IV. INTERNATIONAL NEW YORK ACADEMIC RESEARCH CONGRESS ABSTRACT BOOK

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EDITORS
DR. MUSTAFA ALPER DÖNMEZ,
DR. P. SIVASAKTHIVELAN, TUBA FIRAT

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4. INTERNATIONAL NEW YORK ACADEMIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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CONGRESS NAME
4. INTERNATIONAL NEW YORK ACADEMIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

DATE AND VENUE
JANUARY 15-16, 2022
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82 Foreign Participants

REFUSED PAPERS
3 Turkish Participants
1 Foreign Participants

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All Submissions Have Passed a Double-Blind Referee Evaluation Process
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Göztepe Hospital,
TURKEY

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IV. INTERNATIONAL NEW YORK ACADEMIC RESEARCH

MEETING ID: 822 7950 2612
PASSWORD: 177493

JANUARY 15, 2022
CONGRESS OPENING
PROGRAM
CONGRESS PROGRAM, JANUARY 15, 2022

PROGRAM FLOW

OPENING SPEECHES

PROF. DR. NAZAN AKTAŞ
SELÇUK UNIVERSITY, TURKEY
09:00-9:15 (GMT+3)

DR. NURAY BASER
MEDITERRANEAN AGRONOMIC INSTITUTE, ITALY
09:15-9:30 (GMT+3)

SIGFRIDO ROMEO
FAO OF THE UNITED NATIONS, SOUTH SUDAN
09:30-9:45 (GMT+3)

ENTRANCE TO SESSIONS
9:45-10:00 (GMT+3)
4TH INTERNATIONAL NEW YORK ACADEMIC RESEARCH CONGRES PROGRAM

DAY 1 - JANUARY 15, 2022

January 15-16, 2022
Istanbul, TURKEY

CONGRESS PROGRAM
Online (with Video Conference) Presentation

Participant Countries:
Turkey, Azerbaijan, United States, United Kingdom, China, India, Switzerland, Italy, France, Hungary, Laos, Pakistan, North Macedonia, South Africa, Qatar, Chile, Nigeria, Uganda, Algeria, Rwanda, Libya, Ethiopia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, South Sudan.

Meeting ID: 822 7950 2612
Passcode: 177493
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- To be able to attend a meeting online, login via https://zoom.us/join site, enter ID “Meeting ID or Personal Link Name” and solidify the session.
- The Zoom application is free and no need to create an account.
- The Zoom application can be used without registration.
- The application works on tablets, phones and PCs.
- The participant must be connected to the session 5 minutes before the presentation time.
- All congress participants can connect live and listen to all sessions.
- Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

Points to Take into Consideration - TECHNICAL INFORMATION

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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.

Before you login to Zoom please indicate your name_surname and HALL number: exp. Hall-1, Name SURNAME
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Passcode: 177493

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| **1000-1015**  
Yaşar Numan AKSANYAR  
Erkan ÖZDEMİR  
Aybike SALMAN | Bursa Uludağ University | CONSUMERS' PERCEIVED RISKS ON PURCHASING PARALLEL IMPORT PRODUCTS: AN INVESTIGATION IN TERMS OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES |
| **1015-1030**  
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| **1030-1045**  
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Aylın Kerime BİBERÇİ  
Damla TAHTASAKAL  
Muhittin İlhan UZ | Marmara University | THE PLACE OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN THE INFORMATION SOCIETY: THE CASE OF TURKEY |
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Yavuz Selim BALCIOĞLU | Gebze Technical University | TWITTER ANALYSIS FOR METAVERSE LITERACY |
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<td>Gülseren MUTLU</td>
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<td>Maltepe University &amp; Piri Reis University</td>
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<td>CHANGE OF POLITICAL LEGITIMACY PARAMETERS FROM ANCIEN RÉGIME TO ENLIGHTENMENT</td>
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<td>Pamukkale University</td>
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<td>Muhammed Şehit Hakçıoğlu</td>
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<td>Muhammed Akif Yalçın</td>
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<td>Atatürk University, Turkey</td>
<td>A REPRESENTATION OF MENTAL MIGRATION FROM ANCIENT TO POSTMODERN: ANTIGONE IN NEW YORK</td>
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<td>Ozan Ali Erdal Muharrem İnan</td>
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<th>MODERATOR: Bulut Ozan Ceylan</th>
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<td>Authors</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Furkan Söğüt, Ferhat Osanoğlu, İrfan Duman, Müge Erel-Özcevik</td>
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<td>Tevfik Ataman, Erhan Öztürk, Ramazan Çoştu</td>
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<td>1345-1400</td>
<td>Hatice Ay</td>
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<td>1400-1415</td>
<td>Pınar Tuğce Yelki</td>
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<td>1415-1430</td>
<td>Hüseyin Özdemir</td>
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<td>Bulut Ozan Ceylan, Yasin Arslanoğlu</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:00-13:15</td>
<td>Beste DİNÇER</td>
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<td>13:15-13:30</td>
<td>Emin Kurtuluş</td>
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<td>13:30-13:45</td>
<td>Mustafa GÖRÜN</td>
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<td>Beste Demirci</td>
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<td>Özlem PULAT Ahmet BAŞAL</td>
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<td>Hanife BİDIRDİ Güler DEMİR USTA</td>
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Meeting ID: 822 7950 2612  
Passcode: 177493

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<td>15:30-15:45</td>
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<td>15:45-16:00</td>
<td>Ahmed Badran Frederic Babonneau Alain Haurie Maxime Schenckery Marc Vielle</td>
<td>Qatar University, Qatar &amp; ORDECSYS, Chile/Switzerland/France</td>
<td>GCC COUNTRIES STRATEGIC AND POLITICAL OPTIONS IN A GLOBAL TRANSITION TO ZERO-NET EMISSIONS</td>
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<td>16:00-16:15</td>
<td>Ahmed Badran Frederic Babonneau Alain Haurie Maxime Schenckery</td>
<td>Qatar University, Qatar &amp; ORDECSYS, Chile/Switzerland/France</td>
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<td>16:15-16:30</td>
<td>Ben Milton</td>
<td>Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, India</td>
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<td>16:30-16:45</td>
<td>Kavithamizh Akkara Sherine</td>
<td>Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, India</td>
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<td>16:45-17:00</td>
<td>Akkara Sherine Stanislaus Ayyadurai</td>
<td>Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, India</td>
<td>DISCIPLINE-BASED AUTHENTIC TASKS IN EFFECTIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING FOR NURSING PROFESSIONALS: APPROACH TO ENHANCE AND MOTIVATE ACQUISITION OF SPEAKING SKILLS</td>
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<td>17:00-17:15</td>
<td>M.Manjula Sonu Joseph</td>
<td>Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, India</td>
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<td>K. Gayathri Sonu Joseph</td>
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| 15:30 - 15:45 | Soulichanh LUANGSOMBATH  
Sitsanou PHOUTHAVONG  
Thipphavanh KHANTHAPHONE  
Thiphachanh NOUTHAPHONE  
Bounmy PHALYCHAN  
Daovy PONGPANYA  
Phonesouda VONGTHONG  
Chansy PHOMPHITHAK | Naxaythong Education and Sports Office, Laos &  
Savannahet University, Laos &  
Champasack University, Laos &  
University of Health Sciences, Laos | THE DISRUPTION OF COVID-19 TO LEARNING AND TEACHING AT NAXAYTHONG UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL VIENTIANE CAPITAL, LAOS |
| 15:45 - 16:00 | Soulichanh LUANGSOMBATH  
Phonesouda VONGTHONG  
Daovy PONGPANYA  
Thipphavanh KHANTHAPHONE  
Thiphachanh NOUTHAPHONE  
Bounmy PHALYCHAN | Naxaythong Upper Secondary School, Laos &  
University of Health Sciences, Laos | STUDENTS’ PREFERENCE IN UTILIZING E-BOOKS AND PRINTED BOOKS FOR READING |
| 16:00 - 16:15 | Muhammad Saifdar BHATTI  
Rafia MUKHTAR | The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan &  
Workers Welfare School (Girls) Bahawalpur, Pakistan | STUDENTS’ PERCEPTIONS ABOUT BLENDED LEARNING AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL: A SURVEY |
| 16:15 - 16:30 | Navreet Sahi | Shoolini University, India | TRANSMISSION OF TRAUMA: READING BAPSI SIDHWA’S THE PAKISTANI BRIDE AS A DISPLACEMENT NARRATIVE |
| 16:30 - 16:45 | Poulami Banerjee | Shoolini University, India | THE INTERTWINED RELATION BETWEEN MUSIC AND COLORS IN FILMS |
| 16:45 - 17:00 | Assoc. Prof. Dr. Teuta Iljazi | University of Tetovo, North Macedonia | TEACHERS AND STUDENTS- THE CHALLENGES OF TEACHING DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC |
| 17:00 - 17:15 | Joy Ifeanyi Joseph | Rhodes University, South Africa | THE "OTHER" AND WIDOWHOOD PRACTICES IN MARIAMA BÂ’S UNE SI LONGUE LETTRE |
| 17:15 - 17:30 | проф. Эльнара Шафиева  
doц. Севиндж Аллахярова  
doц. Айдан Самандарова | Baku State University, Azerbaijan | ПРОФИЛАКТИКА БУЛЛИНГА У ПОДРОСТКОВ |
| 17:30 - 17:45 | Harini V  
Sonu Joseph | Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, India | A POST-POSTMODERN STUDY OF LESLIE MARMON SILKO’S NOVEL CEREMONY |
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<td>Elena BOTTS</td>
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<td>Sumera QURESHI, Shama NARGIS, Dr. RAMPRAKASH, Yogesh KANDWAL, Abdal AHMED</td>
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4TH INTERNATIONAL NEW YORK ACADEMIC RESEARCH CONGRESS PROGRAM

DAY 2 - JANUARY 16, 2022

January 15-16, 2022
Istanbul, TURKEY

CONGRESS PROGRAM
Online (with Video Conference) Presentation

Participant Countries:
Turkey, Azerbaijan, United States, United Kingdom, China, India, Switzerland, Italy, France, Hungary, Laos, Pakistan, North Macedonia, South Africa, Qatar, Chile, Nigeria, Uganda, Algeria, Rwanda, Libya, Ethiopia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, South Sudan.

Meeting ID: 822 2328 5175
Passcode: 344009
IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

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❖ The Zoom application is free and no need to create an account.
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❖ The application works on tablets, phones and PCs.
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(All speakers required to be connected to the session 15 min before the session starts)
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Each presentation will take 10-15 minutes. There will be a question and answer session for 5 minutes after the presentation.

Before you login to Zoom please indicate your name_surname and HALL number:
exp. Hall-1, Name SURNAME
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<td>Université de Bejaia, Algeria</td>
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<td>9:00-9:15</td>
<td>K. Thamizhmaran</td>
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<td>University of Bejaia, Algeria</td>
<td>ELIMINATION OF AN ORGANIC POLLUTANT BY OLIVE POMACE</td>
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<td>Aderemi Timothy Adeleye, Okeshina Tosis Solomon, Okoh Care Ankelie, Promise Goodness Adeleye, Chuks K. Odoh</td>
<td>Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), China &amp; Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Nigeria &amp; Benue State University, Nigeria &amp; University of Ilorin, Nigeria</td>
<td>SYNTHESIS AND APPLICATIONS OF LEVULINIC ACID (LA) AND ITS DERIVATIVES FROM BIOMASS MATERIALS-ACCESSIBILITY TO BIOECONOMY!</td>
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<td>Davina Hijam</td>
<td>Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, India</td>
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<td>Khalil Ibrahim Al-Samarrai Abdalrahem Huwayesh Yasmen A. Elahmar</td>
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The inter-twined relation between music and colors in films
- CONGRESS PHOTOS -
Invasive alien pest » study case Drosophila suzukii»

Dr. Nuray Baser
CIHEAM MAI Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Bari
baser@iamb.it

Material and Methods

Site Location

This project was carried out at IASIMA, Research and Innovation centre, Fondazione Edmondo Mach and Istituto Agronomico Mediterraneo di Bari

4th International New York Academic Research Congress, 2022

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The FAO experience in promoting and supporting peace and resilience building nexus

January 10th, 2022

FAO South Sudan Field Office for the Abyei Cluster
4th International New York Academic Research Congress

The FAO experience in promoting and supporting peace and resilience building nexus

January 15th, 2022

FAO South Sudan Field Office for the Abyei Cluster
Methodology

This study was a descriptive cross-sectional study design. Cross-sectional studies are applied questionnaires for data collection investigating the impact of Covid-19 on education. The sampling group consisted of 30 teachers from Naxaythong Upper Secondary School. The online survey is constructed on QuestionPro.com in form of multiple choice and checkbox options. Researchers decided to apply this platform to obtain information because of the self-automatic report.
The inter-twined relation between music and colors in films
INTERLEUKIN – 18 LEVEL IN METABOLIC SYNDROME

DR. DAVINA HIJAM
Associate Professor,
Biochemistry Department, Regional
Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal
INDIA

4th International New York Academic Research Congress
15-16 January 2020

- Aporosa [Syn: Aporusa]
  Order - Malphigiales
  Family – Phyllanthaceae

- Almost all species are dioecious
The inter-twined relation between music and colors in films

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS- THE CHALLENGES OF TEACHING DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Tejula Bajaj
tuteja@jcu.ac.in

Green Marketing or Greenwashing: An Illusion

4th International New York Academic Research Congress.

Authors:
1. Abdul Ahmed - Research Scholar, School of Management & Commerce, NIRMR University, India
2. Shweta Khandelwal - Research Scholar, Department of Law, NIRMR University, IARI Campus, India
3. Shweta Khandelwal - Deputy Director, Competition Commission of India, Delhi-India
Significance of Color in Beauty and the Beast, 2017

Opening Scene:

- Anger
- Danger
- Destruction

Cinderella, 2021
COMPARATIVE STUDY ON ANTRADICLAL POTENTIAL OF FLOWER EXTRACTS FROM WHITE AND RED VARIETIES OF SESBANIA GRANDIFLORA

Rajkumar Gomathi
Department of Botany, Sri Sarada College for Women (Autonomous), Affiliated to Periyar University, Salem, Tamil Nadu, India
*gomathiraj.85@gmail.com
Mobile No. +91 9361237115
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SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIVISM AND ITS ANALYSIS ON EUROPEAN UNION INTEGRATION

Kaan DIYARBAKIRLIOĞLU
Asst. Prof. Dr., Yalova University, Department of International Relations
ORCID ID: 000-0003-4511-5330

ABSTRACT
The European Union has developed many "Integration" policies with its establishment phase and has realized many of them. After the establishment of the institutions of the European Union, it interacted with member states and other countries under its influence. In interaction, it tried to impose its universal values such as democracy, human rights, protection of minority rights, and functioning liberal economic policies to these countries.

In this study, by examining the European Union Integration process, I will make inferences on what social constructivism theory is and how it explains EU deepening. Although there is no international relations theory, I will discuss the role of the social-constructivist theory, which also analyses the problems of international relations, especially after the 1980s, in the deepening of the EU. In my two-part work, in the first part, I will explain what social constructivism theory is. In addition, it will be explained which concepts I use in my evaluations and how they differ from other theories. In the other part, the approach of this theory to the European Union enlargement and deepening movements will be discussed and I will analyse it.

Keywords: Social-Constructivism, European Integration, Identity, European Union

ÖZET


Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal İnşacılık, Avrupa Bütünleşmesi, Kimlik, Avrupa Birliği
GREEN MARKETING OR GREENWASHING: AN ILLUSION

Abdal Ahmed
Research Scholar, School of Management & Commerce Studies, Shri.Guru Ram Rai University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand-India.

Dr. Suman Vij
Associate Professor, School of Management & Commerce Studies, Shri.Guru Ram Rai University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand-India.

Sumera Qureshi
Research Scholar, Department of law, H.N.B.G(Central)University, B.G.R Campus Pauri, Uttarakhand India.

Shama Nargis
Deputy Director Law, Competition Commission of India, Delhi-India.

ABSTRACT
As public concern over greenwashing has grown in the last two decades, academic research has increased correspondingly, and there is now a substantial body of research addressing issues related to greenwashing. In this paper, we therefore review and analyze greenwashing research, to provide an evaluation of trends and progress in the field and a synthesis of the empirical and conceptual results presented in existing studies.

Our main finding leading to our theory contribution is the criticism raised in greenwashing research that the entirely voluntary CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) approach facilitates the diffusion of greenwashing. The voluntary idea of CSR is still prevalent in the CSR literature and appears to be a grey-zone that creates space for misleading ‘green’ communication.

Consequently, we propose that greenwashing could be better prevented with a combination of voluntary and mandatory aspects. The new paradigm should promote creative and effective corporate CSR initiatives, while at the same time design the limits and the rules for their accomplishments and communication, as firms would risk breaching legislation when overstretching CSR messages.

Keywords: Green marketing vs. Greenwashing, Corporate Social Responsibility vs. Greenwashing, Types of CSR, Environmental concern
Abstract

This research work contributes for an understanding of Cyber Forensic crime investigation methodology and its prosecution in India. Incidents of computer-related crime and telecommunications fraud have increased dramatically over the past decade. However, because of the complex nature of this crime, there have been very few prosecutions and even fewer convictions.

The new technology that has allowed for the advancement and automation of many business processes has also opened the door to many new forms of computer abuse. Although some of these system attacks merely use contemporary methods to commit older, more familiar types of crime, others involve the use of completely new forms of criminal activity that evolved along with the technology. On the other hand, the use of technology is the root cause of the criminals for doing unlawful and unethical activities by using the computers and its applications.

The main aim of this research paper is to understand the importance of forensic science in digital format and how it is giving support in criminal investigation and other branches of law through the role of “Digital Forensics”, which is need to have easier and rapid investigations.

This research paper is based on secondary data collected through different sources and their analysis, which include research papers by different researchers, articles, journals, conference proceedings, periodicals, text books and digital available data analyzed for relevant application of Cyber Forensic.

Keywords: Cyber Forensic Crime, Digital Forensic, Criminal Investigation, Indian Evidence Act 1872, IT Act 2000
UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES WITH SEVERAL INFLUENTIAL FACTORS AND LEADING INDICATORS BEHIND USING DATA MINING TECHNIQUES AND ALGORITHMS

Asst. Prof. Dr. Özerk Yavuz,

Department of Management Information Systems,
Halic University,
Faculty of Business Administration, Beyoğlu, Istanbul, 34445, Turkey.
ORCID Code: 0000-0002-1371-688

ABSTRACT
As seen in several behavioral forms, all behaviors have leading indicators, root causes and several factors that have influence on a behavior to occur or formed. If being a member of a specific ideology or voting to a specific party are investigated from a behavioral perspective, it is seen that these behaviors are not so much different in this context. Every individual is composed of different values, views and preferences. A political view or opinion is not so much different in this framework. Political view of the individuals can be influenced by several factors as demographics, environmental, socio-cultural, natural, technological and political. Based on several elements as subjective norms, group norms, cultural values, past experiences, anticipated emotions, personality factors, environmental factors, communication, PR, advertisement campaigns, perceived credibility of the opinion leaders and political leaders, social comparison, outcome expectations different individuals may have different political views and opinions. As the general visdom states tastes and colors are indisputable. Therefore all political views and opinions should be respected and valued. In this study a machine learning analysis in data mining has been applied with the aim of having an exploratory and confirmatory understanding some of the antecedents and influential elements in political view for understanding elector characteristics.

Keywords: Political Ideology, Political Behavior, Voting Behavior, Political View, Political Opinion, Clustering, Classification, Data Mining, Machine Learning, Quantitative Analysis, Supervised Learning, Unsupervised Learning
THE “OTHER” AND WIDOWHOOD PRACTICES IN MARIAMA BÂ’S UNE SI LONGUE LETTRE

Joy Ifeanyi Joseph
Independent Researcher
Affiliated to School of Languages and Literatures
Rhodes University

ABSTRACT
Oppression in its various remains a subject of debate amongst Francophone African authors. In marital relationships, the death of a male partner leads to subjugation, subordination, marginalization, exploitation, etc. of the female partner. This is because the woman is considered as an object, a “necessary evil” in some parts of the West African Society (Bestman 2015). She is expected to be “seen” and not “heard” (Kolawole 1996). More importantly, she is considered as the “Other”, an inferior being, according to Simone de Beauvoir (1976). This study seeks to examine widowhood practices and its negative effects on the woman, the man and the society in general. This paper also seeks to provide alternative answers to questions such as should cultural, religious, societal, political and economic norms define a woman? And should the death of a male partner lead to the “extinction” of a female partner? A woman should first of all be considered as a human before being considered as the “Other”. The study seeks to plead for a social change with respect to Molara Leslie-Ogundipe’s theory of Stiwanism, an African type of feminism which advocates for social transformation in relation to women in Africa and Africans in diaspora. According to Ogunyemi (1996), the new term describes Leslie Ogundipe’s agenda for women in Africa.

Keywords: Other, widowhood practices, oppression, subjugation, marginalization
ABSTRACT

This study was carried out in order to reveal the opinions of Classroom teachers and Classroom teacher candidates regarding the Teaching Practice-I course, which was experienced for the first time in Education Faculties with the Covid-19 pandemic process and held in the virtual environment. The study carried out in the qualitative research design is a case study. The participants were 15 Classroom teachers and 14 Classroom teacher candidates working in the central district of Aegean Region Aydın, the Ministry of National Education, who had attended teaching practice courses in face-to-face and virtual environments. The data were collected with a semi-structured interview form consisting of 4 questions created by the researchers. In line with the findings examined through descriptive analysis, it was stated that there were advantages, and disadvantages of distance education during the COVID-19 pandemic period. It was found that the highlighted advantages of distance education were increasing the skills of using educational technologies, reducing prejudices towards technology, laying the groundwork for future distance education studies, providing time limitlessness and freedom of space, and reducing the risk of getting sick. Lack of technical infrastructure and equipment in the distance education process, lack of full knowledge of all stakeholders (teacher-student-parent) educational technologies, difficulties in classroom management, inability to ensure effective participation of students, methods and techniques used in face-to-face education in distance education process, technology addiction and decreased socialization among students were concluded as the disadvantages of the process.

Keywords: Distance education, Teaching practice course, Classroom teacher, Classroom teacher candidate
YOLSUZLUK, İNSANİ GELİŞİM ENDEKSI VE BÜYÜME İLİŞKİSİ: BRIC ÜLKELERİ ÜZERİNE BİR UYGULAMA

Arş. Gör. Buket AYDIN
Atatürk Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, İktisat Bölümü
ORCID Code: 0000-0002-6204-0505

Prof. Dr. Kerem KARABULUT
Atatürk Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, İktisat Bölümü
ORCID Code: 0000-0002-3159-3289

ÖZET

Anahtar Sözcükler: Yolsuzluk, Yolsuzluk Algısı Endeksi, İnsani Gelişme Endeksi, Ekonomik Büyüme, BRIC

CORRUPTION, HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX AND GROWTH: AN APPLICATION ON BRIC COUNTRIES

ABSTRACT
The Human Development Index measures a country's life expectancy, literacy rates, education, children's rights and human security, and gender equality. This index deals with the standards that show whether countries are developed, developing, or developed. He stated that the human development index in the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is used to show how developed a country is. On the other hand, corruption means the misuse of any public office for private gain. According to the Transparency International Organization, it has been stated that corruption activities are prevalent, especially in underdeveloped and developing countries. When the countries with the least corruption and high human development index are evaluated, it is noteworthy that they are developed countries with high national income. In this respect, the relationship between corruption, human development index and economic growth has been the subject of many studies in the literature. For this reason, the relationship between corruption, human development index and growth will be examined in the study, and the relationship between the variables will be applied to BRIC countries. For this purpose, it is thought that the result of the analysis will contribute to the literature.

Keywords: Corruption, Corruption Perceptions Index, Human Development Index, Economic Growth, BRIC
METAPHORICAL PERCEPTIONS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS REGARDING THE CONCEPT OF "LEADERSHIP"

Mustafa Görün¹, Gamze Kara²

¹Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Faculty of Political Sciences, Çanakkale, Turkey.
²Kayseri University, Develi Hüseyin Şahin Vocational School, Kayseri, Turkey.

ORCID Code: 0000-0001-9732-6979
ORCID Code: 0000-0003-2474-324X

ABSTRACT

The concept of leadership, which has an important place in people's organizational, social and political life, is defined as a relationship based on power and authority between a person and a group or superiority possessed from other members of the group in terms of features such as charisma, intelligence and talent. Within the scope of the study, it is aimed to learn the metaphorical perceptions of the students, who learn theoretical information about the concept of leadership during their university education and who will have the opportunity to work in leadership positions in various institutions. Target population of the study; While Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University constituted the sample of the study; a group of 225 students enrolled in the Faculty of Political Sciences. The students were selected on a voluntary basis. In order to determine the metaphorical perceptions of the students participating in the study about the concept of "leadership", "Leadership is like/similar to …………… Because ……………...". In the study, data was collected through a semi-structured metaphor form and content analysis was performed. As a result of the content analysis, 200 metaphors were obtained by the participants. One "sample metaphor expression" was from the participant compositions representing these metaphors. A "sample metaphor list" was created by combining repetitive metaphors in this list. According to the "sample metaphor list" obtained, the metaphors were divided into 15 categories. These categories were created as "to be a pioneer", "decision-making skills", "to be innovative", "to guide", "to take responsibility", "to cope with difficulties", "to be strong and successful", "to be reliable", "to be objective", "worthiness", "authenticity", "problem solving", "authority", and "management". Accordingly, the leadership perception of the people participating in the study; It is possible to say that they are people who have merit, have their own talents and management skills, are guiding and pioneering.

Keywords: Metaphor, Leadership, Perception.
A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND SKILL LEVELS OF IRANIAN AND AFGHAN REFUGEES

Aslıcan Kalfa Topateş

Pamukkale University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Labor Economics and Industrial Relations, Denizli, Turkey.

ORCID Code: 0000-0002-0790-6150

ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of global migration, which is one of the most important factors of the new capitalism, has been characterized by the refugee flows that have occurred especially in recent years. In this process, Turkey has been affected by migration movements as a transit and destination country. Denizli, one of the satellite cities where refugees are resettled in Turkey and one of the industrial centers of the country, has a migrant composition that is composed mainly of Iranians and includes refugees categories such as Syrians, Iraqis, and Afghans. Immigrants seeking asylum in Turkey are employed in the city's labor market in low-paid, precarious, unqualified, informal work without occupational health and safety, predominantly in the textile, construction, and services sectors.

This research aims to compare the extent to which the skills of Iranian and Afghan refugees living in Denizli and the jobs they do in the labor market match. Within the scope of the qualitative research method, semi-structured, in-depth interviews were conducted with a sample group of 20 people consisting of Iranian and Afghan refugees living in Denizli. As a result of the research, it has been found that although Iranian refugees occasionally have the opportunity to do skilled jobs in the services sector, they generally have to work in jobs that do not match their education and skill levels. Therefore, although Iranian refugees have a brain drain potential that may be functional for Denizli’s labor market, they work in jobs below their skill level. On the other hand, Afghans consisting of an unskilled labor force, mainly work in the construction sector and agricultural production in Denizli since they have worked in the traditional agricultural economy in their country. Skill differences between Iranians and Afghans at the level of production relations are not fully reflected in the labor market. As a result, although Iranians are more qualified in terms of employability and human capital than other refugee categories, they overwhelmingly work in the lower stratum of the labor market, similar to other immigrant groups.

Keywords: Global migration, Iranian refugees, Afghan refugees, skilled labor force, unskilled labor force
IRANLI VE AFGAN MÜLTECİLERİN İŞGÜCÜNE KATILIMI VE VASIF DÜZEYLERİ: KARŞILAŞTIRMALI BİR ANALİZ

Aslıcan Kalfa Topateş

Pamukkale Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Çalışma Ekonomisi ve Endüstri İlişkileri Bölümü, Denizli, Turkey.

ORCID Code: 0000-0002-0790-6150

ÖZET

Yeni kapitalizmin en önemli unsurlarından biri olan küresel göç olgusu özellikle son yıllarda yoğunlaşan mülteci akımlarıyla karakterize olmuştur. Bu süreçte Türkiye transit ve hedef ülke niteligiğinde göç hareketlerinden etkilenmiştir. Türkiye’deki mültecilerin yerleştirildiği uydu kentlerden ve ülkenin sanayi merkezlerinden biri olan Denizli kentinde büyük ölçüde İranlılardan oluşan ve Suriyeliler, Iraklılar, Afganlar gibi mülteci gruplarını içeren bir göçmen kompozisyonu bulunmaktadır. Türkiye’de yaşamta bulunan göçmenler, kentin işgücü piyasasında ağırlıklı olarak tekstil, inşaat ve hizmetler sektörlerinde düşük ücretli, güvencesiz, işçi sağlığı ve iş güvenlik önlemlerinden yoksun bir biçimde kayıtlı istihdam edilmektedir.


Anahtar sözcükler: Küresel göç, İranlı mülteciler, Afgan mülteciler, vasıflı işgücü, vasıfsız işgücü
THE ANALYSIS OF THE PHENOMENON OF WORK IN POST-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE FRANKFURT SCHOOL’S THEORETICAL DISCOURSE

Hakan Topateş

Pamukkale University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Labor Economics and Industrial Relations, Denizli, Turkey.
ORCID Code: 0000-0002-1344-6509

ABSTRACT
The phenomenon of post-industrial society that emerged in the 1980s means the radical developments in communication/transportation technologies based on the post-Fordist production and consumer society, the global division of labor, the information economy, and the globalization of production relations involving commodity chains. In this process, in which Fordist production transformed to Post-Fordist production, new forms of work such as deregulation in the labor markets, deindustrialization, the growth of the services sector, increasing number of white-collar workers, the spread of the informal sector, and the expansion of part-time work have emerged in the labor market. In this study, in the context of the transformation of the labor process, the complex nature of the post-industrial society which is a model of mechanized society combined with information technologies is analyzed using the conceptual framework of the Frankfurt School. The fact that post-Fordism regulates both production and consumption relations also causes daily life to be the sphere of production relations. At this very point, the analysis framework of the Frankfurt School which includes the infrastructure/economy as well as the superstructure/cultural space reveals the economy-political codes of the post-industrial societies. In particular, Marcuse's concept of “advanced industrial societies” directly describes the reality of post-industrial society and Adorno's concept of “culture industry” also analyzes the phenomenon of consumer society. Within the scope of the research, the post-industrial society and the post-Fordist mode of production are comparatively analyzed in the epistemic framework of the Frankfurt School's critical theory by using the literature review method. Based on the intertwining of information and production in societies, the nature of working in the post-industrial society has changed with the development of information and communication technologies, lean production, homeworking, industry 4.0., and platform economy. In the meantime, the degradation of work, the increase in working time, and the decrease in the general level of wages have dramatically emerged in the labor process. Especially in the working life, individuals experience the processes of objectification, alienation, and instrumentalization resulting from the effect of detailed division of labor, specialization, and behavior practices of consumer society. The Frankfurt School conceptualized this social negativity as "instrumental reason". Thus, the objectification of the mind instrumentalizes the work by causing individuals to lose their freedom and originality. In this anomic perspective, the scientific and philosophical terminology of the Frankfurt School thinkers provides a valuable intellectual basis for the analysis of the phenomenon of post-industrial society.

Keywords: Frankfurt School, post-Fordism, post-industrial society, consumer society, relations of production, alienation.
SANAYİ-SONRASI TOPLUMDA ÇALIŞMA OLGUSUNUN FRANKFURT OKULU’NUN TEORİK PERSPEKTİFİ EKSENİNDE ANALİZİ

Hakan Topateş
Pamukkale Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Çalışma Ekonomisi ve Endüstri İlişkileri Bölümü, Denizli, Türkiye
ORCID Code: 0000-0002-1344-6509

ÖZET


Toplumda bilgi ve üretim iç içe geçmesi temelinde bilişim ve iletişim teknolojilerinin gelişmesi, yalın üretim, evden çalışma, platform ekonomisi, endüstri 4.0 gibi değişimlerle birlikte sanayi-sonrası toplunda çalışanın doğası farklılaşmıştır. Bir yandan da çalışma ilişkilerinde emeğin değerlileşmesi, çalışma zamanının artması ve ücretler genel düzeyinin düşmesi söz konusudur. Özellikle çalışma yaşamında aşıntılı işbölümünün, uzmanlaşmanın ve tüketim toplumu davranış pratiğinin etkisiyle bireyler nesneleşme, yabancılaşır ve araçsallaşır süreclerini deneyimlemektedir. Frankfurt Okulu bu toplumsal olumsuzluğu “aracsal akt” olarak kavramlayarak ve bireyin nesneleşmesi, bireylerin özgürlüklerini ve özgünlüklerini yitirmelerine yol açar, bu aracsal aktın yöntemlerine, yordamalarına, bu aracsal aktın etkisiyle bu aracsal aktın etkisiyle bireyler nesneleşme, yabancılaşır ve araçsallaşır süreclerini deneyimlemektedir. Frankfurt Okulu bu toplumsal olumsuzluğu “aracsal akt” olarak kavramlayarak ve bireyin nesneleşmesi, bireylerin özgürlüklerini ve özgünlüklerini yitirmelerine yol açar, bu aracsal aktın yöntemlerine, yordamalarına, bu aracsal aktın etkisiyle bireyler nesneleşmesi, yabancılaşır ve araçsallaşır süreclerini deneyimlemektedir.

Anahtar Sözcüklər: Frankfurt Okulu, postfordizm, sanayi-sonrası toplum, tüketim toplumu, üretim ilişkileri, yabancılaşır.
AN ASSESSMENT ON THE TOURISM SECTOR IN TURKEY AND THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Hanife BIDIRDI
Asst. Prof., Kocaeli University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Economics, Kocaeli/TURKEY, hbidirdi@kocaeli.edu.tr
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2462-2926

Güler DEMİR USTA
Master Student, Kocaeli University, Institute of Social Sciences, Economic Development and International Economics Program, Kocaeli/TURKEY

ABSTRACT
The Covid-19 pandemic has spread to the world in a short time, reaching dimensions that threaten human health since its emergence, and has affected countries not only in terms of health but also economically. In this process, the service sector, and therefore the tourism sector, came first among the sectors that were most affected by the pandemic. While countries have applied some measures, restrictions and bans to protect public health against the pandemic, they have also turned to practices aimed at eliminating the negative impact of the pandemic on their economies. The tourism sector is an important source of foreign exchange income for the Turkish economy in terms of both its forward and backward links with other sectors and meeting the foreign trade deficit. Turkey has a great advantage in terms of tourism with its natural beauties and cultural heritage and is among the top ten countries in the list of countries that attract the most tourists worldwide. The aim of this study is to examine the impact of the covid-19 pandemic on the tourism sector in Turkey. As a result of the study, the tourism sector in Turkey has been seriously affected by the Covid-19 pandemic process; It has been found that the number of tourists coming from abroad and tourism revenues have experienced a serious decrease in Turkey in 2020, similar to the trends experienced all over the world, compared to the previous year. Although steps are taken for normalization in the world by completely/partially removing/reducing the bans on vaccination and travel, it is of course not possible to completely eliminate the effects of the pandemic, since there are still no solutions to completely eliminate the pandemic. However, in the medium term, in order to increase the number of foreign tourists coming to the country and tourism revenues, with the arrangements to be made in this sector for Turkey, to provide a controlled and healthy tourism service that prioritizes trust in terms of cleanliness and hygiene, and the promotion to be made, against the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, it is important to support tourism policy with advertising activities.

Keywords: Tourism industry, Covid-19 pandemic, Turkey

TÜRKİYE’DE TURİZM SEKTÖRÜ VE COVİD-19 PANDEMİSİ ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

ÖZET
dışından gelen turist sayısı ve turizmden elde edilen gelirlerin 2020 yılında önceki yıla kıyasla tüm dünyada olduğu gibi Türkiye’de de ciddi bir düşüş göstermiş olduğuna ilişkin bulgular elde edilmiştir. Dünyada aşılama çalışmalarını ve seyahate konulan yasakların kısmen kaldırılması ile normalleşmeye dair adımlar atılmakla birlikte salgının tam anlamıyla ortadan kaldırılabileceğine dair yasakların kısmen kaldırılması ile normalleşmeye dair adımlar atılmakla birlikte salgının tam anlamıyla ortadan kaldırılabileceğine dair yasakların kısmen kaldırılması ile normalleşmeye dair adımlar atılmakla birlikte salgının tam anlamıyla ortadan kaldırılabileceğine dair yasakların kısmen kaldırılması ile normalleşmeye dair adımlar atılmakla birlikte salgının tam anlamıyla ortadan kaldıracak çözümlerin hala mevcut olamaması nedeniyle salgının etkilerini de tamamen yok etmek elbette mümkün olamaktadır. Ancak orta vadede Türkiye açısından bu sektörde ilişkin planların yapılabilecek düzenlemelerle ülkeye gelen yabancı turist sayısının ve turizm gelirlerinin artırılabilmesi için devam eden Covid-19 salgınına karşı temizlik ve hijyen açısından güveni ön plana tutan kontrollü ve sağlıklı bir turizm hizmeti sunulması ve yapılacak olan tanıtımlar, reklam faaliyetleri ile turizm politikasının desteklenmesi önem arz edmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Turizm sektörü, Covid-19 pandemisi, Türkiye
ÖZET
Sözlükte “gücü yetmemek, yapamamak” anlamındaki açız kökünden türetilen i’çâz kelimesi “aciz bırakmak” demektir. Terim olarak genellikle “Kur’an’ın, sahip bulunduğu edebî üstünlük ve muhteva zenginliği sebeiyle benzerinin meydana getirilememesi” diye tanımlanır. Nitekim Allah Teâlâ, Kur’ân Hz. Peygamber (sav)’e inmeye başladığıda; Araplara bir benzerini getirme noktasında meydan okumuş ve onların buna güçlerin yetemeyeceğini göstermiştir. Kur’ân-1 Kerîm farklı ayetlerde tüm çekil ve sınıflarla Kur’ân-1 Kerîm’in lafzında ve cümle yapısında mevcut olan i’çâz konusunda bizleri tefekkür ve tedebbüre davet etmektedir. Farklı zaman dilimlerinde Kur’ânın i’çâz çeşitleriyle ilgili birçok çalışma yapılmıştır. Her ilgili ayrı bir tarafına işaret etmiştir. Çünkü Kur’ân-1 Kerîm gerek muhteva, gerekse de metin itibariyle her zaman ve mekâna uygundur. Nitekim asırlar geçtikçe tefsir çoğalmış ve insanların idrakine göre yorumlar yapılmıştır. İşte böylesi bir zenginliğe ve kendine özgü üsluba sahip olan kitabin bir i’çâz yönü de cümlelerinin farklı i’râbları muhtemel olmasıdır. Şöyle ki; dilbilimciler ayetleri gramer açısından tahlil ederken var olana ek olarak yeni bir i’râbın varlığını fark etmiş ve bunun sadece Kur’ân’a özgü olduğunu ifade etmişlerdir. Bu çalışmada i’çâzın farklı bir boyutu olarak i’râb farklılığı konusu üzerinde durulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İ’çâz, İ’râb, Nahiv, Kıraat.

THE MULTIPLE IRAB IN SENTENCES AS A VARIETY OF I’JAZ OF THE QURAN

ABSTRACT
In the dictionary, the word i’çâz, which is derived from the root of incapability, means "to be incapable". As a term, it is generally defined as "the feature of the Qur'an that it cannot be created due to its literary superiority and richness of content". As a matter of fact, Allah Almighty, the Qur'an Hz. When he began to descend upon the Prophet (s); He challenged the Arabs to bring a similar one and showed that they could not afford it. The Qur'an invites us to contemplation and reflection on the subject of i’jaz, which is present in the wording and sentence structure of the Qur'an with all its forms and classes in different verses. There have been many studies on the i’jaz variants of the Qur'an in different time periods. Each concerned pointed to a different side. Because the Qur'an is suitable for every time and place in terms of both content and text. As a matter of fact, over the centuries, types of tafsir have increased and interpretations have been made according to people's understanding. One of the i’jaz aspects of the book, which has such a richness and unique style, is that its sentences are likely to have different i’râbs. Namely; While linguists noticed the existence of a new i’râb in addition to the existing one and stated that it was unique to the Qur'an. In this study, the subject of i’râb difference as a different dimension of i’jaz will be discussed.

Keywords: İ’jaz, İ’râb, Nahiv, Recitation
ANDROGENETIC ALOPECY AND HERBAL SOLUTIONS

Mustafa Kutlu KAYTAN
Reyhan Bitkisel Kozmetik
Pharmacıst
MD Phytotherapy,Cosmetology
ORCID Code: 0000-0002-5148-8697

ABSTRACT
The use of various herbal medicinal products to prevent or alleviate the effects of diseases or to treat diseases is increasing in the world. Modern phytotherapy is the use of extracts or active substances obtained from herbal sources as medicine and health agents. The fact that conventional treatment methods have many side effects and the causes of hair diseases cannot be determined precisely lead patients to herbal treatment methods. Today, plants are also widely used in the treatment of hair diseases. Hair diseases; Androgenetic alopecia (AGA), which is the subject of our study, is the most common cause of hair loss in male and female patients, and herbal active substances are the last resort in the treatment of the disease. extremely effective.

Keywords: Hair Loss, Herbal Treatment of Hair Diseases, Androgenetic Alopecia
ABSTRACT

Turkish-Russian relations, which matured during the Ottoman Empire and Tsarist Russia, have always been of high tension since their natural expansion areas are on the same geography. During the First World War, these states took place in separate ranks as a result of years of conflict of interest. The Bolsheviks, who came to power after the start of the war and after the 1917 Revolution in Tsarist Russia, went to peacefully arrange their relations with all the powers that Russia was fighting until they established their own order. Due to this policy, the Bolsheviks had to withdraw from the war by signing the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty with the Central Powers. A new era started with the signing of the Armistice of Mudros by the Ottoman Empire and the occupation of the Anatolian lands by the Entente Powers according to the Treaty. After Mustafa Kemal became the leader of the resistance movements that started in Anatolia against these occupations, these relations turned into cooperation in line with mutual interests. In the period we examined, although a completely secure relationship could not be established due to the hostilities from the past and the conflict of interests in both states, their common interests prompted these two states to cooperate from time to time. The Turkish Government received weapons and financial aid from Soviet Russia for this period. The most important reason why the Soviets helped their eternal enemy for this period was to prevent the imperialist states from settling in Anatolia and to place a regime in line with their own policy in these lands. Thus, the relations that started during the Anatolian resistance period continued until 1938 with ups and downs.

Keywords: National Struggle, Soviets, Atatürk, Turkish-Russian Relations.
BOLŞEVİK İHTİLALINDAN 1938’e TÜRK-SOVYET İLİŞKİLERİ

Nuran KILAVUZ*, Barış NAS**

ORCID Code: 0000-0003-1639-6516

**Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Tarih Bölümü, Erzincan, Türkiye.
ORCID Code: 0000-0003-2284-0433

ÖZET


Anahtar Kelimeler: Milli Mücadele, Sovyetler, Atatürk, Türk-Rus İlişkileri.
EVALUATION OF AN 8TH GRADE EFL TEXTBOOK DESIGNED BY THE MINISTRY OF TURKISH NATIONAL EDUCATION

Yusuf Kasimi¹, Ömer Gökhan Ulum²

¹Düzce University, Education Faculty, ELT Department, Düzce, Turkey.
²Mersin University, Education Faculty, ELT Department, Mersin, Turkey.

ORCID Code: 0000-0001-7685-6356

ABSTRACT
Textbooks involve the related content of particular disciplines, although we observe more to textbooks than their contents. The content of a textbook, at any level, may cover either an intended or emphasized philosophy of learning. Textbook evaluation is generally more useful when collectively carried out by all those involved in the process. Textbook evaluation is required for teachers because it supplies beneficial data for planning and leading classroom activities. Further, besides the content, course objectives, language skills, and design are fundamental compounds in foreign language textbook evaluation. Thus, this descriptive study evaluates an 8th grade EFL textbook designed and distributed by the Ministry of Turkish National Education. A validated EFL textbook evaluation checklist was applied by pre-service EFL teachers (N= 50) studying at a state university in Turkey. The informants take the course of Language Teaching Material Adaptation and Development during 2021 fall term. The results of the study represent both weak and strong points of the evaluated EFL textbook. Related implications were accordingly developed in the study.

Keywords: textbook, EFL textbook, EFL textbook evaluation.
EVALUATION OF MENSTRUAL CYCLE AND DYSMENORRHEA ON WOMEN BETWEEN 12-49 YEARS

Melisa Daylan¹, Ezgi Beyza Sunulu¹, Ayşenur Albayrak¹, Halime Aydemir¹, Muradiye Karasu Ayata²

¹Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Midwifery of Department, Kırşehir, Turkey
²Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, Kırşehir, Turkey

ORCID Code: Halime Aydemir: 0000-0003-2548-004X, Muradiye Karasu Ayata: 0000-0001-8890-8547

ABSTRACT

Dysmenorrhea defined as painful menstruation is an important health problem. In the study, it was aimed to evaluate the menstrual cycle and dysmenorrhea in women aged 12-49 years. The research is descriptive. The sample size of the study was calculated as 385 using the Epi info 2000 program, with a known universe formula, with a 95% confidence interval and an acceptable sampling error of 0.05. The research was carried out by a total of 500 women considering the data loss. The research was carried out by non-probability sampling method. Research data were collected online by sending a link to women in different provinces in Turkey through a Questionnaire consisting of questions about the evaluation of menstrual cycle and dysmenorrhea in line with personal information and literature. 91.8% of the women participating in the study are between the ages of 12-30. While 48% of women experience menstrual bleeding for 6-7 days, 6% of women experience it for 8 days or more. 59% of the women stated that they did not have a diagnosed disease related to gynecological diseases, 13% had an infection, 10% had polycystic ovary syndrome, and 7% had a diagnosis of endometriosis. The incidence of dysmenorrhea in women is 78.4% in the first two days, while it is 18% in the third and fourth days. Of those experiencing dysmenorrhea, 75.6% stated that they felt muscle, head and low back pain, 63% felt nervous and 60% felt emotional. Attempts by women for dysmenorrhea; 59% hot application, 56.4% painkiller use, 31.8% herbal tea consumption and 17% exercise. Most women of reproductive age experience different levels of physical and psychological symptoms related to the menstrual cycle.

Keywords: Menstruation, menstrual cycle, dysmenorrhea
RULE-BASED FUZZY FMEA APPROACH TO IDENTIFY AND PRIORITIZE ROOT CAUSES OF SHIP ACCIDENTS

Bulut Ozan Ceylan, Yasin Arslanoğlu

a Maritime Faculty, Istanbul Technical University, Tuzla 34940, Istanbul, Turkey
b Department of Marine Engineering, Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University, Bandirma 10200, Balikesir, Turkey

ABSTRACT
Although the accelerating technological developments and strict maritime regulations aim to prevent the occurrence of new accidents, according to the reports published every year, maritime accidents with tragic consequences continue to be experienced. Despite the number is decreasing, these maritime accidents cause devastating and long-lasting effects on property, the environment, and human life. In this sense, analyzing and understanding accidents is a suitable approach to prevent possible future destructions. According to the literature, various techniques are being used to reveal the factors that cause an accident. These methods attempt to determine the root causes of the accident by making a post-event analysis. On the other hand, Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA) is a useful risk analysis method that is applied before the accident occurrence. Although it is very popular, this numerical method, which determines the number of risk priorities by evaluating the accidents over a three-input set; O, S, and D criteria, has some limitations. To eliminate these deficiencies, the use of FMEA in the rule-based fuzzy logic environment has become widespread in recent years. In this study, it is proposed to use the rule-based fuzzy FMEA method after maritime accidents for the determination and prioritization of the accident causes.

Keywords: FMEA; Accident analysis; Fuzzy logic; Ship Accident; Rule-based Fuzzy FMEA; Expert system
MACHIAVELLI FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ANTONIO GRAMSCI

Muhammed Akif Yalçın

Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University,
Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of Sociology, Research Assistant, Erzincan, Turkey

ORCID Code: 0000-0002-1356-6455

ABSTRACT

The Italian thinker Machiavelli left works in various fields such as politics, history and theatre. Undoubtedly, the most famous of these works is “The Prince”. After the "Prince", "discourses" and "mandrake" are also more prominent than the other works of the thinker. The encompassing of the theoretical side of the "Prince" created a new center for those who wanted to produce ideas in the political field after Machiavelli. This center is now the thoughts in the political field; It points to an area where one can think independently of normative rules, moral principles, and naive comments. With the "Modern Prince", Gramsci makes a modernist adaptation in line with this political and intellectual influence caused by Machiavelli. Machiavelli's "Prince" has now turned into a "political party" in Gramsci. This study includes the analysis of Machiavelli's political thoughts with a Gramscian reading. According to Gramsci, the clarity in the process of conveying the general style and thoughts in Machiavelli's works is very clear. In particular, Machiavelli’s "realism" and the potential to transform his ideas into active actions and his use of concrete instruments determined the principles of Gramsci's Modern Prince. In addition, according to Gramsci, who defended the invalidity of ethical and moral-centered interpretations of the Florentine thinker by others, Machiavelli should be considered within the context of his time and the conditions in which he lived. Gramsci discusses the view that the distinction between the modern prince and the ruler and the ruled, based on the ideas of Machiavelli, is a problem area related to the essence of political structures. In addition, it is emphasized that there are principles such as separation of powers and parliamentarism in Machiavelli's work, but still, Machiavelli is a party to a compelling will. According to Gramsci; The most important point where Machiavelli differs from the thinkers before him; is that it offers non-utopian and realistic approaches to practice.

Keywords: Gramsci, Modern Prince, Machiavelli, Prince, Ethics

References


Machiavelli'nin Perspektifinden Machiavelli

Muhammed Akif Yalçın

Erzincan Binali Yıldırım Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Sosyoloji Bölümü, Araştırma Görevlisi, Erzincan, Türkiye

ORCID Code: 0000-0002-1356-6455

ÖZET


Anahtar Kelimeler: Gramsci, Modern Prens, Machiavelli, Prens, Etik

Kaynakça


EVALUATION OF TRANSMISSION ELECTRON MICROSCOPE IMAGES USING STEREOREALISTIC METHODS OF NANOFLOWS

Asst. Prof. Eda Feyza AKYÜREK 1, Prof. Bayram ŞAHİN 2

1 Erzurum Teknik Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Mimarlık Fakültesi, Makine Mühendisliği Bölümü, Erzurum, Türkiye.
ORCID Code: 0000-0003-4007-6846

2 Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Makine Mühendisliği Bölümü, İstanbul, Türkiye
ORCID Code: 0000-0002-7016-644X

ABSTRACT

With progresses of thermo science and thermal engineering, many efforts have been devoted to heat transfer enhancement. The use of additives to enhance heat transfer performance of base fluid is a technique applied for heat transfer enhancement. The heat transfer performance of conventional fluids is low, which results in low recovery efficiency, and also prevents the heat exchanger from being small in size and occupying a small space. Researches in heat transfer have been carried out over the previous several decades, leading to the development of the currently used heat transfer enhancement techniques. The use of additives is a technique applied to enhance the heat transfer performance of base fluids. Recently, by producing nanometer-sized particles, the suspension of nanoparticles in a conventional heat transfer fluids to enhance heat transfer characteristics of the fluid is an innovative approach. The fluids with these nanometer-sized particles suspended in them are called “nanofluids”. Since a solid metal has larger thermal conductivity than a base fluid, suspending fine metallic solid particles into the base fluids is expected to improve the thermal conductivity of that fluid. Preparation of stable nanofluids is the first and most important step in studies. In this study, how to prepare nanofluids was explained in detail and TEM images were evaluated using stereological methods.

Keywords: Nanofluids, preparation of nanofluids, Stereological methods

NANOAKIŞKANLARIN STEREOLOJİK METOTLAR KULLANILARAK GEÇİRİMLİ ELEKTRON MİKROSKOBU GÖRÜNTÜLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

ÖZET


Anahtar kelimeler: Nanoakışkan, Nanoakışkanların hazırlanması, Stereoajok metotlar.
PROSPECTIVE FORECAST OF TEMPERATURE IN VAN PROVINCE USING MARKOV PROCESSES

Feray Güzel Urcan1*, Burak Uyar2

1 Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences, Van, Turkey.
2 Van Yüzüncü Yıl University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Van, Turkey.

ORCID Code: 0000-0003-4314-3928
ORCID Code: 0000-0002-3178-4157

ABSTRACT

Weather forecasting has an important place in human life. Uncertainty in the forecast, uncertain weather, can cause confusion. Therefore, for centuries, people have made weather forecasts to avoid confusion and uncertainty (Stephens et al., 2012). In the past, people made predictions using their own methods and observation. Knowing the weather has the ability to facilitate many situations, from people's travels to their vacations and daily chores (Hares et al., 2010). In this study, the Markov chain of meteorological temperature data of the last 30 years obtained from the Regional Directorate of Meteorology in Van province, special cases and analyzes of the Markov chain were examined and tried to be modeled with stochastic processes. By using Matlab program, by classifying the received data according to their ranges, it was determined which class it belongs to for each data in the data set. Transition matrix was created over the classes, and probability transition matrix was calculated with the transition matrix. With the obtained probability transition matrix, the weather temperature forecast of Van for the next month was made. In the V matrix obtained at the end of the study, the average temperature expected in the first month of the next year was the 2nd case with a probability of 63%. As a result of this, the temperature range that is valid in the 2nd case is determined as [0°C-20°C]. Making temperature predictions for the following months, seasons or years with the help of the graphs obtained and the predictions that can be made with possible Markov processes, will be beneficial for our country in terms of being prepared for expectations and struggling with many events from prospective public-private investment planning to heat and drought-related thirst and their consequences. Based on this result; It adds positive value to our lives with the expectation of temperature and weather changes due to climates, making it easier to predict the situation. This provides added value for us. In this context, Markov processes make a visible contribution to science and, accordingly, to life.

Keywords: Stochastic processes, Markov chain, Transition matrix, Temperature prediction
MARKOV SÜREÇLERİ KULLANILARAK İLERİYE DÖNÜK VAN İLİNE AİT SICAKLIK TAHMİNİ

Ferayi Güzel Urcan¹, Burak Uyar²

¹Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Van, Türkiye. ²Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Van, Türkiye.

¹ORCID Code: 0000-0003-4314-3928 ²ORCID Code: 0000-0002-3178-4157

ÖZET

Anahtar Kelimeler: Stokastik süreçler, Markov zinciri, Geçiş matrisi, Sıcaklık tahmini
GELENEKSEL ODUNPAZARI EVLERİNDE RENK

Hüseyin Özdemir

Konya Teknik Üniversitesi, Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi, Mimarlık Bölümü,
Konya, Türkiye

ORCID Code: 0000-0002-5878-8668

ÖZET


Anahtar Kelimeler: Renk, Renk Paleti, Geleneksel Mimarlık, Eskişehir

COLOR IN TRADITIONAL ODUNPAZARI HOUSES

ABSTRACT

Color can have both a psychological and a physical effect on people. This effect causes different perceptions that change the norms, actions, reactions, and behaviors of a person. Therefore, color is one of the important factors in the design of space. The colors used in the design of space are a mirror reflecting the way of life, culture, traditions, and customs of man. The fact that people express the socio-cultural effects of the geography they are in with color reveals the dec between color and architecture. Color allows the architectural product to be added to or separated from the built environment, revealing a sense of identity, and belonging specifically to the place. To eliminate the lack of architectural studies in this area, a color survey was conducted on Akşehir old houses reflecting traditional architectural features in the Eskisehir Odunpazarı district. To create a traditional color palette in the architecture of Odunpazarı by collecting data on the exterior of Odunpazarı houses that reflect traditional architectural features, it was tried to create a traditional color palette in Odunpazarı. This color palette allows you to connect the past, present and future of the city and determine what the norms of color use are in Eskisehir.

Keywords: Color, Color Palette, Traditional Architecture, Eskisehir
CUMHURİYETE GİDEN SÜREÇTEKİ İlk FİRKALAŞMA HAREKETİ: KADINLAN HALK FİRKASI

Nuran KILAVUZ
Doktor Öğretim Üyesi, Erzincan Binali Yıldırım Üniversitesi, Meslek Yüksekokulu
ORCID Code: 0000-0003-1639-6516

Filiz ERKUTLU
Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Erzincan Binali Yıldırım Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü
ORCID Code: 0000-0002-9250-7049

ÖZET

Bu cemiyetlerin en önemliilerinden biri olan İttihat ve Terakki’dir. Olduça örgütli olan bu fırka eğitim, ekonomi ve sosyal hayatı dahil meşgul edenlerin birliği için bir anıldışı kurmuştur. Bu denli önemli bir oluşum olan İttihat ve Terakki’nin açtığı okullarda Nezihe Muhiddin de eğitmen olarak görev yaparak kadın haklarıyla ilgili çalışmalarını devam etmiştir. Bu denli önemli bir oluşum olan İttihat ve Terakki’nin açtığı gibi Milli Mücadele’nin açtığı gibi Milli Mücadele de cemiyetleşmelerin birleşmesi ve bu cemiyetlerin koordineli bir şekilde yürütülerek başarı elde edilmiştir. Bu denli önemli bir oluşum olan İttihat ve Terakki’nin açtığı gibi Milli Mücadele’nin açtığı gibi Milli Mücadele de cemiyetleşmelerin birleşmesi ve bu cemiyetlerin koordineli bir şekilde yürütülerek başarı elde edilmiştir. Bu denli önemli bir oluşum olan İttihat ve Terakki’nin açtığı gibi Milli Mücadele’nin açtığı gibi Milli Mücadele de cemiyetleşmelerin birleşmesi ve bu cemiyetlerin koordineli bir şekilde yürütülerek başarı elde edilmiştir.

Çalışmada “Cumhuriyete giden süreçteki ilk fırkalaşma hareketi: Kadınlar Halk Fırkası ele alınarak nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman ve belge analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Böylece arşiv belgeleri ve dönemi anlatan diğer kaynaklar incelenerek objektif bir çalışma ortaya koyulmuştur.”

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fırka, Kadın, Türkiye, Cemiyet, Nezihe Muhiddin

THE FIRST PARTIALIZATION MOVEMENT IN THE PROCESS LEADING UP TO THE REPUBLIC: THE WOMEN’S PEOPLE’S PARTY

ABSTRACT
Nezihe Muhiddin, one of the important figures of Turkish democracy and political life, has created effects even during his period and today with his efforts to demonstrate women’s rights and the importance of women in society. Muhiddin, thinking that these rights would be won only by a political formation, attempted to establish a faction with his friends that would represent all women. Muhiddin and his friends held meetings in 1923 and submitted the petition for the establishment of the party to the ministry of internal affairs. However, this petition was not processed for months and was subsequently rejected. Muhiddin’s initiative is the first political initiative of women in the Ottoman Empire and in Turkey. Before the II. Constitutional Monarchy in the Ottoman Empire, organizations that were usually in the form of societies became an opposition that could change power and sultan by gaining power over
time. After the II. Legitimacy, these societies were formalized and became structures that came to the power of the country.

One of the most important of these societies is Ittihat and Terakki. This highly organized group has even intervened in education, economics and social life. Nezihe Muhiddin also worked as an instructor at the schools opened by Ittihat and Terakki, which are such an important formation, and continued her work on women’s rights here. After the Union and Progress of the Ottomans in the First World War and the Ottoman State succumbed as a result of this war, the Entente States began to invade the Ottoman lands under the pretext of the Armistice of Mondros. After these invasions, socializations began in the National Struggle as in the Ottoman Empire, and thanks to these socializations, the National Struggle was carried out in a coordinated manner and success was achieved. The efforts of the Turkish woman as well as the Turkish man are very important in this success. Turkish women who are fighting at the front and behind the front have been organized through the societies they have established.

In the study “The first secession movement in the process leading to the Republic: The Women's People's Party”, a method of document and document analysis from qualitative research methods was used. Thus, an objective study was tried to be revealed by examining archival documents and other sources describing the period.”

Keywords: Party, Women, Turkey, Society, Nezihe Muhiddin
ANTİK'TEN POSTMODERNE BİR ZİHNİYET GÖÇÜ TEMSİLİ: ANTIGONE NEW YORK'TA

Doç.Dr. Bünyamin AYDEMİR
Atatürk Üniversitesi, Güzel Sanatlar Fakültesi Sahne Sanatları Bölümü
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7331-0945

ÖZET

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göç, Antik Yunan, Postmodern, Antigone, Tiyatro

A REPRESENTATION OF MENTAL MIGRATION FROM ANCIENT TO POSTMODERN: ANTIGONE IN NEW YORK

ABSTRACT
The play Antigone, which has a private place among the ancient texts dating back 2500 years, is actually considered not only as a tragedy written by Sophocles, but also as one of the important values of the Greek epic, to some sources. However, If it is an epic narrative or a written play, Antigone is the carrier of the very serious value in the history of literature and theater. This value is the fate of an exalted moral resistance to be ignored and crushed by the ruling power. Undoubtedly, "ancient Antigone" is not the only bearer of this destiny. In other words, Antigone, in the context of the values she represents, is the representation of a character who has made an effort to exist not only in Ancient Greece, but also in various ages by emigrating from there. This adventure of representation between the ages, that we can also consider as a mental migration, finally from the mind of the ancient writer Sophocles to the mind of the Polish writer Janusz Glowacki; from the postmodern era we live in, it is likely that it will know what to realize itself in the neo-postmodern eras that will have been lived.

Keywords: Migration, Ancient Greek, Postmodern, Antigone, Theater
FINITE ELEMENT/FINITE DIFFERENCE SIMULATION OF DAMPED WAVE TYPE MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC FLOW

Harun Selvitopi*

*1Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Sciences, Erzurum Technical University, Erzurum, 25050, Turkey.
ORCID Code: 0000-0001-5958-7625

ABSTRACT

For the first time in the literature, the numerical solution of the damped wave type Magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) flow has been acquired using the finite element/finite difference (FEM/FDM) hybrid numerical method. The mathematical model of the considered physical problem is the damped wave type for the induced magnetic field. Therefore, the system of the MHD equation is the coupled equations according to velocity and induced magnetic field which is consists of the convection-diffusion type equation for the velocity and damped wave-type convection-diffusion type equation for the induced magnetic field. In the solution procedure, the spatial variable is discretized using the finite element method and the temporal variable is discretized using finite difference approximation. The obtained stable numerical results for the high Hartmann (Ha) numbers is displayed by the figures.

Keywords: Damped wave type MHD flow, Finite element method, Finite difference method
EFFECTS OF DIGESTION METHODS ON ELEMENTAL COMPOSITIONS IN LIVER OF COMMON GUITARFISH

Ayşe ÖZYILMAZ

Iskenderun Technical University, Faculty of Marine Sciences and Technology, Marine Technologies Iskenderun/Hatay, TURKEY

ORCID Code: 0000-0002-4376-0873

ABSTRACT
The common guitarfish is one of the cartilaginous fish species in the Northeastern-Mediterranean. Unlike the other cartilaginous fish species, the muscle of guitarfish is consumed. However, the livers of the fish are generally not used. If the livers may have a potential use for raw material in some industrial areas, they should be used. That is one of the reasons this fish liver may have a promise opportunity to study on this area. Knowing its element composition is one of the key factors to ensure that the liver is safe to use for any raw material. On the other hand, there are different options to measure to elemental compositions of the organic tissue. Two of them are the wet digestion method and microwave assisted extraction method. The aim of the study is to find out the effects of digestion methods on elemental compositions in liver of common guitarfish. The livers were subjected to the wet digestion method and microwave assisted extraction methods to digest the liver tissues. Calibration curves for each of the individual elements were prepared from ICP Multi element stocks. The determination and quantification of the elements were performed by ICP-AES (Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry, Varian Model- Liberty series II). Calibration curves for were prepared from ICP Multi element stocks. Wavelengths used in the measurement of elements for cadmium (Cd), copper (Cu), iron (Fe), manganese (Mn), lead (Pb), and Zn (zinc) were 228.802, 324.754, 259.940, 257.610, 220.353, and 213.856 \(\lambda\) (nanometer), respectively. Based on the data obtained from this study, the levels of Cd, Cu, Fe, and Mn in livers of common guitarfish from both extraction methods were very close to each other. Even though changes were observed in the levels of Pb and Zn in livers of common guitarfish from both extraction methods, there were no significant changes statistically (p>0.05). If there is a change to prefer extraction methods, the microwave extraction method can be chosen over the wet extraction method the cartilaginous fish especially for the common guitarfish. There should be more testing to back up the result suggested.

Keywords: microwave extraction, wet extraction method, cartilaginous fish, guitarfish, elements, ICP-AES
Abstract

Outside the border of countries whose language (English) is spoken as a mother tongue, English is used for different purpose from education, tourism, travel etc. to commerce, trade, shipping etc. as a common language globally. Thus, the importance of such a language is indispensable in order to provide communication and intelligibility. In line with this, it is inevitable that there is a mutual effect between the mother tongue of the speaker and foreign language spoken. This study aims to examine the role of English as a Lingua Franca in English Language Teaching in particular the effect on students’ listening comprehension through two ESP coursebooks (engineering and aviation) and a case study. Also, it investigates the place of World Englishes in ELT. In relation to this, a questionnaire consisting of 10 items was applied to students of engineering in one university and civil aviation students in another university. Data for the study were collected from 89 students who are studying at two different departments at two different universities. The coursebooks that are reviewed and questionnaire that is carried out reveal that there is a dominance of native speaker norms in classes. Respondents are not familiar with the ELF and Global English as they had difficulty in understanding the dialogue and during teaching practice. On the other hand, they could understand the standard British English version of the dialogue easier than the ELF-oriented one. To sum up, the more the world is globalized, the more the teaching English ought to be versatile and accordingly the materials used in this field.

Keywords: English, ELF (English as a lingua franca), ESP (English for specific purposes), WE (World Englishes), ELT (English language teaching).
ANCIEN REGIME’DEN AYDINLANMA DÜŞUNÇESİNE SIYASAL MEŞRÜİYET PARAMETRELERİNİN DEĞİŞİMİ

Ayman KARA

Dr. Arş. Gör., Kırıkkale Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Siyaset Bilimi ve Kamu Yönetimi Bölümü

ORCID Code: 0000-0002-7493-0150

ÖZET

Siyasal iktidarları meşru hale getiren ve böylece halkın rızasını kazandırarak yönetme işini kolaylaştıran bir takım parametreler bulunmaktadır. Bu parametreler zamanın ve bulunan ülkenin koşullarına göre farklılık arz etmektedir.

Roma’nın yıkılmasıyla Avrupa’da onun kalıntıları üzerine kurulmuş olan siyasal ve toplumsal düzen eski rejim anlamına gelen Ancien Regime ismiyle anılmaktadır. Ancien Regime, farklı meşruiyet parametrelerine sahip olmuştur. 18. yüzyılda gelindiğinde Aydınlanma düşüncesinin ortaya çıkışıyla meşruiyet parametreleri tamamen değişecektir.


Yüzyıllardır süregelen Ancien Regime düzenini temelinde sarsan ve bu düzenin yıkılışını düşünsel temellendirmişti. Dinsel düşünümcü reddetmeyip ahkâmını ön planda çıkarmış, feodal düzen yerine özgürlük ve eşitlik anlayışını ihdas etmiş ve mutlak monarşiler yerine halkın yönetimde söz sahibi olduğunu bir siyasal yapı ortaya koymuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ancien Regime, Aydınlanma, siyasal iktidar, meşruiyet, feodalite

CHANGE OF POLITICAL LEGITIMACY PARAMETERS FROM ANCIEN RÉGIME TO ENLIGHTENMENT

ABSTRACT

There are certain parameters that legitimize the political powers and thus facilitate the work of governing by gaining the consent of people. These parameters vary according to the conditions of the time and country.

The social political and social order that was established in Europe on the remains of Rome after its fall is called Ancien Régime, which means old regime. While various legitimacy parameters were in effect in Rome, the Ancien Régime formed with the fall of Rome had different legitimacy parameters. However, the parameters of legitimacy would change completely with the emergence of the Enlightenment by the 18th century.

Political legitimacy conception of the Ancien Régime is based on three elements: Feudalism, Church/religion and Absolutism. Feudalism is a social order founded on the basis of need for security and for the strong feudal lords to protect the peasants that served them. Church, on the other hand, was...
an element that legitimatized this feudal order in religious terms. The people depended on the feudal lords, feudal lords to the kings, and the kings on the Church with the empowerment by God in the Ancien Régime. Obeying the political powers in this understanding was considered as the commandment of God. Absolutism in Ancien Régime emerged with the strengthening of absolute monarchies in Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries, and the legitimacy of obedience to the kings was based on religious and non-religious elements.

Enlightenment that emerged in the 18th century, on the other hand, completely changed the legitimacy parameters of the Ancien Régime. It rejected religious thought and brought reason into the forefront, it created the understanding of freedom and equality instead of feudalism and presented a political structure in which the people had a voice in the administration, instead of absolute monarchies. Enlightenment, which rocked the centuries old Ancien Régime to its foundations and laid the intellectual foundations of the fall of this order is important in the sense that it laid the foundations of today’s paradigm dominant in political and social terms. Political legitimacy paradigms of the Ancien Régime and of the Enlightenment, which emerged as a response to it will be analyzed in comparative way in this study.

**Keywords:** Ancien Régime, Enlightenment, political power, legitimacy, feudalism
MACHI AVELLI’DE SIYASAL İKTİDAR DÜŞÜNÇESİ

Ayman KARA

Dr. Arş. Gör., Kırıkkale Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Siyaset Bilimi ve Kamu Yönetimi Bölümü

ORCID Code: 0000-0002-7493-0150

ÖZET

15. yüzyılda yaşamış bir düşünür ve devlet adami olan Machiavelli ile ilgili o zamandan günümüze kadar pek çok tartışma yapılmış, düşünsel ve ideolojik anlamda birbirine zıt birçok tarihsel figür ve düşünün onu yorumlayarak kendi düşüncelerini ona dayandırılmaktır. Machiavelli’nin bu öncesi siyasal iktidar düşüncesinde modern dönemin başlangıcında yer almamış, bu düşüncenin kendi düşüncelerini modern siyasal iktidar düşüncesiyle kendi düşüncelerini ona dayandırması. Öncesi siyasal iktidar düşüncesi, bu düşüncenin kendi düşüncelerini modern siyasal iktidar düşüncesiyle kendi düşüncelerini ona dayandırması. Öncesi siyasal iktidar düşüncesi, bu düşüncenin kendi düşüncelerini modern siyasal iktidar düşüncesiyle kendi düşüncelerini ona dayandırması. Öncesi siyasal iktidar düşüncesi, bu düşüncenin kendi düşüncelerini modern siyasal iktidar düşüncesiyle kendi düşüncelerini ona dayandırması. Öncesi siyasal iktidar düşüncesi, bu düşüncenin kendi düşüncelerini modern siyasal iktidar düşüncesiyle kendi düşüncelerini ona dayandırması. Öncesi siyasal iktidar düşüncesi, bu düşüncenin kendi düşüncelerini modern siyasal iktidar düşüncesiyle kendi düşüncelerini ona dayandırması. Öncesi siyasal iktidar düşüncesi, bu düşüncenin kendi düşüncelerini modern siyasal iktidar düşüncesiyle kendi düşüncelerini ona dayandırması. Öncesi siyasal iktidar düşüncesi, bu düşüncenin kendi düşüncelerini modern siyasal iktidar düşüncesiyle kendi düşüncelerini ona dayandırması. Öncesi siyasal iktidar düşüncesi, bu düşüncenin kendi düşüncelerini modern siyasal iktidar düşüncesiyle kendi düşüncelerini ona dayandırması. Öncesi siyasal iktidar düşüncesi, bu düşüncenin kendi düşüncelerini modern siyasal iktidar düşüncesiyle kendi düşüncelerini ona dayandırması. Öncesi siyasal iktidar düşüncesi, bu düşüncenin kendi düşüncelerini modern siyasal iktidar düşüncesiyle kendi düşüncelerini ona dayandırması. Öncesi siyasal iktidar düşüncesi, bu düşüncenin kendi düşüncelerini modern siyasal iktidar düşüncesiyle kendi düşüncelerini ona dayandırması. Öncesi siyasal iktidar düşüncesi, bu düşüncenin kendi düşüncelerini modern siyasal iktidar düşüncesiyle kendi düşüncelerini ona dayandırması. Öncesi siyasal iktidar düşüncesi, bu düşüncenin kendi düşüncelerini modern siyasal iktidar düşüncesiyle kendi düşüncelerini ona dayandırması. Öncesi siyasal iktidar düşüncesi, bu düşüncenin kendi düşüncelerini modern siyasal iktidar düşüncesiyle kendi düşüncelerini ona dayandırmas
does not battle because it is legitimate, but is considered legitimate from that moment on if it battles and succeeds. These thoughts of Machiavelli on political power would be better understood if evaluated under the political conditions of the time. In that era, Italy was an environment with no political unity with feudalism and city-states, in a constant war and struggle. Political powers needed to be formulated to protect themselves independently of value judgments in this era.

Understanding Machiavelli’s thought of political power, which has survived until today despite maturing within the conditions of the period, is important for understanding the modern thought of political power. Machiavelli’s thoughts on political power will be examined in this study.

**Keywords:** Machiavelli, political power, legitimacy
ÖZET

Keywords: Bilim, Doğa, Fen, Matematik, TÜBİTAK

4. INTERNATIONAL
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8. SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNÉ YÖNELİK GERÇEKLEŞTİRİLEN “GELİN TANİŞ OLALIM; FEN VE MATEMATİĞİ EĞLENCELI KILALIM! -2“ PROJESİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

Arş. Gör. Dr. Deniz Gökte ERBİL, Dr. Öğr. Üyesi ELİF YILMAZ, Doç. Dr. Cihad ŞENTÜRK, Doç. Dr. MUSTAFA ÇEVİK, Doç. Dr. CİHAT ABDİOĞLU

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi- Sınıf Eğitimi A.B.D.
ORCID Code: 0000-0002-1276-8653

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi- Okul Öncesi Eğitimi A.B.D.
ORCID Code: 0000-0002-1364-6359

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi- Eğitim Programları ve Öğretim A.B.D.
ORCID Code: 0000-0001-5064-6983

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi- Matematik Eğitimi A.B.D.
ORCID Code: 0000-0002-7874-2392

EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT "COME LET US MEET AND MAKE SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS FUN! -2" FOR 8TH GRADE STUDENTS

ABSTRACT
The aim of this study is to evaluate the Project “Let's Meet; Let’s Make Science and Mathematics Fun! -2”. The research was designed in an exploratory sequential design, which is one of the mixed research models. In the quantitative dimension of the research, one group pre-test-post-test model
was used from the pre-experimental models, while qualitative data were used to explain the data obtained in the quantitative dimension. In 2021-2022 academic year, 30 eighth grade students who have socio-economic disadvantages, limited educational opportunities and high academic achievement, studying in a total of 5 secondary schools in Karaman city center and in the villages of the center, participated in the research. The project evaluated within the scope of the research consists of activities designed with rich teaching methods based on learning by doing-living, such as experiments, observations, field studies, group studies, games, drama, excursions for science, mathematics and natural sciences lasting 7 days and 56 hours. Mind maps for the concept of “Science”, “Demographic Information Form”, “Scientific Literacy Test” and “Multidimensional 21st Century Skills Scale”, which were created by 8th grade students and applied in the pretest-posttest model, were used as data collection tools. The data obtained were classified and analyzed, and as a result of the research, the effectiveness of the “Let’s Meet, Let’s Make Science and Mathematics Fun! -2” project implemented for 8th grade students was determined and discussed with the results of the research in the literature. The data evaluated within the scope of this study, Obtained from the project "Let’s Meet, Let's Make Science and Mathematics Fun! - 2” supported within the scope of TÜBİTAK 4004–Nature Education and Science Schools projects.

**Keywords:** Science, Nature, Mathematics, TÜBİTAK
ABSTRACT
The word Metaverse first emerged in the early nineties, and after Facebook changed its brand name to Meta in October, it suddenly became the most talked-about brand on the world's agenda. Although millions of people spend hours on the Metaverse platform, which is one of the latest versions of virtual reality and augmented reality, studies on the field are few. With this study, it is aimed to contribute to a small number of studies and Metaverse literacy. In our study, another type of social media platform, Twitter, which is one of the important data sources, was selected and Metaverse tweets on Twitter were analyzed. As a method, the “socialbearing.com” site, which uses the Natural Language Processing Method, one of the sub-branches of Artificial Intelligence, has been determined as the information interface. Between 20-29 December, 10,424,038 views and 5,447 most popular tweets in English were captured on the site. According to the analysis results of these tweets, users' Metaverse; Positive Sentiment Score was 57.7%, Negative Sentiment Score was 4.9%, and Neutral Sentiment Score was 37.4%. Hashtags associated with Metaverse tweets are NFT, NFTS, GAMEFI and BSC. The word frequency is NFT, JOIN, and GAME, along with the metaverse. Most tweets were sent from America and Indonesia. Biswap Coin is the most popular group, with the most tweets linking to Telegram, Bitly and Solanium sites. The most talked about Coin sites were PinkSale, Solanium and Trustpad. It is expected that the study will contribute to Metaverse literacy in terms of understanding the Metaverse universe, identifying the most shared topics and new brands emerging with the metaverse.

Keywords: Metaverse, Tweets Analysis, Metaverse Literacy

METAVERSE OKURYAZARLIĞI İÇİN TWITTER ANALİZİ

ÖZET
çikan yeni markaların tespit edilmesi bakımından Metaverse okuryazarlığına katkıda bulunması beklenmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Metaverse, Tweet Analizi, Metaverse Okuryazarlığı
LSTM METHOD ANALYSIS OF US EMPLOYEES AFTER COVID-19 COMPARATIVE WITH THE SARS COV-2 POST-OMICRON VARIANT

Instructor Yavuz Selim BALCIOĞLU¹, Res. Asst. Melike ARTAR², Sezai Tunca³

¹ Gebze Technical University, Faculty of Business Administration, Management Information System Department, Kocaeli, Turkey, ORCID Code: 0000-0001-7138-2972

² Gebze Technical University, Faculty of Business Administration, Department of Management, Kocaeli, Turkey, ORCID Code: 0000-0001-7714-748X

³ Gebze Technical University, Faculty of Business Administration, Department of Management, Kocaeli, Turkey, ORCID Code: 0000-0003-3793-001X

ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 pandemic has profoundly affected many industries worldwide in an unprecedented way. As of mid-2020, the Covid-19 outbreak has infected more than 300 million people worldwide, resulting in close to 6 million deaths. All governments in the world have been unsuccessful in the long run by developing short-term policies in quarantine processes and only saving the day. It is not currently possible to predict the pandemic's long-term economic and social effects. However, it is possible to predict the numerical results of these long-term effects with machine learning algorithms. The impact of the Covid-19 outbreak on employees is still not entirely predictable. In the long run, the administrations' applications are vital to see which career opportunities they will create or their effects on the working order.

Along with employees in all sectors, business owners also suffer from expenses and job losses. The first estimates of the International Labor Organization for 2022 indicate that working hours will decrease by 9%, and close to 300 million people, including those working in the service sector and employers, will be unemployed. In this study, a comparative analysis of the employment rates of individuals working in the USA after Covid-19 and their probability of leaving after the Sars Cov-2 Omicron variant will be made. As the dataset, the U.S. The time intervals after Covid-19 and the time intervals in which the Sars Cov-2 Omicron variant was seen were selected from the Department of Labor. LSTM method, one of the machine learning algorithms, was used for comparison analysis.

Keywords: Leaving a job, LSTM, Omicron, Sars Cov-2, Neural network

AMERİKADA ÇALIŞANLARIN COVID-19 SONRASI İŞTEN AYRILMA ORANLARININ OMİKRON VARYANTI SONRASI İLE KARŞILAŞTIRMALI LSTM YÖNTEM ANALİZİ

ÖZET


**Anahtar kelimeler:** İşten ayrılma, LSTM, Covid-19, Omicron, Sars Cov-2, Neural network
THE EFFECT OF WORK-FAMILY BALANCE ON INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION IN TELEWORKERS

Res. Asst. Melike ARTAR¹, Instructor Yavuz Selim BALCIOĞLU², Prof. Dr. Oya ERDIL³

¹Gebze Technical University, Faculty of Business Administration, Department of Management, Kocaeli, Turkey,
ORCID Code: 0000-0001-7714-748X

²Gebze Technical University, Faculty of Business Administration, Management Information System Department, Kocaeli, Turkey,
ORCID Code: 0000-0001-7138-2972

³Gebze Technical University, Faculty of Business Administration, Department of Management, Kocaeli, Turkey,
ORCID Code: 0000-0003-3793-001X

ABSTRACT

Today, companies try new working models to gain competitive advantage. Telework is among the most preferred working models of the last ten years. Telework is when the employee performs his duties and responsibilities at the workplace one or more days a week outside the workplace. The effects and results of this working model, which has increased rapidly in recent years, on employees have been wondered by researchers and practitioners.

With the telework working order, employees can perform their work from outside the office. However, studies show that women push harder when working remotely than men. Studies have shown that women's work and family responsibilities in Telework work order prevent each other and cause a conflict. In addition to fulfilling their responsibilities at work, women also take on responsibilities at home. This conflict in two areas of their lives causes some negative moods in women.

Within the scope of the research, the effect of work-family conflict on women's interpersonal communication levels was examined. In a study conducted on 126 working women, it was found that this conflict experienced by women negatively affected their interpersonal communication satisfaction. In previous studies, it has been found that work-family work causes physical stress symptoms such as fatigue and weakness and psychological stress symptoms such as helplessness and anger in women. With this study, it was determined that their interpersonal communication was also negatively affected.

Keywords: Telework, Woman, Work-Family Conflict, Interpersonal Communication

UZAKTAN ÇALIŞANLARDA İŞ-ÖZEL HAYAT DENGESİNİN KİŞİLERARASI İLETİŞİME ETKİSİ

ÖZET

Günümüzde firmalar rekabet avantajı kazanmak için yeni çalışma modelleri denemektedir. Telework son on yılın en çok tercih edilen çalışma modelleri arasındadır. Telework, çalışanın işyerindeki görev ve sorumluluklarını haftanın bir veya daha çok günü işyeri dışında gerçekleştirebilmektedir. Son yıllarda hızla artan bu çalışma modelinin çalışanlar üzerindeki etkileri ve sonuçları araştırmacılar ve uygulayıcılar tarafından merak edilmektedir.

Telework çalışma düzeni ile birlikte çalışanlar işlerini ofis dışından gerçekleştirbilmektedir. Fakat yapılan çalışmalar kadınlarda erkeklerde kıyasla uzaktan çalışma sırasında daha fazla zorlamlığı gösteriyor. Yaptıran araştırmalar Telework çalışma düzeninde kadınların iş ve ailevi sorumluluklarının birbirlerini engellediği ve bir çatışmaya neden olduğu görülmüştür. Kadınlar iş yerindeki...

Anahtar kelimeler: Uzaktan Çalışma, Kadın, İş Ailesi Çatışması, Kişilerarası İletişim
THE PLACE OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN THE INFORMATION SOCIETY:
THE CASE OF TURKEY

Prof. Dr. Nadir EROĞLU
Marmara University, Prof. of Economics Department, İstanbul, Turkey.
ORCID Code: 0000-0001-8403-1725

Aylin Kerime BİBERCİ
Marmara University, PhD Student of Economics Department, İstanbul, Turkey.
ORCID Code: 0000-0003-3484-1388

Damla TAHTASAKAL
Marmara University, PhD Student of Economics Department, İstanbul, Turkey.
ORCID Code: 0000-0001-7769-7131

Muhittin İlhan UZ
Marmara University, PhD Student of Economics Department, İstanbul, Turkey.
ORCID Code: 0000-0002-3454-0182

ABSTRACT
This study aims to reveal the relationship between the knowledge economy and the manufacturing industry in Turkey, and the importance of the manufacturing industry in terms of Turkey's transition to an information society. After examining the basic elements and conceptual framework of the information society, the fact that technology and R&D activities are decisive in the production in the manufacturing industry necessitated the evaluation of the Internal Growth Models and the information factor in the study.

In this context, models of Paul Romer (Romer Model), Gene M. Grossman and Elhanan Helpman (Grossman-Helpman Model), and Philippe Aghion and Peter Howitt (Aghion-Howitt Model), which constitute the Endogenous Growth Models, are briefly mentioned.

The study is concluded with an econometric analysis based on the information society data for the manufacturing industry between 1991 and 2020. Data on R&D expenditure, information and communication technologies and other data related to the manufacturing industry in Turkey are analyzed with the help of VAR analysis.

Keywords: Information Society, Manufacturing Industry, VAR Analysis, Turkey.

BİLGİ TOPLUMUNDA İMALAT SANAYİİNİN YERİ: TÜRKİYE ÖRNEĞİ

ÖZET
Bu çalışma, Türkiye’de bilgi ekonomisi ve imalat sanayi arasındaki iliKIyi ve Türkiye’nin bilgi toplumuna geçişi açısından imalat sanayinin önemi ortaya koymaya çalışmaktadır. Bilgi toplumunun temel unsurları ve kavramsal çerçevesi incelendikten sonra, imalat sanayinde gerçekleşen r&d faaliyetleri, teknoloji ve Ar-Ge faaliyetlerinin belirleneceği olması, çalışmada özellikle İçsel Büyüme Modellerinin ve bilgi faktörünün değerlendirilmesini gerekli kılmıştır.

Bu kapsamda, İçsel Büyüme Modellerini oluşturan Paul Romer (Romer Modeli), Gene M. Grossman ve Elhanan Helpman (Grossman-Helpman Modeli), ve Philippe Aghion ve Peter Howitt’e (Aghion-Howitt Modeli) ait modellerden kısaca bahsedilmiştir.


Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilgi Toplumu, İmalat Sanayi, VAR Analizi, Türkiye.
LEASING METHOD IN THE SUSTAINABILITY OF COMPANY VALUE: A RESEARCH IN THE PERIOD OF COVID-19

Tuğba Yeğin*

*University of Karabük, Institute of Social Sciences, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Business, Karabük, Türkiye.

ORCID Code: 0000-0003-0623-4396

ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic, which was first detected in Wuhan, China, announced by the World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11, has spread rapidly to many parts of the world (Ding et. al., 2022). The COVID19 pandemic, which has been experienced in many areas from health to transportation, from the construction sector to tourism, has put the capitals of companies at risk (Fahlenbrach et. al., 2021). The use and management of capital is extremely important for any business to operate and sustain firm value (Gilje & Taillard, 2017). In most countries, consumption continues to increase while production decreases due to the closures and restrictions experienced within the scope of the measures taken during the pandemic process. Risk quality and cash flow are interrelated issues. Firms that want to maintain risk quality need to balance their cash flows (Goodell, 2020). One of the strategic decision and support mechanisms taken by companies to protect their commercial profitability, cash flow and market value before and after the COVID19 period was leasing (Falato et al., 2021). Firms resort to leasing as a method of hedging. Thus, companies use loans in many different ways instead of spending their capital. Many financial leasing companies, especially banks, have implemented new products and programs to provide low-interest loans to companies during the COVID19 period. The financial sector, which operates outside of banks, grew by 25% in 2021 in Turkey (BDDK, 2021; FKB, 2021). As in 2021, leasing is one of the building blocks of the financial sector, which provides financial support for companies against the effects of the pandemic process and global developments in 2022, and takes great steps for the sustainability of trade and the renewal of the technological infrastructure (Wang, et al., 2021). The way that the production, investment and supply chain is not interrupted, the development of imports and exports, the increase of employment, that is, the way for companies to grow out of the pandemic, passes through the leasing method (FKB, 2021).

As an alternative financial solution, leasing has been seen as a subject to be investigated in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, as it is a very important financial instrument for companies aiming to grow in the field of investment and production. This study is to investigate the strategies used by companies in risk management, the changing company values of BIST100 companies and the leasing methods used in the period of COVID19 in Turkey, the growth values of leasing companies, and the changes in the digitalization path of leasing companies with COVID19. While the study is expected to contribute to the literature in order to fill the gap in the field of leasing and firm value, it makes data-based recommendations to companies for financial management in the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19, Pandemic, Leasing, Firm Value, Risk Management, BIST100, Financial Marketing

References


FİRMA DEĞERİNİN SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİĞİNDE LEASING YÖNTEMİ: COVID-19 DÖNEMİNDE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

Tuğba Yeğin¹
Karabük Üniversitesi
ORCID Code: 0000-0003-0623-4396

ÖZET


[https://www.bddk.org.tr/BultenAylikBdmk/tr/](https://www.bddk.org.tr/BultenAylikBdmk/tr/)

RENAL DISEASES IN ANCIENT SOURCES: FROM HIPPOCRATES TO GALENOS

ANTİK KAYNAKLARDA BÖBREK HASTALIKLARI: HİPPOKRATES'TEN GALENOS'A

Gülseren MUTLU¹*

¹ Pamukkale Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Eskiçağ Tarihi Anabilim Dalı, Denizli, Türkiye.

ORCID Code: 0000-0001-7434-2036

ABSTRACT

Unbearable pain caused by stones formed in the urinary tract and bladder is one of the most painful diseases of ancient people. Information about the diagnosis and treatment of renal diseases dates back to ancient Mesopotamia. While it was accepted in the Egyptian Civilization that there was a close relation between the kidney and the heart, little information was found about kidney in the Egyptian paper rush. It has been reported in Mesopotamian cuneiform tablets that the changes in the appearance of the urine provide information about the course of the disease and its treatment is related to the minerals taken or excreted from the body. In the Greek Roman Age, especially Anatolian physicians conducted extensive research on renal diseases.

This study, in which diagnosis and treatment approaches in ancient sources of Hippocrates (460-370 BC), Plinius The Elder (23-65 AD), Celsus (25 BC-50 AD), Dioscorides (40-90 AD) and Galenos (129-216 AD) are reported, emphasizes the importance of knowing what phases modern medicine has passed through, how ancient herbal drugs were used in urinary system disorders, and the practices reminiscent of the methods used today, especially by those who have medical education at the point where modern medicine has come today.

Keywords: Ancient ages, renal diseases, diagnosis, treatment
HEGEL FELSEFESİNİN KADIN SAĞLIĞI HEMŞIRELİĞİNDE VAKA ÇALIŞMALARINA UYARLANMASI: BİR DENEME

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hülya Tosun
Kütahya Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi-Ebelik Bölümü
Kütahya Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Evliya Çelebi Kampüsü- Andız/Kütahya

ÖZET

Amaç: Hegel’in Tez-Antitez-Sentez süreci (Hegel Diyalektiği)’nin klinik hemşireleri tarafından Kadın sağlığı vakalarına uygulanmasını deneyimlemek.


Anahtar Kelimeler: Hegel, Diyalektik, Tez-Antitez-Sentez, Women Nursing
ADAPTATION OF HEGEL'S PHILOSOPHY TO CLINICAL STUDIES IN WOMEN'S HEALTH NURSING: AN EXPERIMENT

Phd. Lecturer Hülya Tosun

Kütahya University of Health Sciences-Midwifery Department
Kütahya University of Health Sciences, Faculty of Health Sciences, Evliya Çelebi Campus-Andız/Kütahya

ABSTRACT

Friedrich Hegel was an idealist German philosopher who lived between 1770-1831. He had the opportunity to study Kant's theories and many philosophical movements and to learn French, continued his philosophy studies in Frankfurt and developed the "Dialectical movement" in this environment. After his professorship, he was appointed to the Department of Philosophy at the University of Berlin, where he continued his work, which is known as the "Hegel School", until the end of his life. Hegel's philosophy is based on the concept of development. He argues that everything changes and changes in motion and depending on each other. He developed the dialectical method of Heraclitus. Changes in thought lead to changes in matter. According to Hegel, everything happens as a result of a three-stage development. This process is the Thesis-Antithesis-Synthesis process.

Purpose: To experience the application of Hegel's Thesis-Antithesis-Synthesis process (Hegel's Dialectic) to Women's health cases by clinical nurses.

Method: The study is a qualitative research. In the research, a case related to curettage was studied.

Results: It has been revealed that Hegel's dialectic can be used by women's health nurses in clinical case management. Illegal abortion requests are one of the difficult situations faced by midwives and nurses in primary health care institutions. Pregnancy is an important period that is mostly pleasing for women (Thesis). Unwanted pregnancies can disrupt the psychology of the woman (Antithesis). Unwanted pregnancies that exceed the legal discharge period are terminated by illegal abortion (Thesis). Illegal abortion may adversely affect the health of the woman (Antithesis). Although it is prohibited by law, evacuation of the fetus should occur for the mental and physical health of the mother. (Synthesis).

Conclusion: According to Hegel's philosophy, certain knowledge can be reached by mere thought (speculation) without resorting to experiment. Because the subject and the object are different formulations of the same mind. The object itself, like the subject, is based on reason. In other words, he argues that the precise knowledge of the object can be reached by thinking about the concepts that are reached with the mind. In clinics, nurses may have to manage patients from many different populations and a wide variety of cases, sometimes competing with time. The application of Hegel's philosophy can lead nurses to more successful results in care, both in taking a very good patient history and in quick decision-making processes. However, much more clinical studies are needed to reach a general judgment on the subject.

Keywords: Hegel, Dialectics, Thesis-Antithesis-Synthesis, Women Nursing

Kaynakça
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INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUDENT ENGAGEMENT AND CAREER ADAPTABILITY OF ENGLISH TEACHER CANDIDATES IN ONLINE EDUCATION

Özlem PULAT¹, Ahmet BAŞAL²

¹Yıldız Technical University, Social Sciences Institute, Educational Curriculum and Instruction postgraduate student, Istanbul, Turkey
²Yıldız Technical University, Faculty of Education, Department of Educational Sciences, Assoc. Prof. Dr., Istanbul, Turkey

ORCID Code¹: 0000-0002-6800-8258
ORCID Code²: 0000-0003-4295-4577

ABSTRACT

The coronavirus pandemic, which spreads out the world on December 31, 2019 showed its effects in many areas, including education. The continuity of education has been provided online all over the world due to the epidemic. In the current research, the relationship between student engagement and career adaptability of English teacher candidates in online education environment was examined. The participants of the research included 450 English teacher candidates from different state and foundation universities in Turkey. In the research, the relationship between students' engagements levels and career adaptability in the online education environment, and the relationship between gender, age, university type and other sub-variables were examined. T-test, ANOVA, Turkey HSD and regression analyzes were used in data analysis in this quantitative research. The results showed a relationship between student engagement and career adaptability in the online education environment, and it was concluded that career adaptability has an effect on student engagement. There was no correlation found between student engagement and career adaptability and gender and university type variables. While significant differences were found between the Student Engagement scale and its sub-dimension, the emotional dimension, and the age variable between the 18-25 and 26-33 age groups, no significant difference was found between the Career Adaptability Scale and its sub-dimensions and the age variable. Significant relationships were found between Student Engagement Scale and the variables of the effectiveness of teaching methods used in the courses the satisfaction levels of students from the content of the courses, the general quality of the education received and the love of students for the English language teaching department. A significant relationship was found between career adaptability and the variable of evaluating thoughts about continuing to work as an English teacher after graduation. Taken together, the results showed that when the career adaptability of the English teacher candidates increases, the engagement of the students also increases.

Keywords: Online Education, Online Learning, Student Engagement, Career Adaptability, English Teacher Candidates

This paper presented the initial results of the Master’s thesis of the first author under the supervision of Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Başal in the Curriculum and Instruction Department of Social Sciences Institute, Yıldız Technical University.
ÇEVİRİMİÇİ ÖĞRENİM SÜRECİNDE İNGİLİZCE ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ ÖĞRENCİ BAĞLILIKLARI İLE KARIYER UYUMLUKLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİLERİN İNCELENMESİ

Özlem PULAT¹, Ahmet BAŞAL²

¹Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Eğitim Programları ve Öğretim Yükseks lisans Öğrencisi, İstanbul, Türkiye
²Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi, Eğitim Bilimleri Bölümü, Doç. Dr., İstanbul, Türkiye

ÖZET


Keywords: Çevrimiçi Eğitim, Çevrimiçi Öğrenme, Öğrenci Bağlılığı, Kariyer Uyumluluğu, İngilizce Öğretmen Adayları

Bu bildiri, Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Eğitim Programları ve Öğretim Programı Anabilim Dalında danışmanlığını Doç. Dr. Ahmet Başal’ın üstlendiği ilk yazara ait yüksek lisans tez çalısmasının ilk sonuçlarını içermektedir.
FACTORS DETERMINING THE LABOR MARKET PARTICIPATION OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES DURING THE PANDEMIC PERIOD

Selin Pelek  
Dr. Öğretim Üyesi  Galatasaray University, Department of Economics  
ORCID Code: 0000-0002-8540-4164

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the labor market participation decisions of university graduates in Turkey in 2020, the year of the pandemic, and to make a comparison with the pre-pandemic period. Using the micro dataset of the Household Labor Force Survey of 2020 and 2019, the labor force participation status of university graduates is examined by the individual characteristics such as of gender, age, marital status, household size and region, as well as the field of study which are clustered in eight groups. The labor market status defined as being in employment, unemployment and outside of the labor market, are estimated with the multinomial logit model after the representation of the transition matrices. The estimated coefficients are interpreted with a comparative perspective. According to the findings obtained from the econometric analysis, the vulnerability of women in the labor market has become more evident during the pandemic period. As for the field of study, it is striking that those who graduated from health and social services departments and educational sciences more advantageous in the labor market. Social sciences and engineering and personal services, transportation and security graduates on the other hand, less likely to be employed in the pandemic period. The probability of being out of the labor force has increased significantly for the math and natural science graduates in 2020 compared to 2019.

Keywords: labor force participation, graduate labor force, multinomial logit

PANDEMİ DÖNEMİNDE ÜNİVERSİTE MEZUNLARININ İŞGÜCÜNÜN PİYASASINA KATILIMINI BELİRLEYEN FAKTÖRLER

Selin Pelek  
Dr. Öğretim Üyesi  Galatasaray Üniversitesi, İktisat Bölümü  
ORCID Code: 0000-0002-8540-4164

ÖZET


Anahtar Kelimeler: işgücüne katılım, eğitimli işgücü, multinomial logit
ABSTRACT

The city is a multicultural structure that accommodates many segments of the society. Although there is a confusion of definitions about the city, cities; It is defined according to certain characteristics and is handled around numerical values, especially according to population criteria. At the same time, cities are expressed according to their position in the country on a global scale which is capital, entrepreneurial city, slow city, garden city, satellite city, tent city, smart city. In this study, the city is not subject to any qualification; It has been evaluated as inorganic units that contain many social segments. Due to the existence of cities for many years and being the center of constant change and transformation, urban society has reveal an urban right(s) specific to the city/urbanization. These rights are especially included in the third generation rights and are expressed as a concrete reflection of human rights. With this, urban rights are among the rights that are both within and beyond human rights. Purpose of the study; to convey the adventure of the emergence of urban rights by defining the city and the right to the city, and to reveal what the rights of citizens are listed in the European Urban Charter I (1992) and later revised in the European Urban Charter II (2008) adopted in line with urban policies by the Council of Europe. Within the scope of the study, although the rights of citizens are included in different international texts, they are not regulated as a single text; European Urban Charter I; it is the first time that he lists the rights of citizens and by emphasizing the importance of cities, he assigns responsibilities to the citizens, city administrators and local governments, and both the problems of the city and the solutions for these problems are put forward in the context of principles within the framework of 13 topics determined in the formation of the content of the rights of the citizens; it has been concluded that in the European Urban Charter II, which is accepted as the second, the rights of the citizens are reiterated, new rights and responsibilities are specified over urban problems, and it is emphasized that local governments should establish sustainable living spaces. However, in both Charters, first of all, "urbanization" was emphasized, and then the obligation of being responsible, active and knowledgeable urbanites was imposed on all people living in cities and towns. The task of protecting and observing this obligation protecting the characteristics of European cities has been given to the city and town administrations (local administrations).

Keywords: Council of Europe, European Urban Charter I and II, Citizens' Rights, Urbanization
kentsel politikalar doğrultusunda kabul ettiği Avrupa Kentsel Şartı I (1992) ve sonrasında revizyon edilen Avrupa Kentsel Şartı II (2008)’de somut bir şekilde listelenen kentli haklarının neler olduğunu ortaya çıkarmaktır. Çalışma kapsamında kentli haklarının farklı uluslararası metinlerde yer verilmesine rağmen tek bir metin olarak düzenlenmediği; Avrupa Kentsel Şartı I’nin; ilk kez kentli haklarını listelediği ve kentlerin önune vurup yaparak kentlilere, kent yöneticilerine ve yerel yönetimlere sorumluluklar yüklediği, kentli haklarının içerikinin oluşumunda belirlenen 13 konu başlığı çerçevesinde hem kentin sorunları hem de bu sorunlara yönelik çözümlerinin ilkeler bağlamında ortaya koymuştu; ikincisi kabul edilen Avrupa Kentsel Şartı II’de kentli haklarının yenelendiği, kentsel sorunlar üzerinden yeni hak ve sorumlulukların belirlendiği ve yerel yönetimlere sürdürülebilir yaşam alanları kurması gerektiğini sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Bununla birlikte her iki Şart’ta öncelikle “kentlileşmenin” vurgusu yapılmış ardından tüm kent ve kasabalarda yaşayanlara sorumlu, aktif ve bilgili kentli olma yükümlülüğü yüklenmiştir. Bu yükümlülüğü koruma, gözetme ve Avrupa kentlerinin özelliklerini sahip çıkma görevi de kent ve kasaba yönetimine (yerel yönetimlere) verilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Avrupa Konseyi, Avrupa Kentsel Şartı I ve II, Kentli Hakları, Kentlileşme
A MODEL TO INDICATE UTILIZATION OF SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS FOR SMES
A CASE STUDY FOR A MARBLE COMPANY

Ayşe Seçil Başer¹, Batuhan Kocaoğlu²

¹Maltepe University, Faculty of International Trade and Logistics, Department of Logistics and SCM, Istanbul, Turkey.
²Piri Reis University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of MIS, Istanbul, Turkey.

ORCID Code: 0000-0003-0811-7732
ORCID Code: 0000-0002-6876-1362

ABSTRACT

It is accepted that the way to survive in today's world is to make the best use of technology. According to income distribution, 'large' and 'strong' companies continue their race with each other through technology. The biggest item of its investments is technological investments.

When it comes to small / medium enterprises (SMEs), let alone falling behind in such a race, it cannot be said that most companies are even in the race. However, almost all of them have a computer, Office programs and an internet connection. When they combine the data they have for production, purchase and sale with these tools, they will be able to solve their own problems without the need for large investments.

Linear Programming is the method of solving problems in all kinds of structures from simple to complex. Linear programming logic lies in showing the 'best possibility', from the simplest problems to the most complex.

This paper is a case study and aims to show a way for SMEs to reach the optimum solution by using the Linear Programming model. It is intended to be a guide for SMEs in making production planning to raise their business performance to their desired level.

In this paper, the results obtained by X Marble company, whose production planning is not working effectively enough, by establishing a linear programming model and transforming it into a problem will be shown. In this way, it will establish its own production planning model without receiving a consultancy service. It will observe how much it can increase the profit by making various changes with the data at hand. For this, sensitivity analysis tool will be used.

Keywords: Linear Programming, Sensitivity Analysis, SME, Production Planning
ABSTRACT

Single colorants or mixtures of the colorants are frequently used as additives in foods to obtain attractive colours, for correcting the colour or for the identification of a product [1]. Colorants play a significant role in enhancing the aesthetical appeal of food [2]. They can induce allergic responses in sensitive people. Because of this reason, the use and the amount of these chemicals must be controlled.

Multivariate calibration techniques were powerful analytical tools [3] to used in data analysis for the mixtures. The most widely used techniques, e.g., classical least square (CLS), inverse least square (ILS), principal component regression (PCR), partial least square (PLS) were determinated the amount of the compounds.

Allura red, sunset yellow, tartrazine and caramel are food colorants and they have well defined potentiometry because of their phenolic structures. The assay of mixture containing food colorants were executed with potentiometry with out any chemical separation. The multivariate calibration technique was applied to simultaneous determination of the food colorants in food sample. This method is partial least squares (PLS). The mixture of colorants (alone or mixture) were titrated by potassium hydroxide potentiometry. The linear relationship between the volumes of titrant and the concentrations of analytes was obtained by chemometric method. PLS calibration in the range of 0.6 to 2.2 mL of the potentiometric method for the calibration set was prepared in the range Δλ= 0.05 mL values were read at intervals.

References:
EMPLOYEE PSYCHOLOGY IN THE PERIOD OF COVID-19

Beste Demirci 1, Mustafa Atsan 2, Sultan Çetinkaya 3

1 Department of Business Administration, Çağ University, Mersin, Turkey
ORCID Code: 0000-0002-4001-1527
2 Ass. Prof., Mersin University, Anamur Vocational School, Mersin, Turkey
ORCID Code: 0000-0001-6221-7342
3 Lec., Mersin University, Anamur Vocational School, Mersin, Turkey
ORCID Code: 0000-0002-0380-2717

ABSTRACT

With the spread of Covid-19 in a short time, starting in Wuhan, China, human life has been deeply affected. The Covid-19 virus, which spreads rapidly throughout the world, has caused significant changes in society-society, society-individual and individual-individual relations. In this process, the interruption of working life brought about economic difficulties. The feeling of loneliness that develops with economic problems and quarantines causes various psychological disorders on individuals. The deterioration of the mental health of people, which is an indispensable part of working life, is important both for the society and for the organizations. The purpose of this study is to examine employee psychology in the Covid-19 period. In this context, first of all, information about the Covid-19 epidemic is given in the study. Afterwards, it is mentioned how many people the epidemic has affected in Turkey recently and its psychological effects are conveyed. Finally, previous studies on the impact of the epidemic on employee psychology were included, this study was evaluated based on the existing literature, and recommendations were included in the conclusion part.

Keywords: employee psychology, covid-19, psychological effects
BİLGİLENDİRME TASARIMI: DENEYİMSEL (ÇEVRESEL) GRAFİK TASARIM UYGULAMALARI

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Pınar Tuğçe YELKİ
İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi
Güzel Sanatlar Fakültesi
Grafik Tasarım Bölümü
ORCID Code: 0000-0001-9112-732X

ÖZET
İnsanların kendi aralarında ve bulundukları çevre ile etkileşime geçmesini sağlayan en önemli iletişim yolundan biri görsel iletişimidir. İletişimi sağlayan unsurlar içerisinde görsellik ilk çağlardan itibaren büyük öneme sahip olmuştur. Görsel iletişimin sağlanmasında, grafik dilinin etkin bir şekilde kullanılması zaman içerisinde gelişme göstermiştir.

Grafik tasarımın bir disiplin haline gelmesi kendi içerisinde farklı uygulama alanlarının ortaya çıkmasına sebep olmuştur. Bu alanlardan günümüzde gelişimi hızla devam etekte olan bilgilendirme tasarımını önemli bir noktaya gelmiştir.

Bilgilendirme tasarımının uygulama alanları içerisinde yer alan deneyimsel (cevresel) grafik tasarım ise, insanların bulundukları çevre ile iletişimi sağlayan bir çalışma alanıdır. Deneyimsel (cevresel) grafik tasarım zaman içerisinde kendi uygulama alanlarını alt başlıklara ayırmasıdır. Bu çalışma, deneyimsel (cevresel) grafik tasarım konusunda bilgi ve bu alanda yer alan uygulamaların ve günümüzde durumun ne olduğu konusunda derlemeleri ve önerileri içermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Grafik, Bilgilendirme, Deneyimsel, Tasarım

INFORMATION DESIGN: EXPERIENTIAL (ENVIRONMENTAL) GRAPHIC DESIGN APPLICATIONS

ABSTRACT
Visual communication is one of the most important ways of communication that enables people to interact with each other and with their environment. Visuality among the elements that provide communication has had a great importance since the early ages.

The effective use of graphic language in providing visual communication has developed over time. The fact that graphic design has become a discipline has led to the emergence of different application areas in itself. One of these areas, information design, which is developing rapidly today, has reached an important point.

Experiential (environmental) graphic design, which is one of the application areas of information design, is a field of study that enables people to communicate with their environment. Experiential (environmental) graphic design has divided its application areas into sub-titles over time. This study includes information on experiential (environmental) graphic design and compilations and suggestions about the applications in this field and the current situation.

Keywords: Graphic, Information, Experiential, Design
INVESTIGATION OF ADOLESCENTS’ COMPASSION LEVELS WITH VARIOUS VARIABLES

Emin Kurtuluş¹*, Hacer Yıldırım-Kurtuluş²

¹ Institute of Education Sciences, Department of Educational Sciences, Guidance and Psychological Counseling, Sakarya University, PhD Candidate, Turkey.
ORCID Code: 0000-0002-6346-0114

² Dr, The Ministry of Education, Turkey
ORCID Code: 0000-0002-0880-1318

ABSTRACT

The general purpose of this study is to examine whether the compassion levels of adolescents differ according to demographic variables such as gender, age, socioeconomic level and social support. In this direction, the research was designed with the general scanning model, one of the quantitative patterns. The data obtained in the study were obtained by simple sampling method. The universe of the research consists of adolescents attending public high school in Istanbul. The study group of the research consists of a total of 365 adolescents, 251 of whom are girls and 114 are boys. The mean age of the adolescents was calculated as 15.71 (ss=1.21). Of the adolescents participating in the study, 35 stated that they were at a low socioeconomic level, 305 at a medium level and 25 at a high socioeconomic level. In addition, 230 adolescents stated that they first applied to their families in difficult times, and 112 adolescents stated that they applied to their friends and other social support resources during difficult times. The data obtained from the research were obtained by using the "Compassion Scale" and the "Personal Information Form" created by the researchers. After the normality test of the data collected in the study was performed, the Independent Groups T-Test was used in cases where discontinuous variables were in two categories in the analysis of the data, and the difference tests were performed using the OneWay ANOVA Test SPSS program in cases with three categories and above. As a result of the research, it was observed that the compassion levels of the adolescents differed in favor of girls in the gender variable. As another result of the study, it was observed that the compassion levels of adolescents did not differ significantly according to age, socioeconomic status and social support sources. The results obtained from the research were discussed in the light of the literature and suggestions were presented.

Keywords: Adolescent, compassion, high school.
EVALUATION OF THE PRIVACY IDEA IN TRADITIONAL KONYA HOUSES BY SPACE SYNTAX METHOD

Mustafa Alper Dönmez

Konya Technical University
Faculty of Architecture and Design, Architecture Department,
Konya, Turkey
ORCID Code: 0000-0002-7765-9888

ABSTRACT
Privacy idea is an abstract concept that has emerged in different forms with its own boundaries, shapes and dimensions in every society and belief. Especially on the societies in the Islamic geography, the effect of the privacy idea on the cultural life and artistic activities created by the cultural life has been the subject of many scientific studies. In order to determine and evaluate the effect, existence and size of the privacy idea on society and its products, this abstract phenomenon must first be converted into numerical data. Although the privacy idea has been mentioned abstractly in the studies on Traditional Konya Houses, quantitative evaluations have remained quite limited. In this study unlike previous studies; the privacy idea in traditional Konya houses is not only considered qualitatively (historical documentation method and comparative method), but also quantitatively through space syntax method. For this purpose, 5 traditional Konya houses that have reached from the 19th century were evaluated with the space syntax method. As a result of the examinations, privacy idea in traditional Konya houses was digitized and comparable data were obtained. As a result; It has been determined that there are at least 5 layers of depth (privacy) from Hayat to Gusulhane in traditional Konya houses, which were examined by space syntax, and the areas with the highest depth (Privacy) are Gusulhanes and rooms designed for private use. Also it has been determined that the values of integration and connectivity are higher in Hayat and interior halls designed for common use. With the findings obtained, it was tried to shed light on the privacy idea in Konya society through concrete data, and it was aimed to form a base for other studies to be made on the perception of privacy.

Keywords: Privacy, Traditional Konya House, Space Syntax, Accessibility.
THE IMPORTANCE OF VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE IN THERMAL COMFORT OPTIMIZATION, THE EXAMPLE OF TRADITIONAL KONYA HOUSES

Mustafa Alper Dönmez

Konya Technical University
Faculty of Architecture and Design, Architecture Department,
Konya, Turkey
ORCID Code: 0000-0002-7765-9888

ABSTRACT
Civilizations have developed vernacular approaches that can adapt to the climatic conditions and topographic structures of the regions they reside by blending the local building materials offered to them by nature with the experiences they have gained in the process in the architectures they have created throughout history. The Turkish house concept which emerged in Anatolia with these approaches, is one of the special examples formed by the blending of both the cultural accumulation that has occurred over the centuries and the conditions offered by the geography of the region. In this study, the architectural features of traditional Konya houses, which are one of the important representatives of the Turkish house concept shaped by the vernacular architectural thought, were investigated. For this purpose, 7 examples of traditional Turkish houses located in the historical city center of Konya were examined with survey projects and photographic documentation method. In addition, the Trotec Bz06 temperature and humidity measuring device was used in the examinations in order to determine the indoor bioclimatic values of traditional Konya houses according to the seasons. As a result, it has been determined that vernacular approaches seen in the plan schemes and facade characters designed to provide positive benefit from wind and the sun, as well as the use of local materials in traditional Konya houses contribute to the optimization of indoor thermal comfort. By following the vernacular inferences seen in traditional Konya houses today, it is thought that architectures that reduce energy loss can be built by making more use of climate and geographical conditions.

Keywords: Vernacular Architecture, Traditional Konya Houses, Thermal Comfort
EFFECTS OF TENSION BAND PLATING ON CORONAL PLANE ALIGNMENT OF LOWER EXTREMITIES IN CHILDREN TREATED FOR IDIOPATHIC LIMB LENGTH DISCREPANCY

Ozan Ali ERDAL1*, Muharrem INAN1

1Ortopediatri Istanbul, Academy of Pediatric Orthopaedics, Istanbul, TURKEY.
ORCID Codes: *0000-0002-8557-4016, 0000-0001-8760-8665

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Objective:
One of the most common treatment methods for moderate limb length discrepancy (LLD) in children is growth modulation using tension band plating (TBP). Coronal plane deformities after TBP for LLD have been documented as an important complication in different articles involving heterogeneous patient groups consisted of both idiopathic cases and patients with growth plate affecting diseases. The aim of the study was to determine the rate of coronal plane deformities after treatment of a homogenous group of idiopathic LLD cases with TBP, to compare screw constructs of medial and lateral plates, and determine effects of any difference of inter-screw angles on lower limb alignment.

Materials and Methods:
Patient files were retrospectively reviewed for amount of LLD, anatomical femorotibial angle (aFTA), mechanical lateral distal femoral angle (mLDFA), and mechanical medial proximal tibial angle (MPTA) before treatment, at the time of implant removal and at final follow-up. Inter-screw angles (ISA) of each plate on both sides of the tibiae and femora were also measured early after TBP and at the time of plate removal. Measurements at each period were compared to each other.

Results:
26 patient files (37 bones) were included to the study. The mean age was 10.5 years. The mean LLD was 27.5 mm. Implants were removed mean 34.5 months after TBP. The mean follow-up period was 58.5 months. There was no significant difference in lower limb angular measurements during follow-up. The difference of ISA measurements on each side of the bones at the time of implantation were also insignificant.

Conclusions:
Treatment of mild to moderate idiopathic LLD with TBP in children was found to be safe against any coronal plane deformity during follow-up until skeletal maturity. There was no significant difference between ISA on medial and lateral sides of tibiae or femora.

Keywords: tension band plate, limb length discrepancy, deformity correction, pediatric orthopaedics
MODELING A HYBRID ELECTRIC VEHICLE AND OPTIMIZING THE PARAMETERS AFFECTING VEHICLE CHARACTERISTICS

Tevfik ATAMAN*, Erhan ÖZTÜRK**, Ramazan ÇOŞTU***

*İstanbul Aydın University, Anadolu BİL Vocational School, Automotive Technology, Istanbul, Turkey.
**ORCID Code:  0000-0003-1346-5651
***0000-0002-5221-9843
****0000-0002-0547-7655

ABSTRACT

Energy systems in the world are in a radical transformation by diversifying in line with the increasing competition between fuels and the needs and demands of users. Governments build their energy policies on decarbonisation. The success of this policy depends on its adoption by society. Indeed, in 2020 a total of 22,272 hybrid vehicles are sold in Turkey. It is predicted that this transformation in vehicles will gradually increase in the coming years. This study, it is aimed to model a hybrid vehicle with MATLAB Simulink module. In the analysis, motor power, motor torque, design parameters (pre-projection area and air resistance coefficient) were determined as input values. As a result of the study, it is aimed to find the fuel consumption, specific fuel consumption, vehicle speed, aerodynamic resistance values of a hybrid vehicle.

Keywords: Hybrid vehicle, Energy, Automotive technology.

MODELING A HYBRID ELECTRIC VEHICLE AND OPTIMIZING THE PARAMETERS AFFECTING VEHICLE CHARACTERISTICS

Tevfik ATAMAN*, Erhan ÖZTÜRK**, Ramazan ÇOŞTU***

*İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi, Anadolu BİL Meslek Yüksekokulu, Otomotiv Teknolojisi, İstanbul, Türkiye.
**ORCID Code:  0000-0003-1346-5651
***0000-0002-5221-9843
****0000-0002-0547-7655

ÖZET


Anahtar Kelimeler: Hibrit Araç, Enerji, Otomotiv Teknolojisi.
EFFICIENCY OF APITHERAPY AND PHYTOTHERAPY METHODS IN WOUND CARE

1 H. Dilek DOĞAN, 2Kadir ÇALIŞKAN

1 Assistant Professor Dr. Beykent University School of Health Sciences Department of Nursing İstanbul, Türkiye.
ORCID Code: 0000-0003-4929-5412.

2 Intensive care nurse. Beylikdüzü State Hospital, Intensive Care Nurse, İstanbul, Türkiye.

ABSTRACT
The two natural complementary treatment methods with the oldest historical background are apitherapy and phytotherapy. In this review; The efficacy of apitherapy and phytotherapy methods in wound care, which is an important health problem as in the treatment of many diseases, has been examined in the light of the literature.

The effects of plant extracts on wound healing may be antibacterial, increase collagen synthesis, stimulate proliferation, stimulate fibroblasts, antimicrobial and antioxidant effects. Yücel et al. used St.John's Wort oil for 40 days on a pressure ulcer in a volunteer patient in the intensive care unit and reported in their study that the application is a cost-effective and good treatment option. In a different study, the effect of Hypericum perforatum on surgical wound healing in rats was examined histopathologically and it was found that epithelialization was higher in the experimental group.

Prakoso et al. they applied the efficacy of Aloe vera, Pineapple and Swordflower on MRSA-infected wounds and suggested that these three formulations could be used for wound care at the end of the study.

Apitherapy; is the use of bee products such as honey, pollen, royal jelly, propolis and bee venom for support and treatment purposes. The interaction of honey extract with body fluids and producing hydrogen peroxide is a negative result for bacteria. In the field of apitherapy and wound healing, Kazem et al. honey -royal jelly and olive oil-propolis mixture were used for rats with diabetic ulcers and it was observed that this mixture accelerated wound healing in subjects and that honey dressing applied to diabetic foot tendon ulcers had effective results. Samee et al. on the other hand, they compared Povidone-Iodine and honey dressing methods in wound care and reducing pain, and as a result of the research, they concluded that honey dressing is a more effective method in pain control and wound healing.

When the studies are evaluated it is seen that phytotherapy and apitherapy methods have positive results in wound care. As in every scientific treatment, there is a great need to support natural products with powerful experimental research based on formulation.

Keywords: Apitherapy, Phytotherapy, Wound Care.
YARA BAKIMINDA FİTOTERAPİ VE APİTERAPİ YÖNTEMLERİNİN ETKİNLİĞİ

H. Dilek DOĞAN,  Kadir ÇALIŞKAN

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi. Beykent Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimler Yüksekokulu, Hemşirelik Bölümü, İstanbul, Türkiye.

ORCID Code: 0000-0003-4929-5412

Yoğun Bakım Hemşiresi. Beylikdüzü Devlet Hastanesi, İstanbul, Türkiye.

ÖZET
Geçmişte olduğu gibi bugün de özünde doğallık taşıyan geleneksel ve tamamlayıcı tedavi yöntemleri birçok ülkede ve pek çok merkezde kullanılmaktadır. En eski tarihi geçmişe sahip iki doğal tamamlayıcı tedavi yöntem apiterapi ve fitoterapi'dir. Bu derlemede, önemli bir sağlık sorunu olan yara bakımında apiterapi ve fitoterapi yöntemlerinin etkinlikleri farklı araştırmalar doğrultusunda incelemiştir.

Bitki ekstrelerinin yara iyileşmesi üzerine etkileri antibakteriyel etki, kollajen sentezini artırma, proliferasyonu ve fibroblastları uyarmaları, antimikrobiyal ve antioksidan etkileridir. Yücel ve ark. yoğun bakımında gönnüllü bir hastaya başı yarasında 40 gün sarı kantoran yağı kullanmışlar ve uygulamanın uygun maliyetli iyi bir tedavi seçeneği olduğunu çalışmalarında bildirmişlerdir. Farklı bir araştırmada Hypericum perforatum'un ratlarda cerrahi yara iyileşmesindeki etkisi histopatolojik olarak incelemiş epitelizasyonun deney grubunda yüksek olduğu bulunmuştur. Prakoso ve ark. Aloe vera, Ananas ve Kılıç Çiçeği'nin etkinliğini MRSA ile enfekte olmuş yara üzerinde uygulamalar ve çalışma sonunda yara bakımı için bu üç formülasyonun kullanılabilirliğini önermişlerdir.

Apiterapi; bal, polen, arı sütü, propolis ve arı zehri gibi arı ürünlerinin destek ve tedavi amacıyla kullanılmasıdır. Bal özütünün vücut sıvıları ile etkileşime girerek ve hidrojen peroksit üretmesi bakteriler için olumsuz bir sonuçtur. Kazem ve ark'nın çalışmasında diyabetik ülseri olan sıçanlara bal-arı sütü ve zeytinyağı -propolis karışımı kullanılmış ve bu karışının deneklerde yara iyileşirmesini hızlandırdığı ayrıca diyabetik ayak tendon ülserine uygulanan bal pansumanının etkin sonuçlarının olduğu bildirilmiştir. Samee ve ark. ise yara bakımında ve ağrıyi azaltmada Povidone-Iodine ve bal pansumanı yöntemlerini karşılaştırmışlar ve araştırma sonucunda bal pansumanının ağrı kontrolü ve yara iyileştirilmesinde daha etkili yöntem olduğu sonucuna varılmışlardır.

Yapılan araştırmalar değerlendirildiğinde, fitoterapi ve apiterapi yöntemlerinin yara bakımında olumlu sonuçlar olduğunu görülmektedir. Her bilimsel tedavide olduğu gibi doğal ürünlerin mutlaka formulasyona dayalı olan güclü ve yüksek deneySEL araştırmalarla desteklenmesine büyük ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Apiterapi, Fitoterapi, Yara Bakımı.
CONSUMERS' PERCEIVED RISKS ON PURCHASING PARALLEL IMPORT PRODUCTS: AN INVESTIGATION IN TERMS OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

Res. Asst. Dr. Yaşar Numan AKSANYAR  
Bursa Uludağ University, Department of Business Administration, Bursa/TÜRKİYE,  
ORCID Code: 0000-0002-7410-4166

Prof. Dr. Erkan ÖZDEMİR  
Bursa Uludağ University, Department of Business Administration, Bursa/TÜRKİYE,  
ORCID Code: 0000-0003-0903-7638

Res. Asst. Aybike SALMAN  
Bursa Uludağ University, Department of Business Administration, Bursa/TÜRKİYE,  
ORCID Code: 0000-0002-3527-5624

ABSTRACT
Consumers perceive risks involved with their purchase decisions to weigh them with the potential benefits of purchasing the product to make a valuable decision. Five main risk factors such as financial, performance, physical, psychological, and social risk, are involved in most purchase decisions. These perceived risks play a vital role when the product being considered is one which consumers know very little about, such as parallel import products. When the literature is examined, limited studies have been found in which consumer perceptions of the risks involved when purchasing a parallel import product. Moreover, none of the studies found in the literature has investigated the specific risk factors experienced by consumers. In this research, we aim to understand which perceived risk factors are shared by consumers when purchasing a parallel import product and how the demographic characters of the consumers shape these risks. In order to achieve this aim, a face-to-face survey study was conducted on consumers who live in Bursa. Convenience sampling method was used in the research. Research data were analyzed using T-test analysis. The results of the study provide essential contributions to the practitioners in terms of understanding which risks are perceived by consumers who are considering buying a parallel import product and how the level and type of risk perceived differ between consumer segments with different demographic characteristics. Theoretically, it fills an important gap in the relevant literature.

Keywords: Perceived Risks, Parallel Import, Grey Market, Demographic Factors
INVESTIGATION OF POST-PURCHASE REGRET BEHAVIOR OF CONSUMERS WHO PURCHASED PARALLEL IMPORT PRODUCTS IN TERMS OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

Prof. Dr. Erkan ÖZDEMİR
Bursa Uludağ University, Department of Business Administration, Bursa/TÜRKİYE,
ORCID Code: 0000-0003-0903-7638

Res. Asst. Dr. Yaşar Numan AKSANYAR
Bursa Uludağ University, Department of Business Administration, Bursa/TÜRKİYE,
ORCID Code: 0000-0002-7410-4166

Res. Asst. Aybike SALMAN
Bursa Uludağ University, Department of Business Administration, Bursa/TÜRKİYE,
ORCID Code: 0000-0002-3527-5624

ABSTRACT
Parallel import is the purchase of products offered to the market in another country and selling them without the brand owner's consent in another country where authorized sellers sell the same products. In recent years, the sales volume of parallel import products has been increasing gradually. However, the problems in the warranty conditions and after-sales services that may be experienced for the products purchased from these unauthorized sellers selling parallel import products may cause consumers to experience post-purchase regret. The aim of this study is to reveal the post-purchase regret behaviors of consumers purchasing parallel import products and to determine whether there is a difference in consumers' feelings of regret in terms of demographic variables. When the related literature is examined, it is seen that the studies in this field are very limited. Data for this study were collected by face-to-face survey method. Convenience sampling method was used in the research. Research data were analyzed using t-test analysis. The results of the research have important findings both in terms of consumer preferences and in terms of firms engaged in the parallel import business. The results obtained in this regard are significant in terms of potential purchases since the previous consumers’ purchasing experiences are essential in the consumers’ purchasing decisions. Businesses that do business based on parallel imports will be aware of consumers’ post-purchase regret and can take the necessary precautions in this regard.

Keywords: Parallel Import, Grey Market, Regret, Post-purchase Consumer Regret, Demographic Factors
EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ODOR PERCEPTION AND VISUAL PERCEPTION IN TERMS OF NEUROSCIENCE

Büşra Sezen Nacak¹*, Berrak Sultan Şen¹, Gülsüm Akdeniz², Gülsen Yılmaz³, Pınar Özişık⁴

¹Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Department of Neuroscience, Ankara, Turkey.
²Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Department of Neuroscience and Biophysics, Ankara, Turkey.
³Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Department of Biochemistry, Ankara, Turkey.
⁴Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Department of Brain and Neurosurgery, Ankara, Turkey.

ORCID Code: 0000-0002-1391-2899

ABSTRACT

Introduction-Purpose: The sense of smell is the strongest sense of remembering among all the senses that humans have. The sense of smell is important not only for identifying and distinguishing odorants, but also for adding an emotional quality to objects or events. This sensory perception affects our mood and thoughts, regulates behavior and interpersonal relationships. Studies on the effect of one sensory modality on another sensory modality have been a popular topic in recent years. However, studies explaining the interaction between visual and olfactory modalities are still insufficient. Our aim in this study is to investigate the relationship between olfactory sense perception and visual sense perception from a neuroscientific point of view.

Method: Digital pareidolia visual perception test developed by Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Neuroscience Department was used to measure visual perception. The Smell Awareness test was used to measure odor perception. 75 volunteer participants were included in the study. SPSS package program was used for statistical analysis. The correlation between the odor awareness test and the visual perception pareidolia test was calculated. Comparison of visual test score and odor problem between groups Independent sample t test was used and P<0.05 value was considered statistically significant.

Results: The volunteer participants were 45 females and 30 males and their mean age was between 18-55. Pareidolia test reaction time was found to be 1340 ms on average. In the odor awareness test, the participants were asked what they pay attention to most when buying perfume. Options a. price b. package c. smell d. Presented as performance. Participants chose the most scent with 40%. A negative correlation was found between the odor awareness test and the pareidolia test.

Discussion: We can say from the results of the preliminary analysis that a deterioration in the sensory modality also affected the olfactory modality. As a result of the detailed examination of the sub-components of visual perception and the sub-components of odor perception, the question of which visual perception is more affected in which types of odors will be answered.

Keywords: Odor Awareness Test, face pareidolia, odor perception, visual perception, olfactory memory.

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KOKU ALGISI VE GÖRSEL ALGI ARASINDAKI İLİŞKİNİN SINİRBLİM AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRILMESİ

Büşra Sezen Nacak1*, Berrak Sultan Şen1, Gülsüm Akdeniz2, Gülsen Yılmaz3, Pınar Özişık4

1Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Department of Neuroscience, Ankara, Turkey.
2Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Department of Neuroscience and Biophysics, Ankara, Turkey.
3Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Department of Biochemistry, Ankara, Turkey.
4Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Department of Brain and Neurosurgery, Ankara, Turkey.

ORCID Code: 0000-0002-1391-2899

ÖZET


Tartışma: Duysal modalitelerdeki bir bozulmanın koku modalitelerini de etkileşimi olduğunu ön analiz sonuçlarından söyleyebiliriz. Görsel algının alt bileşenleri ve koku algısının alt bileşenlerinin ayrıntılı incelenmesi sonucunda hangi tür kokularda hangi gözrel algının daha fazla etkilenmiş olduğu sorusu yanıt bulacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Koku farkındalık testi, pareidolia, koku algısı, görsel algı, koku hafızası.

Referanslar:


BLOCKCHAIN BASED E-VOTING SYSTEM

Hikmet Gezmen*1, Ömer Özoğlu*2,  
Recep Şen*3, İrfan Yunus Soydan*4,  
Müge Erel-Özçevik*5

*Manisa Celal Bayar University, Software Engineering Department, Manisa, Turkey.  
ORCID Code: 50000-0003-3077-160X

ABSTRACT
Recently, security has been urgent requirement for the emerging technologies. Nowadays, it has been handled by a blockchain based software architectures. Blockchain builds a system that decreases the OPEX/CAPEX for secure implementation without any centralized authority. Thanks to the distributed orchestration, the bottleneck and single of failure challenges are overcame by trusting the computational work. However, the blockchain based online voting system should be handled in acceptable response time for voter, which is a few milliseconds for emerging technologies. Therefore, we propose a novel periodic blockchain algorithm for secure implementation of online voting system by considering security level with block difficulty, proof of work for validation, and data integrity between multi nodes. Thanks to building of blocks in a periodic way, the data integrity between multi polling stations can be verifiable in low cost, easily. According to performance evaluation in real-test bed environment; while comparing the conventional blockchain based systems, the periodic approach meets both low processing delay and high level security at the same time.

Keywords: Blockchain, Voting System, Security, OPEX, CAPEX.
FINANCE AS A SERVICE: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BASED PROFIT PREDICTION

Furkan Söğüt*, Ferhat Osanoğlu**, İrfan Duman***, Müge Erel-Özçevik****

*Manisa Celal Bayar University, Software Engineering Department, Manisa, Turkey. ORCID Code: 0000-0003-3077-160X

ABSTRACT

Recently, there has been a requirement for digitalization on economic investments. Because, human centric predictions have not increase the profit of company in an efficient way. On the other hand; according to technical report, 70 percentage of faults in a system is resulted by the human centric decisions. This clears that the software centric predictions on a profit is an emerging technology. One of the implementation ways of it is Software as a Service making the economic functions available in cloud market where its’ market size is higher than other platforms in an efficient way. In the literature, there are many studies that offers machine learning based predictions on profit of a company which are highly cost. However, they do not consider the relation between unit-price and the amount of order. This paper clears that if a stock put up for sale with less unit-price; less profit per stock, the amount of order increases at a order transaction; therefore, the total profit would has huge increase. Therefore, we propose a new Finance as a Service (FaaS) for the profit prediction where the implementation expenditures is also low. This service trains previous orders with labels named as unit-price, amount of order, and order date. The prediction model tests on real dataset. As a result, the FaaS enhances 10.7 percentages more profit than statically taken unit-prices and stock quantities in a conventional approach.

Keywords: SaaS, Digitalization, Prediction, Artificial Intelligence
IMPACT OF SAND MINING ON CHANNEL MORPHOLOGY OF CHOKOCHO FLANK OF OTAMIRI RIVER BASIN, NIGERIA

NMERENI, Kingsley & OKU, Hyginus
Department of Geography and Environmental Studies
Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Nigeria

ABALI, Temple Probyne
Department of Geography and Environmental Management
Rivers State University, Nigeria

ABSTRACT
This study examined the analysis of the impact of sand mining on channel depth, width and cross-sectional area of Chokocho flank of Otamiri river basin, a rapid growing urbanizing town in Rivers State, characterized by increasing sand mining. The results of the analyses using the correlation and regression analysis show that there is a high positive correlation between channel morphology and discharge as well as urbanization index which has increased from 12% to 33%. Infiltration capacity shows a negative correlation with channel morphology, it tends to correlate positively with discharge which is the potent factor that determines channel morphology. Other variable like sediment yield has a relatively low correlation coefficient that is not statistically significant with channel morphology. Hence, it can be asserted that urbanization index and discharge are the most important factors that determine the present channel shape and size characteristics. The study also shows that with increase in discharge, there is a corresponding increase in channel width and depth. Hence, the stream channel has enlarged in response to the change in stream flow regime accompanying the alteration of the natural soil due to urbanization. It has also revealed that the part of Chokocho river draining the areas subjected to urbanization tends to develop relatively larger cross-sectional channel. This was due to the fact that sewers and gutters are meant to convey runoff from impervious surfaces to the stream channel. This was found to alter the hydraulic variables significantly.

Keywords: Sand Mining, Channel Morphology, River Basin, Urbanization, Sediment yield
ПРОФИЛАКТИКА БУЛЛИНГА У ПОДРОСТКОВ

проф. Эльнара Шафиева
доц. Севиндж Аллахярова
доц. Айдан Самандарова

Ключевые слова: буллинг в подростковой среде, профилактика буллинга, уровни профилактики в школе

Keywords: bullying in adolescents, bullying prevention, levels of prevention at school

РЕЗЮМЕ
В статье рассматривается особенности буллинга в подростковой среде, в частности, буллинг среди подростков в школе. Раскрывается особенности работы классного руководителя совместно со школьным психологом в предотвращении буллинга. Также анализируются методы профилактики буллинга среди подростков.

ABSTRACT
The article examines the features of bullying among adolescents, in particular, bullying among adolescents at school. The article reveals the features of the work of the class teacher together with the school psychologist in the prevention of bullying. Also analyzed are the methods of preventing bullying among adolescents.
MAGNITIZDAT AS SOCIOPOLITICAL PRACTICE

Elena Botts
Department of International Relations, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, United States

ABSTRACT
What was the role of magnitizdat as a cultural musical practice, and how has that role changed over time in response to and with an influence on the political regime? In particular, how did the practice of compiling magnitizdat tapes correlate with the fragmentation of Soviet power?

Music is contingent on culture, and reflects soft power both domestically and abroad. There were three primary periods of Soviet musical culture. The first was the Civil War period (1917-1922) when the Bolsheviks and other groups were in conflict, then the Soviet Union was formed. Lunacharsky was the first Soviet People's Commissioner for the Enlightenment, which was meant to control art and culture in the USSR. The second period was characterized by the New Economic Plan was established by Lenin to incorporate some capitalism in an attempt to revive the Soviet Economy. During this second period, 1923-1928, the state created bodies codified through acronyms to mandate aspects of art and culture, and the Association for Contemporary Music (ASM) and Russian Association of Proletarian Musicians (RAPM) musical groups were formed. The ASM and RAPM were perpetually in conflict. The RAPM was more traditional, while the ASM was comprised of younger musicians, often students, who rejected old forms of music and were interested in the Western avant-garde. An example of avant garde Russian music would be the “Iron Foundry” by Alexander Mosolov, which incorporates machine sounds in a futurist gesture to technology. The RAPM take over in the final years of this conflict and put pressure on ASM musicians. During the third period, 1929-1932, these groups dissolved and the Union of Composers formed. Walker's "Music and Soviet Power" contains passages on how the RAPM fell, and Socialist Realism took its place. Socialist Realist art and music are proletariat, representative of daily life, realistic, and ideologically socialist. Essentially, composers had to be members of the Union of Composers in order to produce music, and could not exist as outliers as some musicians had prior to its establishment. Lenin died in 1924, which resulted in national mourning. Stalin, "man of steel" takes his place. Stalin was a member of the Politburo and later, General Secretary of the Central Committee. Ten to twenty million people perished under his regime, which resembled totalitarianism rather than socialism.
A MORALIST THEORY AND THE PERSISTENCE OF STREET VENDING: THE CASE STUDY OF KAMPALA CITY - UGANDA

Andrew Gilbert Were, Stephen Mukiibi, Barnabas Nawangwe, Bridget Nakangu, Paul Isolo Mukwaya, Juliana Nambatya, Daniel Kisitu

1Department of Architecture and Physical Planning, College of Engineering, Design, Art and Technology, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda.
2Department of Architecture and Physical Planning, College of Engineering, Design, Art and Technology, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda.
3Department of Architecture and Physical Planning, College of Engineering, Design, Art and Technology, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda.
4Department of Architecture and Physical Planning, College of Engineering, Design, Art and Technology, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda.
5Department of Geography Geo-informatics and Climatic Sciences, College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda.
6Department of Architecture and Physical Planning, College of Engineering, Design, Art and Technology, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda.
7Department of Geography Geo-informatics and Climatic Sciences, College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda.

ABSTRACT

This paper employs the moralist theory to explain: the endurance of street vending practices in Kampala city. It used perceptions of law enforcement officials and street space users towards street vending practices. The concept of saturation was used to determine sample size, whereby 148 respondents that included six law enforcement officers, 34 cyclists, 29 merchants, 34 motorists and 45 pedestrians were interviewed. Respondents were selected from various streets according to time of vending, intensity of street vending, spatial distribution of the streets, types of goods sold, age, gender and purpose on the street. Other key informants interviewed were law enforcement officers, technocrats from the city authority and representatives of street vendors’ associations. These were integrated with observations and reviews of grey literature in the urban management, trade and policy reports from Kampala capital city authority. Scholarly literature included the demand side theories of street enterprises such as the formal economy failure theory, the financial gain theory, the social or redistributive rationale theory and the multi-feature theory. Similarly, supply side theories of street vending such as the modernization theory, the post-modern theory, the structuralist theory and neo-liberal theory, concepts such as neoliberal urbanism and right to the city offered frames of data analysis. Findings indicate that it is difficult to enforce laws against street vending, partly because of the moral obligations instinctively felt by those supposed to enforce the laws. We recommend that street vending be included into mainstream city planning and management, because it contributes to urban livelihoods and contributes to the sustenance of the formal and informal economies.

Keywords: Moralist theory, persistence, street vending, Kampala-Uganda.
HYBRID HIERARCHICAL LINK STATE ROUTING PROTOCOL (SHHLS) WITH MARS4 FOR MANET

K. Thamizhmaran
Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering
Government College of Engineering, Bodinayakanur, Theni, Tamilnadu, India - 625582

ABSTRACT
The main objective of this paper is design new secure routing protocol namely, Secure Hybrid Hierarchical Link State (SHHLS) routing protocol with hybrid cryptography to define the path for security, reduce malicious node and to further improve performance and at the same time to create excellent security with minimum routing overhead. We are implementing secure dynamic on-demand routing protocol in order to achieve security goals for following parameters packet delivery ratio, routing overhead and throughput. The proposed model test SHHLS-MARS4 hybrid routing protocol and analysis secure method is implemented to avoid any type of attacking model on the network with SHHLS-MARS4 routing algorithm besides avoiding delay and packet loss, it increases the node speed also. Network Simulator (NS2) is used to simulate the proposed method and implemented in the test system. The proposed protocol provides secure transmission and further reduces routing overhead, delay and packet loss since SHHLS-MARS4 algorithm increases efficiency of network topology.

Keywords: MANET, Security Issues, Routing Protocol, SHHLS-MARS4, PDR, RO, NS2.
ELIMINATION OF AN ORGANIC POLLUTANT BY OLIVE POMACE

Zahra Graba¹, Imane AKKARI¹
¹Technology Laboratory of Materials and Process Engineering (LTMGP), Faculty of Exact Sciences, University of Bejaia, 06000 Bejaia, Algeria,

ABSTRACT

In our study, we were interested in the recovery of olive waste by using it in the elimination of an organic pollutant, Azucryl Red (RA), which plays a harmful role in the environment. The olives used are of different qualities and come from several regions of Kabylia (Bejaia, Tizi Ouzou). The results obtained showed that: The amount of adsorbed dye increases with increasing concentration; that the maximum elimination rate of Azucryl Red (99.08%) is reached at pH 7, at a stirring speed of 400 rpm, a concentration of the suspension of olive waste of 60g / L, a Concentration of Azucryl Red of 200 mg / L and at 20°C. Adsorption is physical, exothermic and spontaneous for temperatures of 23 and 30°C and non-spontaneous for temperatures of 40 and 50°C. The adsorption kinetics are governed by the second order model. Application of the Temkin, Freundlich and Langmuir adsorption models to the experimental results showed that: the adsorption of Azucryl Red on olive waste is more similar to the Freundlich model.

Keywords: Adsorption, organic pollutants, agricultural waste.
TEACHERS AND STUDENTS- THE CHALLENGES OF TEACHING DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Teuta Iljazi  
Faculty of Pedagogogy, Tetovo, Republic of North Macedonia

ABSTRACT
The Covid-19 pandemic forced the educational process of all levels to be carried out online, as the only opportunity to protect against the virus and prevent any interruption of the educational process. Our university, as an institution with little experience in synchronous online teaching, managed a continuous teaching process without any interruptions and fulfilled its obligations successfully. This study is about the comparison of opinions from two involved parties (teachers and students) in the teaching process. The study was conducted by distributing electronic questionnaires to students as well as teachers. From the comparison of the results obtained from the questionnaires completed by students and teachers, this study has concluded that the opinions of teachers and students regarding online teaching do not differ significantly. Thoughts have to do with the management of the online lesson, considering individual abilities of the students during the online teaching, the recognition of students during the online teaching by the teachers, the success of online teaching as well as the type of preferred teaching.

Keywords: online teaching, virtual classroom management, digital tools
YAP REGULATES IRON METABOLISM BY TARGETING TFRC

Abduh Murshed
Tongji University, China

ABSTRACT
To explore the underlying mechanism by which YAP enhances ferroptosis sensitivity, we decreased the expression of YAP and identified the target genes of YAP by RNA sequencing (RNA-seq) analysis. By analyzing the data with higher cut off values (fold change >2, P<0.05), we identified 258 up-regulated genes and 276 down-regulated genes. Furthermore, we selected ferroptosis-related genes to generate a new integrated heat map. Among these genes, TFRC attracted our attention, and we found that TFRC expression was significantly reduced when YAP was knocked down. Further, we conducted qPCR to verify the RNA-seq results, and we found that knockdown of YAP led to a significant reduction in the TFRC mRNA level. Similarly, by treating cells with PUGNAc with or without GlcNAc, we determined that induction of O-GlcNacylation also increased the TFRC mRNA level. In contrast, knockdown of YAP led to an increase in SLC7A11 mRNA expression, and treatment with PUGNAc with or without GlcNAc reduced the SLC7A11 mRNA level. TFRC (the TF receptor), as a key ferroptosis regulator, can interact with TF, which is loaded with iron, to regulate the total iron level in cells. Thus, we assessed the iron level when YAP was knocked down. As expected, decreased YAP expression obviously reduced the iron level. In summary, all the above finding indicates that YAP can regulate iron levels by targeting TFRC mRNA expression.
THE DISRUPTION OF COVID-19 TO LEARNING AND TEACHING AT NAXAYTHONG UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL. VIENTIANE CAPITAL, LAOS

Soulichanh Luangsombath¹, Sitsanou Phouthavong², Thipphavanh Khanthaphone³, Thiphachanh Nouthaphone⁴, Bounmy Phalychan⁵, Daovy Pongpanya⁶, Phonesouda Vongthong⁷, Chansy Phomphithak⁸

¹Naxaythong Education and Sports Office, Vientaine Capital, Laos. ²Savannakhet University. ³, ⁴, ⁵, ⁶Champasack University. ⁷University of health sciences. ⁸Savannakhet University. ⁸Champasak College of Health Sciences

ABSTRACT


Methodology: This study was a descriptive cross-sectional study design. Cross-sectional studies are applied questionnaires for data collection investigating the impact of Covid-10 on education. The sampling group consisted of 30 teachers from Naxaythong Upper Secondary School. The online survey is constructed on QuestionPro.com in form of multiple choice and checkbox options. Researchers decided to apply this platform to obtain information because of the self-automatic report.

Results: The study found that 51.61% of total questionnaire respondents mentioned that internet signal is a challengeable issue in learning and teaching online. Internet distribution is unstable when those areas are far away from the net portal. 41.94% of them also said curricula requires to adapt and redesign to suit online platforms and tools to deliver content to learners. 44.12% of respondents mentioned they ignore to develop their ability in applying technology tools in learning-teaching because their background is unrelated to technology. 29.03% of them said it is costly to upgrade technological devices and internet access to conduct and receive teaching and training from home. They have to take responsibility to pay for internet data and purchase new devices to support their work or teaching online. 55.71% of them said online teaching contributed to their discomfort when they have to integrate technology in learning-teaching due to their poor digital literacy as well as inexperience. 44.83% of them said it felt stressful to prepare materials for technology platforms because one platform has its different layers and needs to practice frequently. 26.4% of them revealed that online learning-teaching decreased intention for some learners when they felt learning in the classroom is more effective.

Keywords: Digital literacy, Education, Tech-savvy, Virtual classroom.
STUDENTS’ PREFERENCE IN UTILIZING E-BOOKS AND PRINTED BOOKS FOR READING

Soulichanh Luangsombath1*, Phonesouda Vongthong2, Daovy Pongpanya3, Thippavanh Khanthaphone4, Thiphachanh Nouthaphone5, Bounmy Phalychan6

1Naxaythong Upper Secondary School, Vientaine Capital, Laos. 2University of health sciences. 3,4,5Champasack University.

Abstract

Objective: The study investigates students’ preference in utilizing E-books and printed books for reading

Methodology: The research was to study students’ preferences in utilizing E-books and printed books in reading at Naxaythong Upper Secondary School. The study was descriptive research. The target group in this study comprised 20 students. They are randomly assigned to be an experiment group to read with e-books. The orientation session was held to introduce to participants to know electronic reading devices with an expectation that they can take full advantage of the multiple functions provided by this innovative reading device. The survey is developed with multiple choice and checkbox questions. They are “forced choice” answers for each question. Data is analyzed by the SPSS program, including descriptive statistics, and percentile. It is also analyzed through charts and graphs.

Results: The survey found that participants decide to read on E-books because of its transportability to other electronic devices. The convenient factors attributed to favorite on reading 80%. The convenient factors attributed to reading on E-book reached 80%. Its portability and small space need for saving were the factors to choose E-books (75%). While printed books covered only 25%. The convenience, approachability, and accessibility of reading platforms attributed to the preference of students in reading. Reading PDF files on a computer is the most popular for readers because of its availability and prevalence (45%). Furthermore, a held-hand device as a mobile was the second device selected to read on (31%). More printed books are currently transformed into electronic books, ease to contribute to media and more environmentally friendly than paper books led to E-books popularize among readers 50%. They also indicated their reason to choose E-book because it is scalable, interactive, linking (images, videos, sound). However, some readers chose to read from printed books when E-book access need to connect to the internet and it could be impossible to on it when they were unreachable internet. Reading from physical books does not need any batteries and the limited computer skills attributed to novice users tend to choose a printed book more than an E-book.

Keywords: E-book, Printed book, Reading skills, Computer skills, Digital literacy
A VERY BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO CULTURE WITH A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIAN POLITICS

Rituraj Basumatary
MPhil Research Scholar
Tata Institute of Social Sciences
Guwahati

ABSTRACT
The nature of political culture depends on beliefs and orientations of the mass towards the political system and the response of the authority and the process to the orientations. Sometimes the process is participatory when the members of the society take active part in the political process and seeks benefits from the process. In the same time, it may be subject political culture when the common people know very little about the process and do not expect any share in the decision making process.

Every political system has its own destined culture. The culture of an authoritarian government is quite different from the culture of a democratic country. Again there are differences in the culture of new democracy and modern democracies.

Political culture is not static or fixed. It is a dynamic and an ever changing process. Political culture goes on changing and changing. It changes as a result of new ideas, structural changes in the system, new innovations, demographic change and changes in the international political environment and of many other factors. Incorporating these changes it continues from one generation to another generation. The socialization process transmitted the culture generation by generations and provides stability to the system.

Political consensus on values is a must for political system to survive and confront pressures, conflict and crisis emerging from time to time. It relates to political culture which is a sub-structure of each political system. Political culture at all levels support the system. It provides the necessary legitimacy to the system and makes the system sustainable for a time being. It encompasses both the political ideals and the operating norms of a political system.

Keywords: Political, Culture, India, Democracy, System, Government.
SIRT7-P21 SIGNALING PATHWAY MEDIATES GLUCOCORTICOID-INDUCED INHIBITION OF MOUSE NEURAL STEM CELL PROLIFERATION

Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Hasan Alnoud  
Ph.D. in Biology  
Tongji University, Shanghai, China

ABSTRACT
Prenatal glucocorticoid (GC) overexposure impacts fetal hippocampal neural stem cells (NSCs) and increases the risk for relative cognitive and mood disorders in offspring. However, the precise underlying mechanisms remain elusive. Here, we treated mouse hippocampal NSCs with dexamethasone (DEX) in vitro and found that DEX inhibited cell proliferation and Sirt7 expression. In addition, prenatal mouse overexposure to DEX induced the suppression of Sirt7 in the hippocampus of offspring. Sirt7 knockdown significantly decreased the percentage of proliferating cells but did not further reduce the NSC proliferation rate in the presence of DEX, whereas Sirt7 overexpression rescued DEX-induced inhibition of hippocampal NSC proliferation. Moreover, DEX inhibited Sirt7 expression through the glucocorticoid receptor (GR), and p21 was found to mediate the functional effect of DEX-induced Sirt7 suppression. In conclusion, our data demonstrate for the first time the effect of DEX on the Sirt7-p21 pathway in hippocampal NSCs, identifying a new potential therapeutic target for prenatal GC overexposure–related neurodevelopmental disorders in offspring.

Keywords: Neural stem cells. Sirt7. GR. p21. Dexamethasone
STUDENTS’ PERCEPTIONS ABOUT BLENDED LEARNING AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL: A SURVEY

Dr. Muhammad Safdar Bhatti  
*The Islamia University of Bahawalpur-Pakistan*

Rafia Mukhtar  
*Headmistress, Workers Welfare School (Girls) Bahawalpur-Pakistan*

ABSTRACT

Education is the right of every human. Formal education accelerates learning process and learning with concepts makes learning effective and long lasting. 21st century has been accurately termed as the century of rapid improvement and development in every field. Knowledge outburst, globalization and fast developments in the field of science and technology have brought all spheres of life under notable pressure to respond to the varying state and educational institutions are no exception. Blended learning is the integration of digital tools, techniques and materials with the physical classroom. With this notion, activity based teaching uses learner friendly educational aids to foster self-learning and allows the learner to study according to his aptitude and skills. The current study aimed to review ESL learners’ perceptions about blended learning on various aspects in the learning process. The study seeks to answer the question whether there is any correlation among students’ derived independent variable and their perception with respect to the merits and demerits of online blended learning. A survey method was used to collect the data from the respondents. The sample of the study was taken from The Islamia University of Bahawalpur. The researchers developed a questionnaire for the BS level teachers and students to get their view-points regarding blended mode of learning. The results discovered that teaching through blended learning is highly effective and persuasive. It was concluded that this method is a potential way for the students to improve their learning skills because of its interactive style. Based on the findings, the researchers recommend that English language teachers should use blended learning for teaching English at university level. It is expected that the current study will provide insights into the design and delivery of more effective teaching instruction that creates local-to-global changes in students’ perceptions.

**Keywords:** Blended learning, Students’ perceptions, Learning process, Effective, Notion.
THE ROLE OF POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE IN PROTECTING STATE INDEPENDENCE

Doctor of Philosophy Ulker Imamaliyeva
Baku State University, Azerbaijan

ABSTRACT

In an unstable environment, it is difficult to talk about democracy and civil society. It is interesting that political stability maintains the structure of the political system under the influence of the internal and external environment, the ability to control social change. The success of the state's domestic and foreign policy includes the clear expression of the country's national security interests and, in a broad sense, the freedom, social security, political stability and inviolability of property of all citizens of the state. Today, the development of society, the application of democratic principles, the creation of a unitary state, the protection of the rule of law, the protection of the constitutional rights of citizens, and so on. In order to succeed in these areas, it is essential to maintain political stability.

In a country where Aristotle's words "the state was created for the happiness of its citizens" are not understood by citizens, it is difficult to create a communal consciousness on the issue of equality and transparency.

Political stability is a sustained situation that allows it to function and develop effectively while maintaining its ability to control the structure of the political system and the processes of social change under the influence of the internal and external environment. According to Lipset, political stability is determined by the legitimacy and effectiveness of government. The absence of both indicators leads to instability of the political system, and the presence of one of them leads to instability or instability.

Huntington links political stability to the order of political institutionalization. The higher the political structure, the more stable the system. An important aspect of the formation of a stable political system in the country is the qualitative transformation of political culture. A factor in the health of state sovereignty acts as an element of creating an effective model of relations between the government and the anti-elite in the country, and in this connection creates conditions for the development of political and social institutions.

The trial of individual countries shows that the development achieved through the implementation of these tasks is directly related to the leadership factor. Thus, a political leader identifies the interests of different social groups and directs them to make political decisions. The main goal of a political leader is to unite the nation as a whole and to give him the leadership of the state. At the same time, it promotes political stability by establishing communication between the government and the people, in other words, by creating a link between society and the government, by convincing the public that the decisions taken by the government are correct and appropriate. A leader is not only a person who unites masses, but also a symbol of integrity and development.

Keywords: political stability, civil society, political system, political leader, state

DEVLET BAĞIMSIZLIĞINI KORUMADA SİYASİ İSTİKRARIN ROLÜ

ÖZET

İstikrarsız bir ortamda demokrasi ve sivil toplumun bahsetmek zordur. Siyasal istikrarın siyasal sistemin iç ve dış ortamının, toplumsal kontrol etme yeteneğinin etkisi altında yasalını koruması ilginçtir. Devletin iç ve dış politikasının başarısı, ülkenin ulusal güvenli çıkarmalarının açık bir şekilde ifade edilmemesini ve geniş anlamda devletin tüm vatandaşlarının özgürlüğünü, sosyal güvenliğini, siyasi istikrarını ve mülkiyetinin dokunulmazlığını içerir. Günümüzde toplumun gelişmesi, demokratik ilkelerin uygulanması, üniter bir devletin oluşturulması, hukukun üstünlüğünün korunması, vatandaşların anayasal haklarının korunması vb. Bu alanlarla başarı için siyasi istikrar korumak esasır.

Aristoteles’in “devlet vatandaşların mutluluğu için yaratılmıştır” sözünün vatandaşlar tarafından anlaşılmadığı, istikrarın olmadığı bir ülkede eşitlik ve şeffaflık konusunda kamusal bir biliş oluşturmak zordur.

Siyasi istikrar, siyasi sistemin yapısı ve iç ve dış çevrenin etkisi altında sosyal değişim süreçlerini kontrol etme yeteneğini korurken etkin bir şekilde çalışmasına ve gelişmesine için veren sürdürülebilir
bir durumdur. Lipset'e göre siyasi istikrar, hükümetin meşruyeti ve etkinliği tarafından belirlenir. Her iki göstergenin de olmaması siyasi sistemin istikrarsızlığına yol açar ve bunlardan birinin varlığı gerekli istikrar veya istikrarsızlığa yol açar.

Huntington, siyasi istikrarı siyasi kurumsallaşma düzeyine bağlar. Siyasi kurum ne kadar yüksekte, sistem o kadar istikrarlıdır. Ülkede istikrarlı bir siyasi sistemin oluşumunun önemli bir yönü, siyasi kültürün niteliksel dönüşümüdür. Devlet egemenliği sağlamanın bir faktör, hükümet ile ülkedeki anti-elit arasında etkili bir ilişki modeli oluşturmamızın bir unsuru olarak hareket eder ve buna bağlı olarak siyasi ve sosyal kurumların gelişmesi için koşullar yaratır.


Anahtar Kelimeler: siyasi istikrar, sivil toplum, siyasi sistem, siyasi lider, devlet
THREATSPOSEDBYSOCIALMEDIA

professorVaskhanimOrujovaandDoctorofPhilosophyUlkarImamaliyeva
BakuStateUniversity,Azerbaijan

ABSTRACT

The Internet was created in 1969 as a closed information network for the US Department of Defense. Since 1973, the United Kingdom and Norway have also started using the Internet. In 1989, Britain's Tim Bernes-Lee and Belgium's Robert Cayo came up with the idea of a "global spider web." Since 1991, the Internet has become a tool used by everyone. Social media is offered in 5 main groups according to its technical characteristics (social networks, blogs, microblogs, wikis, online petitions). There are 3 types of Internet activism (propaganda and information; mobilization of the organization; xactivism), which is a new form of civic activity.

According to the US State Department, in 1998, 15 websites belonged to terrorists. The terrorists' program "Secrets of the Majids" is their main means of communication. ISIS carries out propaganda in two directions: 1. Muslims who want to establish a caliphate. 2. To pose a threat to the West and the enemies of ISIS. ISIS uses Twitter, Facebook and YouTube as propaganda tools. New technologies allow terrorists to increase their ranks and conduct operations in various places.

In 2011, the United States adopted an international strategy for cyberspace. In March 2015, CIA Director James Lapper called China and Russia a major threat to the United States in cyberspace.

30% of cyber attacks on Azerbaijani information resources fall on China, 25% on Armenia, 15% on the United States and 10% on Russia. In 2008, Azerbaijan signed the Convention on Cybercrime. In 2010, the Electronic Security Department was established in the country. In 2008-2013, the internet market in Azerbaijan increased 4 times. In 2015, Azerbaijan ranked 57th out of 144 countries in terms of network readiness. During this period, 1.45 million people in the country used Facebook and 240,000 people used Twitter. The main goal of information security policy is to implement a set of measures to ensure the protection of national interests and to create a reliable shield against information threats.

Keywords: internet, social media, cyberspace, cyberattack, propaganda
internet pazarı 4 kat arttı. 2015 yılında Azerbaycan, ağ hazırlığı açısından 144 ülke arasında 57. sıradada yer aldi. Bu dönemde ülkede 1.45 milyon kişi Facebook, 240.000 kişi Twitter kullandı. Bilgi güvenliği politikasının temel amacı, ulusal çıkarların korunmasını sağlamak ve bilgi tehditlerine karşı güvenilir bir kalkan oluşturmak için bir dizi önlem uygulamaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** internet, sosyal medya, siber uzay, siber saldırı, propaganda
TURKISH MARTYR KHALIL MEHMET OGLU

Rzayeva Gunay

State Tourism Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan
"Yanar Dag" State Historical-Cultural and Nature Reserve researcher

ABSTRACT

The XX century is a period that has left unique traces in the history of Azerbaijan. The events of March 31, 1918, known as the "March massacre" in history, left deep traces in the memories. Our blood brothers, who were our comrades in the war we waged against the enemy, Halil Efendi, one of the soldiers of the Caucasus Islamic Army, connected his life to Azerbaijan after the war was over. The longing for the homeland, family and life difficulties that he experienced during the Soviet period turned a human life into history.

Keywords: Ramana, Caucasian Islamic Army, family, children, Turks, heroism

Referanslar:
A SYNTHETIC PRO-DRUG PEPTIDE REVERSES AMYLOID-B-INDUCED TOXICITY IN THE CELLULAR AND RAT MODEL OF ALZHEIMER’S DISEASE

Dr. Amal Chandra Mondal
School of Life Science, Jawaharlal Nehru University
New Delhi-110067, India

ABSTRACT

Background: Alzheimer’s disease (AD), the most prevalent neurodegenerative disorder, involves the formation of the extracellular amyloid-β (Aβ) plaques and intracellular neurofibrillary tangles. The current therapies against AD are symptomatic with limited benefits but associated with major side effects. Inhibition of self-aggregation of Aβ peptides into higher order cross-β structure is one of the potential therapeutic approach which may counter oligomerization of Aβ peptide.

Objective: The present study aimed to evaluate the neuroprotective and anti-inflammatory potential of a synthetic Pro-Drug type peptide (PDp) against Aβ-induced toxicity in cellular and rat model of AD.

Methods: SHSY-5Y cells were cultured and checked for Aβ induced toxicity. Intra-hippocampal microinjection of toxic Aβ40 (IHAβ40) by stereotaxic surgery was performed in the male Sprague-Dawley rats to generate an Aβ-induced AD model. Sub-chronic toxicity of synthetic PDp using hematological, biochemical, and histopathological parameters was investigated. Evaluation of PDp on Aβ-induced neurodegeneration and neuroinflammation was performed.

Results: PDp inhibits Aβ induced cell death in SHSY-5Y cells. Also, PDp inhibits plaque formation with increase in Nissl granule staining in the rat hippocampus. Aβ-induced toxicity associated imbalance in reactive oxygen species and antioxidant enzymes activity such as superoxide dismutase and catalase in the rat brain was overcome by PDp treatment. Tau protein hyperphosphorylation was normalized with PDp treatment. Also, the neuroinflammatory response was suppressed with PDp treatment.

Conclusion: The present study depicts the potential neuroprotective role of PDp against Aβ-induced toxicity in rat. PDp inhibits plaque formation thereby normalizing oxidative stress, inhibiting tau protein hyperphosphorylation, and suppressing neuroinflammatory responses. Future studies done in this direction will pave way for new therapeutic strategies.

Keywords: Alzheimer’s disease; Pro-Drug type peptide; amyloid-β40; neuroinflammation; neuroprotection; SHSY-5Y cells; rat model of AD.
POPULUS NIGRA BUDS, AS A RICH SOURCE OF POLYSACCHARIDES: EXTRACTION, CHARACTERISATION AND EVALUATION OF BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

Sara oumenoune TEBBI*, Debbache-benaiada nadjet*

*Applied Biochemistry Laboratory, Faculty of Natural and Life Sciences, Université Abderrahmane Mira de Bejaia 06000, Algeria.

ABSTRACT

Populus nigra L. is an Algerian plant widely used in traditional medicine for its potent anti-inflammatory and antiseptic properties. The aim of this work is to characterize and evaluate its biological activity of this plant. Phytochemical analysis revealed that our polysaccharides extracts were rich in monosaccharides, but poor in proteins. However, this fraction was most effective in almost all activities. The antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities of crude polysaccharides using different concentrations (200-3.125 µg/ml) were evaluated with Multi-tests system in vitro and the results showed that inhibition (%) was great compared to other plant extracts in amount-dependent manner which can be influenced by several parameters.

In conclusion, the present study demonstrated that these two plant extracts were rich in bioactive molecules that can be used as nutraceutical agents for very interesting activities and can be tested as vaso-relaxant agents.

Keywords: Eco-extraction, Biological Activities, Pistacia lentiscus, Polysaccharides, polyphenols
ENRICH LEARNERS READING SKILL THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA TECHNOLOGY

K. Gayathri (Research Scholar)
Department of English
Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science
Padur, Chennai - 603103.

Sonu Joseph (Asst Professor)
Department of English
Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science
Padur, Chennai - 603103.

ABSTRACT
Conventionally learners acquire information from newspapers, books, encyclopaedias and magazines are the printed media. This conventional mode of gaining information should continue, but the learning experience can be greatly enhanced and enriched by using social media or Web 2.0 technologies. Examples of such technologies include collaborative projects e.g., Wikis, blogs and microblogs e.g., Twitter, content communities e.g., YouTube, social networking sites e.g., Facebook, virtual game worlds e.g., World of Warcraft and virtual social worlds e.g. Second Life. Social media has definitely become an integral part of our lives especially among university students. This technology has a wide impressive effect on how people learn and communicate with each other. Reading activity is the foundation of learning new knowledge and gaining new skills, and comprehension is at the heart of reading. The use of social media enriches reading could be guided that encourages active learning through the interaction of learners via software and educational material over social networks. While social media technologies can improve a learner’s educational experience. This article aims to contribute on how social media technologies can be used constructively to enhance and enrich the reading skills of the various learners with access to these technologies. The social media include Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Snapchat, and WhatsApp, etc. It facilitates learners easy to access at any time at any place. The rapid use of social media applications has become an order of the day for numerous purposes. The new users and apps emerge every day across the region enable one and all to express personal views, ideas, opinions, share research/educational projects, blogs writing, social networking sites, and cyber virtual space. The social media has a few well-established applications of social media. These apps are gaining a lot of interest among learners.

Keywords: Social Media, English Reading Skills, Enriches Language Learning.
α-VANADYL PHOSPHATE- CRystalline Cerium Phosphate Nanocomposite Self-Support Polymerization of Aniline, Indole, Carbazole and their Co-Monomers

Sadek K Shakshooki*, Fituri. A. El-Akari, Najat A. Abozaid
Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Tripoli, Tripoli, Libya.

ABSTRACT
α-Vanadyl phosphate, crystalline cerium phosphate and α-vanadyl phosphate-crystalline cerium phosphate nanocomposite, α-VOPO$_4$.2.5H$_2$O(VOP), Ce(HPO$_4$)$_2$.1.33H$_2$O (CePc) and [VOPO$_4$.0.33(Ce(HPO$_4$)$_2$.2)$.0.67$.0.41$H$_2$O(VOP-CePc) , respectively, were prepared and characterized by XRD, TGA, FT-IR and SEM. [VOPO$_4$.0.33 [Ce(HPO$_4$)$_2$.0.67].polyaniline, polyindole, polycarbazole, polyaniline-co-polyindole, polyaniline-co-polycarbazole, polyindole-co-polycarbazole nanocomposites, were prepared and characterized by elemental (C,H,N) analysis, FT-IR and SEM. [VOPO$_4$.0.33 [Ce(HPO$_4$)$_2$.0.67].polyaniline, polyindole and polycarbazole nanocomposites were prepared and characterized by elemental (C,H,N) analysis, FT-IR and SEM. The % in wt. of the resultant copolymers nanocomposites were (PAni 8.96 %, PCz 8.93 %), (PAni 6.58 %, PIn 5.99 %, PCz 8.97 %), respectively. Physico-chemical analysis and Color changes during process of polymerization support the formation of the resultant novel conducting polymers and co-polymers nanocomposites. The electrical conductivity measurements of the resultant polymers and co-polymers found to be in range of semiconductors.

Keywords: α-Vanadyl phosphate, crystalline cerium phosphate, polyaniline, polyindole, polycarbazole, copolymers nanocomposites.
DIFFERENT FACES OF INDIAN CULTURE

Gayatri Sunkad,

Post Graduate, Department of Political Science, Independent Researcher, Badami, Dist; - Bagalkot, Karnataka, India.

Member - Research Gate

‘‘Associate Member of International society for Development and Sustainability’’ Japan.

Associate Editor, ‘‘Journal of Entrepreneurship and Business Management, ISSRA Journals.

ORCID Code: 0000-0001-5309-9372

ABSTRACT

The Indian culture is the valuable in the world and having highest regards sue to its varied features. The Indian culture is having its own prefectural faces due to its own concepts like religion, tolerance, education, literature, music, dance etc. The Indian culture is having its features and was observed and studied by the foreigners who were visited India in the form of travelers, students, etc. There are many countries in the world are having their own cultures, but how much Indian culture drew the attention of the foreign that was incomparable by the foreign cultures also.

In this book, I am discussing about the various colorful faces like including the spiritual and materialistic but full of diversities.
DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF INDIA

Gayatri Sunkad,
Post Graduate, Department of Political Science, Independent Researcher, Badami, Dist;-Bagalkot, Karnataka, India.

Member-Research Gate
‘‘Associate Member of International society for Development and Sustainability’’ Japan .
Associate Editor, ‘‘ Journal of Entrepreneurship and Business Management, ISSRA Journals.

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ABSTRACT
The Indian culture is the valuable in the world and having highest regards sue to its varied features. The Indian culture is having its own prefectural faces due to its own concepts like religion, tolerance, education, literature, music, dance etc. The Indian culture is having its features and was observed and studied by the foreigners who were visited India in the form of travelers, students, etc. There are many countries in the world are having their own cultures, but how much Indian culture drew the attention of the foreign that was incomparable by the foreign cultures also.

In this paper, I am discussing about the various colorful faces like including the spiritual and materialistic but full of diversities..

India is having different aspects like valuable education system, architecture, literature including epics, science, technology etc.

India is from Asian continent was the most beautiful country in world also. Located in south direction,, active member of UNO, SAARC, ASIAN, Common Wealth, India is having its own place in the world map. Basically a peace loving country, it is not declared war on any country and spreading the message of peace to the world.

India is also considered as the ‘‘Vishwaguru’’ means the teacher for the world and promoting democratic principles. Every time it had opposed colonialism and giving more stress on democratic principles which adheres the social welfare of all human beings. Being a second biggest democratic country, it showed the successful democratic country in the world. Even though, it the second most populated country in the world, still it is the main country which successfully implemented the family planning system.

Even from ancient time, India had given contribution to world in the field of science and technology, now in the modern era; it is the fifth largest country in the world in launching the maximum number of satellites.

Being a peace loving country, India still is having leading role in the production of missiles and advocates that the nuclear energy should be used for peaceful purposes.

By successfully launching Chandrayana it had contributed to astronomy field.

So we can say that having the different aspects, India is contributing to the development of human kind in the world.
A SURVEY ON DIAGNOSING NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES

Dr.K.P.Sanal Kumar
Assistant professor
PG Department of Computer Science, R.V Government Arts College, Chengalpattu, India.

ABSTRACT
Neurodegenerative disorders are termed as diversified group of disorders which comes under characterization of progressive degeneration in functioning of nervous system. Alzheimer and Parkinson’s disease comes under neurodegenerative disorder. Recent studies have identified that it is caused due to the mechanisms of cellular and molecular functions based on the aggregation of protein. The disease is basically diagnosed pathologically. Autopsy has become essential for diagnosing the disorder. Advanced research on this particular field has led to perspective that pathological changes can be made in the brain without an autopsy. The changes are reflected through molecular brain imaging techniques. The study focuses on various functional and cognitive assessment that has been followed until recent times in the field of medical image processing. Recent methodologies in diagnosing through molecular image techniques without an autopsy is a successive progress in the field of medical research. The challenges in functional and cognitive assessment perspective of the disorder is also focused. The complications include difficulties in memory. This survey provides an insight for future research direction in medical image processing.

Keywords: Neuro Degenerative Diseases, Machine Learning, SVM, kNN, Alzheimer’s.

Recent Publications:
HEALTH GOVERNANCE AND POOR URBAN COMMUNITIES: SOME LESSONS FROM THE STUDY OF HEALTH INITIATIVES IN KOLKATA.

Md. Hasan
Department of Political Science, University of Calcutta, India

ABSTRACT
Health has been the primary concern of people throughout history. Therefore, it is not surprising that healthcare for all - "universal healthcare" (UHC) - has become a very attractive social purpose in most countries of the world, even in countries that have not really come a long way in providing it. Health systems have traditionally been structured at the national level, and health control has focused on the needs of the population within individual countries. However, it is needless to say that the public health system is conceptually different from medical services. Thus, there are undoubtedly increasing trends of community participation and recognition of community-based organizations (CBOs) in improving overall governance and accountability in the health sector. This is because community participation is considered the key to public health and is currently central to combating any epidemic/pandemic in the world as well as any good practice in the universal healthcare system. Thus, the importance of active community participation has been highlighted in various forms from many theoretical perspectives like human development, good governance, decentralized planning etc. This research article dealt with health initiatives that affect sanitation, hygiene, and health in poor urban communities in Kolkata. In addition, the papers illustrate the ways in which the intersection of social determinants of health and human rights can help us better understand and respond to deeply embedded energy differences and the breadth of structural inequalities that affect health, even relative resource settings.
ARMENIA'S RELATIONS WITH TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS

Babayeva-Shukurova Farahila
Fazil gizi

*Azerbaijan National Academy of Science*
*Caucasus Studies Institute, Caucasus Policy Department.*

**ABSTRACT**

Speaking about the prospects of relations between Armenia and Israel, it should be noted that diplomatic relations between the two countries were established in 1992. Armenians accuse the state of Israel of “supporting” Azerbaijan, which “organized the second genocide of Armenians” during the Karabakh war. One of the unfounded allegations of the Armenians against the state of Israel is the use of weapons acquired by Azerbaijan from Israel during military operations. When talking about Armenian-Jewish relations, they often mention the antiquity of these peoples and the tragic similarity of their destinies. There are at least three pillars of Israeli policy: The Jewish Diaspora, its position and status, economic relations, including mutually beneficial trade and political relations - primarily security issues. Armenia is one of the few countries in the world where there is no Jewish diaspora. The Soviet era has always tried to convince us that a person's nationality is irrelevant in comparison with his social class. It is clear that this position had purely political and ideological purposes. Terrorism is a term that poses a serious threat to social, political and economic development, international stability and prosperity. The word 'terrere', which means intimidation in Latin, and the word 'terror', which means 'terror', mean great fear, horror. Azerbaijan became a target of terrorist acts committed by Armenian terrorist organizations in the early 1990s. Numerous terrorist acts were committed against Azerbaijani citizens, 2,000 innocent people were killed and injured. Armenians were pursuing terrorist policies not only in Azerbaijan but also in other countries. The Armenian Secret Freedom Army (ASOA) was established in 1975 in Beirut. It Thus, on November 25, 1980, the owners of a travel agency in Paris, the Dyakovs, a Jewish family, were shot with a 7.65 caliber pistol.is headquartered in Damascus. There are more than a thousand fighters trained at Palestinian bases. Armenian terrorism means systematic threats and individual acts of revenge by Armenian nationalist groups and organizations. Armenian terrorism is considered to be one of the broadest wings of international terrorism, being an organized and well-organized network. So far, many organizations around the world have been named along with terrorism. However, the name of any nation other than Armenians has not officially united with terrorism. The term "Armenian terrorism" was first used officially at the State Department's monthly bulletin, published in the United States in August 1982. It was after this report that this term was adopted as a term and is still fully relevant today.

**Keywords:** terror, war, organization, threat
STUDY OF THE ELECTROCATALYTIC PROPERTIES OF A NICKEL-BASED ALLOY OBTAINED BY ELECTROCHEMICAL DEPOSITION

Katia Hebbache\textsuperscript{1, a}, Nadia Ait Ahmed\textsuperscript{1, b}, Nabila Aliouane\textsuperscript{1, c}

\textsuperscript{1}Laboratoire d’Electrochimie, de Corrosion et de Valorisation Energétique (LECVE), Sciences Exactes, Chimie, Université de Bejaia, 06000 Bejaia, Algérie.

ABSTRACT

The expansion in the number of groundwater, rivers and lakes polluted by nitrates is become a serious and growing environmental problem. The latter, mainly from agricultural activities (use of fertilizers and pig farming), endanger certain aquatic ecosystems (eutrophication) and drinking water supply, especially human health [1,2].

In order to eliminate the nitrates ions, different processes can be implemented work, biological processes (denitrification), physicochemical processes such as ion exchange, electrodialysis, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration chromatography, spectrophotometry and electrochemical reduction [1,3,4].

These electrochemical methods offer an attractive alternative because they allow rapid and accurate analysis.

In contrast, electrochemical reduction nitrate treatment can offer a promising and attractive solution due to its advantages regarding low cost effectiveness, convenience, ability to treat highly concentrated nitrate effluents and environmental friendliness.

In this study, a novel electrochemical sensor was fabricated, we have investigated the use of electrodeposited Ni-Cu alloy on glassy carbon electrode in an acid sulfate bath containing various ratios of metal cations for the detection of nitrate heavy ions in water samples.

The kinetic study of the electrochemical behavior and electrocatalytic activity of Ni-Cu modified electrode were characterized by cyclic voltammetry and by measuring electrochemical impedance spectroscopy and compared with those of pure nickel and copper.

Keywords : Nitrate, Ni-Cu alloys, Electrocatalytic, Electrodeposition, Glassy Carbon.

References

[2]: Thi Phuong Thoa Nguyen1, Viet Thinh Nguyen1,2 and Viet Hai Le1, (2010), Catalytic activity for nitrate electroreduction of nano-structured polypyrrole films electrochemically polypyrrole films, advances in natural sciences: nanoscience and nanotechnology electrochemically
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND SAUDI ARABIA: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

Karabee Kakati
Ph.D student, Centre for West Asian Studies
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

ABSTRACT
Since the release of the Brundtland Commission report on Sustainable Development titled “Our Common Future” in 1987, protection of the environment and resources of the earth has gained importance along with the concept of development. Apart from the Brundtland Commission report the importance of sustainable development has been highlighted in Agenda 21 (1992) and Sustainable Development Goals (2014). Today, the countries around the globe are trying to bring development and sustainability together to protect the resources of the earth so that the future needs of the posterity could be secured. Saudi Arabia is one such nation that is trying to integrate modernisation and development along with sustainability and environmental protection. On the one hand the country has embarked upon new development patterns like adoption of the Vision 2030 and on the other hand has emphasised its commitment towards achievement of sustainable development by realising the Sustainable Development Goals. Saudi Arabia has been facing problems like coastal degradation and erosion, lack of proper solid waste management, costly water desalination process, proper sanitation increased desertification and so on. In order to meet sustainable development, Saudi Arabia has inclined it with the sustainable development goals. The paper will analyse Saudi Arabia's development attempts along the lines of sustainable development and the challenges faced by it in the process. Along with this, the paper will try to explore and analyse the environmental laws in Saudi Arabia and how these laws will facilitate in the strengthening of the pillars of environmental sustainability.

Keywords: Development, Sustainable Development, Saudi Arabia, Environment, Sustainable Development Goals
DETERMINANTS OF ISLAMIC FINANCIAL LITERACY AMONG BANKERS AND CUSTOMERS IN ETHIOPIA: EVIDENCE FROM SELECTED WOREDAS IN JIMMA ZONE

Muhammednur Qadire (MSc)
Jimma University
Faculty of Business and Economics
Department of Banking and Finance

ABSTRACT
There is a great concern about lack of Islamic financial literacy and a need for it to expand the emerging Islamic financial industry, specifically in Ethiopia. But, there is a little or no attempt to fill such a great scientific gap. This study attempts to determine the factors and level of Islamic financial literacy among bankers and bank customers in Ethiopia. The study will adopt qualitative and quantitative research approach to get the advantages of both approaches. Multi stage sampling method will be used to select sample elements from the target total population which are bankers and customers lived in jimma zone, Ethiopia. Primary data through questionnaire will be collected and the data obtained will be analyzed by using regression, correlation and other suitable methods of analysis to come up with results. Therefore, since the dependent variable of this study is being ordinal (Islamic financial literacy- low literacy, moderate literacy, and high literacy- indexation to measure general literacy based on previous scientific study) in nature, ordered logit model is more suitable than a linear model to analyze the impacts of various possible determinants on the level of Islamic financial literacy of the bankers and customers. Based on the finding of the study, conclusion will be drawn and recommendation will be forwarded.

Keywords: Islamic, financial, literacy.
FIXED-POINT RESULTS IN COMPLEX VALUED CONTROLLED PARTIALMETRIC SPACES

T. SenthilKumar1*, G. Govindharaj2 and Y. Palaniappan1

1 Department of Mathematics Arignar Anna Government Arts College Musiri.
2 Department of Mathematics M. Kumarasamy College of Engineering, Karur

ABSTRACT
This work introduces complex-valued controlled Partial metric spaces and obtains sufficient conditions for the existence of fixed point results for the mappings satisfying rational expressions in a complex valued controlled partial metric space. In support of our results, we present some illustrative examples to verify the validity of our main work.
FOLK TALES, FABLES AND FAIRY TALES: VISTAS OF THE CULTURAL MEMORY

Jagmeet Kaur Bhatti  
Ph.D. Scholar, Shoolini University, India

ABSTRACT
The paper will investigate the different ways we imagine and remember the past through telling popular stories. Many fairy tales, folk tales and fables which have been repeated over centuries have become a part of human consciousness creating specific character types, styles and situations. The paper will analyze The Indian Fairy Tales edited by Joseph Jacobs and show the different ways these stories have impacted on the Indian consciousness and global culture. The paper will also investigate the creation of stereotypical characters, the use of different styles, ballad rhythms, epic poetic forms, and recurring patterns of events. Together with the use of these literary devices the paper will also discuss Indian cultural ethos, religious traditions, didactic impact and shared values in which these stories are located. It will also see how these fairy tales have disseminated, orally and in writing, across the globe and emerged in different cultures with some degree of change. These folk tales, fairy tales and fables teach important life skills not only to children but also to adults—lessons about friendship, deception, benevolence, advice, morality and philosophy.

Keywords: Culture, Memory, Folk Tales, Fairy Tales
ENHANCING LEARNERS LISTENING SKILLS BY USING SOCIAL MEDIA

M. Manjula (Research Scholar)
Department of English, Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, Padur, Chennai - 603103.

Dr. Sonu Joseph (Asst. Professor)
Department of English, Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, Padur, Chennai - 603103.

ABSTRACT

The importance of listening in EFL learning and teaching, this skill is not getting as much attention as other skills. Learners are less motivated to depend on their listening comprehension as a tool to help them in the process of language learning. Social media, such as YouTube, twitter, facebook, instagram, Snapchat, can be effectively used as an effective tool to enhance the listening skills of EFL learners. The objective of this article is to investigate the role of social media as a method of teaching, in order to enhance EFL learners’ listening skills. The primary goal of this study is to know whether social media is capable of developing EFL listening skills, and acquiring the understanding of the learners. In addition, using these tools makes them familiar with the target language culture and its native speakers. The utilization of social media is not limited to get entertained but it is now used to support the online learning process. Instagram, facebook, youtube, twitter, miroblogs etc., of the social media applications, provides its users with verified accounts that are authentic and notable. This allows English learners to get the supporting materials to study listening. Moreover, these features in social media are suitable to present the students with authentic materials in English from natives. Social media consist of online communication channels dedicated to community based input, interaction, content sharing and collaboration. websites and applications dedicated to forums, micro blogging, social networking, social curation and wikis or among the different types of social media. This study focuses to find out whether using materials taken from social media verified accounts enhance students’ skills in listening to English. Social Media Language Learning (SMLL) is used as the approach to teaching the students several skills they might need for the international test. Social media language learning by using verified account enhance students’ ability in listening and adequately supports creative and efficient learning.

Keywords: Social Media, English listening skills, EFL, Tools.
ELABORATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF SM DOPED ZNS WITH HYDROTHERMAL METHOD

F. Dris , D. Touati-talantikite,
Laboratoire de Génie de l’Environnement, Faculté de technologie, Université de Bejaia, 06000 Bejaia, Algerie

ABSTRACT
Zinc sulfide is a binary compound II-VI with a wide gap and therefore transparent with a high refractive index and good transmittance in the visible range. In this work, we prepared pure zinc sulphide (ZnS) and doped with samarium using different concentration of Sm (2, 4, 6, 8 and 10%) by hydrothermal methods. the effect of different concentrations of the dopant Sm on the structural, morphological and optical properties of ZnS is investigated by X-ray diffraction (XRD), UV-Visible, Analysis by infrared spectroscopy(IFTR) allowed us to determine the groups present in the different compounds. The DRX analysis for the samples produced by hydrothermal vents showed three fairly broad peaks characteristic of ZnS indexed with ZnS blende. UV-Visible analysis showed a values between 3.20 and 3.36. FTIR analyzes revealed absorption bands at 475Cm⁻¹, 612Cm⁻¹, and 672Cm⁻¹, these bands correspond to the elongation and vibration bonds of ZnS respectively.

Mots clés: DRX ; ZnS ; UV-visible ; optique
ACHIEVEMENT APPRAISES OF FUZZY BATCH ARRIVAL QUEUING MODEL
BY WINGSPANS RANKING FUNCTION METHOD

*aRamesh. R, bSeenivasan. M*

*aDepartment of Mathematics, Arignar Anna Government Arts College, Musiri, Tamilnadu, India.
Email:*
b*Mathematics Wing - DDE, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, Tamilnadu, India.

ABSTRACT
In this article we produce a procedure to find the various Achievement Appraises in terms of crisp values for the total expected cost of fuzzy batch arrival queuing model where the arrival rate, service rate, batch size, service cost and holding costs are all fuzzy numbers. Here the inter arrival time, service time, batch size, service cost and holding costs are Triangular and also Trapezoidal fuzzy numbers. Our idea is to convert the fuzzy inter arrival rate, service rate, batch size, service cost and holding costs into crisp values by applying Wingspans ranking function method. Then apply the crisp values in the classical queuing model formulas. Also we find moderate and optimistic values by using the normalized and non-normalized fuzzy numbers. Ranking fuzzy numbers plays a huge role in decision making under fuzzy environment. Our proposed method is most reliable method, simple to apply and can be used for all types of queuing problems.

Keywords: Fuzzy sets, Batch arrival queues, Wingspans Fuzzy ranking, AEC.
MARKOVIAN QUEUE WITH MULTIPLE WORKING VACATION AND RENEGING

M.Seenivasan\textsuperscript{a} · S.Chandiraleka\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a} Mathematics Wings-DDE, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, 608 002, Tamilnadu, India.
\textsuperscript{b} Department of Mathematics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, 608 002, Tamilnadu, India.

ABSTRACT

In this paper, we study a Markovian queuing model with Multiple Working Vacation and reneging. Service time during normal services period and working vacation period is exponentially distribution with parameters $\mu_2$ and $\mu_1$ respectively. Arrival follows Poisson process with parameter $\lambda$. If queue length increases during a working vacation period, the server goes to busy period. Reneging occurs when customers in a queueing system choose to leave the system prior to receiving service is also exponentially distributed with rate $\tau$. By Stochastic Process \{n(t), s(t): t \geq 0\} the stationary distribution has been examined by using Matrix Geometric Approach to device probability vectors. Using particular parameters, we also obtain some numerical performance measurements.

**Keywords:** Multiple Working Vacation, Stability Condition, Working Vacation, Matrix Geometric Approach, Reneging.

**AMS 2000 Subject Classification:** 60K25; 60K30 and 90B22.
PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF M/M/2 QUEUEING MODEL HAVING INTERMITTENTLY AND UNRELIABLE SERVER WITH CATASTROPHE AND RESTORATION

M. Seenivasan 1 and K. S. Subasri 2

1 Mathematics Wings-DDE, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, 608 002, Tamilnadu, India
2 Department of Mathematics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, 608 002, Tamilnadu, India

ABSTRACT
In this paper, we concerned on two heterogeneous servers queueing model. Server1 is always available and another one is intermittently available and may unreliable server. In this paper we consider two kinds of breakdowns. The breakdown may occur server2 is in regular working state or may in intermittently available state. If catastrophe occurs, then destroys all customers in the system. In this situation, the system restarts at after some period of times. This time is known as restoration time of the system. In this restoration time, the arriving customers join the queue with server2 may in regular working state or may in intermittently available state or may in breakdown state. Further we construct and derive the probability vectors of the model using matrix geometric technique. Finally, we had given some numerical illustration and evaluation of results at different values of parameters.

Keywords: Intermittently available server, Heterogeneous server, Unreliable server, Catastrophe, Restoration, Matrix geometric technique.

AMS 2000 Classification code: 60K25,60K30, 90B22.
MARKOVIAN QUEUEING MODEL WITH SINGLE WORKING VACATION AND RENEGING

M Seenivasan\textsuperscript{1, a}, R Senthilkumar\textsuperscript{1b}, R Abinaya\textsuperscript{2, c}

\textsuperscript{1}Mathematics Wing – DDE, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar – 608002, Tamilnadu, India
\textsuperscript{2}Research Scholar, Department of Mathematics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar – 608002, Tamilnadu, India

ABSTRACT

In the present study, we examined a Markovian queuing model with Single working vacation and reneging. Arrival follows Poisson process with parameter $\lambda$. Service time during service period and vacation time are all exponentially distribution with rate $\mu_b$, $\mu_v$ and $\eta$ respectively. Every customer while occurring in the line will stay a particular duration, impatient customer leaves the system is called reneging follows an exponential distribution with parameter $\chi$. During a single working vacation, queue length increases the server change the service rate from $\mu_v$ to $\mu_b$, normal working period starts. By stochastic process $\{k(t), n(t); t \geq 0\}$ the stationary distribution has been examined using Matrix Geometric Approach to obtain steady-state probability vectors. Some performance measures are also determined.

Keywords: Working Vacation; Single Working Vacation; Arrival rate; Reneging;

AMS subject classification number: 90B22, 60K25 and 60K30.
PHYTOCHEMICAL CONSTITUENT AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF TWO ALGERIAN MEDICINAL PLANTS MELISSA OFFICINALIS L AND PRUNUS AVIUM L

Abstract

The use of synthetic antioxidants has been associated with numerous side effects and this has necessitated further search for alternative sources of antioxidants such as natural products. Plants have been identified as a huge source of structurally diverse and important antioxidant compounds with potentials for development into novel therapeutic molecules. The antioxidative effect is mainly due to phenolic components. This work had two objectives: the first, to evaluate the total phenolic and flavonoid contents of aqueous extracts of two Algerian medicinal plants; the leaves of Melissa officinalis L and tails of Prunus avium L and second, to determine whether these compounds have an antioxidant capacity toward free radical propagation.

1-Introduction

3-Methodology

Leaves of Melissa officinalis

Tails of Prunus avium

Aquous extraction with conventional method

Determination of total phenols

Evaluation of antioxidant activity

Total phenolic content

Singleton et al., 1999

Total flavonoid content

Djeridane et al., (2006)

DPPH radical scavenging

Brand-Williams et al., 1995

Reducing power

Oyaizu, (1986)

Antioxidant activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>DPPH (μg Eq GA/ml)</th>
<th>Reducing power (mg Eq AA/g E5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melissa officinalis</td>
<td>73,82</td>
<td>44,14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus avium</td>
<td>11,29</td>
<td>2,48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5-Conglusion

The plant material investigated shows high levels of phenolic compounds and is strong radical scavengers and can be considered asgood sources of natural antioxidants for medicinal and commercial uses.

4-Results

Fig 1: Histogram of the total phenol and flavonoid content of Melissa officinalis and Prunus avium.

6-References

POST-COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND THE ROLE OF JUDICIAL REVIEW IN SOUTH AFRICA

Radley Henrico
Associate Professor, Department of Public Law and Jurisprudence, University of the Western Cape, South Africa

ABSTRACT

The right to just administrative action under section 33 of the South African Constitution of 1996 (the Constitution) is a guarantee for many South Africans of administrative justice. The latter is galvanised by the values of human dignity, achievement of equality and the advancement of human rights and freedoms, in section 1(a) and the supremacy of the Constitution and the rule of law, in section 1(c) of the Constitution. Democratic governance is also premised on accountability, responsiveness and openness in term of section 1(d) of the Constitution. Section 36(1) of the Constitution provides that the rights in the Bill of Rights may be limited to the extent that such limitation is reasonable and necessary. The onslaught of the COVID-19 pandemic (the pandemic) in South Africa saw government acting in terms of the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 (the DMA) to take measures – by way of regulations (the regulations) to prevent increased infections and decrease the “curve of insurgent cases”. It also saw government violating certain fundamental human rights. With reference to four reported cases (the cases) it is argued that government acted contrary section 36(1) of the Constitution. Significantly, and of greater concern, when called upon to judicially review the conduct of government, our courts adopted a pro-rights approach in the first two but then resorted to a pro-executive in the last two. To the extent that the latter is incorrect in law, it is hoped they will in time be overturned by subsequent decisions.

As we look to the post-pandemic situation, it is necessary to reflect on the reality that even during times of crises democratic states can act contrary the dictates of the rule of law. Consequently, it is imperative that in such extraordinary times the control of public power is kept in check by means of robust judicial review to ensure (and enforce) accountability, responsiveness and openness on the part of government.

Keywords: administrative action; executive accountability; rule of law
INTERLEUKIN 18 LEVELS IN METABOLIC SYNDROME

Dr. Davina Hijam
Biochemistry Department, Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, Manipur, India-795004

ABSTRACT
Metabolic syndrome (Met S) is defined by a cluster of interconnected factors that directly increase the risk of Coronary Heart Disease and Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. It is thought to be associated with chronic low grade inflammation. Several pro-inflammatory cytokines have been shown to be elevated in parallel with an increasing number of components of the syndrome. There are growing evidence suggesting that IL-18 is closely associated with metabolic syndrome and it enhances T cell and natural killer cell maturation as well as production of cytokines, chemokines and cell adhesion molecules.

AIMS:
1. To assess the level of circulating interleukin-18 in Metabolic Syndrome patients and compare them with that of healthy controls.
2. To find the association between interleukin-18 and Metabolic Syndrome.

Study design: Case control study
Study duration: November 2018 to October 2020 in the Department of Biochemistry in collaboration with Department of Medicine, RIMS, Imphal, India.
Study population: Fifty cases ≥18 years fulfilling the criteria of MetS by IDF criteria attending Medicine OPD/Diabetic Clinic were randomly selected. Another 50 age and sex matched normal healthy individuals were taken as controls. IL-18 was estimated by Sandwich ELISA kit (MBL International Corporation).

Results- Mean age of the study group was 44.10±10.59 years and control was 41.28±11.96 years (p=0.215). There were 30 females and 20 males Majority of MetS patients were in the age group of 41-50 years. High serum IL-18 was found to be significantly higher in cases (males 255.21±36.32pg/dL and females 255.05±40.03 pg/dL) compared with controls males 150.32±7.29pg/dL and 153.13±9.47 pg/dL). MetS patients had significantly higher level of triglyceride(TG), BMI, fasting blood glucose(FBG), Blood pressure, Abdominal circumference and lower HDL level than the controls. ROC curve of serum IL-18 shows that area under curve was 0.894–0.992. cut off range for MetS was 231.4 pg/mL. IL-18 showed positive correlation with abdominal circumference, BMI, TG, FBG, BP but negative correlation with HDL. A unit increase in IL-18 will increase the risk of developing MetS by 0.002 times considering other variables constant by logistic regression model.

Conclusion – High serum IL-18 may be used as a biomarker to screen and identify the risk of developing MetS and thus further prevent complications.
THE EFFECT OF COVID-19 OUTBREAK ON RENEWABLE POWER GENERATION IN AFRICA

Chems Eddine BOUKHEDIMI
University of Tizi Ouzou, Department of commerce. Management Marketing Algeria
Ph.D. degree 0000-0003-1728-1809

ABSTRACT
Through this study, we aim to check the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic on renewable energy generation in one of the most performant continents which contains a great part of Sahara, according to statistical data which is collected from statistical review of world energy, we found that this outbreak benefited the renewable energy generation., Egypt is the leader with evolution of (+ 49.3 %) between 2019 and 2020 followed by Morocco with the rate of (+ 10.7 %) and South Africa with (+ 4.6 %). While Algeria was marked with a drop of (- 3 %).

Moreover, Covid 19 pandemic was beneficial for the environmental pillar in Africa by reducing air pollution by the drop of CO2 emission. (-8.4 %).

Keywords: COVID-19 Pandemic, Renewable energy Generation, Africa.
TRANSMISSION OF TRAUMA: READING BAPSI SIDHWA’S THE PAKISTANI BRIDE AS A DISPLACEMENT NARRATIVE

Dr. Navreet Sahi
Associate Professor
Department of English
Shoolini University, Solan, H.P., India.

ABSTRACT
Displacement or forced migration has been a part of human history and is not something new to the modern age. While several factors such as social, political, military, economic etc can become the cause of such displacement or forced migration, it has severe psychological and emotional consequences. These multi-faceted implications have become the subject of cinematic as well as several literary works. This paper examines Bapsi Sidhwa’s The Pakistani Bride as a text of displacement, disillusionment and trauma. The partition of the Indian Subcontinent in August 1947 is one of the most significant historical events in the history of the subcontinent and left an indelible impact on the collective subconscious of the people of both India and Pakistan.
In a culture where women are considered second-class citizens and are “controlled” by their menfolk who view them as their “property”, the partition and the subsequent displacement had a frightening impact. This paper looks into the consequences faced by the displaced population and its twofold impact upon the women of the country through Sidhwa’s book.

Keywords: Displacement, Bapsi Sidhwa, The Pakistani Bride, Partition, Pakistan, India, trauma
DETERMINATION OF HYDRAULIC FLOW UNITS OF DAHRA/JOFRA RESERVOIR OF SIRTE BASIN USING PETROPHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Khalil Ibrahim Al-Samarrai* and Akram M. Abdelrahman Elfitori**

* Elhera Consultants and Quality Engineer, Tripoli, Libya
** Waha oil Company, Reservoir and Production engineering department

ABSTRACT
Characterization of carbonate reservoirs using hydraulic flow units are a convenient way for reservoir zoning. The presence of distinct units with particular petrophysical characteristics help researches to establish strong reservoir characterization. The earlier flow unit determination in the life of a reservoir, generate the better understanding of the future reservoir performance.

The Dahra/Jofra carbonate reservoir in the Sirte Basin of Libya are very heterogeneous and have confused quality prediction in most important hydrocarbon targets. Generally, prediction of vertical and lateral geological heterogeneity of Dahra/Jofra reservoirs and the consequent variation in petrophysical properties, including porosity and permeability remains a major problem for exploration and especially, effective production practices.

Open-hole well logging data will be utilized from five oil producing wells which have conventional Spontaneous Potential (SP), Resistivity (R-LLD, R-LLS and R-MSFL), Gamma Ray (GR), Caliper (CAL-X), Sonic Transit Time (ΔT), Neutron Porosity (PHIN), and Bulk Density (RHOB) log data. The distribution of distinct reservoir parameters concerning the petrophysical properties are taken into consideration for an effective hydraulic flow unitization. The analyses carried out for each well, foot by foot, showed that each flow unit/zone recognized in the reservoir represents a continues lateral, vertical and similar flow and bedding characteristic.

Keywords: Well log data analyses, Hydraulic flow units, Carbonate reservoir, Reservoir characteristics, Sirte Basin
EVALUATION OF COASTAL GROUNDWATER AND SEAWATER INTRUSION IN TAJOURA AREA – NW LIBYA

Khalil Ibrahim A-Samarrai¹ Abdalrahem Huwayesh² Yasmen A. Elahmar³

¹Elhera Consultants and Quality Engineer, Tripoli, Libya
²,³ University of Tripoli, Faculty of Science, Department of Geology

ABSTRACT

Groundwater quality is an important factor that determines its usage for drinking and irrigational use. This study was carried out through Tajoura Area, Jifarah Plain, Northwest Libya. Chemical and physical parameters were measured and analyzed for twenty six groundwater samples collected from twenty six wells in the study area in 2021. Overexploitation of groundwater caused a considerable deterioration in the water quality especially at Tajoura Town. The coastal aquifer showing an increase in salinization, which has reached an alarming level in many places during the past 25 year as a result of sea water intrusion.

The chemical composition of the water samples was compared with the drinking water standards of World Health Organization and Libyan Standard. Based on the Piper trilinear diagram, most of groundwater samples (90%) was identified as sodium chloride type. Considering the values of Cl⁻ concentration and the ratio of $\frac{Cl^-}{HCO_3^-}$, about 70% of the groundwaters were strongly affected by the saline water. The study also showed possible contamination of the shallow aquifer by the surface water (from sewage water ponds and cars cleaning stations). The water quality in this area needs to be monitored regularly and it is crucial to treat the water before consumption.

Keywords: Hydrochemistry, Coastal Groundwater, Water quality, Seawater Intrusion, Tajoura-Libya
ISSUES ON FUZZY CONCEPTS

Muna Tabuni, Nagah A. Elbhillil
Department of Mathematics, University of Tripoli, Libya

ABSTRACT

The fuzzy logic refers to a system of approximate thinking (thinking fuzzy), but its widest meaning is usually identified with a mathematical theory of classes with unclear, or “fuzzy,” boundaries. Control systems based on fuzzy logic are used in many consumer electronic devices in order to make fine adjustments to changes in the environment. Fuzzy logic concepts and techniques have also been profitably used in linguistics, the behavioral sciences, the diagnosis of certain diseases, and even stock market analysis [2]. The paper contains an investigation of the basic concepts of fuzzy logic.

A brief introduction to fuzzy Logic is given.

The fuzzy sets and some there properties have been given. The fuzzy operated and some there properties have been studied. Fuzzy lie algebra, fuzzy lie sub algebra and complex fuzzy Lie algebra have been introduced.

A brief introduction to fuzzy Logic Image Processing is given. Various examples have been given.

Keywords: lie algebra, complex fuzzy, logic, quantum
DISCIPLINE-BASED AUTHENTIC TASKS IN EFFECTIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING FOR NURSING PROFESSIONALS: APPROACH TO ENHANCE AND MOTIVATE ACQUISITION OF SPEAKING SKILLS

Dr. Akkara Sherine, Professor
HOD Languages and Rankings, Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, Padur, Chennai

Stanislaus Ayyadurai
Research Scholar, English Department, Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, Padur, Chennai

ABSTRACT
ESP learners need to develop their linguistic skills as they are bound to communicate a lot in their working environment and with their colleagues. Discipline-based authentic tasks are in fact motivating factors in acquiring linguistic process during their professional education. It has been noticed many learners especially those come from rural areas with vernacular languages background fail in communicating in English. There are different reasons which become stumbling blocks in the acquisition of speaking skills. Discipline-based authentic tasks are linked with the following major factors. The role of ESP practitioner who is the deciding factor of choosing discipline-based text book contents, who provides content-based instruction and the method of her/his teaching. All these play a vital role in being motivational factors of ESP learners’ language acquisition. To find out the reason for students failure in acquisition of speaking skills a survey was conducted among the nurses who are working for the last five years. The survey results show that the use of discipline-based authentic tasks can be effective in language learning especially they could motivate the learners to acquire speaking skills. The researchers suggest certain authentic materials which are discipline-based in order to motivate and enhance ESP learners’ speaking skills.

Keywords: authentic tasks; effective language learning; discipline-based approach; motivating learners; enhancing learning; acquisition of speaking skills
THE INTERTWINED RELATION BETWEEN MUSIC AND COLORS IN FILMS

Poulami Banerjee
Department of English, Shoolini University, Solan, India

ABSTRACT
In films, color sets the tone of the scene before actors deliver any dialogue. The primary reason to use color in films is to make the images look colorful and dynamic. It always holds an aesthetic value to a scene. Besides, adding aesthetic values, it also determines emotion and human behavior. It also helps build harmony or tension within a particular scene. Choosing a conventional color from the palette creates emotions that the audience might be unaware of. This paper aims to discuss the use or significance of colors in the films - Beauty and the Beast (2017) and Cinderella (2021). Since the inception of sound in films, music has been an indispensable part of the film industry. It helps intensify the inner thoughts of the characters, therefore, acts as a communication link between the characters and the audience. With the use of the two movies, this paper will also focus on how music is used as a device of story-telling to illustrate a character's arc.

Keywords: Colors, Music, films, character.
PERSPECTIVE OF FEMINISM IN CHETAN BHAGAT NOVELS

Mr Kavithamizh
Research Scholar, Department of Languages, Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, Chennai

Dr Akkara Sherine
Professor and HOD Languages, Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, Chennai

ABSTRACT
Youngsters are intelligent and enthusiastic after the development of innovation in technology and science. It helped to enhance and enrich their knowledge in all the fields. However, we praised the modern technology and IQ of the individual but still unconsciously we practicing patriarchy especially in Indian society.

Feminism is discussed in the aspects of equality in social, political, economic and intellectual by many feminist writers in all over the world by their own languages. It gives some views of suffered and oppressed state of women still it is a first step to attain the success to reach equality. Many Indian writers gives their valuable points and experiences in their works. Chetan Bhagat is the writer who gives more important to female characters even in his male centric novels. All his novels have focused on youngsters and their problems in that he clearly portrays the specific problems of modern women. He has emerged as an iconoclast for this masculine delusion, attempting to feel and communicate the women' feelings and emotions. He believes that women, like men, have the right to seek equality in society. The new generation women in Bhagat's fiction are not only competitive, ambitious, and technologically aware, but they are also fashionable. The global tendency has had an impact on society. The structure of Indian culture has been considerably influenced by the free-flowing values, clothes, attire, and life styles of the western world.

Keywords: Feminism, equality, emotional stability, patriarchy
POLITICS AND EDUCATION IN ETHIOPIA: A CRITICAL OVERVIEW

Awol Ali
College of Law and Governance, Hawassa University, Ethiopia

ABSTRACT
The main focus of this paper is the critical narration and analyse of the long-lasting historical trajectory of politics and education in Ethiopia and its impact on quality. As education, particularly basic education, is the key in terms of laying a solid foundation for healthy human development and is also strongly related to various social and economic benefits, has become an issue that constantly knock the attentions of scholars. To this end, this study employed qualitative approach in collecting and analysis the data for the in-depth understanding of the issue. The study also used document and literature reviews to understand the long journey of Ethiopian modern education in different regimes. The finding shows, the history of modern education in Ethiopian is short. The history of traditional education, on the other hand, is not so brief. It dates back to the 4th century, when Christianity was first introduced to Ethiopia. Education has had a close, if tumultuous, relationship with several ideological beliefs since its inception, with each tenet attempting to shape its educational philosophy around its own distinctive story. Ethiopians have acknowledged the need to improve educational quality since the beginning of modern education. Ethiopia faces imminent challenges from the cycle of low education and its ripple effects. The issue is systemic, primarily self-inflicted, and politically mash-up. Finally, the study offers suggestions for dissolving Ethiopia's long-standing coupling between education and politics.

Keywords: Education, Politics, Ethiopia, Quality-education
EXPLORING THE IMPERATIVES AND CHALLENGES FOR LAUNCHING A NATIONAL DIALOGUE IN ETHIOPIA

Awol Ali
College of Law and Governance, Hawassa University, Ethiopia

ABSTRACT

National Dialogues are multi-party conversations that include representatives from a wide range of social groups, including elites, political parties, organized civil society, women, youth, business, religious or traditional players, and other relevant organizations. National dialogues have recently taken place in South Sudan, Tunisia, and Yemen, although they have historically taken place in other situations and under various names in order to identify common ground on the country's future path. National Dialogues are typically formally mandated public gatherings with a well-defined structure that establishes norms and procedures for discourse and decision-making. They usually take place over multiple days, weeks, or even months. National Dialogues cover a wide range of social, political, and economic concerns that affect the whole country. A forum's size and composition might vary significantly. National Dialogues can be either elite- or broad-based, with delegates ranging from a few hundred to several thousand. National Dialogues are often supported by a secretariat and examine significant problems in thematic working groups incorporating subsets of the total participants in terms of logistics and organization.

In Ethiopia, a tense political, cultural, and economic environment was created by distorted and false politico-historical narratives, perceptions of historical injustice, exclusion and marginalization, inequitable distribution of power and resources, poverty, and other socio-economic and political injustices. There has never been a serious and genuine endeavor to resolve these grievances in a comprehensive and all-encompassing manner. National dialogues have shown to be an effective technique for resolving political conflicts and laying the groundwork for long-term peace and seamless political transitions. National dialogues can help to avoid political impasses, avoid distracting conflict scenarios, and smooth out turbulent political transitions. Given Ethiopia's history and current severe political and cultural difficulties, national conversations are thought to hold great promise for meaningful discussion of the fundamental causes of conflict and approaches to comprehensively resolve these challenges. The purpose of this study is to provide a quick outline of the imperative and challenges for initiating a national debate in Ethiopia. It describes common aspects and characteristics of national dialogues, investigates numerous political and procedural variables, as well as situations that enable or hinder national dialogues to succeed, by shedding light on the analytical framework of a national discussion. The paper used a desk review of key literatures on national dialogue concepts, practices, and international experience.

Keywords: National-Dialogue, Imperatives, Challenges, Ethiopia
PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF OPERCULINA TURPETHUM (LINN.) SILVA MANSO-AN IMPORTANT MEDICINAL PLANT OF INDIA.

Dr. A. Sabitha Rani 1 & M. Keerthi 2

1 Department of Botany, University College for Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad-500007, Telangana State, India.
2 Department of Botany, University College for Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad-500007, Telangana State, India.

ABSTRACT

Plant kingdom is reservoirs of medicinally important compounds which have therapeutic and pharmacological action. Preliminary phytochemical techniques assist in exploration of various bioactive compounds from plants. One such important plant is Operculina turpethum commonly known as Trivrit in Ayurveda belongs to the morning glory family, Convolvulaceae. It is used in various traditional systems of medicine in India, i.e. Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani. It is a perennial aromatic climber with many medicinal properties like antimicrobial, ulcer protective, anti-inflammatory, analgesic activity, anticancer and antioxidant properties etc. Root bark, root, stem, and leaves of O. turpethum have high medicinal value. Root bark of Trivrit contains 10% ‘turpethin’ and is a glycoside analogue of Jalapine and Convolvin. It also contains Turpethinic acids- A, B, C, D, & E, some ether soluble resins, volatile oils etc. Turpethin is mainly responsible for purgative action of Trivri and is a safer substitute for jalap. In the present study, preliminary phytochemical analysis of root and root bark of Operculina turpethum was done. They were dried in shade, crushed and powdered. The powder was extracted in Soxhlet apparatus by using four different solvents like Petroleum ether, Ethyl acetate, Chloroform, Methanol. The extract was analyzed for presence of different phytochemicals by using standard methods. Our findings revealed the presence of saponins, steroids, alkaloids, terpenoids, flavonoids and cardiac glycosides. Among all the solvents, Petroleum ether showed none of the compounds and Ethyl acetate showed the presence of alkaloids, steroids, and glycosides compounds. The solvents, Chloroform and Methanol showed the presence of alkaloids, steroids and terpenoids, flavanoids, saponins and glycosides phytochemicals. Thus, a preliminary screening is essential to understand the nature of the bioactive compounds and their pharmacological action of Operculina turpethum.

Keywords: Operculina turpethum, phytochemicals, bioactive compounds, turpethin,
BIOPROSPECTING HAIRY ROOT CULTURES OF SPILANTHES ACMELLA FOR SPILANTHOL PRODUCTION USING HPLC ANALYSIS

A.Sabitha Rani* and Hajera Sana**

*Department of Botany, UCS, Osmania University, Hyderabad- 500007, Telangana State, India.

**Department of Botany, Osmania University College for Women, Hyderabad-500095, Telangana State, India.

ABSTRACT

*Spilanthes acmella* Murr. (Family: Asteraceae) is an important medicinal plant well known for its antimicrobial, antioxidant and insecticidal properties. Spilanthol, an alkylamide is a bioactive compound found in roots and all aerial parts of this plant, extensively utilized in pharmaceutical, cosmetic and toothpaste industry. Presently, spilanthol is being extracted from field grown plants and is being sold for a high price in the international market. The utilization of whole plant parts on large scale for the extraction of spilanthol is leading to reduction in local plant populations and erosion of genetic diversity. Hence, there is a need to search for alternative sources for sustainable spilanthol production.

Induction of hairy roots transformed with *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* will be suitable for large scale secondary metabolite production because of their genetic and biochemical stability and high productivity in hormone free culture conditions. In the present study, quantification of spilanthol from hairy roots of *S.acmella* was performed using HPLC analysis. Hairy roots were induced from the *S.acmella* leaf explants by transforming them with *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* (MTCC532). The confirmation of transformation was done by Polymerase Chain reaction (PCR) by amplification of rol B and rol C primers responsible for T-DNA transfer at 780 bp and 540 bp respectively. The hairy roots were mass multiplied on hormone free ½ MS liquid medium and were subcultured in fresh medium for every 15 days. The methanolic extract of dried hairy roots was prepared using cold extraction method and HPLC analysis was carried out to quantify the amount of spilanthol. The HPLC analysis of hairy roots showed higher content of spilanthol (0.134%) which was more than the roots which posses 0.056% and leaves (0.132%) of field grown plants of *S.acmella*. Hence hairy root induction can be employed as an alternative and sustainable source for spilanthol production, which holds immense potential for pharmaceutical applications.

Keywords: *Spilanthes acmella, Agrobacterium rhizogenes, spilanthol, hairyroots*
PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF CARALLUMA STALAGMIFERA, AN IMPORTANT MEDICINAL PLANT OF INDIA

Dr. A. Sabitha Rani 1 & T. Veerabhadraiah 2

1Department of Botany, University College for Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad- 500007, Telangana State, India

2. Department of Botany, University College for Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad- 500007, Telangana State, India

ABSTRACT

Caralluma stalagmifera is a succulent herb belongs to the family Apocynaceae. It is distributed in dry and rocky regions of the world, growing up to 25-40cms tall in dense clumps. The flowering are tin star shaped dark purple with purplish yellow tips after 8-12 days flower color change to brownish green habitant & ecology. The plant are widely used to treat traditional medicinal systems like Ayurveda. It is reported to be poses antidiabetic, antiobesity, antimicrobial, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory properties. A chemical investigation of this plant showed many phytochemicals with pharmacological properties.

The present study deals with phytochemical screening of various extracts of Caralluma stalagmifera using standard methods to study of presence on active compounds like Alkaloids, Tannins, Saponins, Glycosides, Phenols, Flavenoids, Terpenoids ad Steroids. The whole succulents plant was dried and crushed to powder and extracted in Soxhlet apparatus by using four different solvents: Petroleum ether, Ethyl estate, Chloroform, Methanol, and analyzed for different phytochemicals. Our finding revealed the presence of the alkaloids, steroids, phenols, tannins and glycosides in various types of plant extract, in different solvents. The preliminary screening is essential to understand the bioactive compounds and their pharmacological action dark purple Caralluma stalagmifera.

Keywords: Caralluma stalagmifera, Pharmacology, Phytochemical Analysis, pharmacological properties.
THREE DIMENSIONAL CYBER SECURITY ATTACK MATRIX FOR CLOUD (3- CSAM)

1Umma Khatuna Jannat  
Research Scholar, Department of Computer Science, Karpagam Academy of Higher Education,  
Coimbatore, India

2Dr.M.Mohankumar  
Associate professor, Department of Computer Science, Karpagam Academy of Higher Education,  
Coimbatore, India

ABSTRACT

Cloud computing is named as such in light of the fact that the data being gotten to found in the cloud. Organizations that give cloud administrations empower clients to store documents and applications on remote servers and afterward access every one of the information through the Internet. This implies the client is not needed to be in a particular spot to get sufficiently close to it, permitting the client to work from a distance. Cloud security is a discipline of network protection devoted to getting cloud-computing frameworks. This includes protecting information as a private. Cloud combining with IoT or Big Data, or the widely used commercial SAP ERP, has reached the pinnacle of technological growth in the current technological era, but one of the major reasons for the scepticism of its widespread adaptability is the security and authentication breach in cloud technology. Cyberattacks on systems that store important and sensitive information, like SAP systems, are on the rise. This paper is a proposal for a three dimensional measurable technique. The cyber security attack matrix, that aids in the detection and mitigation of various attacks and cybersecurity breaches, with a focus on cloud-based solutions and the philosophy of the inevitability of cloud security testing.
DATABASE AND DEEP LEARNING METHODS FOR CYBERSECURITY: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

1Syed Arif Islam  
Research Scholar, Computer Science, Karpagam Academy of Higher Education, Coimbatore, India

2Dr.M.Mohankumar  
Associate professor, Department of Computer Science, Karpagam Academy of Higher Education, Coimbatore, India

ABSTRACT
This research paper provides a complete review of Machine Learning methods for cybersecurity detection systems, with a special emphasis on new Deep Learning-based approaches. The review examines modern approaches in terms of algorithms, performance outcomes, and limits, as well as whether or not to employ benchmark datasets to guarantee a fair assessment. In addition, a thorough examination of cybersecurity benchmark datasets is offered. This research paper aims to provide a roadmap for readers interested in learning more about the potential of deep learning approaches for cybersecurity, as well as a detailed examination of the benchmark datasets used to train Deep Learning models in the literature.
THE EFFECT OF TOBACCO EXTRACT ON ORAL BACTERIA ISOLATES

Haiba Mohammed Taboun, Balqees Fozi Alazomi, and Abdulhamid M. Alkout

*Medical Lab Technology Department, Faculty of Medical Technology, University of Tripoli, Libya*

**ABSTRACT**

Human mouth is warm, rich in nutrients, continuous flow of saliva, harbor many microorganisms with a pH towards neutrality makes it an ideal place for the growth of oral microorganisms, the micro flora inhabits different sites in oral cavity such as saliva and teeth which have many number of bacteria, tobacco smoking contributing to significant risk factor for dental caries, gingival inflammation and dental plaque more common among smokers. It is well known that smoking effects the healthy oral cavity. The aim of this study is to isolate the bacteria from oral cavity and to assess the effect of smoking habit as well as the effect of tobacco extract.

**Material and Methods;** Saliva samples from 25 adult healthy subjects divided into two groups, 15 smokers and 10 nonsmokers inoculated on agar medium used routinely for upper respiratory culture samples as described by remink sood to identify type of bacteria and to assess quantitate of bacteria isolates. SPSS version 16 paired T test used to compare between two groups and the Pearson correlation coefficient test for the correlation of tobacco dilution.

**Results;** No pathogenic bacterial species isolated from both smokers and non-smoker groups, and the main bacteria isolated were normal flora including *streptococcus spp*, *staphylococcus spp*, and *lactobacillus*, there was significant difference of bacterial concentration between smoker and nonsmoker (t (9) = -2.46, P = 0.03), there were no significant effect of cigarette smoke extract on the bacterial growth pattern at different dilution.

**Conclusion;** This study suggests that smoking have an effect on oral cavity microflora in vivo and smokers had a less oral microbial colonization than nonsmokers and there is no effect of cigarette smoke extract on bacterial growth, therefore we recommended a large scale prospective studies to determine the exact mechanism that causes smoking effect on oral microbiota.

**Keywords;** Smoking, oral cavity, commensal bacteria and bacteria/ml
THE ASSESSMENT OF ANTIBACTERIAL EFFICIENCY OF ALLIUM SATIVUM AND CEPA IN COMPARISON WITH ORDINARY ANTIBIOTICS

Anwar Omar Madi and Alaa Ali Almograbi and Abdulhamid M. Alkout

Medial Lab Technology Dept., Faculty of Medical Technology., University of Tripoli., Tripoli, Libya

ABSTRACT

Background: Allium sativum(garlic) and cepa (onion) are fundamental herbs used in traditional medicine practice for many biological properties comprise antibacterial activity and it has been given more attention as a result of minimal or no side effects, better patient tolerance, low-priced, easy accessibility and wide range of applications. This study is aimed to evaluate the antibacterial activity of Allium sativum and cepa extracts comparison with ordinary antibiotics against some species Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria.

Methods: The antibacterial effect of garlic and onion extracts on Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococci spp., Escherichia coli, Klebsiella spp. and Pseudomonas aeruginosa, isolates were carried out using filter paper diffusion and drop plate method to showed antibacterial activity, Kirby-Bauer method to assess antibacterial susceptibility comparison with ordinary antibiotics furthermore time evaluation for antibacterial activity of fresh garlic extract (FGE) to determinethe inhibition of bacterial growth.

Result: The onion extracts was ineffective on bacterial growth compared with antibacterial in bacterial strains tested, while FGE has antibacterial effect with the increase FGE concentration, which is needed for better antibacterial activity. The diameters of bacterial inhibition zonewere observed with Staphylococcus aureus(33 mm), Escherichia coli(25 mm), Streptococci spp.(22 mm), Klebsiella spp. (15 mm) and Pseudomonas aeruginosa(10 mm). The time evaluation for antibacterial activity of FGE showed totally inhibition against Staphylococcus aureus and Pseudomonas aeruginosa during 24hours.

Conclusion: This study concluded that, fresh onion were ineffective with bacteria strain tested while fresh garlic has antibacterial activity on both Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria and it can be used as an effective source of natural herbal antibiotics.

Keywords: Antibacterial activity, Garlic, Onion, Extracts, Antibiotic.
THE EFFECTS OF MADE IN RWANDA POLICY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURING BUSINESS COMPANIES IN RWANDA: CASE STUDY OF KIGALI SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE”

Ismael Buchanan
Department of Political Science and International relations
School of Governance
College of Arts and Social Sciences
University of Rwanda (Huye Campus)

ABSTRACT
This research study is entitled “the effects of Made in Rwanda policy on the development of manufacturing businesses companies in Rwanda case study of Kigali Special Economic Zone” the objectives of the study were to investigate whether there is implementation of made in Rwanda policy, to identify the challenges facing the implementation of made in Rwanda policy to examine the effects of made in Rwanda policy on development businesses in Rwanda in order to achieve its objectives, the research used documentary techniques to collect secondary data and questionnaires and guided interview to collect primary data. Purposive sampling method was used to select 95 employees that could comprehend with the subject under study as a sample size of this study. The data were analyzed. Interpreted and presented in tables using SPSS. from the findings presented in this table, the researcher disclose that the respondents who participated in this study are aware of made in Rwanda policy, they know the background of the policy and their businesses are focuses on the market segment of made in Rwanda policy. From the findings, the researchers ensured that the companies focus on total quality management to explicitly implements made in Rwanda policy. This evident as it is essential aspect to be considered especially for manufacturing companies which should be quality oriented since the inception to delivery of the product. On the basis of the findings presented in the table the researcher found out that made in Rwanda policy contributed to the growth of manufacturing businesses operating in Rwanda., the researcher suggest to the companies under case study to keep up improving the quality of made in Rwanda goods. The research suggest that, the same study should be done after three years a. moreover, future researchers should investigate the contribution of made in Rwanda on financial performance of manufacturing companies in Rwanda.

Keywords: Policy effect, Development, Manufacturing business companies
FOREIGN POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES OF SMALL AND LANDLOCKED STATES” THE CASE STUDY OF RWANDA

Ismael Buchanan
Department of Political Science and International Relations
School of Governance
College of Arts and Social Sciences
University of Rwanda (Huye Campus)

ABSTRACT
Although Rwanda’s foreign policy has succeeded in placing the country in a decent position within the global community, examining Rwanda’s foreign policy through the lens of its position as a small and landlocked nation in the world, the paper presents a multidimensional analysis of the strategies adopted recently by this nation in promoting its various international initiatives in its region. It is only in recent years, with the improvement in its economy that Rwanda has really grabbed the world’s attention. Nevertheless, Rwanda still has many internal problems which will need to be overcome if it hopes to take full advantage of the financial rewards expected from exploitation of its natural resources. Consequently, the areas addressed in this first briefing paper are the internal and external development of Rwanda, particularly in regards to its international role in the 21st century in the background of its relationship with the neighborhoods and big power states. Research for this paper was mainly carried out through interviews as the paper required first-hand information, but some research was also conducted through consultation of official documents, press releases as well as recent academic and media publications. The key findings and generalizations of the research will facilitate better understanding of the development strategies of small state and landlocked geography for the direction of foreign policy, using concrete examples and manifestations of political decisions made in the area.

Keywords: Small state, landlocked, Rwanda foreign policy, Development strategies
GCC COUNTRIES STRATEGIC AND POLITICAL OPTIONS IN A GLOBAL TRANSITION TO ZERO-NET EMISSIONS

Ahmed Badran  
*Department of International Affairs, Qatar University.*

Babonneau Frédéric  
*ORDECSYS, Switzerland and Business School, University*

Alain Haurie  
*ORDECSYS, Switzerland*

Maxime Schenckery  
*ORDECSYS and EPWAK Energy Research, France*

Marc Vielle  
*ORDECSYS, Switzerland*

**ABSTRACT**

The recurrent COPs have promoted a transition of the world energy system to sustainability through deep decarbonisation, and the active use of renewable energy sources. COP26, held in Glasgow UK in November 2021 rearmed the goal to secure global zero-net emissions (ZNE) by mid-century and to keep 1.5 °C within reach. To deliver on these stretching targets, countries will need to accelerate the phase-out of coal, curtail deforestation, speed up the switch to electric vehicles and, encourage investment in renewables. This reaffirmation of the Paris agreement goals will not however convince everybody that such a transition will take place. Nordhaus claims that Paris agreement, like Kyoto accord, is "dead-end" because of lack of penalties for countries that would do "free riding". In any case, the GCC countries are hit by a "double whammy", with the necessity to adapt to an even warmer climate and the possible deep decline of fossil fuels worldwide. The challenges for GCC countries and other oil exporting countries have been exposed in economic journals. In this context, this paper uses an MLP analysis of the policy implications for GCC member states of the development of these technologies that could play ultimately the role of "backstop" technologies for the global energy system.

**Keywords:** Low-Carbon Global Energy System, Energy Transition, Zero-Net Emissions, the GCC.
MODELING A REGIONAL ENERGY SYSTEM IN A SMART CITY & LOW EMISSIONS PERSPECTIVE: THE EXAMPLE OF QATAR

Ahmed Badran  
*Department of International Affairs, Qatar University.*

Babonneau Frédéric  
*ORDECSYS, Switzerland and Business School, University*

Adolfo Ibanez  
*Santiago, Chile*

Alain Haurie  
*ORDECSYS, Switzerland*

Maxime Schenckery  
*ORDECSYS and EPWAK Energy Research, France*

**ABSTRACT**

This paper deals with the modeling of a regional energy system, based on the example of Qatar, over the period 2015-2050, taking into account the possible transition toward a smart city paradigm of the Doha region and the probable future global climate agreements. Simulation results show that, in the context of stringent emissions reduction policies, EVs with their batteries and smart district developments play a key role in the penetration of electricity-based technologies and intermittent productions. They facilitate the supply/demand balance for electricity by smoothing production and consumption and they help significantly to the stability of the power distribution systems by providing secondary system reserves.

**Keywords:** Qatar Regional Energy policy, Sustainable Development, Smart Cities, Variable Renewable Energy
SYNTHESIS AND APPLICATIONS OF LEVULINIC ACID (LA) AND ITS DERIVATIVES FROM BIOMASS MATERIALS-ACCESSIBILITY TO BIOECONOMY!

Aderemi Timothy Adeleye  
*Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Dalian, China*  
**ORCID Code:** 0000 0003 0103 5419

Okeshina Tosin Solomon  
*Department of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso, Oyo State, Nigeria*

Okoh Care Ankelie  
*Chemistry Department, Benue State University, Markudi, Benue State, Nigeria*

Promise Goodness Adeleye  
*Department of Agriculture, University of Ilorin P.M.B 1515, Ilorin, Kwara State, Ilorin, Nigeria*

Chuks K. Odoh  
*Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Dalian, China*

**ABSTRACT**  
Transformation of biomass to value-added chemicals (VACs) and renewable and sustainable liquid hydrocarbon fuel is one of the major areas basically receiving growing attention in green chemistry. Owing to unsustainable, inequality in global distributions, geographical crises and non-renewability of petroleum derived resources there is need to search for environmentally benign source of fuels and energy. Therefore, this work aims at providing recent advances in the utilization of sustainable and renewable biomass materials for the synthesis of biofuels and value-added chemicals. We specifically focus on the production of levulinic acid (LA) and its esters. Levulinic acid (LA) is an important chemical obtainable from a bio-based resource for current petrochemical operation, we therefore provide details about its production through hydrogenation pathway for the production of gamma (γ)-valerolactone (GVL). Levulinic acid (LA) was listed among one of the top value-added chemicals by US Department of Energy and equally recognized as one of the most suitable precursor sources for effective production of other valuable chemicals. This chemical has been synthesized via a systematic pathway called hydrolysis. In this conference paper we present indepth of levulinic acid (LA) synthesis using a bio-derived γ-valerolactone (GVL), its derivatives and their useful applications are further highlighted.

**Keywords:** Levulinic Acid (LA), Value-Added Chemicals (VACs), Biomass, Biofuels, Green Chemistry
INDIAN “GUEST WORKERS” IN QATAR: REMITTANCE, DIPLOMACY AND CHALLENGES

Pratik Kute (Phd candidate)
Center for West Asian Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

ABSTRACT
Indian migrant workers have been living and working in Qatar since 1970’s oil boom. Through their labour and hard work Qatar has become one of the most prosperous country on the planet. The remittances earned by the workers play an important role in the economy back home. Inspite of living for years the Indian workers are termed as “guest workers” and live a precarious and dangerous life in Qatar. Even though the Qatari goverment has initiated reforms in labour laws, they seem far from satisfactory. The Indian government looks at its huge Indian diaspora in countries like Qatar as an opportunity to strengthen its ties with Qatar and gain investments but when it comes to various issues faced by the Indian community in Qatar the response seems quite lukewarm. This paper looks into the role the Indian migrant workers play in the economy of Qatar, the different kind of challenges plaguing them in the country and India’s diplomatic response to their concerns.

Framework
The study is based on both primary as well as secondary data. The data is obtained from various sources, which includes the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India and Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics of Qatari government. Simple statistical tools like growth rates and percentages are used to analyse the migration.

Findings
The study found out that the Indian migrant workers have tremendously contributed to the economic growth of Qatar as well as India. The Indian diaspora has helped both the countries to deepen their ties. The relation between the two are cordial and friendly. There are some contentious issues between the two but both have worked to resolve them and move forward.

Keywords: Kafala, Migrants, Nationalisation, Remittance, World Cup
INFLUENCE ON CORROSION RESISTANCE PROPERTIES OF BULK TiO\textsubscript{2}\ UNDER-LAYERS GROWN BELOW TiO\textsubscript{2} NANOTUBES BY ANNEALING OR ELECTROCHEMICAL METHODS

Abderrazak. DJENDEL (1,2), Nadia. AIT AHMED (1), Philippe. KNAUTH (2) and Marielle. EYRAUD (2)

(1) Laboratoire D’Electrochimie, de Corrosion Et de Valorisation Energétique, Département de chimie, Université de Bejaia, Bejaia, Algeria
(2) Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS, MADIREL UMR 7246, 13013 Marseille, France

ABSTRACT
In the medical and dentistry fields, Titanium has long been utilized as a raw material for prosthetics and implants. Its biocompatibility and low corrosion tendency, combined with its high mechanical strength, have led to its success in such applications [1]. The properties of its surface oxide contribute to their excellent biocompatibility. It would be interesting to look at the effects of film structure, composition, and thickness on corrosion and biocompatibility [2].

In recent years, several surface treatments have been proposed in order to transform the bioinert surface titanium to a bioactive surface. Electrochemical oxidation (BEO) [3] and thermal oxidation (BTO) are used to increase the thickness of the bulk oxide layer [2] in order to decrease corrosion rate [4]; In addition, nanostructuration of the titanium surface (NO) obtained by anodic oxidation in fluoride electrolyte was used to increase the roughness of surface and consequently the cell adhesion [5], [6]. If dual treatments consisting of NO followed by BTO are proposed in a lot of works, the beneficial effect on corrosion resistance of NO coupled BEO was only proposed by our group [4].

For this communication, NO layers were first produced on Ticp-grade2 by anodic oxidation in ethylene glycol electrolyte containing ammonium fluoride and water. Simple bulk TiO\textsubscript{2} films were obtained either by electrochemical oxidation in neutral or acidic media at different potentials (BEO) or by annealing at 450°C (BTO). Dual surface treatments were also performed by combining first electrochemical nanostructuration followed either by dense anodic or thermal oxidation to obtained BEO-NO or BTO-NO samples. Morphological investigations, thickness and structure of the films produced under different conditions were determined by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) coupled with focused ion beam (FIB) to realize a cross section and X-ray diffraction measurements. In addition electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS), was made in physiological condition at 37°C, to determine the corrosion resistance of the films.

Keywords: Ticp-grade2, TiO\textsubscript{2} layers, bulk oxidation, electrochemical impedance spectroscopy

References


INNOVATION RESOURCES FOR THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR IN SERBIA

Nikolina Petrovic1*
1PhD Candidate, Doctoral School of Economics and Regional Sciences, MATE University, Godollo, Hungary

ABSTRACT
Serbia is mainly rural area where the agriculture sector plays a key role for socio-economic development. It possess almost 3.5 million ha of the utilized agricultural land maintained by more than half million of farm households. Serbia is famous of production of raw food materials like cereals, corn, sugar beet root, apples, plums, poultry, pork and dairy products and their distribution in the raw condition rather than food processed. Despite high boost of the Agriculture 4.0 technological revolution globally, still high level of extensive and traditional way of production is present, with large number of small scaled producers who generally cannot afford high technological investments. Based on the evaluation of the secondary data, descriptive statistics and general observation, it has been noted that there is significant lack of R&D investments and activities, law numbers of innovators and research organizations, undeveloped agri-tech market, low digital competences of the general population, and insufficiently researched needs of farmers toward technological developments such as Internet of things devices, automatization and robotics, artificial intelligence, machine learning, clouds, blockchain and similar. Therefore the paper is providing recommendations what direction management of innovation resources shall be driven in order to help agricultural producers to grow faster and adopt to the global inno-technological markets.

Keywords: agriculture sector, innovation, Serbia.
A POST-POSTMODERN STUDY OF LESLIE MARMON SILKO'S NOVEL CEREMONY

Harini V  
Research Scholar, Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, Padur, India, Pincode-603103.

Dr. Sonu Joseph  
Assistant Professor, Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, Padur, India, Pincode-603103.

ABSTRACT
This paper is an attempt to prove that a post-postmodernism study of Native American writings will help to achieve the text’s real purpose. Post-postmodernism is a reaction to postmodernism. While postmodernism talks about truth and reason, post-postmodernism brings in the aesthetics, history, culture, etc., to arrive at the fullest understanding of native people’s life and literature. Post-postmodernism is applied to the famous Native American novel *Ceremony* by Leslie Marmon Silko, a Native American. In this paper, the character Tayo of the novel is deeply analysed to see the influence of history and culture of the past in his present life and they becoming the cure for his sickness that prevailed for a long time.

Most Native Americans groups had historically preserved their histories by oral traditions and artwork, which has resulted in the first written sources. The native people are trying to keep their culture and tradition alive through different ways possible. Literature was one of the means of telling the truth about the past and history, especially when other means are cut off as was the case with nature. All these characteristics will be drawn from the novel *Ceremony* through various instances by using post-postmodernism.

Keywords: Post-postmodernism, History, Culture, tradition, Native American literature
THE INVERTED PENDULUM BENCHMARK IN RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING EDUCATION: A FRACTIONAL-ORDER PI\(^\lambda D\)^\(\mu\) CONTROL-BASED DISTURBANCE OBSERVER

Mehdi Haifa \(^1\) & Boubaker Olfa \(^2\)

\(^1,2\) University of Carthage, National Institute of Applied Sciences and Technology, Tunis, Tunisia.

ABSTRACT

The inverted pendulum (IP) is a the most standard problem in control systems engineering. It was widely used as a fundamental benchmark for engineering education and also in research for testing advancing control approaches and developing control algorithms [1]. In spite of its uncomplicated mechanical structure suitable for design and implementing real time controllers, the IP model is thought as the richest benchmark control problem among others as it can describe many engineering problems in industry and also several biological, societies and economical structures. Various mathematical models and experimental designs for the IP exist offering an attractive tool for education and research [1]. On the other hand, Fractional calculus is an exciting theme since the 17th century. However, this mathematical modelling theory have attracted many researchers only since the last five years for many reasons. since many applications in different area such as physics and chemical engineering have emerged. In fact, despite fractional-order systems are more complex than integer orders, they can exhibit richer dynamics in mathematical modelling and more performances in control theory [2]. Furthermore, there are different definitions for fractional-order derivatives. The common methods for calculation of fractional-order derivative are the Grunwald-Letnikov, Riemann-Liouville, and Caputo definitions [3]. In this work, a fractional order PID controller, PI\(^\lambda D\)^\(\mu\)-based disturbance observer for the cart inverted pendulum system is designed. The mathematical model of the system is already established using Grunwald-Letnikov fractional calculus combined to the Lagrange theory [4]. New results are obtained on the Googol Technology experimental Laboratory. Furthermore, control parameters are optimized using an intelligence artifial algorithm. A comparative analysis with classical algorithms are finily presented to show the advantages of the proposed approach in this work.

Keywords: Benchmark control problems; Engineering Education; Cart inverted pendulum; Fractional order modelling; state and parameter observer; PID control, Artificial Intelligence (IA) algorithms.

PHOTOCATALYTIC PROPERTIES OF ZNO AND ER-ZNO AEROGELS: EFFECT OF SUPERCRITICAL CO-SOLVENT ON DEGRADATION OF METHYLENE BLUE UNDER UV LIGHT IRRADIATION

BEDHOUCHE Fatiha*1,2,a, DJOUADI Djamel1,b, SOUALAH Ahecene2,c

1Laboratoire de Génie de l’Environnement (LGE), Faculté de Technologie, University of Bejaia, Algeria
2Laboratoire de Physico-chimie des Matériaux Catalyse, Faculté des Sciences Exactes, University of Bejaia, Algeria

ABSTRACT
Erbium-doped ZnO (3.5 at.%) nanostructures aerogels were synthesized by sol-gel process under supercritical drying conditions of three different co-solvents (acetone, ethanol and isopropanol) using zinc acetate dihydrtate, erbium nitrates and methanol as precursor, dopant source and solution solvent, respectively. All synthesized aerogels were characterized without chemical or heat treatments. The aim of this work is the study of the effect of supercritical drying conditions of three co-solvents (acetone, ethanol, isopropanol) on structural and optical properties of Er-doped ZnO aerogels. X-ray diffraction (XRD), infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), UV-visible spectrophotometry and photoluminescence (PL) spectroscopy were used to characterize the aerogels. XRD results indicated that all aerogels have hexagonal wurtzite structure without foreign phases related to erbium or its oxides. Also, the results showed that supercritical co-solvent slightly influences the structural parameters of the elaborated samples. The infrared results indicated that the elaborated Er-doped ZnO nanostructures are found to be almost independent on supercritical co-solvent nature. The optical absorption spectra showed that the elaborated crystallites do not absorb in the same way due to the various stoichiometric variations of intrinsic and extrinsic defects created during the elaboration process in different supercritical fluids. The PL spectra show that free excitons concentration strongly depends on the supercritical co-solvent and the most important is observed in isopropanol. The behavior of Er^{3+} ions in ZnO lattice differs from one co-solvent to another. The PL results indicated that the high UV and visible emissions are found in the aerogels synthesized in isopropanol and ethanol, respectively. Supercritical isopropanol gives the best photocatalytic activity of methylene blue in UV region.

Keywords: Er-doped ZnO aerogels, supercritical drying, co-solvent, XRD, FTIR, Photoluminescence, photocatalytic
GENDER INEQUALITY: A MENINIST PERSPECTIVE ON KIRAN NAGARKAR’S NOVEL JASODA

N D Kaneshka  
Research Scholar, Department of Languages, Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, Padur, Chennai – 603 103.

Dr. R Kannan  
Associate Professor, Department of Languages, Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, Padur, Chennai – 603 103.

ABSTRACT
In the 21st century, gender norms have been examined as women’s issue. The role of women is not just vital in the society but has always remained vital in literature. While the role of men is always troublesome and they seemed to be the reason for sufferings of female protagonist in the fiction. Intersection of patriarchy in fiction decenters mature male characters and claims, men are the rooted form of hegemonic masculinity which is abusive in nature. Modern society needs to notice the marginalized male characters in fiction. The main intention of the author is to bring in the forgotten gender of society and literature. It is important to recognize that meninism is underrepresented and operates in isolation even in literature. Kiran Nagarkar’s novel Jasoda has strong, independent and supportive female characters but male characters are hegemonic and dominant. In women centric novels, male position of privilege is highlighted whereas the burden of expectation he carries remain unnoticed. Societal misconceptions of meninism affects the gender equality despite greater freedom in society. Gender equality focuses on the oppression of women while the society fails to notice the other gender which is also suffering. This paper is an attempt to voice out an unexpressed sorrow of male identity in women centric novel.

Keywords: Gender studies, Meninism, Gender inequality, Feminism, modern society
STRESS MONITORING- THE FIRST STEP FOR STRESS MANAGEMENT

Dr. G. Latha
Associate Professor, Department of Business Administration, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, Tamilnadu, India

ABSTRACT
Stress is an ever-present reality in the everyday routine of the civilized life. Stress refers to two simultaneous events: An external stimulus called a stressor and the emotional and physical responses to that stimulus (fear, anxiety, surging heart rate and blood pressure, fast breathing, muscle tension and so on). Good stressors inspire to achieve. Accumulated over time, negative stress can cause depression, burnout, sickness or even kill individuals (Bruce Cryer et al., 2003). Many research studies show that negative stress is both an emotional and physiological habit. Cofer and Apley (1964) define stress as a class of conditions, producing disturbances within the individual and it is envisaged as a continuum of stimuli. Individuals cannot avoid stress because they have no control over it. But there are certain ways by which individuals can manage stress. Stress coping strategies help individuals to combat stress and overcome stressful situations. The first step to identify stress in the stress management process is to monitor symptoms of stress. Stress monitoring involves watching whether the symptom is a simple symptom and a manageable one or serious and needs serious attention for solving. The objective of this paper is to identify some ways of monitoring stress, which can be considered as the first step in stress management. An attempt is also made to identify the difficulty or problem experienced by software professionals due to stress. Review of literature and introspection are the source of information for this paper. Three ways of monitoring stress namely Self-monitoring, Stress Diary and Stress Trackers are identified to monitor stress. Self–Monitoring involves the ability to monitor and regulate emotions, behaviours that are the outcomes of social environments, individuals and situations. The best way to analyze the stress symptoms is to maintain stress diary. The idea behind stress diary is that individuals record information on a regular basis about the stress they experience. Individuals can record the symptoms, their frequency, their intensity and the reason for such stress. Individuals have their own way of coping with stress. A stress tracker is a device that monitors physiological stress indicators.

Keywords: Stress, Stress monitoring, Stress Diary, Self-Monitoring, Stress Trackers.
T. SenthilKumar¹*, G. Govindharaj² and Y. Palaniappan¹

¹ Department of Mathematics Arignar Anna Government Arts College Musiri.
² Department of Mathematics M. Kumarasamy College of Engineering, Karur

ABSTRACT

This work introduces complex-valued controlled Partial metric spaces and obtains sufficient conditions for the existence of fixed point results for the mappings satisfying rational expressions in a complex valued controlled partial metric space. In support of our results, we present some illustrative examples to verify the validity of our main work.
COMPARATIVE STUDY ON ANTIRADICAL POTENTIAL OF FLOWER EXTRACTS FROM WHITE AND RED VARIETIES OF SESBANIA GRANDIFLORA

Rajkumar Gomathi
Department of Botany, Sri Sarada College for Women (Autonomous), Affiliated to Periyar University, Salem, Tamil Nadu, India

ABSTRACT
Sesbania grandiflora (L.) belonging to the family Fabaceae is a small tree known for their medicinal uses. The plant bears edible leaves, flowers and young pods and is widely grown in all parts of India. In the present investigation, the polyphenols from the red and white variety flowers of S. grandiflora extracted in a solvent mixture containing 1% formic acid were tested for antiradical activity. The extract contained considerable amounts of antioxidant vitamin E, total phenolics, and flavonoids estimated through standard spectrophotometric methods. The polyphenol extract from the flowers also showed effective DPPH, hydroxyl, nitric and superoxide radicals scavenging ability (IC50 values 6.7 - 39.1 μg/ml) in vitro. The results indicate that flowers from S. grandiflora, both red and white variety could serve as potential source of natural antioxidant and requires promotion of their consumption for public health benefits.

Keywords: Polyphenols, total phenolics, flavonoids, anthocyanins, antiradical
EFFICIENCY IN TESTING ONLINE INTERACTIVE TEACHING METHODS VERSUS CHALK AND BOARD METHOD TO TEACH ENGINEERING STUDENTS OF TAMIL BACKGROUND

Ben J. Milton
Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Languages, Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, Chennai

ABSTRACT
The article strives to investigate the various methods employed to teach English for Engineering students using novel methods. A set of 60 students were taken as a control group in Section A and Section B with 60 students as the other group. They were taught online with the assistance of websites like Kahoot, Zoom(Chat rooms) and other online activities to help and test the progress of students. The other group is taught using chalk and board method online as well as Power point presentations. The test aims to find the most productive method which can be employed to teach students of tamil background in an efficient way. The methods and students used have similar backgrounds and were of the same language level when they were tested using a pretest.
TAXONOMIC HISTORY REVEALS THE INCONGRUITY OF MORPHOLOGICAL EVIDENCE IN CONFIRMING SPECIES CIRCUMSCRIPTIONS OF APOROSA (PHYLLANTHACEAE)

Nimanthika, W.J.¹, Rey, J.D.¹, Ediriweera, E.P.S.K², Kathriarachchi, H.K.³

¹Institute of Biology, College of Science, University of the Philippines, Diliman, the Philippines  
²Department of Science and Technology, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Uwa Wellassa University of Sri Lanka  
³Department of Plant Sciences, Faculty of Science, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka

ABSTRACT
Identification of Aporosa (Phyllanthaceae) in the natural environment is challenging, as the existing species descriptions are overlapping and inadequate. Taxonomic delimitations are vital in population evolutionary genetics, species conservation, sustainable utilization of economically important natural products etc. To clarify this, taxonomic history of the genus was mined since its first establishment by Blume (1825) performed based on a single specimen. Dioecy in the genus might have been the reason that made it very difficult in classifying different specimens in to Aporosa. The classification might have very difficult as it was given the name “Aporosa” derived from Greek word for ‘difficult’ or ‘confusing’. Even if many other authors discussed the genus as part of their major work, the confusion on the correct genus name remained until Müller Argoviensis (1866) provided a monograph of 20-Aporosa species, however, the first comprehensive taxonomic revision by Pax & Hoffmann (1922) recognizing 62 species was performed nearly after 100-years of its first description. Airy Shaw’s (1975) remarkable work described 80-different species, while Schot (2004), revised the genus to recognize 82-species with 8-varieties, 7-incompletely known species and 6-informal forms. Shot has also explained the difficulty of using morphology in taxonomic delimitations of the Aporosa species. The prevailing information shows that the morphological evidence do not fully support the species delimitations of the genus and provides the importance of performing a comprehensive taxonomic revision with the use of combined evidence.

Keywords: Aporosa, Taxonomic history, Taxonomic revision, Morphology

References
OPTIMIZATION OF CULTURE CONDITIONS FOR BACTERIOCIN PRODUCTION BY 
_Pediococcus pentosaceous_ LABI1 ISOLATED FROM IDLY BATTER

Jayachitra.J¹, P.Sivsakthivelan¹ And E.Babu²

Department of Agricultural Microbiology, Faculty of Agriculture, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar – 608002, Tamil Nadu, India¹

Department of Chemical Engineering, FEAT, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar – 608002, Tamil Nadu, India
(Deputed to Department of Polymer Technology, Tamil Nadu, Government Polytechnic College, Madurai, India)²

ABSTRACT

Bacteriocins have attracted much attention in the field of bio preservation and human therapeutics. Therefore a study was carried out to isolate a bacteriocin producing lactic acid bacteria from the Idly batter using MRS medium. The bacteriocin producing organism was identified as _Pediococcus pentosaceus_ LABI1 by standard morphological, biochemical and physiological methods. The bacteriocin produced by the isolate was active against food borne pathogens. Among the four bacterial isolates LABI1 was showed highest antibacterial activity among the test organisms examined. optimizing the culture conditions for higher growth and production of bacteriocins by the isolate of _Pediococcus pentosaceous_ LABI1. optimization was carried out by altering the initial pH, temperature, Nacl concentration, different concentrations (10 to 40 g/L) of carbon sources, glucose, and lactose employed in the production of bacteriocin. The isolate of _Pediococcus pentosaceous_ LABI1showed highest growth and bacteriocin activity was recorded at pH 7.0,37°C and in the absence of Nacl. The isolates showed optimum growth and activity in the presence of 20 g/L glucose and 40 g/L lactose. In comparison to glucose, the growth and activity were less in the presence of lactose.

Keywords: Antimicrobial Activity, Bacteriocin, Optimization, _Pediococcus pentosaceous_ LABI1
ENCAPSULATION TECHNOLOGIES OF BIOACTIVE MOLECULES USED IN FOOD PRODUCTS

Sarah Hamid (1), Naima Oukil (1), Katia Djenadi (2),(3)

(1) Plant Biotechnology and Ethnobotany, Faculty of Nature and Life Sciences, Université Abderrahmane Mira de Bejaia 06000, Algeria.
(2) Applied Biochemistry Laboratory, Faculty of Natural and Life Sciences, Université Abderrahmane Mira de Bejaia 06000, Algeria.
(3) University of Akli Mohand Oulhadj, Faculty of Nature and Life Sciences and Earth Sciences, Departement of Biological Sciences, Algeria

ABSTRACT
The role of food in the modern lifestyle exceeds its basic nutritional needs like satisfying hunger and providing necessary nutrients for humans. Nowadays, it is rather oriented to the prevention of nutrition-related diseases and improvement of the physical and mental well-being of consumers. In the twenty-first century, bioactive compounds have emerged as a health-beneficial therapeutic agent, potentiating the design of novel supplements and functional food products. The delivery of bioactives through food is a major challenge. Many bioactives are prone to degradation, and thus there is a need to protect them throughout their shelf-life as both an ingredient and in fortified food products, without compromising the sensory properties of the food. In food industry, encapsulation process can be applied for a variety of reasons. It’s a useful tool to improve delivery of bioactive molecules and living cells into foods. In most cases, encapsulation refers to a technology in which the bioactive components are completely enveloped, covered and protected by a physical barrier, without any protrusion of the bioactive components. Also, encapsulation has been defined as a technology of packaging solids, liquids, or gaseous materials in small capsules that release their contents at controlled rates over prolonged periods and under specific conditions. Produced particles usually have diameters of a few nm to a few mm. This study includes a brief overview of encapsulation systems applicable to food ingredients and then, application of these technologies for different food bioactive compounds will be covered.

Keywords: Biopolymers – Emulsions – Food – Nanoencapulations – Gels – Plants.
BIOCHEMICAL MECHANISM OF RESISTANCE TO SPODOPTERA LITURA FAB. IN CASTOR

JM. Saraswathi and N. Muthukumaran

Department of Entomology, Faculty of Agriculture, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar - 608 002, Tamil Nadu, India

ABSTRACT

Tobacco caterpillar, Spodoptera litura Fab. (Noctuidae: Lepidoptera), is a major defoliator of castor. It is highly polyphagous and widely distributed in India and prefers castor the most. The biochemical constitution of castor accessions would exert a definite influence over the pest species either by luring or deterring or by supporting or inhibiting growth and development of the S. litura through antibiosis mechanism. The present study was conducted with an objective, to study the bio chemical basis of resistance against S. litura. On estimating the antibiosis effect of the selected castor accessions on the larval stage of S. litura, it was observed that the accession Salem Local caused maximum larval mortality followed by accession IVHT-39. Larval mortality was least in the accession IVHT-29 followed by the susceptible check, IVHT-35. Whereas the larval length and larval duration were minimum in the accession IVHT-39 and the maximum larval length was observed in the susceptible check, IVHT-35. Biochemical factors such as phenol, protein, phosphorous, potassium, non-reducing and total sugars were found in higher content in the accession IVHT-39. Quantity of nitrogen was higher in the accession Salem Local.

Keywords: Castor, S. litura, Antibiosis and Bio chemical factors
INTEGRATING OFF-SEASON LAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGING WEEDS IN TRANSPLANTED RICE

K. Arivukkarasu, P.Sivasakthivelan*, D. Elayaraja**, And R. Anandajothi

Department of Agronomy, Department of Agrl. Microbiology*, Department of SS&AC**, Faculty of Agriculture, Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu, India

ABSTRACT

The influence of integrating off-season land management practices with weed control measures on the weed flora and the performance of rice crop was studied with field experiment conducted at the experimental farm, Department of Agronomy, Annamalai University in Late Samba (October-February) season. The experiment was taken up in a split-plot design with the main-treatments comprising off-season land management practices viz., raising a green manure (*Sesbania aculeata*) and ploughing in-situ (M1), and rice straw incorporation @ 6 t ha\(^{-1}\) (M2), were compared with an untreated control (M3). Further, sub-treatments comprising weed control measures taken up during the crop period viz., two hand weeding at 20 and 40 DAT (S2), butachlor@1.25 kg ha\(^{-1}\) (pre)+ hand weeding at 30 DAT (S3), pretilachlor@0.5 kg ha\(^{-1}\) (pre)+ hand weeding at 30 DAT (S4), butachlor@1.25 kg ha\(^{-1}\) (pre)+ bispyribac sodium@ 0.025 kg ha\(^{-1}\) (post) (S5), pretilachlor@0.5 kg ha\(^{-1}\) (pre)+ bispyribac sodium@ 0.025 kg ha\(^{-1}\) (post) (S6), were compared with unweeded control (S1). The integration of off-season land management practices and crop weed control measures had significant interaction on weed parameters and crop parameters. Among the treatments compared, the off-season land management practices with the treatment comprising, raising a green manure (*Sesbania aculeata*) and ploughing in-situ in the preceding off-season followed by two hand weeding at 20 and 40 DAT in the succeeding rice crop, performed significantly superior with the least weed dry matter production, highest weed control index, and highest grain yield. However, this was on par with performance of the treatments comprising with the off-season land management practices, by raising a green manure (*Sesbania aculeata*) and ploughing in-situ in the preceding off-season followed by the application of the herbicides pretilachlor@0.5 kg ha\(^{-1}\) (pre)+ bispyribac sodium@ 0.025 kg ha\(^{-1}\) (post) in the succeeding rice crop by recording the lower weed dry matter production, higher weed control index, and higher grain yield in transplanted rice. Hence, the study reveals that integration of the best performing off-season land management practices, in the preceding off-season followed by the best performing weed control measures in the succeeding rice crop could be a sustainable weed management option for managing weeds in transplanted rice.

**Keywords:** Off-season land management, pretilachlor, bispyribac sodium, hand weeding, rice

https://www.newyorkcongress2022.com/
TRUE POTATO SEEDS AS A POTENTIAL PRO-POOR TECHNOLOGY IN MITIGATING SEED TUBER SHORTAGE IN NORTHWEST SYRIA

Assist. Prof. Anas Al Kaddour
Senior Food Security and Livelihoods Technical Advisor at Global Communities and Research Fellow, University of South Wales (USW)

ABSTRACT

Potato production in developing countries is hampered by constraints such as pest and diseases and inadequate supply of good quality seed tubers. Seed degeneration and low yields are largely due to farmers recycling their own seeds or obtaining low-quality seeds. In Syria, where potato is one of the most important affordable cash crops for local production and consumption, approximately 20,000 MT of certified seed tubers are required to meet farmers’ needs. Certified seed tubers are imported from Europe once a year for large-scale farming. These imported seed tubers constitute more than 50% of the total production costs. Due to Syrian conflict, there is a lack of planting materials, majority of Syrian farmers do not have the resources, or in some cases the access, to obtain quality seed tubers and/or necessary cold storage facilities. In addition, seed propagation and distribution systems in Syria lack the capacity to supply adequately healthy seed tubers to potato growers. The National Potato Project that was previously managed by the General Organization for Seed Multiplication (GOSM) is out of service and need huge financial investment to run to its past capacity. The conflict destroyed laboratories, green and net houses, and the local production system of certified potato seeds. Simply rehabilitating damaged infrastructure is not sufficient to meet the needs of farmers throughout the country, as even a functioning GOSM both in opposition and/or government-controlled areas would only meet 10% of the local need. Besides being scarce and prohibitively expensive, the local seed propagation and distribution systems have mostly collapsed and lack capacity to supply adequate healthy seed tubers to potato growers. Majority of farmers in Syria cannot access quality seed tubers because of the ongoing conflict and collapse of the government-controlled agricultural economy. Farmers (especially in opposition-controlled areas) that are unable to purchase certified seed recycle their own seeds (i.e., saving seeds from previously harvested spring-summer crops), or obtain seed tubers from informal sources. This leads to seed degeneration, lower resistance to, or build-up of, diseases and, as a result, low crop yields. Any improvement in potato productivity will have a tremendous impact on local harvests and increase local consumption of potatoes. Use of true potato seeds (TPS) is a technology that might solve the problem once and for all. The TPS are cheap, easy to carry and store, can be stored for long periods, and do not transmit most diseases. This pro-poor technology, which could provide a much-needed solution to farmers in opposition-controlled areas of Syria, may also provide justification for further production in a wider development context, where increased potato yields for decreased costs could greatly benefit many of those who struggle with poverty and food insecurity worldwide. The overall goal of the TPS pilot in northwest Syria is to successfully demonstrate the effectiveness and viability of TPS technology through training and equipping selected households to use TPS. By doing so, the pilot will simultaneously mitigate the impact of seed and ware potato shortages in Northwest Syria (NWS).
EFFECT OF BLENDING LIGNITE BASED *Azospirillum* BIOFERTILIZER WITH VARIOUS ORGANIC AMENDMENTS FOR SHELF-LIFE ENHANCEMENT – AN INNOVATIVE STUDY

Sivasakthivelan.P, K. Arivukkarasu*, J.Jayachitra, S. Gomathi And A. Arunachalam

*Department of Agricultural Microbiology & Department of Agronomy*
*Faculty of Agriculture, Annamalai University*
*Annamalai Nagar – 608 002, Tamil Nadu, India*

**ABSTRACT**

In the present study experiments have been conducted to improve the shelf life of microbial inoculant of *Azospirillum lipoferum* by the addition of different organic amendments like sawdust, paddy straw powder, wood charcoal, farmyard manure and poultry manure with lignite as carrier material. The survivals of microbial inoculants were estimated at monthly intervals over a storage period of six months. Among the different amendments, sawdust at 2% level was found to record a maximum population of $\log 9.80 \text{cfu g}^{-1}$ of carrier on the 6th month of storage and a maximum moisture content of 36.23 percent. It was also observed that, the addition of organic amendment sawdust at 2% level was found to increase the survival of *Azospirillum lipoferum* up to six months of storage period at a required population.

**Keywords:** *Azospirillum lipoferum*, organic amendment, viable microbial population
NUMERICAL MODELLING OF AEROACOUSTIC NOISE IN VORTEX TUBE USING BROADBAND NOISE SOURCE MODELS

Fawad Ali\(^1\), Hammad Ali\(^2\)

\(^{1,2}\)Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Engineering and Technology Peshawar, Pakistan

ABSTRACT
Cooling by thermal separation effect in vortex tube is an eco-friendly technique as compared to vapor-compression technology. It works by injecting a high pressurized gas to pass through tangential nozzles in a vortex chamber resulting in two gas vortices with a large temperature difference, a refrigeration effect. This device doesn’t need any fluorinated refrigerants or electric drivers for its working and therefore is simple and maintenance-free. However, the swirl flow generates high noise induced aeroacoustically which can be harmful to human ears. The current study aims to investigate the aeroacoustic noise distribution and to locate the critical regions in vortex tube via computational fluid dynamics simulations by employing the Broadband Noise Source Models. For this purpose, a computational domain of this model has been generated in ICEM-CFD using air flow medium. The conservation equations are solved numerically by using commercially available Fluent code. To account for turbulence flow and aeroacoustic predictions, the standard k-ԑ turbulence model has been employed for its wide range of applications. The numerical results predict that nozzle outlets (vortex chamber) near the cold orifice is the critical region of the fluid domain resulting from high acoustic power level and therefore any improvement in nozzles geometry would significantly reduce the corresponding noise.
LIPID PROFILE IN DIAGNOSIS OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS

Graduation project prepared by:

Maysoon Omar Sherif
University of Tripoli
Faculty of Medical Technology /Department of Medical Laboratories Science, Tripoli, Libya
Registration Number: 216120352

Boshra Yonis Alzorgani
University of Tripoli
Faculty of Medical Technology /Department of Medical Laboratories Science, Tripoli, Libya
Registration Number: 216120158
Instructor: Doctor Omar Elgerbi Ph.D

ABSTRACT
Atherosclerosis is a major source of morbidity and mortality in the developed world. It results from the build up of fatty materials in the lining of blood vessel walls (especially coronary arteries), narrowing the passageways. Dyslipidemia (a high level of LDL and a low level of HDL) is a major risk factor that contributes in the development of atherosclerosis. This project focused on the examination of lipid profile to evaluate the role of lipids in the development and diagnosis of coronary atherosclerosis. The study was conducted in 83 blood sample collected from The National Heart Center Tajora, Tripoli (41 collected from atherosclerotic patients, 42 collected from healthy people served as controls). Our study conducted that the level of lipids in the blood helps in diagnosing atherosclerosis disease, and indicates the importance of maintaining a normal level of lipids in cardiovascular patients and people at risk of coronary heart disease.
PAST, PRESENT, AND THE FUTURE OF MANAGEMENT

Sinem Sonmez*

*Inonu University, Phd Student in Business, Malatya, Turkey
ORCID Code: 0000-0001-6390-8911

ABSTRACT

Since humanity’s existence, many goals have come with it individually and as a group. To realize these, some collaborations have been created. The functional management and administration of these collaborations by turning them into organizations have brought the importance of management to the agenda.

In its most general form, the coordination of individuals and processes for the realization of some goals refers to the concept of management. Today, the need to understand the concept more clearly has made itself felt more with the developing technology and environmental conditions. Therefore, in this study, it is aimed to present researches on the future of the concept of management in the context of the relevant literature. Therefore, firstly the concepts that the concept feeds on, then what we have about management today, and what notes to be taken for the future are examined.

With this study, which is a research article, it is especially desired to shed light on current and future studies about the development process and future of the concept of management. Because management, like other important facts, evolves over time. This shows us how the basic view of the concept will take shape. In the study prepared for this purpose, the conclusion was reached based on the views that from the basis of the management phenomenon.

Keywords: Management, Management Theories, Future Construction and Management

YÖNETİMİN DÜNÜ, BUGÜNÜ VE GELECEĞİ

Sinem Sönmez*

*İnönü Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, İşletme Bölümü Doktora Öğrencisi, Malatya, Türkiye
ORCID Code: 0000-0001-6390-8911

ÖZET


En genel halide bir takım amaçların gerçekleştirilmesi için bireysel ve grup olarak sahip olan bir çok amaç da beraberinde gelmiştir. Bu amaçların gerçekleştilmesi amacıyla birtakım işbirlikleri oluşturulmuştur. Bu işbirliklerinin organizasyonlara çevrilerek fonksiyonel olarak sevk ve idaresinin düzenlenmesi yönetim olgusunun önemini gündeme getirmiştir.


**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yönetim, Yönetim Teorileri, Geleceğin İnşası ve Yönetim