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# INTERNATIONAL "BAŞKENT" CONGRESS ON PHYSICAL, SOCIAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES ABSTRACT BOOK

TURKEY, GERMANY, IRAQ, ALGERIA,  
PAKISTAN, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA,  
INDIA, KOSOVO, RUSSIA, NORTH  
MACEDONIA

EDITORS  
PROF.DR. ALİ BİLGİLİ  
UĞUR ATEŞOĞLU

ANKARA

Turkey, Germany, Iraq, Algeria, Pakistan, Netherlands,  
Nigeria, India, Kosovo, Russia, North Macedonia

# INTERNATIONAL "BAŞKENT" CONGRESS ON PHYSICAL, SOCIAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES ABSTRACT BOOK

JULY 16-17, 2021

(ONLINE & FACE TO FACE PARTICIPATION)

ISBN: 978-605-74582-8-5

EDITORS  
PROF.DR.ALİ BİLGİLİ  
UĞUR ATEŞOĞLU

ISCYA YAYINEVİ ®

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# INTERNATIONAL "BAŞKENT" CONGRESS ON PHYSICAL, SOCIAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES

JULY 16-17, 2021,  
ONLINE PARTICIPATION

## CONGRESS ABSTRACT BOOK

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## CONGRESS ID

### CONGRESS NAME

INTERNATIONAL "BAŞKENT" CONGRESS ON PHYSICAL,  
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES

### DATE AND VENUE

JULY 16-17, 2021

*ONLINE PARTICIPATION (FROM 11 DIFFERENT COUNTRIES)*

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*68 Foreign Participants*

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**All Submissions Have Passed a Double-Blind Referee Evaluation Process**

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TURKEY, GERMANY, IRAQ, ALGERIA,  
PAKISTAN, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, INDIA,  
KOSOVO, RUSSIA, NORTH MACEDONIA

# **INTERNATIONAL "BAŞKENT" CONGRESS ON PHYSICAL, SOCIAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES**

**JULY 16, 2021 PROGRAM**



**Meeting ID: 870 5405 1113**

**Passcode: 556521**

# SESSION 1 – HALL 1

10:00 -11:45 TURKEY LOCAL TIME (GMT +3)

MODERATOR: ANGELIQUA CHIDUBEM

|                |  |   |  |
|----------------|--|---|--|
| 10:00<br>GMT+3 | Angeliqua CHIDUBEM<br>Nakeeya YEBOAH                   | University of Sankoré,<br>Timbuktu, Mali                                      | ART-POLITICS AND<br>COVID-19 RELATIONS   |
| 10:15<br>GMT+3 | Dan Perju-DUMBRAVĂ<br>Daniel URECHE<br>Calen SCRIPCARU | Independent<br>Researchers  | VIOLENCE AMONG<br>COLLEGE STUDENTS IN<br>TWO UNIVERSITIES OF<br>ROMANIA  |
| 10:30<br>GMT+3 | Anton Damian   | Independent<br>Researcher, Romania  | ETHNOPSYCHIATRY  |
| 10:45<br>GMT+3 | Frederico Marelli                                      | University of Bari,<br>Bari, Italy  | ITALIAN ASYLUM<br>PROCESS DURING<br>PANDEMIC   |
| 11:00<br>GMT+3 | Yonatan ORTON  | Independent<br>Researcher, Journalist<br>at The Philadelphia<br>Inquirer, LLC | ZIONISM:<br>NATIONALISM ISSUES<br>OF JEWS  |
| 11:15<br>GMT+3 | Anastasia PAPAS  | University of Patras,<br>PhD Studies at the<br>Department of<br>Philosophy    | TURKISH-GREEK<br>RELATIONS AFTER<br>WORLD WAR I: SIXTY<br>YEARS OF VICIOUS<br>CIRCLE   |
| 11:30<br>GMT+3 | Ching Yanx MUANG<br>Liu WANG<br>Chaby WANG             | Xiamen University,<br>Wang Yanan Institute<br>for Studies in Economics        | ENVIRONMENTALISM IN<br>BUSINESS: ENVIRONMENTAL<br>ETHICS, SUSTAINABILITY,<br>SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY<br>AND COMPANIES'<br>REPUTATION |

# SESSION 1 - HALL 2

10:00 - 11:45 TURKEY LOCAL TIME (GMT +3)

MODERATOR: ZALIM CHORAGHAD

|                |                                 |   |  |
|----------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| 10:00<br>GMT+3 | Aytən ŞƏRİFZADƏ                 | Azerbaijan<br>International University  | <b>STALIN POLICIES IN THE<br/>CENTRAL ASIA (1928-<br/>1952)</b>  |
| 10:15<br>GMT+3 | Günəl MƏMMƏDOVA                 | Ph.D. Khazar University,<br>Department of<br>International Area<br>Studies  | <b>BORDER PROBLEMS IN<br/>THE CONTEXT OF<br/>RUSSIA AND THE<br/>OTTOMAN EMPIRE</b>   |
| 10:30<br>GMT+3 | Məhəmməd HACIYE                 | Azerbaijan International<br>University, Master Studies<br>and Research Department,<br>Social Work in Different<br>Areas of Life | <b>THE RELATIONSHIP<br/>BETWEEN DEMOCRACY<br/>AND NON-<br/>GOVERNMENTAL<br/>ORGANIZATIONS IN<br/>AMERICA</b>                                 |
| 10:45<br>GMT+3 | Shihaam GIBA<br>Kamila YOSHIDA  | Ph.D., Kookmin<br>University, Department<br>of International Area<br>Studies  | <b>FROM THE INDUSTRIAL<br/>REVOLUTION TO THE COLD<br/>WAR ERA THE EVOLUTION<br/>OF WAR: FROM INDUSTRIAL<br/>WARS TO MANEUVERING<br/>WARS</b> |
| 11:00<br>GMT+3 | Rodney SEALY                    | Webster University,<br>Social Sciences, The<br>Department of Political<br>Studies   | <b>NUCLEAR STRATEGY IS<br/>NOT REALLY A<br/>STRATEGY: NUCLEAR<br/>WAR IS UNTHINKABLE</b>   |
| 11:15<br>GMT+3 | Rebecca HARE<br>Emma GUSTAFSSON | Witwatersrand<br>University, Social<br>Sciences, The<br>Department of Political<br>Studies                                      | <b>THE CONCEPT OF THE<br/>PEACEKEEPING,<br/>PEACEBUILDING AND<br/>PEACE ENFORCEMENT:<br/>TODAY'S PEACE BUILDING<br/>OPERATIONS POSITIONS</b> |
| 11:30<br>GMT+3 | Zalim CHORAGHAD                 | University of Patanjali,<br>Uttarakhand, India  | <b>CORPORATE SOCIAL<br/>RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)<br/>AND<br/>ENVIRONMENTALISM</b>  |



# SESSION 1 - HALL 3

10:00 - 11:45 TURKEY LOCAL TIME (GMT +3)

MODERATOR: ROWAN RIOS

|                |  |   |   |
|----------------|--|---|---|
| 10:00<br>GMT+3 | Lisa SULESKA<br>Ivona MATOVA<br>Pavlina DAJO | Euro College<br>Kumanovo, Kumanovo,<br>North Macedonia                                  | FREE MOVEMENT OF<br>LABOUR IN THE<br>CONTEXT OF EU-TURKEY<br>RELATIONS      |
| 10:15<br>GMT+3 | Nəcəf ABDULIN<br>Salman VYLIZADƏ             | Azerbaijan State<br>Economic University,<br>Baku, Azerbaijan                            | ACCESSION OF<br>TURKEY TO THE<br>INTERNAL MARKET OF<br>EU                   |
| 10:30<br>GMT+3 | Karlen EYYUBLU<br>Nicat FUADLI               | Baku State University,<br>Baku, Azerbaijan  | TURKEY-EU<br>COOPERATION:<br>TURKEY'S SOLITUDE<br>WITHOUT EUROPEAN<br>UNION |
| 10:45<br>GMT+3 | Rowan RIOS<br>Maisie WOOD                    | Chipola College,<br>Marianna, United States<br>Independent Researcher,<br>United States | SEPTEMBER 11, 2001<br>ATTACKS, TERRORISM<br>AND GLOBAL<br>GOVERNANCE        |
| 11:00<br>GMT+3 | Jónás KRISZTIÁN<br>Juhász BERTALAN           | Eötvös Loránd<br>University, Budapest,<br>Hungary                                       | LOCAL GOVERNMENT<br>SYSTEM IN POLAND  |
| 11:15<br>GMT+3 | Yasmina BERRADA<br>Ashwaq TOBJI              | Université Moulay<br>Slimane, Morocco   | UPON THE AGE OF<br>DISCOVERY:<br>PORTUGAL                                   |
| 11:30<br>GMT+3 | Marin FRANCISKOVIĆ<br>Dominik DRAŽENOVIĆ     | University of Rijeka,<br>Rijeka, Croatia  | FROM HISTORY TO<br>PRESENT CENTRAL<br>INTELLIGENCE AGENCY<br>(CIA)          |

# SESSION 1 - HALL 4

10:00 - 11:45 TURKEY LOCAL TIME (GMT +3)

MODERATOR: BAAIQ N'AIT

|                |                                       |   |  |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| 10:00<br>GMT+3 | Juliette VOORHORST<br>Evelien UITSLAG | University of Freiburg,<br>Freiburg, Germany  | RISE OF FASCISM IN<br>ITALY  |
| 10:15<br>GMT+3 | Draupati HEGADI<br>Chhaya KAMAL       | Kohima Science<br>College, Nagaland,<br>India | US-VENEZUELAN<br>CONFLICT IN AN<br>IDEOLOGICAL<br>CONTEXT  |
| 10:30<br>GMT+3 | Tesfaye Abera Abebe                   | Century University<br>College                 | NATIONALISM AS A<br>ELEMENT TO ACTIVATE<br>THE MASSES IN SOVIET<br>ADMINISTRATION                  |
| 10:45<br>GMT+3 | Cahan Qiyasqızı<br>Məryam Asimanlı    | Qafqaz University                             | SOVIETS'<br>NATIONALITIES<br>POLICY AND ITS<br>FOUNDATIONS   |
| 11:00<br>GMT+3 | Zeynəb Hacıyeva                       | Independent<br>Researcher                     | SOVIETS PROVOKING<br>CENTRAL ASIAN<br>COUNTRIES OVER<br>ETHNIC IDENTITY                            |
| 11:15<br>GMT+3 | Zawdie Yosef Frayzer                  | Dilla University                              | ALAS PARTY'S GAINING<br>IMPORTANCE AND<br>DEVELOPMENT  |
| 11:30<br>GMT+3 | Baariq N'Ait                          | Cadi Ayyad<br>University                      | GORBACHEV'S<br>PERESTROIKA AND<br>GLASTNOST POLICIES AND<br>REHABILITATION OF THE<br>SOVIET SYSTEM |

# SESSION 2 - HALL 1

12:30 - 14:15 P.M. TURKEY LOCAL TIME (GMT +3)

MODERATOR: KRISHAN MALVIYA

|                |                   |   |  |
|----------------|-------------------|---|--|
| 12:30<br>GMT+3 | Huriya Tazi       | Ibn Zohr University                                   | COMPARISON OF<br>NATIONALITY POLICY IN<br>STALIN AND GORBACHEV<br>TIMES                          |
| 12:45<br>GMT+3 | Chhaya Vadekar    | Bhagwant Global<br>University                         | GALIYEV'S APPROACH<br>TO TURAN ON THE WAY<br>TO REACH THE<br>INTERNATIONAL                       |
| 13:00<br>GMT+3 | Krishan Malviya   | Jiwaji University                                     | FOUNDATIONS OF<br>MODERNIZATION IN<br>CENTRAL ASIA   |
| 13:15<br>GMT+3 | Gülnaz Hidayatova | Baku Slavic University                                | ISLAM AS A FACTOR IN<br>THE CONTEXT OF<br>SOVIETIZATION<br>POLICIES                              |
| 13:30<br>GMT+3 | Rəşad Mahirzadə   | Sumqayıt State<br>University                          | PAN-TURKISM AS A<br>THREAT IN A<br>COMMERCIAL AND<br>STRATEGIC CONTEXT<br>FOR RUSSIA             |
| 13:45<br>GMT+3 | Tofiq Tahirsoy    | Azerbaijan<br>Technical University                    | CONSTRUCTING<br>DEMOCRACY IN LATIN<br>AMERICA: US ECONOMIC<br>SANCTIONS ON<br>VENEZUELAN ECONOMY |
| 14:00<br>GMT+3 | Zahirə JALILOVA   | Azerbaijan Medical<br>University, Baku,<br>Azerbaijan | YERLİ TOYUQ<br>XƏSTƏLİYİ   |



# SESSION 2 - HALL 2

12:30 - 14:15 P.M. TURKEY LOCAL TIME (GMT +3)

MODERATOR: JUANÉ FURAHA

|                |                               |   |   |
|----------------|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 12:30<br>GMT+3 | Qəhrəman HAZIYEVA             | Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan                       | <b>NEWCASTLE XƏSTƏLİYİ VİRUSU</b>   |
| 12:45<br>GMT+3 | Veronka GÉZA<br>Méri BENJÁMIN | Óbuda University, Budapest, Hungary                                   | <b>THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND COVID-19 IN NEW ERA AMERICA</b>   |
| 13:00<br>GMT+3 | Juané FURAHA<br>Chuma NWADIKE | <b>A. Baitursynov Kostanay State University, Kostanay, Kazakhstan</b> | <b>THE EVOLUTION OF OUTSTANDING DISEASES FROM THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION TO THE COLD WAR: COMPARISON WITH COVID-19</b> |
| 13:15<br>GMT+3 | Zoe SCHLAMME                  | University of Giessen, Giessen, Hesse, Germany                        | <b>ZEITLICHER ZUSAMMENBRUCH DER DEUTSCHEN COVID-19-MABNAHMEN</b>  |
| 13:30<br>GMT+3 | Dilshat ALMASOV               | Karagandy State University, Karagandy, Kazakhstan                     | <b>UKRAINE COVID-19 VACCINE POLICY</b>  |
| 13:45<br>GMT+3 | Joshua KRIEGER<br>Roman KREHL | Zeppelin Universität, Friedrichshafen, Germany                        | <b>VERGLEICH VON DEUTSCHLAND UND UKRAINE IM BEDINGUNGEN VON COVID-19</b>  |
| 14:00<br>GMT+3 | Gadi AHADOV                   | Baku Eurasia University, Baku, Azerbaijan                             | <b>RUSSIA'S COVID-19 STRATEGY</b>   |

# SESSION 2 - HALL 3

12:30 - 14:15 P.M. TURKEY LOCAL TIME (GMT +3)

MODERATOR: JANA CHEDJOU

|                |                                    |  |   |
|----------------|------------------------------------|--|---|
| 12:30<br>GMT+3 | Yazid CHIZIMU<br>Jana CHEDJOU      | Adekunle Ajasin<br>University, Akungba,<br>Nigeria           | FOREIGN POLICY ANALYSIS<br>OF INTERNATIONAL<br>RELATIONS AND SOFT<br>POWER PRACTICE IN<br>COVID-19 TERM |
| 12:45<br>GMT+3 | Zhannur ABDULAYEV<br>Safar ABDULOV | Kainar University,<br>Almaty, Kazakhstan                     | MIDDLE ASIA COVID-19<br>VACCINE POLICIES  |
| 13:00<br>GMT+3 | Zarema ERKINEV                     | Narxoz University,<br>Almaty, Kazakhstan                     | US-CHINA VACCINE<br>RIVALRY AND RUSSIA'S<br>COVID-19 STRATEGY   |
| 13:15<br>GMT+3 | Nazira YELDOSEV                    | Kainar University,<br>Almaty, Kazakhstan                     | KALININGRAD IN EU –<br>RUSSIA RELATIONS<br>AFTER 2010   |
| 13:30<br>GMT+3 | Ojore BUHLE<br>Bron ZADZISAI       | Université Abdou<br>Moumouni de Niamey,<br>Niamey, Nijer     | EASTERN<br>MEDITERRANEAN ISSUE:<br>THE STRUGGLE IN THE<br>MIDDLE EAST REGION                            |
| 13:45<br>GMT+3 | Mahigul IBRAGIMOV                  | Azerbaijan<br>Cooperation<br>University, Baku,<br>Azerbaijan | CYPRUS IN<br>COMBATING<br>COVID-19  |
| 14:00<br>GMT+3 | Atabek NABIYEV                     | Ganja State University,<br>Ganja, Azerbaijan                 | HISTORICAL<br>BACKGROUND OF<br>RUSSIA WITH<br>COVID-19  |

# SESSION 2 - HALL 4

12:30 - 14:15 P.M. TURKEY LOCAL TIME (GMT +3)

MODERATOR: ELOIZA MIRGASIMOVA

|                |                                      |  |   |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| 12:30<br>GMT+3 | Eloiza MIRGASIMOVA<br>Yeganə BABAYEV | Nakchivan Private<br>University, Nakchivan,<br>Azerbaijan                              | THE EVOLUTION OF<br>POST-COLD WAR<br>EPIDEMICS IN TURKIC<br>REPUBLIC AND TURKEY                         |
| 12:45<br>GMT+3 | Şəhla<br>HÜSEYNQULULI                | Kazakhstansko-<br>Nemetskiy Universitet,<br>Almaty, Kazakhstan                         | EVALUATION OF<br>UKRAINE-RUSSIA<br>RELATIONS BETWEEN<br>(2010-2020)                                     |
| 13:00<br>GMT+3 | Nadirbek KARIMOVA                    | Kazakhstansko-<br>Nemetskiy Universitet,<br>Almaty, Kazakhstan                         | REVIEW OF KAZAKHSTAN<br>HEALTH MINISTER MIKHAIL<br>OKHLOPKOV COVID-19<br>REPORTS                        |
| 13:15<br>GMT+3 | Mahirə NABIYEVA                      | Azerbaijan Technical<br>University, Baku,<br>Azerbaijan                                | TESTING FOR<br>CORONAVIRUS SARS-<br>COV-2 IN RUSSIA   |
| 13:30<br>GMT+3 | Nico LISCHKE<br>Tilman BRAUNE        | University of Koblenz-<br>Landau, Koblenz and<br>Landau, Renanya-<br>Palatina, Germany | EIN VERGLEICH ZWISCHEN<br>PERFORMATIVEN UND<br>KONSTATIVEN<br>SPRECHAKTE<br>SPRECHAKTTHEORIE            |
| 13:45<br>GMT+3 | Zahra BABANGIDA                      | University of Al<br>Quaraouiyine,<br>Morocco   | INVESTIGATION OF<br>ARTIFICIAL NERVOUS<br>NETWORK IN COVID19<br>PROCESS FOR PEOPLE<br>OVER 60 YEARS OLD |
| 14:00<br>GMT+3 |                                      |  |   |
| 14:15<br>GMT+3 |                                      |  |   |



# SESSION 2 - HALL 5

12:30 - 14:15 P.M. TURKEY LOCAL TIME (GMT +3)

MODERATOR: URSZULA KALKOWSKI

|                |                                   |   |   |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| 12:30<br>GMT+3 | Romuś MYSZKA<br>Urszula KALKOWSKI | Collegium Medicum of<br>the University of<br>Zielona Góra, Zielona<br>Góra, Poland                | THE EFFECT OF<br>CLOSING HOME ON<br>ALCOHOL<br>CONSUMPTION          |
| 12:45<br>GMT+3 | Nicol VAN DAELE                   | Université de Mons,<br>Mons, Belgium  | COMPARISON OF<br>ENGLAND AND ITALY IN<br>THE FIGHT AGAINST<br>COVID |
| 13:00<br>GMT+3 | Miralda ALBERT                    | Department of<br>Psychology, Université<br>de Liège, Liège, Belgium                               | COVID-19 AND STRESS<br>MANAGEMENT                                   |
| 13:15<br>GMT+3 | Rita WIDAN                        | Intern Doctor, Köln,<br>Germany   | HOW TO HANDLE<br>WITH STRESS?                                       |
| 13:30<br>GMT+3 | Talina KRÜGER                     | Universität Duisburg-<br>Essen, Duisburg,<br>Germany  | GOOD PRACTICE<br>EXAMPLES OF<br>PANDEMIC                            |
| 13:45<br>GMT+3 | Caimile ADESINA                   | Faculty of Economic and<br>Commercial Sciences,<br>University of Boumerdès,<br>Boumerdès, Algeria | THE EFFECTS OF COVID-<br>19 PANDEMIC ON THE<br>MICRO-ECONOMY        |
| 14:00<br>GMT+3 |                                   |   |   |
| 14:15<br>GMT+3 |                                   |   |   |
| 14:30<br>GMT+3 |                                   |   |   |

## **PARTICIPATION FROM 11 DIFFERENT COUNTRIES**

TURKEY, GERMANY, IRAQ, ALGERIA,  
PAKISTAN, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, INDIA,  
KOSOVO, RUSSIA, NORTH MACEDONIA

# **INTERNATIONAL "BAŞKENT" CONGRESS ON PHYSICAL, SOCIAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES**

**JULY 17, 2021 PROGRAM**



**Meeting ID: 870 5405 1113**

**Passcode: 556521**

# SESSION 1 – HALL 1

10:00 -11:45 TURKEY LOCAL TIME (GMT +3)

MODERATOR: MEHMET EMRAH YAMAN

|                |   |   |   |
|----------------|---|---|---|
| 10:00<br>GMT+3 | Büşra Akbulut<br>Semra Zorlu                      | İzmir Dikili Public<br>Hospital<br>Sivas Cumhuriyet<br>University                       | THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN<br>FALL RISKS AND FUNCTIONAL<br>INDEPENDENCE STATUS OF<br>ELDERLY LIVING IN THE<br>HOME    |
| 10:15<br>GMT+3 | Zeynep Kartal<br>Semra Zorlu                      | Kayseri City Hospital<br>Sivas Cumhuriyet University                                    | COMPARISON OF PRENATAL<br>ATTACHEMENT LEVELS IN<br>PREGNANT WOMEN WHO<br>SMOKING AND NON-<br>SMOKING                |
| 10:30<br>GMT+3 | Fatma Zehra Genç<br>Suzan Yıldız<br>Naile Bilgili | Necmettin Erbakan<br>University<br>Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa<br>University<br>Gazi University | ADAPTATION OF THE<br>LOCKDOWN FATIGUE<br>SCALE INTO TURKISH<br>AND EXAMINATION OF<br>ITS PSYCHOMETRIC<br>PROPERTIES |
| 10:45<br>GMT+3 | Duygu İvelik<br>Fatma Başar<br>Nigar Çelik        | Kütahya Health<br>Sciences University   | POSTPARTUM<br>DEPRESSION: ITS EFFECTS<br>ON MATERNAL AND<br>INFANT HEALTH   |
| 11:00<br>GMT+3 | Mehmet Emrah<br>Yaman                             | Ataturk University  | A RAPID AND SENSITIVE<br>UPLC-MS/MS METHOD FOR<br>QUANTIFICATION OF<br>ACETAZOLAMIDE IN HUMAN<br>PLASMA             |
| 11:15<br>GMT+3 | Abdullah Güvendi                                  | Kütahya Health<br>Sciences University   | EXACT SOLUTION OF<br>VECTOR BOSON EQUATION<br>FOR COULOMB POTENTIAL<br>IN 1+1 DIMENSIONS                            |
| 11:30<br>GMT+3 | Mesut Teleş                                       | Niğde Ömer Halisdemir<br>University   | EVALUATION OF WORK STRESS<br>AND DETERMINANTS OF WORK<br>STRESS IN NURSES   |

# SESSION 1 - HALL 2

10:00 - 11:45 TURKEY LOCAL TIME (GMT +3)

MODERATOR: SEHER DÖNER

|                |  |   |   |
|----------------|--|---|---|
| 10:00<br>GMT+3 | Turan Akdağ<br>Saadet Kader  | Necmettin Erbakan<br>University<br>Karapınar State<br>Hospital              | COMPARISON OF SODIUM<br>AND POTASSIUM RESULTS IN<br>BLOOD GAS ANALYSIS AND<br>AUTOANALYZER<br>MEASUREMENTS  |
| 10:15<br>GMT+3 | Sevilay Tepeyurt<br>Ayşegül Durmaz   | University of Health<br>Sciences, Kütahya                                   | NON PHARMACOLOGICAL<br>INTERVENTIONS TO<br>PREVENT PERINEAL TRAUMA<br>AND RELATED CURRENT<br>STUDIES  |
| 10:30<br>GMT+3 | Merve Ekiz<br>Ayşegül Durmaz   | Kütahya Sağlık Bilimleri<br>Lisansüstü Eğitim<br>Enstitüsü                  | THE EFFECTS OF<br>MATERNAL OBESITY ON<br>MATERNAL AND<br>NEWBORN HEALTH   |
| 10:45<br>GMT+3 | Özlem Kayacık Günday<br>Filiz Yıldız<br>Mariam Chkhikvadze<br>Çiğdem Özdemir | Afyonkarahisar Health<br>Sciences University                                | CASE OF COLON<br>ADENOCARCINOMA<br>LEADING TO<br>TUBOOVARIAN ABSCESS<br>IN REPRODUCTIVE AGE   |
| 11:00<br>GMT+3 | Cihan Haşçizmeci<br>Burak Buldur   | Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş<br>Veli University,<br>Sivas Cumhuriyet<br>University, | EVALUATION OF THE<br>EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT<br>IRRIGATION SYSTEMS ON<br>REMOVAL OF INTRACANAL<br>MEDICAMENT   |
| 11:15<br>GMT+3 | Cihan Haşçizmeci<br>Burak Buldur   | Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş<br>Veli University,<br>Sivas Cumhuriyet<br>University, | EVALUATION OF THE<br>EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT<br>IRRIGATION SYSTEMS ON<br>THE BOND STRENGTH OF<br>CALCIUM-SILICATE BASED<br>CEMENT                                    |
| 11:30<br>GMT+3 | Seher Döner<br>Yağmur Sezer Efe  | Yozgat Bozok University<br>Erciyes University                               | ANXIETY LEVELS AND AFFECTING<br>FACTORS OF NURSING STUDENTS<br>REGARDING CLINICAL PRACTICE<br>DURING THE COVID-19<br>OUTBREAK: A MULTI-CENTRAL<br>WEB-BASED STUDY |



# SESSION 1 - HALL 3

10:00 - 11:45 TURKEY LOCAL TIME (GMT +3)

MODERATOR: AYFER UĞIŞ

|                |  |   |   |
|----------------|--|---|---|
| 10:00<br>GMT+3 | Ayfer Uğış                               | Giresun University                        | SEVERE BRADYCARDIA DUE TO FAMOTIDINE THERAPY IN A PATIENT WITH COVID-19 INFECTION                                     |
| 10:15<br>GMT+3 | Ayfer Uğış                               | Giresun University                        | DRESS SYNDROME DUE TO FAVIPRAVIR TREATMENT DURING COVID 19 INFECTION  |
| 10:30<br>GMT+3 | Ayfer Uğış                               | Giresun University                        | CUTANEOUS LESIONS RELATED TO FAVIPRAVIR IN A COVID-19 PATIENT   |
| 10:45<br>GMT+3 | Mehmet Özyurt                            | Mardin Artuklu University                 | THE EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON DENTISTRY SERVICES: A LITERATURE REVIEW   |
| 11:00<br>GMT+3 | Derya Şimşekli<br>Bakırhan               | Ardahan University                        | THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LEVEL OF ETHICAL SENSITIVITY OF ELDERLY CARE STUDENTS AND THEIR ATTITUDES TO THE ELDERLY |
| 11:15<br>GMT+3 | Derya Şimşekli<br>Bakırhan<br>Mehtap Tan | Ardahan University<br>Ataturk University  | NURSING APPROACHES FOR POSTDURAL PUNKTION HEADACHE  |
| 11:30<br>GMT+3 | Özlem Kayacık<br>Günday                  | Afyonkarahisar Health Sciences University | GIANT BENIGN LEIOMYOMA IN PREMENAUPOSAL WOMAN   |

# SESSION 1 - HALL 4

10:00 - 11:45 TURKEY LOCAL TIME (GMT +3)

MODERATOR: ELİF TUĞÇE ÇİTİL

|                |   |  |   |
|----------------|---|--|---|
| 10:00<br>GMT+3 | Ersin Onur Erdoğan<br>Özgür Can Turna           | İstanbul University  | INTRA-TUMOR<br>HETEROGENEITY<br>DETERMINATION BASED ON<br>GENOMIC AND PROTEOMIC<br>DATA   |
| 10:15<br>GMT+3 | Elif Tuğçe ÇİTİL<br>Funda ÇİTİL CANBAY          | Kütahya Health Science<br>University<br>Atatürk University | THE EFFECT OF EXERCISE<br>ON PREMENSTRUAL<br>SYNDROME: SYSTEMATIC<br>REVIEW   |
| 10:30<br>GMT+3 | Funda ÇİTİL CANBAY<br>Elif Tuğçe ÇİTİL          | Atatürk University<br>Kütahya Health<br>Science University | INVESTIGATION OF<br>INTERVENTIONAL<br>STUDIES ON<br>BREASTFEEDING AND<br>BREAST MILK IN TURKEY:<br>A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW                        |
| 10:45<br>GMT+3 | Enver Kendal                                    | Mardin Artuklu<br>University                               | SELECTION OF SOME<br>EXTERNAL SOURCED<br>BARLEY GENOTYPES IN<br>DIYARBAKIR CONDITIONS<br>BY BILOT TECHNIQUE                                   |
| 11:00<br>GMT+3 | Enver Kendal                                    | Mardin Artuklu<br>University                               | USING AUGMENTED AND<br>BILOT ANALYSIS<br>TECHNIQUES IN THE<br>SELECTION OF TRITICALE<br>LINES   |
| 11:15<br>GMT+3 | Meryem Ondaral<br>Mustafa Usta<br>Sedat Ondaral | Karadeniz Technical<br>University                          | EFFECT OF<br>DIMETHILHYDROXYETHYLENEU<br>REA (DMDHEU) CHEMICAL USE<br>ON BOARD PROPERTIES IN<br>MEDIUM DENSITY FIBERBOARD<br>(MDF) PRODUCTION |
| 11:30<br>GMT+3 | Mehtap Şahiner                                  | Çanakkale Onsekiz<br>Mart University                       | MODIFICATION OF<br>PHENOLIC ACID MICROGEL<br>TO ENHANCE<br>ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY   |

# SESSION 2 - HALL 1

12:30 - 14:15 P.M. TURKEY LOCAL TIME (GMT +3)

MODERATOR: AZİZ İLHAN

|                |  |   |  |
|----------------|--|---|--|
| 12:30<br>GMT+3 | Sebahattin Kılınç                          | National Defense<br>University                      | LEADERSHIP STYLES<br>EFFECTS ON CREATIVE<br>IDEAS AND INNOVATION IN<br>TURKISH CULTURAL<br>CONTEXT           |
| 12:45<br>GMT+3 | Buğra Çağrı Şahin<br>Ferdî Kesikoğlu       | Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit<br>University               | THE IMPACT OF<br>REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT<br>AGENCIES ON GROWTH<br>AND EMPLOYMENT: AN<br>ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS    |
| 13:00<br>GMT+3 | Betül Çıkkı<br>Tamer Yağcı<br>Betül Yılmaz | Gebze Technical<br>University<br>Marmara University | EFFECT OF PROTEASOME<br>INHIBITORS ON ER STRESS<br>AND APOPTOSIS IN<br>ADRENOCORTICAL<br>CARCINOMA CELLS     |
| 13:15<br>GMT+3 | Aziz İlhan                                 | İnönü University                                    | MOBILE TECHNOLOGY<br>IN GEOMETRY<br>TEACHING:<br>ADVANTAGES,<br>LIMITATIONS AND<br>RESULTS                   |
| 13:30<br>GMT+3 | Serdal Poçan                               | Bingöl University                                   | RELATIONAL THINKING<br>BETWEEN ARITHMETIC,<br>ALGEBRA, GEOMETRY<br>AND REAL-LIFE                             |
| 13:45<br>GMT+3 | Hakan Polat                                | Firat University                                    | OPINIONS OF TEACHER<br>CANDIDATES ON<br>DISTANCE EDUCATION<br>IN THE COVID-19<br>PROCESS                     |
| 14:00<br>GMT+3 | Hande Eren                                 | Isparta University                                  | PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS<br>OF THE BUSINESSES<br>OPERATING IN THE<br>LOGISTIC INDUSTRY WITH<br>MULTIMOORA METHOD |

# SESSION 2 - HALL 2

12:30 - 14:15 P.M. TURKEY LOCAL TIME (GMT +3)

MODERATOR: MERYEM ŞAHİN

|                |   |   |
|----------------|---|---|
| 12:30<br>GMT+3 | Ufuk Elyiğit<br>Bandırma Onyedi Eylül<br>University | AN EXAMPLE OF MİDYAT<br>SYRIAC RURAL CHURCH<br>ARCHITECTURE: YEMİŞLİ<br>(ENHİL/NEHİLE) VILLAGE<br>MOR KURYAKOS CHURCH                 |
| 12:45<br>GMT+3 | Büşra Kılıç Ahmedi<br>Meryem Şahin                  | RELATIONSHIP OF SELFİTİS<br>BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL<br>DESIRABILITY   |
| 13:00<br>GMT+3 | Meryem Şahin<br>Büşra Kılıç Ahmedi                  | A RESEARCH ON THE<br>RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN<br>TAWAKKUL ORIENTATION<br>AND PSYCHOLOGICAL<br>WELL-BEING                                  |
| 13:15<br>GMT+3 | İlyas Kayaokay<br>Munzur University                 | AN UNKNOWN VERSE HZ.<br>ALİ MANAKİB-NAMAH:<br>HİKÂYET-İ İMÂM 'ALÎ İBN-İ<br>EBÎ TÂLİB KERREMA'LLÂHU<br>FİRENGİSTÂN'A ESİR<br>OLDIĞIDIR |
| 13:30<br>GMT+3 | Ali Ulvi Özbey<br>Bingöl University                 | VERSATILE REFLECTIONS<br>OF AN INTELLECTUAL<br>IDENTITY: ALIYA<br>IZZETBEGOVIÇ  |
| 13:45<br>GMT+3 | Orhan İrk<br>Dokuz Eylül University                 | DECISION-MAKING IN<br>THE FIGHT AGAINST<br>COVID-19: AN<br>EVALUATION WITH A<br>FOCUS ON POLITICAL<br>LEADERS                         |
| 14:00<br>GMT+3 | Tuğba Gönüllü<br>Necmettin Erbakan<br>University    | GIRLS AT VILLAGE<br>INSTITUTES  |

# SESSION 2 - HALL 3

12:30 - 14:15 P.M. TURKEY LOCAL TIME (GMT +3)

MODERATOR: SUZAN ODABAŞI

|                |  |  |   |
|----------------|--|--|---|
| 12:30<br>GMT+3 | Hacer Irmak<br>Songül Karabatak  | Ministry of National<br>Education<br>Firat University                                      | OBSTACLE-FREE EXAM<br>APPLICATION FROM THE<br>PERSPECTIVE OF DISABLED<br>INDIVIDUALS  |
| 12:45<br>GMT+3 | Hacer Irmak<br>Songül Karabatak  | Ministry of National<br>Education<br>Firat University                                      | FREE TIME ACTIVITIES<br>PLANNED BY PARENTS<br>AND SUPPORT<br>RESOURCES OF<br>ACTIVITIES   |
| 13:00<br>GMT+3 | İbrahim Gürgil   | Usak University  | FINDING THE NUMBER OF<br>MAXIMUM PLANAR<br>SUBGRAPHS OF K7 WITH<br>NEW APPROACH   |
| 13:15<br>GMT+3 | Suzan Odabaşı  | Usak University  | INTERNATIONAL<br>IMMIGRATION AND THE<br>LABOR MARKET:<br>EVIDENCE FROM TURKEY   |
| 13:30<br>GMT+3 | Ferdi Kesikoğlu<br>Şakir Adem Yazıcı   | Zonguldak Bülent<br>Ecevit University  | EVALUATION OF SME AND<br>EXPORT TARGETED FINANCIAL<br>AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT<br>PROGRAM APPLICATIONS AND<br>DESIGNS ACCORDING TO<br>PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS:<br>TR81 REGION ANALYSIS |
| 13:45<br>GMT+3 | Büşra Altun<br>Ahmad Ajjaq<br>Ali Orkun Çağırtekin<br>Irmak Karaduman Er<br>Fatma Sarf<br>Selim Acar | Gazi University<br>Çankırı Karatekin<br>University<br>Çanakkale Onsekiz<br>Mart University | INVESTIGATION OF GAS<br>DETECTION<br>CHARACTERISTICS OF<br>CD ADDITIVE ZNO<br>SAMPLES   |
| 14:00<br>GMT+3 | Muhammed Bilgehan<br>AYTAÇ   | Aksaray University   | ANALYZING THE ROLE<br>OF MYSTIC APPEALS ON<br>DONATION INTENTION  |



# SESSION 2 - HALL 4

12:30 - 14:15 P.M. TURKEY LOCAL TIME (GMT +3)

MODERATOR: SERDAR GÜNDOĞDU

|                |   |   |  |
|----------------|---|---|--|
| 12:30<br>GMT+3 | Cüneyd Ebrar Levent<br>Yasmine Al Baba                    | Istanbul Aydın<br>University  | EXAMINATION OF<br>CORPORATE RISK<br>MANAGEMENT FROM THE<br>INVESTOR PERSPECTIVE: A<br>RESEARCH ON BIG TECH<br>COMPANIES IN TURKEY  |
| 12:45<br>GMT+3 | Deniz Yılmaz  | Munzur University   | HYDROLOGICAL<br>MODELLING USING DUAL<br>POROSITY MODEL OF AN<br>EXPERIMENTAL FLAT<br>SEDUM GREEN ROOF  |
| 13:00<br>GMT+3 | Gizem Acar Yavuz<br>Kemal Can Küçük<br>Binnur Gören Kırıl | Dokuz Eylül University<br>Van Yüzüncü Yıl<br>University<br>Dokuz Eylül University | 3D MODELING: FIXATION OF<br>VERTEBRAL FRACTURE WITH<br>POLYAXIAL VERTEBRA<br>SCREWS AND ROD BARS   |
| 13:15<br>GMT+3 | Serdar Gündoğdu   | Dokuz Eylül University  | ESTIMATION OF ARSENIC<br>CONCENTRATION IN<br>DRINKING WATER USING<br>CONDUCTIVITY, CHLORIDE<br>AND PH  |
| 13:30<br>GMT+3 | Burcu Ertuğ   | Nişantaşı University  | ON THE POOR SLEEP<br>QUALITY OF THE COMBAT<br>VETERANS: REVIEW AND<br>FUTURE RESEARCH  |
| 13:45<br>GMT+3 | Songül Akdağ<br>Fred Barış Ernst                          | Harran University   | INNOVATIVE<br>APPROACHES TO<br>BUILDING THE FUTURE<br>"GEODESIGN AND<br>VIRTUAL REALITY"   |
| 14:00<br>GMT+3 | Erdem Ayyıldız  | Ankara University   | EXAMINATION OF<br>SPORTS COMMITMENT<br>LEVELS OF ATHLETES  |
| 14:15<br>GMT+3 | Abdulkerim Türkçüer<br>Kürşat Özcan                       | Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş<br>Veli University   | INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS<br>OF ADAPTIVE PHYSICAL<br>EDUCATION AND SPORTS<br>ACTIVITIES ON THE QUALITY OF<br>LIFE OF INDIVIDUALS WITH MILD<br>INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY |

# SESSION 2 - HALL 5

12:30 - 14:15 P.M. TURKEY LOCAL TIME (GMT +3)

MODERATOR: AYSEL KIZILKAYA NAMLI

|                |  |  |  |
|----------------|--|--|--|
| 12:30<br>GMT+3 | Aysel Kızılkaya Namlı<br>Müfit Ekinci                              | Munzur University  | THE FAMILY FACTOR IN<br>FEMALE'S ORDER TO PHYSICAL<br>EDUCATION AND SPORTS   |
| 12:45<br>GMT+3 | Ahmet Gündüz<br>Songül<br>Karahasanoğlu                            | Dicle University<br>Istanbul Technical<br>University   | AN INSTRUMENT SHAPED<br>BY TECHNOLOGY:<br>ELECTRO BAGLAMA  |
| 13:00<br>GMT+3 | Ulker Imameliyeva  | Baku State University  | DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AND ITS<br>CAUSES   |
| 13:15<br>GMT+3 | Valbon Ademi   | University of Tetovo,<br>North Macedonia   | EDUCATION OF VISUALLY<br>IMPAIRED STUDENTS<br>THROUGH INTELLIGENT<br>TECHNOLOGIES  |
| 13:30<br>GMT+3 | Rituraj Basumatary   | Tata Institute of Social<br>Sciences, Guwahati   | IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON<br>TRIBES IN INDIA   |
| 13:45<br>GMT+3 | Eglantina Pazaj  | Agricultural University<br>of Tirana   | ANALYSIS OF DETERMINANTS<br>OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOR<br>FOR THE CONSUMPTION OF<br>CHEESE PRODUCT IN<br>ALBANIA   |
| 14:00<br>GMT+3 | Abdulgaffar Muhammad<br>Maryam Ammani Lawal<br>Uwais Umar Abubakar | International Organization of<br>Management Professional<br>(IOMP)<br>Pharmaceutical Society of<br>Nigeria<br>Independent Researcher | IMPACT OF EFFECTIVE<br>TRANSPORT NETWORK ON<br>CENTRALIZED PURCHASING<br>PERFORMANCE IN NIGERIA: A<br>STUDY OF FEDERAL MINISTRY<br>OF TRANSPORTATION |
| 14:15<br>GMT+3 | Filip Tkáč   | Slovak University of<br>Agriculture  | CONVENTIONAL FUELS<br>PRICE LINKAGES WITH<br>ETHANOL   |
| 14:30<br>GMT+3 | Mahluga Yusifova<br>Leyli Karimova<br>Irada Alimammadzade          | Baku State University  | FERTILITY MODEL OF GRAY-<br>BROWN SOILS IN THE<br>SHIRVAN STEPPE OF<br>AZERBAIJAN  |

**Meeting ID: 870 5405 1113**  
**Passcode: 556521**

**IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY**

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- ❖ All congress participants can connect live and listen to all sessions.
- ❖ Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

**Points to Take into Consideration - TECHNICAL INFORMATION**

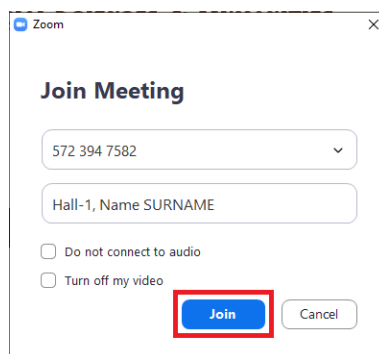
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*(All speakers required to be connected to the session **15 min before** the session starts)  
Moderator is responsible for ensuring the smooth running of the presentation, managing the group discussion and dynamics.*

*Each presentation will take **10-15 minutes**. There will be a question and answer session for 5 minutes after the presentation.*

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## - CONGRESS PHOTOS -

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1-Ekolayzır

2-Üst Manyetik

3-Alt Manyetik

4-Ayarlanabilir Eşik

5-Fiks (Fix)

6-Üst Manyetik Salterleri

7-Alt Manyetik Salterleri

8-Ses Sıddeti Kontrol Düğmeleri

9-Jak Girişi

S2-H5 - Eglanti...

Coordinator Tu...

Hall-5, Mesut T...

Hall 5 - Ahmet Gü...

Hall 5 Aysel KIZI...

S2-H5- Mahluga...

FilipTkac\_SUA

Rituraj Basuma...

FilipTkac\_SUA

Hall 5 - Ahmet Gündüz

Hall-5, Mesut TELEŞ (participant)

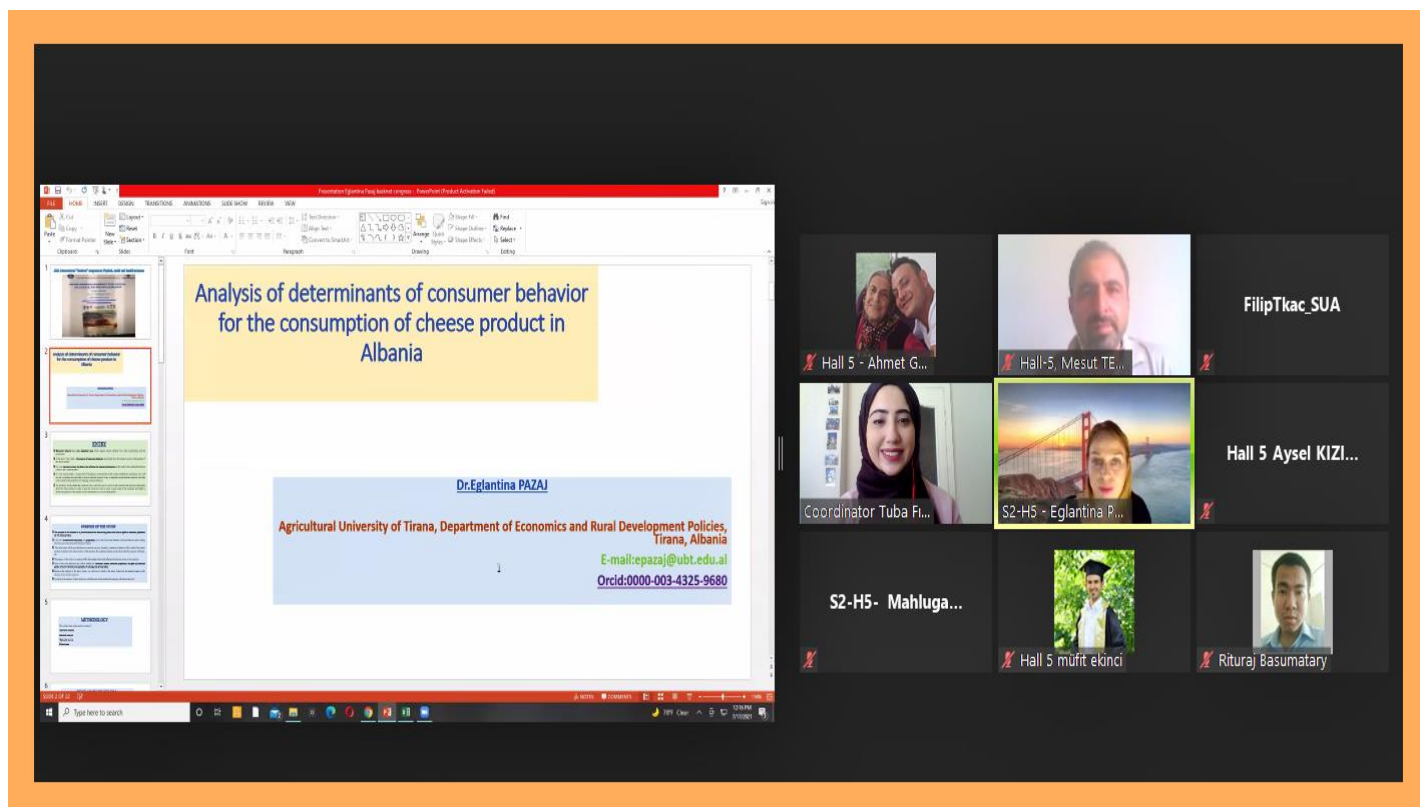
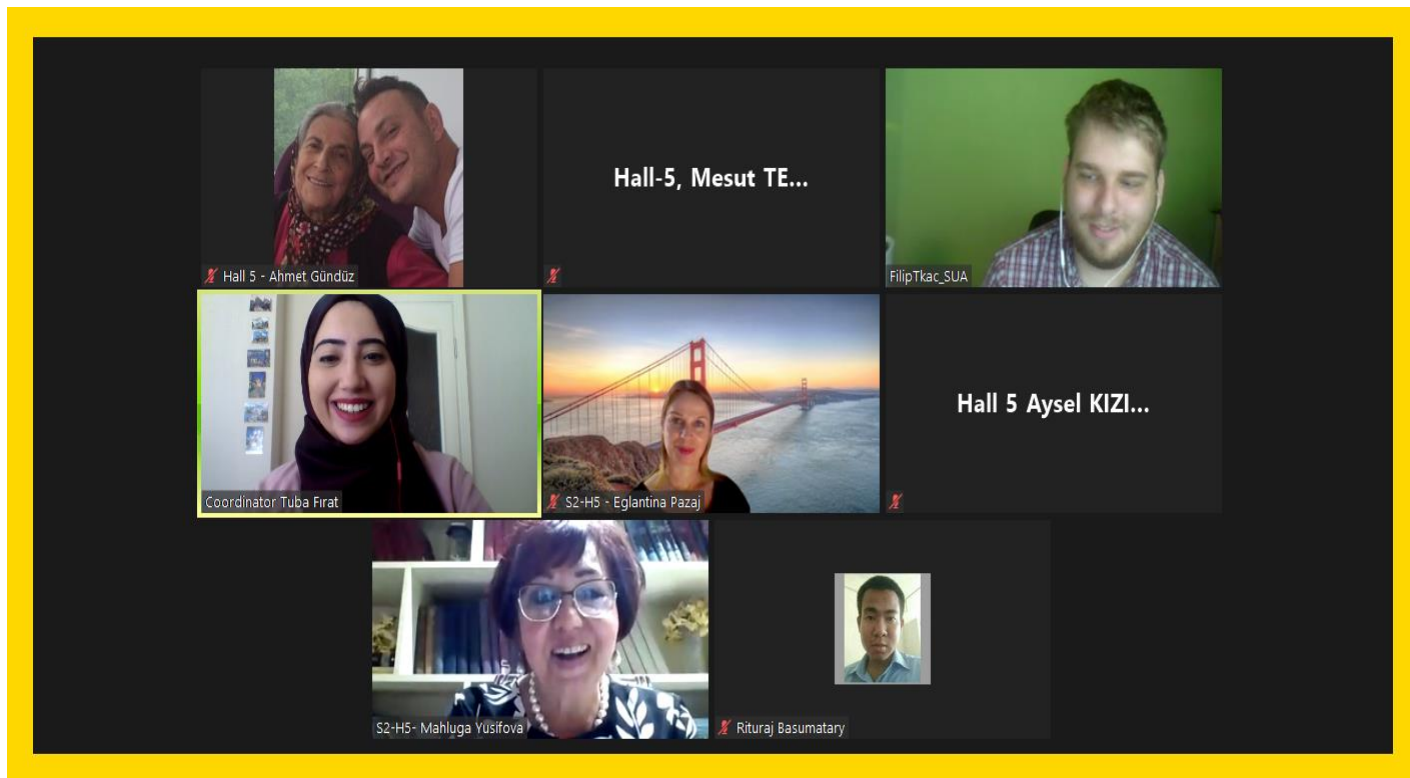
Coordinator Tuba Firat

S2-H5 - Eglantina Razaj

S2-H5- Mahluga...

Hall 5 müfit ikinci

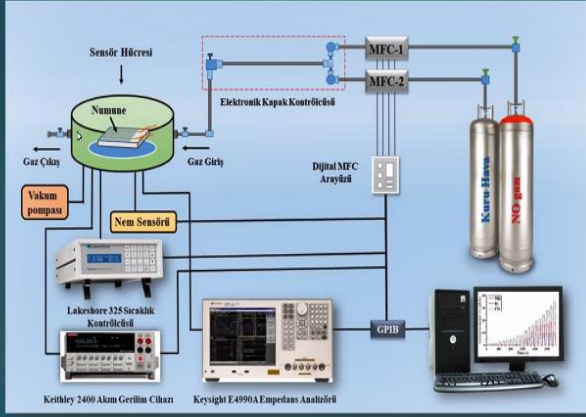
Rituraj Basumatary



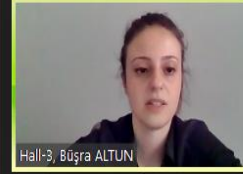




## GAZ ALGILAMA ÖLÇÜM SİSTEMİ



B.ALTUN



Hall-3, Büşra ALTUN



Coordinator Tuba Fırat

Session 2 HALL...



Coordinator - Apak Ke...

session 2 hall 3 s...

Perineal Travmatik Ölmek İçin Uygulanmış Nöromusküler Güçlendirme ve Etkili Gıncol Çarpmaları.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC (32-bit)

Çizim: Düzeltme: Gözetim: İnceleme: Revizyon: Yardım

Ana Sayfa Araçlar Perineal Travmatik ... Oturum Aç

Romina ve ark.larının (2020) 80 Nullipar Kadınlar dahil edilerek yapılan randomize kontrol çalışmasında **Devekuşu Yağı ile Perine Masajının Epizyotomi ve Yırtılmalar Üzerine etkisi** değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırmada; müdahale grubunda katılımcılara doğumun aktif evresi ve ikinci evresinde Devekuşu yağı ile perine masajı yapılmış. Kontrol grubuna ise herhangi bir uygulama yapılmamış.

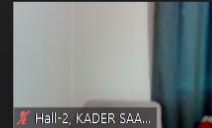
Sonuç olarak; Müdahale grubunda Devekuşu yağı ile perine masajı epizyotomi oranını kontrol grubuna göre anlamlı olarak azalttığı rapor edilmiştir. Ancak perineal laserasyonlar açısından istatistiksel fark olmadığı belirtilmiştir.

Zaheri ve ark.(2017) 195 kişi ile yapılan randomize kontrollü klinik çalışmasında; **Doğumun ikinci evresindeki perine masajının nullipar kadınlarda perineal bölgeye etkisi** araştırılmış. Araştırmada; müdahale grubuna doğumun ikinci aşamasında 30 dakikalık perine masajı yapılmış. Kontrol grubuna ise herhangi bir uygulama yapılmamış.

Sonuç olarak; Epizyotomi sıklığı müdahale grubunda %69.47, kontrol grubunda %92.31 olarak rapor edilmiştir. Müdahale grubunda birinci derece perineal laserasyonun %23.16 ve ikinci derece perineal laserasyonun %2.11 olarak rapor edilmiştir. Sonuçlara göre, doğum sonrası perineal ağrı her iki grupta da anlamlı olarak farklı rapor ediliyor. Doğumun ikinci aşamasında perine masajı epizyotomi, perine yaralanmaları ve perine ağrısını azaltabildiği belirtilmiştir.

Romina, S., Rametani, F., Falek, N., Moll, M. & Ramezani, F. (2020). Effect of Perineal Massage with Ointment Oil on the Episiotomy and Lacerations in Nulliparous Women: A Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial. *Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research*, 25(2), 134-138. <https://doi.org/10.29407/ijnm.v25i2.100000>

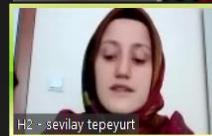
Zahedi, R., Zahedi, F., Nasiri, L. H., & Ramezani, F. (2017). The effect of perineal massage during the second stage of birth on nulliparous women perineal: A randomization clinical trial. *Electronic Physician*, 16(10), 5568-5569. <https://doi.org/10.19082/5568>



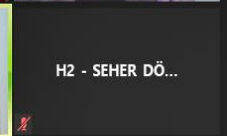
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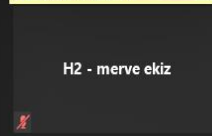
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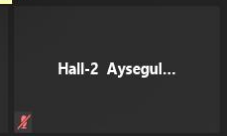
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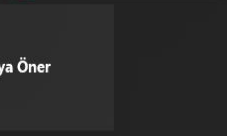
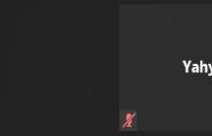
H2 - SEHER DÖ...



H2 - merve ekiz



Hall-2 Aysegul...



Yahya Öner

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FALL RISKS AND FUNCTIONAL INDEPENDENCE  
STATUS OF ELDERLY LIVING IN THE HOME**

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**ABSTRACT**

Study was carried out to determine the relationship between fall risks and functional independence status of elderly living in the home. Research was cross-sectional. Population of study consisted of all elderly individuals aged 65 years and over registered to 23 Family Health Centers in Sivas city center, and sample consisted of 600 aged individuals. Data were collected between 25.03/25.06.2019 using Personal Information Form, Modified Barthel Index and Fall Behavior Scale for the Elderly using face-to-face interviews.

In the study 5.3% were moderately dependent. Of 5.3% elderly had an accident or injury in last year, 30.3% had a history of falling before, 18.3% of people experiencing a fall had health problems due to falls and falling. Of 6.8% elderly had a fall fracture. There was no significant correlation between Falling Behavior Scale and Modified Barthel Index scores for elderly. This finding shows that level of independent activities of elderly is not correlated with fall behavior of elderly.

**Keywords:** Elderly, Functional Independence, Fall, Nursing, Elderly Living in The Home

**INTRA-TUMOR HETEROGENEITY DETERMINATION BASED ON PROTEIN  
ABERRANCY INDEX**

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**ABSTRACT**

Cancer is a disease related to uncontrolled cell proliferation in a tissue or organ. It stems from molecular alterations within the cells leading the intracellular mechanisms to deviate from its normal functioning. Cancerous cells may undergo consecutive molecular alterations. Thus, several types of cancerous cell groups emerge within the same tumor. Intra-Tumor Heterogeneity (ITH) refers to the distinct groups of cells that a single tumor comprises. ITH is associated with numerous prognostic factors including survival, risk of metastasis and so forth. Therefore, it is essential to determine ITH to draw inferences about disease prognosis. Next Generation Sequencing (NGS), which is a massively parallel sequencing technology, allows researchers to focus on ITH by providing large datasets. Hitherto, the determination of ITH based on protein data has not been extensively studied. This study proposes a novel approach by utilizing Reverse-Phase Protein Arrays (RPPA) data for the purpose of establishing a prognostic biomarker that explains survival as the most crucial ITH-associated feature. Since the proteins regulate the intracellular activity, under- or over-synthesis of the proteins may disrupt the intracellular mechanisms. Therefore, Protein Aberrancy Index is calculated to reflect how aberrantly a protein is produced. Utilizing Protein Aberrancy Index in the survival analysis yields meaningful results. In this scope, Cox proportional hazards model is developed by using Gene Expression Aberrancy Index, Protein Aberrancy Index, CNV and DNA mutation data. The datasets are provided by TCGA project including 33 distinct tumor types and more than 5000 samples. Each sample has gene expression, RPPA, CNV, DNA mutation data along with a clinical data. Pan-cancer survival analysis results show that RPPA is significantly associated with the survival in both univariate and multivariate model. RPPA is also strongly associated with survival in numerous distinct cancers such as COAD, GBM, KIRC, LGG, LUSC, THCA.

**Keywords:** intra-tumor heterogeneity, proteomics, genomics

**FINDING THE NUMBER OF MAXIMUM PLANAR SUBGRAPHS OF  $K_7$  WITH NEW APPROACH**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** In Graph Theory, finding a maximum planar subgraph is a popular problem. There are some solutions in linear time for finding a planar subgraph but, in our best knowledge, none for the maximum planar subgraph. In my thesis, we have worked on this question and while we have not found any solution in linear timing, we have found a way to isolate a maximum planar subgraphs for  $K_6$  (complete graph with six vertices).

**Purpose:** In this study, I have tried to find the number of maximum planar subgraphs of  $K_7$  and tried to build a methodology to find the number of maximum planar subgraphs of larger graphs without completeness. With these results, I aim to build a more solid background to get the results of two-planar graphs.

**Methodology:** To get the results and see their connection with the removal of certain edges, I have written a greedy algorithm with using MATLAB. Then I have written in more complex codes with these but, in my opinion, they are still in need of improvements.

**Conclusion:** As a result, finding the 19 maximum planar subgraph of  $K_6$  opened a way to find the number of maximum planar subgraphs of  $K_7$  ( and with some removed edges ). This approach gives us better timing for the question of number of maximum planar subgraphs of a graph.

**Keywords:** Graph theory, Planar subgraphs, Maximum planar subgraphs.

**INVESTIGATION OF GAS DETECTION CHARACTERISTICS OF CD ADDITIVE ZNO SAMPLES\***

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**ABSTRACT**

Detection and monitoring of the number of toxic gases has become very important for environmental safety worldwide. For these important reasons, gas sensors that can detect the CO<sub>2</sub> gas concentration were developed in this study. Pure ZnO and Zn<sub>1-x</sub>Cd<sub>x</sub>O (x=0.01, 0.03, 0.05, 0.07) thin films were grown by CBD (Chemical Bath deposition) method in order to examine the effect of additive metal and its ratio on gas detection properties. The structural and optical properties of the films were investigated by X-ray Diffraction Device (XRD), Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) and Raman analyzes. In Cd-doped thin films, the sensor response was determined by the change in the resistance of the film in the presence and absence of CO<sub>2</sub> gas. Also; A comprehensive impedance analysis in the 300-700 K range was performed using two separate experimental datasets, (Z,  $\theta$ ) and (C, G). It has been shown that temperature and Cd doping have an effect on the electrical and dielectric properties of ZnO films.

**Keywords:** ZnO, Cadmium, CO<sub>2</sub>, Gas sensor, Impedance

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**GIRLS AT VILLAGE INSTITUTES**

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**ABSTRACT**

With the proclamation of the Republic, many areas were modernized. Political and administrative social modernization also showed itself in the field of education and training. In rural areas where the rate of literacy is very low, the lack of school and teachers, especially the lack of education of girls, paved the way for a huge project on the way to modernization. In this sense, the Village Institutes established in the villages, these schools, which were prepared in line with the own possibilities of the village people, made an important development by destroying the mentality of especially girls going to school and showed the importance given to girls and their education with these Institutes. The Village Institutes, which were closed down during the Democratic Party Period, are still a controversial subject today. In this study, the situation of girls in the Village Institutes, their lives, lessons they took, and their admission to the Institute. There are many related thesis articles, researches and studies and they have been used.

**Keywords:** Village Institutes, Girls, Village Population, Primary Education, Education.

**EFFECT OF PROTEASOME INHIBITORS ON ER STRESS AND APOPTOSIS IN  
ADRENOCORTICAL CARCINOMA CELLS**

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**ABSTRACT**

Adrenocortical carcinoma (ACC) is a rare malignancy that frequently recurs even after resection and has a high risk of metastatic spread. The proteasomal system is responsible for the turnover of damaged proteins. Because of its important functions in oncogenesis, inhibiting the proteasomal system is a promising therapeutic approach for cancer treatment (Karademir et al., 2018). Proteasome inhibitors represent a novel class of anticancer drug (Wang & Maldonado, 2006). The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of Bortezomib and Ixazomib, which inhibit 20S proteasome, and ONX 0914, which selectively inhibits of the immunoproteasome, on cell viability and ER stress-mediated apoptosis in the H295R cell line.

In present work, we investigated ER stress-markers by western blot method. We found all proteasome inhibitors alone to trigger expression of stress markers via PERK signaling mechanism ( $p<0,01$ ). Apoptosis was analyzed by flow cytometry. Our results showed that apoptosis increased significantly in the groups with inhibitor which is given IC50 dose for 48 h compared to the control ( $p<0,05$ ).

These findings reveal that if different subunits of the proteasome are inhibited by different inhibitors, they are effective on ER stress and apoptosis in the H295R cell line, In addition, ONX 0914, whose effect on the H295R cell line was revealed for the first time in this study, may allow targeted treatment in cells with high immunoproteasome expression levels, as in adrenocortical carcinoma.

**Keywords:** Adrenocortical Carcinoma, Bortezomib, Ixazomib, ONX 0914, Immunoproteasome

**HYDROLOGICAL MODELLING USING DUAL POROSITY MODEL OF AN  
EXPERIMENTAL FLAT SEDUM GREEN ROOF**

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**ABSTRACT**

For mitigation of rainwater in urban environment green roofs become an interesting tool. It has the capability to retain rainwater, delay the pic and reduce the pic flow of urban rainwater drainage networks and send water flux to the atmosphere by evapotranspiration process. At urban scale, the positive effect of green roofs on urban water mitigation can be predicted using hydrological model at different scale. For the case of individual flat green roof performance, water flow inside the matrix layer can be numerically modeled by physical model using Richard 1D equation. Several studies using physical model showed that the use of simple model was not relevant in reproducing water run off at green roof scale and preferred using empirical model. This study aims to use physical dual porosity model for numerical modelling of the hydraulic behaviour of an experimental flat sedum green roof using Hydrus 1D software. For that, precipitation, outlet runoff and water balance of the experimental flat green roof for a summer period was monitored in Nantes (France). The experimental data was used to retrieve by inverse procedure of Hydrus-1D the hydraulic properties for simple and dual porosity model. The results shows clearly that classic single porosity model can not fit on the experimental data and use of such model conducts to high discrepancies with overestimation of the runoff water. Whereas dual porosity model fit better and slightly overestimated the runoff water. However, the identification of the hydraulic properties of dual model request identifying several parameters that makes difficult the inverse procedure. For that methodology of identification of hydraulics properties needs to be developed.

**Keywords:** Urban Hydrology, Runoff, Van Genuchten Mualem

**LEADERSHIP STYLES EFFECTS ON CREATIVE IDEAS AND INNOVATION IN  
TURKISH CULTURAL CONTEXT**

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**ABSTRACT**

Competitiveness and sustainability have been ascending for the environment that companies operate in. But without innovation and creative ideas, companies can be competitive but not have sustainable capacities. So in the long run to facilitate creation and innovation effective leadership behavior is the key to the implementation of major changes in an organization along with innovation and collective learning (Yukl, 2019; Ryan and Tipu, 2013; Arago'n-Correa et al., 2007; O'Regan and Ghobadian, 2006). While leadership style correlates with innovation at the same time innovation influences leadership effectiveness (García-Morales et al., 2008) because leaders can affect from individual level to organizational even industrial level. To date, very little research has analyzed the direct and indirect relationships between management styles and innovation. This study sakes filling this gap by analyzing leadership styles and innovation processes in Turkey. Especially new era leadership styles (e.g. ethical, accountable, cross-cultural) and culturally more important styles in Turkey (e.g. paternalistic, spiritual) are evaluated. Also, this study will evaluate the innovational situation and leadership styles of service firms in Turkey. Data were collected from middle 123 managers of five-four star service firms in Antalya. A structural equation model and confirmatory factor analysis support hypotheses. Initial results show that ethical, accountable, and spiritual leadership styles are effective on innovation moderately on the other hand paternalistic and cross-cultural leadership has negatively associated with organizational innovation.

**Keywords:** innovation, creative ideas, leadership behavior, leadership styles

**THE IMPACT OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES ON GROWTH AND  
EMPLOYMENT: AN ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS**

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**ABSTRACT**

When examining from the past to the present, there have been important developments in development policy thoughts after World War II. In order for the concept of globalization to affect economic and development policies, first the understanding of regional development and then the global development approach has come to the fore. The most important and globally influential idea put forward to eliminate the differences between underdeveloped and developed regions is the idea of establishing development agencies. Tennessee Valley Authority, the first example in the world, was established in the USA in 1933. The first serious steps towards the establishment of Development Agencies in Turkey were laid in the Helsinki Summit in 1999. The decision on establishment of Development Agencies by Law No. 5449, date 25.01.2006 was accepted by the establishment in Turkey Grand National Assembly, voted in the General Assembly.

The main purpose of Regional Development Agencies is to provide consultancy and financial incentive services; To mobilize the economy in the region, to increase regional investments, to activate the local potential and to ensure the participation of the people of the region in employment. In this context the purpose of the study, the area of regional development agencies operating in Turkey is to contribute to the economy and employment, to investigate whether.

In the study, by using the data for the years 2011-2018, the Annual Budget Realizations of the development agencies and the Regional Gross Domestic Product and Regional Employment data were checked and analyzed by panel data analysis method. Empirical results have shown that development agencies contribute to the economy of the respective regions.

**Keywords:** Regional Development, Development Agencies, Panel Data, Turkey.

**COMPARISON OF PRENATAL ATTACHMENT LEVELS IN PREGNANT WOMEN WHO  
SMOKING AND NON-SMOKING**

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**ABSTRACT**

The study was carried out to compare prenatal attachment levels in smoking and non-smoking pregnant women. The approval of the ethics committee and permission from the institution were obtained before the research was conducted.

The comparative-descriptive study was conducted with pregnant women who applied to 12 Family Health Centers in Sivas city center between 1 September 2019 and 30 June 2020. The sample of the study consisted of 160 pregnant women, 80 of whom were smoking and 80 non-smokers, determined by cluster and systematic sampling method. The data of the study were collected between September 1, 2019 and June 30, 2020 through the Personal Information Form, Fagerstrom Nicotine Addiction Test and Prenatal Attachment Inventory. The data obtained from the research were evaluated using descriptive tests, chi-square analysis, independent groups t test, two-way ANOVA analysis of variance, Mann Whitney U test, Kruskal Wallis test, Pearson Correlation Coefficient and Regression Analysis using the SPSS 22.0 package program. The level of significance was taken as  $p < 0.05$ .

In the research, smoking pregnant women; It was determined that the mean nicotine addiction level was  $2.82 \pm 2.64$  points and nicotine addiction was at a very low level. Although there is no significant difference ( $p > 0.05$ ) between smokers and non-smoking pregnant women in terms of Prenatal Attachment Inventory total score, the mean total score of Prenatal Attachment Inventory of non-smoking pregnant women ( $53.68 \pm 13.43$ ) is compared to the Prenatal Attachment Inventory total score of pregnant women who smoke ( $52.82 \pm 12.83$ ) higher. In the study, it was determined that the risk of smoking during pregnancy to decrease prenatal mother-baby attachment is 1.105. It was found that there was a moderately and negatively significant relationship between the Fagerstrom Nicotine Dependency Test total score average and the Prenatal Attachment Inventory of pregnant smokers ( $r = -0.168$ ;  $p = 0.001$ ). Nicotine addiction negatively affects prenatal mother-infant attachment; Nicotine addiction during pregnancy was found to be one of the factors affecting 19.3% of prenatal mother-baby attachment during pregnancy ( $p < 0.05$ ). Smoking and non-smoking pregnant women; It was determined that there is a statistically significant difference between monthly income, family type, gestational week, preparation for the baby, spouse's response to pregnancy, planning status of pregnancy, requesting pregnancy and receiving support in baby care and the Prenatal Attachment Inventory total score average ( $p < 0.05$ ).

As a result of the research, it was determined that smoking decreases prenatal mother-infant attachment. It is recommended to plan studies that will raise awareness about the harms of smoking during pregnancy and to provide training and counseling services for smoking cessation to all pregnant women, especially those with high nicotine addiction levels.

**Keywords:** Pregnancy, smoking, prenatal mother-baby attachment.



**ADAPTATION OF THE LOCKDOWN FATIGUE SCALE INTO TURKISH AND  
EXAMINATION OF ITS PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Aim:** In this research, it was aimed to adapt the Lockdown Fatigue Scale into Turkish and to analyze the psychometric properties of the scale.

**Methods:** The research was carried out with 368 people aged 18 and over, whose consent was taken. Personal information form, Lockdown Fatigue Scale and Chalder Fatigue Scale were used to collect data. In the evaluation of the data, exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis for structure validity, Cronbach alpha and item test-retest were used to ensure reliability. Mann-Whitney U-test and Kruskal-Wallis test were used to compare the scores obtained in the scale according to psychometric properties.

**Results:** The Cronbach's alpha value of the 5-point Likert-type, single-factor, 10-item scale was found to be 0.91. The total variance explained by the factor regarding the scale is 56.36%, the content validity index is 0.90, and the test-retest reliability value is 0.85. The correlation between the adapted scale and the Chalder Fatigue Scale was 0.75. Item factor loads varied between 0.493 and 0.884. The participants' mean scores on the scale were 30.91±9.48, and the participants had high fatigue. In addition, 1.3% of the participants had low, 29.6% moderate, 39.9% high, 29.2% severe fatigue. The scale score differed according to the participants' gender (p<0.001), marital status (p<0.001), having COVID-19 (p=0.006), place of residence (p=0.03), educational status (p=0.007), and usual compared with the current state of fatigue (p<0.001).

**Conclusion:** The Turkish version of the Lockdown Fatigue Scale is a valid and reliable scale for measuring the fatigue caused by the pandemic-related closure in individuals aged eighteen and older.

**Keywords:** Lockdown, fatigue, validity, reliability

**SALGINA BAĞLI KAPANMA YORGUNLUK ÖLÇEĞİNİN TÜRKÇEYE UYARLANMASI  
VE PSİKOMETRİK ÖZELLİKLERİN İNCELENMESİ**

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**ÖZET**

**Amaç:** Bu araştırmada, Salgına Bağlı Kapanma Yorgunluk Ölçeğinin Türkçeye uyarlanması ve ölçeğin psikometrik özelliklerinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

**Yöntem:** Araştırma, onamları alınan 18 yaş ve üzeri 368 birey ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Verilerin toplanmasında kişisel bilgi formu, Salgına Bağlı Kapanma Yorgunluk Ölçeği, Chalder Yorgunluk Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde yapı geçerliliği için açıklayıcı ve doğrulayıcı faktör analizi, güvenilirliği sağlamak için Cronbach alfa ve madde test tekrar testi yapılmıştır. Ölçekten alınan puanı psikometrik özelliklere göre karşılaştırmak için Mann-Whitney U-testi ve Kruskal Wallis testi kullanılmıştır.

**Bulgular:** Beşli likert tipindeki tek faktörlü 10 maddelik ölçeğin Cronbach alfa değeri 0,91 olarak bulunmuştur. Faktörün ölçeğe ilişkin açıkladığı toplam varyansı %56,36, kapsam geçerlik indeksi 0,90, test-tekrar test güvenirlik değeri 0,85'dir. Uyarlanan ölçek ile Chalder Yorgunluk Ölçeği ile arasındaki ilişki ise 0,75'dir. Madde faktör yükleri 0,493-0,884 arasında değişkenlik göstermiştir. Katılımcıların ölçek ortalama puanları 30,91±9,48 olup katılımcılar yüksek yorgunluğa sahiptir. Ayrıca katılımcıların %1,3'ü düşük, %29,6'sı orta, %39,9'u yüksek, %29,2'si şiddetli yorgunluğa sahiptir. Ölçek puanı katılımcıların cinsiyetine (p<0.001), medeni durumuna (p<0,001), COVID-19 geçirme durumuna (p=0,006), yaşadığı yerin konumuna (p=0,03), eğitim durumuna (p=0,007), her zamankine kıyasla şu andaki yorgunluk durumuna (p<0.001) göre farklılık göstermiştir.

**Sonuç:** Salgına Bağlı Kapanma Yorgunluk Ölçeğinin Türkçe versiyonu, on sekiz yaş ve üzeri bireylerde salgına bağlı kapanmadan dolayı oluşan yorgunluğu ölçmede geçerli ve güvenilir bir ölçektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Karantina, yorgunluk, geçerlik, güvenirlik

## **POSTPARTUM DEPRESSION: ITS EFFECTS ON MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Pregnancy, birth and postpartum period is a developmental process in which changes affecting mood are experienced. Physiological, psychological and social changes and the meaning that women attribute to this period may cause depression in the postpartum period. Among the features of postpartum depression, many symptoms such as depressed mood, anxiety, compulsive thoughts and hopelessness can be counted. In some cases, the mother may even make plans to commit suicide or kill her baby. These health problems in the mother; Both physically and mentally healthy babies fail to develop, the family suffers from this situation, and thus it affects the health of the community. In a systematic review of 58 articles made in 2018, the prevalence of postpartum depression was 12%, while the highest prevalence was found in the Middle East with 26% and Europe with the lowest 8%. Studies conducted in Turkey are around 24%, and this rate varies between 9% and 51%. As it can be understood from the statistical data, this situation, which varies according to the regions, is affected by many factors. In this review, it is aimed to identify the risk factors by identifying the factors associated with postpartum depression, to examine their effects in terms of maternal and infant health, and to suggest the approaches of the nurses in the health care team in order to prevent the negative effects of postpartum depression. In line with this information, health professionals can provide early diagnosis and mental disorders can be prevented by predicting what subjects the mother needs to follow up and support.

**Keywords:** Postpartum depression, maternal-infant health, nursing

**A RAPID AND SENSITIVE UPLC-MS/MS METHOD FOR QUANTIFICATION OF  
ACETAZOLAMIDE IN HUMAN PLASMA**

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**ABSTRACT**

Acetazolamide (AZL), *N*-(5-Sulfamoyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl) acetamide, is a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor mainly used for the treatment of glaucoma (1). The usefulness of AZL has been limited due to its side effects including acute kidney disease, hypokalemia and dermatitis medicamentosa which have a high incidence in clinical applications (2). Reducing the existing side effects of AZL and the reliability of the compliance of patients depends drug monitoring methods. Hence, there is a need for simple and sensitive analytical methods that compatible with new instrumental technologies can be used for routine therapeutic drug monitoring of ALZ in human plasma. In this study, a rapid and sensitive ultra-performance liquid chromatographic tandem mass spectrometric (UPLC-MS/MS) method was developed and validated for quantitative assay of AZL in human plasma with a simple protein precipitation technique.

An UPLC system (Agilent Technologies, model LC-1260 Infinity Series, Englewood, CO, USA) coupled with triple quadrupole mass spectrometry (Agilent 6460-MS) equipped with a Jet Stream electrospray ion source was used. The chromatographic separations were carried out with a C<sub>18</sub> UHPLC column (95Å, 4.6 x 50 mm, 3.5 µm). Briefly, standard AZL (20 µL) and IS (Loratadine, 20 µL) solutions were spiked into 100 µL of drug free human plasma. 10 µL formic acid and 400 mL of methanol were then added to each sample, vortexed for 1 min, and centrifuged at 12,000 rpm for 10 min. The supernatant was filtered with syringe membrane filter (0,45 µm), and directly injected to UPLC system. The mobile phase containing A (distilled deionized water with %0.1 formic acid) and B (acetonitrile) was pumped at a flow rate of 0.1 mL/min with a gradient elution program. The mass spectrometer was operated with multiple reaction monitoring (MRM) mode by monitoring the transitions (precursor to product) 221,0 → 83,0 in negative ionization for AZL and 383,0 → 337,0 in positive ionization for IS.

The retention times of AZL and IS were 2.31 and 3.65 min, respectively, and total analysis time was 5 min. AZL was showed good linearity over the range of 20-5000 ng/mL and the LLOQ of the method was 5 ng/mL. The mean recoveries of extraction were higher than 82.14%. The intra- and inter-day the accuracy was within 91.2-106.8 % and the overall RSD of the incurred plasma samples were below 10%. We suggest that the developed method can be used safely for drug monitoring studies in patients using AZL.

**Keywords:** Acetazolamide, UPLC-MS/MS, protein precipitation, bioanalytical method validation

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**MOBILE TECHNOLOGY IN GEOMETRY TEACHING: ADVANTAGES, LIMITATIONS,  
AND RESULTS**

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**ABSTRACT**

Today, mobile technology is an important study subject that has found its place in education for many reasons such as increasing popularity, being easily accessible, being cheaper or more useful than computers. Considering the contributions to distance education, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic period, it can be said that studies on mobile-assisted learning environments come to the fore and become valuable. However, presenting three-dimensional objects to students in a two-dimensional environment in geometry, which is considered a difficult course to teach and learn, increases this difficulty even more. Augmented reality applications, which come into play at this point, provide students with a physical environment and a virtual environment at the same time, allowing students to think more easily. At the same time, mobile technologies can support students' learning at many different points, such as individual learning, group work, and discussion, learning independent of time and place. This study, it is aimed to examine the use of mobile technology in geometry teaching. In this direction, the advantages and limitations of mobile technology are discussed comparatively, and the findings and results of studies on mobile technology applications in geometry teaching are examined and given under headings. In the research, studies conducted using Turkish and English keywords related to the concept of "mobile technology in geometry teaching" in national and international databases were scanned. The related literature was searched by the document analysis method. According to the results of the research, it has been determined that the advantages of mobile technology-assisted teaching in geometry teaching are more than its limitations. In addition, it is another result that augmented reality applications come to the fore in studies on mobile technology in geometry teaching. According to the results obtained in the study, suggestions were made about mobile-supported learning environments in mathematics and geometry education.

**Keywords:** Geometry teaching, mathematics education, mobile technology, mobile learning, augmented reality.

**RELATIONAL THINKING BETWEEN ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, GEOMETRY AND  
REAL-LIFE**

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**ABSTRACT**

Mathematics is considered important for the development of other sciences and the daily lives of individuals. Since mathematics is a cumulative course, the full realization of learning depends on the strong connection between what has been learned before and what has just been learned. For this reason, the connection and relational thinking to be established between the learning fields of arithmetic, algebra and geometry are considered extremely important. In addition, it is a critical point for conceptual learning that mathematics and daily life problems are not disconnected from each other and that the mathematics learned at school has an equivalent outside of school. This study, it is aimed to examine the relational thinking between arithmetic, algebra and geometry in mathematics teaching and the relationship of these fields with daily life. In this direction, relational thinking, arithmetic, algebra, geometry and daily life problems are discussed comparatively and presented to the reader under headings. In the research, national and international databases were searched using Turkish and English keywords related to the concept of relational thinking and mathematical connection. Research results showed that there is a relational link between arithmetic, algebra, geometry and daily life. As a result of the study, suggestions for relational thinking between concepts and topics on mathematics education were presented.

**Keywords:** Mathematics teaching, relational thinking, mathematical connection, real-life problems.



**EXACT SOLUTION OF VECTOR BOSON EQUATION FOR COULOMB POTENTIAL IN  
1+1 DIMENSIONS**

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**ABSTRACT**

We study the relativistic dynamics of a vector boson particle under the influence of an attractive Coulomb potential in one spatial dimension. In order to determine the dynamics of such a particle we solve the relativistic vector boson equation. This equation has been obtained as an excited state from the canonical quantization of the classical action of spinning particle with Zitterbewegung. The corresponding equation leads  $4 \times 4$  dimensional matrix equation and we perform exact solution of the matrix equation. Our results not only give the well-known non-relativistic energy eigen-values but also give relativistic corrections to these non-relativistic energy eigen-values of such a particle.

**Keywords:** Low dimensional systems; Bosons; Coulomb potential

**EVALUATION OF WORK STRESS AND DETERMINANTS OF WORK STRESS IN  
NURSES**

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**ABSTRACT**

Nursing has been indicated to be among the most stressful professions. It is estimated that around 70% of nurses suffer from stress. The aim of this study is to compare the work stress levels of nurses by their sociodemographic and occupational characteristics and to reveal the determinants of work stress. In the study, the General Work Stress Scale, consisting of 9 items and a 5-point Likert type, was used to measure the work stress of nurses. The study population consisted of 516 nurses who worked in a 300-bed public hospital in Turkey. In the study, it was aimed to reach the whole population, but 53.5% of the population (276 nurses) could be reached. As a result of univariate analysis, nurses with working in surgical services ( $2.79 \pm 0.96$ ),  $\leq 5$  years ( $2.66 \pm 0.93$ ) or 6-10 years ( $2.67 \pm 0.79$ ) employed in the hospital, and 5-10 years employed in profession ( $2.72 \pm 0.83$ ) had higher work stress scores. Correlation coefficients between nurses' general work stress mean score and age ( $r = -0.15$ ), unit of service (*eta coefficient* = 0.23), years employed in the hospital ( $r = -0.23$ ) and years employed in profession ( $r = -0.17$ ) characteristics were found to be statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ). According to the results of the multiple linear regression analysis, "unit of services, years employed in the hospital and hours worked per week" variables from the sociodemographic and professional characteristics of nurses were determinants of work stress ( $p < 0.05$ ). According to multivariate analysis; the work stress of nurses who worked in internal services and emergency services, who worked less in the hospital and who had longer working hours per week, was higher. At the end of the study, it was suggested that the sociodemographic and professional characteristics of nurses, which were associated to greater work stress, include age, unit of service, years employed in the hospital, years employed in the profession and hours worked per week should be taken into account in the measures to be taken to cope with work stress in nurses.

**Keywords:** General Work Stress Scale, work stress in nurses, determinants of work stress

**HEMŞİRELERDE İŞ STRESİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ VE İŞ STRESİNİN  
BELİRLEYİCİLERİ**

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**ÖZET**

Hemşirelik mesleği, en stresli meslekler arasında gösterilmektedir. Hemşirelerin yaklaşık %70'inin stresten acı çektiği tahmin edilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, hemşirelerin sosyodemografik ve mesleki özelliklerine göre iş stresi seviyelerini karşılaştırmak ve iş stresinin belirleyicilerini ortaya koymaktır. Araştırmada hemşirelerin iş stresini ölçmek için 9 maddeden oluşan ve 5'li Likert türünde olan Genel İş Stresi Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın evrenini Türkiye'de 300 yataklı bir kamu hastanesinde çalışan tüm hemşireler (516 hemşire) oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada tüm evrene ulaşmak hedeflenmiş ancak evrenin %53,5'ine (276 hemşire) ulaşılabilmektedir. Tek değişkenli analizler sonucunda cerrahi servislerde çalışan (2,79±0,96), hastanede çalışma süresi ≤5 yıl (2,66±0,93) ve 6-10 yıl olan (2,67±0,79), meslekte çalışma süresi ise 5-10 yıl olan (2,72±0,83) hemşirelerin genel iş stresi puanı daha yüksek bulunmuştur (p<0,05). Hemşirelerin genel iş stresi puan ortalaması ile yaş (r=-0,15), çalıştığı birim (eta katsayısı=0,23), hastanede çalışma süresi (r=-0,23) ve meslekte çalışma süresi (r=-0,17) özellikleri arasındaki korelasyonlar istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bulunmuştur (p<0,05). Çoklu doğrusal regresyon analizi sonuçlarına göre hemşirelerin sosyodemografik ve mesleki özelliklerinden çalıştığı birim, hastanede çalışma süresi ve haftalık çalışma saati değişkenleri iş stresinin belirleyicileridir (p<0,05). Çok değişkenli analize göre; dâhili servislerde ve acil serviste çalışan, hastanede çalışma süresi daha az, haftalık çalışma süresi ise daha fazla olan hemşirelerin iş stresi daha yüksektir. Çalışmanın sonunda, hemşirelerde iş stresiyle başa çıkabilmek için alınacak önlemlerde, hemşirelerin sosyodemografik ve mesleki özelliklerinden daha yüksek iş stresiyle ilişkili bulunan yaş, hastanede çalışılan birim, hastanede çalışma süresi, meslekte çalışma süresi ve haftalık çalışma saati özelliklerinin dikkate alınması önerilmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Genel İş Stresi Ölçeği, iş stresi, hemşireler, iş stresinin belirleyicileri

**OPINIONS OF TEACHER CANDIDATES ON DISTANCE EDUCATION IN THE COVID-19  
PROCESS**

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**ABSTRACT**

Throughout history, people have faced many epidemics that have affected the world. The COVID-19 outbreak, which emerged in Wuhan, China, in December 2019, spread worldwide, negatively affecting people and their lives. This epidemic has had adverse effects in the field of education as well as in many other areas. In many countries, educational activities were suspended or disrupted, and then they were carried out with distance education. This study tried to determine the views of teacher candidates on distance education during the COVID-19 process. In this context, opinions on the effectiveness, advantages, and disadvantages of measurement and evaluation processes in distance education were examined. The study group of the research consists of 44 teacher candidates. Phenomenology design, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the study. Three open-ended questions were developed to collect data. The content analysis method was used in the analysis of the obtained data. According to the research results, most of the teacher candidates who participated in the research stated that the measurement and evaluation activities carried out with distance education do not measure learning. As a justification, they noted that the internet was used and cheating was used in the exams, that there was no equal opportunity and opportunity, and that it was not as effective as face-to-face. In this process, the advantages of distance education compared to face-to-face education were expressed as independence from time, economy, re-watching the course, independence from space, using technology in education, and not interrupting education in extraordinary situations. On the other hand, the disadvantages are the internet problem, inability to conduct practical lessons, device shortage, difficulties for those who do not have individual habits, lack of effective learning, communication problem, and lack of interaction.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, Distance Education, Teacher Candidates.

## **COVID-19 SÜRECİNDE ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ UZAKTAN EĞİTİME İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİ**

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### **ÖZET**

İnsanlar tarih boyunca dünyayı etkisi altına alan birçok salgın hastalıkla karşı karşıya kalmıştır. Aralık 2019'da Çin'in Wuhan kentinde ortaya çıkan COVID-19 salgını tüm dünyaya yayılarak insanları ve yaşamlarını olumsuz etkilemiştir. Bu salgın birçok alanda olduğu gibi eğitim alanında da olumsuz etkiler yaratmıştır. Birçok ülkede eğitim faaliyetlerine ara verilmiş ya da aksamış daha sonra uzaktan eğitimle yürütülmüştür. Bu araştırmada COVID-19 sürecinde öğretmen adaylarının uzaktan eğitime ilişkin görüşleri belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Bu kapsamda, uzaktan eğitimdeki ölçme ve değerlendirme işlemlerinin etkililiği, avantaj ve dezavantajlarına yönelik görüşler incelenmiştir. Çalışma grubunu 44 öğretmen adayı oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden olgubilim deseni kullanılmıştır. Veri toplamak amacıyla üç açık uçlu soru geliştirilmiştir. Elde edilen verilerin analizinde içerik analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın sonuçlarına göre; araştırmaya katılan öğretmen adaylarının büyük bir bölümü uzaktan eğitimle gerçekleştirilen ölçme ve değerlendirme etkinliklerinin öğrenmeleri gerçek anlamda ölçmediğini belirtmiştir. Gerekçe olarak, sınavlarda internetten yararlanıldığını ve kopyaya başvurulduğunu, imkân ve fırsat eşitliğinin olmadığını ve yüz yüze kadar etkili olmadığını belirtmişlerdir. Bu süreçte uzaktan eğitimin yüz yüze eğitime göre avantajları; zamandan bağımsızlık, ekonomiklik, dersi tekrar izleme, mekândan bağımsızlık, eğitimde teknolojiden yararlanma, olağan dışı durumlarda eğitimin aksamaması olarak ifade edilmiştir. Buna karşılık dezavantajları ise; internet sorunu, uygulamalı derslerin yapılamaması, cihaz sıkıntısı, bireysel alışkanlığı olmayanların zorlanması, etkili öğrenmenin gerçekleşmemesi, iletişim sorunu ve etkileşim eksikliği olarak ifade edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** COVID-19, Uzaktan Eğitim, Öğretmen Adayları.

**PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF THE BUSINESSES OPERATING IN THE LOGISTIC  
INDUSTRY WITH MULTIMOORA METHOD**

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**ABSTRACT**

In an increasingly competitive environment, businesses must be able to meet customer demands and needs on time and fully in order to continue their activities. In this direction, logistics services assume the most fundamental role in responding to customer demands in the expected time and quality. In order to provide uninterrupted logistics services, the performance of the companies must be at a high level.

In this study, it is aimed to evaluate the financial performance of 13 companies operating in the storage, transportation and logistics services sub-sector, which are among the top 500 companies announced by "Fortune Turkey" magazine for 2019. In the analysis, using the MULTIMOORA method, one of the Multi-Criteria Decision Making methods, a total of six criteria including net sales, profit before interest tax, total assets, equity, export amount and number of employees were included in the study. Criterion weights in the study has calculated with the ENTROPY, CRITIC and SD methods and the weight values calculated by each weight method were analyzed with the MULTIMOORA method and the companies were ranked in terms of their financial performance. In this way, the effect of criterion weights on performance rankings was analyzed.

As a result of the evaluations, the General Directorate of State Airports Authority showed the best financial performance according to the three methods. Kühne+Nagel Nakliyat was the last company in the analyzes made according to the ENTROPY and CRITIC methods, while the last company according to the SD method was Horoz Logistics.

**Keywords:** Performance analysis, MCDM methods, logistics sector



**EXAMINATION OF SPORTS COMMITMENT LEVELS OF ATHLETES**

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**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this research; The aim of this study is to examine the level of commitment of athletes to sports. A total of 390 individuals, ranging in age from 18 to 32, voluntarily participated in this study. The data collection tool consists of two parts. The first part is the personal information form. This section consists of information about gender, age, education level, type of sport and welfare level. In the second part, a 7-point Likert type sports commitment scale with 10 items and 2 sub-dimensions developed by Guillen and Martinez-Alvarado (2014) and adapted into Turkish by Kayhan et al. (2020) was used. The research is in the descriptive survey model and the data were collected by convenience sampling method. In order to control the homogeneity of the sample group in the research findings, the results of kurtosis and skewness were examined. Since these results were in the range of -2+2 in the scale of commitment to sports and its sub-dimensions, it was concluded that our data had a homogeneous distribution. For this reason, independent t-test for paired groups and one-way anova test for groups of three or more were used. It was determined that there was a significant difference according to the statistical tests performed according to the gender, sport type and welfare status of the individuals participating in the research ( $p>0.05$ ). As a result of the research, it was concluded that the participants' level of commitment to sports was above the average and that the scale of commitment to sports and sub-dimensions were positively correlated with high levels.

**Keywords:** Commitment, sports, commitment to sports.

**NON-PHARMACOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS TO PREVENT PERINEAL TRAUMA AND  
RELATED CURRENT STUDIES**

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**ABSTRACT**

Perineal trauma is defined as damage to the genital area during interventional vaginal delivery, either spontaneously or due to episiotomy. In other words, perineal trauma; It means damage to labia major and minor, vagina, urethra, clitoris, perineum muscles or anal sphincter. Perineal trauma is a condition that affects women's quality of life and accompanies short or long-term morbidity.

This study is a literature research. In this study, it is aimed to discuss non-pharmacological interventions applied to prevent perineal traumas. The subject is being examined with current studies. In the occurrence of perineal traumas during childbirth; maternal age, race, macrosomia, fetal presentation disorders, induction of labor, rapid and prolonged labor, straining technique, episiotomy application method, a fast, uncontrolled and unhelpful delivery, inability to stop straining, excessive fundal compression, perineal edema, vulvar varices, Many etiological factors such as outlet stenosis, shoulder dystocia, forceps use play a role.

Perineal traumas; Classified as first, second, third, and fourth degree lacerations. It is stated that 85% of vaginal delivery cases, especially in primiparous women, experience perineal trauma and 2/3 of them have traumas requiring suture. It is stated that the rate of perineal trauma in vaginal delivery in our country is approximately 65% and episiotomy is applied to approximately 90% of primiparas.

After the repair of perineal lacerations during delivery, complications such as pain, discomfort, infection, and delayed healing at the wound site are encountered. In order to minimize the complications that may occur, some perineal protective approaches have been adopted in recent years to reduce perineal traumas.

Perineal massage, kegel exercises, yoga, pilates, etc. are among the interventions applied to prevent perineal traumas during pregnancy. Perineal protective approaches adopted to prevent perineal traumas during the birth process; type of pushing, hands-off/hands poised techniques, perineal massage, birth positions, avoidance of fundal compression, perineal hot application, episiotomy application technique and limited application of episiotomy, etc.

Studies have reported that episiotomy and perineal traumas cause third and fourth degree lacerations, sexual dysfunction, pelvic pain, blood loss, infection, dyspareunia, urinary and anal incontinence. There are many evidence-based non-pharmacological methods that can be used to prevent perineal trauma. By using these methods, midwives have important duties to prevent perineal trauma and complications that negatively affect women's quality of life after perineal trauma.

**Keywords:** Pain, laceration, perineal trauma, prevention

**PERİNEAL TRAVMALARI ÖNLEMELİK İÇİN UYGULANAN NONFARMAKOLOJİK GİRİŞİMLER VE İLİŞKİLİ GÜNCEL ÇALIŞMALAR**

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**ÖZET**

Perineal travma, müdahaleli vajinal doğum esnasında genital bölgede kendiliğinden veya epizyotomi nedeniyle ortaya çıkan hasar olarak tanımlanır. Diğer bir deyişle perineal travma; labia majör ve minörlerde, vajina, üretra, klitoris, perine kaslarında ya da anal sfinkterde hasar anlamına gelmektedir. Perineal travma kadının yaşam kalitesini etkileyen, kısa veya uzun süreli morbiditeye eşlik eden bir durumdur.

Bu çalışma bir literatür araştırmasıdır. Çalışmada perineal travmaları önleyebilmek için uygulanan non farmakolojik girişimlerin tartışılması amaçlanmıştır. Güncel çalışmalar ile konu irdelenmektedir. Doğum sırasında perineal travmaların oluşmasında; maternal yaş, ırk, makrozomi, fetal prezentasyon bozuklukları, doğum indüksiyonu, hızlı ve uzamış eylem, ıkınma tekniği, epizyotomi uygulama şeklinin, hızlı, kontrolsüz ve yardım almayan bir doğum, gebenin ıkınmasını kesmemesi, aşırı fundal bası yapılması, perinede ödem, vulva varisler, çıkım darlığı, omuz distosisi, forseps kullanımı gibi birçok etiyolojik faktör rol oynamaktadır.

Perineal travmalar; birinci, ikinci, üçüncü, dördüncü derece laserasyonları olarak sınıflandırılmaktadır. Vajinal doğum vakalarının %85'inde, özellikle primipar olarak adlandırılan kadınlarda perineal travma yaşandığı ve 2/3'ünün sütur gerektiren travmalar olduğu belirtilmektedir. Ülkemizde gerçekleşen vajinal doğum eyleminde perineal travma oranının yaklaşık %65 olduğu ve primiparların yaklaşık %90'ına epizyotomi uygulandığı belirtilmektedir. Doğum sırasında gerçekleşen perineal laserasyonların onarımından sonra ağrı, rahatsızlık, enfeksiyon, yara yerinde geç iyileşme gibi komplikasyonlar ile karşılaşmaktadır. Oluşabilecek komplikasyonları en aza indirebilmek için son yıllarda perine travmalarının azaltılabilmesi için perineyi koruyucu bazı yaklaşımlar benimsenmiştir.

Gebelik döneminde perineal travmaları önlemek için perineal masaj, kegel egzersizi, yoga, pilates vb. uygulanan girişimlerdenir. Doğum sürecinde perineal travmaları önlemek için benimsenen perineyi koruyucu yaklaşımlar; ıkınma biçimi, hands-off/ hands poised teknikleri, perine masajı, doğum pozisyonları, fundal basıdan kaçınma, perineal sıcak uygulama, epizyotomi uygulama tekniği ve epizyotominin kısıtlı uygulanması vb. olarak sıralanabilir.

Yapılan çalışmalarda epizyotomi ve perineal travmalar üçüncü ve dördüncü derece laserasyonlara, cinsel işlev bozukluklarına, pelvik ağrıya, kan kaybına, enfeksiyona, dispareniye, üriner ve anal inkontinansa neden olduğu bildirilmektedir. Perineal travmaları önlemede kullanılabilecek kanıtla dayalı non farmakolojik birçok yöntem bulunmaktadır. Bu yöntemleri kullanarak perineal travmaları ve gelişen perineal travma sonrasında kadının yaşam kalitesini olumsuz etkileyen komplikasyonların oluşumunun önlemek ebelere önemli görevler düşmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Ağrı, laserasyon, perineal travma, önleme

**THE EFFECTS OF MATERNAL OBESITY ON MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

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**ABSTRACT**

Obesity is one of the most important health problems of developed and developing countries today. According to WHO 2016 data, there are over 600 million obese and 1.9 billion lightly overweight individuals in the world. Parallel to the increase in obesity in the general population, the incidence of obesity in pregnancy is increasing worldwide. According to the WHO (2016) report, there are 16,092,644 obese individuals in Turkey and with a prevalence of 29.5%, Turkey is the country where obesity is most common in Europe. In this study, it is aimed to discuss the effects of maternal obesity on maternal and newborn health.

Obesity; It is defined by WHO as "abnormal or excessive fat accumulation in the body to a degree that impairs health". Obesity is also considered as a disease that affects the quality and duration of life negatively, which occurs as a result of the energy intake (calories) being higher than the energy consumed and the storage of excess energy as fat (20% or more) in the body.

The main reasons for the increase in the prevalence of obesity are the decrease in physical activity secondary to the facilitation of life style and the increase in energy intake as a result of rapid changes in dietary habits, especially with the developing technology in the transportation, entertainment, production and agriculture sectors.

Recent studies have emphasized that nutrition before, during and after pregnancy has a significant impact on maternal and infant health. During these periods, many physiological and psychological changes occur in women's metabolism. The most important physiological development is the weight gained during pregnancy. In the guide published by the American Institute of Medicine (2009) based on the WHO's obesity classification, pregnant women with a BMI of 30 and above are considered obese. Excessive weight gain during pregnancy increases the problems such as obesity, gestational diabetes, cesarean delivery, bleeding and prolongation of the operation period in pregnant women. It causes increased risks such as fetal distress, low Apgar score, macrosomia, birth trauma, anomaly, hypoglycemia, prematurity and fetal death.

Many negative effects on pregnancy can be prevented by keeping the body weight under control and keeping the weight gain within certain limits, starting from the pre-pregnancy period. Midwives have important roles and responsibilities in the prevention of maternal obesity.

**Keywords:** Maternal obesity, obesity, effects of obesity, effects on newborn

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**COMPARISON OF SODIUM AND POTASSIUM RESULTS IN BLOOD GAS ANALYSIS  
AND AUTOANALYZER MEASUREMENTS**

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**ABSTRACT**

Electrolyte, fluid and acid-base disorders are very common in critically ill patients who apply to the emergency department. The patients who applied to the emergency department between May 2021 and June 2021 (aged above 18 year) which has simultaneous blood gas and serum electrolyte tests were included in the study. The blood gases of the patients, Na<sup>+</sup> and K<sup>+</sup> values which measured through the autoanalyzer were obtained from the hospital automation system and recorded. Blood gas analysis was performed by blood gas analyzer product specification device (Radiometer ABL 80) and serum Na<sup>+</sup> and K<sup>+</sup> values were studied with Mindray BS-800M autoanalyzer. Obtained data were evaluated with SPSS software ver. 22.0 (IBM, Armonk, NY, USA), and MedCalc program for Window. When blood gas and biochemistry K<sup>+</sup> values are compared, the mean difference was determined as 0.77 % (95 % concordance limits: 0.513 % vs 1.019 %). While blood gas and biochemistry Na<sup>+</sup> values were compared, the mean difference was found to be as -0.76 % (95 % concordance limits: -1.235 to -0.860). There was a significant positive correlation between the results, and they were found as compatible with each other. Further and comprehensive researches are needed to clarify this topic.

**Keywords:** Electrolyte, blood gas analysis, autoanalyzer



**CASE OF COLON ADENOCARCINOMA LEADING TO TUBOOVARIAN ABSCESS IN  
REPRODUCTIVE AGE**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction**

Tubo-ovarian abscess (TOA) is a complex infectious disease that occurs as a sequelae of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) and causes a pelvic mass. Delay in the diagnosis of TOA can lead to irreversible tubal and ovarian damage, rupture of the abscess, life-threatening conditions such as peritonitis and septic shock. Therefore, the diagnosis should be made quickly and treatment should be started. TOA may also develop secondary to adjacent organ pathologies. In pelvic masses with clinical findings suggestive of abscess, especially in reproductive age, malignancy is a very rare secondary cause.

**Case Report**

We present a case diagnosed as sigmoid colon adenocarcinoma in a twenty-six-year-old nulligravid woman who had been using an intrauterine device as a contraception method for five years, with a preliminary diagnosis of TOA after laparotomy, and had a pelvic collection including air-fluid levels in computerized tomography (CT) with signs of peritonitis. Segmental colon resection for the treatment of colonic perforation and necrosis due to abscess during laparotomy, right salpingectomy for tubal damage and abscess, and appendectomy for inflamed appendix were performed. The intrauterine device was withdrawn. Postoperative endometrial sampling was performed on the patient in terms of hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer (Lynch Syndrome) risk.

**Conclusion**

Since colon cancer is more common in the older age group, it is very rare for sigmoid colon cancer to present with acute abdomen and clinically mimic TOA in young women of reproductive age. Pelvic pain, fever, increased laboratory markers of infection, and pelvic mass on ultrasonography are generally suggestive of TOA in young women. CT is helpful in diagnosis and monitoring of air-fluid levels in CT can be a warning for non-gynecological causes and especially intestinal pathologies. Thus, it can be ensured for the patient to take the decision of surgical exploration without delay and to make the necessary preparations before the operation according to these possible reasons. For the differential diagnosis of patients operated for TOA, biopsy or resection of suspicious areas may be useful for early histopathological diagnosis.

**Keywords:** pelvic abscess, tuboovarian abscess, colorectal carcinoma.

**EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT IRRIGATION SYSTEMS ON  
REMOVAL OF INTRACANAL MEDICAMENT**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Aim:** Evaluate of the effects of different Irrigation systems on removal of intracanal medicaments

**Methods:** Following standardized preparation of fifty teeth model, modified triple antibiotic paste (mTAP) consisting of metronidazole, ciprofloxacin and clindamycin was applied to the root canals of fifty single-rooted human maxillary teeth and waited for three weeks. A total of 50 teeth with standardized preparation and intra-canal medication were randomly divided into five groups according to the irrigation method to be applied. Group 1: Conventional Needle Irrigation (CNI), Group 2: Passive Ultrasonic Irrigation (PUI), Group 3: EndoActivator (EA), Group 4: EndoVac (EV) Group 5: Nd: YAG laser (LSR). Following the removal of the mTAP, the teeth were divided along their bucco-lingual axis. The impact roots were examined under the stereomicroscope with the 4-grade scoring scale for the presence of residual intracanal medicaments. Scores for coronal, middle and apical regions of each root were recorded.

**Results:** In terms of total scores, PUI group showed higher intracanal medicament removal efficacy compared to the other groups ( $p<0.05$ ). In the intra-group comparison of the root canal third, less intracanal medicament was found in the apical third ( $p<0.05$ ). The highest intracanal medicament removal efficacy was found in PUI and LSR groups in the coronal third, PUI group in the middle triple, and PUI and EV groups in the apical third ( $p<0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** Irrigation systems have an effect on removing the modified triple antibiotic paste (mTAP) used as an intra-canal drug from the root canal.

**Keywords:** Irrigation, intracanal medicament, regenerative endodontic treatment.

**SEVERE BRADYCARDIA DUE TO FAMOTIDINE THERAPY IN A PATIENT WITH  
COVID-19 INFECTION**

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**ABSTRACT**

The new SARS COV 2 virus causes Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) infection and the disease has caused the worst pandemic in decades and still ongoing. The disease is characterised by fever, cough, dyspnea and pulmonary infiltrates. Famotidine is a H2 receptor antagonist and is used to treat peptic ulcer disease. In addition to its gastric protective effect, it is still used as an adjunctive treatment for COVID-19 infection due to its endothelial protective properties. We present a unique case of COVID-19 with famotidine-associated bradycardia that persisted for a long time despite discontinuation of therapy. A 55-year-old high ranked military official presented with fever, cough, shortening of breath, myalgia and fatigue. His history was not significant for any illnesses. On physical examination, bilateral crepitations on both sides of lungs were noted. Laboratory parameters revealed lymphopenia, elevated white blood count cells and high C-reactive protein (CRP) levels. On thorax tomography, findings such as ground glass opacity at the bilateral lung bases, which may be compatible with COVID-19 pneumonia, were detected. Also, Polymerase Chain (PCR) test for COVID-19 infection was positive. In the absence of another etiology, we concluded he had pneumonia associated with COVID-19 infection, and started on favipiravir as recommended. In parallel with the increase in serum CRP and D-dimer levels, the patient's fever, dyspnea and hypoxemia increased, and the oxygen saturation in room air was 90%. Thus at the end of fifth treatment day we started ceftriaxone (2 gr per day), high dose methylprednisolone (250 mg per day) with famotidine (40 mg twice per day). Seventh day of his hospitalization he experienced heavy bradycardia (32 beat per minute) without concomitant arrhythmia. His echocardiography was normal. At this point famotidine was stopped and atropine sulphate administered intravenously when needed. Seven days later, bradycardia was resolved and he was discharged to home with stay at home order plus tele-medicine observation. Pathologic findings of CT of the chest was also resolved. Recent reports suggested that a wide range of cardiac arrhythmias have been found in patients with COVID-19 infection and in addition to that, presence of acute cardiac diseases was identified as a major risk factor for severe COVID-19 infection. Furthermore famotidine-related bradycardia has been described in many circumstances other than COVID-19 infection. In addition, it is very important to accurately identify the bradycardia by proper medical tracking to prevent famotidine-related side effects. Further study is warranted to determine whether there is a pharmacological link between side effects of famotidine and COVID-19 infection.

**Keywords:** Bradycardia, Famotidine, COVID-19

**COVID-19 ENFEKSİYONU OLAN BİR HASTADA FAMOTİDİN TEDAVİSİNE BAĞLI  
CİDDİ BRADİKARDİ**

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**ÖZET**

Yeni SARS COV 2 virusu, Koronavirüs Hastalığı 2019 (COVID-19) enfeksiyonuna neden olmaktadır. Hastalık onyılların en kötü pandemisine yol açmıştır ve halen de devam etmektedir. Hastalık ateş, öksürük, nefes darlığı ve pulmoner infiltrasyon ile karakterizedir. Famotidin, bir H2 reseptör antagonistidir ve peptik ülser hastalığını tedavi etmek için kullanılır. Mide koruyucu etkisinin yanında endotel koruyucu özellikleri nedeniyle hala COVID-19 enfeksiyonu için yardımcı bir tedavi olarak kullanılmaktadır. Tedavinin kesilmesine rağmen uzun süre devam eden famotidin ilişkili bradikardi gelişmiş nadir bir COVID-19 vakası sunuyoruz. 55 yaşında yüksek rütbeli bir asker, ateş, öksürük, nefes darlığı, miyalji ve yorgunluk şikayetleri ile başvurdu. Özgeçmişinde herhangi bir hastalık yoktu. Fizik muayenede akciğerlerde bilateral krepitasyon saptandı. Laboratuvar parametrelerinde lenfopeni, lökositoz ve C reaktif protein (CRP) yüksekliği saptandı. Toraks tomografisinde bilateral akciğer bazalinde buzlu cam opasitesi gibi COVID-19 pnömonisi ile uyumlu olabilen bulgular saptandı. Ayrıca COVID-19 enfeksiyonu için bakılan PCR pozitif. Başka bir etiyolojinin yokluğunda, COVID 19 enfeksiyonu ile ilişkili pnömoni olduğuna karar verildi ve önerildiği gibi favipiravir tedavisi başlandı. Serum CRP ve D-dimer seviyelerindeki artışa paralel olarak ateş ve nefes darlığı ve hipoksemisi artan hastanın oda havasında bakılan oksijen saturasyonu %90 idi. Böylece tedavinin 5. gününün sonunda seftriakson (günde 2 gr), yüksek doz metilprednizolon (günde 250 mg ) ile famotidin (günde iki kez 40 mg) başlandı. Hastaneye yatışının yedinci gününde eşlik eden aritmi olmaksızın ağır bradikardi (32 atım/dk) gelişti. Ekokardiyografisi normaldi. Famotidin tedavisi kesildi ve gerektiğinde intravenöz olarak atrofın sülfat uygulandı. Yedi gün sonra bradikardi ve tomografide saptanan patolojik bulgular düzeldi ve hasta izolasyon ve tele-tıp gözlemi ile eve taburcu edildi. Son raporlar, COVID-19 enfeksiyonu olan hastalarda çok çeşitli kardiyak aritmilerin bulunduğunu ve buna ek olarak akut kalp hastalıklarının varlığının ciddi COVID-19 enfeksiyonu için majör bir risk faktörü olarak tanımlandığını ileri sürmüştür. Ayrıca famotidine bağlı bradikardi, COVID-19 enfeksiyonu dışında birçok durumda tanımlanmıştır. Ek olarak, famotidine bağlı yan etkileri önlemek için bradikardiyi doğru tıbbi takip ile doğru bir şekilde belirlemek çok önemlidir. COVID-19 enfeksiyonu ve famotidin yan etkileri arasında farmakolojik bir bağlantı olup olmadığını belirlemek için daha fazla çalışmaya ihtiyaç vardır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Bradikardi, Famotidin, COVID-19

**DRESS SYNDROME DUE TO FAVIPRAVIR TREATMENT DURING COVID 19  
INFECTION**

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**ABSTRACT**

Coronaviruses (CoVs) belong to the Nidovirales order, Coronaviridae family, which comprises of two subfamilies, namely Orthocoronavirinae and Letovirinae. This family's member, novel coronavirus is the cause of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) infection-related still ongoing large-scale pandemic. Favipiravir (FAP) is a novel RNA polymerase inhibitor used for treating a wide range of viral diseases including mild to moderate COVID-19 infection. Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS) Syndrome results from a wide variety of therapeutic drugs (mostly phenytoin, phenobarbitone, carbamazepine, and allopurinol) and DRESS syndrome is characterized by fever, rash, eosinophilia and involvement of internal organs including liver, kidney, pancreas. The incidence of syndrome is ranged from 1 in 1000 to 1 in 10000 and at least 50% of cases are fatal. At this time there has been no case report about favipiravir-related DRESS syndrome during COVID-19 infection. A 65-year-old farmer with a history of hypertension presented with fever, cough, shortening of breath, myalgia and bilateral testicular swelling. His history was not significant for other illnesses. On physical examination, bilateral crepitations on both sides of lungs were noted. Laboratory parameters revealed lymphopenia, elevated white blood count cells and high C reactive protein (CRP) levels. Computed tomography (CT) of the chest also showed the changes consistent with COVID-19 pneumonia including ground glass opacity at the bottom of both lungs. PCR test also was positive for COVID -19 infection. In the absence of another etiology, we concluded he had pneumonia associated with COVID 19 infection and started on favipiravir at a loading dose of 1600 mg twice a day and then 600 mg twice a day. The treatment was given for a total of 10 days. His symptoms of fever and shortness of breath improved in line with an decrease in serum CRP levels, while PCR control with oro/nasopharyngeal swab was positive. He also experienced of moderate emesis and mild diarrhea during treatment course. Five days later fever, skin rash, eosinophilia, lymphadenopathy and hypertransaminasemia with prolonged prothrombin time were developed and his hypoxemia was worsened. A dermatology consultation was performed and the diagnosis of DRESS syndrome was done. His CT of the chest was also showed bilateral severe patchy infiltrates at this time. He was transferred to intensive care unit. Despite mechanical ventilation and pulse steroid therapy he was died due to multiorgan failure at the eleventh hospitalization day. Our case report discussed above is a first in the English literature to date. Along with lymphadenopathy, dermatological findings such as urticarial maculopapular eruption, vesicle, bulla, pustule, purpura, as well as hematological abnormalities such as leukocytosis, eosinophilia and atypical lymphocytosis were compatible with DRESS syndrome. The absence of other drugs that could cause DRESS syndrome and the presence of all clinical and laboratory findings were consistent with favipiravir-associated DRESS syndrome. Clinicians should be cautious in cases with dermatological findings during the course of COVID 19 infection.

**Keywords:** Dress Syndrome, Favipiravir, Covid-19

**COVID 19 ENFEKSİYONU SIRASINDA FAVİPRAVİR TEDAVİSİNE BAĞLI DRESS SENDROMU**

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**ÖZET**

Coronavirüsler (CoV'ler), Orthocoronavirinae ve Letovirinae olmak üzere iki alt aileden oluşan Coronaviridae familyası olan Nidovirales takımına aittir. Bu ailenin üyesi olan yeni koronavirüs, koronavirus hastalığı 2019 (COVID-19) enfeksiyonuna bağlı halen devam eden büyük ölçekli pandeminin nedenidir.

Favipravir (FAV), hafif ile orta şiddette COVID-19 enfeksiyonu da dahil olmak üzere çok çeşitli viral hastalıkların tedavisinde halen kullanılan yeni bir RNA polimeraz inhibitörüdür. Eozinofili ve sistemik semptomlar (DRESS) sendromuna yol açan ilaç reaksiyonu, çok çeşitli terapötik ilaçlardan (çoğunlukla fenitoin, fenobarbiton, karbamazepin ve allopurinol) kaynaklanır ve ateş, döküntü, eozinofili ve karaciğer, böbrek, pankreas dahil olmak üzere iç organların tutulumu ile karakterizedir. Sendromun insidansı 1000'de 1 ile 10000'de 1 arasında değişmektedir ve vakaların en az %50'si ölümcül olabilir. Literatürde şu ana kadar COVID-19 enfeksiyonu sırasında favipravir ile ilişkili DRESS sendromu hakkında herhangi bir vaka raporu bulunmamaktadır. 65 yaşında, hipertansiyon öyküsü olan bir çiftçi ateş, öksürük, nefes darlığı, miyalji ve iki taraflı skrotal ödem nedeniyle başvurdu. Özgeçmişinde kronik hastalık öyküsü yoktu. Fizik muayenede akciğerlerde bilateral krepitasyon saptandı. Laboratuvar parametrelerinde lökositoz, lenfopeni ,C-reaktif protein (CRP) yüksekliği saptandı. Toraks BT de her iki akciğer bazalinde buzlu cam opasitesi gibi COVID-19 pnömonisi ile uyumlu değişiklikler saptandı. Ayrıca COVID-19 için bakılan PCR testi pozitif saptandı. Başka bir etyoloji saptanamadı ve hastanın COVID-19 enfeksiyonu ile ilişkili pnömonisi olduğu düşünüldü ve ilk gün 2x1600 mg yükleme dozuyla ve ardından günde iki kez 600 mg idame dozuyla 10 gün süreli favipravir verildi. Hastanın ateş ve nefes darlığı semptomları, serum CRP seviyelerindeki düşüşe paralel olarak düzelirken, oro/nazofarengeal sürüntü ile bakılan PCR kontrolü pozitif. Hastanın tedavi süresince orta derecede kusması ve hafif ishali oldu. Beş gün sonra ateş, deri döküntüsü, eozinofili, lenfadenopati, uzamış protrombin zamanı ile transaminazlarda yükseklik gelişti ve hipoksemisi kötüleşti. Dermatoloji konsültasyonu yapıldı ve DRESS sendromu tanısı konuldu. Yeni çekilen Toraks BT' de bilateral ciddi yama tarzı infiltrasyon saptandı. Hasta yoğun bakım ünitesine nakil edildi. Mekanik ventilasyon desteği ve pulse steroid tedavisine rağmen yatışının onbirinci gününde multiorgan yetmezliği nedeniyle kaybedildi. Yukarıda tartışılan olgu sunumumuz İngilizce literatürde bugüne kadar bir ilktir. Lenfadenopati ile birlikte ürtikeryal makülopapüler erüpsiyon, vezikül, bül, püstül, purpura gibi dermatolojik bulgularının yanı sıra lökositoz, eozinofili ve atipik lenfositoz gibi hematolojik anormallikler DRESS sendromu ile uyumluydu. DRESS sendromuna yol açabilen diğer ilaçların kullanılmaması, tüm klinik ve laboratuvar bulguların varlığı favipravir ilişkili DRESS sendromu ile uyumluydu. Klinisyenler, COVID 19 enfeksiyonunun seyri sırasında dermatolojik bulguları olan vakalarda dikkatli olmalıdır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** COVID-19, DRESS Sendromu, Favipravir



**CUTANEOUS LESIONS RELATED TO FAVIPIRAVIR IN A COVID-19 PATIENT**

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**ABSTRACT**

COVID-19 infection is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Disease is characterised by respiratory symptoms like fever, cough, dyspnea. The most commonly used agents in the treatment are hydroxychloroquine, lopinavir / ritonavir, favipiravir and remdesivir. The most common side effect of favipiravir is elevation of liver function tests. Although many cutaneous lesions associated with COVID-19 have been reported, there are no reported cutaneous lesions in the literature, except bilateral foot ulcers after favipiravir use. In this report, we present a patient who referred with cutaneous lesions on the third day of favipiravir treatment. A 43-year-old female patient who had no chronic disease except seasonal allergic rhinitis was admitted to the emergency department with red-purple purpuric patches on the bilateral dorsum of the hand and wrist, bilateral periorbital erythema and edema on the 3rd day of the favipiravir treatment started due to COVID-19 PCR positivity. In the laboratory findings of the patient who did not use any chronic medication, no pathology was detected except for C-reactive protein (CRP), D-dimer and leukocyte elevation. No findings consistent with COVID-19 were detected in thorax CT. The patient was hospitalized and favipiravir treatment was discontinued, considering that there might be a drug reaction. The patient was given 1 mg/kg/day methylprednisolone treatment intravenously.

Dermatology consultation was interpreted as the lesions may be due to COVID-19 and strict clinical and laboratory follow-up was recommended because it could be a sign of serious disease. There was no progression in the acute phase reactants and the patient's lesions regressed with discontinuation of favipiravir treatment. The patient had no respiratory symptoms during the hospitalization and the patient was discharged on the 5th day of hospitalization with significantly reduced lesions. It is stated that a wide variety of skin lesions such as pseudo-chilblain lesions, vesicular lesions, urticarial and maculopapular lesions, liveoid/necrotic lesions can be seen in patients with COVID-19 infection and maculopapular and livedoid/necrotic skin lesions may be signs of severe disease. There is only one publication on skin lesions that may be associated with favipiravir treatment in patients with COVID-19 (1). The lesions of our patient, whom we presented in this case report, may also be related to COVID-19, but maculopapular lesions that develop due to the disease usually start at the same time as respiratory symptoms. In our patient, we thought that the lesions might be a side effect of favipiravir because the lesions developed three days after the covid pcr positivity and treatment was started and the skin lesions regressed after the treatment was stopped. Our patient did not have lung involvement and the clinical course was not severe. Also periorbital erythema due to COVID-19 or favipiravir has not been reported in the literature. In this respect, our case is the first reported case.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, Cutaneous lesion, Drug side effect, Favipiravir

**Reference**

- 1) Bilateral Foot Ulcers in a COVID-19 Patient Under Favipiravir Treatment  
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**COVID-19 HASTASINDA FAVİPİRAVİRE BAĞLI CİLT LEZYONLARI**

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**ÖZET**

Koronavirus hastalığı 2019 (COVID-19) enfeksiyonu, yeni SARS COV 2 virusundan kaynaklanır . Hastalık özellikle ateş, öksürük, nefes darlığı gibi solunumsal semptomlarla karakterizedir. Tedavide en sık kullanılan ajanlar , hidroksiklorokin, lopinavir / ritonavir, favipiravir ve remdesivirdir. Favipiravirin en sık yan etkisi karaciğer fonksiyon bozukluğudur. COVID-19 ile ilişkili pek çok cilt lezyonu bildirilmesine rağmen, literatürde favipiravir kullanımı sonrası gelişen bilateral ayak ülseri dışında bildirilen cilt lezyonu mevcut değildir. Bu bildiride favipiravir tedavisinin 3.gününde gelişen cilt lezyonları ile hospitalize ettiğimiz hastamızı sunuyoruz. Mevsimsel allerjik rinit tanısı dışında kronik hastalığı olmayan 43 yaşındaki kadın hasta COVID-19 PCR pozitifliği nedeniyle başlanan favipiravir tedavisinin 3. gününde bilateral el dorsumu ve el bileği üzerinde gelişen kırmızı-mor renkli purpurik yamalar ile bilateral periorbital eritem ve ödem nedeniyle acil servise başvurdu. Kronik ilaç kullanımı olmayan hastanın yapılan tetkiklerinde C-reactive protein (CRP), D-dimer, lökosit yüksekliği dışında patoloji saptanmadı. Çekilen toraks BT de COVID-19 ile uyumlu bulgu saptanmadı. Hasta hospitalize edildi ve ilaç reaksiyonu olabileceği düşünülerek favipiravir tedavisi kesildi. Hastaya 1 mg/kg/gün metilprednizolon tedavisi intravenöz yolla verildi. Yapılan cildiye konsültasyonu lezyonların COVID-19 hastalığına bağlı olabileceği şeklinde yorumlandı ve ciddi hastalık belirtisi olabileceği nedeniyle yakın klinik ve laboratuvar takibi önerildi. Hastanın günlük olarak laboratuvar takibi yapıldı . Akut faz reaktanlarında progresyon olmadı ve hastanın lezyonlarında favipiravir tedavisi kesilmesi ile birlikte gerileme oldu. Hastanın yatışı süresince solunumsal semptomu olmadı ve hasta yatışının 5. gününde lezyonları önemli ölçüde azalmış halde taburcu edildi. COVID-19 enfeksiyonlu hastalarda pseudo-chilblain lezyonları , veziküler lezyonlar,ürtikeryal ve makulopapüler lezyonlar, livedoid/nekrotik lezyonlar gibi çok çeşitli cilt lezyonu görülebileceği ve makulopapüler ve livedoid/nekrotik cilt lezyonlarının ağır hastalık bulgusu olabileceği belirtilmektedir. COVID-19 lu hastalarda favipiravir tedavisi ile ilişkili olabileceği belirtilen cilt lezyonları ile ilgili yayın sadece bir tanedir (1). Bu olgu sunumunda sunduğumuz hastamızın lezyonları COVID-19 ilişkili de olabilir ancak hastalığa bağlı gelişen makulopapüler lezyonlar genellikle solunumsal semptomlarla aynı anda başlamaktadır. Bizim hastamızda lezyonların PCR pozitif olduktan ve tedavi başladıktan üç gün sonra gelişmesi, tedavi kesildikten sonra cilt lezyonlarının gerilemesi, hastada akciğer tutulumu olmaması ve kliniğinin ağır seyretmemesi nedeniyle lezyonların favipiravire bağlı yan etki olabileceğini düşündük. Ayrıca literatürde COVID-19 veya favipiravire bağlı periorbital eritem bildirilmemiştir. Bu açıdan vakamız bildirilen ilk vakadır .

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Cilt lezyonu, COVID-19, Favipiravir, İlaç yan etkisi

**Kaynakça**

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Yıldız Hayran , İlke Diren Albayrak , Devrim Tuba Öcalan , Akın Aktaş

**ANXIETY LEVELS AND AFFECTING FACTORS OF NURSING STUDENTS REGARDING  
CLINICAL PRACTICE DURING THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK: A MULTI-CENTRAL WEB-  
BASED STUDY**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Aim:** While clinical practices usually cause anxiety and stress in nurse students, it can be thought that going into clinical practice during the Covid-19 pandemic will cause them to experience more anxiety and increase their anxiety levels with the addition of pandemic-related reasons such as contracting an infection, being a carrier, transmitting the disease to others, lack of equipment. Students' anxiety during clinical practice may reduce the efficiency and benefit received. This study was conducted to determine the anxiety levels and the affecting factors of nursing students regarding clinical practice during the Covid-19 outbreak.

**Method:** The sample of this descriptive and cross-sectional study consisted of 304 senior nursing students studying in undergraduate nursing education programs in Turkey in the 2020-2021 academic year. In the study conducted by obtaining the consent of the ethics committee, institution and student; data were collected online with Google forms using the Descriptive Characteristics Form and the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI). Descriptive statistics, Shapiro-Wilk normality test and Q-Q chart, Kruskal Wallis test, ANOVA, Mann Whitney U test, Independent Two Sample t-test were used to evaluate the data. A value of  $p < 0.05$  was considered statistically significant.

**Results:** In the current study, of nursing students; 82.2% were women, 78.3% had moderate knowledge about coronavirus, 67.4% had anxiety because they went into clinical practice during the pandemic period, 78.6% had anxiety due to the possibility of contracting coronavirus in clinical practice. The state and trait anxiety mean scores of senior nursing students were  $42.30 \pm 11.60$ ,  $44.78 \pm 8.84$ , respectively. It was determined that the state and trait anxiety mean scores of those who do not choose nursing voluntarily, those who are worried about infecting their family members with coronavirus, those who are worried about going into clinical practice during the pandemic period, those who think that the measures they take to protect themselves from coronavirus and the equipment they use are not sufficient, those who are worried about the possibility of infecting themselves with coronavirus infection in clinical practice and infecting the patients they care for, those who do not find themselves professionally competent were higher ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** It was determined that the state and trait anxiety levels of senior nursing students regarding clinical practice during the pandemic were moderate and some variables affected the anxiety levels of the students. For this reason, it is important to determine beforehand the anxieties and factors affecting the clinical practice in order to increase the clinical and academic performance of the students and to gain sufficient skills.

**Keywords:** Anxiety, clinical practice, Covid-19, nursing students, outbreak.

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**INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO BUILDING THE FUTURE “GEODESIGN AND  
VIRTUAL REALITY”**

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**ABSTRACT**

Various methods have been used while planning the environment we live in from the past to the present. With the development of technology, presentation tools have also changed. While plans have originally been drawn on paper, there has been a transition from digital maps to three-dimensional models and recently, virtual and augmented reality.

In this study, a plan to locate a new faculty at Harran University's Osmanbey Campus based on the Geodesign approach had to be developed. Geodesign is a methodology that enables all project stakeholders and decision makers to evaluate current conditions and come up with a plan that satisfies the needs of all. In order to make the proposed changes better understandable for all stakeholders a 3D model of Osmanbey Campus was created using ERSI City Engine and then, transferred to the Unity 3D game engine. A user-friendly graphical interface has been developed that enables the user to access and change the three-dimensional models within an Virtual Reality (VR) environment.

Existing Geodesign tools are still based on 2D maps with only some of them offering extensions for presentation in 3D mode. As shown in this study, presentation of Geodesign results in a VR environment raises Geodesign to a new level where everyone can understand plans intuitively.

**Keywords:** GeodesingHub, Virtual Reality, Unity 3D, Modelling

**INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF ADAPTIVE PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND  
SPORTS ACTIVITIES ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF INDIVIDUALS WITH MILD  
INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY**

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**ABSTRACT**

The aim of the study is to examine the effects of adapted physical education and sports activities, which are organized according to the interests, needs and skill levels of mildly mentally retarded students, on the quality of life. The population of the research consists of individuals living in Nevşehir and having mild mental retardation. The sample group of the research consists of H. Rasim Uzer Special Education Vocational Training Center students. 37 mildly mentally retarded children aged between 13 and 18 participated in our study. 51.4% (n=19) of the participants were female and 48.6% (n=18) were male. The study group was divided into groups as students who took Elective Physical Education Course (Experimental group n=19) and students who did not (Control group n=18). In our study that lasted for 6 weeks, Adapted Physical Education and Sports Activities were given to the experimental group 2 days a week and 1 lesson hour a day. A questionnaire consisting of two parts was used in the research. In the first part, there is a short information form consisting of 5 items. In the second part, the "Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory-Parent Reports (PedsQLS) was used. The form was completed by the parents within 1 week before the activities started (pre-test), within 1 week after they ended (post-test), and within 6th week after the end of the activities (permanence test).

SPSS 22 package program was used in the analysis of the research. The data obtained from the Pre-Post-Permanent Impact tests were analyzed according to gender, age, class and elective course parameters. According to the Elective Course Parameter, Significant differences were found between the physical health score, psycho-social total score and scale total score of the experimental group ( $p<0.05$ ). There was no difference between the physical health score, psycho-social total score and scale total score of the control group ( $p>0.05$ ). No difference was found in any group and in any sub-dimension of PedsQLS according to gender, age or class parameters.

As a result, it can be said that adapted physical education and sports activities can increase the total quality of life of individuals with mild mental retardation, and elective physical education courses in the relevant schools create important opportunities for children with mild mental retarded.

**Keywords:** Disability, mild mental retardation, adapted physical education, quality of life

**THE EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON DENTISTRY SERVICES: A LITERATURE REVIEW**

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**ABSTRACT**

The Covid-19 pandemic, which started in China spread all over the world, has adversely affected health systems and healthcare workers worldwide. Particularly in the service area, the places where the saliva and blood, as well as aerosols and droplets, are dense, have been the most affected environments in the health system. This study aims to determine the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic on dental services. For this purpose, the study sample consisted of a total of 23 articles, including research articles, opinion articles, and clinical articles, which included the words "covid" and "dentistry" in the title of the article, received at least one citation, were published in a journal scanned in the web of science and whose full text can be accessed. As a result, the Covid-19 pandemic has revealed that the way dentistry services are provided needs to be changed. The issue of triage should be reviewed, health personnel should make ethical decisions while providing the best service they can give in the current situation, decisions should be made based on evidence and scientific knowledge, and the disadvantaged groups should be included in the scope of financial support and the system should be equal for everyone in accessing these services.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, Dental health services, Access to healthcare.

**3D MODELING: FIXATION OF VERTEBRAL FRACTURE WITH POLYAXIAL  
VERTEBRA SCREWS AND ROD BARS**

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**ABSTRACT**

Current engineering solutions in the surgical treatment of degenerative conditions aim to reconstruct or strengthen to facilitate fusion, correct and stabilize deformities. As an alternative to existing engineering solutions, a pre-operation prototype was produced and full-scale prototype production of the broken T13-L1 vertebral bone of a dog that had a traffic accident was made. With this study, which was prepared for this case that required urgent intervention, the tomography data were converted into a format suitable for use in three-dimensional printers. Two different prototypes were produced for two different angles by using FDM (Fused Deposition Modeling) technology with PLA (Polylactic acid) material. Appropriate surgical connection equipment was selected with the full-scale prototypes produced. Thanks to the simulation study carried out before the operation, the operation was accelerated and the selection of the right equipment was facilitated. The operation was successfully performed using fixation of vertebral fracture with polyaxial vertebra screws and rod bars equipment.

**Keywords:** 3D model, FDM, PLA, vertebral fracture.



**AN EXAMPLE OF MIDYAT SYRIAC RURAL CHURCH ARCHITECTURE: YEMİŞLİ  
(ENHİL/NEHİLE) VILLAGE MOR KURYAKOS CHURCH**

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**ABSTRACT**

Within the scope of the research, Mor Kuryakos Church, shaped by the Syriac church tradition in Midyat and has a very rich and deep-rooted history, has been discussed. The region has become the meeting point of many cultures and civilizations throughout history. The religious architectural examples of Midyat have brought a rich cultural heritage to the region. Midyat, a geography inhabited by Assyrians who adopted Christianity in the early periods, is the center of the Tur Abdin region, which is considered sacred to Assyrians. Today, it is possible to see many immovable cultural assets of Christian religious architecture in the villages of the rural areas of Midyat. Some of these religious architectural examples belonging to the Assyrians still exist today as a result of the repairs they went through. These works, which reflect the Syriac church tradition concretely, also reveal the potential of the region in terms of faith with their unique architectural structures. The Mor Kuryakos Church in Yemişli (Enhil/Nehile) Village, which was discussed within the scope of the research, has an architectural structure that reflects the church traditions of the Assyrians. The planning scheme of the church, in general, shows an architectural feature suitable for the rural church plan structure shaped in the east to west direction. Mor Kuryakos Church embodies the practice, which is generally available in churches located in villages and defined by the Assyrians as Beth Slutho (Summer church/Prayer House). In addition, Kduşkuşin, located in the altar (apse) of the Mor Kuryakos Church and considered the main liturgical element of the Syriac Orthodox church, is made of wood. There are a limited number of wooden Kduşkuşin examples in the region. The Mor Kuryakos Church, which is the subject of our study and contains important elements of the Christian religious architecture in the region, has been discussed in terms of its plan and architectural features, and thus the Syriac church architecture in the region has been tried to be introduced with its main lines.

**Keywords:** Yemisli, Enhil, Mor Kuryakos Church

**RELATIONSHIP OF SELFITIS BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL DESIRABILITY**

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**ABSTRACT**

Selfitis is a novel concept that reflects an advanced interest in selfie-taking behavior. Today, with the intense use of social media tools, the effort to take photos, share, and present them to others has become an important subject of research. Considering that a significant portion of the shared photos is selfie-style photos, the reason for the emergence of the concept of selfie becomes clear. Social desirability, on the other hand, is a concept that reflects the tendency of participants to present positive features that are considered socially appropriate, rather than presenting objective information about themselves, especially in self-reported research. This study aims to examine the relationship between selfitis behavior and social desirability. Also, to understand the nature of selfitis, change of selfitis behavior according to gender, perceived parental attitude and perceived income level were examined. Research was conducted on 297 university students studying at Afyon Kocatepe University. Selfitis Scale, Social Desirability Scale, and a questionnaire about socio-demographic information were used in the research. The obtained data were analyzed in SPSS 26 and Amos 24 programs. According to the findings of the study, social desirability is a significant predictor of selfitis behavior. Accordingly, social desirability has a negative and statistically significant effect on selfitis behavior ( $\beta=-0,39$ ;  $p<0,01$ ). According to this finding, the tendency of giving socially desirable answers is effective on the selfitis behavior attitudes of the participants. It can be argued that participants do not see the selfitis behavior as socially appropriate and present themselves in a socially desirable way about selfitis behavior. There was no significant difference in selfitis behavior according to parental attitude ( $F=0,76$ ;  $p=0.51$ ) and perceived income level ( $F=1.46$ ;  $p=0.23$ ). But it was found that women ( $X=2.13$ ;  $SD= 0.61$ ) engage more in selfitis behavior than men ( $X=1.94$ ;  $SD=0.55$ ) [ $(t(295)=-1.96$ ;  $p=0.05)$ ].

**Keywords:** Selfitis behavior, social desirability, selfie, social media.

**A RESEARCH ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TAWAKKUL ORIENTATION AND  
PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING**

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**ABSTRACT**

In addition to being an Islamic concept, tawakkul has also been the subject of social science research in recent years. Tawakkul is used as an Islamic concept in the sense of relying on Allah. When tawakkul is examined in terms of social sciences, it is seen that tawakkul is a multidimensional orientation that affects the feelings, thoughts and behaviors of the individual. This study aims to examine the relationship between tawakkul orientation and psychological well-being. Also, this paper examines the relationship of tawakkul, which is a novel concept in social science research, with the variables of gender, perceived economic status, and education level. The research was carried out on 347 people and the average age of the participants was 30.31. Tawakkul Orientation Scale, Psychological Well-Being Scale, and sociodemographic questionnaire form were used in the study. Obtained data were analyzed using SPSS 26 and Amos 24 programs. According to the research findings, tawakkul significantly and positively affects psychological well-being ( $\beta=0.44$ ;  $p<0.01$ ). In this study, in which a significant difference was observed between the genders in terms of tawakkul, it was found that women ( $X=4.40$ ,  $SS=0.46$ ) had a higher tawakkul score than men ( $X=4.22$ ;  $SS=0.63$ ) [ $t(345)=-2.37$ ;  $p=0.02$ ]. There was no significant difference in tawakkul scores according to the perceived economic status ( $F=2.56$ ;  $p=0.07$ ) and education level ( $F=1.05$ ;  $p=0.39$ ). According to the research findings, tawakkul orientation of faithful individuals positively affects their psychological well-being. It is recommended to carry out further studies on the concept in the context of both psychology of religion and spirituality and positive psychology.

**Keywords:** Tawakkul, trust in Allah, psychological well-being, Islamic psychology.

**AN INSTRUMENT SHAPED BY TECHNOLOGY: ELECTRO BAGLAMA**

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**ABSTRACT**

The electric baglama was created by applying the pickups used in the electric guitar, which was known globally in the mid-20th century, to the baglama, a local instrument in Turkey. Electro baglama, which has spread to all rural and urban areas throughout Turkey as of its emergence, has become an instrument with a high reputation both at home and abroad today. Considering its recognition today, it is striking that the studies on this instrument are quite limited. Electro baglama, which has difused thanks to the changes it has undergone over fifty years, is considered in this study as an almost untouched musicological material. This study, which investigates how electro bağlama emerges in response to which need; It aims to examine the technological changes that the instrument has undergone since its inception. In order to obtain data in parallel with the purpose of the study, 2 nationally recognized and 23 local electro baglama performers, 3 tonmaisters, 1 electro baglama producer and working in different provincial directorates of TRT were interviewed. In addition, numerous video recordings on the internet were examined in order to analyze the difuse and use of electro baglama. As a result, it has been understood that the electric baglama, which appears in the whole of the popular music medium, is an instrument that is constantly changing by closely following the technological developments of the electric guitar. Electro baglama is also an instrument that is shaped according to different places, needs, music, performance types and geographical locations.

**Keywords:** Music, technology, instrument, electro baglama

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LEVEL OF ETHICAL SENSITIVITY OF  
ELDERLY CARE STUDENTS AND THEIR ATTITUDES TO THE ELDERLY**

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**ABSTRACT**

Ethics is one of the indispensable concepts in health services, which enables to distinguish between good and bad and to direct the right behavior. The increase in the elderly population in the world and in our country, and it continues to increase, requires individuals who care for the elderly individual to undertake more duties and responsibilities in terms of morality. Since the old age period brings with it physical, biological and psychosocial negativities, it often evokes negativity in individuals and increases the possibility of exhibiting a negative attitude towards the elderly. For this reason, the study was conducted in a descriptive, relationship-seeking type in order to determine the relationship between the ethical sensitivities of aged care students and their attitudes towards the elderly.

The population of the study consisted of aged care students (n=95) studying at a vocational school of health services at a state university. 74 students (participation rate 77.89%) who voluntarily accepted to participate in the research constituted the sample of the research. Research data were collected with student introduction form, moral sensitivity scale and Kogan elder attitude scale. Ethics committee permission and institutional permission were obtained before the study. Research data were analyzed with the help of statistical package program.

The mean age of the students participating in the study was  $21.24 \pm 1.4$ . It was determined that 51.4% of the students were second year students, 82.4% lived in a nuclear family and 63.5% willingly chose the department of elderly care. The moral sensitivity scale (MSS) general score average of the students was determined as  $60.04 \pm 26.51$  and the Kogan elderly attitude scale (KEAS) score average was determined as  $102.81 \pm 60.04$ . There was no difference between socio-demographic characteristics and mean scores of MSS and KEAS ( $p > 0.05$ ). A moderately positive relationship ( $r: 0.4-0.6$   $p < 0.01$ ) between the sub-dimensions of MSS, autonomy, benefit, holistic approach and practice and KEAS, and a weak positive relationship between the conflict and orientation sub-dimension and KEAS ( $r: 0.2-0.4$   $p < 0.05$ ).

As a result of the study, it was determined that the students' ethical sensitivity levels were high and their attitudes towards the elderly were positive. It has been observed that there is a moderate positive correlation between students' ethical sensitivities and their attitudes towards the elderly. This shows that as the ethical sensitivity score increases, the attitude towards the elderly will increase positively. It is very important to develop a positive attitude towards old age in the training of professionals who will serve the elderly, to prevent negative connotations against the elderly and to increase ethical sensitivity, in the training of elderly care students who will provide health care services in the future.

**Keywords:** Moral sensitivity, Attitude, Gerontology, Health occupations students

## YAŞLI BAKIMI ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ETİK DUYARLILIK DÜZEYLERİ İLE YAŞLILARA YÖNELİK TUTUMLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

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### ÖZET

Etik, iyi ya da kötünün ayırt edilmesini, doğru davranışa yönelmeyi sağlayan, sağlık hizmetlerinde olmazsa olmaz kavramlardan biridir. Yaşlı nüfusunun dünya genelinde ve ülkemizde artması ve artmaya da devam ediyor olması yaşlı bireye bakım veren bireylerin daha fazla ve ahlaki açıdan görev ve sorumluluk üstlenmesini gerektirmektedir. Yaşlılık dönemi fiziksel, biyolojik ve psikososyal açıdan olumsuzlukları da beraberinde getirdiğinden bireylerde çoğunlukla negatifliği çağırıştırır ve yaşlılara karşı olumsuz tutum sergilenme ihtimalini artırır. Bu nedenle çalışma yaşlı bakımı öğrencilerinin etik duyarlılıkları ile yaşlılara yönelik tutumları arasındaki ilişkiyi belirlemek amacıyla tanımlayıcı, ilişki arayıcı tipte yürütüldü.

Araştırmanın evrenini bir devlet üniversitesinin sağlık hizmetleri meslek yüksekokulunda öğrenim gören yaşlı bakımı bölümü öğrencileri (n=95) oluşturdu. Araştırmaya katılmayı gönüllü olarak kabul eden 74 öğrenci (katılım oranı %77.89) araştırmanın örneklemini oluşturdu. Araştırma verileri, öğrenci tanıtım formu, ahlaki duyarlılık ölçeği ve Kogan yaşlı tutum ölçeği ile toplandı. Araştırma öncesinde etik kurul izni ve kurum izni alındı. Araştırma verileri istatistik paket programı yardımıyla analiz edildi. Çalışmaya katılan öğrencilerin yaş ortalaması  $21.24 \pm 1.4$ 'tü. Öğrencilerin %51.4'ünün ikinci sınıf öğrencisi olduğu, %82.4'ü çekirdek ailede yaşadığı ve %63.5'inin yaşlı bakımı bölümünü isteyerek seçtiği tespit edilmiştir. Öğrencilerin ahlaki duyarlılık ölçeği(ADÖ) genel puan ortalaması  $60.04 \pm 26.51$  ve Kogan yaşlı tutum ölçeği(KYTÖ) puan ortalaması  $102.81 \pm 60.04$  olarak tespit edilmiştir. Sosyo-demografik özellikler ile ADÖ ve KYTÖ puan ortalamaları arasında fark bulunmamıştır ( $p > 0.05$ ). ADÖ, otonomi, yarar sağlama, bütüncül yaklaşım ve uygulama alt boyutları ile KYTÖ arasında orta düzeyde pozitif bir ilişki ( $r: 0.4-0.6$   $p < 0.01$ ), çatışma ve oryantasyon alt boyutu ile KYTÖ arasında ise pozitif yönde zayıf bir ilişki ( $r: 0.2-0.4$   $p < 0.05$ ) olduğu saptanmıştır.

Çalışmanın sonucunda öğrencilerin etik duyarlılık düzeylerinin yüksek, yaşlılara karşı tutumlarının ise pozitif yönde olduğu saptanmıştır. Öğrencilerin etik duyarlılıkları ile yaşlılara yönelik tutumları arasında pozitif yönde orta düzeyde bir ilişki olduğu görülmüştür. Bu da etik duyarlılık puanı arttıkça yaşlılara yönelik tutumun olumlu yönde artacağını göstermektedir. Yaşlıya hizmet verecek olan meslek mensuplarının yetiştirilmesinde yaşlılığa yönelik olumlu tutum geliştirme, yaşlılara karşı toplumda mevcut olan olumsuz çağrışımları engelleme ve etik duyarlılığın artırılması, gelecekte sağlık bakım hizmetlerini sağlayacak yaşlı bakım öğrencilerinin yetiştirilmesinde oldukça önemlidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Ahlaki duyarlılık, Tutum, Gerontoloji, Sağlık meslek okulu öğrencileri

**NURSING APPROACHES FOR POSTDURAL PUNKTION HEADACHE**

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**ABSTRACT**

Lumbar puncture (LP), lumbar 3-4 or lumbar 4-5 for diagnosis and treatment. It is a procedure performed by entering the subarachnoid space from the vertebral space. Complications of LP; headache, back pain, infection, weakness in the legs, subdural hematoma, bleeding and leakage from the puncture site, nerve damage, and brain herniation. LP complications are common complications. Postdural puncture headache (PDB) is one of the common complications after LP. Its incidence varies from study to study, but varies between 10-80%. PDPB occurs within 7 days of intervention. In PDPB, half of the patients experience deterioration in daily living activities, work productivity and decrease in quality of life for at least one week after LP. Patients may have to take a break from their work and often postpone their activities for sports and hobby purposes. Deterioration in learning abilities and family relationships may also occur. In the treatment of PDPB, treatment can be made according to the severity of the condition. There are conflicting results in the literature regarding the benefit of rest and hydration after LP. Conventional treatment of PDPB includes bed rest, fluid therapy, administration of analgesics, caffeine, and an epidural blood patch. In the LP procedure, nurses have various duties before, during and after the procedure. The nurse is also responsible for patient education prior to the LP procedure. The patient should be informed about the complications that the patient may encounter after the procedure and how to combat them. After the procedure, the nurse should make the patient lie flat for four hours. The patient's vitals should be evaluated. The presence of pain, swelling, redness, bleeding, and discharge in the intervention area should be evaluated. The patient should be observed for LP complications.

**Keywords:** Lumbar puncture, Postdural puncture headache, nursing



**POST DURAL PONSİYON BAŞ AĞRISINDA HEMŞİRELİK YAKLAŞIMLARI**

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**ÖZET**

Lomber ponksiyon(LP), tanı ve tedavi amacıyla lomber 3-4 veya lomber 4-5. vertebral aralıktan subaraknoid boşluğa girilerek yapılan bir işlemdir. LP'nin komplikasyonları; baş ağrısı, sırt ağrısı, enfeksiyon, bacaklarda güçsüzlük, subdural hematoma, kanama ve ponksiyon yerinden boş sızıntısı, sinir hasarı ve beyin herniasyonudur. LP komplikasyonları sık karşılaşılan komplikasyonlardır. LP'nin en sık rastlanan komplikasyonları baş ve sırt ağrısıdır. Post dural ponksiyon baş ağrısı(PDPB), LP sonrası sık rastlanan komplikasyonlardandır. Görülme sıklığı çalışmadan çalışmaya geçişle birlikte %10-80 arasında değişmektedir. PDPB, girişim yapıldıktan sonraki 7 gün içerisinde ortaya çıkar. PDPB'de hastaların yarısında LP'den en az bir hafta sonraya kadar günlük yaşam aktivitesinde, iş üretkenliğinde bozulma ve yaşam kalitesinde azalma olmaktadır. Hastalar işlerine ara vermek durumunda kalabilir ve sıklıkla spor ve hobi amaçlı yaptıkları eylemleri ertelerler. Öğrenme yeteneklerinde ve aile içi ilişkilerinde de bozulmalar meydana gelebilir. PDPB tedavisinde durumun şiddetine göre tedavi yapılabilir. LP sonrası dinlenme ve hidrasyonun faydasıyla ilgili literatürde çelişkili sonuçlar yer almaktadır. PDPB'nin geleneksel tedavisinde, yatak istirahati, sıvı tedavisi, analjezik uygulaması, kafein ve epidural kan yaması bulunmaktadır. LP, işleminde hemşirelerin işlem öncesinde, sırasında ve sonrasında çeşitli görevleri bulunmaktadır. Hemşire, LP işleminden önce hasta eğitiminden de sorumludur. İşlem sonrası hastanın karşılaşılabileceği komplikasyonlar ve bunlarla nasıl mücadele edilebileceği hakkında hasta bilgilendirilmelidir. İşlem sonrasında hemşire hastanın dört saat düz bir şekilde yatmasını sağlamalıdır. Hastanın vitalleri değerlendirilmelidir. Girişim bölgesinde ağrı, şişlik, kızarıklık, kanama, akıntı varlığı değerlendirilmelidir. Hasta LP komplikasyonlarınca gözlemlenmelidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Lomber ponksiyon, Post dural ponksiyon baş ağrısı, hemşirelik

**AN UNKNOWN VERSE HZ. ALI MANAKİB-NAMAH: HİKÂYET-İ İMÂM ‘ALÎ İBN-İ EBÎ  
TÂLİB KERREMA’LLÂHU FİRENGİSTÂN’A ESİR OLDIĞIDIR**

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**ABSTRACT**

Works in verse, prose or a mix of both, which talk about various miracles, extraordinary states and behaviors of Islamic greats other than the Hz. Prophet, companions or some lovers of Allah and awliya, are generally called manakıb-namah. In the tradition of manakıb-namah, which started with *Tezkire-i Satuk Buğra Han* in Turkish literature, hundreds of works of unknown authorship have been given. In this study, a poetic manakıb-namah which has not entered the literature before, will be discussed and introduced.

The legend in question is about a miracle of Hz. Ali. It is a different and original work in terms of its subject and the geography of the event. It was found between leaves 210b-214b in a journal containing the Hz. Ali wars registered with the place number 11930 in Konya Koyunoğlu Museum. This masnawi consists of 184 couplets and is written in two separate meters. This manakıb-namah, whose author is unknown, tells the extraordinary events that took place after Hz. Ali sold himself as a servant in Firengistan (Europe) for a thousand gold in order to save Mikdâd b. Esved from poverty. In our study, the aforementioned work will be introduced, analyzed and the text will be transferred from Arabic letters to Latin alphabet with transcription. Thus, it was desired to contribute to the genre literature and Hz. Ali's epic personality.

**Keywords:** Hz. Mohammed, Hz. Ali, legends, miracles, journals, masnawi.

**BİLİNMEYEN MANZUM BİR HZ. ALİ MENÂKİB-NÂMESİ: HİKÂYET-İ İMÂM ‘ALİ İBN-İ EBÎ TÂLİB KERREMA’LLÂHU FİRENGİSTÂN’A ESİR OLDIĞIDIR**

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**ÖZET**

Hiz. Peygamber dışındaki İslam büyüklerinin, sahabelerin yahut kimi Hak âşıklarının, evliyâullahın çeşitli kerâmetlerinden, olağanüstü hâl ve davranışlarından söz eden manzum, mensur yahut manzum-mensur karışık tertip edilmiş eserlere genel olarak menâkıb-nâme adı verilir. Türk edebiyatında *Tezkire-i Satuk Buğra Han* ile başlayan menâkıb-nâme geleneği içerisinde müellifi belli, belirsiz yüzlerce eser verilmiştir. Bu çalışmada da daha evvel literatüre girmemiş manzum bir menâkıb-nâme ele alınıp tanıtılacaktır.

Söz konusu menkıbe, Hiz. Ali’nin bir kerâmetiyle ilgili olup konusu ve olayın geçtiği coğrafya itibariyle farklı ve orijinal bir eserdir. Konya Koyunoğlu Müzesi’nde 11930 yer numarasıyla kayıtlı Hiz. Ali cenklerini muhtevî bir mecmua içerisinde, 210b-214b varakları arasında rastladığımız bu mesnevi, 184 beyitten müteşekkil olup iki ayrı vezinle nazmedilmiştir. Müellifi bilinmeyen menâkıb-nâme, Hiz. Ali’nin Mikdâd b. Esved’in fakirlikten kurtulması için kendisini bin altına Firengistan’da hizmetçi olarak sattırması ve sonrasında gelişen olağanüstü olayları muhtevîdir. Çalışmamızda söz konusu eserin, tanıtımı, incelenmesi ve metnin Arap harflerinden Latin alfabesine transkripsiyonlu aktarımı yapılmak suretiyle tür literatürüne ve Hiz. Ali’nin menkıbevi şahsiyetine dair katkı sunmak istenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Hiz. Muhammed, Hiz. Ali, menkıbe, kerâmet, mecmua, mesnevi.

**ESTIMATION OF ARSENIC CONCENTRATION IN DRINKING WATER USING  
CONDUCTIVITY, CHLORIDE AND PH**

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**ABSTRACT**

Arsenic, a natural component of the earth's crust, is widely found on land, air, and water. It is the most important chemical pollutant in drinking water globally and is a worldwide public health problem. Arsenic is a highly toxic and approved carcinogen in inorganic form. This study aimed to predict the arsenic concentration in drinking water using artificial neural networks with conductivity, chloride, and pH as inputs. The data for June (2021) were obtained from the web page of the Izmir Metropolitan Municipality, General Directorate of İZSU. The data consists of chemical values of aluminum, chloride, conductivity, pH, iron and arsenic, each containing 58 values, taken from 16 stations included in İZSU's water production and distribution system. As a method, correlation tests were performed between chemicals in the first stage. In the second stage, the arsenic concentration was estimated using artificial neural networks whose inputs were chemical values. Here, 50% of the data was used as training, 25% validation, and the remaining 25% as test data. Correlation coefficient (R), Root Mean Square Error (RMSE), and Mean Absolute Error (MAE) indicators were used to evaluate the performance of the model. The tests were performed using the Matlab R2021a program. The three strong correlations between chemical values were between arsenic-conductivity (0.78), conductivity-chloride (0.69) and conductivity-pH (-0.36). The lowest correlation relationship was found between pH and iron, with 0.06. Of the five chemicals obtained for arsenic estimation, only chloride, aluminum and conductivity values were found to be statistically significant ( $p$ -value  $<0.05$ ). The RMSE, MAE, and R values obtained from the model and test data using the three chemicals as inputs were 0.70, 0.52, and 0.93, respectively. In this study, which is thought to contribute to arsenic estimations, a successful approach was carried out using conductivity, chloride and pH chemicals.

**Keywords:** Arsenic, artificial neural network, correlation, drinking water

**ON THE POOR SLEEP QUALITY OF THE COMBAT VETERANS: REVIEW AND  
FUTURE RESEARCH**

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**ABSTRACT**

Majority of the individuals (61 percent), who are diagnosed with the post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), are known to experience nightmares regularly. After the exposure to a traumatic event, nightmares and sleep disturbance appear as a result of PTSD and these are related to the intrusion and hyperarousal symptoms, respectively as stated by APA-DSM-5. Combat veterans frequently experience poor sleep quality which is thought to be related to a primary diagnosis of PTSD. This study presents the poor sleep quality of the combat veterans based on the examination of a current research. The purpose of this study is to present some implications for future research on this current topic which covers the role of the dual diagnosis on the poor sleep quality following a combat experience. First, it examines the results on the intensification of poor sleep quality with a secondary diagnosis of the combat veterans together with PTSD. This secondary diagnosis might be bipolar disorder, major depression and schizophrenia spectrum disorders and so forth. Secondly, it explains some of the limitations of the present study. Finally, it suggests beneficial future researches on the current topic. It has been suggested that structured interviews might provide more efficiency for the evaluation of the sleep quality of the combat veterans and might compensate for the drawbacks of the self-reported scales. Furthermore, the sleep parameters can be obtained from actigraphy and polysomnography studies. The imagery rehearsal therapy (IRT) and exposure, relaxation and rescripting therapy (ERRT) can also be conducted for reducing the nightmares. In addition, the combat exposure scale (CES) might be conducted for assessing the stressors induced by the wartime experiences. Consequently, it would be helpful to focus on these interventions in the future researches for the PTSD-diagnosed veterans who have gone through an armed-conflict experience.

**Keywords:** sleep quality; veterans; combat; secondary diagnosis.

**VERSATILE REFLECTIONS OF AN INTELLECTUAL IDENTITY: ALIYA IZZETBEGOVIC**

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**ABSTRACT**

Aliya İzzetbegovic, who found himself as a pioneer and leader to his nation in the middle of the ethnic genocide that started in the century he lived in, took his place in history as the most perfect reflection of intellectual accumulation. Aliya, which was the center of independence and resistance, was seen as the third way for Bosnia and Herzegovina and gave perhaps the most perfect struggle of the recent era under its shadow. Despite the silence of most of the world, deaf and dumb, Aliya is one of the only personalities who have proven that she has the power to write history with his determination and leader identity, not only with his thoughts but also with his actions. At certain times of his life, he stood against the fascist ideology, one of the dominant ideologies of the century, and then the communist regime practices and declared his line with definite limits. In this sense, he has succeeded in leaving an independent homeland to his nation despite all the difficulties and obstacles he has experienced since his youth. Aliya, who became famous as the Wise King around the world, resisted the massacres with the support of his people and played the biggest role in independence. In general, until the last moment of his life, Aliya endeavored to leave behind a state recognized in the international political arena. Despite the brutal murder of thousands of elderly, women and children in 1992, Bosnia and Herzegovina gained its freedom under the leadership of Aliya, who devoted his life to his homeland and ideals. Aliya, who passed away as a person who knew the East and the West very well, has both shed light and taught us a lesson with his struggle, ideas and messages that she put into his 78-year life. In this study, today's multifaceted reflections of Aliya Izzetbagovic's intellectual identity will be discussed.

**Keywords:** Aliya İzzetbegovic, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Struggle, Wise.

## ENTELEKTÜEL BİR KİMLİĞİN ÇOK YÖNLÜ YANSIMALARI: ALİYA İZZETBEGOVIÇ

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### ÖZET

Yaşadığı yüzyılda başlatılan etnik soykırımın tam ortasında kendini milletine bir öncü ve önder olarak bulan Aliya İzzetbegoviç, entelektüel birikimin en mükemmel yansıması olarak tarihteki yerini almıştır. Bağımsızlık ve direnişin merkezi konumunda olan Aliya, Bosnalılar Bosna Hersek için üçüncü yol olarak görülmüş ve belki de yakın çağın en mükemmel mücadelesini onun gölgesinde vermiştir. Dünyanın büyük bölümünün sessizliğe bürünüp kör sağır ve dilsiz kesilmesine rağmen Aliya kararlılığı ve lider kimliği ile tarih yazabilecek kudrete sahip olduğunu sadece düşünceleriyle değil eylemleriyle de ispatlamış yegâne kişiliklerden biridir. Hayatının belli zamanlarında yüzyılın hâkim ideolojilerinden faşist ideolojiye ve sonrasında komünist rejim uygulamalarına karşı durarak çizgisini kesin sınırlarla deklare etmiştir. Bu anlamda gençliğinden beri yaşadığı tüm zorluklara ve engellenmelere rağmen ulusuna bağımsız bir vatan bırakmayı başarmıştır. Dünya genelinde Bilge Kral olarak ün yapan Aliya, halkının desteğini alarak katliamlara direnmiş ve bağımsızlıkta en büyük rolü oynamıştır. Genel olarak bakıldığında Aliya hayatının son anına kadar ardında uluslararası siyasi arenada tanınan bir devlet bırakmak için gayret göstermiştir. Bosna Hersek 1992 yılında binlerce yaşlı, kadın ve çocuğun acımasızca katledilmesine rağmen hayatını vatanına ve ideallerine adayan Aliya öncülüğünde özgürlüğüne kavuşmuştur. Doğu'yu Batı'yı çok iyi tanıyan biri olarak hayata gözlerini yuman Aliya, 78 yıllık ömrüne sığdırdığı mücadelesi, fikirleri ve mesajlarıyla bugünüme hem ışık tutmuş hem de ders vermiştir. Bu çalışmada Aliya İzzetbagoviç'in entelektüel kimliğinin günümüzdeki çok yönlü yansımaları ele alınacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Aliya İzzetbegoviç, Bosna Hersek, Mücadele, Bilge.



**DECISION-MAKING IN THE FIGHT AGAINST COVID-19: AN EVALUATION WITH A  
FOCUS ON POLITICAL LEADERS**

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**ABSTRACT**

Every country is making an intense effort to get through the process with the least damage. The whole world has been going through a very tough health test for about 1.5 years. The Covid-19 epidemic still exists as a source of great danger. This epidemic affects many social, social, economic, diplomatic, etc. issues on a national and global scale. It is a fact that the Covid-19 process has been one of the most important crisis topics for every country. Especially the attitudes of political leaders are among the determining factors in coping with crises. It would be useful to analyze some of the decisions taken by political leaders in the first and most difficult period of the Covid-19 epidemic. While some of the leaders used the epidemic and its effects to increase the diplomatic effects of their countries in their favor, some of them changed their minds frequently and the fight against the epidemic left their citizens in dilemma, while some leaders made decisions that prioritized the health of their citizens for the benefit of the country. As a result, the Covid-19 crisis has been a time when political leaders came to the fore. In this study, it was tried to analyze the global mask supply shortage experienced in the early period of the epidemic and what kind of decisions a few selected political leaders took to solve this problem, and logical and explanatory answers were sought to the question under which conditions the leaders made their decisions. As a result, it has been observed that there are some important factors affecting the decisions taken by the leaders and the decisions made by the leaders during the crisis coincide with their general leadership characteristics.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, Political Leaders, Decision Analysis.

**GIANT BENIGN LEIOMYOMA IN PREMENAUPOSAL WOMAN**

**Özlem Kayacık Günday**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Uterine leiomyomas are the most common gynecological tumors and approximately 70% of woman will develop uterine leiomyoma by the age of 50. Fibroids originate from the smooth muscle cells of the uterine wall and are usually benign tumors. The exact etiology of fibroids is still unknown but is thought to be related to the role of estradiol and growth factors. They range in size from microscopic to giant and may be submucosal, intramural, or subserous localized. Because very large uterine fibroids are extremely rare, large pelvic tumors reaching the upper abdomen can sometimes be confusing and frightening for physicians. In fact, benign and borderline character is more common for large abdominopelvic masses, but the presence of ascites and a height of CA 125 may be indicative of malignancy in large gynecological tumors. However, sarcomas with malignant uterine tumors (leiomyosarcomas and endometrial stromal tumors) and carcinosarcomas (malignant mixed mullerian tumors) are rare and clinically aggressive. They grow rapidly, lymphatic or hematological spread occurs early, and the prognosis is generally poor. In this article, we present a case of giant uterine leiomyoma with suspected preoperative malignancy. This case illustrates the importance of multidisciplinary care and the need for careful perioperative and postoperative care in the management of complicated surgical patients.

**Case Report:** A 48-year-old, premenopausal, multiparous female patient, who had a history of fibroids but did not seek medical help due to fear of surgery, applied to the gynecology outpatient clinic with complaints of increased abdominal swelling, excessive growth in the abdomen, fatigue, weight gain and pain in the groin for the last 3 months. there was a pregnant appearance. Physical examination revealed an abdomino-pelvic mass located 3 cm below the xiphoid process and filling the entire abdominal cavity. Pelvic ultrasonography (USG) showed a giant pelvic mass originating from the uterus, extending to the sub-liver and containing multiple fibroids, the largest of which was 15 cm. The ovaries could not be observed clearly. The ovaries were normal in the evaluation by transvaginal USG. In the evaluation of pelvic magnetic resonance imaging, the uterus was 90x250x180 mm, in contact with the lower contour of the liver, and multiple degenerated myomas, the largest of which was 120 mm in diameter, were observed. The ovaries were normal. Liver, gallbladder and renal sites are normal and lymphadenopathy was not observed. In laboratory tests, complete blood count, liver function tests, coagulation parameters, urea, creatinine, LDH and serum electrolytes were within normal limits. The patient's tumor markers (CEA, Ca 125, alpha-fetoprotein) were normal. Endometrial sampling and Pap smear were normal, HPV test was negative. Since the previous radiological examination reports of the patient could not be obtained, gynecology-oncology was consulted only considering the possibility of leiomyosarcoma due to the rapidly increasing abdominal distension in the patient's history. Frozen examination was not recommended for the patient, since the pelvic mass originated from the uterus and the ovaries were normal on imaging. Due to a giant pelvic mass, the abdomen was entered with a median incision above the umbilicus. A giant mass, partially mobile and soft on palpation, originating from the uterus, extending up to 3 cm below the xiphoid was observed. Due to 3-4 medium-hard fibroids extending from the anterior isthmus of the uterus to the cervix, the vesicocervical area in the anterior and the rectovaginal area in the posterior was completely obliterated, and tight adhesions were observed between the sigmoid and the uterus at the posterior, and between the left tuboovarian complex and the peritoneum and small intestine. Peroperative, general surgery team was invited to the operation and adhesions were removed with sharp and blunt dissection. Bilateral ureters were made visible by ureterolysis. Minimal hydronephrosis was observed in the right ureter. The urology team was invited to confirm that the bilateral ureters were intact and controlled. Bilateral ovaries and other intra-abdominal organs were normal. The giant mass originating from the uterus was totally excised, and the abdomen was closed by

completing total abdominal hysterectomy and bilateral salpingoophorectomy. The removed mass was 11 kg. A pelvic drain was placed and the operation was completed. The drain was removed on the second postoperative day. However, the patient developed an ileus picture without postoperative gas-stool output, and oral intake was stopped. The abdomen was distant. General surgery was consulted. Postoperative computed tomography was taken, no problem was observed. The patient, whose symptoms regressed with medical treatment and who had flatulence and stool drainage, was discharged 7 days after the operation without any complications. Pathology result: no evidence of benign leiomyoma, nuclear atypia or malignancy.

**Conclusion:** In conclusion, surgical excision of large fibroids is technically difficult and carries a high risk of morbidity and mortality, given the risks of massive bleeding and postoperative complications. Our case demonstrates the importance of multidisciplinary care in the management of complex surgical patients and comprehensive preoperative evaluation, optimal intraoperative demonstrates the need for cooperative management and careful postoperative care.

**Keywords:** Uterine giant myoma, leiomyoma, myoma, fibroid, tumor

**SELECTION OF SOME EXTERNAL SOURCED BARLEY GENOTYPES IN DIYARBAKIR  
CONDITIONS BY BILOT TECHNIQUE**

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**ABSTRACT**

This research was carried out in Diyarbakir conditions in 2013-2014 growing season, by comparing 24 advanced lines, 5 foreign registered and 1 domestically registered new standard barley varieties to determine high performance lines according to the standards. The research experiment was created according to the Random Blocks Trial design and the characteristics of the genotypes such as earing time, plant height, hectoliter weight, thousand-grain weight, protein content, seed moisture ratio and grain yield were investigated. The data obtained from the study were subjected to analysis of variance, and the difference between lines/varieties was found to be significant ( $p<0.01$ ;  $p<0.05$ ) in terms of some characteristics and insignificant in terms of some characteristics. According to the results of the research, the earing time of the genotypes is 102 - 112 days, the plant height is 85-105 cm, the weight of hectoliter is 56.7-71 kg / hl, the weight of a thousand grains is 25.8-39.0 g, the protein ratio is 15.1-18.7%, the grain moisture 7.7-8.1% It varied between 526.35-919.1 kg/da. In terms of the characteristics examined in the research, many lines used in the research showed higher performance than the varieties used as standard in the experiment. In addition, superior genotypes were determined by considering all characters together with GT biplot technique. In GT biplot technique, PC1 constituted 31.41% of variation, PC2 constituted 22.37% of variation and 52.78% of variation in total. The low variation was due to the high variation of genotypes according to the parameters examined. It has been concluded that if the number of lines used in the study is high, a visually accurate selection can be made with the GT biplot technique. According to the results obtained by the biplot analysis technique, lines 1, 2 and 6 were taken to an advanced generation to be used in yield trials in Diyarbakir conditions. He confirmed that the biplot analysis technique can facilitate the work of breeders in selection.

**Keywords:** Available, Trait, Genotype, Bi-plot

**DIŞ KAYNAKLI BAZI ARPA GENOTİPLERİNİN DİYARBAKIR ŞARTLARINDA BİPLOT  
TEKNIĞİ İLE SELEKSİYONU**

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**ÖZET**

Bu araştırma, Diyarbakır şartlarında 2013-2014 yetiştirme sezonunda 24 adet ileri kademedeki hat, 5 adet yurt dışı tescilli ve 1 adet yurt içinde tescilli yeni standart arpa çeşitleri ile kıyaslanarak standartlara göre yüksek performans gösteren hatlar belirlenmek üzere yürütülmüştür. Araştırma denemesi, Tesadüf Blokları Deneme desenine göre oluşturulmuş ve genotiplerin başaklanma süresi, bitki boyu, hektolitreye ağırlığı, bin tane ağırlığı, protein oranı, tohum nem oranı ve tane verimi gibi özellikleri incelenmiştir. Çalışmadan elde edilen veriler varyans analizine tabii tutulmuş olup, bazı özellikler bakımından hat/çeşitler arasındaki fark önemli ( $p<0.01$ ;  $p<0.05$ ) önemli bazı özellikler bakımından ise önemsiz bulunmuştur. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre genotiplerin başaklanma süreleri 102 – 112 gün, bitki boyu 85-105 cm, hektolitreye ağırlığı 56.7-71 kg/hl, bin tane ağırlığı 25.8-39.0 g, protein oranı % 15.1-18.7, tane rutubeti % 7.7-8.1 tane verimi 526.35-919.1 kg/da arasında değişmiştir. Araştırmada incelenen özellikler bakımından araştırmada kullanılan birçok hat denemede standart olarak kullanılan çeşitlere göre yüksek performans sergilemiştir. Ayrıca GT biplot tekniği ile tüm karakterler birlikte ele alınarak üstün genotipler belirlenmiştir. GT biplot tekniğinde PC1 varyasyonun %31.41, PC2 ise %22.37 ve toplamda varyasyonun % 52.78'ini oluşturmuştur. Varyasyonun düşük olması genotiplerin incelenen parametrelere göre yüksek oranda farklılık göstermesinden kaynaklanmıştır. Çalışmada kullanılan hat sayısının fazla olması durumunda GT biplot tekniği ile görsel olarak isabetli bir seleksiyon yapılabileceği sonucuna varılmıştır. Biplot analiz tekniği ile elde edilen sonuçlara göre 1, 2 ve 6 nolu hatlar Diyarbakır şartlarında verim denemelerinde kullanılmak üzere bir ileri generasyona alınmıştır. Biplot analiz tekniğinin seleksiyonda ıslahçıların işini kolaylaştırabileceğini teyit etmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Uyum, özellik, Genotip, Biplot

**USING AUGMENTED AND BILOT ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES IN THE SELECTION OF  
TRITICALE LINES**

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**ABSTRACT**

This study was carried out in Diyarbakır conditions in 2011-2012 growing season, by comparing 40 advanced lines with 5 standard triticale cultivars to determine high performance lines according to the standards. The research experiment was created according to the augmented trial design and the heading time, grain yield and thousand grain weight of the genotypes were examined. The data obtained from the study were analyzed according to the augmented trial design and biplot technique, and the data were interpreted. According to the results of variance analysis, the difference between the lines/varieties in terms of grain yield and thousand-grain weight was significant ( $p<0.05$ ), and the difference between lines/varieties was insignificant in terms of earing time. According to the results of the research, the earing times of the genotypes ranged from 114.1-123.1 days, the grain yield was between 5263-9191 kg/ha, and the thousand grain weight was between 27.0-43.7 g. In terms of the characteristics examined in the research, many lines used in the research were superior to the varieties used as standard in the experiment. In addition, superior genotypes were determined by considering all characters together with GT biplot technique. In GT biplot technique, PC1 constituted 56.24% of variation, PC2 constituted 23.83% and 80.07% of variation in total. It has been concluded that in cases where the number of lines used in the study is high, the amount of seeds belonging to these lines is low and the study area is narrow, the Augmented trial design can be carried out successfully and a visually accurate selection can be made with the GT biplot technique. According to the results obtained by the augmented and biplot analysis techniques, 20 lines were selected from one location representing the three sub-regions of the Southeastern Anatolia Region and were taken into an advanced generation to be used in Regional Yield Trials in 3 different provinces (Diyarbakır, Adıyaman, Mardin). It has been demonstrated once again with this study that Augmented and Biplot analysis techniques facilitate the work of breeders in selection.

**Keywords:** Breeding, Adaptation, Genotype, Bi-plot.

**AUGMENTED VE BİPLOT ANALİZ TEKNİKLERİNİN TRİTİKALE HATLARININ  
SELEKSİYONUNDA KULLANILMASI**

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**ÖZET**

Bu çalışma, Diyarbakır şartlarında 2011-2012 yetiştirme sezonunda 40 adet ileri kademedeki hat, 5 adet standart tritikale çeşidi ile kıyaslanarak standartlara göre yüksek performans gösteren hatlar belirlenmek için yürütülmüştür. Araştırma denemesi, augmented deneme desenine göre oluşturulmuş ve genotiplerin başaklanma süresi, tane verimi ve bin tane ağırlığı incelenmiştir. Çalışmadan elde edilen veriler augmented deneme desenine ve biplot tekniğine göre analiz edilmiş ve veriler yorumlanmıştır. Varyans analiz sonuçlarına göre, tane verimi ve bin tane ağırlığı bakımından hat/çeşitler arasındaki fark önemli ( $p<0.05$ ), başaklanma süresi bakımından ise hat/çeşitler arasındaki fark önemsiz olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre genotiplerin başaklanma süreleri 114.1- 123.1 gün, tane verimi 526.35-919.1 kg/da, bin tane ağırlığı 27.0-43.7 g arasında değişmiştir. Araştırmada incelenen özellikler bakımından araştırmada kullanılan birçok hat denemede standart olarak kullanılan çeşitlere üstünlük sağlamıştır. Ayrıca GT biplot tekniği ile tüm karakterler birlikte ele alınarak üstün genotipler belirlenmiştir. GT biplot tekniğinde PC1 varyasyonun %56.24, PC2 ise %23.83 ve toplamda varyasyonun % 80.07'sini oluşturmuştur. Çalışmada kullanılan hat sayısının fazla olması bu hatlara ait tohum miktarının az olması ve çalışma alanının dar olması durumlarında Augmented deneme deseninin başarılı bir şekilde yürütülebileceği ve GT biplot tekniği ile görsel olarak isabetli bir seleksiyon yapılabileceği sonucuna varılmıştır. Augmented ve biplot analiz teknikleri ile elde edilen sonuçlara göre 20 adet hat Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesininin üç alt bölgesini temsilen birer lokasyon seçilerek 3 farklı ilde (Diyarbakır, Adıyaman, Mardin) Bölge Verim Denemelerinde kullanılmak üzere bir ileri generasyona alınmıştır. Augmented ve Biplot analiz tekniklerinin seleksiyonda ıslahçıların işini kolaylaştırdığı bu çalışma ile ortaya bir kez daha ortaya konulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Islah, Uyum, Genotip, Biplot



**OBSTACLE-FREE EXAM APPLICATION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF DISABLED  
INDIVIDUALS**

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**ABSTRACT**

The aim of the research is to evaluate the adaptations made for disabled individuals in the exams conducted by the Measurement, Selection and Placement Center. Purposeful sampling was used in the research and it was conducted with nineteen disabled individuals who took the Higher Education Institutions Exam and had different disability characteristics. The data of the qualitative study were collected with a semi-structured opinion form and analyzed with descriptive analysis. The problems that arise as a result of the research are: (1) the document load that arises due to the request for a report every year, (2) the application guide has no alternatives according to disability groups, (3) the level of knowledge of the authorities and institution representatives is low, (4) the physical facilities and the number of auxiliary personnel are insufficient, (5) the assistant personnel are inexperienced and ignorant about disability and their areas of expertise not placed accordingly. At the end of the research, suggestions as a solution to these problems are as follows: (1) implementation of alternative application calendars and deadlines during the application, (2) training of application officials, (3) increasing social awareness, (4) increasing the number of personnel, (5) assigning experienced personnel or Conducting the relevant trainings in the exam, (6) leaving additional time to the initiative of the examiners when necessary, and (7) using the developing technologies in the exams.

**ENGELLİ BİREYLERİN PERSPEKTİFİNDEN ENGELSİZ SINAV UYGULAMASI**

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**ÖZET**

Yapılan araştırma Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi tarafından gerçekleştirilen sınavlarda engelli bireyler için yapılan uyarlamaların, sınavlara katılan engelli adaylar tarafından değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Yapılan araştırmada amaçlı örneklem kullanılmış ve Yükseköğretim Kurumları Sınavına katılan ve farklı engel özelliklerine sahip on dokuz engelli birey ile yürütülmüştür. Nitel olarak yürütülen çalışmanın verileri yarı yapılandırılmış görüşe formu ile toplanmış ve betimsel analiz ile çözümlenmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda ortaya çıkan sorunlar, (1) her yıl rapor istemi nedeni ile ortaya çıkan evrak yükü, (2) başvuru kılavuzunun engel gruplarına göre alternatiflerinin bulunmaması, (3) yetkililerin ve kurum temsilcilerinin bilgi düzeylerinin düşük olması, (4) fiziki imkânların ve yardımcı personel sayısının yetersiz olması, (5) yardımcı personellerin tecrübesiz ve engellilik ile ilgili bilgisiz olmaları ve uzmanlık alanlarına göre yerleştirilmemiş olması şeklindedir. Araştırma sonunda bu sorunlara çözüm olarak (1) başvuru sırasında alternatif başvuru takvimi ve sürelerin uygulanması, (2) başvuru yetkililerinin eğitimden geçmesi, (3) toplumsal farkındalığın artırılması, (4) personel sayısının artırılması, (5) tecrübeli personellerin görevlendirilmesi ya da ilgili eğitimlerin yapılması, (6) ek sürelerin gerekli olduğu durumlarda sınav sorumlularının inisiyatifine bırakılması, ve (7) gelişen teknolojilerin sınavlarda kullanılması önerilmiştir.

**FREE TIME ACTIVITIES PLANNED BY PARENTS AND SUPPORT RESOURCES OF  
ACTIVITIES**

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**ABSTRACT**

The way they spend their free time affects the development and life of individuals positively or negatively. In this context, the importance of leisure time activities that families choose for their children is increasing day by day. Therefore, this research was conducted to determine the sources of support that parents use and need when planning leisure activities for their children. In the study, the participants were selected by purposeful sampling and it was conducted with 10 parents who have children in primary school age. Study data were collected with a semi-structured interview form and these data were analyzed descriptively. When the results of the research are examined in general, it has been revealed that the free time activities of the parents are beneficial for the students and the efficient use of the free time supports the development of the children and improves their self-confidence. In addition, parents stated that they paid attention to the activities that their children like to do, their academic achievements, general abilities and economic factors while planning their free time activities. They stated that while determining the free time activities of the parents, the children benefited from their friends, counselors, family members and social media. It has also emerged that parents need the support of guidance teachers, classroom teachers and policy makers when planning their leisure time activities.

**EBEVEYNLER TARAFINDAN PLANLANAN SERBEST ZAMAN ETKİNLİKLERİ VE  
ETKİNLİKLERİN DESTEK KAYNAKLARI**

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**ÖZET**

Serbest zamanları değerlendirme şekilleri, bireylerin gelişimlerini ve yaşamlarını olumlu ya da olumsuz yönde etki etmektedir. Bu bağlamda ailelerin çocukları için seçtikleri serbest zaman etkinliklerinin önemi her geçen gün artmaktadır. Bu nedenle bu araştırma, ebeveynlerin çocukları için serbest zaman etkinlikleri planlarken kullandıkları ve ihtiyaç duydukları destek kaynaklarını belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Yapılan çalışma için katılımcılar amaçlı örnekleme yolu ile seçilmiş ilkokul çağında çocuğa sahip 10 ebeveyn ile yürütülmüştür. Çalışma verileri yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu ile toplanmış ve bu veriler betimsel olarak analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmanın sonuçlarına genel olarak bakıldığında ebeveynlerin serbest zaman etkinliklerinin öğrenciler için faydalı olduğu ve serbest zamanı verimli kullanmanın, çocukların gelişimini desteklediği ve özgüvenlerini geliştirdiği ortaya çıkmıştır. Ayrıca ebeveynler serbest zaman etkinliklerini planlarken çocuklarının yapmaktan hoşlandığı etkinliklere, akademik başarılarına, genel yeteneklerine ve ekonomik faktörlere dikkat ettiklerini belirtmişlerdir. Ebeveynlerin serbest zaman etkinliklerini belirlerken, çocukların arkadaşlarından, rehber öğretmenlerden, aile fertlerinden ve sosyal medyadan faydalandıklarını dile getirmişlerdir. Ayrıca ebeveynlerin serbest zaman etkinliklerini planlarken rehber öğretmenlerin, sınıf öğretmenlerinin ve politika üreticilerinin desteklerine ihtiyaç duydukları ortaya çıkmıştır.

**INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION AND THE LABOR MARKET: EVIDENCE FROM  
TURKEY**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Since the beginning of the Civil War in Syria, almost seven million people have migrated from Syria to Lebanon, Jordan, and Turkey. According to the current report from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), with over 5 million people displaced, Turkey hosts the largest number of Syrian refugees at 3.3 million (UNHCR, 2017). In addition to the social and political impacts of being a host country, hosting immigrants may have serious economic consequences.

**Purpose:** This study's main objective is estimating the impact of massive inflow of immigrants in the labor market.

**Methodology:** A panel data is employed to estimate the relationship between the number of immigrants per 100,000 people and unemployment rate. The dataset includes information for 81 provinces in Turkey. As a main estimation method, fixed effect approach is used. Then, a random effect model is employed to compare the results.

**Results:** The findings for unemployment rates support that there is statistically significant increase in the unemployment rates by an increase the number of immigrants per 100,000 people. . Additionally, one can see that there is a statistically significant relationship between income inequality and unemployment rates.

**Conclusion:** The findings in the present study supports that oversupply of labor force has an impact on the increase in unemployment rates. On the other hand, number of female immigrants has relatively different impact than number of overall immigrants.

**Limitations:** Firstly, because of the data availability issue, the dataset that used is city level and includes three years. An individual level dataset with more years would be better to perform the analysis. The second limitation is the expected endogeneity issue. To tackle down the endogeneity issue, an instrumental variable approach might be better to perform the fixed effect approach.

**Keywords:** Labor market, refugees, Syria, Turkey, employment, immigration

**EVALUATION OF SME AND EXPORT TARGETED FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL  
SUPPORT PROGRAM APPLICATIONS AND DESIGNS ACCORDING TO PROVINCES  
AND DISTRICTS: TR81 REGION ANALYSIS**

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**ABSTRACT**

After liberal policies started to become widespread in the world, the economic and political importance of international trade increased with the improvement of communication facilities, the diversification of banking products, and the development of logistics facilities. In line with the plans and targets set in this context, some measures are taken within the scope of positive and negative externalities of international trade with financial supports, stimulus, grants and interest-free loan opportunities and similar arguments. Thus, support is provided in areas such as improving the marketing capabilities of enterprises, increasing their competitiveness in the international arena and improving their production capabilities. In support programs, it is seen that SMEs are determined as an intervention area in plans and programs due to their spread over large areas. It is aimed to develop SMEs, increase their competitiveness, support innovation and entrepreneurship, and make them more active in the international market.

In addition to the national targets to strengthen Turkey's position in international trade, regional development studies are also carried out in order to reduce the intra-country development disparities and spread the development to the general public. Development Agencies serving this purpose undertake functions such as determining regional strategies, creating programs and targets, monitoring and evaluating activities. In this context, the Western Black Sea Development Agency, which continues its activities in the TR81 Region, supports projects that are compatible with the result-oriented programming approach and that serve national and regional goals.

Within the scope of SE-GE data discussed in the study, regions and socio-economic differences between regions, the distribution of enterprises that offer investment projects according to their fields of activity and districts, the effect of business characteristics on exports are examined. In addition, country analysis and regional potential are evaluated on the basis of TOBB sector database, product and export. With the results obtained, it is aimed to contribute to the institutions and organizations that provide support to the enterprises in the program design processes. Support programs contribute to the competitiveness of enterprises in international trade with measures aimed at areas such as branding, designing, efficiency in production, quality standardization, training of personnel, and digitalization. It is observed that some of the beneficiary institutions have started exporting or improved their export performance as a result of the renewal of the machinery park obtained as a result of the projects and the use of new technologies in the production processes. In addition, the relationship between the scale of the enterprises and their support status, and between the scale of the enterprises and their export potential has been revealed. For this reason, it is suggested that the supports applied to SMEs should be evaluated separately according to the characteristics of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and designed by considering the differences in terms of the potentials, needs and business objectives of the enterprises. The densities of enterprises that offer projects for investment at provincial and district level, according to NACE Level 2 Activity Divisions, are also discussed in the study. Thus, as a result of provincial and district-based evaluations regarding the regions where activities are concentrated in the TR81 Region, it is evaluated that the financial and technical support program designs can be made in line with regional needs. It is considered that with the support applied based on the need, an increase in the share in international trade, specialization and effective use of natural and human resources can be achieved.

**Keywords:** International Trade, Development Agency, Regional Development, Support Programs, SME's, Export.

**THE FAMILY FACTOR IN FEMALE'S ORDER TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS**

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**ABSTRACT**

Sports, which started in childhood, have an important role in establishing good habits and establishing healthy relationships between individuals and societies. Although the importance of sports for the female is known today, it is seen that the rate of doing sports is low due to different reasons. In this study, it was aimed to examine the effect of the family on the participation of female in physical education and sports in rural areas. For this purpose, the phenomenology design, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the research. The study group of the research consists of the parents of 20 students who continue their education in secondary and high schools in Diyarbakır. According to the results of the research, it was determined that some of the families encouraged sports. While some families are aware of this positive effect, some families are not aware of it and evaluate female's participation in sports activities negatively. Families see women as physically weaker than men. According to the results of the research, families think that their participation in physical education and sports will contribute positively to other lessons. Families think that physical education and sports are not given enough importance in today's education system. In addition, she thinks that the city they live in is also effective in women's participation in sports.

**Keywords:** Physical Education, Sports, Family, Female



**EFFECT OF DIMETHYLOLDIHYDROXYETHYLENEUREA (DMDHEU) CHEMICAL  
USE ON BOARD PROPERTIES IN MEDIUM DENSITY FIBERBOARD (MDF)  
PRODUCTION**

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**ABSTRACT**

In this study, the effect of the use of cross-linking resin chemical in the production of medium density fiberboard (MDF) on the board properties was investigated. Fiberboards have been produced by adding Melamine Urea Formaldehyde resin (1.16 mol, 5% melamine added) and Dimethyloldihydroxyethyleneurea (DMDHEU) chemical in different proportions (0%, 1%, 2.2% and 4%). The water absorption, swelling and mechanical properties (tensile strength, bending strength and modulus of elasticity) of the produced boards were investigated. DMDHEU chemical was applied to the fiber by spraying after the gluing process of the fiber (post-glue). Determination of water absorption rates and thickness swelling of samples was determined according to the EN 317 (1999). The internal bond strength was determined in accordance with EN 319 (1999). The bending strength and modulus of elasticity was determined in accordance with EN 310 (1999). As a result of the study, it was determined that the water absorption and swelling percentage values of the plates produced with the addition of DMDHEU at different rates were decreased. When looking at the mechanical properties of the plates, it was determined that the tensile resistance increased, the bending resistance increased, then decreased and the elasticity module value decreased.

**Keywords:** Medium density fiberboard (MDF), Dimethyloldihydroxyethyleneurea DMDHEU, water repellent, hydrophobicity

**MODIFICATION OF PHENOLIC ACID MICROGEL TO ENHANCE ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY**

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**ABSTRACT**

The main problem of antibiotic resistance occurs with excess and unnecessary use of antibiotics. The antibiotic resistance of bacteria poses a significant threat to public health creating additional treatment costs and loss of labor and additional health problems. Therefore, novel approach with new searches necessary to overcome these problems caused by antibiotic resistance. Phenolic acids such as chlorogenic acid, sinapic acid, rosmarinic acid, isoferulic acid, and coumaric acid are natural compounds widely used in the biomedical field. Rosmarinic acid (ROS) is a phenolic acid found in the Lamiaceae family, especially in rosemary, is an ester of caffeic acid, 3,4-dihydroxyphenyllactic acid. It is a natural molecule with antioxidant, antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory, antiviral, and antibacterial properties. ROS is soluble in water. Here, p(Rosmarinic acid) (p(ROS)) microgels were synthesized via water-in-oil microemulsion systems using trimethyl trimethylolpropane triglycidyl ether (TMP) as a crosslinker. *Acetylcholinesterase* (AChE) (E.C 3.1.1.7) enzyme interactions of ROS and p(ROS) microgels were tested according to Ellman's method. The metal chelating capacity of ROS and p(ROS) microgels were compared. The interactions of ROS-based microgels with blood proteins were investigated and their blood coagulation effects were investigated. In order to improve the antimicrobial of p(ROS) microgels, two modification methods were employed: 1) with polyethyleneimine (PEI), and 2) by in situ Ag nanoparticle preparation within the microgels. Antimicrobial properties of p(ROS) microgels and modified p(ROS) microgels obtained by these methods were tested against *S. aureus* bacteria and *E. coli* by disc diffusion and microdilution methods. The synthesized particles showed significant antimicrobial and antioxidant properties showing significant biomedical application potential in various field of medicine, food and packing industries.

**Keywords:** phenolic acid, AChE interactions, metal chelating capacity, modification, antimicrobial

**ANALYZING THE ROLE OF MYSTIC APPEALS ON DONATION INTENTION**

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**ABSTRACT**

Today, together with the increasing population, the social, economic, and environmental problems that our World is experiencing are increasing and becoming prevalent. Donation by consumers is one of the essential income items of non-profit organizations that fight against these problems. Furthermore, the increase of these problems creates pressure on businesses, and businesses react to these pressures by organizing donation campaigns within social marketing. Several different methods are being used for delivering these campaigns to consumers, which are analyzed empirically in consumer behavior literature. In this study, the effect of mystically designed appeals on donation intention, which can be accepted as one of these methods, was analyzed. It is already known that mystic visuals create positive effects in designing in environment and architecture. Inspired by this fact, a pilot study was carried out in which the effect of mystical-themed appeals on donation intention was analyzed experimentally. Analysis of the study revealed the negative effect of mystical appeals on donation intention. The research process is still ongoing, and it is planned to test mystical appeals on several different campaigns and larger samples.

**Keywords:** mystic appeals, donation appeals, mysticism, social marketing, donation intention, ads

**EXAMINATION OF CORPORATE RISK MANAGEMENT FROM THE INVESTOR  
PERSPECTIVE: A RESEARCH ON BIG TECH COMPANIES IN TURKEY**

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**ABSTRACT**

The main purpose of the risk management process in companies is to identify the existing or potential risks that the organization may encounter to evaluate the risks by comparing the risk analysis results with the determined risk criteria and to treat these risks with risk processing options. However, this purpose is not enough for companies to survive in today's competitive environment because fluctuation, variability and complexity in environmental conditions have increased even more and the number of risks that cannot be treated is very high. Corporate risk management, which deals with the financial, operational, and strategic risks of companies holistically, comes to the fore here and it foresees that companies consider these risks as opportunities at the same time. On the other hand, corporate risk management is an internal process and how investors perceive it in a company is also a critical issue for financial markets, especially in publicly traded companies. In this context, the aim of this study is to evaluate corporate risk management practices in companies from the perspective of investors.

The scope of the research consists of big technology companies whose stocks are traded in Borsa Istanbul. In the selection of the sample, criteria such as market capitalization, being included in the technology index, the innovation capability of the company, being traded for more than a certain year, and the preference of both individual and institutional investors were taken into consideration. Quantitative research technique was used as the basis in the research where mainly Ordinary Least Squares Regression (OLS) was preferred. All the information required to create the data set were collected from publicly available sources, taking into account the "investor perspective". This "perspective" was taken into consideration while establishing the empirical models, focusing on the "investor" perception in corporate risk management, variables such as operational profitability, liquidity risk, leverage risk and financial debt risk were used.

In the research, it was observed that all the companies examined fulfilled the corporate governance requirements, especially after the regulations in 2012. Consequently, companies formed risk committees and implemented corporate risk management. Nonetheless, investors are not familiar with the internal processes of the firm. For this reason, risks and their effects on the market value are presented from the perspective of the investors. In the research, it was determined that ROE, which is an indicator of operational efficiency, affects the market value. It was found that the decrease in liquidity risk did not reflect positively on the market value. Another important finding is that the company's efforts to increase profitability by using leverage have a negative effect on market capitalization. It was found that the financial debts of big tech firms were not statistically significant with the firm value. During the Covid 19 pandemic, investors' interests in technology companies around the world has increased. The research presents important findings to future researchers in terms of revealing the parameters that investors focus on while evaluating corporate risk management in companies.

**Keywords:** Corporate risk management, Investors, Liquidity risk, Financial markets, Technology companies.

**THE EFFECT OF EXERCISE ON PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME: SYSTEMATIC  
REVIEW**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Objective:** The study was done to review the interventional studies in the literature examining the effect of exercise on the symptoms of Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS) between January 2015-June 2021 and to examine the data received from the studies systematically.

**Background:** PMS is an important health problem experienced by many women, manifesting itself with various physical, behavioral and psychological symptoms, starting shortly before menstruation and generally ending with menstruation. Treatment in PMS, the symptoms can be reduced or even completely healed with lifestyle changes. Exercise, one of the lifestyle changes, has gained importance in terms of PMS symptoms in recent years. Although the effect of various exercises on reducing PMS symptoms is examined, it is thought more research needs to be done.

**Method:** Seven databases, including MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, were systematically searched for the study. In the research, 10 publications were evaluated within the scope of the study. Scanning, data extraction and quality evaluation of the studies were carried out independently by both authors.

**Result:** When the studies included in the study were investigated, it was seen the effectiveness of exercises such as aerobics, yoga, swimming and pilates on PMS symptoms were examined. Studies showed exercise types had a curative effect on PMS symptoms. In addition, studies indicated that exercise had more curative effects on the physical symptoms of PMS.

**Conclusion and Suggestions:** In the literature, it was seen it was yoga and aerobic exercise effectiveness of which was investigated in the most number of exercise types on PMS symptoms. Additionally, exercises such as pilates and swimming were found in few studies. The number of studies measuring the effect of exercises such as Pilates and swimming on PMS should be increased. In addition, the importance and healing effect of exercise for a high prevalence health problem such as PMS should be explained to women by health professionals, and women with PMS should be encouraged to exercise.

**Keywords:** Premenstrual Syndrome, Exercise, Premenstrual Tension

**PREMENSTRUEL SENDROMDA EGZERSİZİN ETKİSİ: SİSTEMATİK DERLEME**

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**ÖZET**

**Amaç:** Çalışma, literatürdeki Premenstrüel Sendrom (PMS) belirtilerinde egzersizin etkisini inceleyen girişimsel araştırmaların Ocak 2015-Haziran 2021 tarihleri arasında gözden geçirilmesi ve araştırmalardan elde edilen verilerin sistematik olarak incelenmesi amacıyla gerçekleştirildi.

**Giriş:** PMS çeşitli fiziksel, davranışsal, psikolojik belirtilerle kendini gösteren menstruasyondan kısa süre önce başlayıp menstruasyonla birlikte genellikle son bulan birçok kadının yaşadığı önemli bir sağlık sorunudur. PMS tedavisinde yaşam şekli değişiklikleri ile belirtiler azaltılabilmekte hatta tamamen iyileşmektedir. Yaşam şekli değişikliklerinden biri olan egzersiz son yıllarda PMS belirtileri açısından önem kazanmıştır. Bununla ilgili çeşitli egzersizlerin PMS belirtilerini azaltmadaki etkisine bakılsa da daha fazla araştırmanın yapılması gerektiği düşünülmektedir.

**Yöntem:** Çalışma için MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) veri tabanlarını da içeren 7 veri tabanında sistematik olarak tarama yapıldı. Araştırmada 10 adet yayın çalışma kapsamında değerlendirildi. Araştırmaların tarama, veri çekme ve kalite değerlendirilmesi her iki yazar tarafından birbirinden bağımsız yapıldı.

**Bulgular:** Çalışma kapsamına dahil edilen araştırmalar incelendiğinde PMS belirtileri üzerinde aerobik, yoga, yüzme, pilates gibi egzersizlerinin etkinliğine bakıldığı görülmüştür. Araştırmalarda egzersiz türlerinin PMS belirtileri üzerinde iyileştirici etkisinin olduğu görüldü. Bunun yanı sıra yapılan araştırmalarda egzersizin PMS'nin fiziksel belirtileri üzerinde daha fazla iyileştirici etkisinin olduğu görülmüştür.

**Sonuç ve Öneriler:** Literatürde egzersiz türlerinden PMS belirtileri üzerinde en fazla sayıda etkinliği araştırılan egzersiz türünün yoga ve aerobik olduğu görülmüştür. Bununla birlikte az sayıda araştırmada pilates, yüzme gibi egzersizlere de rastlanmıştır. Pilates, yüzme gibi egzersizlerin PMS üzerinde etkisini ölçen çalışma sayısı artırılmalıdır. Ayrıca PMS gibi prevelansı yüksek bir sağlık sorunu için egzersizin önemi ve iyileştirici etkisi kadınlara sağlık profesyonelleri tarafından anlatılarak farkındalık oluşması sağlanmalı ve PMS'li kadınlar egzersiz konusunda teşvik edilmelidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Premenstrüel Sendrom, Egzersiz, Premenstrüel Gerginlik

**INVESTIGATION OF INTERVENTIONAL STUDIES ON BREASTFEEDING AND BREAST MILK IN TURKEY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Breastfeeding is an important factor directly affects infant health. Breastfeeding rates worldwide are still not recommended level. Increasing breastfeeding rates in developed and developing countries is a global goal. On the other hand, breastfeeding problems are common in Turkey. Many women in Turkey do not breastfeed their babies within first hour or start solid food early.

**Objective:** Study was done to investigate the interventional studies on breastfeeding and breast milk carried out in Turkey between January 2011- June 2021 and to examine the data collected from studies systematically.

**Methods:** Systematic literature review was conducted using Medline, PubMed, Ulakbim, Google Academy and Cochrane Library. The studies reviewed are mostly limited to training given during pregnancy and conducted by health professionals. They included interventional studies reported breastfeeding problems but not duration or effectiveness of breastfeeding. In current research, 22 publications were evaluated within the scope of study. Scanning, data extraction and quality evaluation of studies were carried out independently by both of authors.

**Results:** Breastfeeding problems were observed in women who underwent cesarean section, instrumental delivery and episiotomy in most of the studies. Promising results were received in reducing the level of pain in women who underwent noninvasive methods for breastfeeding problems. The training given in the antenatal period had a positive effect on breastfeeding success and adequacy. Studies indicated that structured training given to women who had breast-feeding and nipple problems during pregnancy reduced breastfeeding problems. Positive outcomes such as positive breastfeeding experiences, postpartum adjustment and increased maternal satisfaction were identified in women whose breastfeeding problems were solved.

**Conclusion:** In results, it was seen that breastfeeding problems were an important problem in Turkey as well as all over the world. It was revealed breastfeeding problems in Turkey were preventable problems with alternative education practices and emotional support in antenatal period.

**Keywords:** Breast milk; breastfeeding; midwifery; nursing.



**TÜRKİYE'DEKİ EMZİRME VE ANNE SÜTÜ HAKKINDAKİ GİRİŞİMSSEL  
ARAŞTIRMALARIN İNCELENMESİ: SİSTEMATİK DERLEME**

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**ÖZET**

**Giriş:** Yeterli emzirme bebek sağlığını doğrudan etkileyen önemli bir faktördür. Dünya genelinde emzirme oranları hala önerilen düzeyde değildir. Gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan ülkelerde emzirme oranlarının artırılması küresel bir hedeftir. Öte yandan Türkiye’de emzirme sorunları yaygındır. Türkiye’de çok sayıda kadın ilk bir saat içinde bebeklerini emzirmemektedir ya da ek gıdaya erken başlamaktadırlar.

**Amaç:** Çalışma Türkiye’de emzirme ve anne sütüne ilişkin gerçekleştirilen girişimsel araştırmaların Ocak 2011- Haziran 2021 tarihleri arasında gözden geçirilmesi ve çalışmalardan elde edilen verilerin sistematik olarak incelenmesi amacıyla gerçekleştirildi.

**Yöntem:** Medline, PubMed, Ulakbim, Google Akademi ve Cochrane Library kullanılarak sistematik bir literatür taraması yapıldı. İrdelenen araştırmalar, çoğunlukla gebelikte verilen ve sağlık profesyonelleri tarafından yürütülen eğitimle sınırlıdır. İrdelenen çalışmalara emzirme süresini ya da etkinliği ile değil emzirme sorunlarını da bildiren girişimsel çalışmalar dahil edildi. Araştırmada 22 adet yayın çalışma kapsamında değerlendirildi. Araştırmaların tarama, veri çekme ve kalite değerlendirilmesi her iki yazar tarafından birbirinden bağımsız yapıldı.

**Bulgular:** Araştırmaların genelinde sezaryen, enstümental doğum ve epizyotomi uygulanan kadınlarda emzirme sorunları görüldü. Emzirme sorunlarında noninvazif yöntemler uygulanan kadınlarda hissedilen ağrı düzeyinin azaltılmasında umut verici sonuçlar elde edilmiştir. Antenatal dönemde verilen eğitimlerin emzirme başarısı ve yeterliliğini olumlu etkilemiştir. Araştırmalarda, gebelikte emzirme ve meme ucu sorunları yaşayan kadınlara verilen yapılandırılmış eğitimlerin emzirme sorunlarını azalttığı görüldü. Ayrıca, emzirme problemleri çözülen kadınlarda olumlu emzirme deneyimlerinin, doğum sonrası uyum ve anne memnuniyetin artması gibi olumlu sonuçlar belirlendi.

**Sonuç:** Sonuçlarda, emzirme sorunlarının tüm dünyada olduğu kadar Türkiye’de de önemli bir sorun olduğu görüldü. Türkiye’de emzirme sorunları antenatal dönemde alternatif eğitim uygulamaları ve emosyonel destekle önlenabilir bir sorun olduğu ortaya çıktı.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Anne sütü; emzirme; ebelik; hemşirelik

**DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AND ITS CAUSES**

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**ABSTRACT**

Behavior is a system of external reactions, and it is possible as a result of certain influences. Deviant behavior is a form of behavior of an individual and a group that does not comply with the norms of the social environment, manifests itself in a disorder and is far from the standards. It is associated with a lack of socialization in human. This disease, which is specific to a group of people, creates certain difficulties such as biological decline, lack of understanding and observance of social rules. There are 5 types of deviant behavior (delinquent, addictive, pathocharacteristic, psychopathological, hyperbaric base) and three main biological explanations are given. E. Durkheim considered contradictory norms and values in real life as "anomie of society" and preferred the role of social factors in education. According to him, as a result of disruption of the organization, values either do not exist or deny themselves. According to T.Parsons, anomie has a negative impact on disintegration and psychological health in most social institutions. E.Fromm believes that in anomie, the individual loses loyalty and belonging to society, a sense of sameness with the group and himself, feels loneliness and alienation, is being isolated in the economy, political and moral norms. In psychology, there are two types of such kind of behavior. Sometimes behavioral delays could have positive character. Such behavior encourages the individual to achieve good results in activity (heroism, self-sacrifice, scientific discovery and etc.). In normally developed societies, more than 70% of the population does not have a behavioral disorder, while 10-12% of them have a negative and some have a positive deviation. Some attribute the cause of delayed behavior to heredity, others to human physiology and still others to environment and society. The reason for the deviant behavior of the individual is due to various factors (violation of the process of socialization of the individual, the contradiction between norms and values, the weakness of the national idea, the contradiction between the norms and values of society and the interests of the individual, social alienation). Deviant technology is based on "gray" and "black" technologies that contradict the law or social norms. Such technologies are widely used during the crisis of the political process (elections to the government, internal and external crises).

**Keywords:** deviant behavior, behavioral disorder, delay, deviant technology

## SAPKIN DAVRANIŞ VE NEDENLERİ

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### ÖZET

Davranış bir dış tepkiler sistemidir ve belirli etkilerin bir sonucu olarak mümkündür. Sapkın davranış bir bireyin ve grubun sosyal çevrenin normlarına uymayan, bir bozuklukta kendini gösteren ve standartlardan uzak bir davranış biçimidir. İnsanlarda sosyalleşme eksikliği ile ilişkilidir. Bir grup insana özgü olan bu hastalık, biyolojik gerileme, toplumsal kuralları anlamama ve bunlara uymama gibi birtakım zorluklar yaratır. 5 tür sapkın davranış vardır (suçlu, bağımlılık yapan, pato-karakteristik, psikopatolojik, hiperbarik temel) ve üç biyolojik açıklaması verilmiştir. E. Durkheim, gerçek hayatta çelişen norm ve değerleri "toplumun anomisi" olarak değerlendirdi ve eğitimde sosyal faktörlerin rolünü tercih etti. Parsons'a göre, anomi durumunun çoğu sosyal kurumda parçalanma ve psikolojik sağlık üzerinde olumsuz bir etkisi vardır. Fromm, anomide bireyin topluma olan bağlılığını ve aidiyetini, grupla ve kendisiyle kimlik duygusunu kaybettiğine, yalnızlık ve yabancılaşma hissettiğine, ekonomide tecrit olduğuna, politik ve ahlaki normlara inandığına inanır. Psikolojide bu davranışın iki türü vardır. Bazen davranışsal gecikmeler olumlu olabilir. Bu tür davranışlar, bireyi eylemde (kahramanlık, özveri, bilimsel keşif vb.) iyi sonuçlar elde etmeye teşvik eder. Normal gelişmiş toplumlarda, nüfusun %70'inden fazlasında davranış bozukluğu bulunmazken, %10-12'sinde olumsuz, bazılarında ise olumlu sapma vardır. Bazıları gecikmiş davranışın nedenini kalıtıma, bazıları insan fizyolojisine, bazıları ise çevreye ve topluma bağlar. Bir kişinin sapkın davranışının nedeni çeşitli faktörlerden kaynaklanmaktadır (bireyin sosyalleşme sürecinin ihlali, normlar ve değerler arasındaki çatışma, ulusal fikrin zayıflığı, toplumun norm ve değerleri ile bireyin çıkarları arasındaki çatışma, bireyin sosyal yabancılaşması). Sapkın teknoloji, yasalara veya sosyal normlara aykırı olan "gri" ve "siyah" teknolojilere dayanmaktadır. Bu tür teknolojiler, siyasi sürecin krizi sırasında (en yüksek makamlara yapılan seçimler, iç ve dış krizler) yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** sapkın davranış, davranış bozukluğu, gecikme, sapkın teknoloji

**EDUCATION OF VISUALLY IMPAIRED STUDENTS THROUGH INTELLIGENT  
TECHNOLOGIES**

**Valbon Ademi**

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**ABSTRACT**

Being able to read text, find out information and know about the latest news has always been a challenge for those who cannot access the printed version, such as the blind and visually-impaired. The advent of internet and advancements in User Interfaces (UIs) as well as in assistive technologies make this challenge increasingly feasible. A lot of effort has gone into making software applications and web pages more accessible to the blind and visually impaired students. There are few Windows based stand-alone text-to-speech screen reader applications that provide application-specific speech output through script files written specifically for them. All these screen readers usually cover widely speaking languages. Albanian language is not covered with no one of the screen readers.

In this paper a new user-interface model for Albanian speaking blind and visually impaired is presented. The new model is built up on the research results an testing with different screen readers and different groups of blind and visually impaired Albanian speaking students, the screen readers analysis, text-to-speech technologies analysis, specially developed text-to-speech generator from Albanian texts, the mathematical analysis done on general Albanian texts as well as the basic principles of lexicons creations. It has been tested to blind and visually impaired science students. The new user-interface model is a very useful tool for Albanian-speaking blind and visually impaired science students giving them an equal studying opportunities as the other students.

**Keywords:** interaction, intelligent user interface, visually impaired, education.

### IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON TRIBES IN INDIA

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#### ABSTRACT

The imposition of lockdown by the Government of India and the COVID-19 pandemic has disturbed the life of the Tribes and Forest Dwellers in India by destroying their livelihood and health. In the present scenario, there is no food security and social protection mechanisms to help the Tribes and Forest Dwellers to minimise the impact of the COVID-19 on the social, political and economic life of the Tribal people.

The COVID-19 pandemic is one of the worst global crisis since World War II. COVID-19 has impacted the livelihood of the globe's over 476 million indigenous and tribal people. India consists of almost 10.4 million Tribes, i.e. 8.6% of India's 1.38 billion population and who are spread over 15% of India's total geographical area. Most of the Tribes and Forest Dwellers in India are characterized by isolation, economic backwardness, poor infrastructure and quality of healthcare facilities. Lives of the Tribes and Forest Dwellers in India are closely knit with the forest as their livelihood is dependent mainly on the forest resources. The COVID-19 pandemic has inevitably created a harsh effect on the social, economic and political life of the Tribes and Forest Dwellers in India.

There are a total of about 705 Tribes in India who has a population of 104 million. They account for 8.6 percent of India's total population of 1.38 billion. Tribal people rank the lowest in various health, educational and societal indicators.

Malnutrition, nutritional deficiencies and communicable diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis are widespread among many Tribal communities. With rapid urbanization, environmental distress and changing lifestyles, there has been a rise in the prevalence of non-communicable diseases such as cancer, diabetes and hypertension.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, Tribes, India.

**ANALYSIS OF DETERMINANTS OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOR FOR THE CONSUMPTION  
OF CHEESE PRODUCT IN ALBANIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

In our country, in recent years there has been a significant increase in the number of small milk processing enterprises. These small processing enterprises are built mainly near farmers who deal with cattle breeding. The raw material of these processing enterprises is mainly domestic but also imported materials, which are used by large processors. The processing of milk in its by-products such as cheese, butter, cottage cheese, yogurt, etc. orients the consumer to make his choice where a very important role plays the origin of the product.

Variations of dairy by-products, especially cheese in our country have increased a lot. These variations have different qualities, different prices, they also differ from the origin of the product. In addition to the many problems encountered by the processing sector, we are interested in analyzing how our consumer reacts to these numerous variations of cheese product, both domestic production and import production. What will condition the choice that the consumer will make and why? What will be the determining factors that most influence the demand of a certain type of cheese? Will the consumer be able to maximize its usefulness? These will be some of the main research questions of this study where the greatest attention will be focused on the analysis of factors such as: consumer household income, age, gender, product price, amount of cheese consumption, consumer spending on basket products and spending on cheese etc. Focusing on the analysis of the above factors, but not only, will determine the consumer behavior on the preferences that appear for the consumption of cheese, based on the weight of each factor in consumption.

**Keywords:** consumer, preference, determinants.

**IMPACT OF EFFECTIVE TRANSPORT NETWORK ON CENTRALIZED PURCHASING  
PERFORMANCE IN NIGERIA: A STUDY OF FEDERAL MINISTRY OF  
TRANSPORTATION**

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**ABSTRACT**

Effective transport network practices have extensively been utilized as an instrument of fostering centralized procurement performance. This has led to a number of industries and firms adopting strategic decisions targeted towards enhancing procurement performance. This research therefore seeks to establish the effect of transport network (such as availability of connecting routes, lead time, safety and security and e-procurement) on centralized purchasing performance in the Federal Ministry of Transportation in Nigeria. The research used survey method using structured questionnaires which were administered to 200 management staff and procurement officers in the procurement department of Ministry of transportation out of which 168 were validly returned upon which analysis were made. The data obtained were presented and analyzed using inferential (regression) tools of statistics. The regression analysis shows  $p < 0.05$  level which reveals that there is a positive significant effect of availability of connecting routes, lead time, safety and security and e-procurement on centralized purchasing performance in the Federal Ministry of Transportation in Nigeria. This study concludes that transport network affects centralized purchasing performance in the Federal Ministry of Transportation. However, the influence of effective transport network variables, that is, availability of connecting routes, lead time, safety and security and e-procurement are very significant and have all positively affected procurement performance. This study therefore recommends that the Federal Ministry of Transportation should ensure that they create several connecting routes for transportation of goods and services in order to reduce lead time so that centralized purchasing performance can be improved. Also, the Ministry should deploy full e-procurement operations through the use of information and communication technology and eliminate human delays in information, communication and transaction.

**Keywords:** Availability of connecting routes, lead time, safety and security and e-procurement, centralized procurement performance



**CONVENTIONAL FUELS PRICE LINKAGES WITH ETHANOL**

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**ABSTRACT**

Ethanol as a biofuel can be considered an essential part of transportation in the context of the exhaustibility of conventional resources. On the other hand, it is necessary to consider the negative impacts of the expansion of biofuels production to handle and minimise them. The paper aims to analyse the development and linkages between the two most common conventional fuels (gasoline, diesel) and ethanol futures prices. Correlations, Vector autoregression and Vector error correction model were computed. We found out that prices are interconnected. Results of correlation analysis confirmed similarities in price development of all four examined fuels with generally uniform development in the analysed time range. While the most robust connection can be found between conventional fuels, interconnections are present across all examined variables. We found out that prices are interconnected, while its past prices mainly influence ethanol's future prices. In other fuels can be found more linkages. The variability of diesel prices stands out from other fuels as it is influenced mainly by gasoline rather than itself. The price of ethanol is in a 12-week range, affected primarily by its prior prices. The same is true for gasoline; however, ethanol is becoming more prevalent. A different example is diesel price, which is primarily controlled by gasoline, followed by diesel itself, with a decreasing influence in the future. The paper should be considered as preliminary results and appropriate to include agricultural commodity prices in future research.

**Keywords:** fuels, price, linkages, ethanol

**FERTILITY MODEL OF GRAY-BROWN SOILS IN THE SHIRVAN STEPPE OF  
AZERBAIJAN**

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**ABSTRACT**

The use of an adaptive-landscape agricultural system aimed at sustainable activity of natural and agroecosystems is possible through agroecological assessment of soils, as well as the use of modeling methods. Rational use of arid soils, restoration of unusable territories and strengthening of protection are the priority tasks facing the state, given the consequences of global warming for lands in arid territories. Gray-brown soils of the Shirvan steppe of the Azerbaijan Republic were taken as the object of research. The total area of the zone is 120,970 hectares. The area of winter pastures of them is 76,875 hectares. The model of ecological fertility, consisting of five blocks (ecology, soil composition, soil properties, plant, agromelioration) of gray-brown soils, was developed on the basis of the works of N.N. Rosov, D.S. Bulgakov, L.L. Shishov, D.N. Durmanov, methodological directions of I. I. Karmanov. The ecology block includes climatic and relief indicators of this territory. In blocks of soil composition and properties of gray-brown soils under pastures, data were collected on the size and organic composition of soils, as well as on the agrophysical and agrochemical properties of the soils of the studied soils. The plant block contains geobotanical data on phytocenoses. Using this model in conjunction with the management of arid lands can improve the efficiency of farming in arid areas.

**Keywords:** Soil fertility model, gray-brown soils, fertility indicators, Shirvan steppe

## **HOW TO HANDLE WITH STRESS?**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This research investigates how to deal with stress while the pandemic process continues. Closure and restrictions deeply affected all people and made it difficult for them to get used to the process. This process caused anxiety and stress to increase. Although coping with stress is not done properly, a process leading to depression can occur.

This research conducted case analysis in line with WHO's principles. The relevant approach was applied to 6 participants who experienced mild stress, who were determined according to the existing criteria and approach.

As a result, there was a sudden improvement in their coping with stress and a slower progress later on.

**Keywords:** Pandemic, stress, WHO

**COVID-19 AND STRESS MANAGEMENT**

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**ABSTRACT**

This research investigates ways to cope with the effects and adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic era has brought extraordinary conditions, such as the extraordinary conditions it created, closure at home, less social cohesion, and more time indoors. In addition, the increase in digitalization, the increase in working hours and the disappearance of the concept of overtime are among the negative effects.

Various guidelines have been published to deal with these adverse effects. The research examines ways to cope with stress and to offer solutions with a holistic approach by evaluating expert opinions, reports and guidelines. The target group targeted by the reports and guides, what solutions they suggest and which paths they follow were evaluated. It was also investigated how these suggestions changed over the months, and which subjects and methods were emphasized.

**Keywords:** stress management, Covid, psychology

**COMPARISON OF ENGLAND AND ITALY IN THE FIGHT AGAINST COVID**

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**ABSTRACT**

The Covid era has shaken every country deeply. It caused social, psychological, economic and political damages. States have taken and implemented various measures since the beginning of the process. In addition, the statements and directions of leaders and political figures have also had a significant impact on people. Whether people take the virus seriously has affected how far they follow the rules.

This research compares the policies implemented by states in Italy and the UK, and also analyzes the discourses of prominent political leaders.

The periods when the number of cases increased and decreased were compared. The health policies they chose, the policies of informing the public, the measures taken in the economic and social fields were evaluated in a holistic manner. The reasons for the increase or decrease in the number of cases, the effects of political figures on this issue and the current situation of the countries are compared.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, UK, Italy, Policy

**THE EFFECT OF CLOSING HOME ON ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION**

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**ABSTRACT**

This research analyzes alcohol consumption experiences of alcohol consumers during their home closure periods in European countries. The measures taken due to COVID have radically changed people's daily lifestyles. More time has begun to be spent at home. One consequence of this is increased boredom.

Increasing such problems may inevitably increase the use of elements that will distract or make individuals feel enjoyable. This research examines whether alcohol consumption is increasing in European countries. The data between March 1, 2020 and January 31, 2021 were obtained from the reports, databases or statistical institutions of the respective countries.

Relevant data are being analyzed and have not been fully reached yet. However, preliminary analysis shows that alcohol consumption tends to increase, especially during the second closure period. Factors such as increased family problems, job loss, and future anxiety have also been found to have an important role in the increase of alcohol consumption.

**Keywords:** Covid, alcohol consumption, Europe

**GOOD PRACTICE EXAMPLES OF PANDEMIC**

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**ABSTRACT**

This research focuses on Germany, Canada and Israel, which have been relatively successful in combating covid. Especially after the second peak period, the policies they implemented and the way they followed in the field of vaccination led these countries to come to the fore in the fight against COVID. In addition, the policies these countries followed in the process are an indicator of this.

In this research, data on COVID of three countries were examined. Daily cases, monthly cases, daily deaths, and the number of patients recovered were analyzed. In addition, the number of hospitals, the number of doctors, and the number of beds and intensive care units were also included in the analysis. Not only the state health practices, but also the support and place of civil society on this issue are within the scope of the study and are evaluated as secondary.

**Keywords:** Good practice, covid, pandemic



**THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE MICRO-ECONOMY**

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**ABSTRACT**

With the sudden rise in Covid-19 disease from Wuhan, Hubei province of China since December 2019, the whole world is facing the plight of massive transmission and loss of lives. To fight the perils of the disease the Indian government called for a complete lockdown in the country since March 24, 2020. The economic, political and cultural effects of COVID-19 were felt intensely. All the sectors were highly impacted due to the pandemic and lockdown, and microfinance sector is no exception to that. This study focuses on the impact of the pandemic and lockdown on the income, expenditure, savings, and loan repayment of the microfinance beneficiaries with a before and after approach.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, Lockdown, Microfinance.

**INVESTIGATION OF ARTIFICIAL NERVOUS NETWORK IN COVID19 PROCESS FOR  
PEOPLE OVER 60 YEARS OLD**

**Zahra BABANGIDA**  
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**ABSTRACT**

Artificial neural network (ANN), real neural network A calculation based on its structure, functions model. Data carried over ANN It affects the operation of ANN. However artificial neural network with inputs, outputs and hidden layers foundation is being established. On ANN to be designed with the mathematical model to be determined data management is provided. Inputs are raw data. This data in ANN learning of ANN by processing with weights provided. Activation functions inputs and weights will determine the output of the ANN. It is the equation. Net to enter the cell on ANN mathematical input given on ANN. It is calculated with definitions and formulas. From here incoming information by weight defined on itself by the activation function defined by multiplying is being processed.

**Keywords:** Artificial neural network (ANN), Mathematical Model, Nervous

**EIN VERGLEICH ZWISCHEN PERFORMATIVEN UND KONSTATIVEN SPRECHAKTE  
SPRECHAKTTHEORIE**

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**ZUSAMMENFASSUNG**

Die Sprache ermöglicht direkte oder indirekte Kommunikation. Ob freiwillig oder nicht, wir verwenden viele sprachliche Elemente im täglichen Leben. Manchmal merken wir gar nicht, ob wir diese Sprachelemente verwenden oder nicht.

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Als Geburtsjahr der Sprechakttheorie kann das Jahr 1955 betrachtet werden, in dem John L. Austin an der Harvard-Universität eine Vorlesungsreihe mit dem Titel 'How to Do Things with Words' hielt. Sie wurde postum im Jahre 1962 veröffentlicht; eine deutsche Übersetzung erschien 1972 unter dem Titel Zur Theorie der Sprechakte. Wesentlich verantwortlich für die Verbreitung sprechakttheoretischer Ideen ist das von John Searle, einem Schüler Austins.

Das heißt, obwohl J.L. Austin und Searle die beiden wichtigsten Vertreter dieser Theorie sind, dachte Searle nach einer Weile etwas anders.

**TESTING FOR CORONAVIRUS SARS-COV-2 IN RUSSIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

Individuals with a normal temperature, without clinical manifestations of acute respiratory infections, who have not visited countries and regions affected by coronavirus infection in the last 14 days, have not been in contact with persons who have visited countries and regions affected by coronavirus infection, have not been in contact with patients with coronavirus infection who are not on self-isolation, quarantine or home treatment for coronavirus infection.

**Keywords:** Coronavirus, Russia, Civic Problems

**REVIEW OF KAZAKHSTAN HEALTH MINISTER MIKHAIL OKHLOPKOV COVID-19  
REPORTS**

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**ABSTRACT**

According to unconfirmed information, the patient is a deputy of the Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Kazakhstan. "There is such a thing as personal information protection," said Mikhail Okhlopkov. - It doesn't matter for us who he is: a deputy or not. First of all, he is sick. I don't want to start a witch hunt - not one or the other. The data in the information system "ProMed" is impersonal, we focus only on the history of the disease. "

As the head of the department added, the ministry clearly understands the epidemiology and norms of the incubation period of a particular disease. According to Okhlopkov, the patient did indeed cross the border in early January, but fell ill only at the end of March. Therefore, the trip could not lead to infection. As for the movements within the country, they are not limited, the minister summed up.

**Keywords:** Kazakhstan, Covid-19, Health Minister Reports.

**EVALUATION OF UKRAINE-RUSSIA RELATIONS BETWEEN (2010-2020)**

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**ABSTRACT**

The annexation of Crimea has affected Russian and Ukrainian relations in many ways, regionally and even globally. Historically, Ukraine was a member of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. During the Cold War, Ukraine consistently followed pro-Soviet policies. After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, Ukraine continued to pursue pro-Russian policies. As the world politics shifted from the bipolar order to the multipolar order, it was seen that Ukraine began not to follow more pro-Russian policies. In this context, some regional disputes arose between Ukraine and Russia, for example the Crimean Crisis. After this crisis, the relations between Russia and Ukraine have become very strained. Even though Russia and Ukraine are former allies, it is obvious that they have become adversaries after the Crimean Crisis and a number of political and social events before. The aim of this study will be on the evaluation of relations between Russia and Ukraine in the context of the Annexation of Crimea.

**Keywords:** Crimea, Annexation, Russia, Ukraine.

**THE EVOLUTION OF POST-COLD WAR EPIDEMICS IN TURKIC REPUBLIC AND  
TURKEY**

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**Yeganə BABAYEV**

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**ABSTRACT**

With the end of the Cold War, important changes have occurred in the international system. As a result of the changing dynamics, it has also led to new searches in Turkish Foreign Policy. One of the most important factor in Turkey-Central Asia Relations, is the Turkey's changing foreign policy preferences. Various studies have been carried out on these changes. In his article discussing Turkey's orientation, evaluates the negative situations and new opportunities arising as a result of changing balances. During this period, Turkish decision-makers developed a policy with political, strategic, economic and cultural dimensions. Central Asia directly affects Turkey's national interests and national security. Therefore, the strengthening of relations between Turkey and the Turkish Republics, political, economic, cultural, and security issues are emerging as a necessity to go to the multi-faceted cooperation, including. Underway between the Central Asian Turkish Republics and Turkey political, economic and cultural relations; It should be tried to be developed in a way that will prepare the ground for political and economic integration.

**Keywords:** Turkic Republic, Turkey, COVID-19



**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF RUSSIA WITH COVID-19**

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**ABSTRACT**

The Soviet Union is one of the old political forces that coerced or voluntarily held together ethnic or religious origins. It is a power that has left a very deep history in its past. The bipolar system in the world came to an end after the Cold War. After this situation, ethnic conflicts increased and spread to the Soviet Union in the 1980s and caused great repercussions in the world. Conflicts occurring in the world have been a threat to security. These conflicts resulted in disintegration and in the early 1990s, the USSR was replaced by 15 new independent republics at the end of 1991. When the Soviet Union began to collapse after the Cold War, changes occurred in the system. The Caucasus region is important. Especially the North Caucasus region posed an important problems, as a result of the independence of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia in 1991, instability occurred in the region. This article describes the historical relations between Armenia and Azerbaijan in the Caucasus region and the effects of foreign powers on these relations.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, Russia, Historical Background.

**CYPRUS IN COMBATING COVID-19**

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**ABSTRACT**

In our world, which is constantly updated and renewed and where countries always keep their interests at the highest level, our country and the countries of the region have different national interests, the initiatives in which countries have taken to procure these interests have also been different. However, our country has tried to improve its relations with many countries in the developing process, and these relations have been interrupted at times; some times it was completely broken for different reasons. In the world of international relations, many actors have followed different policies for the economic and political interests of their own country. Considering that countries always keep their economic interests at the highest level; As it is known, Eastern Mediterranean is located on the trade route connecting east and west due to its geographical location. Due to its richness in natural resources, it has attracted the attention of regional and global actors and there have been many powers that want to claim rights on it. Turkey in this process, didn't remain unresponsive to the events developing, it has produced various Eastern Mediterranean policy has created and implemented in line with their own interests. When we look at the Eastern Mediterranean crisis, it is obvious that Cyprus is a strategic point. This research thesis aims to examine how the Cyprus issue affects the Eastern Mediterranean policies of the countries, what kind of plans the powers that want to establish sovereignty over the Eastern Mediterranean are involved in the events and their results. In addition, in the context of the Cyprus conflict, it aims to examine the power struggle in the Eastern Mediterranean, the policies followed by the countries, from an economic and legal perspective.

**Keywords:** Cyprus, Eastern Mediterranean, COVID-19.

**EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ISSUE: THE STRUGGLE IN THE MIDDLE EAST REGION**

**Ojore BUHLE**

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**Bron ZADZISAI**

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**ABSTRACT**

The Eastern Mediterranean has attracted the attention of many states throughout history. Eastern Mediterranean, which was mainly on the political agenda in the past, became the focus of states economically with the beginning of the 2000s. As a result of the researches made by scientists, the existence of rich natural resources such as oil and natural gas has been determined in the Eastern Mediterranean. The existing energy potential in the region has prepared the political competition environment for the states. Tensions have risen between coastal countries because states that want to maximize their own economic interests reject the rights of other states. In particular, the failure to reach a consensus between Greece on the continental shelf and exclusive economic zone borders is the main cause of political tension. On the island of Cyprus, Greeks constitute the majority of the population. The Greek administration alone claims rights on Cyprus. Greek Government's granting drilling permits to European companies and unilateral economic agreements were found by Turkey to be contrary to international law has been ignored in the region.

**Keywords:** Eastern Mediterranean, Middle East, Greek.

**KALININGRAD IN EU – RUSSIA RELATIONS AFTER 2010**

**Nazira YELDOSEV**

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**ABSTRACT**

Kaliningrad, the land part of Russian Federation in Europe. The geopolitical location of the region affect Russia and EU relations. Kaliningrad oblast is also defined as pilot region. This definition means controlling or examining EU-Russia relationships. Historical development of the Kaliningrad different. Thus the region or location was under German control. After Second World War Soviet Union took control of the region. Russian Federation used advantage of land in Europe. It developed security policy by the way. The Kaliningrad oblast of Russia is currently an important focal point of disputes between the European Union and Russia. Although small in terms of geography and population, Kaliningrad has grown in importance due to the EU enlargement process. Since the break-up of the Soviet Union, the oblast has become an exclave of Russia, and it is now set to also become an enclave within the EU. European Union enlargement exposed the Kaliningrad problem. Baltic Sea countries became EU and NATO membersip so this situation annoyed Russia. EU had concerns on some issues. such as the border problem, transportation and trade. It was tried to designate how the interdependence of Russia and EU on various issues affected relations with the Kaliningrad region. EU and Russia regional cooperation and decisions shape process. The Kaliningrad oblast due to its exclavity has to pay attention to the interests of the neighboring countries as well. Attempts to find a reasonable balance between the three groups of interests are reflected in all regional development strategies.

**Keywords:** Russia, European Union, Relations

**US-CHINA VACCINE RIVALRY AND RUSSIA'S COVID-19 STRATEGY**

**Zarema ERKINEV**

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**ABSTRACT**

The Trump administration is looking for ways to give Russia a role in its strategy to contain and isolate China. If Russia follows a policy in line with Trump's strategy, China, surrounded by its south and east, will also be surrounded by its north. In this context, Russia's attitude has an important place in the global policy of China, which is trying to resist this, as in the global policy of the USA. In other words, in the struggle of the two rival powers, the United States and China, Russia will have an advantage on whichever side it takes. In this context, both the USA and China are looking for ways to establish a special bond in order to keep Russia on their side. The need of both sides for Russia allows Russia to increase its geopolitical importance and bargaining power.

Keywords: USA, China, Vaccine War

**MIDDLE ASIA COVID-19 VACCINE POLICIES**

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**ABSTRACT**

Middle Asia had been witnessed power struggles between Chinese and Turks in a wide area for centuries. Specifically the struggle which started between Han Dynasty and Huns in 2nd century BC continues today between People's Republic of China and Uyghurs who live intensively in the west of the region in East Turkistan or Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. Uyghurs attempted to establish a sovereign state two times (1933 and 1944) but they failed. The region occupies an important role in international agenda with extremely human rights abuses and bloody terrorist actions by some structures which are structured inside of Uyghur people. In this context Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and various non governmental organizations broadcasted a lot of reports about these human rights abuses which are performed by China against Uyghurs. There are no disincentive sanctions against China because of China's economic power, military power and location in United Nations Security Council up to now. This academic study aimed to scrutinize experienced problems, international reactions and solutions offers by objectively mentioning historical development of area in a struggle for keeping aloof of sensuality and in view of the fact that principle of 'Be steadfast witnesses for Allah in equity, and let not hatred of any people seduce you that ye deal not justly.' (Maidah/8). The study tried to reach the facts with an objective angle by examining studies which written by scholars who are from different geographies. Finally, the reactions of the international community toward the events in the region were given.

**Keywords:** Uyghurs, Assimilation, Terror, Sanction, Human Rights

**FOREIGN POLICY ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND SOFT POWER  
PRACTICE IN COVID-19 TERM**

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**ABSTRACT**

This study aims to present how states shape their decision-making mechanisms by being influenced by their soft power in Foreign Policy Analysis. Foreign policy analysis, which has a multi-disciplinary and interdisciplinary structure, assumes that decision-making processes are at least as important as foreign policy output. Foreign policy analysis, which strives to be analytical, is considered a sub-discipline of International Relations. Although there is no clear definition of the concept of Foreign Policy, debates on its position continue. For this reason, in the study, first of all, its place in International Relations Theories and soft power applications in a conceptual framework will be examined. The focus of the study will be "The Concept of Foreign Policy", "International Relations and Factors Determining Foreign Policy", "Foreign Policy Tools and Methods", "Theoretical Approaches", "Decision Making Approaches", "Soft Power, Non-State Actors".

While dealing with these issues, prominent studies in the field were taken into consideration and criticisms were used. Based on these studies, it has been observed that Foreign Policy analysis has an evaluative and analytical structure as well as a share of states in shaping their economies as a result of the decisions and outputs taken.

**Keywords:** Foreign Policy, Foreign Policy Analysis, Soft Power, Decision Making Models



**RUSSIA'S COVID-19 STRATEGY**

**Gadi AHADOV**

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**ABSTRACT**

The Trump administration is looking for ways to give Russia a role in its strategy to contain and isolate China. If Russia follows a policy in line with Trump's strategy, China, surrounded by its south and east, will also be surrounded by its north. In this context, Russia's attitude has an important place in the global policy of China, which is trying to resist this, as in the global policy of the USA. In other words, in the struggle of the two rival powers, the United States and China, Russia will have an advantage on whichever side it takes. In this context, both the USA and China are looking for ways to establish a special bond in order to keep Russia on their side. The need of both sides for Russia allows Russia to increase its geopolitical importance and bargaining power.

**Keywords:** USA, China, Vaccine War

**VERGLEICH VON DEUTSCHLAND UND UKRAINE IM BEDINGUNGEN VON COVID-19**

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**ZUSAMMENFASSUNG**

Ich werde mich für den Direktor des Instituts für Kybernetik bewerben. Ein spezielles Blatt mit einem Rahmen von Rahmen, das mit einem Siegel bescheinigt ist, legt fest, in welchem Bereich ein Einführer vor dem Abitur mit abo pratsyu beginnen wird. Eine Liste veröffentlichter wissenschaftlicher Projekte und Weinfahrten; Widgets veröffentlichter Artikel / Abstracts (aus Gründen der Offensichtlichkeit); eine Zusammenfassung anderer Fachgebiete (für die Dauer wissenschaftlicher Arbeiten und Weinfahrten); eine Kopie des Diploms über das Ende der vorzeitigen Hypothek. eine Kopie der Bestätigung über die Vergabe der Identifikationsnummer; Kopie des Reisepasses; Bestätigung durch den Nachbearbeitungsprozess (gleichzeitig enthält der Pass keine Meldungen über die Wiederherstellung); internationales Erdbewegungszertifikat, das das Niveau von C1 - C2 (aus Gründen der Offensichtlichkeit) bescheinigt; Personen, die einen Einblick hinter die Absperrung erhalten haben, erhalten die Gleichwertigkeit des eingereichten Diploms gemäß der "Anordnung zur Anerkennung der Schritte der großen Bildung in der Ukraine in anderen irdischen Primärhypothesen", die von der Anordnung des Bildungsministeriums und des Bildungsministeriums genehmigt wurde Wissenschaft der Ukraine.

**UKRAINE COVID-19 VACCINE POLICY**

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**ABSTRACT**

Within the framework of the implementation of a grant from the Institute of Public Policy No. 30RG91-06491, for the Ukrainian Fund, an additional meeting was held for the The project is being implemented by the consortium of the Institute at the warehouse: University of King Danil; GO "Gromadsky Center" Etalon "spilno with the Directorates of the International Sports, European Integration, Tourism and Investment of the Ivano-Frankivsk ODA. Doslidzhennya "Portrait of a tourist ochim vlasniks in silsky green gardens in the period of the pandemic" was formed in 2 parts, and itself:

With an analytical sound, the results of the follow-up can be followed by the results of VIDKRITI ZVIT. By the project "Portrait of a tourist ochim vlasnikiv silskih green gardens in the period of pandemic" e development of domestic tourism and promotion of social and cultural activity of the population of Ukraine. As part of the implementation of the project, an interactive online course has been broken up, which consists of 3 modules, and aims to help the owners of the sadibs at such feedings:"Finances and supply of vitality for the owners of green gardens".

**Keywords:** Ukrain, COVID-19, Vaccine.

**ZEITLICHER ZUSAMMENBRUCH DER DEUTSCHEN COVID-19-MAßNAHMEN**

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**ZUSAMMENFASSUNG**

Das neue Coronavirus (nCoV) ist ein neuer Stamm, der beim Menschen bisher nicht identifiziert wurde. Coronaviren sind zoonotisch, dh sie werden zwischen Tieren und Menschen übertragen. Als Ergebnis detaillierter Untersuchungen wurde festgestellt, dass SARS-CoV von Zibetkatzen auf Menschen übertragen wurde, MERS-CoV von Dromedarkamelen auf Menschen. Einige bekannte Coronaviren zirkulieren in Tieren, die den Menschen noch nicht infiziert haben. Anzeichen einer Infektion sind Atembeschwerden, Fieber, Husten, Atemnot und Atembeschwerden. In schwereren Fällen kann eine Infektion zu Lungenentzündung, schwerem akutem (schnell fortschreitendem) respiratorischen Syndrom (aggregierte Manifestation), Nierenversagen, Herz-Kreislauf-Erkrankungen und letztendlich zum Tod führen.

**THE EVOLUTION OF OUTSTANDING DISEASES FROM THE INDUSTRIAL  
REVOLUTION TO THE COLD WAR: COMPARISON WITH COVID-19**

**Juané FURAHA**

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**Chuma NWADIKE**

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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 COVID-19 IN NEW ERA 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 embrionlu toyuq yumurtalarına aşılandı 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 cıvcıv 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, Borkhar 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 antikorları 4,5, 5,8 və ortalamada CV% 52,1 və 33,5% idi. Borkhar 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

**CONSTRUCTING DEMOCRACY IN LATIN AMERICA: US ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ON VENEZUELAN ECONOMY**

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**ABSTRACT**

In this study published by Timothy Gill for the University of North Carolina-Wilmington, it was tried to be expressed how the USA is trying to improve democracy in Latin America against anti-democracy tendencies. It is mentioned that the USA supports opposition players in order to defeat the leaders on the left-wing and it is focused on trying to displace despotic leaders (Gill, 2018). Studies describing the conflict that the Venezuelan economy encounters the US economic sanctions can be listed as follows: (Service, 2019) (Ellner, 2015b) (Ellner, 2015a) (Ellner, 2013). In the 2019 report prepared by the Congressional Research Service; It focuses on the legitimacy of the leadership of President Maduro. Unlike other studies, in this study, the economic crisis, which shows the signs of economic contraction and excessive inflation experienced in Venezuela, and the US sanctions were shown as the accused about this crisis (Service, 2019). This article, written by Steve Ellner, focuses on Venezuela to establish friendly relations with Cuba, which highlights economic nationalist values. Although the US's multinational capital and military power is superior all over the world, it is stated that its political effect has decreased in the region. In addition, in terms of economy, it is emphasized that it has an insufficient effect on Venezuela, which defends national interests against foreign interests (Ellner, 2015b). In this article, which emphasizes the importance of the country's economy for Maduro, like Ellner, the role of the state in the democratic transition to socialism is emphasized (Ellner, 2015a). In another article published by Steve Ellner, who has published very productive works in this field, it was emphasized that Maduro has a special effect on the workers' movement and tends to support pro-worker reforms today. It is stated that this trend is caused by the social and political change in Venezuela (Ellner, 2013).

**Keywords:** Venezuelan Economy, Democracy, US sanctions, Latin America, Venezuela

**PAN-TURKISM AS A THREAT IN A COMMERCIAL AND STRATEGIC CONTEXT FOR  
RUSSIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

Pan-Turkism in Turkey on the basis of cultural and political currents of popular government, on the basis of ethnic, cultural and political unification or idea based on language basis. It is a trend that emerged in the middle of the 19th century. Its foundations were created by the Turks living on the Crimea and the Volga. The Ottoman Empire had the aim of uniting with the Turks. Pan-Turkism has been an ideology that has been a danger to Russia since the time of the Russian Empire. Pan-Turkism was used by NATO as a means of pressure against the Central Asian republics and Azerbaijan during the USSR period. Now this continues. Pan-Turkism publicly support the government of Turkey constitute a threat to Russia's commercial and strategic interests in the former Soviet republics and Russia itself is threatened in terms of integrity. Pan-Turkism has always posed a danger to Russia. The concept of Turan was created in opposition to the concept of Iran, where Persian culture is superior. Turanism claims that the lands from the north-wide of Iran, from the Caucasus to the Sayan mountains belong to the Turani peoples and that all ethnicities belonging to the Ural-Altaic language group are also included. He also thinks the Turkish world as the center of this vast Turan. Pan-Turkism, on the other hand, is advocated as the intensification of the broader and more widespread Panturanism.

**Keywords:** Pan-Turkism, Russia, USSR, Panturanism, Russian Empire

**ISLAM AS A FACTOR IN THE CONTEXT OF SOVIETIZATION POLICIES**

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**ABSTRACT**

Islam emerges as the most important factor that holds communities together in the face of Sovietization policies. After independence, a unifying element turned into a political tool in terms of individual and community identity. While creating national identities, the rulers also benefited from Islam for the protection of national borders and the peaceful coexistence of the people within the borders. Therefore, we can say that religion and nationalism coexist in the region. In order to keep the nation together, the rulers who used the religion of Islam in the first years of their independence both wanted to create a common ground in the society by legitimizing their governments and to develop their relations with other Muslim countries. Nowadays, they are increasingly trying to limit the influence of religion.

**Keywords:** Soviet Union, Sovietization, Islam, Muslim countries, religion

**FOUNDATIONS OF MODERNIZATION IN CENTRAL ASIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

The foundations of colonization started with educational policy. Russian language learning has been made compulsory and teaching Islam is prohibited. Russian immigrants, especially Kyrgyzstan, were settled in the new regions. Considering the Russian population in today's Turkic republics, it is clearly seen that this policy is implemented. Russian authorities have been placed in the administrative and military structures in these countries and their full sovereign and fully independent states have been interrupted. Modernization in Central Asia has had three distinctive features: First, this movement was applied externally rather than internally. Second, it took place in the context of a tightly controlled totalitarian system (as a result, all opposition attempts were suppressed and in reality the economic aspect of the process was not taken into account); thirdly, it has been implemented very quickly and in a way that covers all segments of the society. As a result of this rapid development, as stated above, although radical changes can be achieved in some areas, change in other areas remained limited. In particular, it could not lead to political mobilization. Although these are all extensions of political demands, these demands were made quite late (starting in the late 1980s and lasting until the perestroika period) and were limited to only a small group of urban thinkers.

**Keywords:** Modernization, Central Asia, Russian, Turkic republics, perestroika

**GALIYEV'S APPROACH TO TURAN ON THE WAY TO REACH THE INTERNATIONAL**

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**ABSTRACT**

The Turanian Socialist State, envisaged as a sovereign state, in an independent relationship with the Soviet Union, will be governed by the republic; The administration of the republic would be entrusted to a centralized party. The names suggested for this party were "Eastern Workers and Peasants Socialist Party" and "Eastern Socialists Party". Galiyev also foresaw the establishment of the Red Army for the state to be established. The Eastern Red Army, consisting of Tatars, Bashkirs, Turkestan and Kyrgyz, would form the center of the Red Army, which would fight against international imperialism in the East or the East itself. In addition, this army would be the core of the Colonial International, assuming the role assigned to the trade unions to spread communism and target Muslim countries. The starting and most effective place to send ideas and cadres to Asia for the realization of the world revolution will be the Turan Socialist State; The "East" strategy would also be carried out through this state. The aim of Galiyev with this state was to reach the goal more easily within a Turkish union on the way to bring the revolution to the international arena, rather than realizing "Turan". Many functions of the Turan Socialist State were envisaged, and it was conceived as a strategic tool for the liberation of the oppressed nations from colonialism, clearly stated in the idea of "Colonial International". Galiyev, starting from the region he knows best and determining the means he can use to spread the revolution around the world; He was planning to reach the international by realizing the revolution firstly in the Turkic world, then in the Muslim world, and finally in the whole world. Therefore, there are serious differences between the Turan ideas in Galiyev's mind and Turan, which is currently understood. Although Galiyev planned a national start with this idea, the ultimate goal was to reach the international, in this way, to end the exploitation.

**Keywords:** Galiyev, Turan, eastern, Muslim countries, internationalization

**COMPARISON OF NATIONALITY POLICY IN STALIN AND GORBACHEV TIMES**

**Huriya Tazi**

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**ABSTRACT**

The policy of nationalities was based on the creation / invention of various "artificial" peoples in the Caucasus and Central Asia, making a classification based on the soil and language, and finally dividing and separating the lands with a political and strategic logic, since Ilminski's early work. With the self-confidence stemming from the central authority's ability to intervene, some non-Russian states / Soviets were granted a variety of cultural autonomies, which seemed to be experimental. In this context, initiatives were made towards the adoption of the system by placing names from the local people in the relevant local cadres. This loyalty-based relationship established during the Stalin period was placed on a line to be carried out on sensitive balances until the Gorbachev period.

**Keywords:** Gorbachev period, Caucasus, Central Asia, Soviet Union, Stalin period

**GORBACHEV'S PERESTROIKA AND GLASTNOST POLICIES AND REHABILITATION  
OF THE SOVIET SYSTEM**

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**ABSTRACT**

In 1986, the last leader of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, declared Perestroika (Reconstruction) and Glasnost (Openness) policies. These policies, which anticipated the rehabilitation of the Soviet system, aimed to introduce free market mechanisms into the economy, to open the country to the outside, to support this with social regulations and to accelerate democratic development. With these policies, elements such as "democratization" and "the right to self-determination" came to the fore, deep ethnic divisions came to light, and the spread of nationalist movements among the Soviet peoples was the result. The national elite consisting of party leaders, scientists, businessmen, etc. in the republics began to spread the ideology of nationalism to society. Although these nationalist movements and movements provide motivation in the struggle against the center, there is also an important point; Anthony Hyman points out this: "The Central Asian republics did not leave the Soviet Union, Russia withdrew by its own decision and dissolved the union." (Hyman, 1996: 19) In this way, other republics affiliated to the union suddenly gained their independence and were left alone with the formation and organization of a new nation-state.

**Keywords:** Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, Perestroika, Glasnost, Central Asia



**ALAS PARTY'S GAINING IMPORTANCE AND DEVELOPMENT**

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**ABSTRACT**

In 1912, the Alas Party was born from the Alas Movement. The Alas party was very Turkic during this period and was calling on the Turkish peoples living in the Russian Empire to unite and establish the Great Turan. The real importance of the Alas Party started with the collapse of the Russian Empire in 1917. They were now striving for an autonomous Kazakh-Kyrgyz national state within a newly established Russia. This state was required to include all the communities of Russia that were defined as Kyrgyz at that time and to bear the name Alas Orda. During the civil wars of Russia, Alas Horde had set up a separate army of its own to defend the Cossack regions against the Bolsheviks. However, they did not manage to keep a large unified territory. With the defeat of Alas Orda by the Red Army in 1919, it did not matter much. The members of Alas Orda, who were the few remaining Turkist wing, went to the south of Turkistan and joined the Basmaci Revolt. The reformist wing of the party joined the Turkestan Communist Party. After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1988, many Kazakh and Kyrgyz joined the Azat and Asar operations and formed a new nationalist Muslim party called Alas National Independence Party. The establishment of this party was also a response to the nationalist Russian parties established in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. The objectives of the Alas Party were the reestablishment of the Alas Orda Khanate and the modernization of Islam in Central Asia. In addition, they argued that a United Turkestan States should be established that included the lands of all Turkic peoples. They were collaborating with the extreme Islamist and right-wing Turkistan Party (Turkistani Party). This party aimed at the conversion of all Turks to Islam and the withdrawal of all non-Muslims from Turkish lands.

**Keywords:** Alas party, Alas Orda, Alas Movement, Turkestan Communist Party, Basmaci Revolt

**SOVIETS PROVOKING CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES OVER ETHNIC IDENTITY**

**Zeynəb Hajiyeva**  
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**ABSTRACT**

The Central Asian countries formed the basis of nationalism within themselves. Moscow, meanwhile, played the role of referee. This policy, like the other four items, is in harmony with the Tsarist period. The continuity between Tsarist era and Soviet policies concentrated on strategic goals. We can say that both periods are based on ethnic and administrative division. The policy of Tsarist Russia in Central Asian countries has always been based on ethnicization. Because it wanted to root out the Pan-Islamist and Pan-Turkist ideas in Central Asia. They thought that if these ideas did not disappear, the strategic goals of the Empire could be endangered. Russia was an empire, an ideological state, but not a nation-state. Because every definition they made on the nation-state excluded non-Slavs and Muslims. Another feature seen in the context of continuity was the concern over the unification of Muslims within and outside Russia in the context of Pan-Islamism. Because this unification could include Muslims from countries that Russia saw as a threat. Although ethnicization policies were implemented during the tsarist period, its purpose was not to build ethnic-based nation-states in Central Asian countries. What was important in Tsarist Russia was the determination of identities. Ethnicization policies were more about ensuring the separation of Turkish dialects according to ethnic groups. This vision of the tsarist period is in line with Stalin's policy of nationalities. However, the Soviet Union took these congruent points further and reshaped the administrative division of the ethnic groups of Central Asia under the nation state. As a result, the foundation of nation-states in today's Central Asia has been formed. Within the framework of what has been told, we see that Stalin made a return to the policy of nationalities in the Tsarist period. There were some factors that caused this. The most fundamental factors are; Sultan Galiyev's "Socialist Turan Project" and Pan-Islamic and Pan-Turkist ideas in Central Asia. Stalin's wish is to divide the region for pragmatic purposes. Therefore, as a solution, it brought back the politics of "ethnicization" in the Tsarist period. But in doing so, he tried not to shake the ideology of the new regime.

**Keywords:** Ethnicization, Central Asia, Soviets, Tsarist Russia, Pan-Islamism, Pan-Turkism

**SOVIETS' NATIONALITIES POLICY AND ITS FOUNDATIONS**

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**ABSTRACT**

Nationalities policy emerged after 1924. This policy had three foundations. The theoretical basis was to take Stalin's Marxist interpretation. It is seen that the status of the land and language is taken as the basis while making administrative classification. There is an administrative division of people and lands within the framework of political and strategic logic. The Soviet Union continued to change and maintain only the ideological basis of the nationality policy of the Tsarist period. For this reason, we can say that there has been a continuity between the two periods.

**Keywords:** Stalin, Soviets, Nationalities Policy, Marxist interpretation, Soviet Union

**NATIONALISM AS A ELEMENT TO ACTIVATE THE MASSES IN SOVIET  
ADMINISTRATION**

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**ABSTRACT**

Nationalism based on national identity has been accepted as an important element that will mobilize the masses. The Soviet administration did not hesitate to use this tool. It is an integral tool of the forced modernization process. It was not based on a local nationalism or ethnocentric thought. It was later invented and presented to the Soviet people. He gave absolute value to the land distinction. In other words, it was necessary to create national land for countries established with outside intervention. During the Soviet period, the concept of "Socialist Nation" emerged throughout the country, including the Central Asian republics. This concept has gained a theoretical importance in the 1960s and after. At this point we can clearly see that Soviet nationalism is narrow and rigid, far from Marxist thought. Soviet nationalism is not, in principle, against nationalism itself. What it opposes are competing nationalist ideas. Its purpose is to dominate the nationalist discourse. Soviet nationalism has been active outside the Soviet Bloc (especially in Central Asian countries) for a long time. It takes place as an important element in the cultural discourses of the West during the Cold War years. In short, the political basis of nationalism in the Central Asian republics was built in the Soviet period, and continued to develop in the post-Soviet period.

**Keywords:** Nationalism, Soviet administration, Central Asian countries, Soviet period, Socialist Nation

**US-VENEZUELAN CONFLICT IN AN IDEOLOGICAL CONTEXT**

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**ABSTRACT**

Due to the use of an inductive research approach, qualitative research was preferred in the study. In qualitative research method, multiple case analysis strategy will be used as a strategy. As cases, examples of the Cuban Crisis and Vietnam War will be analyzed. The connection between the two cases will be associated with the US-Venezuelan conflict. And then, based on the research conducted and the leaders' statements, the connection will be combined under three hypotheses to create an original study. In this research based on qualitative data, necessary data will be collected and analyzed, and various data collection techniques will be used. In the context of trying to explain the connection between variables, this research is classified as the class of explanatory research by nature. The foreseen aim of the thesis is to examine the US-Venezuelan conflict in an ideological context, to analyze and reveal the similarities between the Cuban Revolution and the Vietnam War cases. The strategy of case analysis in qualitative research is seen as the most appropriate strategy for this study. According to the literature review, it is observed that there is a gap in this field. In this research, it is aimed to fill this gap by using an inductive approach, using qualitative research method and multiple case analysis strategy.

**Keywords:** United States, Cuban Crisis, Vietnam War, qualitative research, ideology

**RISE OF FASCISM IN ITALY**

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**ABSTRACT**

In this paper, rise of fascism in Italy will be explained via Mussolini's actions. Mussolini was worried about increasing Fascist violence. Because if it was reached top level, authorities could crush Fascists and provide order and restore law. So, he wanted to seizure of power. In spring 1922, Fascist squads attacked Socialist town councils and trade union property. In May, the town council of Bologna was collapsed. There were street fights in northern cities. During this time, the police was unwilling to stop fights, they even gave weapons to some Fascist squads. In October 1922, Mussolini increased the pressure about organizing a Fascist march on Rome. Also, plans were made to seize major towns via 30.000 Fascist people. At the last week of October, Fascist squads seized town halls, telephone exchanges and railway stations through northern Italy. King Victor chose not to intervene to this coup d'état. The reason of this decision is not certain but he must be afraid of civil war. Finally, the King understood that Mussolini would not accept any other position except being prime minister. So, the King Victor offered prime ministry to Benito Mussolini in October 29, 1922. Mussolini used constitutional and revolutionary methods to be able to become a prime minister. He was appointed by the king. From the beginning, he got support from conservative Italians because of his patriotic stance during the First World War and the 'Bolshevik' threat of 1921-22. This paper uses historical timeline to explain ideology correctly. In addition, the research will mention about socialism and extreme nationalism to be able to express difference of fascism.

**Keywords:** Fascism, Italy, Mussolini, socialism, extreme nationalism

**FROM HISTORY TO PRESENT CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA)**

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**ABSTRACT**

In the late 1940s, America founded Central Intelligence Agency to be able to fight against the Soviets (Gerard and Kuklick, 2015). Institutionally, it was more important in United States until September 11, 2001. It is also a cultural icon on movies and series. There is no moral questioning in these agent's fight against evils. The writers define characters as totally heroes. This represents constructivist approach in International Relations discipline. You construct a discourse and then it becomes real. It spreads American image to the world via movies, TV series and etc. Writers construct patriotism of spies. It can be easily said that CIA is central for national security but also America's popular and political culture (Immerman *et al.*, 2005).

**Keywords:** CIA, United States, constructivism, national security, popular culture

**UPON THE AGE OF DISCOVERY: PORTUGAL**

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**ABSTRACT**

Conjunction with transition of valuable trade routes to Ottoman domination, notably Portugal and Spain, European states embarked on a quest to find alternative trade routes. Portugal state which constitutes the topic of essay, improved on navigation because of its geographical situation. Names like Bartolomeu Dias, Vasco da Gama and Ferdinand Magellan are famous Portugal explorers. Portugal sailors, who discovers the Cape, got rid of paying heavy duty of main road trade because they found an alternative route to reach Indian region. In the colonial race because of the result the age of discovery, Portugal regressed with participating of states like UK, Holland and France to colonial race in the end of 16th century.

**Keywords:** colony, age of discovery, Portugal sailors



**LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM IN POLAND**

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**ABSTRACT**

To be able to understand the structure of local government in Poland, it is important to look at historical political transformation of the country. Before 1918, Poland was a nation which was divided three: Russia, Prussia and Austria. These countries all have different administrative systems. After Second World War, Polish state re-built itself. Then, it started to build its local government structures too. This reconstruction of local government system is the most important step in the 1989 political transformation in Poland (Kuesza and Szescilo, 2012). Under the decentralization reform that started after 1990, many laws in the field of local governments came into force. Accordingly, important arrangements have been made in the fields of finance, personnel structure and organizational structure and control of local governments. Particularly, autonomy of local governments has been tried to be provided in financial and administrative areas. The Constitution, which came into force in 1997, forms the basis of the reform that is tried to be realized in the field of local governments. In addition, the fact that Poland started to establish close relations with the European Union (EU) after 1998 also had a great impact on the restructuring process in the field of local governments.

**Keywords:** local government, Poland, European Union, decentralization, political transformation

**SEPTEMBER 11, 2001 ATTACKS, TERRORISM AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE**

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**ABSTRACT**

While mentioning about the evolution of the international structure, it is necessary to mention the terrorist groups that increased their roles in the world stage after September 11, 2001 and that these groups developed themselves with new methods. The US, which is considered as a superpower in many fields such as economic and military in world politics, was attacked on September 11, 2001, causing the globalization of the concept of terrorism and its "internationalization" in the words of Boutros Ghali (Finkelstein, 1995). Because it is not enough to try to solve a serious problem like terrorism with unilateral state policies. At this point, we must state that the interdependence of states has increased and how necessary norms, rules, procedures and principles are required. The attacks of September 11, 2001 showed that even a superpower like the USA is not immune from the threat of terrorism. To tackle such a serious global threat, states must put their interests aside and cooperate. On the other hand, security becomes multifaceted and complex, and it becomes difficult to identify security and threats. It is difficult to distinguish whether the issue in a country is internal or external (Ivanov, 2003).

**Keywords:** September 11, terrorism, global governance, internationalization, norms

**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:** Turkey, European Union, membership, cooperation, European integration

**ACCESSION OF TURKEY TO THE INTERNAL MARKET OF EU**

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**ABSTRACT**

A major economic aspect of the accession of Turkey to the EU involves the internal market. Accession to the internal market will increase trade for three reasons. Firstly, administrative barriers to trade will be eliminated or reduced to level comparable to those between current EU members. Secondly, accession to the internal market implies a reduction in technical barriers to trade. For example, the customs union between Turkey and the EU has already eliminated some of these technical barriers. And finally, risk and uncertainty will be appeased by Turkey's accession to the EU. Especially political risks and macroeconomic instability may decrease. Accession to the internal market is much more important than the elimination of bilateral trade tariffs and common external tariffs as in a customs union. The existing customs union between Turkey and the EU suggest that the accession to the internal market is the relevant issue, and not elimination of remaining tariffs and harmonization of external tariffs.

**Keywords:** Turkey, EU, internal market, external tariffs, harmonization

**FREE MOVEMENT OF LABOUR IN THE CONTEXT OF EU-TURKEY RELATIONS**

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**ABSTRACT**

Forecasting the migration effect of Turkey's accession to the EU is difficult. The same difficulty applies to the Central and Eastern European countries, however. A number of researchers have nevertheless attempted to come up with an estimate of the migration potential. These studies usually use historical immigration patterns to estimate the effect of income disparities (and other explanatory variables like unemployment or distance) on international migration. The estimates are then applied to the income differentials between the EU and the Central and Eastern European countries to obtain an estimate of the migration effect of EU enlargement. De Mooij and Tang (2003) collected twelve of such studies. The results of these studies have been extrapolated to show the long-term migration potential from ten Central and Eastern European countries to the EU-15. The long-term is interpreted as the migration effect 15 years after the accession. To assess the migration potential from Turkey to the EU, we can follow a similar approach. In particular, we derived the implicit migration elasticity for the income differential from De Mooij and Tang (2003). Subsequently, we apply the figures for the Turkish population, and the income differential between Turkey and the EU-15 to derive an estimate for the migration effect from Turkey. Turkish income per capita, measured in purchasing power parities, is 31% of the EU-15 average in 2000. This is somewhat below the average of the Central and Eastern European countries. We take account of demographic developments in Turkey. The Turkish population is expected to increase from 68 million in 2000 to 86 million in 2025. By substituting these figures in the equation for the migration potential, we obtain an estimate for the migration from Turkey to the EU of 2.7 million people in the long term. This equals 4% of the current Turkish population, or another 0.7% of the current population in the EU-15.18.

**Keywords:** Free movement of labor, European Union, Turkey, migration, Central and Eastern European countries

**CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) AND ENVIRONMENTALISM**

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**ABSTRACT**

Today, many companies focus on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Especially, sustainability is very essential for this process. Because of sustainability, businesses reduced their energy use, and this maneuver cut costs. At the same time, reducing energy use decreases risk of rising energy prices and raises profit from new products and services. Everyone dreams a sustainable future. Companies can provide this, following all these. The solution is simple, make a plan that is based on environmental ethics. Human source management can make some greening plans for company's environmental future. In addition, they can publish this idea some advertisements in the magazine or newspaper. And then, it spreads. Also, they can produce some environmental projects and make it real. So, because of this, companies perform their social responsibility. This performance helps them to get more good reputation. Reputation attracts consumers. Trade increases much more. Profit also rises. All the effects occur due to environmentalist view.

**Keywords:** Corporate social responsibility, environmentalism, sustainability, human source management, businesses

**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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**Kamila YOSHIDA**

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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

**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

**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)

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

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**Liu WANG**

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**Chaby WANG**

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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

**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

**ITALIAN ASYLUM PROCESS DURING PANDEMIC**

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**ABSTRACT**

This research explores how asylum procedures in Italy have changed during the Covid process. The research explores how the pandemic process creates differences in asylum laws and practices.

Data on relevant laws and directives, national and international reports, interviews with migration experts and screening of relevant news were collected. Relevant data were used to understand the dimensions of general change and to reveal differences from previous practices and standards.

Accordingly, the pandemic process in Italy has increased restrictive practices for asylum applications or created an excuse for them. While participation by seaway has been restricted, the asylum processes have been prolonged.

As a result, the pandemic affecting every stage of life has also affected the asylum processes, creating the desired conditions to limit migration from time to time in line with the strategy of political leaders.

**Keywords:** Pandemic, Italy, Asylum, Migration



**ETHNOPSYCHIATRY**

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**ABSTRACT**

The authors started from a well-known study by Devereux, who was born in the city of Lugoj, Romania, and was exposed during his school years to study methods from two different ideologies – Romanian and Hungarian. He showed that migration generates severe psychiatric and behavioral disturbances. He described two psychiatric syndromes with an important cultural impact: the “amok” state – when criminal attacks in a state of extreme anger- and the “anthropophobic” state – introversion generated by the fear of individuals. This research is to show a tendency of cultural individualization for some diseases and a tendency of generalization for other diseases.

**Keywords:** Ethnopsychiatry, migration, analysis

**VIOLENCE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IN TWO UNIVERSITIES OF ROMANIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

In the framework of this study, we analyzed on the basis of medical records issued at the Institute of Forensic Medicine Cluj-Napoca the situations in which the students were involved in aggressive events. Among the inclusion criteria we mention: aggressors or assaulted persons who are enrolled in a high school education system and antisocial events spent between 2015-2018 in Cluj-Napoca city. Anti-social events consisted in all kinds of violence, including 3 cases of female students that were sexually abused. Most of the students involved in both the aggressors and the victims were male. Traumatic lesions were predominantly lesions of soft tissue produced by active striking mechanism, commonly located in the head, neck, or upper limbs. It has been noticed that most of the anti-social actions and violence behavior were committed by the students, 1. during the exams session 2. under the influence of stress 3. after/during increased consumption of coffee or energy drinks in conjunction with 4. sleep deprivation. In some cases, aggressors were under the influence of alcohol or psychoactive substances.

**Keywords:** Aggressiveness, students, university, legal medicine

**ART-POLITICS AND COVID-19 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, COVID-19 Lifestyle, Politics, Marx, Hegel, States