



Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası  
MƏRKƏZİ ELMİ KİTABXANA

# 15<sup>th</sup> CHINA TO ADRIATIC TURKISH WORLD INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

JANUARY 7-9, 2024  
BAKU, AZERBAIJAN

## ABSTRACTS BOOK

Edited by  
Prof. Dr. Memmed ALİYEV

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# 15th CHINA TO ADRIATIC TURKISH WORLD INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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**BAKU, AZERBAIJAN**



## **ABSTRACTS BOOK**

**EDITOR**

**Prof. Dr. Memmed ALİYEV**

by  
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**ISBN: 978-625-367-622-3**

# CONGRESS ID

## CONGRESS TITLE

15<sup>th</sup> CHINA TO ADRIATIC TURKISH WORLD INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

## DATE and PLACE

January 7-9, 2024  
Baku, Azerbaijan

## PARTICIPATION

Keynote & Invited

## ORGANIZATIONS

Central Library of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences  
IKSAD Institute

## HONORARY PRESIDENTS OF CONGRESS

Prof. Dr. Memmed ALİYEV  
Director of Central Library of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences

## ORGANIZING BOARD

Dr. Şəhla Quliyeva - Central Library of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences  
Şəbnəm Rüstəmovə - Central Library of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences  
Mübariz Göyüşlü - Central Library of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences  
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Nərgiz Novruzova - Central Library of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences  
Günəl Bağırova-Hüseynova - Central Library of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences

## CONGRESS COORDINATOR

Ülkü EKSİN

## PARTICIPANTS COUNTRY

Türkiye, Azerbaijan, Canada, Czech Republic, Pakistan, India, Albania, Bulgaria,  
Italy,Indonesia,Portugal,Nigeria,Georgia,Romania,Russia,Hungary,Ukraine,Serbia,Iran,  
Uzbekistan,Vietnam,Algeria Brazil, Kosova, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Austria, United Arab Emirates

Number Of Accepted Papers- 170

Number Of Rejected Papers- 9

Total number of (accepted) Papers from Other Countries- 88

Total number of (accepted) Papers from Türkiye- 82

# SCIENTIFIC & REVIEW COMMITTEE

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Prof. Dr. Mustafa UNAL-Erciyes Üniversitesi

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MƏRKƏZİ ELMI KİTABXANA

# 15<sup>th</sup> CHINA TO ADRIATIC TURKISH WORLD

January 7-9, 2024 / Baku, Azerbaijan

# Conference Program

## -Opening Ceremony-

Date: 08.01.2024

Baku Local Time: 13:00-13:20

Place: Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Central Library

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**Prof. Dr. Memmed ALİYEV**

Director of ANAS Central Library of Science

CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE

**Dr. Elvan CAFEROV**

Head of IKSAD Azerbaijan

## AZERBAIJAN NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, CENTRAL LIBRARY

08.01.2024

HALL-1



BAKU LOCAL TIME

13<sup>30</sup> : 16<sup>00</sup>

## HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Rövşən Məmmədli

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Tekin Aycan TAŞCI	Erciyes University (Türkiye)	HISTORICAL ROOT-CAUSES OF THE KARABAKH CONFLICT
Dr. Elif Şimşek ÖZKAN	Erciyes University (Türkiye)	REGIONAL AND GLOBAL DYNAMICS OF CHANGE IN RUSSIA'S NEAR ABROAD POLICY: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF RUSSIAN POLICY TOWARDS FIRST AND SECOND KARABAKH WARS
Lect. Kübra ÖZTÜRK	İstanbul Kültür University (Türkiye)	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF GENERATION Z AND CAREER OPTIMISM
Huriye FELEKOĞLU	Erciyes University (Türkiye)	ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE CENTRAL CORRIDOR THROUGH CENTRAL ASIA AND THE INDIA CENTRAL EUROPE ECONOMIC CORRIDOR ON THE TURKISH STATES IN THE ONE BELT ONE ROAD PROJECT
Lect. Tülay ÖLMEZ	İstanbul Kültür University (Türkiye)	AN ASSESSMENT OF TURKEY FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
Naciye KARAKUŞ KIVANÇ	Erciyes University (Türkiye)	OTHERIZATION DISCOURSES MADE TO SOUTH AZERBAIJANI TURKS IN THE CARTOON INCIDENT IN IRAN
Ph.D. Mammadli Rovshan Ulduz oglu	ANAS Central Scientific Library (Azerbaijan)	ZUBOV'S MARCH TO AZERBAIJAN AT THE END OF THE 18TH CENTURY (BASED ON DOCUMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN STATE MILITARY HISTORICAL ARCHIVE)
Prof. Dr. Aida Sahmurova Prof. Dr. Veli ŞAHMUROV	Antalya Bilim University (Türkiye)	THE EVOLUTION OF A MICHAELIS-MENTEN TYPE DYNAMICS OF TUMOR GROWTH MODEL

## AZERBAIJAN NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, CENTRAL LIBRARY

08.01.2024

HALL-2



BAKU LOCAL TIME

13<sup>30</sup> : 16<sup>00</sup>

## HEAD OF SESSION: Mübariz Göyüşlü

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Mehmet Şükrü GÜNEY Res. Ass. Emre DÜMLÜ Res. Ass. Merve OKAN	Izmir University of Economics (Türkiye) University Of Mississippi Oxford (ABD)	COMPARISON OF EVOLUTIONS OF INTERNAL EROSION IN HOMOGENEOUS AND CLAY-CORED EARTH-FILL DAMS BUILT WITH MEDIUM SAND AND CLAY MIXTURE WHEN THE SEEPAGE IS AT UPPER PART OF DAMS
Ayşegül GÖRGÜLÜ	Yıldız Technical University (Türkiye)	LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT OF ALUMINUM TO REDUCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF CURTAIN WALLS
Lect. Dr. Remziye GÜNER	İstanbul Arel University (Türkiye)	RESTORATION OF THE MOSQUE OF KOCA SINAN PASHA IN KOSOVO-KAÇANIK
Lect. Dr. İrem BAYAR Assoc. Prof. Senem AKKOÇ	Selçuk University (Türkiye)	EFFECT OF SESQUITERPENE LACTONE COMPOUNDS ON CANCER CELLS
Assoc. Prof. Senem AKKOC Dicle SAHİN Lect. Dr. İrem BAYAR	Süleyman Demirel University (Türkiye) Selçuk University (Türkiye)	CYTOTOXIC EFFECT OF HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS ON BREAST CANCER CELL LINES
Yasin Furkan GORGULU	Isparta University of Applied Sciences (Türkiye)	CFD ANALYSIS OF PARALLEL FLOW IN DOUBLE PIPE HEAT EXCHANGERS: EVALUATING THERMAL PERFORMANCE AND EFFECTIVENESS
Prof. Dr. Ferhat GÜL	Gazi University (Türkiye)	INFLUENCE OF SECTION SIZE ON THE MICROSTRUCTURE AND PROPERTIES OF CARBIDIC AUSTEMPERED DUCTILE IRON (CADI)
Prof. Dr. Veli ŞAHMUROV	Antalya Bilim University (Türkiye)	NONLOCAL PROBLEM FOR SCHRÖDINGER TYPE EQUATIONS WITH HIGH ORDER ELLIPTIC PART
Royal GULİYEV Prof. Dr. Nalan TEKİN Dr. Yavuz Emre YAĞCI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Özgür BORA	Kocaeli University (Türkiye) Farplas Automotive A.Ş.(Türkiye)	EFFECT OF KAOLINITE ON THE PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND FLAME-RETARDANT BEHAVIOR OF SEMI-RIGID POLYURETHANE FOAM

## AZERBAIJAN NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, CENTRAL LIBRARY

08.01.2024

HALL-3



BAKU LOCAL TIME

13<sup>30</sup> : 16<sup>00</sup>

## HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Şəhla Quliyeva

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Hatice TOKSÖZ	Süleyman Demirel University (Türkiye)	THE QUESTION OF KNOWLEDGE IN THE THOUGHT OF AN AZERBAIJANI SCHOLAR HUSAYN AL-HUSAYNĪ AL-HALHĀLĪ
Dr. Aliya Samir Mursalova	Azerbaijan Institute of Theology (Azerbaijan)	RELIGION AND THE RELIGIOUS FACTOR IN TURKISH STATES DURING GLOBALIZATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Süleyman Barbaros YALÇIN Enes GÜNEY	Necmettin Erbakan University (Türkiye) Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University (Türkiye)	DETERMINING THE OPINIONS OF STUDENT PARENTS TOWARDS PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE SERVICES IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS
Banu SOYAK SOMYÜREK	Erciyes University (Türkiye)	THE ANALYSIS OF THE BOOK "THE LAMENTS OF OGHUZ TURKS TO URUMIYEH LAKE"
Mammad Arif Aliyev Shukufa Barat Jabarova Adalat Murad Abdiyeva	Central Scientific Library of ANAS (Azerbaijan) Azerbaijan University of Languages (Azerbaijan)	PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGY: THE PROBLEM OF THE ESSENCE AND MEANING OF HUMAN EXISTENCE
Məmmədli Xəyalə İlham qızı	Central Scientific Library of ANAS (Azerbaijan)	ARTICLES ABOUT THE TOLERANT VALUES OF THE TURKIC PEOPLES IN THE AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE WIKIPEDIA
Ass. Prof. Dr. Gulchohra Aliyeva	Azerbaijan State Marine Academy (Azerbaijan)	FUNCTIONALISM AS A LINGUISTIC PARADIGM
Filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru Quliyeva Şəlalə Məhyəddin qızı	Central Scientific Library of ANAS (Azerbaijan)	THE NATURE OF COMMON PUBLICATIONS THAT UNITE THE TURKISH WORLD
Səkinə Əhməd qızı Hacıyeva Səliqə Qalib qızı Qazi	ARETH Zoologiya institutu Baku(Azerbaijan)	TO THE STUDY OF GEOMETER MOTHS (LEPIDOPTERA, GEOMETRIDAE) OF THE LIBERATED TERRITORIES IN THE PRE-OCCUPATION PERIOD



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# 15<sup>th</sup> CHINA TO ADRIATIC TURKISH WORLD

January 7-9, 2024 / Baku, Azerbaijan

## Conference Online Program

### Important, Please Read Carefully (Online Presentations)

- 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 (Online Presentations)

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

\*\*\*

Before you login to Zoom please indicate your hall number, name and surname

**exp. Hall-1, Ethem KILIÇ**

**Participant Countries:** Türkiye, Azerbaijan, Canada, Czech Republic, Pakistan, India, Albania, Bulgaria, Italy, Indonesia, Portugal, Nigeria, Georgia, Romania, Russia, Hungary, Ukraine, Serbia, Iran, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Algeria

Brazil, Kosova, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Austria, United Arab Emirates (27)

Zoom Meetings ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 070809

07.01.2024

HALL-1 / SESSION-1



BAKU LOCAL TIME



11<sup>00</sup> : 13<sup>00</sup>



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>00</sup>

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

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hasan BAKIR	Anadolu University (Türkiye)	INFLATION AND INFLATION ACCOUNTING IMPACT ON THE ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Zamanova Sevinc Azad qızı Məmmədova Nigar Bayram	Azerbaijan State Economic University (Azerbaijan)	THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE PRICE OF OIL AND GOLD ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Atiye GÜNER	Hasan Kalyoncu University (Türkiye)	EXHIBITION OF GLOBAL PROBLEMS AS ART OBJECTS IN AN IMMERSIVE ART ENVIRONMENT
Sevda Maharramova	Azerbaijan University of Languages (Azerbaijan)	PROSPECTS FOR FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS OF THE PRC AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE CHINA ECONOMY
Naiba SHAMSHİYEVA Aida GULİYEVA Bahadur GAMBAROV	Military Institute named after Heydar Aliyev (Azerbaijan)	MONITORING: ITS CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES AND IMPORTANCE IN THE PROCESS OF MILITARY MANAGEMENT IN MODERN TIMES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Esra EREN	Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University (Türkiye)	A DISTINGUISHED FILMMAKER AND ACADEMICIAN IN THE UNITY OF TURKEY AND AZERBAIJAN: PROF. TEVFİK İSMAİLOV
Dr. Gülşah KAZAK Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa KAZAK	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University (Türkiye) Afyonkarahisar Health Sciences University (Türkiye)	BALANCED SCORECARD APPLICATIONS: AN INTEGRATORY APPROACH TO FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION
Aygun Ismayilova	Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences (Azerbaijan)	MOUNTAIN TOURISM IN GABALA DISTRICT: OPPORTUNITIES AND PROSPECTS

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HALL-2 / SESSION-1



BAKU LOCAL TIME



11<sup>00</sup> : 13<sup>00</sup>



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>00</sup>

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali DOĞANER

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali DOĞANER Hasan DİNÇ	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University (Türkiye) Ministry of Education (Türkiye)	TOMBS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS WHICH LOCATED IN OSMANIYE PROVINCE HASANBEYLİ DISTRICT
Lect. Dr. İpek TAŞDEMİR	Kahramanmaraş İstiklal University (Türkiye)	FINDINGS ON THE USE OF PROVERBS IN THE SEYYİD VEHBİ DIVAN'S
Assist. Prof. Dr. Filiz PİYALE ONAT	Yeditepe University (Türkiye)	A STUDY ON KIEFER'S NURENBERG IN THE CONTEXT OF COLLECTIVE MEMORY
Lect. Dr. Özge SÖNMEZLER DURAN	Afyon Kocatepe University (Türkiye)	IDIOMS AND FORMULAIC EXPRESSIONS DERIVED FROM PLANT NAMES IN TATAR LANGUAGE
Prof. Dr. Muhammet Fatih KANTER Assist. Prof. Dr. Seher MAŞKARAOĞLU	Kilis 7 Aralık University (Türkiye)	ON CAFER GAFAR'S STORY "AZMANLAR"
Prof. Aliyeva Sevdagul Fazil	Azerbaijan University of Languages (Azerbaijan)	THE STAGES OF THE FORMATION OF AZERBAIJANI NATIONAL DRESS
Ayten Azad gizi Efendieva	Azerbaijan State Academy of Arts (Azerbaijan)	IMAGES OF THE CLASSICS OF AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE IN THE CARPET WORKS OF ELДАР MIKAYILZADE
Kâmil ENGİN	Tekirdağ Namık kemal University (Türkiye)	THE PHENOMENON AND DEVELOPMENT OF TURKISH FILM IN IRAN

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HALL-3 / SESSION-1



BAKU LOCAL TIME



11<sup>00</sup> : 13<sup>00</sup>



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>00</sup>

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Emine YALÇIN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Büşra DOĞAN Burak ÖZKAN Mehmet Alperen ARIK Duygu ŞAHİN Prof. Dr. Kültiğın ÇAVUŞOĞLU Prof. Dr. Emine YALÇIN	Giresun University (Türkiye)	ANATOMICAL CHANGES INDUCED BY IMAZAPIC IN ALLIUM CEPA L.
Büşra DOĞAN Burak ÖZKAN Mehmet Alperen ARIK Rabia ŞAHİNLER Prof. Dr. Emine YALÇIN Prof. Dr. Kültiğın ÇAVUŞOĞLU	Giresun University (Türkiye)	CYTOTOXIC AND GENOTOXIC EFFECTS OF ANILOFOS, AN ORGANOPHOSPHORUS HERBICIDE
Zeynep Şule TOPATAN Prof. Dr. Emine YALÇIN Prof. Dr. Kültiğın ÇAVUŞOĞLU	Giresun University (Türkiye)	PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF HAZELNUT SKINS COLLECTED FROM BULANCAK- GİRESUN
Zeynep Şule TOPATAN Prof. Dr. Kültiğın ÇAVUŞOĞLU Prof. Dr. Emine YALÇIN	Giresun University (Türkiye)	PROTECTIVE ROLE OF GİRESUN HAZELNUT AGAINST DNA FRAGMENTATION INDUCED BY FENPIROXIMAT IN ALBINO MICE
Assoc. Prof. Oksal MACAR Assoc. Prof. Tuğçe KALEFETOĞLU MACAR Assoc. Prof. Ali ACAR	Giresun University (Türkiye)	FOMESAFEN-INDUCED MERISTEMATIC CELL DAMAGES IN ALLIUM CEPA L. (ONION)
Assoc. Prof. Oksal MACAR Assoc. Prof. Tuğçe KALEFETOĞLU MACAR Assoc. Prof. Ali ACAR	Giresun University (Türkiye)	PROTECTIVE ROLE OF MOMORDICA CHARANTIA (BITTER MELON) EXTRACT AGAINST METHIOCARB GENOTOXICITY IN ALLIUM CEPA L. (ONION)
Assoc. Prof. Tuğçe KALEFETOĞLU MACAR Assoc. Prof. Oksal MACAR Assoc. Prof. Ali ACAR	Giresun University (Türkiye)	ASTRAGALUS MEMBRANACEUS ROOT EXTRACT AGAINST LEAD (PbNO 3 ) 2 - INDUCED GENOTOXICITY IN ALLIUM CEPA: A STRIKING THERAPEUTIC ACTION

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HALL-4 / SESSION-1



BAKU LOCAL TIME



11<sup>00</sup> : 13<sup>00</sup>



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>00</sup>

**HEAD OF SESSION: Ananda Majumdar**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ananda Majumdar	University of Alberta (Canada)	THE AFFINITY OF THE RELIGION AND CULTURAL DIMENSION REGARDING EASTERN AND WESTERN INDIVIDUALISM AND COLLECTIVISM
Roiala Mamedova	University of Pardubice (Czech Republic)	PERIODICALS ON THE TRANSFORMATION OF TURKIC MUSLIM WOMEN IN THE SOUTH CAUCASUS IN THE 19TH-20TH CENTURY
Muhammad Faisal	Allama Iqbal Open University (Pakistan)	KEY PREREQUISITES FOR CENTERING OF EMT AND TELEMEDICINE ADVANCEMENTS IN PAKISTAN SPECIALLY IN SINDH
Asst. Prof. Seema Sadiq Asst. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Zahid	Shibli National College (India)	EXPLORING THE CAUSES AND SYMPTOMS OF STRESS IN MODERN SOCIETY
Dr. Erjona Hasa	Aleksander Xhuvani University (Albania)	THE INTEGRATED CONSERVATION OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF ELBASAN
Assoc. Prof. Gergana Gozanska	Plivdiv University (Bulgaria)	UNITED STATES AND THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

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HALL-5 / SESSION-1



BAKU LOCAL TIME



11<sup>00</sup> : 13<sup>00</sup>



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>00</sup>

**HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Mahmood Ahmed**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Mahmood Ahmed	Division of Science and Technology University (Pakistan)	EXPLORING THE THERAPEUTIC POTENTIAL OF ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID- SULFONAMIDES AS UREASE INHIBITORS
Marilena Carbone	University of Rome Tor Vergata (Italy)	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SYNTHETIC STRATEGIES AND PROPERTIES OF CuO
Dr.Eng. Aishah H.O. Al Shehhi Dr. Gul Ahmed Jokhio	Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure (United Arab Emirates) The British University in Dubai (United Arab Emirates)	RECYCLE ASPHALT OPPORTUNITIES IN ROADWAYS
J. Yeshwanth S. Kalaivanan R. Devi R. Jothi Lakshmi Dr. R. Srinivasan	Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research (India)	A SHORT REVIEW ON THE SOLID LIPID NANOPARTICLES
A. Dinesh Babu Mrs. R. Jothilakshmi Dr. R. Srinivasan	Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research (India)	SOME NATURAL ISOLATED COMPOUNDS AS ANTICANCER AGENTS
V. Varalakshmi S. Keerthiga R. Devi Dr. R. Srinivasan	Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research (India)	A SHORT REVIEW ON NANOTECHNOLOGY-BASED DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS AND HERBAL MEDICINES
K. Pushparaj R. JothiLakshmi Dr.R. Srinivasan R.Selvakumar	Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research (India)	HERBAL DRUGS FOR RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW
R.Selvakumar R. JothiLakshmi Dr.R. Srinivasan K. Pushparaj	Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research (India)	HERBAL COSMETICS ENHANCED BY NANOTECHNOLOGY: AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH FOR SKIN CARE
D. Anushya Dr. Saravanan Dr. Srinivasan	Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research (India)	CATHARANTHUS ROSEUS

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HALL-6 / SESSION-1



BAKU LOCAL TIME



11<sup>00</sup> : 13<sup>00</sup>



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>00</sup>

**HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Zohaib Hassan Sain**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Zohaib Hassan Sain	Superior University (Pakistan)	NAVIGATING THE AI ERA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR EDUCATION
Zohaib Hassan Sain	Superior University (Pakistan)	NAVIGATING THE CHATGPT FRONTIER: BALANCING INNOVATION AND TRADITION IN EDUCATION
Odugbemi Wasiu Olayinka	Federal College of Education (Technical) Ekiadolor, (Benin City)	USING COMPUTER-ASSISTED INSTRUCTION TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN WOODWORK TECHNOLOGY
Sri Restu Ningsih Rahmadini Darwas Rahimullaily Ade Irma Suryani	Metamedia University (Indonesia)	E-LEARNING APPLICATION USES PROBLEM BASED INSTRUCTION METHOD
Mónica Oliveira Inês Pacheco	(University of Lisbon (Portugal) University of Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro (Portugal)	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ART EDUCATION TO PROMOTE ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP
Moses Adeolu AGOI Oluwakemi Racheal OSHINOWO Solomon Abraham UKPANA Oluwanifemi Opeyemi AGOI	Lagos State University of Education (Nigeria) Obafemi Awolowo University (Nigeria)	AUGMENTING PEDAGOGICAL DECISION-MAKING IN EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT WITH MACHINE LEARNING
K.R.Padma K.R.Don	Women's University (India) Bharath University (India)	TEACHING MODULE IN LIFE SCIENCES DISCIPLINE USING AUGMENTED REALITY APP

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HALL-1 / SESSION-2



BAKU LOCAL TIME



13<sup>30</sup> : 15<sup>30</sup>



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



12<sup>30</sup> : 14<sup>30</sup>

**HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Güney NAİR**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Murat TUNCER Fatih KAMÇI	Fırat University (Türkiye)	THE EXAMINATION OF 8TH GRADE TURKISH COURSE BOOK IN TERMS OF FOUR BASIC SKILLS (READING, WRITING, LISTENING, SPEAKING) AND ACTIVITIES
Prof. Dr. Murat TUNCER Fatih KAMÇI	Fırat University (Türkiye)	FOCUS GROUP INTERVIEWS AS A QUALITATIVE DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUE
Dr. Mujkan MEMMEDZADE	Azerbaijan State Academy of Physical Education and Sports (Azerbaijan)	STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS IN AZERBAIJAN HEROIC EPICS
Sevinj Latifova	Baku State University (Azerbaijan)	JALAL-AL DIN MANGBURNI'S STRUGGLE AGAINST THE GEORGIANS, THE MONGOLS AND ISMAILI'S
Ayşe Genç Assoc. Prof. Güney NAİR	Sivas Cumhuriyet University (Türkiye)	IMPORTANCE OF SETTLED LIFE FOR SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND THE LIFE SATISFACTION LEVELS OF SETTLED ROMA PEOPLE IN BURSA IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL INTEGRATION
Assoc. Prof. Güney NAİR	Sivas Cumhuriyet University (Türkiye)	THE SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF KNOWLEDGE AND DEBATES ON SHARING IT WITH MACHINES (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)
Sümeyye Güner BEDİR Prof. Dr. Ayten BAL	23 Nisan Secondary School (Türkiye) Çukurova University (Türkiye)	MATHEMATICS LITERACY AWARENESS LEVELS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS: A DESIGN-BASED RESEARCH

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07.01.2024

HALL-2 / SESSION-2



BAKU LOCAL TIME



13<sup>30</sup> : 15<sup>30</sup>



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



12<sup>30</sup> : 14<sup>30</sup>

**HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Kültiğın ÇAVUŞOĞLU**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Fatih KUTLUER Prof. Dr. Emine YALÇIN Prof. Dr. Kültiğın ÇAVUŞOĞLU	Kırıkkale University (Türkiye) Giresun University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF BIOCHEMICAL TOXICITY INDUCED BY PROCYMIDONE FUNGICIDE IN ALLIUM CEPA (ONION)
Dr. Fatih KUTLUER Prof. Dr. Kültiğın ÇAVUŞOĞLU Prof. Dr. Emine YALÇIN	Kırıkkale University (Türkiye) Giresun University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF GENOTOXICITY INDUCED BY ACEPHATE INSECTICIDE IN ALLIUM CEPA (ONION)
Dr. Deniz KURT Prof. Dr. Emine YALÇIN Prof. Dr. Kültiğın ÇAVUŞOĞLU	Giresun University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF GENOTOXICITY INDUCED BY ACETOCHLOR HERBICIDE IN ALLIUM CEPA (ONION)
Dr. Deniz KURT Prof. Dr. Kültiğın ÇAVUŞOĞLU Prof. Dr. Emine YALÇIN	Giresun University (Türkiye)	MERISTEMATIC CELL DAMAGES CAUSED BY PROFENOFOS INSECTICIDE IN ALLIUM CEPA (ONION)
Prof. Dr. Emine YALÇIN Prof. Dr. Kültiğın ÇAVUŞOĞLU	Giresun University (Türkiye)	CHEMICAL FINGERPRINT OF BORAGO OFFICINALIS CREATED BY PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING TESTS
Prof. Dr. Emine YALÇIN Prof. Dr. Kültiğın ÇAVUŞOĞLU	Giresun University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF GENOTOXICITY INDUCED BY HEXAFLUMURON INSECTICIDE
Selin SİPAHİ KULOĞLU Prof. Dr. Kültiğın ÇAVUŞOĞLU Prof. Dr. Emine YALÇIN	Giresun University (Türkiye)	GENOTOXICITY INDUCED BY BENFURACARB INSECTICIDE IN ALLIUM CEPA (ONION)

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Ersin AYTAÇ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Phd Candidate Seda COŞKUN Prof. Dr. Nuran Kara PİLEHVARIAN	Yıldız Technical University (Türkiye)	A STUDY ON FOUNTAINS BUILT BY PERTEVNIYAL VALIDE SULTAN
Feyza KÖSE SAYAN Prof. Dr. Nuran KARA PİLEHVARIAN	Yıldız Technical University (Türkiye)	ORHAN BEY PERIOD RECONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AND ZAWIYAS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ersin AYTAÇ	Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION AND ASSESSMENT OF ANNUAL PRECIPITATION OF THE WESTERN BLACK SEA WATERSHED OF TÜRKİYE
Ömer ÖZTÜRK Prof. Dr. Cemal YILMAZ	Azerbaijan Technical University (Azerbaijan) Gazi University (Türkiye)	TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS IN AVIONIC SYSTEMS (AVIATION) AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESS (IHA/SIHA)
Garayev Elvin Mahir	ANAS, Sheki Regional Scientific Center (Azerbaijan)	CONDITIONS OF FLOOD MANAGEMENT IN THE GAFLAN AND GORUGARA BASINS OF THE SHIN RIVER
Mehmet KAHRAMAN	Kırıkkale University (Türkiye)	PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF INVESTMENT PROJECTS WITH DELPHI TECHNIQUE CREATION OF CRITERIA

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**HEAD OF SESSION: Major Gheorghe GIURGIU**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
S. Sherlin Sheeba M. Jothi Lakshmi K. Sneha	Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research (India)	HEALTH -RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE
Tengiz Verulava	Caucasus University Tbilisi (Georgia)	MANAGED COMPETITION AND HEALTH INSURANCE REFORMS IN GEORGIA
Aakib Rahman Parray	Aligarh Muslim University (India)	CONVERSION DISORDER OFTEN STEM FROM TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCES: A STUDY RELATED TO ADULTS
G. Premanand Dr. R. Saravanan	Bharath Institute of Higher Education And Research (India)	IMMUNOTHERAPY
Major Gheorghe GIURGIU Prof. Dr. Manole COJOCARU	Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center (Romania) Titu Maiorescu University (Romania)	FOOD ADDITIVES: IMPACT ON THE GUT MICROBIOME, INCREASE ANXIETY
Ilya Nikolaevich Medvedev	Russian Biotechnological University (Russia)	EFFECTS OF REGULAR SWIMMING TRAINING FOR THE ADOLESCENT BODY
Ilya Nikolaevich Medvedev Elnura Ibragimovna Faizullina	Russian Biotechnological University (Russia)	FUNCTIONAL CAPABILITIES OF EXTERNAL RESPIRATION IN YOUNG ATHLETES
Chiara Bramucci Rosemary Abbagnale Francesco Pagnoni Elisa Maccari Rodolfo Reda Luca Testarelli	"La Sapienza" University of Rome (Italy)	CLINICAL, RADIOGRAPHIC, AND BIOCHEMICAL EVALUATION OF ONE-PIECE VS TWO-PIECE SINGLE IMPLANTS AFTER 5 YEARS OF FUNCTIONAL LOADING

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**HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Ihor PONOMARENKO**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Yassir Soulaïmani Nehéz Károly	University of Miskolc (Hungary)	ENHANCING EFFICIENCY: THE INTEGRATION OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY WITH INTERNET OF THINGS
Olena BONDARENKO Ihor PONOMARENKO	State University of Trade and Economics (Ukraine)	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND SMART CITIES
Wilson, Emmanuel Okon	Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic (Nigeria)	MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY: A PRACTICAL REVIEW
Imane AMEUR Yacine-Mohamed DAHMANI	Mouloud Mammeri University of Tizi-Ouzou (Algiers)	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS ROLE IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT –UNITED ARAB EMIRATES AS A MODEL- THE USE OF ELECTRONIC MACHINE IN NIGERIAN FOURTH REPUBLIC ELECTIONS, 2019 - 2023
James Ocheni Obaka	Federal University Lokoja (Nigeria)	TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND CITY LIVABILITY IN LAGOS, NIGERIA
Ayobami Ademola AKANMU FAGBESA Kehinde Oluwafunmilola	The Oke-Ogun Polytechnic (Nigeria)	NAVIGATING ETHICAL CHALLENGES IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE
Oyewale Mustapha Akinola Adaramola Ojo Jayeola	The Federal Polytechnic Ilaro (Nigeria)	

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**HEAD OF SESSION: Inês Pacheco**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Gaurav Kasar Pooja Rasal	Vithai Pandit Deore Institute of Pharmacy (India) JES's SND College of Pharmacy (India)	ANIMAL MODEL FOR SCREENING OF ANTIDIABETIC DRUGS FROM NATURAL SOURCES
Srdjan Segić	University in Belgrade (Serbia)	THE IMPORTANCE OF FORENSIC ENTOMOLOGY IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS
Ramin Aslani Ghazal Mirzaei Mahsa Mirzaee Fatemeh Golriz Ebrahim Molaee-Aghaee	Tehran University of Medical Sciences (Iran) University of Tehran (Iran) Hamadan University of Medical Sciences (Iran)	EXPOSURE TO POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBS) FROM FISH CONSUMPTION: EFFECTS ON HUMAN HEALTH
Aina Favour Olalekan	(Nigeria)	DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A SENSOR-BASED SMART IRRIGATION SYSTEM USING VARIABLE RATE TECHNOLOGY
Inês Pacheco	University of Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro (Portugal)	DIAGNOSIS AND SURGICAL CORRECTION OF PECTUS EXCAVATUM IN COMPANION ANIMALS
Kutliyeva G. J. Turaeva B.I. Kamolova H.F. Kuziev B.U.	Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of (Uzbekistan)	PROSPECTS FOR THE POSSIBILITY OF USING CELLULOLYTIC BACTERIA ISOLATED FROM ANIMALS

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HALL-7 / SESSION-2



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**HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Naseem Akhter**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Monica Murugan	-	CAFFEINE AS A FACTOR AFFECTING THE FUNCTIONING OF THE HUMAN BODY
V.Ranjani Dr.W. Helen Dr. R. Srinivasan	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research (India)	ROLE OF VITAMIN D ON FERTILITY, PREGNANCY AND POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME
Khushi singh	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research (India)	GLOBAL PANDEMIC AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY COVID-19 STUDIES
(Ph.D) Favour C. Uroko	University of Nigeria	IS JUNGLE JUSTICE THE BEST WAY TO GET JUSTICE? CRITICAL REFLECTIONS ON THE PROBLEM OF JUNGLE JUSTICE IN NIGERIA IN THE LIGHT OF I KINGS 21:1-15
MUHAMMAD FAISAL	Allama Iqbal Open University (Pakistan)	INSTRUCTIONS TO INCORPORATE PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND CALCULATIONS INTO GEOSPATIAL WORK PERCEPTION CONTROL THE GROWTH OF THE ORGANIZATION'S CORE FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEM (EWS)
Dr. Naseem Akhter	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University (Pakistan)	EMPOWER WOMEN THROUGH ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS FROM ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE
Dr. Naseem Akhter	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University (Pakistan)	HAZRAT BABA FARID AND HIS MYSTIC QUALITIES FOR PROMOTING PEACE AND HARMONY AMONG HUMANITY
Subhashish Dey	SR Gudlavalleru Engineering College (India)	A CRITICAL EXAMINATION ON SERVICE LIFE PREDICTION OF RC STRUCTURES WITH RESPECT TO CHLORIDE-ION PENETRATION

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HALL-1 / SESSION-3



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**HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer MENEKŞE**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Reyhan KELEŞ	Atatürk University (Türkiye)	A VIEW TO ECONOMIC LIFE FROM AKIF'S WRITINGS: PROBLEMS AND ADVICES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hasan KÜÇÜKOSMAN	Düzce University (Türkiye)	EVALUATION OF THE NARRATIONS PROHIBITING BEING OFFENDED IN THE HADITHS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer MENEKŞE	Düzce University (Türkiye)	AZERBAIJANI Fiqh SCHOLARS DURING THE AZERBAIJAN ATABEYS (ILDENİZ) (1148-1225) AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SCIENCE OF Fiqh
Prof. Dr. Mammad Arif Aliyev Assoc. Prof. Dr. Shukufa Barat Jabarova Assoc. Prof. Dr. Adalat Murad Abdiyeva	Director of the Central Scientific Library of ANAS Azerbaijan University of Languages (Azerbaijan)	PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGY: THE PROBLEM OF THE ESSENCE AND MEANING OF HUMAN EXISTENCE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Faruk GÖRGÜLÜ	Düzce University (Türkiye)	ANALYSIS OF THE QURANIC VERSES IN HOCA AHMET YESEVI'S DIWAN-I KHIKMET IN TERMS OF THE CONCEPTS OF FAITH, WORSHIP AND MORALITY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hasan Fehmi ULUS	Kırklareli University (Türkiye)	A STUDY AT THE VERSES IN THE QUR'AN ABOUT TRAVEL

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**HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek ÇAVUŞOĞLU**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Zeliha DUYAR Kerem İLASLAN Zehra Dilistan SHIPMAN	Bahçeşehir University (Türkiye)	SENSORY EVALUATION OF HUMUUS PRODUCED USING BLACK CHICKPEAS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek ÇAVUŞOĞLU	Isparta University of Applied Sciences (Türkiye)	EFFECTS OF ROYAL JELLY ON SOME BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS IN ONION (ALLIUM CEPA L.) PLANT EXPOSED TO SALT (NaCl) STRESS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek ÇAVUŞOĞLU Prof. Dr. Kürşat ÇAVUŞOĞLU	Isparta University of Applied Sciences (Türkiye)	IDENTIFICATION OF CYTO- AND GENOTOXIC EFFECTS OF CORONATINE IN ALLIUM CEPA L. ROOT TIP MERISTEM CELLS
Assoc. Prof. Tuğçe KALEFETOĞLU MACAR Assoc. Prof. Oksal MACAR Assoc. Prof. Ali ACAR	Giresun University (Türkiye)	BENEFICIAL FUNCTION OF MILK THISTLE (SILYBUM MARIANUM) SEED EXTRACT ON ALLIUM CEPA L. AGAINST CADMIUM- RELATED BIOCHEMICAL TOXICITY
Selin SİPAHI KULOĞLU Prof. Dr. Emine YALÇIN Prof. Dr. Kültiğın ÇAVUŞOĞLU	Giresun University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF BIOCHEMICAL TOXICITY INDUCED BY SIMAZINE HERBICIDE IN ALLIUM CEPA (ONION)

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**HEAD OF SESSION: Spec. Dr. Sefa Erdem KARAPINAR**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Spec. Dr. Devran CEYLAN Spec. Dr.Sefa Erdem KARAPINAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Recep DİNÇER Prof. Dr. Metin Lutfi BAYDAR	Akşehir State Hospital (Türkiye) Suleyman Demirel University (Türkiye)	CLINICAL RESULTS OF PERCUTANEOUS DRILLING IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC LATERAL EPICONDYLITIS
Spec. Dr. Sefa Erdem KARAPINAR Spec. Dr. Devran CEYLAN Prof. Dr. Metin Lutfi BAYDAR	Suleyman Demirel University (Türkiye) Akşehir State Hospital (Türkiye)	MID-TERM CLINICAL RESULTS OF ARTHROSCOPIC MICROFRACTURE METHOD IN PATIENTS WITH MILD AND MODERATE GONARTHROSIS
Spec. Dr. Devran CEYLAN Spec. Dr. Sefa Erdem KARAPINAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Recep DİNÇER	Akşehir State Hospital (Türkiye) Suleyman Demirel University (Türkiye)	COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PROXIMAL FEMORAL NAILING IN TROCHANTERIC AND SUBTROCHANTERIC FRACTURES WITH OR WITHOUT CERCLAGE CABLE AUGMENTATION
Günay Kosayeva Arif	Azerbaijan Medical University (Azerbaijan)	THE ROLE OF DOXYCYCLINE AND COLLAGEN SPONGE INPREVENTING COMPLICATIONS OF PILONIDAL SINUS SURGERY
Pelin ÖNDER Assist. Prof. Dr. İrem ULUIŞIK YILMAZ	İskenderun Technical University (Türkiye)	THE RELATIONSHIP OF MICROBIOTA WITH DISEASES AND THEIR TREATMENTS
Leyla ÇOBAN Assist. Prof. Dr. İrem ULUIŞIK YILMAZ	İskenderun Technical University (Türkiye)	CARBON NANOSTRUCTURED BIOCOMPOSITES
Yasemin GÜRELİ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Naci Ömer ALAYUNT Prof. Dr. Tuncay KULOĞLU Prof. Dr. Bilal ÜSTÜNDAĞ	Firat University (Türkiye) Siirt University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF PROTECTIVE EFFECTS IN CORTICOSTERONE- INDUCED RAT MODEL OF DEPRESSION

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**HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Mete KALYONCU**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Selçuk UTAŞ Hatice Hilal YÜCEL KURT Erhan ONGUN	Gazi University (Türkiye)	OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL BEHAVIOR OF ZnSe CATHODE IN AN ARGON FILLED MICROPLASMA CELL
Selçuk UTAŞ Erhan ONGUN Hatice Hilal YÜCEL KURT	Gazi University (Türkiye)	IMPORTANT PLASMIC PARAMETERS IN AN INFRARED IMAGE CONVERTER IN MICRO-DISTANCE WITH AlGaAs CATHODE FOR HYDROGEN GAS
Erhan ONGUN Selçuk UTAŞ Hatice Hilal YÜCEL KURT	Gazi University (Türkiye)	AN INVESTIGATION OF DC-DRIVEN MICROPLASMA SYSTEM WITH ZnSe COUPLED Ar-H 2 GAS DISCHARGE MEDIUM AT SUB-ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE
Eser Burak GEZEN Prof. Dr. Mete KALYONCU	Buzçelik Thermal Devices Industry Joint Stock Company, Konya (Türkiye) Konya Technical University (Türkiye)	MODELLING OF A HEAT PUMP BASED ON ADAPTIVE NEURO-FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hülya GÜLTEKİN ÇİTİL Fatma Gizem ÖZMEN	Giresun University (Türkiye)	ON THE FIRST-ORDER FUZZY PROBLEMS
Res. Assist. Güney UĞURLU Assist. Prof. Dr. Tunç AŞUROĞLU Assist. Prof. Dr. Koray AÇICI	Başkent University (Türkiye) Tampere University (Finland) Ankara University (Türkiye)	QUALITY PREDICTION IN THE IRON ORE FROTH FLOTATION PROCESS USING MACHINE LEARNING AND DEEP LEARNING
Dr. Öznur BAĞ	Gaziosmanpaşa University (Türkiye)	DETERMINING THE POSITION OF THE VIBRATION DEVICE ON THE CHAMBER BY VIBRATION ANALYSIS

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**HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Sándor Földvári**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Sándor Földvári	Debrecen University (Hungary)	AZERBAIJANI AND TURKISH INTERESTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR BENEFITS FROM THE UKRAINIAN GAS AND OIL UNDER THE BLACK SEA
Carolina Ferreira Erica Mariana Nunes Micaela Cunha Eduardo Manuel de Almeida Leite Ricardo Correia Humberto Nuno Rito Ribeiro	University of Madeira (Portugal)	THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE TARGETING TOURISM ENHANCEMENT
Laura Diaconu Maxim	“Al. I. Cuza” University of Iasi (Romania)	ROMANIAN AIR TRAVEL MARKET: EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION ON IASI AIRPORT
Thanh-An Thi TRAN Que-Nhu DUONG	Can Tho University (Vietnam)	THE CURRENT STATE OF DIGITAL ECONOMY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA IN 2006-2022 PERIOD
My-Kim Thi LE Que-Nhu DUONG Nam-Khang Tri NGUYEN	Can Tho University (Vietnam)	PERCEIVED PHYSICAL RISKS AND SAFETY BEHAVIOR OF TOURISTS –THE CASE OF DA LAT DESTINATION AFTER LANDSLIDE INCIDENT AT BAO LOC PASS
Chems Eddine BOUKHEDIMI	University of Tizi Ouzou (Algeria)	EXAMINATION OF THE NEXUS BETWEEN OUTBOUND TOURISM AND INBOUND TOURISM: SURVEY BASED ON ALGERIAN TOURISTS
Prof. Dr. Leila Bijos	Universidade Federal da Paraíba (Brazil)	GLOBAL GEOPOLITICAL CHALLENGES: SEEKING ASYLUM IN EUROPE
Dr.Halil Bajrami Dr.Venet Shala Dr.Fadil Lekaj Msc.Blerona Bajrami	University of Prizren (Kosova) Pjeter Budi College (Kosova)	THE ROLE OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE APPLICATION OF BUSINESS STRATEGY IN PRODUCTION SECTOR IN KOSOVO
Antónia Freitas Mariana Marques Patrícia Aveiro Humberto Nuno Rito Ribeiro Eduardo Manuel de Almeida Leite	University of Aveiro (Portugal) University of Madeira (Portugal)	FINANCIAL LITERACY FOR A BETTER SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

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**HEAD OF SESSION: Asist. Prof. Dr. Saša Salapura**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Asist. Prof. Dr. Saša Salapura	PIM University (Bosnia and Herzegovina)	PRINCIPLES OF SUN TRACKING IOT SOLAR PANELS
J. U. Arikpo A. R. Chikwenze M. U. Onuu T. O. Daniel O. Ofem C. N. Ukwu G. E. Etim	Alex Ekwueme Federal University (Nigeria)	PREDICTING THE PERFORMANCE RATE AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF ENGINEERING MATERIALS IN THE DESIGN OF ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHASSIS VIA MACHINE LEARNING MODELS.
Celino Jahaj Suela Hoxhaj	International Atomic Energy Agency (Austria) "Ismail Qemali" University (Albania)	HARMONIZING HISTORICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND PHILOSOPHIES WITH CONTEMPORARY AI ETHICS: A MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACH
Suela Hoxhaj Celino Jahaj	"Ismail Qemali" University (Albania)	NAVIGATING THE INTERSECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: A LEGAL PERSPECTIVE
Xhejsjola Hoxhaj Eugen Verdha	University of Tirana (Albania)	ENERGY SECURITY AND POLICY IN THE WESTERN BALKANS: A POLITICAL SCIENCE PERSPECTIVE ON THE GREEN TRANSITION
Dr. Oljana Hoxhaj Dr. Belinda Halilaj	"Ismail Qemali" University (Albania)	THE INFLUENCE OF POLICY ON EURASIAN MIGRATION DYNAMICS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS
Ardi HARIZI Celino Jahaj	"Ismail Qemali" University (Albania)	NAVIGATING THE AI REVOLUTION: ASSESSING WINNERS, LOSERS, AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS
Belinda HALILAJ Oljana HOXHAI	"Ismail Qemali" University (Albania)	TOY SAFETY: A COMPARATIVE VIEW BETWEEN ALBANIA AND EU LAW
Sharanappa Chapi Ashwini Rayar	B.M.S. College of Engineering (India) Davangere University (India)	INVESTIGATION OF POLYMER-FERRITE NANOCOMPOSITE MATERIALS FOR ENERGY STORAGE APPLICATIONS

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**HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. MUSTAFAYEV ABDULLA**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Osman GÜNDÜZ	Sakarya University (Türkiye)	NAGORNO-KARABAKH ISSUE IN TERMS OF SECURITIZATION THEORY REVIEW
Oğuzhan Hasan KESKİN	Sakarya University (Türkiye)	ANKARA ACCORDING TO URBAN GROWTH THEORIES
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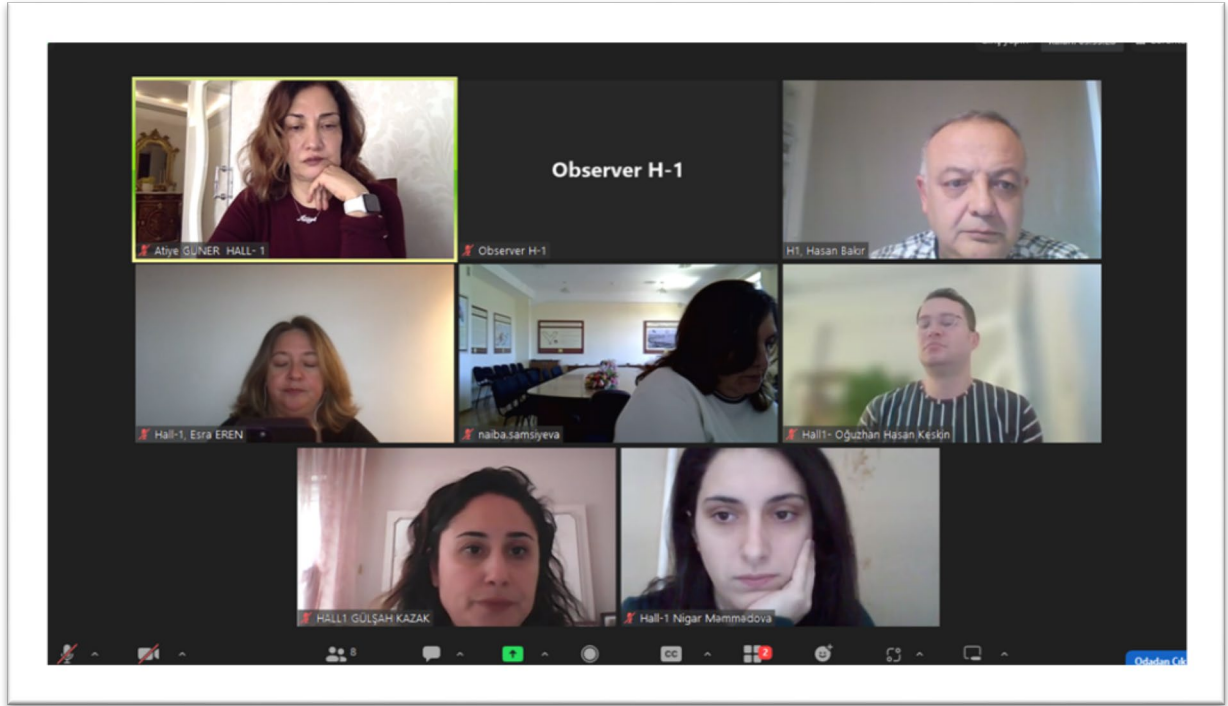








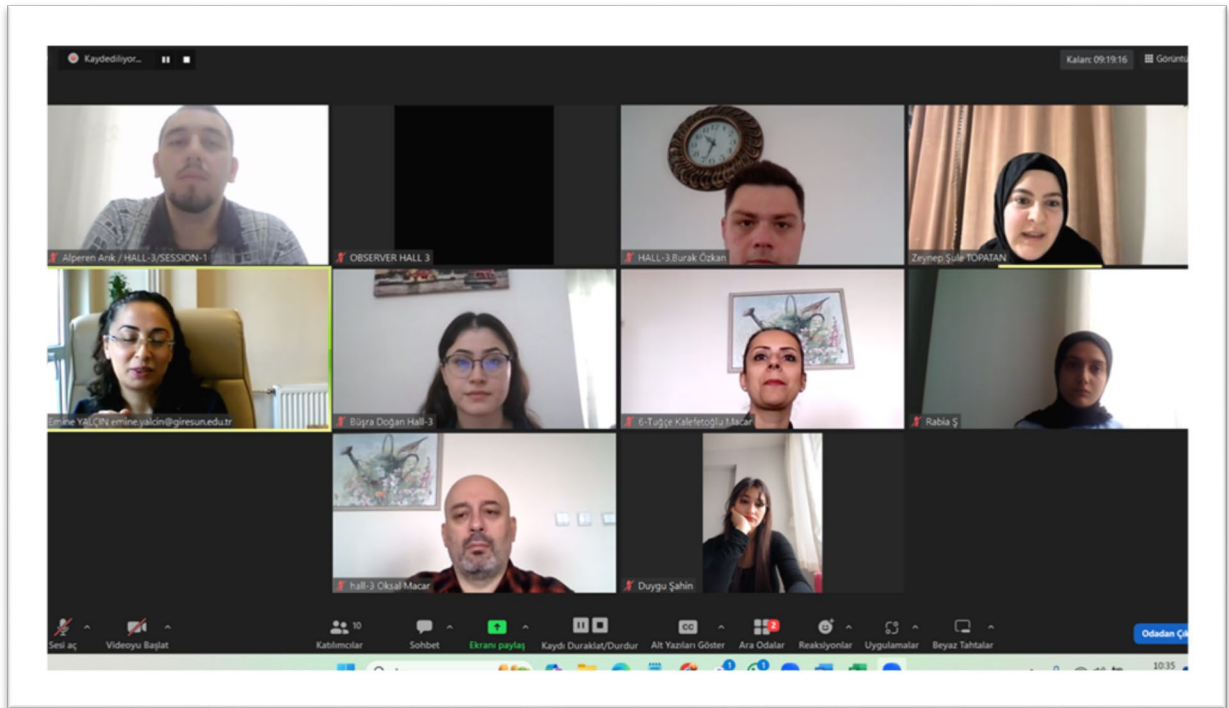
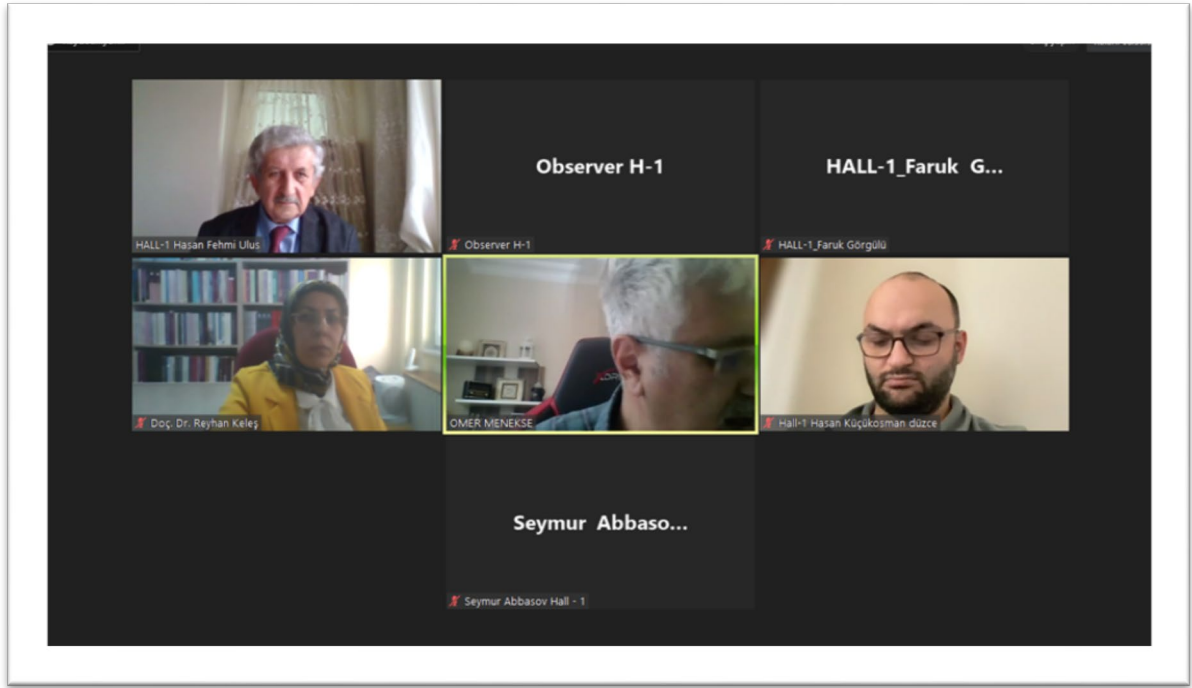


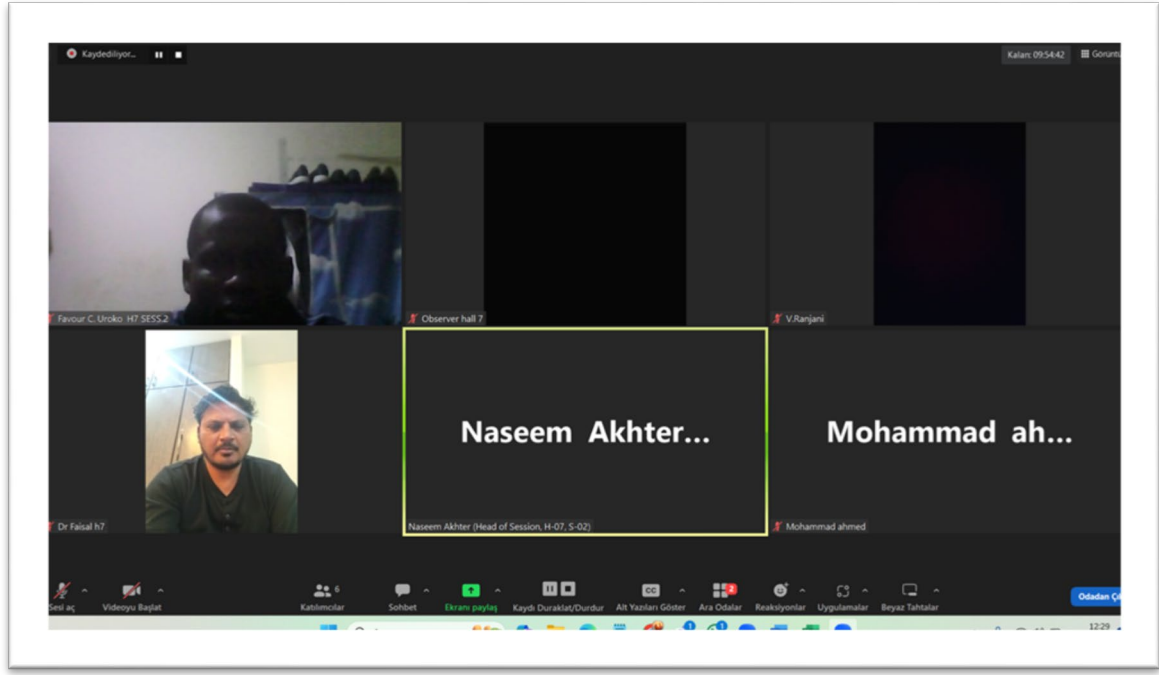


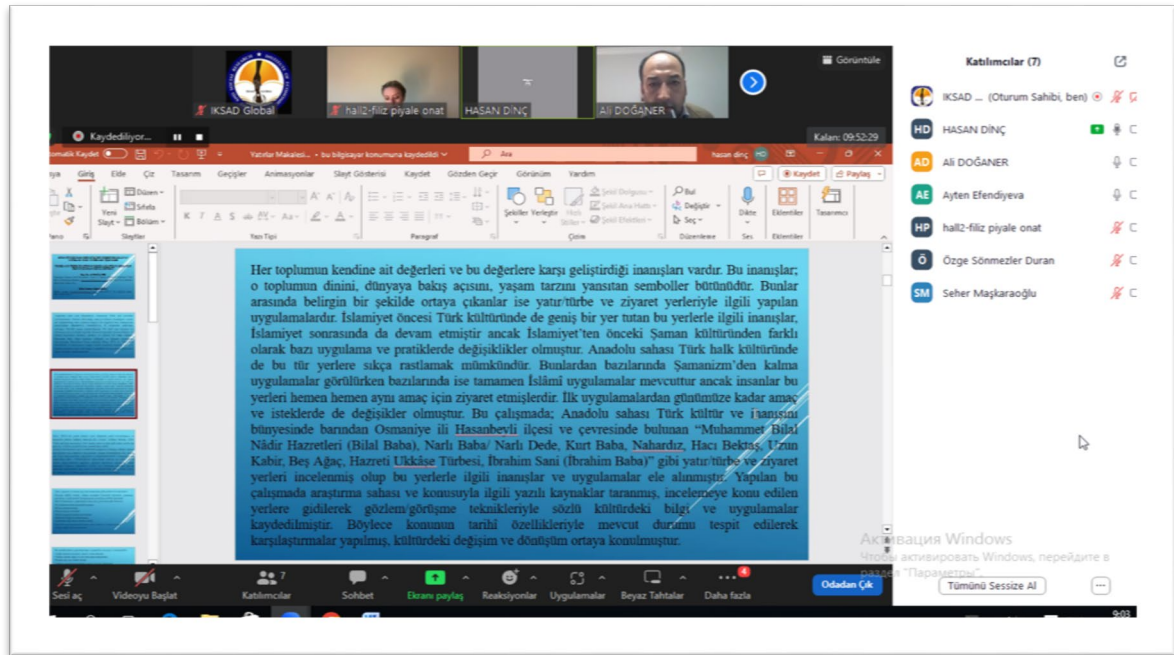
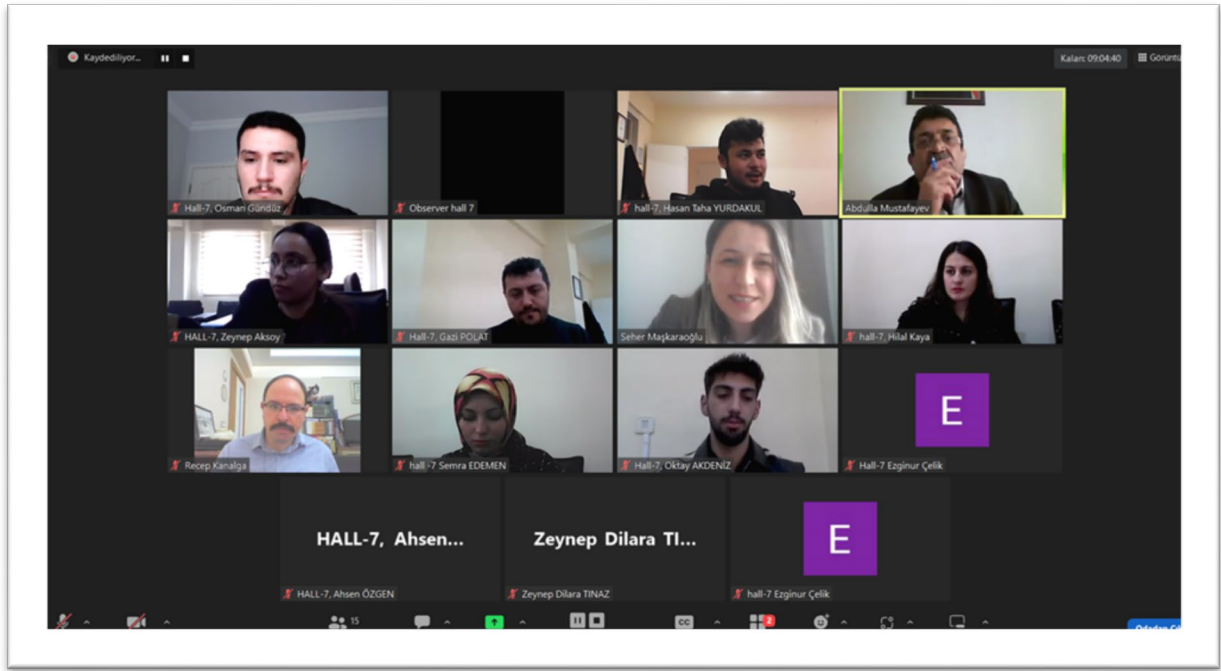
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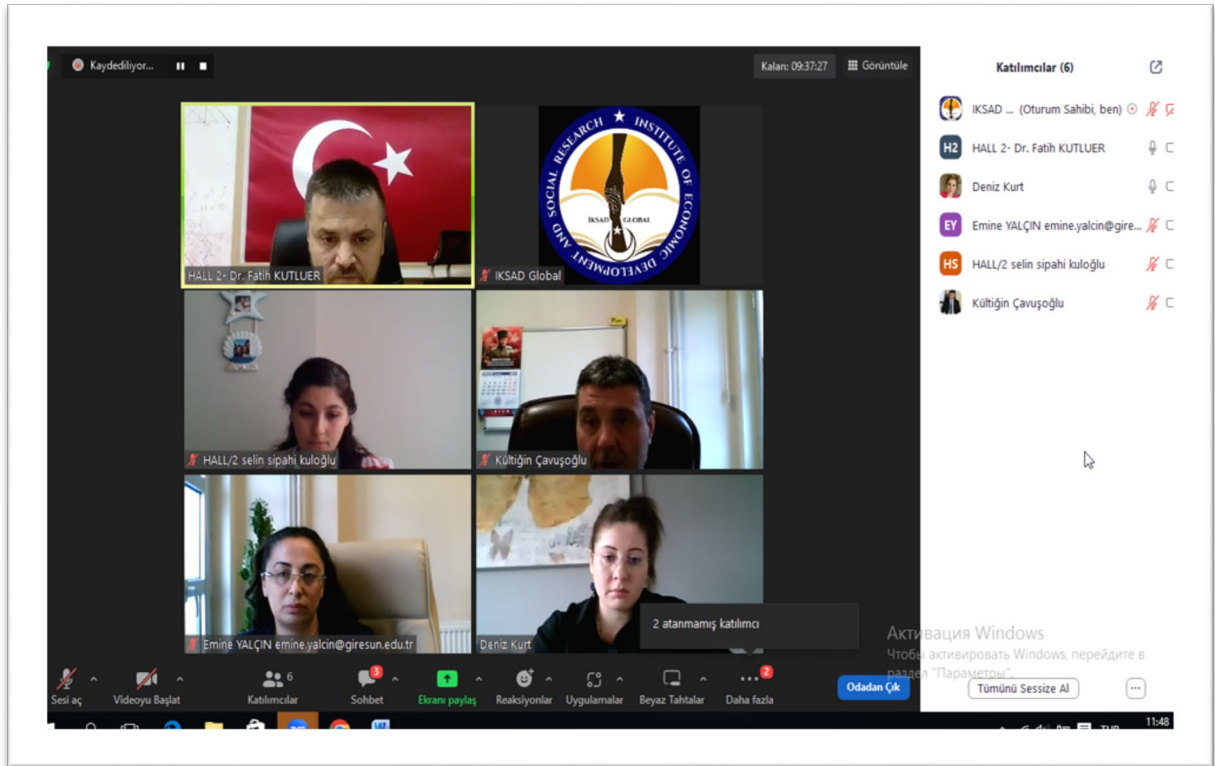
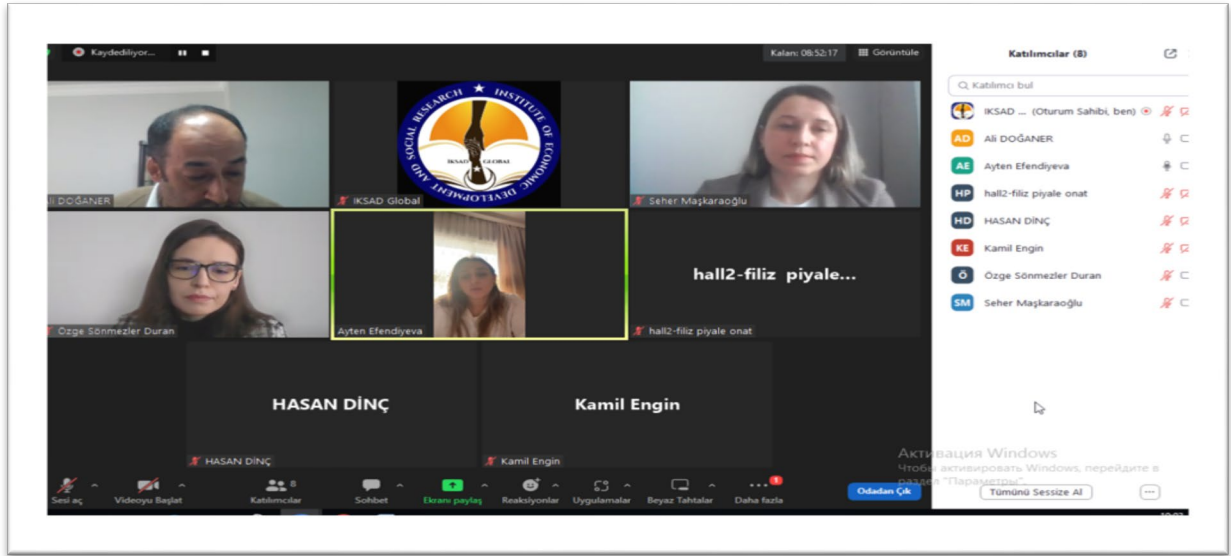
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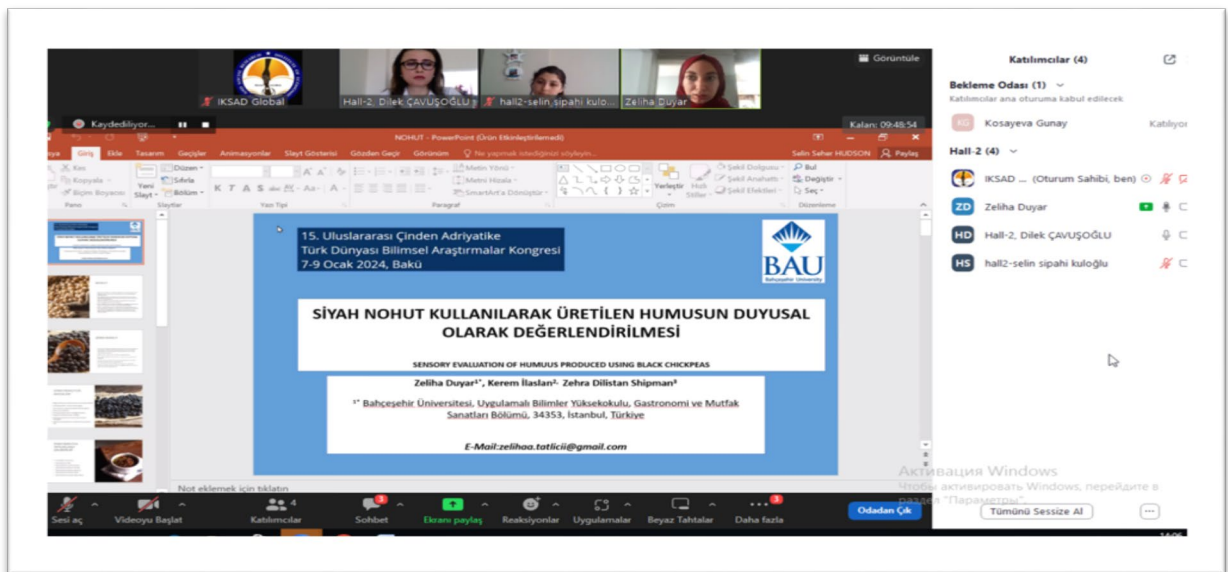
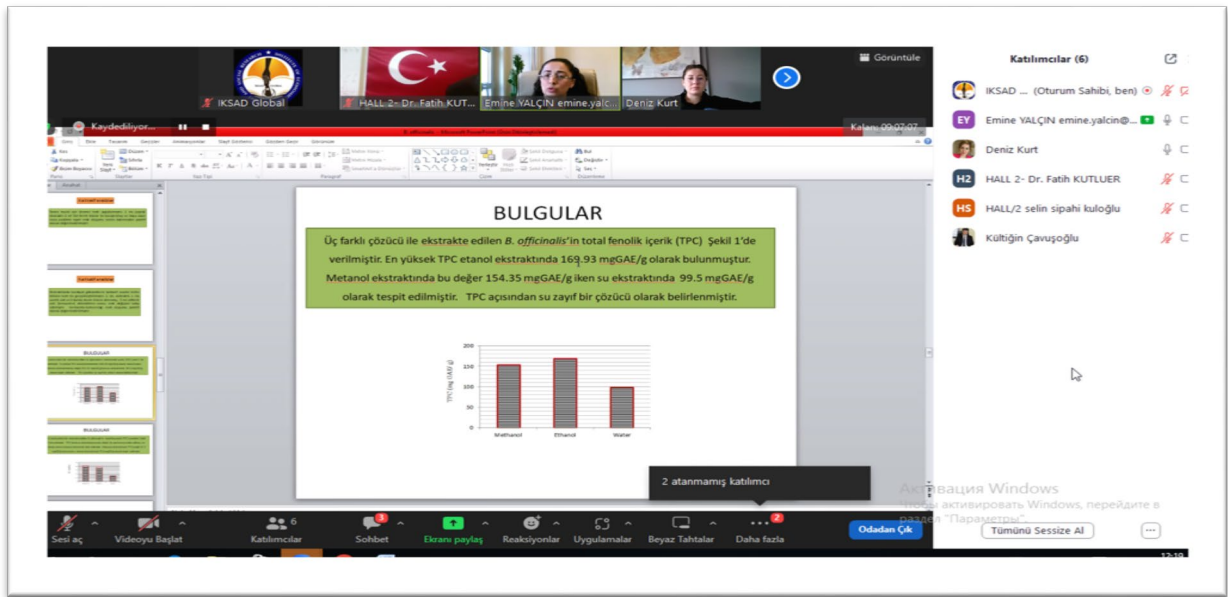
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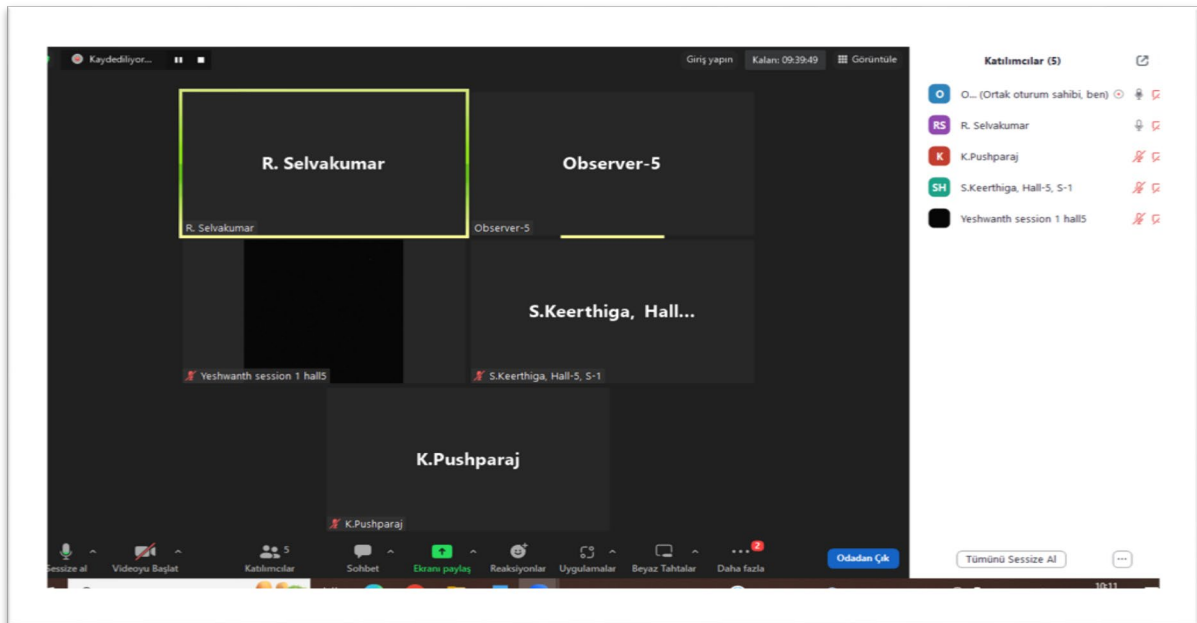


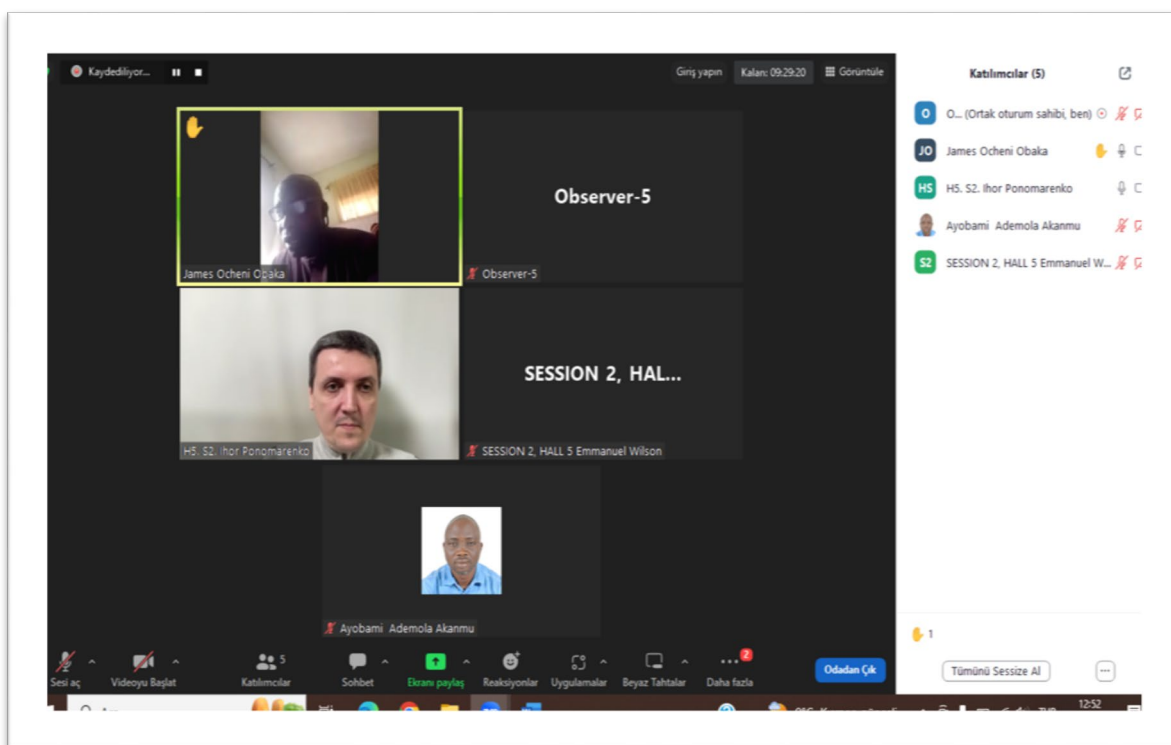
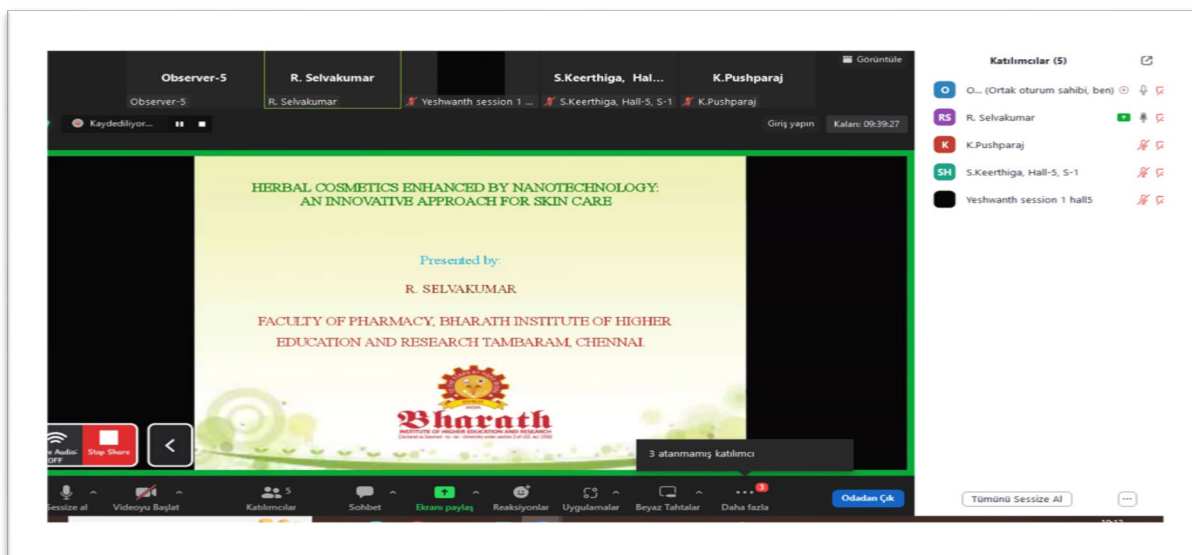


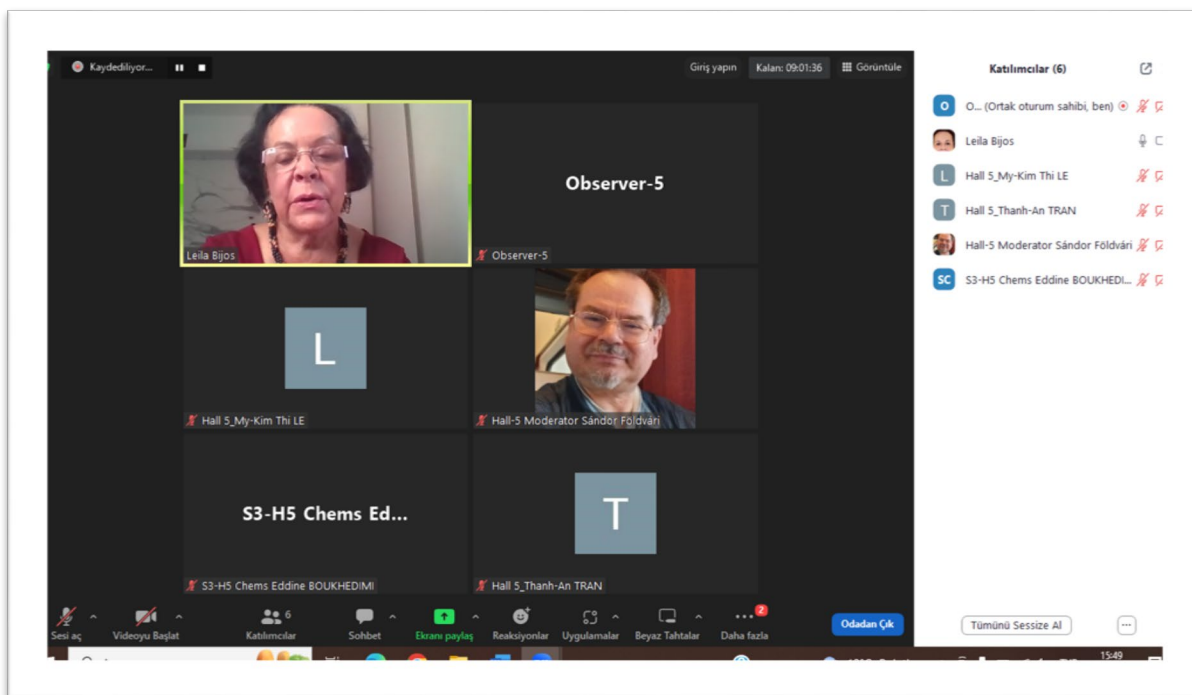
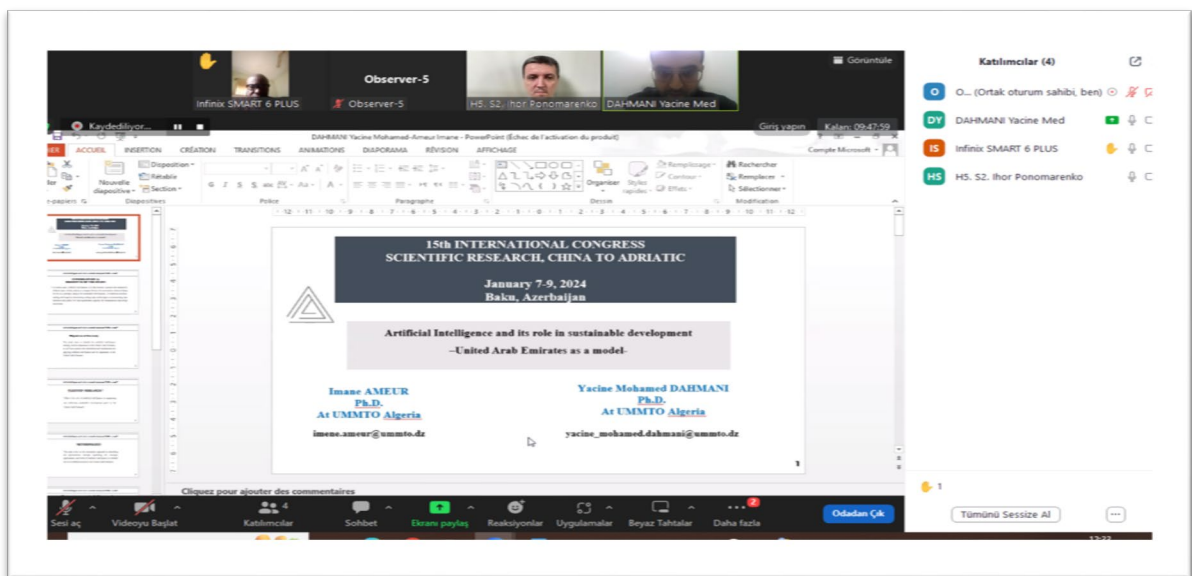


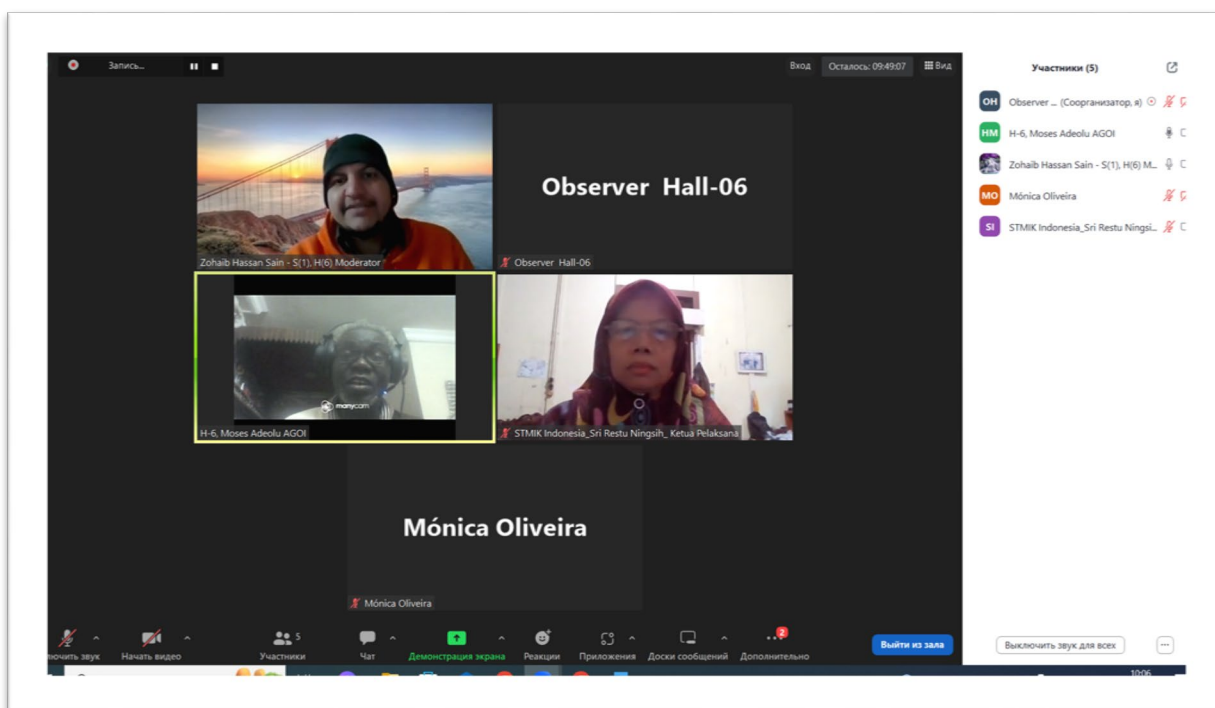
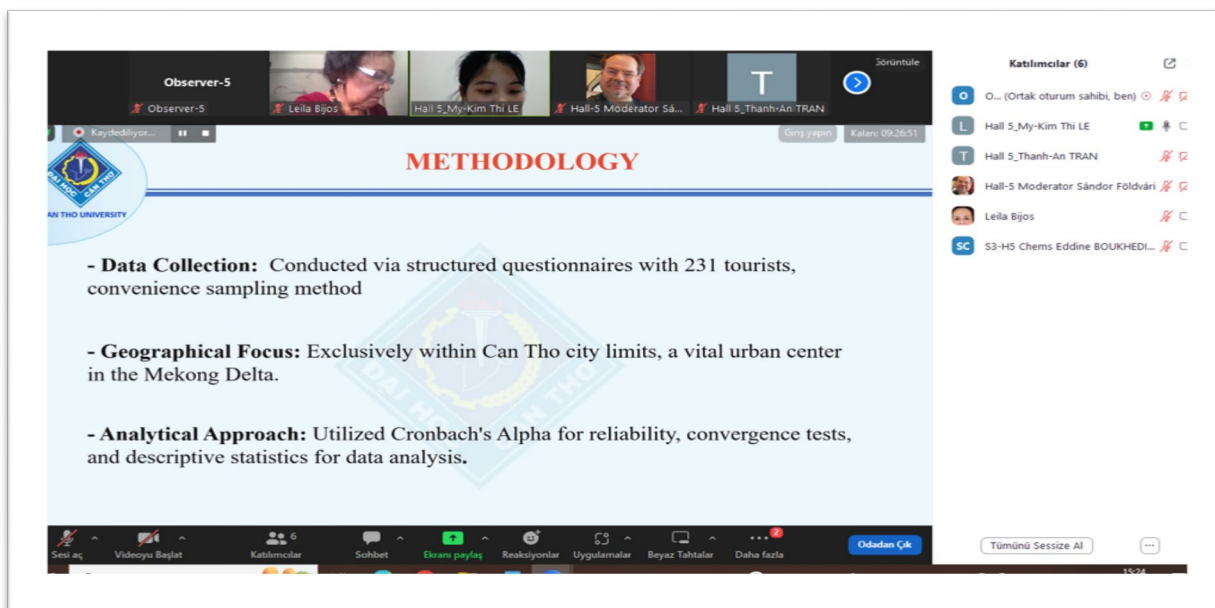


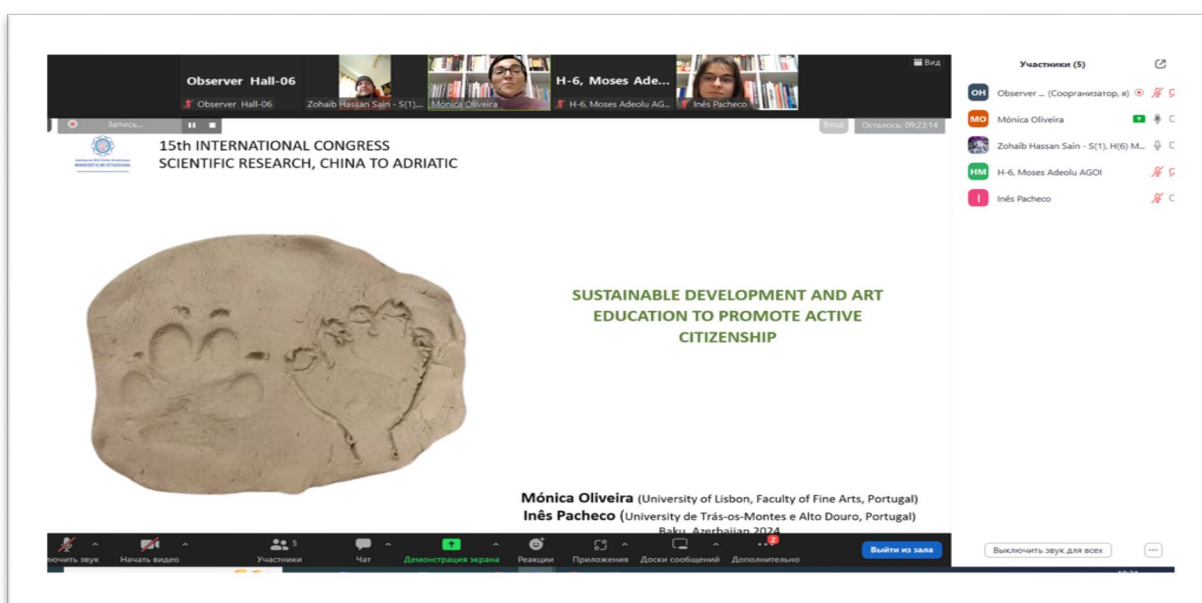
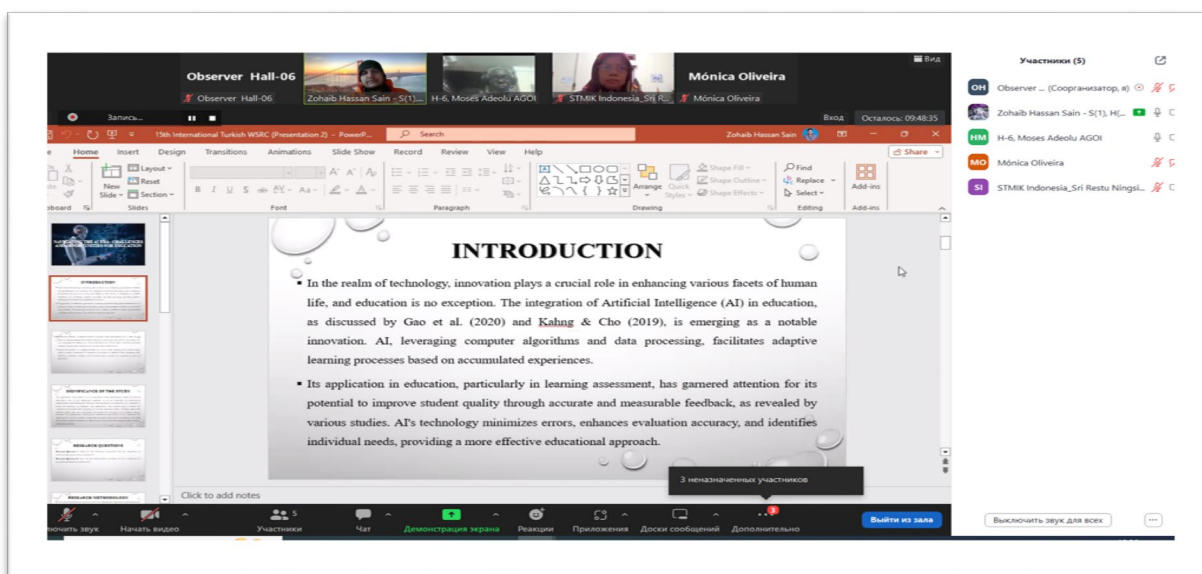


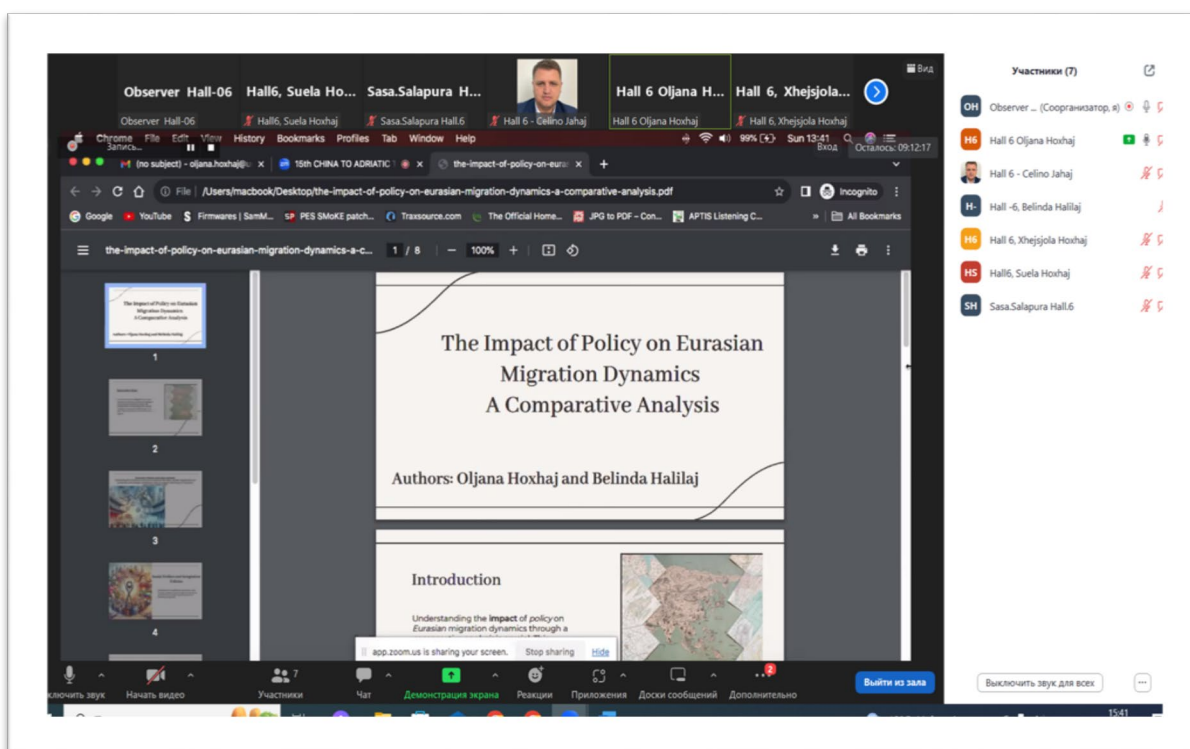
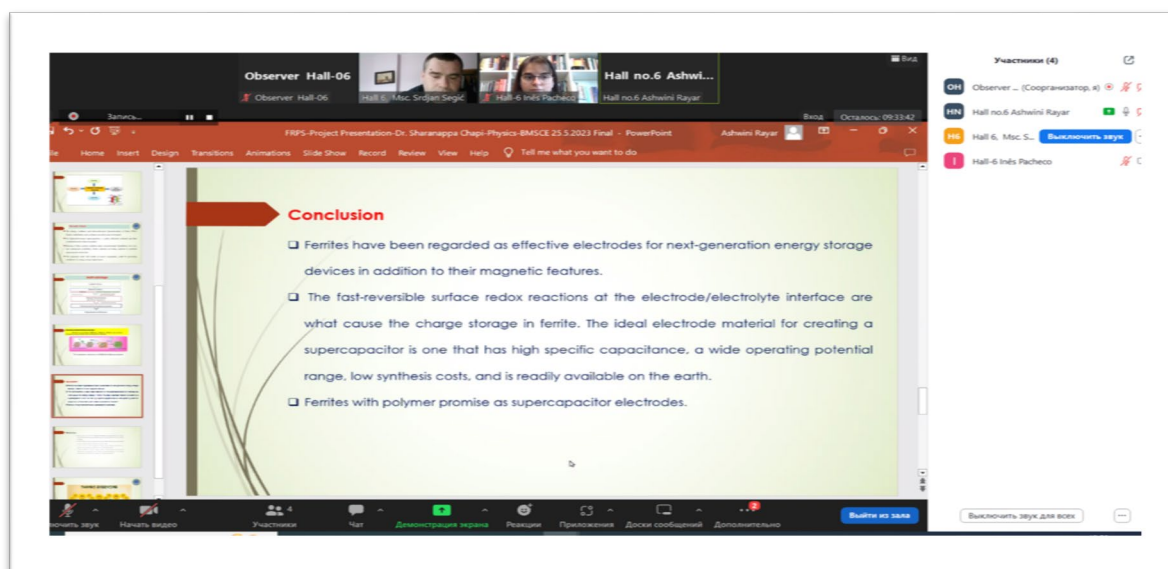


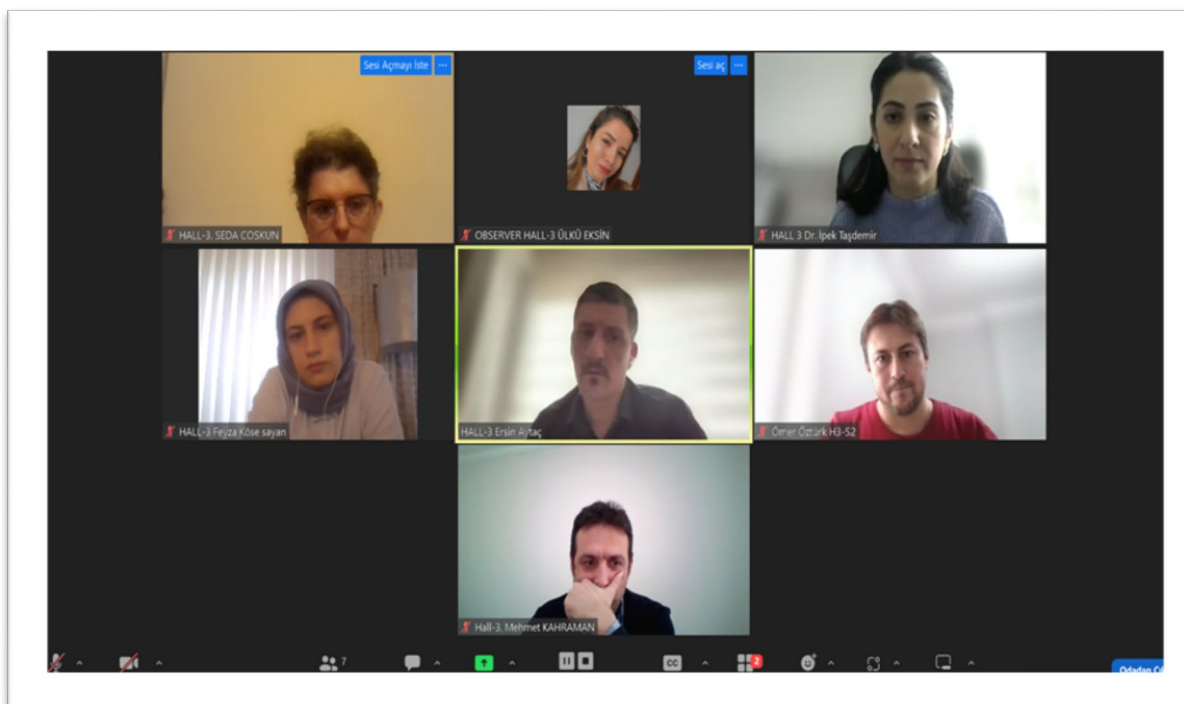
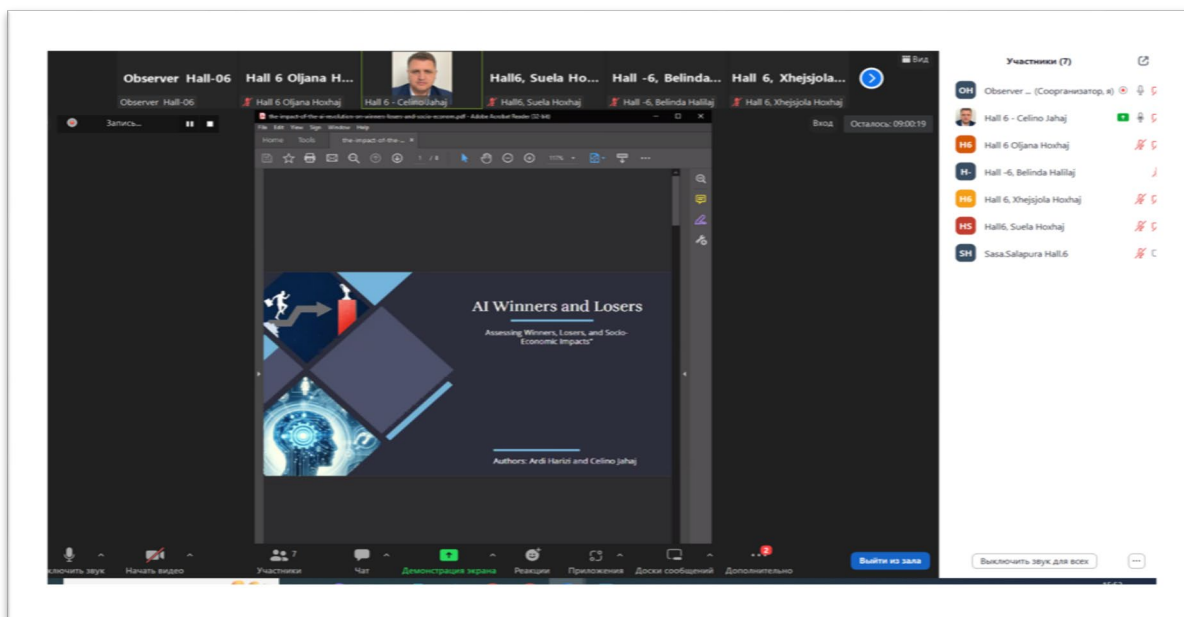


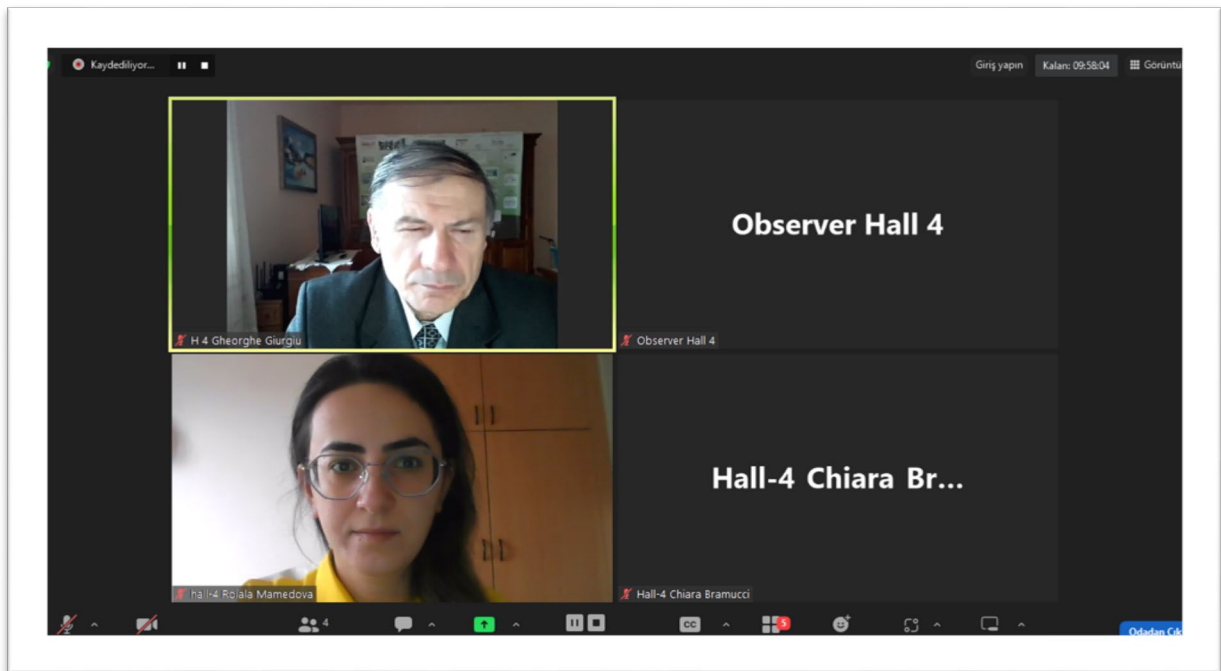


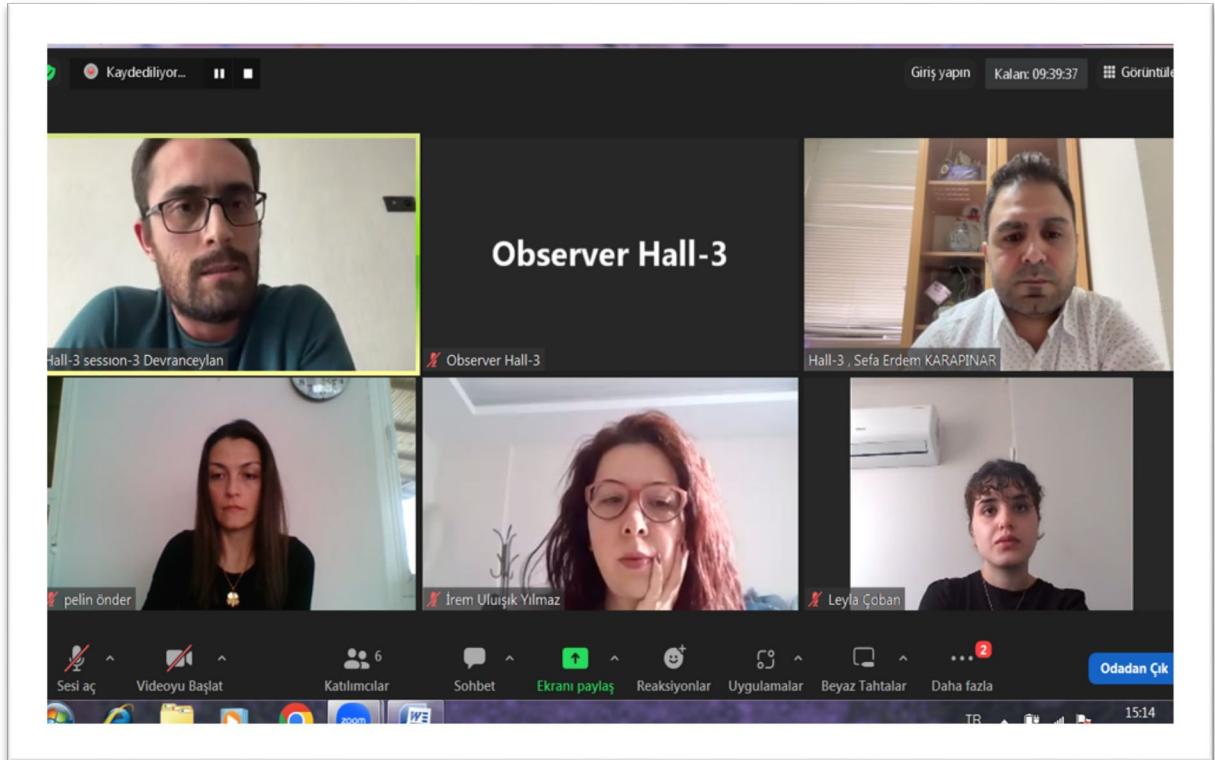
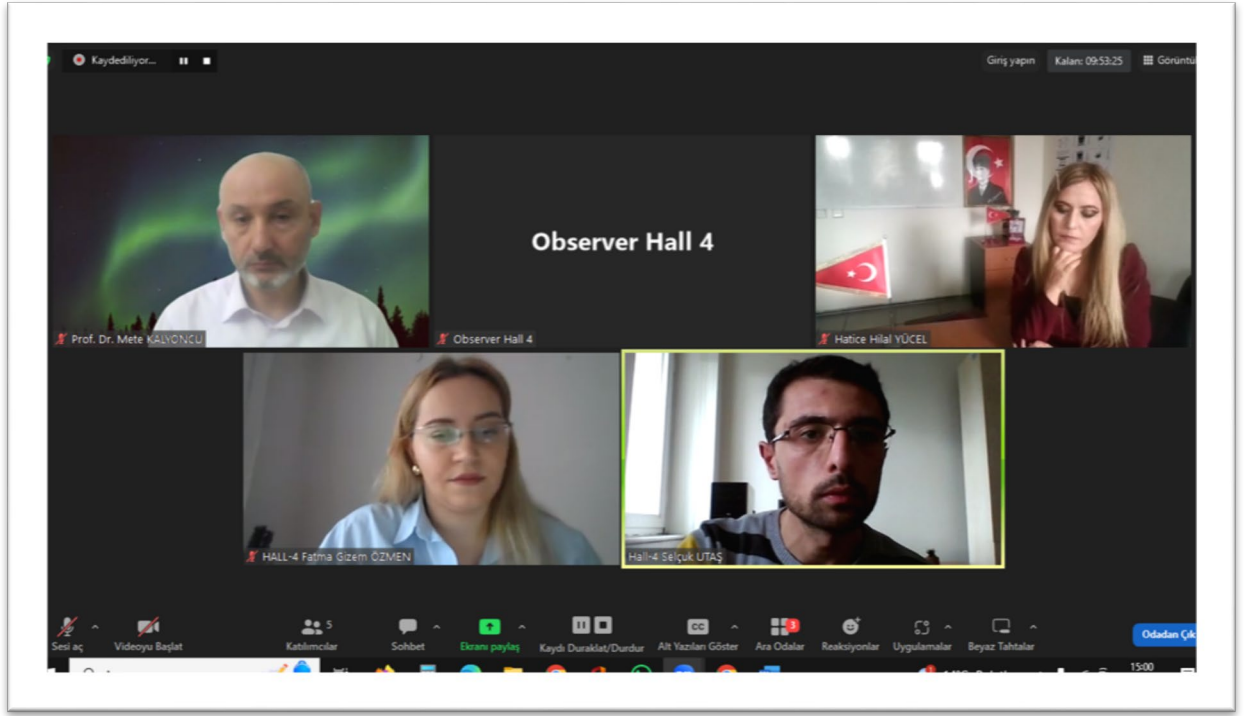


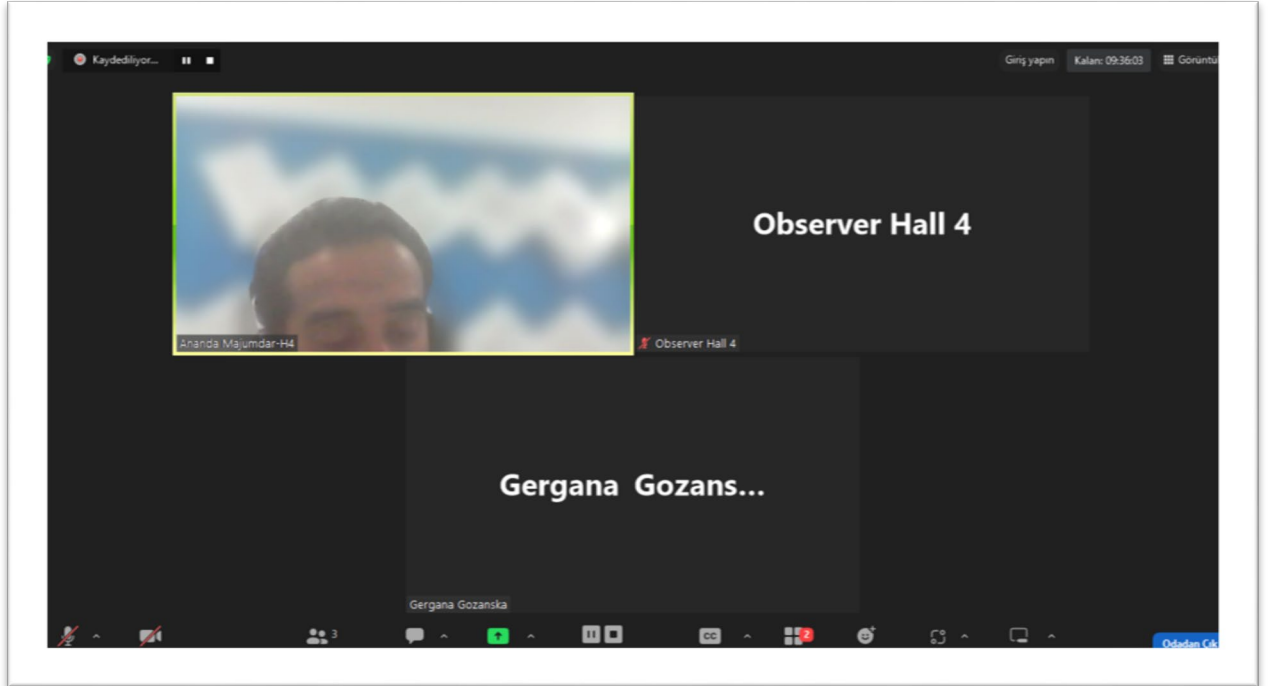
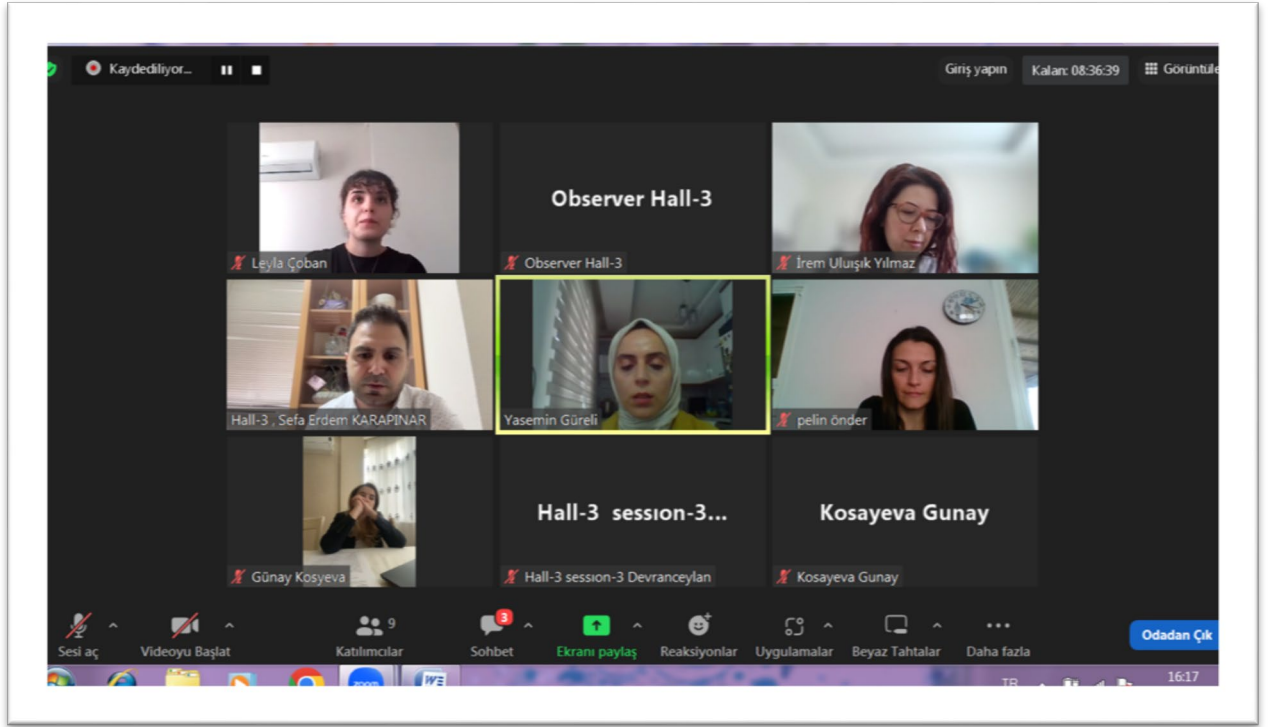












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## KARABAĞ MESELESİNİN TARİHİ KÖKENLERİ

### HISTORICAL ROOT-CAUSES OF THE KARABAKH CONFLICT

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#### ÖZET

Azerbaycan, tarihsel olarak jeopolitik konumu itibarıyla hem büyük güçler açısından cazibe merkezi hem de bu güçlerin çatışan çıkarlarına bağlı olarak bir çatışma merkezi haline gelmiştir. 16. yüzyılda başlayan Osmanlı-Safevi/Afşar/Kaçar İran devletleri arasındaki mücadeleye 18. yüzyıldan itibaren kuzeyden Rusya İmparatorluğu'nun da dahil olması; Güney Kafkasya'da tansiyonu yükseltirken, bunun en acı sonuçlarıyla bölgenin Türk Hanlıkları idaresindeki otokton Türk nüfusu karşılaştı. Güney Kafkasya'da Rus ordularıyla karşı karşıya kalan ilk siyasi teşekküller Türk hanlıkları oldu. Bu karşılaşma neticesinde "Sıcak denizlere inme" hedefini Rus dış politikasının vazgeçilmez bir prensibi haline getiren I. Petro, Azerbaycan toprakları üzerinde hakimiyet kurmayı başardı. Bu yüzeysel hakimiyet süreci kalıcı olmamışsa da bölge, Rusya'nın hedeflerindeki kalıcı yerini uygun şartlar oluşana kadar korudu. Nitekim 1801'de Gürcistan topraklarının (Kartli-Kaheti Krallığı) ilhakı ile bu sefer Güney Kafkasya'ya kararlı bir şekilde nüfuz eden Rusya İmparatorluğu'nun bölgedeki hakimiyetini kalıcı kılan hukuki metinler (1813 Gülistan ve 1828 Türkmençay anlaşmaları), doğrudan Türk hanlıklarının siyasi geleceğiyle ilgiliydi. Bu antlaşmaların ardından Petersburg hükümetinin izlediği Türk hanlıkları üzerindeki askeri hakimiyetini siyasi, idari, mali ve kültürel alanlara taşımaya yönelik stratejileri ise günümüzde Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti'nin çözmesi gereken güncel sorunların temel nedenleri halini almıştır. Bunların arasında en önemlilerin birisi de Karabağ meselesidir. Rusya'nın imparatorluk yıllarından itibaren başlattığı ve Sovyetler Birliği döneminde bir şekilde sürdürdüğü bölgesel stratejilerin bir neticesi olarak Türk toprakları üzerinde suni bir Ermenistan'ın ortaya çıkması ve bölgedeki demografik yapının yıllar içerisinde Türkler aleyhine değişim göstermesi, Karabağ'ın bölgede istikrarı bozan kriz noktalarından birine dönüşmesine neden oldu. Bu tarihsel nedenler ve bağlamlar çerçevesinde bu çalışmada, Karabağ meselesinin temelinde yatan sebepler Rusya'nın imparatorluk ve Sovyetler Birliği dönemlerinde bölgeye yönelik politikalarının incelenmesi planlanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Azerbaycan, Rusya, Ermenistan, Karabağ.

#### ABSTRACT

Depending upon its geopolitical location, Azerbaijani territories have been not only a centre of attraction for great powers, but also displayed a kind of battlefield for clash of conflicts among these powers. Therefore, the autochthon Turkish people under Turkish Khanates in the territories had to deal with the most tragic consequences of that the tension risen in the South Caucasus in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, when the Russian Empire engaged in the struggle between the Ottoman-Safavid/Afshar/Qajar Iranian states since 16<sup>th</sup> century. The Turkish khanates were the first political entities to confront the Russian armies in the South Caucasus. Consequently, the first to inaugurate Russia's urgent need for expansion in terms of a conscious "urge to the sea," a desire for "warm water ports," Emperor Peter the 1st (the Great) succeeded in Russia's domination over the Azerbaijani lands. However, Russia's first domination over the territories was superficial and also not permanent, the region retained its permanent importance among the Russia's long term foreign policy goals, until the most favourable conditions emerged. As a matter of fact, the permanent dominance of the Russian Empire in the region realised with the legal texts (The Treaties of Gulistan (1813) and Turkmenchay (1828) signed by the parties, soon after Russia's decisively intervention on the South Caucasus, concluded with annexation

of Georgian lands (namely The Kingdom of Kartli-Kakheti) in 1801, were directly related the political future of the Turkish khanates. After that the treaties had been signed, the strategies Peterburg government adopted to extend its military dominance over the Turkish khanates to political, administrative, financial and cultural areas, are subsequently transformed into the root causes of the current problems that the Republic of Azerbaijan challenged by. The Karabakh Conflict is one of the most important problems among those. The foundation of an artificial Armenia on Turkish territory and the change in the demographic structure of the region against the Turks over the years, as a result of the regional strategies that Russia initiated in Tzarist era, and somehow continued in Soviet period are the most important factors made Karabakh, one of the crises, disrupting the regional stability. Within the framework of these historical reasons and contexts, this paper, it is planned to examine the underlying reasons of the Karabakh issue and Russia's policies towards the region in both the imperial and Soviet Union eras.

**Keywords:** Azerbaijan, Russia, Armenia, Karabakh.

## **RUSYA’NIN YAKIN ÇEVRE SİYASETİNDEKİ DEĞİŞİMİN KÜRESEL VE BÖLGESEL DİNAMİKLERİ: RUSYA’NIN BİRİNCİ VE İKİNCİ KARABAĞ SAVAŞLARINA YÖNELİK SİYASETİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRMALI ANALİZİ**

REGIONAL AND GLOBAL DYNAMICS OF CHANGE IN RUSSIA’S NEAR ABROAD POLICY:  
A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF RUSSIAN POLICY TOWARDS FIRST AND SECOND  
KARABAKH WARS

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### **ÖZET**

Vestfalya Antlaşması ile uluslararası sistemin kurulduğu kabul edilmiş, buna göre tüm devletlerin egemen ve resmi olarak eşit olduğu varsayılmıştır. Her ne kadar modern devletler sistemi Napolyon Savaşları, Birinci Dünya Savaşı ve İkinci Dünya Savaşı ile tehdit edilmiş olsa da Soğuk Savaş’ın sonuna kadar sisteme Vestfalya düzeninin egemen olduğu düşüncesi yaygın olarak kabul edilmiştir. Soğuk Savaş’ın sona ermesiyle birlikte Batılı Güçlerin diğer devletlere birçok bağlamda müdahalelerinin ardından ilgili literatürde post Vestfalya düzeninin imkânı tartışılmaya başlanmıştır.

Aslında Sovyet Sosyalist Cumhuriyetler Birliği (SSCB) ve Batı, 1945’te Avrupa’yı kendi etki alanlarına göre bölerek Yalta Düzeni’ni ortaklaşa inşa etmişler, Yalta Konferansı’nın hemen ardından başlayan Soğuk Savaş, SSCB’nin dağılmasından iki yıl kadar önce 1989’da Demir Perde’nin yıkılmasına kadar devam etmiştir. SSCB’nin Yugoslavya deneyimine nazaran görece barışçıl ve şiddet içermeyen bir şekilde dağılmış olmasına rağmen, bu süreçte Ermenistan ile Azerbaycan arasında Ermeni saldırganlığıyla desteklenen Ermeni taleplerine bağlı olarak Karabağ sorunu başlamıştır.

Azerbaycan ile Ermenistan arasında Karabağ konusundaki anlaşmazlığın barışçıl, müzakereler yoluyla çözülmesi amacıyla, 1992 yılında Avrupa Güvenlik ve İşbirliği Konferansı (AGİK) (daha sonra Avrupa Güvenlik ve İşbirliği Teşkilatı: AGİT) tarafından Fransa, ABD ve Rusya’nın eş başkanlığında, Minsk Grubu oluşturulmuştur. Ancak

Batı’nın çatışmaya olan ilgisi, diğerlerinin yanında, Soğuk Savaş’ın sona ermesinin, Batı değerlerinin ve liberalizmin zaferi anlamına gelmesine bağlı olarak, Soğuk Savaş sonrası dünya düzeninde Sovyet sonrası uzamı düzenlemeye olan ilgileriyle ilişkili kalmıştır. Rusya Federasyonu ise bu dönemde eski Sovyet coğrafyasından çekilme ve tahliye politikasına başlamış, ancak tahliye politikası hızla Sovyet sonrası alana yönelik seçici olmayan, düzensiz bir politikaya dönüşen Moskova, arka bahçesindeki Batı nüfuzunun SSCB’nin bıraktığı iktidar boşluğunu doldurmasını önlemek amacıyla 1994’te yakın çevre doktrini ilan etmiştir.

Yeni milenyumla birlikte, kısmen iç konsolidasyona odaklanan ve 11 Eylül sonrası dünya düzenindeki siyasi atmosferle Moskova’nın daha iddialı bir dış politika izleyeceğinin sinyallerini veren Putin’in liderliğinde Rusya’nın dış politikasında değişim söz konusu olmuştur: Bölgesel düzeyde, eski Sovyet uzamındaki varlığını yeniden tesis etmeyi amaçlayan devlet, küresel düzeyde, özellikle Rusya’nın Avrupa’daki vazgeçilmez rolünün altını çizerek, Moskova’nın “büyük güç statüsünün” yeniden tesis edilmesine önem vermeye başlamıştır. 2004’te NATO ve AB’nin Sovyet sonrası Baltık Devletlerini kapsayacak şekilde ikiz genişlemelerinin ardından, Rusya NATO üyesi komşularının kuşatmasından kaçınmaya siyasi öncelikleri arasında yer vermeye ve “çevrenmeyi” yaşamsal çıkarlarına yönelik tehditler arasına dahil etmeye başlamıştır. NATO üyeleri tarafından çevrenmekten kaçınan Rusya, Sovyet sonrası uzamın geri kalanına odaklanmıştır. Bu nedenle, Gürcistan’ın Batı yanlısı Saakaşvili

yönetimi altında NATO üyeliğine ilgisi, Rusya'nın 2008'de Gürcistan'a, diğerleri arasında, askeri müdahalesine yol açan nedenler arasında yer almıştır.

İkinci olarak Euromaydan Protestoları ve Ukraynalıların üyelik vizyonu da dahil olmak üzere AB ve NATO ile daha derin işbirliği talepleri, Rusya'nın 2014'te Kırım'ı ilhakını tetiklemiştir. Rusya, eski Sovyet coğrafyasında Batı yanlısı hükümetlere temkinli yaklaşmaya başlamıştır. Bunun sonucunda Moskova, 2020'de Ermenistan ile Azerbaycan arasındaki ikinci Karabağ Savaşı sırasında Rusya'nın aleyhine Batı ile daha yakın ilişkiler kurma çabasına giren Paşinyan'ın liderliğindeki Ermenistan'a karşı benzer bir siyaset izlemiştir. Her ne kadar Rusya aslında savaşın tarafı olmasa da tarafsız olduğunu açıklayarak, tahmin edilebileceği gibi Batı yanlısı Ermenistan'ın yenilgisini kolaylaştırmıştır.

Son olarak, Batı'nın Ukrayna'nın NATO üyesi olmayacağını garanti edememesine tepki olarak Rusya, Şubat 2022'de Ukrayna'ya karşı bir askeri operasyon başlatmıştır. Rusya'nın operasyonu, sanılanın aksine Batı'nın yatıştırma politikası izlemesine değil, birbiri ardına ağır yaptırımlar uygulamasına yol açmıştır. Böylece Batı ile Rusya, Soğuk Savaş'tan sonra ilk kez karşı karşıya gelmiştir. Nihayet Kasım 2023'te Rusya, Helsinki ile başlayan dönemin sona erdiğini sembolik olarak gösteren şekilde 2007'de askıya aldığı Avrupa Konvansiyonel Kuvvetler Anlaşması'ndan (AKKA) tamamen çekildiğini duyurmuştur.

Yakarıdaki tarihsel çerçeveye içkin olarak bu çalışma, Rusya'nın Birinci ve İkinci Karabağ Savaşı'nda benimsediği politikalar arasındaki farklılıklara odaklanarak Soğuk Savaş ertesinde Rusya'nın yakın çevresine yönelik politikasındaki değişimi incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Çalışma, Rusya'nın Birinci ve İkinci Karabağ Savaşı'na yönelik siyasetleri arasındaki farklılıkları, küresel ve bölgesel dinamiklerini daha geniş bir perspektife içkin biçimde okumayı ve Rusya'nın Soğuk Savaş sonrası dış politikalarının tasarımında devletin beklentilerini ve Batı'nın buna yönelik tepkilerini karşılaştırmalı olarak analiz etmeyi amaçlamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İkinci Karabağ Savaşı, Rusya, Güç Politikası, Sovyet sonrası coğrafya

## ABSTRACT

The international system was accepted to be established with the Treaty of Westphalia, according to which all states were assumed to be sovereign, and officially equal. Although the modern system of states was challenged by the Napoleonic Wars, the Great War and the Second World War, it was widely accepted that Westphalian order was dominated the system until the end of the Cold War. In the post-Cold War, much of the literature became concerned with criticizing the Westphalian order in the immediate aftermath of Western Powers' intervention in other states in many contexts.

In fact the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and the West jointly rebuilt the Yalta Order, by dividing Europe according to their own spheres of influence in 1945. The Cold War, which started immediately after the Yalta Conference, continued until the fall of the Iron Curtain in 1989, approximately two years before the dissolution of the USSR. Although the USSR disintegrated in a relatively peaceful and non-violent manner compared to the Yugoslavia experience, the Karabakh conflict started between Armenia and Azerbaijan in USSR's last years, because of Armenian demands supported by Armenian aggression.

Minsk Group was created in 1992 by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) (later the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe: OSCE), under the co-chairmanship of France, the US and Russia, with an aim of resolving the conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia over the Karabakh problem in a peacefully manner through negotiations. However, The West's interest in conflict, inter alia, has remained related to their interest in organizing the post-Soviet space in the post-Cold War world order, as the end of the Cold War meant the triumph of Western values and liberalism. At the same time, the Russian Federation initiated a policy of withdrawal and evacuation from the former Soviet region. However, Moscow, evacuation policy of whom quickly turned into a non-selective, irregular policy towards the post-Soviet space, declared "the near abroad doctrine" in 1994 in order to prevent Western influence in its backyard from filling the power vacuum left by the USSR.

With the new millennium, Russia's foreign policy began to change under Putin's leadership, who primarily focused partly on domestic consolidation and signaled that Moscow would pursue a more assertive foreign policy, with the political atmosphere in the post-9/11 world order: At the regional level, the state aiming to re-establish its presence in the Soviet space, began to attach importance to the restoration of Russia's great power status at the global level, especially by underlining Russia's indispensable role in Europe. Following the twin enlargement of NATO and the EU to the post-Soviet Baltic States in 2004, Russia began to consider avoidance of encirclement by NATO member neighbors among its political priorities, and began to include "containment" among the very important threats to its vital priorities. Avoiding being surrounded by NATO members, Russia has focused on the rest of the post-Soviet space. Therefore, post-Soviet Georgia's interest in NATO membership under the pro-Western Saakashvili administration was one of the reasons, among others, that led to Russia's military intervention against Georgia in 2008.

Secondly, Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014 was triggered by that the Euromaidan Protests and Ukrainians' demands for deeper cooperation with the EU and NATO, including a vision of membership. Russia has approached pro-Western governments with caution in the former Soviet space, and as a result, Moscow pursue the same policy towards Armenia searching fore more closer ties with West against Russia's interest under Pashinyan's leadership during the Second Karabakh war between Armenia and Azerbaijan in 2020. Although Russia was not actually a party to the war, its state of neutrality predictably facilitated the defeat of pro-Western Armenia.

Last but not least, Russia launched a military operation against Ukraine in February 2022 as a reaction to the West's failure to guarantee that Ukraine would not become a member of NATO. Contrary to expectations, Russia's operation did not lead the West to adopt a policy of appeasement, but instead to impose heavy sanctions one after another. Thus, the West and Russia came face to face for the first time after the Cold War, adopting completely opposite policies. Finally in November 2023, Russia announced its complete withdrawal from the European Conventional Forces Agreement (CFE), which it suspended in 2007 Russia's withdrawal, that symbolically meant that the Helsinki process was over. Within these circumstances, this paper aims to examine the change in Russia's policy towards its near abroad in the post-Cold War era, by exploring the differences between the policies adopted by Russia in the First and Second Karabakh War. The paper aims to reveal the global and regional dynamics of Russia's different policies towards the First and Second Karabakh War in a broader perspective and to comparatively analyze Russia's expectations and the West's reactions in the design of Russia's post-Cold War foreign policies.

**Keywords:** Second Karabagh War, Russia, Power Politics, Post Soviet Space

## Z KUŞAĞININ KİŞİLİK ÖZELLİKLERİ İLE KARIYER İYİMSERLİĞİ İLİŞKİSİ

### THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF GENERATION Z AND CAREER OPTIMISM

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#### ÖZET

Günümüzde işletmelerin değişime uyum sağlayabilmeleri ve çevresel fırsatları değerlendirebilmeleri açısından çalışanların katkısı oldukça önemlidir. Özellikle de çalışanların zorlukları fırsatlara çevirebilme ve engelleri kaldırarak geleceğe umutla bakabilme becerileri işverenler tarafından en çok aranan beceriler arasında yer almaktadır. Bu becerilere sahip çalışanlar, iş yaşamlarına ve kariyerlerine de olumlu bir bakış açısı ile yaklaşmaktadırlar (McIlveen vd., 2013). Bu çalışanlar, kariyerlerinde karşılaştıkları zorluklarla baş edebilen ve bu zorlukları kendileri bir zarar görmeden kaldırabilen iyimser bireyler olarak tanımlanmaktadırlar. Nasıl ki iyimser olan bireyler başlarına iyi şeylerin sıklıkla, kötü şeylerin ise nadiren olmasını beklemekte ise (Rottinghaus vd., 2012), kariyerlerinde iyimser olan çalışanlar da kariyerlerinde karşılaştıkları olumsuzlukların geçici olduğuna inanmaktadırlar (Chatterjee vd., 2015). Başka bir deyişle, kariyer iyimserliğine sahip olan çalışanlar, kariyerlerinde iyi yerlere geleceği beklentisine sahip olmakta ve bu doğrultuda iş hayatlarında yaşadıklarından hep ders çıkararak ilerlemektedirler (Gunkel vd., 2010). Çalışanların kariyer iyimserliğini etkileyen birçok faktör bulunmaktadır (Gül vd., 2019; İlaslan vd., 2020; Garcia vd., 2015). Literatür incelendiğinde, kariyer iyimserliğinin çoğunlukla cinsiyet ile ilişkisinin araştırıldığı çalışmalar mevcutken (Açıkgöz, 2006), kuşaklar arası farklılıklardan etkilenip etkilenmediğine yönelik yapılan bir araştırmaya rastlanılmamıştır. Bu doğrultuda, yapılacak çalışmanın literatürde önemli bir boşluğu doldurması beklenmektedir. İlgili çalışmanın amacı Z kuşağı olarak iş hayatında yer almaya başlayan, kariyerlerinin henüz başındaki çalışanların kişilik özellikleri ile kariyer iyimserlikleri arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. Araştırma kapsamında, kolayda örnekleme yöntemi ile İstanbul'da kurumsal işletmelerde çalışan beyaz yakalılarından toplanacak verilerin SPSS programı ile yorumlanması planlanmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Z Kuşağı, Kişilik Özellikleri, Kariyer İyimserliği

#### ABSTRACT

Today, for businesses the contribution of employees is very important to adapt changes and take advantages of environmental opportunities. In particular, the skills of employees to turn difficulties into opportunities and look to the future with hope by removing obstacles are among the most sought-after skills by employers. Employees with these skills approach their business lives and careers with a positive perspective (McIlveen et al., 2013). These employees are defined as optimistic individuals who can cope with the difficulties they encounter in their careers and overcome these difficulties without any harm to themselves. Just as optimistic individuals expect good things to happen to them frequently and bad things to happen rarely (Rottinghaus et al., 2012), employees who are optimistic in their careers believe that the negativities they encounter in their careers are temporary (Chatterjee et al., 2015). In other words, employees with career optimism have the expectation that they will achieve good things in their careers, and they progress accordingly by always learning from their experiences in their business lives (Gunkel et al., 2010). There are many factors that affect employees' career optimism (Gül et al., 2019; İlaslan et al., 2020; Garcia et al., 2015). When the literature is searched, while there are studies investigating the relationship between career optimism and gender (Açıkgöz, 2006), it has not been found research on whether it is affected by intergenerational differences. In this

regard, the study is expected to fill an important gap in the literature. The aim of the relevant study is to examine the relationship between the personality traits and career optimism of employees who started to take part in business life as Generation Z and who are just at the beginning of their careers. Within the scope of the research, it is planned to collect the data from white-collar workers working in corporate enterprises in Istanbul by convenience sampling method and analyze with the SPSS program.

**Keywords:** Generation Z, Personality Traits, Career Optimism

## BİR KUŞAK BİR YOL PROJESİNDEKİ MERKEZ ASYA'DAN GEÇEN ORTA KORİDOR VE HİNDİSTAN ORTA AVRUPA EKONOMİK KORİDORUNUN TÜRK DEVLETLERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ EKONOMİK ETKİSİ

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE CENTRAL CORRIDOR THROUGH CENTRAL ASIA AND THE  
INDIA CENTRAL EUROPE ECONOMIC CORRIDOR ON THE TURKISH STATES IN THE ONE  
BELT ONE ROAD PROJECT

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### ÖZET

Bu çalışma Bir Kuşak Bir Yol Projesindeki merkezî Asya'dan geçen Orta Koridor hattının ve Hindistan Orta Avrupa Ekonomik Koridorunun Türk devletleri üzerindeki ekonomik etkilerinin araştırılması amacıyla düzenlenmiştir. Bir Kuşak Bir Yol Projesi, 2013 yılında, Çin devlet başkanı Xi Jinping'in Orta Asya ve Güney Asya ülkelerine ziyaretleri sırasında ilk olarak bahsetmiş olduğu, karşılıklı ekonomik, politik ve sosyal açıdan yarar sağlayacak bir entegre oluşturarak bölgeyi kalkındırmayı amaçlayan, yeni modern İpek Yolu, Çin-Roma İpek Yolu olarak da adlandırılan geniş kapsamlı ve büyük bir projedir. Bu Projenin, Orta Asya ve Türkistan olarak adlandırılan ve Türk devletlerinden geçen koridoru, yol mesafesi olarak kısa, güvenli, maliyet olarak düşük ve bu yüzden de avantajlı görülmektedir. Diğer yandan 2023'te Hindistan'daki G20 Zirvesinde açıklanan ve uygulamaya geçmesi ABD Başkanı John Biden tarafından 10 yıl sonra olacağı açıklanan Hindistan Orta Avrupa Ekonomik Koridoru, oldukça yeni, aynı amaca hizmet eden ama farklı bir alternatif hat olarak, Bir Kuşak Bir Yol Projesindeki Merkez Asya Orta Koridoruna rakip olacağı düşünülmektedir. İkisi birbirinden farklı rotalara sahip bu iki proje, dünyadaki iki güçlü ülke olan Çin ve ABD'nin belirleyici rolde olduğu, ekonomik yarış ve rekabetin yeni bir versiyonu olarak ve yine Orta Asya'nın merkezi konumda olduğu yeni bir süreç olarak değerlendirilmekte ve ülkeler arası iş birliğini ve ticareti artıracığı öngörülmektedir. Sonuç olarak, Çoğunluğu Orta Asya'da Türk devletlerini kapsayan Bir Kuşak Bir Yol Projesi Orta Asya Koridoru ve henüz çok yeni olan Hindistan Orta Avrupa Ekonomik Koridorunun, Türk devletleri üzerinde iş birliğini artırıp, ekonomik büyüme açısından olumlu, büyük etkileri olacağı sonucuna varılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Türk Devletleri, Bir Kuşak Bir yol, Proje, Hindistan, Orta Avrupa Ekonomik Koridor, Çin, Orta Asya

### ABSTRACT

This study was designed to investigate the economic effects on Turkish states of the Central Corridor line passing through central Asia and the India Central Europe Economic corridor in the One Belt One Road Project. The One Belt One Road Project, the new modern Silk Road, also called the China-Rome Silk Road, is a comprehensive and large project, was first mentioned by the Chinese President Xi Jinping during his visits to Central Asian and South Asian countries in 2013, It aims to develop mutually integration that will be economically, politically and socially beneficial. The transition corridor from the Turkish States of this project called Central Asia and Turkestan ,seems to be advantageous because of safe , short road distance and low cost. On the other hand, the India Central Europe Economic Corridor, which was announced at the G20 Summit in India in 2023 and which was announced to be implemented after 10 years by US President John Biden, is a quite new alternative line that serves the same purpose but is different road, which is thought that it will rival the Central Asia Middle Corridor in the One Belt One Road project. These two projects, which have different routes, are carried out in a decisive role by the two powerful countries in the world, China and the

USA are considered as a new version of economic race, competition and as a new process in Central Asia. It is foreseen that it will increase cooperation and trade between countries.

As a result, it has been concluded that the One Belt One Road Project Central Asia Corridor, which covers mostly the Turkish States in Central Asia, and the India Central Europe Economic Corridor, It has been concluded that it will increase cooperation and great positive economic growth on the Turkish states.

**Key Words:** Turkish States, One Belt One Road, Project, India, Central European Economic Corridor, China, Central Asia

## BM SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KALKINMA HEDEFLERİ PERSPEKTİFİNDEN TÜRKİYE ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

### AN ASSESSMENT OF TURKEY FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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#### ÖZET

Dünyamızda bulunan kıt kaynakların sorumsuzca ve hızlı bir biçimde tüketilmesi gelecek yaşamı tehdit etmektedir. Bu durumun otoriteler tarafından fark edilmesi ile birlikte 1970'li yıllardan itibaren kaynakların daha bilinçli ve gerektiği kadar tüketilmesine yönelik çalışmalar başlatılmıştır. Bu çalışmalar kapsamında, 2015 yılında Birleşmiş Milletler (BM) tarafından 17 ana ve 169 alt hedeften oluşan sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedefleri (SKH) belirlenmiştir. Sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedefleri, tüm dünya ülkeleri tarafından benimsenmeli ve yaşam döngüsünü (üretim ve tüketim) bu bilinç düzeyinde yürütmelidir (Ceran ve Pınar,2023). SKH tüm dünya tarafından benimsenirse yaşanan pek çok sorunun üstesinden gelinebilir. Bu bağlamda, sürdürülebilirlik kavramı günümüzün küresel dünyasında ülkeler bazında giderek daha da önem atfedilen bir kavram olarak kendine yer bulmaktadır (Alım ve Ercan, 2023). Tüm dünya ülkeleri, bu hedefleri gerçekleştirme noktasında kendi stratejilerini oluşturmakta ve planlarını yapmaktadırlar. Bu strateji ve planların hangi ülkelerde nasıl ilerleme kaydettiğine dair bazı literatür çalışmalarını incelersek; Guijarro ve Poyatos (2018), gerçekleştirdikleri çalışmada AB ülkeleri için bir sürdürülebilir kalkınma endeksi tasarlayarak ülkelerin performanslarını değerlendirmiştir. Bu çalışmaya göre de Avusturya ve Lüksemburg en iyi sürdürülebilirlik performansını gösterirken Yunanistan ve Romanya ise en kötü performans sergileyen ülkeler olarak belirlenmiştir. Chovancová ve Vavrek (2022), Avrupa ülkelerinin temiz ve erişilebilir enerjiye ilişkin olan Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedef 7'yi gerçekleştirmeye yönelik performanslarını değerlendirmişlerdir. Benzer olarak ise Kim ve ark. (2022), Hedef 5'teki (Cinsiyet Eşitliği) yavaş ilerlemeyi ve bu konuda ülkelerin farklı performanslarını tartışmışlardır. McCollum ve ark. (2018), sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerinin birbirleriyle olan bağlantısına ağırlık vererek bu hedefler arasındaki olumlu ilişkinin, hem büyüklük hem de sayı bakımından olumsuz ilişkiden daha ağır bastığını belirtmiştir. Bu çalışma kapsamında ise Türkiye'nin BM tarafından hazırlanan sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerini benimseme ve uygulama durumları araştırılacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** BM Hedefleri, Kalkınma Hedefleri, Sürdürülebilirlik, SKH 2030, Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedefleri

#### ABSTRACT

Future life is in danger due to the careless and fast use of the limited resources of our planet. Since the 1970s, research on using it more sensibly and conservatively has been conducted as a result of automation's recognition of this stability. Within the purview of these investigations, the United Nations (UN) established the sustainable development goal (SDG) in 2015, which consists of 17 primary and 169 subsidiary goals. All nations worldwide ought to embrace the sustainable development aim and sustain life (production and consumption) at this level of awareness (Ceran and Pınar, 2023). Many issues can be resolved globally if the SDGs are embraced by everyone. In the modern world, this adaptable and sustainable idea is becoming more and more significant in international nations (Alım and Ercan, 2023). To do this, every nation in the globe is developing its own plans and tactics. Examining some literature on the advancement of these plans and strategies, we find that Guijarro and Poyatos (2018) assessed national performance by creating a sustainable

development plan for EU member states. This study found that Greece and Romania had the weakest sustainability performance, while Austria and Luxembourg demonstrated the best performance. The success of European nations in reaching Sustainable Development Goal 7, which is related to clean and accessible energy, was assessed by Chovancová and Vavrek (2022). In a similar vein, Kim et al. (2022) talked about the uneven performance of nations on Goal 5 (Gender Equality) and the slow progress made toward it. According to McCollum et al. (2018), there is a stronger correlation between the maintenance of sustainable development goals and these objectives than there is a negative correlation in terms of both quantity and size. This study will look into Turkey's adoption of the UN's sustainable development goals and the specifics of how they are being implemented.

**Keywords:** UN Goals, Development Goals, Sustainability, SDG 2030, Sustainable Development Goals

## İRAN'DAKİ KARİKATÜR OLAYINDA GÜNEY AZERBAIJANI TÜRKLERİNE YAPILAN ÖTEKİLEŞTİRME SÖYLEMLERİ

### OTHERIZATION DISCOURSES MADE TO SOUTH AZERBAIJANI TURKS IN THE CARTOON INCIDENT IN IRAN

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#### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada İran'da yaşayan Güney Azerbaycan Türklerine karşı yapılan ötekileştirme söylemleri incelenecektir. 2006'nın Mayıs ayında İran rejimine yakın bir karikatür dergisinde "Ne yapalım da hamam böcekleri bizi böcekleştirmesin?" adlı makalede yayınlanan bir karikatür dikkatleri çekmiştir. Farsça konuşan çocuğa cevap veren hamamböceğinin Azerbaycan Türkçesi konuşması, İran'da yaşayan Azerbaycan Türklerinin ayaklanmasına sebep olmuştur. Bu karikatürde Azerbaycan Türklerini hamamböceğine benzetilerek kendinden olmayan başka bir topluluğu dışlayarak, hakaret içeren söylemlerle ötekileştirme yapıldığı görülmektedir. Bu araştırmanın yöntemlerinden biri Edward Said ve Foucault gibi ünlü düşünürlerin "ötekileştirme" tanımından yola çıkarak "ben" ve "öteki" çatışmasını İran ve İran'da yaşayan Güney Azerbaycan Türkleri üzerinden karşılaştırma yaparak incelenmesidir. Diğer bir yöntemimiz ise Söylem analizi tekniği ile ötekileştirme içeren söylemleri ortaya çıkarmak olacaktır. Fars milliyetçilerinin yaptığı bu olayların ardından daha fazla dayanamayan Türkler "Haray haray mən Türk'em" sloganlarıyla protestolar etmiş ve karşılığında İran polislerinin biber gazı kullanması ve sıcak su kullanmıştır. Bu olayın ardından İran hükümeti özür dilese de bir çok kişi yaralanmış ve tutuklanmıştır. Milyonlarca Türk'ün ayaklandığı bu olayın ardından Güney Azerbaycan Türkleri milli kimlik, kültür ve dillerine sahip çıktıkları için tutuklanıp şiddete maruz kalmışlardır.

Sonuç olarak bu olay İran Türklerine yapılan ötekileştirme politikalarının açık bir göstergesidir. Burada Fars milliyetçilerinin yapmış olduğu lisan üzerinden ırkçılık ve ötekileştirmeyi net bir şekilde görmekteyiz.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Güney Azerbaycan Türkleri, Ötekileştirme, Karikatür Olayı

#### ABSTRACT

In this study, the marginalization discourses against South Azerbaijani Turks living in Iran will be examined. In May 2006, in a cartoon magazine close to the Iranian regime, "How can we do so that cockroaches do not turn us into insects?" A cartoon published in the article called attracted attention. The fact that the cockroach, which responded to the child speaking Persian, spoke Azerbaijani Turkish caused the Azerbaijani Turks living in Iran to revolt. In this cartoon, it is seen that Azerbaijani Turks are marginalized by insulting discourses, excluding another community that is not from their own, by comparing them to cockroaches. One of the methods of this research is to examine the conflict between "self" and "other" by comparing Iran and the South Azerbaijani Turks living in Iran, based on the definition of "othering" by famous thinkers such as Edward Said and Foucault. Another method of ours will be to reveal discourses containing marginalization with the Discourse analysis technique. After these events carried out by Persian nationalists, the Turks, who could not stand it any longer, protested with the slogan "Haray haray mən Türk'em" and in return were subjected to the use of pepper gas and hot water by the Iranian police. Although the Iranian government apologized after this incident, many people were injured and arrested. Following this incident in which millions of Turks revolted, South Azerbaijani Turks were arrested and subjected to violence for protecting their national

identity, culture and language.

As a result, this incident is a clear indicator of the marginalization policies towards Iranian Turks. Here we clearly see racism and marginalization through the language of Persian nationalists.

**Key Words:** South Azerbaijani Turks, Otherization, Cartoon Incident

**XVIII ƏSRİN SONUNDA ZUBOVUN AZƏRBAYCANA YÜRÜŞÜ  
(RUSİYA DÖVLƏT HƏRBİ TARİX ARXIVİNİN SƏNƏDLƏRİ ƏSASINDA)**

**ZUBOV'S MARCH TO AZERBAIJAN AT THE END OF THE 18TH CENTURY  
(BASED ON DOCUMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN STATE MILITARY HISTORICAL ARCHIVE)**

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**ABSTRACT**

The second half of the 18th century is one of the least studied areas of Azerbaijani history. However, let's also note that separate issues of the period were involved in research in a number of scientific works. Most of these issues have been put in general, no special place has been given to solving this or that issue separately. Starting from the first half of the 18th century, the struggle between the Russian, Turkish and Iranian empires for Azerbaijan began. This struggle did not result in the superiority of either side in the first half of the mentioned century. It is true that the struggle of three empires was accompanied by military intervention in Azerbaijan. Even the territory of Azerbaijan was divided between those states. However, later, both Russia and the Ottoman Empire were forced to leave the lands they occupied in the territory of Azerbaijan. It should be noted that during the military operations between Iran and the Ottoman states, the cities and villages of Azerbaijan were destroyed, the wealth of the people was stolen and the country was put in a difficult situation.

At the end of the 18th century, the Russian Empire again began to pursue the policy of occupying Azerbaijan. The main direction of his Caucasian policy was in this direction. Russia, which used to implement a moderate economic policy, began to implement a policy of military aggression against Azerbaijan after the march of Agha Mohammad Shah Qajar to the Caucasus. This policy manifested itself in 1796 with the march of Count Valerian Zubov. Zubov's march to Azerbaijan is reflected in many sources. But detailed and extensive information about this is available in Russian-language sources. In particular, the Russian state military history archive contains many documents about the goals of General Zubov's military campaign, its preparation and progress. These documents are stored in the 846th organizational fund of the archive. The materials of the 52nd fund of the organizing fund allow to study this march and draw conclusions. The article, based on archival materials, examines the Zubov campaign, the main military part of the second phase of Russian tsarism's eastern policy aimed at conquering the South Caucasus. This march of Russian troops to Azerbaijan caused great material damage to the population and economy. However, the campaign ended in a major failure for the Russian troops, who faced brave resistance from the local population in the region.

**Keywords:** archive, source, historical document, military campaign, foreign policy

**XÜLASƏ**

XVIII əsrin ikinci yarısı Azərbaycan tarixinin ən az öyrənilmiş sahələrindən biridir. Lakin onu da qeyd etmək ki, dövrün ayrı-ayrı məsələləri bir sıra elmi əsərlərdə tədqiqatə cəlb olunmuşdur. Bu məsələlərin əksəriyyəti ümumi şəkildə qoyulmuş, bu və ya digər məsələnin ayrılıqda həllinə xüsusi yer verilməmişdir. XVIII əsrin birinci yarısından başlayaraq, Azərbaycan uğrunda Rusiya, Türkiyə və İran imperiyaları arasında mübarizə başlamışdır. Bu mübarizə qeyd edilən əsrin birinci yarısında tərəflərin heç birinin üstünlüyü ilə nəticələnmədi. Düzdür, üç imperiyanın mübarizəsi Azərbaycana hərbi müdaxilə ilə müşayiət olunmuşdur. Hətta Azərbaycan ərazisi həmin dövlətlər arasında bölüşdürülmüşdür. Lakin sonradan həm Rusiya, həm də Osmanlı imperiyası Azərbaycan ərazisində

işğal etdikləri torpaqları tərk etmək məcburiyyətində qalmışdılar. Qeyd edək ki, İran və Osmanlı dövlətləri arasında hərbi əməliyyatların gedişində Azərbaycanın şəhər və kəndləri xaraba qoyulmuş, xalqın var-dövlətiqarət edilmiş və ölkə ağır vəziyyətə salınmışdı.

XVIII əsrin sonunda isə Rusiya imperiyası yenidən Azərbaycanı işğal etmək siyasəti yürütməyə başlamışdır. Onun Qafqaz siyasətinin əsas istiqaməti də bu uəndə olmuşdur. Əvvəllər mülayim iqtisadi siyasət yeridən Rusiya Ağa Məhəmməd Şah Qacarın Qafqaza yürüşündən sonra Azərbaycana qarşı açıq-aşkar hərbi təcavüz siyasəti yeritməyə başladı. Bu siyasət 1796-cı ildə Qraf Valerian Zubovun yürüşü ilə özünü göstərdi. Zubovun Azərbaycana yürüşü bir çox mənbələrdə əksini tapmışdır. Amma bu haqda müfəssəl və geniş məlumat rusdilli mənbələrdədir. Xüsusilə də Rusiya dövlət hərbi tarix arxivində general Zubovun hərbi yürüşünün məqsədləri, onun hazırlanması və gedişi haqda xeyli sənədlər vardır. Bu sənədlər arxivin 846-cı təşkiledici fondunda saxlanılır. Təşkiledici fondun 52-ci fondunun materialları bu yürüşü tədqiq edib nəticələr çıxarmağa imkan verir. Arxiv materiallarına əsaslanan məqalədə rus çarizminin Cənubi Qafqazı zəbt etməyə yönəlmiş şərq siyasətinin ikinci mərhələsinin əsas hərbi hissəsi olan Zubovun yürüşü tədqiq edilmişdir. Rus qoşunlarının Azərbaycana bu yürüşü əhaliyə və iqtisadiyyata böyük maddi ziyan vurdu. Lakin bölgədə yerli əhalinin cəsur müqaviməti ilə üzləşən rus qoşunları üçün yürüş böyük uğursuzluqla nəticələndi.

**Açar sözlər:** arxiv, mənbələr, tarixi sənədlər, hərbi yürüş, xarici siyasət

## THE EVOLUTION OF A MICHAELIS-MENTEN TYPE DYNAMICS OF TUMOR GROWTH MODEL

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### ABSTRACT

Here, we investigate Michaelis-Menten type dynamics of phase-space analysis to a mathematical model of tumor growth with an immune responses. We then explore the effects of adaptive cellular immunotherapy on the model and describe under what circumstances the tumor can be eliminated. The addition of a drug term to the system can move the solution trajectory into a desirable basin of attraction. One of main aims is derivation of sufficient conditions under which the possible biologically feasible dynamics is local and globally stable, and a converges to one of equilibrium points. Since these equilibrium points have a biological sense, we notice that understanding limit properties of dynamics of cells populations based on solving problem nonlinear dynamical system may be of an essential interest for the prediction of health conditions of a patient without a treatment, when the data (e.g. the status of blood cells shown above) that determines the condition of the patient are compared at various times  $t_0, t_1, \dots, t_m$  and correlated. Mathematical analysis of the Michaelis-Menten type equations, regarding to dissipativity, boundedness of solutions, nature of equilibria, local and global stability have been investigated. We studied some features of behavior of one of three-dimensional tumor growth models with dynamics described in terms of densities of three cells populations: tumor cells, healthy host cells and effector immune cells.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: M99, 34D20, 34D05, 37C75

**Keywords:** Cancer tumor model, Mathematical modeling, Immune system, Stability of dynamical systems, Equilibrium point, Multiphase attractors

**COMPARISON OF EVOLUTIONS OF INTERNAL EROSION IN HOMOGENEOUS AND  
CLAY-CORED EARTH-FILL DAMS BUILT WITH MEDIUM SAND AND CLAY MIXTURE  
WHEN THE SEEPAGE IS AT UPPER PART OF DAMS**

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**ABSTRACT**

Piping is one of the most important causes of earth-fill dam failure. Such dams may erode under seepage, causing a reduction in the structural strength. This study is a part of the project TUBITAK 119M609 supported financially by the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey. The aim of this project is to investigate the temporal evolution of the breach and flow rate from the breach resulting from the piping in earth-fill dams. The experiments were carried out at Hydraulics Laboratory of Civil Engineering Department within İzmir University of Economics. The experiments were performed on both homogeneous and clay cored earthen dams constructed by using a mixture consisting of 85 % sand and 15 % clay. In the first scenario a circular tunnel with a diameter of 2 cm was created along the centerline, 6 cm below a homogeneous dam crest. In the second scenario, an earthen dam with clay core having a weak layer at the top was tested. Six cameras located at different locations recorded the evolution of the progress of the breach formation. The pump flow rate was measured by a magnetic flow meter and the flow rate values from the breach were determined from the continuity equation. The time-varied values of the total and wetted breach areas were determined by using the Gauss Area formula. The velocity values were calculated by dividing the flow rates to the wetted areas. The time-dependent changes of water depth in the channel were also recorded. The so-obtained experimental findings are presented and interpreted.

**Keywords:** Earth-fill dam; Piping; Breach geometry; Breach development; Discharge from breach

## GİYDİRME CEPHELERİN ÇEVRESEL ETKİSİNİ AZALTMAK İÇİN ALÜMİNYUMUN YAŞAM DÖNGÜSÜ DEĞERLENDİRMESİ

### LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT OF ALUMINUM TO REDUCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF CURTAIN WALLS

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#### ÖZET

Giydirme cepheler yapı kabuğundan beklenen yüksek performans ölçütlerini karşılamaları ve özgün tasarım olanakları sunmaları sayesinde 20. yy'ın başından itibaren yaygın kullanılan dış duvar sistemleri haline gelmişlerdir. En önemli tasarım gereksinimleri yatay yükler altında yeterli elastik davranışı gösterebilmesi ve olabildiğince hafif elemanlardan oluşması gerektirir. Bu nedenlerle giydirme cephelerin bileşenleri sıklıkla alüminyum malzemeden üretilmektedir. Alüminyum atomik yapısı gereği giydirme cephe sistemleri için avantajlı olsa da ne yazık ki ekstrude alüminyumun üretimi oldukça enerji yoğun bir süreçtir. Etkin yapısal tasarım yoluyla alüminyum giydirme cephelerin çevre üzerindeki etkileri minimize edilebilir. Bu nedenle alüminyumun sağlık ve çevresel yaşam döngüsü etkileri araştırılarak giydirme cephelerde verimli kullanımına dikkat çekmek amaçlanmıştır. Bu hedefe ulaşmak için tipik bir alüminyum giydirme cephe sistemine yaşam döngüsü değerlendirme yöntemi uygulanmıştır. Geleneksel yaşam döngüsü değerlendirme yöntemine kıyasla tedarik zincirindeki süreçler dikkate alınarak beşikten mezara kapsam alanı içerisinde malzemenin çevresel etkileri incelenmiştir. Çalışmada değerlendirilen çevresel etki kategorileri; küresel ısınma, asidifikasyon, ötrofikasyon ve insan sağlığının bozulmasıdır. Bu etkiler bazında üretim-montaj, kullanım ve geri dönüşüm süreç başlıkları altında yaşam döngüsü değerlendirmesinden elde edilen sonuçlar açıklanmıştır. Tüm çevresel etkiler bakımından en yüksek katkının üretim-montaj aşaması olduğu görülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Giydirme cepheler, Alüminyum, Yaşam döngüsü değerlendirmesi.

#### ABSTRACT

Because of their high-performance criteria and unique design opportunities, curtain walls have become widely used exterior wall systems since the beginning of the 20th century. The most important design requirements are horizontal load carrying, elastic behavior, and consisting of as light components as possible. For these reasons, the components of curtain walls are often manufactured from aluminum material. Although aluminum is advantageous for curtain wall systems due to its atomic structure, unfortunately, the production of extruded aluminum is a highly energy-intensive process. Through efficient structural design, the environmental impact of aluminum curtain walls can be reduced. For this reason, it is aimed at drawing attention to the efficient use of aluminum in curtain walls by investigating its health and environmental life cycle effects. To achieve this goal, the life cycle assessment method was applied to a typical aluminum curtain wall system. Compared with the traditional life cycle assessment method, the cradle-to-grave environmental impacts of the material were also examined, considering the processes in the supply chain. Environmental impact categories evaluated in this study are global warming, acidification, eutrophication, and human toxicity. On the basis of these impacts, the results obtained from the life cycle assessment are explained under the production-assembly, usage, and recycling process headings. It has been observed that the highest contribution in terms of all environmental impacts is the manufacturing-assembly phase.

**Keywords:** Curtain walls, Aluminum, Life cycle assessment.

## KOSOVA-KAÇANIK KOCA SINAN PAŞA CAMİİNİN RESTORASYONU

### RESTORATION OF THE MOSQUE OF KOCA SINAN PASHA IN KOSOVO-KAÇANIK

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#### ÖZET

Bugünkü Kosova'nın Kaçanik kentinde bulunan Sinan Paşa Camii, 1594 yılında bir Osmanlı sadrazamı olan Gazi Sinan Paşa adına inşa edilmiştir. Osmanlı dönemi merkezi planlı camilerin tüm özelliklerini gösteren caminin çevresinde daha önce var olduğu bilinen diğer yapılar günümüzde mevcut değildir. Ekrem Hakkı Ayverdi, Sinan Paşa Camii dışında Kaçanik'te, Sinan Paşa Sıbyan Mektebinin, Sinan Paşa İmaretinin, Sinan Paşa ve Kaçanikli Mehmed Paşaya ait dört hanın, Sinan Paşa Kalesinin, bir Bektaşî tekkesinin ve Mehmed Efendi'ye ait türbenin varlığından Osmanlı belgelerinde bahsedildiğini bildirmektedir.

Restorasyonuna başlanan 2011 yılında oldukça bakımsız olan yapı, içinde bulunduğu olumsuz koşullara rağmen büyük ölçüde özgünlüğünü korumuş durumdadır. Yapının özgünlüğüne yapılan tek önemli müdahale, son cemaat yerinin üzerindeki özgün kubbelerin yerine kadınlar mahfiline ilave bir mahal olarak eklenen ahşap üst örtülü ve ahşap konstrüksiyonlu mekândır. Nitelikli bir dönem eki olarak değerlendirilmiş olan bu müdahale, restorasyon kararları çerçevesinde korunmuş ve gerekli restorasyon uygulamalarının ardından işlevini sürdürmek üzere yerinde bırakılmıştır.

Bu çalışmada caminin yapımından itibaren geçirdiği tüm sosyal, tarihsel ve mimari değişimlerin yanı sıra, 2013 yılında tamamlanmış olan restorasyonu anlatılmakta ve özgünlüğünü kaybetmeden geleceğe aktarılması için öneriler ortaya koyulmaktadır.

**Anahtar sözcükler:** Restorasyon, Balkanlarda Osmanlı camileri, Kosova, Kaçanik, Merkezi planlı camiler.

#### ABSTRACT

Sinan Pasha Mosque, located in the city of Kaçanik in today's Kosovo, was built in 1594 in the name of Gazi Sinan Pasha, an Ottoman grand vizier. The mosque shows all the characteristics of Ottoman period central-planned mosques, and the other buildings known to have existed around the mosque do not exist today. Ekrem Hakkı Ayverdi states that in addition to the Sinan Pasha Mosque, Ottoman documents mention the existence of the Sinan Pasha Sıbyan School, the Sinan Pasha Imaret, four inns belonging to Sinan Pasha and Kaçanikli Mehmed Pasha, the Sinan Pasha Castle, a Bektashi tekke and the tomb of Mehmed Efendi in Kaçanik.

The building, which was quite neglected in 2011 when the restoration was started, has largely preserved its originality despite the unfavorable conditions it was in. The only significant intervention to the originality of the building is the wooden superstructure and wooden construction added as an additional space to the women's cloister instead of the original domes above the last congregation place. This intervention, which was evaluated as a qualified period addition, was preserved within the framework of restoration decisions and left in place to continue its function after the necessary restoration applications.

In this study, all the social, historical and architectural changes that the mosque has undergone since its construction, as well as the restoration completed in 2013, are explained and suggestions are put forward for its transfer to the future without losing its originality.

**Key words:** Restoration, Ottoman mosques in the Balkans, Kosovo, Kaçanik, Central planned mosques.

## SESKİTERPEN LAKTON BİLEŞİKLERİNİN KANSER HÜCRELERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

### EFFECT OF SESQUITERPENE LACTONE COMPOUNDS ON CANCER CELLS

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#### ÖZET

Seskitерpen laktonlar (SL'ler), temelde üç izopren ve bir lakton grubundan oluşan on beş karbonlu, renksiz, lipofilik karakterli ve çeşitli yapısal düzenlemelere sahip doğal terpenoid bileşiklerdir. SL'lerin biyolojik aktiviteleri yapıları itibarıyla sahip oldukları yan zincir, lipofiliklikleri ve moleküler geometrilerine bağlı olarak şekillenir. Özellikle içerdikleri  $\alpha$ -metilen- $\gamma$ -lakton yapısı, Michael tipi katılma reaksiyonuyla ilgili protein ve enzim benzeri yapıların tiyol gruplarını alkilemesi ile hücrenin işlevselliğini şekillendirir. Bu bağlamda reaksiyon, biyolojik etkilerin arkasındaki temel faktör olarak görülmektedir. Nükleer faktör kappa B (NF- $\kappa$ B) apoptoz inhibisyonu, hücre proliferasyonu ve transformasyonunda, metastaz ve invazyonda, kemoterapiye dirençte önemli bir transkripsiyon faktörüdür ve NF- $\kappa$ B sinyal yolu inhibisyonu, SL'lerin antikanser aktivite sergiledikleri temel mekanizmalardan biridir. Parthenolid, alantolakton, izoalantolakton, deoksielefantopinin, dehidrocistus lakton ve costunolid gibi çok çeşitli seskitерpen yapılarının farklı kanser hücrelerinde NF- $\kappa$ B aktivasyonunu baskılayarak etkinlik gösterdikleri birçok çalışma ile gösterilmiştir. Kanser hücrelerine yönelik yapılan terapötik araştırmalarda ve antikanser ilaç tasarımlarına dair yeni yapıların ortaya konmasında SL'lerin habis hücrelere karşı ilgili yolak üzerinden umut verici aktivitelerinin fayda sağlayıcı olduğu düşünülmekte ve bu bileşiklerin potansiyel faydalarını geliştirecek daha ileri çalışmaların oluşturulmasına ışık tutması amaçlanmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kanser, NF- $\kappa$ B, seskitерpen lakton.

#### ABSTRACT

Sesquiterpene lactones (SLs) are natural terpenoid compounds with fifteen carbons, colorless, lipophilic character, and various structural arrangements, basically consisting of three isoprene and one lactone group. The biological activities of SLs are shaped depending on their structure, their side chains, lipophilicity, and molecular geometry. In particular, the  $\alpha$ -methylene- $\gamma$ -lactone structure they contain shapes the functionality of the cell by alkylation of thiol groups by protein and enzyme-like structures related to the Michael-type addition reaction. In this context, reaction is seen as the main factor behind biological effects. Nuclear factor kappa B (NF- $\kappa$ B) is an important transcription factor in inhibition of apoptosis, cell proliferation and transformation, metastasis and invasion, and resistance to chemotherapy, and inhibition of the NF- $\kappa$ B signaling pathway is one of the main mechanisms by which SLs exhibit anticancer activity. Many studies have shown that a wide variety of sesquiterpene structures such as parthenolide, alantolactone, isoalantolactone, deoxyelefantopine, dehydrocostus lactone, and costunolide are effective in suppressing NF- $\kappa$ B activation in different cancer cells. The promising activities of SLs through the relevant pathway against malignant cells are thought to be beneficial in therapeutic research on cancer cells and in revealing new structures for anticancer drug designs, and it is aimed to shed light on the creation of further studies that will develop the potential benefits of these compounds.

**Key Words:** Cancer, NF- $\kappa$ B, Sesquiterpene lactone.

## HETEROSİKLİK BİLEŞİKLERİN MEME KANSER HÜCRE HATLARI ÜZERİNDEKİ SİTOTOKSİK ETKİSİ

### CYTOTOXIC EFFECT OF HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS ON BREAST CANCER CELL LINES

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#### ÖZET

Meme kanseri, meme dokusunda epitel hücrelere tutunmuş kötü huylu tümörlerdir. Kadınlarda en sık görülen malignite olmasının yanı sıra akciğer ve kolon kanseri ile dünya çapında en sık rastlanan kanser türleri arasında yer almaktadır. 2012 yılı verilerine göre dünya çapında 1.7 milyon insana meme kanser teşhisi konulmuş ve bu hastaların neredeyse yarım milyonu hayatını kaybetmiştir. Ulusal veriler kapsamında meme kanseri akciğer kanserinden sonra kanserin sebep olduğu ölüm nedenleri arasında 2. sırada yer almaktadır. Ayrıca, kadınlarda kansere bağlı her dört ölümden birinin meme kanseri sebebiyle gerçekleştiği bilinmektedir.

Meme kanseri günümüzde kemoterapi, radyoterapi, hormon terapi ve cerrahi tedavilerle yapılmaktadır. Evre 1 ve 2 aşamalarında cerrahi tedavi gerekmektedir. Kemoterapide amaç çeşitli kemoterapötik ajanlarla kontrolsüz bölünen kanserli hücrelerin bölünmesini durdurmaktır. Kanserın vücuttaki yan etkilerine ek olarak tedavi aşamasında kullanılan ilaçlar da kanser hastalarında ciddi yan etkilere neden olabilmektedir. Bu konuya ilişkin kemoterapi alan hastaların en sık karşılaştığı semptomlar arasında; iştahsızlık, ağız kuruluğu, cilt değişiklikleri, saç kaybı yer alırken daha ciddi yan etkiler arasında; eskisi gibi görünmeme sebebiyle psikolojik etkilenme, kol ve bacakta şişlik, bulantı, kusma, endişe yer almaktadır. Buna ek olarak kemoterapide hastaların tedaviye cevap verememesi, etkin şekilde meme kanserinin tedavisinin gerçekleşmemesi sebebiyle tedavi sonrası nükslerin oluşması, etkili tedavi amacıyla mevcut antikanser ilaçların kombine kullanımı sonucunda çoklu ilaç direnci gelişerek meme kanseri tedavi şansının azalması sebeplerinden ötürü, meme kanseri kemoterapisinde yeni ilaç aday molekülleri geliştirilmesi daha etkili antikanser ajanları kullanılarak çoklu ilaç direncinin azalmasına katkı sağlayabilir. Bu çalışma kapsamında bir seri heterosiklik bileşik sentezlendi ve yapıları farklı spektroskopik yöntemler kullanılarak karakterize edildi. Yapısı aydınlatılan bileşiklerin meme kanser hücreleri üzerindeki etkisi *in vitro* olarak test edildi.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Heterosiklik bileşik, Hücre kültürü, Sitotoksik aktivite.

**Teşekkürler:** Bu çalışma finansal olarak Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma fonu (TBY-2020-8053) tarafından desteklenmiştir.

#### ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is a malignant tumor attached to epithelial cells in breast tissue. In addition to being the most common malignancy in women, it is among the most common cancer types worldwide, along with lung and colon cancer. According to 2012 data, 1.7 million people worldwide were diagnosed with breast cancer, and almost half a million of these patients died. Breast cancer comes in second

place among cancer-related causes of death in the context of national data, after lung cancer. Additionally, it is known that one in every four cancer-related deaths in women occurs due to breast cancer.

Breast cancer is now treated with chemotherapy, radiotherapy, hormone therapy, and surgery. Surgical treatment is required in stages 1 and 2. The aim of chemotherapy is to stop the uncontrolled division of cancerous cells with various chemotherapeutic agents. In addition to the side effects of cancer on the body, the drugs used during the treatment phase can also cause serious side effects in cancer patients. Among the most common symptoms encountered by patients receiving chemotherapy regarding this issue, more serious side effects include loss of appetite, dry mouth, skin changes, and hair loss. Psychological effects due to not looking the same as before, swelling in arms and legs, nausea, vomiting, and anxiety are also included. In addition, the development of new drug candidate molecules in breast cancer chemotherapy is due to the reasons that patients do not respond to treatment in chemotherapy, relapses occur after treatment due to the inability to effectively treat breast cancer, multi-drug resistance develops as a result of the combined use of existing anticancer drugs for effective treatment, and the chance of breast cancer treatment decreases. It may contribute to the reduction of multidrug resistance by using more effective anticancer agents. Within the scope of this study, a series of heterocyclic compounds were synthesized, and their structures were characterized using different spectroscopic methods. The effects of the compounds whose structures were elucidated on breast cancer cells were tested *in vitro*.

**Key Words:** Heterocyclic compound, Cell culture, Cytotoxic activity.

**Acknowledgments:** This study was financially supported by Süleyman Demirel University Scientific Research fund (TBY-2020-8053).

## ÇİFT BORULU ISI DEĞİŞTİRİCİLERDE PARALEL AKIŞIN HAD ANALİZİ: TERMAL PERFORMANS VE ETKİNLİĞİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

### CFD ANALYSIS OF PARALLEL FLOW IN DOUBLE PIPE HEAT EXCHANGERS: EVALUATING THERMAL PERFORMANCE AND EFFECTIVENESS

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#### ÖZET

Bu çalışma, paralel akışlı çift borulu ısı değiştiricilerin ısıl performanslarına ve etkinliklerine odaklanan bir HAD analizini kapsamaktadır. Belirli işletme koşullarını dikkate alarak, ısı değiştiricinin verimliliğini detaylı HAD simülasyonları ile değerlendirmektedir. HAD modeli, çift borulu bir ısı değiştiricideki paralel akışı simüle etmekte, gerçek dünya akışkan özelliklerini ve doğru geometrik temsilleri dikkate almaktadır. Sıcak akışkan 326,26 K sıcaklıkta ve 0,024 kg/s debiyle girerken, soğuk akışkan 284,69 K sıcaklıkta ve 0,093 kg/s debiyle girmektedir. Modelin ağ yapısı 451.866 düğüm ve 1.138.426 elemandan oluşmakta, ortalama çarpıklığı 0,19708 ve ortalama ortogonal kalitesi 0,80112'dir. Ayrıca, yüksek termal gradyan bölgelerinde doğruluk artırmak için katı-akışkan temas noktalarına beş katmanlı şişme ağ uygulanmıştır. Simülasyonlar için gelişmiş HAD yazılımı (Ansys Fluent) kullanılmış, sıcaklık profilleri, ısı transfer oranları ve akışkan dinamikleri üzerinde kesin analizler yapılmıştır. Çalışma, akış hızları ve sıcaklık farklarının ısı değiştiricinin etkinliği üzerindeki etkisine özel önem vermektedir. Etkinlik belirlenmiş ve ısı değiştiricinin %77 etkinlikle sıcak akışkanın 294,192 K'de çıkış yaptığı tespit edilmiştir. Bu araştırma, paralel akışlı çift borulu ısı değiştiricilerdeki termal davranışların anlaşılmasını geliştirerek, endüstriyel uygulamalarda tasarım optimizasyonu için etkiler sunmaktadır. Çıktılar, ısı transferi ve akışkan dinamiklerinde ilerlemeler sağlayarak daha enerji verimli ısı değiştirici tasarımlarına katkıda bulunmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Çift borulu ısı değiştirici, HAD, ısıl performans, optimizasyon, paralel akış.

#### ABSTRACT

This study covers a CFD analysis of parallel flow double pipe heat exchangers, focusing on their thermal performance and effectiveness. Incorporating specific operational conditions, the study evaluates the heat exchanger's efficiency with detailed CFD simulations. The CFD model simulates the parallel flow within a double pipe heat exchanger, factoring in real-world fluid properties and accurate geometrical representations. The hot fluid enters at 326.26 K with a flow rate of 0.024 kg/s, while the cold fluid enters at 284.69 K with a flow rate of 0.093 kg/s. The model's mesh consists of 451,866 nodes and 1,138,426 elements, with an average skewness of 0.19708 and an average orthogonal quality of 0.80112. Additionally, five layers of inflation mesh are applied at solid-fluid contact points to enhance accuracy in regions of high thermal gradient. Advanced CFD software (Ansys Fluent) is employed for the simulations, enabling precise analysis of temperature profiles, heat transfer rates, and fluid dynamics. The study pays special attention to the impact of flow rates and temperature differentials on the heat exchanger's effectiveness. Effectiveness is determined, revealing a heat exchanger effectiveness of 77%, with the hot fluid exiting at 294.192 K. This research enhances the understanding of thermal behaviors in parallel flow double pipe heat exchangers, with implications for design optimization in industrial applications. The outcomes contribute to more energy-efficient heat exchanger designs, fostering advancements in heat transfer and fluid dynamics.

**Keywords:** CFD, double pipe heat exchanger, optimization, parallel flow, thermal performance.

## INFLUENCE OF SECTION SIZE ON THE MICROSTRUCTURE AND PROPERTIES OF CARBIDIC AUSTEMPERED DUCTILE IRON (CADI)

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### ABSTRACT

Carbide austempered ductile iron (CADI) is a wear-resistant ductile cast iron that contains carbide in microstructure as-cast condition and is then austempered to form an ausferritic matrix structure with the carbide. In these materials, the section size and cooling rate of the casting part are determining factors in the carbide volume fraction. The carbide volume fraction increases with decreasing section thickness and increasing cooling rate. The matrix microstructure, nodule count and nodularity in ductile iron have a significant impact on the properties, but the graphite content decreases by increasing iron carbide due to increasing cooling rate. In the experimental study, the cast samples with two different section sizes have casting modulus of 0,25 cm and 0,5 cm respectively. These samples have different carbide contents, nodule count and nodularity ratio depending on the cooling rate. The carbide ductile iron (CDI) specimens were austenitized at 900 °C for 60 min in an electrical resistance furnace. After the austenitizing process, the samples were austempered at 260 °C for 2 hours in the salt bath. Abrasive wear tests were carried out on 800, 1000 and 1200 Mesh SiC abrasives, at the sliding speed of 0,2 m/s, under 10 N, 20 N and 30 N loads. The experimental results indicate that the abrasive wear resistance of carbide austempered iron depends on the section size of the casting part and carbide volume fraction although applied load and abrasive particle size are important wear parameters.

**Keywords:** Carbide Austempered Ductile Iron, Microstructure, Nodule Count and Nodularity, Hardness, Abrasive wear.

## NONLOCAL PROBLEM FOR SCHRÖDINGER TYPE EQUATIONS WITH HIGH ORDER ELLIPTIC PART

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### ABSTRACT

Dispersive estimates for group function generated by Schrödinger equation with the general elliptic operator are derived. Then the existence, uniqueness, regularity properties and Strichartz type estimates to solutions of integral type problem for linear and nonlinear Schrödinger equations are obtained.

Consider the integral problem for the Schrödinger equation

$$i\partial_t u + Lu = f(t, x), \quad t \in [0, T], \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad \#1.1$$

$$u(0, x) = \phi(x) + \int_0^T \alpha(\sigma) u(\sigma, x) d\sigma \quad \text{for a.e. } x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad \#1.2$$

where  $L$  is an elliptic operator with constant coefficients  $a_\alpha$ , defined by

$$Lu = \sum_{|\alpha|=2m} a_\alpha D^\alpha u, \quad D^\alpha = ((\partial^\alpha) / (\partial x_1^{\alpha_1} \partial x_2^{\alpha_2} \dots \partial x_n^{\alpha_n})), \\ \alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n), \quad \#1.3$$

$\alpha(\sigma)$  is a complex valued function is a given function and  $u = u(t, x)$  is an unknown function.

Note that for  $\alpha(\sigma) \equiv 0$  and  $L = \Delta$  the problem (1.1)-(1.2) becomes to be the Cauchy problem for usual Schrödinger equation considered a lot of authors. Our result generalizes the work Keel-Tao [1] in the case of  $\alpha(\sigma) \equiv 0$  and  $L = \Delta$ . First, the following  $m$ -dependent dispersive estimate,

$$\|G_L(t)\phi\|_{L_x^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} \lesssim t^{-n((1/(2m))-(1/p))} \|\phi\|_{L_x^{p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \quad \text{for } \phi \in L^{p_1}(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \#1.4$$

is shown uniformly in  $t \in [0, T]$  with  $t \neq 0$ ,  $2 \leq p \leq \infty$ ,  $(1/p) + (1/p') = 1$  for the group function  $G_L(t, x)$  generated by elliptic operator  $L$ . Applying the Fourier transform, we get the representation of solution to linear problem. After this, by using the dispersive estimate (1.4) and the harmonic analysis elements, the existence, uniqueness of solution and  $L^p$  estimates to solution of the linear problem (1.1)-(1.2) is derived. Then thanks the regularity properties of linear problem (1.1)-(1.2) and by using

the perturbation theory of operators, and contracting mapping theorems, it can be we obtain the existence, uniqueness of regular solution of the corresponding nonlinear problem.

**Keywords:** Schrödinger equations, elliptic operators, local solutions, Strichartz type inequalities, regularity properties of PDE

## KAOLİNİN YARI-RİJİT POLİÜRETAN KÖPÜĞÜN FİZİKOKİMYASAL ÖZELLİKLERİ VE ALEV GECİKTİRİCİ DAVRANIŞINA ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF KAOLINITE ON THE PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND FLAME-  
RETARDANT BEHAVIOR OF SEMI-RIGID POLYURETHANE FOAM

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### ÖZET:

Bu çalışma, mobilya, inşaat ve otomotiv sektöründe sıklıkla kullanılan yarı-rijit poliüretan köpüklerin yüksek yanma özelliklerini geleneksel toksik gaz salınımı yapan kimyasal alev geciktiriciler yerine doğal bazlı bileşenlerle iyileştirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Doğal bileşen olan ve kolay elde edilen bir kil çeşidi olan Kaolinin alev geciktirici özelliği farklı oranlarda (%1,2 ve %4,0) kilin yarı-rijit poliüretan köpüğün sentezi aşamasında katkılanması ile gözlemlenmiştir. Kaolin, poliester poliol içinde tek aşamada homojen bir şekilde dağıtılabilmiş ve ikincil bir aşamaya gerek kalmadığı için bu durumun maliyet açısından önemli bir avantaj sağlayabileceği değerlendirilmiştir. Kaolinin poliüretan köpük yapısı ile uyumluluğu Fourier Dönüşümlü Kızılötesi Spektroskopisi (FTIR) yöntemiyle analiz edilmiştir. FTIR analizi için hazırlanan numuneler, geometrik olarak kübik şeklinde elde edilen poliüretan köpüğün yan, orta, alt ve üst kısımlarından olacak şekilde hazırlanmıştır. FTIR analizinden elde edilen sonuçlar, kaolinin farklı oranlarda poliüretan köpüğe katkılanmasının saf poliüretan köpüğe göre kimyasal yapıda önemli değişiklikler oluşturmadığını göstermiştir. Kaolinin yarı-rijit poliüretan köpük üzerindeki alev geciktirici etkisi, laboratuvar koşullarında bek alevinde dikey yanma testleri ile incelenmiştir. %1,2 ve %4,0 ağırlık oranlarında kaolin eklenmiş poliüretan köpüğün tam yanma ve yanma esnasında meydana gelen sıvı damlama sürelerinin sırasıyla saf poliüretan köpüğe göre 65 saniyeden 95,97 saniyeye ve 12 saniyeden 23,27 saniyeye arttığı tespit edilmiştir. Yanma işlemi tamamlandıktan sonra, kaolin içeren poliüretan köpükte daha fazla karbon kalıntısı belirlenmiştir. Bu bulgu, alev geciktirici katkı sayesinde poliüretan köpük içerisinde bulunan karbon bileşenlerinin tamamen yanmasının engellenmesinin bir göstergesi ve dolayısıyla çevresel açıdan önemli bir avantaj olarak yorumlanmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Kaolin, Yangın direnci, Damıtma süreci, Yenilenebilir alev geciktiriciler, Yarı-rijit poliüretan köpük, Kil.

## TEŞEKKÜR

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## ABSTRACT:

This study aims to improve the high combustion properties of semi-rigid polyurethane foams, which are frequently used in furniture, construction, and automotive sectors, with natural-based components instead of traditional toxic gas emitting chemical flame retardants. The flame-retardant properties of Kaolinite, a naturally occurring and easily available clay, were observed by doping different ratios (1.2% and 4.0%) of clay during the synthesis of semi-rigid polyurethane foam. Kaolinite could be homogeneously dispersed in the polyester polyol in a single step, and it was evaluated that this could provide a significant advantage in terms of cost since no secondary step was required. The compatibility of kaolinite with the polyurethane foam structure was analyzed by Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR). The samples prepared for FTIR analysis were prepared geometrically from the side, middle, bottom and top of the polyurethane foam obtained in cubic shape. The results obtained from FTIR analysis showed that the doping of kaolinite into polyurethane foam at different ratios did not cause significant changes in the chemical structure compared to pure polyurethane foam. The flame-retardant effect of kaolinite on semi-rigid polyurethane foam was investigated by vertical combustion tests in a burner flame under laboratory conditions. It was found that the liquid dripping times of the polyurethane foam with 1.2% and 4.0% weight ratios of kaolinite added to the polyurethane foam during complete combustion and combustion increased from 65 seconds to 95.97 seconds and from 12 seconds to 23.27 seconds, respectively, compared to pure polyurethane foam. After the combustion process was completed, more carbon residue was detected in the polyurethane foam containing kaolinite. This finding was interpreted as an indication that the flame-retardant additive prevented the complete combustion of the carbon components in the polyurethane foam and therefore an important environmental advantage.

**Keywords:** Kaolinite, Fire resistance, Distillation process, Renewable flame retardants, Semi-rigid polyurethane foam, Clay.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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## AZERBAIJAN'LI BİR ÂLİM HÜSEYİN EL-HÜSEYNÎ EL-HALHÂLÎ'NİN DÜŞÜNCESİNDE BİLGİ MESELESİ

THE QUESTION OF KNOWLEDGE IN THE THOUGHT OF AN AZERBAIJANI SCHOLAR  
HUSAYN AL-HUSAYNÎ AL-HALHÂLÎ

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İslam Felsefesi Anabilim Dalı

### ÖZET

İslam düşünce geleneğinin temel meselelerinin, İslam düşüncesinin müteahhir döneminde yaşayan bilginler tarafından eklektik ve tenkitçi bir yöntemle tartışıldığı görülmektedir. İslam felsefesinin öncü filozofları, Fârâbî ve İbn Sînâ tarafından ortaya konulan felsefenin temel problemlerini zikredilen yöntemle ele alan pek çok düşünür vardır. Bu düşünürlerden biri de 16. yüzyılda İran'ın Azerbaycan Eyaleti'nin Halhâl kasabasında doğan Hüseyin el-Hüseynî el-Halhâlî'dir (ö. 1014/1605). Hüseyin el-Halhâlî'nin Celâleddin Devvânî'nin (ö. 908/1502) öğrencisi Cemâleddin Mahmud eş-Şîrâzî'nin (ö. 962/1554-55) öğrencisi Mirzâcân Habîbullâh b. Abdullah eş-Şîrâzî el-Bagandî'nin (ö. 994/1586) öğrencisi olduğu kaynaklarda geçmektedir. Bazı kaynaklarda da Osmanlı düşüncesinin önde gelen bilginlerinden Mehmed Emin Sadreddinzâde Şîrvânî (ö. 1036/1627) ve Molla Çelebi el-Âmidî (ö. 1066/1655) gibi âlimlerin Halhâlî'nin öğrencisi olduğu bilgisi vardır. Hayatı hakkında çok az bilgi bulunan Halhâlî'nin Halhâl kasabasında doğduğu, bir süre Şemâhî'de (Şamahı) yaşadığı ve 1014/1605 yılında Diyarbakır'da vefat ettiği bilinmektedir. Halhâlî, döneminde var olan ilmî gelenek çerçevesinde kelam, tefsir, hadis, fıkıh, astronomi ve mantık gibi pek çok alanda eser kaleme almıştır. Halhâlî'nin düşüncesi ile ilgili çok az çalışma mevcuttur. Hatta eserlerinin büyük çoğunluğu henüz yazma halindedir. Tespit edebildiğimiz eserlerinden bazıları şunlardır: *Risâle fî İsbâtî'l-vâcib*, *Hâşiye 'alâ Hâşiyeti 'İsâm 'alâ'l-Beyzâvî*, *Hâşiye 'alâ Şerhi'l-Akâidi'l-adudiyye*, *Hâşiye 'alâ Şerhi Hidâyeti'l-Hikme li-Kâdî Mîr*, *Hâşiye 'alâ Tehzîbi'l-Mantık ve'l-Kelâm*.

Hüseyin el-Hüseynî el-Halhâlî, *Risâle fî İsbâtî'l-vâcib*, *Hâşiye 'alâ Şerhi'l-Akâidi'l-adudiyye*, *Hâşiye 'alâ Şerhi Hidâyeti'l-Hikme li-Kâdî Mîr* gibi eserlerinde bilgi konusunu hem kelam bilginlerine hem de İbn Sînâ'ya referansla incelemektedir. Düşünür, Allah'ın ilim sıfatını Sebe' Sûresi'nin 3. ayetine atıf yaparak ele alır. Bu çerçevede Allah'ın zâtıyla âlim olduğunu ve küllî ve cüz'î hiçbir şeyin O'nun ilminin dışında kalamayacağını belirtir. Ayrıca Halhâlî, mezkûr eserlerinde İslam düşüncesinde bilgi konusundaki tartışmalara yer vermektedir. Dolayısıyla Halhâlî'nin eserlerinde bilgi meselesini mukayeseli bir yöntemle, kadîm bilgi ile hâdis bilgi arasındaki farklılığa da dikkat çekerek incelenmektedir. Bu bağlamda çalışmada, gerek yazdığı eserleriyle gerekse yetiştirdiği öğrencileriyle 16. yüzyılın önde gelen düşünürü Hüseyin el-Hüseynî el-Halhâlî'nin bilgi meselesine dair yorumları, ilmî referans aldığı düşünürlerle mukayeseli olarak analiz edilmesi hedeflenmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İslam Felsefesi, Hüseyin el-Halhâlî, Bilgi, Akıl, Duyu.

### ABSTRACT

It is observed that the fundamental issues of the Islamic intellectual tradition were discussed in an eclectic and critical manner by scholars living in the later period of Islamic thought. There are many thinkers who addressed the basic problems of philosophy, which were put forward by the pioneering philosophers of Islamic philosophy, al-Fârâbî and Avicenna, with the aforementioned method. One of these thinkers was Husayn al-Husaynî al-Halhâlî (d. 1014/1605), who was born in the 16th century in the town of Khalhâl in the Azerbaijan Province of Iran. It is mentioned in the sources that al-Husaynî al-Halhâlî was a student of Mirzâcân Habîbullâh b. 'Abdullah al-Shîrâzî al-Bagandî (d. 994/1586), a

student of Jamāl al-Dīn Mahmud al-Shīrāzī (d. 962/1554-55), a student of Jalāl al-Dawwānī (d. 908/1502). In some sources, there is information that scholars such as Mehmed Emin Sadreddinzāde Shirvānī (d. 1036/1627), one of the leading scholars of Ottoman thought, and Molla Çelebi al-Āmidī (d. 1066/1655) were Halhālī's students. It is known that Halhālī, about whose life there is very little information, was born in the town of Halhāl, lived in Shamāhi for a while, and died in Diyarbakır in 1014/1605. Halhālī wrote works in many fields such as theology, tafsīr, hadīth, fiqh, astronomy and logic within the framework of the scholarly tradition of his time. There are very few studies on Halhālī's thought. In fact, the majority of his works are still in manuscript form. Some of his works that we have been able to identify are as follows: *Risāla fī Ithbāt al-wājib*, *Hāshiya 'alā Sharḥ al-Aqā'id al-'adudiyya* and *Hāshiya 'alā Sharḥ Hidāyat al-Hikma li-Kādī Mīr*.

In his works such as *Risāla fī Ithbāt al-wājib*, *Hāshiya 'alā Sharḥ al-Aqā'id al-'adudiyya* and *Hāshiya 'alā Sharḥ Hidāyat al-Hikma li-Kādī Mīr* al-Husaynī al-Halhālī examines the issue of knowledge with reference to both theological scholars and Avicenna. The thinker discusses God's attribute of knowledge by referring to the 3rd verse of Surah Saba'. In this framework, he states that God is a sage by His essence and that nothing universal or particular can be outside His knowledge. In addition, Halhālī includes discussions on knowledge in Islamic thought in his aforementioned works. Therefore, the issue of knowledge in Halhālī's works is analysed with a comparative method by drawing attention to the difference between ancient (el-kadīm) knowledge and temporal (el-hadīth) knowledge. In this context, this study aims to analyse the interpretations of al-Husaynī al-Halhālī, the prominent thinker of the 16th century with his works and the students he trained, on the issue of knowledge in comparison with the thinkers he took as scientific references.

**Keywords:** Islamic Philosophy, Husaynī al-Halhālī, Knowledge, Intellect, Sense.

## QLOBALİZASIYA DÖVRÜNDƏ TÜRK DÖVLƏTLƏRİNDƏ DİN VƏ DİNİ AMİL

### RELIGION AND THE RELIGIOUS FACTOR IN TURKISH STATES DURING GLOBALIZATION

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#### XÜLASƏ

Müasir dünya münaqişələr və ziddiyyətlərlə doludur. Onun nizamı daim dəyişir, bir çox ölkələr etno-millətçi çağırışlarla üzləşir və bütün çətin vəziyyətlərdə milli və dini kimlik problemləri bu və ya digər dərəcədə özünü göstərir. Dini dözümsüzlük, vətəndaşların dinə əsaslanan hüquqlarının pozulması və əksinə, güzəştə getmək və all modus vivendi – məqbul bir yol tapmağa cəhdlər müasir qlobal məkanda mühüm rol oynayır. Çox konfessiyalı və multikultural ölkələrdə yeni şəraitə uyğun olaraq savadlı milli və dini siyasət düzgün qurulmalıdır. Bu gün dövlət və dini qurumlar arasında münasibətlərin intensivləşməsi, eləcə də dinin sosial problemlər sırasına daxil edilməsi ilə etiraf etmək lazımdır ki, ölkələrin reallığında dini amil mühüm rol oynayır.

Məqalədə müasir dövrdə baş verən sosial, siyasi və iqtisadi baxımından sekularizasiya ilə din amili və onların bir-birinə təsiri tədqiq edilmişdir. Qloballaşan dünyanın Şərq aləminin modernləşməsi zamanı dinə ehtiyacın artması bir faktdır. Bunun nəticəsində dini amil siyasi alətə və yeni siyasi ideologiyaya çevrilməyə başlayır. Bu səbəbdən məqalə müasir şəraitdə din və dini amilin dövlətlə qarşılıqlı təsirinə həsr olunub. Habelə, onların ictimai şüura təsirinin spesifikliyi göstərməyə çalışılmışdır.

**Açar sözlər:** qloballaşma, din, dini amil, modernləşmə, fundamentalizm, sekularizasiya, dini maariflənmə, dini təhlükəsizlik

#### ABSTRACT

The contemporary age is fraught with inconsistencies and paradoxes. Its order is always shifting, many nations suffer ethnonationalism concerns, and national and religious identity issues present themselves to varying degrees in all tough situations. Religious intolerance, breaches of citizens' rights based on religion and vice versa, attempts to compromise and find an acceptable solution—all of these modes of coexistence play an essential part in today's global environment. An informed national and religious policy should be adequately created in multi-confessional and multicultural nations in conformity with the contemporary realities. Today, with the strengthening of ties involving the state and religious organizations, as well as increasing recognition of religion among societal concerns, it is imperative to acknowledge that religion plays a significant part in the reality of countries.

The article investigated the social, political, and economic causes of secularization and religion, as well as their interactions. It is true that the demand for religion grows in a globalized society as the Eastern world modernizes. As a consequence of this, the religious component becomes a political instrument and a new political philosophy. As a result, the essay focuses on the relationship of religion and the religious aspect with the state in modern times. It was also attempted to demonstrate the distinctiveness of their influence on public consciousness.

**Keywords:** Globalization, Religion, Religious component, Modernity, Fundamentalism, Secularization, Religious enlightenment, Religious security.

## ÖĞRENCİ VELİLERİNİN OKUL ÖNCESİ EĞİTİM KURUMLARINDA PSİKOLOJİK DANIŞMA VE REHBERLİK SERVİSİNE YÖNELİK GÖRÜŞLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINING THE OPINIONS OF STUDENT PARENTS TOWARDS PSYCHOLOGICAL  
COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE SERVICES IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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### ÖZET

Okul öncesi eğitim kademesinde psikolojik danışma ve rehberlik hizmetleri, çocukların duygusal, sosyal ve akademik gelişimini desteklemek için önemli bir rol oynar. Bu hizmetler, çocukların davranışsal sorunlarıyla başa çıkmalarına, duygusal zorlukları anlamalarına ve ifade etmelerine yardımcı olur. Psikolojik danışmanlar, çocukları değerlendirir, ailelerle işbirliği yapar ve öğretmenlere danışmanlık yaparak eğitim ortamını daha destekleyici hale getirir. Bu hizmetler, çocukların sağlıklı bir şekilde büyümelerine ve öğrenmelerine yardımcı olur. Ailelere yönelik yürütülen müşavirlik çalışmaları ve çocuklara sunulan hizmetlerin öğrenci velileri tarafından nasıl algılandığı bu araştırmanın çalışma konusudur. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2023 yılında çocuğu Karaman ilinde okul öncesi kademedede öğrenim gören 25 öğrenci velisi oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma nitel araştırma, olgu bilimi deseninde gerçekleştirilmiş olup veliler ile yapılandırılmış görüşmeler gerçekleştirilerek araştırmacılar tarafında hazırlanan sorulara cevaplar alınmıştır. Elde edilen yanıtlar içerik analizi tekniğiyle incelenmiştir. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre öğrenci velilerinin okul öncesi eğitim kademesinde psikolojik danışma ve rehberlik servisinden akademik, kariyer ve sosyal duygusal gelişim alanlarında çalışmalar yapmaları beklemekte olduğu görülmüştür. Velilerin özellikle sosyal duygusal gelişim kapsamında olumlu davranış kazandırma, iletişim becerileri, akran ilişkileri, özgüven, anne baba tutumları, mahremiyet; akademik gelişim kapsamında okul uyum ve oryantasyon çalışmaları, üst öğrenim kurumlarına hazırlık; kariyer gelişimi alanında ilgi, yetenek çalışmaları ve meslek tanıtım faaliyetlerine gereksinim duydukları sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** rehberlik servisi, psikolojik danışman, okul öncesi eğitimi

### ABSTRACT

Psychological counseling and guidance services at the pre-school education level play an important role in supporting children's emotional, social and academic development. These services help children cope with behavioral problems and understand and express emotional difficulties. Psychological counselors make the educational environment more supportive by evaluating children, collaborating with families, and advising teachers. These services help children grow and learn in a healthy way. The subject of this research is how the counseling studies carried out for families and the services provided to children are perceived by the students' parents. The study group of the research consists of 25 parents of students whose children are studying at pre-school level in Karaman province in 2023. The research was conducted in a qualitative research, phenomenology pattern, and structured interviews were conducted with parents and answers were received to the questions prepared by the researchers. The obtained answers were examined using the content analysis technique. According to

the results of the research, it was seen that the parents of the students expected the psychological counseling and guidance service to carry out studies in the fields of academic, career and social emotional development at the pre-school education level. Especially within the scope of social emotional development, parents should develop positive behavior, communication skills, peer relations, self-confidence, parental attitudes, privacy; school adaptation and orientation studies within the scope of academic development, preparation for higher education institutions; It has been concluded that they need interest, talent studies and career promotion activities in the field of career development.

**Keywords:** counseling service, psychological counselor, pre-school education

## “OĞUZ TÜRKLERİNİN URUMİYE GÖLÜ’NE AĞITLARI “KİTABININ İNCELENMESİ

THE ANALYSIS OF THE BOOK "THE LAMENTS OF OGHUZ TURKS TO URUMIYEH LAKE"

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### ÖZET:

2023 yılı Kasım ayında Türkiye Cumhuriyeti’nde İKSAD yayınevi tarafından çıkarılan “Oğuz Türklerinin Urumiye Gölü’ne Ağıtları” kitabının yayınlanmasıyla birlikte Türk dünyasının ve hatta dünyanın en önemli iklim sorunu olan Güney Azerbaycan’da bulunan Urumiye Gölü’nün kuruması sorunu gündeme getirilmiştir.

Kitabın yazarı Doç. Dr. Nabi Azeroğlu’nun Güney Azerbaycan Türkü olması sebebiyle akademik çalışmalarında özellikle Güney Azerbaycan ve İran sahasını görmekteyiz. Yazarın bu eseri Türkoloji çalışmaları için de önem arz etmektedir. Bu kitabın yazılma amacı Güney Azerbaycan ve Türk dünyasının en önemli çevre felaketi olarak adlandırılan Urumiye Gölü’nün kurutulmasına dikkat çekmek, göl hakkında yazılan şiirleri literatüre kazandırmak olmuştur. Kitabın ilk bölümünde İran Türkleri hakkında genel bilgiler verilmiş, Azerbaycan bölgesinin Türk kültürü üzerindeki öneminden bahsedilmiştir. Kitabın ikinci bölümde, derlenen şiir, nazire ve bayatılar yer almaktadır.

Türkiye Cumhuriyetinin 100. yılı ve Türk Dünyasının Yüzyılı münasebetiyle yayınlanan kitapta, Türkiye Cumhuriyetinden Âşık OBALI, Beytullah AVCI, Abdullah ALTINSOY, Irak’tan Mehmet Ömer KAZANCI ve Azerbaycan Cumhuriyetinden Heyde OĞUZ, Etibar KARİB, Süleyman HÜSEYNOV, gibi şairlerin şiirlerine yer verilmiştir. Kitabın ikinci bölümünün en hacimli kısmı Güney Azerbaycan, yazar, şair ve âşıklarının şiirlerine aittir. Tüm şiir ve ağıtlar titiz bir çalışma ile derlenmiş, Azerbaycan Türkçesi ve Türkiye Türkçesi bir arada verilmiştir.

Bu kitap Güney Azerbaycan şairlerinden Abdullah Abbasi’nin “Urmu Döner Gülistana Ey Dostlar” şiirinde “Urmu’nun derdini bildiren olsa, Çayları Urum’a indiren olsa, Muhabbetle Urmu’nu konuşturan olsa, Urmu döner gülistana ey dostlar” dizeleriyle ifade ettiği temennisinin vücut bulmuş halidir. Yazar bu kitapla pek çok şair ve ozanın yürek yangınlarına ses olmuştur.

Bu bildiride son dönemde Türkiye’de yayınlanan ve akademi dünyasının dikkatini üzerine çekmiş olan “Oğuz Türklerinin Urumiye Gölü’ne Ağıtları” adlı kitabın tanıtımı yapılacaktır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Güney Azerbaycan, Urumiye Gölü, Çevre Sorunu

### ABSTRACT:

In November 2023, the book "Oghuz Turks' Lamentations to Lake Urumiyeh" was published by IKSAD publishing house in the Republic of Türkiye. Nevertheless, the problem of the drying up of Lake Urumiyeh in South Azerbaijan, which is the most important climate problem of the Turkic world and even the world, was brought to the agenda.

The author of the book Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nabi Azeroglu is a South Azerbaijani Turk. For this reason, we see especially South Azerbaijan and Iranian field in his academic studies. This work of the author is also important for Turkological studies. The purpose of writing this book was to draw attention to the drying of Lake Urumiyeh, which is called the most important environmental disaster of South Azerbaijan and the Turkic world, and to bring the poems written about the lake to the literature. The second part of the book contains compiled poems, nazire and bayati.

In the book published on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Republic of Turkey and the Centenary of the Turkish World, poems of poets such as Asık OBALI, Beytullah AVCI, Abdullah ALTINSOY from the Republic of Turkey; Mehmet Ömer KAZANCI from Iraq and Heyde OĞUZ, Etibar KARIB, Süleyman HÜSEYNOV from the Republic of Azerbaijan are included. The most voluminous part of the second part of the book belongs to the poems of South Azerbaijan writers, poets and minstrels. All poems and laments have been compiled with meticulous work, Azerbaijani Turkish and Turkish are given together.

This book is the embodiment of the wish of Abdullah Abbasi, one of the poets of South Azerbaijan, expressed with the lines "If anyone could report the troubles of Urmun, If someone could bring the streams down to Urum, If anyone could make Urmu talk with conversation Urmu turns into a rose garden, O friends! " in his poem "Urmu turns into a rose garden, O friends". With this book, the author has given voice to the heart fires of many poets and poets.

In this declaration, the book titled "Oghuz Turks' Lamentations to Lake Urumiyeh", which has recently been published in Türkiye and attracted the attention of the academi world, will be introduced.

**Key words:** South Azerbaijan, Lake Urumiyeh, Environmental Problem

**ФИЛОСОФСКАЯ АНТРОПОЛОГИЯ: ПРОБЛЕМА СУЩНОСТИ  
И СМЫСЛА ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКОГО СУЩЕСТВОВАНИЯ**

**PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGY: THE PROBLEM OF THE ESSENCE AND MEANING OF  
HUMAN EXISTENCE**

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**ABSTRACT**

The article "Philosophical Anthropology: The Problem of the Essence and Meaning of Human Existence" represents a profound analysis of the fundamental questions related to the philosophical understanding of human nature and the meaning of life. The authors explore key aspects of philosophical anthropology, examining the problem of the essence of human beings in the context of various philosophical traditions.

The article begins with a review of the history of the development of philosophical anthropology, highlighting major schools of thought and their influence on contemporary perceptions of humanity. The authors then analyze the question of the meaning of human existence, exploring various philosophical concepts, including existentialism, phenomenology, and transcendental idealism.

Special attention is given to the dialogue between religious and scientific approaches to human nature, as well as the consideration of the influence of socio-cultural factors on the formation of ideas about the meaning of life. The authors emphasize the necessity of integrating philosophical, scientific, and spiritual approaches for a comprehensive understanding of the multidimensionality of human beings.

The article is of interest to a wide range of readers, including philosophers, sociologists, psychologists, and anyone interested in profound questions about human nature and the meaning of life.

**Keywords:** anthropology, essence of human beings, meaning of life, multidimensionality of human beings.

**АННОТАЦИЯ:**

Статья "Философская антропология: проблема сущности и смысла человеческого существования" представляет собой глубокий анализ основных вопросов, связанных с философским пониманием человеческой природы и смысла жизни. Авторы исследуют ключевые аспекты философской антропологии, рассматривая проблему сущности человека в контексте различных философских традиций.

Статья начинается с обзора истории развития философской антропологии, выделяя основные школы мышления и их влияние на современные представления о человеке. Далее авторы анализируют вопрос смысла человеческого существования, исследуя различные философские концепции, включая экзистенциализм, феноменологию и трансцендентальный идеализм.

Особое внимание уделяется диалогу между религиозными и научными подходами к человеческой природе, а также рассмотрению влияния социокультурных факторов на формирование представлений о смысле жизни. Авторы подчеркивают необходимость интеграции философских, научных и духовных подходов для полного понимания человека в его многомерности.

Статья представляет интерес для широкого круга читателей, включая философов, социологов, психологов и всех, кто интересуется глубокими вопросами человеческой природы и смысла жизни.

**Ключевые слова:** антропология, сущность человека, смысл жизни, многомерность человека

## AZƏRBAYCAN DILLİ VIKİPEDIYADA TÜRK XALQLARIN TOLERANT DƏYƏRLƏRİ HAQQINDA MƏQALƏLƏR

### ARTICLES ABOUT THE TOLERANT VALUES OF THE TURKIC PEOPLES IN THE AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE WIKIPEDIA

*Məmmədli Xəyalə İlham qızı*

AMEA Mərkəzi Elmi Kitabxana

Məqalə Azərbaycan dilli Vikipediya türk xalqlarının tolerant dəyərlərinin təbliği haqda məqalələrin yaradılmasına həsr olunmuşdur. Məqalədə türk xalqları ərazisində olan tarixi dövlətlərdə müxtəlif din və dilə məxsus xalqlara olan münasibət haqda danışılır. Son illərdə vikipediya türk xalqlarının tolerant dəyərlərini əks etdirən yeni məqalələrin yaradılması haqda məlumat verilir.

Azərbaycan müxtəlif sivilizasiyaların, ayrı-ayrı millətlərin sülh, əmin-amanlıq, qarşılıqlı anlaşma şəraitində yaşadığı dövlət kimi dünyada tanınmışdır. Tolerant dəyərlər milli kimliyindən, dilindən, dinindən asılı olmayaraq Azərbaycan dövlətinin hər bir vətəndaşının gündəliyində mühüm amillərdən biridir. Türk xalqlarının zəngin multikultural keçmişi və bu günü təkcə onların bugünkü yaşam tərz, yaratdığı ədəbi-bədii, elmi-fəlsəfi, siyasi-hüquqi qaynaqlarda, sənədlərdə deyil, həmçinin Azərbaycan vikipediyasında da öz əksini tapmışdır.

Bu gün dünyaya, Azərbaycan və digər dövlətlərlə bağlı tarixi həqiqətlərin çatdırılmasında mətbuatın, sosial şəbəkələrin oynadığı mühüm rolla yanaşı, “VİKİPEDIYA” elektron ensiklopediyasının rolu da əvəzsiz və mühümdür. Bu səbəbdən həm, Azərbaycan dilli Vikipediya, həm də digər dillərdə Azərbaycanda tolerant dəyərləri əks etdirən xeyli sayda məqalə yaradılmışdır. Azərbaycan dilli vikipediya da tolerant dəyərləri əks etdirən xeyli sayda məqalə mövcuddur. Bu məqalələr arasında türk xalqlarının tolerant dəyərlərini təbliğ edən məqalələr də üstünlük təşkil edir.

Qeyd edək ki, tarixən türk xalqlarının məskunlaşdığı ərazisində müxtəlif dinləri və mədəniyyətləri təmsil edən toplumlar yaşayıblar. Bu toplum və xalqlar türk xalqları arasında heç bir təzyiq və ayrışikliyə məruz qalmayıblar. Tarixən mövcud olan türk dilli dövlətlərin tərkibində olan müxtəlif mədəniyyətə və dinə malik xalqlar rahat və sərbəst şəkildə öz dini və milli kimliklərini qoruyublar. Məsəl üçün müxtəlif xalqların yaşadığı Osmanlı imperiyası ərazisində qeyri müsəlman və türk olan toplumlar, sərbəst şəkildə öz milli və dini kimliklərini qoruyub saxlamağa müvəffəq olublar. Azərbaycan dilli Vikipediya da bu tolerant dəyərləri əks etdirən xeyli sayda məqalə yaradılıb. Osmanlı imperiyası ərazisində olan yüzlərlə kilsə və sinaqoq haqda məqalələri misal göstərmək olar. Məsələn: “Qadınlar sultanlığı”, “Səlahəddin Ülkümən”, “Behiç Ərkin”, “Türkiyədə yəhudilərin tarixi”, “İstanbuldakı yəhudi qəbiristanlıqları”, “İstanbuldakı sinaqoqların siyahısı” məqalələri fərqləndirmək olar.

Türkdilli dövlətlərdə yəhudilərə olan münasibət Mərkəzi Asiyada da tolerant dəyərləri qorumaqla həyata keçirilmişdir. Məşhur Buxara yəhudiləri Mərkəzi Asiyada yaranan bütün türk dilli ölkələrdə öz mədəniyyət və dillərini sərbəst şəkildə qoruyaraq yaşayıblar. “Buxara yəhudiləri”, “Səmərqənddə Buxar yəhudiləri”, “Səmərqənd yəhudi məhəlləsi”, “Əfqanıstanda yəhudi əlyazmaları”, “Kanesay Sinaqoqu”, “Gümbəz Sinaqoqu”, “Kalon Sinaqoqu” və digər məqalələr türk xalqlarının tolerant dəyərlərini göstərir.

Ümumiyyətlə Azərbaycan dilli Vikipediya türk xalqlarının tolerant dəyərlərini əks etdirən minlərlə məqalə mövcuddur. Həmçinin müxtəlif türk dilli vikipediyalarda da Azərbaycanda tolerant dəyərlərə həsr edilmiş minlərlə məqalə vardır. Bu məqalələr yəhudilər, udinlər, ruslar kimi müxtəlif din və dilə məxsus xalqların mədəniyyət nümunələri haqqındadır.

**Açar sözlər:** yəhudilər, sinaqoq, xalq, mədəniyyət, dövlət

## ABSTRACT

The article is dedicated to the creation of articles on the promotion of tolerant values of the Turkic peoples in the Azerbaijani language Wikipedia. The article talks about the attitude towards the peoples of different religions and languages in the historical states in the territory of the Turkic peoples. In recent years, information has been given on Wikipedia about the creation of new articles reflecting the tolerant values of the Turkish people.

Azerbaijan is known in the world as a state where different civilizations and different nationalities live in conditions of peace, tranquility and mutual understanding. Tolerant values are one of the important factors in the daily life of every citizen of Azerbaijan, regardless of their national identity, language, and religion. The rich multicultural past of the Turkic peoples and their current lifestyle are reflected not only in their literary-artistic, scientific-philosophical, political-legal sources and documents, but also in Azerbaijan Wikipedia.

Today, in addition to the important role played by the press and social networks in conveying historical truths about Azerbaijan and other countries to the world, the role of the electronic encyclopedia "Wikipedia" is irreplaceable and important. For this reason, a large number of articles reflecting tolerant values in Azerbaijan have been created both on the Azerbaijani-language Wikipedia and in other languages. There are also many articles reflecting tolerant values in the Azerbaijani language wikipedia. Among these articles, the articles promoting the tolerant values of the Turkish people are predominant.

**Keywords:** Jews, synagogue, people, culture, state

## FUNCTIONALISM AS A LINGUISTIC PARADIGM

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### ABSTRACT

This article deals with the problem of functionalism in linguistics. It is noted that functionalism as a linguistic paradigm is represented by a number of linguistic theories with varying degrees of radicalization. The first functionalists ("frontier functionalists") consider linguistic functionalism as a kind of auxiliary mean for formal analysis. The second functionalists ("moderate functionalists") mainly study grammar and consider it both an autonomous and motivated function. The third functionalists ("radical functionalists") believe that grammar should primarily or mainly be reduced to discursive elements (Solodilova, et al., 2018). It is argued that within the framework of functionalism, language is considered as a tool for fulfilling certain goals, as well as as a means to achieve the realization of proper intentions by a person. The linguistic situation, which is a special type of interlanguage relations, and its various forms existing in the social life of a particular people at a certain stage of historical development, act as the direct object of language. According to V. Avrorin the language function can be defined as "the practical manifestation of the essence of language, the realization of its purpose in the system of social phenomena, the specific action of language due to its very nature, without which language cannot exist, as there is no matter without movement" (Avrorin, 1975). The importance of identifying functions for language learning, both in theoretical and applied aspects, was most clearly manifested in linguistics of the XX century—especially in functional linguistics (Trojanova, 2008). In conclusion, summarizing foregoing, we can conclude that in modern linguistics there are different areas of research for studying of functional grammar. Depending on the feature of these areas, various concepts and types of approaches have been developed. Based on a number of functional and grammatical concepts (for example, A. Martin's concept of focusing the main attention in grammar on the function of a particular sentence member and S. Dik's concept, largely related to transformational syntax), the interpretation of the concept "function" in this study can be characterized by referring to the concept of a functional-semantic field, which provides the basis for a systematic analysis of the units functions belonging to different language levels. A functional-semantic field is a bilateral unit that has not only a plan of content, but also a plan of expression. The analysis of the functional-semantic field is also related to spatial representation. Here, the content of language means is determined by their spatial location - the central and peripheral configuration.

**Keywords:** functionalism, semantics, concept, language level, functional grammar

## THE NATURE OF COMMON PUBLICATIONS THAT UNITE THE TURKISH WORLD

### TÜRK DÜNYASINI BİRLƏŞDİRƏN ORTAQ YAYIMLARIN MAHİYYƏTİ

**Filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru Quliyeva Şəlalə Məhyəddin qızı**

Bakı, AMEA Mərkəzi Elmi Kitabxanası/Nadir kitablar və qiymətli nəşrlər fondu

#### XÜLASƏ

Müasir dövrdə türk dövlətləri arasında müxtəlif istiqamətlərdə əməkdaşlıq imkanları genişlənir. Kütləvi informasiya vasitələri, teleradio qurumları arasında da tez-tez təşkil olunan ortaq yayımlar, bağlantılar türk dünyasına aid xəbərlərin geniş ictimaiyyətə çatdırılması baxımından xüsusi əhəmiyyət daşıyır. Bu gün Türk Dövlətləri Təşkilatının əsas amalı topluma aid olan xalqların bir-birinə bağlılığını möhkəmləndirmək, ümumtürk mədəniyyətini inkişaf etdirmək və əməkdaşlığın yüksək səviyyədə qurulmasına nail olmaq məqsədinə xidmət edir. Reallaşan ən böyük layihələr bu ölkələrin iqtisadiyyatının dirçəldilməsinə hesablanır. Qlobal problemlər fonunda yaranan gərginliyi aradan qaldırmaq üçün ortaq çözümlər çox şeyi həll etmək iqtidarında olduğundan, atılan addımlar, düzənlənən möhtəşəm sammitlər, ölkələrin bir-birinə dəstək nümayişi türkün sarsılmaz dayacağından xəbər verir. Reallıqların olduğu kimi təqdimi, hər bir xalqın özünəməxsus dəyərlərinin təbliği, ümumtürk mədəniyyətinin spesifik xüsusiyyətlərinin təlqini, bir sözlə türk düşüncəsinin, məfkurəsinin geniş atmosferanı əhatə etməsi bu tip ölkələrdə milli jurnalistikanın əsas qayələrindən biridir. Elektron media əsrində informasiyanın əldə edilməsi rahatlaşdığı kimi, anti-türk təbliğatı aparan qüvvələrə qarşı güclü mübarizə tədbirlərinin görülməsi də əsas şərtlərdən biridir. Ortaq yayımlar türk xalqlarını, eyni tarixi köklərə malik olan toplumları daha da bir-birinə yaxınlaşdırır. Telekərpülərdə, radio dalğalarında qədim türk tarixinin səhifələri vərəqlənir, tarixi həqiqətlər söylənilir. Ümumtürk mədəniyyətindən bəhs olunur və ayrı-ayrı türk xalqlarının özünəməxsus elementləri yada salınır. "Güc birlikdədir", deyib atalarımız. Güclü görünmək, qüdrətli olmaq, türkün nələrə qadir olduğunu sübut etmək üçün aparılan mübarizə, siyasi iradə, cəsarət nümayişi bugünkü türk liderlərinin qarşıya qoyduğu əsas prioritet vəzifələrdən biridir.

**Açar sözlər:** Türk Dövlətləri Təşkilatı, Türk dünyası, Türkçülük, Ortaq yayımlar, Ümumtürk mədəniyyəti, Ortaq Türk əlifbası.

#### SUMMARY

In modern times, opportunities for cooperation between Turkish states in various directions are expanding. Joint broadcasts and links, which are often organized between mass media, television and radio institutions, are of particular importance in terms of conveying news related to the Turkish world to the general public. Today, the main task of the Organization of Turkic States is to strengthen the interdependence of the peoples belonging to the community, to develop the all-Turkic culture and to achieve a high level of cooperation. The largest realized projects are calculated to revive the economy of these countries. Since common solutions to overcome the tension arising in the background of global problems are able to solve many things, the steps taken, the great summits organized, the show of support of the countries to each other indicate the unshakable support of the Turks. Presenting the realities as they are, promoting the unique values of each nation, inculcating the specific features of the all-Turkish culture, in short, covering the wide atmosphere of Turkish thought and ideology is one of the main principles of national journalism. In the age of electronic media, it is easy to obtain information, so it is one of the main conditions to take strong measures against the forces carrying out anti-Turkish propaganda. Joint broadcasts bring Turkish peoples and communities with the same historical roots closer together. The pages of ancient Turkish history are being turned over on TV channels and radio waves, and historical truths are being told. The general Turkish culture is discussed and the unique elements of individual Turkic peoples are mentioned. "Strength is together",

said our fathers. The struggle to look strong, to be powerful, to prove what the Turk is capable of, to demonstrate political will and courage is one of the main priority tasks of today's Turkish leaders.

**Key words:** Organization of Turkic States, Turkic world, Turkism, joint broadcasts, common Turkish culture, common Turkish alphabet

## AZƏRBAYCANIN AZAD OLUNMUŞ ƏRAZİLƏRİNİN İŞĞALDAN ƏVVƏL QARIŞCI KƏPƏNƏKLƏRİNİN (LEPIDOPTERA, GEOMETRIDAE) ÖYRƏNİLMƏSİNƏ DAİR

TO THE STUDY OF GEOMETER MOTHS (LEPIDOPTERA, GEOMETRIDAE) OF THE  
LIBERATED TERRITORIES IN THE PRE-OCCUPATION PERIOD

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*Səliqə Qalib qızı Qazi*

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### XÜLASƏ

Qarışcı kəpənəklər (Lepidoptera, Geometridae) bir çox müxtəlif biotoplarda məskunlaşır, biosenozlarda və aqrosenozlarda əsas rol oynayır. Tırtılları kütləvi çoxaldığı illərdə yem otlarına, dərman bitkilərinə, tərəvəz və giləmeyvələrə, meyvə və meşə ağaclarına ciddi ziyan vururlar. Bu kəpənəklərin çoxu çiçəkli bitkilərin tozlanmasında iştirak etdiyi üçün böyük iqtisadi əhəmiyyətə malikdir.

Məqalədə Şuşa, Kəlbəcər [Yanşax], Zəngilan [Vejnəli], Laçın [Malibəyli] rayonlarından işğaldan əvvəl Zoologiya institutunun əməkdaşları A. Boqaçov, R. Əfəndi, N. Səmədov, S. Əliyev tərəfindən toplanan qarışcı kəpənək növləri haqqında məlumat verilir. Zoologiya institutunun kolleksiya fondunda azad olunmuş rayonlarından toplanmış Geometridae fəsiləsi kəpənəklərinin işlənməsi nəticəsində 4 yarımfəsiləyə 31 cinsə aid 42 qarışcı növü müəyyən edilmiş, onların toplandığı ərazilər və dünya üzrə yayılması qeyd edilmişdir. Bu qarışcı kəpənəklərindən 21 növü Azərbaycan faunası üçün yenidir.

**Açar sözlər :** qarışcı kəpənəklər, fauna, rayon, fəsilə, cins, növ.

### SUMMARY

Geometer moths (Lepidoptera, Geometridae) live in many different biotopes and play a key role in biocenoses and agrocenoses. They damage fodder grasses, vegetables, fruits and berries, pastures of medicinal plants. In the years of mass reproduction they also causes serious damage to pastures and forest trees. Many of these moths are of great economic importance because they are involved in pollination of flowering plants.

Information about geometer moths recorded in such districts of Garabakh as Shusha, Kalbajar (Yanshakh), Zangilan (Vezneli), Lachin (Malibeyli) by some entomologists ( A. Bogachev, R. Effendi, N. Samadov, S. Aliyev) of the Institute of Zoology is given in the article. In addition the article presents localities of 42 species of geometer moths from 31 genera and 4 subfamilies which were collected in the territories liberated from occupation. Worldwide distribution of the species is presented too. Of these 21 species are mentioned for the first time for the fauna of Azerbaijan.

**Keywords:** geometer moths, fauna, district, family, genus, species

## ENFLASYON VE ENFLASYON MUHASEBESİNİN FİNANSAL TABLO ANALİZİNE ETKİSİ

### INFLATION AND INFLATION ACCOUNTING IMPACT ON THE ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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#### ÖZET

Enflasyon fiyatlar genel seviyesindeki artış olarak tanımlanırken, aynı zamanda ekonomide yarattığı belirsizlik ve risk nedeniyle işletmeler için ciddi bir problemdir. Pandemi sonrası tüm dünyada yaşanan enflasyon oranlarındaki artış kriz haline gelmeden önlenmeye çalışılmaktadır. Türkiye’de bu amaçla 01.01.2024 tarihinden itibaren enflasyon muhasebesi uygulamasına geçilecektir.

Enflasyonist ortamlarda özellikle işletmelerin finansal tabloları ile yakından ilgilenen; işletmelerin yöneticileri, ortakları, kredi kurumları, potansiyel ortaklar, çalışanlar, işletmeyle ticari alış verişi içinde olan işletmeler ve işletme çalışanları ile kamu, işletmelerin finansal tablolarını doğru bir şekilde yorumlama konusunda zorluk yaşamaktadır. Finansal tabloların analizini yapanlar ciddi kabul edilebilecek hatalar yapabilmektedirler. Bu durum finansal raporların doğruluk ve güvenilirlikleri tartışılır hale gelmektedir.

Enflasyon muhasebesine geçilmesi enflasyonun etkisini ortadan kaldırmaya yönelik olsa da enflasyon muhasebesine geçilmesi konusunda tartışılması gereken konular bulunmaktadır. Bunların başında enflasyonun yüksek olduğu dönemler konusu gelmektedir. Enflasyonun yüksekliğinin ölçüsü nedir? Enflasyon muhasebesine geçildiğinde finansal tabloların doğruluğu ve güvenilirliği konusunda karşılaşılabilecek problemler var mıdır? Enflasyon muhasebesine geçilmesi durumunda finansal analiz uygulamalarında yaşanacak problemler nelerdir?

Bu çalışmada enflasyonun finansal tablolara olumsuz etkisi üzerinde durulduktan sonra, 2024 yılında enflasyon muhasebesi ile gelecek yeni uygulamalar ve enflasyon muhasebesinin finansal tablolara etkisi ve finansal tabloların analizinde dikkat edilmesi gereken konular araştırılmaya çalışılacaktır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Enflasyon, Enflasyon muhasebesi, Finansal tablolar analizi.

#### SUMMARY

While inflation is defined as an increase in the general level of prices, it is also a serious problem for businesses due to the uncertainty and risk it creates in the economy. It is being tried to prevent the increase in inflation rates experienced all over the world after the pandemic before it becomes a crisis. For this purpose, the application of inflation accounting will be started in Turkey from 01.01.2024. Managers of enterprises, partners, credit institutions, potential partners, employees, enterprises engaged in commercial exchange with the enterprise, and business employees, as well as the public, who are especially closely interested in the financial statements of enterprises in inflationary environments, experience difficulties in interpreting the financial statements of enterprises correctly. Those who analyze financial statements may make mistakes that can be considered serious. In this situation, the accuracy and reliability of financial reports are becoming controversial. Switching to inflation accounting is a direction to eliminate the impact of inflation.

**Keywords:** Inflation, Inflation accounting, Financial statements analysis.

## KOVID-19 PANDEMIYASININ NEFTİN VƏ QIZILIN QIYMƏTİNƏ TƏSRİNİN EKONOMETRİK TƏHLİLİ

### THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE PRICE OF OIL AND GOLD ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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#### XÜLASƏ:

2019-cu ilin sonlarında ortaya çıxan COVID-19 pandemiyası qlobal iqtisadiyyata dərin və geniş təsir göstərmişdir. İqtisadiyyatın bütün sahələrində pandemiyanın təsiri hələdə görülməkdədir. Tədqiqat işində COVID-19 pandemiyasının neftin və qızılın qiymətinə təsiri araşdırılmışdır. Neftin qiyməti və qızılın qiyməti bütün dünya üzrə yığılmış və həmin aylarda koronavirus xəstəliyinə yoluxanları sayı toplanaraq ekonometrik model qurulmuşdur. Modelin nəticələri təhlil edilmişdir.

**Açar sözlər:** COVID-19, neftin qiyməti, qızılın qiyməti, ekonometrik model

#### ABSTRACT:

The COVID-19 pandemic, which appeared in late 2019, had a deep and wide impact on the global economy. The impact of the pandemic is still visible in all areas of the economy. The article examines the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the price of oil and gold. An econometric model was established by collecting the number of people infected with the coronavirus disease. The results of the model were analyzed.

**Key words :** COVID-19, oil price, gold price, econometric model

## KÜRESEL SORUNLARIN SANAT NESNESİ OLARAK SÜRÜKLEYİCİ SANAT ORTAMINDA SERGİLENMESİ

### EXHIBITION OF GLOBAL PROBLEMS AS ART OBJECTS IN AN IMMERSIVE ART ENVIRONMENT

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#### ÖZET

Küreselleşme genel olarak ticari, siyasi sosyal ve kültürel alanlarda dünyanın birbirine daha çok entegre olması şeklinde anlaşılabilir. Küreselleşme kavramı incelendiğinde, kültürel küreselleşmenin diğer alanlarla büyük bir etkileşim içinde olduğu görülür. Kültürel alanda küreselleşmeyi hızlandıran faktörlerden birisi dijital teknolojidir. Dijital teknolojinin veriyi hızlı iletme/değiştirme gibi birçok özelliği zaman, mekân, gerçeklik algılarında dönüşümlere ve kültürel alan başta olmak üzere toplumsal yapıların dönüşümüne neden olmuştur. Bu dönüşümden sanatın etkilenmemesi söz konusu değildir. Dolayısıyla çağdaş sanatın küreselleşme olgusuyla sıkı bir etkileşim içinde olduğunu söylemek mümkündür. Küreselleşme olgusunun hızlanması küresel ortak sorunları da gündeme taşımaktadır. Çağdaş sanatta, küresel sorunlar sanat ortamlarında, bienaller, çağdaş sanat fuarları gibi küresel sergileme platformlarında tema olarak seçilmektedir. Dolayısıyla küresel sorunların sanat nesnesi olarak yorumlanması söz konusu olmaktadır. Gelişen dijital teknolojilerle gerçekleştirilen sanat olaylarında bilgisayar tabanlı siber uzay veya sanal ortam diye adlandırılan gerçek ötesi bir dünya oluşturulduğu görülür. Bu sanal ortamda, çeşitli donanımlarla izleyicinin görme, işitme, koklama, dokunma gibi duyularına hitap edilerek izleyici adeta sanal bir dünyaya daldırılır. Arttırılmış Gerçeklik (AR), Sanal Gerçeklik (VR), Karma Gerçeklik (MR), Genişletilmiş Gerçeklik (XR) teknolojileri sürükleyici teknolojiler içindedir. Günümüzde bu tür teknolojilerle icra edilen sanat olayları sürükleyici sanat (immersive art) diye adlandırılmaktadır. Çağdaş sanat formlarından birisi olan sürükleyici sanatta küresel sorunların gösterilmesi bu çalışmada konu edinilmiştir. İnternette ve sosyal ağlardan örnek olay uygulamaları araştırılmış seçilen örnek olaylar analiz edilmiştir. Sürükleyici teknolojilerle uygulanan sanat olaylarında küresel sorunların izleyiciyi başka bir gerçekliğe daldırarak ve adeta başka bir dünyada o sorunu yaşatarak etkili olduğunu söylemek mümkündür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Küreselleşme, Küresel sorunlar ve sanat, Sürükleyici Sanat,

#### ABSTRACT

Globalization can generally be understood as the greater integration of the world in commercial, political, social and cultural areas. When the concept of globalization is examined, it is seen that cultural globalization has a great interaction with other fields. One of the factors accelerating globalization in the cultural field is digital technology. Many features of digital technology, such as rapid data transmission/change, have caused transformations in the perceptions of time, space and reality, and the transformation of social structures, especially the cultural sphere. It is not possible for art not to be affected by this transformation. Therefore, it is possible to say that contemporary art is in close interaction with the phenomenon of globalization. The acceleration of globalization brings common global problems to the agenda. In contemporary art, global problems are chosen as themes in art environments and global exhibition platforms such as biennials and contemporary art fairs. Therefore, global problems are interpreted as art objects in contemporary art. In art events realized with developing digital technologies, it is seen that a post-real world called computer-based

cyberspace or virtual environment is created. In this virtual environment, the audience is immersed in a virtual world by appealing to the audience's senses such as sight, hearing, smell and touch with various equipment. Augmented Reality (AR), Virtual Reality (VR), Mixed Reality (MR), Extended Reality (XR) technologies are among the immersive technologies. Today, art events performed with such technologies are called immersive art. The subject of this study is to show global problems in immersive art, which is one of the contemporary art forms. Case study applications were researched from the internet and social networks and selected case studies were analyzed. It is possible to say that global problems are effective in art events implemented with immersive technologies by immersing the audience in another reality and making them experience that problem in another world.

**Key Words:** Globalization, Global problems and art, Immersive art, Immersive art environment

## ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ВНЕШНЕЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СВЯЗЕЙ КНР И ИХ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА ЭКОНОМИКУ КИТАЯ

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### КРАТКОЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Мировая торговля Китая играет важную роль в глобальной экономике. Китай - крупнейший экспортер и второй по величине импортер товаров в мире. С начала экономических реформ в конце 20-го века и стремительного роста экономики, Китай стал крупнейшей экономической державой в мире, а его роль на мировой арене продолжает расширяться. Ключевыми аспектами, которые продвигает китайскую экономику по указанной статистике являются: экспорт и импорт товаров. Данные экономические понятия выступают главным элементом экономики Китая.

Китай импортирует широкий спектр товаров, включая энергетические ресурсы (например, нефть и природный газ), сырье, пищевые продукты, машины и оборудование, электронику, химические продукты и многое другое. Эти импортируемые товары не только поддерживают производство и потребительский спрос внутри страны, но и играют важную роль в обеспечении населения и промышленности необходимыми ресурсами. Также страна импортирует сельскохозяйственные продукты, включая зерно, мясо, молоко и плодоовощную продукцию. Это помогает удовлетворить потребности в пищевых продуктах для населения и обеспечивает продовольственную безопасность страны.

Китай поддерживает торговые отношения с многими странами и участвует в многочисленных многосторонних и двусторонних торговых соглашениях. Это способствует увеличению импорта и экономическому взаимодействию с другими странами.

Международная экономическая интеграция играет важную роль в развитии Китая и его позиции на мировой арене. Китай активно участвует в многочисленных международных и региональных инициативах и организациях, что способствует его экономическому росту и влиянию на мировой уровень. Вот некоторые ключевые аспекты международной экономической интеграции Китая:

1. **Всемирная торговая организация (ВТО)**
2. **Региональное всестороннее экономическое партнерство (RCEP)**
3. **Инициатива "Один пояс, один путь" (Belt and Road Initiative, BRI)**
4. **Партнерство по экономическому партнерству Китай – Африка**
5. **Азиатский банк инфраструктурных инвестиций (АИВ)**
6. **Инвестиции в иностранные страны**
7. **Участие в глобальных цепочках поставок [1].**

Китай имеет значительный объем торговых отношений с Соединенными Штатами, и торговый баланс между этими двумя странами является одним из самых важных аспектов мировой торговли. США импортируют много товаров из Китая, включая электронику и одежду, и экспортируют в Китай такие товары, как сельскохозяйственные продукты и машины. Отношения между Китаем и Соединенными Штатами в мировой торговле являются ключевым аспектом глобальной экономики и могут описываться как сложные и динамичные.

Мировая торговля Китаем продолжает развиваться и оставаться важным двигателем как китайской экономики, так и мировой экономики в целом. Рост китайской экономики и расширение его мировых торговых связей оказывают влияние на различные аспекты мировой экономики, включая мировой торговый баланс, цепочки поставок и конкурентоспособность многих отраслей. В будущем мировая торговля Китаем будет продолжать эволюцию и оставаться в центре мировых экономических дискуссий.

Инвестиции Китая, как внутренние, так и международные, играют значительную роль в экономическом развитии Китая и его влиянии на мировую экономику. Страна активно инвестирует в свой собственный экономический рост. Эти инвестиции включают в себя развитие инфраструктуры, строительство городов и промышленных парков, а также поддержку ключевых секторов, таких как технологии, сельское хозяйство и образование.

Китай инвестирует в ключевые отрасли, такие как технологии, сельское хозяйство и образование. Эти инвестиции направлены на стимулирование инноваций, увеличение производительности и укрепление конкурентоспособности страны.

Китай также уделяет внимание экологическим вопросам и инвестициям в сферу охраны окружающей среды. Это включает в себя разработку зеленых технологий, снижение выбросов и повышение энергоэффективности.

Инвестиции в образование и человеческий капитал являются важным элементом для подготовки рабочей силы для будущих вызовов и возможностей. Китай активно развивает систему образования и науки.

Внутренние инвестиции также направлены на снижение экономического и регионального неравенства в Китае, обеспечивая более равномерное распределение ресурсов и развитие.

Китай активно развивает свои цифровые возможности, и этот процесс оказывает глубокое влияние на страну и мировую экономику.

История цифровой трансформации в Китае охватывает последние десятилетия и включает в себя внушительные достижения в развитии цифровых технологий и их влияние на экономику и общество.

Цифровая трансформация в Китае - это масштабный процесс интеграции информационных технологий во все сферы экономики и общества с целью увеличения эффективности, инноваций и развития. Китай активно развивает свои цифровые возможности и стал одним из лидеров в области цифровых технологий.

Китай активно инвестирует в развитие инфраструктуры, чтобы поддержать свои экспортные отрасли и обеспечить более эффективную доставку товаров на мировые рынки. Эти инвестиции играют ключевую роль в экономическом успехе страны.

**Ключевые слова:** инвестиции Китая, цифровая трансформация, экспорт и импорт Китая

## İZLEME: ONUN KARAKTERİSTİK ÖZELLİKLERİ VE MODERN ZAMANLARDA ASKERİ YÖNETİM SÜRECİNDE ÖNEMİ.

MONITORING: ITS CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES AND IMPORTANCE IN THE PROCESS  
OF MILITARY MANAGEMENT IN MODERN TIMES.

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### ÖZET

Makale, toplumun sosyal sisteminin yönetiminde özel bir öneme sahip olan izleme kavramının bilimsel olarak incelenmesine ayrılmıştır. Makalede, özel bir bilimsel araştırma türü olarak izleme kavramının içeriği açıklanmış, izlemenin amaçları, biçimleri, türleri, göstergeleri, konuları ve yöntemleri ele alınmıştır. Yazarların vardığı sonuçlar makalenin sonunda yansıtılmıştır. Makalenin yazarları, öncelikle araştırmalarının temel amacı olan izleme kavramının özünü ortaya çıkarmaya çalışmış, konuya yönelik çeşitli yaklaşımları analiz etmiş ve izleme kavramının yerli ve yabancı dillerde kesin bir açıklamasının olmadığı sonucuna varmıştır. Farklı kaynaklarda izleme konusuna farklı yaklaşımlar sergilenmekte, araştırma nesnesine bağlı olarak izlemeye çok sayıda tanım verilmektedir. Bilimsel bir araştırma yöntemi olarak izleme, yönetim etkinliğinin bilgi toplanması, gözlemlenmesi, analiz edilmesi, değerlendirilmesi ve tahmin edilmesidir. "İzleme" kavramı esas olarak ekoloji, bilişim, ekonomi, sosyoloji, pedagoji ve diğer bilim alanlarında ve ayrıca yönetim uygulamalarında uygulamasını bulur. İzlemenin amacı, organizasyonel veya devletsel süreçlerin, projelerin ve programların olumsuz iç ve dış koşullardan ve yaşamı ve rekabet gücünü tehdit edebilecek faktörlerden korunmasına, güvenliğin güçlendirilmesine ve istikrarlı bir şekilde geliştirilmesine yardımcı olmaktır. Sivil toplumda kamu izleme, hükümetin mevzuat beklentilerini ve amaçlanan eylem tarzını izlemenin yanı sıra, merkezi veya yerel otoriteler tarafından üstlenilen sosyal ve politik yükümlülüklerin yeterli düzeyde yerine getirilip getirilmediği konusunda kamuoyunu bilgilendirme sürecidir. İzleme katılımcıları: yetkili devlet organları; merkezi ve yerel yürütme organları; sivil toplum örgütleri; denetlenen projelerin, programların, kuruluşların başkanları; yetkili makam tarafından mevzuata uygun olarak izleme amacıyla görevlendirilen danışmanlık hizmetleri alanında uzmanlaşmış kuruluşlar, danışmanlar ve uzmanlardır. Ordunun devlet kurumları ve sivil toplum kuruluşları tarafından düzenli ve sistemli bir şekilde denetlenmesi, bu sistemdeki aksaklıkların giderilmesi, personelin hizmet motivasyonunun, vatanseverliğinin ve mücadele ruhunun geliştirilmesi için geniş fırsatlar yaratmaktadır. Askeri eğitim sistemi ordunun temel stratejik alanlarından biridir. Her halükarda, nitelikli subay personelinin yetiştirilmesiyle ilgilenen bu alandaki yönetim kalitesi araştırması özel bir öneme sahiptir. Modern anlamda askeri eğitim kurumlarında izlemenin temel amacı, eğitim sürecinin durumu hakkında kurum başkanlarına, öğretim elemanlarına ve bunun geliştirilmesiyle doğrudan ilgilenen kurumlara objektif bilgi sağlamaktır. eğitim kalitesinin daha da artırılmasına fırsat yaratmaktır. Orduda izleme, askeri kurum üzerindeki kamu kontrolünün bir tezahürüdür. Bu alanda hizmetin değişen ve yenilenen sosyo-ekonomik gereksinimlere göre oluşturulmasında izleme ayrı bir önem taşımaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** izleme, izlemenin amacı, izleme görevleri, izlemeye katılanlar, izleme türleri, izleme yöntemleri, askeri alanda izleme

## ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the scientific investigation of the concept of monitoring, which is of special importance in the management of the social system of the society. In the article, the content of the concept of monitoring as a special type of scientific research was clarified, and the goals, forms, types, indicators, subjects, and methods of monitoring were considered. The authors' conclusions are reflected at the end of the article. The authors of the article first tried to reveal the essence of the concept of monitoring as the main goal of their research, analyzed various approaches to it, and concluded that there is no precise explanation of the term monitoring in either local or foreign dictionaries. In different sources, different approaches to it are exhibited, and depending on the research object, monitoring is given numerous definitions. Monitoring, as a scientific research method, is information gathering, observation, analysis, evaluation, and prediction of management effectiveness. The concept of "monitoring" essentially finds its application in ecology, informatics, economics, sociology, pedagogy, and other sciences, as well as in management practice. The purpose of monitoring is to help protect organizational or state processes, projects, and programs from unfavorable internal and external conditions and factors that may threaten life and competitiveness, strengthening of security, and their stable development. In civil society, public monitoring is the process of monitoring the government's expectation of legislation and the intended course of action, as well as informing the public about the adequate fulfillment of social and political obligations assumed by central or local authorities. Monitoring participants: competent state bodies; central and local executive bodies; non-governmental organizations; heads of audited projects, programs, and organizations; are specialized organizations, consultants, and experts in the field of consulting services engaged by the competent authority for monitoring under the legislation. Organization of regular, systematic monitoring by state institutions as well as non-governmental organizations in the army opens wide opportunities for the elimination of shortcomings in this system, and improvement of service motivation, patriotism, and fighting spirit of personnel. The military education system is one of the main strategic areas of the army. In any case, the study of the quality of management in this field, which deals with the training of qualified officer personnel, is of special relevance. In the modern sense, the main purpose of monitoring in military educational institutions is to provide objective information about the state of the training process to the heads of the institutions, the teaching staff, and the institutions directly interested in the development of this field, and to create an opportunity to improve the quality of education further. Monitoring in the army is a manifestation of public control of the military institution. Monitoring is of particular importance in establishing the service in this field based on the changing and renewing socio-economic requirements.

**Keywords:** monitoring, purpose of monitoring, tasks of monitoring, participants of monitoring, types of monitoring, methods of monitoring, monitoring in the military field

**TÜRKİYE-AZERBAYCAN BİRLİKTELİĞİNDE DEĞERLİ BİR SİNEMACI VE EĞİTİMCİ:  
PROF. TEVFİK İSMAİLOV**

A DISTINGUISHED FILMMAKER AND ACADEMICIAN IN THE UNITY OF TURKEY AND  
AZERBAIJAN: PROF. TEVFİK İSMAİLOV

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**ÖZET**

Sovyet Sosyalist Cumhuriyetler Birliği'nin dağılmasının ardından, Türk Cumhuriyetlerinin (Azerbaycan, Kazakistan, Kırgızistan, Özbekistan ve Türkmenistan) Türkiye'de bilinirlikleri artmaya başlamıştır. Aralarında farklılıklar olsa da Türkçe konuşan ve bu nedenle birbirlerine çok yakın oldukları düşünülen Türk coğrafyası insanların aslında ülkemizde o denli tanınmadıkları, kültürel, sanatsal birikimlerine hakim olunmadığı anlaşılmıştır.

Türk dünyasında üretilen filmler, Türk tarihini, kültürünü yansıtmakta; siyasi, ekonomik ve toplumsal temaları işleyerek farklı coğrafyalarda yaşayan halkların benzerliklerini ve ayrılıklarını göstermektedir. Türk Cumhuriyetlerinde sinemanın gelişimini incelediğimizde Sovyetler Birliği döneminin etkin olduğu görülmektedir. Bu dönemde Türk Cumhuriyetlerinde sinema Sovyet ideolojisinin egemenliği altındaydı. Sovyetler Birliği'nin dağılmasının ardından bağımsızlığını ilan eden Türk kökenli cumhuriyetler sinemayı kendilerini oluşturan değerleri ifade etmek ve kültürel bağları güçlendirmek için önemli bir araç olarak kullandılar. Bu ülkelerde birçok önemli sinemacı yetişti ve ulusal - uluslararası alanda başarılar elde etti. Türk Cumhuriyetlerinde üretilen filmler seyredildikçe, filmlerin yaratıcılarıyla tanışıldıkça ülkelerin birbirlerini tanıma ve yakınlaşma süreci gelişmiştir. Bu ilişkilerin gelişiminde, yazar, yönetmen, senarist, oyuncu ve eğitimci kimlikleriyle tanınan Prof. Tevfik (Tofik) İsmailov hem Azerbaycan kültür sanat hayatı için hem de Türk dünyası için büyük bir öneme sahiptir.

Prof. Tevfik İsmailov, 1970 yılındaki ilk çalışması "Bekleyiş" filminden 1994 yılına kadar geçen sürede 22 uzun, 4 kısa metrajlı film çekmiş, belgesel ve televizyon filmleri hazırlamıştır. Filmlerinin genel özelliği her kesimden, her yaş grubundan insana hitap etmeleri ve toplumu yansıtan bir sinema yaklaşımına sahip olmalarıdır. Ülkesinin folklorik özelliklerini eserlerinde başarılı bir şekilde kullanan Prof. İsmailov için en önemli prensip, sanatın toplumla iç içe ve hayatın bir parçası olmasıdır. Filmleri yurtiçi ve dışında çeşitli festivallere katılmış ve birçok ödül almıştır. 1982 yılında çektiği "Azaplı Yollar" filmi 1985'te ABD'de düzenlenen Sovyet Filmleri Günleri'nde Azerbaycan'ı temsil etmiş ve ABD'de gösterilen ilk Azeri filmi olmuştur.

Azerbaycan'da başlayan akademik çalışmaları Türkiye'de 1994 yılından 2008 yılına kadar Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar Üniversitesi Güzel Sanatlar Fakültesi Sinema ve Televizyon Bölümü'nde misafir öğretim üyesi olarak sürmüştür. Derslerinde; Türk Dünyasına ait filmleri, yönetmenleri tanıtırken Sovyet sinemasıyla da ilgiliengin bilgi ve deneyimlerini paylaşmış, birçok sinemacı yetiştirmiştir. Hem öğrencisi olduğum hem de birlikte çalışma şansına eriştiğim Tevfik Hocam, danışmanlık yaptığı uygulamalı atölye derslerinde üretilecek filmlerin güzel mesajlar veren, güçlü iletilere, düzgün değerlerle örülü bir dramatik yapıya sahip olmasını isterdi. Filmlerinde de eğitimci kimliğinde de savunduğu düşünce; "İnsanı öyle terbiye etmek gerekir ki aklı da hayatı da sevinçle ışık ile dolu olsun. Onun kalbinde hayatın ve sanatın güzelliği, ince bir şeffaflıkla yansısın." biçimindedir. (İsmailov, 2014)

Prof. Tevfik İsmailov, Türkiye’de bulunduğu yıllar içinde adeta Azerbaycan’ın bir kültür elçisi gibi çalışmıştır. Hayatı boyunca Türk Cumhuriyetleri arasındaki ilişkinin sadece ekonomiye dayanmasını eleştirmiş, kültürel alanda güçlenmesinin önemini vurgulamıştır.

Türk Dünyası sineması için bıraktığı en kalıcı çalışma, 2001 yılında Türkiye’de basılan “Türk Cumhuriyetleri Sinema Tarihi” adlı üç ciltlik ansiklopedik eseridir.

Azerbaycan kültür ve sanat dünyasında özel bir yere sahip olan Prof. Tevfik İsmailov, 2016 yılında Bakü’de hayatını kaybetmiştir. Yaptığı çalışmalarla, çektiği filmlerle sadece kendi ülkesinin sanatına ve kültürüne yön vermekle kalmayan aynı zamanda Türkiye’ye de büyük katkılarda bulunan değerli sanatçı hocamız bu yönleriyle unutulmayacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Türk Cumhuriyetleri sineması, Azerbaycan sineması, Prof. Tevfik İsmailov, Türk Dünyası sineması.

## ABSTRACT

Following the dissolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the recognition of the Turkish Republics (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan) began to increase in Turkey. Although there are differences between them, it has been understood that the people of the Turkish geography, who speak Turkish and are therefore thought to be very close to each other, are actually not that well known in our country and their cultural and artistic richness is not mastered.

Films produced in the Turkish world reflect Turkish history and culture; they show the similarities and differences of the peoples living in different geographies by dealing with political, economic and social themes. When we examine the development of cinema in the Turkish Republics, it is seen that the Soviet Union period was effective. During this period, cinema in the Turkish Republics was dominated by Soviet ideology. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the Turkish republics that declared their independence used cinema as an important tool to express their values and strengthen cultural ties. Many prominent filmmakers emerged in these countries and achieved national and international success. As the films produced in the Turkish Republics were watched and their creators were met, the process of getting to know each other and getting closer developed. In the development of these relations, Prof. Tevfik (Tofik) Ismailov, who is known as a writer, director, screenwriter, actor and academician, is of great importance both for Azerbaijan's cultural and artistic life and for the Turkish world.

Prof. Tevfik Ismailov, from his first work "Bekleyiş" in 1970 until 1994, has made 22 feature films, 4 short films, documentaries and television films. The general characteristic of his films is that they appeal to people from all walks of life and age groups and have a cinematic approach that reflects the society. The most important principle for Prof. İsmailov, who successfully uses the folkloric features of his country in his works, is that art is intertwined with society and is a part of life. His films have participated in various festivals in Turkey and abroad and received many awards. His 1982 film "Azaplı Yollar" represented Azerbaijan at the Soviet Film Days held in the USA in 1985 and became the first Azerbaijani film to be shown in the USA.

His academic life, which started in Azerbaijan, continued in Turkey as a guest lecturer at Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Faculty of Fine Arts, Department of Cinema and Television from 1994 to 2008. In his lectures; while introducing the films and directors of the Turkish World, he also shared his vast knowledge and experience about Soviet cinema and trained many filmmakers. Prof.İsmailov with whom I was both a student and had the chance to work together, wanted the films to be produced in the workshop classes he advised to have a dramatic structure with good, strong messages and proper values. The idea he defended both in his films and in his identity as an academician; "It is necessary to educate a person in such a way that his mind and life are filled with joy and light. Let the beauty of life and art be reflected in his heart with a fine transparency." (İsmailov, 2014)

Prof. Tevfik Ismailov worked as a cultural ambassador of Azerbaijan during his years in Turkey. Throughout his life, he criticized the relationship between the Turkish Republics based only on economy and emphasized the importance of strengthening it in the cultural field.

The most lasting work he left for the cinema of the Turkish world is his three-volume encyclopedic work titled "History of Cinema of Turkish Republics" published in Turkey in 2001.

Prof. Tevfik İsmailov, who had a special place in the Azerbaijani culture and art world, died in Baku in 2016. Our esteemed professor, who not only shaped the art and culture of his own country with his works and films, but also made great contributions to Turkey, will not be forgotten in these aspects.

ERBAJAN: PROF. TEVFİK İSMAİLOV

**Keywords:** Cinema of Turkish Republics, Azerbaijan cinema, Prof. Tevfik Ismailov, Cinema of Turkish World.

## DENGELİ PUAN KARTI UYGULAMALARI: FİNANSAL PERFORMANS DEĞERLENDİRMESİNE BÜTÜNLEŞTİRİCİ BİR YAKLAŞIM

### BALANCED SCORECARD APPLICATIONS: AN INTEGRATORY APPROACH TO FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

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#### ÖZET

Dengeli puan kartı kavramı ilk olarak 1992'de David Norton ve Robert Kaplan tarafından ortaya konulmuştur. Yazarlar işletmeler açısından ne ölçerseniz sonuç olarak onu alırsınız düşüncesi ile hareket etmişlerdir (Kaplan ve Norton, 1992). Bu düşüncenin altındaki temel detay ise işletmelerin içinde bulunduğu rekabet ortamı düşünülerek yalnızca finansal verilere dayanan stratejik karar almalarının eksik olduğu yönündedir. Araştırmacılar stratejik yönetimde işletme performansına ilişkin finansal verilere ek performans ihtiyacı olduğunu belirtmiştir.

Dengeli puan kartı, bir işletmenin öğrenme ve büyüme, iş süreçleri, müşteriler ve finans olmak üzere dört ana yönünün ölçülmesini içermektedir. Dengeli puan kartları şirket bilgilerinin tek bir raporda toplamasına, finansal performansın yanı sıra hizmet ve kaliteye ilişkin bilgi sağlamasına ve verimliliği artırmaya yardımcı olmasına olanak tanımaktadır. Dengeli puan kartı, bir işletmenin çeşitli işlevlerini ve bunların sonucunda ortaya çıkan sonuçları tanımlamak, geliştirmek ve kontrol etmek için kullanılan bir performans ölçüsüdür (Tarver, 2023).

Dengeli puan kartı ile firmaların stratejilerini ulaşılabilir hedeflere dönüştürmelerine yönelik çıkarımlar elde edilebilmektedir. Bu sonucun elde edilmesine yönelik varsayımı, her bir performans ölçüsünün, örneğin, finansal olmayan fakat gelecekte finansal performansın itici gücü olabilecek ölçümler ve finansal/finansal olmayan geçmiş eylemlerin sonuçları gibi ölçümlerin yönlendirdiği dengeli bir neden-sonuç ilişkisinin parçası olmasıdır (Malagueño, Lopez-Valeiras , & Gomez-Conde , 2018: 223).

İşletmenin finansal performansına yönelik çıkarımlar bu ölçüm yönteminin dört yönünden birini oluşturmaktadır. Geleneksel yönetim anlayışına sahip işletmeler faaliyetlerine yönelik performanslarını değerlendirmede yaygın olarak finansal ölçüm yöntemlerini kullanmaktadır. Bu yöntemlerin tercih edilmesinde en önemli etkenler düşük maliyetli olması, somut verilere dayanması ve kolay anlaşılabilir olmasından kaynaklanmaktadır. Ayrıca bu sonuçların subjektif olması oluşabilecek olumsuz düşüncelere karşı savunmayı arttırmaktadır (Yaşar, 2016: 195).

Dengeli puan kartı geleneksel finansal ölçümlerinin sonuçlarını değerlendirmektedir. Buradaki en önemli detay finansal analiz ve ölçümlerin geçmiş sürecin sonuçlarını değerlendirmesidir. Ancak bu finansal çıkarımlar, bilgi çağında şirketlerin müşterilere, tedarikçilere, çalışanlara, süreçlere, teknolojiye ve inovasyona yatırım yaparak gelecekte değer yaratmak için yapması gerekenleri yönlendirmek ve değerlendirmekde yetersiz kalabilmektedir (Kaplan ve Norton, 1992).

2017 yılında İspanya'da KOBİ'ler üzerinde yapılan araştırma sonuçlarına göre işletmelerde geleceğe dönük denetim için dengeli puan kartını kullanan firmaların daha iyi finansal performans elde ettiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır (Malagueño, Lopez-Valeiras , & Gomez-Conde , 2018).

Sonuç olarak dengeli puan kartı geleneksel finansal ölçümlerin sonuçlarını destekler niteliktedir. Finansal ölçümler işletmelerin geçmiş dönemdeki olaylarının sonuçlarını vererek, işletmenin uzun vadede stratejik kararlar almasında ve müşteri ilişkilerine yapılan yatırımlarda ki değerlendirmeleri için önem taşımaktadır. Fakat küresel boyutta işletmeler için sadece finansal ölçüm sonuçlarına dayanan kararlar almak yetersiz olmaktadır.

21. yüzyıl işletmeleri ve paydaşları için finansal veriler yanında finansal olmayan verilerde oldukça önemlidir (Kazak ve Erdemir, 2023). Dengeli puan kartı yaklaşımı, işletmelerin finansal perspektifine dayanarak tüm süreçlerde dengeyi sağlamak için neyin ölçülmesi gerektiği konusunda açık yönetimi yönlendirici bilgi sağlamaktadır (Balanced Scorecard Institue, 2023).

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Dengeli Puan Kartı, Finans, Finansal Ölçüm, Performans, Strateji.

## ABSTRACT

The concept of the balanced scorecard was first introduced by David Norton and Robert Kaplan in 1992. In terms of businesses, the authors acted with the idea that what you measure is what you get (Kaplan and Norton, 1992). The basic detail underlying this idea is that businesses are unable to make strategic decisions based solely on financial data, considering the competitive environment they are in. Researchers have stated that there is a need for additional performance in strategic management to financial data regarding business performance.

The balanced scorecard involves measuring four main aspects of a business: learning and growth, business processes, customers and finance. Balanced scorecards allow company information to be collected in a single report, providing information on service and quality as well as financial performance and helping to increase efficiency. The balanced scorecard is a performance measure used to identify, improve and control the various functions of a business and their resulting results (Tarver, 2023).

With the balanced scorecard, inferences can be obtained for companies to transform their strategies into achievable goals. The assumption for achieving this result is that each performance measure is part of a balanced cause-effect relationship driven by, for example, non-financial measures that may be drivers of future financial performance and financial/non-financial consequences of past actions (Malagueño, Lopez-Valeiras, & Gomez-Conde, 2018: 223).

Inferences about the financial performance of the business constitute one of the four aspects of this measurement method. Businesses with a traditional management approach commonly use financial measurement methods to evaluate their performance regarding their activities. The most important factors in choosing these methods are that they are low cost, based on concrete data and easy to understand. In addition, the fact that these results are subjective increases the defence against possible negative thoughts (Yaşar, 2016: 195).

The balanced scorecard evaluates the results of traditional financial metrics. The most important detail here is that financial analysis and measurements evaluate the results of the past process. However, these financial implications may be insufficient to guide and evaluate what companies need to do to create value in the future by investing in customers, suppliers, employees, processes, technology and innovation in the information age (Kaplan and Norton, 1992).

According to the results of the research conducted on SMEs in Spain in 2017, it was concluded that companies using the balanced scorecard for future auditing in businesses achieved better financial performance (Malagueño, Lopez-Valeiras, & Gomez-Conde, 2018).

As a result, the balanced scorecard supports the results of traditional financial measurements. Financial measurements are important for businesses to make long-term strategic decisions and evaluate investments in customer relations by giving the results of past events. However, for global businesses, making decisions based only on financial measurement results is insufficient.

In addition to financial data, non-financial data is also very important for 21st century businesses and their stakeholders (Kazak and Erdemir, 2023). The balanced scorecard approach provides clear

management guidance on what should be measured to ensure balance in all processes, based on the financial perspective of businesses (Balanced Scorecard Institute, 2023).

**Keywords:** Balanced Scorecard, Finance, Financial Measurement, Performance, Strategy.

## MOUNTAIN TOURISM IN GABALA DISTRICT: OPPORTUNITIES AND PROSPECTS

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### ABSTRACT

Mountainous regions serve as significant global tourism hubs, enticing travellers with their captivating landscapes, sporting allure, and profound cultural legacy. The tourism industry not only functions as a lucrative revenue stream but also acts as an economic catalyst, generating opportunities for isolated rural communities nestled in mountainous terrain. Additionally, tourism plays a pivotal role in the rejuvenation of indigenous traditions and culinary systems, contributing to the preservation and resurgence of local customs and gastronomic heritage.

Mountain tourism in the Gabala district offers a unique blend of natural beauty, cultural heritage, and recreational opportunities. This study delves into the current state of mountain tourism in Gabala, assessing its infrastructural capacities, environmental sustainability, and socio-economic impacts.

The research employs a multifaceted approach, combining field surveys, data analysis, and stakeholder interviews to assess the current state of mountain tourism in Gabala and identify its untapped potential. A comprehensive inventory of the district's natural resources, including its expansive mountain ranges, lush forests, and crystal-clear water bodies, forms the foundation for evaluating the attractiveness of the region for tourists seeking authentic outdoor experiences.

The findings reveal a rich tapestry of opportunities for the development of mountain tourism in Gabala, ranging from trekking and mountaineering to ecotourism and adventure sports. The district's unique cultural heritage and the warmth of its local communities further enhance the appeal of the region as a holistic tourism destination. Additionally, the study explores the challenges faced by the industry, including infrastructure limitations and environmental sustainability concerns, and proposes strategies for responsible and sustainable tourism development.

In considering the prospects of mountain tourism in Gabala, the study outlines strategic recommendations for stakeholders, including government bodies, local communities, and private enterprises. These recommendations aim to leverage the region's natural assets while mitigating potential negative impacts on the environment and local culture. The research contributes to the growing body of knowledge on sustainable tourism development, offering insights into how Gabala can position itself as a premier mountain tourism destination while fostering economic growth, cultural preservation, and environmental stewardship.

**Key words:** Gabala district, mountain tourism, economic growth, transportation, infrastructure development, hiking, adventure activities, natural attractions.

## OSMANİYE İLİ HASANBEYLİ İLÇESİ YÖRESİNDE BULUNAN YATIRLAR VE BU YATIRLARIN İŞLEVLERİ

TOMBS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS WHICH LOCATED IN OSMANİYE PROVINCE  
HASANBEYLİ DISTRICT

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### ÖZET

Her toplumun kendine ait değerleri ve bu değerlere karşı geliştirdiği inanışları vardır. Bu inanışlar; o toplumun dinini, dünyaya bakış açısını, yaşam tarzını yansıtan semboller bütünüdür. Bunlar arasında belirgin bir şekilde ortaya çıkanlar ise yatır/türbe ve ziyaret yerleriyle ilgili yapılan uygulamalardır. İslamiyet öncesi Türk kültüründe de geniş bir yer tutan bu yerlerle ilgili inanışlar, İslamiyet sonrasında da devam etmiştir ancak İslamiyet'ten önceki Şaman kültüründen farklı olarak bazı uygulama ve pratiklerde değişiklikler olmuştur. Anadolu sahası Türk halk kültüründe de bu tür yerlere sıkça rastlamak mümkündür. Bunlardan bazılarında Şamanizm'den kalma uygulamalar görülürken bazılarında ise tamamen İslâmî uygulamalar mevcuttur ancak insanlar bu yerleri hemen hemen aynı amaç için ziyaret etmişlerdir. İlk uygulamalardan günümüze kadar amaç ve isteklerde de değişiklikler olmuştur. Bu çalışmada; Anadolu sahası Türk kültür ve inanışını bünyesinde barındıran Osmaniye ili Hasanbeyli ilçesi ve çevresinde bulunan “Muhammet Bilal Nâdir Hazretleri (Bilal Baba), Narlı Baba/ Narlı Dede, Kurt Baba, Nahardız, Hacı Bektaş, Uzun Kabir, Beş Ağaç, Hazreti Ukkâşe Türbesi, İbrahim Sani (İbrahim Baba)” gibi yatır/türbe ve ziyaret yerleri incelenmiş olup bu yerlerle ilgili inanışlar ve uygulamalar ele alınmıştır. Yapılan bu çalışmada araştırma sahası ve konusuyla ilgili yazılı kaynaklar taranmış, incelemeye konu edilen yerlere gidilerek gözlem/görüşme teknikleriyle sözlü kültürdeki bilgi ve uygulamalar kaydedilmiştir. Böylece konunun tarihî özellikleriyle mevcut durumu tespit edilerek karşılaştırmalar yapılmış, kültürdeki değişim ve dönüşüm ortaya konulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Osmaniye İli, Halk İnanışları, Halk Hekimliği, Ziyaret Yerleri, Efsane.

### ABSTRACT

Every society has its own values and beliefs developed in parallel with these values. These beliefs are a set of symbols that reflect the religion, world view and lifestyle of that society. Among these, the most prominent ones are the practices related to tombs and visiting places. The beliefs about these places, which had a large place in pre-Islamic Turkish culture, continued after Islam, but unlike the Shaman culture before Islam, there have been changes in some applications and practices. It is possible to come across such places frequently in Anatolian Turkish folk culture. Some of these places have practices dating back to Shamanism, while others have purely Islamic practices, but people have visited these places for almost the same purpose. From the first practices to the present day, there have been changes in purposes and wishes. In this study; Osmaniye province Hasanbeyli district, which embodies the Anatolian field of Turkish culture and beliefs, and its surroundings such as “Muhammet Bilal Nâdir Hazretleri (Bilal Baba), Narlı Baba / Narlı Dede, Kurt Baba, Nahardız, Hacı Bektaş, Uzun Kabir, Beş Ağaç, Hazreti Ukkâşe Tomb, İbrahim Sani (İbrahim Father)” and the beliefs and practices related to these places have been examined. In this study, written sources related to the research area and the subject were scanned, and information and practices in oral culture were recorded through

observation/interview techniques by going to the places subject to examination. Thus, comparisons were made by determining the historical features and the current situation of the subject, and the change and transformation in culture were revealed.

**Keywords:** Osmaniye Province, Folk Beliefs, Folk Medicine, Visiting Places, Myth

## SEYYİD VEHBÎ DIVANI'NDAKİ ATASÖZLERİNİN KULLANIMI ÜZERİNE TESPİTLER

### FINDINGS ON THE USE OF PROVERBS IN THE SEYYİD VEHBÎ DIVAN'S

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#### ÖZET

Atasözü ve deyimler, bir milletin karakterini, yaşayış şeklini ve kültürünü yansıtan en önemli sözlü kültür değerlerindendir. Bu değerler aynı zamanda bir ulusun dilinin zenginliğini ve canlılığının da birer göstergesidir. Divan edebiyatı şairleri de meramlarını anlatmak ve bu anlattıklarının doğruluğunu ispat etmek amacıyla atasözü ve deyimlere sıkça başvurmuşlardır. Şairler, atasözü ve deyimleri çoğunlukla teşbih, istiare, mecaz, kinaye yoluyla aktarmışlardır. Atasözü ve deyimler, mecazlar ve ince hayallerle iç içe olan Divan şiirine oldukça uygun düştüğünden şairler tarafından vazgeçilmez bir dil çeşnisi olmuştur. Divan şiirinde deyim ve atasözü kullanımı özellikle Mahallileşme akımının da etkisiyle yaygınlaşarak bir yöntem biçimini almıştır. Şiirlerinde atasözü ve deyimlere çok sık yer veren Divan şairlerinden biri de Seyyid Vehbî'dir. Çalışmamızın dayanağı olan "Seyyid Vehbî Divanı'nın Bağlamalı Dizin ve İşlevsel Sözlüğü", adlı doktora tezimizde, Divan'da geçen 94.201 sözcük ve 23.857 kelime grubu kendi bağlamıyla anlamlandırılmış; elde edilen veriler neticesinde atasözlerinin Seyyid Vehbî Divanı'na kayda değer bir katkı sağladığı görülmüştür. Bu çalışmada, Seyyid Vehbî Divanı'ndaki atasözlerinin gerek Türk diline gerek Vehbî'nin üslubuna ne ölçüde katkı sağladığı ortaya konmaya çalışılacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Seyyid Vehbî, Atasözü, Deyim, Divan, 18. Yüzyıl

#### ABSTRACT

Proverbs and idioms are among the most important oral cultural values that reflect characters, lifestyle and culture of a nation. At the same time, these values are a indicator of richness and vitality of a nation's language. Divan literature poets are also frequently apply to proverbs and idioms so as to explain their intent and to prove the trueness of their intent. Poets mostly convey the idioms and proverbs by means of comparison, metaphor, figure of speech and allegory. Proverbs and idioms have become an indispensable language flavour for poets as they are quite appropriate to Divan literature which is intertwined with subtle dreams and metaphors. The use of idioms and proverbs in Divan Poetry has formed as a method by becoming widespread especially with the influence of localization (Mahallileşme) movement. Seyyid Vehbî is one of the Divan Poets who includes proverb and idioms in his poems. In our doctoral thesis titled "Contextual Index and Functional Dictionary of Seyyid Vehbî's Divan", which is the basis of our study, 94,201 words and 23,857 word groups in the Divan were given meaning with their own context. And as a result of the data obtained from this study, it was seen that proverbs made a significant contribution to Seyyid Vehbî's Divan. In this study, it will be tried to reveal to what extent the proverbs in Seyyid Vehbî's Divan contributed to both the Turkish language and Vehbî's style.

**Keywords :** Seyyid Vehbî, Proverbs, Idioms, Divan, 18<sup>th</sup> century

## KIEFER'İN NURENBERG ESERİ ÜZERİNE KOLEKTİF BELLEK BAĞLAMINDA BİR İNCELEME

### A STUDY ON KIEFER'S NURENBERG IN THE CONTEXT OF COLLECTIVE MEMORY

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#### ÖZET

Anselm Kiefer, 20. yüzyılın sonlarında ürettiği eserleriyle geleneksel sanat sınırlarını reddeden benzersiz bir perspektif sunmuştur. 1945'te Almanya'da doğan Kiefer'in II. Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra geçen çocukluğu, sanat anlayışını derinlemesine etkilemiştir. Geçmişin karmaşıklığını ele alırken çağdaş sorunlara da ayna tutan eserleri, derin bir tarihsel bilinçle doyurulmuştur. Kiefer'in sanatı, mitoloji ve tarih referansları ile karmaşık bir şekilde örülüdür. Sanatçı kolektif bilinçaltını keşfederken, eski mitlerden, destanlardan ve dini metinlerden ilham almıştır. Sanatçının Alman kimliğini keşfetme arzusu, eserlerinde tekrar eden bir tema olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Kiefer, ülkesinin tarihî yükü ile yüzleşip, karanlık dönemlerini ele alırken suç, sorumluluk temalarını sorgulamaktadır. Kiefer'in sanat pratiğinin merkezinde malzemenin özenli bir şekilde ele alınması yer almaktadır. Kurşun, saman ve kül gibi geleneksel olmayan malzemelerin kullanımı, sanatını somut ve sembolik anlamlarla doldurma arzusunu yansıtmaktadır. Kiefer'in üretim süreci, seçtiği malzemelerin fiziksel özellikleriyle bilinçli bir etkileşimi içerirken izleyicide daha derin ve içsel bir tepki uyandırmayı amaçlamaktadır. Sanatçı'nın 1982 yılında ürettiği "Nuremberg", anı, kimlik ve tarih konularının etkileyici bir sunumu olarak yorumlanmaktadır. Savaş öncesi Almanya'nın en verimli topraklarının ve fabrikalarının bulunduğu, insanların müziğe ve kültüre önem verdiği bir yerleşim yeri olan, savaş sırasında Nazi parti mitinglerindeki rolüyle tarihî öneme sahip olan Nuremberg şehri, Kiefer'in kolektif suç, sorumluluk ve travmatik bir geçmişle yüzleşme sürecini keşfetmesi için bir odak noktasına dönüşmektedir. "Nuremberg", Kiefer'in savaş sonrası Alman kimliğini keşfetme çabalarının bir parçası olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Eser, sanatçının ulusal tarihin karmaşıklığıyla, kolektif belleğin yüküyle ve II. Dünya Savaşı sonrasında parçalanmış bir kimlikle yüzleşme zorluğuyla başa çıkma çabalarını yansıtmaktadır. Anselm Kiefer'in "Nuremberg"i, tarihi sorgulamanın, zaman ve mekânı aşan bir görsel anlatıya dönüştürme yeteneğinin bir kanıtı olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Malzemelerin, sembollerin ve tarihsel bağlamın özenli araştırması aracılığıyla Kiefer, izleyicileri eserin içinde gömülü anlamların derin katmanlarını düşünmeye çağırarak geçmişle bugün arasında bir diyalog kurmaktadır. Eser, aynı zamanda bir tür kültürel eleştiri olarak kabul edilmektedir. Toplumsal anlatıları sorgulayarak izleyiciyi geçmişle ilgili rahatsız edici gerçeklerle yüzleşmeye çağırır. Eser, tarihin sorumlulukları ve sanatın kolektif bilinci şekillendirme rolü üzerine daha geniş düşünceleri tetikleyerek tarihsel bağlamını aşmaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Anselm Kiefer, Nuremberg, II. Dünya Savaşı, Kolektif Bellek, Almanya, Nazi

#### ABSTRACT

Anselm Kiefer has presented a unique perspective that rejects traditional artistic boundaries with his works produced in the late 20th century. Born in Germany in 1945, Kiefer's childhood after World War II deeply influenced his artistic understanding. His works, while addressing the complexity of the past, also serve as a mirror to contemporary issues, enriched by a profound historical consciousness. Kiefer's art is intricately constructed with references to mythology and history. While exploring the collective subconscious, the artist draws inspiration from ancient myths, epics, and religious texts. The

desire to explore his German identity emerges as a recurring theme in his works. Kiefer confronts the historical burden of his country, addressing dark periods and questioning concepts of guilt, responsibility, and collective memory. Central to Kiefer's artistic practice is the meticulous handling of materials. The use of unconventional materials like lead, straw, and ash reflects his desire to refill his art with both concrete and symbolic meanings. Kiefer's production process involves a conscious interaction with the physical properties of the chosen materials, aiming to evoke a deeper and more internal response from the viewer. The work "Nuremberg," created by the artist in 1982, is interpreted as a compelling presentation of memory, identity, and historical themes. The city of Nuremberg, which was a settlement where the most fertile lands and factories of pre-war Germany were located and whose people valued music and culture, and which has historical importance with its role in Nazi party rallies during the war, is Kiefer's exploration of collective guilt, responsibility and the process of confronting a traumatic past. "Nuremberg" emerges as a part of Kiefer's efforts to explore post-war German identity. The artwork reflects the artist's struggles with the complexity of national history, the burden of collective memory, and the challenges of confronting a fragmented identity in the aftermath of World War II. Anselm Kiefer's "Nuremberg" stands as evidence of his ability to transform historical inquiry into a visual narrative that transcends time and place. Through meticulous exploration of materials, symbols, and historical context, Kiefer invites viewers to contemplate the profound layers of meaning embedded in the artwork, fostering a dialogue between the past and the present. The artwork is also acknowledged as a form of cultural critique, questioning societal narratives and challenging viewers to confront uncomfortable truths about the past. In triggering broader reflections on the responsibilities of history and the role of art in shaping collective consciousness, the work surpasses its historical context.

**Keywords:** Anselm Kiefer, Nuremberg, World War II, Collective Memory, Germany, Nazi

## TATAR TÜRKÇESİNDE BİTKİ ADLARIYLA KURULAN DEYİMLER VE KALIP İFADELER

### IDIOMS AND FORMULAIC EXPRESSIONS DERIVED FROM PLANT NAMES IN TATAR LANGUAGE

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#### ÖZET

Çalışmamızda Kazan-Tatar Türkçesinde bitki adları ile kurulmuş olan deyimler ve kalıp ifadeler incelenecek, söz konusu deyim ve ifadelerde hangi bitki adlarının ne sıklıkla yer aldığı ve tespit edilen bitki adlarının bu ifadelerdeki anlam özellikleri değerlendirilecektir. Çalışmada yer verilecek olan deyimler ve kalıp ifadeler N. İsenbet'in *Tatar Têlênêñ Frazëologik Süzlêğë*, T. I (1989)- II (1990), Tatarstan Kitap Neşriyatı, Kazan; G. H. Ehetov, *Tatar Têlênêñ Frazëologik Eytêlmeler Süzlêğë*, Tatarstan Kitap Neşriyatı, Kazan 1982; L. Celey, N. Borhanova, L. Mehmütova, *Tatar Têlênêñ Frazëologiyesë, Mekal hem Eytêmnerë*, Kazan 1957 adlı çalışmalar incelenerek tespit edilecektir. Ortaya konulan söz varlığı Tatar dilinin açıklamalı sözlükleri ve Tatar dilinin söz varlığı üzerine hazırlanmış, özellikle de bitki adlarını ele alan çalışmalarla desteklenerek değerlendirilecektir. Tespit edilen bitki adı, yer aldığı deyim ve kalıp ifadelerle birlikte ele alınacak, söz konusu bitki adının içinde yer aldığı ifadedeki kullanımı ve anlam özellikleri incelenecektir. Bitki adları Tatar dilinin söz varlığı içinde önemli bir bölümü oluşturmaktadır. Halk dilinde yer alan, deyimlerde ve kalıp ifadelerde kullanılan bitki adları halkın yaşamını, tabiata bakış açısını, geleneklerini, inanışlarını, mitolojisini yansıtmaktadır. Çalışmada incelenen deyim ve kalıp ifadelerin bazılarının bitkilerle ilgili eski geleneklere ve inanışlara dayandığı, buna göre çeşitli anlamlar kazandığı görülmektedir. Bununla birlikte bitkilerin ve bitki bölümlerinin çeşitli çağrışımlar, benzetmeler yoluyla kişilerin dış görünüşlerini, iç dünyalarını, düşüncelerini, karakterlerini yansıttığı ve çeşitli durumlarla ilgili olumlu ya da olumsuz özellikleri işaret ettiği tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kazan-Tatar Türkçesi, Bitki Adları, Deyimler, Kalıp İfadeler.

#### ABSTRACT

In our study, idioms and formulaic expressions derived from plant names in Kazan-Tatar language will be examined. Which plant names are used with what frequency in the idioms and formulaic expressions in question and the semantic features of the identified plant names in these expressions will be evaluated. The idioms and formulaic expressions that will be included in the study will be determined by examining the following studies: N. İsenbet, *Tatar Têlênêñ Frazëologik Süzlêğë*, T. I (1989)- II (1990), Tatarstan Kitap Neşriyatı, Kazan; G. H. Ehetov, *Tatar Têlênêñ Frazëologik Eytêlmeler Süzlêğë*, Tatarstan Kitap Neşriyatı, Kazan 1982; L. Celey, N. Borhanova, L. Mehmütova, *Tatar Têlênêñ Frazëologiyesë, Mekal hem Eytêmnerë*, Kazan 1957. The identified vocabulary will be evaluated by examining the explanatory dictionaries of the Tatar language and studies on the vocabulary of the Tatar language, especially those dealing with plant names. The identified plant name will be examined together with the idioms and formulaic expressions in which it is included, and its usage and semantic features in the expression in which the plant name is included will be evaluated. Plant names constitute an important part of the vocabulary of the Tatar language. Plant names in folk-speech, used in idioms and formulaic expressions reflect the life of the people, their perspective on nature, traditions, beliefs and mythology. It is seen that some of the idioms and formulaic expressions in the study are based on old traditions and beliefs about plants and thus have acquired various meanings. In addition, it has been determined that plants and plant parts reflect the appearance, inner

world, thoughts and characters of people through various associations, similes and indicate positive or negative features related to various situations.

**Key Words:** Kazan-Tatar Language, Plant Names, Idioms, Formulaic Expressions.

## CAFER GAFAR'IN "AZMANLAR" ADLI HİKÂYESİ ÜZERİNE

ON CAFER GAFAR'S STORY "AZMANLAR"

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### ÖZET

Kırım Tatar Sovyet edebiyatı nesir sahasının önde gelen temsilcilerinden biri olan Cafer Gafar, edebî hayatına 1921 yılının başında yazdığı “*Duygularım*” şiiriyle başlamış, daha sonra yazdığı “*İnternatsional Çalina*”, “*Amansız Küreşte*”, “*Eşitiniz*” gibi şiirlerinde halkın hayatındaki önemli toplumsal değişimleri ele almıştır. Yazar, “Yaş Kuvet”, “Yeni Dünya” gazetelerinde, “İleri” dergisinde görev aldığı dönemde nesir sahasına yönelmiş ve hikâye yazmaya başlamıştır. Cafer Gafar’ın ilk hikâye kitabı “*Ömürden Örnekler*” 1927 yılında yayımlanmıştır. “Azmanlar”, “*Öşekçi Ayşe*”, “*Erke-Seitcemilçik*”, “*Yolculukta*” gibi hikâyelerinde yazar, köylerdeki vaziyeti, Kırım Tatar halkının Sovyet devrindeki yaşayışını konu edinmiştir. Çocuklar için de eserler kaleme alan Cafer Gafar’ın 1934 yılında “*Gort-Gort Tutuldu*” başlıklı çocuk hikâyeleri yayımlanmıştır. Yazarın eserlerinde, psikolojik derinlik ve dil sadeliği göze çarpmaktadır.

Cafer Gafar’ın “Azmanlar” adlı hikâyesinde Sovyet hâkimiyetinin ilk yıllarında köyde meydana gelen değişimler ele alınmıştır. Eserde, sınıf mücadelesi, zenginler ve fakirler arasındaki farklılıklar ustalıkla işlenmiştir. Bu çalışmada, Cafer Gafar’ın hayatı, edebî kişiliği, eserleri hakkında bilgi verilecek, yazarın “Azmanlar” adlı hikâyesinin Türkiye Türkçesine aktarması yapılacak ve hikâyenin tahliline yer verilecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Cafer Gafar, Azmanlar, hikâye, Kırım Tatar Edebiyatı

### ABSTRACT

Cafer Gafar, one of the prominent representatives of Crimean Tatar Soviet literature in the prose field, began his literary career with the poem “*Duygularım*” at the beginning of 1921. He later discussed significant societal changes in the lives of people in his poems “*İnternatsional Çalina*”, “*Amansız Küreşte*” and “*Eşitiniz*”. While working in the “Yaş Kuvet” and “Yeni Dünya” newspapers, and also in “İleri” magazine; the author shifted to prose and began writing stories. Cafer Gafar’s first story book, “*Ömürden Örnekler*” was published in 1927. In stories like “Azmanlar”, “*Öşekçi Ayşe*”, “*Erke-Seitcemilçik*”, and “*Yolculukta*”; the author focused on the situation in villages and the life of the Crimean Tatar people during the Soviet era. Cafer Gafar also wrote works for children, with his collection of children’s stories titled “*Gort-Gort Tutuldu*” being published in 1934. Psychological depth and linguistic simplicity stand out in the author’s works.

Cafer Gafar’s story “Azmanlar” addresses the changes that took place in the villages during the early years of Soviet rule. In this work, class struggle and the differences between the rich and the poor are skillfully depicted. This study will provide information about Cafer Gafar’s life, literary personality, and works. It will also present a translation of the story “Azmanlar” into Turkish, and an analysis of the story.

**Keywords:** Cafer Gafar, Azmanlar, story, Crimean Tatar Literature

## MOUNTAIN TOURISM IN GABALA DISTRICT: OPPORTUNITIES AND PROSPECTS

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### ABSTRACT

Mountainous regions serve as significant global tourism hubs, enticing travellers with their captivating landscapes, sporting allure, and profound cultural legacy. The tourism industry not only functions as a lucrative revenue stream but also acts as an economic catalyst, generating opportunities for isolated rural communities nestled in mountainous terrain. Additionally, tourism plays a pivotal role in the rejuvenation of indigenous traditions and culinary systems, contributing to the preservation and resurgence of local customs and gastronomic heritage.

Mountain tourism in the Gabala district offers a unique blend of natural beauty, cultural heritage, and recreational opportunities. This study delves into the current state of mountain tourism in Gabala, assessing its infrastructural capacities, environmental sustainability, and socio-economic impacts.

The research employs a multifaceted approach, combining field surveys, data analysis, and stakeholder interviews to assess the current state of mountain tourism in Gabala and identify its untapped potential. A comprehensive inventory of the district's natural resources, including its expansive mountain ranges, lush forests, and crystal-clear water bodies, forms the foundation for evaluating the attractiveness of the region for tourists seeking authentic outdoor experiences.

The findings reveal a rich tapestry of opportunities for the development of mountain tourism in Gabala, ranging from trekking and mountaineering to ecotourism and adventure sports. The district's unique cultural heritage and the warmth of its local communities further enhance the appeal of the region as a holistic tourism destination. Additionally, the study explores the challenges faced by the industry, including infrastructure limitations and environmental sustainability concerns, and proposes strategies for responsible and sustainable tourism development.

In considering the prospects of mountain tourism in Gabala, the study outlines strategic recommendations for stakeholders, including government bodies, local communities, and private enterprises. These recommendations aim to leverage the region's natural assets while mitigating potential negative impacts on the environment and local culture. The research contributes to the growing body of knowledge on sustainable tourism development, offering insights into how Gabala can position itself as a premier mountain tourism destination while fostering economic growth, cultural preservation, and environmental stewardship.

**Key words:** Gabala district, mountain tourism, economic growth, transportation, infrastructure development, hiking, adventure activities, natural attractions.

## IMAGES OF THE CLASSICS OF AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE IN THE CARPET WORKS OF ELDAR MIKAYILZADE

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### ÖZET

Məqalə Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı klassiklərinin obrazlarının Xalq rəssamı Eldar Mikayılzadənin xalça yaradıcılığında yer almasına həsr olunub. Təhlilə rəssamın orta əsr Şərfinin ən böyük şairlərindən olan şair-mütəfəkkir Nəsimiyə, romantik şair Nizamiyə və Məhəmməd Füzuliyə həsr etdiyi xalça portretləri cəlb olunub. Qeyd olunur ki, müəllif portret kompozisiyaları yaradarkən klassik ornamental əsasa söykənir. Xalçanın ara sahəsinin ənənəvi olaraq sırf portret hissəsinə və portretin altındakı boşluğa bölünməsi müəllifə əsərin əsas obyektinin dominantlığını qoruyub saxlamağa imkan verir. Rəssam həmişə mütənasibliyə riayət edir, kompozisiyanın bütün elementlərini bərabərləşdirir, bu da tətbiqi sənət obyektləri üçün çox vacib olan ümumi dekorativ səsə səbəb olur.

**Açar sözlər:** rəssam, Eldar Mikayılzadə, xalça, portret, ədəbiyyat klassikası, kompozisiya, ornament.

### ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the work of the People's Artist of Azerbaijan Eldar Mikayilzade, whose carpet works are dedicated to the images of the classics of Azerbaijani literature. The carpet portraits of the artist, dedicated to the poet-thinker Nasimi, one of the greatest poets of the medieval East, the romantic poet Nizami and Mohammed Fizuli, are analyzed. It is noted that when creating portrait compositions, the author relies on the classical ornamental basis. The traditional division of the middle field of the carpet into a purely portrait part and the space under the portrait allows the author to preserve the dominance of the main object of the work. The artist always adheres to proportionality, equalizing all elements of the composition, which leads to an overall decorative sound, so important for objects of applied art.

**Key words:** artist, Eldar Mikayilzade, carpet, portrait, literature classics, composition, ornament.

## İRAN'DA TÜRKÇE FİLM OLGUSU VE GELİŞİMİ

### THE PHENOMENON AND DEVELOPMENT OF TURKISH FILM IN IRAN

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#### ÖZET

Yaklaşık bin yıl kadar Türk egemenliğinde kalan İran coğrafyasında günümüzde Türkçe konuşan milyonlarca insanın yaşadığı, Türkçe konuşan kişi sayısının İran nüfusunun önemli bir kısmını oluşturduğu bilinmektedir. Diğer yandan, İran Türklerinin büyük çoğunluğunu, İran Azerbaycanı denilen bölgede yoğunlaşan Azerbaycan Türkleri oluşturmaktadır.

İran Azerbaycanı tarihi geçmişi, coğrafi konumu, sahip olduğu nüfus potansiyeliyle birçok alanda olduğu gibi edebiyat ve kültür alanlarında da varlığını devam ettirmektedir. İran'da yaşayan Türklerin, ülkenin kültür ve edebiyatı içindeki yeri ve bu sahadaki katkıları öteden beri bilinmektedir.

Orta Asya'da bulunan Türk cumhuriyetleri ile Anadolu arasında önemli bir köprü ve birleştirici konumunda olan bu bölge, jeopolitik durumu bakımından oldukça önem taşıyan bir coğrafyadır. Bu bölgeye ait şehirlerde günlük yaşamda Türkçenin Azerbaycan kolu yoğun olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu bölgede son yıllarda gözlemlenen yeni bir gelişme ise, özellikle Tebriz, Erdebil ve Urmie gibi şehirlerde Türkçe film çekmek arzusunda olan sinemacıların ortaya çıkmasıdır. İran Türkleri dil ve edebiyatın yanında, son yıllarda artık sinema alanında da varlık göstermeye ve seslerini duyurmaya başlamışlardır.

İran'da Türkçe çekilen filmler olgusunun, yeni bir kültürel gelişme olduğu ve henüz geniş seyirci kitlesine ulaştığı söylenemez ise de, bu filmlerin yakın coğrafyayı paylaşan Türkiye ve Azerbaycan'da ilgi ve heyecan doğurduğu kaydedilebilir.

Bu çalışmada, İran'da ilk olarak 1990'larda Farsça çekilen bazı filmlere Türkçe dublaj yapılması ile başlayan ve 2010'lu yıllarda tümüyle veya kısmen Türkçe çekilen filmlerle devam eden oluşum hakkında bilgi verilecek, bu oluşumun kültürel iz ve etkileşimleri irdenelecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İran, İran Türkleri, Sinema, Film, Türkçe

#### ABSTRACT

It is known that millions of Turkish-speaking people live in the geography of Iran, which has been under Turkish rule for about a thousand years, and that the number of Turkish-speaking people constitutes a significant part of the Iranian population. On the other hand, the vast majority of Iranian Turks are Azerbaijani Turks, who are concentrated in the region called Iranian Azerbaijan.

Iranian Azerbaijan, with its historical background, geographical location and population potential, continues its existence in the fields of literature and culture as well as in many other fields. The place of Turks living in Iran in the culture and literature of the country and their contributions in this field have been known for a long time.

This region, which is an important bridge and unifier between the Turkic republics in Central Asia and Anatolia, is a very important geography in terms of its geopolitical situation. In the cities of this region, the Azerbaijani branch of Turkish is used extensively in daily life. A new development observed in this region in recent years is the emergence of filmmakers who want to shoot Turkish films, especially in cities such as Tabriz, Ardabil and Urmia. In addition to language and literature, Iranian Turks have started to exist and make their voices heard in the field of cinema in recent years.

Although it cannot be said that the phenomenon of films shot in Turkish in Iran is a new cultural development and has not yet reached a wide audience, it can be noted that these films have aroused interest and excitement in Turkey and Azerbaijan, which share a close geography.

In this study, information will be given about the formation that started with the Turkish dubbing of some films shot in Persian in the 1990s and continued with the films shot entirely or partially in Turkish in the 2010s, and the cultural traces and interactions of this formation will be examined.

**Keywords:** Iran, Iranian Turks, Cinema, Film, Turkish

## ANATOMICAL CHANGES INDUCED BY IMAZAPIC IN *ALLIUM CEPA* L.

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### ABSTRACT

Imazapic is a selective herbicide used as a pesticide and used to control perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds. Imazapic, an imidazolinone herbicide, has a half-life of about 120 days in the soil. Imazapic kills plants by inhibiting the production of branched-chain amino acids, which are necessary for protein synthesis and cell growth. It has a high water solubility, is volatile and moderately mobile in relation to its chemical properties and can leach into groundwater. Due to these properties, it has a high toxicity potential for non-target organisms. In this study, the toxic effects of imazapic on the non-target organism *Allium cepa* L. were examined from an anatomical point of view. For this purpose, *Allium* bulbs were treated with 200 µg/L, 400 µg/L and 800 µg/L imazapic for 72 h. At the end of this time, cross-sections from the root tips of the germinating bulbs were examined by staining with methylene blue. The anatomical structures of the root tips were examined against the control group and the incidence of damage observed in each group was determined. The application of imazapic caused different types of abnormalities in the root anatomy. The frequency of all anatomical changes also increased as a function of the application dose. The highest rate of anatomical changes was observed in the group administered 800 µg/L imazapic. Serious damages were observed in epidermal and cortex cells. It was found that these damages were slight in the group treated with 200 µg/L,

moderate in the group treated with 400 µg/L and severe in the group treated with 800 µg/L. Apart from these two damages, thickening of the cortical cell wall and flattened nuclei were also observed. Among the abnormalities, the thickening of the vascular tissue was found to be at a lower level compared to the other abnormalities. This situation was related to changes such as thickening of the cortical cell wall observed in root anatomy to prevent Imazapic from reaching the vascular tissue. Consequently, herbicides used in agricultural practice can cause anatomical changes, abnormalities or deviations in non-target organisms and these changes can limit plant development. These results make it clear that more selective herbicides should be used and, if possible, lower doses should be preferred.

**Keywords:** *Allium cepa*, Cross-section, Imazapic, Root Anatomy

## CYTOTOXIC AND GENOTOXIC EFFECTS OF ANILOFOS, AN ORGANOPHOSPHORUS HERBICIDE

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### ABSTRACT

The demand for food resulting from the rapid increase in the world's population has increased the use of fertilizers and pesticides in order to make more efficient use of the available agricultural land. Herbicides are agents used to eliminate weeds or prevent their growth. Due to the wide variety of herbicides used in agriculture, they are classified according to their duration of application, functions and their intended use. Organophosphorus pesticides is an important group that is widely used in households, industry and agriculture. Anilofos, which belongs to the group of organophosphors, controls the growth period of weeds, marsh grasses and reeds in rice fields. Due to its frequent use, anilofos has toxic effects on non-target organisms. In this study, the cytotoxic and genotoxic effects of anilofos on the non-target organism *Allium cepa* L. were investigated. For this purpose, *Allium* bulbs were treated with 25 mg/L, 50 mg/L and 100 mg/L anilofos. The genotoxic effects were investigated by studying mitotic abnormalities on slides prepared from *A. cepa* root tips. The cytotoxic effects were examined by determining the mitotic index ratios. As a result, it was found that the application of anilofos reduced the mitotic index in the root tips and decreased the number of dividing cells by 23.6% compared to the control group. Anilofos, which causes mitotic damage to the root tips, led to a high

frequency of micronuclei and vagrant chromosome formation. 100 mg/L anilofos promoted the formation of MN with a frequency of  $90.4 \pm 4.96$  in 1000 cells. In the same group, the frequency of vagrant chromosomes was determined to be  $83.6 \pm 4.77$ . Lower values of multipolar anaphase and reverse polarization were found in the root tips. All detected abnormalities increased in a dose-dependent manner. The fact that anilofos, which is used for weed control, has genotoxic effects on *A. cepa*, a non-target organism and a bioindicator plant, demonstrates the need for controlled use in agricultural areas.

**Keywords:** *Allium cepa*, Anilofos, Genotoxic Effects, Mitotic Abnormality

## PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF HAZELNUT SKINS COLLECTED FROM BULANCAK-GIRESUN

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### ABSTRACT

Hazelnuts, one of Turkey's most important export products, play an important role in the country's agriculture. With 204 thousand tons, Turkey ranks first in the world in hazelnut exports. Hazelnuts are a good source of nutritious and high-quality oil, as their kernels contain around 60% oil by weight. Giresun hazelnuts have high quality values and are known as the most delicious hazelnuts in the world. It has a higher fat content than others, and this feature allows the thin membrane on it to be easily separated. The hazelnut skin is the thin, brown layer that completely surrounds the kernel. The hazelnut skin, which is a by-product of roasting, makes up about 2.5% of the hazelnut fruit. In this study, hazelnut samples from Bulancak-Giresun were roasted at 120°C for 20 minutes and the skins separated by vigorously rubbing the hazelnuts were collected. The hazelnut skins were ground into powder in an electronic mill. The mineral analysis, total phenolic content and total flavonoid content of the hazelnut skins were examined. Three different solvents were used to determine the total phenol and flavonoid content. The highest total flavonoid content was found in the methanol extract as 398.5 mg CE/g. While 659.12 mgGAE/g total phenolic content was found in the acetone extract, where the highest performance was achieved, the lowest value of 285.6 mg GAE/g was found in the ethanol extract. Some important mineral contents in hazelnut skins were also investigated and large amounts of Fe, Mg and Zn were found. The Fe content, one of the highest elements detected, was determined to be  $5.06 \pm 0.22$  ppm. Minor amounts of Cu, Mn and Se elements were also detected. In today's world, where waste-related environmental problems are increasing, it is very important to ensure recycling and to utilize solid waste with high added value. This study emphasizes that hazelnut skins, which are waste from hazelnut processing, are rich in minerals, phenols and flavonoids and should not be disposed of as waste.

**Keywords:** Hazelnut Skin, Mineral Analysis, Total Flavonoid Content, Total Phenolic Content

## PROTECTIVE ROLE OF GİRESUN HAZELNUT AGAINST DNA FRAGMENTATION INDUCED BY FENPIROXIMAT IN ALBINO MICE

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### ABSTRACT

In this study, the protective role of hazelnut against DNA damage was investigated in Swiss albino mice. DNA fragmentation was assessed according to the Comet assay method. Albino mice were divided into a total of 4 groups (Group I: tap water + pellet feed, Group II: tap water + hazelnut, Group III: fenpyroximate, Group IV: fenpyroximate + hazelnut), with 6 animals in each group. Mice were fed with hazelnut and fenpyroximate at a dose of 400 mg/kg b.w. for 10 consecutive weeks. At the end of the period, the animals were sacrificed under anesthesia, liver samples were collected, DNA was obtained from hepatocyte cells and Comet assay slides were prepared. Comet analyzes were carried out with the help of “TriTek 2.0.0.38 Automatic Comet Assay Software”. As a result, the lowest DNA damage was measured in the control group (Group I) and Group II, which was fed only with hazelnuts. In Group III, where fenpyroximate was administered, it was observed that the head DNA percentage decreased significantly ( $p<0.05$ ) and the tail DNA percentage increased significantly ( $p<0.05$ ). In Group IV, which was given hazelnuts together with fenpyroximate, a significant ( $p<0.05$ ) decrease in the tail DNA percentage and a significant ( $p<0.05$ ) increase in the head DNA percentage were detected compared to Group III. As a result, it was determined that exposure to fenpyroximate caused damage to the DNA of hepatocyte cells, and hazelnuts reduced DNA damage thanks to its antioxidant content. For this reason, hazelnuts should be consumed in the daily diet as an antioxidant food to reduce and protect against toxicity caused by environmental toxic agents.

**Keywords:** Comet Assay, Fenpyroximate, Hazelnut, Swiss Albino Mouse.

## FOMESAFEN-INDUCED MERISTEMATIC CELL DAMAGES IN *ALLIUM CEPA* L. (ONION)

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### ABSTRACT

With the increasing use of Fomesafen herbicide in the control of broad-leaf weeds in agricultural practices, concerns about its undesirable effects are also increasing. Roots, where dangerous chemicals in soil and water are taken up, are the places where these chemicals first encounter and their effects are most easily observed in plants. In this study, it was aimed to reveal meristematic cell damage caused by Fomesafen pesticide in the root of *Allium cepa* L, an important agricultural plant and test organism. For this purpose, *A. cepa* bulbs were rooted in media containing 0 µg/L (Control), 50 µg/L, 150 µg/L and 300 µg/L Fomesafen herbicide for a three-day period. At the end of the experimental period, it was determined that Fomesafen herbicide caused epidermis cell damage, flattened cell nucleus, cortex cell damage and thickening of the cortex cell wall in the *A. cepa* root meristem, depending on the dose. The highest damage rate for all damage types was observed in 300 µg/L Fomesafen application. This study, which shows the undesirable effects of Fomesafen herbicide on a non-target organism, will shed light on planning and control the agricultural use of this dangerous chemical.

**Keywords:** *Allium cepa* L., *Fomesafen*, Herbicide, Meristematic Cell Damage, Onion

## PROTECTIVE ROLE OF MOMORDICA CHARANTIA (BITTER MELON) EXTRACT AGAINST METHIOCARB GENOTOXICITY IN ALLIUM CEPA L. (ONION)

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this work is to investigate the genotoxic effects of Methiocarb pesticide on *Allium cepa* L. (onion) and protective properties of *Momordica charantia* (bitter melon) extract (MCex) against this toxicity. Mitotic index (MI) value, micronucleus (MN) frequency, and chromosomal aberration (CA) incidences were used as indicators of Methiocarb-induced genetic damage in *A. cepa*, a well-known eukaryotic test organism. The following solutions were applied to six groups for three mitotic cycles (72 hours), respectively: Group I (Control): Tap water; Group II: 215 mg/L MCex; Group III: 430 mg/L MCex; Group IV: 7.5 mg/L methiocarb; Group V: 7.5 mg/L methiocarb + 215 mg/L MCex; and Group VI: 7.5 mg/L methiocarb + 430 mg/L MCex. As a result of the examination of the slides prepared after the experimental period, it was determined that the highest MI value, lowest MN and lowest CA occurrences were seen in the control, 215 mg/L MCex and 430 mg/L MCex groups. On the contrary, methiocarb showed a strong genotoxic effect and caused the lowest MI value, highest MN and highest CA occurrences in group IV. In groups V and VI, when MCex was given in combination with Methiocarb, MI rose, MN reduced, and CAs decreased depending on the dosage, compared to the group IV that received only Methiocarb. It is important to increase the daily consumption of bitter melon extracts, which are known to have many health benefits, to reduce the effects of genotoxic pesticides, especially Methiocarb.

**Keywords:** *Allium cepa* L., Bitter Melon, Chromosomal Aberrations, Genotoxicity, Methiocarb, Micronucleus, Mitotic Index, *Momordica charantia*,

**ASTRAGALUS MEMBRANACEUS ROOT EXTRACT AGAINST LEAD (PbNO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-INDUCED  
GENOTOXICITY IN ALLIUM CEPA: A STRIKING THERAPEUTIC ACTION**

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**ABSTRACT**

This study was designed to investigate the therapeutic action of *Astragalus membranaceus* root extract against lead (PbNO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-induced genotoxicity in *Allium cepa*, a widely used model organism. The degree of mitotic index (MI) as well as the intensity of chromosomal abnormalities (CAs) and micronucleus (MN) were employed as genotoxicity metrics. Tap water, 215 mg/L *A. membranaceus* root extract, 430 mg/L *A. membranaceus* root extract, 200 µM Pb(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, 200 µM Pb(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> + 215 mg/L *A. membranaceus* root extract and 200 µM Pb(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> + 215 mg/L *A. membranaceus* root extract were applied separately to six different groups made up of Allium bulbs. The group that received tap water treatment was regarded as the control. The entire application period lasted 72 hours. At the end of the experiment, the roots emerging from the bulbs and exposed to the solutions were prepared according to the squash preparation procedure and photographed under a microscope. The first three groups, including the control and the groups treated only with Astragalus extracts, had the greatest levels of MI and the lowest levels of MN and CAs. Between the data of these groups, there was no discernible difference. The group that received Pb(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> treatment alone had the least MI level and a notable peak in the density of both MN and CAs. Pb(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-induced CAs were ranked according to their frequency as fragment, sticky chromosome, bridge, unequal chromatin distribution and irregular mitosis. Depending on the amount of extract added to the mixture, administering *A. membranaceus* root extract along with Pb(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> resulted in a considerable reduction in genotoxicity values when compared to the group that received Pb(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> alone. It is advisable to encourage the use of *A. membranaceus* root extract as a preventive precaution against genotoxicity brought on by exposure to heavy metals.

**Keywords:** *Allium cepa* L., *Astragalus membranaceus*, Genotoxicity, Lead, Therapeutic.

## THE AFFINITY OF THE RELIGION AND CULTURAL DIMENSION REGARDING EASTERN AND WESTERN INDIVIDUALISM AND COLLECTIVISM

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### **ABSTRACT:**

Religion is one of the essential topics to understand in cross-cultural psychology. Western and Western regions have done theoretical and empirical work and gone into the Eastern and Western religions. Cultural differences in individualism and collectivism promote and are constructed by an independent and interdependent image of the 'self,' one of the most well-educated dimensions of culture in cultural psychology. Collectivist cultures develop a concept of building interdependent selves, in which people fundamentally perceive themselves as interconnected in meaningful ways throughout a good relationship functioning over their own. In individualistic cultures, people are encouraged to develop an independent sense of self, whereas normative thinking of oneself is distinct from others and sets one goal. This paper works to understand cultural differences between Eastern and Western religions by using the ideas of individuals and collectives. The work summarizes how different cultures and regions affect each other, how different cultural groups are, and their religious centers in all-purpose discussions between Western and Western religions regarding the nature of spiritual glimpses in cross-cultural psychology. The methodology has been conducted through documentary analysis. The feature question of the paper is how faith and culture amalgamate and flourish regarding religious glimpses.

**Keywords:** Religion of the East and The West, Individualism and Collectivism, Cultural and Behavioural Psychology, Religion and Ethnicity

## PERIODICALS ON THE TRANSFORMATION OF TURKIC MUSLIM WOMEN IN THE SOUTH CAUCASUS IN THE 19TH-20TH CENTURY

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### ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the current article is to examine periodicals dealing with the transformation of Turkish-Muslim women in the South Caucasus in the 19th and 20th centuries. The press was a major vehicle for examining the role of women in traditionally Muslim Azerbaijani society. For this intention, some newspapers and magazines from the years 1875-1912 are examined.

In the aforementioned years, a number of media organs were created by Azerbaijani intellectuals to enlighten society. By the beginning of the 20th century, a group of male writers published several articles in these press organs to attract women to education. Moreover, at the beginning of the 20th century, several bright women began to fight for their rights due to a strong cultural awakening. For the first time, women founded their own women's newspaper.

**Key Words:** The South Caucasus, Azerbaijan, Woman Question, Molla Nasreddin, Ekinçi.

## KEY PREREQUISITES FOR CENTERING OF EMT AND TELEMEDICINE ADVANCEMENTS IN PAKISTAN SPECIALLY IN SINDH

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### ABSTRACT

EMT emphasis is on the levels of certification (Basic, Intermediate, Paramedic), the certification process through organizations like the National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians, state-specific requirements, the need for continuing education, and the importance of staying informed about international variations. For telemedicine certifications, the diverse types of certifications available, such as technology, ethics, and provider certifications, along with notable certification bodies like the American Telemedicine Association (ATA). It also touches on state-specific requirements, international considerations, the integration of certifications with existing healthcare credentials, and the benefits of obtaining telemedicine certifications for healthcare professionals. Focusing on EMT (Emergency Medical Technician) and Telemedicine Technologies in Pakistan involves a combination of education, networking, skill development, and staying updated on industry trends. Consider enrolling in a recognized EMT training program or a related healthcare program. Attend telemedicine courses: Look for online or local courses that provide a solid understanding of telemedicine technologies. Get certified as an EMT through recognized programs. Certifications will enhance your credibility and marketability. Explore telemedicine certifications: Some organizations offer specific certifications in telemedicine technologies. Consider obtaining these to showcase your expertise. Follow industry news: Stay updated on the latest developments in EMT and telemedicine technologies in Pakistan. Subscribe to healthcare and technology publications, join online forums, and follow relevant social media accounts. Attend conferences and seminars related to emergency medicine and telemedicine to network with professionals and learn about the latest advancements. Connect with professionals: Join professional networks, both online and offline, to connect with individuals in the field. LinkedIn is a valuable platform for professional networking. Participate in local healthcare and technology events to meet professionals, potential employers, and collaborators. Seek opportunities for internships or volunteer work in healthcare settings to gain practical experience. Explore opportunities to work with or for telemedicine platforms to understand the practical aspects of telehealth services. Acquire skills in telemedicine software, remote patient monitoring tools, and other technologies used in the field. Given the dynamic nature of technology, continually update your skills to stay relevant in the fast-evolving landscape. Continuously seek feedback from peers, mentors, and industry experts to identify areas for improvement. Telemedicine certifications are credentials that demonstrate a healthcare professional's proficiency and knowledge in delivering medical services through telecommunication technologies. As the field of telemedicine continues to grow, certifications play a crucial role in ensuring that healthcare providers can effectively and ethically provide care remotely. Telemedicine Innovation Affirmation: Spotlights on the specialized parts of telehealth, including the utilization of explicit stages, specialized apparatuses, and information security. Covers the moral and lawful contemplations related with giving medical care benefits from a distance, including patient security, informed Prior to chasing after a telemedicine certificate, it's urgent to explore the particular necessities of the certificate program, see any state or country-explicit guidelines, and pick a program that lines up with your expert objectives and practice region. Also, remaining informed about progressions in telemedicine innovation and guidelines is fundamental for giving great far off medical care administrations.

**Keywords:** diverse, notable, Telemedicine, telehealth, mentors, apparatuses, progressions.

## EXPLORING THE CAUSES AND SYMPTOMS OF STRESS IN MODERN SOCIETY

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### ABSTRACT

Stress is described as a condition of anxiety or tension in the mind brought on by a challenging circumstance. It can be defined as a state of worry or mental tension caused by a difficult situation. Stress is somehow a normal human reaction that motivates us to deal with obstacles and dangers in our lives. Everyone goes through periods of stress. But how we handle stress has a significant impact on our general wellbeing. Stress has an impact on the body and the mind. Stress in moderation may be beneficial and even useful in carrying out everyday tasks. Problems with mental and physical health can result from excessive stress. Acquiring coping skills may alleviate feelings of overload and promote both our mental and physical health. Mental health issues can be brought on by stress. It can also exacerbate already-existing issues. Symptoms of stress are tiredness, nausea, high blood pressure, headache, weakness, dizziness, mentally unstable, Full of Anxiety, depression, etc. This article deeply explain about the causes and symptoms of stress in modern society. The purpose of this study is to highlight about the causes and symptoms of stress so that one can aware about the negative impact of stress. Get plenty of sleep repairs, relaxes and rejuvenates our body and can help reverse the effect of stress. Avoid large meals, caffeine and alcohol before bedtime to avoid the negative impact of stress. This article also suggest some ideas for controlling the harmful effect of stress.

**Keywords :** Stress, mental health, health problems, symptoms of stress, well- being.

## THE INTEGRATED CONSERVATION OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF ELBASAN

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### ABSTRACT

Today's concept of cultural heritage is a result of the process associated with the development of modern society, its values and requirements. As such, it significantly affects the affirmation of the contribution that different peoples bring in favor of the emancipation of all mankind. Our study is a serious effort to preserve, administer and further enrich the values that our cultural heritage carries, especially in the Elbasan Region. Our study is based on several European projects and aims to strengthen cooperation between local government and civil society to mobilize them in the protection of the precious values of cultural heritage in the Elbasan Region. The purpose of this study is to preserve, administer and further enrich the values inherent in the cultural heritage of Elbasan. Starting from the above goal, we will pay attention to this study and promotion of cultural heritage in the district of Elbasan. This study is based on the mixed use of quantitative and qualitative methods. This mix, among other things, helps in addressing research questions and issues raised in this study. At the end some conclusions from our study are the need of volunteering contribution as an indispensable means of protecting the values of cultural heritage in the Region and Engaging youth potentials in the process of preserving and enriching the values of cultural heritage.

**Key words :** *cultural heritage, preservation, values*

## UNITED STATES AND THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

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### ABSTRACT

The United States government played an active role in the drafting of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and signed it on 16 February 1995, but has not ratified it. The present article will examine the reports of the Congressional Research Service (CRC), 2013 containing the reasons why the US has not ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

**Keywords:** Convention, child, role

## EXPLORING THE THERAPEUTIC POTENTIAL OF ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID-SULFONAMIDES AS UREASE INHIBITORS

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### ABSTRACT

In order to explore the new mode of action and reduced side effects, making conjugates of existing drugs is becoming an attractive tool in the field of medicinal chemistry. A series of acetyl salicylic acid-sulfa drug conjugates was designed and synthesized. The newly designed conjugates were confirmed by spectroscopic techniques like IR,  $^1\text{H}$ NMR,  $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR, and elemental analysis. The conjugates were screened for urease inhibition. Acetylsalicylic acid conjugated with sulfanilamide, sulfadiazine, and sulfacetamide were found potent and showed competitive mode of urease inhibition, with  $\text{IC}_{50}$  ( $\mu\text{M}$ ) values  $2.49 \pm 0.35$ ,  $6.57 \pm 0.44$ ,  $6.21 \pm 0.28$ , respectively. Moreover, the binding modes of competitive inhibitors with the urease receptor were predicted through molecular docking studies. Our findings demonstrated that conjugates of approved therapeutic molecules may result in the development of novel classes of pharmacological agents for the treatment of various pathological conditions involving the urease enzymes.

**Keywords:** Sulfonamides, NSAIDs, Urease, Molecular docking

## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SYNTHETIC STRATEGIES AND PROPERTIES OF CUO

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### ABSTRACT

The link between morphology and properties is well-established in the nanoparticle literature. In this report, different synthetic approaches of copper oxide will be illustrated that can lead to nanoparticles (NPs) of different size and morphology. The structure and properties of the synthesized NPs are investigated with powder X-ray diffraction, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and diffuse reflectance spectroscopy (DRS). Through detailed SEM analyses, a correlation was found between the synthetic pathways with the particles' shape and aggregation, pointing out that bare hydrothermal pathways yield mainly spheroidal dandelion-like aggregates, whereas, if surfactants are added, the growth of the nanostructures along a preferential direction is promoted. The effect of the morphology on the electronic properties was evaluated through DRS, which allowed to obtain the electron bandgap in every system synthesized, and to find that the rearrangement of threaded particles into more compact structures leads to a reduction in the energy difference. The latter result was compared with Density Functional Theory (DFT) computational models of small centrosymmetric CuO clusters, cut from the tenorite crystal structure. The computed UV-Vis absorption spectra obtained from the clusters are in good agreement with experimental findings.

**Keywords:** CuO, synthetic approach, DFT, reflectance, XRD

## RECYCLE ASPHALT OPPORTUNITIES IN ROADWAYS

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### ABSTRACT

Roadways are one of the significant important elements in infrastructure because they are characterized simply as the point of interaction between societies and people. Any country in the world needs to create roadways so that citizens and visitors can travel easily and smoothly. Mainly roadways have been the main source by which whole economies and societies have emerged and developed over the years. They also made a positive contribution to the distribution of ideas, cultures, languages, discoveries, goods, and services of having better and safer roadways.

This study seeks to assess the application of recycled asphalt in roadways maintenance by comparing it to the current roadway maintenance procedures in terms of technical parameters in construction procedures, timelines ...etc. Furthermore, the environmental and economical requirements are highlighted and explored. This will enable the study to identify the possible benefits of using recycled asphalt pavement in roadway maintenance.

One of the benefits of using this construction material includes the economic benefits of saving on cost in material consumption, energy conservation in the processes, and environmental protection, which are imperative attributes in the development of sustainable human activities. However, other studies have indicated that asphalt has numerous disadvantages that should be considered before it can be fully adopted. Some of the challenges regard the technical aspects, mechanical considerations, and other quality concerns. . This implies that while recycled asphalt can be used as a sustainable material, there is a need to conduct an in-depth analysis to verify and quantify the effectiveness of the material, where the information is limited in the current literature. This study addresses the importance of using recycled asphalt with the integration of road maintenance procedures in the road network. This element is considered the main element of any national infrastructure development plan. The research aims to study and highlight the using recycled asphalt as a suggested sustainable method for road maintenance procedures. Therefore, the study elaborates on the historical use of recycled asphalt, its advantages, and disadvantages. Besides that, the maintenances process categories to ensure the suitable type that ensures the best quality of the network. Since roadway pavement assessment is based on quality as well as different characteristics parameters such as rutting, cracking, pavement quality Index, and roughness

The realization of addressing the factors is an important matter to prevent any threats and challenges during the life cycle of the road network. This can be done by establishing a new implementing process such as using recycled asphalt in pavement rather than the traditional pavement. The new process may provide unique outcomes from environmental, social, and economic perspectives and dedicate policy and strategy to enhancing the quality of roadways.

In addition to other parameters. The selected case study for this research is the Dibba-Masafi E89 roadway in UAE where the research methodology is conducted by elaborating the current situation of the roadway performance and the conduct recycled asphalt as solution to ensure better performance.

**Keywords:** Recycled asphalt, Roadway maintenance, Pavement Parameter, Condition Index

## A SHORT REVIEW ON THE SOLID LIPID NANOPARTICLES

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### ABSTRACT

Solid lipid nanoparticles (SLNs) have emerged as promising drug delivery systems, offering advantages over traditional carriers. This short review explores the key attributes and applications of SLNs in the pharmaceutical field. SLNs are composed of lipids that are in a solid state at room temperature, providing stability and controlled drug release. Their nanoscale size enhances bioavailability and cellular uptake, crucial for improving therapeutic efficacy. The lipid matrix of SLNs offers a versatile platform for encapsulating hydrophobic and hydrophilic drugs, catering to a wide range of therapeutic agents. Moreover, the solid nature of these nanoparticles contributes to prolonged drug release, reducing the frequency of administration and improving patient compliance. The biocompatibility of lipid-based materials minimizes the risk of toxicity, making SLNs a safer option for drug delivery. In addition to drug delivery, SLNs exhibit potential in diagnostics and imaging, opening avenues for multimodal applications. The review also highlights the role of formulation parameters, such as lipid selection and preparation methods, in influencing the physicochemical properties of SLNs. The challenges associated with SLNs, including potential drug leakage and stability issues, are also discussed. In conclusion, solid lipid nanoparticles present a promising strategy in drug delivery, offering versatility, biocompatibility, and improved therapeutic outcomes. Further research and development in formulation techniques and understanding the biological interactions of SLNs will undoubtedly contribute to their widespread implementation in the pharmaceutical industry.

**Keywords:** Solid lipid Nanoparticles (SLNs), Drug delivery system, Multimodal application, Biocompatibility, Therapeutic outcomes

## SOME NATURAL ISOLATED COMPOUNDS AS ANTICANCER AGENTS

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### ABSTRACT

Worldwide cancer is the major cause of death. Almost 8.8 million people died due to different types of cancer such as lung cancer, liver cancer, breast cancer, stomach cancer, blood cancer etc. They various countries and some private organizations are spending trillions dollars for the research in cancer. According to report of WHO treatment cost of cancer is approximately and this amount is increasing per year. Despite of huge work the exact cause of genesis is still unknown. Couples of therapies like chemotherapy, radiation, surgery and targeted therapy are available with some detrimental effect. Now scientists are seeking lead molecule from naturally occurring substances due to high safety margin as compared to current approaches. Natural phytochemicals are prominent strategy for prevention, treating, and curing cancer. There are many phytochemicals from herbs having potent anticancer property. Generally these phytochemicals treat cancer by different mechanisms like augmenting apoptosis, cell cycle arrest, targeting to some specific cancer inducing proteins, increasing cytotoxicity etc. This is our little attempt to gather information of phytochemicals having anticancer property such as Etoposide, Curcumin, Vincristine, etc. with postulated mechanism. Etoposide is effective in lung cancer, ovarian cancer by inhibiting type II Topoisomerase. Various research revealed that Curcumin is effective in different types of cancers by increasing apoptosis and targeting specific gene such as MDM2 oncogene is inhibited through the ETS2 transcription factor by modulation of signaling pathway PI3K/mTOR in breast cancer. Vincristine shows anticancer property by oncogenic EWS-FLI1 fusion protein inhibition which cause G2-M phase cell cycle arrest & reduce tumor. This review depicts few phytochemicals having anticancer property such as Etoposide, Curcumin, vincristine, etc. with possible mechanism.

**Keywords:** Etoposide, Curcumin, cancer, Topoisomerase, augmenting, apoptosis

## A SHORT REVIEW ON NANOTECHNOLOGY-BASED DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS AND HERBAL MEDICINES

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### ABSTRACT

Herbs have been used from ancient times in world. Developments in the field of phytochemistry and phytopharmacology have made it possible to clarify the composition and biological activity of many herbal products. The effectiveness of many medicinal plants depends on the properties of the active ingredients they contain. Flavonoids, tannins, terpenes, etc. in the extract. Most of the bioactive components such as are easily soluble in water, but their absorption is low because they do not pass through the lipid membrane thin cells and their molecular size or shortness of breath where loss of bioavailability and efficacy. Because of these problems, some extracts are not used for medical purposes. The combination of herbal medicine and nanotechnology has become more and more common, because the nanostructured process can improve the effectiveness of herbal medicine, reduce the required cost, reduce side effects and achieve good effect. Nanosystems can deliver sufficient amounts of active substance to the desired clinical location throughout the treatment period. Conventional treatments cannot meet these requirements. The aim of this study is to investigate nanotechnology and herbal drug delivery.

**Keywords:** Nanotechnology, Herbal medicine, Drug delivery, Bioavailability, Herbal products.

## HERBAL DRUGS FOR RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

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### ABSTRACT:

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a chronic autoimmune disorder characterized by inflammation, pain, and progressive joint damage. While conventional treatments such as disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (DMARDs) and biologics have shown efficacy, there is a growing interest in exploring complementary and alternative therapies, particularly herbal drugs, for managing RA symptoms. This review provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of knowledge regarding the use of herbal drugs to manage rheumatoid arthritis. The review begins by summarizing the pathophysiology of rheumatoid arthritis and the limitations of conventional treatments. It then systematically reviews herbal drugs and formulations with documented anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory properties, assessing their potential efficacy in alleviating RA symptoms. The literature on clinical trials evaluating the safety and effectiveness of herbal interventions is critically analyzed. Additionally, the review addresses potential mechanisms of action underlying the therapeutic effects of herbal drugs in rheumatoid arthritis, highlighting their impact on inflammatory pathways, oxidative stress, and immune regulation. Safety considerations, including potential herb-drug interactions, are also discussed. The findings presented in this review contribute to a better understanding of the role of herbal drugs in rheumatoid arthritis management, shedding light on their potential as adjunctive or alternative therapies. Further research and well-designed clinical trials are warranted to establish the safety and efficacy of herbal interventions for rheumatoid arthritis and to guide their integration into comprehensive treatment approaches.

**Keywords:** Rheumatoid arthritis, Herbal drugs, Complementary and alternative medicine, Traditional medicine, Anti-inflammatory, Immunomodulatory, Joint protection, Disease-modifying, Herbal formulations, Clinical trials.

## HERBAL COSMETICS ENHANCED BY NANOTECHNOLOGY: AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH FOR SKIN CARE

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### ABSTRACT

The fusion of herbal ingredients with nanotechnology has emerged as a revolutionary paradigm in the field of cosmetics, offering a synergistic approach to address skincare needs. This review delves into the application of nanotechnology in herbal cosmetics, exploring the potential benefits and challenges associated with this innovative combination. The review begins by introducing the fundamental concepts of nanotechnology and its relevance to the cosmetics industry. It then explores the rich repertoire of bioactive compounds derived from herbal sources and their traditional use in skincare. The integration of nanotechnology into herbal cosmetics is discussed, focusing on various nanocarriers, such as liposomes, nanosomes, and nanoemulsions, used for encapsulating herbal extracts. The review highlights the advantages of nanotechnology in enhancing the stability, bioavailability, and sustained release of bioactive herbal compounds, ultimately maximizing their efficacy in skincare formulations. Special attention is given to the potential antioxidant and anti-aging properties conferred by herbal nanoparticles. Furthermore, the safety aspects of nanocosmeceuticals are addressed, encompassing biocompatibility, toxicity, and regulatory considerations. The challenges associated with the scalability and cost-effectiveness of nanotechnological approaches in herbal cosmetics are also discussed. In conclusion, this review underscores the transformative impact of nanotechnology on the development of herbal cosmetics, presenting a promising avenue for the formulation of advanced skincare products. Future research endeavors should aim to unravel the full potential of nanocosmeceuticals, paving the way for their widespread adoption and integration into daily skincare regimens.

**Keywords:** Herbal cosmetics, Nanotechnology, Nano cosmeceuticals, Skin care, Bioactive compounds, Nanoparticles, Encapsulation, Delivery systems, Antioxidant, Anti-aging

## CATHARANTHUS ROSEUS

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### ABSTRACT

Ayurveda is the Indian traditional system of medicine which focuses on the medical potential of plants. Catharanthus roseus is one plant recognized well in Ayurveda. It is known for its antitumour, anti-diabetic, anti-microbial, anti-oxidant and anti-mutagenic effects. It is an evergreen plant first originated from islands of Madagascar. The flowers may vary in colour from pink to purple and leaves are arranged in opposite pairs. It produces nearly 130 alkaloids mainly ajmalicine, vinceine, reserpine, vincristine, vinblastine and raubasin. Vincristine and vinblastine are used for the treatment of various types of cancer such as Hodgkin's disease, breast cancer, skin cancer and lymphoblastic leukemia. It is an endangered species and need to be conserved using techniques like micropropagation. It has high medicinal values which need to be explored extensively.

Medicinal plants have a long history of usage in traditional medicine. Ethno-botanical information on medicinal plants and their usage by indigenous cultures is useful in the conservation of traditional cultures, biodiversity, community health care and drug development. Catharanthus roseus L. (G.) Don, is an important medicinal plant belonging to the Apocynaceae family; this plant is a dicotyledonous angiosperm and synthesizes two terpene indole alkaloids: vinblastine and vincristine that are used to fight cancer. Peckolt, in 1910, described the use in Brazil of an infusion of the leaves to control hemorrhage and scurvy, as a mouthwash for toothache, and for the healing and cleaning of chronic wounds. In Europe related species have been used for the proprietary suppression of the flow of milk. In the British West Indies it has been used to treat diabetic ulcer and in the Philippines has been reported as being an effective oral hypoglycemic agent. More recently, Chopra et al. have reported that the total alkaloids possess a limited antibacterial activity as well as a significant and sustained hypotensive action. The hypoglycemic and antibacterial activities have not been confirmed, although one of the alkaloids isolated from this plant, ajmalicine, has been reported to possess transient depressor action on arterial blood pressure. Periwinkle" or Catharanthus roseus (Family Apocynaceae), commonly known as "Nayantara" or "Sadabahar", the word Catharanthus derives from the Greek language meaning "pure flower." While, roseus means red, rose or rosy.

**Keywords:** Alkaloids, catharanthus roseus, vinblastine, vincristine, anti cancer

## NAVIGATING THE AI ERA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR EDUCATION

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### ABSTRACT

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in education, particularly in assessment methods, marks a significant shift, potentially revolutionizing learning methodologies. Studies highlight its potential to enhance student learning outcomes through refined assessments and precise, measurable feedback. AI excels in minimizing bias, ensuring evaluation accuracy, identifying individual needs, and promoting more effective teaching. Traditional approaches, burdened by subjective judgment and limited assessment formats, often fail to comprehensively evaluate individual abilities. AI, in contrast, offers bias reduction, enhanced efficiency, and personalized assessments, addressing these limitations. This article explores AI's impact on education through a comprehensive literature review. It analyzes its potential benefits, including objectivity, efficiency, consistency, analytical capabilities, personalized learning programs, flexibility, and anti-cheating measures. However, it also examines challenges, such as ensuring AI's validity, addressing technological dependencies and cost complexities, securing data, and mitigating potential behavioral changes influencing assessment outcomes. The findings reveal a multifaceted spectrum of advantages. AI provides objective assessments free from human bias, enhances efficiency in terms of time and cost, ensures consistent evaluations, strengthens analytical skills, facilitates assessment program development, offers flexibility in learning, and mitigates cheating. Nevertheless, challenges remain, such as guaranteeing AI's validity and reliability, overcoming technological dependence and cost barriers, ensuring data security, and mitigating potential biases and discrimination. In conclusion, while AI presents a wealth of advantages, its integration into education requires careful consideration of associated challenges. Thorough scrutiny and rigorous testing are necessary before implementation to ensure the technology's efficacy, reliability, cost efficiency, and security.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Challenges, Opportunities, Personalized Learning.

## NAVIGATING THE CHATGPT FRONTIER: BALANCING INNOVATION AND TRADITION IN EDUCATION

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### ABSTRACT

Chat-GPT, an AI chatbot, is transforming the way we engage with technology. Its capacity for human-like conversations, essay generation, and various tasks has prompted inquiries into its implications for education. Some educators posit that integrating Chat-GPT into classrooms could offer valuable personalized tutoring and aid for students in their assignments. Conversely, there are reservations about the potential misuse of Chat-GPT for cheating or plagiarism, raising concerns about a potential decline in critical thinking skills. Preliminary assessments indicate that Chat-GPT can surpass many students in English assignments. Additionally, the bot can produce high-quality content, including cover letters and literary summaries. It's crucial to acknowledge that Chat-GPT is an evolving technology, still in development with constantly advancing capabilities. The integration of AI in education is a swiftly progressing domain, necessitating educators to stay abreast of the latest advancements. This article delves into the prospective influence of Chat-GPT on education, advocating for responsible use of the tool. In essence, the impact of Chat-GPT on education remains uncertain, yet it is evident that the technology holds the potential to both benefit and pose risks to students. Educators must exercise responsible use of Chat-GPT and be cognizant of potential drawbacks.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence (AI), Chatbot, Chat-GPT, OpenAI.

## USING COMPUTER-ASSISTED INSTRUCTION TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN WOODWORK TECHNOLOGY

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### ABSTRACT

It has been a common topic of discussion how quickly information and communication technology is evolving and how important it is to the field of education. ICT is becoming more and more in demand in the classroom. The dependence of educational success on information and communication technologies has been demonstrated by numerous recent studies. The general public expects educational institutions to give students the skills and traits they need to succeed in the workforce before they graduate. However, this study looks at the necessity of using computer-assisted training to raise students' academic performance in woodworking technology. The study also emphasized the significance and benefits of employing CAI computer-assisted instruction to improve the instructional process in the teaching and learning of woodwork technology. Furthermore, the benefits of CAI as well as its use for improving students' academic performance in woodwork technology were discussed. Additionally, this paper recommends among others, that for effective teaching and learning activities, the usage of CAI for instructional facilitation for woodwork technology and other vocational and technical subjects/courses should be made mandatory.

**Keywords:** computer-assisted instruction, academic performance and woodwork technology

## E-LEARNING APPLICATION USES PROBLEM BASED INSTRUCTION METHOD

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### ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to facilitate senior high schools with electronic-based learning media (E-Learning) and facilitate access for teachers and students in the teaching and learning process. The problem in one of the high schools is that there is no media that supports the online teaching and learning process and the implementation of the online learning system has not been properly integrated by the school due to the lack of an e-Learning application that can support and support the learning process. teach. The online learning method used in this research is the Problem Based Instruction method, which is a learning model that links problems in learning material, conducts group discussions, where the teacher is the presenter who provides instructions on a problem to be solved. The system development method uses the Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC) with the waterfall model. The result of this research is the design of an E-Learning application using the Problem Based Instruction method in high school.

**Keywords:** E-Learning, Problem Based Instruction, SDLC, Waterfall, Website.

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ART EDUCATION TO PROMOTE ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

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### ABSTRACT

Reflecting on the importance of sustainable development and arts education in contemporary society presupposes the need for an integrated approach to tackling environmental challenges and promoting creativity as a catalyst for change. We live in a world facing significant environmental challenges. Problems such as climate change, loss of biodiversity, air and water pollution, as well as the unsustainable use of natural resources, pose serious threats to the health of our planet. However, it is important to recognize that global and local efforts have been made to address these challenges. Awareness of their importance has increased and education, and in this specific case, art education, has contributed greatly to this by offering images, works of art and artistic objects on the subject available to students, allowing them not only to open up their artistic references but also stimulating (trans)formative learning in the context of promoting active citizenship.

This work focuses on qualitative research and has met the following objectives: i) to identify the challenges facing art education today; ii) to list the aspects that art education should be guided by when designing new pedagogical practices aimed at sustainability. The methodology used is a multiple case study analysis. Data was collected from 200 primary school students in Portugal.

The conclusions point to the need to consider processes of change, in which we rethink, among other aspects, the re-founding of art education in the light of the challenges related to sustainability, as well as the need for a curricular reform in art education, aimed at innovating training processes for a transformative education, making our students more critical and participatory citizens for the construction of an active citizenship.

**Keywords:** Art education; Actuality; Sustainability; Citizenship; Students.

## AUGMENTING PEDAGOGICAL DECISION-MAKING IN EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT WITH MACHINE LEARNING

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### ABSTRACT

The advent of Machine learning and its implementation in education system is rapidly pivoting round the fields of education and its management domain. Machine learning is a subset of Artificial intelligence (AI) that aims at capturing and maintaining data sets in order to transform it into structured knowledge for the optimal purpose of decision making. Machine learning collect data from various sources, analyze data using algorithms and as well provides meaningful understanding of the data contained in specific context. In the fields of education, machine learning posters personalized learning in context knowledge dissemination. More so, machine learning has aided teachers to gain better understanding of their students' progress. Machine learning has also helped school managers to foster intelligence moderation through the platform of data analytics. This paper is a descriptive survey of machine learning and its impact on pedagogical decision-making in educational management. The paper explains the conceptual framework of machine learning, its applications and benefits in the fields of education. In order to enhance the paper discussion, questions were formulated and carefully administered to respondents using online Google form. The collated responses were subjected to reliability analysis. Conclusively, the paper inferred that machine learning has the potentials that enhances students' learning experiences and can improve both academic and administrative works in the education sector.

**Keyword:** Pedagogical Decision-Making, Educational management, Machine learning.

## TEACHING MODULE IN LIFE SCIENCES DISCIPLINE USING AUGMENTED REALITY APP

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### ABSTRACT

The pandemic outbreak today caused the entire universe to tremble, and new variants are always emerging. Nowadays, augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR) applications are common topics of discussion. The HTC Vive, Oculus Rift, Sony PlayStation VR, and other low-cost virtual reality (VR) technologies, along with Mixed Reality Interfaces (MRITF) like the Hololens and 3D augmented Apps like Google-3D Apps, are currently piquing the interest of researchers and students alike and are considered to be the greatest technological innovations. Because digital extended reality (XR) equipment is accessible and reasonably priced, it has been used in a variety of fields, including education and entertainment. The 3D visualization facilitates considerable knowledge of complicated biological systems, biomedical guidance, cardiac 3D imaging, and molecular biology concepts for both researchers and students. As far as we can tell, the use of VR and AR technologies in the classroom benefits students and researchers alike. Our paper will focus on the use of augmented reality (AR) technology in the living sciences, especially biotechnology, and how this cutting-edge technology might help these fields.

**Keywords:** Virtual Reality, Augmented Reality, Digital extended reality, 3D augmented Apps.

**İLKÖĞRETİM 8. SINIF TÜRKÇE DERS KİTABININ  
DÖRT TEMEL BECERİ (OKUMA, YAZMA, DİNLEME, KONUŞMA) VE ETKİNLİKLER  
AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ**

THE EXAMINATION OF 8TH GRADE TURKISH COURSE BOOK  
IN TERMS OF FOUR BASIC SKILLS (READING, WRITING, LISTENING, SPEAKING) AND  
ACTIVITIES

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**ÖZET**

Türkçe eğitiminin temel amacı, bireylerde iletişim becerilerini geliştirmektir. Bu becerinin geliştirilmesinde dört temel dil becerisi (okuma, yazma, dinleme, konuşma) büyük öneme sahiptir. Bu becerilerin edinilmesi için Türkçe Dersi Öğretim Programı'nda bazı kazanımlara yer verilmiştir. Bu çalışmada amaç, 2020-2021 Eğitim-Öğretim Yılı'nda ortaokullarda okutulan 8. sınıf Türkçe ders kitabını, Türkçe Dersi Öğretim Programı'na göre, öğrencilere kazandırılması gereken kazanım sayıları ve ünitelerde yer alan etkinliklerin ünitelere göre dağılımları bakımından incelemektir. Araştırma nitel bir doküman incelemesidir. 2020-2021 Eğitim-Öğretim Yılı'ndan itibaren kullanılmak üzere, Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı tarafından yayımlanan 8. sınıf Türkçe ders kitabı araştırmanın inceleme nesnesini oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada, 8. sınıf Türkçe ders kitabı incelenerek içerik analizi yapılmıştır. Bunun için programda yer alan dört temel dil becerisine yönelik kazanımlara ve etkinlik sayılarına göre ders kitabı değerlendirilmiştir. Ders kitabında yer alan 8 ünitenin tamamında, hangi dil becerisine yönelik kazanımların ele alındığı ve sayılarını kapsayacak şekilde inceleme yapılmıştır. Ayrıca dil becerilerinin ünitelerde dengeli dağılıp dağılmadığı, üniteler arasında etkinlik sayısı açısından dengeli bir dağılımın olup olmadığı bakımından inceleme yapılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda, dört temel dil becerisine yönelik kazanımların ünitelerde dengeli bir dağılım göstermediği, ünitelerde yer alan konu içeriklerine göre edilmesi gereken kazanımlar arasında büyük farklılıklar olduğu, bunun yanında etkinlik sayılarının ünitelere dağılımı hususunda dengeli bir dağılım gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Türkçe Ders Kitabı, Türkçe Öğretimi Temel Becerileri, Türkçe Ders Kitabı Etkinlikleri

**ABSTRACT**

The main purpose of Turkish education is to improve communication skills of individuals. Four basic languages kills (reading, writing, listening, speaking) are of great importance in the development of this skill. In order to acquire these skills, some acquisition shave been included in the Turkish Course Teaching Program. The purpose of this study is to examine the 8th grade Turkish course book in the 2020-2021 Academic Year in terms of the number of acquisitions required to be gained by students and the distribution of the activities in the units according to the Turkish Language Teaching Program. This research is a qualitative document review. In there search, the 8th grade Turkish course book

published by the Ministry of National Education to be used as of the 2020-2021 academic year was examined by content analysis. The course book was evaluated according to the learning outcomes and number of activities related to the four basic language skills in the program. In all of the 8 units in the course book, a review has been made to determine which language skills are addressed and their numbers. In addition, it was investigated whether the language skills were evenly distributed in the units and whether there was a balanced distribution in terms of the number of activities among the units. As a result of the research, it was determined that the achievements for the four basic language skills did not show a balanced distribution in the units, that there were great differences between the achievements that should be achieved according to the subject contents in the units, and that they showed a balanced distribution in terms of the distribution of the number of activities among the units.

**Keywords:** Turkish Course Book, Basic Skills of Turkish Teaching, Turkish Course Book Activities

## NİTEL BİR VERİ TOPLAMA TEKNİĞİ OLARAK ODAK GRUP GÖRÜŞMELERİ

### FOCUS GROUP INTERVIEWS AS A QUALITATIVE DATA COLLECTION *TECHNIQUE*

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#### ÖZET

Günümüzde başta teknoloji alanında olmak üzere hayatın hemen her alanında değişimler ve gelişmelerin meydana gelmesi bilimsel araştırmalar konusunda da ihtiyaçların farklılaşmasına neden olmuştur. Nicel araştırmaların özellikle günlük hayatta karşılaşılan sorunları tespitindeki yetersizliği ve sınırlı oluşu, birçok araştırmacıyı nitel araştırma yöntem ve tekniklerini kullanmaya yöneltmiştir. Nitel araştırmaların birçok alanda yeni farkındalıklar oluşturmaları ve derinlemesine sonuçlar elde edebilmeye imkân tanınması nedeniyle çok sayıda araştırmacı tarafından tercih sebebi olmuştur. Aynı zamanda araştırmacılara farklı alanlar sunması araştırmacıları nitel araştırmaları kullanmaya yönlendirmiştir. Araştırmacılara zengin bir veri toplama yöntem ve teknikleri yelpazesi sunan nitel araştırmalarda, sıklıkla kullanılan tekniklerden biri de “Odak Grup Görüşmeleri” dir. Bu çalışmamızda amaç; “Odak Grup Görüşmeleri” nin ne olduğunu açıklamak, tarihsel süreç bakımından ele almak, güçlü ve zayıf yönlerini ortaya koymak, son dönemlerde “Odak Grup Görüşmeleri” nde yaşanan değişim ve gelişimleri ifade etmektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Nitel Araştırma, Odak Grup Görüşmeleri

#### ABSTRACT

Today, developments in almost every field of life, especially in the field of technology, have led to changes in the needs of scientific research as well. The inadequacy and limitedness of quantitative research, especially in detecting problems encountered in daily life, has led many researchers to use qualitative research methods. Qualitative research has been preferred by many researchers because it creates new awareness in many areas and allows obtaining in depth results. The fact that it offers different fields to researchers also has led researchers to use qualitative research. One of the techniques frequently used in qualitative research, which offers researchers a wide range of data collection methods and techniques, is "Focus Group Interviews". The aim of this study is to explain what Focus Group Interviews method is, to discuss its historical process, to reveal its strengths and weaknesses, and to express recent changes and developments.

**Keywords:** Qualitative Research, Focus Group Interviews

## AZƏRBAYCAN QƏHRƏMANLIQ DASTANLARINDA TƏRBIYƏ PROBLEMLƏRİNİN TƏDQIQI

### STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS IN AZERBAIJAN HEROIC EPICS

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#### XÜLASƏ:

Məqalədə qəhrəmanlıq dastanları bütün aspektləri ilə türk xalqlarının, eləcə də onun bir qövmü (qolu) olan Azərbaycan xalqının milli-mənəvi potensialını, əxlaq və davranış sistemini əhatələmək baxımından əvəzsiz mənbədir. Ümumiyyətlə, dastanlar öz funksiyonal mahiyyəti və çəkisi ilə təkcə etnosun tarixi-mədəni, bədii-estetik düşüncəsini, həyat yolunu əhatələmək gücü ilə məhdudlaşmır, həm də onun bu möhtəşəmliyi qoruyub gələcəyə daşıyacaq baxımından mükəmməl tərbiyə və təlqin fakturası ilə də əbədiyyəşarlıq qazanır.

Azərbaycan qəhrəmanlıq dastanlarında tərbiyə və onun ümumi sisteminə olan həssaslıq bütün dövrlərdə qəhrəmanlıq dastanlarının daxili zənginliyinə, janrın ehtiva elədiyi məzmunundan mətn informasiyasına qədər ciddi bir mükəmməlliklə bağlanır. Onun sinxron və diaxron yanaşmalardakı potensialı bütünlükdə etnik sistemin təfəkkür intelleksiyasına, arxaik yaddaşdan günümüzdə daşıyıb gətirdiklərinə bağlanır. Dastan ümumi simmetrik formulası ilə məhz bu möhtəşəm funksiyaları yerinə yetirmək amalına köklənir. Ona görə də ayrı-ayrı dövrlərdə ayrı-ayrı elm sahələrinin dastan mühitinə marağı həmişə güclənən istiqamətdə getmişdir. XX əsrin ilk yarısında görülməli işlər, toplama, nəşr və tədqiq sahəsində başlayan hərəkət özlüyündə XIX əsrin sonlarından başlayan milli oyanışın, mədəni mühitdə mövcud canlanmanın yüksələn istiqamətini səciyyələndirir.

**Açar sözlər:** dastan, tərbiyə, qəhrəmanlıq, təbliğat, adət-ənənə

#### ABSTRACT:

In the article, the epics of heroism are an invaluable source in terms of covering the national-spiritual potential, moral and behavioral system of the Turkish people, as well as the Azerbaijani people, which is a tribe (branch) of it. In general, epics with their functional essence and weight are not only limited to the ability to encompass the historical-cultural, artistic-aesthetic thinking, life path of the ethnos, but also gain eternal fame with their perfect education and indoctrination texture in terms of preserving this magnificence and carrying it into the future.

In Azerbaijani heroic epics, education and sensitivity to its general system are connected with the inner richness of heroic epics in all periods, from the content of the genre to the textual information, with a serious perfection. Its potential in synchronic and diachronic approaches is entirely connected to the thinking intelligence of the ethnic system, to what it has carried from archaic memory to the present. The epic, with its general symmetrical formula, is rooted in the act of fulfilling this grand function. Therefore, in different periods, the interest of different fields of science in the environment of the epic has always gone in the direction of strengthening. The work done in the first half of the 20th century, the movement that began in the field of collection, publication and research in itself characterizes the rising direction of the national awakening, the revival in the cultural environment that began at the end of the 19th century.

**Keywords:** saga, education, heroism, propaganda, tradition

## JALAL-AL DIN MANGBURNI'S STRUGGLE AGAINST THE GEORGIANS, THE MONGOLS AND ISMAILI'S

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### ABSTRACT

Jalal al-Din Mangburni was a ruler of the Khwarazmian Empire during the 13th century. His reign was marked by significant challenges, struggles and conflicts with the Georgians, Mongols, Ismailis. The multifaceted nature of conflicts, involving military engagements, strategic retreats, complex geopolitical dynamics, reflects the tumultuous nature of the 13th-century political landscape.

After the death of his father Muhammad II, Jalal al-Din assumed leadership. He showed resistance and engaged in battles against the Mongols, employing guerrilla tactics and avoiding direct confrontations. Because of internal conflicts and betrayal Jalal al-Din decided to retreat westward, in the Caucasus and Anatolia. He attempted to rally support against the Mongols but faced challenges in forming a united front. Although he managed to establish a base and briefly continued his resistance, he eventually faced defeat and sought refuge in the Seljuk Sultanate of Rum.

He also fought against Georgians and Ismaili's. Jalal al-Din's retreat led him to seek refuge in the Kingdom of Georgia. The Georgian chronicles describe clashes between Jalal al-Din's forces and Georgian troops. Eventually, he left Georgia, continuing his quest for support against the Mongols. Specific details about Jalal al-Din's struggle against the Ismaili's are less prominent in historical records.

Jalal al-Din may have encountered resistance or challenges from Ismaili communities during his rule, detailed information about specific conflicts is not readily available in historical sources. The primary focus of historical accounts from this period tends to be on the Mongol invasion and its profound impact on the Khwarazmian Empire.

In this study, an ethical perspective that can be applied in order to Jalal al-Din Mangburni's struggle against the Georgians, Mongols, and Ismaili's revolves around the principles of diplomacy and governance. It aims to fill the gap in the related literature by examining the relations between the related sources.

**Keywords:** Jalal al-Din Mangburni, Khwarazmshah, Georgians, Mongols, Ismaili's

## YERLEŞİKLİĞİN TOPLUMSAL ENTEGRASYON AÇISINDAN ÖNEMİ VE BURSA YERLEŞİK ÇİNGENELERİNİN TOPLUMSAL BÜTÜNLEŞME BAĞLAMINDA YAŞAM DOYUMLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

IMPORTANCE OF SETTLED LIFE FOR SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND THE LIFE  
SATISFACTION LEVELS OF SETTLED ROMA PEOPLE IN BURSA IN THE CONTEXT OF  
SOCIAL INTEGRATION

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### ÖZET

Çingenelerin temel özelliklerinden biri göçer topluluklar olarak tanımlanmalarıdır. Çeşitli sosyo-kültürel pratikleri, ayırdedici özellikleri bağlamında literatürde etnik topluluklar olarak ele alınan çingeneler, diğer etnik topluluklarda görüldüğü gibi kendilerini diğer gruplardan kültürel açıdan farklı görmektedirler. Din, dil, giyim-kuşam, süslenme tarzları, ilgileri, ortak ataları gibi kültürel ve kimi fiziksel özellikleri bu toplulukları, diğer topluluklardan ayırtmaktadır.

Kültürleri, müzikleri ve gelenekleri bazı kesimler tarafından takdir edilse de, bu topluluklar genellikle egemen olan kesimler tarafından bulundukları toplumlarda dışlanmışlar, çoğu zaman iş bulma, barınma ve eğitim gibi temel ihtiyaçlarına erişmekte zorluklar yaşamışlardır. Bu durum doğal olarak çingenelerin içinde yaşadıkları toplumlarda entegrasyon sorunlarını büyüttür.

Çingeneler, yaşadıkları koşullar nedeniyle dezavantajlı gruplar arasında tanımlanmaktadır. Dezavantajlı gruplar bulundukları toplumun çeşitli özellikleri kapsamında yoksulluk, eğitimsizlik, sosyal dışlanma, ayrımcılık, şiddet, sömürülme, damgalanma, işsizlik, barınma, temel hak ve hizmetlere erişememe vb. birçok sorunla karşı karşıya kalabilmektedirler.

Araştırmamız, Türkiye'nin nüfus açısından dördüncü büyük kenti olan Bursa'da gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çeşitli kaynaklar kentte 26.570 çingenenin yaşadığını ortaya koymaktadır. Araştırma evreninden 372 kişiye anket tekniği ile ulaşılarak sosyal uyum ölçeği, algılanan ayrımcılık ölçeği ve yaşam doyumu ölçekleri örnekleme uygulanmış, medeni duruma, cinsiyete, yaşa, aylık gelire ve eğitim seviyesi vb. değişkenlere göre farklılaşp farklılaşmadığı incelenmiştir. Elde edilen bulgular SPSS 26.0 programında değerlendirilmiştir.

Çingenelerin yaşam doyumları, sosyokültürel uyumları ve ayrımcılık algılarının çeşitli değişkenler bağlamında farklılık gösterdiğini ortaya koymaktadır. Yaşam doyumunun, cinsiyet, medeni durum ve aylık gelire göre farklılaştığı gözlenirken; sosyokültürel uyumun, cinsiyet, yaş, medeni durum, eğitim durumu ve aylık gelire göre farklılaştığı; ayrımcılık algısının ise; yaş, medeni durum, eğitim düzeyi ve aylık gelire göre farklılaştığını ortaya koymaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Çingene, Roman, Bursa Çingeneleri, Çingeneler ve Toplumsal Bütünleşme, Çingeneler ve Toplumsal Uyum

## ABSTRACT

One of the main characteristics of Roma people is that they are defined as a traveling community. The Roma, who are discussed in the literature as an ethnic group in the literature based on their sociocultural practices and distinguishing characteristics, consider themselves culturally different from other groups, just as other ethnic communities do. Some of their cultural and physical characteristics such as their religion, language, clothing-style, jewelry, interests, and common ancestors separate them from other communities.

Although some proportions of society appreciate their culture, music, and traditions, these communities have usually been ostracized by the dominant parts of the society they live in, and they have frequently experienced difficulties in access to basic needs such as employment, housing, and education. This situation, expectedly, has worsened the integration problems of the Roma in their society.

The Roma are considered to be among the disadvantaged groups due to their living conditions. In the context of various characteristics of the society they live in, the Roma may face several problems such as poverty, lack of education opportunities, social exclusion, discrimination, violence, exploitation, stigma, unemployment, and access to basic rights and services including housing.

Our study was carried out in Bursa, which is the fourth-largest province in Turkey in terms of population. Various sources show that 26,570 Roma people live in the province. The survey technique was used to reach 372 individuals from this population, and the social integration scale, perceived discrimination scale, and satisfaction with life scale were administered to the sample. Whether their social integration, perceived discrimination, and life satisfaction levels varied based on variables including marital status, age, gender, monthly income, and education levels was investigated. The SPSS 26.0 program was used to analyze the collected data.

It was revealed that the life satisfaction, sociocultural integration, and perceived discrimination levels of Roma people differed based on various parameters. Satisfaction with life was found to vary based on gender, marital status, and monthly income, whereas sociocultural integration varied based on age, gender, marital status, education levels, and monthly income, and perceived discrimination varied based on age, marital status, education levels, and monthly income.

**Keywords:** Roma People, Romani, Bursa Romanis, Roma People and Social Integration, Roma People and Social Adaptation

## BİLGİ'NİN TOPLUMSAL ÖNEMİ VE MAKİNELERLE PAYLAŞIM (YAPAY ZEKA) TARTIŞMALARI

### THE SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF KNOWLEDGE AND DEBATES ON SHARING IT WITH MACHINES (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)

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#### ÖZET

İnsanların dünya ile etkileşimde bulunmasına, çevrelerini anlamalarına, sorunları çözmelerine ve yaşamlarını iyileştirmelerine yardımcı olan bir kaynak olan bilgi, toplumların gelişimi, ilerlemesi ve sürdürülebilirliğinde önemli bir pay sahibidir. Bilgi, en genel anlamda süje ve obje arasındaki bağ olarak tanımlanırken, yüzyıllar boyunca toplumsal bir iyilik olarak algılanmış, karşılık beklenmeksizin sosyal ilişkilerin bir parçası olagelmış, eğitim, bilim, teknoloji, kültür ve diğer birçok alanın ilerlemesine katkıda bulunmuştur. Primatlar arasında sinir sistemi en gelişmiş canlı olan insan; tarihsel geçmişi boyunca edindiği bilgileri yaşamını kolaylaştırmak için kullanmış ve bilgi donanımını çeşitli araçlarla kuşaktan kuşağa aktarmıştır. Özellikle sanayi devrimi sonrasında teknolojik bilgi önemli roller üstlenirken, teknoloji de toplumsal değişmeyi tetikleyen en önemli unsur olmuştur. Her alanda makinelerin insan yaşamına dahil olması ve insanlığın bir paydaş olarak makinelerden beklentisinin giderek artması yirminci yüzyılın özellikle ikinci yarısında bilgi-iletişim teknolojileri alanında büyük ilerlemeler sağlamıştır. Makineler gün geçtikçe insan bilgisine ortak olmaya başlamış ve süreç “yapay zeka” (AI) olgusunu insanlığın gündemine bir çok soru işareti ile birlikte getirmiştir.

Bilgi ve paylaşımı konusunda insanlığın önünde önemli soru işaretleri durmaktadır. “Toplumsal bir iyilik” olan bilginin, sanayi devrimi sonrasında yaşanan ardışık gelişmelerle bir “sermaye aracı” olması ve ona hakim olanların arzu ettikleri kadarını toplumun diğer kesimleri ile paylaşması kabul edilebilirdir. Ancak, bilginin insanlığın varlığını tehdit edebilecek bir noktada makinelerle paylaşılması ve makinelerin kontrolünü isteyerek ya da istemeyerek yitirme ve onların insan karşısında bağımsız hareket edebilme kaygısı tartışmaların gerekçesidir.

Yapay zeka (AI), büyük miktarda veriyi hızla analiz ederek karar verme süreçlerini hızlandırmada, örüntüleri tanıyıp karmaşık ilişkileri analiz ederek çıkarımlarda bulunma ve kişileştirilmiş deneyimler sağlamada, siber güvenlik analizlerinde, iş süreçlerini daha verimli hale getirebilmede, sağlık, eğitim vb. alanlarda toplumlara daha geniş olanaklar sunabilmek gibi etkili bilgi ve veri kullanımında sayısız avantajı beraberinde getirmektedir.

Toplumsal yaşama katkı sunan tüm bu avantajların yanında, yapay zeka alanındaki gelişmeler, büyük veri analizi ve diğer teknolojik gelişmelerle birlikte, bireylerin özel hayatlarına müdahale edebilme gücüne sahiptir. Özellikle kişisel verilerin toplanması ve işlenmesi konusu “mahremiyet” noktasında önemli tartışmaları beraberinde getirmektedir. Yakın gelecekte, algoritmik adaletsizlik, önyargılı kararlar ve insan hakları ihlalleri gibi konular etik sorunlara neden olabilir. Otomasyon ve iş süreçlerinin otomatikleşmesi bazı meslek gruplarında iş kaybına ve iş gücü dinamiklerinde değişikliklere yol açıp, bazı meslekleri ortadan kaldırabilir. Teknolojik altyapıya sahip olmayan veya eğitim imkanlarından yoksun toplulukların bilgiye erişme konusunda, ileri teknolojik düzeye sahip toplumlar ile aralarındaki eşitsizliklerin derinleşmesi olasıdır. Teknoloji ve yapay zeka ile sürekli bir etkileşim, bireylerin bu sistemlere bağımlılığını artırabilir. Ayrıca, bu sistemlerin kontrolünün tamamen insan elinden çıkması durumunda, toplumlar üzerinde olumsuz etkileri olabilir.

Yapay zekanın neden olması muhtemel toplumsal sorunlar çoğaltılabilir. Ancak, bilginin elde edilmesi, işlenip değerlendirilmesi ve paylaşılması noktasında insanlık yeni bir devrimsel süreç yaşamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Bilgi, Bilgi ve Toplum, Bilginin Dönüşümü, Yapay Zeka, Yapay zeka ve Toplum.

## ABSTRACT

As a resource that helps people interact with the world, understand their environment, solve their problems, and improve their lives, knowledge has a significant part in the development, advancement, and sustainability of societies. In the most general sense, knowledge is defined as the connection between the subject and the object, while for centuries, it has been considered a virtue, come to be a part of social relationships without any expectation of return, and contributed to the advancement of many fields, including education, science, technology, culture, and others. Humans, who constitute the species with the most advanced nervous system among all primates, have used all the knowledge they have gained throughout their history to make their lives easier and transferred their knowledge base from generation to generation using various tools. Especially after the Industrial Revolution, technological knowledge has assumed significant roles, and technology has become the most important factor triggering social change. The involvement of machines in human life in all areas and the increasing expectations of humanity from machines as stakeholders led to substantial developments in the field of information and communication technologies, especially in the second half of the twentieth century. Machines have started to get a share of human knowledge day by day, and this process brought the phenomenon of “artificial intelligence” to the agenda of humanity, along with several concerns.

Humanity faces important questions regarding knowledge and its sharing. With the consecutive developments experienced after the industrial revolution, it is acceptable for knowledge, “which is a social virtue”, to become an “instrument of capital” and be shared by those who have command over it with the rest of society to some extent. However, the source of debates is the concern that knowledge can be shared with machines to a degree that could threaten the existence of humanity, the control of humanity over machines can be lost willingly or unwillingly, and machines can act independently of humanity.

Artificial intelligence (AI) brings about numerous advantages in terms of speeding up decision-making processes by analyzing large sets of data fast, making inferences and providing customized experiences based on the analysis of complex relationships by recognizing patterns, conducting cybersecurity tests, making operational processes more efficient, and using information and data effectively in processes such as the provision of societies with broader opportunities in various areas including health and education.

In addition to all these advantages contributing to social life, developments in the field of AI have the potential to intervene with the private lives of individuals with big data analytics and other technological developments. In particular, significant debates about “privacy” take place around the collection and processing of personal data. In the near future, ethical problems may be caused by issues such as algorithmic injustice, prejudiced decision-making, and human rights violations. Automation and the automatization of operational processes may result in the disappearance of some occupations by causing loss of labor and changes in labor dynamics in various fields of work. It is likely that the inequalities between communities without a technological infrastructure or education opportunities and those with advanced technology will become more prominent in terms of access to information. Constant interaction with technology and AI may increase the dependence of individuals on these systems. Moreover, in case the control of these systems by humanity disappears completely, technology may have negative effects on societies.

More examples of social problems that are likely to be caused by AI can be listed. Nevertheless, humanity is experiencing a novel revolutionary period regarding the acquisition, processing, interpretation, and sharing of knowledge.

**Keywords:** Knowledge, Knowledge and Society, Transformation of Knowledge, Artificial Intelligence, Artificial Intelligence and Society.

## ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN MATEMATİK OKURYAZARLIĞI FARKINDALIK DÜZEYLERİ: TASARIM TABANLI BİR ARAŞTIRMA

MATHEMATICS LITERACY AWARENESS LEVELS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS: A  
DESIGN-BASED RESEARCH

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### ÖZET

Tasarım tabanlı araştırma gerçek hayattaki karmaşık zorluklara muhakemelerle pratik çözümler geliştirir. Yaratıcı düşünme gelişimine teşvik eden ve olası çözüm yolları hakkında fikir veren tasarım temelli araştırma aynı zamanda sürecin daha verimli olması için döngüsel şekilde geri bildirim sağlamaktadır. Neyin işe yaradığını ortaya çıkarmasının yanı sıra mekanizmanın çalıştığını göstermekle birlikte gelişimi de ortaya koymaktadır. Bu bağlamda öğrencilerin ihtiyaçlarının tespit edilerek eksikleri doğrultusunda yapılan uygulamaların işe yarayıp yaramadığına bakılarak bu sayede sistemin çalıştığının ve Matematik okuryazarlıklarının geliştiğinin gözlenmesi için bu yöntem kullanılmıştır. Tasarım tabanlı araştırma yönteminde gerçek dünya ile çalışılması bağlamsal öğrenmenin araştırma sonuçlarına ulaşılmasında dar ölçümlerin ötesinde bîçimsel değerlendirmeyi sağlamaktadır. Tasarım tabanlı araştırma bu çalışmaya uygun görülmektedir çünkü süreç boyunca kullanılan Matematik okuryazarlık sorularından oluşturulmuş etkinliklerin bağlam temelli sorular olup bîçimlendirici değerlendirmeyi kapsamaktadır. Bu araştırma ortaokul öğrencilerinin matematik okuryazarlığı başarı düzeyleri ve matematik okuryazarlığı farkındalık düzeylerinin geliştirilmesi amacıyla tasarım tabanlı bir araştırma modeline göre tasarlanmıştır. Çalışma grubunu, amaçlı örnekleme türlerinden ölçüt örnekleme türüne göre 2018-2019 eğitim öğretim yılında Hatay ilinin Dörtööl ilçesindeki 43 altıncı sınıf öğrencisi oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak matematik okuryazarlık başarı testi, matematik okuryazarlık özyeterlilik ölçeğinden (MOÖYÖ) yararlanılmıştır. Nicel verilerin analizinde betimsel istatistikler, ANOVA, bağımsız gruplar t testi uygulanmıştır. Araştırmanın nitel sonuçlarına göre öğrencilerin problem kurmaya bakış açıları, problem kurmada öğrencilerin dikkat ettiğı noktalar, problem oluşturmadaki kaynaklar ve problem kurmanın sağladığı faydalar hakkındaki görüşlerinin sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

NOT: Tezden üretilmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** PISA niteliğinde problemler, rutin olmayan problemler, matematiksel okuryazarlık, PISA, TIMSS, akademik başarı, soru yazma süreci özellikleri, problem kurma, bağlamsal problem

## ABSTRACT

Design-based research develops practical solutions to complex real-life challenges through reasoning. Design-based research, which encourages the development of creative thinking and gives ideas about possible solutions, also provides cyclical feedback to make the process more efficient. In addition to revealing what works, it also reveals the development while showing that the mechanism works. In this context, this method was used to determine the needs of the students and to see whether the applications made in line with their deficiencies worked or not, thus to observe that the system worked and their mathematical literacy improved. Working with the real world in the design-based research method provides formal evaluation beyond narrow measurements in reaching research results of contextual learning. Design-based research is deemed appropriate for this study because the activities created from the Mathematics literacy questions used throughout the process are context-based questions and include formative evaluation. This research was designed according to a design-based research model in order to improve the mathematics literacy success levels and mathematical literacy awareness levels of secondary school students. The study group consists of 43 sixth grade students in Dörtyol district of Hatay province in the 2018-2019 academic year, according to the criterion sampling type, one of the purposeful sampling types. Mathematics literacy achievement test and mathematics literacy self-efficacy scale (MOÖYÖ) were used as data collection tools in the study. Descriptive statistics, ANOVA, and independent groups t test were applied in the analysis of quantitative data. According to the qualitative results of the research, the students' views on problem posing, the points that students pay attention to in problem posing, the resources in problem posing and the benefits of problem posing have been reached.

**Keywords:** PISA problems, non-routine problems, mathematical literacy, PISA, TIMSS, academic achievement, question writing process characteristics, problem posing, contextual problem

INVESTIGATION OF BIOCHEMICAL TOXICITY INDUCED  
BY PROCYMIDONE FUNGICIDE IN *ALLIUM CEPA* (ONION)

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**ABSTRACT**

In this study, the toxicity induced by procymidone fungicide was investigated by using changes in malondialdehyde (MDA), superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase (CAT), chlorophyll a and chlorophyll b levels as indicators. *Allium cepa* L. species was preferred as the indicator organism. A total of 4 groups were created from *A. cepa* bulbs, including 1 control and 3 treatments. The control group was germinated with tap water and the application groups were germinated with 1.5, 3.0 and 6.0 mg/L doses of procymidone. At the end of germination, root and leaf tissues were collected and made ready for biochemical measurements. As a result, the lowest root MDA level, SOD and CAT enzyme activity and the highest leaf chlorophyll amounts were measured in the control group. Procymidone exposure caused significant ( $p<0.05$ ) increases in root MDA levels, SOD and CAT activities, and significant ( $p<0.05$ ) decreases in leaf chlorophyll levels. It has been determined that these increases and decreases are directly related to the procymidone dose. Compared to the control group, MDA level increased by 3.00 times, SOD activity by 1.61 times, and CAT activity by 2.74 times in Group IV, which was exposed to 6.0 mg/L dose of procymidone. Chlorophyll a level decreased 1.94 times and chlorophyll b level decreased 2.20 times. As a result, it was determined that procymidone fungicide caused biochemical toxicity in *A. cepa*, a non-target organism. For this reason, it is very important to choose doses that will not cause toxicity to non-target organisms in pesticide applications..

**Keywords:** *Allium cepa* L., procymidone, antioxidant enzymes, lipid peroxidation, chlorophyll.

INVESTIGATION OF GENOTOXICITY INDUCED  
BY ACEPHATE INSECTICIDE IN *ALLIUM CEPA* (ONION)

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**ABSTRACT**

In this study, the genotoxicity induced by Acephate insecticide was investigated in *Allium cepa* L., a non-target eukaryotic organism. Mitotic index (MI) value, micronucleus (MN) and chromosomal damage (CAs) numbers were used as indicators of genotoxicity. Four groups were created from *A. cepa* bulbs as control and application. The control group bulbs were exposed to tap water and the treatment group bulbs were exposed to 125, 250 and 500 mg/L doses of Acephate insecticide for 72 h. At the end of the period, routine crushing-preparation technique was applied to the root tips and they were made ready to be examined under the research microscope. As a result, the highest MI and lowest MN and CAs numbers were determined in the control group. Depending on the Acephate doses, a significant decrease in MI ( $p<0.05$ ) and a significant increase in the number of MN and CAs ( $p<0.05$ ) were detected. Acephate promoted CAs such as sticky chromosome>vagrant chromosome>fragment>unequal distribution of chromatin>bridge>nucleus bud>reverse polarization in root tip meristem cells. As a result, it has been shown that Acephate insecticide may be toxic not only to target organisms but also to non-target organisms. For this reason, it is essential to make dose preferences that will not cause toxicity to non-target organisms in pesticide applications.

**Keywords:** Acephate, *Allium cepa* L., Chromosomal Damages, Micronucleus, Mitotic Index.

## INVESTIGATION OF GENOTOXICITY INDUCED BY ACETOCHLOR HERBICIDE IN *ALLIUM CEPA* (ONION)

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### ABSTRACT

In this study, the genotoxicity induced by acetochlor herbicide was investigated in *Allium cepa* L., a non-target organism. Mitotic index (MI), micronucleus (MN) and chromosomal abnormalities (CAs) were used as indicators of genotoxicity. *A. cepa* bulbs were divided into 4 groups: one control and three treatments. The control group bulbs were exposed to tap water and the treatment group bulbs were exposed to three different doses of acetochlor herbicide (3.0, 6.0 and 12 mg/L) for 72 h. At the end of the period, routine crushing-preparation technique was applied to the root tips and they were made ready for research microscope examinations. As a result, the highest MI and lowest MN and CAs numbers were determined in the control group. Depending on the doses of Acetochlor, a significant decrease in MI ( $p<0.05$ ) and a significant increase in the number of MN and CAs ( $p<0.05$ ) were detected. Acetochlor promoted CAs such as vagrant chromosome, sticky chromosome, unequal distribution of chromatin, fragment, vacuolated nucleus, nuclear bud and reverse polarization in root tip meristem cells. As a result, it has been shown that acetochlor herbicide may be toxic not only to target organisms but also to non-target organisms. Therefore, when using pesticides, choosing doses that will not cause toxicity in non-target organisms should be the first priority.

**Keywords:** Acetochlor, *Allium cepa* L., Chromosomal Damages, Micronucleus, Mitotic Index.

**MERISTEMATIC CELL DAMAGES CAUSED BY PROFENOFOS INSECTICIDE  
IN *ALLIUM CEPA* (ONION)**

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**ABSTRACT**

In this study, the anatomical changes induced by the insecticide profenofos in the root tip meristem cells of *Allium cepa* L. were investigated. A total of 4 groups were created from *A. cepa* bulbs: 1 control and 3 treatments. The control group was germinated with tap water, and the treatment groups were germinated with 25, 50 and 100 µg/L doses of profenofos for 72 hours. At the end of the period, the root tips were washed, cross-sectioned, examined under a research microscope and photographed. As a result, no damage was found in the meristematic cells of the control group root tips. Profenophos exposure promoted damage to root tip meristem cells such as epidermis cell damage, cortex cell damage, thickening of the cortex cell wall and flattened cell nucleus. Additionally, an increase in the severity of these damages was detected with profenofos doses.

**Keywords:** *Allium cepa*, Insecticide, Meristematic Cell Damage, Profenofos.

## CHEMICAL FINGERPRINT OF *BORAGO OFFICINALIS* CREATED BY PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING TESTS

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### ABSTRACT

*Borago officinalis* L. is a plant that is cultivated for its medicinal and nutritional properties for medicinal and culinary purposes. It has hairy characteristics and its height varies between 45 and 75 cm. In this study, the quantitative and qualitative phytochemical fingerprints of the leaves of *B. officinalis* consumed as food in Türkiye and collected in the Bulancak-Burunucu region were investigated. Frothing test was used for saponin determination, dragondroff's test was used for alkaloid determination, and Braemer test was used for tannin determination. Total phenolic and flavonoid contents were determined quantitatively. As a result, qualitative alkaloid and tannin content was determined in *B. officinalis* leaves. Particularly, the presence of alkaloids in the methanol extract was found to be more dominant than in other solvents. The presence of saponin could not be detected qualitatively. This indicates that the plant leaves do not contain saponin or that the amount of saponin is too low to be detected in qualitative determination. The highest total flavanoid content was found in the ethanol extract as 105.6 mg CE/g. The total phenolic content was also analyzed in the same solvents, and the highest performance was obtained with methanol extract as 251.9 mgGAE/g. As a result, it was determined that *B. officinalis* extracts have a remarkable phytochemical content. Although there are generally studies in the literature where phytochemical analyzes are made on *B. officinalis*, studies about samples grown in the Giresun (Bulancak) region are limited. Plants produce various secondary metabolites according to the ecological conditions in which they grow, and especially climatic conditions cause differences in the type and level of these secondary metabolites. This study also points out that there may be changes in the phytochemical contents of the same plant species growing in different climatic conditions.

**Keywords:** *Borago officinalis* L., Chemical Fingerprint, Total Flavonoid Content, Total Phenolic Content.

## INVESTIGATION OF GENOTOXICITY INDUCED BY HEXAFLUMURON INSECTICIDE

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### ABSTRACT

In this study, the genotoxicity induced by hexaflumuron insecticide was investigated in *Allium cepa* L., a non-target eukaryotic organism. Mitotic index (MI), micronucleus (MN) and chromosomal abnormalities (CAs) were used as indicators of genotoxicity. *A. cepa* bulbs were divided into 4 groups: one control and three treatments. The control group bulbs were exposed to tap water and the treatment group bulbs were exposed to 15 mg/L, 30 mg/L and 45 mg/L doses of hexaflumuron insecticide for 72 h. At the end of the period, the root tips were collected and made ready for microscopic examinations using the crushing-preparation technique. As a result, the highest MI and lowest MN and CAs numbers were determined in the control group. Depending on the hexaflumuron doses, a significant decrease in MI ( $p<0.05$ ) and a significant increase in the number of MN and CAs ( $p<0.05$ ) were detected. Hexaflumuron promoted CAs such as vagrant chromosome, sticky chromosome, fragment, unequal distribution of chromatin, bridge, nuclear bud and vacuolated nucleus in root tip meristem cells. As a result, it has been shown that hexaflumuron insecticide can be quite toxic to non-target organisms as well as target organisms. Therefore, when applying pesticides, choosing doses that will not cause toxicity to non-target organisms should be the first priority.

**Keywords:** *Allium cepa* L., Chromosomal Damages, Hexaflumuron, Micronucleus, Mitotic Index.

**GENOTOXICITY INDUCED BY BENFURACARB INSECTICIDE  
IN *ALLIUM CEPA* (ONION)**

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**ABSTRACT**

In this study, the genotoxicity induced by benfuracarb insecticide was investigated in *Allium cepa* L., a non-target eukaryotic organism. Mitotic index (MI), micronucleus (MN) and chromosomal abnormalities (CAs) were used as indicators of genotoxicity. Four groups, one control and three treatments, were created from *A. cepa* bulbs. The bulbs in the control group were exposed to tap water and the bulbs in the treatment group were exposed to different doses (50 mg/L, 100 mg/L and 150 mg/L) of benfuracarb insecticide for 72 h. At the end of the period, the root tips were collected and made ready for microscopic examination using the crushing-preparation technique. As a result, the highest MI and lowest MN and CAs numbers were determined in the control group. Depending on the benfuracarb doses, a significant decrease in MI ( $p<0.05$ ) and a significant increase in the number of MN and CAs ( $p<0.05$ ) were detected. Benfuracarb promoted chromosomal abnormalities such as sticky chromosome>vagrant chromosome>fragment>unequal distribution of chromatin>nucleus bud>reverse polarization>spindle fiber abnormality in root tip meristem cells. As a result, it has been shown that benfuracarb insecticide may be toxic not only to target organisms but also to non-target organisms. For this reason, choosing doses that will not cause toxicity to non-target organisms should be the first priority, especially in pesticide applications in agricultural areas.

**Keywords:** *Allium cepa* L., Benfuracarb, Chromosomal Damages, Micronucleus, Mitotic Index.

## PERTEVNIYAL VALİDE SULTAN'IN İNŞA ETTİRDİĞİ ÇEŞMELER ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

A STUDY ON FOUNTAINS BUILT BY PERTEVNIYAL VALİDE SULTAN

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### ÖZET

Osmanlı İmparatorluğu tarihinde kuruluştan son döneme kadar hanım sultanlar çok sayıda hayrat yaptırmışlar ve kurdukları vakıflarla inşa ettirdikleri yapıları idame ettirmişlerdir. 19. yüzyılın önemli bir kadın hanedan üyesi olan Sultan Abdülaziz'in annesi Pertevniyal Valide Sultan da hayır-hasenatı çok seven bir kişi olarak Anadolu ve Rumeli'de çok sayıda vakıf kurmuş ve hayrat inşa ettirmiştir. Pertevniyal Valide Sultan'ın söz konusu hayır eserlerinden biri de başta İstanbul olmak üzere ülkenin çeşitli yerlerinde yaptırdığı çeşmelerdir. İnşa ettirdiği çeşmelerin bugün bilinenlerle sınırlı olmadığı Osmanlı Arşivi çalışmalarıyla ortaya çıkmıştır.

Avrupa Mimarisi'nde 19. yüzyılın ilk yarısı Napolyon'un zaferlerinden sonra moda olan Ampir üslubunun belirdiği ve yapı cephelerinde kılıç, ok, kalkan, girland gibi motiflerin yer aldığı bir dönemdir. Aynı yüzyılın ikinci yarısında ise mimaride Neo Klasik, Neo Barok ve Ampir üsluplarının karışımından oluşan seçmeci, eklektisist bir devir yaşanmıştır. Avrupa Mimarisi'ndeki bu moda ve beğeni anlayışı Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nda da karşılık bulmuş İstanbul'daki dönem yapılarında kendini göstermiştir. Bu yapılar arasında şehir mobilyaları görevini gören çeşmeler önemli bir yer tutmaktadır.

Bildiride Pertevniyal Valide Sultan'ın bugün bilinen ve arşiv belgeleriyle tespit edilen çeşmelerinin mimari özellikleri ve üslupları incelenerek genel bir değerlendirmesi yapılacaktır. Çalışmada yerinde yapılan tespitler ve fotoğraflardan yararlanılmış, konuyla ilgili arşiv belgeleri incelenmiştir.

Bildiri, 19. yüzyılın son döneminde inşa edilmiş bu nadide çeşmelerin büyük bir kısmının yok olduğu kalanların ise bakımsız olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Hayrı çok seven bir hanım sultanın bu topraklara yaptırdığı eserlerin gelecek nesillere aktarılması için gerekli çalışmaların yapılması mimarlık tarihimiz açısından önem arz etmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** 19. yüzyıl, Pertevniyal Valide Sultan, çeşme, mimarlık tarihi, Osmanlı Mimarisi.

### ABSTRACT

In the history of Ottoman Empire from its foundation to last period, lady sultans built many charities and maintained the structures they built with the foundations they established. In the 19th century, Pertevniyal Valide Sultan, the mother of Sultan Abdülaziz, who was an important member of the female dynasty, established many foundations and built many charities in Anatolia and Rumelia as a person who loved charity very much. One of the charitable works of Pertevniyal Valide Sultan are the fountains she built in various parts of the country, especially in Istanbul. Studies in the Ottoman Archives have revealed that the fountains she built are not limited to those known today.

In European Architecture, the first half of the 19th century was a period in which the Empire style, which became fashionable after Napoleon's victories, emerged and motifs such as swords, arrows, shields and garlands appeared on building facades. In the second half of the same century, a selective, eclecticist period was experienced in architecture, consisting of a mixture of Neo Classical, Neo Baroque and Empire styles. This sense of fashion and taste in European Architecture was also reflected in the Ottoman Empire and manifested itself in the buildings of the period in Istanbul. Among this buildings, fountains which serve as urban furniture, have an important place.

In this paper, the architectural features and styles of Pertevniyal Valide Sultan's fountains, which are known today and identified by archival documents, will be examined and a general evaluation will be made. In the study, on-site determinations and photographs were utilized and archival documents on the subject were examined.

The paper reveals that most of these rare fountains built in the last period of the 19th century have disappeared and remaining ones are neglected. It is important for our architectural history to carry out the necessary works to transfer the works built by lady sultan who loves charity to future generations.

**Keywords:** 19<sup>th</sup> century, Pertevniyal Valide Sultan, fountain, history of architecture, Ottoman Architecture.

## ORHAN BEY DÖNEMİ İMAR FAALİYETLERİ VE ZAVİYELER

### ORHAN BEY PERIOD RECONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AND ZAWIYAS

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### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Orhan Bey dönemi mimari etkinlikleri içinde zaviye yapılarının yeri ve önemi değerlendirilmiştir. Osmanlı devletinin ikinci sultanı olan Orhan Bey'in yürüttüğü mimari etkinlikler, Erken Dönem Osmanlı Mimarisi içinde kayda değer bir çoğunluğu oluşturmaktadır. Dönemin yapı listesi içinde zaviyeler de camilerden sonra en çok inşa edilen yapı türü olmuştur. Orhan Bey döneminde Osmanlı toprakları Bursa, İznik, Çanakkale yarımadası, Gelibolu, Edirne, İzmit ve Üsküdar'ı da içine alacak şekilde Kuzey Batı Anadolu toprakları üzerinde genişlemiştir. Kısa sürede küçük bir beylikten devlete dönüşen Osmanlılar bu süreçte topraklarını genişletirken egemen olduğu bölgelerdeki kalıcılığını güçlendirmek adına imar faaliyetlerini de sürdürmüştür. Önemli bir çoğunluğu göçer Türkmenlerden oluşan Müslüman Osmanlı tebaasının, Rum nüfusun yerleşik olduğu kent merkezleri ve çevresindeki kırsal ya da henüz yerleşimin olmadığı yeni bölgelere yerleştirilmesi kuruluş sürecindeki devletin temel politikasıdır. Bölgeye yeni gelen halkın yerleşimini ve ihtiyaçlarını sağlamak adına Orhan Bey cami, medrese, hamam, han, köprü, zaviye gibi yapılar inşa ettirmiş ve bu kurumların kalıcılığı için zengin araziler bağışlayarak vakıflar kurmuştur. Bu süreçte Orhan Bey, fetihlerde önemli rol oynayan derviş ve gazi gibi sûfi çevrelerle yakın ilişkiler geliştirmiş ve onları zaviye kurmaları için desteklemiştir. Dönemin dinamik atmosferi içinde zaviyeler sadece dini mekanlar değil aynı zamanda yolcuları barındırmak ve ücretsiz yemek dağıtmak gibi toplumsal hizmetlerle de görevlendirilmişlerdir. Çok az bir kısmı günümüze ulaşan dönem zaviyelerinin tümünün mimari özellikleri hakkında sınırlı veriye sahibiz. Dönemin kendine özgü koşulları içinde inşa edilen zaviyeler mekânsal olarak birçok işlevi yerine getirecek şekilde biçimlenmiştir. Birincil kaynaklardan varlığı tespit edilen zaviyelerin konumları dönemin siyasi haritası üzerinde gösterildiğinde gelişmekte olan Osmanlı kentlerine katkısı daha net anlaşılmaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Orhan Bey, Orhan Bey Dönemi Mimarisi, Erken Dönem Osmanlı Mimarisi, Zaviyeler

### ABSTRACT

In this study, the place and importance of zawiya structures within the architectural activities of Orhan Bey period is evaluated. The architectural activities carried out by Orhan Bey, the second sultan of the Ottoman state, constitute a noteworthy majority in Early Ottoman Architecture. Among the list of buildings of the period, zawiya were the most frequently constructed building type after mosques. During the reign of Orhan Bey, the Ottoman territories expanded to include Bursa, Iznik, the Dardanelles peninsula, Gallipoli, Edirne, Izmit and Üsküdar in North Western Anatolia. The Ottomans, who transformed from a small principality into a state in a short time, continued their

reconstruction activities in order to strengthen their permanence in the regions they dominated while expanding their territories in this process. The resettlement of Muslim Ottoman subjects, a significant majority of whom were nomadic Turkmens, in the urban centers where the Greek population was settled, and in the surrounding countryside or in new areas not yet inhabited, was the primary policy of the state at the time of its establishment. In order to ensure the settlement and needs of the newly arrived people, Orhan Bey built structures such as mosques, madrasas, baths, inns, bridges, zawiyahs and established foundations by donating rich lands for the permanence of these institutions. In this process, Orhan Bey developed close relations with Sufi circles such as dervishes and veterans who played an important role in the conquests and supported them to establish zawiyahs. In the dynamic atmosphere of the period, zawiyas were not only religious places but were also tasked with social services such as sheltering travelers and distributing free food. We have limited data on the architectural features of all the zawiyas of the period, very few of which have survived. Built under the specific conditions of the period, zawiyas were spatially shaped to serve many functions. When the locations of the zawiyas, whose existence has been identified from primary sources, are shown on the political map of the period, their contribution to the developing Ottoman cities is more clearly understood.

**Keywords:** Orhan Bey, Orhan Bey Period Architecture, Early Ottoman Architecture, Zawiyas

## INVESTIGATION AND ASSESSMENT OF ANNUAL PRECIPITATION OF THE WESTERN BLACK SEA WATERSHED OF TÜRKİYE

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### ABSTRACT

A watershed is a land where water is pumped and flows into a body of water. Watersheds play critical functions in life with carbon storage, water filtration, nutrient cycling etc. This study is about investigation and evaluation of the average annual precipitation amounts of the Western Black Sea Watershed of Türkiye. The necessary dataset was fetched from the World Bank Group - Climate Change Knowledge Portal and it includes 121 (1901 – 2021) data points. By using this dataset, the basic statistical summary, anomaly detection and locally estimated scatterplot smoothing (LOESS) regression analysis were conducted. The lowest and highest amounts of precipitation recorded were 524 mm and 992.7 mm, respectively. The average rainfall was 775.4 mm. A total of 13 anomalies were detected, 9 negatives and 4 positives. The majority of negative anomalies were discovered before the 1940s, while the majority of positive anomalies were found to be after 2010. The LOESS regression analysis discovered precipitation values have been increasing, particularly since the 1950s. The increasing precipitation trend is good if it will be uniform, with the potential to benefit water resources, agriculture, water shortages, and plant and animal life. However, if heavy rainfalls occur in a short period, the authorities must take the required precautions to prevent the reverse impact on human and natural life.

**Keywords:** Anomaly detection, catchment, interquartile range, LOESS regression.

## AVİYONİK SİSTEMLERDE (HAVACILIKTA) TEKNOLOJİK İLERLEME VE GELİŞİM SÜRECİ ( IHA/SIHA)

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#### ÖZET

Günümüzde havacılık endüstrisi, teknolojik gelişmelerle birlikte uçakların karmaşık aviyonik sistemlerine entegre edilen yazılım teknolojilerinde önemli ilerlemeler kaydetmektedir. Aviyonik sistemler, uçuşun tüm aşamalarını kapsayan, uçuş kontrolünden navigasyona, iletişimden güvenlik sistemlerine kadar geniş bir yelpazede görevler üstlenmektedir. Bu sistemlerin etkili bir şekilde çalışabilmesi ve güvenliği sağlanabilmesi, yazılım geliştirmeye yönelik doğru teknolojilerin seçilmesine bağlıdır. İşte bu noktada, aviyonik sistemlerde kullanılan yazılım dilleri kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. C ve C++: Güç ve Performansın Birleşimi Aviyonik sistemlerde genellikle tercih edilen yazılım dilleri arasında C ve C++ önemli bir konumda bulunmaktadır. Bu diller, düşük seviyeli programlamaya imkan tanıyan, hızlı ve verimli kod yazımını mümkün kılan derleyici dilleridir. Uçak sistemlerinde performansın kritik olduğu durumlarda, bu diller genellikle tercih edilir. Ayrıca, C ve C++'ın donanım seviyesinde programlama yapabilme yetenekleri, gerçek zamanlı sistemlerde hassasiyet ve güvenilirlik sağlamak adına önemli bir avantaj sunar. Ada: Güvenilirlik ve Dayanıklılık Özellikle askeri ve ticari uçaklarda, yazılım güvenilirliği ve dayanıklılığı oldukça kritiktir. Bu ihtiyaçları karşılamak üzere geliştirilen Ada, güvenilir ve dayanıklı yazılım geliştirmek amacıyla tasarlanmış bir dil olarak bilinir. Ada, karmaşık ve büyük ölçekli sistemlerdeki hata olasılıklarını minimize etmeye odaklanarak güvenlik standartlarını yüksek tutar. Python: Hızlı Geliştirme ve Prototipleme Aviyonik sistemlerde, özellikle test ve analiz uygulamalarında, Python gibi yüksek seviyeli diller tercih edilmektedir. Python'ın hızlı geliştirme ve prototipleme yetenekleri, yazılım mühendislerine uygulama prototipleri oluşturmak ve analizler yapmak için esnek bir ortam sağlar. Ancak, genellikle düşük seviyeli görevlerde tercih edilen C veya C++'ın yerine geçmek için değil, daha çok üst seviye uygulamalarda kullanılan bir dil olarak karşımıza çıkar. Java: Çeşitli Platformlarda Uygulanabilirlik Java, taşınabilirliği ve çeşitli platformlarda çalışabilirliği ile bilinir. Aviyonik sistemlerde, özellikle uygulamaların farklı platformlarda çalıştırılabilirliği gerektiğinde tercih edilir. Bununla birlikte, güvenlik ve performans konularında C ve C++'a kıyasla daha sınırlı bir tercih alanına sahiptir. MATLAB/Simulink: Modelleme ve Simülasyon MATLAB ve Simulink, aviyonik sistemlerin tasarım ve test aşamalarında modelleme ve simülasyon amacıyla yaygın olarak kullanılır. Bu araçlar, mühendislerin sistem tasarımını daha etkili bir şekilde yapmalarına ve yazılımın davranışını simüle etmelerine olanak tanır. Özellikle karmaşık sistemlerin analizi ve geliştirilmesi aşamalarında başvurulan önemli bir araçtır. Aviyonik sistemlerin karmaşıklığı ve güvenilirlik gereksinimleri, yazılım dilleri seçimini etkileyen önemli faktörlerdir. Uygulamanın özelliklerine ve performans beklentilerine bağlı olarak, geliştiriciler farklı yazılım dillerini bir arada kullanabilirler. Havacılık endüstrisi, yazılım geliştirme süreçlerinde sıkı standartlara tabi olduğu için, yazılım dilinin seçimi ve kullanımı titizlikle ele alınmalıdır. Bu, uçakların güvenliği ve performansı için kritik öneme sahiptir.

**Anahtar Kelimer:** Yazılım Dili, Aviyonik Sistem, Python, Teknolojik Gelişme

## ABSTRACT

Today, the aviation industry is making significant advances in software technologies that are integrated into the complex avionics systems of aircraft. Avionics systems undertake a wide range of tasks covering all stages of flight, from flight control to navigation, communication and safety systems. The effective operation and safety of these systems depends on the selection of the right technologies for software development. At this point, the software languages used in avionics systems play a critical role. C and C++: Combining Power and Performance C and C++ are among the most preferred software languages for avionics systems. These languages are compiler languages that enable low-level programming and enable fast and efficient code writing. These languages are often preferred when performance is critical in aircraft systems. In addition, C and C++'s ability to program at the hardware level offers a significant advantage to ensure precision and reliability in real-time systems. Ada: Reliability and Robustness Software reliability and robustness are critical, especially in military and commercial aircraft. Ada, developed to meet these needs, is known as a language designed to develop reliable and robust software. Ada focuses on minimizing error probabilities in complex and large-scale systems, keeping safety standards high. Python Rapid Development and Prototyping High-level languages such as Python are preferred in avionics systems, especially in test and analysis applications. Python's rapid development and prototyping capabilities provide software engineers with a flexible environment for building application prototypes and performing analyses. However, it is not a replacement for C or C++, which are generally preferred for low-level tasks, but rather a language used in high-level applications. Java: Applicability on Various Platforms Java is known for its portability and its ability to run on various platforms. It is preferred in avionics systems, especially when applications need to be run on different platforms. However, it has a more limited area of preference compared to C and C++ in terms of security and performance. MATLAB/Simulink: Modeling and Simulation MATLAB and Simulink are widely used for modeling and simulation during the design and test phases of avionics systems. These tools allow engineers to more effectively design systems and simulate the behavior of software. It is an important tool especially in the analysis and development of complex systems. The complexity and reliability requirements of avionics systems are important factors affecting the choice of software languages. Depending on the characteristics of the application and performance expectations, developers may use a combination of different software languages. Since the aerospace industry is subject to strict standards in software development processes, the choice and use of software language must be treated with care. This is critical for the safety and performance of aircraft.

**Keywords:** Software Language, Avionics System, Python, Technological Development

## ŞİN ÇAYININ QAFLAN VƏ QORUQARASI QOLLARI HÖVZƏLƏRİNDƏ SELLƏRİN ƏMƏLƏGƏLMƏ ŞƏRAİTİ

### CONDITIONS OF FLOOD MANAGEMENT IN THE GAFLAN AND GORUGARA BASINS OF THE SHIN RIVER

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#### XÜLASƏ

Azərbaycanın Şəki-Zaqatala fiziki-coğrafi rayonu sel hadisələrinin ən çox müşahidə edilən bölgəsidir. Bu ərazilərdə sel hadisələrinin formalaşması daha intensiv baş verir. Sel hadisələrinin baş verməsinin əsas səbəbi müəyyən eroziya prosesləri, yaylaq ərazilərdə mal-qaranın otarılması nəticəsində aşınma proseslərin baş verməsi və aşınmış kütlənin yağan yağış nəticəsində yuyulub aparmasıdır. Şin çayının əsas sel ocaqlarında müəyyən monitoring işləri aparılmış və tədqiqatlar aparılmışdır. Şin çayının Qaflan və Qoruqarası qollarında müəyyən monitoring-ölçmə işləri aparılmış və daha çox sel hadisələrinin baş verdiyi ocaqlar kimi müəyyən olunmuşdur. Aparılan tədqiqatlar zamanı həmin ərazilərin gətirmə konuslarla dolduğu müşahidə olunmuşdur. Qoruqarası ərazidən gələn sel nəticəsində gətirilmiş sel materiallarının 40 metr yüksəkliyə qədər qalxdığı müşahidə olunmuşdur. Gətirilmiş sel materiallarının tərkibində daha çox tez aşınıb daşınan və aparıla bilən qum daşları və süxurlar, üst yumşaq torpaq qatı və havaların quraq keçməsi nəticəsində yığılmış toz qatı və qırılmış meşə materialları təşkil edir. Belə müşahidə edilən faktlar burada sel təhlükəsinin daha böyük olduğunu göstərir. Burdan belə nəticəyə gəlmək olar ki, bu ərazilərdə şələ qarşı mübarizə tədbirlərinin aparılması mühüm əhəmiyyət kəsb edir.

**Açar sözlər:** *Şin çayı, Qaflan, Qoruqarası, sel, eroziya, torpaq*

#### SUMMARY

Sheki-Zagatala physical-geographical region of Azerbaijan is the most observed region of flood events. In these areas, the formation of flood events occurs more intensively. The main reason for the occurrence of floods is certain erosion processes, the occurrence of erosion processes as a result of cattle grazing in grasslands, and the erosion of the eroded mass as a result of rain. Certain monitoring works and researches were carried out in the main flood areas of the Shin River. Certain monitoring-measurement works were carried out in the Gaflan and Gorugarasi branches of the Shin River, and they were identified as the centers where more flood events occurred. During the conducted research, it was observed that those areas were filled with cones. It was observed that the flood materials brought as a result of the flood from the Gorugaras area rose to a height of 40 meters. The brought flood materials mainly consist of sand stones and rocks that can be quickly eroded and carried away, upper soft soil layer and dust layer accumulated as a result of dry weather and broken forest materials. Such observed facts show that the danger of flooding is greater here. From here it can be concluded that it is important to take anti-avalanche measures in these areas.

**Key words:** *Shin River, Gaflan, Gorugarasi, flood, erosion, soil*

## DELPHİ TEKNİĞİ İLE YATIRIM PROJELERİNİN ÖN DEĞERLENDİRME KRİTERLERİNİN OLUŞTURULMASI

### PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF INVESTMENT PROJECTS WITH DELPHI TECHNIQUE CREATION OF CRITERIA

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#### ÖZET

Kamu ve özel sektör içerisinde veya bireysel olarak yıllardır çeşitli yatırım projeleri ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu yatırım projelerinin değerlendirilebilmesi birçok analitik yöntemler mevcuttur. Bu değerlendirmelerde çoğunlukla çok ölçütlü kara verme yöntemlerinin yanında aynı zamanda fayda maliyet analizleri de kullanılmaktadır. Bu analitik yöntemlerin tüm kuralları net olup, bize projenin yapılabilirliği ile ilgili kesin sonuçlar verebilmektedirler.

Fakat pek çok zaman kamu veya özel sektör kuruluşları aynı anda gelen yüzlerce yatırım projesini bir ön değerlendirmeye tabi tutarak bu projelerin değerlendirilmeleri/ sıralanmaları gerekmektedir. Her proje için yukarıda sayılan yöntemlerin kullanılması fazlasıyla maliyetli bir çalışma olacağından, kuruluşlar yatırım projesi taslaklarını genellikle soru setleri kullanarak değerlendirmekte, bu soru setlerindeki puan sıralamasına göre yatırım projelerinin önem sırasını oluşturmaktadır. Bu sayede önemli bir zaman kazanımı elde etmektedirler.

İşte bu çalışmada savunma ve havacılık sektöründe faaliyet gösteren bir firmada gelecek dönemlerdeki yatırım projelerinin doğru sıralanabilmesi/seçilebilmesi için 2 aşamalı bir çalışma ile ortaya bir soru seti koyulmuştur. Tüm yatırım projesi fikirleri bu soru seti ile değerlendirilmeye alınarak ön değerlendirmeye tabii tutulabilecek ve üzerinde çalışılması gereken projeler belirlenebilecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yatırım Projesi Değerlendirme, Delphi Metodu, Beyin Fırtınası Tekniği, Projelerin Ön Değerlendirme Kriterleri

#### ABSTRACT

Various investment projects have been emerging for years within the public and private sectors or individually. There are many analytical methods to evaluate these investment projects. In these evaluations, in addition to multi-criteria decision-making methods, cost-benefit analyzes are also used. All the rules of these analytical methods are clear and they can give us definitive results regarding the feasibility of the project.

However, many times, public or private sector organizations need to pre-evaluate hundreds of investment projects coming at the same time and to evaluate/rank these projects. Since using the above-mentioned methods for each project would be an extremely costly study, organizations generally evaluate investment project drafts using question sets and rank the importance of investment projects according to the score ranking in these question sets. In this way, they gain significant time savings.

In this study, a set of questions was put forward in a 2-stage study in order to correctly list/select investment projects in the future in a company operating in the defense and aerospace sector. All investment project ideas can be evaluated with this set of questions and subjected to preliminary evaluation, and projects that need to be worked on can be determined.

**Keywords:** Investment Project Evaluation, Delphi Method, Brainstorming Technique, Preliminary Evaluation Criterias of Projects

## HEALTH -RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE

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### ABSTRACT

The Health-Related Quality of Life (HRQoL) is derived from the concept of Quality of Life (QoL), consisting of the physical, psychological and social health dimensions [1]. Initially, the QoL was a sociological concept defined by American economist J. K. Calbraith in the 1950s [2]. After that, the concept of QoL gradually extended to the medical field. Since HRQoL measured the disease and treatment outcome from the patient's point of view, it was rapidly gaining acceptance as a measurable health outcome and became an important component of health surveillance [3]. In the 1980s, the concept of HRQoL had evolved to encompass those aspects of overall quality of life that can be clearly shown to affect health, either physical or mental. Plenty of instruments were developed to measure and evaluate the status of HRQoL scientifically. Some of them were generic instruments, for example, the EuroQol Group developed the EuroQol Five Dimensions Questionnaire (EQ-5D) in 1990 based on a descriptive system that defined health in terms of 5 dimensions: Mobility, Self Care, Usual Activities, Pain/Discomfort, and Anxiety/Depression [5, 6]. The 36-item short-form (SF-36) was constructed in 1992 to survey health status in the Medical Outcomes Study [7], which yielded an eight-scale profile of scores as well as physical and mental health summary measures [8]. These instruments have been widely tested and used in both general population and patient samples [8,9,10]. Specific instruments have also achieved great development. Such as the Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory (PedsQL) 4.0 Generic Core Scales for children [11], and the Medical Outcomes Study HIV (MOS-HIV) Health Survey for HIV/AIDS. At the beginning of the twenty first century, HRQoL measurement has emerged as an essential health outcome in clinical trials, clinical practice improvement strategies, and health care services research and evaluation [13]. What's more, the international interest on HRQoL has continued to grow. Researchers from Australia, Canada, Europe, Japan, and the United States established the International Quality of Life Assessment (IQOLA) project to translate and validate the HRQoL instruments for international utilization [14]. Based on the continuous development of HRQoL theory and instruments, researchers and practitioners in fields outside medical and public health fields such as sociology, psychology, and social work were also actively engaged in HRQoL research [3]. Research on HRQoL was carried out in many fields worldwide and generated a large amount of research literature. However, the general trend and impact of the research production on the HRQoL topic was not yet documented. The measurement of research output and their impact were multidimensional and complex [15]. As an important tool, bibliometric analysis can comprehensively measure research literature's influence and production on a specific subject [16], utilizing many indicators including impact factor (IF), the total number of articles, the total number of citations, authorship, and researchers' or institutions' collaboration network among others [17]. Therefore, in this study, the bibliometric analysis of published HRQoL articles for the period from 2000 to 2019 was performed to (a) summarize global research trends in terms of the number of articles published, the distribution of journals, countries and institutions, and the frequency of keywords; (b) figure out the hotspots and potential future directions in HRQoL research; (c) provide recommendations on practice and policy to promote HRQoL research.

**Keywords:** HRQoL, Depression, Obesity, Disability, Oncology, Fatigue.

## MANAGED COMPETITION AND HEALTH INSURANCE REFORMS IN GEORGIA

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### ABSTRACT

Reforms implemented in the health care system of Georgia in 2008-2010 were intended for creation and support of competitive environment in the medical market. Since 2010 competitive health insurance has been changed by monopolistic system of insurance companies within one corresponding region. The goal of the research is to study the reasons for transferring from competitive to monopolistic health insurance system. In the framework of qualitative research deep enquiry of experts was conducted. Research results confirm that competitive insurance model increases free choice of insurers by the beneficiaries, as well as the quality of medical service, positively affects effective management of insurance health programs, holding the rise of healthcare expenses, transparency of insurance products and awareness of the insureds. After changing the competitive insurance model to a monopolistic, the right of free choice for either insurers or providers was limited.

**Keywords:** Managed competition, competitive insurance model, competitive health insurance, medical market.

## CONVERSION DISORDER OFTEN STEM FROM TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCES: A STUDY RELATED TO ADULTS

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### ABSTRACT

Most of the time conversion disorder is misconceptualized as a neurological disorder. Conventional symptoms are considered to be physical manifestations caused by psychological trauma, disputes, or distress and have frequently found their roots in traumatic experiences. Trauma, whether experienced directly or indirectly, can profoundly impact an individual's mental health and emotional well-being. These experiences disrupt the brain's usual processing of emotions and perceptions, leading to a range of symptoms and manifestations. When a person undergoes a traumatic event, the mind often struggles to process and make sense of the overwhelming emotions and sensations. This can result in the development of various disorders where the individual may experience persistent fear, flashbacks, heightened arousal, or a sense of detachment from reality. Over time, these unresolved feelings and perceptions can manifest in anxiety disorders, depression, or other psychological conditions. The present research studies the role of post trauma in developing conversion disorder. Both male and female participants between the ages range of 18 to 55 years were selected for the study. The selected sample size of the participants was 107 by using g-power analysis. The findings show that there is a relationship between post traumatization of individuals and conventional disorder. Patients with conversion disorder reported a higher incidence of physical and sexual abuse.

**Keywords:** Conventional, Disorders, Traumatic, Experiences

## IMMUNOTHERAPY

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### ABSTRACT

Utilising the immune system's ability to combat cancer cells, immunotherapy is one method of cancer treatment. Immunotherapy teaches the immune system to identify and eliminate cancer cells, in contrast to conventional cancer treatments like chemotherapy and radiation therapy, which directly target cancer cells. Immunotherapy comes in a variety of forms, each of which focuses on a particular aspect of the immune system. The most popular forms of immunotherapy are cancer vaccines, CAR T-cell treatment, and checkpoint inhibitors. In order to target cancer cells, immune cells from a patient's body are modified in a lab as part of CAR T-cell therapy. The altered cells are then reintroduced into the body of the patient, where they can fight cancer cells. The immune system is prompted by cancer vaccines to identify and target cancer cells. Cancer cells or cancer cell components are used in the creation of some cancer vaccines, whereas materials that resemble cancer cells are used in others. To combat cancer cells, the immune system is prompted to do so by immunotherapy. Depending on the type of treatment being employed, immunotherapy targets various immune system components to accomplish this. Utilising the immune system's ability to combat cancer cells, immunotherapy is a promising new method of cancer treatment. Immunotherapy may provide a number of advantages, but there are also some concerns.

**Keywords:** Immunotherapy, Cancer cells, Immune system

## FOOD ADDITIVES: IMPACT ON THE GUT MICROBIOME, INCREASE ANXIETY

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### ABSTRACT

**Background** Studies have shown that our gut health and the health of our gut bacteria can have a substantial influence on our mental well-being. A number of important functions performed by the gut microbiome are well recognized including the digestion of polysaccharides, biosynthesis of vitamins and nutrients, colonization resistance, and immune system modulation

**Objectives** The functional profiles in the gut microbiome can be perturbed by additives. The role of additives in gut microbiome toxicity still remains underappreciated. With our expertise we've evaluated Antistress Tea, examined how diet and anxiety reciprocally interact with the gut microbiota and inflammation and reviewed different interventions that can modulate microbiota and could modulate the anxiety according to the underlying mechanisms whereby the gut-brain axis influences anxiety.

**Materials and methods** The human gut microbiome can be easily disturbed upon exposure to a range of additives. In fact, the gut bacteria play an important role in the biotransformation of additives. Food additives can cause worsening intestinal inflammation.

**Results** Environmentally induced perturbation in the gut microbiome is strongly associated with human disease risk. These additives induced perturbations are potentially linked to elevated disease risks. Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), obesity, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, liver disease, colorectal cancer, and neurological disorders can be at least in part attributed to undesirable functional alterations in the gut microbiome

**Conclusion** The human gut microbiome has received unprecedented attention over the past decade. The exposure to various additives leads to functional perturbation in the gut microbiome. Healthier diets can reduce the risk of anxiety.

**Keywords:** gut microbiome, additives, anxiety, Antistress Tea

## EFFECTS OF REGULAR SWIMMING TRAINING FOR THE ADOLESCENT BODY

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction.** A systematic increase in muscle activity improves the basic somatic characteristics. This is possible as a result of activation of biosynthetic and metabolic phenomena in the human body. It is important to evaluate the consequences of regular swimming lessons on the body of physically inactive young men.

**Purpose:** to determine the consequences of regular swimming training on the youthful body, previously physically untrained.

**Methodology and organization of research.** 22 physically untrained people aged 18-20 were examined. Of these, 10 people made up the main group and started swimming, and 12 retained their original physically inactive lifestyle. Both groups were followed up for 6 months. Usual functional tests were used, followed by the calculation of Student's t-test (t).

**Research results and discussion.** At the beginning of the observation, the endurance and increase in speed, coordination and power parameters of the observed were small. All young men initially had a low accuracy of performed sports movements. At the end of the study, no significant changes were found in the monitored parameters in the control group, while maintaining significant fatigue and low accuracy of the movements performed. The persons who made up the main group after 6 months of observation had a significant increase in physical capabilities. Their speed-strength characteristics increased by 30.7%, power parameters increased by 32.9%, coordination indicators increased by 27.1% and overall endurance increased by 29.9%. At the same time, by the end of the observation, the swimmers found a weakening of fatigue and an increase in the period of high definition of motor actions during training.

**Conclusions.** Very effective in terms of general strengthening of the body of physically untrained young men is swimming. It is very pronounced activates the musculoskeletal system. As a result of regular swimming training in six months, initially physically untrained young men significantly increase their strength parameters, increase endurance, speed capabilities and improve coordination.

**Keywords:** young men, physical training, swimming, physical activity, sports.

## FUNCTIONAL CAPABILITIES OF EXTERNAL RESPIRATION IN YOUNG ATHLETES

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction.** The condition for long-term preservation of the functional optimum in the body is regular physical activity, the study of which remains the focus of the theory and practice of sports. The level of development of the respiratory system is very important for achieving high sports results. Athletes have a great value of this indicator.

**Purpose:** to find out the functional possibilities of external respiration in young athletes.

**Methodology and organization of research.** We observed 16 young athletes (17-19 years old) who had a sports experience of at least 2 years. The control group consisted of 17 young men (17-19 years old) who had not previously participated in sports activities. In the work in both groups, the functional characteristics of the lungs were evaluated and the value of the Student's criterion was calculated.

**Research results and discussion.** The value of lung capacity in the control group reached  $4.26 \pm 0.47$  l, while its value in athletes was  $6.11 \pm 0.19$  l. There were significant differences between comparable groups in terms of forced vital capacity. In the boys of the control group, this value reached  $3.76 \pm 0.22$  liters, and in athletes it was  $5.76 \pm 0.24$  liters. The size of forced expiration, which occurs for half a second and per second, in athletes exceeded the control by 35.2% and 36.1%. As a result, the athletes had a functionally favorable ratio of the forced exit for a second and the value of the vital capacity of the lungs. In athletes, the average volumetric velocity under conditions of 25-75% of the forced vital capacity of the lungs significantly exceeded this indicator in the control.

**Conclusions.** Young athletes are characterized by significant volume and speed indicators of the lungs. Given the high degree of fitness of the respiratory system in athletes, swimming can be considered as an effective means of developing the respiratory system in adolescence.

**Keywords:** sports, athletics, lungs, external respiration, gas exchange.

## CLINICAL, RADIOGRAPHIC, AND BIOCHEMICAL EVALUATION OF ONE-PIECE VS TWO-PIECE SINGLE IMPLANTS AFTER 5 YEARS OF FUNCTIONAL LOADING

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### ABSTRACT

**Aim:** The aim of this study was to compare the clinical and radiographic conditions and the expression of proinflammatory cytokines in peri-implant crevicular fluid (PICF) of two-piece/bone level (TP/BL) versus one-piece/tissue level (OP/TL) single implants with a laser-microgrooved collar after at least 5 years of functional loading.

### Materials and Methods:

For this study 20 systemically and periodontally healthy patients were selected. Each patient received 2 implants, both with a laser-microgrooved collar surface, with a split-mouth design: one TP/BL implant and one OP/TL implant. Levels of IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-1RA, IL-6, IL-8, IL-17, b-FGF, G-CSF, GM-CSF, IFN, MIP-1 $\beta$ , TNF- $\alpha$ , and VEGF were assessed in PICF using the Bio-Plex 200 Suspension Array System. Plaque index (PI), probing depth (PD), bleeding on probing (BOP), and gingival recession (REC) were recorded. Radiographic crestal bone levels (CBL) were assessed at the mesial and distal aspects of the implant sites.

### Results:

The mean PI, PD, BOP, and REC values had no significant differences in either group. TP/BL implants showed a significantly higher CBL value. The levels of IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6, IL-8, GM-CSF, and MIP-1 $\beta$  and TNF- $\alpha$  were higher at TP/BL implants than at OP/TL implants. However, only IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6, and TNF- $\alpha$  values presented significant differences between the groups.

### Conclusions:

After 5 years of loading single TP/BL and OP/TL implants with a laser-microgrooved collar surface presented similar good clinical conditions, a higher proinflammatory state and higher crestal bone loss were detected for TP/BL implants.

**Keywords:** Clinical, Radiographic, Biochemical

## ENHANCING EFFICIENCY: THE INTEGRATION OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY WITH INTERNET OF THINGS

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### ABSTRACT

The convergence of Blockchain technology with the Internet of Things (IoT) has emerged as a transformative paradigm with the potential to reshape industries, enhance security, and foster innovation. This research paper delves into the intricate interplay between these two dynamic domains, elucidating the multifaceted dimensions of their integration. In an era marked by the proliferation of IoT devices and the ever-growing need for secure and efficient data management, Blockchain technology offers a compelling solution. Its core attributes, including immutability, transparency, and decentralization, position it as a formidable ally in addressing the inherent security and trust challenges embedded within IoT ecosystems. This paper embarks on a comprehensive journey, guided by empirical analysis, discussions, and user feedback. It scrutinizes the performance metrics, scalability implications, and security enhancements introduced by the integration. It presents tangible evidence of the advantages of Blockchain-IoT synergy through real-world use cases, ranging from supply chain management and healthcare data integrity to smart city traffic optimization. Scalability, privacy concerns, and energy efficiency demand innovative solutions. Regulatory frameworks must evolve to accommodate this emerging convergence, safeguarding data privacy, and security.

**Keywords:** Blockchain, Internet of things, Data

## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND SMART CITIES

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### ABSTRACT

The active development of smart cities in modern conditions is associated with the introduction of innovations, including information technologies. Thanks to the construction of an extensive digital system in the corresponding city, it is possible not only to optimize the use of various resources and to ensure a higher level of comfort for city residents. Along with this, thanks to the use of a complete information system, which includes specialized software, and a system of sensors and cameras, a complex database is formed on an ongoing basis. Powerful server systems allow to accumulation of large arrays of information and use the received data for complex analysis. Thanks to the use of artificial intelligence, it is possible to process large data sets regarding the activity of a smart city and form a system of effective management solutions. The field of application of machine learning algorithms is very large and is formed by the features of the accumulated data on the relevant smart city and the strategic goals of its development. Artificial intelligence makes it possible to create an effective security system based on facial recognition technologies and access to certain objects based on a high-precision identification system. Thanks to the application of powerful mathematical algorithms online, it is possible to manage traffic flows in the city and solve other logistical tasks. Artificial intelligence can be used to optimize the lighting of various locations in a smart city. The use of artificial intelligence makes it possible to optimize the marketing strategy of a smart city in the digital environment, thanks to the search for optimal models of interaction with the target audience. Along with this, services such as ChatGPT and Dall-E 3 allow to generation of content, which allows to formation of constant demand for tourist services from the relevant smart city.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, big data, machine learning, marketing, optimization, smart cities.

## MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY: A PRACTICAL REVIEW

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### ABSTRACT

This review critically examines maintenance management practices within the oil and gas industry, addressing the intricate engineering challenges associated with safeguarding complex and critical assets. Emphasizing the imperative of reliability and operational integrity, the analysis delves into advanced strategies tailored to the sector's unique operational demands. The study dissects prevalent methodologies including preventive maintenance, risk-based strategies, and condition monitoring, intricately evaluating their efficacy in mitigating equipment failures and minimizing downtime. A focal point is the integration of cutting-edge technologies such as predictive analytics, machine learning, and sensor networks, elucidating their role in facilitating condition-based maintenance and enhancing asset performance predictability. Furthermore, the review scrutinizes the implementation of asset management systems specifically engineered for the oil and gas domain, ensuring a comprehensive approach to maintenance planning and execution. Regulatory compliance and stringent safety measures, intrinsic to this industry, are integral aspects discussed, underscoring their pivotal role in shaping maintenance protocols. As the oil and gas sector undergoes a paradigm shift with technological advancements, this review serves as a technical compass for engineers, researchers, and industry practitioners. It provides a nuanced understanding of evolving maintenance methodologies, fostering a resilient framework for sustaining operational excellence in this highly demanding engineering domain.

**Keywords:** reliability; operational integrity; machine learning; asset performance predictability; condition monitoring

**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS ROLE IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT  
–UNITED ARAB EMIRATES AS A MODEL–**

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**ABSTRACT:**

This paper seeks to explore the application and management of artificial intelligence (AI) strategies. The successful integration of AI spans various domains such as medicine, education, financial markets, industry, automated control, law, scientific discoveries, and internet search engines. The adoption of AI strategies, including those by the UAE, has been instrumental in leveraging technology across diverse sectors to achieve sustainability.

In the UAE, AI is strategically embedded within government mechanisms and electronic transformation initiatives. The country invests in technology to bolster its economy, prioritizes human capital and national talent, and supports the generation and export of knowledge. This marks an unprecedented advancement in government operations and enhancement. The UAE serves as a pioneering gateway for investing in advanced technology, employing it in projects with optimal efficiency standards, thereby positively impacting individual and citizen lifestyles.

The nation's commitment to economic growth and social well-being is evident as it addresses challenges associated with the implementation of AI strategies. These challenges encompass issues of trust, security risks, processing, and control of vast datasets, among others.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, sustainable development, United Arab Emirates.

Jel Classification Codes : O1 ; D83

## THE USE OF ELECTRONIC MACHINE IN NIGERIAN FOURTH REPUBLIC ELECTIONS, 2019 - 2023

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### ABSTRACT

Just as the consolidation of democracy has been slow in Nigeria, so also is the level of progress made in the conduct of free, fair and acceptable election. Historically, from the nomination of House Members by the British colonial masters prior to independence and the crude organization of political parties along ethnic and regional divide post independence up to the aborted Third Republic, electoral contests were not solely determined by the electorates due to violent rigging. Snatching of ballot boxes, recording of false election results and destruction of poll results were recorded. These were possible because all the electoral processes were manually organized. The situation started changing fast in the present Forth Republic with electronic registration of voters before the 2007 general election. Card Readers were used for accreditation of voters in 2019. And, BVAS and IReV were used in the recent 2023 conduct which made it difficult to rig massively as usual. There is also possibility of transferring polling centers. The paper interrogates the success made so far with the use of electronic machine in electoral management in Nigeria. Secondary sources of data collection and analysis was utilized. It recommends that the party in power, other politicians and the electorates strictly adhere to the use of electronic machine for democratic consolidation.

**Keywords:** Electorates; Electronic machine; INEC; Nigeria; Rigging.

## TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND CITY LIVABILITY IN LAGOS, NIGERIA

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### ABSTRACT

In recent times, government and international organizations have expressed concern about the livability of cities. Notably, the crucial factors influencing residents' decisions on where to live in a city are the ease of mobility and accessibility. This study focuses on exploring the connection between city livability and transportation in Lagos, Nigeria, with the aim of devising strategies to enhance its global standing. Grounded in the concept of livability, the study employs descriptive and inferential analysis of data collected through 1264 questionnaires from residents. These questionnaires cover ten livability themes, including Urban Utilities and Facilities, Urban Services, Land Use, Housing, Social Security and Safety, Environment, Ease of Accessibility and Mobility, Resilience, Gender Equality, and Poverty, encompassing eighty-one sub-indicators. The findings indicate a notable dissatisfaction among residents with key performance indicators related to livability, highlighting the need for urgent proactive measures, particularly in transport infrastructure development, to improve the livability of Lagos metropolis. Additionally, the study reveals that a significant portion of the evaluated transport infrastructure is in poor condition, negatively impacting the performance of the transport system and hindering ease of commuting within the city. The ANOVA table's F-Ratio, testing the overall significance of the regression model as a good fit, shows a statistically significant influence of transportation infrastructure on the livability of the Lagos metropolis ( $F_{38,1225}=30.091$ ,  $p\text{-value}=0.000$ ). Consequently, the study recommends measures, including structural enhancements to existing transport infrastructural facilities such as sidewalks and security devices, incorporating intersection and junction improvements into network design, and discouraging encroachment on transport network corridors.

**Keywords:** City, Livability, Transport, Transport Infrastructure and Lagos

## NAVIGATING ETHICAL CHALLENGES IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

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### ABSTRACT

This presentation explores the ethical challenges that come with the fast growth of artificial intelligence (AI). We will discuss how the progress of artificial intelligence (AI) affects privacy, bias, accountability, and job displacement. Putting a focus on being responsible, the talk looks into current efforts and guidelines in AI development and use. By looking at real-life examples and moral dilemmas, attendees will gain useful insights into promoting a more ethically sound AI environment in the worldwide computer engineering community. This presentation delves into the ethical intricacies accompanying the rapid evolution of artificial intelligence (AI). This discourse encompasses the profound implications of AI advancements on privacy, bias, accountability, and job displacement. Emphasizing a responsible approach, the talk explores ongoing initiatives and frameworks in AI development and deployment. Through the examination of real-world case studies and ethical dilemmas, it will also give useful insights on building a more ethically aligned AI landscape in the global computer engineering community.

**Keywords:** Accountability, AI Advancements, Artificial Intelligence, Computer Engineering Community, Ethical Challenges, Implications, Job Displacement, Moral Dilemmas, Privacy.

## ANIMAL MODEL FOR SCREENING OF ANTIDIABETIC DRUGS FROM NATURAL SOURCES

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### ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus is an extremely serious health issue due to its high prevalence around the world and its potential for morbidity. It is crucial to experimentally induce diabetes mellitus in animal models in order to increase our awareness of various aspects of its pathophysiology and eventually discover novel treatments and cures. Currently, natural compounds, mostly derived from plants, have been examined in chemically induced diabetes models; however, the stringent protocols for evaluating conventional antidiabetic medications have rarely been utilized to test raw plant components used as traditional therapies for diabetes. In lab animals, experimental diabetic mellitus is typically brought on by a variety of techniques, such as chemical, surgical, viral, and genetic (immune) modifications. Although some studies on diabetes continue to be carried out on larger animals, the majority of diabetes trials are conducted on rodents. Numerous approaches are effective in identifying the antidiabetic properties of isolated chemicals or plant extracts. This evaluation covers every approach that might be used along with a list of therapeutic plants that could help find a new medication that treats diabetes more effectively and with the fewest or no adverse effects. To assess the anti-diabetic potential of the newer medications, the present review outlines the numerous techniques for causing diabetes in experimental animals.

**Keywords:** Animal Model, Diabetes Mellitus, Hyperglycemia, Induction, Medicinal plants, Streptozotocin, rodents.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF FORENSIC ENTOMOLOGY IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

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### ABSTRACT

In this paper is presented the history of the development of forensic entomology from its beginnings in ancient China to modern understandings. The connection and mutual interdependence of forensic entomology and other natural and social sciences was pointed out. The document indicates the most important types of insects, ie their families, which are related to forensic entomology. This paper demonstrates the importance of forensic entomology in criminal investigations and points to post-mortem interval estimation, procedures at the death scene, which are important for entomological research. The method of determining the time of death and post mortem interval based on entomological procedures is indicated. The focus of the paper is on entomotoxicology, that is, how entomotoxicology can help determine the presence of toxins in the body at the time of death when this is not possible by means of traditional methods. This paper shows the importance of entomological toxicology as a branch of science that can provide answers that other sciences cannot, because due to tissue decay it is not possible to prove the presence of toxins or other chemical elements that can indicate a possible cause of death. The paper also demonstrates how insects can contribute to the discovery of mass graves and provide information that can help prove war crimes.

**Keywords:** forensic, entomology, entomotoxicology, post, mortem, interval, toxin

## EXPOSURE TO POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBS) FROM FISH CONSUMPTION: EFFECTS ON HUMAN HEALTH

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### ABSTRACT

Currently, fish is consumed by a large percentage of the world's population, and fish consumption per capita has risen from an average of 9.9 kg in the 1960s to 20.5 kg in 2018. Fish contain a range of nutritious that can benefit health, such as essential amino acids, omega-3 fatty acids, vitamins, and minerals. Furthermore, fish provides low fat and calories, so it is an ideal food for people who are trying to maintain a healthy weight. Therefore, incorporating fish into a balanced diet can be a healthy way to meet nutritional needs. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are synthetic chemicals used in electrical equipment and as additives to paint, plastics, and other products. PCBs are harmful to human health and can cause adverse health effects. Human exposure to high levels of PCBs can result in increased levels of some liver enzymes, dermal lesions, respiratory problems, and increased rates of melanomas, liver cancer, gastrointestinal tract cancer, brain cancer, and breast cancer. The contamination of fish with PCBs can be caused by living near contaminated sediment or eating contaminated food. Eventually, PCBs build up in the fatty tissues of fish and can reach levels thousands of times higher than levels in the water, especially in bottom-feeding fish and predatory fish. PCB concentrations in fish and shellfish have decreased to acceptable ecological concentrations in most assessment areas. However, it is still important to limit the consumption of certain fish based on available data on PCB concentrations in fish. The Environmental Defense Fund recommends avoiding fish that are known to have high levels of PCBs, such as farmed salmon, and instead opting for fish that are low in PCBs, such as wild-caught salmon, sardines, and trout. Moreover, the skin and fat of fish should be removed before cooking because PCBs accumulate in fat.

**Keywords:** Polychlorinated biphenyls, PCBs, Human Health, Food Safety

## DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A SENSOR-BASED SMART IRRIGATION SYSTEM USING VARIABLE RATE TECHNOLOGY

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### ABSTRACT

This research delves deeply into the intricate realm of agricultural irrigation, with a specific focus on regions such as Nigeria, where conventional methods grapple with the formidable challenges posed by climate variations, seasonal fluctuations, and acute water scarcity. Through an exhaustive examination of both traditional irrigation practices and the latest smart irrigation systems technologies, this study brings to the forefront prevalent shortcomings, including issues like water wastage, inefficient water distribution, and the inherent dependency on unpredictable weather conditions.

In response to these challenges, a Sensor-Based Smart Irrigation System incorporating Variable Rate Technology (VRT) is designed and implemented. This innovative system operates dynamically, adjusting water distribution in real-time based on precise soil moisture data. By optimizing water usage in direct response to prevailing weather conditions and soil water retainment capabilities, the proposed system achieves an unparalleled level of precision in irrigation, effectively addressing the limitations of both traditional and recent smart irrigation methodologies.

Beyond mere technological innovation, the envisioned Sensor-Based Smart Irrigation System stands as a promising solution that redefines precision in water management, thereby enhancing the sustainability and optimizing the utilization of vital resources in agriculture. This research significantly contributes to the ongoing global discourse on agricultural efficiency, aligning with broader initiatives aimed at ensuring food security and fostering economic growth amidst the challenges of a changing climate. The proposed implementation of this advanced irrigation system represents a pivotal advancement, signaling a transformative leap towards more sustainable and resource-efficient agricultural irrigation practice.

**Keywords:** Sensor-Based, Technology, System

## DIAGNOSIS AND SURGICAL CORRECTION OF *PECTUS EXCAVATUM* IN COMPANION ANIMALS

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### ABSTRACT

This work aims to characterize, diagnose and discuss different surgical approaches for companion animals with *Pectus Excavatum*. *Pectus excavatum* (PE), also known as “funnel chest” or “hollow chest”, is a congenital skeletal deformation of the thoracic cavity, in which the sternum appears concave. It is characterized by the ventrodorsal deviation of the sternum and costal cartilages, which results in a narrowing at the level of the thorax. It is a deformation of unknown origin that can have several presentations: it can be typical or atypical, symmetrical or asymmetrical, depending on the location of the deviation: cranial or caudal and medial or lateral. Due to its location and severity, it can compromise several important structures, including the large vessels, such as caudal vena cava or aorta artery, heart and lungs, which can lead to more or less serious clinical signs that can be detected even before we are aware of this deformation. The diagnosis involves a good history, physical examination, with visualization and palpation of the sternum and imaging tests such as x-ray and computerized tomography. For definitive treatment, surgical resolution must be chosen, which can be done conventionally, or through personalized medicine for a better and easier recovery. In this type of approach, the animal receives a treatment designed specifically for its case, which will reduce recovery time from surgery, as well as reducing some of the risks inherent to these procedures.

In this work, both surgical procedures will be discussed and a clinical case will be presented that reflects the advantages of using personalized materials.

**Keywords:** *Pectus excavatum*, diagnosis, surgery, companion animals, personalized medicine.

## PROSPECTS FOR THE POSSIBILITY OF USING CELLULOLYTIC BACTERIA ISOLATED FROM ANIMALS

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### ABSTRACT

Cellulose, one of the most abundant plant polymers in nature, is the main constituent of plant material. Its synthesis exceeds in scale the synthesis of all other natural compounds. In recent years, the enzymatic degradation or hydrolysis of cellulose has attracted increasing attention from scientists. This phenomenon - the enzymatic breakdown of cellulose to glucose - underlies the biological recycling of cellulose-containing waste from agriculture and industry. The microbial conversion of raw materials is based on the degradation of cellulose by various microorganisms or enzyme preparations of cellulases obtained from microorganisms. Scientists from different countries attach great importance to the development of issues of microbial degradation of cellulose. Thus, employees of the laboratory of microbiology and biotechnology of probiotics at the Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan isolated cellulolytic bacteria from the rumen of domestic animals. The probiotic properties of bacteria isolated from animals (rabbit, goat) and termites were studied. Growth and stability in gastric juice and alkaline conditions were determined. The antimicrobial activity of 3 strains was determined. The antimicrobial zone in relation to *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Candida albicans*, *E.coli* was 15-22 mm. The harmlessness and lack of toxicity (toxicology) of the strains was tested in the laboratory of the State Veterinary Committee and documented. To increase the cellulolytic properties of the strains, that is, the synthesis of cellulases, nutrient media and optimal growing conditions were selected. Meat-peptone broth, Hutchinson's medium and whey nutrient medium were chosen as nutrient media. The most optimal nutrient medium was a whey-based production medium. The most optimal pH value was 5.5 and the temperature was 37°C. The highest indicator was shown by the experimental sample with the addition of yeast extract and bran to the nutrient medium. The highest result is 1.56 units/ml. The influence of biomass produced in the vivarium of the Department of Animal Physiology of Samarkand State University on the physiology of rabbits was studied. This formulation was noted to have positive effects on rabbits' breathing, blood counts, and weight. Thus, some isolated bacteria of the genus *Bacillus subtilis* have probiotic properties; in addition, when optimizing cultivation conditions, these strains help increase the synthesis of cellulase enzymes. Biotechnological solutions for the use of these bacteria will make it possible to rationally utilize cellulose-containing waste and increase their feed value. They are promising for use in livestock farming and feed production.

**Keywords:** Bacteria, Toxicity, Prospects

## CAFFEINE AS A FACTOR AFFECTING THE FUNCTIONING OF THE HUMAN BODY

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### ABSTRACT

Nowadays, caffeine is one of the most consumed substances and is found in many plants and products. It has positive and negative effects on the human body, and its activity relates to a variety of systems including the central nervous system, immune system, digestive system, respiratory system, urinary tract and others. These effects depend on the amount and body type. The product contains caffeine, as well as on individual differences between people (gender, age, diet, etc.). The main aim of this review was to collect, present and analyze available information including the latest discoveries on the effect of caffeine on human health and the functioning of human body systems, taking into account the role of caffeine in individual disease entities. We present the positive and negative aspects of caffeine consumption and the therapeutic properties of this purine alkaloid in diseases such as asthma, Parkinson's disease and others, without forgetting the negative effects of excess caffeine (for example, in people with high blood pressure, children, adolescents and the elderly). In summary, we can conclude, however, that caffeine has a multidirectional effect on different organs of the body and, due to its antioxidant properties, has been and continues to be an interesting subject of research studies, including those aimed at developing new therapeutic strategies.

**Keywords:** caffeine, human body, caffeine action, oxidant balance and antioxidants

## ROLE OF VITAMIN D ON FERTILITY, PREGNANCY AND POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME

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### ABSTRACT

One of the most prevalent endocrine reproductive problems affecting women is polycystic ovarian syndrome, or PCOS. Another typical complication of this illness is vitamin D insufficiency. The degree of PCOS severity is correlated with vitamin D insufficiency. The levels of vitamin D in males and females influence fertility and the results of in vitro fertilization (IVF). Furthermore, vitamin D enhances the signs of IVF and fertility in both healthy and PCOS-diagnosed women. Pregnancy problems are increased in both cases of vitamin D insufficiency and PCOS. The likelihood of problems and unfavorable outcomes for both mother and fetus is reduced by vitamin D supplementation and adequate vitamin D levels. Moreover, mothers who experience reversible bone loss due to pregnancy may benefit from or even avoid taking vitamin D supplements.

**Keywords:** vitamin D, Vitamin D deficiency, Vitamin D Supplementation, PCOS, Pregnancy, Reproductive Health, Male Fertility, Female Fertility, Polycystic Ovary Syndrome, In Vitro Fertilization.

## "GLOBAL PANDEMIC AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY COVID-19 STUDIES"

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### ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an unprecedented impact on global health, society, and the economy. This study presents a comprehensive review of multidisciplinary research conducted in response to the pandemic. Drawing from fields such as epidemiology, virology, medicine, sociology, economics, and public policy, our analysis explores the multifaceted nature of the crisis.

This multidisciplinary approach examines the origins and transmission of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, clinical characteristics of COVID-19, the development and deployment of vaccines, and the social and psychological implications of public health measures. It also investigates the economic consequences and policy responses, shedding light on the complex interplay between health and society.

Through a synthesis of findings and methodologies from various disciplines, this study aims to provide a holistic understanding of the COVID-19 pandemic. Such interdisciplinary insights are crucial for shaping effective public health strategies, mitigating the socio-economic impact, and preparing for future global health crises.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, pandemic, multidisciplinary, epidemiology, virology, medicine, sociology, economics, public policy, public health, vaccines, social impact, global health.

## IS JUNGLE JUSTICE THE BEST WAY TO GET JUSTICE? CRITICAL REFLECTIONS ON THE PROBLEM OF JUNGLE JUSTICE IN NIGERIA IN THE LIGHT OF 1 KINGS 21:1–15

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### ABSTRACT

Jungle justice is a form of self-help, the justice of the people by the people and for the people and of course, an extrajudicial form of justice — championed by a group of bystanders, ‘street guys’, ‘garage boys’, etc., who serve as the witness, accuser, judge and executor at the same time — where an alleged criminal/suspect is humiliated, beaten or killed. In short, it is a form of illegal and unconstitutional form of justice which regards not the involvement of the police or other law enforcement agencies. This study examines lynching in 1 Kings 21:1–15 and its significance to the increasing mob lynching across Nigeria. 1 Kings 21:1–15 records the narrative of Naboth, who was lynched on the basis of a false allegation against him. Naboth was lynched by stoning. Most literature has explained Naboth’s narrative in the context of the Israelite cultural milieu. However, this research contextualises the pericope in the Nigerian socio-cultural environment, and it is on the rise in Nigeria. In 2022, Nigeria recorded more than ten cases of jungle justice, with the killing and burning of a female college student on false allegations. The government also seems to be carefree with regard to the arrest and prosecution of those involved in jungle justice, which has given boldness to perpetrators. This study used literary analysis to engage the text and the context. This article argues that the themes presented in 1 Kings 21:1–15 advocates for both proactive and reactive measures to prevent the occurrence of jungle justice.

**Keywords:** 1 Kings 21:1–19, jungle Justice, Naboth, Ahab, Jezebel, lynching, Mob action, Nigeria

## INSTRUCTIONS TO INCORPORATE PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND CALCULATIONS INTO GEOSPATIAL WORK PERCEPTION CONTROL THE GROWTH OF THE ORGANIZATION'S CORE FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEM (EWS)

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### ABSTRACT

Dr Faisal elaborated integrating software techniques and algorithms into geospatial solutions for data analysis and visualization, particularly for an Early Warning System (EWS), involves a combination of geospatial technologies, programming languages, and algorithmic approaches. Clearly define the objectives and requirements of your Early Warning System. Understand the types of data you'll be working with, potential threats, and the desired outcomes of your system. Identify and collect relevant geospatial data sources. This may include satellite imagery, weather data, sensor data, demographic data, etc. Preprocess the data to ensure consistency, quality, and compatibility. Clean, format, and transform the data as needed. Choose appropriate geospatial technologies for your system. Common tools include Geographic Information System (GIS) software, remote sensing tools, and spatial databases. Select programming languages suitable for geospatial data analysis and visualization. Python is a popular choice due to its extensive libraries (e.g., GeoPandas, Fiona, Shapely) and its ecosystem for scientific computing and data visualization. Develop algorithms for data analysis based on the requirements of your EWS. This may involve spatial analysis, statistical modeling, machine learning, or a combination of these techniques. Examples of algorithms include anomaly detection, pattern recognition, and predictive modeling. If applicable, integrate real-time data streams into your EWS. This could involve APIs, sensors, or other sources that provide timely information. Design and implement a user-friendly interface for interacting with the EWS. This could include a web-based dashboard or a desktop application that allows users to visualize data, set parameters, and receive alerts. Utilize visualization techniques to present geospatial data in a comprehensible manner. Maps, charts, and graphs can help convey complex information effectively. Consider using libraries like Matplotlib, Plotly, or Leaflet for interactive maps. Define the logic for triggering early warnings based on the analysis of geospatial data. This may involve setting thresholds, triggers, and escalation processes. Rigorously test the EWS to ensure its functionality, accuracy, and reliability. Validate the system against historical data and conduct simulations to evaluate its performance. Document the system architecture, algorithms, data sources, and any other relevant information. This documentation will be crucial for future maintenance and improvements. Deploy the EWS in the target environment and continuously monitor its performance. Implement mechanisms for automatic updates and adaptability to changing conditions. Iterate on the system based on feedback, emerging threats, or advancements in technology. Regularly update algorithms, improve data sources, and enhance the user interface as needed. Involve stakeholders throughout the development process to gather feedback and ensure the EWS meets their needs. This collaboration can lead to more effective and user-friendly solutions.

**Keywords:** geospatial, Preprocess, spatial, anomaly, adaptability, user-friendly solutions.

## EMPOWER WOMEN THROUGH ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS FROM ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

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### ABSTRACT

This research study explains that if a woman wants to start a business, she can do business because Islam also advises to live under self-help, so any woman who wants to start a business, she can do this but according to Islamic principles. Providing training, financial support and guidance is very important for starting a business. So that she can understand the nuances of business. Therefore, awareness of the role of networking, financial literacy and education is essential in promoting women's entrepreneurship, along with the need for equitable access to capital and technology. Furthermore, this study highlights the need for continued collaborative efforts by Islamic communities, governments, and organizations to advance gender equality, diversity, and inclusion so that women can advance in the business arena as well as men. She be able to support herself and her family.

The ultimate objectives of women's empowerment via entrepreneurship with Islamic influences are to enhance economic independence and preserve moral values derived from Islamic teachings. Because of its specialised sector, this study project may provide new academics and researchers with relevant material.

**Keywords:** Empower Women, Entrepreneurial Skills, Islamic teachings

## HAZRAT BABA FARID AND HIS MYSTIC QUALITIES FOR PROMOTING PEACE AND HARMONY AMONG HUMANITY

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### ABSTRACT

Fariduddin Masud Ganj Shakar was a prominent Sufi master and a brilliant mystic. In the year 1175, he was born in Kothewal. Multan is a city in Punjab, and this is a village 10 kilometers from Multan. Punjab is a Pakistani province. This area is now part of Pakistan's territory. He was an eminent poet and religious scholar. Through his poetry, he spread the message of peace and harmony among people. As a result, his good deeds have kept him alive and will keep him alive in the hearts of people until the end of time. He died in Pakpattan, Punjab, in the year 1266, and his Urs (death anniversary) is now celebrated every year in the first Muharram (Islamic month) for almost six days. Thousands of visitors and pilgrims travel to the shrine from all across the country, as well as from all over the world, as a symbol of respect for the mystic (Sufi) master, with whom they have a spiritual bond. As a result, when pilgrims arrive at the shrine, they express their religious feelings by reading the holy book (Quran) and praying for Baba Fareed's spirit to rest. This is an expression of love and faith that may still be found in the hearts of his followers in the modern period. The paper will discuss how the great mystic (Sufi) worked to bring humanity together. It will explain how the mystic shrine contributes to the spread of love, respect, and religious tolerance among people of all religions.

**Keywords:** Mystic Qualities, Peace and harmony, Humanity, Sufi Master

## A CRITICAL EXAMINATION ON SERVICE LIFE PREDICTION OF RC STRUCTURES WITH RESPECT TO CHLORIDE-ION PENETRATION

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### ABSTRACT

This research review article delivers an impression of the current state of knowledge on durability, service life prediction (SLP), corrosion, chloride attack, and chloride penetration (CP) in concrete. These article begins with a brief history of the research in this field, followed by a detailed discussion of the mechanisms underlying corrosion and chloride attack, as well as the factors affecting the chloride threshold level and diffusion coefficient. The article also reviews with a discussion of service life predictive models, highlighting recent advances and areas for further research in this field. Overall, this research review aims to deliver a comprehensive interpretation of the current state of knowledge on concrete durability and SLP, as well as the challenges and opportunities for improving the sustainability and performance of concrete infrastructure. These review paper also highlights the recent developments in the field of SLP for concrete structures. This includes a discussion of predictive models based on different parameters, such as time to corrosion initiation, crack width, and chloride ion concentration, as well as recent studies on the use of probabilistic models to account for uncertainty and variability in concrete properties and environmental conditions. Furthermore, the article emphasizes the need for accurate and reliable data on concrete properties and environmental exposure conditions, as well as the importance of continuous monitoring and maintenance to confirm long-term performance and durability of concrete structures. Overall, this review paper provides a comprehensive and up-to-date overview of the challenges and opportunities in enhancing the durability and service life of concrete infrastructure, with a focus on recent research advancements and future directions for this area.

**Key words:** Reinforced concrete structures, service life prediction, durability, chloride attack and penetration

## ÂKİF'İN KALEMİNDEN EKONOMİK HAYATA BAKIŞ: PROBLEMLER VE TAVSİYELER

A VIEW TO ECONOMIC LIFE FROM AKİF'S WRITINGS: PROBLEMS AND ADVICES

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### ÖZET

Dünyaya hükmetmiş altı asırlık bir devletin çöküşü ile yeni bir devletin kuruluşuna şahitlik eden Mehmet Akif Ersoy, kendisinden sonra Akifane tarz olarak anılacak olan bir üslupla kaleme aldığı manzumeleriyle İslâmî Türk edebiyatının önemli simaları arasında yerini almıştır. Akif'i Akif yapan hiç kuşkusuz yaşadığı çağın tüm sıkıntılarını sanki tek başına omuzlamışçasına dert edinmesi ve bu derde çareler aramasıdır. Akif'in bir derdi vardır. O, inandığı davaya hizmet etmekten asla geri durmayan bir aksiyon adamıdır. Kuran ve Hadisten aldığı ilhamla fikir ve düşüncelerini inşa etmiştir. Böyle bir şahsiyetin hangi mevzuda olursa olsun bakış açısını, fikirlerini, düşüncelerini okuyup öğrenmek dikkatleri calıptır.

Bu çalışmada Akif'in kendi döneminde karşılaştığı problemlerden sadece biri olan ekonomik hayata dair düşünceleri araştırılacak ve malî anlamda yaşanan sıkıntılara ne tür tedbirler alınması gerektiği yine onun manzumelerinden yola çıkılarak tespit edilmeye çalışılacaktır. Akif'in döneminde yaşanan ekonomik hayata dair problemler aslında sadece o dönemin problemleri değildir. Bu çalışma zaman zaman bugün de karşımıza çıkan iktisadî, malî konulardaki problemler karşısında neler yapılabileceği ile ilgili bir dava adamının düşünceleri bir kaynak, bir rehber, bugüne bir ışık olabilecek midir? sorusuna da cevaplar aramayı amaçlamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Mehmet Akif Ersoy, Safahat, Şiir, İktisat, Ekonomi.

### ABSTRACT

Mehmet Akif Ersoy, having witnessed the collapse of an empire which ruled the world for six centuries, and the formation of a new state, took his place among the significant writers of Islamic Turkish literature with his poems that he wrote with a style which would be called Akifian. What makes him Akif is, without doubt, his having concerned himself as if he, alone, shouldered all of the problems of his age, and having looked for solutions to them. Akif has a problem. He is a man of action who never abstains from serving for the cause he believed in. He built his ideas and thoughts with the inspiration he gained from Quran and Hadith. It attracts notices to read and learn the perspective, ideas and thoughts of such a man, no matter what the subject is.

In this study, Akif's thoughts about the economic life, which is only one of the problems he experienced in his age, and also, moving from his poems, it will be tried to be determined what kind of measurements should be taken for the problems that are experienced in financial life. The problems faced at the time of Akif are actually not only the problems of that time. This study aims to look for answers to the question whether the ideas of a man of cause can be a source, a guide, and a light to the present day about what can be done against economic and financial problems that we also encounter from time to time.

**Keywords:** Mehmet Akif Ersoy, Safahat, Poem, Economics, Economy.

## HADİSLERDE KÜS KALMAYI YASAKLAYAN RİVAYETLERİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

### EVALUATION OF THE NARRATIONS PROHIBITING BEING OFFENDED IN THE HADITHS

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#### ÖZET

Lügat anlamı barış ve esenlik anlamına gelen İslâm insanlığın huzuru için Allah tarafından elçisi vasıtasıyla bizlere göndermiş olduğu kurallar bütünüdür. Allah'ın emir ve yasaklarının toplumda uygulanması için sosyal bir yapıya sahip olan Hz. Peygamber, ümmetini birbiri üzerine sorumlu tutmuş ve bir anlamda ruhbanlığı yasaklamıştır. Bu bağlamda iyiliğe anahtar kötülüğe kilit olacak olan Müslümanlar beraber yaşama kültürüne sahip olurken üstünlüğün yalnızca takva ise olacağını da bilmektedirler. İslâm'ın ayakta durabilmesi adına toplumun yapısının bozulmamasını ve birbirine sırt çevirmemesini isteyen Hz. Peygamber Müslümanların üç günden fazla küs durmalarının caiz olmadığını söylemiştir. Pek çok kaynakta nakledilen rivayetin metin bakımından farklılığının olması sözün Hz. Peygamber tarafından farklı zamanlarda söylenmiş olmasına müstenittir. Dünyevî meselelerde af yolunun tutulması esas olduğu için küsmemenin esas olduğu kabul edilse de dinî hassasiyetler sebebiyle küs kalanların olduğu rivayetlerde nakledilmektedir. Ancak küs kalmanın ya da barışmanın keyfiyeti hakkında âlimler arasında bazı ihtilaflar yaşanmıştır. Kimi âlimler caiz olan üç günlük küslükten sonra yalnızca selamlaşmakla barışın sağlanacağını söylerken kimileri de taraflardan birinin üzülmesi halinde küslüğün ancak iki kişinin eski haline dönmesini barışmak olarak kabul etmişlerdir. Bunun dışında kendisiyle konuştuğu zaman dinî ya da dünyevî hususlarda maddî-manevî zarara uğrayacağını düşündüğü zaman kişinin küs durmasında herhangi bir beis olmayacağı da ittifakla haber verilmiştir. Ayrıca dinî hususlarda da kötülüğün engellenmesi ve kötülerin toplumda revaç bulmaması adına bazı kimselere manevî boykot uygulamak da uygun görülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Hadis, Sünnet, Yorum, Küsmek, Barış

#### ABSTRACT

Islam, which means peace and well-being, was created by Allah for the peace of humanity. It is a set of rules that Allah has sent to us through His Messenger. Allah's commands and prohibitions The Prophet, who had a social structure for its implementation in society, encouraged his ummah and in a sense forbade spirituality. In this context, the key to goodness Muslims, who will be the key to evil, will have a culture of coexistence They also know that it is only if there is taqwa. In order for Islam to survive, society The Prophet, who wanted the structure to remain intact and not to turn against each other. He said that it is not permissible for Muslims to sulk for more than three days. Many The fact that the narration narrated in the source differs in terms of text means that the Prophet said and that they were uttered by him at different times. The way of forgiveness in worldly matters Although it is accepted that it is essential not to sulk because it is essential to keep it, religious sensitivities It is reported in the narrations that there were those who remained sulking. However, it is not permissible There has been some disagreement among the scholars about the nature of reconciliation. Some scholars say it is permissible that after three days of resentment, reconciliation can be achieved by merely greeting each other some say that if one of the parties is upset, the resentment can only be resolved by restoring the two people to their former state They accepted his return as reconciliation. Apart from that, when he spoke to him, he said or when he thinks that he will suffer material and spiritual loss in worldly matters.

**Keywords:** Hadith, Sunnah, Comment, Resentment, Peace

**AZERBAIJAN ATABEYLİĞİ (İLDENİZLİLER) DÖNEMİNDE (1148-1225)  
AZERBAIJANLI FIKIH ÂLİMLERİ VE FIKIH İLMİNE KATKILARI**

**AZERBAIJANI FIQH SCHOLARS DURING THE AZERBAIJAN ATABEYS (İLDENİZ) (1148-1225) AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SCIENCE OF FIQH**

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**ÖZET**

Azerbeycan Atabeyliğı; Arrân-Azerbaycan-Cibâl topraklarında Irak Selçukluları Devletine tabi olarak kurulan Türk-İslâm hânedanı'dır. (1148-1225). Kurucusu Şemseddin İldeniz'e nisbetle İldenizliler olarak da bilinen atabeylik, Irak Selçuklu Devleti'nin son dönemlerinde Azerbaycan'da bağımsızlığını ilan etmiş ve tüm Azerbaycan'ın yönetimini eline almıştır. Çok geçmeden Irak Selçuklu Devleti'nin de tüm inisiyatifi eline alarak yönetmiştir. Yaklaşık olarak doksan yıl Azerbaycan'da hüküm süren İldenizliler, hâkimiyetleri döneminde Azerbaycan'ın iktisadî, içtimâî, siyasî ve medenî hayatında önemli rol oynamışlar, ticaret, sanat, ilim ve medeniyetinin yükselmesine uygun bir ortam hazırlamışlar, özellikle Türk-İslam medeniyetinin kültür ve sanat alanında gelişmesine vesile olmuşlardır.

Atabegler âlim, edip ve şairleri himaye etmişler, Hemedan, Nahçıvan, ve Tebriz gibi şehirleri mimari eserlerle süsleyip önemli birer ilim, sanat ve medeniyet merkezi haline getirmişlerdir. Ülkenin dört bir yanı cami, medrese gibi mimari eserlerle donanmıştır.

Başta Anadolu ve Azerbaycan coğrafyası olmak üzere, İslam dünyasının hemen her yerinde izlerine rastlanan Azerbaycan menşeli âlimlerin büyük bölümü, tasavvufun yanı sıra tefsir, hadis, fıkıh, felsefe ve edebiyat gibi alanlarda kıymetli eserler vermiştir.

İşte bu çalışmada da Fahreddin Ebulfazl İsmail b. el-Müsenna et-Tebrizî (ö. 580/1185), Ebulfazl İsmail b. Ali b. İbrahim el-Gencevî (ö.588/1192), Ebü'l-Fazl Mahmud b. Ahmed b. Muhammed el-Erdebilî (ö. 625/1228), Abdülhalik b. Ebü'l-Meâli b. Muhammed el-Arrânî (ö. 633 /1236), Ebü'l Abbas Şemseddin Ahmed b. Halil el-Hûyî (ö.637/1240), Tacedddîn el-Urmevî (ö. 653/1255) gibi Azerbaycan Atabeyliğı (İldenizliler) döneminde yaşamış fakihler ve ortaya koydukları fikhî çalışmalar ele alınmıştır. Anadolu ve Azerbaycan arasında kurulan kültür köprüsünün mimarları konumunda olan bu âlimlerin ortaya koyduğu fikhî birikim ile fıkıh ilmine olan katkıları, tarih, tabakat ve biyografik eserlerden elde edilen malumat değerlendirilmek suretiyle incelenmiştir.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Fıkıh, İslam Hukuku-Fakih-İldenizliler, Azerbaycan Atabegliğı

**ABSTRACT**

Azerbaijan Atabegs is the Turkish-Islamic dynasty which established in the lands of Arran-Azerbaijan-Cibal, to pass under the Iraqi Seljuk State rule . (1148-1225). Atabegs, also known as İldenizliler, in relation to its founder Şemseddin İldeniz, declared its independence in Azerbaijan in the last periods of the Iraqi Seljuk State and took over the administration of all Azerbaijan. But situation didn't take long, It took all the initiative of the Iraqi Seljuk State and ruled it. İldenizs, who ruled in Azerbaijan for about ninety years, played an important role in the economic, social, political and civil life of Azerbaijan, during their rule, and they prepared an environment suitable for the rise of trade, art, science and civilization, especially in the field of culture and art of the Turkish-Islamic civilization. have contributed to their development. Atabegs protected the scholars, writers and

poets. They decorated cities such as Nahcivan, Tabriz and Hamadan with architectural works and turned them into important centers of science, art and civilization.

Most of the Azerbaijani scholars, whose traces can be seen all over the Islamic world, especially in Anatolia and Azerbaijan, have produced valuable works in fields such as tafsir, hadith, fiqh, philosophy and literature, as well as sufism.

In this study, such as Fakhr al-Dīn Abu'l- Faḍl Ismail ibn al-Muthannaat-Tabrizi (d. 580/1185), Abu'l- Faḍl Ismail ibn Ali ibn İbrahim al-Ganjavi (d. 588/1192), Abu'l- Faḍl Mahmud ibn Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Ardabili (d. 625/1228), Abd-al-Ḳāleq ibn Abu'l-Meālī ibn Muhammad al-Arrani (d. 633 /1236), Abu'l-Abbas Shamsaddin Ahmad ibn Halil al-Ḳhōī" (d. 637/1240), Taj al-Din al-Urmawi (d. 653/1255) and other el -Azerbaijani jurists who lived during the Azerbaijan Atabegs (İldenizs) period and their fiqh works were discussed. The contributions of these scholars, who were the architects of the cultural bridge established between Anatolia and Azerbaijan, to the science of fiqh were discussed by evaluating the information obtained from history, literature and biographical works.

**Key Words:** Fiqh, İslamic Law- Faqih-Eldanizids (İldenizs), Azerbaijan Atabegs

**ФИЛОСОФСКАЯ АНТРОПОЛОГИЯ: ПРОБЛЕМА СУЩНОСТИ  
И СМЫСЛА ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКОГО СУЩЕСТВОВАНИЯ**

**PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGY: THE PROBLEM OF THE ESSENCE AND MEANING OF  
HUMAN EXISTENCE**

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**Аннотация**

Статья "Философская антропология: проблема сущности и смысла человеческого существования" представляет собой глубокий анализ основных вопросов, связанных с философским пониманием человеческой природы и смысла жизни. Авторы исследуют ключевые аспекты философской антропологии, рассматривая проблему сущности человека в контексте различных философских традиций.

Статья начинается с обзора истории развития философской антропологии, выделяя основные школы мышления и их влияние на современные представления о человеке. Далее авторы анализируют вопрос смысла человеческого существования, исследуя различные философские концепции, включая экзистенциализм, феноменологию и трансцендентальный идеализм.

Особое внимание уделяется диалогу между религиозными и научными подходами к человеческой природе, а также рассмотрению влияния социокультурных факторов на формирование представлений о смысле жизни. Авторы подчеркивают необходимость интеграции философских, научных и духовных подходов для полного понимания человека в его многомерности.

Статья представляет интерес для широкого круга читателей, включая философов, социологов, психологов и всех, кто интересуется глубокими вопросами человеческой природы и смысла жизни.

**Ключевые слова:** антропология, сущность человека, смысл жизни, многомерность человека

## ABSTRACT

The article "Philosophical Anthropology: The Problem of the Essence and Meaning of Human Existence" represents a profound analysis of the fundamental questions related to the philosophical understanding of human nature and the meaning of life. The authors explore key aspects of philosophical anthropology, examining the problem of the essence of human beings in the context of various philosophical traditions.

The article begins with a review of the history of the development of philosophical anthropology, highlighting major schools of thought and their influence on contemporary perceptions of humanity. The authors then analyze the question of the meaning of human existence, exploring various philosophical concepts, including existentialism, phenomenology, and transcendental idealism.

Special attention is given to the dialogue between religious and scientific approaches to human nature, as well as the consideration of the influence of socio-cultural factors on the formation of ideas about the meaning of life. The authors emphasize the necessity of integrating philosophical, scientific, and spiritual approaches for a comprehensive understanding of the multidimensionality of human beings.

The article is of interest to a wide range of readers, including philosophers, sociologists, psychologists, and anyone interested in profound questions about human nature and the meaning of life.

**Keywords:** anthropology, essence of human beings, meaning of life, multidimensionality of human beings.

## HOCA AHMET YESEVÎ'NİN DÎVAN-I HİKMET'İNDE YER ALAN KUR'AN AYETLERİNİN İNANÇ, İBADET VE AHLAK KAVRAMLARI AÇISINDAN TAHLİLİ

ANALYSIS OF THE QURANIC VERSES IN HOCA AHMET YESEVÎ'S DIWAN-I KHIKMET IN  
TERMS OF THE CONCEPTS OF FAITH, WORSHIP AND MORALITY

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### ÖZET

Hoca Ahmed Yesevî (ö. 562/1166), Türkistan'da yetişmiş, hayatı, fikirleri ve hikmetli sözleriyle 12. asırdan itibaren başta Orta Asya olmak üzere, Anadolu ve Balkanlara kadar geniş bir coğrafyayı etkilemiş büyük sûfi şairlerden birisidir. Orta Asya'nın farklı ilim merkezlerinde dinî ve tasavvufî bir eğitim alan Yesevî, edinmiş olduğu bu bilgi birikimiyle çevresindekileri irşada başlamış, bu sırada şiiri bir araç olarak kullanmıştır. Almış olduğu eğitim ve terbiye vasıtasıyla yeni bir düşünce sistemi meydana getiren Yesevî, bu sayede tasavvufî yaşam biçimini geliştirerek ona büyük bir ivme kazandırmış bir mutasavvıftır. Onun Türkistan'da başlatmış olduğu tebliğ ve irşad faaliyetleri bölgede bulunan Türk topluluklarının büyük bir takdir ve beğenisini kazanmıştır. Kendisine verilen "Ata Yesevî" ve "Pîr-i Türkistan" unvanları onun saygın bir kişiliğe sahip oluşunun bir sonucudur. Anadolu'nun manevi mimarlarından biri olan Hoca Ahmed Yesevî'nin, yetiştirmiş olduğu öğrencileri vasıtasıyla İslam'ın geniş bir coğrafyaya yayılmasına çok büyük katkısı olmuştur. "Hikmetler" diye isimlendirmiş olduğu şiirlerini "Dîvân-ı Hikmet" adındaki eserinde toplayan Ahmed Yesevî, ahlak, felsefe ve tasavvufa ilişkin pek çok konuyu sade bir anlatımla divanında dile getirmeyi başarmıştır. O, tasavvuf edebiyatının ilk ürünlerinden biri olarak kabul edilen Dîvân-ı Hikmet'inde, Kur'an ve Sünnet çizgisinde, dinî bilgiyi sade ve anlaşılır dil ve üslupla insanların istifadesine sunmuştur.

Divan-ı Hikmet'te çok sayıda ayetlerden iktibasta bulunan Yesevî, büyük oranda şiirlerinde telmih yoluyla ayetlere atıfta bulunmuştur. Bunun yanında yer yer hadislerle de işaret etmiştir. Bu itibarla onun Divan-ı Hikmet'inde yer alan şiirlerinin temel kaynağının Kur'an olduğunu söylemek mümkündür. Dolayısıyla tasavvufî hayatın önemli dinamiklerinden birisi olan Yesevî'nin eserini İslam'ın temel kaynaklarından, özellikle de Kur'an'dan bağımsız düşünmek mümkün değildir. Zira o bu eserini, bütünüyle Kur'an ve hadislerden mülhem olarak kaleme almıştır. Diğer taraftan onun Hikmetleri salt şiir olmanın ötesinde çok daha derin anlamlar taşımakta, bir manada döneminin din ve dindarlık anlayışını, yaşanan problemleri ve bunlara getirilen çözüm önerilerinin ipuçlarını bize sunmaktadır. Ahmed Yesevî'nin Divan-ı Hikmet'inin temel özelliklerinden birisi de hiç şüphesiz şiirlerinde çok sayıda Kur'ânî kavrama yer vermiş olmasıdır. Bu bağlamda onun yer verdiği itikat, ibadet ve ahlaka ilişkin pek çok kavram ayetlerle ilişkilendirilerek açıklanmıştır. Bunun yanında doğrudan ayetle ilişkilendirilmeyen kavramlar telmih yoluyla Kur'an'daki anlamlarına uygun bir biçimde kullanılmıştır. Bu da onun bu konudaki yetkinliğini göstermektedir. İşte tebliğimizin amacı, Ahmed Yesevî'nin söz konusu eserinde yer verdiği inanç, ibadet ve ahlaka ilişkin kavramların tespitini yapmak ve bunların Kur'an ayetleriyle ilişkisini ortaya koyarak tahlil etmektir. Bu yolla onun düşünce dünyasında müstesna bir yeri olan Kur'an'ın yerini ortaya koymaktır. Bu çalışma Hayati Bice tarafından hazırlanıp Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı tarafından basılan (Ankara, 2018) Hoca Ahmed Yesevî'nin *Divânı Hikmet* isimli eserinin yanında konuyla ilgili diğer çalışmalardan yararlanılarak hazırlanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Ahmet Yesevi, Divan-ı Hikmet, Kur'an, İnanç, Ahlak, ibadet.

## ABSTRACT

Hodja Ahmad Yassawî (d. 562/1166) is one of the great Sufi poets who grew up in Turkestan and whose life, ideas and wise sayings have influenced a wide geography, especially Central Asia, Anatolia and the Balkans since the 12th century. Having received a religious and Sufi education in different centers of knowledge in Central Asia, Yassawî began to instruct those around him with the knowledge he had acquired and used poetry as a tool in this process. Yassawî, who created a new system of thought through the education and upbringing he received, is a Sufi who developed the Sufi way of life and gave it a great impetus. His preaching and guidance activities in Turkestan gained great appreciation and admiration of the Turkic communities in the region. The titles "Ata Yassawî" and "Pîr-i Türkistan" given to him are a result of his respected personality. Hodja Ahmed Yesevî, one of the spiritual architects of Anatolia, made a great contribution to the spread of Islam to a wide geography through the students he trained. Ahmed Yassawî, who collected his poems called "Hikmetler" in his work called "Dîvân-ı Hikmet", managed to express many issues related to morality, philosophy and mysticism in his divan with a simple expression. In his Dîvân-ı Hikmet, which is accepted as one of the first products of Sufi literature, he presented religious knowledge in the line of the Qur'an and Sunnah in a simple and understandable language and style for the benefit of people.

Yassawî, who quoted many verses in Divan-i Hikmet, mostly referred to verses in his poems by way of paraphrase. He also occasionally referred to hadiths. In this respect, it is possible to say that the Qur'an is the main source of his poems in his Divan al-Hikmat. Therefore, it is not possible to consider Yassawî's work, which is one of the important dynamics of Sufi life, independent from the basic sources of Islam, especially the Qur'an. For he wrote this work entirely based on the Qur'an and hadiths. On the other hand, his Hikmat have much deeper meanings than mere poetry, and in a sense, they provide us with clues to the understanding of religion and piety of his time, the problems experienced and the solutions offered to them. One of the main features of Ahmad Yassawî's Divan-i Hikmat is undoubtedly that he included many Qur'anic concepts in his poems. In this context, many of the concepts related to belief, worship and morality are explained by associating them with verses. In addition, the concepts that are not directly associated with verses are used in accordance with their meanings in the Qur'an by way of allusion. This shows his competence in this field. The aim of this paper is to identify the concepts of belief, worship and ethics that Ahmad Yassawî included in his work and to analyze them by revealing their relationship with the verses of the Qur'an. In this way, we will analyze the concepts that have an exceptional place in his world of thought.

**Keywords:** Ahmet Yesevi, Divan-i Hikmet, Quran, Belief, Morality, Worship.

## KUR'ÂN-I KERÎM'DEKİ SEYAHATLE İLGİLİ ÂYETLERE BİR BAKIŞ

### A STUDY AT THE VERSES IN THE QUR'AN ABOUT TRAVEL

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#### ÖZET

Araştırmamızda, bireysel ve toplumsal hayatın ayrılmaz parçası haline gelen seyahat aktivitesine Kur'ân'ın nasıl baktığı ve temeldeki gayesi itibarıyla nasıl bir çerçeve içine aldığı incelenmeye çalışılmıştır. Arapçada, yer üzerinde açıktan serbestçe akıp giden su anlamındaki s-y-h ( سح ) kökünden gelen siyaha(t) ( سياحة ) kelimesi, kısmî bir yazım ve telaffuz farkıyla Türkçeye seyahat olarak geçmiştir. Siyâha(t)/seyahat Arapça lügatlerde hoşça vakit geçirmek veya araştırma ve inceleme amacıyla bir beldeden başka bir beldeye gitmek; Türkçe sözlüklerde gezi, yolculuk, uzak yerleri gezerek görmek anlamına gelmektedir. Tefsir kaynaklarında ise benzeri bir tanımlama ve kök anlamına uygun olarak, suyun serbestçe akıp gitmesi gibi, kolayına geldiği şekilde yeryüzünde gezip dolaşmak, ikamet ettiği yerden başka beldelere hazırlıklı, planlı yolculuk etmek şeklinde yorumlandığı tespit edilmiştir. Seyahat kelimesinin her iki dilde kök anlamına uygunluk çerçevesinde aynı anlam yapısıyla kavramsallaştığı görülmüştür. Kur'ân-ı Kerîm'de seyahat kelimesi bir âyette seyahat ediniz ( fesîhû / فسحوا ) lafzıyla emir, iki âyette seyahat edenler ( es-Sâihûn / السائحون , es-Sâihât / السائحات ) lafızlarıyla ism-i fâil formunda geçmektedir. Klasik tefsirlerde, es-Sâihûn ve es-Sâihât kelimelerine sözlük anlamına uygun olarak hicret edenler, cihad ve ilim için yollara düşenler, Allah'ın yarattığı güzellikleri görüp dersler çıkarmak için gezip dolaşanlar anlamları verildiği gibi, geçtiği âyetlerdeki bağlamları ve "ümmetimin seyahati oruçtur" hadisine istinaden oruç tutanlar anlamı da verilmiştir. Bu anlam verilirken, sayahat ve orucun bazı zorluk ve kısıtlamalarda benzerlik taşıdıkları, seyahat fizikî yapıyla gezip görme olurken, orucun da manevî yapıyla ruhî bir yolculuk olduğu gibi izahlar yapılmıştır. Kur'ân-Kerîmde seyahat mânasına gelen başka kelimeler de bulunmaktadır. Bunlardan yol alma, yolculuğa çıkma mânasındaki seyr ( سير ) kelimesi emir ve muzâri formlarında on dört âyette, yolculuk mânasındaki sefer ( سفر ) kelimesi yedi âyette, fi edatıyla gelen seyahat etmek mânasındaki darb ( ضرب ) kelimesi üç âyette, gezi yolculuk mânasındaki rihle ( رحلة ) kelimesi bir âyette geçmektedir. Âyetlerdeki seyahat emrini tefsir âlimleri teşvik mânasında değerlendirmişlerdir. Âyetlerin açık ifadelerinden çıkan sonuç da seyahatin sebebi ne olursa olsun, temelde gezip görülen yerlerden dersler çıkarmaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Seyahat, Kur'ân, Tefsir.

#### ABSTRACT

In our research, we tried to examine how the Qur'an views the travel activity, which has become an integral part of individual and social life, and how it frames it in terms of its underlying purpose. The word "siyaha(t) (سح)", which comes from the Arabic root s-y-h (سح) meaning water flowing freely over the ground, has been translated into Turkish as travel with a partial difference in spelling and pronunciation. Siyâha(t)/travel In Arabic dictionaries, it means to go from one town to another for the purpose of having a good time or researching and examining; In Turkish dictionaries, it means trip, journey, and seeing distant places. In the interpretation sources, it has been determined that it is interpreted with a similar definition and in accordance with its root meaning, as wandering around the earth as it pleases, like water flowing freely, and traveling in a prepared and planned way to places other than where one resides. It has been observed that the word travel is conceptualized with the same semantic structure in both languages, in accordance with its root meaning. In Qur'an, the word travel is used as an order in one verse with the words "travel" ( fesîhû / اوحيسف ) and in two verses with the

words "those who travel" ( es-Sâihûn / نوحىاسلا , es-Sâihât / تاحىاسلا ) ism-i. It is in the verb form. In classical commentaries, the words es-Sâihun and es-Sâihât are given the meaning of those who migrated, those who set out for jihad and knowledge, those who travel to see the beauties created by Allah and learn lessons, in accordance with their dictionary meaning, as well as their context in the verses in which they are mentioned and the hadith "the journey of my ummah is fasting". Based on this, the meaning of those who fast is also given. While giving this meaning, it was explained that traveling and fasting are similar in some difficulties and restrictions, that traveling is a sightseeing with a physical structure, while fasting is a spiritual journey with a spiritual structure. There are also other words meaning travel in the Qur'an. Of these, the word seyr (ريس), meaning traveling or going on a journey, appears in fourteen verses in its imperative and muzâri forms, the word expedition (رفس), meaning journey, in seven verses, the word darb (برض), meaning to travel, which comes with the preposition fi, in three verses, rihle (لحر), meaning journey, in one verse. Tafsir scholars have interpreted the travel order in the verses as encouragement. The conclusion that comes from the clear expressions of the verses is that regardless of the reason for the travel, we basically learn lessons from the places visited.

**Key Words:** Travel, Quran, Tafsir

## SIYAH NOHUT KULLANILARAK ÜRETİLEN HUMUSUN DUYUSAL OLARAK DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

### SENSORY EVALUATION OF HUMUUS PRODUCED USING BLACK CHICKPEAS

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### ÖZET

Nohut bitkisi (*Cicer arietinum*) binlerce yıldan bu yana tarımı yapılan önemli baklagillerden biri olup, gen merkezi Türkiye'nin Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesi'dir. Nohut tanelerinin yüksek protein ve mineral madde içermesi, insan ve hayvan beslenmesinde ve bağışıklık sisteminin güçlendirilmesinde önemli bir yere sahiptir. Türkiye'nin Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesi'nde nohut, üretim miktarı ve çeşitliliği bakımından önemli bir bitkisel üründür. Siyah nohut Türkiye'de Malatya, Elazığ ve Gaziantep yöresinde ve özellikle de Mardin ilinin yüksek kesimlerinde yetiştirilen oldukça koyu renkli ve küçük taneli yöresel bir nohut çeşidi olarak kullanılmaktadır. Halk arasında kara nohut olarak da bilinmektedir. Nohut taneleri ortalama %23 protein, %64 karbonhidrat, %5 yağ, %6 lif ve %2 kül içermektedir. Diyet lifleri bakımından siyah nohut beyaz nohuta göre daha zengindir. Yüksek demir ve alternatif protein kaynağı olması nedeni ile kansızlığı önlemektedir. Ana malzemesi nohut olan humus ise haşlanmış nohuta tahin, limon suyu, sarımsak, tuz, zeytinyağı ve baharatlar eklenerek yapılan bir meze türüdür. Türkiye'de en çok Hatay-Mersin yöresinde yapılmaktadır. Esas bileşeni nohut olduğu için kullanılan nohut çeşidine göre tekstürü ve lezzeti değişmektedir. Literatür incelendiğinde, siyah nohut ve onun gastronomik anlamda kullanımıyla ilgili sınırlı sayıda çalışma yapıldığı görülmüştür. Özellikle de siyah nohut kullanılarak yapılan humusla ilgili bir çalışmaya rastlanılmamıştır. Bu amaçla, yarı kurak iklim koşullarına sahip Türkiye'nin Mardin iline ait siyah nohut ve yine benzer iklim şartlarına sahip Konya-Karaman yöresine ait koçbaşı nohutu kullanılarak humuslar hazırlanmış ve duyu analizi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu çalışmanın, siyah nohutun gastronomideki kullanım alanlarını genişleterek farklı ürünlerin üretilmesine temel oluşturması düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Siyah nohut, koçbaşı nohutu, duyu analiz, humus

## ABSTRACT

Chickpea plant (*Cicer arietinum*) is one of the important legumes that has been cultivated for thousands of years, and its gene center is the Southeastern Anatolia Region of Turkey. Chickpeas contain high protein and mineral substances and have an important place in human and animal nutrition and strengthening the immune system. In the Southeastern Anatolia Region of Turkey, chickpea is an important plant product in terms of production amount and diversity. Black chickpeas are used as a very dark colored and small-grained local chickpea variety grown in Malatya, Elazığ and Gaziantep regions in Turkey and especially in the higher parts of Mardin province. It is also known as black chickpea among the public. Chickpea grains contain on average 23% protein, 64% carbohydrates, 5% fat, 6% fiber and 2% ash. Black chickpeas are richer in terms of dietary fiber than white chickpeas. It prevents anemia because it is a high iron and alternative protein source. Hummus, whose main ingredient is chickpeas, is a type of appetizer made by adding tahini, lemon juice, garlic, salt, olive oil and spices to boiled chickpeas. In Turkey, it is mostly made in the Hatay-Mersin region. Since its main ingredient is chickpea, its texture and taste vary depending on the type of chickpea used. When the literature was examined, it was seen that there were a limited number of studies on black chickpeas and their gastronomic use. In particular, no study has been found on hummus made using black chickpeas. For this purpose, hummus was prepared using black chickpeas from the Mardin province of Turkey, which has semi-arid climate conditions, and ram's chickpeas from the Konya-Karaman region, which has similar climatic conditions, and sensory analyzes were carried out. It is thought that this study will expand the gastronomic usage areas of black chickpeas and form the basis for the production of different products.

**Keywords:** Black chickpeas, ram chickpeas, sensory analysis, hummus

## TUZ (NaCl) STRESİNE MARUZ KALAN SOĞAN (*ALLIUM CEPA* L.) BİTKİSİNDE BAZI BİYOKİMYASAL PARAMETRELER ÜZERİNE ARI SÜTÜNÜN ETKİLERİ

EFFECTS OF ROYAL JELLY ON SOME BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS IN ONION (*ALLIUM CEPA* L.) PLANT EXPOSED TO SALT (NaCl) STRESS

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### ÖZET

Tuz stresi, bitkilerde büyüme ve gelişme süreçlerinin yanında morfolojik, anatomik, biyokimyasal, fizyolojik, hücresel ve moleküler seviyede pek çok olumsuzluklara neden olan en önemli çevresel problemlerden birisidir. Bu çalışmada, dışarıdan uygulanan arı sütü (AS)'nın sodyum klorür (NaCl) stresine maruz kalan *Allium cepa* L. kök uçlarında süperoksit dismutaz (SOD), katalaz (CAT), serbest prolin (PR) ve malondialdehit (MDA) içerikleri gibi biyokimyasal parametreler üzerindeki etkileri araştırılmıştır. Bu amaçla, soğan bulbları dört gruba ayrılmıştır. Kontrol grubu bulbları çeşme suyu ortamında çimlendirilirken, uygulama grubu bulbları sırasıyla tek başına 0.15 M NaCl, tek başına 0.3 mg L<sup>-1</sup> AS ve 0.15 M NaCl+0.3 mg L<sup>-1</sup> AS ortamlarında çimlendirilmiştir. Soğan kök hücre zarlarında meydana gelen lipid peroksidasyon düzeyinin bir gösterge olan MDA içeriğinin tek başına NaCl ortamında çimlendirilen grupta en yüksek düzeyde olduğu belirlenmiştir. Benzer şekilde, tek başına NaCl ortamında çimlendirilen grupta SOD, CAT ve serbest PR içeriklerinin de diğer gruplara göre daha yüksek olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Bununla birlikte, eksojen AS uygulaması, NaCl stresinin soğan kök hücrelerinin antioksidan savunma sistemi üzerindeki olumsuz etkilerini önemli ölçüde azaltmıştır. Böylece, tuz stresinin zararlı etkilerine karşı AS'nin koruyucu bir madde olarak kullanılabileceği kanıtlanmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** *Allium cepa* L., Antioksidan Enzimler, Arı Sütü, Lipid Peroksidasyonu, Prolin, Tuz Stresi

### ABSTRACT

Salt stress is one of the most important environmental problems that cause many negativities at the morphological, anatomical, biochemical, physiological, cellular and molecular levels in addition to the growth and development processes of plants. In this study, the effects of externally applied royal jelly (RJ) on the biochemical parameters such as superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase (CAT), free proline (PR) and malondialdehyde (MDA) contents in *Allium cepa* L. root tips exposed to sodium chloride (NaCl) stress were investigated. For this purpose, onion bulbs were divided into four groups. While the bulbs of the control group were germinated in tap water medium, the bulbs of the treatment group were germinated in 0.15 M NaCl alone, 0.3 mg L<sup>-1</sup> RJ alone, and 0.15 M NaCl+0.3 mg L<sup>-1</sup> RJ alone, respectively. MDA content, which is an indicator of lipid peroxidation level occurring in the onion root cell membranes, was determined to be at the highest level in the group germinated in NaCl medium alone. Similarly, SOD, CAT and free PR contents were found to be higher in the group germinated in NaCl medium alone compared to the other groups. However, exogenous RJ application significantly reduced the negative effects of NaCl stress on the antioxidant defense system of the onion root cells. Thus, it has been proven that RJ can be used as a protective agent against the harmful effects of salt stress.

**Key words:** *Allium cepa* L., antioxidant enzymes, royal jelly, lipid peroxidation, proline, salt stress

## IDENTIFICATION OF CYTO- AND GENOTOXIC EFFECTS OF CORONATINE IN *ALLIUM CEPA* L. ROOT TIP MERISTEM CELLS

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### ABSTRACT

The toxicity profile of coronatine (COR), a toxin produced by *Pseudomonas* bacteria using the *Allium cepa* test plant was determined with the help physiological analyzes including fresh weight, root number, root length and germination percentage; cytogenetic analyzes including chromosome aberration (CA), micronucleus frequency (MN), and mitotic index (MI); biochemical analyzes including superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase (CAT), malondialdehyde (MDA) and proline (PR) accumulation; and microscopic analyzes including changes in root anatomical structure. *A. cepa* bulbs were divided into four groups as one control (K) and three application. Group C bulbs were kept in cuvettes containing tap water for 168 hours (7 days), while treatment group bulbs were kept in cuvettes containing 1, 5 and 10  $\mu$ M COR solutions. COR administration caused a decrease in all physiological parameters examined, a rise in the CA and MN frequency, also a diminish in MI compared to C group. COR promoted CAs such as irregular mitosis, nuclear peak, exposure of chromosome scaffold, chromosome losses, unequal separation of chromosome, vagrant chromosomes and chromatid bridges. In addition, the mentioned application caused a dose-bound enhancement in free PR, CAT, SOD and MDA contents according to C group. Moreover, 10  $\mu$ M COR, the highest application dose, caused quite significant damages such as epidermis cell deformations, micronucleus in epidermis/cortex, accumulation of various chemicals in the cortex layer, thickening of the cortex cell wall, flattened cell nuclei, necrosis and unclear transmission tissue in root anatomical structure of the bulbs. In summary, it was concluded that COR is a chemical with inhibitive impacts and the *Allium cepa* testing is a utility bioindicator for following these impacts.

**Keywords:** *Allium* test, Antioxidant Defense System, Bulb Germination, Cell Membrane Injury, Coronatine, Cytogenetic, Mitotic Activity, Proline Content.

**BENEFICIAL FUNCTION OF MILK THISTLE (*SILYBUM MARIANUM*) SEED EXTRACT  
ON *ALLIUM CEPA* L. AGAINST CADMIUM-RELATED BIOCHEMICAL TOXICITY**

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**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this study was to investigate whether milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*) seed extract (SMSE) could protect organisms from cadmium (Cd)-related biochemical toxicity. *Allium cepa*, a eukaryotic model organism, served as the subject of the experiment. Allium bulbs were divided into different groups to screen the effects of the test solutions. Control group was treated with tap water and experimental groups were treated with 465 mg/L SMSE, 930 mg/L SMSE, 40 µM Cd, 40 µM Cd + 465 mg/L SMSE and 40 µM Cd + 930 mg/L SMSE, respectively. The treatment procedure went on for 72 hours. Biochemical parameters chosen for the investigation were amounts of chlorophyll *a* and chlorophyll *b* pigments, malondialdehyde (MDA) content and antioxidant enzyme [superoxide dismutase (SOD) and catalase (CAT)] activities. Fresh leaves were used for pigment analyses, while the other analyses were performed on roots. In the control group and the only-SMSE-treated groups, MDA, SOD, and CAT values were lowest, whereas chlorophyll *a* and *b* contents were highest. However, the Cd-treated group exhibited the lowest values for pigment amounts and the highest values for MDA and enzyme activity levels among all groups. A dose-dependent reduction in Cd-related biochemical toxicity was recorded when 465 mg/L and 930 mg/L of SMSE were combined with Cd. Here, an *in vivo* study revealed that SMSE can be considered as a potent guard against biochemical toxicity induced by Cd, a heavy metal that is an inducer of many diseases.

**Keywords:** *Allium cepa* L., antioxidant, cadmium, oxidative stress, *Silybum marianum*.

## INVESTIGATION OF BIOCHEMICAL TOXICITY INDUCED BY SIMAZINE HERBICIDE IN *ALLIUM CEPA* (ONION)

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### ABSTRACT

In this study, the biochemical toxicity induced by simazine herbicide was investigated by using changes in malondialdehyde (MDA), superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase (CAT), chlorophyll a and chlorophyll b levels as indicators. *Allium cepa* L. species was preferred as the indicator eukaryotic organism. *A. cepa* bulbs were divided into 4 groups: 1 control and 3 treatments. Control group bulbs were germinated with tap water and treatment group bulbs were germinated with three different doses (0.5 mg/L, 1.0 mg/L and 2.0 mg/L) of simazine. At the end of germination, root and leaf tissues were collected and made ready for biochemical analysis. As a result, the lowest root MDA level, SOD and CAT enzyme activity and the highest leaf chlorophyll amounts were measured in the control group. Simazine exposure caused significant ( $p<0.05$ ) increases in root MDA levels and significant ( $p<0.05$ ) decreases in leaf chlorophyll levels at all three doses. It caused significant ( $p<0.05$ ) increases in SOD and CAT enzyme activities up to a dose of 1.0 mg/L, and significant ( $p<0.05$ ) decreases at a dose of 2 mg/L. It has been determined that these increases and decreases are directly related to the simazine dose. Compared to the control group, in Group IV exposed to a 2.0 mg/L dose of simazine, the MDA level increased approximately 2.6 times, the chlorophyll a level decreased approximately 2.0 times, and the chlorophyll b level decreased approximately 3.0 times. Compared to the control group, SOD activity increased 1.6 times and CAT activity increased 1.9 times at the 1 mg/L dose (Group III) of simazine. As a result, simazine herbicide caused biochemical toxicity in *A. cepa*, a non-target organism. For this reason, choosing doses that will not cause toxicity in non-target organisms should be the first priority, especially in pesticide applications in agricultural areas.

**Keywords:** *Allium cepa* L., Antioxidant Enzymes, Chlorophyll, Lipid Peroxidation, Simazine.

## KRONİK LATERAL EPİKONDİLİT TEDAVİSİNDE PERKÜTAN DRİLLEMENİN KLİNİK SONUÇLARI

### CLINICAL RESULTS OF PERCUTANEOUS DRILLING IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC LATERAL EPICONDYLITIS

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#### ÖZET

**Giriş Ve Amaç:** Daha önce konservatif tedavi uygulanmış olan lateral epikondilit tanılı hastalara perkütan drilizasyon işlemi yaparak bu işlemin klinik sonuçlarını araştırmaktır.

**Materyal Ve Metod:** Çalışmamızda 31 hasta bulunmaktadır. Bu hastaların demografik özellikleri olan yaş, cinsiyet, VKİ, meslek, eğitim durumu, hobi, dominant taraf, sigara kullanımı gibi özellikler belirlenmiştir. Hastalarımızın tamamına tedavi öncesi ve tedavi sonrası 1. ay ile 12. ayda yapılan kontrollerde VAS skorları, PRTEE skoru, Roles Maudsly skoru, kavrama gücü bakılmıştır.

**Tartışma:** Uyguladığımız yöntemin başarılı olduğunu düşünüyoruz ve açık cerrahi yöntemlere kıyasla daha az komplikasyon ve iyileşme sürecinin kısa olduğunu gözlemledik. Benzer çalışmalara kıyasla daha yüksek hasta memnuniyeti sağladık.

**Sonuç:** Tedavi öncesi ve sonrası yapılan analizlerde yaptığımız işlemin tedavi için başarılı bir yöntem olduğunu tespit ettik. Çalışmamız sonucunda ulaştığımız başarı ile kronik lateral epikondiliti olan hastalarda alternatif tedavi yöntemi olarak perkütan drilizasyon yapılabileceğini savunuyoruz. Yüksek maliyetli ve yüksek komplikasyon riski içeren daha büyük cerrahi işlemlere kıyasla daha avantajlıdır. Konservatif tedavi uygulanmış ama sonuç alınamamış hastalarda kullanılabileceğini savunuyoruz.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Ağrı, Dirsek, Drilizasyon, Lateral epikondilit, Perkütan

#### SUMMARY

**Introduction And Purpose:** The main purpose of our study is to investigate the clinical results of this procedure by performing percutaneous drilling in patients with a diagnosis of lateral epicondylitis who have previously been treated conservatively.

**Material And Method:** There are 31 patients in our study. Demographic characteristics of these patients, such as age, gender, BMI, occupation, educational status, hobby, dominant side, and smoking, were determined. VAS scores, PRTEE score, Roles Maudsly score, and grip strength were evaluated in all of our patients before and after the treatment at the 1st and 12th months of the controls.

**Discussion:** We think that the method we used is successful and we observed that there are fewer complications and a shorter recovery period compared to open surgical methods. We achieved higher patient satisfaction compared to similar studies.

**Conclusion:** In the pre- and post-treatment analyzes, we determined that the procedure we performed was a successful method for treatment. With the success we have achieved as a result of our study, we argue that wig-drilling can be performed as an alternative treatment method in patients with chronic lateral epicondylitis. It is more advantageous compared to larger surgical procedures with high cost and high complication risk. We argue that it can be used in patients who have been treated conservatively but with no results.

**Keywords:** Pain, Elbow, Drilling, Lateral epicondylitis, Percutan

## MID-TERM CLINICAL RESULTS OF ARTHROSCOPIC MICROFRACTURE METHOD IN PATIENTS WITH MILD AND MODERATE GONARTHROSIS

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### ABSTRACT

Many publications have shown that arthroscopic microfracture is a successful method in the treatment of gonarthrosis. However, when the same publications are examined, we see that the arthroscopic microfracture method does not provide the same benefit for each patient group. The most prominent reason for this is the lack of appropriate patient selection for this treatment. In this study, our aim is to investigate the effectiveness of this treatment by evaluating the patients with primary gonarthrosis who underwent arthroscopic microfracture treatment in the preoperative and postoperative periods; inquire whether the clinical results of patients with gonarthrosis who underwent arthroscopic microfracture are associated with BMI, age and gender by dividing our patients into groups according to body mass index (BMI), age and gender; and to contribute to the literature in this regard. In our study, which we think will help the appropriate patient selection for the arthroscopic microfracture method, we also had the opportunity to compare the microfracture with awl and microfracture with subchondral drill techniques, which are among the microfracture chondroplasty application techniques and have not been compared in the literature except for the ankle.

This study retrospectively scanned 200 patients aged between 40-75 years, who applied to the Süleyman Demirel University Faculty of Medicine Orthopedics and Traumatology Clinic, diagnosed with gonarthrosis according to the modified ACR (American College of Rheumatology) criteria, and underwent arthroscopic microfracture by our clinic between January 2018 and December 2021. Ethics committee approval of our study was obtained from Süleyman Demirel University Faculty of Medicine Clinical Research Ethics Committee with its decision dated 29.11.2021 and numbered 340.

The data of the patients included in our study were obtained through the hospital registry system and the evaluation forms applied to the patients by us. Our study was completed with 142 patients who met the inclusion criteria out of 200 screened patients.

Microfracture chondroplasty was applied to all patients with two different techniques. Half of all patients underwent microfracture with an arthroscopic awl, while the other half underwent subchondral drilling with the help of K-wire. During preoperative and postoperative first montnts periods and at the last checkup examination, VAS (Visual Analogue Scale), WOMAC (Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index) and Lysholm scale data of all patients were recorded. Preoperative and postoperative data of all patients were compared with these data in three different age groups, three different BMI groups, according to Kellgren/Lawrence classification, Outerbridge staging, and surgical technique applied with two different methods. After statistical evaluation, it was determined that subchondral drilling, one of the microfracture techniques, gave

better clinical results than the arthroscopic awl microfracture technique. It was also concluded that being younger and slimmer gave better clinical results.

As a result of the data we obtained in our study, we concluded that the clinical results were affected by parameters such as the patient's BMI, age, preoperative radiological gonarthrosis level and cartilage defect level during surgery. Despite all these parameters, mid-term follow-up results showed improvement in all patient groups. Therefore, we argue that arthroscopic microfracture method should be considered, especially in patients with mild and moderate gonarthrosis, instead of other costly surgeries with high complication rates.

**Key words:** Microfracture, Gonarthrosis, Cartilage, Subchondral Drilling, Knee

## COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PROXIMAL FEMORAL NAILING IN TROCHANTERIC AND SUBTROCHANTERIC FRACTURES WITH OR WITHOUT CERCLAGE CABLE AUGMENTATION

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### ABSTRACT

**Aim:** The aim of this study was to examine the effect of the use of proximal femoral nail (PFN) and cable cerclage on the radiological and functional results and correlation with complications such as non-union and malunion, in cases of trochanteric and subtrochanteric femur fractures.

**Patients and Method:** The study included patients treated with PFN and/or cable cerclage because of closed, isolated spiral/oblique subtrochanteric and trochanteric fracture with a minimum follow-up period of 1 year. Patients were excluded if they had pathological fracture, open fracture, any additional fracture, or if the epiphyseal line was open. The fractures were classified according to the AO/OTA classification. Bone union was evaluated on anteroposterior and lateral/oblique radiographs taken at postoperative 2, 4, 6, and 12 months. Functional evaluation was made according to the lower extremity functional scale, and visual analog scale.

**Results:** The time to union was mean 20 weeks (range, 16-28 weeks) for patients treated with PFN + cable and mean 17 weeks (range, 17-32 weeks) for the group applied with PFN alone. In the lower extremity functional evaluation scale, the mean score was 74 (range, 74-80) and percentage was calculated as 93% (88-100%) in the study group, and mean score 55 (range, 20-74) and 56% (35-93%) in the control group. According to the Baumgartner et al criteria for radiological reduction quality evaluation, 33 patients were reported as good, 17 patients as acceptable, and 8 patients as poor. Radiological and clinical union was obtained before 6 months in 45 patients. Delayed union was determined in 1 patient in the study group and in 3 patients in the control group.

**Conclusion:** The results of this study demonstrated that the use of PFN and cable cerclage is a reliable method in the treatment of trochanteric and subtrochanteric fractures, which increases fixation stability, allows early mobilisation and weight-bearing, and provides good functional results. Surgical success and patient functionality will be increased with the additional use of cable cerclage in patients with a free unstable fracture where acceptable closed reduction cannot be made.

**Keywords:** Cable; cerclage; pfn; trochanteric fracture; subtrochanteric fracture.

**PILONIDAL SINUSUN CƏRRAHİ MÜALİCƏDƏN SONRA AĞIRLAŞMASININ  
QARŞISININ ALINMASINDA DOKSİSİKLİN VƏ KOLLAGEN SÜNGƏRİN ROLU**

**THE ROLE OF DOXYCYCLINE AND COLLAGEN SPONGE IN PREVENTING  
COMPLICATIONS OF PILONIDAL SINUS SURGERY**

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**ÖZET**

Pilonidal sinüs hastalığı yetişkinler arasında yaygın bir hastalıktır. Farklı cerrahi prosedürler kullanılmasına rağmen, tedavi sonuçları hala yeterli değildir. 2019-2022 yılları arasında pilonidal sinüs tanısıyla yatarak tedavi gören 16-72 yaş aralığındaki 105 hastanın sonuçları analiz edilmiştir. 54 hastaya (kontrol grubu) geleneksel yöntemlerle ameliyat uygulanmıştır. Temel grup hastalar (n=51) için Limberg plastik cerrahisi sırasında yara boşluğuna doksisisiklin kollajen sünger yerleştirilerek yeni bir yöntem kullanıldı. Her iki gruptaki muayenelerin sonuçları ameliyattan sonraki 1., 3. ve 7. günlerde karşılaştırılmıştır. Kontrol grubundaki 54 kişiden 6'sında (%11,1) yara iyileşmesi komplikasyonları görüldü. Bu hastalarda cerrahi tedavi sonuçlarının tatmin edici olmamasında, eşlik eden hastalıkların başlangıçta teşhis edilememesi rol oynamıştır. Kapalı yöntemin uygulanması cazip olsa da, daha yüksek oranda komplikasyona yol açmaktadır. Yaranın açık kalması, ameliyat sonrası yaranın iyileşmesinin uzun sürmesi (ortalama 2 ay), günlük pansumanlar ve buna bağlı fiziksel kısıtlamalar hastaların yaşam kalitesinde düşüşe yol açmaktadır. Temel grupta, ameliyattan sonraki farklı günlerde ağrı ve seroma görülen hasta sayısı kontrol grubuna göre daha azdı. Temel grupta yara komplikasyonları sadece 4 hastada (%7,8) görülmüştür.

Hem fiziksel hem de psikolojik yönleri yansıtan yaşam kalitesi parametrelerinin incelenmesi sırasında, temel hasta grubunda daha iyi sonuçlar tespit edilmiştir. Böylece, doksisisiklin emdirilmiş sünger kullanan Limberg plastiğinin geleneksel tedavi yöntemlerine kıyasla etkili bir yöntem olduğu kanıtlanmıştır. Bu yeni yöntemin geleneksel cerrahi operasyonlara kıyasla çeşitli avantajları vardır. Bu avantajlar arasında ameliyat sonrası ağrının azaltılması, hastanede kalış süresinin optimizasyonu, yara iyileşmesinin hızlandırılması, yara epitelizeasyonu ve yara izi oluşumu sürecinde kozmetik etki, ameliyat sonrası organizma düzeyinde enflamasyonun agresifliğinin zayıflaması ve yaşam kalitesinin iyileştirilmesi görülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** doksisisiklin, kolajen sünger, pilonidal sinüs, komplikasyon

**ABSTRACT**

Pilonidal sinus disease is a common disease among adults. Despite using different surgical procedures, the outcomes of the treatment are still not sufficient. The outcomes of 105 patients aged 16-72 who received inpatient treatment with the diagnosis of pilonidal sinus during the years 2019-2022 were analyzed. 54 patients (control group) underwent surgery by traditional methods. For basic group patients (n=51) a new method by placing a doxycycline collagen sponge in the wound cavity during Limberg plastic surgery was used. The results of the examinations in both groups were compared on the 1st, 3rd, and 7th days after surgery.. Out of 54 people in the control group, 6 patients (11.1%) had wound healing complications. The lack of initial diagnosis of comorbidities played a role in the unsatisfactory results of surgical treatment in these patients. Although the application of the closed method is attractive, it leads to a higher rate of complications. Keeping the wound open, long-lasting (on average 2 months) healing of the wound after surgery, daily dressings, and related physical limitations lead to a decrease in the quality of life of patients. In the basic group, the number of

patients with pain, and seroma on different days after the operation was less than in the control group. Wound complications in the basic group were found in only 4 patients (7.8%). During the study of the parameters of the quality of life reflecting both physical and psychological aspects, better results were detected in the basic group of patients. Thus, Limberg plastic using a doxycycline-absorbed sponge has been proven to be an effective method compared to traditional treatment methods. This new method has several advantages compared to traditional surgical operations. These advantages include reduction of pain after surgery, optimization of hospital stay, acceleration of wound healing, cosmetic effect in the process of wound epithelization and scar formation, minimization of postoperative complications, weakening of the aggressiveness of inflammation at the level of the organism, and improvement of the quality of life, weakening of the aggressiveness of inflammation at the level of the organism, and improvement of the quality of life.

**Key words:** doxycycline, collagen sponge, pilonidal sinus, complication

## MİKROBİYOTANIN HASTALIKLAR VE TEDAVİLERİYLE İLİŞKİSİ

### THE RELATIONSHIP OF MICROBIOTA WITH DISEASES AND THEIR TREATMENTS

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### ÖZET

İnsan vücudunda çok sayıda mikroorganizma bulunmaktadır. Bu mikroorganizmaların genellikle zararlı olduğu düşünülür. Halbuki insan sağlığı için son derece önemli olanları mevcuttur. Hatta o kadar önemlidirler ki, eksikliklerinde bazı hastalılara ve komplikasyonlara sebep olmaktadır. Özellikle deri, vajina, bağırsak gibi organlara yerleşen bu mikroorganizmaların tamamına mikrobiyotaya diyoruz. Mikrobiyotayı oluşturan canlıların genlerinin tamamına da mikrobiyom adı verilir. İnsan vücudundaki mikrobiyotaya sayısı , hücre sayısından 10 kat daha fazladır. Üstelik, toplam ağırlıkları da sadece 200 gram gelmektedir. Keza mikrobiyom sayısı da insan genomundan 150 kat daha fazladır. Mikrobiyotaya, insanın anne karnından çıkıp dış dünya ile ilk karşılaştığı andan itibaren oluşmaya başlar. Beslenme şekli, yaşam tarzı, genetik faktörler, çevresel etkenler kişiye özgü mikrobiyotanın meydana gelmesinde önemli roller üstlenir. Yapılan araştırmalar, özellikle bağırsak mikrobiyotasının , kanser, otizm, obezite gibi hastalıklarla ilişkisi olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu hastalıklarda bazı bakterilerin sayısında artış gözlenirken bazı bakterilerin sayısında ise azalmalar tespit edilmiştir. Fekal Mikrobiyotaya Transplantasyonu, sağlıklı donörden alınan gaitanın hazırlık aşamalarından geçirilerek hastaya nakledilmesi işlemidir. Henüz yaygın olmasa da birçok hastalığın tedavisinde kullanılmaktadır. Biz bu bildiride mikrobiyotanın hastalıklara etkisine ve fekal mikrobiyotaya transplantasyonunun etki ve sonuçlarına odaklanıyoruz.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Mikrobiyotaya, otizm, kanser, fekal mikrobiyotaya transplantasyon

### ABSTRACT

There are many microorganisms in the human body. These microorganisms are generally considered to be harmful. However, there are some that are extremely important for human health. In fact, they are so important that their deficiency causes some diseases and complications. We call all of these microorganisms, especially those that settle in organs such as the skin, vagina and intestines, microbiota. All the genes of the organisms that compose the microbiota are called microbiome. The number of microbiota organisms in the human body is 10 times more than the number of human cells. Moreover, their total weight is only 200 grams, and the microbiome is 150 times larger than the human genome. The microbiota begins to form from the first moment of a person's outside world. Diet, lifestyle, genetic factors and environmental factors are in very important roles in the formation of a personalized microbiota. Research shows that intestinal microbiota is associated with diseases such as cancer, autism and obesity. In these diseases, its observed that number of some bacterias have increased, and some of them have decreased. Fecal Microbiota Transplantation is the process of transplanting isolated bacterias from the gaita taken from a healthy donor to the patient .Although it is

not yet widespread, it is used in the treatment of many diseases. In this report, we focus on the effect of microbiota on diseases and the effects and results of fecal microbiota transplantation.

**Keywords:** Microbiota, autism, cancer, fecal microbiota transplantation

## KARBON NANOYAPILANDIRILMIŞ BİYOKOMPOZİTLER

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### ÖZET

Nanoteknoloji, özellikle hastalık tespiti ve tedavisinde çığır açan gelişmeler için potansiyel sunan biyomedikal mühendisliğin önemli bir yönüdür. Nanomalzemelerin biyotıpta uygulanması, teşhis araçları, ilaç dağıtım sistemleri ve protezler de dahil olmak üzere çok çeşitli olanaklar sunmaktadır. Nanoteknoloji ayrıca, belirli uyaranlara yanıt verebilen yüksek düzeyde yapılandırılmış nano malzemelerin oluşturulmasını sağlayarak doku ve implant mühendisliğinde hayati bir rol oynamaktadır. Yüzey kimyası ve fiziği, nano ölçekli malzemelerin biyomedikal mühendisliğine entegrasyonunu optimize etmede, biyouyumluluklarını ve işlevselliklerini geliştirmede kritik öneme sahiptir. Karbon nanotüpler, karbon bazlı nanoyapılı biyokompozitlerin temel bileşenleri olarak bu alanda giderek daha fazla önem kazanmakta ve hedefli terapötik dağıtım, olumsuz ilaç etkilerinin azaltılması, biyoyararlanımın iyileştirilmesi, doku rejenerasyonunun desteklenmesi ve kompozit implantların güçlendirilmesi gibi çeşitli amaçlar için kullanılmaktadır. Bu biyokompozitler, fizikokimyasal, mekanik, elektrokimyasal ve elektrokemilüminesans özellikleri de dahil olmak üzere çeşitli özellikleri nedeniyle önemli bir potansiyele sahiptir ve bu da onları hedeflenen stratejiler, tespit, teşhis, izleme cihazları ve terapötik malzemeler için uygun hale getirir. Çözelti karıştırma, eriyik karıştırma, in situ polimerizasyon, çözelti dökümü ve elektrospinning gibi teknikler, CNT'leri bir polimer matrisine dahil etmek için kullanılabilir ve geniş bir uygulama yelpazesine sahip biyokompozitler oluşturabilir. Kimyasal Buhar Biriktirme (CVD), karbon nanoyapılı biyokompozitlerin üretilmesinde, özellikle de CNT'lerin bir substrat üzerinde büyümesinde çok önemlidir. Bu malzemeler, hücre yapışmasını ve çoğalmasını destekleyerek doku mühendisliği ve implant uygulamalarında kullanım için umut vaat etmektedir. Ancak bu malzemelerin biyouyumlu olması ve tıbbi uygulamalarda olumsuz etkilere yol açmaması çok önemlidir. Nanoteknoloji, çeşitli biyomedikal uygulamalarda hassas ve etkili çözümler sunma konusunda umut vaat etmektedir, ancak immünolojik ve enflamatuar tepkileri, doku/kan arayüzündeki etkileri ve ilaç konsantrasyon dinamiklerini anlamak gibi zorlukların ele alınması gerekmektedir. Nanoteknolojinin yeteneklerinden tam olarak yararlanmak ve tıbbi amaçlar için daha güvenli, daha verimli yenilikler tasarlamak amacıyla nanopartiküllerin ve nano desenli yüzeylerin biyomedikal ortamlardaki genel etkisinin kapsamlı bir şekilde anlaşılması için daha fazla araştırma yapılması gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmada karbon nano yapıları biyokompozitlerin nasıl oluşturulduğu açıklanacak ve biyomedikal mühendisliğinde kullanıldığı uygulamalardan örnekler derlenecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Nanoteknoloji, Biyomedikal mühendisliği, Karbon nanotüpler, Biyokompozitler, Biyolojik uyumluluk

## ABSTRACT

Nanotechnology is a significant aspect of biomedical engineering, offering potential for groundbreaking advancements, especially in disease detection and treatment. The application of nanomaterials in biomedicine presents a wide array of possibilities, including diagnostic tools, drug delivery systems, and prosthetics. Nanotechnology also plays a vital role in tissue and implant engineering by enabling the creation of highly structured nano-materials that can respond to specific stimuli. Surface chemistry and physics are critical in optimizing the integration of nanoscale materials in biomedical engineering, improving their biocompatibility and functionality. Carbon nanotubes are increasingly important in this field as essential components of carbon-based nanostructured biocomposites. They are utilized for various purposes such as targeted therapeutic delivery, reducing adverse drug effects, improving bioavailability, supporting tissue regeneration, and strengthening composite implants. These biocomposites have significant potential due to their diverse properties, including physicochemical, mechanical, electrochemical, and electrochemiluminescence properties, making them suitable for targeted strategies, detection, diagnostics, monitoring devices, and therapeutic materials. Techniques such as solution mixing, melt mixing, in situ polymerization, solution casting, and electrospinning can be used to incorporate CNTs into a polymer matrix, creating biocomposites with a wide range of applications. Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD) is crucial for producing carbon nanostructured biocomposites, particularly in the growth of CNTs on a substrate. These materials show promise for use in tissue engineering and implant applications, supporting cell adhesion and proliferation. However, it is essential for these materials to be biocompatible and not elicit negative effects in medical applications. Nanotechnology has promise for delivering precise and effective solutions in various biomedical applications, but challenges such as understanding immunological and inflammatory responses, effects at the tissue/blood interface, and drug concentration dynamics need to be addressed. Further research is necessary to gain a comprehensive understanding of the overall impact of nanoparticles and nanopatterned surfaces in biomedical settings in order to fully harness the capabilities of nanotechnology and devise safer, more efficient innovations for medical purposes. In this study, it will be explained how carbon nanostructured biocomposites are created and examples of the applications in which it is used in biomedical engineering will be compiled.

**Keywords:** Nanotechnology, Biomedical engineering, Carbon nanotubes, Biocomposites, Biological compatibility

## INVESTIGATION OF PROTECTIVE EFFECTS IN CORTICOSTERONE-INDUCED RAT MODEL OF DEPRESSION

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### ABSTRACT

Depression is a common psychiatric disorder in society. The social and economic consequences are significant. Many animal models of depression and antidepressant effects have been developed. However, there is no experimental model in which the exact same symptoms seen in humans can be reproduced in experimental animals. In this study, we aimed to contribute to the literature on depression and its treatment process. After obtaining approval from Firat University Experimental Animal Studies Ethics Committee, the study was conducted in accordance with the standard ethical rules of experimental animal studies. In the study, 28 male Sprague-Dawley rats weighing approximately 200 g at 6 weeks of age were used. The rats were divided into four groups with 7 rats in each group. Rats were given standard rat diet, corticosterone, Crocin-1 and Vortioxetine during the study. Biochemical parameters, immunohistochemistry findings and agmatine were evaluated by HPLC method and positive results were obtained. This study will lead to more comprehensive studies in the future. It will contribute to the literature in the development of specific analysis methods for the diagnosis and treatment of psychiatric diseases such as depression and antidepressants.

**Keywords:** Depression, Corticosterone, Crocin-1, Vortioxetine.

## OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL BEHAVIOR OF ZnSe CATHODE IN AN ARGON FILLED MICROPLASMA CELL

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### ABSTRACT

In recent years, the need for energy has been increasing and different solutions are offered to meet this need. Plasma is used to obtain high energies with the gas molecules, ions, atoms, molecules and many electrons it contains. Since research such as tokamak and nuclear fusion is a field of plasma, it leads to many studies to provide energy, protect it and even meet the need for unlimited energy. In our study, we examined the cold plasma formation parameters by feeding different voltage values from a Dc source between the anode and cathode placed in a plasma tube. We decided to work in a simulation environment where we would not need a cooling system again as the plasma contains dense electrons and gas molecules and reaches high temperatures. We conducted our studies at low voltages and pressures close to atmospheric pressure. We used different voltage and different pressure values in our calculations. In addition to voltage, we also stimulated the system with photons using 100W, 150W, and 200W. In this way, we wanted to give additional power to excite the plasma. Our aim was to model the system more easily, to minimize many plasma formation parameters such as time, pressure, voltage, light intensity, cathode material.

**Keywords:** Optical Dc plasma, Comsol Multiphysic, ZnSe Semiconductor, MCP Plasma Cell, Argon Gas

## IMPORTANT PLASMIC PARAMETERS IN AN INFRARED IMAGE CONVERTER IN MICRO-DISTANCE WITH AlGaAs CATHODE FOR HYDROGEN GAS

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### ABSTRACT

Although a very short time has passed since the discovery of the semiconductor, this new technology has begun to be used in many areas. With the nanotechnological developments in recent years, in addition to Si and Ge single-element semiconductors, multi-semiconductors with two or more elements combined in different ratios, whose optical and electrical properties have been completely changed, are available. The use of these semiconductors is very common in solar cells, electronics and sensors, as well as in the field of plasma. After the discovery of plasma by Irwing Langmuir in 1928, the use of plasma and semiconductors found a common denominator. In our study, we tried to observe the plasma formation of the AlGaAs semiconductor in a micro-sized hydrogen gas discharge cell. Since the plasma is densely loaded with gas, ions and electrons, we applied different DC voltages to stimulate the gas and discharge lights for different radiation intensities to increase the excitation speeds. We simulated both plasmic formations and optical and electrical formations of the semiconductor at different gas pressures. We took the micro-discharge plasma system in our laboratory as an example and included all pressure voltage measurement sets, etc., into the simulation environment. We analyzed the AlGaAs multisemiconductor using it as a cathode in a plasma cell. Since plasmic formations contribute greatly to infrared image converter systems and detector structures, we ensured that this semiconductor behaves like a detector material at micrometer distances. We think that our work will inspire future studies and contribute to the plasma field and many people in this field as well as contributing to the literature.

**Keywords:** Optical Plasma, Hydrogen Gas, InGaAl Detector, Infrared Image Converters, Microdistance Plasma Cell

## AN INVESTIGATION OF DC-DRIVEN MICROPLASMA SYSTEM WITH ZnSe COUPLED Ar-H<sub>2</sub> GAS DISCHARGE MEDIUM AT SUB-ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE

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### ABSTRACT

This simulation-based theoretical work is dedicated to the investigation of direct current (DC)-driven microplasma semiconductor system (MPSS) with zinc selenide (ZnSe) coupled argon-hydrogen gas discharge medium operating in the normal glow discharge regime at sub-atmospheric pressure. ZnSe, with a direct band-gap energy of 2.63 eV, is a group II–VI compound semiconductor material used in infrared photodetector technology due to its high resolution ability, high excitation energy and excellent photoelectric performance in the wavelength range of 8–14  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Several key operational characteristics of 2D-modeled MPSS cell are broadly investigated using COMSOL Multiphysics simulation platform based on the mixture-averaged diffusion-drift theory of gas discharges by Maxwellian electron energy distribution function. Plasma process gas is introduced at a pressure of 250 Torr in the discharge gap of 100  $\mu\text{m}$  distance. MPSS cell is driven at 1.5 kV DC by a stationary power source to simulate the transitions from electron field emission state toward self-sustained normal glow discharge state. Numerical simulation results are plotted as 1D and 2D images to analyze the spatio-temporal dynamics of various discharge parameters including electron density, electron energy density, electron current density and electric potential.

It is revealed that in the gas discharge medium of argon mixed with a mole fraction of 10% hydrogen compared to that of argon with no hydrogen addition, the operating point of MPSS cell is shifted upward on the imaginary vertical projection line corresponding to 2.50 Torr.cm in the Paschen curves while the electron energy appears to be denser and more localized across discharge gap of Ar-H<sub>2</sub>(%10) than that of Ar-H<sub>2</sub>(%0).

**Keywords:** Microplasma, glow gas discharge, infrared photodetector, ZnSe, spatio-temporal dynamic simulation.

## BİR ISI POMPASININ UYARLAMALI SİNİRSEL BULANIK ÇIKARIM SİSTEMİ TABANLI MODELLENMESİ

### MODELLING OF A HEAT PUMP BASED ON ADAPTIVE NEURO-FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM

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#### ÖZET

Günümüzde ısı pompaları; diğer ısı kaynaklarına göre yüksek enerji tasarrufu sağladığı ve ısıtma, soğutma ve sıcak su teminini tek bir cihazda birleştirdiği için yoğun bir şekilde kullanılmaktadır. Teknoloji ve bilgisayar alanındaki hızlı değişim ve gelişim sonucu optimum tasarımların yapılabilmesi amacıyla bu tür sistemler için mühendislikte modelleme yaygın olarak kullanılır hale gelmiştir. Bu yöntemlerden birisi de uyarlamalı sinirsel bulanık çıkarım sistemidir. Bu çalışmada bir ısı pompasının uyarlamalı sinirsel bulanık çıkarım sistemi tabanlı modellenmesi yapılmıştır. Isı pompasının yaz ve kış çalışması ayrı ayrı ele alınarak giriş gücü, ısıtma ve soğutma kapasitesi dış ortam sıcaklığı ve çıkış suyu sıcaklığına bağlı olarak modellenmiştir. Yaz çalışmasının modellenmesi için deneysel olarak elde edilen 30 'ar adet veriden oluşan 2 farklı veri seti ve kış çalışmasının modellenmesi için ise deneysel olarak elde edilen 49 'ar adet veriden oluşan 2 farklı veri seti kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlar grafiksel olarak sunulmuştur. Model performansı determinasyon katsayısı ( $R^2$ ) kullanılarak değerlendirilmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Isı pompası, uyarlamalı sinirsel bulanık çıkarım sistemi, modelleme, ısıtma, soğutma.

#### ABSTRACT

Nowadays, heat pumps; It is used extensively because it provides high energy savings compared to other heat sources and combines heating, cooling and hot water supply in a single device. As a result of the rapid change and development in technology and computers, modelling has become widely used in engineering for such systems in order to make optimal designs. One of these methods is the adaptive neuro-fuzzy inference system (ANFIS). In this study, modelling of a heat pump based on adaptive neuro-fuzzy inference system is performed. Summer and winter operation of the heat pump are considered separately and the input power, heating and cooling capacity were modelled depending on the outdoor temperature and outlet water temperature. Two different data sets, each consisting of 30 experimentally obtained data, are used to model summer mode, and two different data sets, each consisting of 49 experimentally obtained data, are used to model winter mode. The results obtained are presented graphically. Model performance is evaluated using coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ).

**Keywords:** Heat pump, adaptive neuro-fuzzy inference system (ANFIS), modelling, heating, cooling.

## ON THE FIRST-ORDER FUZZY PROBLEMS

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### ABSTRACT

To use fuzzy differential equations is natural way to model dynamic systems under uncertainty. Thus, the topic of fuzzy differential equations has been rapidly growing in recent years and many researchers study fuzzy differential equation by different approaches. Hukuhara derivative is the first approach. But, Hukuhara derivative has a drawback: It becomes fuzzier as time goes. Generalized Hukuhara derivative is the second approach. This approach allows us to resolve the above-mentioned shortcoming. Extension principle is the third approach and differential inclusion is the fourth approach. Also, numerical methods for solving fuzzy differential equations are studied by many researchers. On the other hand, the fuzzy Laplace transform method is useful to solve fuzzy differential equation and this method is practically the most important operational method. Fuzzy initial and boundary value problems are solved directly by the fuzzy Laplace transform method.

This paper is on the first-order fuzzy problems. We investigate the solutions of the problems via the fuzzy Laplace transform method. In this study, generalized Hukuhara differentiability is used. Numerical examples are given to illustrate the problems. Graphics of the found solutions are drawn. We analyze whether the solutions are valid fuzzy functions.

This study is organized as: In the first section, the studies of other researchers are mentioned. In the second section, we give some basic definitions and theorems which will be used later. In the third section, the first-order fuzzy problems are introduced and studied by the fuzzy Laplace transform method. Also, numerical examples are given. At the end of the paper, we present some conclusions.

**Keywords:** First-order fuzzy problem, Generalized Hukuhara differentiability, Fuzzy Laplace transform method.

## MAKİNE ÖĞRENME VE DERİN ÖĞRENME KULLANILARAK DEMİR CEVHERİNİN KÖPÜK FLOTASYON SÜRECİNDE KALİTE TAHMİNİ

### QUALITY PREDICTION IN THE IRON ORE FROTH FLOTATION PROCESS USING MACHINE LEARNING AND DEEP LEARNING

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#### ÖZET

Flotasyon veya yüzdürme yöntemi, üretilcek cevherin su sevme (hidrofilik) ve su sevmeme (hidrofobik) özelliklerini kullanarak sıvı içerisinde kabarcık oluşturarak suda yüzmesi veya batması ile diğer malzemelerden ayrılmasını sağlayan bir zenginleştirme yöntemidir. Demir cevheri madenciliğinde, flotasyon tesisinde istenen kaliteyi elde etmek için paydaşlar, ilgili iki değişkeni belirlemek için genellikle iki saatten fazla süren geleneksel laboratuvar test tekniğine güvenirlir. Bu nedenle, bu çalışma, flotasyon tesisindeki silika konsantrasyonunun (SiO<sub>2</sub>) yüzdesini gerçek zamanlı olarak tahmin etmek için makine öğrenme ve derin öğrenme teknikleri kullanılmıştır. Tahmin modeli, Kaggle'dan elde edilen “Madencilik Prosesi Flotasyon Tesisi Veritabanı” veri seti kullanılarak oluşturulmuştur. Doğrusal regresyon modeli ve 2 farklı yapay sinir ağı modeli kullanılmış ve sonuçlar karşılaştırılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Flotasyon, Demir Cevheri, Silika, Makine Öğrenmesi, Derin Öğrenme.

#### ABSTRACT

Flotation is an enrichment method that separates materials by using the hydrophilic (water-loving) and hydrophobic (water-hating) properties of the ore to be produced, creating bubbles in a liquid and making the ore float or sink in water. In iron ore mining, stakeholders at the flotation plant rely on a traditional laboratory test technique, which usually takes more than two hours, to determine the two relevant variables needed to achieve the desired quality. Therefore, this study has used machine learning and deep learning techniques to real-time predict the percentage of silica concentrate (SiO<sub>2</sub>) in the flotation plant. The prediction model was created using the “Mining Process Flotation Plant Database” dataset obtained from Kaggle. A linear regression model and two different artificial neural network models were used, and the results were compared.

**Keywords:** Flotation, Iron Ore, Silica, Machine Learning, Deep Learning.

## VİBRASYON CİHAZININ TİTREŞİM ANALİZİ İLE HAZNE ÜZERİNDE KONUMUNU BELİRLEME

### DETERMINING THE POSITION OF THE VIBRATION DEVICE ON THE CHAMBER BY VIBRATION ANALYSIS

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#### ÖZET

CNC otomatik kumaş kesim makinesi; örme, dokuma ve teknik tekstiller de dahil olmak üzere çok çeşitli kumaşları işlemek üzere tasarlanmış, yüksek hızda, hassas ve doğru kesim yapabilen, gelişmiş bilgisayarlı sayısal kontrol (CNC) teknolojisinin kullanıldığı makinedir.

Bu makinenin en önemli avantajlarından biri, birden fazla kumaş katmanını aynı anda keserek toplam kesme süresinin azaltılmasını sağlamasıdır. Üretim işlemi için gereken kumaş miktarını en aza indirerek, malzeme kullanımını optimize eder. Bu sayede maliyetten tasarruf edilmekle kalınmaz aynı zamanda günümüzün en önemli sorunlardan biri olan kumaş israfını azaltarak çevresel etkiyi de azaltmaya yardımcı olur. Ancak kumaş kesim esnasında, kumaştan çıkan lif, ip vb. gibi toz kalıntılarının havaya ve makine içerisine yayılması dezavantajlarından biridir. Bu durum hem makinede verimliliğin azalmasına sebep olmakta hem de insan sağlığı için risk oluşturmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, CNC otomatik kumaş kesim makinesinde, toz kalıntılarının dolaylı olarak kirlenen fırçaları temizlemek için kullanılacak olan vibratör şasesine uygun sönümleyici eleman, Ansys programında modal ve harmonik analizler yapılarak seçilmiştir. Sonrasında vibrasyon cihazının takıldığı haznede yarattığı titreşim özelliklerini belirlemek üzere titreşim sensörü ile belirli noktalardan ölçümler alınmıştır. Sensörden alınan veriler doğrultusunda cihazın makine içerisindeki hazne üzerinde konumlandırılacağı en uygun yer tespit edilmiştir. Böylece cihazın makinede herhangi bir hasara sebep olmadan çalışabilmesi sağlanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** CNC Otomatik Kesim Makinesi, Vibrasyon Cihazı, Modal Analiz, Harmonik Analiz, Titreşim Sensörü

#### ABSTRACT

CNC automatic fabric cutting machine; It is a machine designed to process a wide variety of fabrics, including knitted, woven and technical textiles, using advanced computer numerical control (CNC) technology, capable of cutting at high speed, precisely and accurately.

One of the key advantages of this machine is that it reduces the total cutting time by cutting multiple layers of fabric simultaneously. It optimises material utilisation by minimising the amount of fabric required for the production process. This not only saves costs, but also helps to reduce the environmental impact by reducing fabric waste, which is one of the most important problems today. However, during the cutting of the fabric, fibers, threads, etc. coming out of the fabric. One of its disadvantages is the spread of dust residues such as dust into the air and into the machine. This situation both causes a decrease in the efficiency of the machine and poses a risk to human health.

In this study, the damping element suitable for the vibrator chassis, which will be used to clean the brushes dirty due to dust residues in the CNC automatic fabric cutting machine, was selected by performing modal and harmonic analyses in the Ansys program. Afterwards, measurements were

taken at certain points with the vibration sensor to determine the vibration characteristics created by the vibration device in the chamber where it was installed. In line with the data obtained from the sensor, the most suitable place where the device will be positioned on the chamber in the machine was determined. Thus, it was ensured that the device could operate without causing any damage to the machine.

**Keywords:** CNC Automatic Fabric Cutting Machine, Vibration Device, Modal Analysis, Harmonic Analysis, Vibration Sensor

AZERBAIJAN VE TÜRKİYE'NİN ÇIKARLARI VE KARADENİZ ALTINDAKİ UKRAYNA  
DOĞALGAZ VE PETROLÜNDEN YARARLANMA FIRSATLARI

AZERBAIJANI AND TURKISH INTERESTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR BENEFITS  
FROM THE UKRAINIAN GAS AND OIL UNDER THE BLACK SEA

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**ÖZET**

Türkiye gibi Azerbaycan, Rusya'nın Kırım çevresindeki devasa gaz sahalarının işgal edildiğinde sömürülmesini yok etmesiyle ilgilenmelidir. Karadeniz'in Ukrayna suları altında petrol ve şeyl gazı önemli miktarlarda bulunmaktadır. Rusya şeyl gazından yararlanamıyor ve bunu yapmak istemiyor, ancak Rusya Ukrayna kaynaklarını yok etmek istiyor. Kerç Boğazı'nın yukarısındaki Rus işgalciler tarafından bir köprü ve gaz hattı inşa edildi, ve Rusya, uzak Sibirya'dan Kırım'a gaz getiriyor, Kırım çevresinde deniz raflarının altında üç gaz sahası varken. Batılı şirketler, Hollanda Kraliyet Kabuğu ve Fransız Exxon Mobil Corp., ayrıca İtalyan Eni gibi şirketlerden yararlanmaya çoktan hazırlandı. İmtiyazı aldılar, ancak Rusya Kırım'ı işgal edip 2014'te işgal ettiğinde çekildiler, ve sonra Rusya hala genel olarak Ukrayna'ya karşı acımasız saldırganlığını sürdürdü, dolayısıyla Batılı şirketler geri dönmüyor. Ama daha da iyisi, savaştan sonra (bittiğinde), türk ülkelerinin yardım edebileceğini, dahası, Kırım'da bir Türk halkı yaşıyor: Rus baskısı ve Sovyet tehciri altında çok acı çeken Kırım Tatarları da. Karadeniz'in raflarının altından gaz ve petrol sömürüldüğünde Tatarlar iyi bir insan gücü olmalı, çünkü Kırım Tatar işçileri bu meslek için Türkiye Azerbaycan'da da eğitilebilirler, mükemmel Türk ve Azerbaycanlı mühendisler ve gaz endüstrisi uzmanları tarafından, ve akraba Tatar halkına yardım edebilirler. Karadeniz'in altındaki gazı araştırmakta olan Türkiye gibi, ve Karadeniz'deki Türk sularının altında önemli bir gaz sahası keşfetti. Böylece Ukrayna suları bu Türk sularının devamı niteliğindedir, Ukrayna petrol ve doğalgaz sahaları da Türk doğalgaz sahalarının organik devamı niteliğindedir. Dolayısıyla, Türk sermayesinin, Türk bilgi birikiminin ve Türk sanayi deneyiminin yatırılması gerekir - Azerbaycan'ın mesleki bilgi ve deneyiminin yanı sıra. Türk ve Azerbaycan yatırımlarının çok daha ucuz ve daha üretken olacağı, yabancı, garip Batı yatırımlarından daha, Türk ve Azerbaycanlı mühendisler ve endüstri uzmanları ise yerel Tatar halkıyla çok daha iyi iletişim kurabiliyor, sadece göreceli dil yüzünden değil, ama aynı zamanda ortak ruh ve kültürel topluluk nedeniyle de. Dolayısıyla fakir Ukrayna'ya Türk ve Azerbaycan yatırımları sağlanmalıdır, Ukrayna Tatar vatandaşları ise Türkiye ve Azerbaycan'da vasıflı işçi olarak yetiştirilmelidir. -- Sonuç olarak, bu şekilde Ukrayna da fayda sağlayacak, Kırım Tatarları da yakın akrabaları Türkiye ve Azerbaycan'dan yardım görecekler, in addition, economic benefits, significant profits will also come to the budget of Turkey and Azerbaijan, gaz endüstrisinin uzmanlığı ile konuya dahil olurlarsa. Asıl görev Rusya'yı geri itmek, çünkü Rus ayısı inşa etmiyor, ama her şeyi yok ediyor ve mahvediyor, pençesini nereye koyarsa.

Türkiye gazın ihtiyaçlarını sağlar sadece 2/3 ölçü. Son zamanlarda Kara denizde büyük bir gaz alanı keşfedildi, Türkiye sularının altında, 2020 yılında, ama henüz yeterli değil, hala 1/3 eksik. Ukrayna'da üç zengin petrol ve gaz sahası var, ama hiçbirini henüz sömürülmedi. Biri Kırım'ın yanında, denizin altında yer almaktadır. Bir diğeri Don Havzasında. Orada ingiliz şirketi Royal Shell, 2013 yılında keşfe başladı Rusya, 2014'te orada ayrılıkçı bir savaş çağrısında bulunsun da, ve "Shell" Firması bu "melez savaş" nedeniyle çalışmayı bıraktı. Üçüncü petrol ve gaz sahası Transcarpathia'nın altında bulunuyor, Romanya'ya kadar uzanıyor. Böylece, Rus askeri operasyonları petrol ve doğal gazın bulunduğu bölgelere saldırdı: Kırım ve Donbas. Kırım çevresindeki kıta sahanlığı altındaki şeyl gazı

Türkiye'nin de ilgisini çekebilir. Türkiye'nin deniz karasularının yanında yer almaktadır. Türkiye güçlü, güçlü bir ülkedir, ancak daha az petrolü ve gaz yatağına sahiptir. 2021'de Sakarya'nın en büyük gaz sahası, Türkiye'nin gaz ihtiyacının yalnızca üçte birini karşılayabilmesine rağmen, Türkiye tarafından Karadeniz'de keşfedildi. Türkiye, modern teknolojilere ve bu petrol ve şeyl gazı sahalarından yararlanma yeteneğine sahiptir, which are located under Crimea.

Cumhurbaşkanı Erdoğan, Kırım Platformu'nun ikinci yüce toplantıda bir video mesajında açıkladı, 2022'de Türkiye, Rusya'nın Kırım'ı ilhakını tanımıyor. Yine de dedi ki, "Kırım'ın yerli Kırım Tatar halkının güvenliği ve refahı Türkiye için önemlidir. Türkiye, Ukrayna hükümeti ve Kırım Tatarlarının yanında olmaya devam ediyor" - Cumhurbaşkanı Erdoğan'ı ilan etti. (Kaynak: Anadolu Ajansı). Kırım Tatarları, Ukrayna'daki Türk işletmeleri için iyi bir insan gücü olabilir, Türkiye'de onlar için nitelikli işçi niteliğine sahip olacak şekilde kurslar düzenlenecek olsaydı. Son zamanlarda yaşanan uluslararası olaylar, Türkiye'nin bilgeliğini ve iyi siyasi anlayışını kanıtladı, Ukrayna için tahıl ihracat koridoru sağlandığında. Bu, Cumhurbaşkanı Erdoğan'ın diplomatik faaliyetlerinin sonucuydu. Bu nedenle, Ukrayna'nın yeniden inşası başladığında Türkiye'nin rolü gelecek için çok umut verici olabilir ve bu ülke karlı Türk yatırımları için iyi bir topraktır Böylece, savaş sona erdiğinde, Ukrayna karlı Türk yatırımları için iyi bir toprak olacak. Bu yazıda, Ukrayna petrolü ve gazı bu açıdan ele alınmaktadır. – Yazar, Bilsel ve İksad konferanslarında da benzer konular sunmuştu, ancak tam metin gönderilmedi. Şimdi yazar araştırmasının sentezini veriyor ve tam test burada verilecek.

Yazar, Bilsel ve İKSAD konferanslarında zaten benzer konular sunmuştu, ancak tam metin gönderilmedi. Şimdi yazar araştırmasının sentezini veriyor ve tam test burada veriliyor.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Petrol, doğalgaz, Kırım, Ukrayna, yatırım, Tatarlar, Türkçe\_ilgiler.

## ABSTRACT

Azerbaijan, such as Türkiye, must be interested in that Russia destroyed the exploitation of the huge gas fields around Crimea when occupied it. Oil and shale gas are in significant quantities under the Ukrainian waters of the Black Sea. Russia is not able to exploit the shale gas nor does want to do that, but wants to destroy Ukrainian resources. A bridge and gas line were built by Russian occupiers above the Kerch Strait, and Russia brings gas from far-distance Siberia to Crimea, while there are three gas fields under the sea shelves around Crimea. Western companies have already prepared to exploit those, such as the Royal Dutch Shell, the French Exxon Mobil Corp., also the Italian Eni. They got the concession but then pulled out when Russia invaded Crimea and occupied it in 2014, and then Russia continued its brutal aggression against Ukraine in general, hence Western companies do not return. But even better, after the war (when it ends) Turkish countries may help, even more, Crimea is inhabited by a Turkish people: the Crimean Tatars, who suffered much under Russian oppression and Soviet deportation, too. Tatars must be good manpower when the gas and oil have been exploited from under the shelves of the Black Sea, because Crimean Tatar workers can be trained for this profession in Türkiye Azerbaijan, too, by the excellent Turkish and Azerbaijani engineers and specialists of gas industry, and they may help their relative Tatar people. Such as Türkiye, which has already been investigating the gas under the Black Sea, and has discovered a significant gas field under the Turkish waters in the Black Sea. Thus, Ukrainian waters are the continuation of those Turkish waters, and Ukrainian oil and gas fields are the organic continuations of the Turkish gas fields. Hence, Turkish capital, Turkish know-how, also Turkish industrial experience must be invested - as well as Azerbaijani professional knowledge and experience, too. Turkish and Azerbaijani investments would be much cheaper and more prolific, than foreign, strange Western investments, and Turkish and Azerbaijani engineers and industrial experts can communicate with the local Tatar people much better, not only because of the relative language but also because of the common spirit, the cultural community, too. Hence, poor Ukraine must be provided by Turkish and Azerbaijani investments, and Tatar citizens of Ukraine must be trained as skilled workers in Türkiye and Azerbaijan. – Consequently, in this way, Ukraine will benefit, also Crimean Tatars will enjoy help from their good relatives, Türkiye and Azerbaijan, also economic benefits, and significant profit will come to the budget of Türkiye, and Azerbaijan, too, if they are involved in the matter with expertise of gas

industry. The main task is to push Russia back because the Russian bear does not build, but it destroys and ruins everything, wherever it puts its paw.

Türkiye can ensure its gas needs only in 2/3 measure, even after discovering the huge gas field under the Black Sea, in 2020, under the Turkish waters. But it is not enough, still 1/3 is missing. Although the Black Sea is much more than Turkish waters, there are still more gas and oil fields, too, around the Crimean Peninsula. There are three rich oil and gas fields in Ukraine, but none are yet exploited, which is why Ukraine needs imports. One is located next to the Crimea, under the sea. Another is in the Don Basin. There the English company Royal Shell has already started exploration, in 2013, albeit Russia urged a separatist war there in 2014, and the Shell Company stopped its activity due to that “hybrid war”. Russia began that hybrid war just after the leading company, Shell, began to exploit the shale gas in East Ukraine, in the Don Basin. The third oil- and gas field is located under Transcarpathia, extends into Romania, and the other half towards Lviv and Ternopil. This large oil field contains a shale gas field in its center, the Chevron Shale Gas Block. Thus, Russian military operations attacked the very areas where oil and gas are available: the Crimea and the Donbas. The shale gas under the continental shelf around Crimea may be of interest to Türkiye, too. First, it is located next to the maritime territorial waters of Türkiye. The security of the Black Sea is of great significance for Türkiye. Then, Türkiye is a strong, powerful country but has less oil and gas oil and gas deposits. In 2021, the largest gas field of Sakarya was discovered by Türkiye on the Black Sea, albeit it may cover only a third part of Türkiye’s need for gas. In 2020, Türkiye began to search for oil deposits under the eastern maritime territorial waters of the Mediterranean Sea, which belong to Türkiye, and the huge oil exploration vessel, the Oruc Reis. Therefore, Türkiye has modern technologies and the capability to exploit those oil- and shale gas fields, which are located under Crimea.

President Erdoğan declared in a video message on the second summit of the Crimean Platform in August of 2022, that Türkiye does not recognize the Russian annexation of Crimea and urges Russia to give back Crimea to Ukraine. Still, he said, “The security and well-being of Crimea's indigenous Crimean Tatar people are important to Türkiye. Türkiye continues to stand by the Ukrainian government and the Crimean Tatars” – declared President Erdoğan. (Source: Anadolu Agency) Hence, when the war ends, the natural resources will be exploited by international cooperation and Western capital. It may be possible, that Türkiye would be interested in some investment in Ukraine, too. Moreover, the poor Crimean Tatars must be provided by providing jobs at new enterprises, such as Turkish companies, too. Even more, Crimean Tatars can be good manpower for Turkish enterprises in Ukraine, thus, courses should be organized for them in Turkey so that they can learn trades and have a skilled worker qualification, and later they will be the best workers at Turkish enterprises if Türkiye makes investments in Ukraine. The lately happened international events proved the wisdom and good political insight of Türkiye, when the grain export corridor was provided for Ukraine, thanks to the diplomatic mediation of President Erdoğan between Russia and Ukraine.

Consequently, for the future, Türkiye’s role can be very promising when the rebuilding of Ukraine begins, and that country is a good soil for profitable Turkish investments. However, nobody has yet spoken about oil and gas. In this paper, Ukrainian oil and gas are regarded in this aspect: what benefits it can bring to Türkiye, and what possibilities and opportunities may be for profitable investments in this field. – The author had presented similar topics at the Bilsel and İKSAD conferences, but the full text was not sent there, only abstracts. Now the author gives the synthesis of his research, and the full text will be sent here, for this conference book.

**Keywords:** Oil, gas, Crimea, Ukraine, investment, Tatars, Turkish\_interests

## THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE TARGETING TOURISM ENHANCEMENT

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### ABSTRACT

This paper has the objective of contributing to a better understanding on whether a hotel subscription service can positively impact domestic tourism as a tourist destination, particularly while mitigating the negative effects of tourism seasonality. The adoption of this type of management practice suggest to be trending in the tourism sector, as accommodation services, and other related to tourism services, are challenged to adopt loyalty programs to increasingly capture new tourism segments, being considered a relevant competitive advantage for touristic business destinations as well.

Furthermore, the successful implementation of subscription services can be critical to tourism activities in peripheral regions, and not so much well-known touristic destinations. This exploratory research examined the literature on domestic tourism and subscription services, enabling an analysis on the main concepts related to this topic. Concurrently, such examination allowed the identification of research variables and the formulation of research hypotheses, being the main finding of this paper the fact that launching subscription services can benefit hotels, and related touristic accommodation services.

**Keywords:** Hotel industry, Subscription system; Domestic Tourism; Hospitality; Wellness, Customer intentions

## ROMANIAN AIR TRAVEL MARKET: EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION ON IASI AIRPORT

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### ABSTRACT

In the liberalized aviation market of the European Union, the low-cost carrier model has gradually developed, becoming a popular alternative to the traditional airlines. In addition to the market deregulation, the expansion of the low-cost carriers was also favoured by some economic and political determinants, by the technological development and by the increasing transparency of fares through the online retailing. In Romania, after the implementation of the "open skies" agreement, in 2007, the number of the routes operated from/to this state and the number of the airlines' passengers has considerably increased. Among all the Romanian airports, Iasi Airport registered the highest increase in the number of transported passengers during the last five years. Considering all these aspects, the aim of this paper is to analyse the major features of the Romanian air travel market and to identify the characteristics of the passengers of both LCCs and traditional airlines, from Iasi Airport.

**Keywords:** Romanian air travel market, traditional airlines, low-cost carriers, Iasi airport.

## THE CURRENT STATE OF DIGITAL ECONOMY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA IN 2006-2022 PERIOD

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### ABSTRACT

The first two decades of the 21st century have been marked by extraordinary transformations driven by the rapid integration of digital technologies and the relentless process of globalization, including Southeast Asia (Bertola & Teunissen, 2018; Dayley, 2019). This study, therefore, aims to assess the current state of the digital economy in Southeast Asia in 2006-2022 period. This study employs definition of digital economy of Abendin & Duan (2021). In other words, digital economy was measured by three dimensions, namely access side factors, usage side factors, and skills side factors. Principle Component Analysis (PCA) was employed to calculate digital economy index from data of 3 factors. The study finds that overall digital economy index in Southeast Asia has increased significantly in 2006-2022 period, indicating a positive trajectory towards greater digitalization. Singapore consistently leads the region with the highest digital economy score; Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia also show strong performance. Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Timor-Leste remain significantly behind the average index. The study reveals significant progress in Southeast Asia's digitalization journey. However, persistent disparities and emerging challenges highlight the need for continued efforts from governments, businesses, and civil society to build a more inclusive and resilient digital future for the region.

**Keywords:** Digital economy, ASEAN, Vietnam, access side factors, usage side factors, skills side factors.

**PERCEIVED PHYSICAL RISKS AND SAFETY BEHAVIOR OF TOURISTS – THE CASE  
OF DA LAT DESTINATION AFTER LANDSLIDE INCIDENT AT BAO LOC PASS**

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**ABSTRACT**

Da Lat, located in Lam Dong Province, is a renowned and captivating destination in Vietnam. Despite its allure, the region experienced natural disasters in 2023, including landslides and local flooding. These incidents have the potential to negatively impact tourism due to heightened perceived risks and inadequate safety practices among tourists. This study, therefore, aims to evaluate perceived physical risks of tourists after the Bao Loc Pass landslide incident and tourists behavior relating to safety and travel preparations. The study employs primary data, collected by direct survey of 231 tourists through a structured questionnaire. Cronbach Alpha, convergence test and descriptive statistics were used in this study. The research findings reveal that while safety behaviors concerning the destination and its weather were regularly observed, actions to ensure personal safety, such as purchasing travel insurance or carrying safety equipment, were not commonly practiced by Vietnamese tourists. Regarding physical risks after the landslide event at Bao Loc Pass, tourists clearly feel about the possible risks, with a high level of agreement. However, there was a tendency to underestimate the personal physical risks, indicating a psychological inclination to believe "it won't happen to me." The study underscores the pressing need to enhance tourists' awareness of personal risks and advocates for a management strategy that prioritizes educating and raising awareness among Vietnamese tourists to improve their safety when traveling.

**Keywords:** Natural disaster, landslide, perceived physical risks, safe behavior, tourists, tourism, Da Lat.

## EXAMINATION OF THE NEXUS BETWEEN OUTBOUND TOURISM AND INBOUND TOURISM: SURVEY BASED ON ALGERIAN TOURISTS

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to test the correlation between outbound and inbound tourism from the perspective of Algerian tourists. The research is based on an online survey that was conducted between June 24 and October 23, 2023, among 51 participants from Algeria.

Moreover, this research was based on the Pearson's correlation test in SPSS version 26. It has been found through the Pearson's correlation test that the p-value is superior to the significant level ( $p$  value  $0.14 > 0.05$ ), which means that there is no correlation between the willingness for outbound tourism and inbound tourism according to Algerian tourists.

**Keywords:** Tourism; Tourists; Algeria; Pearson's correlation; SPSS; Outbound tourism; Inbound tourism.

## GLOBAL GEOPOLITICAL CHALLENGES: SEEKING ASYLUM IN EUROPE

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### ABSTRACT

The main objective of this research is to analyze global geopolitical challenges requiring multilateral solutions, especially concerning the Middle East conflict. Inquiries reveal that the international human rights law applied to the persistence of protracted conflicts in Europe and beyond, aiming at prohibiting illegally economic activities, insecure settlements in occupied territories, resulting in natural resources exploitation, human rights violations, and environmental degradation. The daily life of displaced people, especially women and children are affected by hunger, substantial morbidity and mortality because of armed conflicts. The implementation of essential interventions for mitigating the harms of armed conflicts include multilateral solutions and domestic political challenges, especially concerned to the crisis in the Gaza Strip, also in Ukraine, and in Latin America. Additionally, the context for conflict is changing, further complicating efforts to infer consistent effects across time and geography as in Venezuela with the movement of migrants and refugees across the region. International databases of refugees and internally displaced populations present 29,341.00 people crossing the Northern border of Brazil, suffering the effects of malnutrition and injuries among women and children. Conceptualization requires policy recommendations to improve international humanitarian law and its contours in the Middle East and in the North of Brazil.

**Keywords:** Asylum Seekers; International Human Rights Law; Conflict Resolution; Armed Conflict; Europe.

## THE ROLE OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE APPLICATION OF BUSINESS STRATEGY IN PRODUCTION SECTOR IN KOSOVO

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### ABSTRACT

Human resources in an enterprise or institution have the main role in the transformation of knowledge management. The role of human resources is to ensure that the organization has the right intellectual capital for further development and to have systematic knowledge management. The training of workers or the raising of their skills is very important for the firm, for which this human capital brings it a much greater productivity as well as significantly better results, in contrast to another firm that has no performance. good

in the use of this capital. Just like in many other countries of the world, small and medium-sized enterprises are also here the main basis of economic development. These types of businesses represent the main role in the country for development economic, and are the businesses that generate the largest number of employees in the country.

Small and medium businesses have played an important role both in terms of transformation in themselves itself, as well as in the transformation of the economy as a whole. These are the same ones that with the development of by meeting international criteria, selling their products all over the world, have been made "ambassadors" of Kosovo. The role of SMEs is very important for economic development and social stability in the country. The growth and sustainability of SMEs, and in particular of the private sector is obviously necessary, since it has the largest participation in the economy.

In order for the company to be successful, it must also have its own strategies to achieve it more easily objectives, and in order to be more competitive with its products. Like any enterprise besides development should also have its own strategies that help to increase the goals, and enable them to see more clearly the path towards development and achieving the goals it has. This paper which I will we develop in companies in the production sector, a special role will be devoted to the importance of how manufacturing company, in the application of the strategy of production, distribution, in the country as well as in the markets international.

The state of the manufacturing industry in which our country is located, its role and importance for development economic, is the reason for choosing this sector. We have developed this work based on the method of theoretical analysis and empirical research. We have made a review and an analysis related to the skills of strategic business choices. The methods from the scientific-theoretical aspect are related to the use of literature related to concepts related to business strategy.

**Key words:** Private sector, business, strategic management, SMEs, organization, manufacturing industry.

## FINANCIAL LITERACY FOR A BETTER SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

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### ABSTRACT

As United Nations (UN) member states unanimously adopted, in 2015, the 2030 Agenda, which defines the priorities for sustainable development and aims to mobilize global efforts, an ambitious set of objectives and targets are now in place with a global sight. Effectively, the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) define global aspirations in areas that affect the quality of life of the entire society, current and future, and are divided into four main dimensions: social, environmental, economic and institutional.

Despite the merits of the UN's initiative, many issues challenge the SDG's goals, as is the case of wage inequality, together with the low levels of financial literacy, which affect many countries worldwide, in particular those with lower levels of development.

In this paper, the issues of wage inequality and financial literacy are addressed, by the means of examination of its evolution and explanatory factors, together with some international comparisons, in order to increase the understanding on whether such phenomena challenge the desired improvement of the current sustainable development agenda status.

**Keywords:** Financial Literacy, Inequality, Sustainability, United Nations, Sustainable Development Goals

## PRINCIPLES OF SUN TRACKING IOT SOLAR PANELS

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### ABSTRACT

Solar energy is a clean source of inexhaustible energy with a minimal impact on the environment. It can be converted to electrical energy by using devices such as solar panels. Although solar energy is widely used, there is still an effort to improve the conversion of the energy collected in this way into electricity. With the constant development of technology and the reduction of prices on the market, systems with tracking the movement of the Sun additionally improve the efficiency of existing systems and play an important role.

This paper will describe the physical foundations and photovoltaic systems (PV), solar geometry, selecting controllers, sensors and actuators and finally programming PLC controller.

**Keywords:** IoT, solar panel, photoresistors, single-axis and dual-axis tracking system, Sun position

## PREDICTING THE PERFORMANCE RATE AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF ENGINEERING MATERIALS IN THE DESIGN OF ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHASSIS VIA MACHINE LEARNING MODELS

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### ABSTRACT

The challenges in components failure and availability of materials with good mechanical properties for the design and construction of electric vehicle chassis is a big concern and a great threat to future technology. This study proposed a machine learning algorithm model that select best materials for the design of electric vehicle chassis according to their unique features and the maximum stress to withstand deformation (failure) is considered a good guide to predicts the performance rate of engineering materials used in the design of electric vehicle chassis. In this paper a large data set was trained and tested to select materials useful in the design according to their heat treatments. Two machine learning models were used, support vector machine (svm) algorithm and K-nearest neighbor, the accuracy and sensitivity of the two models were measured comparatively and svm model showed highest degree of accuracy with negligible error which reveal the effectiveness of the model and therefore can be used to make economic decision on the type of materials useful to industries by expert to improve materials properties.

Ultimate tensile and yield strength has been identified as the major properties that were affect by the heat treatment processes and varied proportionately while poison ratio, density, elastic modulus remain the same at all conditions. More properties should be considered to predict compounds with good composition that gives light weight metal frame.

**Keywords:** Engineering materials, Support vector machine (SVM), K-nearest Neighbor (KNN), mechanical, model.

## HARMONIZING HISTORICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND PHILOSOPHIES WITH CONTEMPORARY AI ETHICS: A MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACH

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### ABSTRACT

This research paper embarks on an ambitious journey to amalgamate a broad spectrum of legal, philosophical, and political doctrines - from the Code of Hammurabi and ancient Egyptian law centered around Ma'at, to the principles of ancient Greek democracy, Roman SPQR laws, the Magna Carta, the intellectual currents of the Late Renaissance, the foundational ethos of the United States Constitution, and the revolutionary ideas of Karl Marx and Friedrich Nietzsche - with the future of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and its integration into daily life. The study commences with an exploration of the Code of Hammurabi and ancient Egyptian law, drawing on their emphasis on order, justice, harmony, and balance. It suggests ways in which these ancient legal codes can inform contemporary AI ethics, particularly in fostering AI systems that promote societal harmony and equitable justice. The democratic ideals of ancient Greece and the republican governance models of ancient Rome's SPQR are then analyzed for insights into participatory AI governance structures and the balance of power in AI oversight. The Magna Carta's contributions to the rule of law and individual rights, coupled with the humanistic and scientific perspectives of Late Renaissance thinkers, provide a framework for balancing individual rights with societal needs in AI development. The paper further examines the United States Constitution for its principles of federalism, checks and balances, and democratic governance, proposing analogous structures for AI regulation. Incorporating Marxist and Nietzschean philosophies, the research explores concepts of class struggles, power dynamics, and the transcendence of traditional values in the context of AI, debating how these ideas can shape equitable access to AI technologies and challenge existing power structures in AI-driven societies. By synthesizing these diverse historical and philosophical perspectives, the paper aims to present a comprehensive ethical and governance model for AI that is deeply rooted in historical wisdom while being acutely aware of contemporary societal needs. This model emphasizes the importance of ethical AI development, equitable and inclusive access, accountability, and the promotion of a harmonious coexistence between AI and humanity. The research contributes to the discourse on AI ethics and governance, proposing a multidimensional approach that respects the richness of our past while boldly addressing the challenges of our future.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Ethics, Jurisprudence, Philosophy

## NAVIGATING THE INTERSECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: A LEGAL PERSPECTIVE

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### ABSTRACT

This paper critically examines the intersection of human rights and artificial intelligence (AI) from a legal standpoint, focusing on the implications and challenges posed by the integration of AI technologies in various societal sectors. Grounded in international human rights law, the analysis delves into the nuanced impact of AI on privacy, freedom of expression, equality, employment, justice, education, and healthcare. It highlights the dual nature of AI as both a facilitator and a potential violator of human rights. The privacy concerns are underscored with AI's capability for mass surveillance and data processing, posing threats to the individual right to privacy. In the realm of freedom of expression, the paper discusses AI's role in content dissemination and censorship, emphasizing the need for a balanced approach to uphold this fundamental right. The issue of AI-induced discrimination is explored, considering biases ingrained in AI algorithms, which can perpetuate inequality in various domains like employment and justice. The paper also examines the transformative impact of AI on the workforce, discussing the evolving right to work in the context of automation and new job creation. Furthermore, it addresses the potential of AI in democratizing access to justice, while cautioning against the risks of algorithmic biases in legal decision-making. In education, the paper evaluates AI's role in enhancing learning experiences and the challenges of ensuring equitable access to these technologies. The healthcare sector's analysis focuses on AI's revolutionary contributions to diagnostics and treatment, alongside concerns regarding data privacy and equitable healthcare. The paper concludes with recommendations for a legal framework that ensures the responsible development and deployment of AI, safeguarding human rights while harnessing the benefits of technological advancement. This framework emphasizes the need for transparency, accountability, and inclusivity in AI systems, proposing a collaborative approach among technologists, legal experts, and policymakers to address the complex challenges at the intersection of AI and human rights.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, human rights, privacy, perspective

## ENERGY SECURITY AND POLICY IN THE WESTERN BALKANS: A POLITICAL SCIENCE PERSPECTIVE ON THE GREEN TRANSITION

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### ABSTRACT

This study, rooted in the discipline of political science, explores the evolving landscape of renewable energy in the Western Balkans, highlighting the intricate interplay between policy, economic resilience, and environmental sustainability. The Western Balkans, traditionally reliant on fossil fuels, particularly coal, face a critical juncture as they navigate towards sustainable energy practices in alignment with the European Union's Green Deal. The research underscores the economic shocks experienced by the region, including a 3.2% GDP contraction in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent challenges posed by the global surge in energy prices. This paper examines the policy responses to these challenges, emphasizing the necessity of reconciling rising energy costs with the imperatives of energy security and environmental protection. The study provides a comprehensive analysis of the region's dependency on fossil fuels and the associated challenges in meeting the European Green Deal's target of a 55% reduction in carbon emissions by 2030. It critically assesses the current energy crisis, which has led to delayed plans in phasing out coal-fired power plants in countries like North Macedonia and Kosovo. Additionally, the research delves into the varied climatic impacts on the region, marked by a 1.2 °C increase in average temperature over the last 50 years, alongside rising incidences of extreme temperatures and heat waves. This paper further investigates the strategic shift towards renewable energy sources, including hydropower and the development of cross-border interconnectors, and the alignment with EU energy legislation. The role of the European Commission's REPowerEU plan in shaping the Western Balkans' energy strategy, particularly in reducing dependency on Russian fossil fuels and promoting renewable energy, is critically analyzed. The findings offer a political science perspective on the necessary actions and support mechanisms for the Western Balkans' green transition. This includes the development of innovative, country-specific approaches and the importance of political will and institutional support in this transformative journey. The research highlights the Western Balkans' pivotal role in the EU's energy policy, advocating for a comprehensive approach to energy security and sustainability in the region.

**Keywords:** Western Balkans, Renewable Energy, Energy Policy, Green Transition, Political Science, European Union, Energy Security, Environmental Sustainability.

## THE INFLUENCE OF POLICY ON EURASIAN MIGRATION DYNAMICS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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### ABSTRACT

This extensive study investigates the impact of governmental policies on migration patterns within the Eurasian corridor, focusing particularly on the region stretching from China to the Adriatic. The research adopts a multi-faceted approach, analyzing the interplay between various policy realms-economic, social, political, and security, and their influence on emigration and immigration trends. Key aspects include economic policies and labor markets. The study examines how economic policies, such as labor market regulations, tax incentives, and foreign investment rules, attract or repel migrants. It assesses the extent to which these policies drive labor mobility, especially skilled labor, between China, the Adriatic nations, and other Eurasian countries. An analysis of social welfare and integration policies, including healthcare, education, and housing, provides insights into how these factors influence migrants' decisions. The study evaluates whether robust social support systems in certain countries act as magnets for migration. The research delves into the role of political stability and international relations in shaping migration flows. It explores how diplomatic ties between China and Adriatic nations, along with their domestic political climates, impact migration patterns. The study also investigates the impact of security measures and border control policies on migration. It considers how stringent or lenient policies affect the flow of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. Through comparative case studies, the research offers a nuanced understanding of how different Eurasian countries' policies uniquely shape migration patterns. These cases illuminate the diverse ways in which policy can act as a catalyst or a barrier to migration. By synthesizing data from multiple sources and employing a comparative lens, this study aims to contribute significant insights into the complex dynamics of migration in the Eurasian region. It seeks to offer policymakers, scholars, and practitioners a deeper understanding of the multifarious factors influencing migration, thereby aiding in the development of more informed and effective migration policies.

**Keywords:** migration dynamics, eurasian region, governmental policies, social welfare, political stability

## NAVIGATING THE AI REVOLUTION: ASSESSING WINNERS, LOSERS, AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS

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### ABSTRACT

This paper delves into the multifaceted implications of the Artificial Intelligence (AI) revolution, particularly focusing on the change in thinking in the global job market and the socio-economic challenges arising from the displacement of manufacturing jobs by machines. Central to this exploration are the divergent trajectories of various stakeholders, categorized broadly as winners and losers of this technological upheaval. The winners, including the burgeoning tech industry, AI developers, high-skill workers, and industries adept at integrating AI, are contrasted against the losers, notably low-skill workers, small businesses struggling with technological adaptation, and regions heavily reliant on manufacturing jobs. The paper integrates key themes such as AI ethics, technological governance, and the skill gap challenge. It critically examines the looming issue of job displacement, with a specific emphasis on the manufacturing sector, where automation and AI systems are rapidly supplanting human labour. The study addresses the widening income inequality gap, an inadvertent consequence of the AI revolution, where high-skill workers benefit disproportionately compared to their low-skill counterparts. Further, it highlights the ensuing social and economic disruption, underscoring the urgency for effective policy responses and adaptive strategies. The ethical concerns, including privacy issues and algorithmic bias, are also scrutinized. Utilizing a blend of quantitative and qualitative data, the paper projects future trends in labour demand, the potential for economic growth through AI, and the critical need for reskilling programs. The research aims to offer a comprehensive overview of the AI revolution's impact on society, providing insights for policymakers, educators, and industry leaders in navigating this transformative era. The integration of the mentioned keywords forms the backbone of the analysis, ensuring a holistic understanding of the AI revolution's complexities.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, global job market, social and economic disruption, technological governance

## TOY SAFETY: A COMPARATIVE VIEW BETWEEN ALBANIA AND EU LAW

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### ABSTRACT

Children protection as a consumer in the single market started when the some toys where problem for their health. In EU first Directive on toy safety was approved in 1988. Until the adoption of directive, Member States applied different rules on the standards of toy safety. The purpose of this directive was to harmonize the laws of the Member States on toy safety and harmonization of standards on requests that would applied in production of toys. The implementation of the same standards in production of toys by the Member State was the only way on consumer protection for safe products in market. In 2009 in EU was approved the new directive on toy safety, this directive protected the consumer by manufacturer, importer and distributor of product. The toy is a safe product for the consumer when it has the CE mark. Placing the CE mark is a mandatory element for safety of toy for manufacturer. For the first time in Albania in 2013 were approved the technical rules for toy safety. From the controls in the Albanian market were found false toys with CE mark. These toys were removed from market. The problem remains the use of chemicals above the allowed rates in production of toys. Exceeding the norm affects the health of consumer and the surrounding environment.

**Keywords:** toy, safety, law, market.

## INVESTIGATION OF POLYMER-FERRITE NANOCOMPOSITE MATERIALS FOR ENERGY STORAGE APPLICATIONS

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### ABSTRACT

Ferrites are considered to be effective electrodes for next-generation energy storage devices, in addition to their magnetic features. The charge storage in ferrites is caused by fast-reversible surface redox reactions that occur at the electrode/electrolyte interface. Ferrites with various oxidation states have shown promise as supercapacitor electrodes. An ideal electrode material for creating a supercapacitor should have high specific capacitance, a wide operating potential range, low synthesis costs, and should be readily available on Earth. The extra energy from a harvester can be stored in a supercapacitor and released as needed. The performance of a supercapacitor depends on the electrodes, separators, current collector, and electrolyte. In this work, we aim to study the role of electrolytes on the electrochemical characteristics of nano ferrite-based polymer composites for energy storage applications.

**Keywords:** Supercapacitor, electrolytes, Ferrites, Polyaniline composites.

## DAĞLIK KARABAĞ SORUNU'NUN GÜVENLİKLEŞTİRME TEORİSİ AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

### NAGORNO-KARABAKH ISSUE IN TERMS OF SECURITIZATION THEORY REVIEW

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#### ÖZET

Yaklaşık olarak 20. asrın ortalarında başlayıp yine bu asır bitmeden sona eren Soğuk Savaş dönemi, o güne dek çok fazla örneğine rastlanmayan bir süreç olmuştur. İki kutuplu uluslararası ilişkiler sisteminin görüldüğü bu dönemde, güvenlik oldukça popüler bir kavram olmuştur ve askeri unsurlar oldukça önem kazanmıştır. Silahlanma yarışının geldiği seviye ve nükleer silahların varlığı nedeniyle insanlığa önemli zararlar verebilecek krizlerin yaşanması, Küba Füze Krizi gibi, bu dönemde güvenliğin ve askeri gücün ne kadar önemsendiğini görmek bakımından önemlidir. Devletlerin mevcudiyetlerini devam ettirmek için güçlü olmalarını ve kendilerini güçlü kılacak yolun askeri konularda sahip oldukları kapasiteye dayandığını savunan realizm; askeri olarak güçlü olanların uluslararası sistemde daha güvenli aktörler haline geldiğini ileri sürmüştür. Neorealizm ise; uluslararası sistemi, otoriteden yoksun ve anarşi içeren bir sistem olarak tanımlamıştır. Soğuk Savaş yıllarında yaşanan gelişmelerin realizm ve neorealizm teorilerinin öne sürdüğü temel fikirlerle uyumu, onların süreç boyunca etkin teoriler olmasına imkân sağlamıştır. Ancak Sovyet Sosyalist Cumhuriyetler Birliği'nin dağılması ile iki kutuplu uluslararası sistem sona ermiş ve uluslararası ilişkiler disiplini bir dönüşüm yaşamıştır. Güvenlik kavramının içeriği ve değerlendirilmesi de bu değişim sürecinden etkilenmiştir. Aktörler için yalnızca askeri konularda güvenliğin önemsenmesinin ötesine geçilmiş ve giderek önemi artan iktisadi güvenliğe ek olarak çevresel güvenlik, siber güvenlik gibi konular aktörlerin ajandalarında yer almaya başlamıştır. Soğuk Savaş'ın bitişiyle bazı bölgelerin önemi de artmıştır. Dünyanın önemli alanlarını birbirine bağlayan veya enerji kaynaklarına sahip olan bölgeler, 20. asrın sonlarından itibaren aktörlerin ilgi odağı haline gelmiştir. Her iki özelliğe de sahip olması sebebiyle Güney Kafkasya bu bölgelerden biri olmuştur. Soğuk Savaş sonrasında süreçte Güney Kafkasya'ya baktığımızda; bölgeye yönelik politika üreten aktörlerin sayılarının arttığını ve bölgede bir nüfuz elde etme yarışının olduğunu görmek mümkündür. Çünkü bu bölge, hem Karadeniz ile Hazar Denizi arasında hem Avrupa ile Asya arasında hem de pek çok ticaret güzergahının ortasında yer almaktadır. Ayrıca Güney Kafkasya, Azerbaycan ait enerji kaynakları sebebiyle uluslararası aktörlerin göz bebeğidir. Güney Kafkasya jeopolitik ve jeostratejik öneminin yanı sıra pek çok soruna da ev sahipliği yapmaktadır. Bu sorunlardan biri ve belki de en önemlisi, uzun yıllardır bölgede istikrarsızlığa yol açan Dağlık Karabağ Sorunu'dur. Sorun Azerbaycan ve Ermenistan arasında patlak verse de zamanla pek çok uluslararası aktörün soruna dahil olması, sorunu yerel sorun olmanın ötesine taşımıştır. Sorunun hem yerel hem de bölgesel güvenliği tehdit etmesi, Dağlık Karabağ Sorunu'nun farklı yaklaşımlar açısından ele alınmasına imkân vermektedir. Sorunun ele alınabileceği teorilerden biri de Kopenhag Okulu tarafından ortaya konulan "Güvenlikleştirme Teorisi"dir. Bu teorinin temel savına göre; bir aktörün bir konuyu güvenlik tehdidi olarak kabul etmeye başlaması ile o konu siyasi bir konu olmaktan çıkarak bir güvenlik konusu haline gelmekte ve diğer konulara göre öncelikli konum elde etmektedir. Bu çalışmada; Dağlık Karabağ Sorunu'na Azerbaycan ve Ermenistan'ın yaklaşımları, güvenlikleştirme teorisi kapsamında irdelenecektir. Bu kapsamda adı geçen aktörlerin Dağlık Karabağ Sorunu özelindeki söylemleri incelenecek ve hangi düzeylerde referans nesnesi saptaması yaptıklarına göz atılacaktır. Güvenlikleştirme teorisinin bir bölgesel sorun üzerinden test edilerek literatüre katkı sağlaması bu çalışmayla amaçlanmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Güney Kafkasya, Dağlık Karabağ Sorunu, güvenlik, Kopenhag Okulu, güvenlikleştirme teorisi

## ABSTRACT

The Cold War period, which approximately began in the middle of the century and ended before the finish of this century, has been a process that has not been seen many examples of until that day. During this period, when the bipolar international relations system was seen, security became a very popular concept and military elements became very important. The level at which the arms race has reached and the occurrence of crises that may cause significant harm to humanity due to the presence of nuclear weapons, such as the Cuban Missile Crisis, are important in terms of seeing how much security and military power are cared for during this period. Realism, which argues that states should be strong to maintain their existence and that the way to make themselves strong is based on the capacity they have in military matters, has put forward that those who are militarily strong become safer actors in the international system. Neorealism, on the other hand, defined the international system as a system devoid of authority and containing anarchy. The fact that the developments experienced during the Cold War years corresponded to the basic ideas put forward by the theories of realism and neorealism allowed them to become effective theories throughout the process. However, with the dissolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the bipolar international system came to an end and the discipline of international relations experienced a transformation. The content and evaluation of the concept of security have also been affected by this change process. For the actors, it has gone beyond the importance of security only in military matters and in addition to economic security, which is becoming increasingly important, issues such as environmental security and cyber security have started to appear on the actors' agendas. With the end of the Cold War, the importance of some regions has also increased. Regions that connect important areas of the world or have energy resources has become the center of attention of actors since the end of the 20th century. Due to the fact that it has both characteristics, the South Caucasus has become one of these regions. When we look at the South Caucasus in the post-Cold War period, it is possible to see that the number of actors producing policies for the region has increased and there is a race to gain influence in the region. Because this region is located between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, between Europe and Asia, and in the middle of many trade routes. In addition, the South Caucasus is the pupil of international actors due to the energy resources belonging to Azerbaijan. In addition to its geopolitical and geostrategic importance, the South Caucasus is also home to many problems. One of these problems, and perhaps the most important, is the Nagorno-Karabakh Issue, which has been causing instability in the region for many years. Although the issue broke out between Azerbaijan and Armenia, over time, the involvement of many international actors in the issue has moved the issue beyond being a local issue. The fact that the issue threatens both local and regional security makes it possible to address the Nagorno-Karabakh Issue from the point of view of different approaches. One of the theories that can be addressed by the issue is the 'Securitization Theory' put forward by the Copenhagen School. According to the basic argument of this theory, when an actor starts to accept an issue as a security threat, that issue ceases to be a political issue and becomes a security issue and takes priority over other issues. In this study, the approaches of Azerbaijan and Armenia to the Nagorno-Karabakh Issue were examined within the scope of the theory of securitization. In this context, the discourses of the mentioned actors on the Nagorno-Karabakh Issue were scrutinized and it has been surveyed at which levels they make reference object detection. The aim of this study is to provide contribution to the literature by testing the theory of securitization on a regional problem.

**Keywords:** South Caucasus, Nagorno-Karabakh Issue, security, Copenhagen School, theory of securitization

## KENTSEL BÜYÜME KURAMLARINA GÖRE ANKARA

### ANKARA ACCORDING TO URBAN GROWTH THEORIES

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#### ÖZET

Bir kentin, kentsel büyüme kuramlarına göre ele alınıp değerlendirilmesi için o kentin sosyolojik referanslarına bakmak ve bu doğrultuda kentin büyüme sürecini açıklayabilmek gerekmektedir. Şu hususta, kentsel büyüme kuramları denildiği anda hangi teorik ve pratik neticeleri incelemenin zorunlu olduğu bu soruyu cevaplandırma gayreti gösteren araştırmacı için bir yol haritası oluşturmaktadır. Bilindiği gibi, kentsel büyüme kuramları geleneksel teoriler, Orta Doğu coğrafyası ve İslam medeniyetinin etkilerine ağırlık veren teoriler ve feodal kent-modern kent dikotomisine dayanan teoriler olmak üzere üçe ayrılmaktadırlar. İçinde yaşadığımız, aynı zamanda gündelik hayat pratiklerine devam ettiğimiz Ankara'yı bu üç kentsel büyüme kuramından hangisine göre nasıl ele alabiliriz sorusu bu yazının temeldeki problematiği olacaktır. Ayrıca temel sorunsalımız, Ankara kenti hangi kentsel büyüme kuramına daha yakın bir gelişmişlik göstermiştir? Metodolojisi üzerinden şekillenecektir. Her kentin ekonomik, politik, toplumsal ve kültürel anlamda bir büyüme ve kriz grafiğinin olduğu hususu göz önünde bulundurulacak, yazının temel nosyonu bu sınırlılıkla irdelenecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Ankara, Kentsel Büyüme, Kentleşme

#### ABSTRACT

To examine and evaluate a city according to urban growth theories, looking at the sociological references of that city and in this regard, it is necessary to explain the growth process of the city. In this regard, when urban growth theories are mentioned, it is necessary to examine the theoretical and practical results. As is known, urban growth theories are divided into three: traditional theories, theories that focus on the effects of Middle Eastern geography and Islamic civilization, and theories based on the feudal city-modern city dichotomy. The question of how we can approach Ankara, where we live and continue our daily life practices, according to which of these three urban growth theories, will be the fundamental problematic of this article. In addition, our main problem is, which urban growth theory has the city of Ankara developed more closely? It will be shaped through its methodology. It will be taken into consideration that every city has a growth and crisis graph in economic, political, social and cultural terms, and the basic notion of the article will be examined with this limitation.

**Keywords:** Ankara, Urban Growth, Urbanization.

## TÜRK DÜNYASI ÜNİVERSİTELERİNDE VİZYON VE MİSYON ANALİZİ

### VISION AND MISSION ANALYSIS IN UNIVERSITIES OF TURKISH WORLD

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### ÖZET

Yükseköğretim alanında misyon ve vizyon ifadeleri stratejik planlamanın hazırlanması ve geliştirilmesi için temel araçlar haline gelmiştir. Bu iki araç üniversitelerin amaç, hedef ve değerlerini tanımlamalarına yardımcı olurken aynı zamanda karar alma süreçlerine de yol göstermektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı Türk Devletleri Teşkilatına (TDT) üye (Azerbaycan, Kazakistan, Kırgızistan, Özbekistan, Türkiye) olan ülkeler ile TDT gözlemci (Macaristan, Türkmenistan ve Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti) olan ülkeler de bulunan üniversitelerin misyon ve vizyon ifadelerinde en çok hangi kelimelerin kullanıldığının tespit edilmesidir. Çalışma da ilk olarak misyon ve vizyon kavramları açıklanmıştır. Daha sonra TDT’ da üye ve gözlemci ülkelerde bulunan üniversitelerin misyon ve vizyon ifadeleri incelenmiştir. Misyon ve vizyon ifadeleri Voyant Tools programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Analiz sonucunda elde edilen bulgular ülkeler arasında karşılaştırılmıştır. Çalışma da TDT üye ülkelerin misyon analizinde ilk üç sırayı “eğitim”, “uluslararası” ve “bilimsel” ifadeleri alırken, TDT gözlemci ülkelerin misyon analizinde “katkıda”, “eğitim” ve “uluslararası” ifadeleri almıştır. Dünya da en başarılı 250 üniversite için yapılan misyon analizi çalışmasında ise “eğitim felsefesi”, “stratejik yönetim”, “sosyal sorumluluk” ve “paydaşlarla değerler” ifadeleri öne çıkmıştır. TDT üye ülkelerin vizyon analizinde misyon analizi ile benzer sonuçlarına ulaşılırken TDT gözlemci ülkelerin vizyon analizinde “önde gelen üniversite” olgusu dikkat çekmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Türk Dünyası, Üniversiteler, Misyon, Vizyon.

## ABSTRACT

In the realm of higher education, mission and vision statements have become indispensable instruments for the formulation and advancement of strategic planning. These two tools assist universities in establishing their goals, objectives, and values while guiding decision-making processes. This study aims to ascertain the most commonly utilized words in the mission and vision statements of universities in the member countries (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkey) and observer countries (Hungary, Turkmenistan, and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus) of the Organization of Turkic States (OST). Initially, the notions of mission and vision are elucidated. Subsequently, an analysis was conducted on the mission and vision statements of universities in both member and observer countries of the OST. The Voyant Tools application was used to assess the mission and vision statements. The results derived from the analysis were compared among the countries. In the analysis of the goals of OST member nations, the top three priorities were "education," "international," and "scientific." Meanwhile, in the analysis of the goals of OST observer countries, the top three priorities were "contribution," "education," and "international." During the mission analysis study undertaken for the top 250 colleges worldwide, the concepts of "educational philosophy," "strategic management," "social responsibility," and "values with stakeholders" emerged as prominent factors. Regarding the analysis of vision in OST member countries, comparable outcomes were seen in the mission analysis. However, in the vision analysis of OST observer nations, the concept of a "leading university" is noteworthy.

**Keywords:** Turkish World, Universities, Mission, Vision.

## OTORİTE VE GÜÇ BAĞLAMINDA ÜÇ ANADOLU EFSANESİNDE KADIN

### WOMEN IN THREE ANATOLIAN LEGENDS IN THE CONTEXT OF AUTHORITY AND POWER

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#### ÖZET

Edebi metinlerden toplumsal hayatın çeşitli veçhelerine ait bilgiler çıkarmak mümkündür. Okuyucuya göre değişebilen bu çıkarımlar bilimsel olarak da incelenebilir. Metinleri bilimsel olarak incelemek için kullanılan yöntemlerden biri içerik analizidir. İçerik analizi bir metni anlama ve yorumlamada öznel etkenlerden kurtulmayı amaçlar (Bilgin, 2006:1) ve metnin içinde üstünkörü gözlemlerle fark edilmesi zor olan mesajları açığa çıkarır (Neuman, 2012: 468). Türk milli tefekkürünün ürünleri olan Türk destan ve efsanelerinde kadın daima bir şeref, ahlak, kahramanlık ve fedakarlık sembolü olarak düşünülmüştür (Sevinç, 2007: 9). Türk kadını, Balzac dünyanın en güçlü varlığı; Einstein anaların sultanı; Dede Korkut da Hz. Hatice soyundan gelmekle nitelenmektedir (Tahir, 2007:97). Türkçe anlatılarda kadın karakterlere atfedilen özelliklerin içerik analizi yöntemiyle incelenmesi hem öznel yorumlardan kurtulmayı hem de farklı hikayelerdeki aynı mesajları ortaya çıkarmayı sağlayacaktır. Bazı Türk halk hikaye ve efsanelerinde kadın karakterlerin hakim otoriteye başkaldırabilen yegane varlık olarak vurgulandığı görülmektedir. Bu çalışmada Köroğlu, Karacaoğlu ve Alageyik efsanelerinde kadın karakterlerin hâkim otorite karşısında sahip oldukları güç, içerik analizi yöntemiyle ortaya koyulmaya çalışılacaktır. Analiz birimi olarak Kemal'in (2018) Üç Anadolu Efsanesi kitabı belirlenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Otorite, Güç, Kadın, Türk Halk Hikaye ve Efsaneleri, Üç Anadolu Efsanesi

#### ABSTRACT

It is possible to extract information about various aspects of social life from literary texts. These inferences, which may vary depending on the reader, can also be examined scientifically. One of the methods used to examine texts scientifically is content analysis. Content analysis aims to get rid of subjective factors in understanding and interpreting a text (Bilgin, 2006: 1) and reveals messages within the text that are difficult to notice with cursory observation (Neuman, 2012: 468). In Turkish epics and legends, which are the products of Turkish national contemplation, women have always been considered as a symbol of honor, morality, heroism and sacrifice (Sevinç, 2007: 9). Turkish woman, Balzac, is the most powerful being in the world; Einstein is the sultan of mothers; Dede Korkut is also Hz. He describes himself as a descendant of Hatice (Tahir, 2007:97). Examining the characteristics attributed to female characters in Turkish narratives using the content analysis method will both get rid of subjective interpretations and reveal the same messages in different stories. It is seen that in some Turkish folk stories and legends, female characters are emphasized as the only beings who can rebel against the dominant authority. In this research, the power of female characters against the dominant authority in the legends of Köroğlu, Karacaoğlu and Alageyik will be tried to be revealed by content analysis method. Kemal's (2018) book Three Anatolian Legends was determined as the unit of analysis.

**Key Words:** Authority, Power, Women, Turkish Folk Stories and Legends, Three Anatolian Legends

## KIRIM TATAR TÜRKHESİNDE MENTAL FİİLLER

### MENTAL VERBS IN CRIMEAN TATAR TURKISH

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#### ÖZET

Mental fiiller, zihne ait olan ve insan zihninde gerçekleşen hareketleri ifade eden fiillerdir. Araştırmacılar mental fiilleri genellikle idrak, duygu ve algılama fiilleri olmak üzere üç farklı grupta incelemişlerdir. İdrak fiilleri; anlamak, kavramak, hatırlamak, kaygılanmak, istemek gibi düşünceye dayalı fiillerdir. Duygu fiilleri; sıkılmak, çekinmek, öfkelenmek, korkmak, sevinmek, övünmek, endişelenmek, ürkmek gibi duygu durumunu anlatan fiillerdir. Algılama fiilleri ise; dokunmak, işitmek, koklamak, tatmak ve görmekle ilgili fiillerdir.

Çalışmamızda mental fiil kavramı kısaca açıklanmış, Kırım Tatar Türkçesinde yer alan mental fiiller Seyran Memetoviç Üseinov'un üç ciltlik KırımTatarca-Rusça-Ukraince Lugat ve Üsein Kürkçi'nin KırımTatarca-Rusça Frazelogik Uygundaşlar Lugatı adlı sözlüklerinden taranmak suretiyle tespit edilmiştir. Elde edilen dil malzemesi İdrak Fiilleri, Duygu Fiilleri ve Algılama Fiilleri olmak üzere üç ana başlık altında sıralanarak incelenmeye çalışılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kırım Tatar Türkçesi, Mental Fiiller, İdrak Fiilleri, Duygu Fiilleri, Algılama Fiilleri

#### ABSTRACT

Mental verbs are verbs that belong to the mind and express movements occurring in the human mind. Researchers have generally examined mental verbs in three different groups; cognition, emotion, and perception verbs. Cognition verbs are based on thought and include understanding, grasping, remembering, worrying, and wanting. Emotion verbs describe emotional states such as getting bored, feeling hesitant, getting angry, being afraid, feeling joyful, boasting, worrying, and getting startled. Perception verbs, on the other hand, are related to senses like touching, hearing, smelling, tasting, and seeing.

In our study, the concept of mental verbs is briefly explained, and mental verbs found in Crimean Tatar Turkish are identified by scanning Seyran Memetoviç Üseinov's three-volume Crimean Tatar-Russian-Ukrainian Dictionary and Üsein Kürkçi's Crimean Tatar-Russian Phraseological Equivalents Dictionary. The obtained language material is examined by listing it under three main headings: Verbs of Cognition, Verbs of Emotion and Verbs of Perception.

**Keywords:** Crimean Tatar Turkish, Mental Verbs, Cognition Verbs, Emotion Verbs, Perception Verbs

## DOĞU TÜRKİSTAN GÖÇMENLERİNİN KAYSERİ'DEKİ DİASPORA FAALİYETLERİNİN İLK YILLARI (1965-1980)

THE EARLY YEARS OF THE DIASPORA ACTIVITIES OF EAST TURKISTAN IMMIGRANTS  
IN KAYSERİ (1965-1980)

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### ÖZET

Türk yurdu anlamına gelen Türkistan'ın doğu bölümünü oluşturan Doğu Türkistan, bugün Çin Halk Cumhuriyeti idaresi altında olup Sincan (Xinjiang) Uygur Özerk Bölgesi olarak isimlendirilmektedir. 19. asrın son çeyreğinden bu yana devam eden bu durum Doğu Türkistanlılarca işgal olarak kabul edilmektedir. Kendi vatanlarında özgür bir şekilde yaşama arzusuyla sahip olan Doğu Türkistan Türkleri, Çin hakimiyetine karşı sürekli mücadele vermişlerdir. Yaşanan ayaklanmalar ve çatışmalar neticesinde kısa süreli bağımsız Türk devletleri kurulmuşsa da Doğu Türkistan'daki işgal süreci nihayete ermemiştir. Çin baskı yönetimi altında yaşamak istemeyen Doğu Türkistanlılar, imkân buldukça ülkelerinden çıkarak göç etmişlerdir. Bu göç hareketlerinin temel sebepleri olarak; can güvenliği, özgür yaşama arzusu ve Doğu Türkistan'da yaşananları dünyaya duyurmak maddeleri sıralanabilir. Son madde doğrultusunda başta Türkiye olmak üzere çeşitli ülkelere yerleşen Doğu Türkistanlılar diaspora çalışmalarına başlamışlardır. Bakanlar Kurulunun 1952 yılında aldığı karar neticesinde ilk Doğu Türkistanlı göçmen kabileleri Türkiye'ye kabul edilmişlerdir. Bu göçmenler Kayseri, Manisa, Konya, Sakarya gibi vilayetlerde iskân edilmişlerdir. Başta İsa Yusuf Alptekin, Mehmet Emin Buğra olmak üzere az sayıda göçmen ise İstanbul'a yerleşerek hayatlarını sürdürmüşlerdir. Göçmenler, Türkiye'ye yerleşmelerinden sonra ülkelerinin içinde bulunduğu durumu Türkiye ve dünyaya anlatmak için diaspora faaliyetleri yürütmüşlerdir. 1950'li yıllardan sonra ikinci kitlesel göç hareketi 1965-1967 yıllarında yaşanmıştır. 1961 yılında Afganistan'a sığınan Doğu Türkistanlılar, dört yıl sonra Türkiye'ye göç etmişlerdir. Bu göçmenler toplu olarak Kayseri'ye iskân edilmişlerdir. Kayseri'ye yerleşen göçmenler, kendilerinden önce gelmiş olanlarla irtibatlı bir şekilde hemen diaspora çalışmalarına başlamışlardır. Bu kapsamda dernek ve folklor ekibi kurmuşlar, neşriyat çalışmaları yapmışlardır. Doğu Türkistan'ı tanıtmak amacıyla programlar tertip etmişler, folklor gösterileri düzenlemişler, basın organlarında yer alan beyanatlarda bulunmuşlar, dergi yayınlamışlardır. Yapılan bu çalışmalar ile Türk ve dünya kamuoyunda Doğu Türkistan hakkında farkındalık oluşturmaya çalışmışlardır. Böylece Türkiye'deki Doğu Türkistan diasporasının ağırlık merkezlerinden biri de Kayseri şehri olmuştur. Kayseri'de 1965 yılında başlayan diaspora çalışmaları 1980 yılında kesintiye uğramıştır. 12 Eylül 1980 tarihinde yapılan askeri müdahale sonrasında hemen hemen bütün sivil toplum faaliyetleri yasaklanmıştır. Dolayısıyla Doğu Türkistan diaspora çalışmaları da sekteye uğramıştır. Bu çalışmada, Kayseri'deki Doğu Türkistan diasporasının ilk yılları olarak kabul edilebilecek 1965-1980 arasındaki on beş yıllık süreçte yapılan çalışmalar ele alınmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Doğu Türkistan, Türkiye, Çin, Kayseri, göç, diaspora.

## ABSTRACT

East Turkestan, constituting the eastern part of Turkestan, signifying the Turkish homeland, is presently under the administration of the People's Republic of China and is called Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. This situation, persisting since the last quarter of the 19th century, is acknowledged as occupation by the people of East Turkestan. The Turks of East Turkestan, who have the desire to live freely in their own homeland, have constantly struggled against Chinese domination. Despite the establishment of independent Turkish states for brief periods due to uprisings and conflicts, the occupation process in East Turkestan has endured. East Turkistanis, unwilling to endure Chinese oppression, left their homeland, migrating whenever possible. The fundamental reasons for these migration movements can be listed as ensuring personal safety, the aspiration for a life of freedom and the intention to bring global awareness to the events unfolding in East Turkistan. In line with the preceding article, East Turkistanis who settled in various countries, especially Turkey, started diaspora activities. As a consequence of a decision by the Council of Ministers in 1952, the first immigrant groups from East Turkestan were admitted to Turkey. These immigrants were settled in provinces such as Kayseri, Manisa, Konya and Sakarya. A small number of immigrants, notably İsa Yusuf Alptekin and Mehmet Emin Buğra, established themselves in Istanbul and continued their lives. Post-settlement in Turkey, migrants engaged in diaspora activities to elucidate the situation of their country to Turkey and the world. After the 1950s, the second mass migration movement took place in 1965-1967. East Turkistanis, who took refuge in Afghanistan in 1961, left to migrate to Turkey four years later. These immigrants were collectively settled in Kayseri. Upon settling in Kayseri, immigrants promptly initiated diaspora activities in collaboration with those who preceded them. In this context, they established an association and a folklore team and carried out publications. They organized programs to promote East Turkestan, organized folklore shows, made statements in the press, and published magazines. Through these endeavors, they tried to raise awareness about East Turkestan among the Turkish and global public opinion. Thus, Kayseri became one of the focal points of the East Turkestan diaspora in Turkey. However, diaspora activities initiated in Kayseri in 1965 were interrupted in 1980 due to the military intervention on September 12, 1980, which led to the prohibition of almost all civil society activities. Therefore, East Turkestan diaspora studies have also been disrupted. In this study, the studies carried out in the fifteen-year period between 1965 and 1980, which can be considered as the first years of the East Turkestan diaspora in Kayseri, are discussed.

**Keywords:** East Turkestan, Türkiye, China, Kayseri, migration, diaspora.

## QIRĞIZSTAN VƏ BÖYÜK İPƏK YOLU

### KYRGYZSTAN AND THE GREAT SILK ROAD

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#### XÜLASƏ

Müstəqil Türkdilli respublikalardan olan Qırğızıstan Böyük İpək Yolunun ətəyində yerləşən ölkələrdən biridir. Oş, Özgen, Balasaqın, Suyab, Barskan, Koçkor-Başı, At-Başı, Tonq kimi orta əsr qırğız şəhərlərindən ticarət karvanları keçirdi.

Məlumdur ki, Böyük İpək Yolu e. ə. II əsrin ortalarından XVI əsrə qədər davam edən beynəlxalq ticarət və mədəni rabitə yolu olmuşdur. Bu yol şərqdə Çini, qərbdə Roma və Bizans imperiyalarını, şimalda Şərqi Avropa və Sibir, cənubda isə Şimali Hindistanı birləşdirirdi. Bu mənada deyə bilərik ki, Böyük İpək Yolu lap qədim zamanlardan şərqlə qərbi, şimal ilə cənubu siyasi və diplomatik, ticarət və iqtisadi, mədəni və humanitar baxımdan birləşdirən yeganə beynəlxalq ticarət yolu olmuşdur.

Bəzi tədqiqatçılar (Radkeviç V. A., Rtveladze E.V., Staviski B.Y.) Böyük İpək Yolunun açılmasını e.ə. II əsrdə Çin səfiri olan Çjan Çyanın Fərqanəyə səfəri ilə bağlayırlar (3). Xan sülaləsinin hakimiyyəti dövründə (b. e.ə.206-b.e.220) çinlilər bu yol vasitəsilə qərb ölkələri haqqında məlumatlar toplayırdılar.

Yuxarıda da qeyd etdiyimiz kimi, Böyük İpək Yolunun əsas nöqtələri müasir Qırğızıstan ərazisindən keçirdi. Belə ki, Fərqanə yolu adlanan yol Zaamindən başlayaraq Oş şəhərinə çatırdı. Burada yol iki istiqamətə ayrılırdı: Birinci Mədidan, Çiyirçik və Taldı aşırımından keçərək Alai vadisinə, oradan da Erkestama doğru gedirdi. İkincisi isə, Özgen (və ya Uzgen) vasitəsilə Mərkəzi Yaxon-Taoya, oradan da Ət-Başıya gedirdi. Buradan da iki istiqamətə ayrılırdı: Bir istiqamət cənubdan Şərqi Türküstana, digər istiqamət isə İssik-Kula, Barskoona doğru gedirdi. Cənub marşrutu isə (Pamir Alai-Pamir dağları) Aralıq dənizindən İran vasitəsilə Mərv şəhərinə gedirdi. Burada yol ikiyə ayrılırdı: Bir istiqamət Amur çayı vasitəsilə Termezə, oradan da Qızıl-Su sahilinə və Alay dağlarına çatır, Erkeştamdan keçərək Kok Suu çayının axarı ilə Şərqi Türküstana gedirdi (1).

Şimal yolu adlanan Çuy yolu erkən orta əsrlərdə həm hərəkətli, həm də təhlükəsiz bir yol idi. Çünki, qərbdən şərqə doğru xeyli şəhərlər salındığına görə tacirlər heç bir təhlükə ilə üzləşmirdilər. Səmərqənddən qalxan karvanlar Daşkəndə, buradan da Qırğız dağı boyunca Çuy vadisinə gəlirdilər. Bu şəhərlər içərisində ən böyükləri Nəvəkət (və ya Nəvaket), Suyab və Oş şəhərləri idilər. Karvanlar Suyab şəhərindən Boom dərəsi ilə İssik-Kula gedirdilər.

Nəvaket şəhəri Suyab, Oş şəhərləri kimi Qırğızstanın ən qədim şəhərlərindən biridir. Xarabalıqları Bişkek şəhərindən 30 km. aralıda yerləşən bu şəhər arxeoloji ədəbiyyatlarda Krasnoreçenskoye kimi də xatırlanır. Buradan Yar Xol və Tong şəhərlərinə, sonra isə Barskoona gəlirdilər. Barskoondan iki yol ayrılırdı: Birinci yol San-Taş aşırımından şimala, monqol çöllərinə və Cənubi Sibirə, ikinci yol isə, Juuku aşırımından keçərək Şərqi Türküstana (bu gün Çin əsarəti altında qalan Uyğur Muxtar Vilayəti), oradan isə Çinə gedirdi.

Qırğızstanın Böyük İpək Yolu üzərində yerləşən ən mühüm strateji əhəmiyyətə malik olan şəhərlərindən biri də qədim Oş şəhəridir. Üç min ildən artıq yaşı olan Qırğızstanın qədim Oş şəhəri özünün tarixi-coğrafi mövqeyinə görə transkontinental Böyük İpək Yolu üzərində yerləşir (2). Məhz bu vəziyyət Oş şəhərinin müxtəlif dövrlərdə mühüm hərbi-strateji, ticarət-iqtisadi və mədəniyyət mərkəzi kimi qəbul edilməsinə, müxtəlif sivilizasiyaların, mədəniyyətlərin, dövlətlərin və xalqların dəyərlərindən xəbərdar olmasına şərait yaratmış və bu sivilizasiyaları birləşdirən körpü rolunu oynamışdır.

**Açar sözlər:** Böyük İpək Yolu; Qırğızstan; Nəvaket şəhəri; Oş şəhəri; Çuy vadisi

## SUMMARY

Kyrgyzstan, one of the independent Turkic-speaking republics, is one of the countries located at the foot of the Great Silk Road. Trade caravans passed through medieval Kyrgyz cities such as Osh, Özgen, Balasagin, Suyab, Barskan, Kochkor-Bashi, At-Bashi, Tong.

It is known that the Great Silk Road e. a. It was a route of international trade and cultural communication that lasted from the middle of the 2nd century to the 16th century. This road connected China in the east, the Roman and Byzantine empires in the west, Eastern Europe and Siberia in the north, and Northern India in the south. In this sense, we can say that the Great Silk Road has been the only international trade route connecting east and west, north and south from political and diplomatic, commercial and economic, cultural and humanitarian points of view since ancient times.

Some researchers (Radkevich V. A., Rtveladze E. V., Staviski B. Y.) date the opening of the Great Silk Road to BC. It is connected with the visit of Zhang Qian, the Chinese ambassador in the II century, to Ferghana (3). During the reign of the Han Dynasty (206 BC-220 BC), the Chinese collected information about the western countries through this route.

As we mentioned above, the main points of the Great Silk Road passed through the territory of modern Kyrgyzstan. Thus, the road called Fergana road started from Zaamin and reached the city of Osh. Here the road diverged in two directions: from First Madi, passing through the Chiyirchik and Taldi passes, it went to the Alai valley, and from there to Erkestam. The second one went to Central Yakhon-Tao via Özgen (or Uzgen) and from there to At-Bashi. From here, it split into two directions: One direction went south to East Turkestan, and the other direction went to Issyk-Kul, Barskoon. And the southern route (Pamir Alai-Pamir mountains) went from the Mediterranean Sea through Iran to the city of Merv. Here the road split into two: One direction reached Termez through the Amur River, and from there it reached the Kyzyl-Su coast and the Alay mountains, passing through Erkeshtam and along the course of the Kok Suu River, it went to Eastern Turkestan (1).

The Chuy Road, also called the Northern Road, was both a busy and safe road in the early Middle Ages. Because many cities were built from west to east, merchants did not face any danger. The caravans from Samarkand came to Tashkent, and from there along the Kyrgyz mountain to the Chuy valley. Among these cities, the largest were Navekat (or Navaket), Suyab and Osh. Caravans were going from Suyab to Issyk-Kul through the Boom gorge.

The city of Navaket is one of the oldest cities in Kyrgyzstan, like the cities of Suyab and Osh. The ruins are 30 km from the city of Bishkek. this town located in the distance is also mentioned as Krasnorechenskoye in the archaeological literature. From here they came to the towns of Yar Khol and Tong, and then to Barskoon. Two roads diverged from Barskoon: The first road went north through the San-Tash Pass, into the Mongolian steppes and South Siberia, and the second road went through the Juuku Pass to East Turkestan (today the Uighur Autonomous Province under Chinese rule) and from there to China.

One of the most strategically important cities of Kyrgyzstan located on the Great Silk Road is the ancient city of Osh. The ancient Kyrgyz city of Osh, which is more than three thousand years old, is located on the transcontinental Great Silk Road due to its historical and geographical location (2). It is this situation that made the city of Osh to be recognized as an important military-strategic, trade-economic and cultural center in different periods, to be aware of the values of different civilizations, cultures, states and peoples, and played the role of a bridge connecting these civilizations.

**Keywords:** Great Silk Road; Kyrgyzstan; Navaket city; Osh city; Chuy valley.

# 15<sup>th</sup> CHINA TO ADRIATIC TURKISH WORLD INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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İlgili makama;

15. Uluslararası Çinden Adriyatike Türk Dünyası Bilimsel Araştırmalar Kongresi 7-9 Ocak 2024, Bakü/Azerbaycan' da 27 farklı ülkenin (Türkiye 82 bildiri - Diğer ülkeler 88 bildiri) akademisyen/araştırmacılarının katılımıyla gerçekleşmiştir.

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