the foreground is Shaki. The high level of fabric and silk production in this region is the main force in the development of the art of embroidery. At the same time, in other cities of Nakhchivan, Shamakhi, Ganja, Gazakh and Tabriz, the art of embroidery is used by artists, improved and passed down from generation to generation. Among these regions, Nakhchivan, Tabriz and Shamakhi are the cities where the most valuable examples of embroidery are made. For this reason, Gulabatin, the most valuable and expensive type of embroidery of the time, is among the artistic embroideries belonging to these regions. Embroidery, one of the traditional examples of decorative applied art in Azerbaijan, is one of the invaluable and important types of Azerbaijani art. Carpet weaving and embroidery are in the forefront in the decorative applied art, which has an important place in the country's foreign trade. It is known that there is a special interest in these works of art in foreign markets. Artistic embroidery, along with its economic potential, is one of the main means of introducing Azerbaijani culture to the world.

Keywords: Decorative applied art, embroidery, folk arts.

TOWARDS A FUTURISTIC PANDEMIC CINEMA

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ABSTRACT

The covid-19 pandemic took the world by surprise. Its declaration by the World Health Organization as a global pandemic, affirmed, the veracity and transnational dimension of the ailment. Recall that the 14th century was characterized with the Bubonic plague while the Spanish flu of the early 20th century also sparked wave of fear across the continent of Europe. While the above reveals that pandemics are not new to the global space, the covid-19 has a more intercontinental and cosmopolitan outlook as Africa and Asia that were not victims of the previous pandemics suffered numerous losses. In fact, the genesis of the virus has its root in Asia-China. It is pertinent to note that pandemics have often been projected in literatures and films. Karyn Kusama's *Aeon Flux*, and Paul Anderson's *Resident Evil*, typifies the viral futuristic cinema. In this study, we engage in a critical analysis of Marc Forster's *World War Z* and Yeon Sang-ho's *Train to Busan*, to affirm the accuracy of the projections of future pandemics with the medium of cinema. The study concludes that films on pandemics are aimed at making humanity brace up for cases of future occurrences and containment of plagues.

Keywords: Futuristic, Cinema, Literature, Pandemic, Space.

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada amaç, zihnimizde canlanan şekillerin ne olduğu, kağıt üzerine resmettiğimiz şekil bunu ne kadar yansıtabilir veya birisine tarif ederken söylediğimiz kelimenin şekil ile ne kadar uyduğu gibi kavramları topoloji yardımıyla açıklamaktır. Bunu açıklamak için matematik tarihinde önemli yer tutan bilim insanlarının çalışmalarından yararlanılacaktır. Bilim dünyasında bazı büyük teoriler çok basit sorulara aranan yanıtlardan doğmuştur. Bunlardan birisi topoloji bilim dalı olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Topolojinin, matematik dizininde değişik bakış açılarından yapılabilen farklı tanımları bulunmaktadır. Topolojinin tanımı verilirken aksiyomatik yaklaşımdan da söz edilebilir. Bu çalışmada topoloji, anlaşılmasının kolaylığı ve görsel örneklerin sunulması bakımından geometri yönüyle ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Topoloji, Eğri, Daire, Çember, Halka.

USE OF TOPOLOGY IN DAILY LIFE: TRANSITION BETWEEN CURVES

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to explain concepts such as what the shapes that come alive in our minds, how much the shape we depicted on paper can reflect this, or how much the word we say fits with the shape with the help of topology. In order to explain this, the studies of scientists, who have an important place in the history of mathematics, will be used. Some great theories in the scientific world have arisen from answers to very simple questions. One of them emerges as topology science. There are different definitions of topology that can be made from different points of view in the mathematics directory. While giving the definition of topology, axiomatic approach can also be mentioned. In this study, the topology will be discussed in terms of geometry in terms of ease of understanding and presentation of visual examples.

Keywords: Topology, Curve, Circle, Circle, Ring.

WATER WORSHIP IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

Southeast Asia is an area with long-standing history and culture, once called the South by the Chinese, Nan Yo by the Japanese, Qumr by the Arabian, and Suvarnabhumi by the Indian. The position of Southeast Asia plays a vital role on the cultural map of the world because it is often considered a "crossroads," a "corridor," a "bridge" to Eastern Asia, Western Asia, and the Mediterranean. In terms of territorial sovereignty, Southeast Asia currently has 11 countries. Still, this area has the common indigenous cultural foundation (G. Coedes, 1944), which manifests in aspects of community life such as material, society, folklore, and spirituality. To further clarify the unity in the cultural diversity of the current Southeast Asian region, the article presents the expressions of water worship in Southeast Asian countries, a phenomenon of beliefs emerging from very early in the community of Southeast Asian residents and having still been maintained. This article will affirm the common indigenous cultural foundation of Southeast Asia - an area of cultural unity and diversity.

Keywords: Southeast Asia, Water worship, indigenous culture, unity, diversity

NAHÇIVAN BÖLGESİNDEKİ KÜTÜPHANELERİN TARİHİ VE GÖREVLERİ HAKKINDA
(X –XX YÜZYIL)

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ÖZET

Makalede, Nahçıvan'da faaliyet gösteren kütüphanelerden bahs ediliyor. 10. yüzyıldan 20. yüzyıla kadar olan büyük zamanda yazarların şahsi kütüphanelerinin olması hakkında konuşuluyor. Bu tür kütüphaneler, dini, ideolojik, bilimsel ve pedagojik faaliyetlerin kullanımı ile camiler ve medreselerin kullanımı ile ilişkilendirilmiştir. 10. ve 11. yüzyıllarda, "Deyrani" künyesile tanınan Nahçıvan hökmdarı Abu Dulaf, Najmaddin Nahcivani, Hasan ibn Ömer Naxçıvani, 11. ve 13. yüzyıllarda Nahçıvanda Atabeyler sarayına sığınmış Asireddin Ağsunafi, Şerafeddin Şafrux, Zahiraddin Ferabi, XIV. yüzyıl şairi, tercüman ve bilgin Saveçi Muhammed, edebiyat bilgini Fakhraddin Hindushah Nakhivivani, oğlu, tarihçi Mohammed , hemin yüzyıldaki ünlü şair Bayrek Kuşçuoğlunun , Mirza Sadiq Ordubadi, Ziyayi Ordubadi ve diğerlerinin özel kütüphanesi ve ya kitaplığı olan insanlar kimi değerlendirilmiştir. 1906 yılında Ordubad'da bir okuma odası kurulması, Eynali bey Sultanov ve Meşadi Kurbanali Şerifov kütüphanelerinin faaliyeti bölgedeki eğitimin gelişmesine katkıda bulunmuştur.

Makale karşılaştırmalı, bilimsel genelleme ve sistematik analize dayanmaktadır. Makale, Nahçıvanlı kütüphanecilerin ve eğitimcilerin rolünü araştırıyor, kütüphanelerinin faaliyetlerini özetliyor. Bu arada, teorik analiz ve sınıflandırma yöntemleri de kullanılmıştır. Sonuç olarak, kadim ve orta çağlardan başlayarak Nahçıvan bilginlerinin şahsi kütüphaneleri ile kültürel hizmetleri teşvik etmesi, kütüphanelerin yayılması ve faaliyetinde bilimsel, sanatsal, ahlaki ve estetik hazzı beslemek için önemli bir araç olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: *kütüphane, eğitim, yazar, estetik ve kültürel hizmet*

ABOUT THE HISTORY AND DUTIES OF LIBRARIES IN THE NAHÇIVAN REGION (X -XX CENTURY)

ABSTRACT

The article mentions libraries operating in Nakhchivan. There is talk about the fact that authors had their own libraries in the big time from the 10th to the 20th century. Such libraries have been associated with the use of religious, ideological, scientific and pedagogical activities with the use of mosques and madrasas. In the 10th and 11th centuries, Nakhchivan ruler Abu Dulaf, Najmaddin Nakhcivani, Hasan ibn Omer Naxçıvani, known with the name "Deyrani" in the 10th and 11th centuries, Asireddin Agsunafi, Sherafeddin Shafrux, Zahiraddin Ferabi, XIV. Century poet, translator and scholar Savhraddin, translator and scholar Savhraddin, the literary scholar Fakhraddin Hindushah Nakhivivani, his son, historian Mohammed, and the people who had the private library or library of the famous poet Bayrek Kuşçuoğlu, Mirza Sadiq Ordubadi, Ziyayi Ordubadi and others of the century, are some of them. The establishment of a reading room in Ordubad in 1906 and the functioning of Eynali bey Sultanov and Meşadi Kurbanali Şerifov libraries contributed to the development of education in the region.

The article is based on comparative, scientific generalization and systematic analysis. The article explores the role of librarians and educators from Nakhchivan and summarizes the activities of their libraries. Meanwhile, theoretical analysis and classification methods were also used. As a result, it is concluded that Nakhchivan scholars promoting cultural services with their personal libraries, starting

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

from the ancient and middle ages, are an important tool for the dissemination and activity of libraries to foster scientific, artistic, moral and aesthetic pleasure.

Keywords: library, education, author, aesthetic and cultural service,

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL PROTOCOLS THE MISSING LINK IN THE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF THE COVID 19 EPIDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

The COVID 19 pandemic affects all aspects of human life in the world. according to most analysts, the COVID 19 pandemic is more social than medical in its consequences and harms. accordingly, in the present article, an attempt has been made to show with objective examples the double importance of paying attention to social and cultural protocols along with the health protocols of COVID 19. In this study, the review of related sources and documents has been done in the context of Internet sites and the necessary and relevant data has been collected and analyzed about COVID 19 from different countries of the world. the results of data analysis show that the response to the COVID 19 epidemic has been based more on medical epidemiological models than on social and cultural models. therefore, the reason for the failure of COVID 19 health protocols is the neglect and lack of attention to the social and cultural dimension in the protocols. Standard medical models for dealing with COVID 19 global health can be used for all countries. but what should be emphasized in these models is the correct knowledge of the beliefs and cultural knowledge of local communities. because the cultural beliefs of any society guarantee the success of these protocols. one of the main reasons not supporting for health protocols such as not using masks and not observing physical distance, is related to social and cultural factors in society.

Keywords: COVID 19, health protocols, social and cultural protocols, cultural beliefs

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ÖZET

İnsan hayatı yüzyıllar boyunca birçok unsur tarafından etkilenmiş ve farklı boyutlarda gelişen tehditler ile karşı karşıya kalmıştır. Gerek ekonomik, sosyal, kültürel, hukuksal ve politik gibi konular gerekse biyolojik savaşlar ile birlikte meydana gelen sağlık sorunları, insanın, yaşam mücadelesini devam ettirmesi noktasında kritik önem sahibi olmuştur. Günümüze gelindiğinde ise dünya genelinde derinden etki yaratan Covid-19 virüsü günümüz hayatı durdurma noktasına getirmiştir. Aile hayatından sosyal yaşam alanlarına, kültürel değerlerden yönetim süreçlerine dek ciddi bir yıkım oluşturan Covid-19 virüsü iş dünyasını da derinden etkilemiştir. Dünyanın önemli bir bölümünde ekonomik krizlerin oluşmasına yol açan virüs, işletmeleri faaliyetlerini durdurma tehlikesi ile karşı karşıya getirmiştir. İlgili virüs ekonomik döngüyü çıkmaza sürüklemiş olup birçok işletmenin de kapanmasına yol açmıştır. Bu durumdan, işletmelerin hayatta kalmasından, varlıklarını sağlıklı bir şekilde sürdürmelerine, ekonomik sorumluluklarından toplumsal çıkarlara uygun olarak hareket etmelerine dek önemli rol üstlenen denetim kuruluşlarıyla birlikte denetçiler de kendisine düşen payı almıştır. Şöyle ki işletmelerin varlıklarının insan eli ile devam ettirilmesinden dolayı karşı karşıya kalınan süreçte denetim faaliyetleri sekteye uğramıştır. Sonucunda ise birçok işletmede yolsuzluklar, hileli işlemler artış eğilimi göstermiş ve kayıt dışı ekonomi varlığını şiddetli bir biçimde hissettirmeye başlamıştır. İktisadi faaliyet ve olaylara ilişkin iddiaların önceden belirlenmiş Genel Kabul Görmüş Muhasebe İlkeleri (GKGMI)'ne uygunluğu araştıran, bağımsız ve tarafsız bir biçimde yeterli ve uygun kanıt toplayarak söz konusu kanıtları değerlendiren ve sonuçlarının bir rapora bağlanarak ilgililere duyurulması olarak ifade edilen denetim kavramı, öncelikle işletmelerin gerçekleştirmiş oldukları faaliyetlerin; i) etkin ve verimli bir şekilde ve ii) yürürlükte bulunan kanun ve mevzuat hükümlerine uygun olarak yerine getirmeleri ile iii) finansal raporlarının güvenilirliğinin sağlanması konusunda kilit bir rol üstlenmektedir. Denetim faaliyetlerinin etkin ve verimli bir biçimde yerine getirilerek bilgi kullanıcılarına doğru ve güvenilir bilgilerin sunulması, Covid-19 virüsü ile ciddi olarak sekteye uğramıştır. Sonucunda ise denetim faaliyetlerinin ilgili virüs karşısında nasıl olması gerektiği ve hangi önlemlerin alınmasının uygun olabileceği konusu gündeme gelmiştir. Fakat günümüz itibarıyla, Covid-19 için aşı geliştirilmesine ve dünyanın birçok ülkesinde aşılama faaliyetlerine başlanmasına rağmen virüs mutasyona uğrayarak etkisini daha şiddetli bir biçimde göstermektedir.

Bu çalışmada, Covid-19 sürecinde denetim faaliyetlerinde karşılaşılan sorunları ortaya koymak ve bu sorunlara ilişkin çözüm önerilerinin getirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Çalışmanın amacı doğrultusunda konu ile ilgili yapılmış bilimsel çalışmalar materyal olarak kullanılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19, Denetim Faaliyetleri, İşletmeler ve Kurumlar.

PROBLEMS IN AUDIT ACTIVITIES IN THE COVID-19 PROCESS

ABSTRACT

Over the centuries, human life has been affected by many factors and faced with threats that develop in different dimensions. Both economic, social, cultural, legal and political issues and health problems that occur with biological wars have become critical in terms of continuing the struggle for human life. When it comes to today, the Covid-19 virus, which has deeply affected the world, has brought today's life to a halt. The Covid-19 virus, which causes serious destruction from family life to social life areas, from cultural values to management processes, has also deeply affected the business world. The virus, which has caused economic crises in a significant part of the world, has brought businesses to the danger of stopping their activities. The related virus has dragged the economic cycle to a deadlock and has led to the shutdown of many businesses. From this situation, auditors have taken their share along with the audit institutions, which play an important role in the survival of the enterprises, their healthy survival, their economic responsibilities and acting in accordance with the social interests. That is to say, the audit activities have been interrupted in the process encountered due to the continuation of the assets of the enterprises by human hand. As a result, corruption and fraudulent transactions have increased in many businesses and the informal economy has begun to be felt strongly. The concept of audit, which is expressed as investigating the compliance of claims regarding economic activities and events with the predetermined Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GKGMİ), evaluating such evidence independently and objectively by collecting sufficient and appropriate evidence, and reporting the results to the relevant parties, primarily the activities they carried out; They play a key role in ensuring the reliability of their financial reports, i) effectively and efficiently and ii) in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The provision of accurate and reliable information to information users by performing the audit activities effectively and efficiently has been seriously interrupted by the Covid-19 virus. As a result, the issue of how the control activities should be against the relevant virus and what measures would be appropriate to take came to the agenda. However, as of today, despite the development of vaccines for Covid-19 and the initiation of vaccination activities in many countries of the world, the virus is mutated and shows its effect more severely.

In this study, it is aimed to reveal the problems encountered in audit activities in the Covid-19 process and to offer solutions to these problems. In line with the purpose of the study, scientific studies on the subject are used as materials.

Keywords: Covid-19, Audit Activities, Businesses and Institutions.

ARKETİPLER VE MARKA OLMAK

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ÖZET

Modern ve postmodern zamanlarda üretim faaliyetlerindeki artış, teknolojik gelişmelerin hız kazanması, ulaşımın ve iletişimin daha kolay hale gelmesi gibi hususlar işletmelerin ve markaların rekabet ortamını ve pazar payını genişletmektedir. Dolayısıyla markalar, yoğun rekabet ortamında farklılaşma çabasına girmektedirler. Farklılaşmak isteyen ve hafızalarda kalıcı olma çabası yaşayan markalar, kendilerine bir kişilik oluşturma hedefi taşımaktadırlar. Bunu gerçekleştirebilmenin yollarından biri arketiplerden yararlanmaktır. Carl Gustav Jung'un geliştirmiş olduğu ve marka kişiliği konusunda yeni bakış açısına sahip arketipler, temel kişilikleri ifade etmektedir. Farklı bilim alanlarında kullanılabilen arketip yaklaşımı marka kişiliği algılarını da açıklamada önemli bir yere sahiptir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, marka kişiliği konusunda yeni bir bakış açısı niteliğinde yaygınlaşmaya devam eden ve temelleri Carl Gustav Jung tarafından atılmış olan arketip kavramından yola çıkarak, Mark ve Pearson'un belirlediği marka arketipleri üzerinden stratejik bir arketipsel tutarlılık yakalamaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Marka, Marka Kişiliği, Arketip, Arketipsel Markalama.

ARCHETYPES AND BRANDING

ABSTRACT

Issues such as the increase in production activities in modern and posmodern times, acceleration of technological developments, easier transportation and communication, expand the competitive environment and market share of businesses and brands. Therefore, brands try to differentiated in an intense competitive environment. The brands that want to differentiated and be permanent in their memories aim to create a personality for themselves. One of the ways to do this is to use archetypes. Archetypes developed by Carl Gustav Jung with a new perspective on brand personality express basic personalities. The archetypal approach, which can be used in different fields of science, has an important place in explaining brand personality perceptions. The aim of this study is to achieve a strategic archetypal consistency through the brand archetypes determined by Mark and Pearson, starting from the concept of archetype, which continues to become widespread as a new perspective on brand personality and was founded by Carl Gustav Jung.

Keywords: Brand, Brand Personality, Archetype, Archetypal Branding.

BİR MARKA İSMİ YARATMA İÇİN STRATEJİLER

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ÖZET

Günümüzde dijitalleşmenin artmasıyla birlikte rekabetin yoğun olduğu pazar ortamında işletmeler, markayı bir farklılaştırma aracı olarak görmektedirler. Dolayısıyla bu farklılaşmanın sağlanmasında tüketicilerin algılarının ve davranışlarının oluşmasında marka ismi önemli rol oynamaktadır. İşletmeler markalarını rakiplerini dikkate alarak sürekli geliştirmeye çalışmakta ve markaları için uygun marka stratejilerini uygulamaktadırlar. Bu sebeple çalışmanın odak noktası, marka ismi oluşturulmasına yönelik literatürün incelenmesidir. Bu amaçla öncelikle marka kavramı irdelenmiş, marka ismi oluşturma süreci ve markanın görsel ifade tarzları detaylı incelenmiştir. Ayrıca literatür incelendiğinde bu konuda sınırlı sayıda çalışma olması, bu çalışmayı önemli kılan bir etmendir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Marka Kavramı, Marka İsmi Yaratma, Markanın Görsel İfadesi.

STRATEGIES FOR CREATING A BRAND NAME

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, with the increase of digitalization business see the brand as a differentiation tool in the market environment where competition is intense. Therefore, the brand name plays an important role in the formation of consumers' perceptions and behaviors in providing this differentiation. Businesses are constantly trying to improve their brands by taking their competitors into consideration and implement appropriate brand strategies for their brands. Therefore, the focus of the study is to examine the literature for the creation of brand name. For this purpose, firstly the concept of brand was examined, the process of creating a brand name and the visual expression styles of the brand were examined in detail. In addition, the fact that there is a limited number of studies on this subject when the literature is examined, is a factor that makes this study important.

Keywords: Brand Concept, Creating A Brand Name, Visual Expression Of The Brand.

AZERBAIJAN BÜTÇESİNDE KAMU HARCAMALARI EKONOMİK BÜYÜME İLİŞKİSİ

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ÖZET

Devlet bütçeleri milli ekonominin temel plan ve yönetim vasıtasıdır. Yapılan son araştırmalar bütçenin toplumun ekonomik düzeninin yönlendirilmesindeki rolünün git-gide daha çok önem taşıdığını ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti bağımsızlık yıllarında tanıştığı yeni ekonomik sistemde Sovyet döneminde yaşadığı sosyalist ekonominin geleneksel bütçe harcamalarından radikal değişikliklere doğru itilmiştir. Bu sebepten söz konusu ülkede beşerî sermayenin gelişmesine etki eden harcamalar ve bu harcamaların ekonomik sonuçları bilimsel ilgi uyandırmaktadır. Araştırmamızda Azerbaycan Cumhuriyetinin bütçesi içerisinde yer alan eğitim, bilim, sosyal güvenlik, sağlık harcamalarının büyüme üzerine etkisini ortaya koymak amacıyla analiz yapılmıştır. Harcama ile bağlı veriler Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti Devlet İstatistik Komitesinin maliye ve bütçe kısmından alınmıştır. Daha sonra bu harcama rakamları deflatöre bölünmekle sabit değerlere dönüştürülmüştür. Büyümeni temsil eden GSYH'n sabit rakamlarıysa dünya bankasından temin edilmiştir. Durağanlık testine tabi tutulan rakamların bazılarının 1., bazılarının, 2. dereceden durağan olduğu ortaya çıkmasının yanı sıra, bazılarının hiç durağan olmadığı belli olmuştur. Bu yüzden zaman serileri Toda-Yamamoto analizine tabi tutulmuştur. Analizler Christoph Pfeifferin r studio metodolojisiyle yapılmıştır. Bu metodolojide söz konusu her bir harcama için ayrı ayrı sermaye ve işgücüyle birlikte model şeklinde ekonomik büyüme üzerindeki etkisine bakılmıştır. Sonuç olarak bu harcamaların ekonomik büyümede belli ölçüde etkili olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Yapılan analizler eğitim ve sağlık harcamalarıyla GSYİH arasındaki çift yönlü sebep sonuç ilişkisini ortaya çıkarmakla birlikte bilime yapılan harcamaların GSYİH artışından etkilendiği halde büyüme üzerinde etkisini olmadığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Aynı şekilde sosyal güvenlik harcamalarının ekonomik büyüme ile ilişkisinin olmadığı ortaya çıkmıştır. Sonuç olarak ülkede sosyal güvenlik ve bilim alanındaki kamusal harcamaların etkinliğinin yükseltilmesi yolunda yeni ekonomik sisteme uygun gereken iyileştirme politikaların devam ettirilmesi önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Azerbaycan, beşerî sermaye, bütçe harcamaları

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BUDGET EXPENDITURE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN AZERBAIJAN

ABSTRACT

The state budget is the primary planning and management tool of a national economy. Recent research reveals that the budget's role in guiding society's economic order is becoming increasingly important. In the new economic system that the Republic of Azerbaijan met during the first years of independence, the socialist economy of the Soviet era was pushed from traditional budget expenditures to radical changes. For this reason, the expenditures that affect the development of human capital in the country in question and the economic consequences of these expenditures arouse scientific interest. In this research, an analysis was made in order to reveal the effects of education, science, social security and health expenditures, which are included in the budget of Azerbaijan, on growth. Expenditure-related data were taken from the financial and budget part of the State Statistics Committee of the Azerbaijan Republic. Later, these expenditure figures were converted into fixed values by dividing them by the deflator. The fixed figures of the GDP representing growth were obtained from the World Bank. In

addition to the fact that some of the numbers subjected to the stationarity test turned out to be first and some to second-degree stationary, some of them were not stable at all. Therefore, time series were subjected to Toda-Yamamoto analysis. Analyzes were made using Christoph Pfeifferin r studio methodology. Through this methodology, the impact on economic growth was examined in the form of a model with capital and labor for each expenditure in question. As a result, this research revealed that these expenditures have a certain impact on economic growth. Although the analysis conducted showed the two-way cause and effect relationship between education and health expenditures and the GDP, it was concluded that although the expenditures on science were affected by the GDP increase, they did not affect growth. Likewise, it was observed that social security expenditures were not related to economic growth. Consequently, Azerbaijan must continue the improvement policies required for the new economic system to increase public spending efficiency on social security and science.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, human capital, budget expenditures

COVID-19 SALGININDA KIRILGAN TARAF: KADIN ÇALIŞANLAR

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ÖZET

Covid-19 salgını tüm dünyada hemen hemen her alanda yıkıcı sonuçlara sahiptir. Her alanda kriz, eşitsizlik ve kaos yaratan bu salgın, hiç kuşkusuz ki toplumsal yaşamda kadınları da derinden etkilemektedir. Pandemi sürecinde amaç sadece virüsten kurtulmak değil, pandeminin karanlık tarafı olarak ortaya çıkan kadına yönelik eşitsizlikleri önleyerek, kadınların toplumsal ve iş hayatındaki yerini daha da sağlamlaştırmak olmalıdır. Covid-19 döneminde kadın çalışanlar istihdam, iş bulma, işten çıkarılma, evden çalışma, ev içi şiddet görme, dijital şiddet yaşama, erkek çalışanlarla aynı çalışma imkanına sahip olamama ve çocuklarının sorumluluklarını üstlenme konularında eşitsizlik yaşamaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Covid-19 salgınının kadınların çalışma hayatına etkilerini ortaya koymak ve farkındalık yaratmaktır. Bu kapsamda, salgın döneminde kadın çalışanların yaşadıkları eşitsizlikler örnekler ve verilerle açıklanmaya çalışılacaktır. Her konuda olduğu gibi salgın sürecinin etkileriyle mücadelede eşitlik için politikalar ve uygulamaların savunulması ve benimsenmesi toplumun tüm bileşenlerinin ortak çabasıyla mümkün olabilmektedir. Bu nedenle salgının kırılğan tarafı olarak kadın çalışanların erkek çalışanlara göre yaşadıkları sorunlar, şiddet ve istihdam konuları incelenerek bir meta sentez çalışma yapılmıştır. Sonuç olarak kadın ve erkek çalışanların eşitsizlikleri konusunda en önemli farkın ev-iş hayatı dengesinden kaynaklandığı görülmüştür. Yine kadınların pandemi döneminde yaşadıkları ev içi şiddet ve dijital şiddet olayları artmıştır. Kadın çalışanların çalışma koşulları, uzaktan çalışma ve işten çıkarılma ve gelir elde etme konusunda, erkek çalışanlara göre dezavantajlı olduğu görülmüştür. Ortak mücadelenin akademik alanında kalan bir kadın çalışan olarak, bu araştırma da farkındalığı arttırmak, toplumu bilinçlendirmek adına sonuçlar ve öneriler sunularak, katma değer yaratılmaya çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19, Kadın Çalışanlar, İstihdam, Şiddet, Dijital Şiddet, Toplumsal Cinsiyet Eşitliği

VULNERABLE SIDE IN THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK: WOMEN EMPLOYEES

ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 outbreak has devastating consequences in almost every area around the world. This epidemic, which creates crisis, inequality and chaos in every field, undoubtedly affects women in social life deeply. In the pandemic process, the aim should be not only to get rid of the virus, but to further strengthen the place of women in social and business life by preventing inequalities towards women that appear as the dark side of the pandemic. In the Covid-19 period, female employees experience inequality in employment, dismissal, working from home, experiencing domestic violence, experiencing digital violence, not having the same opportunity to work with male employees, and assuming the responsibilities of their children.

The purpose of this study is to reveal the effects of the Covid-19 epidemic on women's working life and to raise awareness. In this context, the inequalities experienced by women workers during the epidemic period will be tried to be explained with examples and data. As in all matters, it is possible to advocate

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

and adopt policies and practices for equality in combating the effects of the epidemic process through the joint efforts of all components of the society. For this reason, a meta-synthesis study was conducted by examining the vulnerable side of the epidemic, the problems faced by female employees compared to male employees, violence and employment. As a result, it has been observed that the most important difference regarding inequality of male and female employees stems from the home-work life balance. Again, the domestic violence and digital violence that women experienced during the pandemic period increased. It has been observed that female employees are at a disadvantage compared to male employees in terms of working conditions, dismissal and dismissal and earning income. As a female employee who remained in the academic field of common struggle, this research tried to create added value by presenting results and suggestions in order to raise awareness and raise awareness in the society.

Keywords: Covid-19, Women Employees, Employment, Violence, Digital Violence, Social Gender Equality

**QUANTIFYING THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF COVID-19 CONTAINMENT MEASURES :
LOSS FROM CONTAINMENT MEASURES VS. GAINS FROM FISCAL-MONETARY
STIMULUS**

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ABSTRACT

Containment measures are crucial to halt the spread of the 2019 COVID-19 pandemic but entail large short-term economic costs. This paper tries to quantify these effects using daily global data on real-time containment measures such as complete lockdown, school closure, restrictions on public transport, restrictions on gathering and stay-at home orders and indicators of economic activity such as Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, air travel position, energy consumption and export-import indices. Data coverage begins on January 1, 2020 and continues till July 30, 2020 for a mix of 50 developed and developing countries. Results suggest that containment measures have had, on average, a very large impact on economic activity — equivalent to a loss of about 20 percent in industrial production over a 30-day period following their implementation. Using novel data on fiscal and monetary policy measures used in response to the crisis, we find that these policy measures were effective in mitigating some of these economic costs, especially from the injected fiscal stimulus. Finally, while easing of containment measures has led to a pickup in economic activity, the impact of the tightening of measures for the containment of the spread continues to dominate the expansion in activities from the fiscal-monetary stimulus.

JEL Classification Numbers: E52, E58, D43, L11

Keywords: COVID-19; growth; fiscal-monetary mix; recovery;

İNSAN KAPİTALI- İNNOVASİYALI İQTİSADİYYATIN ƏSASI KİMİ

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XÜLASƏ

Müasir innovasiyalı iqtisadiyyatın ən aktual problemlərindən biri biliyin rolunun artırılması və iqtisadi artımın, tərəqqinin təmin edilməsində onun ən mühüm əhəmiyyətli resurslardan birinə, intellektual kapitalla çevrilməsidir.

İstənilən dövlətin iqtisadi inkişafı elmin inkişafı ilə birbaşa qarşılıqlı surətdə əlaqəlidir. Müasir mərhələdə elmi-texniki tərəqqinin fərqləndirici cəhəti dünya standartlarına cavab verən yeni, daha keyfiyyətli elmtutumlu məhsulun istehsalına imkan verən mütərəqqi texnoloji proseslərə və çevik istehsalata sürətli keçiddir.

Ölkəmizdə reallaşan “qara qızılı insan kapitalına çevirmək” siyasəti dünyanın müasir inkişaf meyillərinə uyğundur, çünki bu gün hər hansı ölkənin zənginliyi onun unsanların təhsil səviyyəsi ilə ölçülür. Yeni biliklər və texnologiyalar, onların sosial-iqtisadi inkişafa səmərəli tətbiqi dünya miqyasında ölkənin yerini, xalqın həyat səviyyəsini, milli təhlükəsizliyin təminatını müəyyən edir.

Müasir dövrdə inkişaf etmiş və etməkdə olan ölkələrin davamlı iqtisadi yüksəlişin təmin edilməsi ilk növbədə həmin ölkədə elmin müasir tələblərə uyğun inkişaf etdirilməsini tələb edir. Bu ona əsaslanır ki, iqtisadi sferada innovasiyaya əsaslanan inkişaf istiqamətlərinin müəyyən edilməsi, insan kapitalının formalaşması intellektual potensialdan səmərəli istifadə edilməsi, elmi-tədqiqat işlərinin nəticələri, rəqabətə davamlı məhsul istehsalı, həyat səviyyəsinin yüksəldilməsi və s. bu kimi bir sıra aktual problemlərin həlli məhz elmin və elmi biliklərin inkişaf səviyyəsindən asılıdır. İnkişaf etmiş ölkələrdə milli sərvətin əsas hissəsini insan kapitalına sərf etməsi də elmin inkişafının, başqa sözlə informasiya və biliklər iqtisadiyyatının təzahürüdür.

Bilik iqtisadiyyatı, dünya iqtisadiyyatının bu yeni inkişaf mərhələsində, yaradılan hər bir əlavə dəyərin daha çox bilikdən istifadəyə əsaslanmasını, başqa sözlə iqtisadi fəaliyyətlərin getdikcə xammaltutumlu, əməltutumlu, enerjitutumlu olmaqdan çıxaraq daha çox biliktutumlu olmasını ifadə edir. Müasir iqtisadiyyatda bilik, yaradılan əlavə dəyərin başlıca mənbəyi olduğu kimi rəqabət gücünü də təmin edən əsas amildir.

İnnovasiya fəaliyyətinin inkişafı şəraitində cəmiyyətin əsas istehsal qüvvəsi olan insana münasibət tamamilə dəyişilmişdir. Yüksək ixtisaslı mütəxəssisin innovasiya prosesində, texniki-texnoloji innovasiya layihələrinin realizəsində, innovasiya infrastrukturunun işlənməsi və tətbiqində rolu böyükdür və həmişə də olacaqdır.

Araşdırmalar göstərir ki, innovasiya iqtisadiyyatı dünya meyarlarına görə rəqabət qabiliyyətli məhsulların yaradılması və iqtisadi inkişaf üçün lazım olan 6 əsas təsir ünsürünü özündə birləşdirir.

1. Təhsil
2. Elm
3. Yüksək ixtisaslı mütəxəssislər də daxil olmaqla bütövlükdə insan kapitalı
4. Qanunvericilik bazasını, texnoparkları, innovasiya mərkəzlərini və s. özündə birləşdirən innovasiya sistemləri.
5. Yenilikləri həyata keçirən innovasiya sənayesi
6. İnsan kapitalının fəaliyyət göstərməsi üçün əlverişli şərait.

Kommunikasiya texnologiyalarındakı inkişaf nəticəsində daha çox respublikada elmin və innovasiyanın məqsədyönlü inkişafını təmin etmək məqsədilə iqtisadiyyatın texnoloji modernləşdirilməsini həyata keçirməyin, elmi potensialı dayanıqlı iqtisadi inkişafın əsas resurslarından birinə çevirən tədqiqatların və effektiv innovasiya sisteminin strukturunu formalaşdırmağın zəruriliyi alim və mütəxəssislər qarşısında yeni vəzifələr qoyur.

AÇAR SÖZLƏR: *innovasiyalı iqtisadiyyat, rəqəmsal iqtisadiyyat, bilik iqtisadiyyatı, insan kapitalı, davamlı iqtisadi inkişaf, intellektual kapital*

HUMAN CAPITAL AS THE BASIS OF INNOVATIVE ECONOMY

ABSTRACT

One of the most pressing problems of the modern innovative economy is to increase the role of knowledge and its transformation into one of the most important resources in ensuring economic growth and progress, intellectual capital.

The economic development of any state is directly related to the development of science. The distinguishing feature of scientific and technical progress at the present stage is the rapid transition to advanced technological processes and agile production, which allows the production of new, better quality scientific products that meet world standards.

The policy of "turning black gold into human capital" implemented in our country is in line with modern development trends in the world, because today the wealth of any country is measured by the level of education of its people. New knowledge and technologies, their effective application to socio-economic development determine the place of the country in the world, the living standards of the people, ensuring national security.

Ensuring sustainable economic growth in developed and developing countries in modern times requires, first of all, the development of science in that country in accordance with modern requirements. This is based on the definition of development directions based on innovation in the economic sphere, the formation of human capital, the effective use of intellectual potential, the results of research, the production of competitive products, improving living standards, etc. The solution of a number of such urgent problems depends on the level of development of science and scientific knowledge. In developed countries, spending the bulk of national wealth on human capital is also a manifestation of the development of science, in other words, the information and knowledge economy.

The knowledge economy means that at this new stage of development of the world economy, every added value created is based on the use of more knowledge, in other words, economic activities are becoming more knowledge-intensive, rather than raw, labor-intensive and energy-intensive. In the modern economy, knowledge is the main source of added value as well as the main factor that ensures competitiveness.

In the context of the development of innovation, the attitude to man, the main productive force of society, has completely changed. The role of highly qualified specialists in the innovation process, implementation of technical and technological innovation projects, development and application of innovation infrastructure is great and will always be.

Research shows that the innovation economy includes 6 key elements of influence necessary for the production and economic development of competitive products by world standards.

1. Education
2. Corn
3. Human capital as a whole, including highly skilled professionals
4. Legislative base, technoparks, innovation centers, etc. integrated innovation systems.
5. Innovation industry that implements innovations
6. Favorable conditions for the functioning of human capital.

The development of communication technologies puts new challenges for scientists and specialists to continue the technological modernization of the economy to ensure the purposeful development of

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

science and innovation in the country, to turn scientific potential into one of the main resources of sustainable economic development and to form an effective innovation system.

Keywords : *innovative economy, digital economy, knowledge economy, human capital, sustainable economic development, intellectual capital.*

KÜRESELLEŞMENİN TÜKETİM KÜLTÜRÜ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Son yıllarda iletişim ve bilgi teknolojilerinde yaşanan değişimler ve küreselleşme tüketim kültürünün de değişmesine yol açmıştır. Bireylerin teknolojiye olan bağımlı halleri neticesinde pek çok şey sanal kültür ortamında yaşanmaya başlamıştır. Bu durum bireylerin tüketim tercihlerinde değişen durumlarının temel sebeplerinden biridir. Bireylerin kendilerini ifade biçimi tükettikleri ve sahip oldukları ürünlerle ilgilidir. Küreselleşme ile değişen tüketim kültürü modern toplumlarda bireylerin kendilerini bağlı olduğu toplumsal yapıdan soyutlamalarına neden olmaktadır. Bu soyutlamayı aşma yolu ise değişen tüketim kültürüdür. Bir ihtiyaçtan dolayı ortaya çıkan tüketimin günümüz tüketim toplumunda kendisi bir ihtiyaç haline gelmiştir. Bu bağlamda kültür ise “*tüketim kültürü*”nün nesnelileriyle birleşerek kendilerini oluşturmaktadır. İnsanların küreselleşme ile birlikte tamamen değişen tüketim anlayışı, bireyin kültürüne dair bir ifade biçimi ortaya koymamaktadır. Bu değişen anlayış artık tüketim nesnesinin kendisinin kişi için bir imaj ve ifade biçimi halini almasına sebep olmuştur. Çalışmada, küreselleşmenin önemli bir aracı olan popüler kültür unsurlarının, tüketim üzerindeki etkisi konu edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kavramlar: Küreselleşme, Popüler Kültür, Tüketim, Tüketim Kültürü

THE EFFECT OF GLOBALIZATION ON CONSUMPTION CULTURE

ABSTRACT

Changes in communication and information technologies in recent years and globalization have led to a change in consumption culture. As a result of individuals' dependence on technology, many things have started to live in the virtual culture environment. This situation is one of the main reasons for the changing situation of individuals in their consumption preferences. The way individuals express themselves is about how much they consume and the products they have. The consumer culture that changes with globalization, causes individuals to abstract themselves from the social structure in modern societies. The way to overcome this abstraction is the changing consumption culture. Consumption arising out of a need has become a necessity in today's consumer society. In this context, culture forms themselves by combining with the objects of "*consumption culture*". The consumption understanding of people, which has changed completely with globalization, does not reveal a form of expression regarding the culture of the individual. This changing understanding has caused the consumption object itself to become an image and a form of expression for the person. In the study, the effects of popular culture elements, which are an important tool of globalization, on consumption are discussed.

Keywords: Globalization, Popular Culture, Consumption, Consumption Culture

TÜRKİYE'DE Kİ ENTOMOPATOJENİK NOSEMA VE VAİRİMORPHA ENFEKSİYONLARI

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ÖZET

Mikrosporlar, mantarlar aleminin bir üyesi olarak kabul edilen zorunlu hücre içi parazitlerdir. Omurgasızlardan omurgalılara kadar çok çeşitli konakçıları enfekte ederler. Enfekte ettikleri konakta; üreme potansiyelini azaltma başta olmak üzere birçok kronik rahatsızlıklara neden olurlar. Mikrosporlar, konak seçiciliği olan bir canlılardır ve son yıllarda mikrospor taksonları, tarım ve biyolojik mücadele için tercih edilen ajanlardır. Bilinen en başarılı ve ticarileştirilmiş uygulama, *Nosema locustae* nin çekirgelere karşı kullanılması olmuştur. Bu uygulama bir kilometre taşıdır ve mikrosporların taksonomisini tüm dünyada olduğu gibi Türkiye'de de farklı bir seviyeye taşımıştır.

Geleneksel mikrospor taksonomisi uzun zamandır spor morfolojisi ve ultrastraktür ayrıca yaşam döngüsü aşamaları ve konakçı aralığı temelinde oluşturulmuştur. Son yirmi beş yıldır, moleküler filogeni, mikrospor taksonomisi için önemli bir parametre olmuştur. Çok odaklı dizi analizleri microsporidia filumunun sınıflandırılmasında ve tür tanımları için bir standart haline gelmiştir.

Nosema ve *Vairimorpha*, çoğunlukla monomorfik veya dimorfik olarak tanımlanmış iki ortak mikrospor cinsidir. *Nosema* ve *Vairimorpha* cinsi dünya literatüründe şu anda kapsamlı bir revizyon altındadır. 2020 yılında Tokarev vd., ciddi bir adım atmış ve SSU rRNA ve RPB1 gen dizileri kullanarak *Nosema* ve *Vairimorpha* cinslerini tekrar revize ettiler. Bu revizyon, sonrası daha önceden *Nosema* enfeksiyonu olarak kayıt edilen birçok türün sonradan *Vairimorpha* genusuna ait olduğunu gösteren raporlar yayınlanmıştır.

Ülkemizde entomopatojenik mikrosporların tespiti ve karakterizasyonu üzerine birçok başarılı çalışma mevcuttur. Bu çalışmalar içerisinde İpek böceği *Bombyx mori* ve Bal arısı *Apis mellifera* gibi ekonomik öneme sahip böceklerde istenmeyen enfeksiyon olan *Nosema* enfeksiyonları da rapor edilmiştir.

Ekonomik olarak yararlı veya zararlı kabul edilen 19 farklı tür böcekten 3 *vairimorpha* 17 *nosema* tür seviyesinde olmak üzere 20 adet rapor yayınlanmıştır. Bu enfeksiyonların farklı bölgelerdeki dağılımı ile 60 a yakın rapor yayınlanmıştır. Ne yazık ki bu çalışmaların %60 a yakını sadece ışık mikroskobu seviyesinde, Moleküler çalışmalar 2010 yılından sonra hız kazanmış ve %13 gibi oldukça düşük bir oranda moleküler filogeni çalışmaları mevcuttur. Bu filogeni çalışmalarından sadece 2 tanesinde SSU rRNA ve RPB1 gen dizileri açısından araştırılmıştır. Ayrıca son birkaç yıldır bir grup araştırmacı tarafından *Nosema* enfeksiyonu olarak rapor edilen çalışmaların aslında *Vairimorpha* olduğu ortaya konulmuştur. Bu tür çalışmaların sayısı artırılmalı ve özellikle ekonomik önemi olan böceklerde tespit edilen *Nosema* enfeksiyonu filogenetik açıdan tekrar irdelenmelidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Nosema*, *Virimorpha*, SSU rRNA, RPB1

ENTOMOPATOGENIC NOSEMA AND VAIRIMORPHA INFECTIONS IN TURKEY

ABSTRACT

Microsporidia are obligate intracellular parasites that are known to be fungi, or a sister group to fungi. They infect a broad range of hosts, from invertebrates to vertebrates. They cause many chronic infections in the host they infect mainly reducing fecundity. Microsporidia has host specificity, due to that, microsporidia taxa have been preferred for biological control. The most successful and commercialized practice known has been the use of *Nosema locustae* against grasshoppers. This application is a milestone, and Microsporidia taxonomy moved to a different level in Turkey as well as all over the world.

The traditional taxonomy of Microsporidia has long been established on the basis of spore morphology and ultrastructure, as well as lifecycle stages and host range. In the last quarter, molecular phylogeny has been an important parameter for microspore taxonomy. Multilocus sequence analysis has become a standard for the classification of the microsporidia phylum and species identification. In 2020, Tokarev et al. took a serious step and They are re-revised the *Nosema*, and *Vairimorpha* genera using SSU rRNA and RPB1 gene sequences. After this revision, reports have been published showing that many species previously registered as *Nosema* infection later belong to the *Vairimorpha* genus.

There are many successful studies on the detection and characterization of entomopathogenic microspores in our country. Among these studies, *Nosema* infections, which are undesirable infections in economically important insects such as Silkworm *Bombyx mori* and Honey bee *Apis mellifera*, have also been reported.

19 different species of insects deemed to be economically beneficial or harmful of 20 reports (3 *Vairimorpha* and 17 *Nosema* species) were published. Approximately 60 reports have been published with the distribution of these infections in different regions. Unfortunately, nearly 60% of these studies are only at the level of light microscopy. Molecular studies have gained momentum after 2010, and molecular phylogeny studies are available at a very low rate of 13%. Only 2 of these phylogeny studies were investigated in terms of multifocal sequence analysis. In addition, it has been revealed that the studies reported as *Nosema* infection are actually *Vairimorpha* by a group of researchers in the last few years. The number of such studies should be increased and *Nosema* infection determined in insects with economic importance should be re-examined phylogenetically.

Keywords: *Nosema*, *Virimorpha*, SSU rRNA, RPB1

EVALUATION OF SOIL MICRONUTRIENTS STATUS IN NIGERIAN NORTHERN SAVANNA

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ABSTRACT

This study evaluates soil micronutrients status in Nigerian Northern Savanna. The study was conducted in a former forest reserve Guga, Kaduna State. Five agricultural land use types were selected while soil sample from a long-standing fallow was used as the control. The selected land use types are: orchard of mango plot, fallow land, grazing land, irrigated plot and rain-fed plot. Soil samples were taken from both top soil (0-15cm) and sub soil (15-30cm) layers and were analyzed for six micronutrients elements: iron (Fe), manganese (Mn), copper (Cu), zinc (Zn), boron (B) and molybdenum (Mo). Extractable metals were determined by double acid method while analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to test the levels of significance of the elements at 0.05. The results obtained showed adequate or excessive in some plots on the status of: Fe, Cu, Mn and Zn while the status of B and Mo are deficient. Land uses are significantly differentiated either in both or in one of the two soil layers. Soil micronutrients showed little variation in the sub-soil across the land uses. The need to formulate organo-mineral amendments that would improve soil properties is therefore suggested.

Keywords: Soil, Micronutrients, Land use, Savanna, Zaria.

ARI POLENİNDE BULUNAN BİYOAKTİF BİLEŞİKLER VE BİYUYARARLIĞI

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ÖZET

Arı poleni içeriğinde yüksek miktarlarda bulunan biyoaktif bileşikler sebebiyle uzun yıllardan beri gıda takviyesi ve halk hekimliği uygulamalarında tedavi aracı olarak kullanılmaktadır. Arı ürünlerinin bahsedilen sebeplerle kullanılması apiterapi olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Arı polenin kimyasal kompozisyonu dolayısıyla da biyoaktif içeriği başta polenin toplandığı bitkilere, bölgeye, iklim koşullarına olmak üzere pek çok etkene bağlı olarak değişim göstermektedir. Farklı bitkilerden toplanması, içeriğindeki esansiyel amino asitler, (pro)vitaminler, esansiyel yağ asitleri, mineraller ve polifenoller sayesinde arı poleni özel gıda olarak tanımlanabilir.

Son yıllarda yapılan çalışmalarla arı poleni insan tüketimi için faydalı olabilecek biyoaktif bileşikler içerdiği ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu konuda yapılan çalışmalar arı polenin antimikrobiyal, antioksidan, antiradikal, antikanser, antiinflamatuvar, hepatoprotektif, anti-aterosklerotik ve immünomodülatör etkiler gibi geniş bir biyoaktivite kapasitesine sahip olduğu belirtilmiştir. Arı polenin yapısında yüksek miktarlarda flavonoidler ve fenolik asitler bulunmaktadır. Arı poleninde bulunan fitokimyasalların (biyoaktif bileşiklerin) biyoerişilebilirlikleri, polen taneciklerinin karmaşık ve sert dış duvar (eksine tabakası) sebebiyle önemli ölçüde sınırlanır ve arı polenin biyoyararlığını düşürmektedir. Son yıllarda arı poleninde bulunan bileşiklerin biyoyararlığını arttırmak adına farklı mekanik ve kimyasal yöntemler denenmiştir. Bu bileşiklerin biyoyararlığının artırılması apiterapi kavramı ve ülkemizdeki arıcılık sektörünün gelişebilmesi için büyük önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: arı poleni, biyoyararlılık, fenolik bileşikler, flavonoidler, apiterapi

BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS IN BEE POLLEN AND BIOAVAILABILITY

ABSTRACT

Due to its high bioactive compound content bee pollen have been used for food additive and folk medicine for many years. The usage of bee products including pollen for these reasons is defined the apitherapy. The chemical composition of pollen and respectively its bioactive composition demonstrated significant differences depending on many factors, as plants origin, region and climate conditions of their supplement. In this connection, gathered from different plants, due to its unique chemical composition including essential amino acid, (pro)vitamins, essential fatty acids, minerals and polyphenol bee pollen could be considered as a special food.

Recent studies demonstrated that bee pollen contained valuable bioactive compounds suitable for human consumption. Many researches indicated that bee pollen has broad bioactive capabilities including antimicrobial, antioxidant, antiradical, anticancer, anti-inflammatory, hepatoprotective, anti-atherosclerotic and immunomodulator effects. Bee pollen contains high amounts of flavonoids and phenolic acids. The bioavailability of phytochemicals (bioactive compounds) present in bee pollens are limited due to its complex particles structure and its hard outer walls (exine layer). Last years there has been many studies related to increasing the bioavailability of bee pollen by using different mechanical and chemical approaches. The achievements in this respect are important for developments of apitherapy and beekeeping industry in our country.

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Keywords: bee pollen, bioavailability, phenolic compounds, flavonoids, apitherapy

ARDAHAN, KARS İLLERİNDE ÜRETİLEN GELENEKSEL TÜRKMEN SAÇAK PEYNİRİ

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ÖZET

Yöresel ürünler; geleneksel bileşim ve üretim özellikleri ile benzer kategorideki ürünlerden ayrılmaktadır. Tüketicilerin son yıllarda, üretiminde hiçbir katkı maddesi kullanılmadan üretilen yöresel ürünlere ilgisi artmıştır. Türkiye'nin farklı bölgelerinde yapısı, şekli ve lezzeti açısından tescillenmiş otuz iki adet yöresel peynir çeşidi bulunmaktadır. Türkmen Saçak peyniri Ardahan, Kars illerinde belirtilen yörenin flora ve faunasında, genellikle Zavot adı verilen melez bir hayvan ırkının yağı alınmış sütlerin değerlendirilmesi amacı ile üretilmektedir. Kendine özgü görünüş, tat, aroma ve tüketim şekline sahiptir. Bu peynir farklı yörelerde üretilen Kars Çeçil peyniri, Erzurum Civil peyniri, Hannak Telli Peyniri, Artvin "çürük peynirli" Çiçil peyniri, Yusufeli Külek peyniri, Trabzon Tel peyniri ve Akçabat Tel peynirleri ile benzer üretim metoduna sahiptir. Türkmen Saçak peynirinin üretimi sırasında uygulanan yoğurma ve şekillendirme basamağındaki özel yöntemle peynirin lif yapısının çok ince tel şekilli püskül halini aldığı görülmektedir. Uygulanan şekillendirme işleminin peynirin kalitesi üzerine etkisi olmaktadır. Bu araştırmada, Türkmen Saçak peynirlerinin üretimi ile ilgili yöre halkı ile görüşmeler yapılmıştır. Türkmen Saçak peyniri hakkında genel bilgi verilmiş, üretim metodu ve özellikleri detaylı olarak aktarılmaya çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Türkmen Saçak peyniri, geleneksel üretim metodu, yöresel peynir

**TRADITIONAL TURKMEN FRINGE (SACAK) CHEESE PRODUCED IN ARDAHAN,
KARS PROVINCES**

ABSTRACT

Local products differ from similar category products with its traditional composition and production properties. In recent years, the interest of consumers in local products produced without using any additives has increased. There are thirty two regional cheeses registered in different regions of Turkey in terms of structure, shape and taste. Turkmen Fringe (Sacak) cheese is produced in the flora and fauna of the region specified in the provinces of Ardahan and Kars, to evaluate the skimmed milk of a hybrid animal race called Zavot. It has a unique appearance, taste, aroma and consumption style. This cheese has a similar production method with Kars Cecil cheese, Erzurum Civil cheese, Hannak Telli Cheese, Artvin "rotten cheese" Cicil cheese, Yusufeli Külek cheese, Trabzon Tel cheese and Akçabat Tel cheeses produced in different regions. With the special method in the kneading and shaping step applied during the production of Turkmen Fringe (Sacak) cheese, it is seen that the fiber structure of the cheese becomes a very thin wire-shaped fringe. The shaping process has an effect on the quality of the cheese. In this research, local people were interviewed about the production of Turkmen Fringe (Sacak) cheese. General information of Turkmen Fringe (Sacak) cheese has been given, its production method and properties have been explained in detail.

Keywords: Türkmen Fringe (Sacak) cheese, traditional production method, local cheese

**NUTRITIONAL VALUES AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF EDIBLE BIRD NEST
HARVESTED IN SOUTHEAST ASIA REGION**

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ABSTRACT

Edible bird's nest (EBN) is the nest of the swift that is made from its saliva. EBN has been used as a health food, medicine and beauty enhancer for last centuries. A large amount of EBN has been harvested in Southeast Asia region where swiftlet lives abundantly. Nutritional value and bioactive activity of EBN has attracted by many scientists for a long time. However, up to now, there are still many interesting things that need to discover from EBN. The objective of this work was to focus on evaluating nutritional values and biological activities of EBN harvested from some Southeast Asia countries where has the highest production of EBN in the world. Nutritional values were evaluated depending on protein, carbohydrate, minerals, and amino acids profile. Meanwhile, biological activities focus on sialic acid content, antioxidant activity, tyrosinase inhibition, Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitory activity, epidermal growth factor (EGF), improvement of bone strength, and anti-influenza virus. Results reported in this paper provides essential information about nutritional value as well as bioactive activities of edible bird nest. In the future, more scientific study should be conducted to discover and to understand fully about precious value of edible bird nest.

Keywords: Edible bird nest, nutritional value, biological activity.

KAHRAMANMARAŞ KOŞULLARINDA FARKLI ORANLARDA VE DÖNEMLERDE UYGULANAN BİTKİ BÜYÜME DÜZENLEYİCİSİNİN NOHUTTA VERİM VE ÖNEMLİ TARIMSAL ÖZELLİKLER ÜZERİNE ETKİSİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

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ÖZET

Bitki büyüme düzenleyicileri bitkilerin büyüme ve gelişimlerini kontrol altında tutarak ürün kayıplarını ciddi miktarlarda azaltması ile beraber verim ve kalite unsurlarında önemli artışlara olanak sağlayabilmektedir. İklim şartları, kullanılan bitki büyüme düzenleyicisi, etken maddesi, uygulama miktarı, uygulama yöntemi, uygulama zamanları gibi benzeri etmenler büyüme düzenleyicilerin bitkiler üzerindeki etkilerini değiştirebilmektedir.

Araştırmada, bitki büyüme düzenleyicisi olarak etken maddesi 1,1 dimethylpiperidinium choloride olan pix büyüme düzenleyicisi 4 farklı doz miktarında (50, 100, 150 ve 200 ppm) ve 3 farklı dönemde (ilk çiçeklenme döneminde, ilk uygulamadan 15 gün sonra, ikinci uygulamadan 15 gün sonra) olmak üzere yerel çeşitlerden AKSU nohut çeşidi kullanılmış, Kahramanmaraş iklim koşullarında 2018 yılında tesadüf blokları deneme desenine göre 3 tekerrürlü olarak gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Bitki büyüme düzenleyicisi uygulamalarının nohut bitkisindeki çiçeklenme gün sayısına, fizyolojik olum süresine, bitki boyuna, ilk bakla yüksekliğine, bitkide dal sayısına, bitkide bakla sayısına, 100 tane ağırlığına, tane verimine, protein oranına etkileri gözlemlenmiştir.

Araştırma sonucunda farklı uygulama dönemleri ve doz miktarlarına göre çiçeklenme süresi 50-51 gün, fizyolojik olum dönemi 93.4-94.6 gün, bitki boyu 50.1-53.1 cm, ilk bakla yüksekliği 27.7-29.5 cm, bitki dal sayısı 5.0-5.9 adet, bitkide bakla sayısı 30.6-34.6 adet, 100 tane ağırlığı 43.13-43.56 g, tane verimi 195.4-219.7 kg/da, protein oranı % 22.76-22.23 değerleri arasında değişim göstermiştir.

Farklı uygulama dönemlerinin etkileri; fizyolojik olum süresinde, bitki boyunda, ilk bakla yüksekliğinde, 100 tane ağırlığı ve tane verimi üzerinde, doz miktarlarının etkileri; Fizyolojik olum süresi ve bitki boyu üzerinde, dönem*doz interaksiyonunun etkileri; ilk bakla yüksekliği ve tane veri üzerinde, dönem*tekerrür interaksiyonunun etkileri; protein oranında, tane verimi ve fizyolojik olum üzerindeki etkileri istatistiksel olarak önemli bulunmuştur.

Buna rağmen araştırma sonuçları tam olarak kararlı bir durum gösterememiş, daha kesin ve güvenilir sonuçlar elde etmek için benzeri araştırmaların gerçekleştirilmesi kanaatine varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pix, nohut, bitki büyüme düzenleyicisi, tarımsal özellikler.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF PLANT GROWTH REGULATOR APPLIED IN DIFFERENT RATIOS AND PERIODS UNDER KAHRAMANMARAŞ CONDITIONS ON CHICKPEA YIELD AND SIGNIFICANT AGRICULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

ABSTRACT

Plant growth regulators provide significant increases in yield and quality as well as controlling crop growth and development and reducing crop losses in significant amounts. Various factors such as climatic conditions, plant growth regulator, active ingredient, application amount, application method, application time may change the effects of growth regulators upon plants.

This research used AKSU chickpea variety, one of the local varieties, as a plant growth regulator with pix growth regulator whose active ingredient is 1,1 dimethylpiperidinium chloride in 4 different doses (50, 100, 150 and 200 ppm) and 3 different periods (first flowering period, 15 days after first application, 15 days after second application). Randomized blocks experimental design was performed with 3 replications under Kahramanmaraş climatic conditions in 2018.

The research analyzed the effects of plant growth regulator applications on number of flowering days in chickpea plant, physiological maturity time, first plant height, first broad bean height, number of branches per plant, number of broad beans per plant, 100 grain weight, grain yield, and protein ratio.

Research results revealed that flowering period varied across 50-51 days, physiological maturity period between 93.4 and 94.6 days, plant height between 50.1-53.1 cm, first broad bean height between 27.7-29.5 cm, number of plant branches between 5.0-5.9, number of broad bean per plant between 30.6-34.6 pieces, 100 grain weight between 43.13-43.56 g, grain yield between 195.4-219.7 kg/da, protein ratio between 22.76-22.23% according to different application periods and dosage amounts.

The effects of different application periods were found to be statistically significant in terms of physiological maturity time, plant height, first broad bean height, 100 grain weight and grain yield. Besides, the effects of dosage amounts were statistically significant in terms of physiological maturity time and plant height. The effects of period*dose interaction on first broad bean height and grain yield and the effects of period*repeat interaction on protein ratio, grain yield and physiological maturity were determined to be statistically significant.

However, the research results were not found to be fully stable, and similar studies should be conducted so as to obtain more accurate and reliable results.

Keywords: Pix, chickpea, plant growth regulator, agricultural characteristics

ALTERNATİF BİR GIDA OLARAK YENİLEBİLİR BÖCEKLER VE BÖCEK BAZLI ÜRÜNLER

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ÖZET

İnsanoğlunun ulaştığı gelişmişlik ve uygarlık düzeyine rağmen modern dünya açlık ve yetersiz beslenme sorunuyla mücadele etmektedir. Bu sebeple sürdürülebilir alternatif besin kaynaklarının geliştirilmesi hem günümüzün hem geleceğin küresel bir mücadelesidir. Bu noktada yenilebilir böcekler, hayvansal proteinin artan maliyeti, gıda güvensizliği, çevresel baskılar, nüfus artışı ve artan protein talebi nedeniyle 21.yüzyılda önemli sürdürülebilir alternatif gıda kaynağı olarak görülmektedir.

Diğer bir taraftan, yenilebilir böcekler her zaman insan beslenmesinin doğal bir parçası olmuştur. Böceklerin en az 2 milyar insanın -küresel nüfusun ¼'ü- geleneksel diyetlerinin bir parçasını oluşturduğu tahmin edilmektedir. Dolayısıyla yaygın inanışın aksine, böceklerin sadece kıtlık zamanlarında veya "geleneksel yiyecekleri" satın almanın, hasat etmenin zorlaştığı zamanlarda tüketilen "kıtlık yiyecekleri" olmadığı açıkça görülmektedir.

Hem küresel beslenme sorununa bir alternatif gıda kaynağı olması hem de küresel nüfusun önemli bir kesiminin geleneksel diyetlerinde lezzetli bir yiyecek olarak yer alması son yıllarda yenilebilir böceklere olan ilgiyi artırmıştır. Yenilebilir böcekler konusu, böceklerin hasat edildiği habitatların korunmasından böcek ekolojisine, böcek türlerinin yapay olarak yetiştirilmesine, böceklerin gıda ve yem ürünlerine dönüştürülmesine ve etiketlenmesi, regülasyon çalışmalarına, pazarlanmasına kadar çok çeşitli tematik alanları kapsamaktadır. Bu çalışmada ise yenilebilir böceklerin gıda ve gastronomideki yeri, tüketim şekilleri ve böcek bazlı gıda ürünlerinden bahsedilmektedir.

Yaklaşık 1.900'den fazla türün gıda olarak kullanıldığı bildirilmektedir. Küresel olarak en çok tüketilen böcekler kınkanathılar (*Coleoptera*-%31), tırtıllar (*Lepidoptera*-%18) ve arılar, eşek arıları ve karıncalar (*Hymenoptera*-%14). Bunları çekirge, cırcır böcekleri (*Orthoptera*-%13), ağustos böcekleri, bitki-yaprak zararlıları, pul ve gerçek böcekler (*Hemiptera*-%10), termitler (*Isoptera*-%3), yusuçuk (*Odonata*-%3), sinekler (*Diptera*-%2) ve diğerleri (%5) takip etmektedir. Bu böceklerin çoğu orman habitatlarından toplanmasına rağmen, gıda olarak tüketim amacıyla birçok ülkede toplu böcek yetiştirme sistemlerinde üretilmeye başlanmıştır.

Yenilebilir böceklerin besin değerleri, çok çeşitli türler olmaları nedeniyle oldukça değişkendir. Ancak önemli bir protein ve yağ kaynağıdır. Dünyadaki böcek tüketiminin büyük bir kısmının diyetlerinin düzenli bir parçası olan Afrika, Asya ve Latin Amerika'da olduğu bilinmektedir. Yenilebilir böcekler bütün halde tüketilebilmesinin yanısıra toz veya macun şeklinde ve protein, yağ veya kitin ekstraktı halinde işlenmiş gıda ürünlerinde bir bileşen olarak da tüketilebilmektedir. Kuzey Amerika, Kanada ve Avrupa'da yenilebilir böcek bazlı gıda üreten birçok üretici vardır. Böcek bazlı ürünlerin başında burgerler, köfteler, fitness/enerji barları, makarnalar, kaplamalı ürünler, ekmekler, atıştırılmalıklar gelmektedir. Bununla birlikte dünyanın birçok şehrinde açılan restoranlar bu akımının gastronomi alanında kabul görmesine hizmet etmektedir. Birçok şef hazırladıkları böcek menüleri ile geleneksel böcek yeme pratiğini daha popüler yiyeceklerle birleştirmek için çaba göstermektedir.

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Anahtar kelimeler: Yenilebilir böcekler, entomofaji, alternatif gıda, böcek bazlı ürünler, gastronomi

EDIBLE INSECTS AS AN ALTERNATIVE FOOD AND INSECT-BASED FOOD

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ABSTRACT

The modern world struggles with hunger and malnutrition despite the level of development and civilization reached by human beings. For this reason, the development of sustainable alternative food resources is a global challenge of both today and the future. At this point, edible insects are seen as an important sustainable alternative food source in the 21st century due to the increasing cost of animal protein, food insecurity, environmental pressures, population growth and increasing demand for protein. On the other hand, edible insects have always been a natural part of human diet. It is estimated that insects form part of the traditional diets of at least 2 billion people -¼ of the global population-. Thereby, contrary to popular belief, it is clear that insects are not "famine foods" that are only consumed in times of food scarcity or when "conventional foods" is difficult to purchase and harvest.

Both being an alternative food source to the global nutrition problem and having a part in traditional diet as a delicious food of a significant portion of the global population have increased interest in edible insects in recent years. The subject of edible insects inherently covers a wide range of thematic areas, from the conservation of habitats where insects are harvested to insect ecology, the artificial rearing of insect species, the processing of insects into food and feed products, and the labelling, regulation studies and marketing of insect-based food products. In this study, the place of edible insects in food and gastronomy, consumption types and insect-based food products are mentioned.

More than 1.900 species have reportedly been used as food. Globally, the most commonly consumed insects are beetles (*Coleoptera*-31%), caterpillars (*Lepidoptera*-18%) and bees, wasps and ants (*Hymenoptera*-14%). Following these are grasshoppers, locusts and crickets (*Orthoptera*-13%), cicadas, leafhoppers, planthoppers, scale insects and true bugs (*Hemiptera*-10%), termites (*Isoptera*-3%), dragonflies (*Odonata*-3%), flies (*Diptera*-2%) and others (5%). Although most of these insects are collected from forest habitats, they have started to be produced in mass-rearing systems in many countries for food consumption.

The nutritional values of edible insects are highly variable because of the wide variety of species. However, they are a considerable source of protein and fat. It is known that most of the insect consumption in the world is in Africa, Asia and Latin America, which are a regular part of their diets. Besides edible insects can be consumed as whole insects, they can also be consumed as an ingredient in processed food products in the form of ground or paste and in the form of protein, fat or chitin extract. There are many producers of edible insect-based food in North America, Canada and Europe. The leading insect-based products are burgers, patties, fitness/energy bars, pastas, coated products, breads, snacks.

In addition, restaurants opened in many cities of the world serve to the acceptance of this trend in gastronomy. Many chefs with their insect menus strive to combine traditional insect eating practices with more popular foods.

Keywords: Edible insects, entomophagy, alternative food, insect-based food, gastronomy

GLÜTENSİZ GIDA ÜRÜNLERİNDE AMARANT, DARI VE KİNOA KULLANIMI

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ÖZET

Dünya nüfusu içerisinde her 10 kişiden 1'i buğday alerjisi, glüten intoleransı, çölyak hastalığı rahatsızlıklarından mustarıdır. Glüten hassasiyetleri içerisinde en ağır seyreden rahatsızlık olan çölyak hastalığı buğdayın gliadin fraksiyonuna, çavdardaki prolamin ve sekalin fraksiyonlarına, arpadaki hordein fraksiyonuna ve yulaftaki avidin fraksiyonuna karşı ömür boyu süren bir çeşit intoleranstır. Çölyak hastalığından muzdarip kişilerde glüten alımına tepki olarak bağırsakta iltihaplanmalar ve bu iltihaplanma durumunun bir sonucu olarak da demir, folik asit, kalsiyum, yağda çözünen vitaminler gibi pek çok besinsel bileşimin emiliminde yetersizlikler yaşanabilmektedir. Çölyak hastalığı olan hastalar için mevcut tek tedavi, glüten içeren gıda ürünlerinin ömür boyu tüketilmemesidir.

Bununla birlikte son yıllarda glütensiz diyet sektörü Amerika Birleşik Devletleri başta olmak üzere tüm dünyada büyük gelişme göstermiştir. Darı, mısır, amarant, karabuğday ve kinoa gibi yalancı tahıl tohumları glütensiz diyetlerin ana bileşenleri arasında yer almaktadır. Glüten içermeyen tohumlardan üretilen gıdalar ile, buğday gibi ana tahıl tohumu sayılan ve glüten içeren tohumlardan üretilen gıda maddeleri arasında besinsel açıdan büyük fark olmamasına rağmen glüten içermemelerinden dolayı kalite anlamında daha az tercih edilme gibi bir dezavantaj görülmektedir. Glütenin yapıya kazandırdığı özellikleri nişasta, gum ve enzim gibi takviyelerle kazandırma çalışmalarınınsa dengesiz bir besinsel bileşim oluşturma gibi bir potansiyeli söz konusudur.

Bu bilgiler ışığında bu çalışmanın amacı; glütensiz gıda formülasyonlarının geliştirilmesinde yaygın olarak kullanılan güncel tahıl tohumlarına ilişkin genel bir bilgilendirme yapmak, bu tohumların karakteristik ve fonksiyonel özellikleri ile söz konusu tahıl taneleri kullanılarak üretilen çeşitli gıda ürünlerine ilişkin örnekler verilmesi olarak belirlenmiştir.

Keywords: Glütensiz gıda, amarant, darı, kinoa

DETERMINATION OF SYNTHESIS PARAMETERS OF PHENYL FLUOROBORATE

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ABSTRACT

The importance of special boron compounds is increasing day by day in industrial areas that requiring high technology. Each of these compounds are used in different sectors for different purposes. Fluoroborates are the special boron products having wide range of applications. In this study, one of the fluoroborates, phenyl fluoroborate was synthesized by wet method and synthesis parameters were determined. Phenol and fluoroboric acid were used as reactants in the synthesis of phenyl fluoroborate by wet method. The effects of reactant mole ratio ($n_{C_6H_5OH}/n_{HBF_4}$)= 1:1; 1.5:1; 2:1 and 2.5:1), temperature (30 °C, 35 °C, 40 °C, 50 °C and 60 °C) and reaction time on the reaction yield were investigated. FT-IR and BF_4^- ion selective electrode were used for the characterization studies. It has been determined from the literature that the characteristic FT-IR absorption band of the B-F bond is in the range of 1000-1100 cm^{-1} . B-F peak was observed in FT-IR spectrum of phenyl fluoroborate synthesized under optimum conditions. BF_4^- ion concentration was read in the ion meter with the help of BF_4^- ion selective electrode. Phenyl fluoroborate was synthesized with 62% yield when mole ratio of reactants, temperature and reaction time were set as 2:1, 35 °C and 90 minutes, respectively.

Keywords: Fluoroborate, phenyl fluoroborate, wet method.

DİJİTALLEŞME İLE DEĞİŞEN ENDÜSTRİ İLİŞKİLERİNİN SENDİKALAR ÜZERİNDE
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ÖZET

Kendi içinde de sınıflandırmalara tabi tutulan Endüstri Devrimi, çalışma hayatında işlerin yeni yapılış şekilleri ve ortaya çıkardığı yeni bir sınıf olan işçi sınıfı başta olmak üzere, çalışma hayatını ve ilişkilerini kökten değiştirmiştir. Ayrıca ekonomik hayatın yanı sıra sosyal hayatın yeniden düzenlenmesine de neden olmuştur. Endüstri devriminin bir ürünü olan sendikalar, işçi sınıfının mücadeleleri sonucunda ikinci kuşak insan hakları kapsamında ortaya çıkan bir işçi örgütlenmesidir. Tarihin seyrinde sendikalar da çalışma hayatında meydana gelen değişikliklere paralel çeşitli süreçlerden geçmiştir.

Çalışma hayatının baş aktörü olan insan gücünün yanına dijitalleşme süreciyle, daha ileri seviyede gelişmiş makineler ve robotlar da dahil olmaktadır. Bu durum çalışma hayatındaki aktörlerin başka bir ifade ile üretim faktörlerinin değişmesine ortam hazırlamaktadır. Böylece işler dönüşmekte, emek talebi de bu çerçevede değişmektedir. Dijital çağda daha vasıflı, eğitilmiş ve beden gücünden ziyade akıllı gücünü kullanan bireyler işgücüne dahil edilmeye başlanmıştır.

Özelleştirme, devlet müdahalesinin azaltılması, esnek işgücü piyasaları gibi neo-liberal etkiler, teknolojik yeniliklerin ve dijitalleşmenin yaşandığı bu dönemde etkisini daha güçlü bir şekilde göstermektedir. Çalışma şekilleri ise esnek çalışma, uzaktan çalışma, sanal çalışma gibi çeşitli modellere ayrılmıştır. Değişen çalışma şekilleri çalışanlar için kalabalık çalışma ortamlarından ziyade daha bireysel çalışma ortamlarının ortaya çıkmasına neden olmuştur. Bireysel çalışma ortamları, sendikaların bütünlük ve örgütlenme kavramlarını olumsuz etkilemektedir. Ayrıca yetkinlikleri, becerileri ve yeterlilikleri sayesinde çalıştığı kurumun verimliliğini arttıran dijital dönem çalışanlarının talepleri, işveren tarafından karşılanmakta böylece çalışanlar açısından herhangi bir sendikal temsil ihtiyacı duyulmamaktadır. Bu durumlar sendikal hareketlerin zamanla negatif yönde etkilenmesine sebebiyet vermektedir.

Bu çalışmada, dünyadaki çeşitli ülkelerde ve Türkiye’de yaşanan dijital dönüşüm sürecinin, sendikalaşma oranlarına ve *sendikaların çalışma hayatındaki aktifliğine olan yansımaları* incelenmiştir. Dijitalleşme sürecinin sendikalara olan etkisi ülkeden ülkeye farklılık gösterse de genel beklenti, sendikalaşma oranlarının azalması yönündedir. Keşfedici araştırma yönetimi ve ikincil veri kaynakları kullanılarak hazırlanan bu çalışmada, dijitalleşmenin endüstri ilişkilerinde meydana getirdiği değişiklikler ve sendikalar üzerindeki olumsuz etkileri incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Endüstri İlişkileri, Sendika, Dijitalleşme, Esnek Çalışma Modelleri

THE EFFECT OF CHANGING INDUSTRY RELATIONS WITH DIGITIZATION ON UNIONS

ABSTRACT

The Industrial Revolution, which has been subjected to classifications within itself, has radically changed working life and relations, especially the working class, which is the new way of doing things in working life and the new class it has created. In addition, it caused the reorganization of social life as well as economic life. Unions, which are a product of the industrial revolution, are a worker organization that emerged within the scope of second generation human rights as a result of the struggles of the working class. In the course of history, unions have also gone through various processes in parallel with the changes in working life.

With the digitalization process, more advanced machines and robots are also included in the manpower, which is the main actor of working life. This situation creates an environment for the actors in working life, in other words, to change the factors of production. Thus, things are transformed and the demand for labor changes within this framework. In the digital age, individuals who are more skilled, educated and use mental power rather than physical strength have started to be included in the workforce.

Neo-liberal influences such as privatization, reduction of state intervention, flexible labor markets show their effects more strongly in this period of technological innovations and digitalization. Working styles are divided into various models such as flexible working, remote working and virtual working. Changing working styles have led to the emergence of more individual working environments for employees rather than crowded working environments. Individual work environments negatively affect the unions' concepts of integrity and organization. In addition, the demands of the digital period employees, which increase the productivity of the organization they work with, thanks to their competencies, skills and competencies, are met by the employer, so there is no need for any union representation for the employees. These situations cause union movements to be negatively affected over time.

In this study, the reflections of the digital transformation process experienced in various countries in the world and in Turkey on the rate of unionization and the activity of unions in working life were examined. Although the impact of the digitization process on unions differs from country to country, the general expectation is that unionization rates will decrease. This study, prepared by using exploratory research management and secondary data sources, will examine the changes caused by digitalization in industrial relations and its negative effects on unions.

Keywords: Industrial Relations, Union, Digitalization, Flexible Working Models

COMPARISON OF THE COMPROMISE INSTITUTION APPLIED IN THE TAX SYSTEMS
OF TURKEY AND SELECTED COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

While legal rules give individuals and institutions some rights, they also impose some duties. Breaking these rules leads to disputes. Although the main settlement of disputes is the judicial bodies as a rule, the legislator has made it possible to resolve the dispute peacefully at the administrative stage on the condition that the taxpayers reserve the right to apply to the judicial remedy. The most widely and effectively used of these ways is the institution of compromise. With compromise, it is possible to eliminate the tax penalties partially or completely. In this respect, the effect of compromise on the deterrence of tax penalties is significant. In addition, with the compromise, the taxpayer gets rid of some economic liabilities and the tax administration realizes the collection of the public receivables in a short time. Reducing bureaucracy and paperwork between the tax administration and the taxpayer, providing operational convenience and labor savings are beneficial for both the tax administration and the taxpayer. Also, the tax administration and the taxpayer are in mutual communication during the compromise process. Within this process, the relationship established between the tax administration and the taxpayer on the basis of tax law continues. As a matter of fact, establishing a communication based on trust and understanding between the parties is also the basis of a fair taxation. Communication-based relationship will also contribute to tax compliance. On the other hand, there are some shortcomings to compromise. Since the most preferred solution among the administrative solutions is a compromise, analyzing this institution in detail has a great importance. In this context, the aim of the study is to make various suggestions by comparing the compromise institution applied in Turkey and some selected countries.

Keywords: Administrative Solutions, Compromise Institution, Turkey, Selected Countries.

**İNFORMASIYA CƏMIYYƏTİ ŞƏRAİTİNDƏ İQTİSADİ UKLADIN İNSAN
PSİKOLOGİYASINA TƏSİRİ**

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ÖZET

Bu makale, ekonomik sistemin sosyo-psikolojik süreçler, ekonomik ve psikolojik bilinç, davranış, güdüler, adaptasyonlar, niyetler ve ekonomik sistemin diğer sorunları üzerindeki etkisini ayrıntılı olarak analiz eder. Farklı bileşenler arasındaki farklar - bilişsel, duygusal ve davranışsal - yeni ekonomik ilişkilere psikolojik olarak uyum sağlamayan kişiler, yeni sosyo-ekonomik koşulları yargı düzeyinde kabul etmelerine rağmen, duygu ve davranış düzeyinde kabul edemezler. Bu tür durumlarda, ekonomik ve psikolojik adaptasyonlarının gerçekleştirilmesi önemli bir rol oynar. Ekonomik psikoloji, mikroekonomik ve makroekonomik süreçleri inceler, ekonomik sistemin insan bilinci ve psikolojisi üzerindeki etkisinin mantıksal bir yorumunu verir ve ekonomik yaşamın psikolojik fenomenlerinin insan bilinci ve davranışındaki yansımalarını verir. Kısacası, ekonomik psikoloji çalışmasının amacı, ekonomik ilişkiler alanında uygulamalı psikoloji, diğer yandan, makro ve mikro ekonominin psikolojik yönlerinin incelenmesi, ekonomik psikolojik kavramlar sisteminin tarihçesi ve gelişimidir. Bu nedenle, toplumun ekonomik yapısının insan psikolojisi üzerindeki etkisi, ekonomik ve sosyo-psikolojik olgular arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesi, bağımsız ekonomik psikolojinin ekonomi teorisi ve psikolojinin kesişme noktasında bilimsel uygulaması.

Anahtar Kelimeler: ekonomik sistem, çok kültürlülük, etnik psikoloji, ekonomik psikoloji.

**THE IMPACT OF THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM ON HUMAN PSYCHOLOGY IN THE
INFORMATION SOCIETY**

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes in detail the socio-psychological processes of the economic system, economic and psychological consciousness, behavior, aspirations, adaptations, intentions and the impact of the economic system on other problems. People who are psychologically incompatible with relationships cannot accept new socio-economic conditions at the level of judgment, even at the level of emotion and behavior. In these situations, the realization of economic and psychological adaptations plays an important role. It examines the processes of economic psychology, microeconomics and macroeconomics, gives a logical interpretation of the impact of the economic system on human consciousness and psychology, and provides a reflection of the psychological phenomena of economic life in human consciousness and behavior. In short, the purpose of economic psychology work is to study the psychological aspects of macro and micro economics, on the other hand, the history and development of the system of economic psychological concepts, which should be applied in the field of economic relations. For this reason, the impact of the economic structure of society on human psychology, the study of the relationship between economic and socio-psychological phenomena, the economic theory of independent economic psychology and the cognitive application of psychology at the point of intersection.

Keywords: economic system, multiculturalism, ethnic psychology, economic psychology.

TOPOLOJİ FƏZALAR VƏ TOPOLOJİ

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XÜLASƏ

Bu tədqiqat işində topoloji fəza və topoloji qruplar şərh olunmuşdur. Və topologiyanın necə qurulması sualına cavab axtarılmışdır. Topoloji fəza və topoloji qrup anlayışlarının tərifləri verilmişdir. Verilən təriflərə əsasən misallar göstərilmişdir. Həmçinin bu tədqiqat işində topoloji fəzada çoxluqlar üzərində əməllərə də yer verilmişdir. Bununla yanaşı bu işdə qapalı çoxluq və açıq çoxluq anlayışları haqda da məlumat əldə etmək olar. Bu tədqiqat işində topoloji fəzanın xassəsi olan separabellik haqqında da məlumatlar verilmişdir. Bu qayda ilə topoloji fəzanın və topoloji qrupun öyrənilməsi metodik baxımdan sərfəlidir.

Açar sözlər: topoloji fəzalar, topoloji qruplar, qapalı çoxluq və açıq çoxluq

TOPOLOGICAL SPACES AND TOPOLOGICAL GROUPS

ABSTRACT

In this study, topological space and topological groups are explained. And the answer to the question of how to build a topology was sought. Definitions of topological space and topological group concepts are given. Examples are given based on the definitions given. This study also covers operations on sets in topological space. In addition, in this work you can learn about the concepts of closed set and open set. This study also provides information on separability, a property of topological space. In this way, the study of topological space and topological group is methodologically useful.

Keywords: topological spaces, topological groups, closed set and open set

TÜRKİYE'DE YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ POTANSİYELİ VE ÜRETİMİ

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ÖZET

Hızlı nüfus artışı ve sanayileşmeyle birlikte, özellikle gelişmekte olan ülkelerde, enerji kaynaklarına olan talep gitgide artmaktadır. Ancak, sera gazı etkisinin artması, çevre koruma bilincinin gelişmesi, enerji kaynaklarının sürdürülebilirliği, fiyat istikrarsızlığı, kaynak ülkelere bağımlılık ve enerji güvenliğinin sağlanması gibi sebeplerle ülkeler, alternatif enerji kaynak arayışına yönelmiştir. Bu durum, sınırlı olan yenilenemez kaynaklara (petrol, doğalgaz, kömür, uranyum, toryum) alternatif, güvenli, temiz ve ulaşılabilir enerji kaynakların gerekliliğini doğurmuştur. Bununla birlikte, ülkeler hidrolik enerji, güneş enerjisi, rüzgar enerjisi, biyokütle enerjisi, jeotermal enerji, dalga ve hidrojen gibi yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarına yönelmeye başlamıştır.

Türkiye'de de nüfus artışıyla birlikte enerji talebi gitgide artmaktadır. Türkiye'de petrol ve doğalgaz gibi, yenilenemez enerji kaynaklarından enerji üretimi yüksek olmasına rağmen, petrol fiyatlarının artışı ve dışa bağımlılık nedeniyle, enerji güvenliğini sağlamak için alternatif enerji kaynakları gündemdedir. Türkiye'de yenilenemez (ve birincil) enerji kaynaklarından biri olan nükleer enerji santralleri kurulma aşamasındadır. Bununla birlikte, Türkiye'de en yaygın olan yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarından biri hidroelektrik enerjisidir. Türkiye'nin yenilenebilir enerji potansiyeli yüksek olsa da (örneğin, güneş, jeotermal, rüzgar) yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarından üretim yaygın değildir. Sonuç olarak Türkiye, enerjide dışa bağımlılığını azaltmak ve enerji kaynaklarını çeşitlendirmek amacıyla, rüzgar ve güneş enerjileri başta olmak üzere, alternatif enerji kaynaklarından elektrik üretmek amacıyla yatırımlarını arttırmaktadır. Bu çalışma, Türkiye'de enerji üretiminde, yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarının yerini ve önemini değerlendirmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yenilenebilir enerji, hidrolik enerji, Türkiye, enerji güvenliği, güneş enerjisi

RENEWABLE ENERGY POTENTIAL AND PRODUCTION IN TURKEY

ABSTRACT

The demand for energy resources is increasing, especially in developing countries because of the rapid population growth and industrialisation. However, countries have turned to alternative energy sources for reasons such as the increase in greenhouse gasses, the development of environmental protection awareness, the sustainability of energy resources, price instability, dependency on source countries and ensuring energy security. This situation has created the need for alternative, safe, clean and accessible energy sources to limited non-renewable resources (such as oil, natural gas, coal, uranium and thorium). Regarding, countries have started to turn towards renewable energy sources such as hydroelectric energy, solar energy, wind energy, biomass energy, geothermal energy, wave and hydrogen.

In Turkey, with the increase in population, the energy demand has been gradually increasing. Although energy production from non-renewable energy sources such as oil and natural gas is high in Turkey, due to the increase in oil prices and foreign dependency, alternative energy sources are on the agenda to ensure energy security. Nuclear power plants, one of the non-renewable (and primary) energy sources in Turkey, are at the stage of being established. However, one of the most common renewable energy

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

sources in Turkey is hydroelectric energy. Although Turkey's renewable energy potential is high (for example, solar, geothermal, wind), production from renewable energy sources is not common. As a result, Turkey has increased its investments in order to generate electricity from alternative energy sources, especially wind and solar energy, in order to reduce its external dependency in energy and diversify its energy resources. This study evaluates the importance of renewable energy sources in energy production in Turkey.

Keywords: Renewable energy, hydroelectric energy, Turkey, energy security, solar energy

NEW STRATEGIES OF LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS PROMOTION ON THE MARKETS
OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, the global community is prioritizing the issues of providing liquefied natural gas (hereinafter “LNG”) supplies from the regions remote from the main pipelines of natural gas supply. In addition, the promotion of LNG for NOVATEK company is associated with the development of maritime transport and the use of the Northern Sea Route opportunities, as well as the development of the Arctic.

Taking into consideration the political tension between the European Union and Russia in recent years, the Russian Federation is striving to diversify its natural gas supplies to international markets. The countries of the Asia-Pacific region represent themselves as the world's main consumers of LNG. Advancements in Russian LNG supplies to the countries of Southeast Asia are considered to be the priority direction within the framework of the Long-term Program for the Development of Liquefied Natural Gas in the Russian Federation, adopted on March 16, 2021.

The evolvement of brand-new mechanisms of LNG trade organization, reducing costs of liquefied natural gas, utilization of the Northern Sea Route and the Kamchatka Peninsula begets the opportunity to implement the strategy of international economic activities of PAO NOVATEK, which contribute company's taking leading positions on the global market of LNG by 2030.

The modern factories for the manufacture of LNG, built as part of ongoing projects of NOVATEK, act as innovative and high-technology production. The noteworthy feature here is that NOVATEK is dynamically implementing large-scale programs. In particular, in 2020 fifteen Arc7 ice-class gas carriers were built for the Arctic LNG 2 project to supply LNG to the markets of Southeast Asia countries.

By the year 2030 NOVATEK intends to produce two-thirds of the volume of the Russian LNG (about 80 million tons). NOVATEK claims that with the full launch of the Yamal LNG and Arctic LNG-2 projects, Russia will be able to become one of the largest exporters of LNG in the world.

NOVATEK's LNG is one of the environmentally purest in the world and the company is processing technical solutions to further reduce CO₂ emissions. In August 2020 NOVATEK officially adopted the company's ecological and climate aims for the period up to 2030.

In order to achieve cost advantages, Arctic LNG tankers of the Yamal LNG project have performed unique voyages along the Northern Sea Route, delivering to Southeast Asia countries within the period from May 2020 to February 2021. They have opened up navigation a month earlier and closing it two months later of the traditional end of the navigation season.

Conveyance by the Northern Sea Route reduces transportation costs by almost 30% and shortens delivery dates by 40%. According to our calculations, after the implementation of the project of the LNG sea transshipment facility on the Kamchatka Peninsula in 2022-2023 transportation charges will decrease by 32,8%.

NOVATEK's strategy of engagement of international partners in long-term investment projects allows the company to penetrate new markets. In particular, the engagement of Japanese partners in production and transportation projects has resulted in breaking into the Japan LNG market, the largest in the world.

In conclusion, NOVATEK's targeted strategy generates new opportunities for the global LNG market development. The sustainable competitive advantages of NOVATEK, indicated in this research, make it possible to strengthen and improve its position on the international LNG markets. While the company possesses sufficient resources for the implementation of vertical integration and setting up joint ventures in the field of LNG production and its distribution to international markets.

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

Basing on the results of our research, it is recommended to diversify LNG international marketing portfolio, abate the impact of price competition on NOVATEK's international sales, and concentrate on establishing connections between international customers and suppliers.

**NAXÇIVAN MUXTAR RESPUBLİKASININ MODERNLƏŞƏN İQTİSADİYYATI:
SƏNAYELƏŞMƏ SİYASƏTİ VƏ TEXNOLOJİ İNKİŞAF**

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ÖZƏT

Azərbaycan Respublikasında davam edən milli iqtisadi quruculuq prosesləri uzunmüddətli prioritetlərə istiqamətlənən yeni keyfiyyət mərhələlərini keçməkdədir. Bunlar ardıcıl olaraq, biri-birini əlaqələndirən sənayeləşmə siyasətindən texnoloji inkişafa keçidin ifadə forması kimi modernləşmə siyasətindən ibarət olmaqla, xarakterizə oluna bilər. Mahiyyət etibarilə modernləşmə inkişaf, yeniləşmə, müasirlik, səmərəlilik və yeni dəyərləri ifadə edir. Burada eyni zamanda, texnoloji üstünlüklərə uyğun olmaqla, nəzərdə tutulan tədbirlərin reallaşmasına istiqamətlənən nəticələrin aktuallığı əsas tutulur. Mərhələli şəkildə təmin olunan iqtisadi islahatlar regional və milli iqtisadi inkişafa söykənən sənayeləşmə siyasətinin əsasları oldu. Bu proseslər isə makroiqtisadi zəmində Sənaye Parkları və Məhəllələrinin yaradılması ilə müşayiət olundu. Ölkədə 2013-cü ildən Sənaye Parkları, 13 may 2015-ci il tarixdə isə Sənaye Məhəllələri haqqında Nümunəvi Əsasnamə təsdiq olundu. Sonrakı mərhələlərdə müxtəlif illərdə Sənaye Parkları və Məhəllələrinin yaradılması həmin proseslərin sosial, iqtisadi və məntiqi ardıcılığını təmin etdi. Hazırda ölkədə 5 Sənaye Parkı və 5 Sənaye Məhəlləsi yaradılmışdır.

Ölkənin ayrılmaz tərkib hissəsi olan Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikasında 6 iyun 2013-cü il tarixdə Sənaye Parkları haqqında Əsasnamənin təsdiq olunması sosial-iqtisadi əhəmiyyətə malikdir. Bununla yanaşı, 13 sentyabr 2019-cu il tarixdə isə Şərur Sənaye Məhəlləsi də yaradılmışdır. Bu məqsədlə, imzalanmış Fərmanın 7.1, 7.2 və 7.3-cü bəndlərində müəyyən olunan “Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikasında yaradılan Sənaye Məhəllələri” ifadəsindən aydın olur ki, Şərur Sənaye Məhəlləsindən sonra yeni Sənaye Məhəllələri və ya Parklarının yaradılması nəzərə alınmışdır.

Mövcud potensial texnologiyaya və innovasiyalara əsaslanan iqtisadiyyatın təşəkkülünə zəmin yaratmış, uzunmüddətli hədəflər əlçatan olmuşdur. Bu sahədə 14 dekabr 2020-ci il tarixdə Naxçıvan Dövlət Universitetində 2 hektar sahədə yaradılmış Texnologiyalar Parkının mühüm əhəmiyyəti olacaqdır. İnkişafın hazırkı mərhələsində innovativ və yüksək texnoloji məhsulun işlənməsi, həmçinin modernləşdirilməsi sahəsində tədbirlər reallaşacaq. Elmi araşdırmaların aparılması və nəticələrinin istehsalata kompleks tətbiqinin həyata keçirilməsi mümkün olacaq. Həmin nəticələr sənaye və xidmət sahələri ilə yanaşı, digər istiqamətlərin də inkişafının sürətlənməsini təmin edəcək. Təbii ki, burada infrastruktur, maddi-texniki təchizat və səmərəli idarəetmənin təşkili kimi göstəricilər yerini almış olacaq.

Açar sözlər: Sənaye Parkları, Sənaye Məhəllələri, Nümunəvi Əsasnamə, regional iqtisadi siyasət, Texnologiyalar Parkı və s.

MODERNIZED ECONOMY OF NAKHCHIVAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC: INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

ABSTRACT

The ongoing National Economic building processes in the Republic of Azerbaijan are passing new quality stages aimed at long-term priorities. These can be consistently characterized by a policy of modernization as a form of expression of the transition from interconnecting industrialization policy to technological development. In essence, modernization expresses development, renewal, modernity, efficiency and new values. At the same time, it is based on the relevance of the results aimed at the implementation of the planned measures in accordance with the technological advantages. Step-by-step economic reforms became the basis of industrialization policy based on regional and national economic development. These processes were accompanied by the creation of industrial parks and neighborhoods on macroeconomic ground. An exemplary regulation on Industrial Parks has been approved in the country since 2013 and industrial districts on 13 may 2015. The creation of industrial parks and neighborhoods in different years in later stages ensured the social, economic and logical sequence of these processes. At present, there are 5 Industrial Parks and 5 industrial Districts in the country.

The approval of the regulations on Industrial Parks on June 6, 2013 in the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, an integral part of the country, is of socio-economic importance. At the same time, Sharur Industrial District was established on September 13, 2019. Furthermore, it is clear from the expression “Industrial Neighborhoods established in the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic” defined in paragraphs 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 of the signed Decree that the creation of new Industrial Districts or Parks after Sharur Industrial District was taken into account.

It has laid the groundwork for an economy based on existing potential technology and innovation, and long-term goals have been achieved. The Technology Park established on December 14, 2020 at Nakhchivan State University on an area of 2 hectares will be of great importance in this area. At the present stage of development, measures will be taken in the field of innovative and high-tech products, as well as modernization. It will be possible to conduct scientific research and implement the results comprehensively. These results will accelerate the development of other areas including industry and services. Indicators such as infrastructure, logistics and effective management will be included.

Keywords: industrial parks, industrial districts, model regulations, regional economic policy, technology park, etc.

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
NEW CHALLENGES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF BEEKEEPING IN BULGARIA -
TRENDS AND PROBLEMS

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ABSTRACT

It is believed that bees have existed in nature for over 150 million years (long before man appeared), they pollinate entomophilous plants (cross-pollinated, mainly by insects and bees), not to give us honey. For millions of years, plants and bees have evolved together, and today it is impossible for them to exist without each other.

Gradually, beekeeping spread throughout Asia, Europe and parts of Africa. Later, after sea and land connections with the rest of the world became possible, the honey bee and beekeeping were transferred to North America (1630), Australia (early 19th century) and South America (1845).). Now bee colonies are being raised all over the world. The inventions and discoveries made at the end of the 19th century give a great impetus to the development of modern beekeeping. In 1814 PI Prokopovich made the first beehive with movable frames. In 1857 I. Mering used the wax base, and in 1865 F. Gushka invented the first beekeeping centrifuge.

In our country, historical data show that in Bulgaria, beekeeping dates back to the time when the proto-Bulgarians inhabited the lands around the Azores and the Volga River. Initially, they used wicker baskets, and later prototypes of modern beehives. Beekeeping has developed in our lands even before the founding of the Bulgarian state. According to historical chronicles, the Slavic tribes first collected honey from wild bees, and later learned to keep bee colonies in hives. They also knew how to make enchanting mead, a low-alcohol beverage with recognized healing properties. When the Bulgarians of Khan Asparuh settled on the Balkan Peninsula, they naturally transferred their skills in the field of beekeeping, which they practiced in their previous territories. On the Balkan Peninsula there were ideal conditions for beekeeping - diverse and rich honey plants. After its creation, significant quantities of honey and wax were produced in Bulgaria. The Arab historian Abu Hamid, John the Exarch and other chroniclers report that beekeeping in Bulgaria was very highly developed in the 9th century. The Bulgarians produced significant quantities of honey and wax and carried out a lively trade in bee products with Byzantium, Venice, Genoa and Dubrovnik. Our country was even considered one of the largest producers of these products. After the christening of the Bulgarians, part of the taxes of the state and the monasteries were paid in kind with honey and wax, and during the Turkish slavery in the same way various taxes, fees and fines were paid.

Today, beekeeping is one of the traditional activities in all parts of the country. Its development in our country is related to the development of this craft in other European countries and in Russia. In 1884 the first frame hives were delivered and settled in Bulgaria. In 1889, the first beekeeping organization was established. In 1902 the first beekeeping magazine was published - "Pchela", and the cooperative headquarters "Nectar" was founded. Traditional beekeeping is highly respected and considered a noble profession, and small hard-working insects are praised in songs, legends, myths and beliefs.

Bulgaria produces honey in relatively small quantities compared to world yields - between 6 and 12 thousand tons, but beekeeping is not only related to bee products, which are a real expression of this activity. The hidden and invaluable activity of bees is pollination, on which biodiversity depends. Bees are extremely important for nature - thanks to them we get better quality fruits and vegetables. About a

third of our food on the table depends on the bees and their protection is extremely important. In recent years, bee extinction has become a serious problem for beekeepers around the world. Bulgaria is no exception. What is the reason for this extinction, what are the biggest problems facing the Bulgarian beekeeping and what is its current state - these are debatable issues that are waiting to be resolved. According to the data we have from agrostatics, the number of registered beekeepers in our country is a little over 17 thousand. While the number of bee families is 747 thousand. Which means a small increase compared to previous years. Statistics show that while the number of beekeepers is declining, the number of bee families is slightly increasing. The problems are not small and in September 2020 the beekeepers held a national protest. The main problem that beekeepers point out is that they poison their bees during plant protection activities. Then, when tenants and users of agricultural land have to fight weeds. That is why a normative regulation has been created - under Ordinance №15 (for protection of bees and bee families from poisoning), on which the work continues in 2021. It has already been changed and given for coordination among beekeepers, but the problems remain because no normative document is perfect... Poisoning is due to this treatment, which is inevitable and does not comply with regulations. But this ordinance will still not be in favor of beekeepers, because, according to research, there is no accredited laboratory to determine the causes of death of bees. The need requires the application of ascertainment protocols that are accurate and establish the link between the dead bees and the active substance with which it is sprayed against pests. A similar laboratory has already been established at the Thracian University, which is in the process of accreditation. But while the laboratory is working, indirectly every beekeeper must confirm or not what the bee has been poisoned with, by taking samples of vegetation and soil. The search for compensation in case of a mass plague of bees is done only in court. Since the system is designed so that even if the tenant is proven to be the cause, he can be sanctioned, but the beekeeper does not receive anything against it. The money is transferred to the republican budget of the Ministry of Agriculture ... Another serious problem identified in connection with spraying is that pesticides are used - insecticides and fungicides, which are a new class of neonicotinoids (nicotine analogues). Studies show that they, even in small quantities, are durable in soil and water and cause permanent damage. But the bigger defeat, which is the reason for the national protest, was two orders issued by the Food Safety Agency for the use of two pesticides to decontaminate corn and sunflower seeds.

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
CONSUMER ATTITUDE TOWARDS GREEN MARKETING PRACTICES IN RUSSIA

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ABSTRACT

The importance of the current research is determined by the growing popularity of Green marketing and the increasing influence of sustainable development on consumer buying behaviour worldwide. The purpose of this research paper was to identify the attitudes of Russian consumers towards sustainability and green marketing practices. The research objectives were to reveal the level of awareness of Russian consumers with respect to Green marketing, sustainable practices and eco-friendly products. Another objective was to investigate the factors, motivating the consumers to purchase Green products and the main barriers to eco-friendly consumer behaviour. Quantitative data was collected by a structured online questionnaire and convenience method of sampling was applied. A total of one hundred and sixty Russian citizens from different regions of Russia participated in the research. In summary, the findings show that despite the growing concern about ecological issues, true “green” consumers in Russia are still a minority. According to the participants, some of the major impediments are the high price of the green products and the lack of governmental support to the industry. The study results can be used to design appropriate sustainable strategies for the Russian market. Additionally, the information might be beneficial for marketers and practitioners willing to follow the latest trends in Green marketing.

Keywords: Green marketing, sustainable development, eco-friendly products, Green consumer, Russian market.

USE OF INTERNET AND DIGITAL DIVISION IN ROMANIA

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ABSTRACT

With the development of technology, digitalization has become an important factor that contributes significantly to increasing the quality of life, but also to improving interaction and access to public and private services. However, many gaps in the degree of digitization can be identified among European countries, and the circumstances generated by the Covid-19 pandemic have increasingly highlighted these gaps.

Although we are among the countries with the highest speed on the Internet, Romania faces major problems when it comes to digital skills among citizens. At the same time, according to the DESI Index - through which the degree of digitization can be identified, Romania ranks last among the EU member states. Occupying this position can be justified by the existence of a digital gap between urban and rural areas, by the lack of trust of citizens in online services, but also by the lack of training of citizens to acquire digital skills.

This material draws attention to the concept of division digital and inequalities in Internet use at both levels European level, as well as at national level, by capturing theoretical approaches to the social effects of the Internet. As an individual access and use of the Internet, Romania is in the group of countries with reduced access and use, with a user profile that reproduces inequalities related to age, education and occupational status and with one of the lowest levels of digital skills.

Keywords: use of internet, digital, Romania

IMPACT OF ECONOMIC ZONES ON FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) AND TAX COLLECTION

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ABSTRACT

This paper investigates the impact of Kosovo's economic zones on two hypotheses: Foreign Direct Investment and their effect on tax collection. Only 4 economic zones that are fully functional were taken for testing: Business Park in Drenas, Mitrovica Business Park, Technology Park in Shtime, Industrial Park in Shiroka-Suhareka.

To test the two hypotheses, I obtained the primary data through a questionnaire with 20 questions and completed by 64 companies as follows: 22 questionnaires in the Business Park in Drenas, 21 questionnaires in the Industrial Park Shiroka-Suhareka, 13 of them in the Park of business / industrial in Mitrovica and 8 questionnaires in Shtime Technology Park.

3 econometric models were set up in STATA 13 (OLS, Fixed Effect and Random Effect) where by means of the respective tests (Hausman Test) we tested the models with each other and selected the final model for testing the two hypotheses. It has been proved that the HO hypothesis is rejected: HO: Economic zones positively affect the attraction of (FDI) and accepted the hypothesis HA: Economic zones negatively affect the attraction of (FDI). It has also been proven that H0: Economic zones negatively affect tax collection is accepted and the alternative hypothesis HA: Economic zones have a positive effect on tax collection is rejected.

Keywords: Economic zones, economic impact, FDI and taxes

**THE EFFECT OF WEBSITE FEATURES ON CUSTOMER TRUST AND LOYALTY: A
REVIEW OF EVIDENCE FROM E-BUSINESS WEBSITES IN MASHHAD, IRAN**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to investigate the effect of features of e-business websites in Mashhad, Iran on the trust and loyalty of their customers. The present research is applied in terms of purpose and descriptive-survey and causal in nature and method. The statistical population of this research is all customers of e-business websites in Mashhad, Iran. The samples were selected from the available non-random sampling method according to the characteristics of the statistical population. Localized standard questionnaires were developed and distributed in the field in a physical and electronic way on social media and then collected. The validity of the questionnaire was measured and confirmed through face and structural validity and its reliability through Cronbach's alpha. Data analysis was performed using structural equation modeling technique and Lisrel and SPSS software. The test results show that the characteristics of e-business websites have affected customer trust. In addition, the impact of e-business website features on customer loyalty has been confirmed.

Keywords: Website features, customer trust, customer loyalty

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
SECURITY CHALLENGES IN EKITI-STATE: IMPLICATION FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the issue of insecurity in Nigeria and its implication for socio-economic development. Available data on the level and dimensions of insecurity in Nigeria reveals an increase over time, which constitutes serious threat to lives and properties. The objectives of this paper are to examine the perceived impact of security challenges in Nigeria on socio-economic development as well as to analyze the current security measures in the protection of life and property. The study identified and explained the cause of insecurity which pose major challenge to socio-economic development. The causes of insecurity in Nigeria include: conflicts, political thuggery, assassinations, and the Fulani herdsman. The paper concluded that government must be proactive in dealing with security issues and threats, through modern methods of intelligence gathering and sharing among security personnel, training, logistics, motivation, and deploying advanced technology in managing security challenges. The real solution lies in government accelerating the pace of economic development through creating an economy with relevant social, economic and physical infrastructure.

Keywords: Security Challenges, Security Personnel Growth, Socio-Economic, Development, Government.

LIABILITY FOR DEFECTIVE PRODUCTS AND CONSUMER COMPENSATION FOR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS: ARE THE LEGAL REMEDIES PERTINENTLY DESIGNED?

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ABSTRACT

Following the application of the Directive 85/374/EC provisions and EUCJ recent jurisprudential trends, internal legislation of EU members states that the rights conferred upon the injured person pursuant to the Directive are extinguished upon the expiry of a period of 10 years from the date on which the producer put into circulation the actual product which caused the damage, unless the injured person has in the meantime instituted proceedings against the producer. Product liability may be held against the manufacturers, distributors, suppliers and retailers for physical or patrimonial damages caused by the defective products, in terms of article 6 of the Directive 85/374/EC. The study approaches the problematics of the manufacturer's negligence or culpable conduct, while specifying that, regardless of contractual limitations of liability, in the hypotheses in which the defective product was launched into circulation or any of its component parts are defective, the manufacturer would be held liable for damages caused to consumers, independently of the existence or inexistence of a contractual bound between the consumer and the professional. The study also discusses the epitome and the taxonomy of the manufacturers' negligent conduct, implying (a) the negligence in avoiding human errors or industrial flaws during the manufacturing process, resulting in a particular lot of products being defective; (b) negligent handling of the designing of the product process, including a failure to carry out sufficiently careful research; (c) manufacturer's culpability in carrying out pre-eminently effective tests; (d) the manufacturer's inexcusable negligence in providing an effective warning of dangers or in properly, adequately and transparently inform the consumers on the predicable risks associated with the consume; e) manufacturer or importer's culpable conduct omitting to recall a product, or to issue appropriate warnings in the hypotheses in which the danger associated to the consume becomes apparent posterior to the product being put into circulation. The final part of the study approaches the problematics of the legal remedies applicable to consumer's actions which can be used to compensate for economic consequential loss in cases in which the causal relationship between defect and damage has been established based on the evidence provided.

Keywords: liability, defective products, consumer, compensatory damages, consequential loss, remedies.

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
INFORMATION RIGHTS AND INFORMATION SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF FAIR TRIAL

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ABSTRACT

The formation of the information society, electronic processes make it necessary to study information rights and information security, which serves to ensure the completeness, accessibility and confidentiality of information in the context of the right to a fair trial. Thus, the right of a person to be informed immediately and in detail about the nature and grounds of the charges against him, to use the free assistance of an interpreter, has a special role in ensuring the right to information in criminal investigation. Given the development of ICT, such information obtained in criminal cases often manifests itself in the form of electronic evidence. Security issues related to electronic evidence that can be easily deleted, modified, transmitted, or encrypted not only protect the information relevant to the criminal case from distortion, but also serve the purpose of a fair trial. In addition, incomplete security during the use of electronic surveillance devices (electronic wristbands, mobile surveillance devices, etc.) during the investigation may lead to the disclosure of personal data to third parties, which is a violation of the right to privacy.

The right to information is important in terms of enabling the individual to exercise his or her protection. The experience of international and national courts in the cases of persons deprived of such an opportunity reaffirms that the guarantee of the right to information must also be enshrined in the basic principles of criminal procedure.

The inconsistencies in the current legislation create practical difficulties in determining the scope of limited information and providing it to the parties. Thus, national legislation does not specify the scope of information constituting an investigative secret, which can be seen as a serious obstacle to maintaining a balance between the right to information, the secrecy of the investigation and the principle of openness. In order to clarify such contradictions, it is expedient to specify the scope of information, the access to which is limited in the legislation.

According to the current national legislation, the technical means used in the conduct of criminal proceedings using videoconferencing must ensure the quality and real-time transmission of sound and video, transparency and compliance with other basic principles and conditions of criminal proceedings, as well as information security. A similar rule has been established in many foreign countries. However, there are still technical, organizational and legal problems related to the protection of confidential information related to such security. This requires the revision and improvement of legal regulations, and the article offers suggestions and recommendations in this area.

Keywords: right to information, information security, fair trial, transparency, electronic evidence, investigative secret

LİSE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN DINDARLIK EĞİLİM DÜZEYİNİN SOSYO-DEMOGRAFİK DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Günümüzde ergenlik ve gençlikle ilgili farklı amaçları ihtiva eden çok çeşitli araştırmalar hızla artmaya başlamıştır. Her alanda olduğu gibi dini alanda da ergenlik ve gençliğe her zamankinden daha da önem verildiği yapılan araştırmalardan anlaşılmaktadır. Özellikle ergenlik döneminde olan bireylerin yaşamlarındaki hızlı değişimin dine bakış açılarında nasıl bir değişikliğe yol açtığı araştırılmaya değer bir konu olduğu düşünülmektedir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda çalışmada, lise öğrencilerinin dindarlık düzeyi, bazı sosyo-demografik değişkenler açısından incelenmiştir. Çalışma alan araştırmasına dayanmaktadır. Çalışmanın örneklemi, Gümüşhane İl Milli Eğitim Müdürlüğüne bağlı merkez okullarda olan %50.'si (N=125) Türk Telekom Fen Lisesi, %17.'si (N=44) Gümüşhane Kız Anadolu İmam Hatip Lisesi, %32.'si (N=81) Fatih Anadolu İmam Hatip Lisesi öğrencileri olmak üzere toplam 250 kişiden oluşmaktadır. Araştırma verileri 2020 öğretim yılı bahar döneminde toplandığından, araştırma verileri ve sonuçları bu zaman dilimine aittir. Genel tarama modelinde sürdürülen araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak "Dindarlık Eğilimi Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Verilerin istatistiksel analizi ise, Tek Yönlü Varyans (ANOVA) Analizi, T-Testi, Bonferroni testleri ile yapılmıştır. İstatistiksel analizler SPSS 16 programı ile yapılmıştır. Çalışmada öğrencilerin dindarlık eğilimi düzeyleri; okul, sınıf, cinsiyet ve yaş değişkenlerine göre incelenmiştir. Yapılan çalışma sonucunda, lise öğrencilerinin okul ve cinsiyet değişkenlerinde anlamlı farklılaşma söz konusu iken sınıf ve yaş değişkenlerinde de anlamlı bir farklılaşma tespit edilmemiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lise Öğrencileri, Dindarlık, Dindarlık Eğilimi, Dindarlık Eğilim Düzeyi.

7. SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ENSTRÜMENTAL OLUŞUM SÜRECİNİN BİLGİSAYAR
DESTEKLİ MATEMATİK ÖĞRETİMİ KAPSAMINDA İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada yedinci sınıf öğrencilerinin çemberde açılar konusunda bilgisayar destekli öğretim sürecinde ortaya çıkan enstrümanlı eylem şemalarına ait elemanları belirlemek amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaca uygun olarak nitel araştırma desenlerinden biri olan durum çalışması deseni kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın araştırma grubunu 2020-2021 eğitim öğretim yılı bahar döneminde Rize ilinde bulunan bir ortaokulda öğrenim görmekte olan yedinci sınıf öğrencileri arasından seçilen 6 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Çalışma grubunu oluşturan öğrenciler amaçlı örnekleme yöntemlerinden ölçüt örnekleme yöntemine göre seçilmiştir. Örnekleme sürecinde; akademik başarının yüksek olması, gönüllü olarak araştırmaya katılma isteği, kendini ifade etme açısından zengin veri sunma kapasitesine sahip olma ve yeterli teknolojik donanım imkânı olma (internet erişimi, bilgisayar veya tablet) durumları ölçüt olarak alınmıştır. Çalışmada veri toplama araçları olarak yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmeler, etkinlik uygulamalarının video kayıtları ve araştırmacı gözlem notları kullanılmıştır. Katılımcılara, çemberde açılar konusunun öğretiminde kullanılan bilgisayar destekli öğretim araştırmacı öğretmen tarafından ders dışı zamanlarda verilmiştir. Önceden hazırlanan senaryolu ders planlarına sadık kalınarak yapılan öğretim süreci ve etkinlikler her bir katılımcıya birebir uygulanmış ve uygulama boyunca katılımcılar bilgisayar ekran görüntülerini çevirim içi ortamda paylaşmışlardır. Uygulamanın tamamı uzaktan eğitim yoluyla yürütülmüş olup her bir katılımcı ile yapılan etkinlikler için ayrı ayrı ekran kaydı alınmıştır. Altı öğrenciyle birebir 5 ders saati çalışılmış olup araştırma toplamda 30 ders saati uygulamadan oluşmaktadır. Çalışmada elde edilen veriler içerik analizi ile çözümlenip raporlandırılmıştır. Bulguların analizi devam etmekte olup araştırma sonucunda öğrencilerin etkinliklerde ortaya koydukları şemaların birbirinden farklı olması, her birinin farklı enstrümantal oluşum süreci izlemesi ve bilgisayar destekli öğretimi etkili ve verimli bulmaları beklenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilgisayar destekli eğitim, Enstrümantal şemalar, Ortaokul öğrencileri

REOPENING OF SCHOOLS AFTER COVID-19 AND TEACHERS' PLANNING ON
ASSESSMENT AND REMEDIATION: THE CASE OF PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in closures of educational institutions around the world and rendered variable impacts on the learning of students. These closures produced learning gaps in students as on campus learning was shifted to online learning which was affected due to the prevailing digital divide in Pakistan. A "Learning gap" is used to describe gaps or deficiencies in a learner. When removed, it leads to an increase in knowledge, skills, and/or performance, which can improve learning outcomes. This cross-sectional survey investigated the teachers planning on assessment and remediation of these learning gaps on reopening of schools after COVID-19 pandemic and compared the national results from Pakistan to those of the respondents from OECD and non-OECD countries where the survey was actually conducted from April, 25th-May, 7th, 2020. The population of this study was secondary school teachers of District Shaheed Benazirabad and a sample of 110 conveniently selected male respondents completed the OECD-Harvard COVID-19 second global survey which was sent to them through Google form on WhatsApp during the second phase of school closures from the end of November 2020 to mid of January 2021. In this survey, items on assessment and remediation planning focused on several categories of the students including disadvantaged, those not having access to online learning during school closures, those placed at risk of dropping out/grade repetition, and those moving from one stage to the other. The Data were analyzed through SPSS descriptive stats command to calculate percentages. The findings of this study indicated that approximately 25 % (69% OECD countries; 78 % Non-OECD countries) of the respondents conveyed that they plan assessing of any gaps in student learning and approximately 24 % (71% OECD countries; 89 % Non-OECD countries) of the respondents described they plan to take remedial measures to decrease learning gaps of the students (in general). Approximately 23 % (67% OECD countries; 72 % Non-OECD countries) of the respondents reported that they plan to take remedial measures focusing on disadvantaged students and approximately 30 % (67% OECD countries; 86 % Non-OECD countries) of the respondents reported that they plan to take remedial measures focusing on those not having access to online learning during school closures. Approximately 27% (62% OECD countries; 72 % Non-OECD countries) of the respondents reported that they plan to take remedial measures with a special focus on those students who are at risk of drop out and approximately 28 % (62% OECD countries; 68 % Non-OECD countries) of the respondents reported that they plan to take remedial measures focusing on students who are at risk of repetition of grade. Approximately 30 % (64% OECD countries; 69 % Non-OECD countries) of the respondents reported that they plan to take remedial measures focusing on all those students moving from one stage to the other. It's concluded that the resolves of Pakistani secondary school teachers to address the learning gaps of students are not only inconsistent with but also much lower than those of the respondents from OECD and non-OECD countries.

Keywords: Planning, Assessment, Remediation, COVID-19

**BEYOND BLACKBOARD: EXPLOITING WEB-BASED LEARNING TO ENHANCE
LANGUAGE LEARNING AND TEACHING IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A CASE STUDY**

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ABSTRACT

The emergency of digital and high technology has transformed substantially our aspects of life such as: communication, entertainment, transportation, education especially learning and teaching techniques and strategies. It is notable that the Covid-19 pandemic has made some sudden changes as well as posed enormous challenges to educational system in Vietnam and in the world. Web-based Learning and Teaching has emerged and become the great adaptation to the Covid-19 pandemic. There is no doubt that digital and high technology has led to a tremendous shift in the way that users integrate technology into their personal lives and there is a lot of evidence that technology can enhance teaching and learning. This study addresses two important issues: (i) presenting the framework of Web-based Learning (WBL) to support teaching and learning in the University of Science and Technology, (ii) addressing several problems facing educators and learners when doing online teaching and virtual education. The results of this study reveal that the framework that combines asynchronous learning assisted by Learning Management System (LMS) with synchronous learning supported by Microsoft Team (MS Team) is applicable and valuable to teaching and learning. In addition, the study discloses that in addition to the convenience as well as time and cost efficiency, most of online learners and lecturers are satisfied and confident with their computer literacy, synchronous and asynchronous learning. Very few participants complain about poor technology infrastructure that inhibits their Web-based Learning and Teaching.

Keywords: Web-based Learning and Teaching, LMS, MS Team, Covid 19 pandemic, Higher education

**CORONAVİRUS (COVID-19) PANDEMİYASI ZAMANI DİSTANT TƏHSİLİN
AKTUALLIĞI**

Əsmər QULUYEVA

XÜLASƏ

2019-cu ilin sonlarında Çində ortaya çıxan koronavirus (Covid-19) bir pandemiya xəstəliyidir. Bilindiyi kimi bu xəstəlik Asiya bölgəsi ölkələri başda olmaqla bir çox ölkəyə tez bir zamanda yayıldı. Nəticədə isə sağlamlıq baxımından çox əhəmiyyətli dəyişikliklərə səbəb olaraq, dünyaya necə təsir etdiyinə şahid olduq. Həmçinin təhsil sistemləri bu pandemiyanın ən çox təsir etdiyi sahələrdən biri oldu. Pandemiya prosesi nəticəsində bir milyarda yaxın şagird/tələbə ənənəvi təhsildən məcburən uzaqlaşdı. Məlumdur ki, COVID-19 pandemiyasının yayılmasının qarşısını almaq üçün ölkə hökumətləri çölə çıxmaq, səyahət etmək, çoxluq təşkil edən məkanlarda vaxt keçirmək kimi bir çox məsələni məhdudlaşdırdı və təhsil müəssisələrinin bağlanması da görülən tədbirlər sırasında yer aldı. Distant təhsil müəllim və tələbələrin bir-biri ilə məsafədən qarşılıqlı əlaqəsidir ki, burada internet texnologiyalarının xüsusi vasitələrindən istifadə olunur. COVID-19 pandemiyası bu günə qədər təhsil sistemlərinin üzleşdiyi ən böyük problemlərdən biri olmuşdur. Hal-hazırda ölkələr təhsildəki bu məcburi boşluğu distant təhsil yolu ilə aradan qaldırmağa çalışırlar. Tədqiqatın məqsədi Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemiyasının Azərbaycandakı distant təhsil proqramlarına müsbət və mənfi təsirlərini qiymətləndirmək və gələcək tədbirlər üçün əsaslı təkliflər verməkdir. Həmçinin tədqiqatda Azərbaycanda distant təhsil sistemi təhlükəsizlik, məzmun, keyfiyyət, qanunvericilik baxımından gücləndirilməsi yollarından bəhs edilir. Məlumdur ki, dünyanın bir çox ölkəsində Koronavirus xəstəliyinin yayılmasını minimuma endirmək üçün məktəbəqədər təhsildən ali təhsilə qədər olan bütün səviyyələrdə təhsil müəssisələrinin sürətlə bağlanmasına qərar verilmişdir. Demək olar ki, pandemiya prosesi nəticəsində bir milyardan çox şagird ənənəvi təhsil mühitindən uzaqlaşmışdır. Tədqiqatda şagirdlərə rəhbərlik etməkdə rolun müəllimlərinin distant təhsilə baxış perspektivləri və distant təhsil ilə müəllimlik təcrübələri kimi xüsusiyyətləri göstərilməkdədir. Həmçinin tədqiqatda ənənəvi dərsi distant təhsil formatında hansı qaydalarla keçməyin daha məqsədəuyğun yollarından və mənfi təsirlərin aradan qaldırılması üçün təkliflərdən bəhs edilir. Etiraf edək ki, koronavirus pandemiyası bizə təhsilin necə təşkil edilməsi haqqında yenidən düşünmək imkanı verdi. Şübhəsiz ki, distant təhsil ənənəvi təhsili əvəz edə bilməz. Koronavirus pandemiyası göstərdi ki, distant təhsilin gələcək üçün inkişafının daha səmərəli yollarla təmin edilməsi vacib şərtlərdən biridir. Həmçinin baş verə biləcək önəmli vəziyyətdən qorunmaq üçün Azərbaycanın təhsil sistemi də hər bir çağırışa hazır olmalıdır.

Açar sözlər: COVID-19, distant təhsil, internet.

ACTUALITY OF DISTANCE EDUCATION DURING THE CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)
PANDEMY

ABSTRACT

Coronavirus (Covid-19), which appeared in China in late 2019, is a pandemic disease. As is known, the disease quickly spread to many countries, especially in Asia. As a result, we have witnessed how it has affected the world, causing significant changes in terms of health. Education systems have also been one of the areas most affected by the pandemic. As a result of the pandemic process, about one billion pupils / students were forcibly removed from traditional education. It is known that in order to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, the country's governments have restricted many issues, such as going out, traveling, spending time in crowded places, and the closure of educational institutions was among the measures taken. Distance education is a distance interaction between teachers and students, where special means of Internet technology are used. The COVID-19 pandemic has been one of the biggest challenges facing education systems to date. Currently, countries are trying to fill this gap in education through distance learning. The aim of the study is to assess the positive and negative effects of the Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic on distance education programs in Azerbaijan and to make sound recommendations for future applications. The study also discusses ways to strengthen the distance education system in Azerbaijan in terms of security, content, quality and legislation. It is known that in order to minimize the spread of coronavirus in many countries around the world, it has been decided to rapidly close educational institutions at all levels, from preschool to higher education. As a result of the pandemic process, more than one billion students have moved away from the traditional educational environment. The study identifies features of teachers who play a role in guiding students, such as perspectives on distance learning and teaching experiences with distance education. The study also discusses the most appropriate ways to pass the traditional course in the distance learning format and suggestions for overcoming the negative effects. Admittedly, the coronavirus pandemic has given us an opportunity to rethink how education is organized. Of course, distance education cannot replace traditional education. The coronavirus pandemic has shown that one of the important conditions for the future development of distance education in more effective ways. Azerbaijan's education system must also be prepared for any challenge in order to avoid an important situation.

Keywords: COVID-19, distance education, internet.

**İLKOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN YAZMA BECERİLERİNİ DESTEKLEYEN YAKLAŞIM,
MODEL ve ARAÇLARIN LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERE DAYALI OLARAK BELİRLENMESİ**

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ÖZET

Bir anlatım aracı olan yazma, aynı zamanda karmaşık zihinsel bir üretim sürecidir. Yazma, özellikle öğrencilerin düşüncelerini genişletme, bilgilerini düzenleme, dili kullanma, bilgi birikimlerini zenginleştirme ve zihinsel sözcüklerini geliştirmelerine katkı sağlamaktadır. Yazma eğitimi, konu seçiminden başlayarak ortaya konulan çalışmaların değerlendirilmesine kadar öğrencilerin etkin olduğu, öğretmenin ise öğrencilere rehberlik ve destek sağladığı, öğrencilerin yazma gelişimlerini gözlemlediği dinamik bir süreci ifade etmektedir. Bu dinamik süreç, ilkökul öğrencilerin dil ve yazma gelişimleri için oldukça önemlidir. Bu bağlamda araştırmanın temel amacı, ilkökul öğrencilerinin yazma becerilerini destekleyen yaklaşım, model ve araçların lisansüstü tezlere dayalı olarak belirlenmesidir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda, 2010-2020 yılları arasında Yüksek Öğretim Kurulu Ulusal Tez Merkezi üzerinde yayınlanan 45 adet lisansüstü tez çalışması incelenmiştir. Araştırmada incelenen tez çalışmaları, ilkökul düzeyi ile sınırlı olup ilkökul birinci sınıfta yapılan ilk okuma-yazma çalışmaları, ilkökulda özel eğitime ihtiyaç duyan öğrenciler ile üstün yetenekli öğrenciler üzerine yapılan çalışmalar araştırmaya dahil edilmemiştir. Araştırmada, nitel araştırma tekniklerinden biri olan doküman inceleme tekniğinden yararlanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde ise içerik analizi kullanılmıştır. Gerçekleştirilen analizler sonucunda, yazma becerilerini geliştirmek amacıyla kullanılan yaklaşım, model ve araçların ilkökul öğrencilerinin yazma becerilerini destekleme durumları; biçim, içerik ve duyuşsal olmak üzere 3 ana tema altında toplanmıştır. Bu ana temalarabağlı olarak yazım kuralları, noktalama işaretleri, görsel unsurlar, yöntem ve teknik, kelime –cümle zenginliği, hayali öge, düzenleme, başlık, düşünme biçimleri, hikaye öğeleri, yazmaya yönelik tutum, motivasyon ve öz yeterlilik alt temaları oluşturulmuştur. Araştırma bulguları ışığında yapılan değerlendirme sonucunda ortaya çıkan sonuçlara genel olarak bakıldığında yazma becerisini geliştirmede kullanılan strateji, yöntem, teknik, model ve araçların ilkökul öğrencilerinin yazım ve noktalama kurallarına uyma, sayfa düzeni kurallarını uygulama, yazıya uygun başlık belirleyebilme, yazılarda özgün fikirlere yer verme, metin içi organizasyon, yaratıcı yazma, özetleme ve not alma becerilerini geliştirmede, hikaye unsurlarını kullanımında artış sağlanmasında, yazmaya yönelik tutum, motivasyon ve öz yeterliliğin gelişiminde etkili olduğu görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yazma, Yazma Becerisi, Yazma Eğitimi

**DESCRIPTION OF THE APPROACH, MODEL AND TOOLS THAT SUPPORT THE
WRITING SKILLS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS BASED ON GRADUATE THESES**

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ABSTRACT

Writing, which is a narrative tool, is also a complex mental production process. Writing, in particular, contributes to students' expansion of their thoughts, editing their knowledge, using language, enriching their knowledge and improving their mental words. Writing education refers to a dynamic process in which students are active, while the teacher provides guidance, supports students and observes the writing progress, starting from the selection of subjects to the evaluation of the studies put forward. This dynamic process is very important for the language and writing development of primary school students. In this context, the main purpose of the research is to determine the approaches, models and tools that support the writing skills of primary school students, based on graduate thesis. For this purpose, 45 postgraduate thesis studies, published on the Council of Higher Education National Thesis Center between 2010 and 2020, were examined. The thesis studies examined in the study were limited to the elementary school level and the first literacy studies carried out in the first grade of primary school, students who need special education in primary school and studies with gifted students were not included in the research. In the research, one of the qualitative research techniques, document examination technique, was used. Content analysis was used in the analysis of the data. As a result of the analyses carried out, the methods, models and tools used to improve writing skills support the writing skills of primary school students; grouped under 3 main themes: format, content and sensory. Based on these main themes, spelling rules, punctuation marks, visual elements, method and technique, word-sentence richness, imaginary element, arrangement, title, thinking styles, story elements, writing attitude, motivation and self-efficacy subthemes were created. Considering the results obtained as a result of the evaluation made in the light of the research findings in general, the strategies, methods, techniques, models and tools used in developing the writing skill are to obey the spelling and punctuation rules of primary school students, to apply the rules of page layout, to be able to determine the appropriate title for the article, to include original ideas in the text, in internal organization, creative writing, summarizing and note-taking skills developing, increasing the use of story elements, attitude towards writing, motivation and self-efficacy developing, it is seen that it is effective.

Keywords: Writing, Writing Skills, Writing Training

ÖZEL EĞİTİM ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN MESLEK ALGILARINA İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİ: BİR
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ÖZET

Özel eğitim öğretmenlerinin, çalışma alanlarına ve bu alanda kendilerini nasıl hissettiklerine ilişkin algıları, öğrenme-öğretme süreçlerini olumlu ya da olumsuz etkileyebilir. Bu durumun, özel eğitim öğretmenlerinin algılarından yola çıkılarak yerinde tespit edilmesi, hem onlar hem de özel gereksinimli olan öğrencileri için uygun eğitim ortamlarını geliştirmek açısından önem arz etmektedir. Bu fikirden hareketle özel eğitim öğretmenlerinin, özel eğitim öğretmenliği hakkındaki algılarını metafor kullanarak ortaya koymak bu araştırmanın amacını oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma modellerinden fenomenolojik model kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2020-2021 eğitim öğretim yılında, Siirt ilinde, 30'u kadın 28'i erkek olmak üzere toplam 58 özel eğitim öğretmeni oluşturmuştur. Katılımcıların özel eğitim öğretmenliğine ilişkin algılarını saptamak için, "Bir özel eğitim öğretmeni olarak kendimi gibi hissediyorum (benzetiyorum). Çünkü;" ifadelerinin yer aldığı bir form öğretmenlere dağıtılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde içerik analizi kullanılmıştır. Özel eğitim öğretmenleri, 34 farklı metafor kullanarak öğrenme ortamında kendini nasıl hissettiğini veya neye benzediğini ifade etmiştir. Elde edilen bulgulara göre "Su, anahtar, doktor, anne, umut ışığı, gökyüzü, bahçıvan, pusula, kum saati, merdiven" gibi kullanılan çok sayıdaki metaforun, katılımcıların çoğunluğunun alanlarına ilişkin algılarının olumlu olduğu görüşünü ortaya çıkarmıştır. Bunun yanı sıra en sık kullanılan metaforun "bakıcı" olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Katılımcıların alanlarına ilişkin olumsuz anlamda kullanmış olduğu ve önemli sayıdaki katılımcının bu metaforda hem fikir olması, özel eğitim öğretmenliğinin, işleyiş itibarıyla eğitim sistemi içindeki yerinin sorgulanması ve yeniden değerlendirilmesi açısından önemli bir ipucu olabilir.

Anahtar sözcükler: özel eğitim öğretmeni, algı, metafor.

OPINIONS OF SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHERS ABOUT PROFESSIONAL PERCEPTIONS: A METAPHORUS STUDY

ABSTRACT

Special education teachers' perceptions of their field of study and how they feel in this area can affect the learning-teaching processes either positively or negatively. Determining this situation on the spot based on the perceptions of special education teachers is important in terms of developing suitable educational environments for both them and their students with special needs. Based on this idea, the aim of this study is to reveal the perceptions of special education teachers about special education teaching by using metaphor. The phenomenological model, one of the qualitative research models, was used in the study. The study group of the research consisted of a total of 58 special education teachers, 30 women and 28 men, in the province of Siirtin the 2020-2021 academic year. In order to determine the perceptions of the participants about special education teaching, "I feel like as a special education teacher (I compare). Because; A form containing the words "....." was distributed to the teachers. Content analysis was used in the analysis of the data. Special education teachers expressed how they felt or looked like in the learning environment using 34 different metaphors. According to the findings, many metaphors used such as "water, key, doctor, mother, hope light, sky, gardener, compass, hourglass, ladder" revealed the view that the perceptions of the majority of the participants regarding their fields are positive. In addition, it has been determined that the most frequently used metaphor is "caregiver". The fact that a significant number of participants agree on this metaphor, which the participants used negatively about their field, may be an important clue in questioning and re-evaluating the place of special education teaching in the education system.

Keywords: Special education teacher, perception, metaphor.

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ÖZET

İttihat ve Terakki Cemiyeti son dönem Türk tarihinde son derece önemli bir rol oynamıştır. Abdülhamit döneminin sonlarına doğru imparatorluk içindeki muhalefet hareketi iyice güçlenmiştir. Bu duruma İttihat ve Terakki Cemiyeti’nin ortaya çıkması ve gündün güne güç kazanması yol açmıştır. Aydınlar arasında hızla taraftar kazanan İttihat ve Terakki Cemiyeti özellikle ordu içinde büyük güç kazanmıştır. Bu gelişme cemiyetin iktidara gelmesinde kilit rol oynamıştır. İttihat ve Terakki Cemiyeti Abdülhamit’in istibdat rejimine son vermeyi ve Kanun-ı Esasi’yi geri getirmeyi temel amaç olarak belirlemiştir. Aslında İttihat ve Terakki Cemiyeti çökmekte olan imparatorluğu kurtarmak hedefiyle hareket etmiştir. Cemiyet bunu başarabilmek için yetersiz gördüğü idareyi değiştirmeyi, reformlar yapmayı ve toplumu aydınlatmayı arzulamıştır. İttihat ve Terakki her ne kadar gizli bir cemiyet olarak kurulsun da bir sivil toplum örgütü gibi nizamname yayınlamıştır. Cemiyete yakın olan Meşveret Gazetesi’nde basılan nizamnamede cemiyetin hedefleri, yapılanması ve işleyişi açıklanmıştır. 41 madde olan nizamnamede İttihat ve Terakki Cemiyeti hakkında son derece önemli bilgiler yer almıştır. Nizamnamede cemiyetin devleti kurtarmayı ve hürriyeti getirmeyi amaçladığı açıkça görülmektedir. Kanun-ı Esasi’nin ilan edilmesi temel hedef olarak göze çarpmaktadır. Nizamnamede cemiyetin toplumu eğitmek ve aydınlatmak istediği dikkat çekmektedir. Bu çalışmada Meşveret Gazetesi’nde yayınlanan İttihat ve Terakki Cemiyeti’nin nizamnamesi incelenmiş ve nizamname hakkında değerlendirmeler yapılmıştır. Bu sayede İttihat ve Terakki Cemiyeti’nin anlaşılmasına katkı yapılması ümit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İttihat ve Terakki Cemiyeti, Kanun-ı Esasi, Osmanlı İmparatorluğu

**A GENERAL EVALUATION ON THE REGULATION OF THE COMMITTEE OF UNION
AND PROGRESS**

ABSTRACT

The Committee of Union and Progress has played an extremely important role in recent Turkish history. The opposition movement within the empire grew stronger towards the end of the Abdülhamit period. The emergence of the Committee of Union and Progress and its strengthening day by day caused this situation. The Committee of Union and Progress, which quickly gained support among the intellectuals, gained great power especially in the army. This development played a key role in the coming to power of the society. The Committee of Union and Progress has determined to end Abdülhamit's regime of tyranny and to restore the Kanun-i Esasi as its main objective. In fact, the Committee of Union and Progress acted with the aim of saving the collapsing empire. In order to achieve this, the Committee has longed to change the administration, make reforms and enlighten the society, which it deems inadequate. Although the Committee of Union and Progress was established as a secret society, it published a regulation like a non-governmental organization. The objectives, structuring and functioning of the society are explained in the regulation published in the Meşveret Newspaper, which is close to the society. In the statute, which consists of 41 articles, extremely important information about the Committee of Union and Progress was included. It is clearly seen in the regulations that the society

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

aims to save the state and bring freedom. It is striking in the regulations that the society wants to educate and enlighten the society. In this study, the regulations of the Committee of Union and Progress published in the Meşveret Newspaper were examined and evaluations were made about the regulation. Thus, it was hoped to contribute to the understanding of the Committee of Union and Progress.

Keywords: the Committee of Union and Progress, Kanun-ı Esasi, the Ottoman Empire

BİOLOGİYA FƏNNİNİN TƏDRİSİNDƏ “QİYMƏTLƏNDİRMƏ” NİN ÖYRƏNMƏYƏ TƏSİRİ

Fatimə BABAYEVA

XÜLASƏ

Tədqiqatda müasir dövrün aktual mövzularından olan “Qiymətləndirmə” nin öyrənməyə təsiri mövzusu araşdırılmışdır, burada məqsəd qiymətləndirmənin müasir tədris sistemində təhsilin keyfiyyətinə təsiri göstərilməklə (keyfiyyət yüksək olarsa) onun daha ciddi və qaydalara uyğun aparılmasının artırılması bununlada təhsilin keyfiyyətinin yüksəldilməsidir. Tədqiqatda data toplamaq, müşahidə etmək və eksperiment aparmaq metodundan istifadə edilmişdir. İnternetdən və məktəblərdən data toplamaqla, məktəblərdə eksperimentlər aparmaqla tədqiqat işi aparılmışdır. Tədqiqat işində ilk olaraq Azərbaycan təhsilində müasir qiymətləndirmə sisteminin, onun mahiyyətinin və təliminin keyfiyyətinin yüksəldilməsindəki rolu xüsusi ilə də biologiya fənninin tədrisində dərslərin daha yaxşı öyrənilməsinə təsiri araşdırılmış və daha sonra da onun təhsil sistemindəki yeri, hansı illərdə təhsil sistemində gətirilmişdir və gətirildikdən sonra təhsildə nə kimi keyfiyyət artımı olmuşdur mövzuları öyrənilmişdir və bu mövzuları araşdırmaqla qiymətləndirmənin təhsilə nə kimi faydalarının olduğu öyrənilir. Hazırda nəinki ölkəmizdə, hətta dünyanın inkişaf etmiş bir sıra digər ölkələrində də təhsildə Qiymətləndirmə sistemi kifayət qədər mükəmməl qurulmayıb və əksər hallarda bu, lokal xarakter daşıyır. Azərbaycan Respublikası Nazirlər Kabinetinin 13 yanvar 2009-cu il tarixli qərarı ilə "Azərbaycan Respublikasının ümumi təhsil sistemində Qiymətləndirmə Konsepsiyası" təsdiq olunmuşdur. Ümumi təhsil sahəsində aparılan islahatların əsas məqsədi cəmiyyətin ehtiyac və tələbləri nəzərə alınmaqla təhsilin keyfiyyətini yüksəltmək, onun inkişafını təmin etməkdir. Hər bir fənn müəllimi kimi Biologiya müəllimi də qiymətləndirmədən istifadə etməlidir. İstər biologiya fənninin tədrisində, istərsədə digər fənnlərin tədrisində Qiymətləndirmənin Forması, Diaqnostik Qiymətləndirmə, Summativ Qiymətləndirmə (KSQ, BSQ), Formativ Qiymətləndirmə siniflərdəki mövzulara uyğun aparılmış qiymətləndirmələr tədqiqat işində göstərilmişdir. Qiymətləndirmə aparmaqla təhsilənlərə həm öyrəndiyi mövzuları təkrar etməklə həm də mövzunun hansı hissəsini bilmədiyini göstərilir. Azərbaycanda Qiymətləndirmə dedikdə, bəziləri bunu təhsilənlərin təlim nəticələrinə aid olan məsələ kimi qəbul edirlər. Bu proses yalnız təhsilənlərin nail olduğu təlim nəticələrinin səviyyəsini müəyyən etməyə deyil, bütövlükdə təhsilin keyfiyyətinin yüksəldilməsinə də təsir edir. Təhsilənlər qiymətləndirmə aparılacağını bildiklərindən daim dərslər və dərslərdə aparılacaq qiymətləndirmələrə özlərini hazırlayırlar və bu səbəbdən də tədrisin keyfiyyəti artırılmış olur. Aparılan tədqiqatlarda qiymətləndirmənin nə demək olduğu da araşdırılmışdır. Biologiya fənninin tədrisində qiymətləndirmənin öyrənməyə təsirini yoxlamaq üçün Diaqnostik Qiymətləndirmə, Summativ Qiymətləndirmə (KSQ, BSQ), Formativ Qiymətləndirmələr aparıb təhsilənlərin səhvləri qeyd edilir və daha sonra təkrar-təkrar bu cür qiymətləndirmələr aparılır və sonda alınan nəticələrə əsasən qiymətləndirmənin artıb azalmasına görə ölçməyə təsiri öyrənilir.

AÇAR SÖZLƏR: qiymətləndirmə, diaqnostik, summativ, təhsil, islahat, təhsilənlər

EFFECT OF "ASSESSMENT" ON LEARNING IN TEACHING BIOLOGY

ABSTRACT

The study examines the impact of "Assessment" on learning, one of the current topics of modern times, with the aim of improving the quality of education by increasing the impact of assessment on the quality of education in the modern education system (if the quality is high). The study used data collection, observation and experimentation. The study used data collection, observation and experimentation. Research was conducted by collecting data from the Internet and schools, and conducting experiments in schools. The study first examines the role of the modern assessment system in Azerbaijani education, its essence and the quality of teaching, especially its impact on the better learning of the subject in biology, and then its place in the education system, in what years it was introduced into the education system and what quality. There has been an increase in the number of topics explored, and by examining these topics, the benefits of assessment to education are explored. At present, not only in our country, but also in a number of other developed countries of the world, the system of assessment in education is not well developed, and in most cases it is local. By the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated January 13, 2009, the "Concept of Assessment in the General Education System of the Republic of Azerbaijan" was approved. The main purpose of the reforms in the field of general education is to improve the quality of education, to ensure its development, taking into account the needs and requirements of society. Like any subject teacher, a biology teacher should use assessment. Both in the teaching of biology and in the teaching of other subjects, the Forms of Assessment, Diagnostic Assessment, Summative Assessment, Formative Assessment were conducted in accordance with the topics in the class. Assessment shows students how to repeat what they have learned and what part of the topic they do not know. In Azerbaijan, Assessment is considered by some to be a matter of student learning outcomes. This process affects not only the level of learning outcomes achieved by the learner, but also the quality of education as a whole. Students always prepare themselves for lessons and assessments in the classroom because they know that assessments will be conducted, and therefore the quality of teaching is improved. Research has also explored what assessment means. In order to test the effect of assessment on learning in biology, students make mistakes by conducting Diagnostic Assessment, Summative Assessment, Formative Assessments, and then repeat such assessments, and then study the effect of assessment on increasing and decreasing assessments.

Keywords: assessment, diagnostic, summative, educational, reform, consolation

İNGİLİZCE ÖĞRETİM ELEMANLARININ DERSLERİNDE ÖĞRETİM
TEKNOLOJİLERİNE YER VERME DURUMU

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ÖZET

Teknoloji, doğuşundan itibaren Türkiye ve tüm dünyada günümüz eğitim programında önemli bir yere sahiptir ve öğretmenler derslerinde teknolojiye yer verme konusunda teşvik edilmeye çalışılır. (Baek et al., 2008; Pelgrum, 2001). Genel olarak, teknolojinin öğretme sürecine dâhil edilmesinin öğrencilerin öğrenme sürecinde faydalı olacağı düşünülmektedir. Ancak, teknolojinin öğrenme sürecinde etkili olabilmesi, öğretmenin onu nasıl kullandığıyla ve programa teknolojiyi etkili dâhil etme becerileriyle ilgilidir (Bitner ve Bitner, 2002).

Bu çalışmada Türkiye’de bulunan üç farklı yükseköğretim kurumunda çalışan her bir kurumdan 8 İngilizce öğretim görevlisi olmak üzere toplam 24 öğretim görevlisiyle teknoloji kullanımıyla alakalı görüşmeler yapılmıştır. Öğretmen görüşleri kodlamalar yapılarak analiz edilmiş ve tablolar halinde sunulmuştur. Ayrıca öğretmenlerin derslerinde birer ders saati gözlem yapılmıştır ve gözlem sonuçları da ortaya konulmuştur.

Araştırma veri sonuçlarına bakıldığında gözlem ve öğretmen görüşme analizleri tutarlı görünmektedir. Öğretmenler çoğunlukla derslerinde teknolojiden faydalanmıştır. Ancak ne kadar etkin kullandıklarının da incelenmesi gerekir. Gözlem sonuçlarına bakıldığında, öğretmenlerin çoğunluğu teknolojiden yalnızca kitabı yansıtmak için faydalanmıştır. Bu her ne kadar zaman tasarrufu, kolaylık ve ders takibini kolaylaştıran bir teknoloji kullanım durumu olsa da daha etkileşimli öğrenme ortamı sunacak aktiviteler teknoloji vasıtasıyla öğrencilere sunulabilir. Günümüz teknolojisindeki ilerlemelere bakıldığında sınıf ortamında yapılan aktivitelerde de teknoloji entegrasyonunun aynı düzeyde ilerlemesi beklenmektedir.

Daha önce yapılmış olan çoğu çalışmalardan farklı olarak bu çalışmada yalnızca görüşler alınmamış ayrıca birebir araştırmacı tarafından gönüllü öğretim görevlilerinin dersinde bulunularak gözlem yapılmıştır. Araştırma yönteminin gözleme dayalı olması, teknoloji kullanımını gerçek ortamında analiz etme imkânı tanınmasıyla diğer benzer çalışmalardan farklılaşmıştır. Bu çalışmanın bulguları, yabancı dil öğretimi alanında teknoloji kullanımının iyileştirilmesi ve daha etkili kullanımı için araç ve amaçların gözden geçirilmesine ilişkin öğretim görevlilerine, öğretim planlayıcılarına ve ilgililere katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: teknoloji ve eğitim, yabancı dil eğitiminde teknoloji kullanımı, bilgisayar destekli dil eğitimi, teknoloji ve öğretmen.

**NEW FORMAT EXAM OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS IN COVID-19 PANDEMIC
SITUATION**

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ABSTRACT

This presentation discuss organization of distance exam of professional ethics at the Faculty of Health Care of Vilniaus kolegija / University of Applied Sciences for the first year General Practice Nursing students. It is explained how analysis of the movie (*The Physician* of Philipp Stölzl, 2013) based on medical ethics was applied during this exam. The main principles of this study method are introduced. Specifics of the exam organization during COVID-19 pandemic is highlighted. Criteria for this exam, it's main aim, tasks and thematic are mentioned. The research of the opinion about this exam from the point of view of students is presented. Results of research show the positive evaluation because of a analysis of principles of medical ethics in historic perspective, perception of importance to apply these principles in the nurse professional activities, strengthening of motivation, use of creativity. Positive assessment testify that this exam was student-involving, motivating and meaningful. Appropriate organization of this exam allowed to avoid academic dishonesty and plagiarism, what is very important for organization of distance studies in the future.

Keywords: professional ethics, exam, movie analysis, motivation.

INFLUENCE OF SHORT MESSAGE SERVICE (SMS) ON THE WRITTEN COMPOSITION OF ESL PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS OF FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, ABEOKUTA: IMPLICATIONS FOR TEACHER EDUCATION IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

A descriptive survey was conducted to investigate non-standard features of English in the written composition of English as a Second Language (ESL) pre-service teacher that could be attributed to frequent use of SMS and its implications on students at all levels of education in Nigeria. Questionnaires were administered on 81 second -year students and 6 lecturers in the department of English, Federal College of Education, Abeokuta.

Two research questions and three hypotheses were raised to guide the study. A total of 81 ESL pre-service teachers and 6 lecturers participated in the study. Data collection involved three instruments, a teacher questionnaire, SMS forwarded by the students' participants and a written composition test. The results obtained from the study indicated that non-standard English features are present in the written composition of the ESL pre-service teachers.

This study found a significant interaction effects between ESL pre-service teachers' frequent use of SMS and their written composition. It can therefore be concluded that frequent usage of SMS language plays a great role in influencing ESL pre-service teachers written composition negatively and if proper care is not taken, students' texters will lose their ability to write or spell correctly.

Keywords: Written Composition, ESL Pre-Service Teachers, Non-Standard English, SMS

COMPUTER ERGONOMICS: THE EXPERIENCE OF LIBRARY PERSONNEL

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ABSTRACT

The deployment of ICTs have been leading to computer ergonomic problems among library staff especially in academic libraries. The ergonomics was observed to be affecting the wellbeing and productivity of library staff members. This study was carried out to investigate computer ergonomics: the experience of library personnel.

The study adopted the survey research design with a study population of 60 library staff in UNILAG and MOCPEL libraries, Lagos State, Nigeria. A total enumeration sampling technique was used to include all the entire library staff in the two selected libraries. Data was collected and analysed from entire sixty (60) library staff and the analysis was done in an SPSS output format based on simple frequency count and percentage, standard deviation and mean distribution of the population.

Results showed that ICTs that were very readily available to majority of the respondents were scanners, personal computer (pc), printer, flash drive and projector as indicated by 48 (80.0%), 43 (71.7%), 42 (70.0%), 38 (63.3%) and 37 (51.7%) respectively. It was established that photocopy service was the foremost library service as indicated by almost all the respondents 58 (96.7%). Results revealed that majority of the respondents 43 (71.7%) noted they used the keyboard on a daily basis. Findings showed that the library staff 31 (51.7%) strongly agreed they had experienced communication difficulties as a result of computer use. Most of the respondents 30 (50.0%), 27 (45.0%) and 23 (38.3%) strongly agreed that they had experienced neck pain, headache and knees and leg swelling as a consequence of computer use. It was concluded that majority of the respondents 45 (75.0%) were of the view that medical allowances should be provided to ease the effect of computer use. Also, 2 (53.3%) and 31 (51.7%) also strongly agreed that comfortable seats should be provided, librarians should use screen protection tools and they should not toil with social gathering.

In as much as the management of libraries is concerned with the provision of effective and efficient library services through the use of computers and related devices to forestall user apathy, they need to be concerned about the adverse consequences that the use of the technologies could have on library staff who use them. Thus, it is very imperative for those in the top echelon of library management to pay adequate attention to ergonomics issues if they want to have a functional library with healthy workforce.

Keywords: Computer ergonomics, Ergonomics, Library, Library personnel

**UNDERGRADUATES' LINK TO ELECTRONIC INFORMATION RESOURCES:
INVESTIGATING AWARENESS LEVEL AND USE**

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ABSTRACT

The emergence of electronic resources has cut the barrier to valuable e-resources which until now were difficult to access especially by scholars in the developing nations of the world. The study therefore examines awareness level and electronic information resources usage: a case study of pharmacy undergraduates of university of Ibadan, Nigeria.

Study adopted the descriptive survey method and the population consisted of 421 students. The simple random sampling technique was adopted for the study and sample fraction of 50% was used to select the sample size from each of the levels. This therefore gave a total of 212. The data were collected using questionnaire and analyzed with Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

Findings indicated that e-mail 87 (48.6%) and e-dictionary/e-encyclopaedias 82 (45.8%) were very available to undergraduates. Also, e-journals and e-newspapers were readily available to undergraduates with response rates of 85 (47.5%) and 72(40.2%). Assignments 134 (74.9%) and laboratory experiment 103 (57.5%) were the main purposes respondents use EIRs. Others were learning 98 (50.3%) and exam preparation 97 (54.2%). EIRs used daily were e-dictionaries/encyclopedias 75 (41.9%), e-mails 64 (35.8%) and e-books 64 (35.8%). Electronic Information Resources used occasionally include CD-ROM databases 88 (49.2%), e-bibliographies 88 (49.2%), Theses and dissertations 78 (43.6%), e-serials 74 (41.3%), e-magazines 71 (39.7%), OPAC 70 (39.1%), and research reports 70 (39.1%). Undergraduates were highly aware of e-mails 113 (63.1%), e-dictionaries/encyclopedias 109 (60.9%) and e-books 95 (53.1%). They were also moderately aware of e-bibliographies 53 (29.6%). They were of theses and dissertations 61 (34.1%) and research reports 58 (32.4%). 79 (44.1%) of respondents strongly agreed that Power failure and inadequate technological infrastructure 74 (41.3%) are constraints faced in the use of electronic information resources by undergraduates. Furthermore, they also agreed that lack of time 82 (45.8%) and ineffective searching skills 81 (45.3%) were constraints in the use of electronic information resources. Undergraduates disagree that being overwhelmed by the results 67 (37.4%) or low bandwidth 61 (34.1%) were constraints faced in their use of EIRs.

The study concluded that EIRs are very expensive and thus it is important for university administration to be informed about their extent of use and problems associated with use, so that the necessary actions are taken to ensure efficient and effective use. The utilisation of electronic information resources is a sine quo non to information acquisition by undergraduates in the university libraries. The electronic information resources particularly the Internet and e-journals are important sources of information for the university undergraduate students.

Keywords: Acceptance, Awareness, Undergraduates, Electronic Resources, Electronic Resources Use, University

STAGES OF INTERNATIONALIZATION REGARDING UNIVERSITY COOPERATION

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ABSTRACT

The internationalization of higher education in Azerbaijan has developed from a number of separate initiatives. The last years though, it can be seen a strategic effort to implement an organizational perspective so that the higher education institutions could become a reference point on the international education market.

International strategies were deliberated in each stages of the process, whereas they were emergent over a longer time frame. Therefore, this study aims to explore the development of international strategies in Azerbaijan University of Languages and the focus is at a university strategic level regarding the cooperation through cultural centers established within the organization, in this case, the Romanian Language and Culture Center.

The activity of the lectureship in Baku is developed on several levels, following the specificity of such an institution for the promotion of the Romanian language and culture in a partner institution. Such activities created more visibility for the host institution, in my case Azerbaijan University of Languages, and contributed to its internationalization, especially through the initiation of Erasmus+ programs and inter-institutional agreements.

Youth in action program, *The Solution Is Less Pollution*, Project Coordinator International Association for Peace and Democracy Development E.V., Dortmund, DE, Key Action: Learning Mobility of Individuals Action Type: Youth mobility, in Brilon, Germany, had as topics Creativity and culture, Environment and climate change, and Access for Disadvantaged.

The project played a very important role for the students providing cohesion and giving an overview of the process of integrating an international dimension into the teaching/learning, research and service functions of a university or college

Methodologically, non-formal education techniques were used to engage their active participation and to illustrate the collective and individual transfigurations, through cultural events in a well-defined spatial and temporal context.

The program was directed to a mutual learning situation, where participants could compare their approaches and concerns in an ideological trans-cultural approach and environment and it was created a new space for future collaboration based on the skills enhanced during the mobility. Moreover, the cultural spaces re-create all the opportunities and forms to respond to a dynamic public environment.

In conclusion, it is to be said that the formal international relationships have traditionally focused more on student and faculty exchange, but it is also very important to enlarge the scope of the university's international development with such youth projects that could also include collaborative research, joint academic program design and activities with companies and NGO'

Keywords: internationalization, stakeholders, culture, formal and non- formal education, cooperation

EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN READING SKILLS AND SCHOOL READINESS OF 1TH GRADE STUDENTS WHO ARE DIAGNOSED WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES

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ABSTRACT

Reading is not a sudden, single-step activity in the brain, but an extremely complex process in which mental and perceptual skills play an important role and consists of different components such as seeing, perception, vocalization, recall, association, comprehension and interpretation, and unfortunately, this process in children with special learning difficulties does not function as desired. For this reason, children should be evaluated in detail in order to prevent these problems that they will experience at school. The purpose of this study is evaluating the relationship between reading skills and school readiness of 1th grade students who are diagnosed with learning disabilities. The sample of the study consists of 57 students who are diagnosed with learning disabilities and go to elementary school as well as receive rehabilitation support. “Metropolitan School Readiness Test” and “Ministry of Education development Evaluation Form of Evaluation of Reading Skills in Special Education” are used in the study to collect data. Also, school success level of students and demographic information are obtained through teacher interviews. As a result of the study, it is found that the age for starting school affects school readiness and students whose level of school readiness are high have higher reading skills.

Keywords: Learning disability, reading skill, metropolitan school readiness test.

**THE IMPACT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY FOR
STRATEGIC PERFORMANCE IN THE READYMADE GARMENTS INDUSTRY IN
BANGLADESH**

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ABSTRACT

Information and communication technology (ICT) and its effect on sustainability have become a significant contribution in scientific research in recent years. Previous studies have pointed out the attention to increase and discover the outcome of ICT adoption and implementation in various organizations. Nowadays developing nations have become more concerned about the ICT use and adoption in the new business process in apparel industry like Bangladesh. Subsequently this study intend to investigate the literature on the potential direct and indirect stimulus of technological effect in strategic performance in the readymade garments industry in Bangladesh. This research is based on systematic review of scientific literatures. The findings of the study shows the positive relationship between ICT investment and the dimensions of identified performance. The ICT use and adoption can bring the benefit of competitiveness, customer satisfaction, employee satisfaction, social performance, and environmental performance. The findings therefore will provide the important implication to the policymaker and help to contribute to future research in ICT adoption in the RMG industry in gaining competitive advantage and strategic performance.

Keywords: Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Competitive advantage, performance, competitiveness.

THE ROLE OF NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO IN PREDICTING IN-HOSPITAL MORTALITY OF PATIENTS WITH COVID-19 IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

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ABSTRACT

Aim: We investigated the power of neutrophil lymphocyte ratio (NLR) levels in predicting in-hospital mortality of the disease in patients who applied to the emergency department and were hospitalized due to COVID-19.

Method: Patients, who applied to the emergency department of a tertiary teaching hospital and were taken to the COVID-19 zone with suspected Covid-19 from March 1 2020 to October 15 2020, were examined retrospectively. 609 patients who were hospitalized and had positive polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test results, were included in the study. Neutrophil, lymphocyte and NLR levels of the patients, his/her complaint, comorbidity, information of ward/ICU admission, in-hospital mortality status were recorded. Patients were grouped by the states of in-hospital mortality. Primary outcomes of study are predicting in-hospital mortality.

Results: Of the patients who were included in the study, 324(53.2%) were male, and their median age was 64 years (49–74.5). There was in-hospital mortality in 100(16.4%) patients. The median neutrophil and NLR values of the patients in the non-survivor group were significantly higher than those in the survivor group (Neutrophil: 6.02 [3.83–9.51] and 3.92 [2.77–5.5], respectively [$p < 0.001$]; NLR: 6.46 [3.91–13.38] and 3.36 [2.13–5.49], respectively [$p < 0.001$]). The median lymphocyte value in the non-survivor group was significantly lower than that in the survivor group (0.78 [0.57–1.23] and 1.14 [0.84–1.61], respectively; $p < 0.001$). The area-under-the-curve (AUC) values obtained by NLR to predict in-hospital COVID-19 mortality were higher than the values obtained by neutrophil and lymphocyte (AUC of NLR, neutrophil and lymphocyte: 0.749, 0.686, and 0.69, respectively).

Conclusion: The NLR, neutrophil and lymphocyte levels were found to be reliable predictors of in-hospital mortality in COVID-19 patients, but NLR was found to be a more reliable predictor than the neutrophil and lymphocyte levels.

Keywords: COVID-19, Emergency Department, Neutrophils, Lymphocytes, In-Hospital Mortality.

**CALCULATION of SPEED of SOUND of N-PENTANE using THIRD VIRIAL COEFFICIENT
with KIHARA POTENTIAL**

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ABSTRACT

Kihara potential has mostly defined the thermodynamic properties of complex molecules and has found wide practice because of the good definition of thermodynamic properties of complex real gases. In this work, the numeric method proposed for the third virial coefficient using the Kihara potential allows the thermodynamic properties to be calculated. The validity of the numeric method has been tested by application to gas n-pentane. Speed of sound, one of the thermodynamic properties, for n-pentane is given in Table 1. It was seen in Table 1 that the calculation results for speed of sound for n-pentane are in good agreement with the literature. It was seen that it gave results close to the literature in temperature ranges.

Keywords: Third virial coefficient, Kihara potential, Speed of sound

CALCULATION of FUGACITY COEFFICIENT of SOME REAL GASES using FOURTH VIRIAL COEFFICIENT

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ABSTRACT

In this study, proposed numerical methods for calculating the fourth virial coefficient using Lennard-Jones (12-6) potentials which are selected according to the structural properties of molecules, allow the calculation of some thermodynamic properties of real gases. Using this numerical method, sound velocity, specific heat capacities, and fugacity coefficient of real gases can be calculated. In this study, fugacity coefficient of some real gases was calculated in wide temperature ranges using the fourth virial coefficient. The calculation results were compared with the literature and the results were found to be consistent.

Keywords: Fourth virial coefficient, Lennard-Jones (12-6) potential, Fugacity coefficient

MAKYEVELİZMİN ALGILANAN REKABET İKLİMİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNE YÖNELİK
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ÖZET

Son dönemde yapılan çalışmalarda insan kaynağına verilen önem nedeniyle kişilik çalışmalarına önem verilmiş, özellikle karanlık üçlü diye adlandırılan kişilik özelliklerinin olumsuz çıktıları üzerinde durulmuştur. Bu üçlüden biri olan makyavelizm çoğunlukla örgütlerde karşılaştığımız psikolojik olarak manipülatif davranışları, alaycı inançları ve ahlakı hiçe sayan kişilik biçimini ifade etmektedir. Makyavelist kişiler kişisel çıkar ve aldatmaya odaklanmakta ve başkalarını bir amaca ulaşmak için bir araç veya hedeflerine ulaşmak için araçlar olarak görmektedirler. Aynı zamanda aldatici, manipülatif ve sömürücü olmakta ancak sosyal olarak reddedilmekten korkmaktadırlar. Makyavelistler, gücü sürdürmeye ve bu amaca ulaşmak için manipülatif taktikler uygulamaya yöneliktir. Bu nedenle, bu kişilikler kendilerini rekabetçi olarak algıladıkları ortamları seçebilirler ve çalışma ortamlarını proaktif olarak şekillendirebilir, böylece iklimi daha rekabetçi olarak algılayabilirler. Manipülasyon etkisi gibi ortamda algılanan bu psikolojik değişiklikler, örgütler için anlamlıdır çünkü psikolojik ortamlar, iş tatmini ve performans, iş tutumları ve motivasyon gibi sonuçları etkilemektedir.

Bu bağlamda bu kişilik tipinin örgütsel alanda olumsuz çıktılara sahip olduğu düşünüldüğünde örgütler açısından rekabetçi ortamda çokta arzu edilmeyen bir kişilik tipini ifade etmektedir. Bu amaçla bu çalışma ile makyavelizmine algılanan rekabet ortamına etkisi araştırılarak bahsi geçen çıktılar ortaya konmaya çalışılmıştır. Bu kapsamda bu çalışma yerli literatürde eksik kalmış olan kişiliğin karanlık taraflarından birini ortaya koyarak bu eksikliği giderebilecektir. Çalışma doküman taraması yöntemiyle incelenmiş; konuyla ilgili ulusal ve uluslararası kitap, makale, bildiriler taranmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: makyavelizm, rekabet iklimi, karanlık üçlü

**A LITERATURE REVIEW OF MACHIAVELIANISM'S EFFECT ON PERCEIVED
COMPETITION CLIMATE**

ABSTRACT

In recent studies, due to the importance given to human resources, personality studies have been emphasized, especially the negative outcomes of personality traits called the dark triad are emphasized. Machiavelism, one of these three, refers to the psychologically manipulative behaviors, sarcastic beliefs, and morality that we often encounter in organizations. Machiavellian people focus on self-interest and deception and see others as a means to achieve a goal or means to achieve their goals. At the same time, they are deceptive, manipulative and exploitative but fear social rejection. Machiavellianists are oriented towards maintaining power and applying manipulative tactics to achieve this goal. Therefore, these personalities can choose environments in which they perceive themselves as competitive and proactively shape their work environment, thereby perceiving the climate as more competitive. These psychological changes perceived in the environment, such as the manipulation effect, are meaningful for organizations because psychological environments affect results such as job satisfaction and performance, job attitudes and motivation. In this context, when it is considered that this personality type has negative outcomes in the organizational field, it represents a personality type that is not desired in a competitive environment for organizations. For this purpose, with this study, the effect of machiavelianism on the perceived competitive environment was investigated and the aforementioned

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

outputs were tried to be revealed. In this context, this study will be able to overcome this deficiency by revealing one of the dark sides of personality that is lacking in the local literature. The study was examined by document scanning method; National and international books, articles and papers on the subject were scanned.

Keywords: Machiavelianism, competitive climate, dark triad

ESTIMATION OF ENERGY POTENTIAL OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTES FROM ABA DUMPSITES IN NIGERIA AS A PROFITABLE MEANS OF MANAGING ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

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ABSTRACT

Two models (modified Dulong's model (MDM) and Bento's model (BM)) were used to estimate the energy contents of municipal solid waste (MSW) from Aba dumpsites as an economic method of managing environmental pollution. Percentage composition, proximate and ultimate analyses, thermal degradation and energy content were determined using American Society for Testing and Materials standard methods (ASTM). The results of % composition of the MSW showed that food waste (62.00 %) is the highest and plastic (3.5 %) is the lowest. The proximate analysis results of the MSW are volatile matter (15.60-29.20 %), fixed carbon (56.85-70.90 %), moisture content (MC) (3.00-72.45 %) for wet sample, MC (4.3-11.70 %) for dry sample and Ash (2.85-4.85 %). Also the ultimate analysis results are carbon (44.50-62.50 %), hydrogen (4.30-8.50), oxygen (33.50-43.50 %), nitrogen (0.00-5.50 %), S (0.00-0.68 %) and Ash (2.5-8.00 %). The energy contents of the MSW were calculated using MDM and BM which are based on the results of ultimate and proximate analyses respectively. The calorific values of the MSW were found to be 20.53 mJ/kg (MDM) and 20.87 mJ/kg (BM). This means that approximately 21mJ/kg of energy can be produced by 1 kg of MSW from Aba dumpsites. Therefore, the results of the two models revealed that energy that can be produced from MSW from Aba Metropolis will be higher than energy from other biomasses (17 mJ/kg) but lower than energy from coal (37-40 mJ/kg). Thus, waste to energy can be used as energy efficient and environmentally sound method of managing MSW in Abakaliki metropolis and elsewhere in Nigeria.

Keywords: Environmental pollution, Municipal solid waste, Energy, Calorific value, Dumpsite,

FUNDING AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND ITS EFFECT ON THE SHARE OF LABOR RESOURCES: AN EMPIRICAL CONFIRMATION

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic and economic crisis have caused negative effect on housing prices and households' income level. Funding affordable housing is a relevant issue in these conditions, but there is not enough effectiveness of government policies. People in many countries have not a possibility to buy or to rent housing even at reduced prices, let alone the market prices. The main purpose of the article is to show that funding affordable housing is not only an ethic or social question, but also a precondition to reach some positive macroeconomic effects, such as rising share of labor resources and the economic growth in general. The hypothesis is the increasing funding affordable housing should contribute the labor force participation rate as a share of total population ages 15–64. We developed the economic-mathematical model for its empirical confirmation. To test this model and links between investigated indices we formed the sample from 25 EU countries for 2011-2019 (limits relate to the data availability on information websites of The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the World Bank data, and the Statistical Office of the European Union). The main research methods and instruments were cross-country, statistical, analytical, graphical, comparative, correlation (including Pearson and Spearman coefficients calculation depending on results of Shapiro-Wilk test), regression (especially, the panel data regression models), and causality analysis (Granger causality test) using the Excel 2010 and STATA software packages. The results of this research will be useful for scholars during further research, public and private investors in social and affordable housing, public and local authorities to reform the financial policy of affordable and social housing, to develop the corresponding strategy in certain country as a driver of inclusive economy and sustainable growth taking into account this model based on the EU countries indicators and practices.

Keywords: affordable housing, financing, funding, labor resources, social housing.

**IMPROVEMENT OF INDUCTION MOTOR NON-LINEAR CONTROL: INTEGRAL
BACKSTEPPING APPROACH VERSUS SLIDING MODE CONTROL**

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ABSTRACT

In the objective of improving the performance of induction motor operation and ensuring a robust control against different uncertainties and external disturbances, especially at very low speed region, this research highlights the main features of two well-known non-linear control techniques. First the control design based on the backstepping approach with integral action, and then the sliding mode theory. The main reason behind developing the non-linear control techniques is to ensure a decoupled control of the machine. Moreover, as the sensorless control increases the reliability and decreases the cost of the control system, an extended Kalman filter is implemented to improve speed and flux observation. The simulation of all the discussed results has been obtained by MatLab/Simulink.

Keywords: non-linear robust control, integral backstepping approach, sliding mode theory, extended Kalman filter, induction motor drive.

**RESEARCH ON THE POTENTIAL USE OF BASIL (*OCIMUMBASILICUM*L.) OIL
ACIDOVORAXCITRULLI CAUSING WATERMELON FRUIT BLOTCH DISEASE**

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ABSTRACT

Sweet basil (*Ocimumbasilicum* L) is a plant in the Lamiacea family. Sweet basil is an important aromatic plant grown in many parts of the world. The economic value of basil essential oil is known all over the world through pharmaceutical and cosmetic purposes. Traditionally, basil has been used in folk medicine. The potential use of sweet basil essential oil, especially as an antimicrobial and antibacterial agent, has also been investigated due to its antibacterial properties. In this study, the antibacterial activities of different dosages of basil oil against seed borne bacterial pathogens of *Acidovoraxcitruilli* were investigated. The antibacterial activities of different dosages (10, 50, 100, 250, 500, 750, 1000, 1250 and 1500 ppm) of basil oil were determined. In the tests, the different doses of basil essential oil were placed in the center of the petridish lid. The Petri dishes were wrapped with parafilm and the Petri dishes containing culture medium were inverted and incubated at 27 °C for 3 days until the growth of the control. Petri dishes containing water instead of essential oils were completed. Basil oil showed 100% antibacterial activity on various *Acidovoraxcitruilli* strains *in vitro* using the volatile activity assay. In addition, treatment of watermelon seeds with basil oil completely inhibited the growth of *A. citruilli*. Treatment of watermelon seeds with the basil oil had a nonnegative effect on seed germination. The results suggest that basil oil has the potential to be used as a natural seed protectant against the bacterial pathogen *Acidovoraxcitruilli*. The antibacterial activity of basil oil was compared with that of *Thymbraspicata* var. *Spicata* essential oil (50 ppm) and streptomycin (100 ppm). Basil essential oil, the dose of 1000 ppm had the maximum antibacterial effect on *A. citruilli*. The result showed that basil essential oil has potent antibacterial activity against *A. citruilli*. This is the first report on the antibacterial activity of basil oil against *A. citruilli*, the causal agent of watermelon bacterial fruit blotch disease.

Keywords: Basil Oil, *Acidovoraxcitruilli*, Watermelon Bacterial Fruit Blotch Disease, Antibacterial Activity, *Ocimumbasilicum*

**THE ANTIFUNGAL ACTION OF ROSE ESSENTIAL OIL (*ROSADAMASCENA* MILL.)
AGAINST *BOTRYTISCINEREA* A CAUSAL AGENT FROM GRAY MOLD DISEASE ON
TOMATO**

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The rose (*Rosa damascena* Mill.) is an ornamental plant with medicinal, and medicinal properties is also produced commercially in Turkey. The plant from the rose family (*Rosaceae*) is also known as "Isparta Rose" and is mainly cultivated in Isparta. Rose oil extracted from rose has good antimicrobial, antiseptic, antiparasitic, antioxidant and antibacterial activity. In this study, rose oil was extracted from the flowers of rose plant by Clevenger hydrodistillation method, and their contents were analyzed by GC-MSD (Gas Chromatography Mass Selective Detector). The main constituents determined were citronellol (33.47%), geraniol (18.87%), nerol (11.14%). The antifungal activity of rose oil at different dosages (10, 50, 100, 250, 500, 750, 1000, 1250, 1500 ppm) was studied *in vitro* against the causative agent of gray mold disease, *Botrytis cinerea*. *Thymbra spicata* var. *spicata* essential oil (50 ppm) was used for comparison. Rose essential oil was found to inhibit the micellar growth of the pathogenic fungi in direct proportion to increasing oil concentrations. The dose of 250 ppm was found to be the most effective dose against the tested *B. cinerea*. The dose of 10 ppm was also determined to be ineffective dose. The results showed that rose oil has antifungal activity against *B. cinerea*. This study showed that rose oil has antifungal activity against pathogenic fungi causing the disease in gray mold, and this effect of rose oil was found to be citronellol, geraniol and nerol as the major components which we identified in GC-MSD in this study.

Keywords: *Rosadamascena*, *Botrytis cinerea*, Gray Mold Disease, Antifungal Activity, Rose Oil

ESTIMATION OF AUDIT DELAY DETERMINANTS: DO OUTLIERS AND ASYMPTOTIC PROPERTIES MATTER?

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the study is to examine if outliers and asymptotic properties of estimators matters in the estimation of audit delay determinant. This study is interested in what has been left unexamined by prior studies especially in attempting to explore the implication of statistical and econometric issues overlooked by accounting researchers studying determinants of audit delay. Particularly, the study looks at the twin issues of asymptotic properties and outliers in regression estimations for determinants of audit delay. The study employed the ex-post causal research design and focuses on sample of ten (10) listed oil and gas firms in Nigeria. Secondary data from annual reports from 2011-2018 was used for the study. The study investigates if outliers and asymptotic properties matter in estimation outcomes comparing the following estimators; the standard OLS, Bootstrapped OLS and Robust estimators. The outcome of the study revealed that the robust-S estimator yields results that are significantly different from those of both the OLS and Bootstrapped OLS estimations. This suggests that the failure to address outliers in standard OLS estimations can significantly bias the estimation outcome and may be responsible for the myriad of inconclusive outcomes observed in the literature. Hence the study confirms that in the estimation of determinants of audit delay in Nigerian, the considerations of outliers indeed constitutes a significant statistical consideration for researchers and even more germane than asymptotic concerns.

SPECIAL RESISTANCE DEVELOPMENT FOR HIGH PERFORMANCE ROWERS DURING THE PREPARATORY PERIOD FOR THE ANNUAL TRAINING CYCLE

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ABSTRACT

A priority objective in the preparation of the rowers at the contemporary stage is the improvement of the special resistance. Exceeding the established annual volume, within the limits of 5-6 thousand kilometers, does not contribute to the improvement of sports performances.

In the contemporary practice of training rowers, qualified performers, according to the opinions of Issurin V.B. (1986), Davidov Iu.B. (2004), the reservations of increasing the effectiveness of the training process, which would lead to the continuous increase of sports performance, resides in increasing the development of muscle strength in athletes, as well as strength capabilities in speed, which leads to increased property of contractions of the muscular system, finally, contributing to the increase of efforts, the formation of the rational structure of the rowing technique, the increase of the sliding distance of the boat following a rowing cycle and, eventually, to the increase of the boat speed appropriate to the competitive conditions.

At the same time, it is known that the general traditional strength training performed at the stage of superior sports mastery does not always contribute to the increase of sports performances. It is necessary to look for effective means and forms of training that would favor the increased development of highly qualified athletes of special endurance.

The use of strength exercises leads to an increase in the degree of development of special endurance, which is due to the adaptation of the muscular system to a long process of maximum intensity. It should be noted that it also improves the contraction power of the muscles involved in the work, as well as their ability to recover, ie the repeated use of mechanical energy during rowing - which generally increases the economic, smooth functioning of the athlete's body during facing efforts in training and competitions reducing the "price" of sports performance.

Keywords: sports training, rowers, means and forms, rowing technique, exercise machines, sports performances.

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
SCIENTIFIC-METHODICAL ASSURANCE IN THE INITIAL STAGE OF PREPARATION
OF YOUNG SWIMMERS

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ABSTRACT

An important role in the sports training of some qualities belongs to the effective way that presents a complex, well-organized process, which includes pedagogical, psychological, sociological, medico-biological research methodology, based on which we highlight prices and individual skills related to gender requirements of chosen sport.

The selection uses a complex system of criteria to identify the subjects that are closest to this ideal model. Sports selection is a long-term mixed process, which can be effective only if at all stages of training the athlete will be respected his individuality, using various research methods.

Competition in the global arena tends to increase the level of sports training started at an early age, which shows the optimal importance of an information system and diagnostic indicators at the initial stage in sports schools for school-age students and pre-adolescents.

The individual peculiarities of growth and development of preadolescents must be taken into account in sports selection, because successes in sports depend on the indices of the morphofunctional system. The importance of each component of this system is the difference depending on each type of sport. In connection with the selection of morphofunctional indices, certain specific requirements for each type of sport are determined.

The selection issue was one of the most important for modern competitive swimming. We assumed that the dynamic study of the general motor and psychomotor skills of young swimmers, determine the adequacy of sport in the selection of specialized sports swimming schools in Chisinau.

Keywords: stages of preparation, selection, testing, motor skills, coordination abilities, flexibility.

MODERN CONCEPTUAL VISIONS AND DESIGNS OF THE METHODOLOGICAL BASIS
OF THE SPORTS TRAINING OF RUGBY REFEREES

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ABSTRACT

Sport as a component part of physical culture and an important social phenomenon requires all the social levels of Romania, having a considerable influence on the essential fields and the way of life of the society. Sport influences people's way of life, relations between peoples, social status, dictates fashion trends, imposes ethical values.

Moreover, the Olympic Games give the sport a special status through the international character of obtaining performances and capitalizing on human potential.

For Romania, the participation in the Olympic Games in various sports events has a special relevance for obtaining sports performances and for consolidating the coexistence relationship of the ethnic groups. Here we can integrate the participation of referees (rugby referees) in different sports.

Romania, for several years, participates in the Olympic Games, obtaining fewer and fewer medals. Material resources are a problem.

We consider that an essential cause is the lack of a solid scientific basis for training. In the training process, the sequence of phases is very important, each stage of sports training being specific to a certain dosage of physical effort.

The specialists in the field, in this case the coaches of the referees but also the rugby referees, do not pay due attention to the initial stage of preparation, where the sports selection for a certain type of effort is very important.

In this context, at the current stage of sports development it is imperative to define and implement effective methods at the initial stage for the group of referees selected for high performance. Therefore, at the selection stage, both hereditary and genetic factors, the corresponding motor potential, and the differences in coordination of movements that will intensify at the next stage of sports training will be taken into account, even in the case of sports competitions, including the Olympic ones (matches, internship participations, physical tests).

The need to carry out this research consists in investigating the ways of improving and restructuring the sports training process in Romania in connection with the increase of the competitive requirements of the referees at international level.

Keywords: rugby, referees, improvement, selection.

**EFFECTS OF EUGENIC DISCRIMINATION ON THE MEMORIES OF CHARACTERS IN
TONI MORRISON'S NOVELS**

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ABSTRACT

The development of human race has emerged as a result of the modern understanding of nation-state. Especially in the 19th and 20th centuries, with the advancement of science, the spread of modernity and the emphasis on nationalization in the period between the two world wars, eugenic policies became widespread. Just as every state applies these policies in different ways, every discipline looks at eugenics from its own perspective. These practices, mostly of ethnicity origin, often turn into actions that disregard human qualities. African-American author Toni Morrison takes the element of eugenics applied to black society as a basis within the theme of racial discrimination in her all well-known novels. This study is significant in that it examines the discursive samples of eugenics in Morrison's selected novels, together with their effects on the memory of the characters. Since the effects of these eugenic practices on memory are the subject of research, French philosopher Henri Bergson's memory terminology will be used in the theoretical background. Morrison's views, stating that eugenic does not consist only of physical actions, and that all verbal and psychological violence will be accepted as eugenic discrimination, will be evaluated through these novels. The study concludes that, via these novels, how biological differences are seen as a reason for applying eugenic and how violence applied to characters under the name of redemption effect their memories can be affirmed.

Keywords: Eugenism, Toni Morrison, Black Society, Memory, Henri Bergson

CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR IN SPORT NEWSPAPER HEADLINES IN ENGLISH VERSUS
VIETNAMESE

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Le THI BON

ABSTRACT

This paper is aimed to study the conceptual metaphor in *sport* newspaper headlines in English and Vietnamese in the light of cognitive linguistics. The data of 280 samples including 140 in English and 140 in Vietnamese which are collected from English and Vietnamese newspaper from the Internet are categorized, described, analysed and compared to find out the similarities and differences in the conceptual metaphors of *sport*. The findings reveal that there are 11 cases of conceptual metaphor of *sport* found in both languages: 1) *sport is war*, 2) *sport is victory*, 3) *sport is money*, 4) *sport is art*, 5) *sport is fire*, 6) *sport is a race*, 7) *sport is a game*, 8) *sport is the sunshine*, 9) *sport is journey*, 10) *up is happiness*, *down is sadness*, 11) *down is happiness*, *up is sadness*. The frequency of each case is then compared to find out the similarities and differences of these conceptual metaphors between the two languages. Additionally, the paper explains the formation of the metaphorical images of *sport* in newspaper headlines in English and Vietnamese. Some implications for teaching and learning and translating conceptual metaphors in general and those of *sport* in particular are also put forward in this paper.

Keywords: Conceptual metaphor; sport; newspaper headlines; English; Vietnamese

MAHMUD NEDİM MAAN'IN “RUS ÇARLIĞI'NIN ENKAZI ÜZERİNDE” İSİMLİ
RİSALESİNE DAİR BİR İNCELEME

Coşkun KUMRU
Pamukkale Üniversitesi

ÖZET

Mahmud Nedim Maan, Osmanlı devletinin en çalkantılı dönemlerine tanıklık etmiş ve Cumhuriyet'in kuruluş sürecini tüm yönleriyle yaşamış bir şahsiyettir. Son derece üretken bir yazın hayatı olan Mahmud Nedim Maan, pek çok eser kaleme almıştır. Bu çalışmalar arasında daha önce incelenmemiş olan “Rus Çarlığı'nın Enkazı Üzerinde” isimli risale bilhassa dikkat çekmektedir. 1920 yılında yayımlanan risalede Çarlık Hükümeti'nin politikaları çeşitli yönleriyle ele alınmaktadır. Mahmud Nedim, giriş bölümünde Çarlık yönetiminin hem Osmanlı hem de diğer dünya devletleri için teşkil ettiği büyük tehlike üzerinde durmaktadır. Rus ve Türk milletinin mukayesesini yapan Mahmud Nedim, bir taraftan yabancı olan saiklerin ihtirası, diğer taraftan farklı Slav topluluklarının etkileri sonucu iki millet arasında ihtilafların yaşandığını belirtmektedir. Bir diğer önemli husus ise Kafkasya bölgesindeki yönetim stratejileridir. Bu noktada yazar, dönemin ruhunu yansıtan pek çok ayrıntıya yer vererek dikkate değer çıkarımlarda bulunmuştur. Özellikle de Çarlık rejiminin yıkıcı siyasetinin doğurduğu sonuçlar risâlede çok açık bir şekilde ele alınmıştır. Çalışmamızda Mahmud Nedim Maan'ın “Rus Çarlığı'nın Enkazı Üzerinde” isimli risâlesinde öne çıkan fikir ve düşüncelere dair genel bir bakış sunarak birtakım değerlendirmeler yapılması amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mahmud Nedim Maan, Rus Çarlığı'nın Enkazı Üzerinde, Rus Çarlığı, Kafkasya.

AN INVESTIGATION ON THE TRACTATE OF MAHMUD NEDİM MAAN NAMED “ON
THE DEBRIS OF THE RUSSIAN TSARDOM”

ABSTRACT

Mahmud Nedim Maan is a person who witnessed the most turbulent periods of the Ottoman state and lived through the establishment process of the Republic in all its aspects. Mahmud Nedim Maan, who has an extremely productive literary life, has written many works. Among these studies, the treatise named “On The Debris of The Russian Tsardom” which has not been studied before, is particularly striking. In the treatise published in 1920, the policies of the Tsarist Government are discussed in various aspects. In the introduction, Mahmud Nedim emphasizes the great danger created by the Tsarist administration for both the Ottoman Empire and other world states. Making a comparison between the Russian and Turkish nations, Mahmud Nedim states that there are conflicts between the two nations as a result of the effects of foreign factors on the one hand and the effects of different Slavic communities on the other. Another important issue is the management strategies in the Caucasus region. At this point, the author made remarkable inferences by including many details that reflect the spirit of the period. In particular, the consequences of the destructive politics of the Tsarist regime are discussed very clearly in the treatise. In our study, it is aimed to make some evaluations by presenting an overview of the prominent ideas and thoughts in Mahmud Nedim Maan's tractate named “On The Debris of The Russian Tsardom”

Keywords: Mahmud Nedim Maan, On The Debris of The Russian Tsardom, Russian Tsardom, Caucasia.

**FREE VIBRATION ANALYSIS OF SANDWICH PLATE REINFORCED BY
FUNCTIONALLY GRADED NANO-GRAPHENE MATERIALS USING FINITE ELEMENT
METHOD**

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ABSTRACT

High strength-to-weight ratio and good energy absorbing of composite sandwich plates have been caused that they are widely used in various engineering applications such as building structures and aerospace. Graphene Nano sheets/Epoxy Nano-composite is used as face sheets of sandwich structures to enhance these applicable structures and increase their strength and stiffness.

In this research, free vibration of annular sandwich plates on elastic foundation with functionally graded graphene Nano-composite face sheets is studied. ANSYS standard code is used for three-dimensional finite element method constructing and analyzing of the sandwich plates with a flexible soft core and two functionally graded grapheme Nano-composite face sheets. Natural frequencies of the annular sandwich plates are presented and the effects of geometrical parameters, materials properties and boundary conditions of the sandwich plate are inspected.

Comparison of the present results in special case for vibration with those of the accurate plate theories confirms the accuracy of the proposed finite element model. According to the obtained results, the natural frequencies of the sandwich plate with different boundary conditions are improved by employing the functionally graded grapheme Nano-composite face sheets. Results show that the natural frequencies increase with increase in thickness ratio and face sheet tickness ratios. Also, obtained results indicated that the boundary conditions affect on behavior of sandwich plates, significantly and plates with clamped boundary conditions have the largest natural frequencies.

Keywords: Finite Element Method, Natural Frequencies, Graphene, Sandwich Plate, Nano-Composite, Functionally Graded Material.

SCHOTTKY DIODE APPLICATIONS OF THE POLY (ETHYLENE ACIDE)

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to use poly (ethylene acide) material in Schottky diode applications and to investigate the contribution of this material to the electrical properties of the diode. In this application, p-Si semiconductor is used as the base material. The matte surface of this semiconductor is coated with Al metal by thermal evaporation method. Thus, Al/p-Si ohmic contacts were obtained. The poly (ethylene acide) material was coated with spin coating method on the shiny surface of the p-Si metal. Finally, Ni metal was evaporated by sputtering method on poly (ethylene acide) material. As a result, Ni/p-Si/Al and Ni/poly (ethylene acide)/p-Si/Al heterojoints were obtained. I-V measurements of these structures were taken at room temperature. When the I-V (current-voltage) characteristics of the diodes are compared, it has been observed that the poly (ethylene acid) material improves the electrical properties of the diode. This situation is attributed to the poly (ethylene acide) material is an electrically conductive material. In addition, I-V (current-voltage) measurements of Ni/poly (ethylene acid)/p-Si/Al diode were taken between 100 K and 320 K depending on the temperature. Depending on the temperature, basic diode parameters (ideality factor, barrier height and series resistance) were calculated. These calculations were made using three different methods (Thermionic Emission, Cheung and Norde methods). As a result of the calculations, it was determined that the ideality factor and series resistance values increase with the decreasing temperature. In addition, the barrier height value decreased with the decreasing temperature. These changes due to temperature have been attributed to the interfacial defects occurring in the contact area and the inhomogeneous nature of the potential barrier.

Keywords: Schottky diodes, poly (ethylene acide), Norde, Cheung, Thermionic Emission, I-V (current-voltage).

**SELECTION OF THE ELECTRIC MOTOR FOR A CONCEPT ELECTRIC VEHICLE USING
A MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION-MAKING METHOD**

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ABSTRACT

The electric motor is one of the most important factors that determine the performance and dynamics of an electric vehicle. For this reason, one of the most critical stages in the design of an electric vehicle is the selection of the electric motor. There are many different alternatives for electric motor selection and many different parameters that affect performance. In this study, the TOPSIS (Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to an Ideal Solution) method, which is one of the multi-criteria decision-making methods, is used for the most suitable electric motor selection. In multi-criteria decision-making methods, the best alternative varies depending on the weighting of the parameters. In this study, the entropy method is used to specify the weightings of the parameters. Thus, the weightings are determined by the entropy method by removing their subjective judgments. Finally, with the weightings determined, the best electric motor selection for the concept electric vehicle is made with the TOPSIS method.

Keywords: Electric motor, TOPSIS, entropy

**IMPROVEMENT OF SOUND ABSORPTION INSULATION AND THERMAL PROPERTIES
OF GLASS FIBER FABRIC/EPOXY COMPOSITE**

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ABSTRACT

Glass fiber fabric/epoxy composite is widely used industrial materials in many of application areas such as train, vehicles, ship, aircraft, etc. due to their strength and light weight. However, their sound and thermal insulation properties are problem. Thus, in this study, their thermal properties and sound absorption insulation properties have been improved by use of polystyrene polymer. It has been seen that sound absorption coefficient increases as the gap thickness between the sample and wall of measurement device increases from 1 cm to 2 cm due to the vibrational damping. While there is no sound absorption insulation for reference composite material, maximum sound absorption coefficient increases to 0.57 (800 Hz) Hz) for 1 cm gap thickness and 0.73 (630 Hz) for 2 cm gap thickness, respectively, after polystyrene polymer is included into composite structure. Including polystyrene polymer results in slightly improvement of thermal insulation, i.e., increase of effusivity from 898 to 905 ($W\sqrt{s}/m^2K$) and decrease of thermal conductivity (from 0.55 W/mK to 0.54 W/mK). Thermal degradation decreases by addition of polystyrene, .i.e., the temperature for 1% weight loss is 323 °C and 350 °C for reference composite sample and composite with polystyrene, respectively, while the temperature for 7% weight loss is 362 °C and 375 °C for reference composite sample and composite with polystyrene, respectively. Temperature differences between reference composite and composite with polystyrene decrease from 27 °C to 13 °C as the percentage of weight loss increases from 1% to 7%.

Keywords: Glass fiber fabric/epoxy composite, sound absorption insulation, thermal degradation, thermal insulation

Acknowledgment. This study has been supported by TUBITAK (218M766 project number)

**DYNAMIC MODEL OF RESISTIVE SUPERCONDUCTOR FAULT CURRENT LIMITERS
AND LIMITATION ANALYSIS**

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ABSTRACT

In increasingly growing power systems, the probability of faults is also increasing. These faults can cause irreversible damages for power system components. With the help of relay and breaker coordination, these fault currents must be opened in the shortest time. However, mechanical constraints cause system elements to be subjected to the forcing effects of current for several periods. In addition, the faster the breaker is desired to open, the higher currents it will encounter. Therefore, modern limiting methods have been developed in recent years. One of these methods is Resistive Superconductor Fault Current Limiters (R-SFCL). This method, which uses the non-linear resistance change of the superconductor in its structure, effectively limits the current after the first half period after the fault occurs. R-SFCL, which transmits the current without loss in normal operating condition, increases the resistance suddenly in case of fault and limits the fault current. As a result, both the power system elements are protected and the opening process is easier for the breakers. In this study, the dynamic behavior of R-SFCL for 2G High Temperature Superconductor (HTS) YBCO has been obtained. In modeling and simulations with Matlab/Simulink, the dynamic response of R-SFCL to single-phase ground fault, which is the most common fault in power systems, is obtained. This dynamic response has been simulated by electric field calculations, which are functions of current and temperature, and thermal calculations. As a result of simulations, the resistance and temperature changes of R-SFCL are shown with graphics. As seen in the graphics, the fault current is effectively limited by R-SFCL. R-SFCL is also an ideal protection element for power systems thanks to its advantages such as its small size, reducing the effect of the DC component of the fault by reducing the X/R ratio, and not generating harmonics.

Keywords: Dynamic modelling, Fault current limitation, HTS materials, Matlab/Simulink, Power system protection, Resistive SFCL, Simulation.

**DEVELOPMENT OF A HIGH-ORDER THEORY FOR FREE VIBRATION ANALYSIS OF
COMPOSITE SANDWICH BEAMS**

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ABSTRACT

In this research, for the first time, a high-order theory was made to analysis composite sandwich multilayer beams. Third Shear Deformation Theory (TSDT) and First Shear Deformation Theory (FSDT) were used for the core and faces, respectively. Governing equations for free vibration analysis were derived using the Hamilton principle. The Navier's analytical solution was utilized to solve the exact equations and obtain natural frequencies and mode shapes Effects different parameters such as number of composite layers, length to thickness ratio and face thickness to total thickness ratio on vibration behavior of composite sandwich multilayer beam have been investigated. It is also noteworthy that the obtained natural frequencies in this study are consistent with those of published results, which indicates the correctness of the present high-order theory and corresponding outcomes.

Keywords: Sandwich beam, free vibration analysis, Navier method, Analytical Solution, Composite.

**PERSONALIZED RECOMMENDATION FRAMEWORK FOR TOURIST INTERESTS
BASED ON DATA MINING APPROACH**

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ABSTRACT

Travelling is a joy as it calms our mind and brings happiness. Personalized recommendation framework for tourist interests based on data mining technology is designed and implemented in this paper. This paper aims to design a real-time travel recommendation system that does not require prior knowledge and can meet multiple constraints. In this paper, places are listed out based on the user's suggestion by using the Semantic search algorithm. The search based on user's interests is made using the keywords. It also enables user to give feedback and rating about that place after our travel. The data sets are used to display the specific set of places. By using Nearest Neighbour algorithm the places nearby our locations also gets displayed along with its distance and route map.

Keywords: Personalized recommendation system, tourist attractions, collaborative filtering, location based service

The Effect of Hot-pressing Temperature on the Hardness and Electrical Conductivity of Cu-Ag Layered Compacts Produced by Electroless Coating and Powder Metallurgy

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ABSTRACT

The fact that copper metal is the most conductive material after silver and is cheaper than silver encourages it to be used in areas where electrical conductivity is important. Nowadays, where recycling is increasingly important, pure copper metal particles can be easily obtained from scrap copper plates by electrolysis. However, it is known that copper metal has very low oxidation resistance compared to silver. In this context, in this study, pure copper powders were obtained by electrolysis method followed by obtaining silver coated copper powders by electroless coating method. In this way, copper particles were produced by recycling copper scraps and a small amount of silver was placed around each copper particle by electroless coating method, thus increasing the resistance to oxidation of the copper particles. The compacts from these powders were produced by hot pressing method. Hardness and electrical conductivity properties of the produced compacts from electrolytic and electroless silver coated copper powders were examined. Powder morphology, electroless coating properties, micro-structure studies of compacts obtained by hot pressing were examined using scanning electron microscopy (SEM). The effect of the hot-pressing temperature on the properties of the compacts was investigated by changing the hot-pressing temperature used in the production of the compacts. The hot-pressing time was applied as 2 h while the pressure applied during hot pressing 500 MPa for all samples. In this context, when the hot-pressing temperature was selected as 200 °C, the hardness and electrical conductivity values of pure copper compacts and electroless silver plated compacts were could not measure, 43.3 %IACS and 71.42 HB, 48.2 %IACS, respectively. And, while the hot-pressing temperature was 500 °C, those of the values were determined as 76.14 HB, 89.4 %IACS and 84.89 HB, 92.1 %IACS, respectively. Thus, it was determined that the hot-pressing temperature directly affects the hardness and electrical conductivity of the compacts. Consequently, high-performance and more economically obtained particles were obtained by electroless coating and hot-pressing methods.

Keywords: Electroless Coating, Electrolysis, Hot Press, Powder Production, Powder Metallurgy.

EVALUATION OF THE CONDUCTED EMISSIONS GENERATED BY A SINGLE-PHASE SOURCE INVERTER USING LTSPICE SOFTWARE

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to predict the level of the conducted emissions generated by a power electronic converter including Si components. We have used a complete circuit model for all the components of the converter, which is a single-phase voltage source inverter with a frequency range from 150 KHz to 30MHz. The converter's full model (active and passive components) is used in the simulation to predict the conducted emissions connected to the line impedance stabilization network (LISN).

Index Terms— Electromagnetic Compatibility EMC, disturbances, inverter, simulation, measurement, commun mode CM, differential mode DM

**NUMERICAL STUDY OF COOLING THE CIRCULAR LIGHT EMITTING DIODE USING
PHASE CHANGE MATERIAL**

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to prove that latent heat storage is a good method to reduce the junction temperature of Light Emitting Diode (LED). This paper is specified for circular LED because the cylindrical geometry of the heat sink appears to be better for incorporating a phase change material (PCM) inside. For this, a numerical model is built to predict the phase transition taking into account the heat transfer by natural convection. This 3-D code using Comsol Multiphysics has been validated with the literature. The results show for a 1 W LED the temperature decrease is 14% for a period exceeding 600 s which is the phase transition period. If the power dissipated by the LED is increased, the proportion of temperature decrease is increased and the stored energy becomes larger.

Keywords: Light emitting diode; Circular geometry; Phase change material; Junction temperature; Stored energy; Comsol Multiphysics.

ELECTRONIC ELECTORAL SYSTEM USING BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The electronic electoral system makes the election process automated and digitalized as it replaces the traditional paper ballots into online voting system. It is an efficient way for conducting an election, which has the characteristic of being real-time and providing high safety for the voting system. The electoral system reduces the cost for conducting the election, as the government should spend some amount to the election administrators for conducting the traditional paper ballot election. It also increases user participation by allowing them to vote from anywhere in the country and allowing access from any device that has an internet connection. Also, this article aims to evaluate the application of blockchain as a service to implement distributed electronic systems. An electoral system is safe as it uses blockchain to store the data as blockchain holds data in the form of nodes and it is highly secured as a node's hash value will be in the previous node. First, we design the user's credentials page which contains the unified identification number and the Global positioning system (GPS). Where GPS is used to track the user location where the user cast their vote. Then we design the ballot list to select the candidates in an authentic way. The implementation results show that it is an easier way to cast their votes with high security and brings out the accurate and quick publication of results. The electronic electoral system is highly secured as user's data can't be tracked, as data is encrypted by using cryptography technique and generates different hash value for each transaction.

Keywords: E-voting, Blockchain, Distributed Electronic Systems, GPS.

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
STUDY OF CONVERGENCE ANALYSIS OF AN ITERATIVE METHOD UNDER SOME
WEAK CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT

We study the local convergence analysis of a fifth order method, to approximate a locally-unique solution of a nonlinear equation in Banach space. Our approach establishes computable radius of convergence as well as error bounds on the distances involved and estimates on the uniqueness of the solution based on some functions appearing in these generalized conditions. Finally, numerical examples are provided to show that the present results can be applied to solve equations in the cases where earlier results cannot be applied.

Keywords: Iterative methods, Local convergence, Weak conditions, Banach space, Frechet-derivative

Mathematics Subject Classifications (2010) :-49M15, 47H17, 65H10

PLANDA PERDE YERİNİN BİR YÖNDE İÇ VE DIŞ AKS OLARAK DEĞİŞİMİNİN YAPISAL DAVRANIŞA ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Türkiye nüfusunun %90'dan fazlası birinci derece deprem bölgesinde yaşamaktadır. Bu durum yapılar için de büyük risk teşkil etmektedir. Bu sebepten; yapıların depreme dayanıklı tasarlanması konusu büyük öneme sahiptir. Yapı davranışının belirlenmesinde en büyük etkenlerden biri yapı tasarımı ve taşıyıcı sistem özellikleridir. Kiriş ve kolondan oluşan çerçeveler ülkemizdeki en yaygın taşıyıcı sistem türüdür. Fakat depremin risk teşkil ettiği bölgelerde bina yüksekliğinin artmasıyla birlikte taşıyıcı elemanların rijitliğinin ve dayanımının artırılması gerekmektedir. Aynı zamanda görel kat ötelemelerinin belirtilen sınırları aşmaması için de taşıyıcı sistemde perdelerin bulunmasına ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Diğer taraftan, büyük depremlerde perdeler, kalıcı şekil değiştirmelerle yatay kuvvetlerin dinamik etkisine karşı koymaktadır. Bu bakımdan; betonarme yapılarda deprem etkisine karşı perde duvar kullanımının önemi büyüktür. Perdelerin plandaki yerleşimi ve boyutları binanın yatay yükler altındaki davranışını belirleyen önemli parametrelerdendir; dolayısı ile perdelerin konumunun belirlenmesi taşıyıcı sistem tasarımında en temel aşamalardan birini oluşturmaktadır. Bunun için; betonarme perde duvarların kesit alanı ve perde yeri değişimi parametrelerinin, binanın yapısal davranışı ve deprem performansı üzerindeki etkilerinin anlaşılması bakımından yeterli irdelemelerin yapılması gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmada; planda, perde yerinin bir yönde iç ve dış aks olarak değişiminin betonarme yapının deprem davranışına olan etkisi araştırılmıştır. İki farklı perde yerleşimi ile oluşturulan modeller, zemin kat ve dört normal kat olmak üzere toplam beş katlıdır. Yapının zemin katının kullanım amacı garaj, işyeri veya konut olarak değişebilmektedir. Bu bakımdan oluşturulan her iki tip modelde de zemin kat yükseklikleri dört farklı şekilde (2,5 m – 3,0 m – 4,0 m -5,0 m) tasarlanarak toplamda sekiz adet model incelemeye tabi tutulmuştur. Söz konusu tipler, SAP2000 programında modellenmiş ve analizleri de aynı programda yapılmıştır. Malzeme olarak; beton sınıfı olarak C25, donatı sınıfı olarak B420C kullanılmıştır. İncelenen modellerin tamamında döşeme sistemi kirişli döşeme olarak modellenip; çerçeve elemanların kesitleri TBDY2018'e göre sınır değerler sağlanacak şekilde boyutlandırılmıştır. Modellerin analizlerinde eşdeğer deprem yükü yöntemi kullanılarak çözümler yapılmıştır. Değerlendirme kısmında ise; çalışmada göz önüne alınan model tipleri için analizlerden elde edilen; “taban kesme kuvveti, maksimum yer değiştirme”, birinci doğal periyot ve yumuşak kat düzensizliği katsayısı karşılaştırmaları yapılmış, bu amaçla çizilen grafiklerden yararlanılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Betonarme Yapı, Deprem Analizi, Zemin Kat Yüksekliği, Eşdeğer Deprem Yükü Yöntemi

THE EFFECT OF CHANGING THE PLACE OF THE SHEAR WALLS IN ONE DIRECTION AS INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL AXLE ON STRUCTURAL BEHAVIOR

ABSTRACT

More than 90% of Turkey's population lives in the first degree earthquake zone. This situation also poses a great risk for buildings. Because of that; the issue of earthquake resistant design of buildings is of great importance. One of the biggest factors in determining building behavior is building design and structural system characteristics. The frames consisting of beams and columns are the most common type of structural system in our country. However, the stiffness and strength of the bearing elements should be increased with the increase in the height of the building in areas where earthquake poses a risk. At the same time, it is necessary to have shear walls in the structural system so that the relative floor displacements do not exceed the specified limits. On the other hand, in large earthquakes, shear walls counteract the dynamic effect of horizontal forces with permanent deformations. From this perspective; the use of shear walls against earthquake effects in reinforced concrete structures is of great importance. The placement and dimensions of the shear walls in the plan are among the important parameters that determine the behavior of the building under horizontal loads; therefore, determining the location of the shear walls constitutes one of the most fundamental steps in the design of the structural system. For this; it is necessary to make sufficient investigations in terms of understanding the effects of the cross-sectional area and shear location parameters of reinforced concrete shear walls on the structural behavior of the building and earthquake performance. In this study; in the plan, the effect of the change of the shear walls location as an inner and outer axis in one direction on the earthquake behavior of the reinforced concrete structure has been investigated. Models created with two different shear wall placements have a total of five floors, namely the ground floor and four normal floors. The purpose of use of the ground floor of the building may vary as garage, office or residence. In this regard, in both types of models, the ground floor heights were designed in four different ways (2.5 m - 3.0 m - 4.0 m -5.0 m) and a total of eight models were examined. These types are modeled in the SAP2000 program and analyzed in the same program. As a material; C25 was used as concrete class and B420C was used as reinforcement class. In all of the models examined, the flooring system was modeled as beamed flooring; the cross-sections of the frame elements are dimensioned to ensure limit values according to Turkish Earthquake Code-2018. In the analysis of the models, solutions have been made by using the equivalent earthquake load method. In the evaluation part; for the model types considered in the study, obtained from the analysis; the comparisons of "base shear force, maximum displacement", first natural period and soft story irregularity coefficient were made, and the graphics drawn for this purpose were used.

Keywords: Reinforced Concrete Building, Earthquake Analysis, Ground Floor Height, Equivalent Earthquake Load Method

DIŞ AKSLARINDA L TİPİ PERDE BULUNAN BETONARME YAPILARDA PERDE YERİ DEĞİŞİMİNİN ETKİLERİ

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ÖZET

Ülkemiz aktif deprem kuşağında yer almakta ve büyük depremlere sıklıkla maruz kalmaktadır. Bu bakımdan, depreme dayanıklı yapı tasarımı konusu büyük önem taşımaktadır. Depreme dayanıklı yapı tasarımı konusunda, betonarme perde duvar kullanımı yaygın olarak başvuru yollarından biridir. Yapının taşıyıcı sistemini tasarlamakla görevli mühendisler; betonarme perde duvarların kesit alanını, kesit şeklini ve perdelerin planda yerleşimini belirlerler. Taşıyıcı sistem tasarımı açısından, toplam perde duvar kesit alanının önemi kadar; perde duvarların kesit şekli ve plandaki yerleşimi de önemli bir parametredir ve yapısal davranış ve deprem güvenliği üzerinde bu parametrelerin etkisinin de irdelenmesi gereklidir. Bu çalışmada; taşıyıcı sistemi ve geometrisi simetrik olarak planlanan ve dolayısıyla burulma düzensizliği bulunmayan betonarme bir binada, L Tipi perdelerin planda farklı yerleşiminin, yapının deprem davranışı üzerindeki etkisi incelenmiştir. Çalışmada; toplam beş katlı olan ve planda her iki yönde kat alanının yüzde biri kadar toplam kesit alanına sahip L tipi perdeleri bulunan betonarme bir yapıda, perdelerin planda farklı yerleşimleri sağlanarak iki farklı model oluşturulmuştur. Yapının zemin katının garaj, işyeri veya konut olarak kullanılması ihtimalleri göz önünde bulundurularak dört farklı zemin kat yüksekliği için seçilen modellerin ayrı ayrı dinamik analizleri yapılmıştır. Çalışmada incelenen tip model yapılarda; kolon, kiriş ve perde kesitleri TBDY (2018) sınır değerleri de sağlayacak şekilde boyutlandırılmış ve donatıları aynı yönetmeliğe göre minimum şartları sağlayacak şekilde belirlenmiştir. Çalışma kapsamında incelenen yapılar kirişli döşeme sistemine sahiptir. Döşeme kalınlığı, TS500'e göre minimum boyut esasları dikkate alınarak belirlenmiştir. Betonarme perde duvarlar SAP 2000 programı yardımıyla kabuk (Shell) eleman modeli kullanılarak üç boyutlu olarak modellenmiştir. Çalışma kapsamında incelenen bütün yapı tiplerine ait modellerin yapısal analizleri "Eşdeğer Deprem Yüğü Yöntemi" kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçlar kullanılarak, taban kesme kuvveti - tepe noktası yer değiştirmesi, yumuşak kat düzensizlikleri ve tip modellerin hâkim periyotlarına ait grafikler çizilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Betonarme Yapı, Deprem Analizi, Zemin Kat Yüksekliği, Eşdeğer Deprem Yüğü Yöntemi

THE EFFECTS OF SHEAR WALL POSITION CHANGES IN CONCRETE BUILDINGS WITH L-TYPE SHEAR WALLS ON THE EXTERNAL AXES

ABSTRACT

Our country is located in an active earthquake zone and is frequently exposed to major earthquakes. In this respect, the subject of earthquake resistant building design is of great importance. The use of reinforced concrete shear walls is one of the common ways of designing earthquake resistant buildings. Engineers responsible for designing the structural system of the building; they determine the cross-sectional area, cross-sectional shape of reinforced concrete shear walls and the placement of shear walls in the plan. In terms of structural system design, as much as the importance of the total shear wall cross section area; The cross-sectional shape and layout of shear walls are also an important parameter, and

the effect of these parameters on structural behavior and earthquake safety should also be examined. In this study; in a reinforced concrete building whose structural system and geometry are planned symmetrically and therefore there is no torsion irregularity, the effect of the different placement of L-type shear walls on the earthquake behavior of the structure was investigated. In the study; in a reinforced concrete structure with a total of five floors and L-type shear walls with a total cross-sectional area of one percent of the floor area in both directions, two different models were created by providing different placements of the shear walls in the plan. Considering the possibility of using the ground floor of the building as a garage, office or residence, the models selected for four different ground floor heights were separately analyzed dynamically. In the type model structures examined in the study; column, beam and shear wall sections are dimensioned to meet Turkish Earthquake Code (2018) limit values and the reinforcements are determined to meet the minimum requirements according to the same regulation. The structures examined within the scope of the study have a beamed flooring system. The slab thickness is determined according to the TS500, taking into account the minimum dimension principles. Reinforced concrete shear walls were modeled in three dimensions using the shell element model with the help of SAP 2000 program. Structural analysis of models belonging to all types of structures examined within the scope of the study were made using the "Equivalent Earthquake Load Method". Using the results obtained from the study, graphs of the base shear force - peak displacement, soft story irregularities and dominant periods of the type models were drawn.

Keywords: Reinforced Concrete Building, Earthquake Analysis, Ground Floor Height, Equivalent Earthquake Load Method

SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK AÇISINDAN HAYVANSAL KAYNAKLI PROTEİNLER YERİNE
BİTKİSEL KAYNAKLI PROTEİNLERİN KULLANIMI

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ÖZET

Protein, gıda ürünlerinin temel ve çok yönlü bir bileşenidir. Besleyici değerin yanı sıra, proteinlerin işleme sırasındaki fizikokimyasal ve davranışsal özellikleri, gıdanın nihai kalitesini belirlemede önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Son yıllarda insan beslenmesinde sürdürülebilir gıdaların tüketimine geçişi desteklemek için yeni protein kaynakları arayışı ortaya çıkmıştır. Süt ve etten elde edilen hayvansal kaynaklı proteinlerin sera gazları üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahip olması ve doğal kaynakların tükenmesine yol açtığı tespit edilmesi bu arayışın temel sebeplerinden biridir. Vegan, vejetaryen ve fleksitaryen popülasyonlardaki artışlar da, bitki proteinlerinin gıda ürünlerinde kullanılmasını teşvik etmiştir. Protein alerjileri bitkisel proteinlere yönelimin bir diğer önemli sebebidir. Özellikle yumurta ve süt ürünleri en önemli alerjen gıdalar arasındadır ve diğer bitkisel protein kaynakları bu ürünlere alternatif olabilmektedir. Bu proteinler büyük ölçüde Batı diyetlerinde yer almaktadır ve gelişmekte olan ülkelerde de tüketimi giderek artmaktadır. Bitki proteinleri çok çeşitli doğal ürünlerin üretiminde de kullanılmaktadır. Bu proteinlerin kullanımı; gıda endüstrisinde yan ürünlerin ve atıkların değerlendirilmesi, pazarda önemli bir yer edinebilmek, yeni ürünler geliştirebilmek ve ekonomiye katkı sağlamak açısından oldukça önemlidir. Proteinlerin stabilize edici özellikleri, yapı oluşturma ve lezzet artırma dahil olmak üzere birçok işlevi olduğu göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, üreticiler biyoaktif bileşiklerin ve aromaların enkapsülasyonu gibi çeşitli uygulamalarda sentetik bileşenleri fonksiyonel proteinlerle değiştirmeye çalışmaktadır. Böylelikle gıda endüstrisinde çevresel olarak sürdürülebilir mahsullerden elde edilen bileşenlerle formüle edilmiş ürünleri ticarileştirmek daha değerli hale gelmiştir. Soya proteini dışındaki bitkisel proteinler hakkında sınırlı bilgi bulunmasına rağmen, bakliyat proteinleri (bezelye, mercimek, nohut ve fasulye), kanola, ayçiçeği, yulaf, patates, pirinç, mısır ve bazı eski tahıllardan elde edilen proteinler de ilgi görmektedir. Bu araştırmada, var olan kaynakların korunması ve sürdürülebilirliğin sağlanması amacıyla hayvansal proteinlere alternatif olarak kullanılabilen bitkisel proteinlerin bazı fonksiyonel özellikleri, gıda kalitesi ve insan sağlığı üzerindeki etkileri derlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Hayvansal protein, bitkisel protein, sürdürülebilirlik

THE USE OF PLANT PROTEIN SOURCES INSTEAD OF ANIMAL PROTEINS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

ABSTRACT

Protein is a food component which is major and all-round. Beside its nutritional value, physicochemical and behavioral properties of proteins while processing plays very important role for determining the final quality of food. In recent years, a search for new protein sources has emerged to support the transition to sustainable food consumption in human nutrition. One of the main reasons for this search is that the proteins of animal origin obtained from milk and meat have a significant effect on greenhouse gases and cause the depletion of natural resources. Increases in vegan, vegetarian and flexitarian populations have also encouraged the use of plant proteins in food products. Protein allergies are another important reason for turning to plant proteins. Especially eggs and dairy products are among the most important allergen foods and plant protein sources can be alternative to these products. These proteins are mostly found in Western diets and their consumption is increasing in developing countries. Plant proteins are also used in the production of a wide variety of natural products. The use of these proteins is very important in terms of evaluating by-products and wastes in the food industry, gaining an important place in the market, developing new products and contributing to the economy. When many functions such as stabilizing effects, building structure and enhancing flavor properties of proteins are considered, manufacturers try to replace synthetic components with functional proteins in various applications such as encapsulation of bioactive compounds and flavors. Thus, it has become more valuable in the food industry to commercialize products formulated with ingredients derived from environmentally sustainable crops. Although limited information is available on plant proteins other than soy protein, proteins from legumes (peas, lentils, chickpeas and beans), canola, sunflower, oats, potatoes, rice, corn and some ancient grains are also gaining interest. In this study, some functional properties of plant proteins, which can be used as an alternative to animal proteins, in order to protect existing resources and ensure sustainability, their effects on food quality and human health have been compiled.

Keywords: Animal protein, plant protein, sustainability

YABANI XAMMALLARDAN FUNKSIONAL MƏHSULLAR İSTEHSALINDA NEYRON ŞƏBƏKƏ METODİKASININ İSTİFADƏSİ

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XÜLASƏ

Məqalə yabanı qida xammallarından funksional məhsullar istehsalında neyron şəbəkə metodikasından istifadə qaydalarına həsr edilmişdir. Hazırda sağlam qidalanma nəzəriyyəsinin araşdırılması, qida mühəndisliyi mütəxəssisləri qarşısında duran və həlli vacib sayılan problemlərdən hesab edilir. Optimal qidalanma nəzəriyyəsi bioloji aktiv qida əlavələrinin enerji və qida maddələrinə olan fizioloji tələbat normalarını dəqiqləşdirməklə, onlardan istifadə olunma qanunauyğunluqlarını əsaslandırır. XX əsrin sonlarında yaranan funksional qidalanma konsepsiyası orqanizmi vacib bioloji aktiv komponentlərlə təmin etməyi nəzərdə tutur. Lakin, funksional məhsulların nəzarətsiz istehlakı orqanizmdə müxtəlif pozuntulara səbəb ola bilər, bu isə qidalanma sisteminin düzgün qurulmasını tələb edir. Məlumdur ki, yabanı qida bitkiləri (itburnu, çaytikanı, yemişan, əzgil, zirinc və s.) vitaminlər, makro- və mikroelementlər, bioflavonoidlər, üzvi turşular, qida lifləri və bu kimi bioloji aktiv maddələrlə zəngindir. Buna görə də yabanı xammalların emala cəlb edilməsi ilə bioməhsullar istehsalının həyata keçirilməsi, eyni zamanda funksional qidalanma konsepsiyasının reallaşdırılması üçün zəmin yaradır. Texnoloji proseslərin və funksional məhsulların resept kompozisiyalarının modelləşdirilməsində istifadə olunan xammalların xüsusiyyətlərinin işlənməsi üçün, süni neyron şəbəkəsinin (NŞ) yaradılması və istifadəsini nəzərdə tutan neyro-şəbəkə yanaşma metodunun tətbiq edilməsi məsləhət görülür. Neyro-şəbəkənin fəaliyyəti süni neyron şəbəkələri aparatlarının istifadəsinə əsaslanır. Qarşıya qoyulan vəzifələri həyata keçirmək üçün neyron-şəbəkə yanaşmasının reallaşmasının əsas mərhələləri kimi aşağıdakı addımları qəbul etmək olar: şəbəkəni öyrətmək üçün məlumatların hazırlanması; şəbəkənin yaradılması; şəbəkə təlimi; şəbəkə testi və şəbəkə modelləşdirməsi. Kompleks karbohidrat göstəricilərinə görə əldə edilmiş təcrübi məlumatlar əsasında kommersiya pektinləri istifadə edilmədən müalicəvi və adaptogen aktivliyi ilə üstünlük təşkil edən bioməhsul əldə etməyə cəhd göstərilmişdir. Yabanı meyvələrdən alınan bioməhsulların, aşağı və yüksək metoksilləşmiş polisaxaridlərdən ibarət pektin maddələrinə malik olduğu müəyyən edilmişdir. Neyron şəbəkəsi, bioməhsulun Pb^{2+} ionlarını udmasına dair eksperimental məlumatlar əsasında sınaqdan keçirilmişdir. Alınan nəticələrə əsasən demək olar ki, aktivləşdirilmiş pektinlər texnologiyasından istifadə edərək yabanı xammallardan alınan bioəlavələrdən hazırlanmış funksional bioməhsulda pektinin dozasını hesablamaq üçün neyro-şəbəkə modelləşdirilməsi metodikasının tətbiqi, yeni növ yüksək effektiv profilaktik məhsulların yaradılmasına imkan verir.

Açar sözlər: funksional məhsullar, yabanı qida xammalları, neyron-şəbəkə metodikası, optimal qidalanma.

THE USE OF NEURAL NETWORK METHODS IN THE PRODUCTION OF FUNCTIONAL PRODUCTS FROM WILD RAW MATERIALS

Summary

The article is devoted to the rules of using neural network methodology in the production of functional products from wild food raw materials. Currently, the study of the theory of healthy nutrition is considered one of the most important problems facing food engineering professionals. The theory of optimal nutrition substantiates the regularities of the use of biologically active food supplements by specifying the norms of physiological demand for energy and nutrients.

The concept of functional nutrition, which emerged in the late twentieth century, aims to provide the body with important biologically active components. However, uncontrolled consumption of functional products can lead to various disorders in the body, which requires the proper establishment of the nutritional system. It is known that wild food plants (hips, sea buckthorn, hawthorn, pulp, barberry, etc.) are rich in vitamins, macro- and micronutrients, bioflavonoids, organic acids, dietary fiber and similar biologically active substances.

Therefore, the implementation of bioproducts with the involvement of wild raw materials, as well as the implementation of the concept of functional nutrition. In order of developing the properties of raw materials used in the modeling of recipe compositions of technological processes and functional products, it is recommended to apply the neural-network approach, which involves the creation and use of an artificial neural network (NN). The activity of the neural network is based on the use of artificial neural network devices.

The following steps can be taken as the main stages in the implementation of the neural network approach to implement the set tasks: preparation of data for network training; network creation; network training; network testing and network modeling. On the basis of experimental data obtained on complex carbohydrate indicators, an attempt was made to obtain a bioproduct with predominant therapeutic and adaptogenic activity without the use of commercial pectins. Bioproducts from wild fruits have been found to contain pectin, a low- and high-methoxylated polysaccharide.

The neural network was tested on the basis of experimental data on the absorption of Pb^{2+} ions by the bioproduct. Based on the results, it can be said that the application of neuro-network modeling methods to calculate the dose of pectin in functional bioproducts made from wild raw materials using activated pectin technology allows the creation of new types of high-performance prophylactic products.

Keywords: functional products, wild food raw materials, neural network methodology, optimal nutrition.

MECHANISM AND KINETICS FOR H₂O₂ DECOMPOSITION OVER SPINEL COBALT (II)
FERRITE-CHROMITES CATALYSTS

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ABSTRACT

Hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) is well known as oxidizing agent for wastewater purification from bisphenol A, pesticides, chlorinated hydrocarbons, etc. Hydrogen peroxide is also widely used in medicine, in paper, textile, cosmetics and food production as well as in organic synthesis. The spinel ferrites are promising catalysts for oxidation of toxic organic impurities in wastewaters with using H₂O₂. Therefore, research and improvement of catalytic processes is an important environmental task today. Impact of structure and morphology on catalytic properties of mixed spinels CoCr_{2-x}Fe_xO₄ has been studied. The samples have been obtained using sol-gel auto-combustion method with metal-citrate complexes as intermediate products. The CoCr_{2-x}Fe_xO₄ powders were analyzed using Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy, scanning electron microscopy, energy-dispersive analysis and Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET) methods. Cation distribution of the studied samples was determined using data of XRD and Mössbauer spectroscopy. The diffraction patterns indicate that all the samples contain single phase only and have cubic spinel-type structure of the Fd3m space group. The average values of crystallite size were calculated using the Williamson Hall and SSP methods. Increase of Fe content leads to increase of the crystallite size from approx. 10 nm (CoCr₂O₄) to approx. 35 nm (CoFe₂O₄). The superparamagnetic processes occurring for nanoparticles were described by two-level relaxation model. The samples with a high content of chromium (III) have highly porous structure. The pores are rather spherical in shape with a diameter in the range from 0.5 to 5 μm. FTIR spectroscopy revealed characteristic bands ascribed to water molecules and metal-oxygen bonds in tetrahedral and octahedral positions. Catalytic activity of the cobalt (II) ferrite-chromites nanoparticles was evaluated in the model reaction of H₂O₂ decomposition. The catalytic reaction rate is fitted well by the first-order kinetics model. Within 25 min, the decomposition degree is 76.6% with the most active CoFe₂O₄ sample. Mechanism of catalytic activity has been detailed using antistructure modeling. Catalytic activity of the synthesized cobalt (II) ferrite-chromites is dependent on the Fe ion content and specific surface area. Besides to ferric ions, octahedral Co ions are also involved into H₂O₂ decomposition.

Keywords: cobalt (II) ferrite-chromites, hydrogen peroxide, catalyst, active center.

APCO25 İÇİN TEKRARLACI MERKEZİ SEÇİM ALGORİTMASI

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ÖZET

APCO, ağırlıklı olarak kamu güvenliği gruplarının ortak istek ve ihtiyaçlarını belirlemek için oluşturulan bir kuruluştur. APCO25 telsiz sistemi için hücre seçim algoritması Baz istasyonlarının yükü hem de kullanıcıların sinyal karışım gürültü oranları göz önüne alınarak hücre seçimi gerçekleştirilmektedir. Önerilen hücre seçimi algoritması ile kullanıcılara daha iyi gürültü oranı değerleri sağlarken baz istasyonlarında ki dengeyi de sağlamaktadır. Bu çalışmada, APCO-25 telsiz haberleşme sistemleri için hücre baz istasyonu seçim algoritmaları incelenmiştir. Tekrarlayıcı merkez istasyonlarının yükü hem de kullanıcıların sinyal karışım gürültü oranları göz önünde bulundurularak, telsizin hangi tekrarlayıcı merkezine kayıtlanacağı anlatımı yapılmıştır. Seçilen bu hücre baz istasyonlarında kullanıcıların sinyal karışım gürültü oranı eşik değerleri sağlarken kullanıcıların eşit bir şekilde tekrarlayıcı merkezlerine dağılımı sağlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler : APCO25, TETRA, Hücre Seçim Algoritması

REPEATER CENTER SELECTION ALGORITHM FOR APCO25

ABSTRACT

APCO is an organization mainly established to determine the common wishes and needs of public safety groups. Cell selection algorithm for APCO25 radio system Cell selection is made by considering the load of the base stations and the signal interference ratio of the users. With the proposed cell selection algorithm, it provides users with better noise ratio values and provides the balance in base stations. In this study, cellular base station selection algorithms for APCO-25 wireless communication systems are examined. Considering the load of the repeater central stations and the signal interference ratio of the users, a description has been made to which repeater center the radio will be recorded. In this selected cellular algorithm, while providing better signal-to-noise ratio threshold values to the users, the users were evenly distributed to the repeater centers.

Keywords: APCO25, TETRA, Cell Selection Algorithms

BENCHMARKING OF LOW-COST 3-DIMENSIONAL CAMERAS FOR METROLOGICAL PURPOSES

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ABSTRACT

Component manufacturing tolerances have substantial influence on product performance considering various design aspects such as aerodynamics, assemblies, fittings, aesthetics and many more. In accordance with the development of computational tools and advanced manufacturing techniques, such as additive manufacturing, these components evolved to poses freeform shapes and have more complex geometries especially for the last several decades. In this context, traditional metrology and conventional inspection equipment is not fully sufficient for these so-called freeform and complex geometries. To support the emerging demands on metrology, tactile coordinate measuring machines can be used and applied on geometries which can not be measured via conventional inspection equipment. Still, researchers and engineers may prefer non-contact techniques instead of coordinate measuring machines to reduce measuring times. Until now, these non-contact techniques could not be disseminated widely due to higher investment and utilization costs. In contrast, low-cost 3-Dimensional cameras were introduced in the last decade and they have the potential to be used as alternative methods up to a certain level. However, the lack of information on low-cost 3-Dimensional cameras avoid their use. This study presents a comparative evaluation of these low-cost 3-Dimensional cameras based on different techniques of Laser Imaging Detection and Ranging (LIDAR), Stereoscopy, Structured Light and Time of Flight. These techniques are benchmarked in terms of various technical aspects including scanning technology, working distance range, field of view, resolution, accuracy, frame rate and indoor/outdoor performance. Moreover, 3-Dimensional inspection and modeling software are also considered. Uses cases for metrology are discussed based on previous literature.

Keywords: Optical Measurement Methods, LIDAR, Stereoscopy, Structured Light, Time of Flight

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ABSTRACT

Harsh working conditions of turbine blades lead to various types of unexpected failures such as creep, fatigue, corrosion and wear. Therefore, detachable blades are designed and connected to the turbine discs with fir-tree root geometries. These high precision blades are often produced with single crystal casting and machined with creep feed grinding. A common method to hold these blades is to clamp them from airfoil surfaces with pin fixtures. Despite the fact that the improper design of these fixtures may cause unacceptable errors during manufacturing phase, and thus scrap these costly parts produced with advanced manufacturing techniques, insufficient attention has been given to design methodology of these fixtures. In order to fill this research gap, this study focuses on the design methodologies of these turbine blade manufacturing and inspection fixtures. In this regard, the overview of turbine blade design, manufacturing and inspection is given together with their relations. Essential part holding methodologies are presented including encapsulating and pin fixtures. Details of pin fixture design principles are discussed with special consideration for pin-to-blade interface and layout of these pins. Finite element method and optimization techniques are described in detail for deformation and modal analysis as the result of clamping and cutting forces. Employed software are highlighted along with the necessary material properties as well as boundary condition and mesh utilizations. Testing and verification practices are exemplified and industrial application cases are emphasized.

Keywords: Turbine Blade Manufacturing, Creep Feed Grinding, Inspection, Fixture Design, Finite Element Method.

FREE CONVECTION AND THERMAL RADIATION OF NANOFLUID WITHIN TILTED L-SHAPED MICROELECTRONIC MODULE COMPRISING POROUS MEDIA UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF LORENTZ POWERS

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ABSTRACT

This work aims to investigate numerically the free convection and thermal radiation of Ag-water nanofluid inside an L-shaped inclined microelectronic module with porous media under inclined Lorentz powers and uniform heat generation/absorption impacts. The research is carried out with the help of the program Comsol Multiphysics, which is based on the finite element method. The key findings show that increasing the Rayleigh and Darcy numbers, radiation parameter, and nanoparticle shape factor improves convection heat flow, while increasing the Hartmann number and aspect ratio lowers it. Furthermore, the existence of uniform heat absorption enhances convection heat flow, while the presence of uniform heat generation degrades it. Moreover, the effect of Lorentz forces on convection heat flow is related to module inclination. When the module inclination is $= 45^\circ$, the average Nusselt reaches its limit.

Keywords: L-shaped microelectronic module; Free convection; Thermal radiation; MHD; Porous media; Nanofluid.

VARIANCE ANALYSIS OF THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ARITHMETIC ROUGHNESS AND POWER CONSUMPTION AND THE INPUT PARAMETERS DURING THE MACHINING OF THE REFRACTOR ALLOY WITH MATHEMATICAL MODELING AND DEAR

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ABSTRACT

Nickel-based refractory alloys are a group of about twenty-five alloys. Among them, Inconel 718, a superalloy with exceptional characteristics, has excellent corrosion resistance, is widely used in space technology, marine and nuclear industries. Its mechanical characteristics under ambient and hot conditions are very good compared to the mechanical characteristics of other alloys. However, this material is difficult to machine due to its physio-mechanical characteristics.

The main objective of this work is to study Analysis of variance of both arithmetic surface roughness (R_a) and power consumption (P_c), depending on input factors such as cutting speed (V_c), the feed rate (f) and the depth of cut (a_p), according to the experimental design of Taguchi L9 during the turning of the refractor alloy (Inconel 718). The turning tests were carried out on a conventional lathe, model SN40C. The machining tests were carried out with a coated carbide tool (GC1105). The response surface methodology (RSM) was used for the proposal of a mathematical model for the prediction.

The DEAR (classification based on data envelope analysis) multi-objective optimization method, was used to determine the optimal cutting conditions that guarantee the minimization of arithmetic surface roughness (R_a) and power consumption (P_c). Taking into account the experimental results obtained.

Keywords: machining, refractor alloy, coated carbide tool, ANOVA, DEAR.

APPLICATION OF NATURAL ANTIOXIDANT STRATEGIES IN SEAFOOD

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ABSTRACT

Seafood lipids are highly unsaturated in nature. It is believed that ω -3 fatty acids help heart wellbeing and reduce the risk of dying from heart disease. Unfortunately, the susceptibility of polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) to oxygen attacks increases with the degree of unsaturation. Thus, these PUFAs are easily oxidized during the storage of seafood. The onset of lipid oxidation in seafood results in loss of quality. The losses in quality are usually evident in later stages of lipid oxidation and associated with the attributes of flavour, colour and nutritional value. To improve the quality of seafood, oxidation should be reduced or postponed. The application of antioxidants has been believed traditionally to be almost the only effective way. In recent years, critical problems of food safety have begun to change the food industry as a worldwide trend. Most consumers tend to prefer foods containing natural antioxidants, such as extracts from spices, mushroom, and other edible materials, over those with synthetic antioxidants. Natural antioxidants have been found in recent research to have substantial efficacy in seafood. The application of natural antioxidants for controlling oxidation in seafood is, therefore, a tendency to meet the demands of these consumers.

Keywords: Seafood, ω -3 fatty acids, antioxidant activity, food safety.

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITIES OF MARINE SPONGES FROM THE VIETNAM'S SEA

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ABSTRACT

Sponges are known to be among the richest sources of bioactive compounds from marine organisms. The present study was to investigate the antibacterial activity of crude extracts from fifteen marine sponges collected in Vietnam's sea. All the extracts had antibacterial activity against both Gram-positive (*Bacillus cereus*, *Staphylococcus aureus*) and Gram-negative (*Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella typhimurium*) pathogenic strains. The extracts from *Sphaciospongia* sp. exhibited the highest antibacterial activity against both *Bacillus cereus* and *Staphylococcus aureus*, whereas the extracts from *Clathria* (*Thalysias*) *reinwardti* exhibited the highest antibacterial activity against *Escherichia coli*. The *Salmonella typhimurium* was stronger inhibited by the extracts from *Xestospongia testudinaria*, *Hyrtios erecta* and *Ircinia mutans*. Antibacterial activity of the sponge extracts varied depending on the locations in which they lived. Marine sponges are a potential source for research and acquisition of antibacterial substances.

Keywords: Marine sponges, antibacterial activity, bioactive compounds.

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND COVID-19 PHILANTHROPY: AN EVIDENCE FROM
PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This study examines how corporate governance (Board size, Board independence and CEO duality) influence the corporate Philanthropy during COVID-19 in the Pakistani context. We collected the data of COVID-19 donations from the companies websites, news and government site and data of governance taken from the annual financial statements of the respective companies. By employing the regression analysis we found that board independence has positive significant influence on the philanthropic behavior of the firms while Board size and CEO duality found significant influence on the philanthropic behavior of Pakistan firm.

Keywords: COVID-19, Board independence, board size, corporate philanthropy

THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF THE CONCEPT OF CYBER INSURANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF FINANCIAL LITERACY

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ABSTRACT

Despite the traditional predominance of life insurance over nonlife-insurance, in the conditions of active digital technology development, cyber insurance is actualized. IT infrastructure has become an integral part of the retail business and the financial system as a whole. Constant communication between users and computer has created the preconditions for the emergence of a new IoT concept. The essence of IoT is the organization of computer networks as a phenomenon capable of restructuring economic and social processes. In this context, there is a risk of cyber risks (risks associated with using information technology in the form of computer networks, software, etc.). The most prevalent cyber threats include password corruption, DDoS attacks, phishing, cyber blackmail, viral blocking of computer systems, and theft of personal information. The research's primary purpose is to identify critical vectors and trends inherent in the cyber insurance. The research methodological tools are analytical tools of the Scopus database and VOSviewer software years of research 1960 - 2021. According to the international Scopus database results, the object of study is the chosen countries, regions, and universities. The paper presents empirical bibliographic analysis results, which showed that today the vast majority of research is conducted by experts from the United States, United Kingdom, China and others. Thus, it is possible to reduce the likelihood of cyber risks by insuring them, which, combined with technical and administrative security methods. It will be a more effective way to protect businesses from cyber-attacks.

Keywords: insurance, insurance market, cyber-attacks, cyber insurance, financial literacy.

POEZİYA VƏ NƏSRİMİZDƏ YAPONİYA MÖVZUSU

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Uzaq Şərqi əsrarəngiz diyarı, elmin, texnikanın ən yüksək səviyyədə tərəqqi etdiyi, öz qədim ənənələrinə bu gün də bağlı olan Yaponiya haqqında yazmaq, onu tanımaq vacib olduğu qədər də maraqlıdır. Gündoğar ölkə ilə bağlı araşdırmalar, səfərnəmələr bütün dövrlərdə mövcud olmuş, şair və yazıçılarımız öz əsərlərində daim yapon mövzusunə toxunmuşlar. Azərbaycan–Yaponiya əlaqələrinin inkişaf etdirilməsi baxımından ərsəyə gəlmiş ən mühüm mənbə Rza Talibovun müəllifi olduğu “Azərbaycan – Yaponiya əməkdaşlığı” kitabıdır. Bu kitabda öz əksini tapmış materiallar məhz Azərbaycan ilə Yaponiya arasında qurulmuş bütün sahələrdə olan əməkdaşlığa həsr olunmuşdur. Kitabda yer alan bir bölmə də “Azərbaycan – Yaponiya ədəbi əlaqələri” adlanır. Məlumdur ki, “Azərbaycan – Yaponiya əlaqələrinin xüsusi bir sahəsini ədəbi əlaqələr təşkil edir. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatında XX əsr boyu Yaponiya mövzusu əksər hallarda Xirosima və Naqasaki faciələrinin yad edilməsi və mənalandırılması ilə bağlı olmuşdur. Bu mövzuya əsasən şairlər müraciət etmişlər. Azərbaycan poeziyasında Xirosima və Naqasaki motivindən müharibə əleyhinə çağırış və sülhə dəvət kimi istifadə olunmuşdur. Keçmiş Sovetlər birliyində Rəsul Rza, Nəbi Xəzri, Fikrət Qoca kimi görkəmli şairlərimiz Yaponiyada olmuş, bu Gündoğar ölkə ilə bağlı təəssüratlarını nəzmə çəkərək onu Azərbaycan oxucusuna çatdırmışlar. Azərbaycan müstəqillik qazandıqdan sonra isə ölkəmiz ilə Yaponiya arasında bütün sahələrdə sıx əməkdaşlıq yaranmış, hər iki ölkə arasında müxtəlif istiqamətlərdə mübadilə prosesi təşəkkül tapmışdır. Professor Şahin Fazilin “Yaponiya səfərnəməsi” kitabında ümumən yapon ədəbi–mədəni həyatının müfəssəl tarixini əks etdirmiş, yapon məbədləri, samuraylar, kamikadzelər haqqında dolğun informasiya təqdim etmişdir. Ümumiyyətlə, kitabda Yaponiya ilə bağlı bütün məlumatlar informasiyalılıq baxımından mühüm əhəmiyyət kəsb edir və oxucularda Gündoğar ölkəyə qarşı böyük maraq oyadır. Hələ iyirminci yüzilliyin əvvəllərindən başlayaraq yapon kəlməsinə ölkəmizin müxtəlif sənətkarları, mətbuat orqanlarında rast gəlinmiş, ziyalılarımız, yazıçı və jurnalistlərimiz, yapon ədəbiyyatına, ümumən Yaponiyaya öz məqalə və felyetonlarında müraciət etmişlər. Bunun ilk rüşeymlərini əsası 1906 – cı ildə qoyulmuş, Azərbaycan satirik məktəbinin görkəmli nümayəndəsi Cəlil Məmmədquluzadənin rəhbərliyi ilə nəşr olunan “Molla Nəsrəddin” jurnalında görürük. Yaradıcılığında Yaponiya ilə bağlı məsələlərə toxunan ziyalılarımızdan biri də Azərbaycan Demokratik Respublikasının qurucusu Məmməd Əmin Rəsulzadə olmuşdur. Şirməmməd Hüseynovun müəllifi olduğu üç cildlik “Məmməd Əmin Rəsulzadə” adlı kitabda Yaponiya ilə bağlı bəzi məsələlər də öz əksini tapmışdır. Orhan Aras özünün “Məhəmməd Əsəd bəyin publisistikası” adlı monoqrafiyasında görkəmli yapon şairi Takizava Kay Kyokutayın 80 – ci ildönümünə həsr edilmiş məqalə də verilmişdir. Ümumiyyətlə, Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatında Yaponiya mövzusunun işlənməsinə ehtiyac var və bu sahədə elmi ədəbiyyatşünaslıqda lazımi addımların atılması zəruridir.

JAPANESE TOPIC IN OUR POETRY AND PROSE

ABSTRACT

It is interesting and important to write and promote Japan, the mysterious land of the Far East, where science and technology are at the highest level and which is still connected to its ancient traditions. Research and travelogues about the eastern country have existed at all times, and our poets and writers have always touched upon the Japanese theme in their works. The most important source for the development of Azerbaijani-Japanese relations is the book "Azerbaijan-Japan relations" by Rza Talibov. The materials reflected in this book are dedicated to the cooperation between Azerbaijan and Japan in all fields. One of section of the book is called "Azerbaijan-Japan literary relations. It is known that a special area of Azerbaijan-Japan relations is literary relations. Throughout the twentieth century, the theme of Japan in Azerbaijani literature was largely associated with the commemoration and interpretation of the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Poets appealed on this topic. Hiroshima and Nagasaki motifs were used in Azerbaijani poetry as a call against war and a call for peace. In the former Soviet Union, our famous poets such as Rasul Reza, Nabi Khazri, Fikret Goja visited Japan, wrote their impressions about this Eastern country and conveyed it to the Azerbaijani reader. After Azerbaijan getting independence, our country and Japan established close cooperation in all areas, and the exchange process between the two countries was formed in various directions. Professor Shahin Fazil's book "Travelogue of Japan" reflects the detailed history of Japanese literary and cultural life in general, provides detailed information about Japanese temples, samurai, kamikadzes. In general, all the information about Japan in the book is important in terms of information and arouses great interest in the country of the East. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, the word Japanese has been found in various reputable media outlets of our country, and our intellectuals, writers and journalists have addressed Japanese literature and Japan in general in their articles and feuilletons. We see the first examples of this in the magazine "Molla Nasraddin", founded in 1906 and published under the leadership of Jalil Mammadguluzadeh, a prominent representative of the Azerbaijani satirical school. Mammad Amin Rasulzadeh, the founder of the Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan, was one of our intellectuals who touched upon issues related to Japan in his work. The three-volume book "Mammad Amin Rasulzadeh" authored by Shirmammad Huseynov also covers some issues related to Japan. Orhan Aras in his monograph "Journalism of Mohammad Asad Bey" published an article dedicated to the 80th anniversary of the famous Japanese poet Takizawa Kay Kyokutai. In general, there is a need to develop the topic of Japan in Azerbaijani literature, and it is necessary to take the necessary steps in the field of scientific literature.

Keywords: literary relation, Japan, poet, poetry, prose, poetic thought

NİZAMİNİN SEVGİ FƏLSƏFƏSİ

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Hamıya məlumdur ki, Nizaminin sevgi fəlsəfəsini öyrənmək və onu tədqiq etmək üçün ədibin əsərlərini dərinləndirən müəllimlərin tədqiqatçılarıdır. Çünki şairin bədii əsərləri onun yaradıcılığı, ictimai və fəlsəfi fikirləri haqqında fikir yürütmək üçün əsas mənbə hesab edilir. Bildiyimiz ki, antik dövrdə bir çox müəllimlər öz elmi və fəlsəfi əsərlərini nəzmlə qələmə almışlar. Hesiodun “Zəhmətlər və günlər”, Ovidi Nazonun “Sevgi elmi”, Lukretsi Karın “Təbiət haqqında” əsərləri və başqaları bu qəbildəndir. Fransada klassizmin görkəmli nümayəndəsi olan Bualo da öz poetikasını şeirlə qələmə almışdır. Nizami yaradıcılığında da bu hal özünü göstərmişdir. Biz “Sirlər xəzinəsi” əsəri ilə tanış olduqda dahi Nizaminin poetik qüdrətini bütün çalarları ilə hiss edirik. Qeyd edək ki, Nizami öz dövrünün filosoflarından geri qalmamış, poetik istedadının böyük gücünü ədəbi aləmdə nümayiş etdirmişdir. Şair həmçinin fəlsəfi və elmi əsərlərin izahında şeir dilindən yalnız bir vasitə kimi istifadə etmişdir. Nizaminin fəlsəfi görüşləri onun müasiri olduğu dövrün elmi zəmini əsasında yaranmış, inkişaf edərək müəyyən sistem halını almışdır. Bu halı şairin yaradıcılığında irəli sürdüyü məsələlərə verdiyi cavabdan da aydın görmək olar. Nizami Gəncəvi yaradıcılığında işlətdiyi “böyük yarıdan” ifadəsi altında allahı nəzərdə tutmuşdur. Şairin fikrincə, kanatı yaratmış olan əsas qüvvə tanrıdır. Tanrıya olan sevgi və məhəbbət Nizaminin bütün yaradıcılığı boyu özünü göstərmişdir. Dahi şairin fikrincə, insanın əqli bəşəriyyət üçün böyük qüvvələrdən biridir. O hesab edirdi ki, insanın əqli və düşüncəsi, fərdi qabiliyyəti və bacarığı insanı sevən hər bir sənətkarı məşğul etməlidir. Nizaminin estetik, fəlsəfi, həmçinin humanist baxışlarının əsası böyük şairin insana bəslədiyi məhəbbətdə, insanın yaradıcı qüvvəsinə dərin inamındadır. Şairin bütün əsas romantik obraz və lövhələrinin yaranmasında həlledici rol oynayan cəhət də budur. Dahi şairi ilhama gətirib yaratmağa çağıran amil insandır. İnsana olan məhəbbət və inamdır. Nizami öz əsərlərində insan şəxsiyyəti, onun həyatdakı rolu və mövqeyi haqqında danışarkən həmişə romantik ifadə formasından istifadə etmişdir. Nizaminin sevgi fəlsəfəsi, insana olan böyük hörməti və məhəbbəti dünya ədəbiyyatında təsadüfi olmamışdır. Hələ antik ədəbiyyatda insana məhəbbət, inam hisslərinin ifadəsi bir çox əsəri rəvənləndirmişdir. Nizaminin fəlsəfi fikirlərini diqqətlə izləsək, məhəbbət, vətənpərvərlik, dostluq məhəfurlarının dərin ictimai mənasının şahidi olarıq. Şairin fikrincə məhəbbət qəhrəmanlıq mənbəyidir. Məhəbbət insanda təşəbbüskarlıq hissini oyadan, onu hərəkətə gətirən, eyni zamanda mübarizəyə istiqamətləndirən bir qüvvədir. Dahi şair Nizami bildirir ki, “məhəbbətsiz insanın yüz canı olsa belə o, yenə ölüdür”. Nizaminin yüksək sənətkarlığı ondadır ki, şair insan məhəbbətinin konkret təzahür formalarını əks etdirir, məhəbbətin incə bir hiss olduğunu göstərir.

Açar sözlər: poeziya, sevgi fəlsəfəsi, antik ədəbiyyat, poetik fikir, poema

NIZAMI'S LOVE PHILOSOPHY

ABSTRACT

It is well known that in order to study and explore Nizami's philosophy of love, it is necessary to read the works of the writer in depth. Because the poet's works of art are considered the main source for thinking about his creativity, social and philosophical thoughts. We know that in ancient times, many authors wrote their scientific and philosophical works in verse. Hesiod's "Toil and Days", Ovid Nazon's "The Science of Love", Lucretius Carin's "On Nature" and so on. Bualo, a prominent representative of classicism in France, also wrote his poetry. This situation was also reflected in Nizami's work. The poet also used the language of poetry as a tool in the interpretation of philosophical and scientific works. Nizami's philosophical views were formed on the basis of the scientific basis of his time, developed and became a certain system. This can be clearly seen in the poet's answer to the questions raised in his work. Nizami Ganjavi meant God under the expression "great creator" used in his work. According to the poet, the main force that created the wing is God. The love and affection for God has manifested itself throughout Nizami's work. According to the great poet, the human mind is one of the great forces for mankind. He believed that the human mind and thinking, individual abilities and skills should be engaged in every artist who loves man. Nizami's aesthetic, philosophical, as well as humanistic views are based on the great poet's love for man and his deep faith in man's creative power. This is the aspect that plays a decisive role in the creation of all the main romantic images and plates of the poet. The factor that inspires and creates a great poet is man. It is love and trust in man. In his works, Nizami always used the form of romantic expression when talking about the human personality, his role and position in life. Nizami's philosophy of love, great respect and love for people is not accidental in world literature. Even in ancient literature, the expression of love and trust in man has inspired many works. If we follow Nizami's philosophical thoughts carefully, we will witness the deep social meaning of the concepts of love, patriotism and friendship. According to the poet, love is a source of heroism. Love is a force that awakens a person's sense of initiative, motivates him, and at the same time directs him to struggle. The great poet Nizami states that "even if a person without love has a hundred souls, he is still dead." Nizami's high mastery is that the poet reflects the concrete manifestations of human love, shows that love is a delicate feeling.

Keywords: poetry, philosophy of love, ancient literature, poetic thought, poem

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ABSTRACT

Removing noise from the image is usually the first step in image analysis. The filtering technique should not only decrease the noise but do so without altering the edges or blurring. The PDE approach is very used to solve many problems in image processing and computer vision. But, designing a PDE system often needs crucial mathematical skills and good insight into the problems. In this paper, we intend to apply our proposed model in [1] to color image enhancement. The main idea of the model is to apply a Gaussian filter to the image gradient when computing the diffusion coefficient and the gradient threshold parameter is also calculated from the image gradient at each iteration. We discuss how nonlinearity and anisotropy can be combined to produce an image of much higher quality. we establish the uniqueness, the existence and the regularity of the model. Computational results with 2D color image are presented in this paper.

Keywords: Nonlinear Reaction-Diffusion, Image Processing, Gaussian Filter, Image Gradient, Existence And Uniqueness.

**RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE IN NIGERIA FEDERAL
POLYTECHNICS: FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC ILARO PERSPECTIVE**

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ABSTRACT

The effect of Recreation facilities on employee performance cannot be overemphasized as it is now a popular strategy for higher efficiency in Nigerian tertiary institutions, the purpose of this study was to determine the effect of recreational facilities on employee performance in higher institutions in Nigeria with the Federal Polytechnic Ilaro in focus. Both primary and secondary data were used and data collected was analyzed using correlation coefficient using SPSS. The findings revealed that recreation facilities enhances physical fitness of staff which in turn enhanced work quality, higher performance and productivity, as well as boosting employee morale. It was concluded that there is relationship between availability of recreational facilities and employee performance. It was recommended that more recreational facilities should be made available and staff should harness and utilize the available recreational facilities in the institution.

Keywords: Recreation, Employee, performance, facilities and Productivity

CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION TO ECONOMIC GROWTH IN
NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture has a strong hold in an economy. Without agriculture a country will always depend on foreign countries to feed her population. Nigeria was one of the five leading countries exporting agricultural products some decades ago but Nigeria is now importing goods that she had exported before. This research work examined the state of agricultural production for local use and exportation on economic growth in Nigeria. This research work made use of secondary data from National Bureau of Statistic, Central Bank of Nigeria Annual Bulletin, World Bank and World Development Indicators. The analysis was carried out with the use of General Method of Moment Model (GMM). The findings of the study shows that Food and Live Animal and Beverages and Tobacco were found to be negative but significant to agricultural exports, Agricultural export (total) and Crude Materials, Inedible Except Fat were found to be negative and insignificant to economic growth. Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fat were found to be positive but insignificant to economic growth. Based on the following outcomes, it is important to note that policies aimed at increasing the productivity and quality of agricultural products have to be implemented. All agricultural products that will be exported should be processed to add value on them before exporting. There is need for improved inputs on the production of non-export goods to increase exports. Above it all, more credit should be devoted to practicing farmers with low or no interest rate to increase production. When these are done it will lead to a higher rate of economic growth in Nigeria.

AN ENHANCEMENT OF GRIDSIM ARCHITECTURE WITH LOAD BALANCING NEERAJ RATHORE

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ABSTRACT

Proposed Random policy based Load Balancing (LB) Algorithm helps dynamic threshold value that provides minimum execution time for execute all user application in comparison other load balancing algorithm in Grid Environment. GridSim toolkit has been used for the LB algorithm using three level architecture, first level contain number of resources, second Level contain number of machine and third level contain number of Processing Entity (PE). The purpose of LB is to calculate average load and threshold value at each level. After comparing average load with the help of threshold value, load has been balanced in all system.

Keywords: Load balancing, Grid computing, Workload, Algorithm, Distributed, Parallel.

IMPLEMENTING CHECKPOINTING ALGORITHM IN ALCHEMI.NET

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ABSTRACT

The Grid is rapidly emerging as the means for coordinated resource sharing and problem solving in multi-institutional virtual organizations while providing dependable, consistent, pervasive access to global resources. The emergence of computational Grids and the potential for seamless aggregation and interactions between distributed services and resources, has led to the start of new era of computing. Tremendously large number and the heterogeneous nature of Grid Computing resource make the resource management a significantly challenging job. Resource management scenarios often include resource discovery, resource monitoring, resource inventories, resource provisioning, fault isolation, variety of autonomic capabilities and service level management activities. Out of this fault tolerance has become the main topic of research as till date there is no single system that can be called as the complete system that will handle all the faults in grids.

Checkpointing is one of the fault-tolerant techniques to restore faults and to restart job fast. The algorithms for checkpointing on distributed systems have been under study for years. These algorithms can be classified into three classes: coordinated, uncoordinated and communication-induced algorithms. In this Paper, a checkpointing algorithm that has minimum checkpointing counts equivalent to periodic checkpointing algorithm has been proposed. For relatively short rollback distance at faulty situations and produces better performance rather than other algorithms in terms of task completion time, in both fault-free and faulty situations. This algorithm has been implemented in Alchemi.NET because it did not currently support any fault tolerance mechanism.

Keywords: Checkpointing, Fault-Tolerance, Alchemi.NET, Grid Computing, GridSim.

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ABSTRACT

The huge development of the advanced technical software leads a way to forge the images because of more simple and unidentified. Nowadays the use of images has been increasing day by day in our lives most commonly used as an authenticated proof and if the image does not remain genuine than it leads to forgery. The main objective of this research is to recognize and detect the forged region by adopting several algorithm which solely based on the information contained in the image. Detecting these forgeries images and to find the authenticity of a given image has become challenging issues in various applications. In this paper, a copy move forgery technique and image splicing are employed to detect these issues in which a section of the image is copied and paste to other segment to create the duplicate image. In which the existing forgery techniques, the image is partitioned into overlapping blocks with lower computational complexity, so it is difficult to detect the original image. To overcome this flaws Hybrid Neural Networks with Decision Tree (HNN-DT) is proposed to classify the duplicate images. Initially, pre-processing techniques is employed to enhance the image quality that suppresses undesirable distortions. The input images are partitioned into overlapping blocks. The features vectors are extracted by applying the Improved Speeded Up Robust Features (SURF) algorithm by combining with PCA on image texture, Manhattan distance is used as a similarity measure for finding the exact match of host image from the extracted feature vectors and filtering process is employed to minimize the probability of false matches. The feature vector was then fed to Modified HNN-DT for image classification to classify the duplicate image. The performance results are carried out on CoMoFoD database in terms of accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, F-measure and g-mean rate and compared with existing methods such as Improved Relevance Vector Machine, HELM-FSK, and SVM to achieve the high accurate results for image forgery.

Keywords, Image processing software, Image forgery, Neural Networks, Decision Tree, Speeded Up Robust Features algorithm and Manhattan distance.

A QUICK OVERVIEW OF CARBONACEOUS MATERIALS

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ABSTRACT

Carbonaceous materials have always been important to society and used for various purposes such as: graphite electrodes used in steel production; carbon black used for reinforcement in the development of tires, carbon nanotubes used in energy storage. Carbon materials are classified into three categories based on their development period: classic carbon materials, new carbon materials and nanocarbon materials. The preparation of amorphous, porous, or crystalline carbonaceous materials with different size, shape and chemical composition is possible with different production methods such as carbonization, graphitization, high voltage arc electric method, laser method and hydrothermal carbonization. As each of the mentioned methods has its own production dynamics and its own advantages and disadvantages. Among advanced carbon materials, activated carbon, carbon fiber, carbon foam, carbon nanotube and graphene are materials that do not lose their popularity today, and the potential application areas are increasingly ongoing. While the most known structures of carbon are considered as diamond with sp^3 hybrid structure and graphite with sp^2 hybrid structure, this perception changed with the discovery of fullerene by Kroto et al. This spherical molecule, which consists of 60 carbon atoms and resembles a soccer ball, which differs significantly from other carbon structures with its physical properties, has led scientists to further research. Carbon nanotubes are divided into two categories: single walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) and multi-walled carbon nanotubes (MWCNTs). Single-walled carbon nanotubes resembles a cylindrical structure formed by curling a single sheet of graphene to form a cylinder. Multi-walled carbon nanotubes are similar in shape to the shape of nanotubes that intertwined at certain intervals, concentrically in shape. Carbon nanotubes have been employed in many application areas in the removal of pharmaceutical pollutants, leachate treatment, removal of petroleum compounds, removal of heavy metals, and reduction of industrial pollutants to reduce environmental pollution.

Keywords: Carbonaceous materials, Multi walled carbon nanotubes, industrial pollutants, pollution removal

**ACTIVATION OF BIOCHAR DERIVED FROM RICE HUSK FOR TREATING
WASTEWATER**

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ABSTRACT

The presence of heavy metals in water is a serious environmental problem that have to be eliminated. One of the methods which is used to solve this problem is to synthesize low cost and high surface area adsorbents. In this study, activated biochar were employed as adsorbent because of its high surface area and short adsorption equilibrium time to remove the toxic metals. For this reason, rice husk was used in pyrolysis to produce biochar for removal of Pb (II) from wastewater. Activation of biochar was performed by HCl, HF and H₂SO₄ to improve the surface area of biochar and the specific surface area of activated biochar was measured by BET (Brunauer-Emmett-Teller) analysis. Acid treatment of biochar improves the pore sizes of the structure which in turn good adsorbent activity in wastewater treatment. It has been observed that the concentrations of the solutions which is used in the acid treatment and the temperature of the reactions are very effective on improving the porosity of the biochar. The results show that, activated biochar adsorb %96.23 of Pb (II) from waste-water as maximum. Furthermore, the data of the removal of Pb (II) from wastewater by activated biochar were well agreement with the Langmuir isotherm.

Keywords: rice husk, wastewater, heavy metals, removal of lead

**SIMPLE INVESTIGATION ABOUT THE BEHAVIOR OF DAMPING AND STIFFNESS
COEFFICIENT FOR A GAS FOIL BEARINGS**

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ABSTRACT

The development of foil bearings began in the early 1970s for ensure the rotational guidance of gas turbine shafts. Currently, the fields of application are more extensive but still concern the guiding shafts rotating at very high rotational speeds, supporting loads moderate and subjected to sometimes severe thermal stresses.

This work presents a theoretical investigation on the effects of both steady-state and dynamic deformations of the foils on the dynamic performance characteristics and stability of a self-acting air foil journal bearing operating under small harmonic vibrations. To take into account the dynamic deformations of foils, the perturbation method is used for determining the gas-film stiffness and damping coefficients for given values of excitation frequency, compressibility number, and compliance factor of the bump foil.

The rotordynamic coefficients serve as input data for the linear stability analysis of rotorbearing system. The nonlinear stationary Reynolds' equation is solved by means of the Galerkin's finite element formulation while the finite differences method are used to solve the first order complex dynamic equations resulting from the perturbation of the transient compressible Reynolds' equation.

As a first approximation, the bump foil is modeled as a simple elastic foundation, i. e. the stiffness of a bump is uniformly distributed throughout the bearing surface..

Keywords Couple-stress fluid, Misalignment, Visco-elastic deformation, Complex Kelvin-Voigt model, MITI foil bearing, Modified Reynolds' equation, Dynamic deformation, Damping coefficient, Stiffness coefficient.

EXAMINATION OF THE EFFECT OF OXIDIZER / FUEL RATIO ON THRUST OF LIQUID OXYGEN / PARAFFIN FUELED HYBRID ROCKET ENGINE BY USING NUMERICAL METHOD

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ABSTRACT

Although hybrid rockets have advantages such as safety, economy and ease of thrust control, they also have disadvantages such as low regression rate and therefore low thrust. This negativity can be overcome to some extent by using paraffin as a solid fuel. The main purpose of rocket engines is to reach the highest thrust. In general, this impulse depends on the O/F (oxidizer / fuel) ratio, the diameter of the oxidizer injector, the mass flow of the oxidizer and fuel, the length of the pre-combustion chamber, the length of the post-combustion chamber, the length and diameter of fuel, the length and shape of the convergent part of the nozzle, the length and shape of the divergent part of the nozzle, the ambient pressure, the combustion chamber pressure, the chemical components of the oxidizer and fuel. In this study, the effect of oxidizer/fuel ratio on thrust of a hybrid rocket engine which has optimum geometry and using liquid oxygen-paraffin propellant pair in literature was examined. Analysis of hybrid rocket engines for different oxidizer/fuel ratios were performed by using Ansys Fluent Package program which uses the finite volumes numerical method and Mach numbers and thrust at the exit of nozzle were obtained and compared these results.

Keywords: Hybrid Rocket Engine, Numerical Method, O/F Ratio, Thrust, Mach Number

**EXAMINATION OF THE EFFECT OF VISCOUS MODEL ON THRUST OF LIQUID
OXYGEN / PARAFFIN FUELED HYBRID ROCKET ENGINE BY USING NUMERICAL
METHOD**

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ABSTRACT

Due to the cost and complexity of liquid fuel rockets, the explosion hazard and the problems of thrust control of solid fuel rockets, it has been observed that hybrid rocket engines are preferred recently. In addition to the advantages of hybrid rocket motors such as being safe and economical and ease of thrust control, there are also disadvantages such as low regression rate. This disadvantage can be overcome to some extent by using paraffin as a solid fuel. The main goal in rocket engines is to achieve the highest thrust. Computational fluid dynamics deals with solving fluid dynamics and heat transfer problems using numerical methods. Numerical methods are preferred to experimental method due to they are cheap, they give fast results and they are suitable for solving problems at any scale. The most known Computational Fluid Dynamics methods are finite difference method, finite element method and finite volume method. Viscous models, which are mostly used when solving a problem by numerical methods are turbulence model, laminar model and inviscid model. In this study, the effect of viscous models on thrust of a hybrid rocket engine which has optimum geometry and using liquid oxygen-paraffin propellant pair in literature was examined. Analysis of hybrid rocket engines for different viscous models was performed using the Ansys Fluent Package program which using a finite volume numerical method and the Mach number and thrust values obtained at the nozzle outlet were compared.

Keywords: Hybrid Rocket Motor, Numerical Method, Thrust, Viscous Model

KEYSTROKE DYNAMICS AND VARIOUS AUTHENTICATION APPROACHES

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ABSTRACT

Securing the sensitive data and computer systems by allowing ease access to authenticated users and withstanding the attacks of imposters is one of the major challenges in the field of computer security. To protect data we use password but these passwords can be easily cracked by the hackers. For better security, measures like retina scan are used which is a form of physical biometric but these measures are very costly to implement. Therefore we propose an authentication system using keystroke typing behavior.

Keystroke Dynamics is one of the famous and inexpensive behavioral bio- metric technologies, which identifies the authenticity of a user when the user is working via a keyboard. Certain information like the time when keys on the keyboard are pressed, keys on the keyboard are lifted, and keystrokes timing from one keypad to another, etc. can be gathered to built the authentication system. During the verification phase user keystroke features are captured, processed in order to render an authentication decision based on the outcome of a classification process of the newly presented feature to the pre stored. It would be necessary for the user to type his/her name or password a number of times in order for the system to be able to extract the relevant features that uniquely represent the user.

Then from these gathered data the required features are extracted and that is in turn given to the classifier which classifies the data. The same process is repeated while testing and if the class matches the one in the database created while training then the user is authenticated otherwise not. For testing and training various metrics such as dwell time and flight time can be used and for evaluation measures like False Acceptance Rate (FAR), False Rejection Rate (FRR) and Equal Error Rate(EER) can be used. In this way we will come up with an authentication system which would be robust than the usual login and password authentication system.

Keywords: Authentication, Keystroke dynamics, Biometric

**APPLICATION CONSIDERATIONS OF ACCELERATION SCHEME FOR ASSISTING THE
TRANSMISSION LINE PROTECTIVE RELAYS**

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, the electrical power system is considered as the main driven of the world economy. However, with the extension of the utility grid, the electrical power system became more complex which directly affecting on the power system quality. Using the optimum protection system with the required function can enhance the system stability during the faults or any abnormal conditions in the system. Distance element protection is widely used as the main protection function for transmission systems. Due to complexities in the transmission network, a step-distance scheme is usually restricted from tripping instantaneously for 100 percent of the protected line. Instead, the instantaneous distance element reach is typically set to cover 80 percent of the line, and the remaining 20 percent is covered by a time-delayed distance element that is coordinated with the remote terminal. Acceleration scheme can be classified to over-reach, under-reach and blocking scheme. This paper aims to describe the importance of using the telecommunication functions with the over-head transmission line (ohtl) protection scheme for accelerating the distance protection trip during any faults in the second zone at the fault occurs in the protection zone. The acceleration scheme in this paper has been validated with using the numerical protection relays, depending on the links between the two ohtl protection relays through fiber optical or by the carrier signal switches scheme.

**EFFECT OF HIGH RANGE WATER REDUCING ADMIXTURE POLYMER RATIO ON
SOME FRESH STATE PROPERTIES OF CEMENT**

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Abstract

In this study, the effect of high range water reducing admixture (HRWR) with different polymer ratios on some fresh state properties of cement systems was investigated. For this purpose, 3 different HRWRs were synthesized consisting of 30%, 40%, and 60% polymer by weight. Anionic/nonionic mol ratio, side chain type, number and length, and main chain length were kept constant in all admixtures. During the synthesis phase of all admixtures, 0.5% of antifoaming agent was added to the mixture consisting of polymer and deionized water. Utilizing these admixtures, paste and mortar mixtures were prepared. CEMI 42.5R type Portland cement was used as a binder in all mixtures. The w/c ratio and slump-flow value in mortar mixtures were kept constant as 0.485 and 27 ± 2 cm, respectively. Marsh-funnel flow time was determined in paste mixture. In mortar mixtures, admixture requirement, and time-dependent slump-flow values were measured in order to achieve target spread. Regardless of the admixture type, the admixture saturation point for all admixtures was determined when the admixture/cement ratio is 1%. With the increase in admixture polymer content from 30% to 40% and 60%, a decrease of 3% and 18% in Marsh-funnel flow time was determined, respectively.

With the increase of the admixture polymer content to 40%, a 38% reduction in the admixture requirement was obtained to achieve the target slump-flow value in the mixture. However, it was observed that there is an increase of 56% in need for admixture with the increase of the admixture polymer ratio from 30% to 60%. When the slump-flow values of the mixtures at the end of 60 minutes were examined, the admixture polymer content increased from 30% to 40% and 60%, resulting in an improvement in the consistency protection performance of the mixtures by 8% and 4%, respectively. Considering all the features, it was understood that the best performance in terms of spreading behavior and consistency protection performance is achieved when the admixture polymer ratio is 40%.

Keywords: Cementitious systems, high range water-reducing admixture, polymer ratio, fresh properties, Marsh-funnel flow time

Acknowledgement

The authors appreciate contributions of the TUBITAK under grant numbers 219M425.

GEMİLERİN HAVUZLANMASI VE HAVUZLAMA SIRASINDA OLUŞAN KAZALARIN ANALİZİ

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ÖZET

Yaklaşık M.Ö. 4000’li yıllardan günümüze kadar başlangıçta ahşap konstrüksiyonlu, sanayi devrimi ile birlikte önce perçin, daha sonra da kaynak konstrüksiyonlu çelik gemiler inşa edilmiştir. Günümüzde ise bu gemilerin yanı sıra alüminyum ve çeşitli kompozit malzemeler kullanılarak da tekneler üretilmektedir. Hangi malzeme ile inşa edilmiş olursa olsun her gemi, işletme ve maruz kaldığı deniz koşullarına göre belirli periyotlarla mutlaka bakıma ve onarıma alınmak zorundadır. Bu gemilerin rutin planlı bakım faaliyetleri nedeniyle ya da pervane, şaft, şaft yatağı, karina sac ve mukavemet elemanı deformasyonları gibi plansız arızaları sebebiyle havuza alınması işlemine, havuzlama faaliyeti denilmektedir.

Gemiler yüzer ve kuru havuz platformlarında havuzlanırlar. Gemilerin havuzlanma faaliyeti öncesinde geminin dip formuna uygun olarak düzenlenen metal bloklar üzerine meşe ve çam dolgular havuzun güvertesine dizilmektedir. Geminin dip formunu alan bu metal blok üzerindeki meşe ve çam dolgunun tümü takarya olarak isimlendirilir. Yüzer havuzların dalmasıyla veya taş havuzların ise su ile doldurulmasının akabinde gemiler belirlenmiş konumlarına alınarak havuzun içindeki su boşaltılmaktadır. Böylece gemilerin su seviyesinin altında kalan kısımları üzerinde inceleme ve çalışmalar yapılabilmektedir. Gemilerin havuzlanması olarak adlandırılan bu faaliyetler sırasında, yani gemilerin havuza giriş ve çıkışlarında veya havuz periyodu sürecinde ağır kazalar oluşabilmektedir.

Çalışmanın ilk bölümünde gemilerin havuzlanma aşaması detayları ile birlikte ele alınmış, bir geminin havuzlama planı hazırlanarak takarya mukavemet hesabı yapılmıştır. Daha sonra havuzlama öncesinde ve sonrasında tersane ve gemi ilgililerinin uyması gereken prosedür, havuzlama operasyonu sırasında gerçekleşen manevralar ele alınmıştır. İkinci bölümde ise, havuzlama sırasında oluşan can ve mal kayıplarına neden olmuş, gemide patlama, yangın, alabora olma, kırılma şeklindeki tipik ve istisnai kazaların analizleri yapılmış, kaza oluşum nedenleri ayrıntılı olarak ele alınmıştır. İncelemenin sonuç kısmında, geçmişte oluşan kazaların tekrar yaşanmaması için alınması gereken önlemler tartışılmış, havuzlama kazalarının tümüyle önlenmesi amacıyla uygulanması gereken teknik yöntem ve kontroller ayrıntılı olarak sıralanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Havuzlama, Takarya, Gemi stabilitesi, Havuzlama kazaları.

AKTİF SENSÖRLER İÇİN RF ENERJİ HASATLAMA TASARIMI

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ÖZET

Gelişen teknolojiyle enerjiye olan ihtiyacın artması, yeni enerji kaynaklarının araştırılması ve mevcut kaynakların daha verimli kullanılması konusunu yeniden gündeme getirmiştir. Güneş, rüzgar, ısı, mekanik titreşim ve çevremizi saran elektromanyetik dalgalar önemli enerji kaynaklarıdır. Belirtilen enerji kaynakları arasında en çok kullanılan ve en fazla güç yoğunluğuna sahip olan Güneştir ancak güneş enerjisinden sadece Güneş varken yararlanılır. Benzer şekilde rüzgar enerjisinden de sadece rüzgar varken yararlanılır. Bu tür sorunlar bizi kesintisiz var olan bir kaynak bulmaya yönlendirmiştir. Günümüzde kullanılan cihazların yaydığı elektromanyetik dalgalar en önemli kesintisiz kaynaklardan biridir. RF hasatlama devreleri kullanılarak elektromanyetik dalga enerjilerini, cihazların kullanacağı gerilim seviyelerine çekmek mümkündür.

Aktif sensörlerin çalışabilmesi için dışarıdan bir kaynak ile beslemek gerekmektedir ve birçok sensör yüksek güç tüketimine gerek duymamaktadır. Hasatlama sonucu elde edilen güç ile bu sensörleri kullanmak mümkündür.

Bu çalışmada, 2.4 GHz bandında hasatlama yapabilen bir RF enerji hasatlama tasarımı yapılacaktır. Tasarım; empedans uyumlandırma katı, doğrultucu, gerilim dengeleyici ve yük kısımlarından oluşacaktır. Yük çıkışına sensörü direkt olarak bağlayarak veya batarya üzerinden sensörü besleyerek kullanımın mümkün olabileceği analiz edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: RF Enerji Hasatlama, Aktif Sensör, RF, Enerji Hasatlama

RF ENERGY HARVESTING DESIGN FOR ACTIVE SENSORS

ABSTRACT

Along with developing technology, the demand for energy is also increasing. This issue brings forward the searching new energy resources and using productively existing energy resources. The sun, wind, heat, mechanical vibration and electromagnetic waves surrounding us are important sources of energy. Among the above-mentioned energy sources , the sun is the most used and has the highest power density, but solar energy is used only when the sun is present. Similarly, wind energy is used only when there is wind. That kind of problems led us to find uninterrupted energy resources. Electromagnetic waves emitted by electronic devices such as modem are one of the most important uninterrupted sources. By using RF energy harvesting circuit, it is possible to convert electromagnetic waves to voltage levels what electronic devices use.

For active sensors it is necessary to feed with an external source and many sensors do not require high power consumption. It is possible to use these sensors with the power obtained by harvesting.

In this study, an energy harvesting circuit will be designed which operate at 2.4 GHz frequency band. Design consists of impedance matching, rectifier, voltage regulator and load parts. It is analyzed that it is possible to use the sensor directly to the load output or by feeding the sensor through the battery.

Keywords: RF Energy Harvesting, Active sensors, RF, Energy Harvesting

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
ANALYSIS OF PLANAR FREE SURFACE FLOW USING STRAIN BASED APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the development of a new quadrilateral membrane finite element based on the strain approach to solve steady state problems. Both steady seepage through soils and steady heat flow through a conductor are considered. This finite element has the two degrees of freedom (DOF) at each of the four corner nodes. The displacement functions of the developed element satisfy the exact representation of the rigid body modes. This developed element passed patch benchmark tests in the case of bending, and shear problems. Numerical experiments have been conducted to assess accuracy of the developed element compared to the theoretical results and other similar membrane elements.

Keywords: Strain approach, Finite element, steady state flow, Laplace's equation, Patch tests, heat flow.

**A METHOD FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF INTERACTION OF A VERBAL ROBOT
WITH SEVERAL PEOPLE.**

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ABSTRACT

This article presents a new method for solving how a robot interacts with multiple people. The proposed method is based on a neural network that receives various stimuli (gaze, speech, posture, conversation accumulation, habituation, etc.), there is a competition between them to decide who to pay attention to. A technique has been developed that creates a conversation between different participants that reproduces the behavior of a person in a robot. This method works with the problem of the appearance and disappearance of several interlocutors from the robot's field of view. A robotic head was also developed and manufactured, which is integrated with the view control. Various experiments have been conducted with this robotic head integrated into the ROS architectural model. An algorithm is developed by quantifying the effect of distance and orientation on attracting people's attention, in addition to the inherent importance of each signal in communication based on the gaze behavior of a group of human participants.

**CHARACTERIZATION AND ENHANCING WATER ABSORPTION CHARACTERISTIC OF
COARSE RECYCLED CONCRETE AGGREGATE**

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study is to characterize and enhance the water absorption property of a coarse recycled concrete aggregate (RCA). For this purpose, water absorption, specific gravity, dense and loose unit weight, flakiness index and Los Angeles degradation values of the aggregate were determined. The water absorption capacity obtained on 10 randomly selected aggregate samples was found to be in the range of $6.0 \pm 0.3\%$. In order to decrease the water absorption of RCA, various methods based on removal of the adhered old mortar from the aggregate surface or improving the quality of this mortar were applied. The improvement methods applied in this study were heat treatment, covering with cement and puzzolan slurry, mechanical rubbing and combination of heat and mechanical treatment. The heat treatment method involved the exposure of RCA to 250, 300, 350 and 400 °C. Besides, in order to strengthen the adhered mortar RCA was mixed with cement or fly ash slurry having water/binder ratios of 0.6, 1 and 2. Mechanical treatment was applied by mixing the RCA in a pan concrete mixer for 2, 5, 10, 12 and 15 minutes. Finally, for heat and mechanical treatment RCAs were exposed to 300 °C then mixed in mixer for 2, 5 and 8 minutes. Heat treatment alone and impregnation of cement or fly ash slurries did not significantly improved the water absorption characteristic of RCA. The exposure to 300 °C followed by 8 minutes mechanical rubbing was found to reduce the water absorption capacity of coarse RCA from 6.3% to 2.6% (corresponding to 58.1% reduction). The RCA subjected to 15 minutes mechanical treatment merely showed the lowest water absorption capacity among the treated RCAs. The water absorption capacity of this coarse RCA reduced from 5.9% to 1.8% (corresponding to 70.2% reduction).

Keywords: recycled concrete aggregate, mechanical rubbing, degradation resistance, flakiness index, water absorption.

**IMPACT OF REWARDS AND RECOGNITION ON EMPLOYEES JOB SATISFACTION AND
MOTIVATION IN PRIVATE INDUSTRIES IN RAJASTHAN**

Jyoti RATHORE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to analyse the impact of reward and recognition on employees' job satisfaction and motivation in private industries in Rajasthan. In this study data are collected from different industries in Rajasthan. Job satisfaction is a very important part of an employee's lifecycle and motivation to remain loyal to and employed with an organisation. This study aim to find out whether there is relationship between reward and recognition on employee job satisfaction and motivation. It is concluded from study that motivation and job satisfaction are significantly correlated and reward and recognition have a very good impact on motivation and satisfaction of the employees.

Keywords: Motivation, Reward, Recognition, Satisfaction, Employees

**SOLUTIONS TO PROVIDE RESOURCES BASED ON INFRASTRUCTURE TECHNOLOGY
TO SUPPORT DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN EDUCATION**

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ABSTRACT

The forth industrial revolution puts a great impact in technology in all aspects such as artificial intelligence, big data, Robotics, IoT. The prospect of the development of education in the context of the Industrial Revolution for the fourth time, Vietnam will certainly face many difficulties in education. Sometimes, transmission of knowledge is not sufficient without looking into the quality and capacity of the learners; quality teaching staff, and management staff. With the influx of new learning models and the development of science and technology, the methods of traditional education will certainly be challenging. Each student needs and different learning abilities. Advances in technology allowed the school to design individual learning pathways which is suitable for each particular case. Within the scope of the study, this paper deals with the technology infrastructure solutions to solve the whole distribution of resources, avoid deadlock, and concurrent access to the system for the learners.

In fact, in recent years, cloud computing has always been preferred by newly established businesses or deploying new software systems. However, the transition from an application running on the physical server to the cloud is still slow. There are three main factors leading to this problem.

Firstly, the system running stably on a physical server moving to the cloud will require the process of moving data, impacting on the system ... and when implemented, does not eliminate the possibility of appearing risks. Therefore, some people in charge of information technology (IT) of universities and organizations are psychologically afraid, not supportive of moving existing applications on physical infrastructure to "cloud".

Second, many universities have invested in physical server systems and continue to use this system instead of switching to cloud. If you convert immediately, the number of machines invested will do what, where to arrange ... are difficult questions.

Third, the deployment costs include human training as well as the services provided from abroad leading to very high prices. For these three reasons, most organizations and universities only use cloud for new applications. Migrating legacy applications to the cloud isn't much of a school unless they invest in new or their servers have started to run sluggishly. These are also the reasons why the transition to using cloud in Vietnam is slower than other countries in the world. In recent years the university expanded its role to strengthen scientific research and teaching. Promote computerization in management, building IT infrastructure through connectivity between universities in the country and globally. Therefore it is required to develop a cost-effective solution in providing resources such as digital libraries, electronic lectures, registered credits, online learning. The server system at university In this paper, we study the appropriate cloud types in the educational environment, solutions to support virtual server services and provide effective resources that meet the requirements of students, faculty, user. The solution meets the following specific requirements:

Assurance against resource conflicts, flexible solution to set up virtual server resources to respond more quickly to changes of infrastructure.

Technology to prevent congestion when simultaneous traffic from students, faculty, users

Technical proposals ensure appropriate cost for users

Solution Applications conflict when simultaneously running on an operating system platform, if one application goes down, it can affect other applications running on the same server. The article consists of several parts and is presented as follows: Part 1 provides an overview. Part 2 presents basic research. Part 3 presents the proposed algorithms. Part 4 presents the above test setup and compares the test results. Part 5 concludes and recommends.

**CREATING OF ADAPTIVE GRAPHICAL WEBINTERFACES BASED ON XSLT
TRANSFORMATION**

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the technology of creating and modifying data in a heterogeneous information system using adaptive graphical web interfaces. The purpose of the work is to create a set of technical developments and techniques that implement a systematic and integrated approach to the construction of adaptive user interfaces. The research method is based on a systematic analysis of modern technologies for creating adaptive graphical interfaces, developing their own technology and testing it experimentally. A server-side Web application has been developed that provides on-screen forms for creating and editing XML documents in accordance with the selected XSD schema. On-screen forms are generated on the server side and are provided to the user as HTML pages. The field of application of the above-mentioned technology is the integration of the created adaptive graphical web interface in a distributed information system in order to increase the efficiency of user access to heterogeneous information and the ability to manipulate it.

Keywords: adaptive web interfaces, integration of heterogeneous information, xml document navigation, xslt transformation.

THE EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL THROUGH HYDROGEN TECHNOLOGIES

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ABSTRACT

Increasing energy consumption, as well as the constant rise in environmental pollution is pushing researchers to look for new alternatives for clean energy production, energy storage and novel applications of existing technologies. The EU aims to be climate-neutral by 2050 – an economy with net-zero greenhouse gas emissions. This objective is at the heart of the European Green Deal and in line with the EU's commitment to the global climate action under the Paris Agreement. The transition to a climate-neutral society is an urgent challenge and gives us the opportunity to build a better future for all. That can be achieved by: investing into applied technological solutions involving citizens and communities in the decarbonisation process. Focusing the actions in key areas i.e. industrial policy, finance and research, while ensuring social fairness for a just energy transition. The action plan to make the EU's economy sustainable implies: boosting the efficient use of resources and moving to a clean, circular economy, restoring biodiversity and cutting pollution. Actions will be taken in all sectors of the economy: investing in environmentally-friendly technologies, supporting industry to innovate rolling out cleaner, cheaper and healthier forms of private and public transport, decarbonising the energy sector, ensuring buildings to be more energy efficient, collaborating with international partners to improve the global environmental standards. Hydrogen and fuel cell based technologies are becoming a highly attractive and suitable alternative to conventional ones, and funding for their research, development and deployment is growing constantly. There is an increased interest in investments from the world's leading economies in hydrogen technology. Hydrogen production has a high cost but it is now gradually reducing. Moreover, one of the best and most viable options for sustainability is to produce hydrogen from renewable energy sources (RES). The current work describes the different methods to convert and store energy, to obtain hydrogen and the application of hydrogen and fuel cell based technologies.

Keywords: hydrogen technologies, decarbonization, green energy

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MEASURING THE EMPLOYEE'S JOB SATISFACTION LEVEL OF ABC PRIVATE LIMITED, RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

Job satisfaction among the employees plays a very crucial role in overall firm's success or demise. The productivity of the work force, in any organisation, is a major driving force that leads to achieve organisational goals. Employees constitute essential part of every organization as works cannot be accomplished without them. Job satisfaction of employees depend on their inner feelings, if employees attain what they achieve they are more satisfied. As ABC private limited is popular amongst chemical industries, the main purpose of this study is to assess the satisfaction level of workforce. A set of questionnaire was used for collecting data from this organization. A convenient sampling technique was chosen and 200 sets of questionnaire were circulated out of which 150 were selected for further analysis. To analyze the job satisfaction of employees, Chi-Square test and percentage analysis have been used in this study. The study shows that only 46% of the employees expressed satisfaction with the working conditions, 38% of them with the relationship with coworker and 54% of them with the salary and 40% of them with the promotion.

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Employee, Working Condition, Salary, Organization

ÇALIŞANLARIN PRESENTEİZM DAVRANIŞLARI İLE ONLINE TÜKETİCİ SATIN ALMA NİYETİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ: SAĞLIK SEKTÖRÜ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

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ÖZET

Günümüz iş dünyasının yapısı incelendiğinde, işgörenlerin çeşitli örgütsel davranışlarda buldukları görülmektedir. İşgörenleri bu davranışlara yönlendiren faktörler bireysel kaynaklı olabileceği gibi işin yapısı, iş ortamı ya da çevresel faktör kaynaklı da olabilmektedir. İşgörenler tarafından sergilenen olumlu ya da olumsuz bu davranışlar, beraberinde farklı davranışların da ortaya çıkmasına neden olabilmektedir. Bu durum tıpkı bir zincir halka sistemi gibi devam etmekte ve beraberinde hem bireyleri hem de örgütleri etkilemektedir. Çalışanlar tarafından sergilenen davranışlardan bir tanesi olan presenteizm, çağımızın sorunudur. Presenteizm, çalışanların fiziksel ya da psikolojik yönden sağlıklı olmamalarına rağmen iş yerinde bulunması olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Çalışanlar açısından bakıldığında presenteizm, bireylerin verimliliğini negatif yönde etkilemektedir. Örgüt açısından bakıldığında ise presenteizm sorunu, örgütlerde büyük bir maliyet yükü doğurmaktadır. Son dönemlerde gündeme gelen bir diğer önemli konu ise internet teknolojisine bağlı olarak gelişen online alışveriştir. Online alışveriş bireylere birçok açıdan avantaj sağlarken, mesai saatleri içerisinde yapılan bu faaliyetler, örgütler tarafından istenmeyen bir durumdur. Bireyleri mesai saatleri içerisinde online alışverişe yönlendiren nedenler çeşitlilik göstermektedir. Olumsuz örgütsel davranışlar bu nedenlerin başında gelmektedir. Yazın incelendiğinde, presenteizm ve online tüketici satın alma niyeti kavramları farklı konularla ilişkilendirilmiştir. Fakat bu iki kavramın ilişkisine bakan herhangi bir çalışmanın olmaması araştırmanın önemini artırmaktadır.

Bu araştırma, sağlık çalışanlarının presenteizm davranışları ile online tüketici satın alma niyeti arasındaki ilişkiyi belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini, Şanlıurfa'da faaliyet gösteren Kamu ve Özel hastanelerde çalışan 384 birey oluşturmaktadır. Verilerin toplanmasında covid 19 pandemi koşulları nedeniyle online anket yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Veriler tesadüfi olmayan örnekleme yöntemlerinden kartopu örnekleme yöntemi ile toplanmıştır. Katılımcıların presenteizm davranış düzeyleri ile online satın alma niyetleri arasındaki ilişkiyi belirlemek için yapılan pearson korelasyon analizi sonucunda, her iki değişken arasında pozitif ve güçlü bir ilişki olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Presenteizm, Online Tüketici Satın Alma Niyeti, Sağlık Sektörü.

EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPLOYEES' PRESENTEEISM BEHAVIORS AND ONLINE CONSUMER PURCHASE INTENTION: A RESEARCH ON THE HEALTH SECTOR

ABSTRACT

When the structure of today's business world is examined, it is seen that employees engage in various organizational behaviors. The factors that direct the employees to these behaviors may be of individual origin or they may be caused by the structure of the job, work environment or environmental factors. These positive or negative behaviors exhibited by employees may cause different behaviors along with it. This situation continues just like a chain link system and affects both individuals and organizations. Presenteeism, one of the behaviors displayed by employees, is the problem of our age. Presenteeism is defined as the presence of employees at work even though they are not physically or psychologically healthy. From the perspective of employees, presenteeism negatively affects the productivity of individuals. From the point of view of the organization, the problem of presenteeism causes a great cost burden in organizations. Another important issue that has come to the fore recently is online shopping, which develops depending on internet technology. While online shopping provides advantages to individuals in many ways, these activities carried out during working hours are undesirable by organizations. The reasons that direct individuals to online shopping during working hours vary. Negative organizational behavior is one of these reasons. When the literature is examined, the concepts of presenteeism and online consumer purchase intention are associated with different topics. However, the lack of any study looking at the relationship between these two concepts increases the importance of the research.

This research was conducted to determine the relationship between presenteeism behaviors of healthcare professionals and online consumer purchase intention. The sample of the study consists of 384 individuals working in Public and Private hospitals operating in Şanlıurfa. Due to the COVID 19 pandemic conditions, the online survey method was used to collect the data. The data were collected using the snowball sampling method, one of the non-random sampling methods. As a result of Pearson correlation analysis conducted to determine the relationship between participants' presenteeism behavior levels and online purchase intentions, it was concluded that there was a positive and strong relationship between both variables.

Keywords: Presenteeism, Online Consumer Purchase Intention, Health Sector.

ÇALIŞANLARIN PRESENTEİZM DAVRANIŞLARI İLE İŞE YABANCILAŞMA DAVRANIŞLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİNE YÖNELİK BİR ARAŞTIRMA

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ÖZET

21. yüzyıl dünyasında, örgütlerin rekabet gücünü doğrudan veya dolaylı olarak etkileyen birçok faktör vardır. Bu faktörlerin başında ise örgütlerin en önemli girdisi olan insan (emek) gelmektedir. İnsan faktörünü, diğer faktörlerden ayıran birçok özellik mevcuttur. Bu özelliklerin başında ise insanın düşünen, etkilenen ve bu doğrultuda davranışta bulunan sosyal bir varlık olması gelmektedir. Çalışanlar tarafından sergilenen davranışlar, çalışan performansını etkilediği kadar, örgütlerin başarılı olma derecesinde de önemli rol oynamaktadır. Çalışanlar tarafından iş yaşamında sergilenen davranışlar çeşitlilik göstermekle olup, presentizm ve işe yabancılaşma bu davranış türlerinden sadece iki tanesidir. Presentizm, çalışanların kendilerini fiziksel ya da ruhsal yönden iyi hissetmemelerine rağmen işe gitmeleri durumudur. İşe yabancılaşma ise çalışanların, iş ortamına karşı duyduğu mutsuzluk sonrası ortaya çıkan, duygusal ve fiziksel güçsüzlük nedeniyle çalışma isteğini kaybetmesidir. Her iki kavram bir bütün olarak değerlendirildiğinde, gerek çalışanlar gerek örgütler açısından bir takım olumsuz sonuçlara neden olduğu görülmektedir. Özellikle çalışanların iş yükünün yoğun olduğu bankacılık sektörü bu olumsuzlukların en çok hissedildiği sektörlerin başında gelmektedir.

Bu çalışmada “*Çalışanların presentizm davranışları ile işe yabancılaşma davranışları arasında ilişki var mıdır?*” Sorusunun cevabı aranmaktadır. Araştırmanın amacı doğrultusunda hazırlanan anket formu, Şanlıurfa’da faaliyet gösteren bankalarda çalışan 284 bireye kolayda örnekleme yöntemiyle ve online olarak uygulanmıştır.

Araştırmada elde edilen veriler SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) for Windows programı kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Katılımcıların işe yabancılaşma ve alt boyutları ile presentizm düzeyleri arasındaki ilişkiyi belirlemek için yapılan spearman korelasyon analizi sonucunda işe yabancılaşma, işe yabancılaşmanın alt boyutları güçsüzlük, kuralsızlık ve toplumsal yabancılaşma ile presentizm düzeyleri arasında pozitif ve çok zayıf bir ilişki olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Presentizm, İşe Yabancılaşma, Performans.

A RESEARCH ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPLOYEES' PRESENTEEISM BEHAVIORS AND WORK ALIENATION BEHAVIORS

ABSTRACT

In the 21st century world, there are many factors that directly or indirectly affect the competitiveness of organizations. One of these factors is human (labor), which is the most important input of organizations. There are many features that distinguish the human factor from other factors. One of these features is that human beings are a social being who thinks, is affected and behaves accordingly. Behaviors displayed by employees play an important role in the success of organizations as well as affecting employee performance. The behaviors exhibited by employees in business life vary, and presentism and work alienation are just two of these types of behavior. Presenteeism is when employees go to work despite feeling unwell physically or mentally. Work alienation is when employees lose their will to work due to emotional and physical weakness, which occurs after their unhappiness with the work environment. When both concepts are considered as a whole, they can cause some negative consequences for both employees and organizations. Especially the banking sector, where the workload of employees is intense, is one of the sectors where these negativities are felt most.

In this study, *"Is there a relationship between presenteeism behaviors of employees and work alienation behavior?"* The answer to the question is sought. The questionnaire form prepared in line with the purpose of the study was applied online to 284 individuals working in banks operating in Şanlıurfa.

The data obtained in the study were analyzed using the SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) for Windows program. As a result of the spearman correlation analysis conducted to determine the relationship between the participants' job alienation and sub-dimensions and presenteeism levels, it was concluded that there was a positive and very weak relationship between job alienation, sub-dimensions of job alienation, weakness, irregularity, social alienation and presenteeism levels.

Keywords: Presenteeism, Work Alienation, Performance.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ACOUSTICAL PERFORMANCE OF PERMANENT MAGNET SYNCHRONOUS MOTORS

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ABSTRACT

Permanent magnet synchronous motors (PMSM) are mostly the first choice for applications that require high torque density and high efficiency over a wide speed range, such as electric vehicles. These motors provide superior efficiency for almost all driving cycles comparing with the other motor technologies; therefore, they run with a lower operating temperature, which in turn the reliability of the motor is increased. Although they are known as silent motors, in applications that require a wide range of speed and loading conditions the noise and vibration become an issue that degrades the ride quality and the vehicle health. Radial and tangential forces are generated at the teeth of the stator during the operation causing vibrations in the structure. As these vibrations resonate with the natural frequencies of the motor, acoustic noise is generated. However, the modal parameters of a PMSM can be manipulated through structural modifications to reduce the disturbing noise and vibration problems. In this work, to suppress the acoustic noise, a computational study is conducted on the stator and the frame of a PMSM. Two different models of the stator are analyzed through finite element method, where electromagnetic, modal, and harmonic response analysis studies are conducted. During modeling, the multizone mesh method and different face sizing are used. As many as the number of teeth, 4 mm circular holes are placed on the stator yoke. The initial model and the modified one are compared in terms of equivalent radiated power (ERP) level diagram, tangential deformation, and radial deformation in cylindrical coordinates. Different mode shapes and deformation amplitudes are observed after the modification for the same angular speeds. Hence, it is shown that by conducting structural modifications on the stator, it is possible to tune the dynamic characteristics of PMSMs and to improve the acoustical performance and vibration characteristics.

Keywords: Permanent magnet synchronous motors (PMSM), modal analysis, acoustic noise, equivalent radiated power (ERP), harmonic response analysis.

MATLAB TASARIM PLATFORMLARI VE ÖRNEK BİR UYGULAMA: AYARLANABİLİR LAZER KAYNAĞININ KONTROLÜ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Matlab platformunda yer alan kullanıcı ara yüzlerini tasarlamak amacı için kullanılan platformlardan Matlab Grafik Kullanıcı Arabirimi (GUI) ve Matlab APP Designer karşılaştırılmış, literatürde yapılan çalışmalardan örnekler verilmiştir. Ayrıca App Designer ortamında ayarlanabilir lazer kaynağının (TSL-210V) kontrolü yapılmıştır. Matworks, Matlab GUI ortamını geliştirmeyi durdurmuştur ve etkileşimli tasarımlar için APP Designer yapısına geçiş yapmıştır. Bu kapsamda hem GUI hem de App Designer ortamında yapılan çalışmalar incelenmiştir. Yapılan çalışmalara, nitel veri analizi yöntemlerinden özel durum araştırması yöntemi; veri toplama metodu olarak da döküman metodu kullanılarak ulaşılmıştır. Literatürde yapılan çalışmalar ve Matworks'ın sunduğu platform incelemelerinde Matlab App Designer ortamının kullanıcıya görsel açıdan daha kullanışlı tasarımlar ve alanlara özel kullanım kolaylıkları sunduğu görülmüştür. Özellikle App Designer altında var olan Matlab Compiler ve Matlab Web Server aracılığıyla bir web site alt yapısı gerektirmeden, Matlab kurulumu veya lisansları olmadan, var olan ağ üzerinde geliştirilen uygulamaların dağıtım yapılması büyük avantaj sağlamaktadır. Dağıtım yapılan uygulamalara erişim hakkı olan bütün kullanıcılar, herhangi bir tarayıcı aracılığıyla sunucu bir makine üzerinden uygulamaya ulaşabilir ve çalıştırabilir. Verilen örnek uygulamada TSL-210V cihazının açılıp kapanması, dalga boyu değişimi ve güç değişimi tasarlanan etkileşimli arayüz üzerinden yapılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: matlab, gui, app designer, ayarlanabilir lazer kaynağı

MATLAB DESIGN PLATFORMS AND A SAMPLE APPLICATION: CONTROL OF TUNABLE LASER SOURCE

ABSTRACT

In this study, Matlab Graphical User Interface (GUI) and Matlab APP Designer, which are used to design user interfaces on the Matlab platform, are compared and examples from studies in the literature are given. In addition, the tunable laser source (TSL-210V) control has been made in the App Designer environment. Mathworks has stopped developing the Matlab GUI environment and has switched to the APP Designer structure for interactive designs. In this context, the work done in both GUI and App Designer environment has been examined. The studies have been reached by using the case study method, one of the qualitative data analysis methods, and by using the document method as the data collection method. In the studies conducted in the literature and in the platform, reviews presented by Matworks, it has been seen that the Matlab App Designer environment offers more visually useful designs to the user and offers specific ease of use for the areas. Especially, through Matlab Compiler and Matlab Web Server which are under App Designer, it is a great advantage to distribute applications developed on the existing network without the need for a web site infrastructure, Matlab installation or licenses. All users who have access to the distributed applications can access and run the application from a server machine through any browser. In the given example application, the TSL-210V device is turned on and off, wavelength change and power change had made over the designed interactive

interface.

Keywords: matlab, gui, app designer, tunable laser source

**UÇAK MOTORU OLARAK KULLANILAN GAZ TÜRBİNLERİNDE MACH SAYISININ
SESALTI HAVA ALIĞI PERFORMANSINA ETKİSİNİN NÜMERİK YÖNTEM İLE
İNCELENMESİ**

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ÖZET

Gaz türbinli motorlar, yanma ısı enerjisini mekanik enerjiye dönüştüren ve uçak, tren, gemi ve doğalgaz güç çevrim santrallerinde kullanılan makinelerdir. Uçak motoru olarak kullanılan gaz türbinleri, hava alığı (air intake), kompresör, yanma odası, türbin ve nozuldan oluşur. Gaz türbinlerinde hava, hava alığında emilir ve kompresörde sıkıştırılarak yanma odasına aktarılır. Yanma odasında basınçlı havaya yakıt püskürtülerek yanma sağlanır. Yanma odasından çıkan yüksek basınç ve hızla sahip gazlar, türbin kanatlarına çarpıp döndürürler ve bu güç, uçak motorlarında kompresörü çalıştırmakta kullanılır. Türbinden çıkan gaz, büyük bir basınç ve hız ile atmosfere atılırken, uçak için gereken itkiyi de oluşturur. Bu işlemlerde, hava alığı, serbest akımdaki havanın kompresöre uygun şekilde aktarılmasından sorumludur. Bu çalışmada, Mach sayısının literatürde deneysel sonuçları mevcut olan s-formuna sahip RAE M2129 hava alığının performansına etkisi nümerik yöntem ile incelenmiştir. İncelenen Mach sayıları, 0,1-0,3-0,5-0,7-0,9'dur. Performans göstergeleri olarak, basınç korunumu katsayısı (Pressure Recovery) ve bozuntu katsayısı (Distortion Coefficient) baz alınmıştır. Çalışmada, nümerik yöntem için sonlu hacimler nümerik yöntemini kullanan Ansys Fluent paket programı kullanılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hava alığı, Gaz türbinleri, Mach sayısı, Nümerik yöntem.

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERACTIVE INTELLIGENT SEARCH

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ABSTRACT

Interactive intellectual search refers to the field of information and search engines on the Internet. The technical result of this search is that on the basis of the grammar of links, algorithms for matching sentences have been developed in order to determine their similarity, taking into account paraphrases. A system of relations (morphological and syntactic) for the Turkic languages is proposed. The created toolkit allows for large-scale testing and improvement of information search algorithms in natural language, including in Kazakh and Turkish languages, which give a high degree of relevance of the result to the query.

Keywords: Interactive intellectual search, agglutinative languages, Link Grammar Parser, Kazakh and Turkish languages.

DEEP LEARNING FOR BEARING FAULT DIAGNOSIS

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ABSTRACT

As we know, to reduce friction between moving pairs a crucial component that is used is rolling element bearing. In order to keep out power drives protected an efficient bearing fault diagnosis system is essential. Thanks to (internet of things), a massive amount of data is gathered from bearing health monitoring systems. The volume, diversity and velocity of data that is collected from IOT is huge with varying nature. The main problem in existing way of bearing fault diagnosis is that we need to have some sort of knowledge before hand in the field of signal processing and features are manually extracted. This limits the capability of fault bearing diagnosis. We have used machine learning model i.e. K-NN to test our CWRU dataset initially. Now, to increase the efficiency we use deep learning models for data mining from big data. It helps in monitoring the bearing health more precisely than before. Deep learning methods have an edge over conventional machine learning methods as we don't need to rely on domain knowledge and human analysis. The features causing bearing fault are extracted automatically that humans can't detect. That's why deep learning has attracted attention toward itself. Deep learning approaches are data hungry, they need a lot of data for their training purpose. One of the major challenges in detecting bearing fault is its data availability as degradation data is collected over time. Some institutions have successfully collected the bearing fault data which has been a great help in developing the model. Deep learning can be used for pattern discovery and useful predictions.

DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF SOLAR OPERATED MECHANICAL SEGWAY

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ABSTRACT

Personal transporter, Segway having two wheeled and one small supporting wheel for self-balancing Mechanical Segway vehicle is designed. The system is able to operate in transporter mode using mechanical concepts. This paper focuses on manufacturing Segway without using any type of programming & Sensors or any state feedback to stabilize system on transporter mode. Small wheel is used so that there is no need of gyroscopic sensors for balancing purpose. The paper focuses on building a very low cost, highly efficient rate, easy to handle and operational mechanical battery operated segway or transporter, the non-conventional solar energy is used to charge the batteries of segway using a solar panel.

Keywords: Mechanical Segway, solar energy, self-balancing, Personal transporter, three wheeled segway, human transporter.

STUDY OF NANO TiC COMPOUNDS BY INFRARED SPECTROSCOPY

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ABSTARCT

Infrared (IR) spectra of Nano TiC samples were taken on the Varian 640 FTIR device in the range of 400-4000 cm^{-1} of space frequency. As a result of the analysis of the spectra, it was found that there are four sharp peaks in the general approach in the sample. The value of the wave number explaining the Ti-C bond in TiC nanoparticles has been determined.

For investigation used powdered nano TiC particles consisting of 40-60 nm particles with a specific surface area of (SSA) $\sim 50 \text{ m}^2 / \text{g}$. Note that TiC nanoparticles have a density of $0.08 \text{ g} / \text{cm}^3$, although the actual density of TiC is up to $4.93 \text{ g} / \text{cm}^3$. Samples for IR experiments were prepared in the form of a solid mixture with a combination of KBr (1: 100) by pressing with a pressure of $0.5 \text{ kN} / \text{cm}^2$ in the form of a cylinder with a diameter of 7 mm and a height of 1 μm . Infrared spectra of Nano TiC particles were captured at room temperature in the range of 400-4000 cm^{-1} wavelength (spatial frequency) on the Varian 640 FTIR device.

The main purpose of the IR analysis of the sample is to easily observe the spatial oscillations in the TiC nanoparticles in the initial approach. The spectrum obtained from IR analyzes, we found that peaks in the sample in the range of 400-4000 cm^{-1} of the spatial frequency. The first peak corresponding to the value of 650 cm^{-1} of the wave number present in the sample is directly related to the Ti-C bond. The peak observed at wavelength 650 cm^{-1} clearly characterizes the vibration between Ti and C atoms. Researches have shown that C-O bonds were determined at 1550 cm^{-1} of the wave number on the surface of TiC nanoparticles. On the other hand Ti-OH or Ti-O bonds located on the surface of the nanoparticle were determined at 2350 cm^{-1} and 2690 cm^{-1} . Due to the adsorption capacity of nano TiC particles, -OH groups are visible at $\sim 3500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

Keywords: Nano TiC, FTIR, SSA

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
ANN-MOALO BASED TOOL-WEAR MONITORING FOR BETTER SURFACE QUALITY

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this work is to study the impact of cutting parameters on the evolution of flank wear (V_b) during the turning of EN-GJL-250 cast iron using coated and uncoated ceramic inserts made of silicon nitride (Si_3N_4). The ANOVA has been established in order to define the contribution of each cutting parameter on the studied factor, the approach of artificial neural networks "ANN" has been then adopted to generate mathematical prediction models, the latter have been exploited in the optimization of the cutting parameters using a new optimization algorithm called Multi-Objective Ant-Lion-Optimizer (MOALO).

Keywords: Tool-Wear, Monitoring, ANN, Optimization

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ABSTRACT

The analysis of the oscillatory motion of the encapsulated He inside a molecular cage as $C_{20}H_{20}$ was analyzed considering the stability of this supramolecular system. The theoretical study is based on molecular dynamics using ab initio quantum calculation at 6-31G level of approximation. The investigation focuses two initial states of the system. The first one is considered for the case of He atom at the center of the cage having the initial kinetic energy set at values ranging in between 5 and 90 meV. The second initial state of He@ $C_{20}H_{20}$ is associated to the energy stored only inside the cage as a deformation energy produced by He atom placed in the center of a pentagonal window of the cage. These calculations carried out in between extreme conditions show the behavior of this exotic oscillator keeping in all cases the dominant vibration energy at 20 THz being associated to He oscillations around the center of the dodecahedrane molecule. The dipole variation of the entire system produces the dominant amplitudes at 20 and 100 THz as a result of continuous exchange of energy between the encapsulated He atom and the molecular cage. The possibility of storing energy in such exotic oscillators that prove almost stable behavior could sustain practical applications.

MODELLING PATHLOSS PROGNOSTICATIONS BASED ON MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES FOR 4G-LTE NETWORK AT 900 MHZ IN TROPICAL REGION

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ABSTRACT

Inaccurate empirical models result in network with high co-channel meddling and waste of power. Pathloss propagation prediction which is based on scientific modelling of radio path is useful in determine and forecasting accurately the effect of the channel on the signal but most of the existing empirical models are function of distance between the transmitter and receiver and transmitting site thus compelling the development of a model that involve the use of atmospheric parameters, elevation and ground conductivity in the determination of received ultra-high frequency (UHF) signal level. In this paper, characterization and development of empirical pathloss model of radio signal at (UHF) band using the machine learning algorithm based on experimental data at 900 MHz in urban environment is presented. The measurement campaign took place in tropical region, Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria (7.401962N, 3.917313E). The experimental results (Pathloss) as well as all the input factors such as: atmospheric parameters, elevation, normalized distance and ground conductivity were fed into a feed forward neural network. From the results obtained, all the empirical pathloss models considered (Hata-okumura, ECC-33, and COST-231 Hata) overestimated the measured pathloss. Statistical analysis shows that, the developed model that was trained based on the Levenberg–Marquardt algorithm and 70 neurons in the hidden layer produced the satisfactory results with RMSE 4.2 dB and mean absolute error (MAE) 2.73%. Hence, the model developed using machine learning technique provides a suitable and powerful tool that can imitate such complex nonlinear functional relationships between path loss and other independent parameters. Also the developed model provides a much better fit and in good agreement with acceptable international standard, achieving a RMSE value less than 6 dB required for good signal propagation in outdoor wireless network planning.

Keywords: ANN, Empirical models, Pathloss, RMSE, UHF

**A NEW MEMBRANE FINITE ELEMENT BASED ON THE STRAIN FORMULATION FOR
THE ANALYSIS OF 2-D STRUCTURES**

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the development of a new membrane rectangular finite element based on the strain approach for static and free vibration analysis. This finite element has the three degrees of freedom (DOF) at each of the four corner nodes. The displacement functions of the developed element satisfy the exact representation of the rigid body modes. The displacements field of this element is based on the assumed functions for the various components of strain that satisfy the compatibility equation and it is developed in some way to improve the element performance in the distorted configurations. For the dynamic analysis different algorithms and mass matrix assumptions are employed. For the purposes of validation, some selected numerical examples are solved using this developed element in both analyses. The obtained results are compared to the analytical solutions and to others similar membrane finite elements which show the good performance of this developed element.

Keywords: Strain formulation, membrane finite element, free vibration, mesh distortion, compatibility equation.

PREDICTION RESISTANCE OF LONG PHU PLANING HULLS

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ABSTRACT

Accurately calculating the resistance of the planing hull is one of the most complex workings. In this paper, applying the CFD tool as well as the Savitsky formula to predict the resistance of planing hull Long Phu 02. The results are verified with the experiment. In addition, the paper also investigates the effects of deadrise angle, weight distribution factors on ship resistance.

**A REVIEW OF STEGANOGRAPHY AND CLASSIFICATION OF IMAGE
STEGANOGRAPHY METHODS**

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ABSTRACT

Digital communication has become an essential part of infrastructure nowadays, a lot of applications are Internet-based and it is important that communication be made secret. The Internet as a whole does not use secure links, thus information in transit may be vulnerable to interception as well. The important of reducing a chance of the information being detected during the transmission is being an issue now days. As a result, the security of information passed over an open channel has become a fundamental issue and therefore, the confidentiality and data integrity are required to protect against unauthorized access and use. This has resulted in an unstable growth in the field of information hiding. Cryptography and steganography are the two popular methods available to provide security It is an ongoing research area having vast number of applications in distinct fields such as defence and intelligence, medical, on-line banking, on-line transaction, to stop music piracy and other financial and commercial purposes. There are various steganography approaches exist and they differ depending upon message to be embedded, use of file type as carrier or compression method used etc. The focus of this paper is to classify distinct image steganography techniques besides giving overview, importance and challenges of steganography techniques. Other related security techniques are also been discussed in brief in this paper. The classification of steganography techniques may provide not only understanding and guidelines to researchers in this field but also provide directions for future work in this field.

**ASSESSMENT OF NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL RADIONUCLIDES IN SEDIMENT
SAMPLES COLLECTED FROM TWO HYPERSALINE ALGERIAN SITES: CHOTT
MELGHIR AND GUELTA AL-HAMRA**

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ABSTRACT

The determination of naturally occurring and artificial radionuclides in sediments and saline lakes has an important role in the determination of soil erosion and the lakes sediment dating. These radionuclides have been recognized as good radiotracers for solving serious agro-environmental problems.

This work provides the first results on activity distribution of natural radionuclides ^{226}Ra , ^{210}Pb , ^{40}K and man-made radionuclides ^{137}Cs in the surface sediments of two Hypersaline aquatic sites Chott Melghir in the wilaya of El-Oued and Guelta al-Hamra in the wilaya of Biskra.

Sediment samples were collected from the surface layer of soil with a thickness of 5 cm at the edge of the stream or pond; in the laboratory, the samples were sealed and stored during 35 days for secular equilibrium. The measurements were carried out by means of Gamma Spectrometry technique using an HPGe semiconductor detector with a resolution is 1.8keV at 1332.5 keV line of Co-60. The sediment gamma spectra obtained were processed using Genie 2000 processing software.

The activity concentrations in Chott Melghir were found to range from (8,35 Bq/kg - 16,3 Bq/kg), (108 Bq/kg - 223 Bq/kg), (0,82 Bq/kg - 2,38 Bq/kg) and (4,42 Bq/kg - 7,98 Bq/kg) for ^{226}Ra , ^{40}K , ^{137}Cs , ^{210}Pb respectively.

The results from Guelta al-Hamra were determined to be (15,5Bq/kg et 22,4 Bq/kg), (86,8 Bq/kg et 291 Bq/kg), (0,709 Bq/kg et 1,54 Bq/kg) and (4,17 Bq/kg au 21,6 Bq/kg) respectively for ^{226}Ra , ^{40}K , ^{137}Cs , ^{210}Pb .

The distribution of natural and artificial radionuclides was observed to be in the same range in both sites. The values obtained in the present study are within world acceptable limits and did not show any ecological risk due to radionuclide pollutants.

Keywords: Sediments, Natural And Artificial Radionuclides, Gamma Spectrometry, Radiotracers

**ITIL TABANLI HİZMET MASASI SİSTEMLERİNDE, VERİMLİLİĞİ ARTIRICI
YAKLAŞIMLAR ve ÖNCELİK BELİRLEME SİSTEMİ UYGULAMASI**

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ÖZET

Günümüzde Bilgi Teknolojileri (BT) neredeyse her endüstrinin vazgeçilmez bir parçası durumundadır. Bilgi Teknolojileri sistemlerinde oluşan herhangi bir aksamada, birçok işletmenin operasyonları ciddi bir şekilde etkilenmektedir. Ancak günümüzde sürekli artan yazılım ve donanım çeşitliliği ve bu sistemlerin işletmelerde niceliksel anlamda artması, bütün sistemleri kontrol altında tutma noktasında BT departmanları için ciddi zorluklar yaratmaktadır. Bu nedenle sunulan BT hizmetlerinin, sistematik bir yaklaşım içerisinde yönetilmesi ihtiyacı oluşmuştur.

Hizmet Masası (*Service Desk*), BT hizmeti alan son kullanıcıların, BT ile ilgili herhangi bir sorun ya da istekte başvurdukları tek iletişim noktasıdır. Bazı firmalar Hizmet Masası rolünü şirket içinde barındırırken bazı firmalar ise bu iş üzerinde uzmanlığı olan firmalardan destek almaktadır. Bu çalışmada, firmaların hizmet masası departmanlarının işleyişi, karşılaştıkları zorluklarla birlikte verimliliği artırıcı yaklaşımlar tartışılarak, hizmet masasının gelecek beklentileri üzerinde durulacaktır. Hizmet masalarının önemli sorunlarından biri olan, olay kayıtlarında öncelik belirleme için geliştirilmiş, Öncelik Belirleme Sistemi (*ÖBS*) yazılımı tanıtılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler- BT hizmet yönetimi, ITIL, Hizmet Masası, Bilet Önceliklendirme

**EFFICIENCY INCREASING APPROACHES AND PRIORITY IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM
IMPLEMENTATION IN ITIL-BASED SERVICE DESK SYSTEMS**

ABSTRACT

Information Technology (IT) is now an indispensable part of almost every industry. In any disruption in Information Technology systems, the operations of many businesses are seriously affected. However, today, the increasing variety of software and hardware and the quantitative increase of these systems in enterprises create serious difficulties for IT departments in keeping all systems under control. For this reason, there has been a need to manage the provided IT services in a systematic approach.

The Service Desk is the single point of contact for end users receiving IT service for any IT-related problem or request. While some companies have the Service Desk role within the company, some companies receive support from companies that have expertise in this business. In this study, the functioning of the service desk departments of the companies, together with the difficulties they face, and the approaches to increase productivity will be discussed, and the future expectations of the service desk will be emphasized. The Priority Identification System (PIS) software, which is one of the important problems of service desks and created for prioritization in event records, will be introduced.

Keywords- IT service management, ITIL, Service Desk, Incident Prioritization

BİYOTAKLİT YÖNTEMİYLE İNSANSIZ DENİZ YÜZEY ARACI TASARIMI

UNMANNED SURFACE VEHICLE DESIGN WITH BIOMIMICRY METHOD

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ÖZET

Açık denizlerde ve kıyı alanlarında inşa edilen deniz yapıları, boru hatları, limanlar ve marinalar gibi mühendislik projelerine temel teşkil eden jeolojik ve jeofizik araştırmalar, günümüzde tam donanımlı araştırma gemileri ya da bu işle ilgili teçhizata sahip küçük tekneler kullanılarak ve temelde insan emeğinin yoğun olduğu çalışmalarla gerçekleştirilmektedir. Bu geleneksel yöntem, yüksek maliyetli olduğu kadar, değişken hava şartlarına bağlı olarak can ve mal güvenliği riskini de arttırmaktadır.

Bu çalışma kapsamında tasarlanan insansız deniz yüzey aracının misyonu, deniz jeolojisi ve jeofiziği araştırmaları için, üzerine yerleştirilen yanal yüzey tarama sonarı (side scan sonar) ve tek ışınlı ses üretici (single beam echo-sounder) ile elde edilen verilerin, karadaki iş istasyonundan gerçek zamanlı olarak izlenmesini sağlamaktır. Böylelikle teknede personele ihtiyaç duyulmadan, yüksek çözünürlüklü ve üç boyutlu deniz tabanı morfolojik yapısını araştırmak ve haritalarını hazırlamak, inşaat ve işletme aşamalarında ise kıyı ve açık deniz sörveyleri yapmak mümkün olacaktır. Bu amaçla, bu tip bir insansız deniz yüzey aracının optimum form tasarımını elde edebilmek için, SWATH (Small Waterplane Area Twin Hull) tekne tipine sahip olacak yüzey aracının toplam direnç değerlerinin hesaplamalı akışkanlar dinamiği aracılığıyla doğrulaması yapıldıktan sonra, sephiye elemanları biyotaklit yönteminden yararlanılarak öncelikle gagalı balina (*Ziphius Cavirostris*) formuna benzer şekilde tasarlanmıştır. İzleyen aşamada ise, bu sephiye elemanlarında belirli iyileştirmeler yapılarak, çok düşük işletme maliyetlerine sahip olacak SWATH tekneye ait final form tasarımı elde edilmiş ve tüm analizler ayrıntılı olarak tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar sözcükler: İnsansız deniz yüzey aracı, form tasarımı, biyotaklit, sonlu hacimler yöntemi, hesaplamalı akışkanlar dinamiği.

ABSTRACT

Geological and geophysical investigations, which constitute the basis for engineering projects such as marine structures, pipelines, ports and marinas built on the open seas and coastal areas, are today carried out by using fully equipped research ships or small boats equipped for this work and mainly with intensive human labor. This traditional method is not only costly, but also increases the risk of life and property safety due to variable and severe weather conditions.

The mission of the unmanned surface vehicle designed within the scope of this study for marine geology and geophysics research, is to monitor the real-time data obtained by the side scan sonar and single beam echo-sounder placed on it, from the workstation on land. Thus, it will be possible to research and prepare maps of high-resolution and three-dimensional sea floor morphological structure, and to conduct coastal and offshore surveys during construction and operation phases, without the need for personnel on board. For this purpose, in order to obtain the optimum form design of such an unmanned surface vehicle, which will have the SWATH (Small Waterplane Area Twin Hull) boat type, after verification of the vehicle resistance results through computational fluid dynamics method, the buoyant elements were firstly designed in a similar way to the beaked whale (*Ziphius Cavirostris*) form using the biomimicry method. In the following stage, certain improvements were performed in these buoyant

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

elements, and the final form design of the SWATH boat, which will have very low operating costs, was obtained, and all analyzes were discussed elaborately.

Keywords: Unmanned surface vehicle, form design, biomimicry, finite volume method, computational fluid dynamics.

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
ON GENERALIZED VECTOR EQUILIBRIUM PROBLEMS AND SCALAR MINIMIZATION
PROBLEMS

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ABSTRACT

In this talk, existence of a nonempty pointed convex cone with empty topological interior and nonempty algebraic interior for an arbitrary infinite dimensional linear topological space is proved. A multivalued version of Farkas's lemma in the setting of ordered linear spaces is established. By using it, an equivalence relation between the solution set of some generalized vector equilibrium problems and the corresponding minimization problems are provided. The techniques are used in this note different from the KKM theory and fixed point theory. Some examples in order to support the main results are given.

Keywords: Equilibrium problem, topological interior, Farkas lemma, *KKM* mapping .

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
ON FIXED POINTS FOR GENERALIZED F -CONTRACTION MAPPINGS WITH St -
PROPERTY

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ABSTRACT

A generalization of the Banach contraction through the notions of the generalized F -contraction, simulation function and admissible function is introduced. The existence and uniqueness of fixed points for a self-mapping with **St -property on** metric spaces by the new constructed contraction are investigated. The results of this article can be viewed as an improvement of some relevant main results are appeared in this area.

Keywords: Fixed point, complete metric space, St - S property, F -contraction, simulation function.

FEN BİLİMLERİ ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN 21. YÜZYIL BECERİLERİNE YÖNELİK FARKINDALIKLARINI BELİRLEMeye YÖNELİK NİTEL BİR ÇALIŞMA

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ÖZET

21. yüzyıl becerileri, bireylerin yaşadığımız yüzyılın beklentilerine karşılık verebilmeleri için gerek duydukları yetkinliklerin başında gelmektedir. Bu beceriler, genel anlamda bireylerin çalışma ve sosyal hayatlarında başarı sağlayabilmeleri için gerekli olan işbirliği ve iletişim, yaratıcılık ve yenilenme becerileri, problem çözme ve eleştirel düşünme gibi temel becerilerden oluşmaktadır. Çalışmada, fen bilgisi öğretmenlerinin 21. yüzyıl becerilerine yönelik algı ve farkındalıkları ile bu becerileri nasıl tanımladıklarının belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma, nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden biri olan olgubilim çalışması deseninde kurgulanmıştır. Çalışmanın örneklemini oluşturulurken kolay ulaşılabilir örnekleme yöntemi benimsenmiştir. Bu kapsamda, 15fen bilimleri öğretmeni ile WhatsApp uygulaması aracılığıyla birebir görüntülü görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Görüşme yapılacak olan öğretmenlerin belirlenmesinde en az bir dönem ders verme tecrübesine sahip olma şartı aranmıştır. Veriler, araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formları aracılığıyla toplanmış; verilerin analizinde ise betimsel analiz kullanılmış ve katılımcıların görüşlerinden direk alıntılara yer verilerek çalışmanın geçerliği artırılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda öğretmenlerin 21. yüzyıl becerilerini tanımlarken eleştirel düşünme, iletişim, teknoloji okuryazarlığı gibi bazı benzer görüşlere sahip olmalarına karşın bu görüşlerin sınırlı olduğu ve 21. yüzyıl yeterliliklerini oldukça çeşitli şekillerde tanımladıkları ve anlamlandırdıkları tespit edilmiştir. Buna göre, fen bilimleri öğretmenleri 21. yüzyıl becerilerini yaratıcılık, inovatif düşünme, sorgulama, iletişim, teknolojiyi etkin kullanmak, teknoloji okuryazarlığı, bilişsel öğrenme yapısı, problem çözme becerisi gibi birçok farklı şekilde anlamlandırdıkları belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca, araştırma sonunda katılımcılara mevcut fen bilimleri öğretim programının 21. Yüzyıl becerilerini kazandırmada ne derece başarılı olduğu sorulmuş olup, katılımcıların çoğunluğunun programın bu becerileri kazandırmada başarılı olmadığıveya kısmen başarılı olduğunu savunduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler:21. Yüzyıl becerileri, fen bilimleri, öğretmen görüşleri, fen bilimleri öğretim programı.

**A QUALITATIVE STUDY TO DETERMINE THE AWARENESS OF SCIENCE
TEACHERS' TOWARDS 21ST CENTURY SKILLS**

ABSTRACT

21st century skills are at the top of the list of competencies individuals need in order to meet the expectations of the century we live in. These skills generally consist of basic skills such as cooperation and communication, creativity and innovation skills, problem solving and critical thinking, which are necessary for individuals to achieve success in their work and social life. In the current study, it was aimed to determine the perception and awareness of science teachers towards 21st century skills and how they define these skills. The study is structured in the phenomenology study design, which is one of the qualitative research methods. While creating the sample of the study, convenience sampling method was adopted. Within this scope, one-to-one video interviews were conducted with 15 science teachers via WhatsApp application. In determining the teachers to be interviewed, it was required to have at least one semester of teaching experience. The data were collected through semi-structured interview forms developed by the researchers; Descriptive analysis was used in the analysis of the data and the validity of the study was increased by including direct quotations from the answers of the participants. As a result of the research, it was determined that although teachers have some similar views such as critical thinking, communication, technology literacy, while defining 21st century skills, these views are limited and they define and interpret 21st century skills in a wide variety of ways. Accordingly, it was determined that science teachers interpret 21st century skills in many different ways such as creativity, innovative thinking, questioning, communication, effective use of technology, technology literacy, cognitive learning structure, and problem solving skills. In addition, at the end of the research, the participants were asked to what extent the current science curriculum was successful in gaining 21st century skills, and it was determined that the majority of the participants argued that the program was not successful or partially successful in gaining these skills.

Keywords: 21st century skills, science, teacher views, science curriculum.

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ABSTRACT

Machine learning is an algorithm-based form of management that models to extract meaningful information from increasing data with evolving technology. The parameters used when designing machine learning models are divided into two groups, which can be obtained directly from the data during the training process and are predefined by the designer. These are, respectively, the model parameter and the hyper parameter. The selection of hyper parameters independently of the designer is important. Optimization of hyper parameters directly affects the operating performance of machine learning models. Within the scope of this study, their performance, advantages and disadvantages were evaluated by comparing the existing Grid Search, Random Search and Bayesian Search methods in the literature. Recently used in the literature, which is one of machine learning algorithms Support Vector Machine algorithm hyper parameters (kernel, epsilon value, etc.) it was analyzed using these methods and a set of values belonging to hyper parameters that improve the performance of the algorithm was detected. In the study, it was observed that although the classification performance value found with Grid Search was high, the cost in terms of time was quite high compared to the other two methods.

Keywords: Machine Learning, Hyper Parameter, Support Vector Machine.

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
RADIATION IMPACT ON STAGNATION POINT FLOW WITH MAGNETIC FIELD OVER
A STRETCHING SHEET

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to examine effects of thermal radiation and magnetic field on 2D stagnation point flow toward a stretching sheet. The governing equations are transformed into a system of nonlinear ordinary differential equations by similarities transformation method and then, solved, numerically using implicit finite difference scheme. Comparison with previous investigation were performed in some limiting sense, depicts, perfect agreement.

Keywords: Thermal radiation, Magnetic field, stagnation point flow, Stretching sheet.

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
EFFECT OF ELECTRIC FIELD ON FLOW OF NANOFLUID TOWARD STRETCHING SHEET

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ABSTRACT

This work explores numerically the influence of the electric field on nanofluid over a stretching sheet surface. The ordinary differential equation (ODE's) are obtained from the partial differential equations (PDE's) employing the transformation technique. Hence the transformed model are computed with the respective conditions using Keller Box method. The functions of the different parameter values on the flow field profiles are graphically presented and analysed. The current results is in good agreement with previous research studied.

LOWER BOUND ESTIMATION OF A PRINCIPAL EIGENVALUE FOR TWO-INTERVAL
STURM-LIOUVILLE PROBLEMS

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ABSTRACT

Two-interval Sturm-Liouville problems arise as mathematical model of various type of physical problems. For example, such physical processes as the Earth's free oscillations, the heat transfer through an infinitely conductive layer, the electrodynamics of complex medium etc. lead to Sturm-Liouville problems given on two disjoint intervals with additional transfer conditions across the common endpoint of these intervals, the so-called impulsive conditions. For the regular one-interval Sturm-Liouville problem it is guaranteed that there are infinitely many eigenvalues which are real and the corresponding eigenfunctions forms an orthogonal basis of the Hilbert space of square-integrable functions. There are voluminous literature devoted to one-interval Sturm-Liouville problems. In this paper we have generalized and extended some properties of one-interval Sturm-Liouville problems to the two-interval Sturm-Liouville problems involving additional impulsive conditions. Namely, by using a new approach, we prove that the problem under consideration has infinitely many real eigenvalues and find an asymptotic formula for them. Moreover, we have defined some eigensolutions in terms which the Green's function is constructed.

We also derived the generalized Parseval's equality. These results were used to establish, the Rayleigh Ritz formula, the minimax-principle and lower bound for the first eigenvalue, the so-called principal eigenvalue.

Keywords: Sturm-Liouville problems, Rayleigh Ritz formula, minimax-principle.

COMPARISON RESULTS FOR STURM-LIOUVILLE PROBLEMS WITH TRANSMISSION
CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT

The existence and distribution of the zeros of the solutions of the various type differential equations are of central importance in the theory of differential operators. There is an immense literature on this topic. Most of classical results in comparison and oscillation theory are formulated for formally selfadjoint Sturm-Liouville operators of the form

$$-(p(x)u')'+q(x)u=0, \quad x \in [a,b]$$

$$-(r(x)v')'+s(x)v=0, \quad x \in [a,b]$$

where $p(x)$, $q(x)$, $r(x)$ and $s(x)$ are smooth functions and $p(x) > 0$, $r(x) > 0$ for all $x \in [a,b]$. The Sturmian comparison and oscillation theory has important physical interpretations which will motivate later generalization and accordingly this theory has been extended in various directions, such as for higher order ordinary differential equations, difference equations, fractional order differential equations etc. The solution of many important physical problems, such as the heat and mass transfer problems, the vibrating string problems, etc., lead to boundary value problems defined on a finite number of disjoint intervals.

This study devoted to the investigation of comparison properties for Sturm-Liouville equations, defined on two disjoint intervals together with additional transfer conditions across the common endpoint of these intervals, so-called transmission conditions. The results obtained generalize the corresponding classical results of Sturm's comparison and oscillation theory.

Keywords: Boundary value problems, comparison theorems, oscillation theory.

**THE USE OF CORDIC VARIATIONS IN SELF LOCATION ESTIMATION PROCESS VIA
LINE-OF-SIGHT AND SINGLE-BOUNCED NON-LINE-OF-SIGHT SIGNAL ARRIVING
APPROACHES**

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ABSTRACT

Estimation techniques for a mobile object localisation has been a hot research topic for a long time and these studies have been supported by governments and businesses in recent decades. Since the latest technological breakthrough in unmanned vehicle technologies, they are playing tremendous roles in the military operations. Self-location estimation process is an infeasible capability that an unmanned vehicle requires in critical applications. This process requires high accuracy that is hard to be achieved by mobile devices, usually having power and computational limitations. The traditional self-localisation techniques provide insufficient levels of accuracy, and computational performance on unmanned vehicles.

In this study, a new self-localisation technique is proposed with the desired level of accuracy and computational efficiency. Accordingly, two accelerated variations of Coordinate Rotation Digital Computer (CORDIC) algorithms are used for the first time with line-of-sight (LOS) and single-bounced-scattering non-line-of-sight (SBS NLOS) signal arriving approaches in the self-positioning process. The second novelty is the development of “Vector Breaking Method” (VBM) used for estimating the location of mobile objects using the arriving signals bounced from scatters with unknown locations. Experimental results justify our solution, which satisfies the projected level of accuracy while presenting better efficiency than alternative solutions currently available in the literature.

Index Terms – 3D self-positioning, line of sight, non-line of sight, coordinate rotation digital computer (CORDIC), time difference of arrival (TDOA), angle of arrival (AOA)

MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF HONEYBEE POPULATION

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ABSTRACT

Mathematical modeling is a useful method for revealing the underlying principle of ecological issues. One of the most significant ecological problem is maintaining the health of honeybee colonies. To further investigate this problem, the most dangerous threat to apiculture, namely Varroa destructor, is investigated. Theoretically, we address this ecological issue by considering honeybee population dynamics with mite. To describe the system's dynamical behavior in detail, possible equilibrium analysis and stability criterion are given.

Keywords: Varroa, Mathematical modeling, Dynamical systems.

MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF HONEY BEE COLONY DISEASES

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ABSTRACT

Many diseases are seen in honey bee due to their developmental cycle provides an ideal atmosphere for the spread of most diseases. Numerous pathogens can infect bees during their developmental and adult periods. The parasitic, bacterial, viral and fungus-oriented diseases that honeybees (*Apis mellifera*) suffer from have a significant impact on the colony. The spread of the parasitic mite *Varroa destructor* has been linked to the worldwide decline of honey bee colonies in recent years. In addition, it interacts with some honey bee viruses carried by *Varroa* mites. Recent reports of honey bee colony deaths around the world have attracted attention in mathematical models to study bee colony collapse. In this presentation, we look at a simple model of honey bee colony dynamics. Analytically and numerically, the ordinary differential equation model is examined.

Keywords: *Apis mellifera*, dynamical system, mathematical modeling.

ANALYSIS OF MATHEMATICS TASKS PROPOSED BY HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS AT THE AMAZONAS-BRAZIL STATE NETWORK FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF STEIN

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ABSTRACT

In this investigation, the analysis of mathematical tasks proposed by a group of 40 high school teachers from the state network of Amazonas-northern Brazil is presented under the perspective of Stein (2009). Stein, Smith and Henningen (2000) define cognitive demand as the type and level of thinking required of students to engage and successfully solve a task. Stein (2009) stresses that the cognitive demand of the task in mathematics is related to the student's cognitive level. In this sense, the typology of tasks proposed by teachers emerges and, therefore, its relationship with cognitive demand. In order to analyze the characteristics of the respective tasks, we used their levels of cognitive demand: (i) Memorization; (ii) Procedures with no meaningful connection; (iii) Procedures with meaningful connection; and (iv) Doing Mathematics (Stein, 2009). Regarding the characterization of the first two categories, these involve tasks with a low level of cognitive demand, while the last two refer to those with a high level of cognitive demand. The present investigation opts for the qualitative, prescriptive and collaborative approach, having as its theme the typology of tasks proposed by 40 high school mathematics teachers in the state of Amazonas-northern region of Brazil. As a final product and through the analysis of the tasks that occurred in this group, it was possible to identify that this group of teachers privileged tasks with low levels of cognitive demands, that is, memorization and procedures without meaningful connection. However, through a study of Stein's theory (2009), evidence of changes emerged regarding: the choice / elaboration of tasks, working with students, and facing the beliefs that permeate the pedagogical practice. The group's mutual commitment / engagement enabled the potentiation of ideas, sharing of experiences and revealed aspects that potentiated a rethink about the activities proposed to students by this group of teachers.

Keywords: Mathematics Tasks, Mathematics Education, High School Teachers, Levels of Cognitive Demands.

**SAMPLING SERIES OF INTEGRAL TRANSFORMS ASSOCIATED WITH TWO-INTERVAL
STURM-LIOUVILLE PROBLEMS**

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ABSTRACT

The Sampling Theory is one of most important theory used in many branches of natural science. This theory can be used when the unknown function needed to be reconstructed from its values at a sequence of samples. There are voluminous literature on this theory (see, for example, [1],[2],[3],[4] and references cited therein). This work devoted to the study some important spectral properties of Sturm-Liouville problems of a new type, which are defined on two disjoint intervals $(-1, 0)$ and $(0, 1)$ and include additional transfer conditions through the common endpoint $x = 0$ of these intervals. First, we prove that the considered two-interval boundary value problem has infinitely many real eigenvalues, and we find for them the asymptotic formula. Then using our own technique, we defined four eigensolutions, each of which is an entire function with respect to the spectral parameter λ . We also construct the Green's function in terms of these eigensolutions. Finally, we use Shannon's Sampling theory to reconstruct the integral transforms whose kernels are the eigensolutions.

Keywords: Sturm-Liouville problem, boundary conditions, transfer conditions, Green's function, Shannon's Sampling theory.

**POSITIVENESS OF MULTI-INTERVAL STURM-LIOUVILLE PROBLEMS WITH
IMPULSIVE CONDITIONS**

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ABSTRACT

In this study, we consider a multi-interval Sturm-Liouville equation on the disjoint intervals $(-\pi, -2)$, $(-2, 2)$ and $(2, \pi)$ together with impulsive conditions (which are known by various names including transmission conditions, jump conditions, interface conditions, etc.) through the common ends -2 and 2 with separated boundary conditions at the boundaries. Note that multi-interval boundary value problems arise when solving many important problems arising in various fields of natural science, such as in fluid mechanics, in Earth's free oscillation, in electrostatics and magnetostatics, in aerodynamics, etc. (see, [1], [2], [3] and references cited therein). Naturally, solving of multi-interval eigenvalue problems including additional impulsive conditions are much more complicated to solve than classical eigenvalue problems. We suggest a new approach to reduce the considered multi-interval boundary value problem into an integral equations containing eigenvalue parameter. By using these integral equations we define a new concept, so-called weak eigenfunction which is a generalization of a classical eigenfunction. This concept allows us to reduce the multi-interval Sturm-Liouville problem under consideration to an operator-pencil equation in suitable functional space. Finally, we have defined some self-adjoint and compact operators in order to prove that this operator-pencil is positive defined.

Keywords: Multi-interval Sturm-Liouville problems, weak eigenfunctions, transmission conditions, operator-pencil.

RATIONAL BÉZIER CURVES ON 2-DIMENSIONAL ANTI DE SITTER SPACE

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ABSTRACT

We investigate the element of frame field of a rational Bézier curve on 2-dimensional anti de Sitter space known as one of the hyperquadrics in Minkowski 3-space. Thus, we derive the Darboux frame field of a spacelike quadratic rational Bézier curve at the end points on 2-dimensional anti de Sitter space. We obtain the formulas of geodesic curvature for the quadratic rational Bézier curve.

Keywords: Darboux frame field, spacelike rational Bézier curve, 2-dimensional anti de sitter space.

ELASTIC CURVES IN PSEUDO GALILEAN 3-SPACE

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ABSTRACT

In this work, we firstly determine the variational problem of elastic curves according to structure of the pseudo Galilean 3-space G_{13} . Then, we characterize elastic curves which are the critical points of the total squared curvature functional acting on suitable space of curves in pseudo Galilean 3-space under some boundary conditions by an Euler-Lagrange equation. We find a Killing vector field along the critical point of the bending energy functional in this non-Euclidean space. So, we solve the differential equation system by using some solving methods in the applied mathematics for differential equation systems. Finally we give some applications for elastic curves in pseudo Galilean 3-space G_{13} .

Keywords: Elastic curves, Euler-Lagrange equations, Pseudo Galilean 3-space.

**EXISTENCE OF SOLUTIONS FOR A NONLINEAR FRACTIONAL NONLOCAL
BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM.**

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we investigate the existence and uniqueness of positive solutions for class of nonlinear fractional differential equations with nonlocal boundary conditions. The existence results are obtained by using Leray-Schauder nonlinear alternative and Banach contraction principle. An illustrative example is presented at the end to illustrate the validity of our results.

Keywords: Fractional q -difference equations; existence; nonlocal boundary; fixed-point theorem.

AN EXPONENTIALLY FITTED NUMERICAL INTEGRATION METHOD FOR SINGULAR
PERTURBATION PROBLEMS

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the exponentially fitted numerical integration technique on a uniform mesh to solve singularly perturbed two point boundary value problems in which the boundary layer exists at one end(left or right) point. Using the concept of evaluating exact and approximate value of the definite integral with finite difference approximation of derivatives, a tri-diagonal system of equations is obtained. Using the theory of singular perturbation a fitting factor is introduced in the obtained system. Thomas algorithm is employed to obtain the solution of the system. Stability and convergence of the method are investigated. Model linear and nonlinear example problems are solved for different values of

perturbation parameter ε and mesh size $h = \frac{1}{N}$. The numerical results are tabulated and compared with some of the previous finding reported in the literature and it is remarked that the present method is more efficient. It is observed that the method is able to achieve high accuracy when perturbation parameter $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ for any fixed value of the mesh size $h > \varepsilon$.

Keywords: Singular perturbation problem, Boundary layer, Stability and convergence of numerical methods, Fitting factor.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 65L11, 65L10, 65L20.

STAGES OF INTERNATIONALIZATION REGARDING UNIVERSITY COOPERATION

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ABSTRACT

The internationalization of higher education in Azerbaijan has developed from a number of separate initiatives. The last years though, it can be seen a strategic effort to implement an organizational perspective so that the higher education institutions could become a reference point on the international education market.

International strategies were deliberated in each stages of the process, whereas they were emergent over a longer time frame. Therefore, this study aims to explore the development of international strategies in Azerbaijan University of Languages and the focus is at a university strategic level regarding the cooperation through cultural centers established within the organization, in this case, the Romanian Language and Culture Center.

The activity of the lectureship in Baku is developed on several levels, following the specificity of such an institution for the promotion of the Romanian language and culture in a partner institution. Such activities created more visibility for the host institution, in my case Azerbaijan University of Languages, and contributed to its internationalization, especially through the initiation of Erasmus+ programs and inter-institutional agreements.

Youth in action program, *The Solution Is Less Pollution*, Project Coordinator International Association for Peace and Democracy Development E.V., Dortmund, DE, Key Action: Learning Mobility of Individuals Action Type: Youth mobility, in Brilon, Germany, had as topics Creativity and culture, Environment and climate change, and Access for Disadvantaged.

The project played a very important role for the students providing cohesion and giving an overview of the process of integrating an international dimension into the teaching/learning, research and service functions of a university or college Methodologically, non-formal education techniques were used to engage their active participation and to illustrate the collective and individual transfigurations, through cultural events in a well-defined spatial and temporal context.

The program was directed to a mutual learning situation, where participants could compare their approaches and concerns in an ideological trans-cultural approach and environment and it was created a new space for future collaboration based on the skills enhanced during the mobility. Moreover, the cultural spaces re-create all the opportunities and forms to respond to a dynamic public environment.

In conclusion, it is to be said that the formal international relationships have traditionally focused more on student and faculty exchange, but it is also very important to enlarge the scope of the university's international development with such youth projects that could also include collaborative research, joint academic program design and activities with companies and NGO's

Keywords: internationalization, stakeholders, culture, formal and non- formal education, cooperation

SOCIAL MEDIA SLANGS IN MODERN BRITISH SLANG LEXICON

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ABSTRACT

The term "social network" was introduced into the scientific lexicon in 1954 by the English sociologist Barnes. The social network on the Internet is an interactive site with many users. The first social network was created in the mid-1990s. At a time when interests are changing and scientific and technological innovations are rapidly entering everyday life, the concept of social media covers a large part of our lives. This is a platform where everyone can express themselves freely in the digital environment, simplifying and speeding up our lives. With the expansion of the use of social media elements such as Facebook, Tweetr, Instagram, the foundations of a new terminology were laid. Users of these programs have also added new meanings to existing words to ensure the confidentiality of their conversations or correspondence, and have maintained their privacy by using abbreviations. The most widely used slangs among social media users are: Slang, which is an abbreviation of the word direct message *DM* is an expression used for personal communication with someone on social media such as twitter and facebook. *Retweet* in tweeter means that another user agrees with you when you share a tweet with your followers, or gives a positive or negative feedback on your shares. *AMA* used as an abbreviation for Ask Me Anything in all kind of social media sources and users. *Bump* means to emphasize a point by writing a bump in front of it to push a comment back. *Troll* is a field lexicon used to describe people who start to disagree and make people angry by opening fake accounts and voicing fake opinions on social media. *Lurker* is included in the lexicon and is widely used as a social media slang used to express people who frequently visit a forum, blog or website, but do not write any comments. *TBT* used as an abbreviation for the phrase Throwback Thursday expresses what a beautiful day it was, like nostalgic Thursday. Adding a TBT tag in front of an image from the past has become widespread among social media users.

Keywords: Slang, social media, digital environment, terminalogy, abbreviations.

CATEGORIAL FEATURES OF ENGLISH PARTICLES

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This thesis deals with the question of the categorial features of particles in English which aims at the following:

- representation of the definition of particles;
- description of the main characteristics of this class of words;
- showing peculiarities of particles functioning in phraseological, textual and discourse levels.

Here different approaches to the allocation of parts of speech in English are discussed, the results of the analysis of the proposed classifications are provided, and the problem of part-of-speech belonging of particles is explored. The relevance of the problem can be explained by the following reasons:

- Firstly, the question of parts of speech, is widely discussed presently as one of the fundamental questions of linguistics. The variability of parts of speech classifications in modern English confirms the complexity and relevance of this topic.
- Secondly, lack of a unique opinion regarding the definition of the concept of “particle”, as well as the question of the part-of-speech/non-part-of-speech status of this class of words, still remains open for a number of reasons, such as: large variety of terminology; comprehension differences of this phenomenon, as well as the inaccuracy of the boundaries of the class.

To study the part-of-speech status and functions of English particles in a sentence, text or discourse, it is necessary to classify them, to structure this class using the method of field description, to highlight its core and periphery, to describe the “border” elements of the class, and to analyze their usage in various communication situations.

The results presented are based on comparison of the key characteristics of the class of adverbs and the class of particles in order to identify the distinguishing features of particles in English. The conclusions drawn through the analysis of English fiction samples are summarized as the following:

- Comparison of particles with other classes makes it possible to distinguish specific signs of particles as a special class of lexical units and confirm the hypothesis about the ability of particles to form a separate part of speech class in English.
- Particles, as a separate class of units, reveal a connection with standard English.
- Particles bring additional meanings to a sentence.
- A wide range of meanings is revealed in the sentence, textual and discourse levels.
- Particles, as functional parts of speech, possess intercategoryal polyfunctionality (intercategoryal homonymy) which enables them to perform also functions of other parts of speech.

Keywords: *particles, adverbs, parts of speech, intercategoryal homonymy.*

AZADLIQDAN MƏHRUMETMƏ YERLƏRİNDƏ HAMİLƏ VƏ AZ YAŞLI UŞAĞI OLAN QADINLARA MÜNASİBƏTDƏ UŞAĞIN ƏN YAXŞI MƏNAFEYİ PRİNSİPİNİN TƏMİNATI

Günay HACIYEVA

Günay Namiq qızı Hacıyeva Bakı Dövlət Universiteti

Hər bir uşağın tam inkişafı üçün ana sevgisi mütləqdir. Tədqiqatlar göstərir ki, yetkinlik yaşına çatmayan məhkumların ən böyük hissəsini məhz ana ilə ilkin əlaqəsi pozulmuş yeniyetmələr, erkən ailə münasibətləri yox səviyyəsində olmuş cavan qadınlar təşkil edir. Uşağın ailədən kənardə tərbiyə alması arzuolunmaz və qeyri-təbii haldır. Əgər ana hər hansı səbəbdən yoxdursa, uşağın şəxsiyyətinin inkişafı və formalaşması pozulur, o, həyat boyu psixoloji dəyişikliklərə səbəb olan spesifik xüsusiyyətləri əldə edir, bu da sosial dezadaptasiyaya gətirib çıxarır. Hal-hazırda analıq fenomeninin tədqiqatçıları qadının hamiləlik dövrünə və neonatal inkişaf dövrünə uyğunlaşmasını xarakterizə edən amilləri, habelə analığın erkən dövrünə, qadının həyat tarixçəsini, ailə və sosial vəziyyətini, şəxsi keyfiyyətlərini özündə əks etdirən amilləri qeyd etmişlər.

Həyatın ilk üç ili uşağın ən sürətli fiziki və psixi inkişafının bir dövrüdür. Məhz bu zaman uşağın davranışının öz modeli və onun ətraf mühitə münasibəti qoyulur və formalaşır. Ana üçün uşaqla fiziki əlaqəyə malik olmaq, öz sevgisini ifadə etmək imkanı həm ananın, həm də uşağın ruhi tarazlığı üçün zəruri şərtədir və ananın ana hissələrini ifadə etməyə imkan verir. Ana uşaqla nə qədər çox ünsiyyət qurursa, onun körpəyə olan sevgisi və məhəbbəti bir o qədər çox olur. Uşağın qayğısına qalmaq və onun həyatı üçün ehtiyacının dərk edilməsi qadının "yetişməsinə", qanuna tabe davranışın əsas aspektləri kimi öz həyatının və körpənin həyatının məsuliyyətini artırmağa kömək edir. Həyatının ilk illərində ana ilə infantın (azyaşlı uşağın) ayrılması ağır nəticələrə səbəb olur və formalaşmaqda olan şəxsiyyətin bütün sahələrinə silinməz iz qoyur, intellektual, emosional və somatik inkişafı ləngidir, fiziki firavanlığı alt-üst edir.

Məqalədə azadlıqdan məhrumetmə yerlərində uşaqlı hamilə qadın və qadınlarla bağlı uşaqların maraqlarının daha yaxşı təmin edilməsi prinsipinin təminatı ilə bağlı məsələlərə baxılmışdır. Hamilə qadınlar və uşaqlı qadınlar islah müəssisələrində cinayət cəzalarının törədilməsi nəticəsində olurlar. Uşaqların bu kateqoriyasının müdafiəsi məsələləri uşağın maraqlarının ən yaxşı təmin edilməsi prinsipinin həyata keçirilməsi kontekstində müxtəlif beynəlxalq-hüquqi aktlarda öz əksini tapmışdır. Məqalədə məhz bu normaların milli hüquqda implementasiya problemləri təhlil olunmuş, mövcud kolliziyaların həlli istiqamətləri üzrə təkliflər irəli sürülmüşdür.

Açar sözlər: uşağın ən yaxşı mənafeyi, azadlıqdan məhrumetmə yerləri, uşaqlı qadın-məhbuslar, uşağın davranış modeli, Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Qadın məhbuslarla davranış Qaydaları, Uşaq Hüquqları Konvensiyası, Qadınlara qarşı ayrı-seçkiliyin bütün formalarının ləğv edilməsi haqqında Konvensiya.

OSMANLI'DA NEVRUZ KUTLAMALARININ ARŞİV BELGELERİNDE TEZAHÜRÜ

NEVRUZ CELEBRATIONS IN THE OTTOMAN AND ITS EXPRESSION IN ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS

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ÖZET

Nevruz, Türk-İslam âleminin yanı sıra dünyanın başka bölgelerinde de yılbaşı olarak kutlanan bir gündür. Nevruz'un Batı'da yılbaşı olarak kutlanması dolaylı olup bu ise yıl adlarının incelenmesiyle anlaşılabilir. Batı'da *September, October, November, December* sırayla *yedinci, sekizinci, dokuzuncu, onuncu ay* demek olup bu da yılbaşının Mart/Nevruz olduğuna işaret eder. Ancak, Batı'da yılbaşı İsa'nın doğum gününden dolayı Ocak/25 Aralık'a çekilmiştir. Miladi takvim Roma İmparatoru Julius Caesar tarafından konulduğundan buna Julyen takvimi denilmiştir. 365 günlük bir yılda yılbaşı mart olup, şubat ise son aydır ve her yıldan 6 saat artar; her 4 yılda bir gün yeni yıla eklenir. Bu sebeple 366, 12'ye tam bölünemeyince aylar 30 veya 31 gün olmuştur. Batı'da ay sayısı önceden 10'du ve kış mevsimi aysız kabul edilmiş, Ocak ve Şubat da takvime sonradan eklenmiş, böylece yılbaşının mart/nevruz olduğu hususu buna delalet etmiştir. Osmanlı'da ise Nevruz daima hürmetle kutlanan bir gün olmuş ve bu durum devletin resmî belgelerine de yansyarak ordu için kullanılan birçok sıfat Nevruz için de kullanılır olmuştur. Mesela: "*Ağustos geçeli hayli zamandır nevruz-ı hümâyûnu dahi takip etmek üzere....*" (1570 tarihli mühimme defteri). *Sefer-i hümâyûn mühimmatı, nevrûz-ı hümâyûn ve sâire için sarf olunan mebâliğe dâir...* (1600 tarihli mühimme defteri). *Beher sene nevrûz-ı sultânide müneccimbaşı tarafından padişaha takdim edilegelen takvim için 7500 kuruş atıyye ihsanı...* (1863 tarihli belge)" gibi örnekler bunu göstergesidir. İşte bu tebliğde, çeşitli Osmanlı arşiv fonlarından seçilen yüzlerce Osmanlı arşiv belgesi incelenerek Nevruz ile ilgili kullanılmış olan saygı ibare ve ifadeleri karşılaştırmalı biçimde incelenip ortaya konulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nevruz, Osmanlı, arşiv belgesi, ibare.

OSMANLI SARAYINDA NEVRUZİYYE TATLISI

A SWEET IN THE OTTOMAN: NOWRUZIYYE

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ÖZET

Anadolu, Ortadoğu ve Orta Asya’da binlerce yıldır kutlanan Nevruz ile ilgili bölgesine göre çeşitlilik gösteren birçok gelenek vardır. Nevruz’da tatlı yemek de öne çıkan adetlerden olup bu, zamanla *nevrûziyye* adlı özel bir tatlıyı ortaya çıkarmış ve bu tatlı Farsça *sin* harfiyle başlayan yedi madde “sumak, semenu, sîb, sirke, sîr, senced, sikke” ile yapıldığından *heft-sin* olarak adlandırılmıştır. Nevruz, bir Anadolu geleneği ve bahar bayramı olarak Osmanlı’da da dinî bayramlardan sonra en büyük kutlama yapılan gün olmuş ve padişahın yemeklerinin yapıldığı haremde helvahane adlı yerde nevrüza özel *mümessek* denilen *nevrûziyye* macunu yapılmıştır. Karışımı hekimbaşı tarafından belirlenen bu macun özel hokkalara konulup sakangur adlı özel kumaşa sarılıp *nevrüziye kulağı* denilen etiket de takılarak padişah ve diğer görevlilere sunulmuştur. Yenildiğinde bir yıl hasta olunmayacağına inanılan bu macun bir gelenek olarak yüzyıllarca dağıtılmış, yeniçeri ağaları da sadrıazam ve Divan-ı Hümâyûn’a *Nevrûzsultan ziyafeti* vermeyi ocak geleneği hâline getirmişlerdir. Mesir macununun atası olarak bilinen *nevrüziye* macunuyla ilgili olarak Osmanlı arşivlerinde uygulamaya dair önemli ayrıntılar içeren belgeler bulmak mümkündür. Bu belgelere birkaç örnek aşağıda gösterilmiştir:

Nevrûziye için tatlıhanede tanzim olunan defterlerin Kilercibaşı Halil Ağa marifetiyle takdim kılındığı. Sene 1851 Nevrûziye için tatlıhanede kullanılacak kaselerin bedelleri ile Mabeyn-i Hümayun ve Saray-ı Cedid eczahanelerinin masraflarının hazineden ödenmesinin uygun görüldüğü. 1851 Müneccimbaşılara nevrüziye olarak her sene verilegelen sağ akçenin 1164 senesi için de verilmesi için Müneccimbaşı Halil’in talebi. 1750 Nevrûziye pişkeşi merasiminde hâssa sertabibine giydirilen hilatın mübayaası. 1712, 1721. 1852 yılına ait nevrüziye masrafları. Nevrûziye takdim eden ordu hekimbaşısı Mustafa Efendi’ye serdarın huzurunda giydirilen samur kürk hakkında taktır. 1807. Mabeyn-i Hümayun eczahanesi tarafından 1286 senesi nevrüzu için hazırlanan nevrüziye masrafının hazine-i hâssa tarafından karşılanması. 1869.

Bu tebliğde Osmanlı arşivlerinde bulunan nevrüziye tatlısı ve uygulanan adetle ilgili belgeler taranıp analitik biçimde incelenecek ve ayrıntılar karşılaştırmalı biçimde ortaya konulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nevruz, Osmanlı, arşiv belgesi, saray, nevrüziye.

RECOGNIZING SIGNS OF PUPILS' INTEREST IN PHYSICS: A STUDY IN EASTERN SLOVAKIA

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INTRODUCTION

Motivation and interest are the most stimulating aspects for students. They are both considered the basic preconditions for using the maximum intellectual potential of students. Therefore, in this study authors deal with the topic of interest at educational process.

OBJECTIVES

The main goal of this work is to determine the current level of students' cognitive interest in studying physics. Moreover, authors want to find statistically-significant variables that may be directly related to the degree of development of physics-oriented pupils' cognitive interest.

Methods

We have prepared a specific questionnaire and administrated it to primary-school students in a printed form. This was done in order to find out their attitude towards physics. Moreover, it allowed us to detect to what extent the participating pupils were interested in the subject of physics.

Results

We have determined 4 categories of students according to the level of their interest in physics:

- 1) students not interested (11.9%);
- 2) students with a low, so-called situational interest (45.4%);
- 3) students with a medium interest (34.5%);
- 4) students with a deep interest in physics (8.2%).

Statistical analysis showed that:

- interest in physics is not related to gender;
- interest relates to year of study: higher graders have lower interest;
- interest relates to classification marks from physics: better mark indicates higher interest.

Conclusions

We think that results about Slovak pupils' interest in physics are quite unsatisfactory. Therefore, we highly recommend teachers to use various motivational techniques during the teaching-learning process.

Keywords: Interest, Cognitive interest, Physics, Pupils

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES ASSOCIATED WITH TEACHING AND LEARNING ON ONLINE PLATFORM VERSUS TRADITIONAL WAY OF TEACHING IN A HEI OF OMAN

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Due to the current pandemic, most of the activities around the globe have moved online. The education sector is one of them. The traditional teaching is transformed into e learning by using various digital platforms. The online teaching is equally challenging for both the educators and the learners. Effective use of online teaching can substantially improve the performance of the students by improving their learning experience. In the present paper, authors have attempted to compare how the things were done in the past during the traditional mode of teaching with the current online mode and its impact on students' learning in a higher engineering institute in Oman. The challenges faced in switching to the online mode are also presented in brief. Furthermore, this paper also aims to explain the use of different teaching and learning strategies implemented to provide numerous learning opportunities to the students.

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma ağırlıklı olarak İskandinav mitolojisinin en eski ve en önemli ilk dönem eserlerinden biri olan Codex Regius’a odaklanmaktadır. Farklı el yazmaları olan bu eserde; mitolojik destansı anlatılar, efsaneler ve kahramanlık hikâyeleri yer almaktadır. Eserde yer alan Atlakvida adlı şiir İslam öncesi Türk tarihinin en önemli kahramanlarından Atilla’yı konu edinmektedir. Atilla, Batı kültüründe de “Tanrı’nın kılıcı” olarak adlandırılmasına karşılık, Atlakvida’da âdeta küçük düşürülmüş ve Cermenler intikamını âdeta bu şiirle almıştır. Millî kültür ve medeniyetimizi sanat yoluyla aşağılamak isteyenlere yine aynı metotla cevap veren Muhsin Kadioğlu, Atlakvida’da Atilla’nın Ölümüne Dair” cevabını “Dinle Beni Edda” adlı şiiriyle vermiştir.

Roma kapısına kadar gelmesine rağmen Papa’nın ricasını kırmayarak şehre girmeyen Atilla, büyük bir vefasızlık örneği olarak Hıristiyanların zihninde hâlâ tarihteki en büyük düşmanlardan biridir.

800 yıldan uzun bir zaman sonra Atlakvida’daki mısralara cevap niteliğindeki bu şiir, tarihî metinlere, tarih bilgisine dayanılarak verilen cevaptır. Savaş meydanlarında Atilla’yı mağlup edemeyen hemen herkes, “Atilla’yı zehirleyen kadın bizdendi” görüşünü yaymaya çalışmaktadır.

Çalışmanın başta mitoloji çalışan ilim insanlarına, konu ile ilgilenenlere bağımsız bir bakış açısı sağlamanın yanında, karşı tarafın kaynaklarını da okumaları, düşüncelerini dikkate almaları hususunda yardımcı olacağına inanılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Atlakvida, Atilla, Mitoloji, Cermen, Türk

**NAXÇIVAN MONQOL YÜRÜŞLƏRİ DÖVRÜNDƏ: İŞĞALÇI QOŞUNLARIN
QƏLƏBƏLƏRİNİN SİRRI**

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XÜLASƏ

Çingiz xanın 1206-cı ildə yaratdığı dövlət 1634-cü ilədək, yəni sonuncu – 36-cı Ligden xanın dövrünədək mövcud olsa da, 1368-ci ildən etibarən Böyük Monqol İmperiyası (əski monqolca – “Yeke Monqol Ulus”) parçalanmağa başlayıb.

Monqol imperiyasının tarixini araşdıran tədqiqatçıları həmişə düşündürən odur ki, azsaylı monqollar 24 milyon kvadrat kilometrlik geniş coğrafi məkana sahib olmaqla, 50-dən artıq xalqı öz hakimiyyətləri altında necə saxlayırdı?! Monqolların idarəçilik sirri nədə idi? Müxtəlif kiçik fasilələrlə Azərbaycanı, o cümlədən Naxçıvanı 190 il (1220-1410-cu illər) nəyin hesabına işğalda saxlaya bilmişlər?!

1221-ci ildə Cəbə və Subutayın qoşunları Naxçıvanı işğal edib, şəhəri dağıdırlar. 1231-ci ildə Çormaqunun rəhbərliyi altında yenidən Azərbaycan işğal olunur. Məqsəd bu yerlərdə məskunlaşmaq idi. Hülakü xanla başlayan üçüncü yürüşdən sonra - 1258-ci ildən Naxçıvan Hülakülər-Elxanilər dövlətinin tərkibinə qatılır. XIV əsrin 50-ci illərində Naxçıvan Çobanilərin hakimiyyəti altına keçir. 1356-cı ildə şəhər Qızıl Ordalı Canibəy tərəfindən tutulur. Cəlairilərin hakimiyyəti dövründə (1359-1410 fasilələrlə) Naxçıvan ərazisi yenidən işğal olunur. Monqolların ard-arda olan çoxlu yürüşləri şəhərin altında beş hissəsinin tamamilə boşalması və dağılmasına səbəb olur.

Çingiz xan sağlığında dövlət başçısı kimi bir sıra böyük addımlar atmışdı. Onun xidmətlərindən biri “Yasa” qanunlar məcmuəsinin hazırlanması idi. Dünyada ilk Biosfer qoruq da Çingiz xan tərəfindən yaradılıb. Roma İmperiyasınının 400 ilə tuta bildiyi ərazidən də artığını monqollar 25 ilə zəbt etmişdilər. Araşdırmalardan belə məlum olur ki, monqollar sürətli həmlələri, xüsusi hazırlıq və amansızlıqları sayəsində geniş əraziləri əsrlərlə əsarətdə saxlamağı bacarıblar.

Açar sözlər: Naxçıvan, Çingiz xan, Monqol imperiyası, hərbi sənəti

**PROGRAMLAMAYA YÖNELİK ÖĞRENCİ TUTUMLARININ İNCELENMESİ:
BİLGİSAYAR PROGRAMCILIĞI ÖĞRENCİLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA**

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmada Bilgisayar Programcılığında öğrenim gören Meslek Yüksekokulu öğrencilerinin programlamaya yönelik tutumlarının çeşitli demografik değişkenlere göre incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Türkiye’de bulunan üç farklı devlet üniversitesinde öğrenim gören Bilgisayar Programcılığı öğrencileri oluşturacaktır. Verilerin toplanmasında tek faktörden oluşan 17 maddelik bir ölçek kullanılacaktır. Pandemi nedeniyle öğrencilere yüzyüze ulaşma imkanı olmadığından dolayı ölçek öğrencilerle çevrimiçi ortamda paylaşılacaktır. Verilerin analizinde SPSS 25 paket programı kullanılacaktır. İlgili literatür ışığında tartışma, sonuç ve öneriler sunulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Programlama, tutum, bilgisayar programcılığı

**AN INVESTIGATION OF STUDENT ATTITUDES TO PROGRAMMING: A RESEARCH ON
COMPUTER PROGRAMMING STUDENTS**

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to examine the attitudes of Vocational School students studying in Computer Programming towards programming according to various demographic variables. The study group of the research will be Computer Programming students studying at three different state universities in Turkey. A 17-item scale consisting of a single factor will be used to collect data. Since it is not possible to reach students face to face due to the pandemic, the scale will be shared with students online. SPSS 25 package program will be used in the analysis of data. Discussion, results and suggestions will be presented in the light of the relevant literature.

S.Ə.ŞİRVANİ YARADICILIĞINDA ZƏMANƏDƏN ŞİKAYƏT MOTİVLƏRİ

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Xülasə

XIX əsr Azərbaycan maarifçilərinin görkəmli nümayəndələrindən olan S.Ə.Şirvani ölkədə baş verən ictimai-siyasi hadisələrə fəal şəkildə münasibət bildirirdi. S.Ə.Şirvani yaradıcılığının digər istiqamətləri kimi mütəfəkkirin satirik şeirlərində də böyük şair Füzulinin təsiri görünməkdədir. Füzulidə olduğu kimi S.Ə.Şirvani də yaşadığı dövrdən narazı olmuş, zülm və istismara, haqsızlığa qarşı çıxmış və bunu əsərlərində ifadə etmişdir. S.Ə.Şirvani öz satirik şeirlərində və mənzum hekayələrində bəylərin və çar məmurlarının xalqa qarşı ədalətsiz, alçaldıcı hərəkətlərini tənqid edir, həm din xadimlərini, həm mülkədarları, həm də çar məmurlarını ifşa edirdi.

S.Ə.Şirvani yaradıcılığının mühüm bir hissəsini təşkil edən satirik şeirlər XIX əsr Azərbaycanda sosial-siyasi vəziyyətin öyrənilməsi baxımından böyük əhəmiyyət kəsb edir. S.Ə.Şirvani şeirləri bu dövrdə Azərbaycanda təbəqələşmə prosesi və təbəqələrarası münasibətlər haqqında biliklər əldə etməyə imkan yaradır. S.Ə.Şirvaninin satirik şeirlərində bir tərəfdən, yerli hakim təbəqələrin, digər tərəfdən isə çar məmurlarının təzyiqinə məruz qalaraq, onlar tərəfindən istismar olunan kəndlilər dini cəhalət və mövhumatın qurbanı kimi təsvir edilir. S.Ə.Şirvani cəmiyyətdə mənəviyyatın aşılınması prosesini təəssüf hissi ilə əks etdirir və çıxış yolunu maariflənməkdə görür. Seyid Əzim yaradıcılığının fərqli tərəflərindən biri onun mövcud geriliyə tənqidi münasibətilə bağlıdır. S.Ə.Şirvani tənqid etdiyi şəxsləri öz dili ilə ifşa edən şeirlərilə bu üslubda yazan sonrakı satirik şairlərin ilk istiqamətvericilərindən olmuşdur.

Açar sözlər: Seyid Əzim Şirvani, ictimai-siyasi, xalq, münasibət, tənqid

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ABSTRACT

Vitamin A is a fat-soluble compound that has a role in vision and cellular differentiation and has various biological effects (1). Vitamin A is also referred to as a general term that describes compounds that have the same biological activity as retinol (2). Although vitamin A deficiency triggers many diseases worldwide It has been reported that there is a nutritional problem (3). In this study, the inhibition effect of Vitamin A on cancer pathways was determined by comparing it with the docking scores. This study in terms of determining the inhibition effect on cancer cell receptors with a ligand and directing experimental studies by preventing loss of time and material is quite efficient inhibitor agent for the cancer lines as a ligand.

Keywords: Vitamin A, cancer, docking.

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND ITS EFFECTS ON URBAN RESIDENTS IN OSOGBO, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Pollution challenges has always been a major issue all around the globe and the need for proper steps to prevent and overcome it has been increased in the recent times. This study assessed the effects environmental pollution on urban residents in Osogbo by examined socio-economic characteristics of the resident; identified various sources of environmental pollution and the residents' perception of the environmental pollution. Ten political wards were randomly selected and 150 structured questionnaires were systematic administered to the resident in Osogbo and Olorunda local government areas and analyzed using descriptive statistics. Findings revealed that 25.3% of the respondents had tertiary education and 47.4% were married. Among various sources of pollution, noise pollution had the highest percentage of 36%, fair condition of drainage 29.3%. On the awareness of environmental pollution 90.7% claimed to be aware of various types of environmental pollution and its varying effects on livelihoods and health. Noise decibel measured also revealed that noise decibels are overboard when compared with the ambient noise standard. The study concluded that environmental pollution is an impeding factor to proper functioning of livelihood which calls for government intervention to provide policies that will curb environmental pollution.

Keywords: Noise, Pollution, Effects, Urban Residents, Environment

THE EFFECT OF BACTERIA APPLICATIONS SHOWING ACCD ACTIVITY ON THE SEEDLING OF *LYCOPERSICON ESCULENTUM* L. SEEDS UNDER SALT STRESS

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Siirt University Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Field Crops Tissue Culture Laboratory under sterile conditions with 3 replications according to “Randomized Lots Test Pattern”. In each recurrence, the seeds were sown in glass petri dishes, 10 seeds each, on coarse filter paper, and watered with sterile distilled water as needed. All steps of the treatments were carried out under sterile conditions and the petri dishes with the seeds were kept in darkness in a climate chamber set at 24 ± 2 °C. Daily observations were made and recorded in order to calculate rooting and germination percentage ratios of the seeds. The obtained data were analyzed by JMP statistical software and the average % rooting and germination values were calculated.

The effects of the bacteria on the initial development period of *Lycopersicon esculentum* L. plant in salty conditions were investigated by coding the seeds of *Lycopersicon esculentum* L. plant to encourage plant growth. Bacteria have been isolated from Siirt ecological conditions. 3 bacterial strains (KF3B, KF58B and KF63C), which were found to have ACCD (1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate deaminase) activity, which were proven to be superior in laboratory tests and tests that determined their effects on plant growth and which are effective in terms of resistance to stress conditions, were used. Salt stress in the study was created by using NaCl (control, 50 and 100 mM NaCl). Salt concentrations were applied at the seed sowing stage and once at 3 ml. As a result of the research, the effect of bacteria showing ACCD activity on salt stress in *Lycopersicon esculentum* L. plant was determined.

Keywords: bacteria, NaCl, salt stress, seedling, *Lycopersicon esculentum* L.

NEW (RECENT) GLOBAL CHALLENGES ON THE PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIAL INSURANCE SYSTEMS: SELF-EMPLOYMENT, DIGITALIZATION AND PLATFORM WORK

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EMIN ALIRZAYEV

ABSTRACT

The article reveals the essence of growing role of impact relationships between the growing role of the portion of self-employment in employment, the application of automation (digitalization) in the organization of labour as new (recent) global tendency directions related with changes occurring in the field of organization of labour, in labour relations of society life and the employment forms established and expanded through the digital platforms on the social protection system. By assessing the current situation on the basis of theoretical knowledge and the situation in individual countries on the basis of concrete information, efforts are made to highlight the main points of consideration of the problem at the country level within the framework of social protection measures. Against the background of such global processes, the possibility of applying new concepts put forward at the international level in terms of ensuring social protection is discussed. At the same time, the article raises issues that can be considered typological in the context of Azerbaijan, and outlines the main directions of the proposal, which should be considered in the near future in connection with the social insurance system of Azerbaijan. The author's professional knowledge and experience in this area, observations and results of studying the current situation in the process of international exchange of experience have been widely used in the preparation of the article.

Keywords: digitalization (automation) of labor, social protection systems, platform work, social insurance system, universal base income, individual activity accounts

SOSIAL SIĞORTA SİSTEMLƏRİNİN PERSPEKTİVİ İLƏ BAĞLI YENİ (SON) QLOBAL ÇAĞIRIŞLAR: ÖZÜNƏMƏŞĞULLUQ, DİGİTALİZASIYA VƏ “PLATFORMA” İŞİ

XÜLASƏ

Məqalədə cəmiyyət həyatında əmək münasibətlərində, əməyin təşkili sahəsində baş verən dəyişikliklərlə bağlı yeni (son) qlobal tendensiya istiqamətləri olaraq əhali məşğulluğunda özünəməşğulluğun payının artması, əməyin təşkilində avtomatlaşdırmanın (digitalizasiyanın) tətbiqi, digital platformalar vasitəsilə qurulan və genişlənən məşğulluq formaları ilə sosial müdafiə sistemi arasındakı təsir əlaqələrinin mahiyyəti verilir. Nəzəri biliklər və ayrı-ayrı ölkə halları üzrə bununla bağlı mövcud vəziyyətin konkret informasiyalar əsasında qiymətləndirilməsi aparılmaqla, problemin sosial müdafiə tədbirləri çərçivəsində ölkələr səviyyəsində nəzərə alınması ilə bağlı əsas məqamların irəli çəkilməsinə çalışılır. Bu qəbildən baş verən qlobal xarakterli proseslər fonunda sosial müdafiənin təmin edilməsi baxımından beynəlxalq səviyyədə irəli sürülən yeni konsepsiyaların tətbiqi imkanlarından bəhs edilir. Eyni zamanda məqalədə qaldırılan məsələlərə Azərbaycan kontekstində tipoloji hesab edilə biləcək məsələlərə toxunulmaqla, Azərbaycanın sosial sığorta sistemi ilə bağlı yaxın perspektiv üçün nəzərə alınması məqsədmüvafiq hesab edilən təklif mahiyyətli istiqamətlər qeyd olunur. Məqalənin yazılışında müəllifin bu sahədə peşəkar bilik və təcrübələrindən, müşahidələrindən və beynəlxalq təcrübə mübadiləsi zamanı mövcud vəziyyətin öyrənilməsi nəticələrinə geniş müraciət edilir, müəllifin bu sahədə peşəkar bilik və təcrübələri, beynəlxalq təcrübə mübadiləsi zamanı mövcud vəziyyətin öyrənilməsinə dair gəlinən nəticələrdən geniş istifadə olunmuşdur.

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

Açar sözlər: əməyin digitalizasiyası (avtomatlaşması), sosial müdafiə sistemləri, platforma işi, sosial sığorta sistemi, universal baza gəliri, fərdi fəaliyyət hesabları.

**AN EVALUATION OF RECENT PERIOD IN TURKEY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS,
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND FOREIGN CURRENCY LIQUIDITY RELATIONSHIPS**

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ABSTRACT

In this study, related to the various balances of payments in Turkey, we aim to tackle the liquidity changes effects in exchange rates and international monetary policy at the Central Bank regarding the recent structural alteration impacts. Significant changes in the economic and financial processes with entirely different effects last for a few years in the current period, which included the balance of payments unthinkable separate approaches, especially from the variability in Turkey regarding international currency liquidity analysis. It appears that the negative developments in the balance of payments in recent years, where exchange rate policies have also had a significant impact on the balance of payments, has not put forth been sufficient to explain the negative developments in the balance of payments. The phenomenon of needing to expand with domestic monetary policies and external variables in GDP needs the practical other macro components related to the global financial and fiscal policies. Comparing the short-term liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and changes in our current gross foreign exchange reserves in foreign exchange reserves in Turkey, we see that it put forth significant financial dynamics in interpreting international monetary liquidity. On the other hand, the IMF has made some critical comments regarding comparing of the foreign exchange liquidity of the countries in the international financial institutions and practices by the international private data publishing standards for recent years. Our country has official reserve assets, especially foreign currency assets and reserves-related global monetary gold and securities, which is considered necessary in understanding Turkey's foreign currency liquidity dynamics. The presence of gold bullion and securities bearing internationally recognized institution certificates belonging to the CBRT also provides a predetermined and related foreign currency liquidity support, especially with foreign exchange assets, over market prices. Our study shows that the relationships between the balance of payments and international reserves constitute an essential analysis ground-based on understanding the contingent short-term foreign exchange outflows from foreign exchange assets, the interest rates, and foreign payment balances.

Keywords: Central Bank of The Republic of Turkey (CBRT), Balance of Payments; Exchange Rate Policies; Foreign Currency; International Reserves.

JEL Codes: F31; F32; F33.

Cemal Aktürk

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ABSTRACT

The new type of coronavirus outbreak (Covid-19), which started in Wuhan, China at the end of 2019, has become a global pandemic that has spread around the world and affects every area of the life. The global spread of the pandemic caused nearly three million deaths and millions of people to deteriorate the health of them. In addition, the restrictions like curfew have been taken against the risk of Covid-19 and interruptions were experienced in education and working life, where people were collectively. Beside these, workforce planning was changed in both public and private sectors; it was started to adopt the remote working and flexible working methods. As a result of these changes in business life, activities such as meetings, interviews and customer visits started to be carried out on online platforms. In education, face-to-face learning activities have been carried to online platforms in almost all countries, and carried out through the learning management system and virtual classrooms. The fact that education and working life covers a large part of the world population and being transferred to the internet environment has also increased the interest in internet infrastructure and cloud computing. Cloud computing is based on the principle that services such as data storage, data processing and application running being performed in a computer system that is on the internet. Cloud computing is also a technology infrastructure that offers alternative solutions to education and business life during the pandemic period, as well as providing platform services to applications developed for the course and control of the pandemic. Therefore, during the Covid-19 pandemic process, the market shares and firm profitability of companies providing cloud computing services in the local and global economy have increased. Based on these reasons, studies on cloud computing technology in the Covid-19 process are presented and the importance of cloud computing technology is highlighted in the study. Furthermore, in the study, suggestions are given to educators and researchers who working in the relevant literature.

Keywords: Technology utilization, Cloud computing, Covid-19, Coronavirus disease.

GEÇMİŞTEN GÜNÜMÜZE MUTFAK DEPARTMANLARI

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ÖZET

Türk toplumunda mutfak, sadece yiyeceklerin hazırlanıp, tüketildiği bir mekan olmanın yanı sıra insanları bir araya getiren toplayıcı, bütünleyici bir mekân olmuştur. Bu mekânda işleyişin sistematik ilerleyebilmesi için çalışan kişilerin görev tanımları belirlenmeli, hiyerarşi oluşturulmalı ve farklı özelliklere sahip departmanlar oluşturularak bir organizasyon sisteminin kurulması gerekmektedir. Mutfak yapılarında birimlere ayrılan departman ve organizasyon sistemleri Türk toplumunun her döneminde farklılık göstermiştir. Bu çalışma kültürümüzde geçmiş dönemlerde önemli bir yere sahip olan mutfakların kendi içinde ayrılan departmanlarından, bu departmanlarda çalışan personel tanımlarını açıklayarak o dönemlerdeki organizasyon yapısının günümüzde yiyecek içecek işletmelerindeki mutfak organizasyon yapılarının oluşumuna etkisini belirlemek amacıyla hazırlanmıştır. Çalışmada hedeflenen amaçlara ulaşabilmek adına geçmiş dönemlerde önemli bir yere sahip olan mutfak yapıları ile ilgili literatür taraması yapılmış olup, çeşitli makale, tez ve kitap kaynakları derinlemesine incelenmiştir. Elde edilen veriler sonucunda Selçuklu döneminde saray mutfağı olan Havayichane, Mevleviliğin mutfağı olan Matbah-1 Şerif, Osmanlı döneminde saray mutfağı olan Matbah-1 Amire ve günümüzde yiyecek içecek işletme mutfakları içerisinde oluşturulan departmanlar ve mutfak personellerinin görevleri derleme haline getirilerek aktarılmıştır. Çalışmanın sonucunda elde edilen bilgiler doğrultusunda özellikle Mevlevilik tarikatının mutfağı olan Matbah-1 Şerif'te oluşturulan detaylandırılmış hiyerarşik basamaklar ilk olma özelliği taşımaktadır. Saray mutfaklarının oluşmasıyla gelişen mutfak departman yapıları günümüz yiyecek içecek işletme mutfaklarının organizasyon yapılarının oluşmasında temel oluşturmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Havayichane, Matbah-1 Şerif, Matbah-1 Amire, Mutfak Departmanları

CULINARY DEPARTMENTS FROM PAST TO PRESENT

ABSTRACT

In Turkish society, the kitchen was not only a place where food was prepared and consumed, but also a gathering, integrative place that brought people together. In order for the operation to progress systematically in this place, the job descriptions of the working people should be determined, a hierarchy should be established and an organizational system should be established by creating departments with different characteristics. Department and organization systems divided into units in kitchen structures have differed in every period of Turkish society. This study allocated within the kitchen itself, which has an important place in culture, in the past, departments, staff working in these departments that period by explaining the definitions in the organizational structure in the food and beverage business today is intended to determine the effect on the formation of structures for kitchen organization. In order to achieve the objectives of the study, literature on kitchen structures that had an important place in the past periods was reviewed and various articles, theses and book sources were examined in depth. As a result of the data obtained, Havayichane, which was the palace kitchen in the Seljuk period, Matbah-1 Sharif, which was the Mevlevi kitchen, Matbah-1 Amire, which was the palace kitchen in the Ottoman period, and the departments and kitchen staff created in the food and beverage business kitchens today were compiled and transferred. According to the information obtained as a result of the study, the detailed hierarchical steps created in Matbah-1 Sharif, which is the kitchen of the

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V

mevlevism sect, are the first. Kitchen department structures that developed with the formation of palace kitchens formed the basis for the formation of organizational structures of today's food and beverage business kitchens.

Keywords: Havayichane, Matbah-1 Şerif, Matbah-1 Amire, Culinary Departments

PROPOLIS and EXTRACTION WITH DIFFERENT SOLVENTS

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ABSTRACT

Propolis is a valuable bee product and collected by scraping from the hives. Bees collect propolis from trees, barks, leaves and stems of plants. This natural agent has many biological active properties that used in complementary and traditional medicine. It is called ham obtained by scraping propolis from beehives. Raw propolis is unprocessed propolis and it is not correct to smoke it raw. Propolis, which is called extracted in different solvents, is consumed under complementary medicine. Ethanol is the most suitable solvent for propolis, and water, glycerin, olive oil and various glycol derived alcohols are used in propolis extract. In this study, the phenolic compositions of crude propolis and propolis derived from water, alcohol, glycerin and glycol were compared. Parameters in terms of total polyphenol, total flavonoid and total antioxidant values were examined in the study. The total amount of polyphenol substance from Anatolian raw propolis was 1.25 mg GAE / ml in the aqueous extract, 2.20 mg GAE / ml in the 5% glycol, 2.70 mg GAE/ml in olive oil, 24.30 mg GAE / ml in 30% polypropylene glycol and 74 mg GAE / ml in 70% alcohol. The results were showed that, ethanol is the best solvent for extract of raw propolis.

Key words: Propolis, extraction, solvent, total polyphenol, total flavanoid.

ÖZET

Propolis değerli bir arı ürünü olup arı kovanlarından kazınarak toplanır. Arılar propolisi ağaçlardan, kabuklardan, yapraklardan ve bitki saplarından toplarlar. Bu doğal ürün, tamamlayıcı ve geleneksel tıpta kullanılan birçok biyolojik aktif özelliğe sahiptir. Arı kovanlarından propolis kazınarak elde edilen propolise ham propolis denir ve ham olarak tüketilmesi doğru değildir. Farklı çözücüler içinde ekstrakte edilerek propolis, tamamlayıcı tıp alanında kullanılabilir. Etanol, propolis için en uygun çözücüdür ve propolis ekstraktında su, gliserin, zeytinyağı ve çeşitli glikol türevi alkoller kullanılır. Bu çalışmada ham propolisin su, etanol, zeytinyağı, gliserin ve glikol ile elde edilen özütleri karşılaştırıldı. Çalışmada toplam polifenol, toplam flavonoid ve toplam antioksidan değerleri açısından parametreler incelendi.

Toplan fenolik madde miktarı sulu özütte 1.25 mg GAE / ml, %5 lik gliserinde 2.20 mg GAE/ml, zeytin yağında 2,70 mg GAE/ml, %30 luk polipropilen glikolde 24.30 mg GAE/ml ve %70 lik etanolde 74 mg GAE / ml bulundu. Sonuç olarak etanolün propolis için en ideal çözücü olduğu tespit edildi.

YAYA AKSLARI YÖNLENDİRMESİNDE PEYZAJ BİLEŞENLERİ

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ÖZET

Kent, birçok ögenin etkileşim halinde olduğu aktif alanlardan oluşmaktadır. Bu alanların bağlantı noktalarını yaya aksları oluşturur. Yaya aksları kullanıcıların sosyo-kültürel gereksinimlerini karşılayan ve odak noktası haline gelen mekânlardır. Yaya aksları ve peyzaj bileşenlerinin karşılıklı etkileşimi fiziki, sosyal ve kültürel çevrenin bütünü olan kentsel peyzajı oluşturmaktadır. Kentsel peyzaj bağlamında çalışmada yaya akslarını etkileyen oturma birimleri, çöp kutuları, sınırlayıcı elemanlar, bitkisel doku, zemin döşemeleri, park alanları, aydınlatma ve gölgeleme elemanları gibi başlıca peyzaj bileşenlerinin irdelenmesi ve yaya akslarının yönlendirilmesinde kullanımı amaçlanmıştır.

Çalışma kapsamında, detaylı literatür taraması, kent içi incelemeler ve gözlemlerle beraber verilerin sentezi ışığında araştırmacı yorumu ile birlikte kentsel alanlarda yaya akslarını yönlendiren peyzaj bileşenlerinin tespit ve irdelenmesi yapılmıştır. Bulguların sentezi sonucunda kentsel yaya alanlarının daha fonksiyonel kullanımı için kamusal yarar gözetilerek çözüm önerileri geliştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kent, Peyzaj Bileşeni, Yaya Aksı, Yaya Hareketi

ORIENTATION OF PEDESTRIAN AXES IN LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS

Abstract

The city consists of active areas where many elements interact. Pedestrian axes form the connection points of these areas. Pedestrian axes are places that meet the socio-cultural needs of the users and become the focal point. The interaction of pedestrian axes and landscape components creates the urban landscape, which is the whole of the physical, social and cultural environment. In the context of urban landscape, it is aimed to examine the main landscape components such as seating units, garbage bins, limiting elements, vegetal texture, floor coverings, parking areas, lighting and shading elements that affect pedestrian axes and to use them in the direction of pedestrian axes.

Within the scope of the study, the landscape components that direct the pedestrian axes in urban areas were identified and examined together with the researcher's interpretation in the light of the synthesis of the data with detailed literature review, urban studies and observations. As a result of the synthesis of the findings, solutions were developed for the more functional use of urban pedestrianized areas, taking into account the public benefit.

Keywords: City, Landscape Component, Pedestrian Axle, Pedestrian Movement

HOLONOMİK OLMAYAN DİFERANSİYEL SÜRÜŞLÜ MOBİL ROBOTUN UYARLAMALI KONTROLÜ

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Özet

Bu çalışmada, holonomik olmayan diferansiyel sürüşlü bir mobil robotun uyarlamalı kontrol ile yörünge takip problemi ele alınmıştır. Mobil robotun matematiksel modeli kinematik ve dinamik olarak elde edilmiştir. Kinematik geri adımlamalı kontrolcü tasarımı ile yörünge takibi için robotun gerekli hızları Lyapunov kararlılık teorisi baz alınarak elde edilmiştir. Dinamik denklem içerisinde, bilinmeyen veya tahmin edilmesi istenen parametreler ayrıştırılarak uyarlamalı dinamik kontrolcü tasarımı Lyapunov kararlılık teorisini sağlayacak şekilde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çift aktüatöre sahip mobil robotun yörünge takibi problemi için bilgisayar simülasyon modeli kurulmuş ve çalışmaya konu olan geri adımlamalı kinematik ve uyarlamalı dinamik kontrolcülerin cevapları sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Holonomik olmayan mobil robot, Uyarlamalı kontrol, Geri adımlamalı kontrol, Yörünge takibi.

ADAPTIVE CONTROL OF THE NON-HOLONOMIC DIFFERENTIAL DRIVE MOBILE ROBOT

Abstract

In this study, the trajectory tracking problem with adaptive control of a non-holonomic differential drive mobile robot is discussed. The mathematical model of the mobile robot is obtained kinematically and dynamically. With the kinematic backstepping controller design, the required speeds of the mobile robot for trajectory tracking were obtained based on the Lyapunov stability theory. In the dynamic equation of the mobile robot, the unknown parameters are determined, and the adaptive dynamical controller design has been implemented in a way to provide the Lyapunov stability theory. A computer simulation model was established for the trajectory tracking problem of a mobile robot and the response of the backstepping kinematic and adaptive dynamic controllers are presented.

Keywords: Non-holonomic mobile robot, Adaptive control, Backstepping control, Trajectory tracking.

CİZGİ FİLMLƏRİNİN UŞAQLARIN İNKİŞAFINA TƏSİRİ

ŞƏBNƏM MƏMMƏDOVA

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XÜLASƏ

Bu tədqiqat cizgi filmlərin uşaqlara nə dərəcədə təsir etdiyini müəyyənləşdirmək üçün aparılmışdır. Uşaqların ilk inkişafı ailədə başlayır daha sonra isə baxçada və məktəbdə davam edir. Bu gün televiziyanın, xüsusən də cizgi filmlərin uşaqların inkişafına böyük təsiri vardır. Fərli yaş qrupuna məxsus olan uşaqlar baxdığı cizgi filmlərdən diqqəti vasitəsilə çox şey öyrənir. Yaxşı məzmunlu cizgi filmlər uşağın sosial həyatına, davranışına və idrak inkişafına əhəmiyyətli bir töhfə verir. Azyaşlı uşaq ekranda olan rənglərə və hərəkət edən görüntülərə diqqətlə baxırsa, ondan biraz böyük olan uşaq isə cizgi filmdə olan hadisələrə və filmin məzmununa diqqət yetirəcəkdir. Bu gün demək olar ki, cizgi filmlər uşaqların həyatlarının mərkəzi nöqtəsidir. Cizgi filmlərinə baxarkən uşaqlar bir çox davranışı və məlumatı özləri də bilmədən erkən öyrənməyə başlayırlar. Cizgi filmləri nə qədər də uşaqları əyləndirmək üçün çəkilsə də bu filmlər uşaqların psixologiyasında müsbət və ya mənfi izlər buraxa bilər. Cizgi film qəhrəmanları dünyasının gerçək və ya xəyali olduğunu tam olaraq anlama bilməyən uşaq, təsirləndiyi hadisələr səbəbiylə zamanla fərqli davranışlar sərgiləyə bilər. Buna görə ailələr uşaq verilişlərində, cizgi filmləri seçməndə çox diqqətli olmalı və hətta bəzən uşaqları ilə birlikdə izləməlidirlər.

Açar sözlər: cizgi film, inkişaf, uşaq, öyrənmə

CİZGİ FİMLERİNİN ÇOCUKLARIN GELİŞİMİNƏ ETKİSİ ŞEBNEM MEMMEDOVA

ÖZET

Bu çalışma, çizgi filmlerin çocukları ne ölçüde etkilediğini belirlemek için yapılmıştır. Çocukların ilk gelişimi ailede başlar, daha sonra anaokulunda ve okulda devam eder. Günümüzde televizyon, özellikle çizgi film, çocukların gelişimi üzerinde derin bir etkiye sahiptir. Farklı yaşlardaki çocuklar izledikleri çizgi filmlerden çok şey öğrenirler. İyi içerikli çizgi filmler, bir çocuğun sosyal yaşamına, davranışına ve bilişsel gelişimine önemli bir katkı sağlar. Küçük bir çocuk ekrandaki renklere ve hareketli görüntülere dikkatlice bakarsa, biraz daha büyük bir çocuk çizgi filmdeki olaylara ve filmin içeriğine dikkat edecektir. Günümüzde çizgi film neredeyse çocukların hayatının merkezi. Çocuklar çizgi film izlerken, farkına bile varmadan erken yaşlarda pek çok davranış ve bilgi öğrenmeye başlar. Çocukları eğlendirmek için ne kadar çizgi film çekilirse çekilsin bu filmler çocuk psikolojisinde olumlu ya da olumsuz izler bırakabilir. Çizgi film karakterlerinin dünyasının gerçək mi yoksa hayali mi olduğunu tam olarak anlamayan bir çocuk, etkilenen olaylar nedeniyle zamanla farklı davranışlar sergileyebilir. Bu nedenle aileler çocuk programlarını, çizgi filmleri seçerken çok dikkatli olmalı, hatta bazen çocuklarıyla birlikte izlemelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: çizgi film, gelişim, çocuk, öğrenme

THE EFFECT OF CARTOONS ON CHILDREN'S DEVELOPMENT

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine the extent to which cartoons affect children. Children's first development begins in the family and then continues in kindergarten and school. Today, television, especially cartoons, has a profound effect on children's development. Children of different ages learn a lot from the cartoons they watch. Good content cartoons make a significant contribution to a child's social life, behavior and cognitive development. If a young child looks carefully at the colors and moving images on the screen, a child a little older will pay attention to the events in the cartoon and the content of the film. Today, cartoons are almost the center of children's lives. While watching cartoons, children begin to learn a lot of behavior and information at an early age without even knowing it. No matter how much cartoons are made to entertain children, these films can leave positive or negative traces in children's psychology. A child who does not fully understand whether the world of cartoon characters is real or imaginary may exhibit different behaviors over time due to the events affected. Therefore, families should be very careful in choosing children's programs, cartoons, and sometimes even watch them with their children.

Keywords: cartoon, development, child, learning

ВЛИЯНИЕ МУЛЬТФИЛЬМА НА РАЗВИТИЕ ДЕТЕЙ

РЕЗЮМЕ

Это исследование было проведено, чтобы определить, в какой степени мультфильмы влияют на детей. Сначала развитие ребенка начинается в семье, а затем продолжается в детском саду и школе. Сегодня телевидение, особенно мультфильмы, оказывает огромное влияние на развитие детей. Дети разного возраста многому учатся из мультфильмов, которые они смотрят. Мультфильмы с хорошим содержанием вносят значительный вклад в социальную жизнь, поведение и когнитивное развитие ребенка. Если маленький ребенок внимательно смотрит на цвета и движущиеся изображения на экране, ребенок постарше обратит внимание на события в мультфильме и содержание фильма. Сегодня мультики - чуть ли не центр детской жизни. При просмотре мультфильмов дети начинают узнавать много поведения и информации в раннем возрасте, даже не подозревая об этом. Сколько бы мультфильмов ни делали для развлечения детей, эти фильмы могут оставить положительный или отрицательный след в детской психологии. Ребенок, который не до конца понимает, является ли мир героев мультфильмов реальным или вымышленным, может со временем проявлять различное поведение из-за затронутых событий. Поэтому семьям следует очень внимательно подходить к выбору детских программ, мультфильмов, а иногда даже смотреть их вместе с детьми.

Ключевые слова: мультфильм, развитие, ребенок, обучение

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-V
STUDY OF IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK ON DIGITAL PAYMENT IN INDIA

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Abstract

Economies world over during the entire financial year 2020/21 were under a severe grip of a once in a century pandemic Corona. But offering resilience through its strong fundamentals, the Indian economy has shown that the pandemic has led to a surge in digital payment in the retail sector. There has been a sizable increase in both volume and value terms in the digital payments (retail) during the pandemic-hit financial year 2020/21 compared with the pre-pandemic financial year 2019/20. The Impact is a positive one and has proven the credentials of the digital payment system in India to handle a large volume of financial transactions through digital platforms. The seeds of e-monetization sown on 8th November 2016 through demonetization have shown their results in enabling the payment system to successfully steer the significant surge in digital payments during 2021/21. This research paper analyses the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak on digital payment in India to assess India's strength to absorb, adjust, and adapt to major economic downturns caused by abnormal events like the Corona outbreak.

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 pandemic poses an unprecedented threat to the entire globe. The rapid increase in the number of cases worldwide and due to the seriousness and danger of (COVID-19) on the Lebanese population, the disease has become prone to misconceptions and stigmatization.

This study examines the relationship between misconception and stigmatization towards COVID-19 among Lebanese residents aged 18 years and above. A self-reported survey was distributed through Google Form survey on the social media. A total of 489 Lebanese residents responded and completed the survey. The findings revealed a significant relationship between misconception and stigmatization. Misconception and stigmatization were also found significant and associated with COVID-19 related knowledge and various demographic factors. The findings of this study added very important data to the existing body of research on the varied origins, associates, and effects of misconception and stigmatization. The researchers recommended effective public health awareness interventions and campaigns to increase public exposure to the accurate information currently known about COVID-19 and to reduce the impact of stigmatization among Lebanese residents.

Keywords: Misconception, Stigmatization, SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19

**ÇELİK LİFLERİN TASARLANMIŞ ÇİMENTOLU KOMPOZİT ÜRETİMİNDEKİ
KULLANIMININ ARAŞTIRILMASI**

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ÖZET

Çimentolu kompozitlerin gevrekliğini her zaman sorun ve dezavantaj olduğunu bilinmektedir, Bu gevrekliği azaltmak ve minimuma indirmek için çimentolu kompozitlere lif ilavesi yapılmaktadır. Son yıllarda genel olarak yüksek dayanımlı betonların üretimi ve kullanımı yaygınlaşmıştır. Bunlardan biri olan tasarlanmış çimentolu kompozitlerdir (ECC). Bu kompozitlerin üretiminde farklı lifler kullanılabilir. Bu liflerden birisi de oldukça sağlam, çekme ve gerilmeye dayanıklı olan çelik liflerdir. Bu çalışmada, çelik fiberlerin tasarlanmış çimentolu Kompozit üretimindeki kullanımının araştırılmıştır. Çelik lifler belirli miktarda hacimsel olarak %0, %2, %3 ve % 4 oranlarla harcın içine katılarak ECC numuneler üretilmiştir. Üretilen numunelerde taze halde çökme yayılma deneyi ile işlenebilirlikleri belirlenmiştir. Standart küre tabi tutulan 28 günlük numuneler üzerinde, sertleşmiş deneylerden boşluk oranı, su emme belirlenmesi, ultrases deneyi ve eğilme deneyi yapılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçları incelendiğinde ECC'nin gevrek özelliğini azalttığı ancak fiziksel özelliklerinden boşluk oranı ve su emme oranını arttırdığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: çelik lif, çimentolu Kompozit, fiziksel özellik, mekanik özellik.

**INVESTIGATION OF THE USE OF STEEL FIBERS IN THE MANUFACTURING OF
DESIGNED CEMENT COMPOSITE**

ABSTRACT

It is known that the brittleness of cementitious composites is always a problem and disadvantage. Fiber is added to cement composites to reduce and minimize this embrittlement. In recent years, the production and use of high strength concrete has become widespread. One of these is engineered cement composites (ECC). Different fibers can be used in the production of these composites. One of these fibers is steel fibers that are very strong and resistant to tensile and tension. In this study, the use of steel fibers in designed cement composite production was investigated. ECC samples were produced by adding a certain amount of steel fibers into the mortar at 0%, 2%, 3% and 4% volumetrically. The workability of the produced samples was determined by the slump-spread test in fresh state. The void ratio, water absorption determination, ultrasound test and bending test were performed on the 28-day samples subjected to standard curing. When the results obtained were examined, it was seen that ECC decreased the brittle feature, but increased the void ratio and water absorption rate from its physical properties.

Keywords: steel fiber, cementitious composite, physical property, mechanical property.

The Effect of Pressure on the Hardness and Electrical Conductivity of Cu-Ag Layered Materials Produced by Powder Metallurgy Assisted by Electroless Coating

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Abstract

Copper has been known as engineering material and used in many applications which especially required electrical and thermal conductivity. Because of having very lower oxidation resistance of copper than silver, the application of copper for engineering materials has been limited. In the world, recycling has been gotten popular because the reserves of materials running out day by day. To solve this problem, metal powders can be obtained by recycle methods. Electrolysis is one of the recycle method for obtain metal powders with high purity. In this study, copper powders has been obtained by electrolysis and then coated with silver to improve the oxidation resistance of copper. The silver coated copper powders has been produced using hot press technique for obtain a compact material which shows excellent electrical and thermal conductivity with higher oxidation resistance. Electrical conductivity and hardness of compact materials which has been produced at the same sintering temperature but using different pressures has been examined. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) has been used as investigating morphology of pure and coated powders and microstructure of compact materials. The hot press temperature has been selected as 500 °C and the pressures has been applied as 400,500 and 600 MPa for investigate the effect of different pressures on the electrical conductivity and hardness of compact materials. Under the 400 MPa pressure the hardnesses and electrical conductivities of copper and silver coated copper compact samples has been determined as 70.6 HB,80.3 %IACS and 79.07 HB,83.4 %IACS respectively. When the pressure has been applied as 600 MPa the hardnesses and electrical conductivities of copper and silver coated copper compact samples has been determined as 86.92 HB, 100 %IACS and 98.26 HB, 95.3 %IACS respectively. These results has showed that the pressing pressure has directly affected to hardnesses and electrical conductivities of compact samples. As a result, using hot press technique of powder metallurgy the compact materials which shows high oxidation resistance with high electrical conductivity and good hardness has been obtained by powders which produced by electrolysis and electroless coating technique.

Keywords: Electroless Coating, Electrolysis, Hot Press, Powder Production, Powder Metallurgy.