

III. INTERNATIONAL ISTANBUL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

January 8-10, 2021 / Istanbul



CONGRESS ABSTRACT BOOK

EDITORS

Rina DEMJAHA

Merve ACAR

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**III. INTERNATIONAL ISTANBUL SCIENTIFIC
RESEARCH CONGRESS**

January 8-10, 2021
Istanbul, TURKEY



**Congress
Abstract Book**

Editors

**Rina DEMJAHA
Merve ACAR**

**Regional Development Studies Institute ®
Association for Struggle with Hypophosphatasia Disease ®**

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CONGRESS ID

CONGRESS NAME

III. INTERNATIONAL ISTANBUL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
CONGRESS

DATE and PLACE

January 8-10, 2021
Istanbul, Turkey

ORGANIZERS

Regional Development Studies Institute
Kunsan National University
ICONSOS International Academic Network
Assoc. for Struggle with Hypophosphatasia Disease

Presidents of the Organizing Committee

Prof. Dr. Ali BİLGİLİ
Dr. Mario JACKSON

NUMBER OF ACCEPTED PAPERS

108 papers
55 Foreign Participant
53 Turkish Participant

NUMBER OF REFUSED PAPERS

67 papers

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

*Turkey, United States, Germany, Greece, Azerbaijan, Malaysia, Nigeria,
South Korea, South Africa, Ghana, Morocco, Georgia, China,
Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Iran.*

EVALUATION PROCESS

All Submissions Have Passed a Double-Blind Referee Evaluation Process

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III. INTERNATIONAL ISTANBUL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

January 8-10, 2021
Istanbul, TURKEY

CONGRESS PROGRAM Online (with Video Conference) Presentation

Participant Countries:

Turkey, United States, Germany, Greece, Azerbaijan, Malaysia, Nigeria,
South Korea, South Africa, Ghana, Morocco, Georgia, China,
Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Iran.

Meeting ID: 443 584 0491
Passcode: 9N48FT



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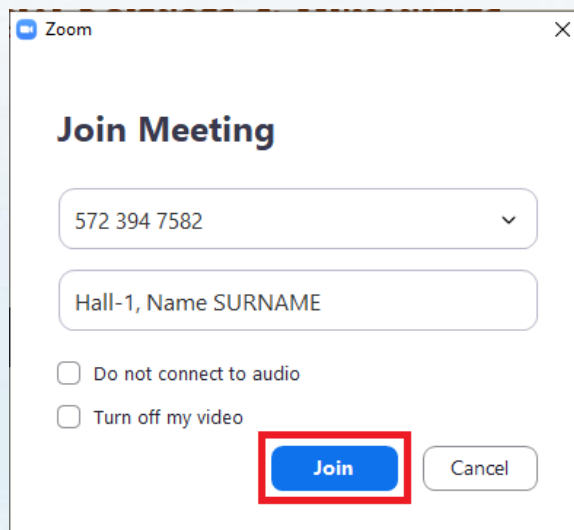
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Starts at 09:³⁰ AM (Turkey Local Time)

Prof. Dr. Ali Bilgili

*President of Scientific Committee
Ankara University, Turkey*

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*President
Regional Development Studies Institute (RDSI)*

Prof. Dr. Eul-Teo LEE

*Keynote Speaker
“The Relationship Between Remote Home Work, Leadership, and
Human Resource Management”
Kunsan National University, South Korea*

Dr. Kaan Diyarbakırlıoğlu

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Director and Conference Chair
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*Opening Presentation
Founder and Team Leader
Medical Students for Choice & HIFODER*

Baha Ahmet Yılmaz

*Co-Coordinator of Congress
Istanbul University, Turkey*

SESSION (1)- HALL (1)

Meeting ID: 443 584 0491

Passcode: 9N48FT

09.01.2021	Time: 10 ³⁰ -12 ⁰⁰ (Turkey Local time)	MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Ali BİLGİLİ
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Ferda ÖNER Meltem NARTER	<i>Uskudar University</i>	EFFECT OF MINDFULNESS TRAINING ON STRESS DIMINUTION, AWARENESS AND SALES PERFORMANCE OF RETAIL SALES CONSULTANTS
Vahide ÇAKMAK Umut OTLU	<i>Demirci Number 4 Health Center</i>	THE IMPORTANCE OF RATIONAL DRUG USE IN COVID-19 TREATMENT
Vahide ÇAKMAK Umut OTLU	<i>Demirci Number 4 Health Center</i>	CONJUGE PNEUMOCOC VACCINE IN COVID 19 PANDEMIA
İlham AKDAĞ	<i>Independence Researcher</i>	ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF SOME ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN TURKEY ON OBESITY BY MULTIPLE LINEAR
Faruk TONGA	<i>Amasya University</i>	ANALYSIS OF 219 PATIENTS WITH CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME WHO UNDERWENT SURGERY IN TERMS OF PERSONAL RISK FACTORS
Dilek ÖZBEYLİ Aslı AYKAÇ Gözde KARAKADIOĞLU Göksel ŞENER	<i>Marmara University, Near East University, Near East University, Marmara University</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF PETROSELINUM CRISPUM ON SCOPOLAMINE-INDUCED MEMORY DYSFUNCTION
Gülbin KONAĞCI Aslı NEMLİ Orhan ÇAKIR	<i>İzmir Demokrasi University University of Health Sciences İzmir Tinaztepe University</i>	COVID-19 PANDEMIC PERCEPTION OF EMERGENCY NURSES: QUALITATIVE RESEARCH
Ali BİLGİLİ Başak HANEDAN Muhammet Haydar UYSAL	<i>Ankara University Erzurum Atatürk University Ankara University</i>	POISONOUS PLANTS IN LIVESTOCK ANIMALS, 2: MELIA AZEDARACH, RHODODENDRON SPP., QUERCUS SPP., SENECEO SPP.

SESSION (1) – HALL (2)

Meeting ID: 443 584 0491
Passcode: 9N48FT

09.01.2021	Time: 10 ³⁰ -12 ⁰⁰ (Turkey Local time)	MODERATOR: Dr. Dilek ÖZDEMİR GÜNGÖR
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Dilek ÖZDEMİR GÜNGÖR	<i>İzmir Kâtip Çelebi University</i>	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN PRODUCTION SYSTEMS
Merve Deniz PAK GÜRE Özgür İNCE	<i>Başkent University</i>	EXAMINING OF POLICIES AND SERVICES IN RARE DISEASES IN TERMS OF HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE IN TURKEY
Sebahat Yaprak ÇETİN	<i>Akdeniz University</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF DISEASE ACTIVITY AND FUNCTIONALITY ON ACTIVITY PERFORMANCE IN INDIVIDUALS WITH ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS
Hasan ESKALEN	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF MgO NANOPARTICLES SYNTHESIZED BY THE HYDROTHERMAL METHOD
Gülşah KÖSE Merve HASAR Nazlı YAMAN	<i>Mugla Sıtcı Kocman University</i>	DETERMINATION OF NURSES' KNOWLEDGE LEVELS RELATED TO TOTAL PARENTERAL NUTRITION PRACTICES
Tuba YILDIZ Sibel BÖLEK	<i>University of Health Sciences</i>	A COMPARISON OF MODIFIED ATMOSPHERE, COLD CHAIN AND NANOTECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS IN THE STORAGE OF MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS.

SESSION (1) – HALL (3)

Meeting ID: 443 584 0491
Passcode: 9N48FT

09.01.2021	Time: 10 ³⁰ -12 ⁰⁰ (Turkey Local time)	MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Öner Yusuf TORAMAN
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Berkant COŞKUNER Şeyda PARLAR Yaşar EREN	<i>Konya Technical University</i>	"INVESTIGATION OF RELATIVE TECTONIC ACTIVITY OF THE KARAPINAR (KONYA) REGION BY GEOMORPHIC INDICES"
Berkant COŞKUNER Şeyda PARLAR Yaşar EREN Şükrü ARSLAN	<i>Konya Technical University</i>	"PRESENT-DAY SURFACE DEFORMATION ON THE SOUTHEASTERN EDGE OF THE KARAPINAR (SULTANIYE) GRABEN (SIYEKLIK-KARAPINAR / KONYA)"
İbrahim KONUK	<i>Artvin Coruh University</i>	ANALYSIS OF DIAMOND SOCKETS WITH ULTRASONIC METHOD
Hasan DİLBAS	<i>Van Yüzüncü Yıl University</i>	EFFECT OF CONCRETE MIXING METHODS ON STATISTICAL PARAMETERS OF RECYCLED AGGREGATE CONCRETE
Öner Yusuf TORAMAN Orkun ERSOY Şennur Neşe SEVMEZ	<i>Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University- Hacettepe University</i>	DISPERSION AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES IN PLASTIC COMPOUND BY SURFACE MODIFICATION OF CALCITE
Öner Yusuf TORAMAN Neslihan Tuğçe TURGUT	<i>Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University Orta Anadolu Mining Co.,</i>	DETERMINATION OF SOME PHYSICO-MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF CALCIUM CARBONATE ROCKS IN NIGDE REGION
Hakan ÇELEBİ Osman Mustafa TUĞ	<i>Aksaray University</i>	THE EFFECTS OF HIGH POLLUTION LOADS OF OLIVE OIL AND DAIRY INDUSTRY WASTEWATER ON DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS
Adife Şeyda YARGIÇ	<i>Bilecik Seyh Edebali University</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE PHENOL PROPORTION EFFECT USED IN THE SOLVOLYTIC LIQUEFACTION REACTION ON THE PROPERTIES OF CARBON FOAMS DERIVED FROM PISTACHIO SHELLS

SESSION (2) – HALL (1)

Meeting ID: 443 584 0491

Passcode: 9N48FT

09.01.2021	Time: 13 ⁰⁰ -14 ³⁰ (Turkey Local time)	MODERATOR: Dr. Bahar YILMAZ
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Seda ALTUNTAS	<i>Bursa Technical University</i>	BACTERIAL ADHESION, AGGREGATION AND BIOFILM MECHANISMS
Seda ALTUNTAS	<i>Bursa Technical University</i>	PRODUCTION OF MICROBIAL AND ENZYMATIC FLAVOR COMPOUNDS
Kaan YEŞİLOVA	<i>Gebze Technical University</i>	THE USING OF AL(H ₂ PO ₄) ₃ IN SUPERHYDROPHOBIC COATINGS AS A NEW GENERATION ADHESIVE
Kaan YEŞİLOVA Serkan EMİK	<i>Gebze Technical University</i>	INVESTIGATION THE EFFECT OF INORGANIC ADDITIVES ON THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY OF ACRYLIC EMULSION SYSTEMS
Bahar YILMAZ	<i>Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University</i>	DEATH EFFECTS OF SULFONATED CALIXARENE MOLECULES AND DOXORUBICIN CHEMOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS ON 3-D CANCER AND HEALTHY CELL LINES
Hasan Hüseyin DEMİR Metin UZUN Çağrı YILDIRIM	<i>Atlasjet Airline Iskenderun Technical University Erciyes University</i>	NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF AERODYNAMIC PERFORMANCE OF BIRD WING SHAPES INSPIRED BY NATURE FOR UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES
Sündüz GÖKÇEN Necati KAYA	<i>Çanakkale 18 Mart University</i>	COMPARISON OF EFFECT OF MONOCRYSTALLINE AND POLYCRYSTALLINE SOLAR PANELS ON ENERGY OUTPUTS USING LINEAR REGRESSION ANALYSIS

SESSION (2) – HALL (2)

Meeting ID: 443 584 0491

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09.01.2021	Time: 13 ⁰⁰ -14 ³⁰ (Turkey Local time)	MODERATOR: Emine Nur NACAR
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Emine Nur NACAR Sanaz NOROUZIYAN Babek ERDEBİLLİ	<i>Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University</i>	APPLICATION OF LINEAR PROGRAMMING MODEL IN MULTIPLE-CRITERIA DECISION MAKING UNDER THE FRAMEWORK OF DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS (DEA)
Emine Nur NACAR Babek ERDEBİLLİ	<i>Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University</i>	SALES PREDICTION VIA MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS
Rabia Nur CAN Salih TEKİN Babak ERDEBİLLİ	<i>TOBB University of Economics and Technology Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University</i>	INVESTIGATION OF SITE SELECTION IN NUCLEAR POWER PLANT PROJECTS WITH PYTHAGOREAN FUZZY METHOD
Seher SEYLAN	<i>Işık University</i>	THE COUNTER HEGEMONY AREA OF PAST EXTENDED TO PRESENT ON THE AXIS OF THE MEMORY: DOCUMENTARY FILM
Tuvana Başak GÜNEY Babek ERDEBİLLİ	<i>TOBB University of Economics and Technology Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University</i>	EXAMINATION OF SOME ARTICLES PUBLISHED USING DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS IN THE HEALTH FIELD IN THE WORLD
Büşra ATEŞ Alper AVCI	<i>Özkoç Hydraulic Machinery Industry</i>	DESING OF FIVE STAGED MOLDS FOR PRODUCING ENCAPSULATED PANELS USED IN RAISED ACCESS FLOORING SYSTEMS TO PRODUCE IN TURKEY
Timuçin Emre TABARU Şekip Esat HAYBER	<i>Erciyes University Kırşehir Ahi Evran University</i>	ANALYSIS OF DIAMOND SOCKETS WITH ULTRASONIC METHOD
Timuçin Emre TABARU	<i>Erciyes University</i>	ULTRA WIDEBAND SMALL SIZE Y- SHAPED MICRO STRIP PATCH ANTENNA DESIGN

SESSION (2) – HALL (3)

Meeting ID: 443 584 0491
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09.01.2021	Time: 13 ⁰⁰ -14 ³⁰ (Turkey Local time)	MODERATOR: Assist. Prof. Dr. Hilal ÇELİK
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Hilal ÇELİK	<i>Beykent University</i>	HUMAN RESOURCES PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION
Büşra ÖÇAL	<i>Recep Tayyip Erdogan University</i>	SANCTION OF FOREIGN WORKER EMPLOYMENT WITHOUT WORK PERMIT
Ulkar IMAMALIYEVA Vaskhanim ORUJOVA	<i>Baku State University</i>	ROLE OF E-GOVERNMENT IN MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT
Göksel YIKMIŞ	<i>Bingöl University</i>	ANALYSIS OF TACTICS AND SYSTEMS USED BY HEAD COACHES IN FOOTBALL IN TERMS OF PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENCE
Faik TAŞCI Yusuf BİLGE	<i>Sebahattin Zaim University</i>	THE INVESTIGATION OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS IN DSM-5 IN TERMS OF PSYCHOSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT STAGES AND EXISTENTIAL AUTHENTICITY
Zarina MAMMADOVA	<i>Kırıkkale University</i>	THE CULTURAL ELEMENTS OF THE AHISKA TURKS (REGARDING THE AHISKA TURKS LIVING IN UZUMLU DISTRICT ERZINCAN)

SESSION (3) – HALL (1)

Meeting ID: 443 584 0491

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09.01.2021	Time: 15 ³⁰ -17 ⁰⁰ (Turkey Local time)	MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülgün ÇİĞDEM
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Murat Anıl MERCAN Zeynep AKTAŞ KORAL	<i>Gebze Technical University</i>	AN ASSESSMENT ON THE GENDER WAGE GAP IN TURKEY FROM 2002 TO 2017
Gülgün ÇİĞDEM	<i>İstanbul Gelişim University</i>	A LOOK AT FEMICIDE FROM ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE: AN EMPIRICAL TEST OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INFLATION & CURRENCY AND FEMICIDE: THE CASE OF TURKEY
Sadettin Haluk ÇİTÇİ Yunis DEDE İsmail Yetkin ÖZDEN	<i>Gebze Technical University,</i>	TESTING BETA ANOMALY IN BORSA ISTANBUL
Melahat ÖNEREN Kübra SAĞLAM	<i>Kırıkkale University Yozgat Bozok University</i>	A CASE STUDY ON THE PLACE AND IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY VALUES AND FAMILY CONSTITUTION IN THE PROVISION OF FAMILY BUSINESS SUSTAINABILITY
Onur Kemal YILMAZ	<i>Bandırma OnYedi Eylül University</i>	THE IMPORTANCE OF SMART PEOPLE FOR SMART CITY
Abdulgaffar MUHAMMAD Umar Ahmed IBRAHIM Muhammad T.M. ZANGO Muhammed EL-HAMEES	<i>National Open University of Nigeria Nigerian Institute of Transport Technology</i>	THE IMPACT OF TREASURY SINGLE ACCOUNT ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF DEPOSIT MONEY BANKS IN NIGERIA: A PRE AND POST OBSERVATION
Abdulgaffar MUHAMMAD Umar Ahmed IBRAHIM Muhammad T.M. ZANGO Muhammed EL-HAMEES	<i>National Open University of Nigeria Nigerian Institute of Transport Technology</i>	EVALUATION OF EMPLOYEES' PARTICIPATION IN MANAGERIAL DECISION MAKING FOR ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE
Mustafa ÖZYEŞİL	<i>İstanbul Aydın University</i>	MARKOWITZ PORTFOLIO OPTIMIZATION MODEL: AN APPLICATION ON LISTED FIRM ON BORSA ISTANBUL-30 NATIONAL STOCK INDEX (BIST-30)

SESSION (3) – HALL (2)

Meeting ID: 443 584 0491

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09.01.2021	Time: 15³⁰-17⁰⁰ (Turkey Local time)	MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nesriřah SAYLAN
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Fatma KARACA TURHAN Osman TURHAN	Yıldız Technical University	FOSTERING A CLASSROOM COMMUNITY IN ONLINE LANGUAGE TEACHING
Fatma KARACA TURHAN Osman TURHAN	<i>Yıldız Technical University</i>	SNAPSHOT OF ONLINE FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING DURING THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK
Gamze ERYILMAZ Dilara DİBOOĞLU	İskenderun Technical University	A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHOD: CASE STUDY (CASE STUDY) WITH EXAMPLES IN TOURISM FIELD LITERATURE
Весила ШЕМШЕК Vesile ŞEMŞEK	<i>Kastamonu University</i>	ОТЗЫВЫ О ПЕРВОМ УЧЕБНОМ ЗАВЕДЕНИИ В ИСТОРИИ ИСЛАМА
Nesriřah SAYLAN	<i>Fırat University</i>	THE LIFE OF IBN JINNĪ AND HIS WORKS
Akbar VALADBIGI	Elmi-Karbordi University	STRENGTHENING SOCIAL CAPITAL, THE CRUCIAL NEED FOR EFFECTIVE AND CREATIVE SCHOOLS

SESSION (3) – HALL (3)

Meeting ID: 443 584 0491

Passcode: 9N48FT

09.01.2021	Time: 15 ³⁰ -17 ⁰⁰ (Turkey Local time)	MODERATOR: Dr. Elena BOTTS
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Yassine ENNACIRI Mohammed BETTACH	<i>Chouaib Doukkali University</i>	STUDY OF THE CONVERSION OF PHOSPHOGYPSUM BY SODIUM COMPOUNDS
Tin-Yam CHAN Muchlisin Zainal ABİDİN Amirah HURZAİD	<i>National Taiwan Ocean University- Syiah Kuala University- School of Distance Education</i>	VERIFICATION OF A PSEUDO CRYPTIC SPECIES IN THE COMMERCIALY IMPORTANT TIGER PRAWN PENAEUS MONODON FABRICIUS, 1798 (CRUSTACEA: DECAPODA: PENAEIDAE) FROM ACEH PROVINCE IN INDONESIA
Elena BOTTS	<i>Johns Hopkins University</i>	CAN WE USEFULLY TALK ABOUT A FAILURE OF INTELLIGENCE? A THEORY OF MIND PERSPECTIVE
Teona KVANTCHIANI	<i>Tbilisi State University</i>	MIGRATION AND SACRAL SPACE CONSTRUING ASPECTS AMONG GEORGIAN ECO-MIGRANTS
Enis Nadia Md YUSOF	<i>University Sains Malaysia</i>	SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIES AND CYTOTOXICITY OF THOSEMICARBAZONE SCHIFF BASES AND THEIR ORGANATIN(IV) COMPOUNDS
Nik Norliati Fitri Md NOR	<i>University Sains Malaysia</i>	LIVING ARRANGEMENT PATTERNS OF THE MALAY ELDERLY IN CITIES OF PENANG, MALAYSIA

SESSION (1)- HALL (1)

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10.01.2021	Time: 12 ⁰⁰ -14 ⁰⁰ (Turkey Local time)	MODERATOR: <i>Dr. Paula BUSUKU</i>
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Alex Clarkson	<i>University of Mpumalanga</i>	AN EXAMPLE OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE: MARTIN LUTHER KING
Jayne Hall	<i>Brown University</i>	THEORY IN US FOREIGN POLICY
Kelwyn Shaw Luke Millard	<i>University of Zululand</i>	THE APARTHEID REGIME AND THE BEGINNING OF THE END: SHARPEVILLE MASSACRE
Carolyn Kapp	<i>University of Education</i>	BRITAIN AND FRANCE FROM FASHODA CRISIS TO FRIENDSHIP AGREEMENT
Paula Busuku	<i>Ashesi University</i>	AN AFRICAN-CENTERED ECONOMIC MODEL: AFRICAN SOCIALISM
Jeanne Hoadley	<i>Ibn Tofail University</i>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICIES: INDUSTRY, TRADE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICIES FROM HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE
Barbara Mackay Brian Belle	<i>University of Nigeria</i>	CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
Rebecca Hare Emma Gustafsson	<i>Witwatersrand Üniversitesi</i>	THE CONCEPT OF THE PEACEKEEPING, PEACEBUILDING AND PEACE ENFORCEMENT: TODAY'S PEACE BUILDING OPERATIONS POSITIONS

SESSION (1) – HALL (2)

Meeting ID: 443 584 0491

Passcode: 9N48FT

10.01.2021	Time: 12 ⁰⁰ -14 ⁰⁰ (Turkey Local time)	MODERATOR: <i>Dr. Zahidə İSMAYILZADƏ</i>
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Rodney Sealy	<i>Webster University</i>	NUCLEAR STRATEGY IS NOT REALLY A STRATEGY: NUCLEAR WAR IS UNTHINKABLE
Shihaam Giba Kamila Yoshida	<i>Kookmin University</i>	FROM THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION TO THE COLD WAR ERA THE EVOLUTION OF WAR: FROM INDUSTRIAL WARS TO MANEUVERING WARS
Məhəmməd Hacıye	<i>Azerbaijan International University</i>	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN AMERICA
Zahidə İsmayılzadə	<i>Azerbaijan International University</i>	NEWCASTLE XƏSTƏLİYİ VİRUSU
Arif Məmmədov	<i>Lankaran State University</i>	YERLİ TOYUQ XƏSTƏLİYİ
Rəşad Süleymanov	<i>Gence Devlet Aqrar Üniversitesi</i>	COMMON ANTIBIOTICS' EFFECTS

SESSION (1) – HALL (3)

Meeting ID: 443 584 0491

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10.01.2021	Time: 12 ⁰⁰ -14 ⁰⁰ (Turkey Local time)	MODERATOR: <i>Dr. Aytən Şərifzadə</i>
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Turan Zeynallı	<i>Independent Researcher</i>	THE BASIS OF SPATIAL PLANNING
Seymur Aslanlı	<i>Azerbaijan University of Architecture and Construction</i>	NEGATIVE EFFECT OF FROST ON AGRICULTURE
Anar Paşayev Odil Kagawa	<i>Azerbaijan International University</i>	ОЦЕНКА ПЛАНА РАЗВИТИЯ СИСТЕМЫ ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ И БАЗОВОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ПЛАН ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ НА ОСНОВЕ ПРЕДПОЛОЖЕНИЙ СИСТЕМЫ ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ С АКЦЕНТ НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ
Aytən Şərifzadə	<i>Azerbaijan International University</i>	STALIN POLICIES IN THE CENTRAL ASIA (1928-1952)
Günəl Məmmədova	<i>Khazar University</i>	BORDER PROBLEMS IN THE CONTEXT OF RUSSIA AND THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE
Vüqar Həsənov	<i>Khazar University</i>	THE ROLE OF BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTIONS IN THE WORLD REVOLUTIONS
Tural Həmidli	<i>Azerbaijan University of Architecture and Construction</i>	ART-POLITICS RELATIONS
Nurlan Nəbiyev	<i>Kyrgyz Russian Slavic University</i>	NATION-BUILDING PROCESS IN KYRGYZTAN AFTER INDEPENDENCE

SESSION (2) – HALL (1)

Meeting ID: 443 584 0491
Passcode: 9N48FT

10.01.2021	Time: 15 ⁰⁰ -17 ⁰⁰ (Turkey Local time)	MODERATOR: Sevil HƏSƏNOVA
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Achraf Benatia	<i>International University of Rabat</i>	SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: BOSNIA GENOCIDE, RWANDAN GENOCIDE AND COLOMBIAN CIVIL WAR
Şahin Rəcəbov	<i>Independent Researcher</i>	SOCIAL MEDIA EFFECTS ON TERRORISM
Rəşad Qarayev	<i>Baku Slavic University</i>	THE IMPORTANCE OF TRANSBOUNDARY WATER IN TERMS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA
Sevinc Məmmədova	<i>Tajik National University</i>	NATION-BUILDING PROCESS IN TAJIKISTAN AFTER INDEPENDENCE
Cavid Süleymanlı	<i>Azerbaijan State University of Culture and Arts</i>	PUTIN'S ERA AND THE ANNEXATION OF CRIMEA: SANCTIONS AND REACTIONS
Sevil Həsənova	<i>Kazakh Institute of Finance</i>	DIMENSIONS OF GLOBALIZATION AROUND DISCUSSIONS
Aydan Orucova	<i>International University of Humanities and Development</i>	POST SOVIET RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND UKRAINE
Letta CLEGG	<i>Cape Town University</i>	THE IMPACT OF EBOLA VIRUS IN THE HEALTH POLICY OF CONGO REPUBLIC

SESSION (2) – HALL (2)

Meeting ID: 443 584 0491

Passcode: 9N48FT

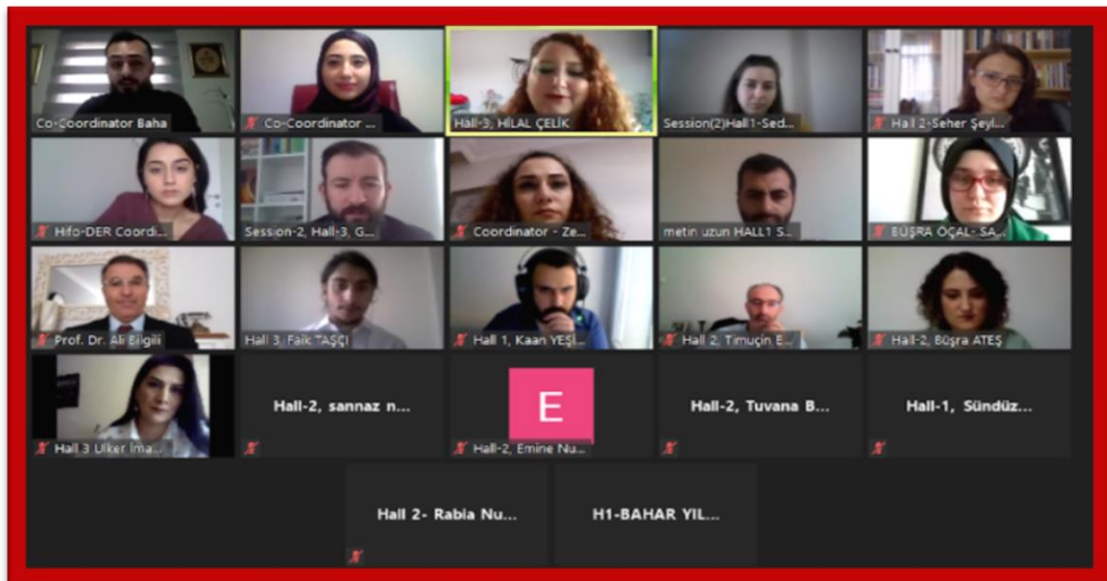
10.01.2021	Time: 15 ⁰⁰ -17 ⁰⁰ (Turkey Local time)	MODERATOR: Dr. Miriam MADJOZI
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Elena Gholam	<i>International University of Rabat</i>	EUROSCEPTICISM: EFFECTS OF EUROSCEPTICISM TO 2017 FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS
Huang Zhao	<i>Xiamen University</i>	BUSINESS-NATION BRANDING IN TURKEY
Ching Yanx Muang Liu Wang Chaby Wang	<i>Xiamen University</i>	ENVIRONMENTALISM IN BUSINESS: ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS, SUSTAINABILITY, SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND COMPANIES' REPUTATION
Bryan Roberts Casey Londo	<i>Independent Researchers</i>	TURKEY-EU COOPERATION: TURKEY'S SOLITUDE WITHOUT EUROPEAN UNION
Anastasia Papas	<i>University of Patras</i>	TURKISH-GREEK RELATIONS AFTER WORLD WAR I: SIXTY YEARS OF VICIOUS CIRCLE
Yolandi Mbulu	<i>Cape Town University</i>	POLITICS AND LAW IN SOUTH AFRICA: THE CASE OF ZUMA
John Marais	<i>Cape Town University</i>	COLONIAL HISTORY OF NAMIBIA AND TODAY'S ECONOMY
Miriam Madjozi	<i>Cape Town University</i>	DOMESTIC CONFLICTS IN SOUTH SUDAN FROM PAST TO PRESENT

SESSION (2) - HALL (3)

Meeting ID: 443 584 0491
Passcode: 9N48FT

10.01.2021	Time: 15 ⁰⁰ -17 ⁰⁰ (Turkey Local time)	MODERATOR: <i>Prof. Dr. Leyla Xəlilova</i>
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Peter Mill Robert Smith	<i>University of Tulsa</i>	EUROPEAN UNION COMMON FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY (CFSP) AND ITS STRUCTURAL WEAKNESSES
Nigar İsmayılzadə	<i>Baku Slavic University</i>	TURKEY IN THE STRUCTURE OF EUROPEAN SECURITY AND DEFENSE POLICY (EDSP)
Simon Muller	<i>Independent Researcher</i>	ROLE OF GERMANY BETWEEN TURKEY AND EUROPEAN UNION
Leyla Xəlilova	<i>Baku Slavic University</i>	SECURITY DIMENSION OF TURKEY-EU RELATIONS AND THE IMPORTANCE OF TURKEY'S PARTNERSHIP
Yonatan Orton	<i>Independent Researcher</i>	ZIONISM: NATIONALISM ISSUES OF JEWS
Sasha Visser	<i>Cape Town University</i>	CONFLICT AND RESOLUTIONS IN CENTRAL AFRICA: FROM YESTERDAY TO TODAY
Robin Morgan	<i>University of Pretoria</i>	ZIMBABWE'S OPPOSITION LEADER ROY BENNETT HELICOPTER CRASH INVESTIGATION

-CONGRESS'S PHOTOS-



Recording... You are viewing Dr. Rina Demjaha's screen View Options

TREATMENT

- Whilst there is generally no cure for a rare disease, there have been huge advances in treatment options. Only 5% of rare diseases have adequate treatments
- Landmark breakthroughs in genetic therapies: viral mediated gene transfer and CAR-T therapies
- The goal for first generation treatments was survival, but second generation treatments are now helping patients live a more 'normal' life and enjoy a better quality of living
- Today infants with rare diseases can often live much longer and grow up to enjoy the milestones of life through childhood, adolescence and adulthood.
- Treatment can be life-saving and life-changing.

Umute Start Video Participants 24 Chat Share Screen Pause/Stop Recording Reactions Leave

Prof. Dr. Ken...
Co-Coordina...
Co-Coordina...
Chair - Dr. Ke...
Coordinator...
Dr. Rina Demjaha

Recording... View

Hifoder

Hipofosfatazya Hastalığı ile Mücadele Demeği

Anasayfa Dernek Hakkında Hastalık Hakkında Hastalar

HİPOFOSFATAZYA HASTALIĞIYLA MÜCADELENİN GÜÇLÜ SAVAŞÇILARI

Haber24

ELİMİN EDİLMİŞ DÜNYA GENİ HİPİFOSFATAZYA HASTALILIĞI İLE MÜCADELENİN GÜÇLÜ SAVAŞÇILARI

Dr. Rina Demjaha

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**3RD INTERNATIONAL ISTANBUL
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
CONGRESS**



**Comparison of Effect of Monocrystalline and Polycrystalline Solar Panels
on Energy Outputs using Linear Regression Analysis**

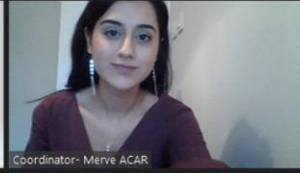
Sündüz GÖKÇEN & Necati KAYA



Recording



Prof. Dr. Ali Bilgili



Coordinator- Merve ACAR



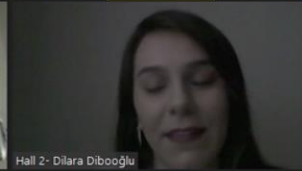
Fátma Karaca Turhan



coordinator zela



Co-coordinator Baha Yilmaz



Hall 2- Dilara Diboğlu

Hall 2 Vesile Şim...

Hall 2 Başak Han...

Nesrişah saylan

RARE DISEASES: MORE COMMON THAN YOU THINK?

Rare diseases are defined as those affecting a small percentage of a population – fewer than 200,000 in the U.S. and fewer than 1 in 2,000 in Europe

≈ **7,000**
DISEASES ARE
CLASSIFIED
AS RARE

CHILDREN
ACCOUNT FOR
50%
OF RARE DISEASE PATIENTS



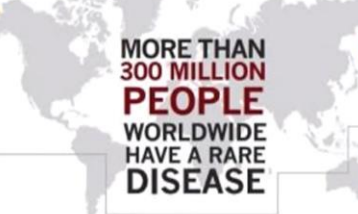
95% OF RARE DISEASES HAVE
NO FDA-APPROVED
DRUG TREATMENT



**MORE THAN
80%**
OF RARE DISEASES
ARE CAUSED BY
FAULTY GENES



**MORE THAN
300 MILLION
PEOPLE
WORLDWIDE
HAVE A RARE
DISEASE**



12 NOVARTIS-CREATED
TREATMENTS FOR
RARE DISEASES
ARE ON THE MARKET



SCIENTISTS AT THE NOVARTIS INSTITUTES FOR
BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH ARE WORKING ON
TREATMENTS FOR MORE THAN
40 RARE DISEASES



NOVARTIS

February 28 is World Rare Disease Day



Investigation of the effect of disease activity and functionality on activity performance in individuals with ankylosing spondylitis

Asst. Prof. Ph.D. PT. S. Yaprak Cetin

Akdeniz University

Faculty of Health Sciences

Department of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation

Antalya Turkey



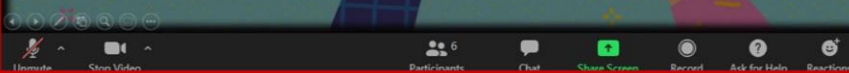
FOSTERING A CLASSROOM COMMUNITY IN ONLINE LANGUAGE TEACHING

Fatma Karaca Turhan, Osman Turhan
Yıldız Technical University

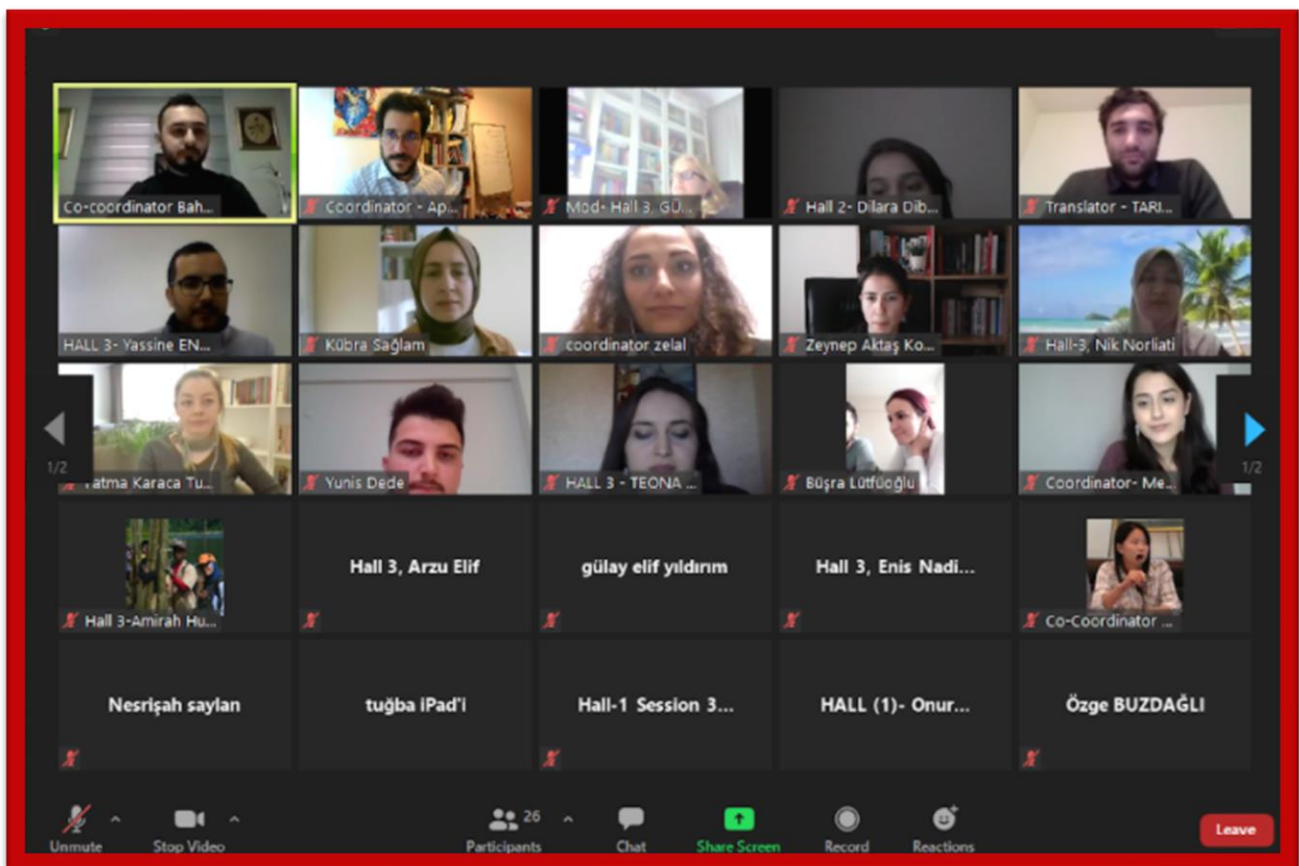
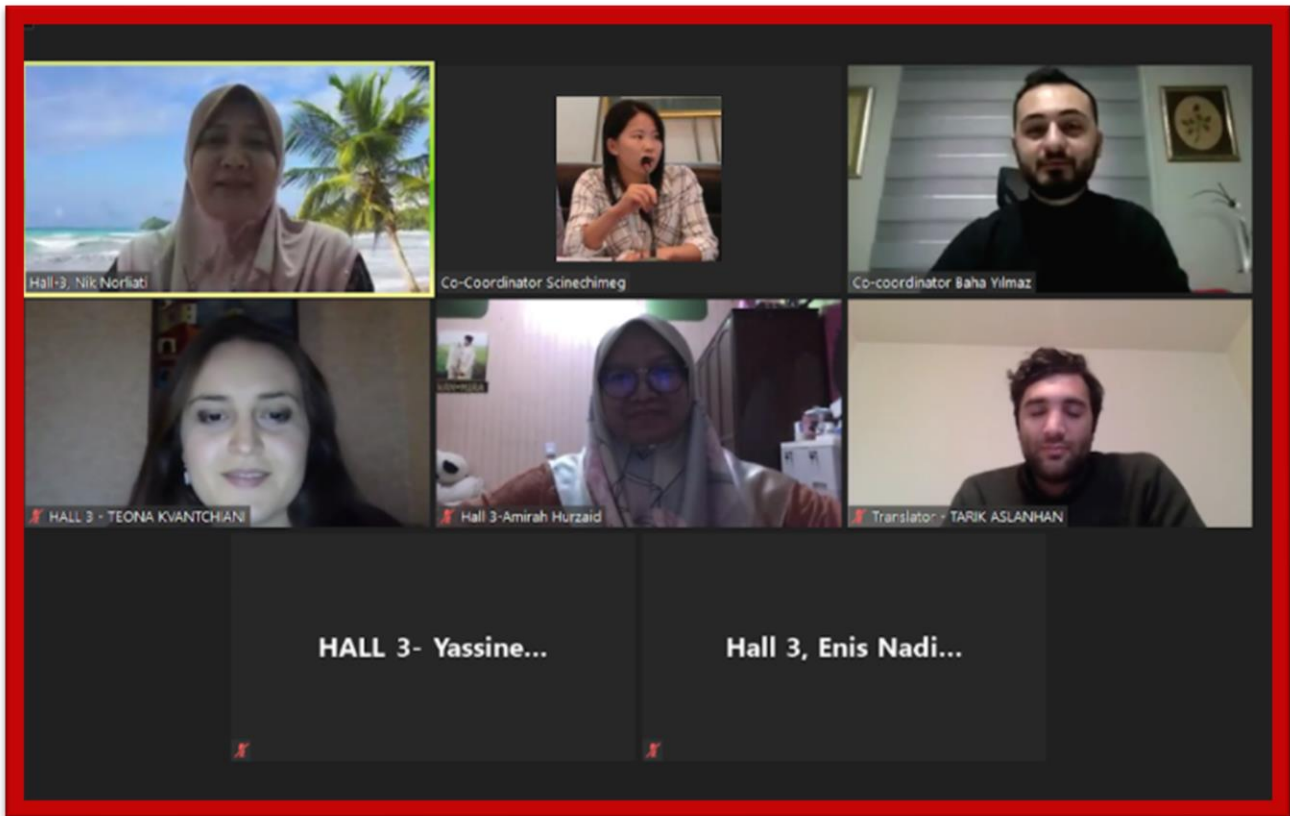


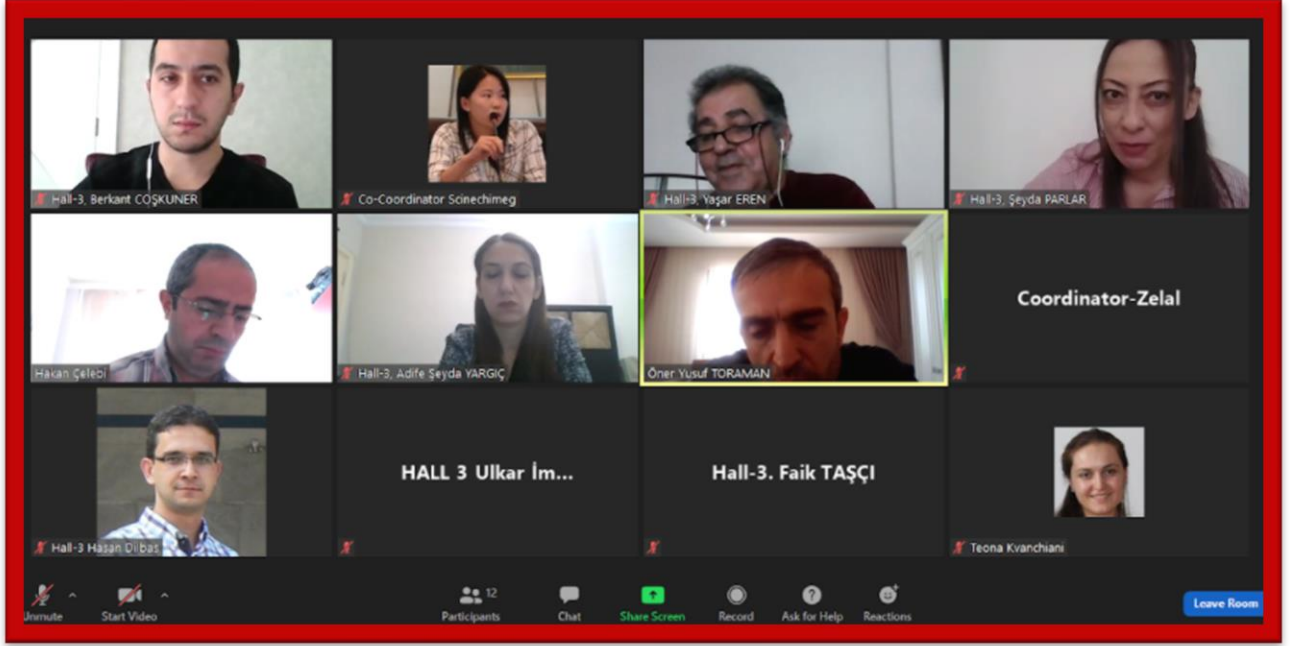
Nesrişah sayilan

Hall 2 Vesile Şi...



Leave Room





Opening Speech by Prof. Dr. Kenan DAĞCI

(President, Regional Development Studies Institute-RDSI, Albany, New York, USA)

January 09, 2021

Good Morning, my name is Kenan Dagci, and it is my privilege and pleasure on behalf of Regional Development Studies Institute-RDSI to welcome you here today. Professor Kaan Diyarbakirlioglu and I founded the RDSI in New York in 2019. Professor Diyarbakirlioglu will give you more information about the RDSI.

We are delighted to have you with us to participate and share in our 3rd International Istanbul Scientific Research Congress. Thank you for coming. That many of you have attended from long distances to be here serves as a reminder to us all just how important our work is.

RDSI is committed to actively raising the quality of life for everyone. We want all people, regardless of race, creed, or circumstance to achieve their full potential. Our task is to make it possible. Our mission is to do scientific research to make this real. I believe that this congress and its outcomes will be a part of that.

We are honored to have three distinguished Keynote speakers, Professor Ali Bilgili, Professor Eul-Teo Lee and Dr. Rina Demjaha with us today. All three are esteemed specialists in their expertise field. Professor Eul-Teo Lee and I met at Cornell University in the USA when we were visiting scholars there. He has been working for Kunsan National University in South Korea. I want to thank him, Professor Ali Bilgili, and Dr. Rina Demjaha for their participation and contribution to the congress.

Prepare yourself to be challenged, excited, and inspired!

And before I handover to Professor Eul-Teo Lee, I would like to thank Chairman of the Congress, Professor Kaan Diyarbakirlioglu, Scientific committee members, and organizing committee members Baha Yılmaz, Zelal Adanmış, Merve Acar, Sena Öncü, Ali İhsan Kaya, Kerem Altıntop, Tuba Fırat and Shinechimeg Khurelbaatar. They worked a lot to organize this congress. We couldn't make it without them.

I want to say once more on behalf of the RDSI organizing committee, welcome. It is wonderful to see you all here.

Thank you very much once again. I wish you have a productive congress.

Keynote Speech by Prof. Dr. Eul-Teo, Lee
(Keynote Speaker, Kunsan National University, South Korea)

January 09, 2021

The Relationship between Remote Home Work, Leadership, and Human Resource Management

The biggest change in business since the pandemic is that remote home work has spread throughout the world as part of social distancing. Since Covid 19, many workers have been working from home. In the past, remote home work or telework, which was selective or limited to some special occupations, has also been implemented for general white-collar workers over the past year. Through this, we confirmed the possibility of popularizing remote home work in business.

It costs money, but it was not difficult to get members to work remotely from home using the latest technology and tools. However, many companies complained of difficulties in managing remote home work. There were difficulties in leadership and human resource management such as employee participation, motivation, human relations, and performance management. New leadership and human resource management are needed to lead networked organizations such as working from home. This study explores the new leadership for remote home work management and discusses changes in human resource management.

The new leadership requires leaders to be able to properly use remote tools and to manage employees periodically through remote tools. The remote tool refers to the company's information system, SNS, chat application, and mobile phone, and actively uses these tools to manage employees. However, it should be noted that overly intervening and interfering with the subordinate's work through a remote tool can degrade the subordinate's motivation.

Leaders should not manage their subordinates like face-to-face relationships. In a non-face-to-face relationship, excessive interference with the leader's subordinates violates the subordinate's autonomy, which can lower the subordinate's motivation. The big advantage of remote home work is that it gives employees time and spatial autonomy. Leaders should not be overlooked that they must be able to manage them properly while giving their subordinates time and spatial autonomy.

In the situation of working from home, leadership is also necessary to induce active participation of subordinates. Without the participation of subordinates, it is difficult to make decisions, and it is difficult to achieve more innovative results. Subordinates should be able to share opinions with the leader and with each other. This is possible through the company's information system, SNS, and various chat applications. Leaders should set a certain time to provide opportunities for each other to talk. In this process, the leader needs to set the rules of the conversation so that the conversation can be productive.

New leadership needs to clearly dictate and measure subordinates' work goals and performance. In a face-to-face relationship, leader can check the progress of subordinate's goals or performance through frequent interactions and discuss with each other. However, since frequent interaction is difficult in a non-face-to-face relationship, it is necessary for the leader to clearly set the subordinate's work goals and performance in advance. In addition, the leader can check the performance of the subordinates every day or at least 2-3 days, ensuring the subordinate's time and spatial autonomy and manage them under unsupervision.

It is also necessary to change the human resource system according to the new leadership. Earlier, in remote home work, the new leadership needed to clearly dictate and measure the work goals and performance of subordinates. Performance management does not stop at the leadership level, it is necessary to link the work goals and performances of employees with the HR system.

Performance evaluation is generally conducted annually. However, in the case of working from home, it would be better to manage employees' goals every day or 2-3 days. The reason is that leaders cannot meet their subordinates in person and manage them in the long term, so leaders need to check their subordinates' performance in the short term. It is also necessary to change the performance evaluation system. Instead of evaluating the performance of members on a year-to-year basis, it is a periodic evaluation of performance in the shortest possible period.

It is also necessary to compensate employees for performance on a daily basis. Of course, the wages will be paid on a monthly basis, but compensation for daily performance can increase the motivation of members on a daily basis. For example, these days, people send a drink coupon to someone via SNS or smartphone. If a leader sends a mobile coupon to a member who performs well on a daily basis, it will increase the motivation for his subordinates to work.

There are also special considerations when recruiting personnel. In order for companies to make remote home work more popular, they need to hire people who have a strong sense of responsibility, that is, people who can work autonomously and achieve their goals without a supervisor. The more people who can manage their goals without a supervisor, the higher the outcome of remote home work will be.

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RARE DISEASES: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

According to the latest data there are currently around 8000 rare diseases and approximately 350 million people affected by these disorders worldwide. Rare diseases are serious, often chronic, progressive and in some cases life-threatening. Unfortunately, even nowadays these diseases are difficult to identify due to the deficit of medical information and scientific research. Moreover, the majority of clinicians is unfamiliar with uncommon expressions of common disorders and have little or no experience with rare diseases. As a result, many patients with rare disease are misdiagnosed or get a delay in the diagnostics of the disease which directly impacts the outcome of the medical treatment and well-being of the patient overall.

This article analyses rare diseases from a global perspective and aims to identify the difficulties of the individuals with rare diseases, find ways to minimize the obstacles during diagnostics and provision of the treatment in order to offer better performance of the medical staff, and in the long run greater benefit for the patients.

Keywords: *Rare diseases; public health; orphan diseases; treatment; healthcare.*

**THE COUNTER HEGEMONY AREA OF PAST EXTENDED TO PRESENT ON THE AXIS
OF THE MEMORY: DOCUMENTARY FILM**

*BELLEK VE HATIRLAMA EKSENİNDE ŞİMDİYE UZANAN GEÇMİŞİN KARŞI HEGEMONYA
ALANI: BELGESEL SİNEMA*

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ABSTRACT

Documentaries traditionally have the ability to capture and record the reality critically and differently from mass media. However, in recent years documentary has come to the forefront as a way of expressing and understanding the, intellectual, ethnical, cultural, social discrimination that have become more visible and the conflict that they have caused. While the dominant ideology uses mass media increasingly to embrace its values to masses, current documentary creates an area where the people outside the dominant ideology can express their opinions. In other words, counter-hegemony is created by the counter-discourse developed by the today's documentary, which is confronted as the field of struggle against the discourse on the identity othering by the dominant ideology. In the arena of this counter hegemony, the "other" described by the accepted identity of society from his/her point of view tells herself /himself and what lived. With this approach, the documentary becomes a public space in which the identity grayed, distorted and imprisoned in certain area by the dominant discourse can express itself, its past and its existence. On the other hand, the documentaries in which the existing social order is criticized, set the director not as the result seeker or situation descriptor, but as guiding by conveying the events. The director who deals with the "other" while witnessing the impressions of the marginalized identity, also makes the audience as a partner of this journey. The viewpoint of the director intends to transcend the boundaries of reality invites the audience to question the social memory, prejudice, and stereotypes shaped by the dominant ideology. In this way, the audience accompanied to the journey taken by the other memory to remember the past. The director opening the way for the audience to develop a new perspective on the "other" and dominant discourse with these questions in audience mind, tries to convey how the history is remembered by centralizing the human stories. In this study, the way of remembering in *Mother Derdo and Walnut Tree* (Serdar Önal, 2016), was awarded the Best Documentary at the Istanbul Film Festival in 2017, is analyzed by Henri Bergson's approach of matter and memory in the process of remembering.

Key Words: *Documentary, counter hegemony, matter, memory*

**COMPARISON OF EFFECT OF MONOCRYSTALLINE AND POLYCRYSTALLINE
SOLAR PANELS ON ENERGY OUTPUTS USING LINEAR REGRESSION ANALYSIS**

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ABSTRACT

In this study, we compare energy output efficiencies of two different types of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels i.e., monocrystalline with 95 W and polycrystalline with 105 W. We found that energy output efficiency of monocrystalline solar PV panels is higher than polycrystalline solar PV panels by using linear regression model created in Minitab 15 statistical software. This study can be utilized to design the experimental systems consisting of the maximum energy efficiency. “This work was supported by Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, The Scientific Research Coordination Unit, Project number: FYL-2020-3244”

Keywords: *Energy efficiency, Monocrystalline PV panel, Polycrystalline PV panel, Regression analysis,*

**INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF DISEASE ACTIVITY AND FUNCTIONALITY ON
ACTIVITY PERFORMANCE IN INDIVIDUALS WITH ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Ankylosing Spondylitis (AS) is a chronic inflammatory rheumatic disease affecting the axial skeleton. Axial skeletal degenerations, joint limitations, and pain in AS cause limitations in individuals' self-care, leisure time and productive activities.

Purpose: The aim of our study was to investigation the relationship between activity performance and disease activity and functionality in individuals with AS.

Methodology: 83 individuals (52 men, 31 women) with a mean age of 41.28±18.92 were included in the study. Canada Occupational Performance Measure (COPM) was used to evaluate the activity performance, the Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index (BASDAI) to evaluate the disease activity and the Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Functionality Index (BASFI) to evaluate the functionality.

Results: According to Canada Occupational Performance Measure (COPM), individuals' activity performance score was 4.72 points and satisfaction score was 2.28 points. A negative correlation was found between COPM and BASDAI and BASFI (p: 0.00-0.01).

Conclusion: According to the results of our study, the activity performance of individuals with AS decreases as the disease activity increases and functionality decreases. It is recommended that individuals with AS should be included in rehabilitation programs by determining activity limitations in routine evaluation.

Keywords: *Ankylosing spondylitis, activity performance, disease activity*

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INVESTIGATION OF THE PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF PETROSELINUM CRISPUM ON
SCOPOLAMINE-INDUCED MEMORY DYSFUNCTION

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ABSTRACT

Background: Alzheimer's disease, is the most common type of dementia, characterized by learning and memory impairments is a neurodegenerative disease¹. Oxidative stress², cholinergic neuronal loss³ and neuroinflammation⁴ processes play a crucial role pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. Scopolamine blocks the muscarinic receptors of acetylcholine causes learning and memory impairments⁵. *Petroselinum crispum* is a green plant which contains many antioxidant substance such as flavonoids, carotenoids and ascorbic acid⁶.

Purpose: In this study, the aim to investigate that known high antioxidant activity of *Petroselinum crispum* extract has protective effects on scopolamine-induced memory impairment by using biochemical methods.

Methodology: In this study, 32 Wistar albino male and female rats were used. Rats were randomly assigned to 4 group as following: control (C), scopolamine (SCOP; 1mg/kg, i.p.), scopolamine + Galantamine (GAL; 1.5 mg/kg, oral) and scopolamine + *Petroselinum crispum* (PC; 2 g/kg, oral). To evaluate the cognitive performance of the rats, new object recognition test and Morris water maze test were performed at the end of 14 days. Immediately after cognition tests, the rats were decapitated and hippocampus and prefrontal cortex tissues were collected. Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) activity, malondialdehyde (MDA) and glutathione (GSH) levels were studied on the tissue samples. Additionally, M₁ receptor expression, bcl-2/bax ratio, casp-9 and casp-3 expressions were measured by Western blot method.

Results: The results of the cognitive assessment showed that cognitive ability of scopolamine group was decreased and administration of PC extract was increased. Scopolamine induced AChE activity, casp-3 and casp-9 expressions and MDA levels while M₁ receptor expression, bcl-2/bax ratio and GSH levels reduced. All treatment with PC extract reversed the effects of scopolamine treated group.

Conclusion: The results propose that PC extract has protective effects against scopolamine induced oxidative stress and memory dysfunctions.

Keywords: *Petroselinum Crispum*; Scopolamine; Acetylcholinesterase; Oxidative stress

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**LIVING ARRANGEMENT PATTERNS OF THE MALAY ELDERLY IN CITIES OF
PENANG, MALAYSIA**

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ABSTRACT

Malaysia has an urbanization rate of 79.8 percent, while Penang has 96.2 percent, exceeding the national urbanization level. Malaysia's demographic is expected to become the oldest country by 2030, with 15 percent of the elderly. Based on Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) in 2020, the total population will be 10.7 percent or 3.50 million of the total population. Penang recorded the third-highest population density after Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya at 1,691 people per square kilometre. The number of elderly in Penang is 13.4 percent of the total population. The issue of living arrangement patterns of the elderly is pertinent to be discussed in identifying the support level of family members towards the elderly. This study examines living arrangement patterns of Malay elderly in cities of Penang. The research method used in this study is quantitative by distributing questionnaires for data collection. Total respondents are 340 Malay elderly selected by purposive sampling. The study found 63.5 percent of respondents are male in the age group of 65-69 years. Based on the living arrangement patterns, the results found the majority of respondents are a married couple who live with their unmarried children with an average household of four to five people. The increase of elderly in Malaysia is inevitable, and it will be a great challenge for the country, especially in providing support for them. This, certainly requires cooperation between government agencies, private agencies, societies and family members by not perceiving the elderly as a burdensome.

Keywords: *living arrangements, elderly, cities, Penang, Malaysia*

BACTERIAL ADHESION, AGGREGATION AND BIOFILM MECHANISMS

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ABSTRACT

Understanding the basic structures involved in the adhesion of microbial cells is important not only to explain cellular functions in microbiology, but also to explain bacterial infections that produce biofilms in medicine and sufficient cell aggregation for biological product recovery in biotechnology. While bacterial adhesion on surfaces poses a problem in a wide range of areas including medical implants, water treatment systems and industrial processes, it is one of the most important criteria for probiotic microorganisms that we know to be useful. Otherwise, it will not be possible for them to offer therapeutic effects. Adhesion is a complex living cell property that involves multi-step processes in which both non-specific (hydrogen bonding, hydrophobic, van der Waals, electrostatic and macromolecular forces) and specific ligand receptor mechanisms (molecular recognition between receptors and ligands) play a role. It plays an important role in various cellular processes including cellular communication, inflammation, infection. Adhesion to a surface is one of the survival mechanisms for bacteria. It is known that the first stage in colonization and biofilm formation is adhesion. Bacteria have two different structures in one environment; a) planktonic cell; freely in solution, b) if it is a biofilm cell; they are fixed to a surface, within certain limits. Biofilms have been known since 1674, when Antonie van Leuwenhoek used his primitive but effective microscope to identify structures in the sediment scraped from the human tooth surface. Aggregation; It is expressed as the reversible clustering of bacterial cells belonging to the same (auto-aggregation) or two different bacterial strains (co-aggregation). Today, thanks to many advances in technology and laboratory applications, adhesion, aggregation and biofilm mechanisms can be examined. In this study, it is aimed to give adhesion, aggregation, biofilm mechanisms, related theories, bacterial cell structures effective in adhesion and control methods used to prevent adhesion.

Keywords: *adhesion, aggregation, biofilm, cell structures, mechanism*

PRODUCTION OF MICROBIAL AND ENZYMATIC FLAVOR COMPOUNDS

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ABSTRACT

Flavor and fragrance compounds is an industry with an estimated value of \$ 27 billion and whose market volume is expanding by 4% each year. This represents more than a quarter of the world food additives market. In general, they are obtained from the matrix containing the compound, usually by extraction from vegetable sources. However, the low efficiency and difficult isolation make the process costly. The quality of synthetic aroma and fragrance compounds obtained as a result of chemical reactions is considered far from their natural counterparts. In addition, the increasing demand of consumers for natural products reveals the need for alternative processes. For flavor production, microbial biosynthesis or biotransformation methods are seen as a promising alternative solution. These bioprocesses, based on microorganisms and enzymes, involve the synthesis of flavors and odors as secondary metabolites during the fermentation of nutrients such as sugars and amino acids. These processes are Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) status by organizations such as the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and their production is encouraged by the relevant organization. Moreover, biotransformation methodology for producing flavor compounds is seen as an environmentally friendly technology as it enables the recycling of agricultural industrial waste. In recent years, certain microorganisms have come to the fore in the production of flavorings biologically. Flavor production by microbiological methods can be achieved through *de novo* synthesis and biotransformation. With *de novo* synthesis, it is possible to produce a mixture of several aroma compounds using the entire metabolic system of the microorganism, while a single flavor compound is produced by specific pathways in biotransformation. In this study, it is aimed to give the production techniques and related literature study findings of microbial and enzymatic flavor compounds.

Keywords: *Flavor compounds, biosynthesis, biotransformation, enzymes, microorganisms*

**EFFECT OF CONCRETE MIXING METHODS ON STATISTICAL PARAMETERS OF
RECYCLED AGGREGATE CONCRETE**

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ABSTRACT

Factors such as urban renewal processes, natural disasters, change in consumptions causes demolition of structures in cities and re-construction of demolished structures. Thus, construction and demolition waste (CDW) trouble has been occurred in the cities. Despite reuse of waste and no brutal release of waste into nature as a result of environmental approaches, It is seen that there are many steps and researches that need to be done in this field for CDW and also many problems await solutions [1]. To enlighten the solution of CDW, CDW is considered as a material for concrete, i.e., recycled aggregate (RA). Hence, the effect of concrete mixing techniques has been investigated in this study using RA in the mixes. The Absolute Volume Method (AVM) [2] specified in TS 802 (2016) developed by the Turkish Standards Institute and the Equivalent Mortar Volume Method (EMV) [3] proposed in the literature have been taken into account in the design of concretes. The gradation of aggregate in the mixes are constant. Natural aggregate concrete (NAC) designed according to AVM is considered as control one. Recycled aggregate concrete designed according to AVM (RAC1) and EVM (RAC2) include 4-22.4 mm RA replacing 4-22.4 mm natural aggregate (NA) in concrete with constant gradation. As a result, three concrete series such as NAC, RAC1 and RAC2 are designed and C30/37 strength class is selected for all. Each concrete series include thirty cubic specimens with the dimension of 15x15x15 cm and concretes are produced in the laboratory. Then, the specimens are cured in 22±2°C water for 28 days and compressive strength tests are conducted at the age of 28 days on the specimens. Strength class of concretes and statistical parameters of compressive strength data for each series are examined. According to the pure compressive strength test results, NAC has C30/37 strength class. However, it is determined that RAC1 is not in C30/37 strength class and has C25/30 strength class. Besides, RAC2 is in C35/45 strength class. In addition, it is found that standard deviation (SD) is affected by RA and mixing procedures such as AVM and EVM and the maximum SD is observed for RAC2. It is suggested to be appropriate to analyze the results with advanced statistical methods.

**ANALYSIS OF 219 PATIENTS WITH CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME WHO
UNDERWENT SURGERY IN TERMS OF PERSONAL RISK FACTORS**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Aim: Neuropathy caused by compression of the median nerve in the wrist is defined as Carpal Tunnel Syndrome (CTS). CTS is the most common neuropathy among all peripheral neuropathies with a rate of 90%. Its annual incidence in the general population is around 3% (Mondelli et al., 2002). CTS shows indications of numbness, weakness of the fingers which develops gradually over the years, and sometimes thinning of the muscle mass in the palm. This chronic process causes discomfort for patients both in social and business life. Some personal factors are effective in the development of CTS. Among these factors, gender, age and obesity are important (George, 1999. Kleopa, 2015). The purpose of this study is to retrospectively examine patients with CTS who were operated in our clinic in terms of personal risk factors and evaluate the results.

Material and method: 219 patients, who were operated between January 2010 and September 2013 with a diagnosis of moderate and severe CTS, according to clinic examination and EMG (electromyograph) results, were included in the study. The age, gender and body mass index (BMI) records of the patients were obtained. EMG findings and these personal factors were evaluated together.

Findings: 188 (86%) of the patients were female, 31 (14%) were male. The average age of all patients was 52.1 ± 11.4 (age range 21-83), of female patients was 50.5 ± 10.5 (age range 21-76) and of male patients was 62.4 ± 11.5 (age range 37-83). 149 of the female patients were between the ages of 30-60 and the number of male patients in the same age range was 18. Only 5 of the male patients were under 50 years old. In the evaluation of BMI, Six patients were normal (BMI = 20-24.99), 158 (72%) patients were overweight (BMI = 25-29.99), 55 (25%) patients were obese (BMI > 30). All of the obese patients and 98 of the overweight patients had severe CTS (70%) and the other 66 patients had moderate (30%) CTS findings in their EMG. There was no proportionally significant difference between genders in terms of BMI.

Result: CTS is very common in middle-aged women and in people who are overweight and obese according to their BMI. In addition, this group has a distinctly severe neuropathy. The fight against obesity is indisputably important for CTS as in many diseases. However, we are of the opinion that more detailed studies should be conducted on the fact that CTS is more common in middle-aged women and less common in men of the same age group.

Keywords: *Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, Obesity, Neuropathy, Personal Risk Factors*

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**EXAMINATION OF SOME ARTICLES PUBLISHED USING DATA ENVELOPMENT
ANALYSIS IN THE HEALTH FIELD IN THE WORLD**

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the publications conducted in the field of health using Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) method between 2000 and 2020. Within the content of research, Turkish and English publications examined, the ones meeting certain criteria selected, and 166 articles found. In the reviewed articles, the model / method, decision-making components, input and output values, keywords used, the language of the articles and the country in which the publications were published were discussed. While searching the literature, the three most used input methods found and in the articles were determined as "number of beds", "number of physicians" and "expenditures". The three most used output variables were determined as "number of visitors", "number of outpatients" and "number of surgical procedures". As a result of the examination conducted between 2000 and 2020, the highest number of articles published using DEA method among 166 articles in the field of health was published in 2017 with 20. When the numbers of input-output variables are examined, it is seen that the average number of input variables is 3.6 and the average number of output variables is 3.3 between 2000-2020. The determined criteria which in the reviewed articles were evaluated and graphically shown. As a result, our study, which refers to DEA method, which is one of the performance methods used in order to achieve better results by improving its performance in terms of developing technology and adaptation to today's conditions in the health sector, is aimed to create a summary table about the general situation by shedding light on researchers who will conduct research and work in this field.

Key Words: Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA), Health Systems, Performance Management System, Productivity

DETERMINATION OF NURSES' KNOWLEDGE LEVELS RELATED TO TOTAL PARENTERAL NUTRITION PRACTICES

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ABSTRACT

Background: Nutritional support with Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN) is very important and beneficial for patients. However, when TPN support is not done appropriately or the staff's lack of knowledge on this issue, they are applications that carry various risks for the patient.

Aim: It is the determination of the knowledge levels of nurses regarding TPN practices within the framework of evidence-based practices.

Method: This descriptive study was conducted between November 2019 and January 2020 with 164 nurses. Data were collected by the researchers with a questionnaire consisting of correct and incorrect answers by researchers in line with evidence-based application recommendations for TPN application. In the analysis of the data, the number, percentage, median and standard deviation were calculated using the SPSS program.

Results: 93.9% of the nurses are female, mean age 40 ± 7.76 , 60.4% have bachelor's degrees, 43.9% work in internal clinics. 98.8% of the nurses stated that they received education on TPN, 76.8% of them stated that they received the education from in-service training. 95.7% of the nurses correctly defined the TPN application and the majority correctly defined the peripheral application location and duration of TPN. The most of nurses gave correct answers to the questions related to infection control such as TPN solution and the duration of use of the set; practices such as not giving drugs or taking blood from the TPN line; patient monitoring such as glucose and laboratory values; duration of use of lipid solutions; and the most frequent contamination location. However, it was found that the percentage of correct answers to questions about TPN osmolarity, storage conditions, initial dose and not being terminated suddenly, not administering drugs and insulin into TPN, and drug incompatibilities was low.

Conclusion: Nurses' rate of compliance with some evidence-based practice recommendations in the TPN practice was found to be insufficient.

Keywords: total parenteral nutrition, evidence, nurse, knowledge, practice

**INVESTIGATION OF THE STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF MgO NANOPARTICLES
SYNTHESIZED BY THE HYDROTHERMAL METHOD**

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ABSTRACT

Nanoparticles can be synthesized by variety of different methods but some of them have strict restrictions like inert atmosphere and high temperature. Hydrothermal method unlike to other methods offers to control size and shape of nanoparticles. Moreover, operation cost and process is also low. Hydrothermal method is one of the most used synthesis methods of metal oxide nanoparticles. They have been extensively examined due to their superior properties and great potential for development of new application areas. Among metal oxide nanoparticles, magnesium oxide (MgO) nanoparticles has a specific interest due to its wide band gap energy. In this study MgO nanoparticles have been synthesized by simple hydrothermal methods using magnesium chloride hexahydrate and urea. Then the prepared nanoparticles annealed at 500 °C for 2.5 h. The structural properties of as prepared MgO nanoparticles and annealed samples have been investigated by X-Ray diffraction analysis. The structural properties of as prepared and annealed samples were compared. The crystalline size of annealed samples have been found from Williamson-Hall analysis. The scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) analysis also performed to investigate morphology and surface interaction of the obtained sample. Further characterization is required to better understand the properties of the synthesized MgO nanoparticle. In this study, simple, easy and low-cost synthesis method to obtain MgO nanoparticles has been used and the synthesized MgO nanoparticles have different potential application area.

Keywords: *Hydrothermal methods, MgO nanoparticle, XRD.*

EXAMINING OF POLICIES AND SERVICES IN RARE DISEASES IN TERMS OF
HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE IN TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

Background: Rare diseases are that which affect a small number of people compared to the general population (EURORDIS, 2017). The progressive, life-threatening, and multi-dimensional nature of these diseases necessitates the development of effective policies and service delivery systems.

Aim: This study aims to examine policies and services in rare diseases in terms of historical perspective in Turkey.

Results: The origin of the policies and services developed in the field of rare diseases is based on the Umumi Hıfzıssıhha Kanunu (Public Health Law) No. 1593. Genetic-based screening programs were initiated in the early 2000s in the field of rare diseases, which is a public health problem. Turkey has been a member of Orphanet since 2007. The Orphan Drugs Guide Draft was published by the Ministry of Health in 2009 (Şahin & Çobanoğlu, 2017). Since 2014, particular interest has been given to rare diseases within both the Ministry of Health and universities. Meetings were held to examine the needs of people and their families living with rare diseases. Until 2015, the Turkey Institute of Public Health and Chronic Diseases (TUHKE) has started having a crucial role in rare disease policy. In 2018, a civil society initiative named "Rare Diseases Network" was established under the leadership of patients and their families. "Rare Diseases Report" was published by TÜHKE, and "Rare Diseases in All Fields Report" was published by Institute for Mother and Child and Adolescent Health in 2019. The Parliamentary Investigation Commission was established to determine the situation regarding ALS, SMA, MS and DMD, and other diseases. The Circular on Centers of Excellence was published in the same year, and improvements were made in terms of the scope of services provided in rare diseases. In 2020, the "Rare Diseases Unit" was established within the Ministry of Health.

Conclusion: It is recommended to implement the national rare diseases action plan and orphan drugs law to develop policies especially access to healthcare services and provide economic and psychosocial support.

Key Words: *Rare diseases, Orphan drugs, Health policy, Healthcare services*

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**THE INVESTIGATION OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS IN DSM-5 IN TERMS OF
PSYCHOSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT STAGES AND EXISTENTIAL AUTHENTICITY**

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ABSTRACT

Erik Erikson, one of the psychodynamic theorists, examined the development of personality by dividing human life into eight stages and stated that each stage has its own tasks and crises. It has been claimed that the failure to overcome the crisis prevented the development of the basic strengths of that stages and caused core pathologies (Burger, 2011; Coles, 2000; Erikson, 1968). Successful overcoming of the crises is related to the state of being oneself, which is emphasized by the concept of authenticity related to healthy identity and personality development in existential theory (Burks ve Robbins, 2011). Personality disorders, which can be evaluated in relation to core pathologies, indicates chronic unhealthiness and deviation in personality organization (Livesley, 2001). At this point, it can be inferred as there may be a relationship between the core pathologies of the psychosocial stages, authenticity, and personality disorders. Based on this inference, the purpose of the study was to examine the relationships between psychosocial development stages, authenticity, and personality disorders, as well to investigate to what extent authenticity predicts personality disorder types with the core pathologies of psychosocial development stages. In this regard, Demographic Information Form, Coolidge Axis II Inventory Plus Turkish Short Form (CATI + TR-SF), Modified Erikson Psychosocial Stage Inventory (MEPSI) and Authenticity Scale were used. The study consists of a community sample which included 429 people between ages of 18-79. Results of the study suggested that there were significant negative correlation coefficients between authenticity and core pathologies of all psychosocial stages, while positive significant correlation coefficients were found between different personality disorders and core pathologies of different psychosocial stages. In addition, the core pathologies of the psychosocial stages and authenticity scores significantly predicted personality disorder types in different combinations.

Key Words: *Personality, Personality Disorders, Authenticity, Psychosocial Development Theory*

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FOSTERING CLASSROOM COMMUNITY IN ONLINE LANGUAGE TEACHING

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ABSTRACT

Many teachers complain about the lack of contact with their students online or the lack of answers to questions they asked online. Students see each other and work together in the same physical environment in a face-to-face classroom, getting to know one another better in the process (Palloff & Pratt, 2007, pp 40-41). Lack of face-to-face interaction with teachers and peers and feelings of isolation in cyber world can cause students to doubt the quality of learning in a completely online environment, at least in the beginning. While sense of community provides a sense of belonging, identity, emotional connection, and wellbeing, and contentment with web-based education (Rovai & Wighting, 2005); isolation and feelings of disengagement can lead to adverse learning outcomes, such as a higher attrition rate (Ouzts, 2006; Rovai & Wighting, 2005). When an interaction consists of a text on a computer screen, ways to create powerful sense of community in online teaching require immediate attention. Beyond the shadow of a doubt, this does not happen overnight and needs to be encouraged. Against this backdrop, this study sets out to review the activities designed to foster class community. We have listed several good examples in our study as pre, during, and post lesson activities. This study is significant in offering both theoretical and practical information, how to and hands-on activities designed specifically for language teachers to use in virtual classrooms based on the findings from the literature. The last but not the least, we emphasize that building a community in an online classroom is certainly a two-way operation shared mutually by students and the instructor, which cannot be accomplished by one side only. There is no online course without the motivation and engagement of a learning group (Palloff & Pratt, 2007).

Keywords: *Foreign language teaching, online teaching, virtual lesson, sense of community, fostering a classroom community, classroom activities.*

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**ANALYSIS OF TACTICS AND SYSTEMS USED BY HEAD COACHES IN FOOTBALL IN
TERMS OF PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENCE***

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to obtain the views of head coaches working in professional football leagues in Turkey about philosophy and science in football. In addition, it is also to determine and analyze how head coaches benefit from philosophy and science in various stages of football. The qualitative research method was chosen in the study, as it allows the head coaches to evaluate the process and determine their suggestions. Research data were collected using semi-structured interview technique. The research group consists of 20 head coaches. Participants in the working group were determined by purposeful sampling. 27 semi-structured questions were prepared for head coaches who were the participants of the research, and these questions were asked through face-to-face interviews. The obtained data were divided into themes and analyzed. In the study, head coaches were asked questions about the relationship between football and philosophy, the philosophy of football, education in football, aesthetics in football, ethics in football and science in football. As a result of the research; it has been determined that head coaches make use of philosophy and science in football in various ways in order to make their clubs stronger, do their jobs better, be successful in football and gain more success. Another result of the research is that the head coaches have the views that football should benefit from philosophy and science in various stages such as education, aesthetics and ethics in order for football to be a fairer, more beautiful, more interesting and more accessible sport branch and game.

Keywords: *Philosophy of football, football and science, football and aesthetics, football and ethics, football and education*

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A LOOK AT FEMICIDE FROM ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE: AN EMPIRICAL TEST OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INFLATION & CURRENCY AND FEMICIDE: THE CASE OF TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to review *femicide*, which gained a globally systematic status requiring multidisciplinary studies, from a different perspective. Accordingly, it analyzed the presence of a relationship between foreign exchange and inflation, which was an essential trigger of the crises and the accompanying phenomenon of unemployment, and *femicide*, which was the result of violence against women different from the act of murder. In the light of this aim, the data regarding the daily US dollar buying rate and monthly inflation obtained from the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey, and the daily and monthly *femicide* data obtained from the *We Will Stop Femicide Platform* were examined through various analyses.

- 1) By using the exchange rate and *Femicide*'s daily data for the period 01.01.2019-29.09.2020, first of all, the linearity tests of the series were carried out using Harvey & Leybourne (2007) and Harvey, Leybourne & Xiao (2008) tests, and the stationarity test was carried out using the Leybourne, Newbold & Vougas (LNV) (1998) and Harvey & Mills (HM) (2002) Unit Root Tests. Afterward, the presence of a cointegrating relationship between the variables was analyzed using the Kapetanios, Shin & Snell (KSS) (2006) Cointegration Test and Banerjee, Arčabić & Lee (2017) Fourier Cointegration Test. According to the analysis results, a long-term cointegrating relationship was found between the foreign exchange rate and *femicide* in Turkey. The findings have demonstrated that the deviation caused by a 1% shock in the exchange rate could be balanced after 22.6 days.
- 2) By using monthly data of Inflation and *femicide* for the period 2013: 01-2020:11, linearity tests of the series were carried out using Harvey & Leybourne (2007) and Harvey, Leybourne & Xiao (2008) tests. After determining that the series behave linearly, the stationarities of the series were examined and the different stationarity degrees of the series were confirmed by ADF and PP tests. ARDL Bounds Test Approach was applied in order to question the relationship between the series. According to the analysis results, a long-term cointegrating relationship was found between the inflation and *femicide* in Turkey. The findings have demonstrated that a 1% increase in inflation causes an increase of 0.96% in *Femicide*.

This study, which is significant in terms of questioning *femicide* from a neglected economic perspective, contributes to the literature by revealing that current and advanced empirical analyses and exchange rate fluctuations and inflation are "*vital*" in terms of non-economic facts as well.

Keywords: *Foreign Currency Rate, Inflation, Femicide, Violence Against Women, Cointegration, Nonlinearity, Fourier Function.*

**SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERISATION AND CYTOTOXICITY OF THIOSEMICARBAZONE
SCHIFF BASES AND THEIR ORGANOTIN(IV) COMPOUNDS**

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ABSTRACT

There is an urgent need for substantial investigation of non-platinum drugs with higher activity and improved selectivity to address the problem associated with the use of platinum-based compounds as therapeutic agents. Organotin(IV) compounds have been known to induce apoptosis in several cancer cell lines. Their lipophilicity can be increased by adding alkyl or aryl components attached to the Sn atoms. By increasing the lipophilic character, organotin(IV) compounds are able to penetrate the lipid permeable cell membranes and thus induce DNA damage by specifically binding to the phosphate backbone of DNA leading to DNA contraction and a change in the DNA confirmation (Arjmand *et al.*, 2014; Balas *et al.*, 2012; Banti *et al.*, 2014). In light of this, diphenyltin(IV) and dimethyltin(IV) compounds were synthesised from the Schiff bases of thiosemicarbazides with 2-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde (**1** and **2**) and 2,3-dihydroxybenzaldehyde (**3** and **4**). The organotin(IV) compounds formed were found to have a general formula of $[R_2Sn(ONS)]$ (where R = Me and Ph). The compounds were fully characterised by physico-chemical and spectroscopic methods. The spectroscopic results supported the coordination geometry in which the Schiff bases behaved as tridentate ONS donor ligands coordinating via azomethine nitrogen, thio sulphur and phenoxide oxygen atoms. Diphenyltin(IV) compounds showed the most promising cytotoxicity against a panel of twelve cancer cell lines (RT-112, EJ-28 (bladder), HT29 (colon), U87, SJ-G2, SMA (glioblastoma), MCF-7 (breast), A2780 (ovarian), H460 (lung), A431 (skin), Du145 (prostate), BE2-C (neuroblastoma) and MIA (pancreatic)). Good binding interactions for the diphenyltin(IV) compound was observed and supported by molecular docking analysis, where hydrogen, electrostatic and hydrophobic binding interactions were observed. This highlights the important of two phenyl groups coordinated directly to the tin ion to enhance the cytotoxicity by strong π - π stacking interactions to biomacromolecules. Diphenyltin(IV) compounds could bring hope in the field of drug development against various diseases including cancers.

Keywords: Thiosemicarbazone, organotin(IV) compounds, cytotoxicity

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**INVESTIGATION OF THE PHENOL PROPORTION EFFECT USED IN THE
SOLVOLYTIC LIQUEFACTION REACTION ON THE PROPERTIES OF CARBON FOAMS
DERIVED FROM PISTACHIO SHELLS**

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, a great deal of studies related to advanced materials has focused on the production of carbonaceous materials such as activated carbons, carbon foams/fibers/composites/aerogels, and graphene. Carbon foams are remarkable alternative materials to conventional ones in various applications such as heat exchangers, heat sink, high-temperature thermal insulation, fire-resistant structures, acoustic absorption, and battery electrodes because of their lightweight and unique properties [1,2]. In the traditional carbon foam production technique, thermosetting polymers were used as precursors and then pyrolyzed to obtain reticulated vitreous carbon foam [3,4]. In 1981, a new method was established by foaming a pitch with a blowing agent at high pressure [4,5]. The carbon foam density, size of the cells, physical properties are successfully controlled by applying varied preparation techniques such as compression of exfoliated graphite, liquefaction of biomass, template carbonization, blowing and carbonization, assembly of graphene nanosheet, and others [6]. Biomass liquefaction is a developing technique to convert sustainable biomass resources into industrial chemicals. In this study, pistachio shells based carbon foams were synthesized by adding different mass ratios of biomass/phenol (B/F) in the solvolytic liquefaction reaction. Elemental analysis, x-ray diffraction, nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherms, scanning electron microscopy techniques, porosity determination were performed to evaluate foam structures. Carbon foams with C content of 81.22% and 74.83% for B/F ratio 1/3 and 1/5, respectively, were synthesized from pistachio shells (C%= 47.10%). The specific surface area value of the carbon foam synthesized using the B/F ratio of 1/5 was 8.2% higher than that obtained when this ratio is 1/3. According to the XRD analysis results, crystallite peaks corresponding to the orthorhombic graphite, hexagonal graphite, and hexagonal carbon were determined. In conclusion, carbon foams synthesized from bio-polyols of pistachio shells have customizable features due to the differentiating the phenol quantity in the solvolytic liquefaction reaction.

Keywords: *Biomass/phenol mass ratio; Carbon foam; Pistachio shells; Solvolytic liquefaction.*

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**THE IMPACT OF TREASURY SINGLE ACCOUNT ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF
DEPOSIT MONEY BANKS IN NIGERIA: A PRE AND POST OBSERVATION**

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ABSTRACT

Treasury single account was introduced in Nigeria to checkmate financial leakages and mitigate misappropriation of government fund/revenue. The treasury single account no doubt has brought about a paradigm shift and changed the status-quo of deposit money banks being the custodian of public money. This paradigm shift has saddled the responsibility of custody of public fund on the Apex bank of Nigeria. This change in the status-quo when observed from a distance seems to affect the financial posit on and liquidity of the deposit money banks. This recent development of the adoption of the TSA will go to a very large extent in exposing banks with liquidity problems. This follows that banks with intense liquidity problem will not be able stand the storm impacted by the adoption of the TSA compared with their counterpart with no liquidity issues. This study examines the impact of the TSA on deposit money banks in Nigeria. The justification of the study is it will put to a settle discrepancy of various findings and conspiracy theories. The study is underpinned by the incremental and the stakeholder theory. The population of the study was the total deposit money banks in Nigeria. Purposive sampling was used to identify 14 banks for the purpose of the study. The data was collected and analyzed on the basis of three indicators of performance which were return on asset, earnings per share and profit before tax for the period of 2010-2019. This span of period is dichotomized between pre and post adoption of the TSA being 2010-2014 as pre TSA while 2015-2019 as post-TSA periods respectively. The result of the study presented showed that the adoption of the TSA to a very large extent exert an insignificant influence on the performance profitability variables. The analysis was carried out using the unpaired sample T-Test. It is recommended that deposit money banks should but to place modulation that will be engaged in cash drive and collection from deposition and over reliance on government deposit should be discourage.

Keywords: *TSA, Return on Asset Profit before Tax, Earnings per share and Deposit Money Banks.*

INVESTIGATION OF RELATIVE TECTONIC ACTIVITY OF THE KARAPINAR (KONYA) REGION BY GEOMORPHIC INDICES

KARAPINAR (KONYA) BÖLGESİNİN GÖRECELİ TEKTONİK AKTİVİTESİNİN JEOMORFİK İNDİSLERLE İNCELENMESİ

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the relative tectonic activity of Seyithacı Fault Zone, Nasuhpınarı Fault Zone, Başaran Fault and Tilkili Fault with geomorphological indices. Rock units found in the study area are divided into 4 main groups as Triassic - Cretaceous basement rocks, Miocene - Pliocene lacustrine and terrestrial rocks, Miocene - Pleistocene aged volcanic rocks and Plio - Quaternary basin and alluvial sediments. The Seyithacı Fault Zone, Nasuhpınarı Fault Zone, Başaran Fault and Tilki Fault are important structural elements of the study area and form the margins of Karapınar (Sultaniye) basin. The observed surface faulting and fissures which are parallel to main fault system, and fault plane within Quaternary sediments are show that the region tectonically active. In the present study we using geomorphic indices as Mountain-Front Sinuosity (Smf), Ratio of Valley - Floor Width to Valley Height (Vf), Asymmetry Factor (AF), Hypsometric Integral (Hi), Drainage Basin Shape (Bs) and Index of Relative Active Tectonics (Iat) were calculated for 79 basin. The calculated values range from 1.2 to 2.24, 0.5 to 30, 0.02 to 35.38, 0.24 to 0.82 and 0.77 to 7.39 for Smf, Vf, , AF, Hi and Bs, respectively. According to the Iat values obtained from the analysis indicate that the faults have high and medium tectonic activity in the study area.

Keywords: *Geomorphic indices, Iat, relative active tectonics, Karapınar.*

**PRESENT-DAY SURFACE DEFORMATION ON THE SOUTHEASTERN EDGE OF THE
KARAPINAR (SULTANIYE) GRABEN (SIYEKLIK-KARAPINAR / KONYA)**

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ABSTRACT

In this study, surface faulting and surface fissures developed due to land subsidence in the northeast of the Karapınar (East Konya, Central Anatolia) basin were investigated. Widespread surface deformation structures were encountered in the west of Siyeklik, 10 km northeast of Karapınar (Sultaniye). Plio-Quaternary Karapınar graben was formed as a result of movements of NNE-SSW trending Seyithacı and Nasuhpınarı Fault Zones. The eastern edge of the Karapınar graben is delineated by the Nasuhpınarı Fault Zone. The western part of the basin has subsided along the main fault surface dominantly dipping to the northwest. Surface faulting and surface fissures developed both parallel and obliquely to the main fault as a result of land subsidence due to the declining of groundwater table in the region. In the west of Siyeklik Settlement, numerous surface faulting and surface fissures developed along a 2.5 km long and 550 m wide zone parallel to the Nasuhpınarı Fault Zone. The width of the surface fissures reach up to 0.5 m. A vertical ground movement of approximately 3 m is observed along the surface faulting. Small scale graben and horst structures were formed in this zone. Again in the same section, there are NW-SE trending surface faulting parallel to the approximately NWW trending faults. The length of this surface faulting is 750 meters and there is a 2 meter vertical ground collapse along the surface faulting. The surface faulting has been caused damage to roads and structures. According to the calculations made due to the displacement of the wall of a building, it was determined that the average vertical subsidence in the region since 2012 was around 4.25 cm/year. Most of the relatively small diameter sinkholes in this region were formed where the surface faulting are present. It is observed that the surface faulting continues in the basin sediments parallel to the fault scarps up to 7 km southwest.

Key words: *Land subsidence, Karapınar Graben, surface faulting, Nasuhpınarı Fault Zone.*

THE IMPORTANCE OF SMART PEOPLE FOR SMART CITY

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ABSTRACT

Today, the smart city concept is becoming widespread. It is observed that smart cities are being developed especially in developed countries. But we can say that, smart cities will be more important in the future. Smart cities are not built on a single component. Many components are needed to produce a smart city. About the components, to identify smart cities, scales have been developed by the organizations. We can see that, these scales include the “smart people” component. About the subject, the aim of this study is to draw attention to the importance of smart people in a smart city concept. Cities are produced by people for the use of people. Therefore, smart cities can be produced by smart people only. In this context, this situation shows that, the smart city concept is not developed from top to bottom, but from bottom to top. As can be seen here, there is smart people component in the center of the smart city. Smart people in the smart city produce new ideas and adapt to this new social life of smart city. Because of all these, it is noteworthy that some applications are implemented to produce smart people. Participation, sharing ideas, project production, adaptation to social life and trainings are some of them. In the smart city, people live in their daily lives with a lifestyle that suitable for the smart city. Thus, they benefit from smart city applications and develop some of them. So, if a city wants to turn into a smart city, at first it should turn its people into smart people.

Keywords: *Smart city, Smart people, Smart city components*

**INVESTIGATION OF SITE SELECTION IN NUCLEAR POWER PLANT PROJECTS WITH
PYTHAGOREAN FUZZY METHOD**

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ABSTRACT

In order to meet the increasing energy demand, the solution providing the most energy amount among the projects carried out in Turkey is nuclear energy. Turkey has decided to set up three nuclear power plants with twelve reactors, to increase local production; therefore many investments and cooperation are made in this field. Setting up nuclear power plant is more costly and more risky than renewable energy power plants. Because of that, when it is being decided to invest, deep analysis should be made. The purpose of this paper is analyzing and deciding the locating nuclear power plant with different fuzzy methods in the selected regions from Turkey.. In the scope of that, eight main criteria are specified as *natural disasters, risk, cooling, weather characteristics, population, tourism and transportation*. Also, eight regions *Nallıhan, İğneada, Kırıkkale, Akkuyu, İnceburun, Policy, Çilingöz and Kefken* are selected to analyze setting up nuclear power plants.

Within the scope of this paper, it has been decided to use Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solutions (TOPSIS) and Pythagorean Fuzzy Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) methods, due to their intensive preference in energy and location selection problems. It is observed that studies in nuclear energy with fuzzy methods has made fewer in Turkey, and the used fuzzy methods are limited. In addition, when the literature was searched, it was observed that the Pythagorean Fuzzy AHP method was slightly used in the field of nuclear energy. The originality of the study was provided in terms of not only content but also method. As a result of this study, the best decisions are evaluated in terms of methods. It is observed that the best option AHP and Pythagorean Fuzzy AHP methods gives Inceburun, TOPSIS method gives Poliçe.

Keywords: *Nuclear Energy, Fuzzy Logic, AHP, TOPSIS, Locating*

SALES PREDICTION VIA MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS

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ABSTRACT

Along with the developing technology, the purchasing habits of the consumers have changed and reached large dimensions with the ease of accessibility. It has become very difficult for businesses to cope with the increasing size of data. This situation cause many problems such as customer dissatisfaction and raw material requirement in the long or short term. The mentioned problem will affect not only the business itself, but all elements of the supply chain. Many parties, from supply chain elements to manufacturers, retailers, suppliers and customers, suffer from wrong or incomplete sales prediction. Traditional sales prediction methods, on the other hand, will not be able to respond to the problem as desired due to missing or outlier data in the data set and long analysis time. Machine Learning (ML), which is a sub-branch of the Artificial Intelligence (AI), is a field that can quickly respond to sales prediction problems. In this study, an end-to-end ML project was discussed and the process of approaching data were introduced. In the application part, it has been studied in Jupyter Notebook by using Python programming language. Statistical and visual analysis of the data set was made with Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA). In data preprocessing, outlier and missing data analysis was made. Root mean square error was used to evaluate the model performance. A model was developed for the real data set using GBM, LightGBM, XGBoost, and CatBoost algorithms. Model tuning was made using parameters for each algorithm and final error scores were obtained. The sales prediction was made on the model developed using the algorithm that gives the best result.

Keywords: *Machine learning, sales prediction, supervised learning, regression, boosting*

**APPLICATION OF LINEAR PROGRAMMING MODEL IN MULTIPLE-CRITERIA
DECISION MAKING UNDER THE FRAMEWORK OF DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS
(DEA)**

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays energy is one of the most essential needs of human being and it can be considered as the basic prerequisite of social and economic development. Spherical fuzzy sets theory is useful and advantage for handling uncertainty and imprecision in multiple attribute decision-making problem by considering membership, non- membership, and indeterminacy degrees independently for each element. In this research, by extending the classical linear assignment method, we proposed a novel method called the Spherical Fuzzy –Data Envelopment Analysis(DEA) method to solve multiple criteria group decision- making problems in the Spherical Fuzzy environment. Relying on a technique based on Linear Programming (LP) and without having to introduce any subjective or economic parameters (weights, prices, etc.), DEA provides a “measure of efficiency” of each DMU allowing, in particular, to separate efficient from non-efficient DMU and to indicate for each non-efficient DMU its “efficient peers”. DEA is a non-parametric method in operation research and economics for the estimation of production frontiers. It is used to empirically measure productive efficiency of decision making units (DMUs). In this proposed, our purpose is select the best location in order to establish wind power farms. We have the four criteria that include: environment condition, economic situation, technological opportunities, and site characteristic. In this research, we firstly get the weight vector of the criteria using the pairwise comparison matrix. Secondly, Data Envelopment analysis (DEA) method is performed to get the optimal preference ranking of the alternative according to a set of criteria-wise ranking within the context of Spherical fuzzy set(SFS). Finally, a comparative analysis is performed between the proposed spherical fuzzy linear assignment (SF-LAM) model and spherical fuzzy- Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA).

Keywords: *Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA), Multi-criteria decision making (MCDM), Spherical Fuzzy Set, Wind Power*

**SNAPSHOT OF ONLINE FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING DURING THE COVID-19
OUTBREAK**

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ABSTRACT

In less than four months, bringing the entire world to a standstill, the global pandemic also unexpectedly changed the mode of teaching. Most universities and many school systems around the world switched to online teaching in the first quarter of 2020 to ensure the community's safety in the face of the COVID-19 (Gacs, Goertler & Spasova, 2020), resulted in challenges faced by foreign language teachers in terms of online teaching. The outbreak expedited the digital transformation of higher education, transforming the branding of online learning from a disruptive mechanism to a saviour status (Adedoyin & Soykan, 2020). Literature draws a line between distance education and online teaching during the pandemic period, as they differ significantly. Various definitions are offered for online teaching during pandemic such as “crisis-prompted online language teaching” (Gacs, et al., 2020), «emergency remote teaching» (Adedoyin & Soykan, 2020; Hodges, Moore, Lockee, Trust & Bond, 2020), etc. Regardless of its name, online teaching during COVID-19 was tested on an incomparable scale (Sun, Tang & Zuo, 2020). Most of the teachers questioned the effectiveness of such large-scale online language instruction (Gao & Zhang, 2020). Teachers work not only to transfer teaching content and materials into the online environment, but also to become adequately skilled in managing the necessary software, leading to dramatically increased workloads for teachers from kindergarten to higher education level (Allen, Rowan, Singh, 2020; Sun, Tang & Zuo, 2020). Accordingly, this study aims to review current issues in foreign language teaching during life-threatening outbreak. With this in mind, we reviewed foreign language teaching literature focusing on teachers’ perspective. Findings revealed that foreign language teachers’ reflections for and coping strategies with online teaching were examined. Forced switch from face-to-face to online platform was challenging for some teachers. Challenges can be exemplified as increased physical workload (planning effort, instructional revision, etc.) and emotional workload, students’ lack of motivation, technical problems (poor/no connection, etc.), low attendance rate, lack of community sense, etc. (Adedoyin & Soykan, 2020; Atmojo & Nugroho, 2020; Gao & Zhang, 2020; Nugroho, Ilmiani & Rekha, 2020; Karaca Turhan, Baş & Turhan, 2020). While no delivery format is necessarily superior to another, online teaching offers features and functions that vary from face-to-face courses (Gacs, et al., 2020). Opportunities were exemplified as improved ICT skills, increased interest in web 2.0 tools, research and technological innovations, etc. (Adedoyin & Soykan, 2020; Karaca Turhan, Baş, Turhan, 2020). This study is significant in reviewing current foreign language research in terms of teachers’ perspectives and offering a general picture.

Keywords: Foreign language teachers, online foreign language teaching, challenges and opportunities

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ULTRA WIDEBAND SMALL SIZE Y-SHAPED MICRO STRIP PATCH ANTENNA DESIGN

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ABSTRACT

With the developing technology in recent years, wireless mobile devices that can perform multiple tasks at the same time are desired by users. But wireless devices; The problem of power consumption, dimensions, frequency spectrum constraint, and desire for high performance have encouraged researchers to develop new technologies. Ultra-Wideband communication technology can be considered as a short-range wireless mobile communication system with low power consumption and high data rate. Due to the wide-band requirements in the field of communication, wide-band antennas have become popular today. Ultra-Wideband increases the need for wide-band antennas with reduced dimensions in both military and commercial applications. In this context, microstrip antennas come to the fore with their many remarkable features such as their simple structure, small dimensions, applicability to smooth and inclined surfaces, and being durable when applied to hard surfaces. Within the scope of this study, a microstrip patch antenna with a Y-shaped structure operating between 3.78 GHz and 13.56 GHz was designed for ultra-wideband applications. CST Microwave Studio program was used in designs. The antenna is designed on the RT Droid 5880 base material with 1.57 mm thickness, 2.2 epsilon value, and 0.0009 tangent loss. An annealed copper conductor with a thickness of 0.02 mm is used for the antenna part and the ground plane. The antenna has a very small and compact structure with dimensions of 20 mm × 21 mm × 1.57 mm. In the simulations, the bandwidth, S11, and radiation pattern were examined and it was evaluated that it could be used in wireless body area network applications due to the small size of the antenna.

Keywords: *Ultra Wideband, Micro Strip Patch Antenna, Y-shaped, Antenna Design.*

ANALYSIS OF DIAMOND SOCKETS WITH ULTRASONIC METHOD

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ABSTRACT

One of the important factors that increase the cost in natural stone production is that the life of the cutters used in the stone-cutting process end in a short time. Determining suitable cutters for rocks has an important place in reducing natural stone processing costs. In natural stone production, the cost is significantly determined by cutter efficiency.

The performance of the diamond socket can be determined after connecting to the diamond socket circular saw cutting machine and cutting. However, this stage based on trial and error causes negative effects such as loss of time for natural stone processing plants, an increase in labor costs, and disruption in production. Therefore, performing some analysis on the diamond socket to predict diamond socket performance provides opportunities to reduce these negative factors. One of these analysis methods is ultrasonic velocity measurement, a type of non-destructive testing. Ultrasonic velocity measurement is a method that provides information about material properties without damaging or affecting its use. Ultrasonic speed measurement can be used at all stages of production processes, such as product quality monitoring and the development of a new product.

Within the scope of the study, the correlation between the ultrasonic velocity values of the diamond socket and the metallographic parameters was examined. Initially, five batches of diamond sockets were produced. Before the cutting experiments, the metallographic parameters of the diamond sockets were determined. Then, the correlation between these determined parameters and the ultrasonic velocity obtained by the ultrasonic velocity measurement method applied to diamond sockets was investigated. As a result of the researches, it was determined that ultrasonic velocity values measured by the ultrasonic velocity measurement method have significant correlations between metallographic parameters of diamond sockets. Based on these correlations, the ultrasonic velocity measurement method can be used both for quality control of diamond sockets and for the prediction of cutting performance.

Keywords: *Ultrasonic velocity measurement, Diamond socket, Metallographic parameters.*

EFFECT OF MINDFULNESS TRAINING ON STRESS DIMINUTION, AWARENESS AND SALES PERFORMANCE OF RETAIL SALES CONSULTANTS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to evaluate whether the 8-week mindfulness training has improved conscious awareness and coping with stress skills in sales consultants working in retail clothing stores and whether it had an impact on achieving the sales target or not. For the evaluation of the effect, pre-test, mid-test and post-test experimental model with experimental group and control group has been used. The research is carried out with the participation of 58 sales consultants from a retail clothing company which are working at various stores of the brand in various locations of Istanbul, out of these 58 consultants, 29 were in the Experimental group and 29 were in the control group. During 8-weeks of 90-minute sessions, theoretical concepts such as autopilot concept, working principles of the brain, stress mechanism, establishing an environment of trust in communication has been focused as well as conscious awareness methods like focusing on breath and focusing on the senses of the body have been used. Weekly exercises focusing on integrating the practices in the sessions into real life have also been shared with the participants.

“Mindful Attention Awareness Scale (MAAS)” has been used to determine the awareness levels of the participants, and “Ways of Coping with Stress Inventory (WCSI)” has been used to evaluate the styles of coping with stress. The scales have been applied as pre-test before the 8-week program started, mid-test at the 4th week of the program, and post-test after the end of the program. In the analysis of the data, Paired Sample Test has been used to compare the pre-mid-post-test measurements of the experimental and control groups, and Repeated Measurements ANOVA has been used to compare the pre- mid-post-test measurements of the experimental and control groups. In the pre-test measurements, the MAAS scores have been found to be significantly higher in the control group compared to the experimental group ($p = 0.029$). In the mid and post-test measurements, no difference has been found in the MAAS scores of the groups. From these data it can be seen that the experimental group has been positively effected on conscious awareness levels during the process.

According to Repeated Measurements ANOVA results, a statistically significant difference has been found between the pre-test, mid-test, and post-test measurement averages in the experimental group ($p < 0.001$). No difference has been found in the evaluation of the WCSI scales in the experimental and control groups.

Repeated Measurements ANOVA performed on the sales target achievement percentages of the experimental group has revealed a statistically significant difference between the pre-test, mid-test, and post-test measurement averages ($p < 0.001$).

Keywords: *Conscious awareness, mindfulness, sales consultant, sales target, stress*

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SANCTION OF FOREIGN WORKER EMPLOYMENT WITHOUT WORK PERMIT
ÇALIŞMA İZİNİ OLMAYAN YABANCI İŞÇİ ÇALIŞTIRMANIN YAPTIRIMI

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ABSTRACT

It has been regulated that an administrative fine will be imposed on employers or employer representatives who employ foreign workers who do not have a work permit within the scope of International Labor Law No.6735, in order to solve the problem of employing foreign workers without permission. In addition, the employer or employer representatives, who employ the foreigner without permission, are obliged to cover the accommodation expenses of the foreigner and her spouse and children, the necessary expenses for their return to their country, and health expenses when necessary. In case of repetition of the specified acts, administrative fines will be increased by one fold and foreigners who are found to work without a work permit will be notified to the Ministry of Internal Affairs to be deported.

In our country, different sanctions, including administrative fines and penalties, have been imposed in different countries within the scope of combating the same problem, such as the administrative fines applied within the scope of combating foreign workers without work permit. The Netherlands and Belgium, the member states of the European Union, have regulated the imposition of administrative fines only to the employer in case of employing foreign workers without permission, countries such as Germany and Finland have also regulated imprisonment as well as administrative fines. Within the scope of social insurance notification obligations, Germany imposes a fine of up to € 25,000 in case of violation of the obligation to report immediately, and a prison sentence of up to 5 years if social security premiums are retained. In Finland, a prison sentence of up to 1 year is applied.

The regulation under the International Labor Force Law is an important regulation to combat foreign workers who do not have a work permit in our country. However, it is clear that the said legal regulation alone is not enough. In our legislation, administrative fines are regulated, but no imprisonment. In this context, a prison sentence will also be regulated, and a more effective struggle will be more deterrent for the employer or employer representatives.

Keywords: *International labor law, Work permit, Imprisonment, Administrative fines*

ÖZET

6735 sayılı Uluslararası İşgücü Kanunu¹ kapsamında çalışma izni bulunmayan yabancı işçi çalıştıran işveren veya işveren vekillerine, izinsiz şekilde yabancı işçi çalıştırma sorununu kalıcı bir çözüme kavuşturabilmek için idari para cezası uygulanacağı düzenlenmiştir. Bununla birlikte izni bulunmayan yabancıyı çalıştıran işveren veya işveren vekillerine, yabancının ve varsa eş ve çocuklarının konaklama giderlerini, ülkelerine geri dönmeleri için gerekli masrafları ve gerektiğinde sağlık harcamalarını karşılama yükümlülüğü getirmiştir. Belirtilen fiillerin tekrarı halinde ise idari para cezaları bir kat artırılarak uygulanacak ve çalışma izni bulunmadan çalıştığı tespit edilen yabancılar sınır dışı edilmek üzere İçişleri Bakanlığı'na bildirilecektir.

Ülkemizde çalışma izni olmadan yabancı işçi çalıştırma ile mücadele kapsamında düzenlenen idari para cezası uygulaması gibi, farklı ülkelerde de aynı sorun ile mücadele kapsamında gerek idari para cezası,

¹ 28.07.2016 tarih, RG. 13.08.2016, 29800.

gerekse cezai olmak üzere farklı yaptırımlar düzenlenmiştir. Avrupa Birliği'ne üye devletlerden Hollanda ve Belçika, izinsiz yabancı işçi çalıştırma durumunda sadece işverene idari para cezası verilmesini düzenlemiş olup, Almanya ve Finlandiya gibi ülkeler ise idari para cezasının yanı sıra hapis cezası da düzenlenmiştir. Almanya sosyal sigorta bildirim yükümlülükleri kapsamında, hemen bildirimde bulunma zorunluluğunun ihlali halinde 25.000 €'ya kadar para cezası, sosyal sigorta primlerinin alıkonulması halinde 5 yıla kadar hapis cezası uygulamaktadır. Finlandiya'da ise 1 yıla kadar hapis cezası uygulanmaktadır.

Uluslararası İşgücü Kanunu kapsamındaki düzenleme, ülkemizde çalışma izni olmayan yabancı işçiler ile mücadele için önemli bir düzenlemedir. Ancak söz konusu yasal düzenlemenin tek başına yeterli olmadığı açıktır. Mevzuatımızda idari para cezası düzenlenmiş ancak hapis cezası düzenlenmemiştir. Bu kapsamda hapis cezası da düzenlenerek daha etkin bir mücadele ile işveren veya işveren vekilleri için daha caydırıcı olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Uluslararası İşgücü Kanunu, Çalışma İzni, Hapis cezası, İdari Para cezası*

MIGRATION AND SACRAL SPACE CONSTRUING ASPECTS AMONG GEORGIAN ECO-MIGRANTS

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ABSTRACT

The migration processes caused by different reasons in different epochs played an important role in formation of the history of Georgia. The present work discusses the field ethnographic material obtained among the population, which due to the ecological factors migrated from the highland region of Georgia – Svaneti to the lowlands. Research methods: Observation, interviews, method of close description, historical-comparative method and method of visual anthropology.

Research aims to answer the following research question: how is revealed migrants' psychological connection with their origin place in different kind of sacral space organizing forms? The migrated population gradually became a member of a new multi-ethnic society, though they have not broken their psychological connection with their former dwelling place – mountains. This connection is especially clearly seen in processes of sacral space formation. Ethnographic materials gathered among migrants show how highlander migrants try to establish old sacral spaces in new settlement areas. Many forms of traditional rituals disappeared or changed.

Keywords: *Eco-migrants, Connection, Sacral, Shrines, Transformation.*

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AN ASSESSMENT ON THE GENDER WAGE GAP IN TURKEY FROM 2002 TO 2017

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the wage differential and discrimination between genders in Turkey based on data taken from the nationally representative Turkish Household Labor Survey for 2002 to 2017. In particular, we use Blinder–Oaxaca wage equations and selectivity-corrected wage equations and then compare the results obtained from these two analyses. This comparison provides us the opportunity to assess empirically the difference between the Blinder–Oaxaca decomposition method and Heckman’s two-step procedure. In addition, we conduct our analyses with three different models. While we take into account the effects of age, tenure, education and marital status of the employers in one of the models, we also consider the sectoral and occupational information of the employers in the others. These three different models enable us to assess the importance of considered characteristics of the employers in the modelling.

We find that the gender wage gap is very small in Turkish labor market regardless of the estimation method used. Our comparison of different methods and models confirms that individual characteristics included in the models are more significant/determinative than the estimation method used. Once the occupational and sectoral effects are taken into account, remuneration/discrimination effect increases while endowment effect decreases in our sample. In other words, ignoring the occupational and sectoral effects on the gender wage gap could result in overestimation of endowment effects and underestimation of remuneration effects.

Our study also put forward that it is not easy to attribute the unexplained part of wage gap decomposition to purely discrimination. This effect could possible include the effects of unobserved differences in individual or other characteristics, and only an unknown fraction of the remuneration effect can be attributed to discrimination.

Keywords: *gender wage gap, gender wage discrimination, selection bias, Turkey*

VERIFICATION OF A PSEUDO CRYPTIC SPECIES IN THE COMMERCIALY
IMPORTANT TIGER PRAWN *PENAEUS MONODON* FABRICIUS, 1798 (CRUSTACEA:
DECAPODA: PENAEIDAE) FROM ACEH PROVINCE IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

A pseudo cryptic form of the commercially important prawn, *Penaeus monodon* Fabricius, 1798, has recently been reported to occur in the Aceh Province, Indonesia, and a name *Penaeus acehensis* Sektiana, Tahang, Andriyono, Alam & Kim, 2018 was given to this form based solely on coloration, number of rostral teeth and unspecified mitochondrial genome sequence differences from *P. monodon* and other species of *Penaeus* s.l. This name, however, is unavailable on account of not fulfilling the numerous provisions of Articles 8 and 16 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. Comparisons between the Aceh form and an extensive material series of *P. monodon* from various Indo-West Pacific localities revealed that the former is morphologically distinct in having a relatively longer rostrum, shorter adrostral carina and longer hepatic carina. Barcoding genetic analysis also supports a specific status of the Aceh form. By examining the types or topotypic material of all the synonyms in *P. monodon*, and fixing the identity of *Penaeus Manilensis* de Procé, 1822, *Penaeus coeruleus* Stebbing, 1905 and *Penaeus durbani* Stebbing, 1917 by lectotype or neotype selections, no available name is applicable to the Aceh species. A name *Penaeus simplex* sp. nov. is hereby given to the Aceh species for its body lacking a banded coloration pattern, which is very characteristic compared to its closely related species, *P. monodon*.

Keywords: *Penaeus monodon*, tiger prawn, new species

**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN PRODUCTION
SYSTEMS**

ÜRETİM SİSTEMLERİ KALİTE YÖNETİMİNDE YAPAY ZEKA

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ABSTRACT

Production systems (PS) have been supported by information and communication technologies (ICT) for a long time. We are in an era that PS gain intelligence as almost everything does. Artificial intelligence (AI) plays a significant role in the transformation. This study aims to understand and clarify the role of AI in PS from a quality management perspective. Although AI is considered a popular term of the 21st century, it has a history of more than 40 years in PS. Instead of reviewing the whole history, it is preferred to concentrate on recent developments. Thus, a bibliometric study on AI in the quality-related application in PS is performed, and publications from Web of Science (WoS) database published between 2010 and 2020 are analysed. Data related to 112 documents from 94 sources are retrieved. With a co-occurrence analysis of keywords, ten clusters are defined. Fault detection, use of digital twin for quality purposes, parameter prediction, wear control and prediction, optimization, modelling and tableting, classification, inspection, supply chain management, and pattern recognition are the forthcoming terms in clusters. Although very few publications have been written related to the subject when compared with AI or PS literature, the yearly publication numbers are increasing. European Union is the leading funding agency followed by the Ministry of Science and Technology Taiwan and the National Natural Science Foundation of China. As can be expected, manufacturing journals are the leading sources. Besides engineering and computer science; operations research, automation control systems, material science, pharmacy, chemistry, metallurgy, optics, construction, instrumentation, and robots are other research areas contributing to the subject. “quality” is unneglectable for any business; therefore, AI can be applied for process and/or product control in every industry. Some applications for metallurgy, textile, pharmacy, automobile, and food industries became prominent in the data set, but still, the subject seems neglected. It is believed that as quality-related applications are mostly embedded in the design of AI-supported PS, they do not become evident as a distinct application area or are not reported as in the form of articles frequently. Studies to be published in this area may increase the contribution of AI applications to the field of quality.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence, Production Systems, Quality Management*

**THE USING OF $Al(H_2PO_4)_3$ IN SUPERHYDROPHOBIC COATINGS AS A NEW
GENERATION ADHESIVE**

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ABSTRACT

Superhydrophobic coatings usually have water contact angles (CA) greater than 150° and sliding angles (SA) lower than 10° [1]. Superhydrophobic coating studies have been increased especially for 20 years by scientists. Especially, using areas (such as anti-wetting [2], self-cleaning [3], anti-corrosion [4], oil-water separation [5]) make these coatings valuable. It is very important to bond the components to the surface by chemical bonds on synthesis of superhydrophobic coatings. Therefore, various adhesives are used to increase adhesion. The most important one is ADP (aluminum dihydrogen phosphate), which has been studied for the last 3 years. Important properties of ADP are very good adhesion, easy to process and low toxicity because of inorganic structure [6]. High temperature resistance, low viscosity, rich in phosphate groups (P-OH) and good dispersion in aqueous phase because of aluminum having a small cationic diameter are other properties of ADP [7-8]. The aim of study is to examine effect of using ADP as a new type of adhesive, on superhydrophobic coating properties. For this purpose, all studies in literature have been compiled. Obtained coatings show these properties as a result of the compilation made. Coating is highly resistant to hot oil ($80^\circ C$), hot water ($80^\circ C$) and hot acetone ($50^\circ C$) [6]. Cross-linking occurs between $Al(H_2PO_4)_3$ and substrate at $200^\circ C$ and adhesion increases [8]. Contact angle value is above 150° even when exposed to UV for 12 hours [9]. It maintains its superhydrophobicity even at 250 cycles when abrasion test is performed with sandpaper (grit no 800) [10]. Consequently, it is determined that the mechanical strength, corrosion resistance and adhesion of the coatings obtained by using ADP as an adhesive are quite good. It is predicted that ADP will replace other adhesives in coming years, especially thanks to its high temperature resistance and low toxicity.

Keywords: *Adhesive, aluminum phosphate, inorganic, superhydrophobic.*

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**INVESTIGATION THE EFFECT OF INORGANIC ADDITIVES ON THERMAL
CONDUCTIVITY OF ACRYLIC EMULSION SYSTEMS**

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ABSTRACT

Emulsion polymerization, which is a heterogeneous free radical addition polymerization process, has been commercialized since the early 1930s and is widely used to produce environmentally friendly latex products. Latexes contain a large number of polymer particles dispersed in the aqueous phase. Although the properties (such as mechanical, chemical and physical) of most water-based polymers are generally lower than solvent-based polymers, there is strong demand for these environmentally friendly products in recent years (Chern, 2008). Coating formation; after the latex is applied on the substrate to be coated, a polymeric coating is obtained by removing water from the system (Baghdachi, 2011). By using different binder components and additives in the water-based emulsion system, coatings can be obtained with different mechanical, physical and chemical properties (Mercado, 2008) (Qi, 2015). The aim of this study is to examine the effect on thermal, mechanical and surface properties of coatings by adding inorganic additives to commercial acrylic emulsion systems. Acronal® EDGE 6295 (Butyl acrylate-Methyl methacrylate copolymer), Orgal® PST 50 A (Styrene-Butyl acrylate copolymer) emulsions are used in the study. Levasil 100/45 silica sol and perlite are used as additives. Perlite is an amorphous volcanic glass which has high thermal stability (Cabuk, 2017). Since Levasil caused cracks in the coating, the work is performed with perlite. In this study; Acronal and Orgal latexes are coated on glass surfaces by doctor blade. Surface properties, hardness test, thermogravimetric analysis, thermal conductivity coefficient of the coatings are examined and obtained datas are evaluated. As a result of this study, with the addition of perlite, there is a very slight change in the thermal conductivity of the coatings. The surfaces are obtained partially homogeneously. The most hardness level is achieved by adding 15% perlite by weight of latex to the Acronal coating and adding 10% perlite to the Orgal coating.

Keywords: *Film, latex, perlite, thermal coefficient.*

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HUMAN RESOURCES PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION

İNSAN KAYNAKLARI PLANLAMASI ve YÖNETİM ORGANİZASYON

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ABSTRACT

As a requirement of today's technology age, business life is in constant change and competition. Equipped human resources and workforce play an important role in management and organization in the competitive environment. In this competitive environment, researches on how to do the job in the easiest, most efficient and most appropriate way have brought the terms business analysis, business study and business design into our lives. It is important to increase the productivity of the employees, who are the workforce resource of the enterprises, by employing them in appropriate jobs and with appropriate methods. Businesses need management and organization of human resources to move forward to compete with other businesses. This study includes literature reviews on Human Resources and Management Organization.

Keywords: *Job Analysis, Work Study, Job Design, Human Resources Planning and Human Resources Selection, management organization*

MINING ACTIVITIES IN ARTVIN PROVINCE
ARTVİN İLİNDE MADENCİLİK ETKİNLİKLERİ

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ABSTRACT

Mining has a special importance in terms of contributing to the economy of Artvin Province providing employment, encouraging service and sub-industry. Hence, The mineral deposits and mining activities of Artvin Province has been investigated in this study. Artvin province is one of the most important metalogenic belts of our country in terms of polymetals mineral deposits and occurrences. (copper – lead-zinc-gold-silver-manganese-iron) and located at Eastern Black Sea Region. Artvin province contains a total of 72 metallic mineral deposits and other economical mineralogical occurrences which are found as a result of studies carried out by General Directorate of Mineral Research and Exploration and private companies. Artvin province does not have a significant potential in terms of industrial raw materials. Limestone as only cement and lime raw materials and granite-marble beds and occurrences form important reserve. These mineral deposits and natural formations make Artvin Province suitable location for mining. Artvin's mining history goes back to pre-Roman times. The Information on the mining activities of Artvin Province were obtained from MTA (General Directorate of Mineral Research and Exploration) and Artvin Regional Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization.

Keywords: *Artvin. Mining, Metal, Minerals*

**DESIGN OF FIVE STAGED MOLDS FOR PRODUCING ENCAPSULATED PANELS USED
IN RAISED ACCESS FLOORING SYSTEMS TO PRODUCE IN TURKEY**

*YÜKSELTİLMİŞ DÖŞEME SİSTEMLERİNDE KULLANILAN KAPSÜLE EDİLMİŞ PANELLERİN
TÜRKİYE'DE ÜRETİLMESİNİ SAĞLAMAK AMACIYLA BEŞ AŞAMALI KALIP TASARIMI*

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ABSTRACT

The number of offices requiring technological infrastructure is increasing day by day. In order to create this infrastructure and to make it possible to intervene in the relevant area quickly when necessary, the required ground space can be created with raised flooring systems. Encapsulated panels are often used in raised floor systems. In this study, five-stage forming, cutting, bending and clamping molds designed for the production of encapsulated panels used in raised floor systems are mentioned. The companies that install raised floor systems have problems caused difficulties in accessing raw materials because of the absence of encapsulated panels production in Turkey and disruptions in exports caused by Covid-19. In order to close this gap in the sector a five-stage mold design has been made, which makes it possible to produce encapsulated panels. The encapsulated panels consist of galvanized top sheet, calcium sulphate or chipboard as the main material and galvanized bottom sheet. The edges of the upper and lower sheets used to increase the strength and load carrying capacity of the main material should be joined by clamping. With five different molds designed for this purpose, forming the upper sheet by bending the edge, bending the upper sheet in the form of a box in order to create a slot in which the main material can fit, the lower sheet to take the form by bending the edge, combining the lower sheet, upper sheet and the main material to perform edge clamping, and Bending of the clamped edges is performed. Mold components are manufactured from St52 material using machining and welding methods. Reclamation steel was preferred as male and female mold materials. One of the most frequently encountered problems in sheet metal forming processes is spring-back. The negative effects of spring-back in the design of the molds are eliminated by excessive bending used. In the experiments, it has been observed that the use of non-square sheet disrupts the homogeneity of bending. The problems encountered during the testing of the molds have been solved by the machining method and increasing the number of springs.

Keywords: *V-Bending Dies, Springback, Raised Access Floors, Raised Access Floors' Panels*

ÖZET

Teknolojik alt yapı gerektiren ofislerin sayısı gün geçtikçe artmaktadır. Bu altyapıyı oluşturmak ve gerektiğinde ilgili bölgeye hızlıca müdahale edebilmeyi mümkün kılmak için gereken zemin boşluğu yükseltilmiş döşeme sistemleriyle oluşturulabilmektedir. Yükseltilmiş döşeme sistemlerinde sıklıkla kapsüle edilmiş paneller kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, yükseltilmiş döşeme sistemlerinde kullanılan kapsüle edilmiş panellerin üretilmesi için tasarlanmış beş aşamalı form verme, kesme, bükme ve kenetleme kalıplarından bahsedilmiştir. Kapsüle edilmiş panellerin Türkiye’de üretiminin bulunmaması ve Covid-19 nedeniyle meydana gelen ihracattaki aksamalar yükseltilmiş döşeme sistemi kurulumu yapan firmaların kapsüle edilmiş panellere ulaşma konusunda sıkıntı yaşamalarına neden olmuştur. Sektörde meydana gelen bu açığı kapatmak amacıyla kapsüle edilmiş panel üretimi gerçekleştirmeyi mümkün kılan beş aşamalı kalıp tasarımı yapılmıştır. Kapsüle edilmiş paneller galvanize üst sac, kalsiyum sülfat veya yonga levha (sunta) dan oluşan ana malzeme ve galvanize alt sacdan oluşmaktadır. Ana malzemenin dayanımını ve yük taşıma kapasitesini artırmak amacıyla kullanılan alt ve üst sacların kenarları kenetleme yoluyla birleştirilmelidir. Bu amaçla tasarlanan beş farklı kalıpla sırasıyla üst sacın kenar bükümleri yapılarak form alması, ana malzemenin içine oturabileceği bir yuva oluşturmak amacıyla üst sacın kutu formunda bükülmesi, alt sacın kenar bükümleri yapılarak form alması, alt sac, üst sac ve ana malzemenin birleştirilerek kenar kenetlemesinin gerçekleştirilmesi ve kenetlenmiş kenarların bükülmesi işlemleri gerçekleştirilir. Kalıp bileşenleri St52 malzemeden talaşlı imalat ve kaynak yöntemleri kullanılarak üretilmiştir. Dişi ve erkek kalıp malzemeleri olarak ıslah çeliği tercih edilmiştir. Sac metal şekillendirme işlemlerinde sıklıkla karşılaşılan problemlerin başında geri esneme gelmektedir. Kalıpların tasarımı yapılırken kullanılan aşırı büküm yoluyla geri esnemenin olumsuz etkileri giderilmiştir. Yapılan denemelerde gönyesiz sac kullanımının bükümün homojenliğini bozduğu gözlenmiştir. Kalıpların denenmesi sırasında karşılaşılan problemler talaşlı imalat yöntemi ve yay sayısının artırılmasıyla çözülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: V-Bükme Kalıbı, Geri Esneme, Yükseltilmiş Zemin Sistemleri, Yükseltilmiş Zemin Panelleri

ET VE ET ÜRÜNLERİNİN MUHAFAZASINDA MODİFİYE ATMOSFER, SOĞUK ZİNCİR
VE NANOTEKNOLOJİ UYGULAMALARININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

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ABSTRACT

Comparison of modified atmosphere, cold chain and nanotechnology applications in preservation of meat and meat products.

Meat and meat products, which have an important place in human nutrition, are a food group that is susceptible to spoilage due to their composition and must have the necessary technical and hygienic conditions in all stages from production to consumption. Various heat treatments are applied for shelf life and microbial safety in the preservation of meat and meat products. However, the heat treatments applied generally cause changes in the physical and chemical structures of meat and meat products and cause losses in nutritional values. Therefore, various studies have been carried out on non-thermal technologies in the preservation of meat and meat products. Cold storage is the most efficient method in preserving of perishable foods like meat and meat products. Besides, cold storage, using appropriate packaging techniques is also important to keep these products. The techniques that used in packaging of meat and meat products provide longer storage period and increase the efficiency of food safety measures as well. The functions of food packaging are developing day by day in the food industry with consumer demands. Although nanotechnology has an important place in food industry, it is used to a limited extent. In recent years, studies all over the world have been looking for ways to make the most of this technology in the food industry. In this review, it is aimed to give information about the properties, applications, and effects of non-thermal technologies such as modified atmosphere packaging (MAP), cold chain and nanotechnology applications used to prevent the activities of microorganisms in meat and meat products as well as extend the shelf life.

Key Words: *Meat and meat products, shelf-life, Non-thermal technology*

ÖZET

İnsan beslenmesinde önemli bir yere sahip olan et ve et ürünleri, bileşimleri itibari ile bozulmaya yatkınlığı olan bir besin gurubudur ve üretimden tüketime kadar olan tüm aşamalarda gerekli teknik ve hijyenik şartlara sahip olmalıdır. Et ve et ürünleri muhafazasında çeşitli ısıl işlem uygulamaları kullanılarak, daha uzun raf ömrü elde edilmekte ve mikrobiyal açıdan güvenlik sağlanmaktadır. Ancak uygulanan ısıl işlemler genellikle et ve et ürünlerinin fiziksel ve kimyasal yapılarında değişimlere neden olmakta ayrıca besin değerlerinde kayıplara neden olmaktadır. Bu nedenle et ve et ürünlerinin muhafazasında ısıl olmayan teknolojiler üzerine çeşitli araştırmalar yapılmıştır. Soğukta muhafaza et ve et ürünleri gibi bozulmaya hassas gıdaların korunmasında kullanılan en etkin yöntemlerden biridir. Ancak soğukta muhafazanın yanı sıra bu gıdalarda ambalajlama tekniklerinin de kullanılması gıdaların tazeliğinin daha uzun süre korunmasında etkili olmaktadır. Et ve et ürünlerinin ambalajlanmasında kullanılan yöntemler, bu ürünlerin soğuk koşullarda daha uzun süre muhafaza edilmesini sağladığı gibi, gıda güvenliğinin sağlanmasında da aktif rol oynamaktadır. Tüketicilerin talepleri ve gıda endüstrisinin eğilimleri doğrultusunda gıda ambalajlarının fonksiyonları her geçen gün geliştirilmektedir. Diğer

tarafından gıda sektöründe nanoteknolojiden yararlanılması faydalı ve önemli olmasına rağmen hala sınırlı ölçüde kullanılmaktadır. Son yıllarda tüm dünyadaki çalışmalar gıda sanayide bu teknolojiye en fazla yararlanma yolları arayışındadır. Bu derleme ile et ve et ürünlerindeki mikroorganizmaların aktivitelerinin engellenmesinde dolayısıyla raf ömrünün uzatılmasında kullanılan modifiye atmosferde paketlenme (MAP), soğuk zincir ve nanoteknoloji uygulamaları gibi ısı olmayan teknolojilerin özellikleri, uygulamaları ve oluşturduğu etkiler hakkında bilgi verilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

***Anahtar kelimeler:** Et ve et ürünleri, raf ömrü, ısı olmayan teknikler*

CONJUGE PNEUMOCOC VACCINE IN COVID-19 PANDEMIA
COVID-19 PANDEMİSİNDE KONJUGE PNÖMOKOK AŞISI

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ABSTRACT

Background: The COVID-19 pandemic, the most serious health problem experienced in the 21st century, started in Wuhan, China in December 2019 and spread rapidly throughout the world. During the COVID-19 pandemic period, it is important that people over the age of 65 and in the high risk group are immunized in terms of Conjugated Pneumococcal Vaccine (CPV).

Purpose: In this study, it is aimed to examine the application of CPV in the COVID-19 pandemic period.

Methods: The study was carried out descriptively and cross-sectionally between September 1, 2020 and November 30, 2020. The data of this study were obtained retrospectively from the records of 13 family medicine units in Demirci district. The population of the study consisted of 6426 patients over the age of 65 who were enrolled in family medicine. Sample T.C. Patients who were included in the high-risk group for the CPV application by the Ministry of Health and applied at the time of the study were formed. T.R. Persons at high risk in terms of CPV application according to the Ministry of Health General Directorate of Public Health; chronic heart disease (especially cyanotic congenital heart disease and cardiac failure), chronic lung disease (including asthma patients), diabetes mellitus, CSF leak, cochlear implant, sickle cell anemia and other hemoglobinopathies, functional or anatomical asplenia, HIV infection, chronic renal insufficiency, immunocompromised individuals including nephrotic syndrome, diseases given radiation therapy or immunosuppressive therapy, Hodgkin's disease and malignant cancers lymphoma, leukemia, disseminated malignancy, solid organ transplantation, congenital or acquired immunodeficiencies, multiple myeloma, alcoholism and chronic liver disease are the ones.

Results: CPV was applied to 290 (46.85%) patients in September, 235 (37.96%) in October and 94 (15.19%) patients in November. In the study, a total of 619 patients were administered CPV.

Conclusion: In this study, CPV was administered to high-risk groups in family health centers. These people are recommended to apply to family health centers by appointment. In addition, further studies are needed to evaluate people who have been treated with CPV in terms of pneumonia in cases of later contracting COVID-19 disease.

Keywords: *Family Medicine, COVID-19, Conjugated Pneumococcal Vaccine, Pandemic.*

ÖZET

Arka Plan: 21. yüzyılda yaşanan en ciddi sağlık sorunu olan COVID-19 pandemisi, 2019 yılı Aralık ayında Çin'in Wuhan kentinde başlamış ve hızla dünya geneline yayılmıştır. COVID-19 pandemi döneminde 65 yaş üzeri ve yüksek risk grubundaki kişilerin Konjuge Pnömonokok Aşısı (KPA) açısından bağışıklanmaları önem arz etmektedir.

Amaç: Bu çalışmada COVID-19 pandemi döneminde KPA uygulamasının incelenmesi amaçlanmaktadır.

Yöntem: Çalışma 1 Eylül 2020 ve 30 Kasım 2020 tarihleri arasında tanımlayıcı ve kesitsel olarak gerçekleştirildi. Bu çalışmanın verileri Demirci ilçesinde bulunan 13 Aile hekimliği birimine ait kayıtlardan retrospektif olarak elde edildi. Çalışmanın evrenini 65 yaş üstü aile hekimliğine kayıtlı olan toplam 6426 hasta oluşturdu. Örneklemi T.C. Sağlık Bakanlığı tarafından KPA uygulaması için yüksek riskli gruba dahil edilen, araştırma tarihlerinde başvuran hastalar oluşturdu. T.C. Sağlık Bakanlığı Halk Sağlığı Genel Müdürlüğü'ne göre KPA uygulaması açısından yüksek risk altındaki kişiler; kronik kalp hastalığı (özellikle siyanotik konjenital kalp hastalığı ve kardiyak yetmezlik), kronik akciğer hastalığı (astım hastaları dâhil), diabetes mellitus, BOS kaçağı, kohlear implant, orak hücreli anemi ve diğer hemoglobinopatiler, fonksiyonel ya da anatomik aspleni, HIV enfeksiyonu, kronik renal yetmezlik, nefrotik sendromu içeren immün sistemi baskılanmış kişiler, radyasyon terapisi ya da immunsupresif tedavi verilen hastalıklar, Hodgkin hastalığı ve malign kanserler lenfoma, lösemi, yaygın malignensi, solid organ transplantasyonu, konjenital ya da edinsel immün yetmezlikler, multiple miyelom, alkolizm ve kronik karaciğer hastalığı olanlardır. Veriler sayı ve yüzdelik olarak değerlendirildi.

Bulgular: KPA eylül ayında 290 (%46,85), ekim ayında 235 (%37,96) ve kasım ayında 94 (%15,19) hastaya uygulandı. Çalışmada toplamda 619 hastaya KPA yapıldı.

Sonuç: Bu çalışmada yüksek riskli gruplara Aile sağlığı merkezlerinde KPA uygulandı. Bu kişilerin aile sağlığı merkezlerine randevu alarak başvurmaları önerilir. Ayrıca KPA uygulanan kişilerin daha sonra COVID-19 hastalığına yakalanma durumlarında, pnömoni açısından değerlendirmeleri için daha ileri çalışmalara ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Aile Hekimliği, COVID-19, Konjuge Pnömonokok Aşısı, Pandemi.*

THE IMPORTANCE OF RATIONAL DRUG USE IN COVID-19 TREATMENT
COVID-19 TEDAVİSİNDE AKILCI İLAÇ KULLANIMININ ÖNEMİ

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ABSTRACT

The newly discovered corona virus, which is accepted to be passed from person to person and causes pneumonia epidemic in humans, is defined as the new corona virus (COVID-19). The COVID-19 pandemic, the most serious health problem experienced in the 21st century, started in Wuhan, China in December 2019 and spread rapidly around the world. Currently, there is no specific treatment for COVID-19 with proven safety and effectiveness. Having an important place in terms of human and public health, the drug can save a person's life when used properly, and life can end when used improperly. Numerous drug studies are currently being conducted in order to find an effective treatment for this disease. Hydroxychloroquine, favipiravir, azithromycin, remdesivir and lopinavir-ritonavir are among the most commonly used drugs in the antiviral treatment of COVID-19. Rational drug use is an important element in providing quality healthcare for patients and society. Rational drug use was defined by WHO in the Nairobi meeting in 1985 as "the ability of people to easily provide the appropriate drug, at the appropriate time and dose, at the lowest price and according to their clinical findings and individual characteristics". Rational use of medication, including a combination of many correct procedures for the use of the drug; The right medication, the right indication, the right dose and time, the adequate information of the patient and the use of the drug by considering all the principles of cost effectiveness. During the combined use of antiviral drugs in the COVID-19 treatment process, care should always be taken in terms of the possibility of adverse drug reactions and drug interactions. It should be kept in mind that some drugs acutely or chronically used by patients may be a risk factor in terms of susceptibility to COVID-19 infection and / or may have adverse effects on the course of COVID-19 disease. In addition, it should not be ignored that the treatment may be disrupted and the recovery time may be prolonged in cases such as lack of confidence in the effectiveness of antiviral drugs by patients receiving COVID-19 treatment and encountering undesirable effects. This review aims to highlight the importance of rational drug use in patients receiving COVID-19 treatment. During the COVID-19 pandemic, all patients who are treated with COVID-19, especially those with chronic diseases and in the risky group, should be made aware of rational drug use.

Keywords: *COVID-19, Pandemic, Rational Drug Use.*

ÖZET

Yeni keşfedilen, insandan insana geçtiği kabul edilen ve insanlarda pnömoni salgınına neden olan corona virüs, yeni corona virus (COVID-19) olarak tanımlanmaktadır. 21. yüzyılda yaşanan en ciddi sağlık sorunu olan COVID-19 pandemisi, 2019 yılı Aralık ayında Çin'in Wuhan kentinde başlamış ve hızla dünya geneline yayılmıştır. Günümüzde COVID-19 için güvenilirliği ve etkinliği kanıtlanmış spesifik bir tedavi bulunmamaktadır. İnsan ve toplum sağlığı açısından önemli bir yer tutan ilaç, uygun şekilde kullanıldığında kişinin hayatını kurtarabilmekte, uygunsuz kullanıldığında ise hayat sona erebilmektedir. Bu hastalığa etkili bir tedavi bulabilmek amacıyla şu anda çok sayıda ilaç çalışmaları yapılmaktadır. COVID-19'un antiviral tedavisinde tüm dünyada yaygın olarak kullanılan ilaçların

başında hidrosiklorokin, favipiravir, azitromisin, remdesivir ve lopinavir-ritonavirin gelmektedir. Akılcı ilaç kullanımı, hastalar ve toplum için kaliteli sağlık hizmetinin sağlanmasında önemli bir unsurdur. Akılcı ilaç kullanımı, DSÖ tarafından 1985'teki Nairobi toplantısında "kişilerin klinik bulgularına ve bireysel özelliklerine göre uygun ilacı, uygun süre ve dozda, en düşük fiyata ve kolayca sağlayabilmeleri" olarak tanımlamıştır. İlacın kullanımı ile ilgili birçok doğru prosedürün bir kombinasyonunu içeren akılcı ilaç kullanımı; doğru ilaç, doğru endikasyon, doğru doz ve süre, hastanın yeterli olarak bilgilendirilmesi ve ilacın maliyet uygunluğu ilkelerinin tamamının göz önünde bulundurularak kullanılmasıdır.

COVID-19 tedavi sürecinde antiviral ilaçların kombine kullanımı sırasında, olumsuz ilaç reaksiyonları ve ilaç etkileşimlerinin olma ihtimali yönünden her zaman dikkatli olunmalıdır. Hastaların akut veya kronik olarak kullandığı bazı ilaçların COVID-19 enfeksiyonuna duyarlılık açısından bir risk faktörü olabileceği ve/veya COVID-19 hastalığının seyri üzerinde olumsuz etkilere sahip olabileceği unutulmamalıdır. Ayrıca COVID-19 tedavisi gören hastalar tarafından antiviral ilaçların etkinliğine güven duyulmaması, istenmeyen etkiler ile karşılaşılması gibi durumlarda tedavinin aksatılabileceği ve buna bağlı iyileşme süresinin uzayabileceği göz ardı edilmemelidir. Bu derleme, COVID-19 tedavisi gören hastalarda akılcı ilaç kullanımının önemini vurgulamayı amaçlamaktadır. COVID-19 pandemisi süresince kronik hastalıkları olan ve riskli grup içerisinde yer alan hastalar başta olmak üzere tüm COVID-19 tedavisi gören hastalar akılcı ilaç kullanımı konusunda bilinçlendirilmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akılcı İlaç Kullanımı, COVID-19, Pandemi,

ОТЗЫВЫ О ПЕРВОМ УЧЕБНОМ ЗАВЕДЕНИИ В ИСТОРИИ ИСЛАМА
REVIEWS ABOUT THE FIRST EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION IN THE HISTORY OF ISLAM
İSLAM TARİHİNİN İLK EĞİTİM KURUMU ÜZERİNE İNCELEMELER

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ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ КОНГРЕССА
РЕЗЮМЕ

Сподвижники Саффа, Пророк Ислама. Это концепция, основанная Мухаммадом рядом со стеной мечети Набави и живущая в навесе под названием саффа, используемая для тех, кто учится здесь. Асхаб-и Саффе - считается первым учебным заведением исламского мира. Некоторые из мусульман, которые эмигрировали в Медину после хиджры, поселились в доме людей здесь, но также были мусульмане, которых не знали в Медине и не могли найти место для проживания. Для этих сподвижников было создано место рядом с Масджид-и-Набави, которое также называется "суффе". Люди, которые остались в саффе и получили образование, также получили прилагательное сподвижники Суффе.

Основные потребности сподвижников суффе были удовлетворены пророком и другими богатыми людьми Медины. В некоторых исламских источниках также известно, что Мухаммад потратил немало усилий, чтобы удовлетворить потребности этих людей.

Цель данного исследования-представить первое учебное заведение в истории ислама и предоставить информацию о местах, где Ислам будет передаваться после сподвижников, выросших в школе Суффе и получивших образование лично от Мухаммеда и сыгравших важную роль в распространении Ислама.

***Ключевые Слова:** Ислам, Образование, История, Пророк, Институт.*

ABSTRACT

The Companions of Suffa are a concept established by the Islamic Prophet Muhammad adjacent to the wall of the Masjid Al-Nabawi and used for those who live in the canopy, called suffa. It is the first educational institution in the Islamic world. After the hijra, some of the Muslims who emigrated to Medina settled in the House of the people here. But there were also Muslims in Medina who did not know him and could not find a place to stay. For these companions, a place was created immediately adjacent to the mosque and its name was called "suffe". People who remain in Suffe and receive education are also given the adjective companions-1 Suffe.

The basic needs of the Companions of suffe were met by the Prophet and other rich people of Medina. In some of the Islamic sources, it is also known that Muhammad spent a lot of effort to meet the needs of these people.

***Key Words:** Islam, Education, History, Prophet, Institution.*

ÖZET

Ashab-1 Suffa, İslam Peygamberi Hz. Muhammed tarafından Mescid-i Nebevi'nin duvarına bitişik olarak kurulan ve suffa adı verilen gölgelikte yaşayan, burada eğitim alanlar için kullanılan bir kavramdır. Ashab-1 Suffe- İslam dünyasının ilk eğitim kurumu olarak kabul edilmektedir. Hicret sonrasında Medine'ye göç eden Müslümanlardan bir kısmı buradaki halkın evine yerleşmiş ancak

Medine’de tanıdığı olmayan ve kalacak bir yer bulamayan Müslümanlar da olmuştur. Bu sahabeler için, Mescid-i Nebevi’nin hemen bitişiğinde bir mekan oluşturulmuş ve adına da “suffe” denilmiştir. Suffe içerisinde kalan ve eğitim alan kişilere de Ashab-ı Suffe sıfatı verilmiştir.

Ashab-ı Suffe’nin temel ihtiyaçları Peygamber ve Medine’nin diğer zenginleri tarafından karşılanmakta idi. İslami kaynakların bir kısmında Hz. Muhammed’in bu kişilerin ihtiyaçlarını karşılayabilmek için çok çaba harcadığı da bilinmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, İslam Tarihinde faaliyet gösteren ilk eğitim kurumunu tanıtmak ve Suffe mektebinde yetişerek bizzat Hz. Muhammed’den eğitim alan sahabelerin sonrasında İslam’ın tebliğ edileceği yerlere gönderilmiş ve İslamiyet’in yayılmasında önemli rol oynadığı hakkında bilgi vermektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *İslam, Eğitim, Tarih, Peygamber, Kurum.*

**THE EFFECTS OF HIGH POLLUTION LOADS OF OLIVE OIL AND DAIRY INDUSTRY
WASTEWATER ON DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS**

*KİRLİLİK YÜKÜ YÜKSEK ZEYTİNYAĞI VE SÜT ENDÜSTRİSİ ATIKSULARININ EVSEL ATIKSU
ARITMA TESİSLERİNE ETKİLERİ*

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ÖZET

Bugün gıdadan giyime, otomobilden teknolojik ekipmanlara, dünyada üretilen her üründe su kullanılmaktadır. Günümüzde hızlı nüfus artışı ve plansız yapılaşma, küresel ısınma, iklim değişikliği, endüstriyel üretimlerin gelişmesi ve tarımsal aktiviteler %3 oranında bulunan kaliteli su kaynaklarına olan ihtiyacı artırmakta ve mevcut su kaynaklarının çevresel kirliliklerden korunmasını zorunlu kılmaktadır. Evsel atıksu arıtma tesisleri de bu açıdan stratejik bir noktada yer almaktadır. Kentlerde kullanıma bağlı olarak artan atıksu oluşumu daha etkin ve verimli çalışan arıtma tesislerine ihtiyacı artırmaktadır. Özellikle, evsel nitelikli atıksulara kirlilik yükü yüksek ve kompleks endüstri Atıksularının karışmaması gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmada ülkemizde ve dünyada zeytinyağı ve süt endüstrisi atıksularının arıtımı ve karakterizasyonu üzerine yapılan bilimsel çalışmalar incelenmiştir. Literatür ışığında bu iki endüstriden kaynaklanan yüksek kirlilik yüklerinin evsel nitelikli atıksu arıtma tesislerinde oluşturabilecekleri çevresel etkiler sunulmuştur. Özellikle dünyada ve ülkemizdeki son araştırmalar değerlendirilmeye çalışılmıştır. Değerlendirmeler sonucunda iki endüstriden kaynaklanan atıksuların kompleks yapılarından dolayı evsel arıtmada arıtımın maliyetini artırma, koku problemi, renk sorunu, atıksuyun geri kazanımını engelleme, ve toksisite gibi olumsuz çevresel etkilere neden olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Arıtma Tesisi, Çevre, Evsel atıksu, Karasu, Peynir altı suyu*

ABSTRACT

Today, water is used in every product produced in the world, from food to clothing, from automobiles to technological equipment. Today, rapid population growth and unplanned construction, global warming, climate change, development of industrial production and agricultural activities increase the need for quality water resources, which are 3%, and require the protection of existing water resources from environmental pollution. Domestic wastewater treatment facilities are also at a strategic point in this respect. Increasing wastewater formation due to usage in cities increases the need for more effective and efficient treatment facilities. Especially, domestic wastewater should not be mixed with high pollution load and complex industrial wastewater. In this study, scientific studies on the treatment and characterization of olive oil and dairy industry wastewater in our country and in the world were examined. In light of the literature, the environmental effects of high pollution loads caused by these two industries in domestic wastewater treatment plants are presented. Especially the latest researches in the world and in our country have been tried to be evaluated. Evaluation results in increasing the cost of the treatment operation in domestic wastewater treatment because of the complex structure of the wastewater resulting from the two industrial odour problems, the colour problem of wastewater prevent recovery and found to have adverse environmental effects such as toxicity.

Keywords: *Treatment Plant, Environment, Domestic wastewater, Blackwater, Whey*

THE LIFE OF IBN JINNÎ AND HIS WORKS

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ABSTRACT

Ibn Jinnî who was lived between the years of 322/934- 392/1002 in the era of Abbasids was born in Mosul. There were various opinions in the sources in terms of his birthdate. The real name of Ibn Jinnî is Abu'l Fath Uthman Ibn Jinnî al-Mawsîlî an-Nahwî al-Lûgawî. The author was known different attributions. So and so, he was known Nahwî, because of his extensive knowledge in Syntax Science, Mawsîlî, in attribution to his place of birth, Lûgawî, due to his knowledge in Wordbook Science, al-Azdî, in attribution to the family which was in the service of his dad. His marking tag is Abu'l Fath. The reason of his being remembering of that marking tag was reputed to be his perfection of the fields of Language and Literature and his proficiency of the problem solving in concerning that sciences. Considering of Ibn Jinnî's teaching grammar lessons only at the age of fourteen and fifteen, it would be said that he was started of his scholarly life in the childhood years. He was completed his first study beside of Abu'l Abbas Muhammad al-Mawsîlî(d. ?) in Mosul. The second important master of Ibn Jinnî is Abû Ali al-Farisî. It was narrated that he was took lessons from that master and maintained a master-pupil relationship around forty years in the most of the sources. It was stated that Ibn Jinnî was traveled to the centers of important knowledge and culture of that era such as Aleppo, Iraq, Damascus, Mosul, Shiraz and Baghdad and was stayed there in snatches for the obtaining the knowledge. Ibn Jinnî who was competent of many fields like Syntax, Grammar, Wordbook, Literature and Qiraah was written out very precious works which ancestor to the posteriors. As some of these works were brought in the science world, in case others were known with only their names. Some of his works are there: *el-Hasâ'is*, *Zi'l-kadd fi'n-nahw*, *Illetü't-tesniyye*, *el-Lûmâ*, *el-Elfâzü'l-mehmûze*, *el-Müzekker we'l-müennes*, *el-Bûşrâ ve'z-zafer*, *el-Mühezzeb fi'l-qiraat*, *Şewâzzü'l-Qur'ân*, *el-Wakf we'l-ibtidâ*, *el-Muhteseb fi qiraati'ş-şâzze*. Scholars were made some evaluations concerning of the Ibn Jinnî's scholarly character. Baharî (d.467/1075) was said that: "The one who read and consider Ibn Jinnî's works can comprehend concerning some characteristics of his scholarly strength." Yakût el-Hamewî (d. 626/1229) was made an evaluation concerning of Ibn Jinnî's expert of the in the field of Language and Literature and thereby he said: " Ibn Jinnî had one up on previous of self with his writting of works in the field of Language and Literature and his followings could not pass over him in this respect."

Keywords: *Ibn Jinnî, Syntax, Qiraah.*

ÖZET

322/934- 392/1002 yılları arasında Abbâsîler döneminde yaşamış olan İbn Cinnî, Musul'da doğmuştur. Kaynaklarda doğum tarihiyle ilgili farklı görüşler bulunmaktadır. İbn Cinnî'nin asıl adı Ebü'l-Feth Osmân b. Cinnî el-Mevsîlî en-Nahvî el-Lûgavî'dir. Müellif, çeşitli nispetlerle tanınmıştır. Nitekim o, nahiv ilmindeki geniş bilgisi sebebiyle nahvî, doğduğu yere nispetle Mevsîlî, lûgat ilmindeki bilgisinden dolayı lûgavî, babasının hizmetinde bulunduğu aileye nispetle Ezdî olarak tanınmıştır. Künyesi ise Ebü'l-Feth'dir. Bu künyeye anılmasının sebebi dil ve edebiyat alanlarındaki yetkinliği ve bu ilimlerle ilgili problemleri çözümedeki mahareti olduğu söylenilmiştir. İbn Cinnî'nin daha on dört on beş yaşlarında gramer derslerini öğrettiği dikkate alınırsa ilmî hayatına çocukluk yıllarında başladığı söylenilebilir. O, ilk tahsilini Musul'da Ebü'l-Abbâs Muhammed el-Mevsîlî'nin (ö. ?) yanında tamamlamıştır. İbn Cinnî'nin ikinci önemli hocası Ebû Alî el-Fârisî'dir. Kaynakların çoğunda onun bu hocasından ders aldığı ve yaklaşık kırk yıl kadar hoca-talebe ilişkisini sürdürdüğü nakledilmiştir. İbn Cinnî'nin ilim elde etmek için Halep, Irak, Şâm, Musul, Şiraz ve Bağdat gibi devrin önemli ilim ve kültür merkezlerine seyahat ettiği ve buralarda kısa aralıklarla kaldığı belirtilmiştir. Nahiv, sarf, lûgat,

edebiyat ve kıraat gibi birçok alanda yetkin olan İbn Cinnî, kendisinden sonrakilere kaynaklık edecek çok değerli eserler kaleme almıştır. Bu eserlerden bir kısmı ilim dünyasına kazandırılmışken diğer bir kısmının ise sadece isimleri bilinmektedir. Eserlerinden bazıları şunlardır: *el-Hasâ'is*, *Zi'l-kadd fi'n-nahv*, *İlletü't-tesniyye*, *el-Lümâ*, *el-Elfâzü'l-mehmûze*, *el-Müzekker ve'l-müennes*, *el-Büşrâ ve'z-zafer*, *el-Mühezzeb fi'l-kıraat*, *Şevâzzü'l-Kur'ân*, *el-Vakf ve'l-ibtidâ*, *el-Muhteseb fi kıraati's-şâzze*. İbn Cinnî'nin ilmî şahsiyetiyle ilgili âlimler bazı değerlendirmelerde bulunmuşlardır. Baharî (ö. 467/1075) şöyle demiştir: "İbn Cinnî'nin eserlerini okuyup üzerinde düşünenler onun ilmî kudretiyle ilgili bazı özelliklerini idrak edebilirler." İbn Cinnî'nin dil ve edebiyat alanında uzman olmasıyla ilgili Yâkût el-Hamevî (ö. 626/1229) bir değerlendirmede bulunarak şöyle demiştir: "İbn Cinnî, dil ve edebiyat sahasında yazdığı eserlerle kendinden öncekilere üstünlük sağlamış ve kendinden sonrakiler de bu hususta onu aşmamışlardır."

Anahtar Kelimeler: *İbn Cinnî, Nahiv, Kıraat.*

MARKOWITZ PORTFOLIO OPTIMIZATION MODEL: AN APPLICATION ON LISTED FIRM ON BORSA ISTANBUL-30 NATIONAL STOCK INDEX (BIST-30)
MARKOWITZ PORTFÖY OPTİMİZASYONU MODELİ: BORSA İSTANBUL-30 ULUSAL ENDEKSİ (BİST-30) FİRMALARI ÜZERİNE BİR UYGULAMA

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to investigate the portfolio distribution that gives the maximum return at the minimum risk level. Therefore in this study, Markowitz Portfolio Optimization model has been applied on Bist-30 companies. Firstly, monthly average returns of 23 non-financial firms included in the index are calculated over the stock closing price during 2016 -2020 period. Then, the average return, variance and standard deviation of the portfolio are calculated respectively by giving equal weight to each firm in the portfolio basket. In order to find the most optimal result, the risk and returns of the portfolio are calculated for each scenario by creating various constraints on both the risk and the return of the portfolio using the Excel 2016 Solver Add-in, and as a result, the efficient frontier curve of the portfolio is obtained. The minimum risk level of the optimal portfolio according to the established assumptions %3,61 and maximum return has been calculated as %2.

Keywords: *Markowitz, Portfolio Optimization, Portfolio Selection Model, Efficient Frontier, Risk and Return, Standard Deviation, Variance, Excel 2016 Solver Add-in*

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Markowitz Portföy Optimizasyonu modelinin Bist-30 firmaları üzerinde uygulaması gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu amaçla endekste yer alan finansal olmayan 23 firmanın hisse senedi kapanış fiyatı üzerinden aylık ortalama getirileri hesaplanmıştır. Daha sonra portföyde yer alan her bir firmaya eşit ağırlık verilerek portföyün ortalama getirisi, varyansı ve standart sapması hesaplanmıştır. En optimal sonucu bulmak amacıyla, Excel 2016 Çözücü Eklentisi kullanılarak portföyün hem riski hem de getirisi ile ilgili çeşitli kısıtlar oluşturmak suretiyle her bir senaryo için portföyün risk ve getirileri hesaplanmış ve sonucunda portföyün etkin sınır eğrisi çizilmiştir. Bu çalışmadaki temel amaç minimum risk düzeyinde maksimum getiriyi veren portföy dağılımını oluşturmaktır. Oluşturulan varsayımlara göre optimal portföyün minimum risk derecesi %3,61 ve maksimum getirisi %2 olarak hesaplanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Markowitz, Portföy Optimizasyonu, Portföy Seçim Modeli, Etkin Sınır, Risk ve Getiri, Standart Sapma, Varyans, Excel 2016 Çözücü Eklentisi*

**NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF AERODYNAMIC PERFORMANCE OF BIRD WING SHAPES
INSPIRED BY NATURE FOR UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES**

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ABSTRACT

It has been proven by studies in the literature that the flight performance of aircraft (duration of stay, flight range, flight altitude and maximum payload) significantly affects the wing structure and shape. For this reason, recent studies are trying to choose the wing structure in the most efficient way according to the characteristics of the aircraft to be designed. The ideal design of aircraft wing aerodynamic parameters has led scientists to be inspired by living things in nature. Since the improvement in the wing structure of the aircraft will significantly affect the wing carry / drag ratio, the flight performance of the aircraft will also be maximized. In our work with this inspiration source, 5 different birds (albatross, falcon, seagull, swift and harrier) with different characteristics in nature, wing shape, similar wingspan, wing area and aspect ratio, taking into account the same conditions (wing profile and flight speed) a streamlined analysis has been done. All blade analyzes were analyzed in 3 D with k- ϵ , Shear Stress Transport (SST) turbulence model in 3 different Re numbers and aerodynamic parameters were determined. According to the results of aerodynamic parameters, you can choose which bird wing structure meets your request. In this study, the highest E_{max} value was measured with 8.64 wing shape inspired by albatross bird in 150000 Re number. However, compared to other wing structures, the albatross wing, which has a higher wing span ratio, has lower critical angle of attack. Wing structures with lower wingspan, such as the falcon and swiftlet, have less aerodynamic performance, but has a higher critical angle of attack. The lowest E_{max} value was measured as 7.87 at 50000 Re in the hurrier wing structure. Wing structures with higher critical angles of attack are more maneuverable because their stall angle of attack is higher. In this case, wing structures with low aperture ratio can be preferred in warplanes and sudden diving aircraft that will climb.

**EVALUATION OF EMPLOYEES' PARTICIPATION IN MANAGERIAL DECISION
MAKING FOR ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE**

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ABSTRACT

This study on “Evaluation of employees’ participation in managerial decision making for organizational performance in Flour Mill Nigeria Plc” is to determine the impact of employees’ participation in managerial decision making for organizational performance. The study seeks to identify the impact of consultative management and collective bargaining in managerial decision making for organizational performance in Flour Mills Nigeria Plc. The theoretical framework upon which this research was built upon is leader-member exchange theory as the theoretical framework which sees the employees’ participation in decision making as an essential component of the organization that both employees and employers must cooperate and work harmonious if there must be improved performance of the organization. The research used survey method using structured questionnaires which were administered to 116 staff of the Flour Mills Nigeria Plc, Kaduna State out of which 80 were validly returned upon which analysis were made. The data obtained were presented and analysed using both descriptive (tables) and inferential (regression) tools of statistics. The regression analysis shows $p < 0.05$ level reveals that there is significant impact of consultative management and collective bargaining in managerial decision making for organizational performance. This study concludes that employees’ participation in managerial decision making improve organizational performance in organizations. The research therefore recommends that government the management of Flour Mills Nigeria Plc and other stakeholders should establish means and channels of communication and collaborations for effective participation of the employees in the organization through sharing ideas, circulars, internal memos and regular meetings.

TESTING BETA ANOMALY IN BORSA ISTANBUL

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to test the presence of low risk-high return anomaly (Low Volatility Anomaly) in the Borsa İstanbul BIST 100 index. While a positive relationship between high risk and high return is expected in the financial markets, the low risk-high return relationship is not expected. Because the less risk in a portfolio, the higher the demand is expected for that portfolio, all else equal. It is usual for financial markets that the expected yields fall with increasing demand. In other words, the lower the risk of the portfolio, the lower the expected return. Therefore, the observation of low risk and high return is considered as an anomaly for financial markets and is called "Low Volatility Anomaly" or "Low Beta Anomaly".

In the first part of the study, the information about the beta coefficient, which is one of the most frequently used risk criteria in the stock market, its calculation, the importance of the beta coefficient and the past studies on the subject and the results of these studies are explained. In the other part of the study, quarterly average returns and beta values for the selected periods were calculated by using the data of stocks included in the Borsa İstanbul BIST 100 index between 2002 and 2013. As a result of these calculations, ten different portfolios are classified according to the risk they contain, and the average risk and return of each portfolio is calculated. By comparing the risks and returns of these portfolios, the presence of low beta anomaly was tested in Borsa İstanbul.

In the light of the analyzes, it is established that some portfolios with low-risk yield higher returns than many portfolios with higher risk. Similar results were obtained in the robustness tests performed by changing the frequency of the period. As a result, the research shows the presence of low beta anomaly in Borsa İstanbul.

Keywords: *low volatility anomaly, low beta anomaly, low risk-high return*

**A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHOD: CASE STUDY (CASE STUDY) WITH
EXAMPLES IN TOURISM FIELD LITERATURE**
*BİR NİTEL ARAŞTIRMA DESENİ: TURİZM ALAN YAZININDAKİ ÖRNEKLERİ İLE DURUM
(ÖRNEK OLAY) ÇALIŞMASI*

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ABSTRACT

Different ways can be followed according to the subject to be researched in qualitative research. According to the content of the subject, while the researcher creates his impressions about the subject, he can use research patterns (culture analysis (ethnography), grounded / theory, case study, narratives, hermeneutics, interpretation (hermeneutics), In this respect, it is useful to say that each design is handled as a study subject or a research method in itself. Accordingly, the study aims to describe the case study (case study) in detail and to examine closely the studies that apply the case study in the field of tourism one-to-one, and to clarify the case study with examples. Screening method was used in the study. In order to meet the purpose of the study, during the screening process between 03.12.2020 and 18.12.2020, tourism-related theses (8 theses) published in YÖK National Thesis Center were used. The scanned theses; The purpose, type, method, findings, data collection tool, sample, sampling technique, sample number, limitations, year, authors and thesis title are discussed under 12 headings. In the theses examined, it was determined that there are more master's thesis for case study. Although there are a limited number of case studies, it has been observed that the case study has increased in recent years. According to study findings, it is seen that purposeful sampling technique is mostly used in the theses, and mostly a tourism business is studied directly as an example. On the other hand, using a research design to examine a situation in depth, based on the thesis studies examined, emerges as the most effective feature of the case study. For this reason, when it comes to a subject that wants to be investigated in depth, it is thought that using the case study design can be an accurate research design that can meet the research purpose due to its explanatory structure. It is recommended that the studies, which will examine the case study in depth in the future, should examine the case study closely with different examples, not only in the field of tourism, but also including different areas. Another suggestion is to evaluate the case study in terms of its advantages and disadvantages in future studies.

Key words: *Qualitative research, case study (case study), screening method*

ÖZET

Nitel arařtırmalarda arařtırılacak konuya gre farklı yollar izlenebilmektedir. Konunun ieriđine gre arařtırmacı, konuya dair izlenimlerini oluřtururken, arařtırma desenlerinden (kltr analizi (etnografya/ethnography), kuram oluřturma (grounded/theory), durum alıřması (case study), anlatı-biyografi (narratives), yorumlama (hermentik/hermeneutics), eylem arařtırması (action research), olgu (fenomenoloji/phenomenology) arařtırmasından yararlanabilmektedir. Bu dođrultuda her bir

desenin kendi içinde bir çalışma konusu ya da bir araştırma yöntemi olarak ele alındığını söylemekte yarar vardır. Bu çalışmada; nitel araştırma desen türlerinden biri olan durum çalışması incelenmiştir. Buna bağlı olarak çalışmada, durum (örnek olay) çalışmasını ayrıntıları ile tanımlamak ve turizm alanında durum çalışmasını bire bir uygulayan çalışmaları yakından inceleyerek, durum çalışmasına örnekleriyle açıklık getirmek amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada tarama yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Çalışma amacını karşılayabilmek adına 03.12.2020 ve 18.12.2020 tarihleri arasında gerçekleştirilen tarama sürecinde YÖK Ulusal Tez Merkezinde yayımlanan turizm konulu tezlerden (8 tez) yararlanılmıştır. Taranan tezler; araştırmanın amacı, türü, yöntemi, bulgular, veri toplama aracı, örneklem, örnekleme tekniği, örneklem sayısı, sınırlılıklar, yıl, yazarlar ve tez adı olarak 12 başlık altında ele alınmıştır. İncelenen tezlerde, durum çalışmasına yönelik yüksek lisans tezinin daha fazla olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Sınırlı sayıda durum çalışması olmasına rağmen, son yıllarda durum çalışmasının arttığı gözlenmiştir. Çalışma bulgularına göre tezlerde çoğunlukla amaçlı örnekleme tekniğinin kullanıldığı, durum/örnek olarak çoğunlukla doğrudan bir turizm işletmesinin örnek olarak çalışıldığı görülmektedir. Diğer taraftan incelenen tez çalışmalarından hareketle bir durumu derinlemesine incelemeye yönelik bir araştırma tasarımının kullanılması, durum çalışmasının en etkin özelliği olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu nedenle derinlemesine araştırılmak istenen bir konu söz konusu olduğunda, durum çalışması deseninden yararlanmanın, açıklayıcı bir yapıya sahip olması nedeniyle araştırma amacını karşılayabilecek doğru bir araştırma tasarımı olabileceği düşünülmektedir. İleride durum çalışmasını derinlemesine inceleyecek olan çalışmaların sadece turizm alanında değil, farklı alanları da dahil ederek durum çalışmasını farklı örnekleri ile yakından incelemeleri önerilmektedir. Bir diğer öneri ise sonraki araştırmalarda durum çalışmasının, avantajları ve dezavantajları kapsamında değerlendirilmesidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Nitel araştırma, durum (örnek olay) çalışması, tarama yöntemi

**EFFICIENCY ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL OF THE PHOSPHOGYPSUM
CONVERSION BY SODIUM COMPOUNDS**
*EFFICACITE ECONOMIQUE ET ENVIRONNEMENTAL DE LA CONVERSION DU
PHOSPHOGYPSE PAR LES COMPOSES DE SODIUM*

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ABSTRACT

The phosphoric acid production from natural phosphate rocks by the wet process yields to an acidic by-product called phosphogypsum (PG). The world PG generation is approximated to be about 100-250 Mt annually. PG is principally formed by calcium sulfate, but also contains high amount of impurities like as phosphorus, fluorine, heavy metals and radioelements. A large quantity of this PG is disposed without any pretreatment into the environment, which poses several environmental problems.

The objective of this work is to realize a simple comparison of the PG conversion by sodium carbonate, sodium hydroxide or sodium fluoride into valuable products. In addition, an economical and environmental study of these PG conversions was also realized. Based on the obtained results, the final products can be used directly in several domains. In addition, this proposed process remains economically effective, environment-friendly and sustainable.

Keywords: Phosphogypsum, conversion, sodium carbonate, sodium hydroxide, sodium fluoride

RESUME

La production de l'acide phosphorique à partir des roches phosphatées naturelles par la voie humide résulte un sous-produit acide appelé le phosphogypse (PG). La production mondiale du PG est environ de 100-250 Mt par an. Le PG est formé principalement par le sulfate de calcium, mais il contient aussi de haute teneur d'impuretés telles que le phosphore, le fluor, les métaux lourds et les radioéléments. La grande quantité de ce PG est rejetée dans l'environnement sans aucun prétraitement, ce qui pose plusieurs problèmes à l'environnement.

L'objectif de ce travail est de réaliser une simple comparaison de la conversion du PG par le carbonate, hydroxyde ou le fluorure de sodium en produits valorisables. De plus, une étude économique et environnementale de ces conversions a été aussi réalisée.

Basé sur les résultats obtenus, les produits finaux peuvent être utilisés directement dans plusieurs domaines. De plus, ces procédés proposés restent économiquement fiables, écologiquement amicaux et durables.

Mots clés: Phosphogypse, conversion, carbonate de sodium, hydroxyde de sodium, fluorure de sodium

ROLE OF E-GOVERNMENT IN MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Swift development of the information technology allows to implement effective public administration, to improve the quality of services, to ensure the participation of citizens in management, to prevent procrastination, bribery, and corruption in state organizations. The key purpose in the forming of the E-government is simplifying and making transparent relations between civil servants and citizens, preventing the loss of time. E-government is the application of information and communication technologies in public administration. This is a government information state and a technological state. Such kind of management is aimed at the extensive use of public services, take into account the desires of citizens in the production and management process, and providing them with high-quality services. It also ensures the protection of state and national interests, the regulation of the division of powers and responsibilities between government agencies through electronic services, the reliability and free access to information. E-government creates conditions for the development of enterprises and helps them to find tenders. Thanks to new information means, Canada, some Western European and Asian countries have moved from an industrial economy to an information economy, and e-society, e-government, e-commerce, and e-business have developed. As strategies and forms of governance of countries are different, e-government mechanisms are also different. Thus, E-government is applied in about 200 countries around the globe, and the models (continental Europe, Anglo-American and Asia) have both common and different features. The web portal of the e-government improves the quality of federal governance by facilitating information services, speeding up citizens' appeals to government agencies, and resolving their problems, for the convenience of citizens allows reducing services of institutions that perform similar functions. E-government provides public services in an online regime from a single point, allows to improve citizen-state relations, and to earn large amounts of income through taxpayers. The E-petition service allows citizens to gather votes on certain issues and submit their draft laws to parliament. The E-democracy model has been created to meet the information needs of the population and to integrate ICT into the culture and education system.

Key words: *innovative management, E-society, E-government, information, model*

**DISPERSION AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES IN PLASTIC BY SURFACE
MODIFICATION OF CALCITE**
*KALSİTİN YÜZEY MODİFİKASYONU İLE PLASTİKTE DİSPERSİYON VE MEKANİK
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Mertaş A.Ş., Niğde/Türkiye

ÖZET

Kalsitin özellikle plastik, boya ve kâğıt sanayiinde dolgu maddesi olarak kullanılabilmesi için ince/çok ince boyutlara öğütülmesi gerekmektedir. Kalsit mineralinin doğal hidrofil yapıda olması nedeni ile ince ve çok ince boyutlara öğütüldükten sonra belirtilen alanlarda doğrudan kullanılmaları çoğu kez mümkün olamamaktadır. Bu nedenle, hidrofil (su sever) mikronize kalsit ürünlerinin bir yüzey modifikasyonu (kaplama) ile hidrofob (su sevmez) hale getirilmeleri gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmada; Mertaş A.Ş.'ye (Niğde/Türkiye) ait MRT5 mikronize ürün üzerinde ($d_{50}=5,44$ mikron) yapılan mekanik aktivasyon yüzey modifikasyonu (karıştırmalı bilyalı değirmen) ile stearik asitle kaplama deneyleri, kompaund ürüne ait mikro-tomografi ve mekanik testler yapılarak kaplama işleminin performansı ortaya konulmuştur. Bu sonuçlara göre; MRT5K kaplı üründe ($d_{50}=2,56$ mikron, kaplama oranı=%1,15) 0,75-0,95 mm uzama, 0,007-0,010 mm/mm gerilme dayanımı, 11-17 MPa çekme gerilmesi ve 2,2-3 GPa elastik modül değerleri elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kalsit, yüzey modifikasyonu, kompaund, dispersiyon, mekanik özellikler

ABSTRACT

Calcite is widely used as filler in many industrial applications in order to obtain products which have various properties. This industrial mineral especially used in the paper, plastic, rubber and paint industry. But it is also required to have some physical and physico-chemical properties. At the beginning, these features are fineness, hydrophobic structure and high degree of whiteness. Calcite should be milled to fine/ultrafine particle sizes in order to be used as filler in plastic, paint and paper industry. It is often not possible to use as mineral filler directly in the specified areas after grinding for fine and ultrafine particle sizes due to the natural hydrophilic nature of the mineral. For this reason, hydrophilic micronised calcite products need to be hydrophobized with a surface modification.

In this study, the performance of the coating process was determined by performing mechanical activation surface modification (stirred media mill) on MRT5 micronized product of Mertaş Co. (Niğde/Turkey) ($d_{50}=5,44$ micron), stearic acid coating experiments, compound micro-tomography and mechanical tests. According to this results, it has been obtained the elongation at 0,75-0,95 mm, the tensile strength at 0,007-0,010 mm/mm, the tensile stress at 11-17 MPa, and elastic modulus of 2,2-3 GPa in MRT5K coated product ($d_{50}=2,56$ micron, coating ratio=1,15%).

Key words: Calcite, surface modification, compound, dispersion, mechanical properties

**DETERMINATION OF SOME PHYSICO-MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF CALCIUM
CARBONATE ROCKS IN NIGDE REGION**
*NİĞDE BÖLGESİ KALSİYUM KARBONATLI KAYAÇLARIN FİZİKO-MEKANİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN
BELİRLENMESİ*

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ÖZET

Bilindiği gibi; büyük bloklar halinde ocaktan üretilen kayaçların endüstride kullanılabilmesi için boyut küçültülme işlemine tabi tutulması gerekmektedir. Bu amaçla, kayaçların kırılma özelliklerinin ortaya konulması; doğru kırıcı seçimi ve tesis tasarımından enerji sarfiyatına ve mali hesaplamalara kadar etki edebilecek oldukça önemli bir parametre durumundadır. Niğde bölgesinde önemli karbonatlı kayaç oluşumları bulunmakta, özellikle çeşitli endüstrilerde ve inşaat sektöründe agrega (kırmataş) olarak kullanım alanı bulmaktadır. Uygulamada özellikle dayanım, aşınma, sertlik, kırılabilirlik ve öğütülebilirlik gibi bazı kayaç özelliklerinin standart değerlerde elde edilmesi öne çıkmaktadır.

Niğde bölgesinden temin edilen toplam altı örnek üzerinde yürütülen deneysel çalışmalar; Darbe Dayanım İndeksi-ISI, Agrega Darbe Dayanımı-AIV, Parçalanma/Kırılma İndeksi-CI ve öğütülebilirlik değerlerine göre değerlendirilmiştir. Sonuç olarak; kayaçların dayanım, aşınma ve kırılabilirlik-öğütülebilirlik özellikleri kullanıldığı yerler açısından önem kazanmakta, buna göre dayanım, aşınma ve kırılma özelliklerinde farklılıklar sergileyebilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Kalsiyum karbonat, fiziko-mekanik özellikler, darbe dayanımı, kırılabilirlik, öğütülebilirlik*

ABSTRACT

The rocks produced from the quarry in the form of large blocks must be subjected to size reduction in order to be used in the industry. For this purpose, determination the brittleness properties of rocks are a very important parameter that can affect the selection of the appropriate crusher and plant design, energy consumption and financial calculations. Defining the fragility of rocks can be evaluated differently. However, considering brittleness as a material behavior, it is possible to say that fragile materials are more brittle and ductile materials are less brittle. On the other hand, there are important carbonaceous rock formations in the Niğde region and they are especially used as aggregate in construction sector and other various industries. In practice, it is also important to provide some rock properties such as strength, abrasion, hardness and fracture at standard values.

In the study, the experimental studies conducted on a total of six samples in the Niğde region. Results are evaluated according to Impact Strength Index-ISI, Aggregate Impact Value-AIV values, Crushability Index-CI and grindability. As a result; the strength, abrasion and brittleness-grindability properties of the rocks gain importance in terms of the places used and they may exhibit differences in their strength, wear and fracture properties.

Key words: *Calcium carbonate, physico-mechanical properties, impact resistance, crushability, grindability*

POISONOUS PLANTS IN LIVESTOCK ANIMALS

2: Melia azedarach, Rhododendron spp., Quercus spp., Senecio spp.

ÇİFTLİK HAYVANLARINDA ZEHİRLİ BİTKİLER

2: Tespih ağacı, Orman Gülleri, Meşe türleri, Kanarya otu türleri

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ÖZET

Çiftlik hayvanlarının bitkilerle zehirlenmesi dünya genelinde yaygın şekilde görülmektedir. Zehirli bitkiler ve metabolitleri tüm ülkelerde çiftlik hayvanları endüstrisi için önemli ekonomik kayıplara neden olmaktadır. Çiftlik hayvanlarında zehirli bitkiler ile zehirlenme çoğunlukla bu bitkilerin ot ya da silajın içinde bulunması halinde meydana gelir. Bu makale kapsamında çiftlik hayvanlarında zehirlenmeye neden olan bitkilerden Tespih ağacı, Orman Gülleri, Meşe türleri ve Kanarya otu türlerinin zehirli etkileri ele alındı. Grayanotoksin içeren önemli bitki türleri Tablo halinde sunuldu. Makale kapsamında irdelenen zehirli bitkilerin zehirliliği ve çiftlik hayvanlarında neden oldukları klinik bulgular hakkında kapsamlı bilgiler derlendi. Ayrıca zehirli bitkilerle çiftlik hayvanlarının zehirlenmesini önlemek için gerekli önlemler ve sağıltım seçenekleri hakkında önemli bilgiler verildi.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Çiftlik hayvanları, Zehirli bitkiler, Metabolitler*

ABSTRACT

Poisoning of livestock animals with plants commonly occurs worldwide. Poisonous plants and their metabolites cause important economic losses for industry of livestock animals worldwide. Poisoning of livestock animals with poisonous plants mostly develops when these plants are within hay or silage. In this paper context, it was dealt with poisonous effects of *Melia azedarach*, *Rhododendron* spp., *Quercus* spp., and *Senecio* spp. from plants leading to poisoning in livestock animals. The important plant species comprising grayanotoxin are presented in Table. In the paper context, broad knowledge was reviewed about toxicity of poisonous plants and clinical signs that they cause in livestock animals. In addition, the important knowledge was presented on the required measures for preventing poisoning of livestock animals with poisonous plants and treatment choices.

Keywords: *Livestock animals, Poisonous plants, Metabolites*

**A CASE STUDY ON THE PLACE AND IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY VALUES AND
FAMILY CONSTITUTION IN THE PROVISION OF FAMILY BUSINESS
SUSTAINABILITY**

*AİLE İŞLETMELERİ SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİĞİNİN SAĞLANMASINDA AİLE DEĞERLERİNİN VE
AİLE ANAYASASININ YERİ VE ÖNEMİ ÜZERİNE BİR DURUM ÇALIŞMASI*

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ÖZET

Türkiye ekonomisinde önemli bir payı olan aile işletmelerinden bazıları uzun yıllar faaliyetlerini sürdürürken bazıları ikinci kuşaktan sonra iflasın eşiğine gelmektedir. Aile işletmelerinin sürdürülebilirliğini etkileyen unsurlar ile ilgili literatür de pek çok çalışma yer almaktadır. Bu çalışmalar genellikle aile işletmelerinde kuşak çatışmaları, yönetim yapısı, kurumsallaşma gibi konuları ele almaktadır. Bu çalışmada küçük ölçekli aile işletmelerinin benimsediği değerleri tespit etmek, aile anayasası hakkındaki görüşlerini öğrenmek ve sürdürülebilirliğin sağlanmasında aile değerleri ve aile anayasasının önemini ortaya koymak amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden durum çalışması kullanılarak tasarlanmıştır. Veriler kartopu örnekleme yoluyla elde edilmiştir. Bu kapsamda farklı sektörlerde faaliyet gösteren 3 küçük ölçekli aile işletmesinin yöneticileri/genel müdürleri ile görüşmeler yapılmıştır. Görüşmeler sonucunda elde edilen veriler içerik analizi ile raporlaştırılmıştır. Buna göre araştırmaya katılan küçük ölçekli aile işletmelerinin aile büyüğüne saygı, kardeşler arası güven, birlik ve beraberlik gibi ailevi değerlere sahip olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu değerlere bağlı olarak aile anayasasına yakın zamana kadar sıcak bakılmadığı ancak aile içi yaşanan fikir ayrılıkları, kişisel menfaatler, güvensizlikler sonucu aile anayasasının gerekliliğinin anlaşıldığı ifade edilmiştir. Aile anayasasının gelir dağılımı, görev tanımı, mal paylaşımı, yöneticiler arasındaki ilişkiler gibi konuları kapsaması gerektiği ve aile anayasasının aile bireyleri dışında danışmanlık şirketleri tarafından hazırlanması gerektiği üzerinde önemle durulmuştur. Sürdürülebilirlik açısından aile işletmelerinin bir an önce temel değerlerinden yola çıkarak bir aile anayasası oluşturması gerekliliği ifade edilmiştir. Aksi halde işletme faaliyetlerinin kendilerinden sonraki kuşak tarafından devam ettirilemeyeceğini belirten yöneticiler anayasa hazırlama sürecinde etkili olan unsurları çevrede meydana gelen değişim ve gelişim, yeni kuşağın beklenti ve ihtiyaçları, aile bireyleri arasındaki ilişkilerin bozulması olarak belirtmişlerdir. Aile anayasasının oluşturabileceği dezavantaj olarak yalnızca aile bireylerinin aile anayasasını kabullenme ve benimseme de zorlanabileceği ifade edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Aile işletmeleri, Aile anayasası, Aile değerleri, Sürdürülebilirlik, Durum çalışması*

ABSTRACT

Any of the family companies with a significant share of the Turkish economy continued to survive for many years, some hitting the brink of bankruptcy after the second generation. There are numerous papers in the literature on the factors affecting the survival of family business. These studies typically deal with issues such as conflicts of generation, structure of management, institutionalization of family businesses. The goal of this study is to identify the values embraced by small-scale family enterprises, to understand their views on the constitution of the family and to expose the role of family values and the constitution of the family in ensuring sustainability. The research was planned using case studies, one of the techniques of qualitative research. The knowledge was collected by snowball sampling. Meetings with the owners/general managers of 3 small-scale family businesses operating in various sectors have been conducted in this context. Content review was used to report the details gathered as a result of the interviews. It was also revealed that family values such as respect for the older family, trust between siblings, solidarity and togetherness are the small-scale family businesses involved in the research. On the basis of these principles, it was claimed that the constitution of the family was not recognized until recently, but that the need for the constitution of the family was understood as a consequence of differences of opinion, personal interests and insecurities within the family. It was stressed that the family constitution should cover issues such as distribution of income, job description, sharing of land, relationships between managers, and that consultancy firms other than family members should prepare the family constitution. In terms of sustainability, it has been reported that family businesses should, as soon as possible, build a family constitution based on their core values. Otherwise, the managers who claimed that the next generation could not continue business practices stated that the factors that were successful in the planning phase for the constitution were environmental change and growth, the aspirations and needs of the new generation, and the deterioration of relationships between members of the family. It has been stated that only members of the family will be required to recognize the family constitution and adopt it as a disadvantage that can be created by the family constitution.

Keywords: *Family businesses, Family constitution, Family values, Sustainability, Case study*

COVID-19 PANDEMIC PERCEPTION OF EMERGENCY NURSES: QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

ACİL HEMŞİRELERİNİN COVID-19 PANDEMİ ALGISI: NİTEL ARAŞTIRMA

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ÖZET

Küreselleşme döneminde, COVID-19'un insanlığın karşı karşıya kaldığı ciddi bir afet olarak nitelendirilmesi, tüm ülkelerin sağlık sistemlerinin, dayanıklı, esnek ve uyarlanabilir olmalarının önemi ile hemşirelerin kilit konumunu bir kez daha ortaya koymuştur. COVID-19 pandemi sürecinde, hastalarla ilk temas noktasında olan acil hemşireleri, hem kendileri ve yakınları için yüksek endişe duymuş hem de bakım sağlama sorumlulukları ile büyük stres altında kalmışlardır.

Amaç: Araştırmada ulusal bir derneğe üye olan acil hemşirelerin COVID-19 pandemi algılarının incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Yöntem: Araştırma fenomenolojik nitel araştırma yöntemiyle gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmada amaçlı örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Veriler Türkiye'de ulusal bir dernek olan Acil Hemşireleri Derneği üyesi 13 hemşireden toplanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler, Line-by-line coding in NVivo 11 programı ile içerik analizi yöntemi ile değerlendirilmiştir.

Bulgular: Hemşirelerin yaş ortalaması $X=26,615 \pm 4,68$ dir. COVID-19 tanısı alan hastalara bakan acil hemşirelerinin pandemi algıları olarak, görüşmelerin içerik analizi sonucunda 3 ana tema ve 7 alt tema belirlenmiştir.

Bu çalışma sonucunda acil hemşirelerinin pandemi algısının bir travma niteliğinde olduğu görülmüştür. Sağlık çalışanlarında pandemi süreci ve sonrasında psikososyal etkileri, çözüm yolları ve etkili baş etme mekanizmaları konusunda destek sağlayacak girişimlerin ivedilikle başlatılması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: COVID-19, pandemi, acil, hemşire

**DEATH EFFECTS OF SULFONATED CALIXARENE MOLECULES AND DOXORUBICIN
CHEMOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS ON 3-D CANCER AND HEALTHY CELL LINES**
*SÜLFOLANMIŞ KALİKSAREN MOLEKÜLLERİ VE DOKSORUBİSİN KEMOTERAPÖTİK
AJANLARININ 3 BOYUTLU KANSER VE SAĞLIKLI HÜCRE HATLARI ÜZERİNDEKİ ÖLÜM
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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, sülfonatlı kaliksaren moleküllerinin ve kemoterapötik ajan olarak kullanılan doksorubisin ilaç molekülünün (DOX) 3 boyutlu kanser hücreleri ve sağlıklı hücre hatları üzerine ölüm etkileri karşılaştırıldı. Kaliksaren moleküllerinin makromoleküller arasında üçüncü nesil konakçı-konuk süper moleküler kimyayı temsil ettiği düşünülmektedir. Kaliksaren, katalitik miktarda güçlü bir baz veya asit varlığında fenolün formaldehit ile reaksiyonu gerçekleşen siklik bir oligomerdir. Kaliksarenler siklik yapılarından dolayı ilaçlar ve ilaç taşıyıcıları olarak kullanılmaktadır. Yapılan birçok çalışmada, kaliksaren ve türevlerinin antikanser aktiviteye sahip olduğu tespit edilmiştir. DOX ilaç molekülü ise, kardiyomiyopati, p53 proteini ve reaktif oksijen türlerinin aktivasyonu yoluyla endotelial hücrelerde ve kardiyomiyositlerde apoptozu indüklemeye kabiliyetine sahiptir. Sülfonat türevli kaliksaren ile DOX ilaç moleküllerinin MCF-7 ve MIA PaCa-2 kanser hücrelerinde ve HEK 293 sağlıklı hücre hatları üzerindeki ölüm etkileri karşılaştırıldı. Sülfonat türevli kaliksaren ve DOX ilaç molekülü ile MCF-7, MIA PaCa-2 ve HEK 293 hücre hatları 18 saat boyunca 37°C'de CO₂ (%5) inkübatöründe inkübe edildi. İnkübasyon sonrası sülfonatlı kaliksaren ve DOX ilaç molekülünün kanser hücrelerinde daha fazla ölüme neden olduğu gözlemlendi. Aynı zamanda, inkübe edilen hücrelerin 3 boyutlu yapıları mikroskop altında incelendi. DOX ilaç molekülünün kanser hücrelerinde apoptozu yani kontrollü hücre ölümünü tetiklediği gözlemlenmiştir. DOX varlığında hücrelerde parçalanmalar ve dağılmalar meydana geldiği gözlemlenmiştir. Sülfonatlı kaliksaren moleküllerinde ise kanser hücrelerinde nekroza yani dışardan etki ile ölümün gerçekleştiği yapılan incelemeler ile tespit edilmiştir. Kaliksaren molekülleri varlığında hücreler küçülmüş ve iç kısımlarda ölü hücrelerde yoğunlaşma meydana geldiği gözlemlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Sülfonatlı kaliksaren, Doksorubisin, Apoptoz, Nekroz*

ABSTRACT

In this study, the death effects of doxorubicin drug molecule (DOX), which a chemotherapeutic agent, and sulfonated calixarene molecules on 3-D cancer cells and healthy cell lines were compared. The calixarene molecules are thought to represent the third generation of host-guest Super-molecular chemistry among macromolecules. The calixarene is a cyclic oligomer in which phenol reacts with formaldehyde in the presence of a strong base or acid in a catalytic amount. The calixarenes are used as drugs and drug carriers due to their cyclic structure. In many studies, calixarene and its derivatives have been found to have anticancer activity. DOX drug molecule has the ability to induce apoptosis in endothelial cells and cardiomyocytes through activation of cardiomyopathy, p53 protein and reactive oxygen species. The death effects of sulfonate derivatived calixarene and DOX drug molecules were compared on MCF-7 and MIA PaCa-2 cancer cell lines and HEK 293 healthy cell lines. MCF-7, MIA PaCa-2 and HEK 293 cell lines with sulfonate-derived calixarene and DOX drug molecule were incubated for 18 hours at 37 ° C in a CO₂ (5%) incubator. After incubation, sulfonated calixarene and the DOX drug molecule were observed to cause more deaths in cancer cells. At the same time, the 3-D structures of incubated cells were examined under a microscope. It has been observed that the DOX drug molecule triggers apoptosis, i.e. controlled cell death, in cancer cells. In the presence of DOX,

breakdowns and dispersion have been observed to occur in cells. In sulfonated calixarene molecules, necrosis in cancer cells, that is, death by external influence, has been determined by examinations. In the presence of calixarene molecules, cells have been observed to shrink and condensation occurs in dead cells in the inner parts.

Key Words: *Sulphonated calixarene, Doxorubicin, Apoptosis, Necrosis*

THE CULTURAL ELEMENTS OF THE AHISKA TURKS (REGARDING THE AHISKA
TURKS LIVING IN UZUMLU DISTRICT ERZINCAN)

AHISKA TÜRKLERİ'NDE KÜLTÜREL ÖGELER (ERZİNCAN ÜZÜMLÜ İLÇESİNDE YAŞAYAN
AHISKA TÜRKLERİ KAPSAMINDA)²

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ÖZ

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Erzincan Üzümlü ilçesinde yaşayan Ahıska Türkleri'nin ağız çalışmasından derlenen metin içeriklerinin incelenmesi ve kültürel öğelerin ortaya konulmasıdır. Söz konusu bu metinlerin içeriğinde tarihten günümüze kadar gelmiş Ahıska kültürünün kaynak kişiler tarafından anlatımı yer almaktadır. Ahıska Türkleri'nin kültürel değişiminde yer edinen sürgün süreci, Fergana olayları anlatılmıştır. Kültürel bakış olarak Ahıska Türkleri'nde dilin tarihi süreci ve Ahıska Türkleri'nin ağız oluşumu çalışmada yer almıştır. Ahıska ağızından oluşan metinlerde bayram adetleri, yemek kültürü, düğün adetleri, yas merasimi, maniler, bulmaca, fıkra örnekleri ve bu örnek metinlerin Türkiye Türkçesi'ne çevirileri yer almaktadır. Çalışmada Ahıska Türkleri'nin mezkûr coğrafya ve şahıslar bağlamında kültürel öğeleri ortaya konulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Ahıska Türkleri, Ahıska Türkçesi, Ahıska Kültürü*

ABSTRACT

This study aims to research in detail of the texts compiled in the accent of the Ahıska Turks living in Uzumlu district, Erzincan and to reveal its cultural bonds and characteristics. The texts under research contain historical information from the past till our modern days narrated by trusted people considered as resources. It also contains the narrations referring to the era when they were exiled, Fergana incidence. It also contains the cultural point of view regarding the evolution of the Ahıska accent side by side with its historical evolving throughout the Turkish language. Throughout researching those text we can also examine the habits they had in the holly religious days, their cuisine habits and culture, marriage rituals, grieving ceremonies, obsessions and fads, puzzles and jokes. In addition to their modern Turkish translations are existing in this research. In the study, the cultural elements of Meskhetian Turks in the context of the mentioned geography and individuals were revealed.

Keywords: *Ahıska Turks, Turkish Ahıska accent, Ahıska culture.*

² Bu Makale, "Erzincan Üzümlü İlçesinden (Yunus Emre, Bayırbağ, Geyikli ve Fatih Mahalleleri) Yaşayan Ahıska Türkleri'nin Ağız Çalışması" isimi Yüksek Lisans tezinden üretilmiştir.

**ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF SOME ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN TURKEY ON
OBESITY BY MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION MODEL**
*TÜRKİYE'DE BAZI EKONOMİK GÖSTERGELERİN OBEZİTE ÜZERİNDE ETKİSİNİN ÇOKLU
DOĞRUSAL REGRESYON MODELİ İLE ANALİZİ*

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ÖZ

Son 30 yıldan bu yana obezite dünyada ve ülkemizde en yaygın sağlık sorunları arasında görülmekle beraber bir sosyal ve ekonomik problem olarak da yerini korumaktadır. Obezitenin ekonomiye etkisi açısından bakıldığında, özellikle gelişmekte olan ülkelerde obezite artışının işgücü kaybına yol açması, üretkenliği azaltması, yaşam beklentisi düşürmesi sağlık maliyetlerinin artmasına ve ekonomik büyümenin yavaşlamasına neden olmaktadır. Bu nedenle de ekonomik göstergelerin obezite üzerindeki etkisini bilmek önemli hale gelmiştir. Bu bakımdan çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye'deki bazı ekonomik göstergelerin obezite üzerinde etkisinin modellenerek analiz edilmesidir. 2008-2019 dönemine ait verilerin kullanıldığı çalışmada, obezite oranı bağımlı değişken, kişi başına düşen GSYİH, sağlık harcamaları, hane halkı tüketim harcamaları ve nüfus bağımsız değişkenler olarak kullanılmıştır. Bağımlı ve bağımsız değişkenlere ait verilerin durağanlık analizleri sonrasında çoklu regresyon modelinin kurulması için gerekli olan varsayımlar analiz edilmiştir. Tüm varsayımların sağlanması sonrasında değişkenler arasında regresyon modeli kurulmuştur. Modelden elde edilen bulgulara göre, kişi başına düşen GSYİH'de, hane halkı tüketim harcamalarında ve nüfusta %1'lik bir artış, sırasıyla obezitede %0.1, %4.24 ve %5.33'lük artışlara neden olmaktadır. Ters bir etki ise sağlık harcamalarında %1'lik artış obezitede %2.12 oranında azalışa yol açmaktadır. Bu bulgular neticesinde, ekonomik göstergelerden kişi başına düşen GSYİH, hane halkı tüketim harcamaları ve nüfusun obezite üzerinde pozitif etkiye sahiptir. Yani Türkiye'de nüfus artışı ve ekonomik büyümeyle birlikte kişi başına düşen gelir artışı ve buna mukabil hane halkı tüketim harcamalarındaki artış obeziteyi ve obezite sayısını artırmaktadır. Ayrıca, sağlık harcamaları obezitenin azaltılmasında önemli bir role sahiptir. Ancak bulgular, obeziteyi artıran ekonomik faktörlerin obeziteyi azaltan sağlık harcamalarından çok daha yüksek oranda etkilediğini göstermektedir. Bu nedenle de obeziteyi azaltan sağlık harcamalarının artırılması yerine, obezite ile daha etkili mücadele edilmeli, toplum daha az gıda tüketimine, dengeli beslenmeye ve daha hareketli bir yaşam biçimine yönlendirilmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Obezite, Ekonomik Büyüme, Çoklu Doğrusal Regresyon Modeli.*

ABSTRACT

Although obesity has been seen among the most common health problems in the world and in our country for the last 30 years, it also maintains its place as a social and economic problem. In terms of the effect of obesity on the economy, especially in developing countries, the increase in obesity causes loss of workforce, decrease productivity and life expectancy and leads to an increase in health costs and a slowdown in economic growth. Therefore, it has become important to know the impact of economic indicators on obesity. In this regard, the aim of this study is to analyze some of the economic indicators in Turkey modeled the effect on obesity. In the study in which the data for the period of 2008-2019 were used, the obesity rate was used as dependent variables, GDP per capita, health and household consumption expenditures and population as independent variables. After the stationarity analysis of the data of dependent and independent variables, the assumptions required for the establishment of the multiple regression model were analyzed. After all assumptions are ensured, a regression model between variables is established. According to the findings obtained from the model, 1% increase in per capita GDP, household consumption expenditures and population causes increases of 0.1%, 4.24% and 5.33%

in obesity, respectively. The opposite effect is that 1% increase in health expenditures causes 2.12% decrease in obesity. As a result of these findings, GDP per capita, which is one of the economic indicators, has a positive effect on household consumption expenditures and obesity of the population. So increase of per capita income along with population growth and economic growth in Turkey and on the other hand increase in household consumption expenditures increase obesity and the number of obese. Also, healthcare spending has an important role in reducing obesity. However, the findings show that the economic factors that increase obesity affect much more than health expenditures that reduce obesity. For this reason, instead of increasing health expenditures that reduce obesity, obesity should be struggled more effectively, society should be directed to less food consumption, a balanced diet and a more active lifestyle.

Keywords: *Obesity, Economic Growth, Multiple Linear Regression Model.*

DIMENSIONS OF GLOBALIZATION AROUND DISCUSSIONS

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ABSTRACT

Even if states are not the only actors of the international system, they are still the most important actors. However, the developments that occurred after 1980 caused the concept of “interdependence” put forward by Joseph Nye and Robert Keohane. As a result of the evolution of globalization, especially after the Cold War, the borders between the states have become more transparent. So according to Nye, Globalism is a state of the world involving networks of interdependence at multicontinental distances. However, it should not be forgotten that Nye and Keohane consider the issue as diversity, not interdependence and they are taking globalism as not an interdependence, but the networks of interdependence. According to Keohane and Nye, these networks can be linked through flows and influences of capital, goods, movement of people, ideas and information. That’s why we can even call it post information era today. Also, these flows and influences involve environmentally and biologically related substances (Keohane & Nye, 2000:105-106). Besides when we look at its implications, what are the negative consequences of globalization? If we talk about economic globalism, there are increasing gaps between rich and poor. And in social terms, for example; different religions and beliefs, they can still lead to conflict. So, we may say globalization does not prevent.

Keywords: *Global Governance, Joseph Nye, Global Security*

AN EXAMPLE OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE: MARTIN LUTHER KING

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ABSTRACT

This study has been written to examine the life, thoughts and actions of Martin Luther King and to relate it to the concept of civil disobedience. Martin Luther King, who was born on January 5, 1929 in Atlanta, the largest city of the state of Georgia in the United States of America, carried out actions and marches for racial equality and equal citizenship rights of black citizens, and in 1964, American Baptist, thought and intellectual. Martin Luther King became the youngest person to win the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964, for his success in breaking racial prejudice and for his nonviolent attitude. He was also honored by the American Jewish Committee in 1965 and by the Government of Jamaica in 1966. He was awarded the "Freedom Prize Medal" by the US President Jimmy Carter after his death in 1977. For this reason, he will analyze Martin Luther King's life, understand his political stance through the concept of civil disobedience and contribute to the field of social sciences. In the process, Martin Luther King's life will be examined, in the second part the philosophical content of the concept of civil disobedience will be formed, and in the third part, the actions of Martin Luther King will be examined within the framework of the conceptual background.

Keywords: *Civil Disobedience, Freedom, Violence, Martin Luther King, Race*

THEORY IN US FOREIGN POLICY

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ABSTRACT

In International Relations and foreign policy theories, the state is considered one of the main actors. The aim of this study is to examine theories in the infrastructure of the intellectual system that determine the aims of American Foreign Policy. The choice of this topic is based on the recognition that theories are the main starting point for understanding the behavioral practices of states in the international system. There are fundamental theoretical foundations that the USA is based on while making decisions and managing processes in its foreign policy. It aims to use its foreign policy as an effective tool to manage its interests as a state and to spread its values. In foreign policy decision-making processes, the external environment, the sociological structure of the nation, the government structure, the people involved in the process of foreign policy making, and their individual relations are very important. There is a theoretical framework behind all these decision-making and behavior processes. These theoretical frameworks are theories such as defensive realism, aggressive realism, liberalism, Marxism, and neoclassical realism. It is impossible to choose one of them and exclude the others. Because states are in a certain power struggle as the main actors in international processes. In this context, theoretical foundations such as realism, liberalism, Marxism and neoclassical realism will be explained in the first part. In the second part, the main goals of US foreign policy will be explained. In the last part, the place and importance of the mentioned theories within the framework of US Foreign Policy will be examined.

Keywords: *Foreign Policy, Realism, Liberalism, Marxism*

**THE APARTHEID REGIME AND THE BEGINNING OF THE END: SHARPEVILLE
MASSACRE**

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ABSTRACT

The Sharpeville Massacre was an incident that resulted in the deaths of 69 people on 21 March 1960 when South African security forces opened fire on a group of black protesters. The massacre occurred in Sharpeville, on the borders of today's Gauteng state. Free movement rights of Black South Africans were restricted by pass laws introduced in the 1920s. The pro-Apartheid National Party government, headed by Hendrik Verwoerd, began enforcing these laws more harshly on the road to the Sharpeville Massacre. These laws were also implemented for women in 1959-60. The aim of the government from 1960 was to use the pass laws to silence opposing views. However, with the decision of the African National Council (ANC) to launch a campaign against the pass laws, it was decided to hold demonstrations on March 31, 1960. As a result of the tensions between the police and protesters during the demonstrations, 69 people died and more than 180 people were injured. International circles also reacted to the incident, and protest marches were organized in many countries. The United Nations adopted resolution 134 on 1 April 1960 and condemned the incident. The massacre caused South Africa to become internationally isolated. In this context, the process leading up to the massacre and the massacre will be discussed in the first chapter. In the second part, the reactions shown to the event in the international arena will be explained in detail. In the last part, the collapse of the Apartheid Regime after the Sharpeville Massacre, which was the beginning of the end, will be explained.

Keywords: *Racism, Apartheid, Sharpeville Massacre, Violence, Massacre*

BRITAIN AND FRANCE FROM FASHODA CRISIS TO FRIENDSHIP AGREEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The Fashoda Crisis is an international crisis that confronted Britain and France in 1898, when the European powers competed after the Berlin Conference to exploit West African countries. In the colonial race, Britain's goal was to create a North-South line of colonies in Africa in order to prevent all threats from the west to India, which it regards as the most important part of its colonial empire. France was trying to achieve full sovereignty in the Sahara region. In this context, it aimed to provide the West-East extension and to establish a connection with Djibouti, its only colony in East Africa. It was also aimed at both fully monopolizing the Sahara trade - and breaching the British North-South strategy. The intersection point of the East-West axes of the French and the North-South axes of the British was the city of Fashoda. Taking advantage of the internal turmoil in Sudan, French forces organized an operation against Fashoda in Sudan's Nile basin and started to capture the region and establish positions in a short time. This move of the French mobilized the British and they went to the "fight for Africa" way and confronted the French in Fashoda. According to the letter of General Marchand, who led the French forces, the French military units were around 150 people, and the British around 4000. This crisis, which brought two great powers like Britain and France face to face, was resolved peacefully without turning into a hot conflict with diplomatic initiatives, thanks to British Prime Minister Salisbury and French Foreign Minister Théophile Delcassé. In this context, the history of colonialism will be explained in the first part of the study, and the Fashoda crisis will be explained in the second part. In the last part, the consequences of resolving the crisis will be discussed.

Keywords: *Colonialism, Fashoda Crisis, Berlin Conference*

AN AFRICAN-CENTERED ECONOMIC MODEL: AFRICAN SOCIALISM

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explain African Socialism, which aims to create an economic model unique to Africa. African socialism, different from classical socialism, is the idea of sharing economic resources with "traditional" African methods. In the 1950s and 1960s, many African politicians supported African socialism, although definitions and interpretations of the term varied. As many African countries gained independence in the 1960s, some of these newly formed governments tended to adopt a more African-centric economic model rather than the idea of capitalism. Advocates of African Socialism have pointed out that this is not a reaction against capitalism, but a different model. It is possible to say that the main architects of this idea are Julius Nyerere from Tanzania, Modibo Keita from Mali, Léopold Senghor from Senegal, Kwame Nkrumah from Ghana and Sékou Touré from Guinea. It has adopted principles such as social development driven by a large public sector, unification of African identity, preventing the development of inter-class inequality in African societies. In the first part of this study, left-wing and socialism theories in political theory will be discussed. The development and principles of African socialism will be explained in the second part. Again in the same section, different aspects of African socialism from Marxism and European socialism will be discussed. In the last part, differences of opinion among the advocates of this idea will be discussed. Thus, it is aimed to explain African socialism in all aspects.

Keywords: *Socialism, Marxism, Economy, African Socialism*

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICIES: INDUSTRY, TRADE AND TECHNOLOGY
POLICIES FROM HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to clarify it in its historical context by examining development policies with a critical perspective. The economic crises that the world is going through require questioning current development theories and thinking about alternatives. It is essential for the study to present a comprehensive but brief picture of the policies and institutions adopted by developed countries during their development process. In this respect, this process will be discussed in the first chapter. In the second part, the views that argue that preferring the development strategies suggested by the free market economy to the development strategies proposed by the free market economy may be more effective in catching up with the developed countries will be examined if the state-driven development strategies are used correctly. The historical perspective of the study aims to explain to us that the methods and policies implemented by today's developed countries that propose free market economy to developing countries are completely different. It is understood that the historical facts about the development experiences of the developed countries should be disclosed more. In addition to the names followed theoretically, it is important to consider the historical framework of the study in terms of understanding practical applications.

Keywords: Economic development policies, industry, trade, technology policies

CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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ABSTRACT

In this study, starting from the definition of crisis and crisis management in international relations, the intervention types will be mentioned and the intervention of the United Nations in the internal affairs of the states as a crisis management in crisis situations will be examined within the scope of humanitarian intervention. In this context, referring to the UN Peace Protection Operations, it will be examined how well the interventions in the African region fit into this scope. Starting from the definition of the Crisis Management system, to explain the conceptual framework of the use of force and interventions in international relations and to analyze the operations implemented by the United Nations within the scope of humanitarian intervention in Africa. The main hypothesis of the study is that the results obtained from Peace-keeping operations in Somalia reveal that intervention techniques in crisis situations should be improved. Another is that the peacekeeping operations of the United Nations organization in some cases fail to achieve their goal completely. In this context, in the first chapter, crisis and crisis management will be explained by dealing with the concepts of crisis management and humanitarian intervention in international relations. In the second part of the study, the United Nations' right to intervene in order to preserve peace will be discussed. Then, in the last part, the appropriateness of the hypotheses will be tested by explaining their operations in Africa.

Keywords: *Crisis management, United Nations, Peacekeeping*

THE CONCEPT OF THE PEACEKEEPING, PEACEBUILDING AND PEACE ENFORCEMENT: TODAY'S PEACE BUILDING OPERATIONS POSITIONS

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ABSTRACT

The fundamental aim of this paper, understanding difference among peacekeeping, peace enforcement and peace building. Later on, whether today's peace building operations are cover all of them or not. In order to understand the difference between the concepts of peacekeeping, peace enforcement and peacebuilding, it is first necessary to understand how these concepts emerge. Examining the political history that forms the conditions of the era in which the concepts have emerged and shaped the structure of the international system will help us identify the concepts and make sense of the difference between them. The 20th century has passed the political struggle as a century of three great wars and destruction for the world. Eric Hobsbawm, one of the famous historians of modern times, gave the name "century of extremes" to this century in which he lived and witnessed.

Keywords: *Peacekeeping, peace enforcement, peacebuilding*

**NUCLEAR STRATEGY IS NOT REALLY A STRATEGY: NUCLEAR WAR IS
UNTHINKABLE**

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ABSTRACT

The nuclear strategy emerged during the Second World War as a result of the atomic bombings that America threw into Japan and was used as a mutual rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States in the context of the "deterrence" strategy during the Cold War. Due to the development of technology, the reduction of the relative importance of conventional weapons has turned the two super powers of the world into weapons to threaten each other with nuclear weapons. In this framework, the production of nuclear weapons has been increased and states have felt the necessity to take sides between the USA and Soviet. The nuclear race between the two powers has climbed with the Cuban Missile Crisis during the Cold War. After this date, the nuclear arms race among the countries became widespread. From the end of the Cold War to the present day, states have engaged in nuclear weapons production to defend the dangers of neighboring states and to protect national interests. In this work, the basic function of the nuclear strategy, the deterrence strategy, the beginning of the use of nuclear weapons, and historical progress and the work on the restriction of nuclear weapons will be addressed. It will then try to convey thoughts about the fact that the nuclear strategy is not a real strategy because of nuclear war is unthinkable thing.

Keywords: *Nuclear war, nuclear weapons, nuclear strategy, deterrence strategy*

**FROM THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION TO THE COLD WAR ERA THE EVOLUTION
OF WAR: FROM INDUSTRIAL WARS TO MANEUVERING WARS**

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ABSTRACT

The industrial revolution, which emerged with the effect of new inventions on production in Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries and the birth of the mechanized industry by steam-powered machines, and these developments increased the capital accumulation in Europe, is a development that changed the course of the whole world. In this study, we first discussed the changes in the social dynamics brought about by industrialization in industrialized societies and how and from where this change is involved in conflict processes. We tried to explain the evolutionary process of the war that emerged as a result of this drag, within the framework of theoretical approaches, that this transformation process, which was involved in war issues, also led to a transformation in the nature and functioning of wars. In the most general terms, what are the effects of changing world order, social transformation and technological development on relations between states; We sought answers to questions such as how it brought about changes in areas such as conflict and war.

Keywords: *Social Transformation, Industrial Society, Traditional Society, Evolution of War, Liberalism, Realism*

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS IN AMERICA**

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ABSTRACT

In the United States of America, which claims to be the most liberal country in the world, liberalism, freedom, equality, private property, etc. all principles are applied. However, although America is not legally, it is not actually pluralistic. Because there is a consensus in American society on political issues. There is a consensus in the United States, much stronger than in European countries. Liberalism in Europe has developed against the settled aristocratic kingdom. In the United States, however, when the British rule collapsed, neither the aristocrat nor the conservative ideology that supported the aristocracy remained. Thus, the liberal ideology developed alone in the United States, with the participation of almost all sections. Since the social situation in America is democratic, the dominant feature of the political situation is also democratic. The main purpose of this study is to examine the exact content and basic paradigms of the word democracy and how it works, and to determine the instrumentality of institutions by addressing the relationship between non-governmental organizations and democracy. For this, an in-depth analysis of non-governmental organizations will be made.

Keywords: *Democracy, liberalism, non-governmental organizations*

NEWCASTLE XƏSTƏLİYİ VİRUSU

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MÜCƏRRƏD

Nyukasl xəstəliyi virusu quşçuluq sənayesində əhəmiyyətli bir virusdur. Öldürülmüş və ya zəifləmiş peyvəndin xəstəliyə qarşı istifadəsi immunoloji qorunmanı artırır. F geni, virüsün virulentliyini təyin edən əsas amildir. Buna görə də, bu işdə Razi LaSota-dan alınan və lövhədən təmizlənmiş NDV suşu IR12-nin F genini ardıcılılaşdırmağı və təhlil etməyi hədəflədik. Virus 10 günlük SPF embriyonlu toyuq yumurtalarına aşılındı və daha sonra allantoik maye ultra santrifüj istifadə edərək saxaroza qradient təmizlənməsinə məruz qaldı. Təmizlənmiş virus zolağı daha sonra genə xüsusi astarlardan istifadə edərək RNT ekstraktı və cDNA sintezinə məruz qaldı. PCR, F genini gücləndirmək üçün xüsusi primerlərdən istifadə edildi və daha sonra band jeldən çıxarıldı və 3 ilə 1 nisbətində pJet1.2 plazmidlərinə klonlandı və uyğun bir hüceyrəyə çevrildi. Çıxarılan plazmid daha sonra BglII məhdudlaşdırma fermenti ilə həzm edildi və əlavə plazmid Sanger se oldu Nəticədə, gen ardıcılığı F tamamilə sıralanmış və gen bankında tapılan lentogen suşlarla müqayisə edilmişdir. Ardından MEGA6 istifadə edilərək ardıcılıqla yığılmış, 112G-R-Q-G-R-L117-nin bölünmə yeri ardıcılığı alınmış və sonra filogenetik ağac çəkilmişdir. Nəticədə F gen ardıcılığı tamamilə sıralanmış və gen bankında tapılan lentogen suşlarla müqayisə edilmişdir.

Açar sözlər: Nyukasl xəstəliyi virusu, LaSota suşu, Klonlama, Sıralama

YERLİ TOYUQ XƏSTƏLİYİ

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MÜCƏRRƏD

Yerli quşların ND və AI vəziyyətini öyrənmək üçün isti quru bir iqlimdə (Borxar və Nəcəf Abad şəhərləri) və soyuq-yaş bir iqlimdə (Xansar və Semirom şəhərləri) İsfahanın 60 kənd ailəsində 8-66 həftəlik 900 yerli civciv vilayət paylandı və saxlandı, 8, 20, 32, 44 və 56 həftələrdə quşların% 15-i qanad damarından götürüldü və Newcastle və qrip xəstəliklərinə qarşı antikorları təyin etmək üçün HI üsulu ilə test edildi, bu vaxt kloakal və faringeal təmin edildi. çubuqlar, yüksək patogen qrip virusları H5 və H7 RT-PCR istifadə edilərək test edildi, Borxar və Nəcəf Abad şəhərlərində anti-Newcastle antikorunun ortalaması sırasıyla 4.2 və 6.5, ortalamada CV nisbəti% 63.7 və% 31.9; Xansar və Semiromdakı ortalamada Newcastle antikorunu 4,5, 5,8 və ortalamada CV% 52,1 və 33,5% idi. Borxar və Nəcəf Abaddakı Qrip əleyhinə antikorun ortalaması sırasıyla 5.21 və 0.6, ortalamada CV% sırasıyla% 63.7 və% 33.0 idi. Xansar və Semiromda qrip əleyhinə antikorun ortalaması sırasıyla 5.5, 6.2 və ortalamada CV% 29.8 və 19.3% idi. H5 və H7'nin molekulyar test nəticələri də mənfi idi. Ümumilikdə isti və quru iqlimdə quşların yayılma nisbəti daha çox olmuşdur. İnfeksiya agentləri və fiziki qəzalar / heyvan hücumları səbəbindən ölüm nisbəti sırasıyla% 9 və% 11 idi. Nəticədə, yerli toyuqlar üçün kombinə edilmiş nəzarət və profilaktik idarəetmənin tətbiq edilməsi tövsiyə olunur.

Açar sözlər: Yerli Toyuq, Newcastle, Qrip, İqlim, İsfahan, Bərəkət

COMMON ANTIBIOTICS' EFFECTS

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ران به روش هت یارتشک یاه مرغ LC-MS/MS بافت عضله و جگر رآنتی بیوتیکی شایع د هگرو رسی چهاربر

آنها در گوشت طیور سبب مقاومت اه گردد و حضور بیش از حد مجاز باقیمانده یمدر طول دوره پرورش طیور استفاده اه ،آنتی بیوتیک اه ماکرولید ،اه حاضر باقی مانده آنتی بیوتیک های مختلف از جمله کوئینولون هعلاطمگردد .در بیدارویی میکروبی ازدیاد حساسیت و ...گله 13 کشتارگاه و 13 از 1397 نمونه که در اوایل سال 90 گروه دارویی (در بافت عضله و کبد 4) آنتی یمرجبا طیف سنج عیامجزا با روش احتمالی تصادفی سیستماتیک Tandem mass بیوتیک 8 و فلورفنیکول مجموعا طبق روش جمع آوری و با روش کروماتوگرافی م انروفلوکساسین، اه نهایتا از خانواده ماکرولیدها لینکومایسین و از خانواده کوینولین دشاستخراج و جداسازی گرنللی و همکارن بررسی متعلق به انروفلوکساسین، لینکومایسین و بیترتطوری که بیشترین فراوانی به .دندش موجود یافت اه سیپروفلوکساسین در نمونه درصد موارد 16 و 24 شود .در یمدیده زینکبد و بافت مرغ سکیرتامدو رهدر تبسنسیپروفلوکساسین بود و بصورت معنی داری این از کی چیهآنتی بیوتیک توامان وجود نداشت .عوندو اه از نمونه کی چیهآنتی مقادیر مثبت بدست آمده از حد مجاز MRLs .بیوتیک شناسایی و در عون کینمونه های عضله و کبد فقط اتحادیه اروپا بیشتر نبود تعریف شده اداره استاندارد و

THE BASIS OF SPATINAL PLANNING

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ABSTRACT

The basis of spatial planning, territory, boundaries and demarcation in the seas is based on geographical factors (especially geography among the various factors of natural geography, tides in demarcation and maritime territory play a very natural role). The tide is used and the line has a definite basis for determining it. Nevertheless, the countries of the world have had their determinants. In this context, climate change, which has led to an increase in Harmahra in the maritime realm, addresses the issues and challenges of the current research method used. However, this phenomenon leads to changes in the sea level. To draw mathematical maps of the Raster calculator. Mathematical map of the map called the vessel and calculation of GIS software. Descriptive-analytical study of the role and importance of tides in delimiting the sea. The effects of increasing the symbol are that the head uses the need to analyze and analyze the sea level rise by two meters on it and the process of sea-building. The results of the study show that coastal resemblance takes place in it, in the areas that are retreating, the tides of the headwaters that were considered in this study, therefore, considering the drawing of normal starting lines based on this geographical factor, should be It was expected that in these decades the effect would be reduced for the direct starting lines due to the above effect; However, as the base points of the regions were considered, the mentioned lines retreated. To a large extent, this also led to the retreat to the base level of these lines, where the sea level rose by two meters, especially in the head-drawing maps. It is worth mentioning that in order to draw the baseline, the dependence of the head on the actual tide can be cited, and thus in the future, the map will be more in the zonal area where the maritime boundaries have been delimited.

Keywords: *maritime territory, spatinal planning, geographical factor*

NEGATIVE EFFECT OF FROST ON AGRICULTURE

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ABSTRACT

Frost is one of the phenomena that causes a lot of damage to the agricultural sector every year. From a meteorological / climatic point of view, the frost phenomenon occurs when the temperature of the air is below the threshold of vegetation. This study predicts frost risk areas using the NEAT3 method in the US state of Georgia. The NEAT method was used to estimate the temperature near the surface. For this purpose, Madis sensor data based on ortho-aqua platforms and meteorological station data of AEMN4 network have been used. To implement the model, two time periods of 3 to 9 December 2006 and 3 to 11 April 2007 were selected. In both cases, the frost has severely damaged crops in South America. First, using AEMN network data, the coefficients of the NEAT model were calculated and evaluated to estimate the temperature of the air in the next hours. Then, the temperature near the surface was measured using Madis products for the moment of night passage of two Madis sensors located on aqua and orthostatic platforms. Finally, the NEAT model is applied to the nonsense temperature extracted from satellite images, and the night temperature is predicted to be from about 10:30 pm to 7:30 pm in 15-minute intervals. For evaluation, data from 68 AEMN network stations were used in these two time periods. Finally, RMSE values and changes in the parameters of overall accuracy and user accuracy in predicting frost in Lutashb were examined. The total RMSE value for 13840 data was 5.2 degrees. The RMSE parameter has an increasing trend from the moment of transition to 6 hours after that and changes from 0.1 to 2.5 degrees Celsius as it moves away from the moment of transition.

Keywords: *Frost, agriculture, NEAT model*

**ОЦЕНКА ПЛАНА РАЗВИТИЯ СИСТЕМЫ ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ И БАЗОВОГО
ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ПЛАН ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЙ НА ОСНОВЕ ПРЕДПОЛОЖЕНИЙ
СИСТЕМЫ ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ С АКЦЕНТ НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ**

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АННОТАЦИЯ

П р е д п о с ы л к и и цель: санитарное просвещение и укрепление здоровья считаются важным источником экономического, социального и индивидуального развития. Важная роль правительств заключается в том, чтобы рассматривать это как серьезную проблему, и все люди нуждаются в обучении для достижения этой достойной цели, а именно здоровья.

М е т о д ы: исследование проводилось с использованием контент-анализа «Shannon Entropy». В этом методе обработка данных осуществляется по-новому, а также проводится количественный и качественный контент-анализ. Энтропия - это индекс для измерения неопределенности и распределения вероятностей. Были изучены содержание адаптивного дизайна (макет текста и план развития базового образования по реформе здравоохранения), а также двенадцать основных измерений и 58 подкомпонентов санитарного просвещения и укрепления здоровья.

Р е з у л ь т а т ы: Анализ данных энтропийного анализа Шеннона показал, что профилактика заболеваний (32 случая) является наиболее частым фактором, а наименьшее количество приходится на физическую активность, психическое здоровье, профилактику рискованного поведения и инвалидности с частотой из 0. Изучая весь документ о фундаментальных преобразованиях, компонент психического здоровья (97 случаев) является наиболее частым, а наименее частым компонентом была инвалидность (0 случаев).

З а к л ю ч е н и е: результаты частотности компонентов показали, что компоненты системы здравоохранения не имеют нормального распределения. К сожалению, в этом документе очень мало обсуждается санитарное просвещение и укрепление здоровья.

К л ю ч е в ы е слова: санитарное просвещение и укрепление здоровья, план развития системы здравоохранения, план развития базового образования, предположение о системе здравоохранения, образование.

STALIN POLICIES IN THE CENTRAL ASIA (1928-1952)

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the ideologies adopted in the Stalin Period and the Russification policy of Stalin, as well as the policies Stalin applied to the Central Asian states and other states.

Stalin, a Georgian, unexpectedly turned to the nationalism of the "Great Russian" to strengthen the Soviet regime. He championed many aspects of Russian culture, some Russian national and cultural icons, and the Russian language during the 1930s and '40s, and he kept the Russians up as an older brother to mimic the non-Slavs. Yosif Visaryoniç Çugashvili, who started to use the pseudonym Stalin (Man of Steel) in 1913, He was promoted to general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1922. Lenin in 1924 Stalin, who became head of the Soviet Union after his death, for 29 years until 1953. Became the leader of the Soviet Union. During the Stalin era, the Soviet Union, its bureaucratic functioning, and party formed its mechanism, shaped its ideology, industrialized, II. Winning the World War output. Stalin period: A Soviet identity is created, experienced, and institutionalized. Period. The Stalin government, the deterioration of the economic balance and the hunger of the people, rich farmer called the ear who demands high prices and does not send their products to the cities he held his class responsible. The government is starving towards its supporters, the urban population resorted to urgent and drastic measures against the threat. Is reluctant to implement them civil servant class was liquidated and cadres that obey orders were brought to work. Another curtain of the annihilation movement was opened under the name of "collectivization". Famine in cities caught between the pulling workers' section and the peasant demanding more material opportunities, Stalin decided to eliminate the ear layer with pressure. 12 In 1928-1929 Tatar economic "bourgeois elements and kulaks" in his life were mercilessly purged. Soviet in 1929 When collectivization began on Russian soil, all the peasants who resisted this practice were the same. Was included and purged together with the kulaks from the 1930s.

The details of the ideology of Marxism-Leninism and the politics of the Stalin era will be expressed by comparing them with the ideologies that took place before and after. The pressures, policies and exiles that the Central Asian states and especially the Caucasus have been subjected to will also be discussed.

Keywords: *Joseph Stalin, Marxism-Leninism, nationalism, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)*

BORDER PROBLEMS IN THE CONTEXT OF RUSSIA AND THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

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ABSTRACT

Turks established great states in the Eurasian geography and this situation brought two different nations into the same political order and brought the states closer. However, after the collapse of the Golden Army (Mongolian-Turkish) State, the administration passed from the Turks to the Russians and the region gained a new political form. The Ottoman Empire, which grew rapidly and gained strength from the beginning of the 14th century, established relations with the Russians through the Crimean Khans in the early 16th century. The basis of the political relations between Russia and the Ottoman Empire in the historical process has been on war and superiority. Especially when we look at the last hundred years of the Ottoman Empire, Russia has been the state with which the Ottoman Empire has been the most involved and struggled. The biggest reason for this is Russia's ambitions on the Ottoman lands and especially the policy of landing on warm seas (Mediterranean).

Relations between Ottoman and Tsarist Russia can be considered in three periods. The Beginning of Turkish-Russian Relations and Geopolitical Principles. As the Ottomans began to lose their power after the first period that walked in favor of the Ottomans due to the strongness of the Ottomans and did not have much contact, the increase in relations will end with the 18th century and the collapse of both the Ottoman and Tsarist Russia "19. Century". Turkish-Russian relations will be discussed in this article on the basis of Ottoman-Tsarist Russia historical process.

Keywords: *Ottoman Empire, Tsarist Russia, International Relations*

THE ROLE OF BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTIONS IN THE WORLD REVOLUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

The word revolution refers to movements against any established order. The word riot is often used as a synonym for the word revolution. The word revolution is defined in Turkish as actions against the existing order. Movements that have emerged against the current order throughout history have caused drastic changes. Revolutionary movements, which have been shown as a turning point in many nations, have had important results. The French Revolution comes to mind first when it comes to movements against the current order. It has undoubtedly been a turning point not only for France but also for the whole world. The French Revolution led to economic, political, and social developments around the world. Another revolution that has great repercussions internationally is the Bolshevik Revolution. The Bolshevik Revolution caused the Russians to withdraw from the war during the First World War. This situation had a major impact on the outcome of the war. After this revolution, the socialist system is now operational in Russia. After the revolution, grouping between countries began, and this situation became even more pronounced after the Second World War. This has prepared the ground for the formation of a bipolar system. As a result, the formation of a bipolar system as an international result of the Bolshevik Revolution can be shown as an example. If the resulting revolution in Russia had not been successful, different systems could have emerged instead of the bipolar system. The Bolshevik Revolution, which caused a radical change in Russian society, was a turning point for Russia. After this revolution, Russia became one of the world's two superpowers. The Bolshevik Revolution led to the emergence of a new state. Thus, the USSR was able to win the Second World War and produce more weapons, and developed militarily and economically. The USSR has adopted its regime in a significant part of the world. If the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 had not taken place, the international arena would have been in a very different position now.

This work, which talks about the importance of the Bolshevik Revolution for Russia, will also address the effects of the Bolshevik Revolution internationally. Historical and descriptive research methods in research used, books, articles, internet resources, magazines, etc. written sources have been used.

Keywords: *Revolution, Russia, Bolshevik Revolution, international consequences*

ART-POLITICS RELATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The relationship between art and politics has existed in every period of human history. Sometimes this relationship increased and sometimes decreased according to the sociological structure of the period. Especially during the troubled times of societies, artists could not remain indifferent to the situation and frequently included political issues in their works. The painful political processes have left the same effects on the memory of art as they have an important effect on the social memory. For this reason, many works containing political images have remained from the past to the present, and these works have made the political crisis of the period indelible with the original and aesthetic expression of art. It is an inevitable fact that politics is among the factors affecting art, to the extent of its effect on society. Politics is an institution arising from the differentiation of governing and governed and is called the science of power. It is concerned with the emergence and formation of power. Politics has become a field of activity that closely concerns people's lives and lifestyles. People thought that this political action should have a purpose and that this aim was to bring their lives to better conditions. Art, on the other hand, is an autonomous activity affected by the material conditions of existence, like all our activities. It has its own truth and its own effect as a form of knowledge. It has necessary relations with politics, religion, and all other forms that have an impact in our lives. But it splits as a form of challenge and contributes to the integration process of what we call culture. Although art and politics show a great interaction and parallelism in the process of human history, the essence of art has a more unifying and constructive side than politics. Politics and art constitute proofs of general social consciousness in two different categories and therefore in two different ways. Although both of them have different functions in the general sociological functioning, they also have a situation that articulates and complements each other in one way or another through the whole, as they mutually feed each other and are different parts of a whole.

Keywords: *Art, Lifestyle, Politics, Marx, Hegel, States*

NATION-BUILDING PROCESS IN KYRGYZTAN AFTER INDEPENDENCE

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ABSTRACT

The Kyrgyz, one of the oldest Turkish tribes, has an important position among the Central Asian states. The first written sources we come across about Kyrgyz in the period of BC are valid in Chinese sources, except that Kyrgyzs were first mentioned in Kutadgu Bilig. The Kyrgyzs, who ruled under Russian rule for a certain period of time, first existed in the historical scene as the Kyrgyz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic in 1926, gained autonomy with the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1990, and as the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, they could complete their independence with the concept of nation-state, which is also included in the international relations literature. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, many new nation-states have emerged. The formation process, economic situation and social and cultural developments of the Kyrgyz state, which gained full independence on 31 August 1991, should be discussed. In this study, by addressing the concept of "nation-state" based on the subject of our subject, the concepts of nation, nationalism and nation-state and its effects in Central Asia are examined, and then general information is given about the history of Kyrgyzstan, after its independence, common language and common culture understanding. policies and developments with the understanding of nation-state based on

Keywords: *Kyrgyzstan, Central Asia, History of Kyrgyz, Kyrgyzstan after Independence, Nation-State Building, Soviet Russia*

SOCIAL MEDIA EFFECTS ON TERRORISM

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ABSTRACT

More people die in every month because of car crashes in our country than 9/11. 9/11 was an extreme by several of magnitude terrorist attack but we don't say that about car crashes or gun violence or the things we normalized said Schneier one of the renowned security technologist of Harvard University. What makes us think that terror attacks are riskier for our lives than car crashes? The repetition of the violent scenes, manipulative and exaggerated language of news for rating and material gains of media outlets. Some of the most striking terrorist attacks in history shows the use of media by terrorist architects, whether in the United States, Europe or the Middle East, for purposes like influencing people, recruiting new members, making propaganda, or to create social outrage. Despite the steps that taking towards democratization have led to a numerical reduction of terrorism in countries, the effectiveness of it has increased due to the influence of technologically advanced media and mass media. The ability of people to express themselves freely, freedom of thoughts, freedom of speech decreases the tendency of violent acts, however, use of media and especially social media has increased the capability of terrorism and facilitated recruitment. This situation makes people more accessible for terrorist purposes, abused or become tools of terrorist organizations. Also, some countries want to use such organizations to create instabilities in rival countries for their own interests and it causes vicious circle. In addition to these, although traditional media and gate guards evaluate terror events to the extent of news value, there is no control in new media environments, and even because of the convenience of communication technologies, terrorists also create their own media. The use of social media by a large mass and the difficulty of control have seen as an opportunity by terrorist organizations and are actively used for propaganda purposes. This brings local-based mass movements to a global dimension and brings them to a dangerous point. The amount of social media users and the time they spend online have increased gradually comparing previous years. This situation has also changed the communication habits of individuals. The influence and power of social media has been clearly seen in the chain of events called the Arab Spring or the so-called "Twitter Revolution". Social media has been used most effectively in Egypt in this context. With this effect, social media has become an important position for social organization. Terrorist organizations and their activities shifted accordingly. They started to use social media actively for their purposes such as brainwashing, indoctrinating and recruiting new members. While using worldwide known social media platforms such as Instagram, Twitter, Facebook, Flickr also using relatively less well-known small platforms such as Kik, Friendica, VK.com, Diaspora, JustPaste.it, and SoundCloud which are easy to download on iTunes or Google Play. In this study, first of all, the relationship between terror-media and the transformation of the use of media for terrorist purposes from traditional news media to new media then social media usage and structuring of DAESH will be examined.

Keywords: *Media, DAESH, Security, Terrorist Organizations*

**THE IMPORTANCE OF TRANSBOUNDARY WATER IN TERMS OF INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA**

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ABSTRACT

Since the earliest times in the world, water resources and sharing of these water resources have always been the most important issues. Exceeding the boundaries of water resources cause problems in sharing. And the problems still persist in different parts of the world. The issue of transboundary waters has different effects than sharing resources in some parts of the world. Central Asia is one of the regions where the transboundary water issue still continues. Central Asian countries, members of the former Soviet Union, faced many problems after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. One of them is the distribution of water resources. After the Soviet Union dissolved, the common use of water resources has also ended and these countries have started to use water as a national resource. And so the problem of crossing waters between these countries started. The problem of water causes an increase in international tension from time to time among these countries. And these disagreements move the issue far beyond a sharing issue. And the water issue has become a security issue now. The purpose of this study is to examine the importance of the transboundary waters in terms of international relations in Middle Asian countries.

Keywords: *Central Asia, Transboundary water, Water Issue, Water Management, Soviet Union*

**EUROSCEPTICISM: EFFECTS OF EUROSCEPTICISM TO 2017 FRENCH
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS**

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ABSTRACT

European Union is a unique political organization combining supranationalism and intergovernmentalism. Nevertheless, for the future of the EU, it has two options. These are supranationalism and intergovernmentalism. In order to be supranational power, EU has to reach one central structure. If EU delays this step, all developments will be against the Union. Now, EU is dead in the water. There is no development. In this situation, European Union cannot be a global actor. Global actor has to be active. However, since around the Eurozone crisis, EU is on the passive situation. We cannot call European Union as a global actor or power. For example, in terms of enlargement process, EU stopped its enlargement until 2020. This is another proof of passiveness of the Union. Still, EU can provide a benefit from this process. It can try to solve its structural disorders. Another is intergovernmentalism. If European Union decides this perspective, it has also some negative effects. Because identity, enlargement, economy these are all linked each other. First, identity problem has to be solved. Then, economy and enlargement can be solved gradually. With all of these, we can say that the issue of Euroscepticism can be solved as solving structural faults in the European Union. Because of all of these reasons, in 2017 French Presidential Elections, we see an increase of Eurosceptic thinking.

Keywords: *Euroscepticism, European Union, French Presidential Elections, supranationalism, intergovernmentalism*

BUSINESS-NATION BRANDING IN COMPERATIVE PERSPECTIVE: TURKEY AND CHINA

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays the world is one market. Each country has to compete with other countries in order to benefit from commercial, political, social and cultural resources in the world. In this competitive environment, the advantage of countries is the brand image. Countries with a positive reputation can get what they want in a global environment much more easily. Famous and global brands of countries are among the most important displays of their images. Country brands form the country's reputation by creating associations. In addition, they establish close relations with the international community and increase their closeness to the country. Global brands are an important way of transferring national identity, values and culture to foreign people. But creating a national image for countries is not like a product strategy in the field of marketing. The system is more complex than marketing. They do not become a global brand with the help of strong trademarks, advertisements and logos. They have power when people trust the products they sell. On the other side, countries are not sold, so campaigns on marketing communications appear to be propaganda. In the field of marketing, you may want to change a product, which is normal. However, when we consider it in the context of countries, we cannot say 'Change your opinion about this country.' This will not go beyond a propaganda. All countries are in competition and this is also valid for Turkey. When we want to give some recommendations to strengthen its nation branding; first, Turkey has to have a good brand strategy. And, in order to improve a consistent strategy, Turkey has to build a long-term plan. On the other hand, Turkey should use touristic potentials, as mentioned in the project, Turkey has to discover its potential. If it can do that and put long-term ideals for national image, in time Turkey will gain a good reputation via global brands. Turkish Airlines has a significant communication and diplomatic potential as a global brand in Turkey. It communicates with people from different countries, cities and cultures of the world and reflects associations about Turkey and its values to millions of people from different cultures through its services and employees. Promotion of Turkey is limited to the promotion of tourism, investment and exports. In order to increase the national branding, Turkey should search for ways to make more use of the potentials of global Turkish brands like THY.

Keywords: *Business branding, nation branding, Turkey, Turkish Airlines, marketing*

**ENVIRONMENTALISM IN BUSINESS: ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS, SUSTAINABILITY,
SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND COMPANIES' REPUTATION**

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ABSTRACT

This paper explains about environmentalism in business generally. There are some specific points about environmentalism and these points were highlighted in the paper. Environmentalism is a global term nowadays. Events and their damages affects all the human beings. In this point, environmental ethics comes into play and it emphasizes also other creatures' importance in the life. This ethics is adopted by most of companies. Companies have to determine, what the right thing to do in the life is. So, they should make definition of right thing. They have to ask themselves these questions: What decisions are ethical? What actions are environmentally sustainable? What behavior is socially responsible? Because these questions' answer affect all of us. If the answer is suitable to the environmental ethics, these companies should take some responsibilities according to these answers. They should produce new projects about sustainability. And, they should also increase their advertisement about sustainability. If natural resources are sustainable, this provides more greening. Greening and sustainability are essential topics in the environmentalism. In the end, if the companies follow this process, even they don't want to aim this goal, they will get a good reputation in the market. Because consumers like environmentalist characteristics. All these activities are like an advertisement for companies. There is a quote as 'There's no such thing as bad advertising.' Maybe this is not a main goal for managers but it is the fact of the human nature. This research is briefly about why companies adopted it. There are some reasons: sustainability, social responsibility and companies' reputation. The paper contains interesting information about these issue and also suitable examples available to explain the topic clearly.

Keywords: *Environment, business, sustainability, companies, ethics*

TURKEY-EU COOPERATION: TURKEY'S SOLITUDE WITHOUT EUROPEAN UNION

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ABSTRACT

Turkey has always been, is, and will likely remain one of the most important countries for the European Union. The importance of Turkey for Europe is rooted in the historic ties between the two sides, dating back to Ottoman times. Be it through war, diplomacy, commerce, art, cuisine, or intermarriage, Turkey has always been an integral part of Europe's history. Turkey's relations with the European integration project have been dense, contested, and tortuous since the outset. Despite their intensity and duration over the decades, the end point of the relationship remains unknown to this day. The possible enlargement of the European Union with Turkey is a major issue of discussion. In 2002, European leaders have promised to decide about a starting date for the negotiations on Turkey's membership at the end of the 2004. Discussions about EU membership of Turkey are primarily of a political but also the economic implications have gained importance. The article focus on generally political and economic initiatives, and try to explain that why Turkey is so insistent on this membership. Economically, we focus on three main changes associated with Turkish membership; accession to the Internal Market, Institutional Reforms in Turkey triggered by EU membership and migration in response to the free movement of workers.

Keywords: *European Union, Turkey, cooperation, membership, negotiations*

**TURKISH-GREEK RELATIONS AFTER WORLD WAR I: SIXTY YEARS OF VICIOUS
CIRCLE**

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ABSTRACT

Turkey, since its establishment, has always been with many powerful neighbors. The number and composition of Turkey's neighbors and their membership of the same alliance makes impossible that Turkey follows an expansionist and hostile policy against Greece. In addition to the Middle East very well to the known strategic importance, the four wars between the Arabs and Israel, the 1956 Suez attack Lebanese crisis, the Iran-Iraq War, the countries of the region to the arms flow, which are in various side and often all of the issues such as the presence of changes to open government in Turkey from the point of view are issues that need to be carefully assessed. However, Greece is far away from the Middle East. It does not have a common border with the USSR, it does not need to worry about its neighbors and relies on Western support, which has been accustomed since centuries; all of which make it easier to follow a dignified policy towards the eastern neighbor of Greece. On the day when Greece understands that its national and international interests can best be achieved through a close working relationship with its eastern neighbor, the vicious cycle of seventy years will be broken.

Keywords: *Turkey, Greece, strategic partnership, Middle East, neighbor*

ZIONISM: NATIONALISM ISSUES OF JEWS

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ABSTRACT

Nationalism rose in the 19th century Europe. This change should have brought the Jews to an integral part of the nation. But their position got worse. People who belong to the majority religion still saw the Jews as unbelievers. Moreover, now they were foreigners to the nation they live in. Nationalism has faced Jews with new problems, but according to some it has brought a new solution. If the nation was defined by its origin, culture and target was the only natural and just basis for being a state, the Jews should have a nation and their own state. This new idea, which took the name of Zionism over time, was claimed first by Yehuda Alkalay who was a rabbi. In 1843, Alkalay came up with the idea of Jews returning to Palestine without waiting for Christ. In the 19th century, the idea of a Jewish national restoration in Palestine became widely known. Although the first claimer was Alkalay, the history of the Zionist movement was initiated by Herzl in 1896, after the publication of the booklet The Jewish State (Jewish State). According to Herzl, the Jews are a nation. This paper argues that the problems of Jews were not economic or religious, but national or political. And this problem could only be resolved with a Jewish nation and a state that Jews dominate.

Keywords: *Jewish, Zionism, Palestine, nationalism*

ROLE OF GERMANY BETWEEN TURKEY AND EUROPEAN UNION

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to discuss Turkey-Germany relations by examining the possibility of cooperation. The study discusses these possibilities, the dynamics of domestic politics in Turkey and Germany have analyzed in a multidimensional way. In this study, civil society in Turkey, taking in academic and political circles audience, aims to better understanding of the current position of Germany. While discussing all these, Germany's leading position in the EU and possible alternatives are also emphasized. The study suggests that Germany is the engine power of the EU in economic and political terms. In this context Germany, the EU's approach towards Turkey's membership plays a key role. As a result, in this study; the orientation of the relations between Germany and Turkey, Germany's role in Turkey's EU integration process, Germany's foreign policy in general terms and leadership in the EU after intensifying refugee crisis in 2015 Turkey-EU and Turkey-Germany cross in relations developments and lastly the impact of Brexit on relations is discussed. The paper will discuss that Germany as an actor who plays a central role between Turkey-EU relations.

Keywords: *Germany, European Union, Turkey-EU relations, membership, EU integration*

**SECURITY DIMENSION OF TURKEY-EU RELATIONS AND THE IMPORTANCE OF
TURKEY'S PARTNERSHIP**

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ABSTRACT

The European Union has taken important steps to provide political integration by developing a common security and defense policy from the Cold War to the present. The European Security and Defense Policy provided an important phase in the development process with the Maastricht Treaty signed in 1992 and became a part of the European Union's Common Foreign and Security Policy. This process continued with the CSDP, which became legally binding with Lisbon. The European Union, which is trying to make a decision as a union of 27, is facing some difficulties from time to time to implement the OGSP. This article, firstly focus on the development of European Union security and defense policies and the difficulties encountered; then Turkey's place in the context of this policy; finally, as a member of NATO, Turkey's military capability and the cooperation can be established in Turkey and the European Union in the context of PESCO.

Keywords: *European Union, NATO, PESCO, European Security and Defense Policy*

**EUROPEAN UNION COMMON FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY (CFSP) AND ITS
STRUCTURAL WEAKNESSES**

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ABSTRACT

During the Cold War, there was a bipolar order as Eastern and Western Bloc. In the end of Cold War, the division created by the bipolarity has disappeared. Thereupon, the EU, which is dependent on the United States in the field of defense and security, has tried to develop alternative ways in order to act independently and become a global power. EU decision makers have learned great lessons from the Bosnian and Kosovo crises. According to this lesson, the EU was lacking in hard power. In addition, the EU aimed to bring the parties together at the same table but ignored the ethnic problems between the parties. For this reason, it has been concluded that he could not manage the crises that occurred effectively. These crises have taught the EU that diplomacy will replace a futile effort in the event of a lack of military power. In this context, the EU has begun to seek ways to develop its autonomous capabilities and military capabilities. As one of these ways, a deterrent military force has been created by the EU. Thanks to the deterrent power, it is aimed to prevent new conflicts in geographies that can directly affect European security, especially in the Balkans. As European armies were created mainly to defend national territories, the EU fell short in terms of military structure and equipment in solving the crises in foreign countries. This inadequacy brought along the need to work with the American army. However, this did not leave a positive effect. Because the EU armies are not organized to be sent to foreign countries like the American army. For these reasons, European armies have fallen far behind the military transformation of the US and NATO.

Keywords: *European Union, United States, Common Foreign and Security Policy*

**TURKEY IN THE STRUCTURE OF EUROPEAN SECURITY AND DEFENSE POLICY
(EDSP)**

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ABSTRACT

At the Feira Summit held in June 2000, some regulations were made on how non-EU NATO countries and EU candidate countries will take part in the ESDP process. According to these regulations; when a crisis situation arises, if a military operation is organized by the EU using NATO facilities, NATO members will be able to take part in these operations, depending on their choice. However, if the EU carries out an autonomous operation without using NATO facilities, the participation will be based on the invitation of the Council. Turkey wanted to be a full member of Western European Union from the moment it was founded and has obtained the status of associate member in 1992, finally. As a result of this joint membership status, it has achieved equal participation in Western European Union Council meetings, working groups and military headquarters activities. But when ESDP formed, Turkey has lost all rights it acquired in the Western European Union. Turkey has earned the right to participate in NATO capabilities used by the EU operation, but it is excluded from the ESDP decision-making process. Turkey is not an EU member state but is a member of NATO. Accordingly, it requested the EU to vote and representation in areas where NATO uses its means. These rights are those that he has already acquired as an associate member of Western European Union. All in this process, Turkey constantly wants to protect its rights in Western European Union in the context of ESDP. When European Security and Defense Policy is established, Turkey lost some of its rights. This paper will argue that Turkey feels itself excluded from European order because of losing some rights.

Keywords: *ESDP, NATO, European Union, Western European Union*

POLITICS AND LAW IN SOUTH AFRICA: THE CASE OF ZUMA

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the political impact of the process in which former President Jacob Zuma, who resigned due to corruption allegations in South Africa, appeared before a judge for the first time. Zuma, who resigned as a result of intense pressure from his party on the grounds of corruption in the past months after serving as President of the State since 2009, entered the courtroom with the songs sang by his supporters gathered in front of the court building. The first hearing of the case against him took only ten minutes. Expressing that he is innocent, Zuma said, "They cannot manage a certain accusation. The only thing they say is 'Zuma has done corruption'. According to our laws, the defendant is not guilty until proven guilty, but even our friends that we walk together on this path, and even our trusted friends, treat us criminals. " Later, the prosecutor's office announced that 207 witnesses, including some bureaucrats who were known to be close to Zuma, would be heard. The leadership process of Zuma will be explained in the first part of this study. In the next section, the process after appearing before the court and at what stage this case is today will be discussed.

Keywords: Political impact, politics and law, witnesses, J. Zuma

COLONIAL HISTORY OF NAMIBIA AND TODAY'S ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the socioeconomic structure of Namibia, which has been corrupted by the high unemployment rate and increasing inequality inherited from the colonial period. Namibia's president Hage Geingob had a meeting with the Finnish parliamentary delegation in the capital Windhoek State Assembly in 2018. During this meeting, he said that the government needed help in resolving issues such as unemployment, inequality and land problems affecting the post-colonial nation of Namibia. Geingob stated that although Namibia has maintained political stability since independence, the economy is still fragile and vulnerable to external shocks. The state is fighting the socioeconomic structure that has been distorted by the high unemployment rate and increasing inequality inherited from the colonial period, but its own efforts are insufficient. Government officials think that the investments of various countries will increase the job opportunities and find a solution to this problem. Namibia is a member of continental bodies such as the South African Customs Union and the African Union. This situation is a positive factor for the country's economy. In the first part of this work, the history of colonialism will be discussed. Then, the impact of the colonial past on Namibia will be analyzed. In the last part, economic development will be examined as a result of the meeting with the Finnish parliament.

Keywords: *Namibia, socioeconomic, colonial history, economy*

EFFECTIVE AND CREATIVE SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

The educational systems of different countries in the world are constructing or rebuilding effective and creative educational centers and strengthening their educational programs until they can lead to healthy, proud, creative and thoughtful citizens and holder of different levels of emotional intelligence alongside educational learning. Alongside the rebuilding educational classroom and making them intelligent, it is very important to give special attention to interactions and human relations in educational places and centers. The thing that is considered in education as “Strategy of strengthening social capital” in school is in fact the missing item in the cycle of educational pathology. Creating and strengthening social capital in educational places, special in developing societies finally can lead to building more undertaking, moral, sociable citizens and holder of better relation skills that is ideal for a dynamic educational system. This process can lead to indexes like: reducing violence in schools, increasing social interactions, educational based on skill, group plays, methods of teaching based on the learner, increasing the cooperation and role of parents in schools, reducing emotional and spiritual danger and competition place based on success and trying for stabilizing the element of “social learning” instead of “the idea of competition based on growth”.

Doing this important step is not possible without absorbing and increasing professional satisfaction of teachers, strengthening reliance and cooperation of parents, presenting lovely and effective educational contents for students and presenting updated and optimum professional teaching materials of teacher education. Another part of this basic and inescapable evolution depends on important and structural agents like: educating effective and professional teachers, financial independence of schools, removing poverty from national education, democratic educations based on citizens, and considering more roles for capable families and parents alongside teachers, in educational programs and educational content.

It is a numerous subject for promotion of professional skills of teachers and managers proceeding to the key subject “social capital” in schools, alongside important and determinant elements like: increasing level of professional and financial satisfaction and trying for reducing profession’s exhaustion of teachers and managers.

A school that has enough social capital is a place that its preferences are: happiness of students, cooperative and responsible teachers, dynamic and safe interactions and relations and complete reliability and sympathy. In this article the roadmap of the dynamic process and the basic commitment for realization of this green road alongside structural and educational obstacles for achieving this goal in details have been studied.

Keywords: *Creative Educational System, Happy Schools, Social Capital, Capable Teachers, Democratic Education*

**CONFLICT AND RESOLUTIONS IN CENTRAL AFRICA: FROM YESTERDAY TO
TODAY**

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ABSTRACT

In Bangui, the capital of the Central African Republic, 16 people lost their lives as a result of the clash between the security forces and the armed group "General Force." Local media reported that a member of the armed group was detained near the Notre Dam de Fatima Church in the KM5 area of Bangui. 16 people, including civilians, who were in the church during the conflict, died and 96 people were injured. Following the clash, the armed group attacked two mosques, claiming that their members were Muslim. Another group carried the bodies of those killed in the conflict to the Presidential compound and demonstrated. The UN Peacekeeping Force (MINUSCA) made a statement on the post-conflict tensions in the region, condemning the attacks targeting civilians and religious structures and calling on the public to keep calm.

The G5 group, which consists of the United Nations (UN), the European Union (EU), France and the USA, the African Union and the Economic Community of Central African Countries, emphasized in its statement that it is unacceptable for criminal organizations to use religion. "We urge all Central Africans to be restrained and resilient and to avoid manipulation that would drag the country into the trap of violence and revenge," the statement said. expressions were used.

In order to prevent local conflicts from escalating and reaching serious levels, it is an important issue that all parties in the society act sensitively and assist the authorities in order to achieve peace. In the upcoming period, it seems as an important step for the stability in the country and the peace of the society that all parties approach this issue sensitively and determine their behavior in a way that will not cause the events to escalate.

Keywords: *Conflict resolution, Central africa, history, United Nations, G5 Group*

DOMESTIC CONFLICTS IN SOUTH SUDAN FROM PAST TO PRESENT

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to deal with and examine the South Sudan-Sudan border conflicts that started in 2012. In 2018, while the civil war continued, South Sudan's former Chief of General Staff Paul Malong Awan announced that President Salva Kiir Mayardit had set up a new opposition group called the 'United Front of South Sudan', saying that President Salva Kiir Mayardit had plunged the country into "bankruptcy". Paul Malong Awan made a written statement with the signature of the President of the South Sudan United Front. In his statement, he stated that South Sudan is at a new crossroads and that President Salva Kiir Mayardit is dragging the country into "bankruptcy". Awan stated that the country has turned into a collapsed state under Mayardit's "incompetent" leadership and that "life has become inhumane in South Sudan" and that citizens cannot provide even the most basic food and medicine to their families. He stated that this opposition group he founded would join the South Sudan Opposition Alliance (SSOA) and wanted all the problems of the country to be resolved under this roof. He also stated that they want to participate in the new round of peace talks that are planned to start in Ethiopia at the end of the month and that they are ready to sign the ceasefire agreement previously signed between the opposition and the government. Paul Malong Awan was removed from his post by Prime Minister Mayardit in May last year. While Awan was kept under house arrest in his home in the capital Cuba, with Mayardit's order, his house was surrounded by military units and all the weapons of his bodyguards were wanted to be taken over. Awan then left the country. Considering all these developments, the opposition front established by the former Chief of General Staff says that they are ready to participate in the peace talks in Ethiopia and shows that he wants to take an active role in conflict resolution for now. The discourses of this opposition front, which was established, showed that they would serve peace and reconciliation in the country and increase economic prosperity. In this study, the extent to which this goal is achieved will be examined.

Keywords: *South Sudan-Sudan border conflicts, Paul Malong Awan*

THE IMPACT OF EBOLA VIRUS IN THE HEALTH POLICY OF CONGO REPUBLIC

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The Ebola virus first appeared in Congo in 1976. The epidemic that killed many people was eliminated with long efforts. But in recent days, it once again started to pose a threat and cause deaths in the country. The virus reappeared in West Africa in December 2013. In the epidemic in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone in 2014-2017, approximately 30 thousand people were infected with the Ebola virus and more than 11 thousand people died. Ebola, which caused mass deaths, re-emerged after 2 years in a remote area of Congo.

In the Democratic Republic of Congo, an outbreak of Ebola again appeared in the northwest of the country, according to a written statement by the Ministry of Health. The UN World Health Organization (WHO) has announced that there are at least 32 cases of suspected or confirmed Ebola in the Bikoro region, located on the outskirts of Lake Tumbathe in the northwest of the country. He announced that 18 of 32 cases detected between April 4 and May 9 resulted in death. In the statement made by the Ministry of Health, "Our country is facing an epidemic of Ebola virus again and this epidemic poses a serious health threat to the international community. Our employees, who have rapidly controlled previous epidemics, have started their work to prevent this epidemic." statements were included. Peter Salama, WHO's Deputy Director of Emergency Response, warned, "We are very worried, we are making plans for all scenarios, including the worst-case scenario." stated that they had difficulty. However, he added that a team is working in the field and they will send 40 more experts to the region in the coming weeks.

Neighboring countries such as the Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia and Uganda have also been alerted by WHO. In addition to these countries, Nigeria, Guinea and Gambia have also started to screen for Ebola upon entering the country. In order to prevent the spread of Ebola, which is seen as one of the most dangerous epidemics that shook human life, WHO, health institutions, regional organizations and all neighboring countries together with DR Congo should pay maximum attention in the region.

Keywords: *Ebola viriis, Congo, health policy, region*

**ZIMBABWE'S OPPOSITION LEADER ROY BENNETT HELICOPTER CRASH
INVESTIGATION**

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ABSTRACT

Zimbabwean opposition leader Roy Bennett died with his wife in a helicopter crash in the US state of New Mexico. New Mexico police said in a statement that the Huawei-style helicopter crashed near Raton County on Thursday night. As a result of the accident, Roy Bennett (60), his wife, Heather Bennett (55), and three people who were with them died.

Bennett, the former chief financial officer of the opposition MDC party, was a key political figure in Zimbabwe. The President was imprisoned during the Mugabe period. He recently told CNN that he would never allow his country to be ruled by a dictatorship. His friends at the MDC party expressed their sorrow on their social media accounts. Tendai Biti, Zimbabwe's former finance minister and prominent opposition leader, wrote that the accident from his Twitter hit was a "tragic death" and a "blow to our struggle." Again, Davit Coltard, a prominent opposition figure in Zimbabwe, said: "I have confirmed from three reliable sources that Roy and Heather Bennett were tragically killed in a helicopter crash in North America. I was very sorry. He was one of Zimbabwe's greatest patriots. I express my condolences to family and friends. " Made an explanation in the form.

"Roy was a powerful and dedicated fighter for democratic change in Zimbabwe," the MDC party said in a statement. Despite being white, he fought for the rights of the black Zimbabwe. "He was named" Pachedu ", which means" one of us "in Shonaca, the language used by the Zimbabweans.

Keywords: *Zimbabwe, Leader Roy Bennett.*