

ABSTRACT BOOK



BALKAN 8. ULUSLARARASI UYGULAMALI BİLİMLER KONGRESİ



BALKAN 8TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES

July 2 - 6, 2023 – PODGORICA

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*BALKAN 8TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
JULY 2 - 6, 2023- PODGORICA*

*Edited By
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2 Temmuz / July 2, 2023 / 11:00 – 13:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon / Hall	Oturum Başkanı / Session Chair		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
Hall 1	Prof. Dr. Sezen BOZYİĞİT	1	DEPREM NEDENİYLE DEĞİŞEN TÜKETİCİ DAVRANIŞLARI	Prof. Dr. Sezen BOZYİĞİT
		2	TÜKETİCİ KİBRİ, CİNSİYET VE MEDENİ DURUMUN SPOR VE GÜZELLİKLE İLGİLİ TÜKETİM TERCİHİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ	Prof. Dr. Sezen BOZYİĞİT
		3	MENTAL HEALTH OF EMOTIONAL LABOR	Araş.Gör.Dr., Siyret AYAS ŞARMAN
		4	DİJİTAL ÇAĞDA TÜKETİCİLER VE TÜKETİM DAVRANIŞLARI ÜZERİNE KAVRAMSAL BİR DEĞERLENDİRME	Beyza TUZEN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Cevat SÖYLEMEZ
		5	ULUSAL VE ULUSLARARASI E-PAZARYERLERİNİN MEVCUT DURUM ANALİZİ	ALİ GÜLBAŞI Dr. Öğr. Üyesi CEVAT SÖYLEMEZ
		6	ÖRGÜTSEL DIŞLANMA İLE ÖRGÜTSEL İNTİKAM DAVRANIŞI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİDE DEPRESYONUN ARACILIK ROLÜ: KAYSERİ İLİ İMALAT SANAYİ ÖRNEĞİ	Sefa ELMAS Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, GÜL KARAKUŞ
		7	Determinants of Dividend Policy for Non-Financial Firms in a Selected Sub Sector in An Emerging Market	Dr. Mehmet Erkan Soykan
		8	TÜRKİYE’DE TARIM SEKTÖRÜNDE FİNANSAL KİRALAMA UYGULAMALARININ SEKTÖREL YERİ VE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	Öğr. Gör. Dr., Ümmühan MUTLU Öğr. Gör. Dr. Bahar AYDIN CAN
		9	TURİZM İŞLETMELERİNİN WEB SİTESİ PERFORMANSLARININ BÜTÜNLEŞİK MEREC VE OCRA YÖNTEMLERİYLE SIRALANMASI	Dr.Öğr.Üyesi MEHMET AKİF KARA
		10	EMTİA GETİRİ VE VOLATİLİTELERİNDE UZUN HAFIZANIN TEST EDİLMESİ	Araş. Gör. Dr. Faruk TEMEL

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SALON 2	Remzi Günay	1	ÇOCUK EDEBİYATINDA DİSTOPİK TÜR ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME (“1 GB ADALET” ADLI YAPIT ÖRNEĞİ)	Remzi Günay, Doç. Dr. Erhan ŞEN
		2	5E ÖĞRENME MODELİ ÇERÇEVESİNDE ÜSLÜ İFADELER ÖĞRETİ: BİR DERS KİTABI İNCELEMESİ	Öğretmen İrem OKUYAN Prof. Dr. Kürşat YENİLMEZ
		3	FEN BİLİMLERİ VE MATEMATİK ALANINDAKİ E-TWİNNİNG PROJELERİNİN İNCELENMESİ	Hakan AKDAĞ Prof. Dr. Kürşat YENİLMEZ
		4	CHILD EDUCATION IN MEVLANA’S MASNEVİ	Merve ARINMIŞ Doç. Dr. Betül CAN
		5	TEACHING REFLECTION AND ABSORPTION OF LIGHT WITH COLORFUL BASKETBALL GAME	EMRAH EMİR Prof. Dr. ORHAN KARAMUSTAFAOĞLU Prof. Dr. SEVİLAY KARAMUSTAFAOĞLU

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SALON 3	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Senem GÜRKAN	1	THE ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY(REGULATION) ACT, 2021: BANE OR BOON	Arrat Arwa Rafie Junaid ul Islam
		2	ROAD ACCIDENT AND VICTIM COMPENSATION: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY	Dr. Vijay Chaudhary Poonam
		3	ONDOKUZ MAYIS ÜNİVERSİTESİ ÖRNEKLEMİNDE KADIN ve ERKEK AKADEMİSYENLERİN TOPLUMSAL CİNSİYET ALGILARI ÜZERİNE BİR KİYASLAMA	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Senem GÜRKAN
		4	GÖNÜLLÜLÜK HİZMETİ VEREN BİREYLERİN GÖRÜŞLERİ DOĞRULTUSUNDA 2023 KAHRAMANMARAŞ/TÜRKİYE DEPREMLERİNİN KADINLAR ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Senem GÜRKAN
		5	ERKEKLERİN EVLİLİKLERİNDE ÇATIŞMA ÇÖZMEDE EŞLERİNE KARŞI EŞİTSİZ TUTUMLARIN VE DAVRANIŞLARIN İNCELENMESİ	HAMZA YORMUK ESİLA LEYLA TAN PINAR AYDIN Doç. Dr. ZEYNEP TURHAN
		6	DEPREM VE ÇOCUK	Prof. Dr. Hacer TOR Tuğçe GÜNEŞ YÜCE
		7	ROMANTİK İLİŞKİLERDE CİNSİYET SOSYAL TEMSİLLERİNİN PROBLEM ÇÖZME BECERİLERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ	Nimet İlhan

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SALON 4	Doç. Dr. Funda ÇOBAN	1	LEGAL REGULATION OF FAKE NEWS ACROSS GLOBE	Assist. Prof. Dr. Bhumika Sharma, Musaib Mir, Vani Chaudhary,
			REVISITING THE OLEUM GAS LEAK CASE 1 : A CRITICAL ECO-LEGAL ANALYSIS	Assistant Professor Dr. Nituja Singh
		2	SMART CITY APPLICATIONS: CASE OF CANAKKALE	Mehmet YILDIZ
		3	İKTİSADİ VE SOSYO-KÜLTÜREL AÇIDAN İZMİR’DE TEMSİL EDİCİ SİVİLİ TOPLUM KURULUŞLARININ COVID-19 SALGINIYLA MÜCADELEDEKİ ETKİ, BEKLENTİ VE OLASI KATKI DÜZEYLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA	Doç. Dr. Funda ÇOBAN Doç. Dr. Tuğçe ERSOY CEYLAN Doç. Dr. Burak HERGÜNER Doç. Dr. Dilara SÜLÜN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Sıla Turaç BAYKARA
		4	SERMAYE BİRİKİM SÜRECİNDE HUKUKUN ROLÜ: DÖNEMLER ARASI KARŞILAŞTIRMA	Prof. Dr. Cem DİŞBUDAK Serpil BOZKULAK
		5	FERİ MÜDAHLEDE KANUN YOLUNA BAŞVURU	Arş. Gör. Elif KILINÇ
		6	SURİYELİ GÖÇÜNÜN TÜRKİYEYE ETKİLERİ: MİLLİYETÇİLİK, POPÜLİZM VE GÜVENLİK	Ceyda Yıldırım
		7	CLIMATE CHANGE AND GENDER SENSITIVITY IN INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS	Doçent Doktor, Hayriye Sağır Nilsu Karadeniz
		8	A CITY SHAPED BY M. CASTELLS DEPENDENT URBANIZATION MODEL: LAGOS	Doçent Doktor, Hayriye Sağır Ahsen Akkaya

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SALON 5	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi FATİH ÖZTOP	1	İNTİHAR CETVELLERİNE GÖRE II. MEŞRUTİYET DÖNEMİNDE İNTİHAR İSTATİSTİKLERİNE DAİR BAZI VERİLER	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi FATİH ÖZTOP Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi AYŞE ÇEÇEN
		2	SUFİLERİN ORUÇ ANLAYIŞI	Kübra YANAR
		3	İLHANLILAR’IN MAVERAÜNNEHİR’DEKİ İKTİSADİ VE TİCARİ FAALİYETLERİ	Doç Dr. Yaşar BEDİRHAN Sedef Nur BOLAT
		4	ARABIC PROVERBS AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS IN TURKISH LANGUAGE	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Serra JOUGHEL
		5	AS A WORKSHOP AND PRESENTATION AREA FOR THE ARTIST; ANATOMY THEATERS	Öğr. Gör. Dr. İhsan Tahir ERDAL
		6	Oryantalizm ve Balkanizm Ekseninde Balkan Coğrafyası ve Osmanlı	Dr. Bahar Arslan
		7	THE FLOWER OF NILUFAR IN SOME OF ANDALUSIAN LITERATURE	AYNOOR YASHAR ZAINALABDIN BAQQAL

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SALON 6	Nurliani, Ida Rosada	1	PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT OF CARBON NANO TUBE BASED CUTTING FLUID IN MACHINING PROCESS	Alluru Gopala Krishna Thella Babu Rao
		3	AN IMPLICIT METHODOLOGY FOR THE NUMERICAL MODELING OF LOCALLY INEXTENSIBLE MEMBRANES	Aymen Laadhari
		4	MICROSTRIP PATCH ANTENNA ENHANCEMENT TECHNIQUES	Ahmad H. Abdelgwad
		5	EMAIL BASED GLOBAL AUTOMATION WITH RASPBERRY PI AND CONTROL CIRCUIT MODULE: DEVELOPMENT OF SMART HOME APPLICATION	Lochan Basyal
		6	EFFECT OF UREA DEEP PLACEMENT TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION ON THE PRODUCTION FRONTIER: EVIDENCE FROM IRRIGATION RICE FARMERS IN THE NORTHERN REGION OF GHANA	Shaibu Baanni Azumah William Adzawla
		7	STRATEGY IN CONTROLLING RICE-FIELD CONVERSION IN PANGKEP REGENCY, SOUTH SULAWESI, INDONESIA	Nurliani, Ida Rosada
		8	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOIL ENZYME ACTIVITIES BETWEEN LAUREL-LEAVED AND CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA FORESTS	Ayuko Itsuki Sachiyo Aburatani
		9	PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT OF CARBON NANO TUBE BASED CUTTING FLUID IN MACHINING PROCESS	Alluru Gopala Krishna Thella Babu Rao

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SALON 7	Shahrazed Medeghri	1	ELECTROCHEMICAL CORROSION OF STEELS IN DISTILLERY EFFLUENT	A. K. Singh, Chhotu Ram
		2	FLEXURAL PROPERTIES OF HALLOYSITE NANOTUBES-POLYESTER NANOCOMPOSITES EXPOSED TO AGGRESSIVE ENVIRONMENT	Mohd Shahneel Saharudin Jiacheng Wei Islam Shyha Fawad Inam
		3	THE MANUFACTURING OF METALLURGICAL GRADE SILICON FROM DIATOMACEOUS SILICA BY AN INDUCTION FURNACE	Shahrazed Medeghri Saad Hamzaoui, Mokhtar Zerdali
		4	TWO AND THREE LAYER LAMINATION OF NANOFIBER	Roman Knizek Denisa Karhankova Ludmila Fridrichova
		5	EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF NANO/MICRO FILLERS ON THE INTERFACIAL SHEAR PROPERTIES OF POLYAMIDE 6 WITH DE-SIZED CARBON FIBER	Mohamed H. Gabr Kiyoshi Uzawa
		6	STRUCTURAL AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF POLYPYRROLE AND COBALT ALUMINUM OXIDE NANOCOMPOSITES	Sutar Rani Ananda M. V. Murugendrappa
		7	EFFECT OF STITCHING PATTERN ON COMPOSITE TUBULAR STRUCTURES SUBJECTED TO QUASI-STATIC CRUSHING	Ali Rabiee Hessam Ghasemnejad
		8	MATERIAL CONCEPTS AND PROCESSING METHODS FOR ELECTRICAL INSULATION	R. Sekula
		9	POLYMER MEDIATED INTERACTION BETWEEN GRAFTED NANOSHEETS	Supriya Gupta Paresh Chokshi

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SALON 8	NUNTAPORN AUUKANIT	1 EFFECT OF DIFFERENT OILS ON QUALITY OF DEEP-FRIED DOUGH STICK	NUNTAPORN AUUKANIT
		2 ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SINGLE NUCLEOTIDE POLYMORPHISM OF CALPAIN1 GENE AND MEAT TENDERNESS TRAITS IN DIFFERENT GENOTYPES OF CHICKEN: MALAYSIAN NATIVE AND COMMERCIAL BROILER LINE	ABTEHAL Y. ANAAS MOHD NAZMI BIN ABD. MANAP
		3 PROPHYLACTIC EFFECTS OF DAIRY KLUYVEROMYCES MARXIANUS YAS THROUGH OVEREXPRESSION OF BAX, CASP 3, CASP 8 AND CASP 9 ON HUMAN COLON CANCER CELL LINES	AMIR SABER GHARAMALEKI, BEITOLLAH ALIPOUR ZEINAB FAGHFOORI AHMAD YARIKHOSROUSHAHI
		4 COLOR CHARACTERISTICS OF DRIED COCOA USING SHALLOW BOX FERMENTATION TECHNIQUE	KHAIRUL BARIAH SULAIMAN TAJUL ARIS YANG
		5 EVALUATION OF BAKERY PRODUCTS MADE FROM BARLEY-GELATINIZED CORN FLOUR AND WHEAT-DEFATTED RICE BRAN FLOUR COMPOSITES	AHMED M. S. HUSSEIN SAHAR Y. AL-OKBI
		6 SCREENING OF POTENTIAL SOURCES OF TANNIN AND ITS THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION	MAMTA KUMARI SHASHI JAIN
		7 INADEQUACY OF MACRONUTRIENT AND MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE IN CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS OLD: AN URBAN STUDY IN CENTRAL JAKARTA, INDONESIA	DEWI FATMANINGRUM ADE WIRADNYANI

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			IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT SERVICES WITH FUZZY SIGNATURES	CSABA I. HENCZ ISTVÁN Á. HARMATI
		2	BEYOND TAGUCHI'S CONCEPT OF THE QUALITY LOSS FUNCTION	ATUL DEV PANKAJ JHA
		3	SURFACE ROUGHNESS ANALYSIS, MODELLING AND PREDICTION IN FUSED DEPOSITION MODELLING ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY	YUSUF S. DAMBATT AHMED A. D. SARHAN
		4	INTEGRATED DESIGN IN ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING BASED ON DESIGN FOR MANUFACTURING	E. ASADOLLAHI-YAZDI J. GARDAN P. LAFON
		5	IDENTIFYING THE BARRIERS BEHIND THE LACK OF SIX SIGMA USE IN LIBYAN MANUFACTURING COMPANIES	OSAMA ELGADI MARTIN BIRKETT WAI MING CHEUNG
		6	BINARY PROGRAMMING FOR MANUFACTURING MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURING PROCESS SELECTION USING GENETIC ALGORITHMS	SALEEM Z. RAMADAN
		7	IMPROVING PRODUCTION CAPACITY THROUGH EFFICIENT PPC SYSTEM: LESSON FROM LEATHER MANUFACTURING	MENGIST HAILEMARIAM SILMA YOSEPH
		8	Embodied Carbon Footprint of Existing Malaysian Green Homes	FAHANIM ABDUL RASHID MUHAMMAD AZZAM ISMAIL

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		2	DEVELOPING AN AUDIT QUALITY MODEL FOR AN EMERGING MARKE	Bitra Mashayekhi, Azadeh Maddahi, Arash Tahriri
		3	DETERMINANTS OF PROFITABILITY IN INDIAN PHARMACEUTICAL FIRMS IN THE NEW INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS REGIME	Shilpi Tyagi, D. K. Nauriyal
		4	THE IMPACT OF MOTIVATION, TRUST, AND NATIONAL CULTURAL DIFFERENCES ON KNOWLEDGE SHARING WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF ELECTRONIC MAIL	Said Abdullah Al Saifi
		5	A STUDY ON THE DETERMINANTS OF EARNINGS RESPONSE COEFFICIENT IN AN EMERGING MARKET	Bitra Mashayekhi, Zeynab Lotfi Aghel
		6	ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEMS OF KUWAITI COMPANIES: OBSTACLES AND BARRIERS	Haya Y Alobaid
		7	PLANNING A SUPPLY CHAIN WITH RISK AND ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES	Ghanima Al-Sharrah, Haitham M. Lababidi, Yusuf I. Ali
		8	CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN NETWORK MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS: THE ROLE OF ETHICS AND CSR	Venugopal Kummamuru
		9	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FINANCIAL REPORTING TRANSPARENCY AND INVESTMENT EFFICIENCY: EVIDENCE FROM IRAN	Bitra Mashayekhi, Hamid Kalhornia

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		2	GENDER DYNAMICS IN THE FEMALE MENTAL THEATRE: JOANNA BAILLIE’S DE MONFORT	DR. TUĞBA KARABULUT
		3	BODY PERCEPTION OF ADULTS AND ADVANCED ADULTS, PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY LEVELS EXAMINATION OF ATTITUDES TO AGE	Dr,Öğr.Üyesi Ece Naz ERMİŞ
		4	A RESEARCH ON THE ROLE OF FEAR IN CONVINCING: APPROACHES OF FAMILY HEALTH CENTER EMPLOYEES TO CONVINCING VACCINE REJECTING PARENTS	PhD Student, Dursun Yılmaz Prof. Dr., Murat Sezgin
		5	PUBLIC RELATIONS PARADIGM IN HEALTH INSTITUTIONS	PhD Student, Dursun Yılmaz Prof. Dr., Murat Sezgin
		6	CEMİLE OSMANOVA’NIN KIRIM TATAR HALK OYUNLARI’NIN AKTARILMASI VE YAŞATILMASINDAKİ ROLÜ	Doç.Dr., Gülşen ERDAL
		7	GELECEĞİN MUTFAĞI; GASTRONOMİ 4.0	Öğr. Gör. Selma Lubabe ERDOĞAN Emin GÜLDEN
		8	A GREAT TURKISH SCHOLAR WITH ENCYCLOPEDIA INTELLIGENCE ABU NASR AL-FARABI AT TURK	Assoc. Prof. Dr. ASMATKHANIM MAMMADOVA

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		2	OCCURRENCE, EXAMINATION, PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF GASTRIC GASTRITIS AS A RESULT OF EXOGENOUS AND ENDOGENOUS INTOXICATIONS	Dr. Kərimova Rəna Cabbar kızı Doçent.Hüseynova Gülbəniz Asif kızı Prof.Abiyev Hüseyn Əzizulla oğlu Ələkbərova Mehriban Qəni kızı Həsənova Xumar Əliövsət kızı
		3	EXAMINATION OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVELS OF HEALTH SCIENCES STUDENTS DURING THE PANDEMIC PERIOD	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Canan BİRİMOĞLU OKUYAN Arş. Gör. Pakize Nurgül ŞEN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Oğuzhan Bahadır DEMİR
		4	ÇOCUK VE ADÖLESANLARDA FİZİKSEL AKTİVİTENİN ETKİLERİ VE İYİLEŞTİRMESİ	Arş. Gör. Pakize Nurgül ŞEN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Canan BİRİMOĞLU OKUYAN
		5	YANIKLI HASTALARIN GELENEKSEL VE TAMAMLAYICI TEDAVİ UYGULAMALARINA YÖNELİK TUTUM VE DAVRANIŞLARININ BELİRLENMESİ	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Ayten AKKAYA Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Sema KOÇAŞLI Doç. Dr. Merve AKIN
		6	YANIKLI HASTALARDA PROSEDÜREL AĞRI VE KAYGI YÖNETİMİNDE BİR YAKLAŞIM: AROMATERAPİ	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Ayten AKKAYA Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Sema KOÇAŞLI
		7	CLASSIFICATION OF MAMMOGRAM IMAGES WITH RESNET50 DEEP LEARNING NETWORK AND EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE USING IMAGE FILTERING METHODS AND HISTOGRAM EQUALITY METHODS	FURKAN ESMERAY ARİF GÜLTEN

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		2	AŞI ÜRETİMİNDE MEMBRAN FİLTRELERİN KULLANIMI	Mehmet Emin CANBAZ Doç. Dr. Mustafa ASLAN
		3	PRIORITIES OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH FIELDS IN TÜRKİYE	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, SİNAN DÜNDAR
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		2	INVESTIGATING THE CAUSES OF LOW PLASMA VITAMIN A LEVELS	Uz. Dr. GAMZE GÖK Doç. Dr. SALİM NEŞELİOĞLU
		3	KAMKAT MEYVESİNİN OTONOM HASADI İÇİN DERİN ÖĞRENME TABANLI YAKLAŞIMLAR	Taner GÜNDÜZ Doç. Dr. Yakup KUTLU
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		5	A COGNITIVE MODEL FOR FREQUENCY SIGNAL CLASSIFICATION	Rui Antunes, Fernando V. Coito
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		2	BA'ALBAKĪ'S INFLUENCE ON 1950S AND 1960S LEBANESE WOMEN WRITERS	Khaled Igbaria
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		4	PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN EUROPE: THE PARLIAMENTARY DIMENSION	Aleksandra Chiniaeva
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		2	Bir Yerden Tanışıyor Muyuz?	Dilara KARAKAŞ TABAK	
		3	“Özgürlük”/ “Independence”	Valide PAŞAYEVA	
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		6	Ağıt	Merve Duydu	
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		12	Renklerin İzdüşümü 3 / Projection of The Colors	Esra VAROL	
		13	Bak ve Gör / look and see	Yüksel TOK	
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		16	Yol/Path	Dr. Rabia ÜNLÜ	
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EXPRESSION ANALYSIS OF LEC2 GENE IN APOMICT AND SEXUAL BOECHERA SPECIES

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Apomixis is a way of asexual reproduction that generates embryos identical to the female parent as a result of the parthenogenesis (avoiding fertilization stages of sexual reproduction) and apomeiosis (partially or complete deficient from meiosis) in plants. It is an important trait to produce crops with a fixed genotype either genetically modified or hybrid plants. Although the molecular mechanism behind apomixis are complex and many of its parts are still unknown, there are known candidate genes that; are regulated differently between apomict and sexual species or has roles in important processes in apomixis like meiosis. One of these genes is *Leafy Cotyledon 2 (LEC2)* which encodes B3-domain transcription factor, a key regulator of embryogenesis in *Arabidopsis thaliana*. This study aims to examine the expression levels of *LEC2* in both sexual and apomict *Boechera* species. A significant expression difference was observed between anter and pistil tissues (before and after meiosis). We also analysed *LEC2* expression in pistil tissues after polination (1 and 3 DAP) and found differences before and after pollination. Our results suggest that *LEC2* is regulated differently in sexual and apomict *Boechera* species, which could be one of the players regulating apomictic development.

Key Words: Apomixis, Parthenogenesis, Embryogenesis

PATOLOJİK SÜREÇLERİN, MUAYENE VE TEDAVİNİN ETKİSİ ALTINDA KARACİĞERİN BİYOKİMYASAL GÖSTERGELERİNDEKİ FİZYOLOJİK DEĞİŞİKLİKLER

**PHYSIOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE BIOCHEMICAL INDICATORS OF THE LIVER
UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF PATHOLOGICAL PROCESSES, EXAMINATION AND
TREATMENT**

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ÖZET

Karaciğer diğer organlara göre daha fazla bakıma ihtiyaç duyar. Karaciğer hastalıkları çoktur. Ancak tedavi genellikle uzun ve monotonudur. Erken muayene, doğru tanı koymak ve tedaviye başlamak için yararlıdır. Ne yazık ki, karaciğer hastalıkları sadece yaşlılarda değil, çocuklarda da ortaya çıkabilir. Uyarı işaretleri göz ardı edilirse, hastalığın ilerlemesi kronik bir sürece ve hatta ölüme yol açabilir. Kronik hastalıkların tedavisi daha karmaşık ve uzundur ve bazen sıklıkla diğer organ ve sistemlerin başarısızlığına neden olurlar.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Patolojik süreçler, Karaciğer, Fizyolojik değişim

ABSTRACT

The liver needs more care than other organs. Liver diseases are numerous. But the treatment is usually long and monotonous. Early examination is useful to make a correct diagnosis and start treatment. Unfortunately, liver diseases can occur not only in the elderly, but also in children.



If the warning signs are ignored, the progression of the disease can lead to a chronic process and even death. Treatment of chronic diseases is more complicated and long, and sometimes they often cause failure of other organs and systems.

Keywords: Pathological processes, Liver, Physiological changes

EKSOJEN VE ENDOJEN ZEHIRLENMELER SONUCU GASTRIK GASTRITİN OLUŞUMU, MUAYENESİ, ÖNLENMESİ VE TEDAVİSİ

OCCURRENCE, EXAMINATION, PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF GASTRIC
GASTRITIS AS A RESULT OF EXOGENOUS AND ENDOGENOUS INTOXICATIONS

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ÖZET

Gastrit, mide astarının iltihaplanmasıdır. Diğer bir deyişle gastrit, mideyi içeriden koruyan zarın çeşitli sebeplerle hasar görmesidir. Gastrit her yaşta görülebilse de genellikle erişkinlerde görülür. Akut, yani ani ve kronik, yavaş gelişen gastrit olmak üzere 2 ayrı grupta incelenir. Alkol, aspirin, ağrı kesiciler ve stres genellikle akut gastrite neden olur. Midenin iç duvarında yaşayan ve genellikle çocukluk çağında kirli sularla bulaşan çubuk şeklinde bir bakteri olan *Helicobacter pylori*, kronik gastritin en önemli nedenidir. Ayrıca safra reflüsü ve bazı enfeksiyonlar günümüzde pek çok kişinin sorunu olan gastrite neden olabilir. Zihinsel stres, aşırı alkol kullanımı, gıda zehirlenmesi, zayıflamış bağışıklık sistemi ve ileri yaş gastritin nedenleri arasındadır. Midenin iltihaplanma süreci, mukoza zarı hasar gördüğünde ortaya çıkar ve şu nedenlere bağlıdır: kalitesiz yemek yeme, yeme bozuklukları, aceleyle yemek yeme; kötü dişler; protein ve vitamin eksikliği, bunun sonucunda mide üretimine neden olur. gastrik sekresyon önemli ölçüde azalır, kötü alışkanlıklar, uzun süreli ilaçlar, gastrointestinal sistem hastalıkları; bağırsak mikroflorasının bozulması, patojenik mikroorganizmalara ve virüslere

maruz kalma. Ancak gastritin ana nedeni, kaydedilen vakaların %85'inde bulunan *Helicobacter pylori* bakterisidir. Ayrıca insan bağışıklık sisteminin normal fonksiyonlarının bozulması patolojinin ortaya çıkmasına neden olur ve bunun sonucunda vücut mideye zarar veren maddeler üretmeye başlar. Bu otoimmün gastrit formu, kandaki düşük hemoglobin ile karakterizedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gastrit, Muayene, Tedavi

ABSTRACT

Gastritis is an inflammation of the stomach lining. In other words, gastritis is damage to the lining that protects the stomach from the inside due to various reasons. Although gastritis can appear at any age, it usually occurs in adults. Acute, that is, sudden and chronic, slowly developing gastritis is investigated in 2 separate groups. Alcohol, aspirin, painkillers and stress usually cause acute gastritis. *Helicobacter pylori*, a rod-shaped bacterium that lives on the inner wall of the stomach and is usually passed on through contaminated water during childhood, is the most important cause of chronic gastritis. Also, bile reflux and some infections can cause gastritis, which is a problem for many people today. Mental stress, excessive alcohol use, food poisoning, weakened immune system and advanced age are among the causes of gastritis. The inflammatory process of the stomach occurs when its mucous membrane is damaged, and it depends on the following reasons: eating poor-quality food, eating disorders, eating in a hurry; bad teeth; protein and vitamin deficiency, due to which the production of gastric secretion is significantly reduced; bad habits; long-term medication; diseases of the gastrointestinal tract; disruption of intestinal microflora, exposure to pathogenic microorganisms and viruses. But the main cause of gastritis is *Helicobacter pylori* bacteria, found in 85% of recorded cases. Also, disruption of the normal functions of the human immune system leads to the appearance of pathology, as a result of which the body begins to produce substances that harm the stomach. This autoimmune form of gastritis is characterized by low hemoglobin in the blood.

Keywords: Gastritis, Examination, Treatment

SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN PANDEMİ SÜRECİNDEKİ FİZİKSEL AKTİVİTE DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma bir üniversitenin sağlık bilimleri fakültesinde eğitim gören öğrencilerin pandemi sürecindeki fiziksel aktivite düzeylerinin incelenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır. Tanımlayıcı tipte yapılan araştırma fizyoterapi ve rehabilitasyon, hemşirelik ve sağlık yönetimi bölümü öğrencilerinden gönüllü olan 274 öğrenci katılmıştır. Katılımcıların fiziksel aktivite düzeyi Uluslararası Fiziksel Aktivite Anketi ile değerlendirilmiştir. Fiziksel aktivite değerlendirmesinin yanında yaş, boy, kilo, cinsiyet, bir günde TV ve bilgisayar başında geçirdikleri süre, katılımcıların hangi fiziksel aktiviteleri yaptığı ve yeterli fiziksel aktivite yapamamalarının sebepleri sorgulanmıştır. Anketler Google Forms üzerinden hazırlanıp, katılımcılar tarafından çevrimiçi olarak uygulanmıştır. Öğrencilerin minimal aktif oldukları tespit edildi. Öğrencilerin fiziksel aktivite yapmalarına en çok engel olan sebepler; vakit bulamamaları ve fiziksel aktivite için uygun koşulların olmamasıydı. En fazla yaptıkları fiziksel aktiviteler yürüyüş ve voleyboldu. Fiziksel imkanların iyileştirilmesinin ve öğrencilerin çeşitli öğrenci topluluklarına teşvik edilmesinin fiziksel aktivite düzeylerinin artırabileceği sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pandemi, Fiziksel aktivite, Üniversite öğrencisi

EXAMINATION OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVELS OF HEALTH SCIENCES STUDENTS DURING THE PANDEMIC PERIOD

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to examine the levels of physical activity of students enrolled in the Faculty of Health Sciences at a university during the pandemic period. A descriptive research design was used and 274 volunteer students from the departments of physiotherapy and rehabilitation, nursing, and health management participated. The participants' physical activity levels were assessed using the International Physical Activity Questionnaire. In addition to the assessment of physical activity, age, height, weight, gender, duration of TV and computer use per day, the types of physical activities participants engaged in, and the reasons for their inability to engage in sufficient physical activity were also investigated. The surveys were prepared using Google Forms and administered online by the participants. It was found that the students were minimally active. The main barriers to engaging in physical activity for the students were lack of time and inadequate conditions for physical activity. The most common physical activities they engaged in were walking and volleyball. It was concluded that improving physical facilities and encouraging students to join various student communities could increase their levels of physical activity.

Keywords: Pandemic, Physical activity, University student

ÇOCUK VE ADÖLESLANLARDA FİZİKSEL AKTİVİTENİN ETKİLERİ VE İYİLEŞTİRMESİ

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ÖZET

Fiziksel olarak aktif olan bireyler her yaşta sedanter olan bireylere kıyasla daha iyi fiziksel ve zihinsel sağlık düzeyine sahiptirler. Çocukluk ve adölesan dönemde yapılan fiziksel aktivitenin; genel sağlık, kardiyovasküler sağlık, kas iskelet sistemi sağlığı, bilişsel sağlık, obezite ve ruhsal sağlık üzerine etkileri vardır. Çocuklar aerobik, kas kuvvetini artırıcı ve kemikleri güçlendirici fiziksel aktiviteler yapmalıdırlar. Fiziksel aktiviteler haftada en az 3 gün ve günde en az 60 dk olarak yapılmalıdır. Çocuklarda bu fiziksel aktivitelerin sürdürülebilmesi için okul, aile ve toplum düzeyinde stratejiler uygulanmalıdır. Çocuklar okullarda bilgilendirilmeli, fiziksel aktiviteye teşvik edilmeli ve fiziksel aktiviteler uygun çevresel düzenlemeler yapılmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fiziksel aktivite, Çocuk, Adölesan, Teşvik, Rehber

ABSTRACT

Physical activity plays a crucial role in maintaining good physical and mental health at all ages. Physical active individuals have better overall health, cardiovascular health, musculoskeletal health, cognitive health, obesity management, and mental well-being compared to sedentary individuals. In childhood and adolescence, physical activity has significant effects on various aspects of health. Children should engage in aerobic activities, muscle-strengthening exercises, and bone-strengthening activities. These physical activities should be performed for at least 60 minutes a day, at least 3 days a week. To promote sustainable physical activity in children, strategies need to be implemented at the school, family, and community levels. Children should be educated about the importance of physical activity, encouraged to participate in activities, and appropriate environmental arrangements should be made to support physical activity.

Keywords: Physical activity, Children, Adolescents, Promotion, Guidelines

YANIKLI HASTALARIN GELENEKSEL VE TAMAMLAYICI TEDAVİ UYGULAMALARINA YÖNELİK TUTUM VE DAVRANIŞLARININ BELİRLENMESİ

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Amaç: Araştırma yanıklı hastaların geleneksel ve tamamlayıcı tıba (GETAT) karşı tutum ve davranışlarını belirlemek amacıyla tanımlayıcı olarak yapıldı.

Materyal-Metod: Araştırmanın evrenini Ankara’da bulunan bir şehir hastanesinin yanık tedavi merkezine başvuran ve tedavisi tamamlanıp son bir yıl içerisinde taburcu olan tüm hastalar, örneklemini ise bu hastalar arasından ulaşılabilen ve araştırmaya katılmaya gönüllü olan 82 hasta oluşturdu. Veriler “Hastaların Tanıtıcı Özelliklerine İlişkin Bilgi Formu” ile toplandı.

Bulgular: Katılımcıların yaş ortalaması 41.70 ± 15.13 , %52.4’ü erkek, %37.8’i lise mezunudur. %41.5’inin kronik hastalığının olduğu, %36.6’sının sürekli ilaç kullandığı, %91.5’inin ise yanığa bağlı semptom yaşadığı belirlendi. Yanık sonrası semptom olarak %76.8’inin kaşıntı, %58.5’inin ağrı, %54.9’unun kaygı yaşadığı saptandı. GETAT (Geleneksel ve Tamamlayıcı Tıp) uygulama yöntemleri hakkında bilgi sahibi olduğunu belirtenlerin oranı %89.0’dır. Bilinen GETAT yöntemi olarak %87.8’inin masaj, %80.5’inin kupa terapi, %79.3’ünün sülük tedavisi yanıtını verdiği, %48.8’inin en az bir GETAT yöntemi kullandığı, %22.0’ı kullandığı yöntemin nefes egzersizleri, %20.7’si fitoterapi (aromaterapi), %15.9’u sülük tedavisi olduğunu ifade etmiştir. Katılımcıların %26.8’i ağrı, %26.8’i stres, %22.0’ı yara iyileşmesi nedenleriyle GETAT yöntemlerini kullandığını belirtmiştir. GETAT yöntemlerinin faydalı olduğunu belirtenlerin oranı %68.3, yeniden kullanmak istediğini belirtenlerin oranı ise %43.9’dur. Katılımcıların, %72.0’ı GETAT yöntemlerini komşusundan, %58.5’i internetten duyduğunu ifade etmiştir. GETAT yöntemleri hakkında sağlık profesyonellerinden bilgi almak istediğini belirtenlerin oranı %58.5, GETAT harcamalarının SGK tarafından karşılanması gerektiğini belirtenlerin oranı ise %68.3’tür. GETAT yöntemlerini kullanma durumu ile GETAT yöntemlerini tavsiye etme durumları arasında anlamlı bir ilişki saptanmıştır ($p < 0.001$).

Sonuç: Hastaların GETAT uygulamalarına yönelik tutum ve davranışlarının saptanması; mevcut sorunların belirlenmesine, etkinliği bilimsel olarak kanıtlanmış uygulamaların kullanımına, GETAT uygulamalarının denetlenmesine ve kalitesinin artmasına, hastaların bilinçlenmesine katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ağrı, geleneksel ve tamamlayıcı tıp, hemşire, kaygı, yanık

YANIKLI HASTALARDA PROSEDÜREL AĞRI VE KAYGI YÖNETİMİNDE BİR YAKLAŞIM: AROMATERAPİ

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ÖZET

Dünyada oldukça sık görülen yanık yaralanmaları, tüm organizmayı etkileyen, uzun süreli ve kapsamlı tedavi ve hastanede yatış gerektiren, oluşturdukları morbidite ve mortalite nedeni ile kişiler ve toplumlar için büyük problem teşkil eden akut travmalardır. Yanıklı hastalarda yaralanmadan kaynaklanan ağrının yanı sıra tedavi amacıyla uygulanan pansuman değişimi, cerrahi debridman, eksizyon, eskaratomi ve yara bakımı gibi prosedürel işlemler de ağrı şiddetini artırmaktadır. Tıp ve teknoloji alanında yaşanan gelişmelere rağmen yanık ağrısı tam olarak giderilememekte ve hastalar prosedürel işlemler sırasında orta ila şiddetli derecelerde ağrı yaşamaktadır. Hastaların tekrarlanan prosedürel işlemler esnasındaki ağrı deneyimleri ve buna bağlı ağrı beklentisi, farklı düzeylerde kaygıya neden olmakta, kaygı ise ağrı toleransını düşürerek ağrı algısının artmasına neden olmaktadır. Ağrı ve kaygının kontrol edilememesi konsantrasyonda azalma, iştahsızlık, üzüntü, korku, öfke, uyku yoksunluğu, travma sonrası stres bozukluğu, depresyon, yaşam kalitesinde düşme, hastanede kalış süresinin uzaması, yara iyileşmesinde gecikme, yaşamsal bulgu değerlerinde artma, bağışıklık sisteminde zayıflama, öz bakım aktivitelerine katılımı ve sağlık ekibi ile iş birliğinde azalma gibi birçok fizyolojik ve psikososyal sonuca neden olmaktadır. Bu nedenle yanık hastalarında ağrı ve kaygı düzeyi değerlendirilmeli ve kontrol altına alınmalıdır. Yanıklı hastalarda ağrı ve kaygı yönetiminde farmakolojik yöntemlerle birlikte farmakolojik olmayan yöntemler de kullanılmaktadır. Farmakolojik olmayan yöntemlerden biri de aromaterapidir. Aromaterapi fiziksel, duygusal ve ruhsal sağlığı iyileştirmek ve çeşitli hastalıkları tedavi etmek için bitkilerin çiçek, kök, yaprak, meyve ve ağaç kabuğu gibi bölümlerinden uçucu yağların çıkarılıp konsantre edilerek terapötik amaçla kullanılmasıdır. Aromaterapi, hipotalamus yoluyla parasempatik sinir sistemini uyatarak serotonin, dopamin, enkefalin, noradrenalin ve endorfin gibi nörotransmitterlerin salgılanmasına neden olmakta, hastaların kalp atışlarını, kan basınçlarını, solunum hızlarını, oksijen tüketimini ve metabolizmasını azaltarak rahatlamalarını sağlamakta, ağrı ve kaygı düzeylerini de azaltmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ağrı, aromaterapi, hemşirelik, kaygı, yanık.

CLASSIFICATION OF MAMMOGRAM IMAGES WITH RESNET50 DEEP LEARNING NETWORK AND EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE USING IMAGE FILTERING METHODS AND HISTOGRAM EQUALITY METHODS

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ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is one of the deadliest types of cancer. Various methods are used in the detection of breast cancer. One of these methods is mammography. However, good experience and knowledge is needed to detect breast cancer from mammogram images. Because there is also the possibility of making an erroneous determination by looking at the image. With the developing machine learning techniques, image classification has become a very important issue. Because, thanks to machine learning techniques, results that take less time and increase the accuracy rate can be obtained. Deep learning techniques, one of these machine learning techniques, are also at a very important point. Thanks to the classification made with deep learning techniques, high accuracy rates can be obtained for cancer diagnosis and faster results can be obtained. In this study, RESNET50 network architecture was used. In addition, image equalization and image filtering methods were applied to the images used. In this way, it was also determined which method achieved higher accuracy when the image filtering and image synchronization methods used were run together with the RESNET50 deep learning network architecture. It gave the highest accuracy rate without using filter and histogram equalization methods of RESNET50 deep learning network. The accuracy of the training data in the network is 100%. In addition, the loss rate of the training data in the network is 0.12% and validation rate of the test data in the network is 99.63%. The number of correct positive images is 793, the number of false positive images is 3, the number of correct negative images is 803, the number of false negative images is 3. These image numbers belong to the test data. The number of images in the correctly classified test data is 1594. These values are very good values for classification of mammogram images.

Key Words: Mammography, Image Classification, Deep Learning, Image Filtering, RESNET50

KORKUNUN İKNA ETMEDEKİ ROLÜ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA: AİLE SAĞLIĞI MERKEZİ ÇALIŞANLARININ AŞI REDDİ YAPAN EBEVEYNLERİ İKNA ETME YAKLAŞIMLARI¹

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ÖZET

Araştırma, çocukluk aşılarını reddeden ebeveynlerin Aile Sağlığı Merkezi (ASM) çalışanları tarafından aşı yaptırmaya nasıl ikna edildiklerini konu almıştır. Çalışmada ASM çalışanlarının aşı reddi yapan ebeveynleri nasıl ikna ettikleri, hangi ikna stratejilerini kullandıkları, hangi ikna yaklaşımlarını benimsediklerinin tespiti amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma nitel araştırma yöntemleriyle yapılmıştır. Araştırma yapılacak sahanın ilgili kurumlarından gerekli izinler ve Uşak Üniversitesi etik komisyonundan onay alındıktan sonra Orta Karadeniz Bölümünde bir ildeki ASM’lerde hizmet veren hekim, hemşire ve ebelerle yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formları kullanılarak derinlemesine yüz yüze görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Kartopu örneklem yöntemi ile gerçekleştirilen görüşmelerde fenomenoloji deseni kullanılmıştır. Görüşmelerde ASM çalışanlarına; aşı reddi yapan ebeveynlerle karşılaştıklarında onlara nasıl davrandıkları, ebeveynleri çocuklarına aşı yaptırmaya ikna etmek için hangi metotları kullandıkları sorulmuş yaşadıkları deneyimleri anlatmaları istenmiştir. Bu bağlamda görüşme yapılan sağlık çalışanlarına; aşı reddi yapan ebeveynlerin nedenlerinin neler olduğu, kendilerine kayıtlı hasta gruplarındaki retçi ebeveynlerin oranları, bu oranların seyri, ebeveynlerin aşıya karşı alternatif yaklaşımlarının neler olduğu gibi sorular sorulmuştur. ASM çalışanları, ebeveynlerin aşı reddinde bulunmalarının sağlıkla ilgili, dini ve kültürel pek çok nedenleri olduğunu, onları aşı yaptırmaya ikna etmek için farklı yaklaşımlarda bulunduklarını ifade etmişlerdir. Araştırma bulgularında ebeveynler, ASM çalışanlarına aşıların yan etkilerinden kaynaklanabilecek otizm, kısırlılık, felç gibi sağlık sorunları yaşamaktan endişe ettikleri için aşıları reddettiklerini belirtmişlerdir. ASM çalışanları ise aşı yapılmayan çocukların geleceğinin tehlikede olduğunu, çocukların yüksek yararı için mutlaka aşılarının yapılması gerektiğini belirtmişlerdir. ASM çalışanları, aşısı yapılmayan çocukların daha büyük sağlık sorunlarıyla karşı karşıya kalabileceğini ebeveynlere söyleyerek onları ikna etmeye çalıştıklarını, ebeveynlerin korkularını zaafları olarak kullandıklarını ifade etmişlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aşı Reddi, Sağlık Çalışanı, Korku, İkna, Otizm

¹Dursun Yılmaz’ın “Aile Sağlığı Merkezi Çalışanlarının Aşı Reddinde Bulunan Ebeveynlere Yönelik İkna Stratejilerinin İncelenmesi ve Bir Model Önerisi” başlıklı doktora tez çalışmasından üretilmiştir.

A RESEARCH ON THE ROLE OF FEAR IN CONVINCING: APPROACHES OF FAMILY HEALTH CENTER EMPLOYEES TO CONVINCING VACCINE REJECTING PARENTS²

ABSTRACT

The study focused on how parents who refused childhood immunizations were persuaded by the Family Health Center (FHC) staff to have them. In the study, it was aimed to determine how FHC staff persuaded parents who refused vaccination, which persuasion strategies they used, and which persuasion approaches they adopted. The research was conducted with qualitative research methods. After obtaining the necessary permissions and obtaining ethical approval for the field research, in-depth face-to-face interviews were conducted with physicians, nurses and midwives serving in FHCs throughout the province of Tokat, using semi-structured interview forms. The phenomenology design was used in the interviews conducted with the snowball sampling method. In the interviews, to the FHC employees; They were asked how they behaved when faced with parents who refused vaccination, what methods they used to persuade parents to vaccinate their children, and they were asked to describe their experiences. In this context, to the healthcare professionals interviewed; Questions such as the reasons for the parents who refused the vaccine, the rates of the parents who refused the vaccine in the patient groups registered to them, the course of these rates, and the alternative approaches of the parents against the vaccine were asked. FHC employees stated that there are many health, religious, and cultural reasons for parents' refusal to vaccinate, and that they take different approaches to persuade them to get vaccinated. In the research findings, the parents stated to the FHC employees that they refused the vaccines because they were worried about experiencing health problems such as autism, infertility, and paralysis that may result from the side effects of the vaccines. FHC employees, on the other hand, stated that the future of children who are not vaccinated is in danger, and that the vaccines should be given for the best benefit of the children. FHC employees stated that they tried to persuade parents by telling them that children who were not vaccinated could face greater health problems, and that they used the parents' fears as their weakness.

Keywords: Vaccine Rejection, Health Worker, Fear, Persuasion, Autism

² It was produced from Dursun Yılmaz's doctoral thesis titled "Persuasion Strategies of Family Health Center Employees for Parents Who Refuse Vaccines and a Model Suggestion".

SAĞLIK KURUMLARINDA HALKLA İLİŞKİLER PARADİGMASI

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ÖZET

Halkla ilişkiler, genellikle örgütün lehine olumlu imaj oluşturma, devam ettirme, ilişkide olunan hedef kitlenin sempati ve desteğini sağlama, kuruluş ile hedef kitlesi arasında iyi niyetli ve karşılıklı anlayışa dayalı ilişkileri sürdürme gibi anlamlar içerir. Buna mukabil halkla ilişkiler kavramı işlevsellik gösterdiği sektöre göre de kendine has anlamlar içerebilmektedir. Bu bağlamda halkla ilişkiler kavramının sağlık sektöründeki algılanışı da farklılık gösterebilmektedir. Bu çalışmada halkla ilişkiler kavramının sağlık çalışanları için ifade ettiği anlam ile toplumun halkla ilişkilere yüklediği anlam Grunig ve Hunt halkla ilişkiler modelleri perspektifinden karşılaştırmalı olarak analiz edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Bu çalışmayla literatüre katkı sağlamak yanında sağlık hizmetleri sunucularına da konu hakkında kavramsal temel oluşturmak amaçlanmıştır. Nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden görüşme yönteminin kullanıldığı çalışmada sağlık hizmeti sunucuları ile sağlık kurumlardan hizmet alanların görüşlerine başvurulmuştur. Katılımcılara yapılandırılmış ve yarı yapılandırılmış sorular sorulmuştur. Alınan cevaplar içerik analizi ve betimsel analiz yöntemleriyle değerlendirilmiştir. Sonuç olarak kamuda hizmet veren sağlık hizmeti sunucuları halkla ilişkileri kamunun bilgilendirilmesi ve ikna edilmesi olarak tanımlamıştır. Sağlık hizmeti kullanıcıları ise bilgilendirilmekle birlikte sorunlarının çözümü, tatmin olma ve karşılıklı anlayışı halkla ilişkiler olarak tanımlamışlardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Halkla İlişkiler, Halkla İlişkiler Modelleri, Grunig ve Hunt, , Hastanelerde Halkla İlişkiler, Nitel Araştırma

PUBLIC RELATIONS PARADIGM IN HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

ABSTRACT

Public relations, which have a wide range of activities, generally means creating and maintaining a positive image in favor of the organization, providing sympathy and support to the target audience and maintaining goodwill and mutual understanding between the organization and the organization. On the other hand, the concept of public relations may have special meanings depending on the sector in which it operates. In this context, the perception of the concept of public relations in the health sector may also change. In this study, the meaning



of the concept of public relations for health professionals and the meaning of public in public relations are examined in terms of Grunig and Hunt public relations models. The aim of this study is to provide a conceptual framework for healthcare providers in addition to contributing to the literature. Interview method which is one of the qualitative research methods was used in the research. Structured and semi-structured questions were asked to the participants. Responses were evaluated by content analysis and descriptive analysis methods. As a result, public health service providers defined public relations as informing and persuading the public. On the other hand, health service users have defined public relations as activities that produce solutions, provide information, provide satisfaction and are based on mutual understanding.

Keywords: Public Relations, Public Relations Models, Grunig and Hunt, Public Relations in Hospitals, Qualitative Research

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN ELECTRICITY GENERATION FROM BIOMASS RESIDUE

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Abstract

Anaerobic digestion of biogas for electricity generation is a renewable form of energy. This research area is gaining momentum among researchers and environmentalist due to the promising nature of the technology in contrast to use fossil fuels, which has an adverse effect on the ecosystem at large. Biogas is currently used in automobiles and gas turbines for electricity generation. Several biochemical, physical and biological factors needed for the production of biofuels. Currently there are several reactors used to for biofuels and in particular, biome thane. Such reactors include fluidized bed reactor, batch, semi-batch, and continues type of rectors. The advantages of the technology is that the digestate can be reused for agricultural purposes as rich in nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus. That the aim of this review is to expanciate on the trends in biofuels for electricity generation as well as the process involved in biogas generation.

Keywords: Biofuel, electricity generation, renewable energy, biomass, and bioreactors.

AŞI ÜRETİMİNDE MEMBRAN FİLTRELERİN KULLANIMI

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Özet

Membran teknolojisi uygulama alanı birçok sektörde kullanımı giderek artmıştır. Sağlık alanında çok önemli bir yere sahip olan membran filtreler özellikle eczacılık ve aşı sektöründe önemli bir yere sahiptir. İlaç üretimi sırasında kullanılması gereken her aşamada ,başka bir yöntemle sterilize edilmeyen sıvıların süzme ile sterilize edilmesi işleminde ,havanın veya bazı gazların sterilize edilmesinde, bazı analizlerde kullanılacak olan tampon ,reaktif veya örnek sıvıların süzülmesi işleminde mikrobiyolojik ve radyo kimyasal çalışmalarda geniş bir kullanıma sahip olup; ince (50-200 µm),esnek ve gözenekli yapıda olup selüloz esterleri , poliamid, poliester, polivinil klorür, polivinilinden diflorür, naylon, polikarbonat, polipropilenpolisülfon gibi değişik polimerler kullanılarak üretilmiştir. Bu çalışmada konsantrasyon, besiyeri hacmi gibi parametrelerin sabit tutulup basıncın filtrasyon üzerine etkisinin nasıl sonuçlar doğuracağı üzerine çalışma yapılması amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Membran, Filtre, Aşı, Filtrasyon, Süzme, Sterilizasyon

PRIORITIES OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH FIELDS IN TÜRKİYE

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ABSTRACT

Scientific research is an incontrovertible issue in our modern world, especially when it is related to professional fields. Research studies enable professionals to stay up-to-date with the latest findings and advancements within their industry, ensuring continuous growth and development. Furthermore, scientific research serves as the backbone of many industries such as healthcare, agriculture, technology, and engineering. Without sufficient scientific research funding or attention towards these fields, there would be little progress made towards innovative breakthroughs that improve human life overall. Professional scientists' expertise continues to push the boundaries of knowledge and aid multiple industries in improving their products through rigorous testing and experimentation. Scientific research also has a significant impact on our economy by creating jobs and improving efficiency.

While the importance of scientific research is beyond question, it is aimed in this study to determine in which areas researchers in Türkiye have more tendencies. For this purpose, the data of nine research support groups within The Research Support Programs Presidency (ARDEB) operating under The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye (TÜBİTAK) is examined. During the evaluation process, seven criteria specified by TÜBİTAK are weighted according to the degree of importance by using the Entropy method. As a result of this analysis, it has been determined that the most important criterion subject to evaluation is Number of Ongoing Projects Between the Years of 2017-2021. As a result of the rankings of ARDEB research support groups performed with the DOmbi Bonferroni (DOBI) method, it was determined that the researchers showed the highest interest in the field of health sciences. Following the health sciences, engineering and chemistry & biology have emerged as the most focused research areas.

Key Words: Research, TÜBİTAK, ARDEB, Entropy, DOBI

SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK BAĞLAMINDA PREFABRİK EV TASARIMI ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

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ÖZET:

Değişen dünya, artan nüfus ve gelişen teknolojiyle beraber enerji talebinde artış kaçınılmaz olmaktadır. Artan enerji ihtiyacının fosil yakıtlarla karşılanması halinde doğada ve canlı sağlığında ciddi zararlar meydana gelmektedir. Bu durumun önüne geçebilmek için sürdürülebilirlik büyük önem taşımaktadır. Sürdürülebilirlik, inşaat sektörünün ana hedeflerinden biridir. Enerji verimliliği, iklim değişikliği ve sınırlı doğal kaynaklar gibi sorunlar, insanları yeşil ve enerji verimli konut çözümleri aramaya yöneltmiştir. Bu bağlamda prefabrik evlere olan talep de artış göstermiştir. Bu çalışmada, sürdürülebilirlik bağlamında prefabrik ev tasarımı ve üretimi üzerinde durulmuştur. Prefabrik evler, tasarım ve projelendirme süreci sonrasında fabrika ortamında imal edilen ve montajlanarak inşa edilen yapılar olarak tanımlanabilir. Bu sayede inşaat sürecinde önemli ölçüde enerji ve malzeme tasarrufu sağlar. Fabrika üretimi, insan kaynaklarını daha verimli yönetirken kaynak israfını da azaltır. Ayrıca prefabrik ev montaj süreci de oldukça hızlıdır. Bu da enerji ve zamandan tasarruf sağlamaktadır. Prefabrik evlerin bir diğer önemli avantajı da enerji verimliliğidir. Yalıtım sistemi iyi olan bir prefabrik ev daha az enerji kullanır ve iklimlendirme maliyetlerini düşürür. Ayrıca yapı, güneş enerjisi gibi yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları ile kullanılmak üzere tasarlanabilir. Özellikle son yıllarda meydana gelen depremlerden sonra Türkiye’de prefabrik yapıya olan talep hızlı bir şekilde artmaktadır. Bu yapılar hızlı kurulum, depreme dayanıklılık ve çevre dostu olmasıyla son zamanlarda sıkça tercih edilmektedir. Prefabrik yapılar; depreme dayanıklılığı, hızlı kurulumu ve hata payının az oluşu sebebiyle tercih edilirken, literatürde yeterince yer almayan sürdürülebilir özellikleri de bu çalışmada bütüncül bir yaklaşımla ön plana çıkarılmaya çalışılmış, prefabrik ev üretiminde kullanılan yapı malzemeleri karşılaştırmalı olarak değerlendirilmiş ve literatüre katkı sağlamak hedeflenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sürdürülebilirlik, Sürdürülebilir Tasarım, Prefabrik Ev, Sürdürülebilir Yapı Malzemeleri

YARATICI ÖĞRENİMDE ALTERNATİF STRATEJİLER: TRİZ YÖNTEMİ

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ÖZET

Öğrencilerin öğrenimdeki başarı ve başarısızlıklarını kapsamlı bir şekilde değerlendirirken farklı disiplinlere ait materyallerin bir araya getirilmesiyle oluşturulan ödevlerde, çeşitli bilgilerin sentezlenmesini gerektiren düşünme ve analiz süreçlerinde, genel eğitim becerilerinin kullanımında, sorunları tanımlayıp çözüm yollarını belirlemede birçok zorluklarla karşılaşmaktadır. Aynı zorluklar, ek bilgilerin dahil edilmesi gereken görevlerde ve birbirine bağlı karmaşık yapıya sahip çoklu sorular içeren ödevlerde de ortaya çıkmaktadır. Öğrenciler genellikle tüm bu karmaşık durumların üstesinden kendi başlarına nasıl geleceklerini bilememektedirler.

Günümüzdeki okul eğitiminin temel hedefleri arasında, kendisine verilen görevleri çözebilen, özellikle sorunlara en uygun ve etkili çözümleri hızlıca bulabilen bir bireyin yetişmesi önemlidir. Bu hedef, öğrencinin içsel potansiyelini gerçekleştirme amacını taşımalı, yaratıcı düşünce becerilerini, üretkenliği ve yukarıda bahsedilen zorluklarla başa çıkma yeteneğini geliştirmeye katkı sağlamalıdır. Eğitim alanında kullanılan Yaratıcı Problem Çözme Teorisi (TRİZ) olarak bilinen ve mühendislikteki uygulamalarıyla tanınan yöntemin, deneysel çalışmalar sırasında etkinliği ikna edici bir şekilde kanıtlanmıştır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, TRİZ araçlarının okul öğrencilerinin eğitiminde nasıl kullanıldığına dair pratik örnekler ve bilgiler sunmaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eğitimde Alternatif Yaklaşımlar, TRİZ Uygulamaları, Problem Çözme, Yaratıcılık

A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS CONDUCTED USING THE UTADIS METHOD IN THE WORLD AND TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) methods aim to provide support to decision makers in solving decision and planning problems involving multiple criteria. By determining the weights of criteria through expert groups, these methods seek to find solutions for problems that encompass multiple criteria. The notion of "solution" in cases where there are numerous options to be considered depends on the decision structure and can range from the most preferred alternative by decision makers to a small set of good alternatives. The subjectivity of the solution increases uncertainty for decision makers and, in cases where the number of alternatives is high, makes it challenging to develop a unique optimal solution for problem structuring and resolution. Today's technological advancements, coupled with the increased use of artificial intelligence in the business world, have made decision-making processes more complex. This necessitates more efficient and effective decision-making for businesses to succeed in competitive environments. Therefore, MCDM methods that can meet the requirements of the modern age have gained importance as they enable decision makers to systematically determine their preferences and analyze complex data sets. UTADIS (UTilités Additives DIScriminantes), one of the classification methods of MCDM, is a multi-level classification model where multiple criteria are evaluated for alternatives in the decision-making process. This research aims to systematically review studies conducted in various domains where the UTADIS Classification method has been used in both global and Turkish contexts. UTADIS method, introduced by Deavud et al., has been employed for classification problems across different sectors from 1980 to 2023. The gathered studies from existing literature are analyzed in terms of their publication characteristics, research objectives, problem types addressed, data collection tools, data attributes, and analysis techniques. This comprehensive examination provides insights into the development and application areas of the UTADIS method.

Keywords: classification, multi criteria decision making, UTADIS method

QUINTESSENCE DARK ENERGY BEHAVIORS IN THE EARLY UNIVERSE

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ÖZET

The universe, which was initially inhomogeneous anisotropic, changed and expanded over time and became a homogeneous isotropic. Dark energy has been shown to cause this expansion of the universe. This unseen dark energy, which covers the entire universe we live in, cannot be detected and whose existence is understood by indirect means, still maintains its existence as a mystery. The General Relativity theory, published by Einstein in 1916, is an important theory explaining the relationship between space-time geometry and matter. Although this theory is sufficient to explain the formation of the universe on a large scale, it was insufficient to explain issues such as the expansion of the universe, dark energy and dark matter. For this reason, alternative theories to this theory have emerged. Among the alternative theories, we can count theories such as Lyra theory, $f(G)$ theory, $f(T)$ theory, $f(R)$ theory, $f(R,T)$ theory. Harko et al. The $f(R,T)$ theory, which was put forward by in 2011, is an important theory that needs to be studied. In $f(R,T)$ theory, these equations are re-expressed with the help of $f(R,T)$ function by making additions to both the matter and geometry parts of Einstein field equations.

The nature of dark energy, which causes the expansion of the universe, is still not fully known, and studies on it are becoming increasingly important. In this study, the space-time geometry of the Quintessence Dark Energy candidate was investigated for the inhomogeneous anisotropic Ruban universe model within the scope of $f(R,T)$ gravity theory. Hubble parameter was used for the exact solution of Einstein field equations, pressure and energy density solutions were found for the universe model and scalar field and scalar potential solutions of the dark energy candidate were obtained. In addition, the solutions obtained were examined with the help of redshift observation data and various graphs.

Anahtar Kelimeler : $f(R,T)$ theory, expanding universe, Ruban universe, Quintessence dark energy

BEHAVIORS OF CHAPLYGIN GAS DARK ENERGY IN $f(R, T)$ THEORY

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ÖZET

How the universe came into existence is a matter of curiosity as old as human history. For this reason, continuous researches and observations have been made to understand the formation and structure of the universe. The General Relativity theory, published by Einstein in 1916, is one of the important theories explaining the evolution of the universe. However, when this theory was put forward, the idea that the universe was stationary was stable. However, as a result of the observations made, it has been seen that the universe is accelerating and expanding. Considering the existence of an energy that causes this expansion, this energy is called dark energy. Alternative theories like $f(R, T)$ have been developed since the general theory of relativity is insufficient to explain issues such as dark energy.

Our aim in this study is to provide observational and theoretical information about dark energy, which causes the expansion of the universe by accelerating. For this reason, Chaplygin Gas, one of the dark energy candidates, has been investigated for the FRW universe model that best explains today's universe within the framework of the $f(R, T)$ gravity theory, where R is the Ricci scalar, T is trace of the energy momentum tensor. The Hubble parameter, which is defined as $H = \frac{\dot{a}}{a}$, was used in the solution of the obtained field equations and the quantities such as pressure and energy density of our universe model were obtained. The scalar field and scalar potential of Chaplygin Gas dark energy were reached, and the obtained data were interpreted with the help of time dependent graphics.

Anahtar Kelimeler : FRW universe, Chaplygin Gas, dark energy

ENERJİ VERİMLİLİĞİ VE YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ YATIRIM PROJE FİNANSMANLARI

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ÖZET

Enerji yatırımlarından gelecek getirileri ve bu yatırım maliyetlerini gösteren planlara yatırım projesi denir. Enerji verimliliği ve yenilenebilir enerji yatırımları bu proje maliyetlerinin çoğunluğunu bazen tamamını tasarruf edilen bedellerle yatırımın kendisini geri ödeyebilmesini sağlar. Uygun hazırlanmış finansal modeller, risklerin belirlendiği ve bu risklerin azaltıcı önlemlerin verildiği risk analizi, ekonomik, çevresel ve sosyal etki analizi, enerji verimliliği ve yenilenebilir enerji yatırımlarının finansmanlara ulaşım yeteneğini artırarak projenin amacına ulaşmasını sağlar.

Yatırım projelerinin, proje hazırlığı, yatırım, işletme giderleri ile çevresel ve sosyal maliyetleri olabileceği gibi, gelir getirici faydalı modellerinin yanında çok çeşitli alanlarda faydaları da olabilir. Projelere destek sağlayan çeşitli bankalar ve finans kurumları özellikle sürdürülebilir alanlardaki finansman çerçevesinde yatırımın ekonomik getirileri ile çevresel ve sosyal analizleri göz önüne almalıdırlar. Bu sebeple yatırım projesi hazırlanırken maddi kazanç analizi ile yatırımların sosyal, çevresel ekonomik faydalarının detaylıca anlatılması, yatırımın finansmana erişim yeteneğini arttıran bir unsur olmaktadır. Bu alandaki proje yatırımlarının maddi kazanç etkisinin yanında, özellikle yeni istihdam yaratmak, dezavantajlı bölgeler için alternatif kazanç kaynakları yaratmak gibi ekonomik ve sosyal etkilerinin olması yine proje kabulünün onaylanması ihtimalini güçlendirmektedir.

Yatırım projeleri temel olarak üç ana başlık altında incelenebilir. Birincisi yeni yatırım projeleridir. Bu alanda sıfırdan bir tesis kurmak amacı ile hazırlanmış olan projelerdir. Tesis izin ve onay süreçleri bu projelerin konusudur. İkinci olarak modernizasyon yatırımı projeleridir. Yıpranmış tesislerin yeni teknoloji ile değiştirilmesi ve modernizasyonu da çoğunlukla enerji verimliliği sonucunu ortaya çıkaran projelerdir. Bu projelerde proje finansal analizi, verimlilik hesaplamaları dahil edilerek yapılırsa karlılık belirtilir ve yatırımın finansmana ulaşım olasılığı artacaktır. Üçüncü olarak da kapasite artırımı projeleridir. Bu kalemde çalışan bir tesisin büyümesi ve kapasitesinin artırımı için hazırlanan projelerdir. Tesis halihazırda işlediğinden daha az risk taşırlar. Yenilenebilir enerji tesislerinin kapasite artışı projeleri bu kapsamda değerlendirilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Proje, finansman, enerji, yenilenebilir

PROJE DÖNGÜSÜ YÖNETİMİ

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ÖZET

Benzersiz ürün ve hizmetlerin keşfedilmesi ve kullanıma sunulması çok fazla bilgi, emek, ve fedakarlık gerektirir. Bunun için süreli olarak yapılan çalışmalara proje denir. Projeler belirli fikirlerin ortaya çıkış neticesinde belirlenen süre ve bütçede hedefini gerçekleştirme amaçlıdır. Proje yönetimi için tanımlanan üç temel kavram mevcuttur. Bunlar; zaman, içerik ve maliyettir. Bu kavramlar proje üçgeni olarak tanımlanabilir çünkü üçü de birbirine bağlıdır. Bu üç kavram belirli bir denge gözetilerek yapılan araştırmalar ile olgunlaştırılarak projenin hedefine ulaşmayı sağlar. Proje yönetimi çalışılan proje üzerindeki belirlenen kuralları içeren bir metottur. Amacı projelerin belirlenen hedefe uygun maliyet ve zamanda ulaşmasıdır. Proje Yöneticisi, projenin gerekliliği ve ne üreteceği konusunda açık bir anlayış sağlamalı; projeyi maliyet ve zaman açısından planlamalı; hedeflerine ulaşması için projeyi yönetmeli ve projenin beklentileri karşılar kalitede olduğundan ve üretilenin işlerliğinden emin olmalıdır. Proje yönetim disiplini genel hatları ile dört aşamadan oluşur. Bunlar; başlangıç aşaması, planlama aşaması uygulama ve kontrol aşaması ve sonuç aşamasıdır. Amaç, hedef ve projenin ön hazırlığının belirtilmesi gerekir. Başlangıç aşaması projenin kalite ve eşsizliğinin öngörüldüğü ve değerlendirildiği aşamadır. Planlama aşamasında içerik, zaman, maliyet ve risklerin belirtildiği proje hazırlığının önemli safhalarından biridir. Uygulama ve kontrol aşamasında ise proje ekibi, paydaşlar, raporlamalar ve bunların analizlerinin olduğu en önemli aşamadır. Projenin sonuç aşamasında başlangıçta vaat edilen şartların karşılanması bu şartların kabul edilmesi, etkinliği belirtilmelidir. Risk yönetim planında; risklerin tanımlanması, bu risklerin oluşması durumunda yapılması gerekenler, yönetimsel sorumluluk, ekonomik sorumluluk bilgileri detaylıca tanımlanmalıdır. Uygulama aşamasında ise kalite, kaynak yönetim planı, iletişim planı, tedarik ve paydaş sözleşme planları da detaylıca sunulmalıdır. Bir projede ki temel girdiler performans ölçümünün dokümantasyonu, ürün dokümantasyonu ve proje kayıtlarıdır. Proje çıktısı ise proje arşivi ve öğrenilen tecrübe ve derslerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Proje, yönetim, döngü

DETERMINATION OF THE EFFECTS OF GIBBERELLIC ACID APPLICATIONS ON GERMINATION OF BLUEBERRY (*Vaccinium corymbosum* L. 'DUKE') SEEDS

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ABSTRACT

Blueberry is a perennial, deciduous plant in the form of a bush. Due to its high nutritional value and antioxidant content, its production and consumption has increased in recent years. The cultivar 'Duke' used in the study is the cultivated high-bush blueberry. In this study, the fruits of the commercially purchased 'Duke' variety were cleaned and the seeds inside were used. Blueberry seeds extracted from the fruits were kept in water for 24 hours, then 500 ppm gibberellic acid; It was applied for 1, 5, 15, 30 and 60 minutes. After the application, the seeds were sterilized and cultured *in vitro*. Based on MS basic nutrient medium as the medium, they were planted in medium containing MS0 and MS 0.3 mg/l GA3. In addition, as an *ex vitro* application, the seeds kept in water for 24 hours were kept in 0, 500, 1000 and 2000 ppm GA3 for 10 minutes, then they were taken between two wet blotters in petri dishes and tried to germinate. At the end of the study, it was observed that there was swelling in the seeds but no germination among the blotters, and in *in vitro* applications, germination was 1 month earlier in media containing GA3.

Keywords: Blueberry, Germination, GA3

INVESTIGATING THE CAUSES OF LOW PLASMA VITAMIN A LEVELS

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SUMMARY

The chemical compound called retinoids, and chemical molecules called provitamin A carotenoids make up the vitamin A family. Vitamin A is a fat-soluble vitamin and can be stored in the liver. Vitamin A is found in both animal and plant food sources. Vitamin A is required for the synthesis of rhodopsin. Vitamin A plays a role in the development of epithelial tissue, ensuring adequate effectiveness of the immune system, metabolism of iron and thyroid hormones, and neutralization of free radicals. In vitamin A deficiency; decrease in immune system activities in the body, night blindness, and dryness of the skin. Our study aims to investigate low plasma vitamin A levels and contribute to the literature. Our study was approved by the Ankara Bilkent City Hospital No. 2 Clinical Research Ethics Committee (25/04/2023, No: E2-23-3950). Disease diagnoses of patients with plasma vitamin A levels equal to or less than 315 ug/L between 01/12/2020 and 31/12/2022 were included in our study. Our hospital's diagnoses are expressed with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems codes. The data were obtained from the laboratory information system of our hospital. In our retrospective study, a total of 293 pediatric (male n=163, female n=130, age mean 3.33 ± 4.45) and 76 adults (male n=17, female n=59, age mean $=35.3 \pm 14.9$) patient results were included. The mean plasma vitamin A in pediatric patients was 134.1 ± 102.4 and the most common diagnosis was Endocrine, Nutritional, and Metabolic Diseases. The mean of plasma vitamin A in adult patients was 151 ± 112.1 , and the most common diagnosis was Health Status and Factors Affecting Utilization of Health Services. The World Health Organization has recommended a daily intake of 300 to 600 μ g of retinoic acid in children. Vitamin A deficiency is a condition that needs attention.

Key Words: Vitamin A, Laboratory Information System, Vitamin A Deficiency

KAMKAT MEYVESİNİN OTONOM HASADI İÇİN DERİN ÖĞRENME TABANLI YAKLAŞIMLAR

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ÖZET

Otonom robotlar, dünya nüfus artışı karşısında azalan tarımsal üretim alanlarına ve tarımsal işgücü ihtiyacına çözüm olarak ortaya çıkıyor. Dünya genelinde insan hatalarından ve çalışma sürelerinden bağımsız bir yöntem olarak otonom hasat robotları üzerinde çalışmalar yapılmaktadır. Bu kapsamda tarım alanlarında ilaçlama, sulama, hastalık tespiti, tohum ekimi vb. alanlarda otonom teknolojilerden faydalanılırken otonom hasat üzerine yapılan çalışmalar henüz tam olarak gerçek sahada uygulanabilir düzeye ulaşamamıştır. Bu sebeple yaptığımız çalışmada otonom hasat konusunda en önemli bileşen olan hasat edilecek ürünün tespiti üzerinde durulmuştur. Hasat edilecek ürün olarak Akdeniz Bölgesi'nde tarım sahası her geçen yıl artan ve ihraç ürünü olan kamkat meyvesi seçilmiştir. Kamkat ağacının meyvelerinin küçük ve hassas olması sebebi ile insanlar tarafından yapılan hasat sırasında tek tek elle toplanması gerekmektedir. Bu durum kamkat meyvesi hasadı için gereken iş gücünü artırmakta ve daha büyük alanlarda yetiştirilmesinin önünde engel oluşturmaktadır. Bu sebeple kamkat meyvesinin Otonom hasadı için hazırlanmış ve mobil bir platform üzerine yerleştirilmiş 6 eksenli robot kol ile kullanılmak üzere gerçek zamanlı nesne tespiti çalışması yapılmıştır. Kamkat meyvesinin tespiti için gerçek zamanlı nense tespiti modellerinden YOLOv4, YOLOv5, YOLOv6 ve YOLOv7 mimarileri kullanılmıştır. Kamkat meyvesi için oluşturulan veri seti bu modellere uygun şekilde etiketlenmiştir. Bu dört versiyonun mimari parametreleri kamkat veri setine uygun şekilde düzenlenerek eğitim ve test işlemleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Model başarımları karşılaştırılırken gerçek zamanlı nesne tespiti yapılacağı için modellerin sadece genel başarımları değil FPS (saniyedeki kare sayısı) oranları da ön plana çıkmaktadır. Bu kapsamda en başarılı sonuçlar %93 doğruluk ve 35 FPS oranı ile YOLOv7 mimarisinde elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kamkat, Otonom hasat, Derin öğrenme, YOLO mimarileri

IMMOBILIZATION OF CARBON QUANTUM DOTS SYNTHETIZED FROM *ELAEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA L.* FRUITS TO BIOPOLYMERIC AND INORGANIC SURFACES AND INVESTIGATION OF THEIR ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITIES

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ABSTRACT

Carbon quantum dots (CQDs) are water-soluble, photoluminescent, biocompatible nanoparticles and one of the interesting nanomaterial groups for many biotechnological applications due to their easily functionalizability feature. The aim of this study is to immobilize CQDs synthesized from silverberry (*Elaeagnus angustifolia L.*) fruits on polymeric (chitosan) and inorganic (glass) microspheres' surfaces, to characterize the test materials obtained after synthesis and immobilization, and to investigate their antibacterial potentials.

CQDs synthesis was carried out from water extract in acidic medium with the help of microwave irradiation, and their structural and optical properties were characterized by TEM, XRD, FT-IR, UV-vis, Zeta potential and fluorescence methods. The surface of the glass microspheres was first activated and functionalized with surface amine groups with a silaning agent. Chitosan microspheres were then prepared. CQDs were immobilized on both glass and chitosan microspheres using a crosslinking agent. Antibacterial potentials of 9 different test materials, obtained before or after immobilization, evaluated both qualitatively (MIC and MBC) and quantitatively (GI₅₀) on a total of 4 standard bacteria, 2 of which are Gram negative (*E. coli* and *S. typhimurium*) and Gram positive (*B. subtilis* and *S. aureus*), with the standard broth microdilution method.

It was determined that the maximum fluorescence emission of CQDs at the $\lambda_{\text{ex}}=365$ nm was 480nm and the quantum yield was 0.11 (ref: quinine sulfate). FT-IR analyzes and SEM-EDX analyzes showed that carbon quantum dots were immobilized on chitosan (<1mm) and glass (<100 μm) microsphere surfaces. It was found that CQDs reduced the viability by ~25% on *S. typhimurium* and *B. subtilis* (MIC=25 mg/mL). It was also found that the highest antibacterial

effect was CQD-glass microsphere, which had a toxic effect of 43% on *S. aureus*. In addition, binding CQDs to glass microspheres increased the antibacterial effect selectively only in Gram-positive bacteria, while its binding to chitosan microspheres were effective in all bacteria. As a result, it has been shown that the antibacterial potential of CQD-chitosan microspheres is more effective than CQD-glass microspheres and that CQDs have the potential to be used as carbon-based nanomaterials in antibacterial surface preparation after immobilization.

Keywords: Carbon quantum dots (CQDs), *Elaeagnus angustifolia*, Chitosan and Glass microspheres, Antibacterial surfaces

EXPRESSION ANALYSIS OF *LEC2* GENE IN APOMICT AND SEXUAL *BOECHERA* SPECIES

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Apomixis is a way of asexual reproduction that generates embryos identical to the female parent as a result of the parthenogenesis (avoiding fertilization stages of sexual reproduction) and apomeiosis (partially or complete deficient from meiosis) in plants. It is an important trait to produce crops with a fixed genotype either genetically modified or hybrid plants. Although the molecular mechanism behind apomixis are complex and many of its parts are still unknown, there are known candidate genes that; are regulated differently between apomict and sexual species or has roles in important processes in apomixis like meiosis. One of these genes is *Leafy Cotyledon 2 (LEC2)* which encodes B3-domain transcription factor, a key regulator of embryogenesis in *Arabidopsis thaliana*. This study aims to examine the expression levels of *LEC2* in both sexual and apomict *Boechera* species. A significant expression difference was observed between anter and pistil tissues (before and after meiosis). We also analysed *LEC2* expression in pistil tissues after pollination (1 and 3 DAP) and found differences before and after pollination. Our results suggest that *LEC2* is regulated differently in sexual and apomict *Boechera* species, which could be one of the players regulating apomictic development.

Key Words: Apomixis, Parthenogenesis, Embryogenesis

BEHAVIORAL ANALYSIS OF TEAM MEMBERS IN VIRTUAL ORGANIZATION BASED ON TRUST DIMENSION AND LEARNING

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Abstract:

Trust management and Reputation models are becoming integral part of Internet based applications such as CSCW, E-commerce and Grid Computing. Also the trust dimension is a significant social structure and key to social relations within a collaborative community. Collaborative Decision Making (CDM) is a difficult task in the context of distributed environment (information across different geographical locations) and multidisciplinary decisions are involved such as Virtual Organization (VO). To aid team decision making in VO, Decision Support System and social network analysis approaches are integrated. In such situations social learning helps an organization in terms of relationship, team formation, partner selection etc. In this paper we focus on trust learning. Trust learning is an important activity in terms of information exchange, negotiation, collaboration and trust assessment for cooperation among virtual team members. In this paper we have proposed a reinforcement learning which enhances the trust decision making capability of interacting agents during collaboration in problem solving activity. Trust computational model with learning that we present is adapted for best alternate selection of new project in the organization. We verify our model in a multi-agent simulation where the agents in the community learn to identify trustworthy members, inconsistent behavior and conflicting behavior of agents.

Keywords: Collaborative Decision making, Trust, Multi Agent System (MAS), Bayesian Network, Reinforcement Learning.

IMPROVED AUTOMATED CLASSIFICATION OF ALCOHOLICS AND NON-ALCOHOLICS

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Abstract:

In this paper, several improvements are proposed to previous work of automated classification of alcoholics and nonalcoholics. In the previous paper, multiplayer-perceptron neural network classifying energy of gamma band Visual Evoked Potential (VEP) signals gave the best classification performance using 800 VEP signals from 10 alcoholics and 10 non-alcoholics. Here, the dataset is extended to include 3560 VEP signals from 102 subjects: 62 alcoholics and 40 non-alcoholics. Three modifications are introduced to improve the classification performance: i) increasing the gamma band spectral range by increasing the pass-band width of the used filter ii) the use of Multiple Signal Classification algorithm to obtain the power of the dominant frequency in gamma band VEP signals as features and iii) the use of the simple but effective knearest neighbour classifier. To validate that these two modifications do give improved performance, a 10-fold cross validation classification (CVC) scheme is used. Repeat experiments of the previously used methodology for the extended dataset are performed here and improvement from 94.49% to 98.71% in maximum averaged CVC accuracy is obtained using the modifications. This latest results show that VEP based classification of alcoholics is worth exploring further for system development.

Keywords: Alcoholic, Multilayer-perceptron, Nearest neighbour, Gamma band, MUSIC, Visual evoked potential.

RHETORICAL COMMUNICATION IN THE COGSCI DISCOURSE COMMUNITY: THE COGNITIVE NEUROSCIENCES (2004) IN THE CONTEXT OF SCIENTIFIC DISSEMINATION

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Abstract:

In recent years linguistic research has turned increasing attention to covert/overt strategies to modulate authorial stance and positioning in scientific texts, and to the recipients' response. This study discussed some theoretical implications of the use of rhetoric in scientific communication and analysed qualitative data from the authoritative *The Cognitive Neurosciences III* (2004) volume. Its genre-identity, status and readability were considered, in the social interactive context of contemporary disciplinary discourses – in their polyphony of traditional and new, emerging genres. Evidence was given of the ways its famous authors negotiate and shape knowledge and research results – explicitly appraising team work and promoting faith in the fast-paced progress of Cognitive Neuroscience, also through experiential metaphors – by presenting a set of examples, ordered according to their dominant rhetorical quality.

Keywords: Appraisal, disciplinary discourses, experiential metaphors, genre, identity, knowledge, readability, rhetoric, strategies, theoretical implications.

MORAL REASONING AND BEHAVIOUR IN ADULTHOOD

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Abstract:

This study aimed at assessing whether and to what extent moral judgment and behaviour were: 1. situation-dependent; 2. selectively dependent on cognitive and affective components; 3. influenced by gender and age; 4. reciprocally congruent. In order to achieve these aims, four different types of moral dilemmas were construed and five types of thinking were presented for each of them – representing five possible ways to evaluate the situation. The judgment criteria included selfishness, altruism, sense of justice, and the conflict between selfishness and the two moral issues. The participants were 250 unpaid volunteers (50% male; 50% female) belonging to two age-groups: young people and adults. The study entailed a 2 (gender) x 2 (age-group) x 5 (type of thinking) x 4 (situation) mixed design: the first two variables were between subjects, the others were within-subjects. Results have shown that: 1. moral judgment and behaviour are at least partially affected by the type of situations and by interpersonal variables such as gender and age; 2. moral reasoning depends in a similar manner on cognitive and affective factors; 3. there is not a gender polarity between the ethic of justice and the ethic of care/ altruism; 4. moral reasoning and behavior are perceived as reciprocally congruent even though their congruence decreases with a more objective assessment. Such results were discussed in the light of contrasting theories on morality.

Keywords: Contextual-pragmatic approach to morality, ethic of care, ethic of justice, Kohlbergian approach, moral behaviour, moral reasoning.

A COGNITIVE MODEL FOR FREQUENCY SIGNAL CLASSIFICATION

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Abstract:

This article presents the development of a neural network cognitive model for the classification and detection of different frequency signals. The basic structure of the implemented neural network was inspired on the perception process that humans generally make in order to visually distinguish between high and low frequency signals. It is based on the dynamic neural network concept, with delays. A special two-layer feedforward neural net structure was successfully implemented, trained and validated, to achieve minimum target error. Training confirmed that this neural net structure descends and converges to a human perception classification solution, even when far away from the target.

Keywords: Neural Networks, Signal Classification, Adaptative Filters, Cognitive Neuroscience

PROBABILITY AND INSTRUCTION EFFECTS IN SYLLOGISTIC CONDITIONAL REASONING

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Abstract:

The main aim of this study was to examine whether people understand indicative conditionals on the basis of syntactic factors or on the basis of subjective conditional probability. The second aim was to investigate whether the conditional probability of q given p depends on the antecedent and consequent sizes or derives from inductive processes leading to establish a link of plausible cooccurrence between events semantically or experientially associated. These competing hypotheses have been tested through a $3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ mixed design involving the manipulation of four variables: type of instructions ("Consider the following statement to be true", "Read the following statement" and condition with no conditional statement); antecedent size (high/low); consequent size (high/low); statement probability (high/low). The first variable was between-subjects, the others were within-subjects. The inferences investigated were Modus Ponens and Modus Tollens. Ninety undergraduates of the Second University of Naples, without any prior knowledge of logic or conditional reasoning, participated in this study. Results suggest that people understand conditionals in a syntactic way rather than in a probabilistic way, even though the perception of the conditional probability of q given p is at least partially involved in the conditionals- comprehension. They also showed that, in presence of a conditional syllogism, inferences are not affected by the antecedent or consequent sizes. From a theoretical point of view these findings suggest that it would be inappropriate to abandon the idea that conditionals are naturally understood in a syntactic way for the idea that they are understood in a probabilistic way.

Keywords: Conditionals, conditional probability, conditional syllogism, inferential task.

AN INVESTIGATION INTO KANJI CHARACTER DISCRIMINATION PROCESS FROM EEG SIGNALS

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Abstract:

The frontal area in the brain is known to be involved in behavioral judgement. Because a Kanji character can be discriminated visually and linguistically from other characters, in Kanji character discrimination, we hypothesized that frontal event-related potential (ERP) waveforms reflect two discrimination processes in separate time periods: one based on visual analysis and the other based on lexical access. To examine this hypothesis, we recorded ERPs while performing a Kanji lexical decision task. In this task, either a known Kanji character, an unknown Kanji character or a symbol was presented and the subject had to report if the presented character was a known Kanji character for the subject or not. The same response was required for unknown Kanji trials and symbol trials. As a preprocessing of signals, we examined the performance of a method using independent component analysis for artifact rejection and found it was effective. Therefore we used it. In the ERP results, there were two time periods in which the frontal ERP waveforms were significantly different between the unknown Kanji trials and the symbol trials: around 170ms and around 300ms after stimulus onset. This result supported our hypothesis. In addition, the result suggests that Kanji character lexical access may be fully completed by around 260ms after stimulus onset.

Keywords: Character discrimination, Event-related Potential, Independent Component Analysis, Kanji, Lexical access.

REFORM-ORIENTED TEACHING OF INTRODUCTORY STATISTICS IN THE HEALTH, SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES – HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

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Abstract:

There is widespread emphasis on reform in the teaching of introductory statistics at the college level. Underpinning this reform is a consensus among educators and practitioners that traditional curricular materials and pedagogical strategies have not been effective in promoting statistical literacy, a competency that is becoming increasingly necessary for effective decision-making and evidence-based practice. This paper explains the historical context of, and rationale for reform-oriented teaching of introductory statistics (at the college level) in the health, social and behavioral sciences (evidence-based disciplines). A firm understanding and appreciation of the basis for change in pedagogical approach is important, in order to facilitate commitment to reform, consensus building on appropriate strategies, and adoption and maintenance of best practices. In essence, reform-oriented pedagogy, in this context, is a function of the interaction among content, pedagogy, technology, and assessment. The challenge is to create an appropriate balance among these domains.

Keywords: Reform-oriented, reform, introductory statistics, health, behavioral sciences, evidence-based, psychology, teaching, learning.

EXPLORATIONS IN THE ROLE OF EMOTION IN MORAL JUDGMENT

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Abstract:

Recent theorizations on the cognitive process of moral judgment have focused on the role of intuitions and emotions, marking a departure from previous emphasis on conscious, step-by-step reasoning. My study investigated how being in a disgusted mood state affects moral judgment. Participants were induced to enter a disgusted mood state through listening to disgusting sounds and reading disgusting descriptions. Results shows that they, when compared to control who have not been induced to feel disgust, are more likely to endorse actions that are emotionally aversive but maximizes utilitarian return. The result is analyzed using the 'emotion-as-information' approach to decision making. The result is consistent with the view that emotions play an important role in determining moral judgment.

Keywords: Disgust, mood induction, moral judgment, emotion-as-information.

ORACLE JDE ENTERPRISE ONE ERP IMPLEMENTATION: A CASE STUDY

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Abstract:

The paper intends to bring out a real life experience encountered during actual implementation of a large scale Tier-1 Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system in a multi-location, discrete manufacturing organization in India, involved in manufacturing of auto components and aggregates. The business complexities, prior to the implementation of ERP, include multi-product with hierarchical product structures, geographically distributed multiple plant locations with disparate business practices, lack of inter-plant broadband connectivity, existence of disparate legacy applications for different business functions, and non-standardized codifications of products, machines, employees, and accounts apart from others. On the other hand, the manufacturing environment consisted of processes like Assemble-to-Order (ATO), Make-to-Stock (MTS), and Engineer-to-Order (ETO) with a mix of discrete and process operations. The paper has highlighted various business plan areas and concerns, prior to the implementation, with specific focus on strategic issues and objectives. Subsequently, it has dealt with the complete process of ERP implementation, starting from strategic planning, project planning, resource mobilization, and finally, the program execution. The step-by-step process provides a very good learning opportunity about the implementation methodology. At the end, various organizational challenges and lessons emerged, which will act as guidelines and checklist for organizations to successfully align and implement ERP and achieve their business objectives.

Keywords: ERP, ATO, MTS, ETO, discrete manufacturing, strategic planning.

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT SERVICES WITH FUZZY SIGNATURES

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Abstract:

Nowadays the significance of road transport is gradually increasing. All transport companies are working in the same external environment where the speed of transport is defined by traffic rules. The main objective is to accelerate the speed of service and it is only dependent on the individual abilities of the managing members. These operational control units make decisions quickly (in a typically experiential and/or intuitive way). For this reason, support for these decisions is an important task. Our goal is to create a decision support model based on fuzzy signatures that can assist the work of operational management automatically. If the model sets parameters properly, the management of transport could be more economical and efficient.

Keywords: Freight transport, decision support, information handling, fuzzy methods.

BEYOND TAGUCHI'S CONCEPT OF THE QUALITY LOSS FUNCTION

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Abstract:

Dr. Genichi Taguchi looked at quality in a broader term and gave an excellent definition of quality in terms of loss to society. However the scope of this definition is limited to the losses imparted by a poor quality product to the customer only and are considered during the useful life of the product and further in a certain situation this loss can even be zero. In this paper, it has been proposed that the scope of quality of a product shall be further enhanced by considering the losses imparted by a poor quality product to society at large, due to associated environmental and safety related factors, over the complete life cycle of the product. Moreover, though these losses can be further minimized with the use of techno-safety interventions, the net losses to society however can never be made zero. This paper proposes an entirely new approach towards defining product quality and is based on Taguchi's definition of quality.

Keywords: Existing concept, goal post philosophy, life cycle, proposed concept, quality loss function.

SURFACE ROUGHNESS ANALYSIS, MODELLING AND PREDICTION IN FUSED DEPOSITION MODELLING ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract:

Fused deposition modelling (FDM) is one of the most prominent rapid prototyping (RP) technologies which is being used to efficiently fabricate CAD 3D geometric models. However, the process is coupled with many drawbacks, of which the surface quality of the manufactured RP parts is among. Hence, studies relating to improving the surface roughness have been a key issue in the field of RP research. In this work, a technique of modelling the surface roughness in FDM is presented. Using experimentally measured surface roughness response of the FDM parts, an ANFIS prediction model was developed to obtain the surface roughness in the FDM parts using the main critical process parameters that affects the surface quality. The ANFIS model was validated and compared with experimental test results.

Keywords: Surface roughness, fused deposition modelling, adaptive neuro fuzzy inference system, ANFIS, orientation.

INTEGRATED DESIGN IN ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING BASED ON DESIGN FOR MANUFACTURING

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Abstract:

Nowadays, manufactures are encountered with production of different version of products due to quality, cost and time constraints. On the other hand, Additive Manufacturing (AM) as a production method based on CAD model disrupts the design and manufacturing cycle with new parameters. To consider these issues, the researchers utilized Design For Manufacturing (DFM) approach for AM but until now there is no integrated approach for design and manufacturing of product through the AM. So, this paper aims to provide a general methodology for managing the different production issues, as well as, support the interoperability with AM process and different Product Life Cycle Management tools. The problem is that the models of System Engineering which is used for managing complex systems cannot support the product evolution and its impact on the product life cycle. Therefore, it seems necessary to provide a general methodology for managing the product's diversities which is created by using AM. This methodology must consider manufacture and assembly during product design as early as possible in the design stage. The latest approach of DFM, as a methodology to analyze the system comprehensively, integrates manufacturing constraints in the numerical model in upstream. So, DFM for AM is used to import the characteristics of AM into the design and manufacturing process of a hybrid product to manage the criteria coming from AM. Also, the research presents an integrated design method in order to take into account the knowledge of layers manufacturing technologies. For this purpose, the interface model based on the skin and skeleton concepts is provided, the usage and manufacturing skins are used to show the functional surface of the product. Also, the material flow and link between the skins are demonstrated by usage and manufacturing skeletons. Therefore, this integrated approach is a helpful methodology for designer and manufacturer in different decisions like material and process selection as well as, evaluation of product manufacturability.

Keywords: Additive manufacturing, 3D printing, design for manufacturing, integrated design, interoperability.

BINARY PROGRAMMING FOR MANUFACTURING MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURING PROCESS SELECTION USING GENETIC ALGORITHMS

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Abstract:

The material selection problem is concerned with the determination of the right material for a certain product to optimize certain performance indices in that product such as mass, energy density, and power-to-weight ratio. This paper is concerned about optimizing the selection of the manufacturing process along with the material used in the product under performance indices and availability constraints. In this paper, the material selection problem is formulated using binary programming and solved by genetic algorithm. The objective function of the model is to minimize the total manufacturing cost under performance indices and material and manufacturing process availability constraints.

Keywords: Optimization, Material selection, Process selection, Genetic algorithm.

IMPROVING PRODUCTION CAPACITY THROUGH EFFICIENT PPC SYSTEM: LESSON FROM LEATHER MANUFACTURING

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Abstract:

A well designed and executed Production Planning and Control (PPC) system is one of the key levers for superior performance in the current manufacturing set-up. Hence, measuring the PPC system performance has become a necessity for long term success. The present study examined PPC related issues which impact the production capacity and productivity of leather companies with special focus on Kombolcha Tannery Share Company (KTSC), Ethiopia. Physical observation, interview, and questionnaire were used to generate necessary information from the respondents and reach valid conclusions. Company annual reports were referred and analyzed to triangulate primary data. Consequently, the study revealed that KTSC runs below its capacity due to its inefficient PPC system being in use for which the root causes were identified. The study thereby conceptualizes a PPC system improvement framework comprising three pillars viz., management culture, internal capability and performance measurement together with key considerations in each case. The study findings enable the company to recognize the importance of efficient PPC system as a source of competitive advantage. It also aid managers in evaluating various PPC execution schemes to enhance productivity.

Keywords: Ethiopia, Leather manufacturing, Production planning and control, PPC improvement framework.

EMBODIED CARBON FOOTPRINT OF EXISTING MALAYSIAN GREEN HOMES

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Abstract:

Part and parcel of building green homes (GHs) with favorable thermal comfort (TC) is to design and build with reduced carbon footprint (CF) from embodied energy in the building envelope and reduced operational CF overall. Together, the environmental impact of GHs can be reduced significantly. Nevertheless, there is still a need to identify the base CF value for Malaysian GHs and this can be done by assessing existing ones which can then be compared to conventional and vernacular houses which are built differently with different building materials. This paper underlines the research design and introduces the case studies. For now, the operational CF of the case studies is beyond the scope of this study. Findings from this research could identify the best building material and construction technique combination to build GHs depending on the available skills, financial constraints and the condition of the immediate environment.

Keywords: Embodied carbon footprint, Malaysian green homes.

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT OILS ON QUALITY OF DEEP-FRIED DOUGH STICK

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Abstract:

The aim of this study was to determine the effect of oils on chemical, physical, and sensory properties of deep-fried dough stick. Five kinds of vegetable oil which were used for addition and frying consist of: palm oil, soybean oil, sunflower oil, rice bran oil, and canola oil. The results of this study showed that using different kinds of oil made significant difference in the quality of deep-fried dough stick. Deep-fried dough stick fried with the rice bran oil had the lowest moisture loss and oil absorption ($p \leq 0.05$), but it had some unsatisfactory physical properties (color, specific volume, density, and texture) and sensory characteristics. Nonetheless, deep-fried dough stick fried with the sunflower oil had moisture loss and oil absorption slightly more than the rice bran oil, but it had almost higher physical and sensory properties. Deep-fried dough sticks together with the sunflower oil did not have different sensory score from the palm oil, commonly used for production of deep-fried dough stick. These results indicated that addition and frying with the sunflower oil are appropriate for the production of deep-fried dough stick.

Keywords: Deep-fried dough stick, palm oil, sunflower oil, rice bran oil.

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SINGLE NUCLEOTIDE POLYMORPHISM OF CALPAIN1 GENE AND MEAT TENDERNESS TRAITS IN DIFFERENT GENOTYPES OF CHICKEN: MALAYSIAN NATIVE AND COMMERCIAL

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Abstract:

Meat Tenderness is one of the most important factors affecting consumers' assessment of meat quality. Variation in meat tenderness is genetically controlled and varies among breeds, and it is also influenced by environmental factors that can affect its creation during rigor mortis and postmortem. The final postmortem meat tenderization relies on the extent of proteolysis of myofibrillar proteins caused by the endogenous activity of the proteolytic calpain system. This calpain system includes different calcium-dependent cysteine proteases, and an inhibitor, calpastatin. It is widely accepted that in farm animals including chickens, the μ -calpain gene (CAPN1) is a physiological candidate gene for meat tenderness. This study aimed to identify the association of single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) markers in the CAPN1 gene with the tenderness of chicken breast meat from two Malaysian native and commercial broiler breed crosses. Ten, five months old native chickens and ten, 42 days commercial broilers were collected from the local market and breast muscles were removed two hours after slaughter, packed separately in plastic bags and kept at -20°C for 24 h. The tenderness phenotype for all chickens' breast meats was determined by Warner-Bratzler Shear Force (WBSF). Thawing and cooking losses were also measured in the same breast samples before using in WBSF determination. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was used to identify the previously reported C7198A and G9950A SNPs in the CAPN1 gene and assess their associations with meat tenderness in the two breeds. The broiler breast meat showed lower shear force values and lower thawing loss rates than the native chickens ($p < 0.05$), whereas there were similar in the rates of cooking loss. The study confirms some previous results that the markers CAPN1 C7198A and G9950A were not significantly associated with the variation in meat tenderness in chickens. Therefore, further study is needed to confirm the functional molecular mechanism of these SNPs and evaluate their associations in different chicken populations.

Keywords: CAPN1, chicken, meat tenderness, meat quality, SNPs.

PROPHYLACTIC EFFECTS OF DAIRY KLUYVEROMYCES MARXIANUS YAS THROUGH OVEREXPRESSION OF BAX, CASP 3, CASP 8 AND CASP 9 ON HUMAN COLON CANCER CELL LINES

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Abstract:

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is one of the most prevalent cancers and intestinal microbial community plays an important role in colorectal tumorigenesis. Probiotics have recently been assessed as effective anti-proliferative agents and thus this study was performed to examine whether CRC undergo apoptosis by treating with isolated Iranian native dairy yeast, *Kluyveromyces marxianus* YAS, secretion metabolites. The cytotoxicity assessments on cells (HT-29, Caco-2) were accomplished through 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay as well as qualitative DAPI (4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole staining) and quantitative (flow cytometry assessments) evaluations of apoptosis. To evaluate the main mechanism of apoptosis, Real time PCR method was applied. *Kluyveromyces marxianus* YAS secretions (IC₅₀) showed significant cytotoxicity against HT-29 and Caco-2 cancer cell lines (66.57 % and 66.34 % apoptosis) similar to 5-Fluorouracil (5-FU) while apoptosis only was developed in 27.57 % of KDR normal cells. The prophylactic effects of *Kluyveromyces marxianus* (PTCC 5195), as a reference yeast, was not similar to *Kluyveromyces marxianus* YAS indicating strain dependency of bioactivities on CRC disease prevention. Based on real time PCR results, the main cytotoxicity is related to apoptosis phenomenon and the core related mechanism is depended on the overexpression of BAX, CASP 9, CASP 8 and CASP 3 inducing apoptosis genes. However, several investigations should be conducted to precisely determine the effective compounds to be used as anticancer therapeutics in the future.

Keywords: Anticancer, anti-proliferative, apoptosis, cytotoxicity, yeast.

COLOR CHARACTERISTICS OF DRIED COCOA USING SHALLOW BOX FERMENTATION TECHNIQUE

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Abstract:

Fermentation is well known as an essential process to develop chocolate flavor in dried cocoa beans. Besides developing the precursor of cocoa flavor, it also induces the color changes in the beans. The fermentation process is influenced by various factors such as planting material, preconditioning of cocoa pod and fermentation technique. Therefore, this study was conducted to evaluate color of Malaysian cocoa beans and how the duration of pods storage and fermentation technique using shallow box will effect on its color characteristics. There are two factors being studied i.e. duration of cocoa pod storage (0, 2, 4 and 6 days) and duration of cocoa fermentation (0, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 days). The experiment is arranged in 4 x 6 factorial designs with 24 treatments and arrangement is in a Completely Randomised Design (CRD). The produced beans are inspected for color changes under artificial light during cut test and divided into four groups of color namely fully brown, purple brown, fully purple and slaty. Cut tests indicated that cocoa beans which are directly dried without undergone fermentation has the highest slaty percentage. However, application of pods storage before fermentation process is found to decrease the slaty percentage. In contrast, the percentages of fully brown beans start to dominate after two days of fermentation, especially from four and six days of pods storage batch. Whereas, almost all batches of cocoa beans have a percentage of fully purple less than 20%. Interestingly, the percentage of purple brown beans are scattered in the entire beans batch regardless any specific trend. Meanwhile, statistical analysis using General Linear Model showed that the pods storage has a significant effect on the color characteristic of the Malaysian dried beans compared to fermentation duration.

Keywords: Cocoa beans, color, fermentation, shallow box.

EVALUATION OF BAKERY PRODUCTS MADE FROM BARLEY-GELATINIZED CORN FLOUR AND WHEAT-DEFATTED RICE BRAN FLOUR COMPOSITES

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Abstract:

In the present research, whole meal barley flour (WBF) was supplemented with gelatinized corn flour (GCF) in 0 and 30%. Whole meal wheat flour (WWF) was mixed with defatted rice bran (DRB) to produce 0, 20, 25, and 30% replacement levels. Rheological properties of dough were studied. Thermal properties and starch crystallinity of flours were evaluated. Flat bread, balady bread and pie were prepared from the different flour blends. The different bakeries were sensory evaluated. Color of raw materials and crust of bakery products were determined. Nutrients contents of raw flours and food products were assessed. Results showed that addition of GCF to WBF increased the viscosity and falling number of the produced dough. Water absorption, dough development time and dough stability increased with increasing the level of DRB in dough while, weakening and mixing tolerance index decreased. Extensibility and energy decreased, while, resistance to extension increased as DRB level increased. Gelatinized temperature of WWF, WBF, GCF, and DRB were 13.26, 35.09, 28.33, and 39.63, respectively. Starch crystallinity was affected when DRB was added to WWF. The highest protein content was present in balady bread made from 70% WWF and 30% DRB. The highest calcium, phosphorus, and potassium levels were present in products made from 100% WBF. Sensory attributes of the products were slightly affected by adding DRB and GCF. Conclusion: Addition of DRB or GCF to WWF or WBF, respectively affect the physical, chemical, rheological and sensory properties of balady bread, flat bread, and pie while improved their nutritive values.

Keywords: Bakeries, rheological properties, chemical and sensory attributes, flour thermal properties and starch crystallinity.



SCREENING OF POTENTIAL SOURCES OF TANNIN AND ITS THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION

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Abstract:

Tannins are a unique category of plant phytochemicals especially in terms of their vast potential health-benefiting properties. Researchers have described the capacity of tannins to enhance glucose uptake and inhibit adipogenesis, thus being potential drugs for the treatment of non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus. Thus, the present research was conducted to find out tannin content of food products. The percentage of tannin in various analyzed sources ranged from 0.0 to 108.53%; highest in kathaa and lowest in ker and mango bark. The percentage of tannins present in the plants, however, varies. Numerous studies have confirmed that the naturally occurring polyphenols are key factor for the beneficial effects of the herbal medicines. Isolation and identification of active constituents from plants, preparation of standardized dose & dosage regimen can play a significant role in improving the hypoglycaemic action.

Keywords: Tannins, Diabetes, Polyphenols, Antioxidants, Hypoglycemia.



ELECTROCHEMICAL CORROSION OF STEELS IN DISTILLERY EFFLUENT

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Abstract:

The present work relates to the corrosivity of distillery effluent and corrosion performance of mild steel and stainless steels SS304L, SS316L, and 2205. The report presents the results and conclusions drawn on the basis of (i) electrochemical polarization tests performed in distillery effluent and laboratory prepared solutions having composition similar to that of the effluent (ii) the surface examination by scanning electron microscope (SEM) of the corroded steel samples. It is observed that pH and presence of chloride, phosphate, calcium, nitrite and nitrate in distillery effluent enhance corrosion, whereas presence of sulphate and potassium inhibits corrosion. Among the materials tested, mild steel is observed to experience maximum corrosion followed by stainless steels SS304L, SS316L, and 2205.

Keywords—Steel, distillery effluent, electrochemical polarization, corrosion

FLEXURAL PROPERTIES OF HALLOYSITE NANOTUBES- POLYESTER NANOCOMPOSITES EXPOSED TO AGGRESSIVE ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract

This study aimed to investigate the effect of aggressive environment on the flexural properties of halloysite nanotubes-polyester nanocomposites. Results showed that the addition of halloysite nanotubes into polyester matrix was found to improve flexural properties of the nanocomposites in dry condition and after water-methanol exposure. Significant increase in surface roughness was also observed and measured by Alicona Infinite Focus optical microscope.

Keywords—Halloysite nanotubes, polymer degradation, flexural properties, surface roughness

THE MANUFACTURING OF METALLURGICAL GRADE SILICON FROM DIATOMACEOUS SILICA BY AN INDUCTION FURNACE

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Abstract:

The metallurgical grade silicon (MG-Si) is obtained from the reduction of silica (SiO_2) in an induction furnace or an electric arc furnace. Impurities inherent in reduction process also depend on the quality of the raw material used. Among the applications of the silicon, it is used as a substrate for the photovoltaic conversion of solar energy and this conversion is wider as the purity of the substrate is important. Research is being done where the purpose is looking for new methods of manufacturing and purification of silicon, as well as new materials that can be used as substrates for the photovoltaic conversion of light energy. In this research, the technique of production of silicon in an induction furnace, using a high vacuum for fusion. Diatomaceous Silica (SiO_2) used is 99 mass% initial purities, the carbon used is 6N of purity and the particle size of $63\mu\text{m}$ as starting materials. The final achieved purity of the material was above 50% by mass. These results demonstrate that this method is a technically reliable, and allows obtaining a better return on the amount 50% of silicon.

Keywords : Induction - Amorphus Silica - Carbopn microstructure – Silicon.

TWO AND THREE LAYER LAMINATION OF NANOFIBER

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Abstract:

For their exceptional properties nanofibers, respectively, nanofiber layers are achieving an increasingly wider range of uses. Nowadays nanofibers are used mainly in the field of air filtration where they are removing submicron particles, bacteria, and viruses. Their efficiency is not changed in time, and the power consumption is much lower than that of electrically charged filters. Nanofibers are primarily used for converting and storage of energy in both air and liquid filtration, in food and packaging, protecting the environment, but also in health care which is made possible by their newly discovered properties. However, a major problem of the nanofiber layer is practically zero abrasion resistance; it is, therefore, necessary to laminate the nanofiber layer with another suitable material. Unfortunately, lamination of nanofiber layers is a major problem since the nanofiber layer contains small pores through which it is very difficult for adhesion to pass through. Therefore, there is still only a small percentage of products with these unique fibers 5.

Keywords : nanofiber Layer – nanomembrane – Lamination – Electrospinning

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF NANO/MICRO FILLERS ON THE INTERFACIAL SHEAR PROPERTIES OF POLYAMIDE 6 WITH DE-SIZED CARBON FIBER

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Abstract:

The current study aims to investigate the effect of fillers with different geometries and sizes on the interfacial shear properties of PA6 composites with de-sized carbon fiber. The fillers which have been investigated are namely; nano-layer silicates (nanoclay), sub-micro aluminum titanium (ALTi) particles, and multiwall carbon nanotube (MWCNT). By means of X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), epoxide group which defined as a sizing agent, has been removed. Sizing removal can reduce the acid parameter of carbon fibers surface promoting bonding strength at the fiber/matrix interface which is a desirable property for the carbon fiber composites. Microdroplet test showed that the interfacial shear strength (IFSS) has been enhanced with the addition of 10wt% ALTi by about 23% comparing with neat PA6. However, with including other types of fillers into PA6, the results did not show enhancement of IFSS.

Keywords—Sub-micro-filler, nano-composites, interfacial shear strength, polyamide.

STRUCTURAL AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF POLYPYRROLE AND COBALT ALUMINUM OXIDE NANOCOMPOSITES

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Abstract:

To investigate electrical properties of conducting polypyrrole (PPy) and cobalt aluminum oxide (CAO) nanocomposites, impedance analyzer in frequency range of 100 Hz to 5 MHz is used. In this work, PPy/CAO nanocomposites were synthesized by chemical oxidation polymerization method in different weight percent of CAO in PPy. The dielectric properties and AC conductivity studies were carried out for different nanocomposites in temperature range of room temperature to 180 °C. With the increase in frequency, the dielectric constant for all the nanocomposites was observed to decrease. AC conductivity of PPy was improved by addition of CAO nanopowder.

Keywords : polypyrrole – Dielectric Constant – Dielectric lose – AC conductivity.

POLYMER MEDIATED INTERACTION BETWEEN GRAFTED NANOSHEETS

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Abstract:

Polymer-particle interactions can be effectively utilized to produce composites that possess physicochemical properties superior to that of neat polymer. The incorporation of fillers with dimensions comparable to polymer chain size produces composites with extra-ordinary properties owing to very high surface to volume ratio. The dispersion of nanoparticles is achieved by inducing steric repulsion realized by grafting particles with polymeric chains. A comprehensive understanding of the interparticle interaction between these functionalized nanoparticles plays an important role in the synthesis of a stable polymer nanocomposite. With the focus on incorporation of clay sheets in a polymer matrix, we theoretically construct the polymer mediated interparticle potential for two nanosheets grafted with polymeric chains. The self-consistent field theory (SCFT) is employed to obtain the inhomogeneous composition field under equilibrium. Unlike the continuum models, SCFT is built from the microscopic description taking in to account the molecular interactions contributed by both intra- and inter-chain potentials. We present the results of SCFT calculations of the interaction potential curve for two grafted nanosheets immersed in the matrix of polymeric chains of dissimilar chemistry to that of the grafted chains. The interaction potential is repulsive at short separation and shows depletion attraction for moderate separations induced by high grafting density. It is found that the strength of attraction well can be tuned by altering the compatibility between the grafted and the mobile chains. Further, we construct the interaction potential between two nanosheets grafted with diblock copolymers with one of the blocks being chemically identical to the free polymeric chains. The interplay between the enthalpic interaction between the dissimilar species and the entropy of the free chains gives rise to a rich behavior in interaction potential curve obtained for two separate cases of free chains being chemically similar to either the grafted block or the free block of the grafted diblock chains.

Keywords—Clay nanosheets, polymer brush, polymer nanocomposites, self-consistent field theory

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT OF CARBON NANO TUBE BASED CUTTING FLUID IN MACHINING PROCESS

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Abstract:

In machining, there is always a problem with heat generation and friction produced during the process as they consequently affect tool wear and surface finish. An instant heat transfer mechanism could protect the cutting tool edge and enhance the tool life by cooling the cutting edge of the tool. In the present work, carbon nanotube (CNT) based nano-cutting fluid is proposed for machining a hard-to-cut material. Tool wear and surface roughness are considered for the evaluation of the nano-cutting fluid in turning process. The performance of nanocoolant is assessed against the conventional coolant and dry machining conditions and it is observed that the proposed nanocoolant has produced better performance than the conventional coolant.

Keywords: CNT based nanocoolant, turning, tool wear, surface roughness.

AN IMPLICIT METHODOLOGY FOR THE NUMERICAL MODELING OF LOCALLY INEXTENSIBLE MEMBRANES

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Technology Zürich

Abstract:

We present in this paper a fully implicit finite element method tailored for the numerical modeling of inextensible fluidic membranes in a surrounding Newtonian fluid. We consider a highly simplified version of the Canham-Helfrich model for phospholipid membranes, in which the bending force and spontaneous curvature are disregarded. The coupled problem is formulated in a fully Eulerian framework and the membrane motion is tracked using the level set method. The resulting nonlinear problem is solved by a Newton-Raphson strategy, featuring a quadratic convergence behavior. A monolithic solver is implemented, and we report several numerical experiments aimed at model validation and illustrating the accuracy of the proposed method. We show that stability is maintained for significantly larger time steps with respect to an explicit decoupling method.

Keywords: Finite element method, Newton method, level set, Navier-Stokes, inextensible membrane, liquid drop.

MICROSTRIP PATCH ANTENNA ENHANCEMENT TECHNIQUES

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Abstract:

Microstrip patch antennas are widely used in many wireless communication applications because of their various advantages such as light weight, compact size, inexpensive, ease of fabrication and high reliability. However, narrow bandwidth and low gain are the major drawbacks of microstrip antennas. The radiation properties of microstrip antenna is affected by many designing factors like feeding techniques, manufacturing substrate, patch and ground structure. This manuscript presents a review of the most popular gain and bandwidth enhancement methods of microstrip antenna and reports a brief description of its feeding techniques.

Keywords: Gain and bandwidth enhancement, slotted patch, parasitic patch, electromagnetic band gap, defected ground, feeding techniques.



EMAIL BASED GLOBAL AUTOMATION WITH RASPBERRY PI AND CONTROL CIRCUIT MODULE: DEVELOPMENT OF SMART HOME APPLICATION

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Abstract:

Global Automation is an emerging technology of today's era and is based on Internet of Things (IoT). Global automation deals with the controlling of electrical appliances throughout the world. The fabrication of this system has been carried out with interfacing an electrical control system module to Raspberry Pi. An electrical control system module includes a relay driver mechanism through which appliances are controlled automatically in respective condition. In this research project, one email ID has been assigned to Raspberry Pi, and the users from different location having different email ID can mail to Raspberry Pi on assigned email address "raspberrypilochan96@gmail.com" with subject heading "Device Control" with predefined command on compose email line. Also, a notification regarding current working condition of this system has been updated on respective user email ID. This approach is an innovative way of implementing smart automation system through which a user can control their electrical appliances like light, fan, television, refrigerator, etc. in their home with the use of email facility. The development of this project helps to enhance the concept of smart home application as well as industrial automation.

Keywords: Control circuit, email, global automation, internet of things, Raspberry Pi.

PRODUCTIVITY EFFECT OF UREA DEEP PLACEMENT TECHNOLOGY: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS FROM IRRIGATION RICE FARMERS IN THE NORTHERN REGION OF GHANA

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Abstract:

This study examined the effect of Urea Deep Placement (UDP) technology on the output of irrigated rice farmers in the northern region of Ghana. Multi-stage sampling technique was used to select 142 rice farmers from the Golinga and Bontanga irrigation schemes, around Tamale. A treatment effect model was estimated at two stages; firstly, to determine the factors that influenced farmers' decision to adopt the UDP technology and secondly, to determine the effect of the adoption of the UDP technology on the output of rice farmers. The significant variables that influenced rice farmers' adoption of the UDP technology were sex of the farmer, land ownership, off-farm activity, extension service, farmer group participation and training. The results also revealed that farm size and the adoption of UDP technology significantly influenced the output of rice farmers in the northern region of Ghana. In addition to the potential of the technology to improve yields, it also presents an employment opportunity for women and youth, who are engaged in the deep placement of Urea Super Granules (USG), as well as in the transplantation of rice. It is recommended that the government of Ghana work closely with the IFDC to embed the UDP technology in the national agricultural programmes and policies. The study also recommends an effective collaboration between the government, through the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) and the International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC) to train agricultural extension agents on UDP technology in the rice producing areas of the country.

Keywords: Northern Ghana, output, irrigation rice farmers, treatment effect model, urea deep placement.

STRATEGY IN CONTROLLING RICE-FIELD CONVERSION IN PANGKEP REGENCY, SOUTH SULAWESI, INDONESIA

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Abstract:

The national rice consumption keeps increasing along with raising income of the households and the rapid growth of population. However, food availability, particularly rice, is limited. Impacts of rice-field conversion have run cumulatively, as we can see on potential losses of rice and crops production, as well as work opportunity that keeps increasing year-by-year. Therefore, it requires policy recommendation to control rice-field conversion through economic, social, and ecological approaches. The research was a survey method intended to: (1) Identify internal factors; quality and productivity of the land as the cause of land conversion, (2) Identify external factors of land conversion, value of the rice-field and the competitor's land, workforce absorption, and regulation, as well as (3) Formulate strategies in controlling rice-field conversion. Population of the research was farmers who applied land conversion at Pangkep Regency, South Sulawesi. Samples were determined using the incidental sampling method. Data analysis used productivity analysis, land quality analysis, total economic value analysis, and SWOT analysis. Results of the research showed that the quality of rice-field was low as well as productivity of the grains (unhulled-rice). So that, average productivity of the grains and quality of rice-field were low as well. Total economic value of rice-field was lower than the economic value of the embankment. Workforce absorption value on rice-field was higher than on the embankment. Strategies in controlling such rice-field conversion can be done by increasing rice-field productivity, improving land quality, applying cultivation technique of specific location, improving the irrigation lines, and socializing regulation and sanction about the transfer of land use.

Keywords: Land conversion, quality of rice-field, land economic value, strategy in controlling.



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOIL ENZYME ACTIVITIES BETWEEN LAUREL-LEAVED AND CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA FORESTS

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Abstract:

Soil enzyme activities in Kasuga-yama Hill Primeval Forest (Nara, Japan) were examined to determine levels of mineralization and metabolism. Samples were selected from the soil surrounding laurel-leaved (B_{B-1}) and *Carpinus japonica* (B_{B-2} and P_w) trees for analysis. Cellulase, β -xylosidase, and protease activities were higher in B_{B-1} samples than those in B_{B-2} samples. These activity levels corresponded to the distribution of cellulose and hemicellulose in the soil horizons. Cellulase, β -xylosidase, and chymotrypsin activities were higher in soil from the P_w forest than in that from the B_{B-2} forest. The relationships between the soil enzymes calculated by Spearman's rank correlation indicate that the interactions between enzymes in B_{B-2} samples were more complex than those in P_w samples.

Keywords: Comparative analysis, enzyme activities, forest soil, Spearman's rank correlation.