



SELÇUK
ÜNİVERSİTESİ

SELÇUK ÜNİVERSİTESİ
SELÇUK UNIVERSITY

KADINHANI FAİK İÇİL MESLEK YÜKSEKOKULU
KADINHANI FAİK İÇİL VOCATIONAL SCHOOL



SELÇUK ÜNİVERSİTESİ
KADINHANI FAİK İÇİL
MESLEK YÜKSEKOKULU

ABSTRACT BOOK

2022
USTEK

ISBN: 978-625-00-0948-2

I. INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL AND TECHNICAL
SCIENCES SYMPOSIUM - ISTEK'2022
SEP 12-13, 2022 / ONLINE

ULUSLARARASI SOSYAL VE TEKNİK BİLİMLER
SEMPOZYUMU - USTEK'2022
12-13 EYLÜL 2022 / ONLINE

Web: <https://ustek.selcuk.edu.tr>

E-Mail: ustek@selcuk.edu.tr

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior written permission of the publisher, except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical reviews and certain other noncommercial uses permitted by copyright law.

ISBN: 978-625-00-0948-2

Editor: Ay egül KAYA

Honorary Committee

Metin AKSOY (*Rector, Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye*)
Emrullah EKEN (*Vice Rector, Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye*)
İhan Ç FTC (*Vice Rector, Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye*)
Ahmet Tural POLAT (*Vice Rector, Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye*)

Organizing and Scientific Committee

Arif Behiç ÖZCAN (*Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye*) (*Chair*)
Nihal BÜYÜKÇ ZMEC (*Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye*)
Kenneth William David LEDINGHAM (*University of Strathclyde, UK*)
Anton Nikolaev ANTONOV (*Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria*)
Fatima BENRACHI (*Universite des Freres Mentouri Constantine, Constantine, Algeria*)

Local Organizing Committee

Ay egül KAYA (*Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye*) (*co-chair*)
Yasemin GÜNDO DU (*Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye*)
Hakan YILMAZ (*Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye*)
Ay egül TOPRAK (*Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye*)
Ay enur AKALAK (*Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye*)
smail ÇA IRAN (*Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye*) (*co-chair*)

Advisory Committee

Ali KILIÇ (*Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye*)
Hamdi ükür KILIÇ (*Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye*)
Mahmut TEK N (*Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye*)
Osman Nuri ÇEL K (*Konya Technical University, Konya, Türkiye*)
Cengiz ÇINAR (*Gazi University, Ankara, Türkiye*)
Turan PAKSOY (*Konya Technical University, Konya, Türkiye*)
Ba ak SOLMAZ (*Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye*)
Ayhan GÖKTEPE (*Konya Technical University, Konya, Türkiye*)
Mehmet GÖKÜ (*Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye*)
Haluk DUMAN (*Aksaray University, Konya, Türkiye*)
Alparslan ALTUN (*Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye*)
Ahmet DALKIRAN (*Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye*)
Zekeriya MIZIRAK (*Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Türkiye*)
Birol MERCAN (*Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Türkiye*)
Handan ERTA (*Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye*)
Ziya BAHADIR (*Erciyes University, Kayseri, Türkiye*)
Makbule E. GÜLSÜNLER (*Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye*)
smail SEV NÇ (*Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Türkiye*)
Erol TURAN (*Kastamonu University, Kastamonu, Türkiye*)
Erdal BAYRAKCI (*Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Türkiye*)
akir YAZMAN (*Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye*)
Vasviye Özlem AKGÜN (*Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye*)

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Assist. Prof. Dr. Arif Behiç ÖZCAN
Head of Symposium

**I. International Social and Technical Sciences Symposium
USTEK'22, Selçuk University, Kadınhanı Faik Çil Vocational School, Konya-Türkiye
12-13 September 2022**

12 September 2022 Time Zone ISTANBUL (GM+3)		
Chair: Arif Behiç ÖZCAN		
09:00-09:15	Assist. Prof. Dr. Arif Behiç ÖZCAN Opening Ceromony	Selçuk University, Konya, TÜRK YE
09:15-09:30	Oween Cesar Barranzuela CARRASCO REGIONAL INTEGRATION THEORY AND THE DILEMMA OF LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION	Selçuk University, Konya, TÜRK YE
09:30-09:45	Mustafa AYDIN EVALUATION OF ACCESS TO NEUROPOLITICAL DATA N TERMS OF POLITICAL ETHICS	Selçuk University, Konya, TÜRK YE
09:45-10:00	Mehmet Fazıl ÖZKUL THE DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAINS IN THE ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY IN EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA AND ITS REFLECTIONS ON THE COUNTRIES OF THE REGION	Türk Rekabet KURUMU, Ankara, TÜRK YE
10:00-10:15	Selin D NÇER, Mehmet Gökhan ÖZDEM R* AN ASSESSMENT ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AXIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CLIMATE CHANGE AND MIGRATION	Kırıkkale University, Kırıkkale, TÜRK YE
10:15-10:30	Haydar KUZUCU*, Oktay KIZILKAYA THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEFENCE SPENDING AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES: PANEL DATA ANALYSIS	Ahi Evran University, Kır ehir, TÜRK YE
Chair: Ceyda GÜLTEK N		
10:45-11:00	Elnur RUSTAMOV DIGITAL MARKETING IN THE COVID -19 ERA	Selçuk University, Konya, TÜRK YE
11:00-11:15	Selin D NÇER*, Tu ba ERBETC AN ECONOMIC APPROACH TO FOREIGN REAL ESTATE ACQUISITION IN ANTALYA	Selçuk University, Konya, TÜRK YE
11:15-11:30	Hakan Ahmet ÖZKÜRKCÜLER THE PERFORMANCE OF SPECIAL CONSUMPTION TAX REVENUES RECEIVED FROM MOTOR VEHICLES	Selçuk University, Konya, TÜRK YE
11:30-11:45	Ali Osman ÖZPOLAT FAMILY SOCIAL SUPPORT PROGRAM AS A NEW SERVICE MODEL OFFERED TO FAMILY	Hacettepe University, Ankara, TÜRK YE
11:45-12:00	Mehmet Ali AKYURT IS IT POSSIBLE TO READ HISTORY OF SOCIOLOGY AS HISTORY OF CONTROVERSIES?	stanbul University, stanbul, TÜRK YE
12:00-12:15	Senanur YILDIRIM HISTORY OF THE RULE OF LAW AND THE PRINCIPLE OF SEPARATION OF POWERS IN TÜRK YE	Tekirda Namık Kemal University, Tekirda , TÜRK YE
12:15-12:30	Tuncer GÖVDEL INFLATION AND FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS IN IRAN: A COINTEGRATION APPROACH	Atatürk University, Erzurum, TÜRK YE

I . International Social and Technical Sciences Symposium USTEK'22
12-13 September 2022, Selçuk University, Kadınhanı, Konya, Türkiye

BREAK TIME (12:30 - 13:00)		
Chair: Hakan YILMAZ		
13:00-13:15	Saadet DER WORSHIP EDUCATION IN THE CONTEXT OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORSHIP AND MENTAL HEALTH	Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, TÜRK YE
13:15-13:30	Süleyman GÜMRÜKÇÜO LU VISUAL MEDIA AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION	Marmara University, stanbul, TÜRK YE
13:30-13:45	üle DEM ROK MAVERDI'S THOUGHT OF HUMAN, HISTORY AND STATE	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Ankara, TÜRK YE
13:45-14:00	Halil KAYA WOMEN NURSES IN THE AGE OF BLISS	Bitlis Eren University, Bitlis, TÜRK YE
14:00-14:15	Hatice KANADIKIRIK RELIGION AND THE THEORY OF POSTNORMAL TIMES AS AN EFFORT TO MAKE SENSE OF THE FUTURE	Kahramanmara Sütçü mam University , Kahramanmara , TÜRK YE
14:15-14:30	Hümeysra TOPCU SÎRAH CONTENT IN THE DIYANET CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE (BETWEEN 1979-2000)	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniverisitesi , Ankara, TÜRKİYE
14:30-14:45	Seyit Memet M EK JAMAL AL-KHALWATI AND THE WORK ATTRIBUTED TO HIM, SHARSH SAD KELIMEIN HADRAT SİDDİQ-I AQBAR: EDITIO PRINCEPS AND EVALUATION	stanbul Sabahattin Zaim University , stambul, TÜRK YE
14:45-15:00	Muhammed U URLU NESTORIANS IN THE PERIOD OF THE ABDULHAMİD II.; EXAMPLE OF VAN (1876-1890)	Bitlis Eren University, Bitlis, TÜRK YE
15:00-15:15	Murat TURNA HISTORY AND FAITH IN "QUO VADIS?"	Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, TÜRK YE
Chair: Arif Behiç ÖZCAN		
15:15-15:30	Tahsin BOZDA PURE COGNITIVE PREDICTIONS FROM THE SENSORY FIELD AND TRADITIONAL TURKISH EBRU ART	nönü University , Malatya, TÜRK YE
15:30-15:45	Sefa USTA, Ümmühan GÜLNAR* THE ROLE OF THE REGIONAL BOARD FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE (KONYA CASE)	Selçuk University, Konya, TÜRK YE
15:45-16:00	Ayhan KOÇO LU*, Metin ALTUNKAYNAK THE EFFECT OF ARGUMENTATION-BASED INSTRUCTION ON NATURE OF SCIENCE	Mersin University, Mersin, TÜRK YE
16:00-16:15	Burcu ÖZTÜRK BOARDING SCHOOL IN THE CONTEXT OF PANOPTICON THEORY: THE CONFUSIONS OF YOUNG TÖRLESS	Trakya University , Edirne, TÜRK YE
16:15-16:30	Ramazan TAVUKCU AN EXAMINATION OF THE SCOTTISH TALE NAMED AK KOYUN IN TERMS OF VALUES EDUCATION	Çankırı Karatekin University, Çankırı, TÜRK YE
16:30-16:45	Merve KAYAN AH N RELIGION AND POLITICAL THOUGHT IN ALİYA İZZETBEGOVİÇ	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Ankara, TÜRK YE

I . International Social and Technical Sciences Symposium USTEK'22
12-13 September 2022, Selçuk University, Kadınhanı, Konya, Türkiye

16:45-17:00	Aslıhan SARIKAYA THOMAS HOBBS ARCHITECT OF MODERN POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY ON THE AXIS OF THE BRITISH CIVIL WAR AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Ankara, TÜRK YE
17:00-17:15	Bilge Ceren TÜRKMEN TRADE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND THE KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA	Selçuk University, Konya, TÜRK YE

13 September 2022 Time Zone ISTANBUL (GM+3)		
Chair: smail ÇA IRAN		
09:00-09:15	Arif Behiç ÖZCAN*, Mustafa DAMAR SOFT POWER AND NGOs IN TURKISH FOREIGN POLICY: THE CASE OF E T M-B R-SEN	Selçuk University, Konya, TÜRK YE
09:15-09:30	Ömer Gökhan ULUM ARMENIAN ISSUE: THE LOST CONTINENT IN ELT CURRICULA	Mersin University, Mersin, TÜRK YE
09:30-09:45	eymanur YILMAZ*, Meryem KARAAZIZ EXAMINATION OF SOMATIC COMPLAINT LEVELS OF CHILDREN WITH DIVORCED PARENTS	Near East University, Lefko a, KKTC
09:45-10:00	Özlem KÜÇÜK COVID-19, HEALTH AND SOCIAL MEDIA	Kocaeli University, Kocaeli, TÜRK YE
10:00-10:15	Muhammed Fazıl BA INTERNATIONALITY IN Z YA GÖKALP'S THOUGHT	Yıldız Technical University, stanbul, TÜRK YE
10:15-10:30	Ferhat TOPER FEMINIZATION OF POVERTY	Malatya Turgut Özal University, Malatya, TÜRK YE
Chair: Ay egül TOPRAK		
10:30-10:45	Naime BATTAL ARLI IN TERMS OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND DEMOGRAPHICS FROM THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO THE REPUBLIC	Ondokuz Mayıs University, Samsun, TÜRK YE
10:45-11:00	Özge Seda U RA THE ADVENTURE OF AN OTTOMAN LADY LEADING TO THE FIRST SOCIALIST POET: YA AR NEZ HE BÜKÜLMEZ	Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, TÜRK YE
11:00-11:15	Ça atay BENHÜR, Ahmet ERDO AN* THE PARTICIPATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND THE TURKISH PRESS	Selçuk University, Konya, TÜRK YE
11:15-11:30	Erol ÇÖM QASIDA AS HISTORICAL DOCUMENT: SURIYYE OF NEV'Î	Selçuk University, Konya, TÜRK YE
11:30-11:45	Abdullah KOCA INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF FIRE FIGHTINGS IN THE WORLD AND IN TÜRK YE: THE CASE OF THE TUUMBACILAR QUARRY IN OTTOMAN	Selçuk University, Konya, TÜRK YE
BREAK TIME (11:45 - 12:30)		
Chair: Ay egül KAYA		
12:30-12:45	Hacer GÜMÜ	Kocaeli University, Kocaeli, TÜRK YE

I . International Social and Technical Sciences Symposium USTEK'22
12-13 September 2022, Selçuk University, Kadınhanı, Konya, Türkiye

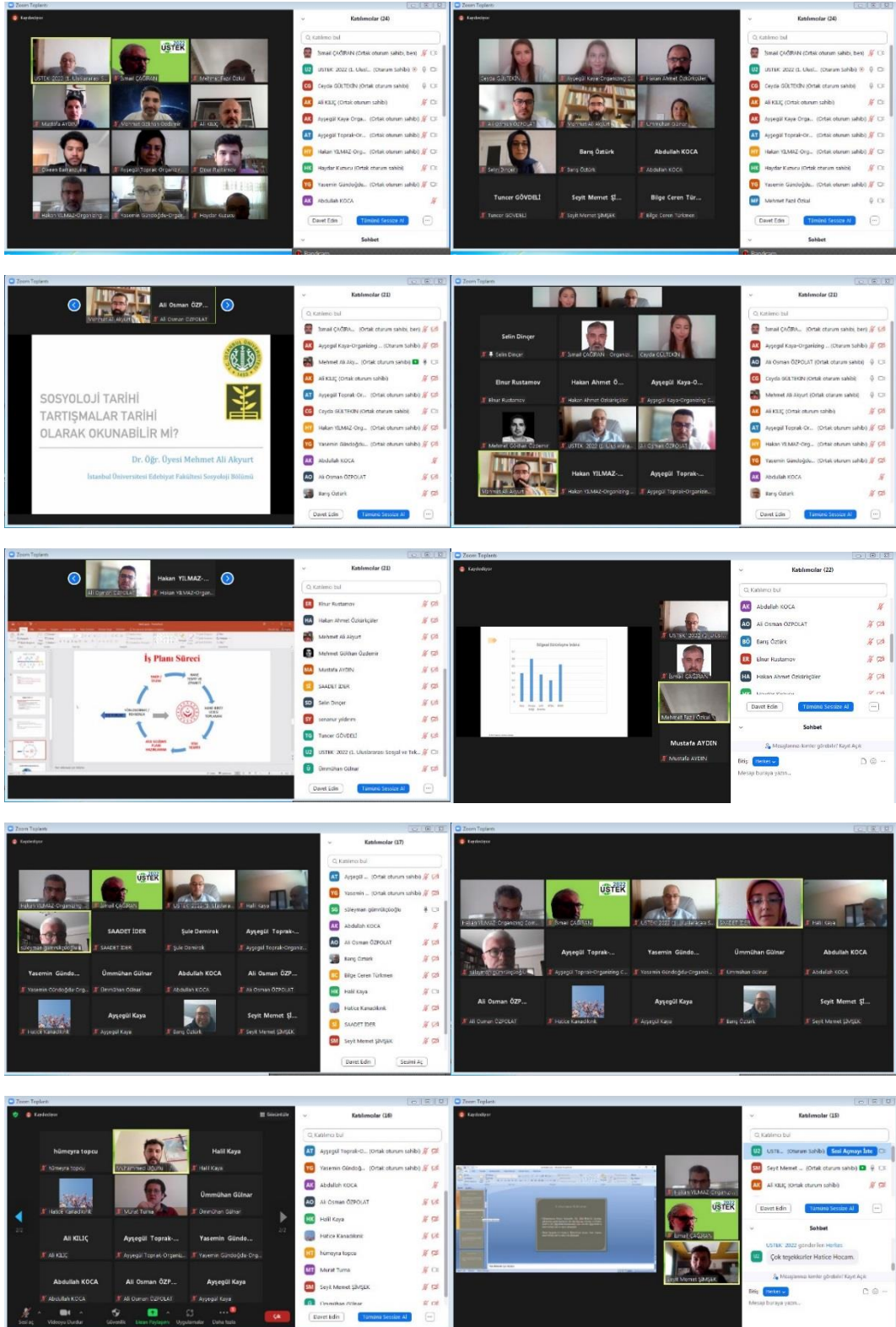
	A THEORETICAL COMPUTATIONAL STUDY ON A NOVEL THIOPHENE DERIVATIVE USING THE MOLECULAR DOCKING METHOD	
12:45-13:00	Hacer GÜMÜ MOLECULAR DOCKING CALCULATIONS OF 6-METHYLPYRIMIDINE-2-CHLORO-5-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)-4-METHOXY MOLECULE	Kocaeli University, Kocaeli, TÜRK YE
13:00-13:15	Matanat MEHRABOVA*, Aybeniz ABDULLAYEVA, Niyazi HASANOV, Nizami HUSEYNOV EFFECT OF GAMMA IRRADIATION ON ELECTRICAL AND PHOTOELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF CdFeTe THIN FILMS	Azerbaijan Technical University, Baku, AZERBAIJAN
13:15-13:30	Kuttusi ZORLU GEOHERITAGE EVALUATION IN I DIR WITH PGA (PRELIMINARY GEOHERITAGE ASSESSMENT)	Ardahan University, Ardahan-TÜRK YE
13:30-13:45	Volkan DEDE THE GEOHERITAGE EVALUATION IN ARDAHAN WITH GAM (GEOSITE ASSESSMENT MODEL)	Ardahan University, Ardahan-TÜRK YE
Chair: Yasemin GÜNDO DU		
14:15-14:30	Madina NABIYEVA*, Sevinj HAJIYEVA, Nazim SHAMILOV, Tarana ALIYEVA DETERMINATION OF HEAVY METALS IN WATER SAMPLES TAKEN FROM THE ARAZ RIVER PASSING THROUGH THE CULFA AREA OF NAKHCHIVAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC	Baku State University, Baku , AZERBAIJAN
15:00-15:15	Fuat BA Ç FTÇ ,Yusuf DO AN*, Abdullah KARAA AÇ EXAMINING THE TYPES OF UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES AND THEIR USAGE AREAS	Karamano lu Mehmetbey University, Karaman, TÜRK YE
15:15-15:30	Hüsamettin Taha ÖZTÜRK R&D AND INNOVATION SYSTEMS IN THE TURKISH DEFENSE INDUSTRY	ASELSAN, Ankara, TÜRK YE
15:30-15:45	Niyazi N Mursakulov*,S.G. Nuriyeva, N.N. Abdulzade, G.T. Nuriyeva ELIPSOMETRIC INVESTIGATIONS OF NANO THICKNESS Cu₂ZnSnSe₄ FILMS	Institute of Physics named after H.M.Abdullayev of ANAS, Baku, AZERBAIJAN
15:45-16:00	Arife AKIN ASSESSMENT OF SOME WASTE MATERIALS AS AGGREGATE IN CEMENTITIOUS COMPOSITES	Konya Teknik University, Konya, TÜRK YE
Chair: Ay egül TOPRAK		
16:00-16:15	Ferid KÖSTEKC SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH MODEL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING EDUCATION STRATEGY FOR UNIVERSITY INDUSTRY COOPERATION and SPECIALIZATION	Hitit University, Çorum, TÜRK YE
16:15-16:30	Ferid KÖSTEKC EXAMINATION of THE USE of VIBROPORT DEVICE and MEASUREMENT UNIT OPERATING UNDER LABVIEW FOR BEAM VIBRATIONS	Hitit University, Çorum, TÜRK YE
16:30-16:45	Sertaç GÜNEY COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN COMBINING IMAGE ANALYSIS AND WOVEN FABRIC DESIGN	Selçuk University, Konya, TÜRK YE
16:45-17:00	Güler GÖÇMEZ* Alper DÜLGER, Fetullah ARIK, Arif DEL KAN, Berkant CO KUNER, Gürsel KANSUN, Adnan DÖYEN, ükrü ARSLAN GROUNDWATER LEVEL CHANGES AND SINKHOLE FORMATION OF ÜRÜNLÜ (ÇUMRA-KONYA)	Konya Teknik University, Konya, TÜRK YE

I . International Social and Technical Sciences Symposium USTEK'22
12-13 September 2022, Selcuk University, Kadınhanı, Konya, Türkiye

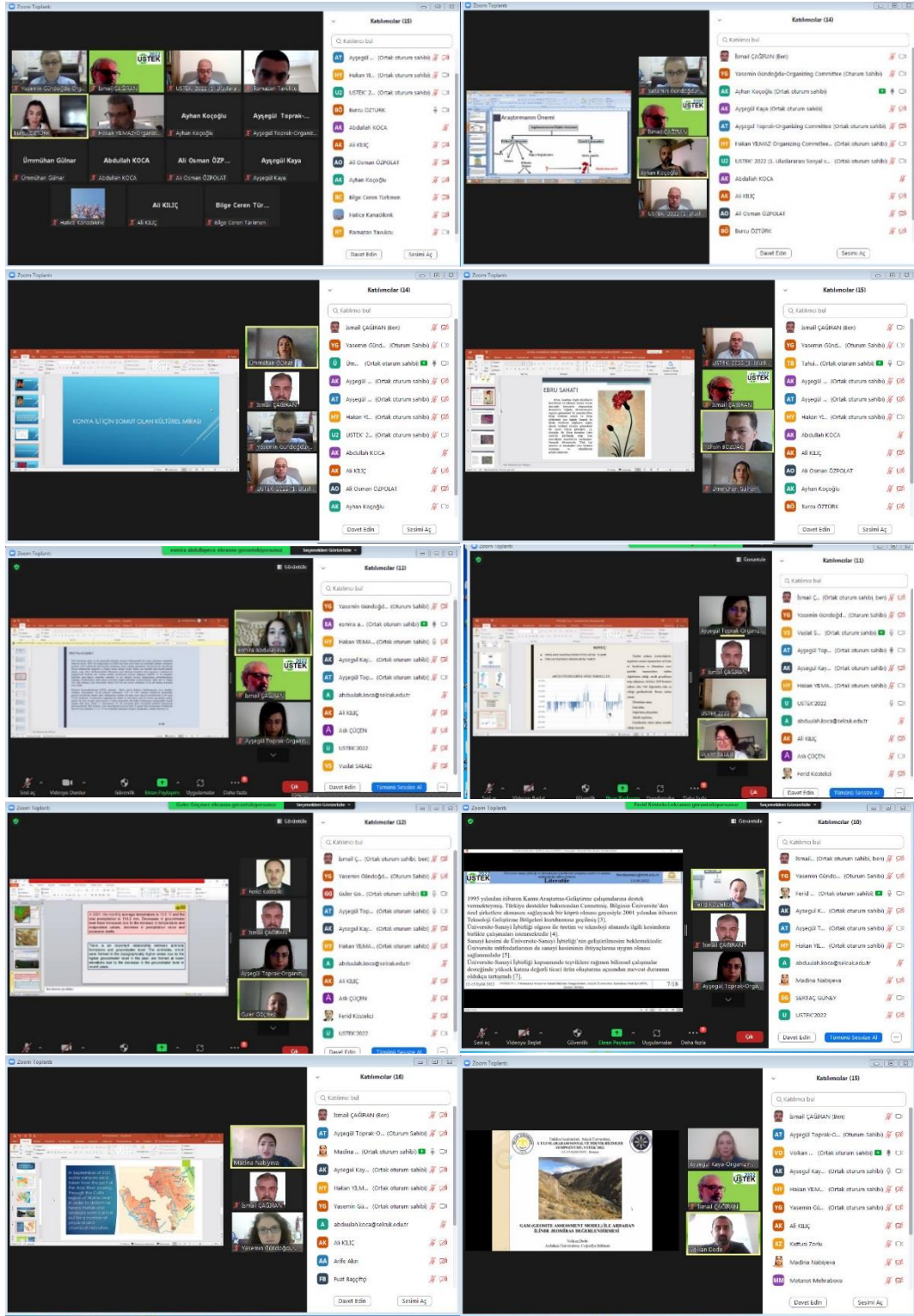
17:00-17:15	Vuslat SALALI*, aban NAM A STUDY ON THE NEED TO ADOPT VALUE BASED APPLICATION METHOD IN LAND AND LAND ARRANGEMENT STUDIES	Isparta Uygulamalı Bilimler Fakültesi, Isparta, TÜRK YE
17:15-17:30	Aslı ÇÜÇEN*, Yusuf Tahir ALTUNCI INVESTIGATION OF THE USE OF RECYCLED BUILDING MATERIALS IN ARCHITECTURE	Burdur Mehmet Akif ERSOY University, Burdur, TÜRK YE
17:30-17:45	Esmira ABDULLAYEVA*, Humar KAHRAMANLI ÖRNEK DETECTION OF EPILEPTIC SEIZURES FROM EEG SIGNAL USING MACHINE LEARNING METHODS	Selçuk University, Konya, TÜRK YE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Arif Behiç ÖZCAN Closing Remarks		
(*) Presenter- Konu macı		

I . International Social and Technical Sciences Symposium USTEK'22
12-13 September 2022, Selcuk University, Kadinhanı, Konya, Türkiye

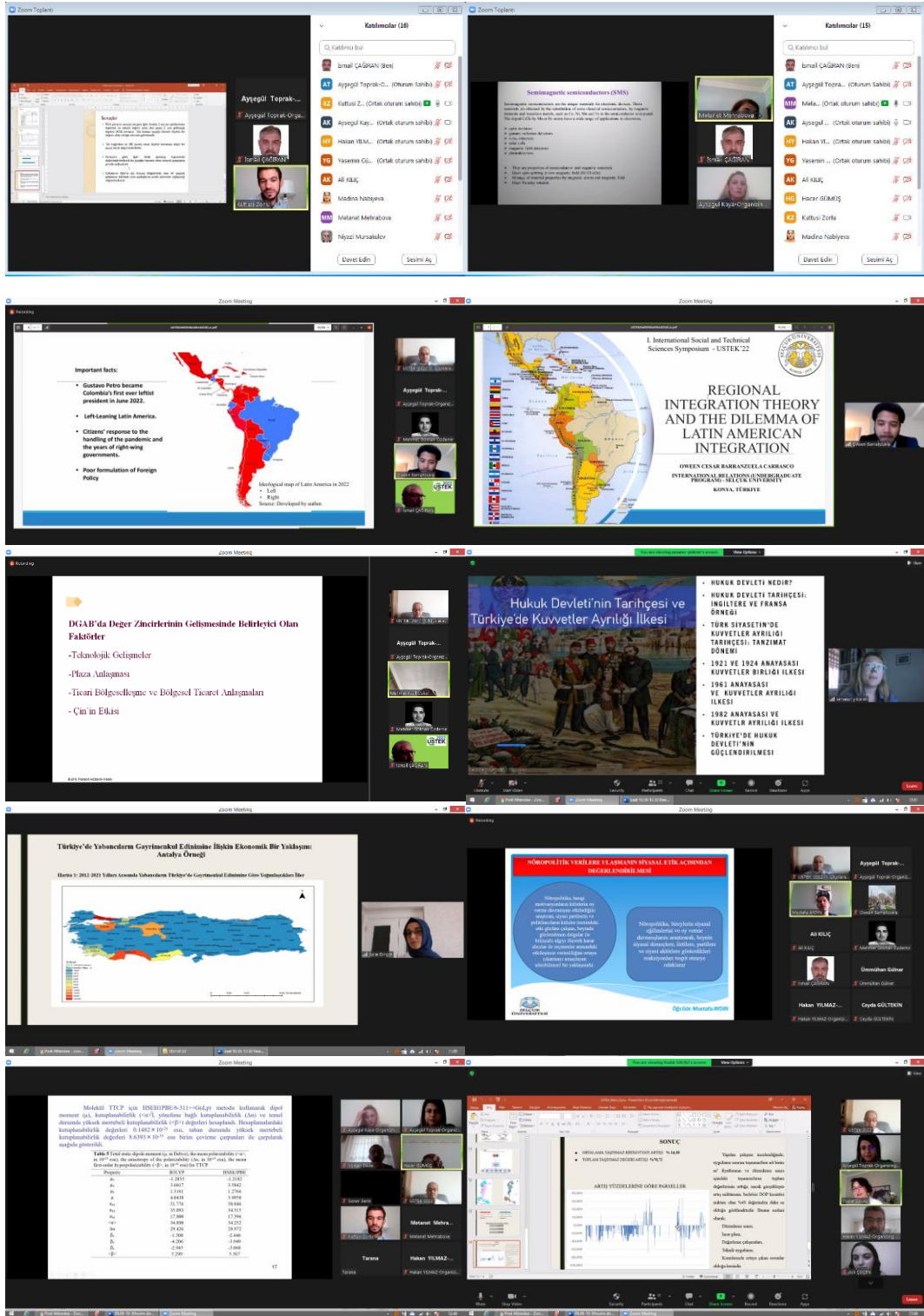
PHOTO GALLERY



I . International Social and Technical Sciences Symposium USTEK'22
12-13 September 2022, Selcuk University, Kadınhanı, Konya, Türkiye



I. International Social and Technical Sciences Symposium USTEK'22
12-13 September 2022, Selcuk University, Kadınhanı, Konya, Türkiye



CONTENTS


REGIONAL INTEGRATION THEORY AND THE DILEMMA OF LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION <i>Oween Cesar Barranzuela CARRASCO</i>	1
EVALUATION OF ACCESS TO NEUROPOLITICAL DATA IN TERMS OF POLITICAL ETHICS <i>Mustafa AYDIN</i>	2
THE DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAINS IN THE ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY IN EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA AND ITS REFLECTIONS ON THE COUNTRIES OF THE REGION <i>Mehmet Fazıl ÖZKUL</i>	3
AN ASSESSMENT ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AXIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CLIMATE CHANGE AND MIGRATION <i>Selin D NÇER, Mehmet Gökhan ÖZDEMİR</i>	4
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEFENCE SPENDING AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES: PANEL DATA ANALYSIS <i>Haydar KUZUCU, Oktay KIZILKAYA</i>	5
DIGITAL MARKETING IN THE COVID-19 ERA <i>Elnur RUSTAMOV</i>	6
AN ECONOMIC APPROACH TO FOREIGN REAL ESTATE ACQUISITION IN ANTALYA <i>Selin D NÇER, Tuğba ERBETCİ</i>	7
THE PERFORMANCE OF SPECIAL CONSUMPTION TAX REVENUES RECEIVED FROM MOTOR VEHICLES <i>Hakan Ahmet ÖZKÜRKÇÜLER, Metin ALLAHVERDİ</i>	8
FAMILY SOCIAL SUPPORT PROGRAM AS A NEW SERVICE MODEL OFFERED TO FAMILY <i>Ali Osman ÖZPOLAT</i>	9
IS IT POSSIBLE TO READ HISTORY OF SOCIOLOGY AS HISTORY OF CONTROVERSIES? <i>Mehmet Ali AKYURT</i>	10
HISTORY OF THE RULE OF LAW AND THE PRINCIPLE OF SEPARATION OF POWERS IN TÜRKİYE <i>Senanur YILDIRIM</i>	11
INFLATION AND FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS IN IRAN: A COINTEGRATION APPROACH <i>Tuncer GÖVDELİ</i>	12
WORSHIP EDUCATION IN THE CONTEXT OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORSHIP AND MENTAL HEALTH <i>Saadet DERİN</i>	13
VISUAL MEDIA AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION <i>Süleyman GÜMRÜKÇÜOĞLU</i>	14
MAVERDİ'S THOUGHT OF HUMAN, HISTORY AND STATE <i>Özge DEMİRÖK</i>	15
WOMEN NURSES IN THE AGE OF BLISS <i>Halil KAYA</i>	16
RELIGION AND THE THEORY OF POSTNORMAL TIMES AS AN EFFORT TO MAKE SENSE OF THE FUTURE	

<i>Hatice KANADIKIRIK</i>	17
SİRAH CONTENT IN THE D YANET CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE (BETWEEN 1979-2000)	
<i>Hümeysra TOPCU</i>	18
JAMAL AL-KHALWATI AND THE WORK ATTRIBUTED TO HIM, SHARSH SAD KELIME-IN HADRAT SIDDIQ-I AQBAR: EDITIO PRINCEPS AND EVALUATION	
<i>Seyit Memet M EK</i>	19
NESTORIANS IN THE PERIOD OF THE ABDULHAMID II. ; EXAMPLE OF VAN (1876-1890)	
<i>Muhammed U URLU</i>	21
HISTORY AND FAITH IN "QUO VADIS?"	
<i>Murat TURNA</i>	22
PURE COGNITIVE PREDICTIONS FROM THE SENSORY FIELD AND TRADITIONAL TURKISH EBRU ART	
<i>Tahsin BOZDA</i>	23
THE ROLE OF THE REGIONAL BOARD FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE (KONYA CASE)	
<i>Sefa USTA, Ümmühan GÜLNAR</i>	24
THE EFFECT OF ARGUMENTATION-BASED INSTRUCTION ON NATURE OF SCIENCE	
<i>Ayhan KOÇO LU , Metin ALTUNKAYNAK</i>	25
BOARDING SCHOOL IN THE CONTEXT OF PANOPTICON THEORY: THE CONFUSIONS OF YOUNG TÖRLESS	
<i>Burcu ÖZTÜRK</i>	26
AN EXAMINATION OF THE SCOTTISH TALE NAMED AK KOYUN IN TERMS OF VALUES EDUCATION	
<i>Ramazan TAVUKCU</i>	27
RELIGION AND POLITICAL THOUGHT IN ALIYA IZZETBEGOVIC	
<i>Merve KAYAN AH N</i>	28
THOMAS HOBBS ARCHITECT OF MODERN POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY ON THE AXIS OF THE BRITISH CIVIL WAR AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY	
<i>Aslıhan SARIKAYA ARIÖZ</i>	29
TRADE REGRETS BETWEEN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND THE KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA	
<i>Bilge Ceren TÜRKMEN</i>	30
SOFT POWER AND NGOs IN TURKISH FOREIGN POLICY: THE CASE OF E T M-B R-SEN	
<i>Arif Behiç ÖZCAN, Mustafa DAMAR</i>	31
ARMENIAN ISSUE: THE LOST CONTINENT IN ELT CURRICULA	
<i>Ömer Gökhan ULUM</i>	32
EXAMINATION OF SOMATIC COMPLAINT LEVELS OF CHILDREN WITH DIVORCED PARENTS	
<i>eyma Nur YILMAZ, Meryem KARAAZIZ</i>	33
COVID-19, HEALTH AND SOCIAL MEDIA	
<i>Özlem KÜÇÜK</i>	34
INTERNATIONALITY IN Z YA GÖKALP'S THOUGHT	
<i>Muhammed Fazıl BA</i>	35
FEMINIZATION OF POVERTY	
<i>Ferhat TOPER</i>	36

ARLI IN TERMS OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND DEMOGRAPHICS FROM THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO THE REPUBLIC <i>Naime Battal</i>	37
THE ADVENTURE OF AN OTTOMAN LADY LEADING TO THE FIRST SOCIALIST POET: YA AR NEZ HE BÜKÜLMEZ <i>Özge Seda U RA</i>	38
THE PARTICIPATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND THE TURKISH PRESS <i>Ça atay BENHÜR, Ahmet ERDO AN</i>	40
QASIDA AS HISTORICAL DOCUMENT: SURIYYE OF NEV'İ <i>Erol ÇÖM</i>	41
FIGHTINGS IN THE WORLD AND IN TÜRK YE: THE CASE OF THE TUUMBACILAR QUARRY IN OTTOMAN <i>Abdullah KOCA</i>	42
A THEORETICAL COMPUTATIONAL STUDY ON A NOVEL THIOPHENE DERIVATIVE USING THE MOLECULAR DOCKING METHOD <i>Hacer GÜMÜ</i>	43
MOLECULAR DOCKING CALCULATIONS OF 6-METHYLPYRIMIDINE-2-CHLORO-5-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)-4-METHOXY MOLECULE <i>Hacer GÜMÜ</i>	44
EFFECT OF GAMMA IRRADIATION ON ELECTRICAL AND PHOTOELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF CdFeTe THIN FILMS <i>Matanat MEHRABOVA, Aybeniz ABDULLAYEVA, Niyazi HASANOV, Nizami HUSEYNOV</i>	45
GEOHERITAGE EVALUATION IN I DIR WITH PGA (PRELIMINARY GEOHERITAGE ASSESSMENT) <i>Kuttusi ZORLU</i>	47
THE GEOHERITAGE EVALUATION IN ARDAHAN WITH GAM (GEOSITE ASSESSMENT MODEL) <i>Volkan DEDE</i>	48
DETERMINATION OF HEAVY METALS IN WATER SAMPLES TAKEN FROM THE ARAZ RIVER PASSING THROUGH THE CULFA AREA OF NAKHCHIVAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC <i>Madina NABIYEVA, Sevinj HAJIYEVA, Nazim SHAMILOV, Tarana ALIYEVA</i>	49
EXAMINING THE TYPES OF UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES AND THEIR USAGE AREAS <i>Fuat BA ÇİFTÇ , Yusuf DO AN, Abdullah KARAA AÇ</i>	51
R&D AND INNOVATION SYSTEMS IN THE TURKISH DEFENSE INDUSTRY <i>Hüsamettin Taha ÖZTÜRK</i>	52
ELIPSOMETRIC INVESTIGATIONS OF NANO THICKNESS Cu₂ZnSnSe₄ FILMS <i>N. N. MURSAKULOV, S.G. NURIYEVA , N.N. ABDULZADE, G.T. NURIYEVA</i>	53
ASSESSMENT OF SOME WASTE MATERIALS AS AGGREGATE IN CEMENTITIOUS COMPOSITES <i>Arife AKIN</i>	54
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH MODEL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING EDUCATION STRATEGY FOR UNIVERSITY INDUSTRY COOPERATION AND SPECIALIZATION <i>Ferid KÖSTEKC</i>	55
EXAMINATION OF THE USE OF VIBROPORT DEVICE AND MEASUREMENT UNIT OPERATING UNDER LABVIEW FOR BEAM VIBRATIONS <i>Ferid KÖSTEKC</i>	56

COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN COMBINING IMAGE ANALYSIS AND WOVEN FABRIC DESIGN	
<i>Sertaç GÜNEY</i>	57
GROUNDWATER LEVEL CHANGES AND SINKHOLE FORMATION OF ÜRÜNLÜ (ÇUMRA-KONYA)	
<i>Güler GÖÇMEZ, Alper DÜLGER, Fetullah ARIK, Arif DEL KAN, Berkant CO KUNER, Gürsel KANSUN, Adnan DÖYEN, İükrü ARSLAN</i>	58
A STUDY ON THE NEED TO ADOPT VALUE BASED APPLICATION METHOD IN LAND AND LAND ARRANGEMENT STUDIES	
<i>aban NAM, Vuslat SALALI</i>	59
INVESTIGATION OF THE USE OF RECYCLED BUILDING MATERIALS IN ARCHITECTURE	
<i>Aslı ÇÜÇEN, Yusuf Tahir ALTUNCI</i>	60
DETECTION OF EPILEPTIC SEIZURES FROM EEG SIGNAL USING MACHINE LEARNING METHODS	
<i>Esmira ABDULLAYEVA, Humar KAHRAMANLI ÖRNEK</i>	61

REGIONAL INTEGRATION THEORY AND THE DILEMMA OF LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION

Oween Cesar Barranzuela CARRASCO 

Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye.
owen_26_1@hotmail.com

Abstract

Undoubtedly Latin America is one of the most prominent regions in the world. It was conquered and rapidly colonized by the Spanish and Portuguese empires in the 15th century; European rule ended in the 19th century after the ideas of the American revolution, such as anti-monarchism, freedom and independence, spread to the center and south of the continent. The contemporary Latin America hosts 20 nation-states that share not only historical but cultural ties. Moreover, there are not linguistic barriers unlike Europe or Asia, where language differences have made interaction challenging; in other words, communication between policy makers is easier in this region: with the exception of Brazil where portuguese is spoken, the predominant language in the rest of the countries is spanish. Apparently, Latin America has all the potential to integrate socially and economically and therefore, become a powerful international actor; however, this is far from happening. Latin America has long been considered United State's backyard and continues to be an area of dispute within the global influence plans of super powers such as China, Russia. This essay will analyze the Latin america integration process. First, through a deep literature review two important questions will be answered: What is the regional integration theory in International Relations? And How a regional integration is built?. Then, in the framework of the analysis of the reasons for the failure in regional integration, this essay will defend that the constant ideological changes that vary between left and right governments, has not allowed continuity in integration policies. Additionally, the weakness of regional economic cooperation will be discussed, indicating that main trading partners of Latin american countries are outside the region. The last and no less important reason that will be taken into account is excessive nationalism, which has made no Latin American country willing to give up any minimal portion of its sovereignty for the construction of supranational institutions. Finally, this work will put forth certain recommendations that could help to strengthen the development of organizations between these countries.

Keywords: Regional Integration, Latin America, Nationalism, International Politics.

EVALUATION OF ACCESS TO NEUROPOLITICAL DATA IN TERMS OF POLITICAL ETHICS

Mustafa AYDIN 

Selçuk University, Akören Ali Rıza Ercan Vocational School, Konya, Türkiye.
mustafa.aydin@selcuk.edu.tr

Abstract

In recent years, politicians and political theorists who want to dominate the mazes of the brain, which is the decision-making mechanism, that lead to voting behavior, have increasingly appealed to the insights and new approaches of neuroscience. As a multidisciplinary concept, neuropolitics is an interdisciplinary attempt to identify the social and political tendencies of the masses by blending the data of political science, psychology, behavioral sciences and neuroscience. Neuropolitics is a neuroscientific approach that investigates which motivations affect the voting behavior of the masses, studies the influence of political parties and politicians on the masses, and aims to reveal the efficiency of the interaction between decision makers and voters by measuring the waves observed in the brain and subliminal perception. It is possible to "read" the political orientation of the individual with neuroimaging methods, and to reach hidden tricks about the worldviews from the neural activities of two different groups. Electroencephalogram (EEG), EyeTraking (Eye Scanning), functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) etc. are used to evaluate the brain's reaction to stimuli. methods are used. In order to measure the subconscious response to the given messages, the active parts of the brain that are stimulated by high-frequency electromagnetic pulses are examined. The data obtained by transferring neurometric measurements of electrical fluctuations in different parts of the brain or biometric measurements that detect pupil movements to the computer are processed. Politicians seeking optimal effectiveness in political communication aim to create appropriate content and messages for target voters by relying on the evidence provided by neuro-imaging measurement techniques in determining the right discourse, ideal candidate and efficient election campaigns. However, the question of whether it is ethical to determine or learn the political tendencies of voters through neuroimaging remains relevant. The problem is that monitoring the brain can have important neuroethical implications. If evidence of political approaches is obtained with neuroimaging, it may be easier to manipulate individuals for specific purposes. It is also debatable whether the decision makers or politicians will be mature enough to protect the mental privacy of the political orientation. The ability of political leaders to use neuroscience data to set public policy can be an incentive to abuse power, given the irresistible temptation to seize power. For this reason, the fact that neuropolitical research can affect the free will of voters, increase prejudices, manipulate large masses of people is discussed, and it is recommended to limit certain ethical codes.

Keywords: Neuropolitics; neuroimaging; political neuroscience; neuroetic; political manipulation

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAINS IN THE ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY
IN EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA AND ITS REFLECTIONS ON THE COUNTRIES
OF THE REGION**

Mehmet Fazıl ÖZKUL 

Türkiye Rekabet Kurumu, Ankara, Türkiye.
mozkul@hotmail.com

Abstract

The spread of neo-liberal policies and technological developments in various fields, especially in transportation and communication, dramatically enlarge regional integration and value chains. One of the places where regional value chains are most developed is the East Southeast Asia Region (DGAB). Regional value chains in DGAB mainly focus on the electronic products sector. Increasing trade and foreign direct investment (FDI) networks linked to global supply chains are determinants in the growth of value chains in the electronics industry. The development of the sector in the region started in the 1980s when multinational companies shifted their low value-added production processes to the Asian Tigers, namely Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore, in order to benefit from cheap labor and incentives. However, the sector's prominence in intra-regional trade was realized with the participation of Chinese companies in value chains. China was a major recipient of FDI, attracting nearly half of foreign capital investment in the industry during 2003–18, making it a major driver of value chains for electronic products in the region. The fact that the companies in these countries, especially in China, which concentrate on low value-added businesses in global value chains with cheap labor, create their own brands and make investments in other countries, has brought about a rapid increase in the volume of the region in the sector. With the development of regional integration, these country firms have shifted their low value-added activities to other regional countries such as Malaysia, Vietnam, and Thailand, where labor and other costs are cheap. In this process, the increase in the productivity of companies and the share of value-added products, as well as the increase in labor and other costs, were also effective. The share of the sector in intra-regional trade has increased from a negligible level in 1996 to 45 percent by 2020. On the other hand, the share of the region's electronic products sector in world trade has also risen. So much so that the share of electronic products trade in DGAP and world trade in the sector increased from 50 in 1996 to 75 percent in 2020. In the article outlined above, the process of DGAB countries coming to the fore in electronic products value chains and the results of this process are examined in terms of regional countries/firms and multinational companies. In the study, OECD, World Bank, World Trade Organization etc. data from supranational institutions were used.

Keywords: Value chain, electronic sector, East South East Asia

**AN ASSESSMENT ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AXIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN CLIMATE CHANGE AND MIGRATION**

¹Selin D NÇER , ²Mehmet Gökhan ÖZDEMİR 

¹Selçuk University, Kadınhanı Faik Çil Vocational School, Konya, Türkiye.

selin.dincer@selcuk.edu.tr,

²Kırıkkale University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Kırıkkale, Türkiye

mgozdemirera@kku.edu.tr

Abstract

The factors that cause migration, which is a part of the lives of individuals from past to present, differ according to the conditions of the period in which they live. As a global problem of the 21st century, climate change and environmental problems, which have a lot of place in the world agenda due to their negative results and effects, bring with them the phenomenon of migration as a simultaneous problem due to the forced displaced human mobility. The phenomenon of migration, on the other hand, affects both the receiving and emigrating countries and the migrants, who are the main actors of the migration process, socially, economically, and psychologically, and reveals many problem areas because different groups have to live together. In 2020, 55 million people, and in 2021, 89.3 million people were displaced due to compulsory reasons such as war, conflict, violence, natural disasters, or environmental problems and had to leave the country they live (World Migration Report, 2022: 4; UNHCR, 2022). In the report titled "Groundswell" published by the World Bank in 2018 and updated in 2021, it is stated that environmental disasters caused by climate change in South Asia, Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa, East Asia and the Pacific, Eastern Europe and Central Asia regions are increasing rapidly and that more than 216 million individuals will have to migrate from the specified regions due to environmental disasters until 2050 if the necessary measures are not taken. Therefore, the study aims to gather the evaluations and findings on the relationship between climate change and migration, which are among the most important problem areas of the 21st century, under one roof. In this study, first of all, the conceptual and historical background of climate change and migration will be discussed. Then, by using the studies and current data, the relationship between climate change and migration will be evaluated from the socio-economic perspective and a general and holistic table will be created on problem areas and solution proposals.

Keywords: Climate Change, Forced Migration, Global Environmental Problems

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEFENCE SPENDING AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES: PANEL DATA ANALYSIS

¹Haydar KUZUCU^{ID}, ²Oktay KIZILKAYA^{ID}

¹Ahi Evran University, Social Sciences Institute, Kırşehir, Türkiye.
haydarkuzucu@yandex.com

²Ahi Evran University, Department of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Kırşehir, Türkiye.
okizilkaya@ahievran.edu.tr

Abstract

Recently, the effects of defense expenditures on economic growth have been in the area of interest of researchers. As a result of the literature search, it has been determined that there is no empirical theoretical defense expenditures and economic consensus. It can be stated two different approaches to the effects of defense expenditures on economic growth. These; It can also be expressed as the Military Keynesian and Neo-Classical approach. According to Looney (1994), who empirically tested the Military Keynesian Approach, defence expenditures positively affects economic growth. In contrast, Dunne etc. (2001) states that defense expenditures will negatively affect economic growth. The aim of this study is to determine whether defence expenditures have an effect on economic growth in the selected sample of Sub-Saharan African countries and which approach is valid. In this context, Panel Kao cointegration test was carried out by using the data set between 1980-2021 belonging to 21 selected Sub-Saharan African countries. Panel FMOLS (Fully Modified Ordinary Least Squares) estimation method was used in the estimation of the long-term coefficients of the variables. Dumitrescu and Hurlin Panel Causality Analysis (2012) was performed for the causality relationships between the variables. According to the panel FMOLS results, it was found that defence expenditures has a positive effect on economic growth in the long run. In the Dumitrescu and Hurlin Panel Causality Analysis (2012), it was determined that there is a bidirectional causality relationship between economic growth and defence expenditures. The findings obtained from the study support the Military Keynesian approach instead of the Neo-Classical approach for the 21 selected Sub-Saharan African countries. According to the 2020 Global Multidimensional Poverty Index published by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), 22% of the world's population is found to be multidimensionally poor. 84.3% of these people live in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. 107 million multidimensionally poor people are aged 60 and over. It is stated that one out of every six adults and one out of every three children are multidimensionally poor. The countries, which have scarce economic resources, should transfer their resource from productive investments and development projects with human capital accumulation instead of direct defense expenditures. This will raise development by positively affecting growth.

Keywords: Defence Spending, Economic Growth ,Sub-Saharan African Countries, Panel Data Analysis.

DIGITAL MARKETING IN THE COVID-19 ERA

Elnur RUSTAMOV 



Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye.
rustamovvelnur@gmail.com

Abstract

In the digital market, innovations are increasing every moment strategically and the most important issue during any digital sale is internet sales. The key to the expected success in digital marketing and sales organizations in general is the sales made through the sites. In the new world, a great change has been experienced in the field of marketing and sales strategies and it is proven by R&D studies that traditional marketing and sales strategies are left behind. Digital marketing generally endorses goods and services in the market, and looking at the global statistical survey, there are approximately 4.66 billion people active internet users as of October 2020, which covers 59 percent of the global population. From the period of active use of the internet until 2022, 820.99 million internet users are viewed in the cities of India. As mobile internet users using smartphones make up 91 percent of total internet users, mobile or smart phones have now become the friend of most users for worldwide internet access. In the new era, modern students and working professionals, when the pandemic has become global, people spend more time on the Internet and users are increasing day by day. In this article we have researched, we aim to examine the effect of digital marketing and cover the position of digital marketing during the Covid -19 period. The research was carried out in European countries and Türkiye.

Keywords: Covid -19 era, Digital Marketing, Marketing.

AN ECONOMIC APPROACH TO FOREIGN REAL ESTATE ACQUISITION IN ANTALYA

¹Selin D NÇER , ²Tu ba ERBETC 

¹Selçuk University, Kadınhanı Faik çil Vocational School, Konya, Türkiye.

selin.dincer@selcuk.edu.tr,

²Kırıkkale University, Social Sciences Institute, Kırıkkale, Türkiye.

tugbaserbetci@hotmail.com

Abstract

The study, it is aimed to examine the districts where foreigners are concentrated on the axis of real estate acquisition one by one in Antalya, which ranks second among the provinces where foreigners are geographically concentrated in real estate acquisition in Türkiye between 2012-2022, and to make evaluations on the reasons why these districts are preferred by foreigners and the effects of real estate acquisition of foreigners in Antalya on the local economy. In this context, first of all, the practices and policies that have changed from past to present in the acquisition of a real estate by foreigners in Türkiye will be evaluated historically and legally and a general background will be created on the subject. Then, by using the current data obtained from the General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre regarding the acquisition of a real estate by foreigners in Türkiye, a general table will be created regarding the time and spatial analysis of foreigners who acquired real estate in Türkiye between 2012-2022, and the real estate acquisition of foreigners in Türkiye will be evaluated with an economic approach specific to the province of Antalya. In the literature, numerous studies have been carried out on the historical and legal aspects of the acquisition of a real estate by foreigners in Türkiye, but in Antalya, which ranks second among the provinces where foreigners are geographically concentrated in real estate acquisition in Türkiye, the number of studies in which the real estate acquisition of foreigners is discussed in detail on a district basis and spatial analysis is made and examined with an economic approach on the effects of foreigners' real estate acquisition on the local economy in Antalya is quite limited. In this sense, the study is expected to contribute to the literature.

Keywords: Foreigner, Real Estate, Property Acquisition, Türkiye

THE PERFORMANCE OF SPECIAL CONSUMPTION TAX REVENUES RECEIVED FROM MOTOR VEHICLES

¹Hakan Ahmet ÖZKÜRKÇÜLER , Metin ALLAHVERD 

¹Selçuk University, Akören Ali Rıza Ercan Vocational School, Konya, Türkiye.
ozkurkculer@selcuk.edu.tr

²Selçuk University, Social Sciences Vocational School, Konya, Türkiye.
allahverdi@selcuk.edu.tr

Abstract

The study aims to reveal the performance of special consumption tax revenues from motor vehicles between the periods of 2012Q1 - 2021Q4. For this purpose, the share of special consumption tax revenues received on motor vehicles on the determined variables was revealed and their trends in periods were examined. According to the results obtained, it was determined that the share of special consumption tax revenues received on motor vehicles increased especially after the law changes made after 2018 and that the income collected in the third and fourth quarters changed more than in the first two quarters over the years.

Keywords: Tax, Tax Revenues, Special Consumption Tax

FAMILY SOCIAL SUPPORT PROGRAM AS A NEW SERVICE MODEL OFFERED TO FAMILY

Ali Osman ÖZPOLAT 

Hacettepe University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Ankara, Türkiye.
aliosmanozpolat@gmail.com

Abstract

Family Social Support Programme; It refers to the protective, preventive, supportive and improving program in which the problems, needs and risks affecting the individual, family and society are determined by household visits and scientific research techniques, and the citizens in need are referred to social services and social assistance and other public services. Reaching individuals and families who need support in terms of public services and opportunities, especially social services and social assistance provided by the Family Social Support Program by the Ministry of Family and Social Services, examining and evaluating their psycho-social and socio-economic status, It is aimed to provide the necessary counseling and guidance for them to benefit from the services.

With the Family Social Support Program, household visits are carried out on subjects such as conducting field studies on the psycho-social and socioeconomic support needed by families in Türkiye, conducting one-on-one examinations with the family in the home environment, and providing the necessary guidance as a result of the examinations. This service model has emerged by being completely supply-oriented. Those employed within the scope of this program are; consists of at least undergraduate degree graduates from social work, psychology, sociology, psychological counseling and guidance, child development, and family and consumer sciences. These personnel have a structure that conducts field studies on the psychosocial support needed by families in Türkiye, interacts with the family one-to-one in the home environment, and has many observations other than concrete measurement tools for the program.

With the Family Social Support Program, since 2017, systematically risk-oriented household visits have been carried out in 81 provinces of Türkiye. The households to be visited are carried out starting from the most risky regions and the interviews are conducted in the form of field scanning. In this context, within the scope of the study; It is aimed to examine the Family Social Support Program, to evaluate the studies carried out within the scope of the program, to understand the place of the program in the social work studies offered to families.

Keywords: Social work, social support, Family Social Support Program

IS IT POSSIBLE TO READ HISTORY OF SOCIOLOGY AS HISTORY OF CONTROVERSIES?

Mehmet Ali AKYURT 

Istanbul University, Faculty of Literature, Istanbul, Türkiye.
mehmetali.akyurt@istanbul.edu.tr

Abstract

There has been an increasing interest in new ways of grasping history of sociology since 1970s. As seen in collections on historiography of sociology edited by Tiryakian, Lepenies, Dayé and Moebius, in historical narratives on sociology, there is a general tendency from an abstract, pure scientific, isolating and intellectual approach toward a concrete, sociological, institutional, contextual, organizational and relational one. Monographs show that history of sociology is a sum of scientific networks and interactions rather than being an aggregate of abstract theories or a simple “history of thoughts” anymore.

Even if there are certain continuities in the historiography of sociology, such as three focuses, namely sociologists/classics, theories/schools of thought, and national traditions, it is obvious that these “old” focuses are handled from a new point of view, which reflects the mentioned transition from isolating and intellectual to relational and organizational. In this transition, memories, biographies, book reviews, dairies, memoirs of and correspondence between sociologists are new material, which widen the scope of history of sociology. And membership to schools, networks, organizations and sociological community, institutional and generational identities, social roots, cultural, political and economic background are new points of attention.

My aim in this paper is to question if it is possible to read history of sociology based on controversies in discipline history, beside currents trends such as history of reception (*Rezeptionsgeschichte*), history of concepts (*Begriffsgeschichte*) and history of methods approaches. Despite the popularity of controversies in natural science historiography, and attempts to group and position theoretical position according to each other, and toward abstract dichotomization, beginning from Barth’s classical work (1897), controversies approach seems to remain weak in social science historiography. Actually, this approach fits and fulfils expectations of being relational and sociological in contemporary historiography of sociology, because it underlines concrete reciprocal positions of and relationship between various sociologists and sociological schools, e.g. Tarde-Durkheim, Schutz-Parsons, Popper-Adorno, Habermas-Foucault controversies. In addition to being relational and sociological, another advantage of this approach is to avoid anachronism automatically by focusing on factual controversies and, therefore on historical common interests.

Keywords: History of Sociology, Historiography of Sociology, Sociology of Science, Sociology of Sociology, Scientific Controversies

HISTORY OF THE RULE OF LAW AND THE PRINCIPLE OF SEPARATION OF POWERS IN TÜRK YE

Senanur YILDIRIM 

Tekirda Namık Kemal University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Tekirda ,
Türkiye.
senayldrmm350@gmail.com

Abstract

The idea and implementation of the rule of law is one of the most discussed issues today. Although it is advocated that countries will be governed by more civilized and peaceful principles in the 21st century, the importance of this doctrine and its promises for society are still the focus of political conflicts. From today's point of view, although mass murders and slavery are seen as narratives of a very distant history, it is seen that essentially inhumane practices have been experienced in recent history. It is known that the policies of a ruler are the property of a whole nation, the processes in which unfair trials are carried out are very close, and the power that stands against this situation is the rule of law. The basic building block for individuals to be able to defend their rights and freedoms against the rulers and to go through the legal proceedings is determined as the state of law.

In my work, firstly, it is explained what the rule of law is and how societies come from unequal practices as long as they can express themselves equally. By referring to the literature study, secondary sources written about the field are examined and analyzes are carried out. At the beginning, the understanding of the rule of law was mentioned and the approaches that the British lawyer Dicey accepted as the three basic elements of the rule of law were discussed. In the afore

mentioned context, first of all, the example of England, which tried to limit the king's authority by rising against King Charles I, was examined, then the Rechstaat doctrine and État de droit, which were reflected in Germany, were briefly mentioned.

The principle of separation of powers, which ensures the validity and reliability of the rule of law, constitutes a legitimate basis for every state, especially the Republic of Türkiye, to use the judiciary. In order to understand the judicial processes in a country, the functioning of the courts, and the impartiality in the decisions made, the relationship between the executive and the legislature is discussed first.

From this point of view, the Tanzimat and Legitimacy periods, in which the principle of separation of powers in Turkish politics was emphasized loudly for the first time, were examined and its gains were determined. In the following part, the intellectual background of the union of forces based on the supremacy of the legislature in the 1921 and 1924 constitutions is examined. The principle of separation of powers, which was sought to be realized with the discourse of the independent court in the 1961 constitution, resulted in the 1982 constitution trying to establish the separation of powers in favor of the executive.

There are various interpretations and controversies regarding the rule of law in Türkiye. In my study, after examining the historical infrastructure of the rule of law in the Republic of Türkiye, it is aimed to contribute to the field by presenting anecdotes in line with which practices can be improved in the future processes.

Keywords: Rule of Law, Separation of Powers, Independence of the Judiciary, 1982 Constitution

INFLATION AND FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS IN IRAN: A COINTEGRATION APPROACH

Tuncer GÖVDEL 

Atatürk University, Oltu Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Erzurum, Türkiye.
tgovdeli@gmail.com

Abstract

Foreign direct investments are important for the international competitiveness of developing countries. These countries, which want to support the lack of capital with foreign investments, need to develop appropriate policies in order to attract foreign direct investments into the country. One of the factors that will affect foreign direct investments in a country is inflation within the country. Inflation, which is one of the factors that determine the political and economic risk of the country, affects the foreign direct investments that come to the country. This is the main motivation of this study.

The aim of the study is to empirically investigate the relationship between inflation and foreign direct investments in Iran. In the empirical findings obtained, a long-term relationship was found between the variables. In addition, the elasticity coefficient of inflation was determined as -0.2456 in the long-term coefficient estimation. It is estimated that a one percent increase in inflation will reduce foreign direct investments by -0.2456 percent. In the light of empirical results, inflation negatively affects foreign direct investments in Iran. If the policy makers want to meet the capital required for the development of the country with foreign direct investments, they need to take inflation-reducing and balancing decisions. Among these decisions, steps should be taken to protect the value of the country's local currency, incentives for high value-added sectors and investors should be directed to these sectors, and monetary and fiscal policies that will reduce inflation should be implemented decisively. While applying these decisions, attention should be paid to the internal dynamics of the country, and the views of economists should be especially sought when attracting international investors to the country.

Keywords: Inflation, Foreign Direct Investments, Cointegration Analysis

WORSHIP EDUCATION IN THE CONTEXT OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORSHIP AND MENTAL HEALTH

Saadet DER 

Necmettin Erbakan University, Faculty of Theology, Konya, Türkiye.
sciftkat@erbakan.edu.tr

Abstract

Religious development takes place in the dimensions of faith, worship and morality, and accordingly, religious education is framed by faith education, worship education and moral education. Even though each field of education differs in terms of goals, content and method, each field of religious education complements each other due to the unity of belief, worship and morality. In other words, it is not possible to keep faith, worship and moral education independent from each other, and it is not possible to separate their achievements. With faith education, the formation of worship and the development of morality are aimed, in the same way, worship and moral education support both each other and the development of faith. Almighty Allah has created human beings in accordance with these three aspects in terms of cognition, emotion and behavior, and makes them subject to religious education. It is possible to say that people who have matured in terms of belief, worship and morality can use their cognitive potentials at a desired level and reach a level that will be emotionally satisfied. The study, limited by worship education, aims to reveal the contribution of worship to mental health and the principles of worship education that are suitable for human psychology. In the research carried out with the documentation method, the affective gains of the person through worship education are revealed by making use of the data of the science of religion and psychology. The effect of the relationship which the human established with the creator on her/his subjective well-being and social skills is revealed. As a result of the research, it is possible to say that the foundations of spiritual well-being, were laid with salaah, fasting and prayer education assigned for different ages in the first and last childhood periods, starting from that period and extending to adulthood.

Keywords: Religious Education, Worship Education, Mental Health.

VISUAL MEDIA AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Süleyman GÜMRÜKÇÜO LU^{ID}

Marmara University, Faculty of Theology, İstanbul, Türkiye.
sgumrukcuoglu@hotmail.com

Abstract

Communication between individuals, which begins with the existence of humanity; In the process, it continues to increase its existence as an indispensable, inevitable and inevitable need that includes large masses. The technological developments brought about by this process have led to the emergence of mass media. This development, which started orally, continues to diversify with written tools with the invention of writing and with the progress of technology with auditory and visual tools.

In the historical process, mass media has been seen as an opportunity to realize many purposes such as the dissemination of religious doctrines, religious propaganda and religious education. The media environment created by the mass media has started to take more place in people's lives over time. Factors such as the ease of access to communication technologies and the simplification of use have paved the way for all individuals and societies to use media tools. This brings with it; national and international communication has revealed individual and social interaction. As a result, communication technologies are indispensable tools in the delivery and expression of religious beliefs and messages to large masses of people. Mass media are effective in collectively mobilizing, changing and directing individuals.

While the family and social environment are effective in the learning and living of religion, with the development of technology today, mass media have become more instructive and formative effects. Therefore, it is possible to state the functions of the media on religion as "conveying religious information" and creating "role models". At this point, as one of the most important factors in the change and transformation of the socio-cultural religious values of the individual and the society, the media continues to increase its importance and influence day by day.

Although the media has benefits in terms of conveying religious information to large masses, its structure for directing and influencing stands as the biggest obstacle in front of the proper handling and examination of issues containing authentic information such as religion on this platform.

Today, visual media (cinema, television and social media) tools have a positive or negative impact on the value transformation of both individuals and societies in the fields of formal and non-formal education. In this study, the effect of visual media, which is one of the media types, on the individual and society in terms of religious education is discussed.

Keywords:Media, Visual Media, Religious Education, Value, Impact

MAVERDI'S THOUGHT OF HUMAN, HISTORY AND STATE

ule DEM ROK 

Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Social Sciences Institute, Ankara, Türkiye
sule_06_1994@hotmail.com

Abstract

Ebu'l-Hasan Habib El-Maverdi is a scientist who has dozens of titles such as politician, diplomat, jurist, commentator, writer and philosopher. Most of his works deal with issues such as politics, the state, the caliphate, and the problematic of administration. It can be said that Maverdi has vast knowledge in these areas. El-Ahkamü's-Sultaniyye, Nasihatü'l-Muluk, Adabü'l Vezir, Edebü'd- Dünya-ve'd-Din etc. His works are among the important works that mirror Maverdi's thoughts on the state, wisdom and politics.

Maverdi's view of man is based on the Qur'an. However, according to him, the main thing here is to understand the truths that the Qur'an wants to tell and turn them into virtue. Only the truths of the Qur'an can make a person virtuous. Maverdi people are associated with the concept of middle way. The mind has an adventure that leads to this middle road. Aristotle's "golden mean" and Socrates' "moderation" idea are parallel here.

Maverdi says that time is not aware of the flow. This is in line with the idea of change. Change is independent of culture and history. You can only feel the change in proportion to your background and culture. According to Maverdi, the concept of history implies that this change took place in the past; but nothing stays in the past; determines the future. So today is not a completely new day. The future is also not completely independent. Therefore, today is a concept that includes the past and the future. As such, the future is shaped by both the past and the present. Since we have no chance to intervene in the past; The way to build the future passes through the present.

This article examines the views of the important 11th century scholar Maverdi. Maverdi, who produced ideas in this century when religion-state relations experienced a great break in the history of Islam, tried to prevent this change with his views and sought solutions to the problems of the period. Although his ideas were not implemented throughout his life; formed the traditions of the state that came after him and was accepted as the dominant view in the Islamic world for a long time. In this study, Maverdi's human, historical and economic views are discussed.

Keywords: Maverdi, Human, Politic, Religion-State, Caliphate

WOMEN NURSES IN THE AGE OF BLISS

Halil KAYA 

Bitlis Eren University, Faculty of Islamic Sciences, Bitlis, Türkiye.
h.kaya@beu.edu.tr

Abstract

In this study, female Companions who participated in the wars to treat the wounded during the Hz. Prophet's era will be identified. In addition, based on the rumors, what kind of services they do in the background will also be mentioned. For example, Rubayyi' bint Mu'avviz (r.a.) said: We women were with the Prophet (s.a.s.) (in a campaign) and we treated the injured and gave water. We used to send the dead (martyrs) to Medina. Umm Salama also said: O Messenger (s.a.s.) of Allah, shall I join the battle with you? The Messenger (s.a.s.) of Allah said: 'O Umm Salama, jihad was not made obligatory for women.' Umm Salamah says: 'I will treat the injured, put medicine in the eyes and distribute water.' Rasulullah (s.a.s.) said: 'Then yes (you can come). Umm 'Atiyya al-Ansari also said: "I took part in seven battles with the Rasulullah (s.a.s.). In their range lies behind them; cooks for themselves; treats the wounded; I used to look after patients." In summary, some of the women who participated in the war are: Umm Sulaym, Umm Salama, Umm 'Atiyya, Rufayda, Leylâ al-Gifârîyye and amne bint Ce sh bin Riyab. According to rumors, the female Companions in question were performing duties such as treating the wounded, putting medicine in their eyes, distributing water, cooking, sewing the torn water skins of the soldiers, helping, keep an eye on the mounts, and sending the martyrs to Medina.

Keywords: Hz. Prophet, Hadith, Woman, Nurse

RELIGION AND THE THEORY OF POSTNORMAL TIMES AS AN EFFORT TO MAKE SENSE OF THE FUTURE

Hatice KANADIKIRIK 

Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University, Faculty of Theology, Kahramanmaraş , Türkiye.
htc-kndkrk@hotmail.com

Abstract

The two main links to reality are time and space, in the comfort of logic that our senses provide for us and in centuries of thought tradition. The secrecy in the course of time has made the future an object of research for various political or social issues in society. the future research, which began to occur from the last half of the 20 st century, does not consider itself a science, but is an interdisciplinary research area. These new research aims not to predict the future, but to evaluate and plan the future now.

Ziyaüddin Serdar, who immigrated to England with his family when he was a child after being born in Pakistan, is a writer who grew up here with both an immigrant and a Muslim identity. As of 80s, Ziyaüddin Serdar, who has been interested in future research since the 80s, discussed Postnormal Times for the first time in 2010 in the Futures magazine, which he has been editing since 1999. Postnormal times is a theory of future research with its core concepts and theses, on a ground that takes its basis from the history of science and Kuhn. At the core of the theory is the idea that what is normal can become a fruitless or vicious circle that no longer benefits. Silvio Funtowicz and Jerome Ravetz's extended peer community in the method in which they operated uncertainty in 1993 for Postnormal Science is also used in this theory.

The theory of postnormal times is important for Muslims in regard to their assessment of the future from the hand of a Muslim. In this context, the aim of our paper is to draw attention to the study that reveals the trends of the century on issues such as health technology, artificial intelligence, energy transformation, environmental policies, climate change, transformation of modern era grand narratives and political relations..

While the qualitative method was taken into the center in the preparation of this paper, the quantitative data of future research trends were included in the study. In this paper, which is a study adapted from an unfinished master's thesis, our main argument is 'our present constitutes our tomorrow'. Postnormal times theory, which is a theory of futures research, presents scenarios using trends in different fields. As a result of this research, when the scenarios are evaluated, it is emphasized that in this postnormal interim period, where 'the old orthodoxy died and the new orthodoxy was not yet born', the importance of leaving the resources we depend on as Muslim societies, such as oil imports, tourism, western understanding of science, and catching the positions that will determine the cultural, economic or political course in the world as a pioneer.

Keywords: Sociology of religion, Postnormal, Futures studies, Futurism, Uncertainty, Ignorance.

**SİRAH CONTENT IN THE DİYANET CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE
(BETWEEN 1979-2000)**

Hümeýra TOPCU 

Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Social Sciences Institute, Ankara, Türkiye.
humeýra.tetik@tdv.org

Abstract

Religious services in Türkiye have always been performed as a public service from past to present. In this study, our aim is to analyze the 245 issues of Diyanet Child Magazine, one of the periodicals published on the religion and worship life of the society since the establishment of the Presidency of Diyanet Affairs, in terms of the sirah content. It is seen that the published numbers of the years 1979-2000, which were examined, are in print in the Religious Affairs Library. The printed versions of these magazines were taken, scanned and put into service for the benefit of the digitized society. The years of 1979-2000 were digitized in order to be a better quality resource for the audience addressed by the subjects of the sirah, in the development and awareness of the society in religious, moral and spiritual aspects. Within the scope of this study, the contents of the magazines were read one by one and classified under the titles containing the content of the sirah in three parts: texts containing religious content, texts containing moral values, and texts containing social and social events. 100 texts with religious content, 150 texts with moral values, 50 texts on social and social events were examined and classified. In the research process, many studies prepared in the field of children's literature, child education and child psychology as well as siyer education and training were applied, and it was aimed to offer solutions and to determine the basic problems that society needs over the years. Periodicals are accepted as a power of attorney in terms of historical research. For this reason, it contains instant reflections of positive or negative developments of social events on the subjects recorded in its content. At the same time, it takes its place among the written sources of history by shedding light on the thoughts about the period. Therefore, while determining the siyer topics, the most discussed topics are; It has been seen that there are subjects related to belief in Allah, righteousness, goodness, friendship, national and spiritual holidays and historical consciousness. In this respect, in the aforementioned study, it is seen that these subjects are clearly explained in the texts that give information about the life and life of the Prophet Muhammed. It is seen that the contents of the Siyer are included in the corner of religious knowledge, moral droplets, history and exemplary lives. In the texts examined, the information about the life of the Prophet is interpreted as a historical information in the columns, with tales and so on. Explaining with texts shows that children are reinforced in the world of mind. Information about the children of the Prophet Muhammad, their names and numbers are mentioned in plain texts in the issues of 1980-81. The texts in which information about family life, love of children and spouses are given are given by mentioning in the texts containing mostly family, mother and father love. The texts with the content related to the Hijrah are explained in four places. On the other hand, in the texts dealing with the themes of respect for elders and love for children, there are 20 places about how he is a grandfather, the importance he gives to children, and how he greets them and has fun like a child. The writings giving information about the life of the Prophet were written in 80 places and in April issues. It is seen that the contents in the April issues are published in the May issue by adding special corners as the Happy birthday week, and adding the programs and events held in that month. Neighborhood, truthfulness, fairness, working, not lying, parental love, respect for elders, love, harmful habits, love of forest are the most studied topics.

As a result, Diyanet Children's Journal is a journal that gives importance to the child's gaining religious formation and even aims at this with its publications. For this reason, Diyanet Children's Journal should pay attention to the teaching of religion for children and benefit from scientific arguments. In this respect, new developments regarding the changing needs of children in our time should be followed in the use of the language of religion and in the narration of the Prophet's (saas) life.

Keywords: Sîrah, Presidency of religious affairs , Children's Journal, Children's Literature, Prophet Muhammed

**JAMAL AL-KHALWATI AND THE WORK ATTRIBUTED TO HIM, SHARSH SAD
KELIME-IN HADRAT SIDDIQ-I AQBAR: EDITIO PRINCEPS AND EVALUATION**

Seyit Memet M EK 

stanbul Sabahattin Zaim University, Faculty of Islamic Sciences, Artuklu, Mardin.
simsekseyit@hotmail.com

Abstract

Prophet Muhammad tells us how important his companions and their words are with the following hadith: "*My companions are like stars; whichever of them you use as a guide, you will be rightly guided*". Considering the importance of the rashidun caliphates' dictums, "mie/Sad" works were written in Arabic, Persian and Turkish and they have been a source of inspiration for poets and litterateurs."Sharh Sad Kelime Hadrat Siddîk-ı Akbar", which is attributed to Jamal-i Khalvati, who is known as the founder of the "Jamaliyya" order of Halvetism, contributed significantly to "Sad dictums tradition". Jamal-i Khalvati, who come to Istanbul during the Bayazid II time and continued his knowledge journey, write a commentary on the aforementioned work in a mystical language.

Keywords: Ebû Bekir, Cemâl-i, Halvetî, Sad, Word, Commentary, Enquiry ve Mysticism.

NESTORIANS IN THE PERIOD OF THE ABDULHAMID II. ; EXAMPLE OF VAN (1876-1890)

Muhammed U URLU 

Bitlis Eren University, Faculty of Islamic Sciences, Bitlis, Türkiye.
mugurlu@beu.edu.tr

Abstract

Nestorians, who are from the ancient church and nation of Christianity, lived for many years in peace and tranquility during the Ottoman Empire period, like other religions and nations. Nestorians, especially with the negative effects of the French Revolution, during the reign of Abdülhamid II, they began to experience difficulties with the people of the region in their geography. In these regions where, Nestorian population density is located such as Van, Hakkari, Mosul and Mardin, missionary activities of the British, French and Russians started. As a result, confusion arose over the Nestorians in the region. There were clashes with the Kurds, whom are another ethnic group in the region. The Ottoman Empire made a maximum effort to prevent these conflicts and struggled to restore the peace in the region. As a result of this struggle, the state was able to create an atmosphere of calm in general and made its authority felt by sending soldiers to the region.

In this period, which is the subject of our research, the relationship of Nestorians with other peoples in the region is notable. In fact, for many years, the relationship between Muslims and non-Muslims in the east of the Ottoman Empire had a positive course. However, the weakening of the central authority of the Ottoman Empire and the subsequent nationalist movements that emerged with the French Revolution were sufficient for the uprising of the non-Muslims in the region. Especially during the peak of missionary activities, the Ottoman Empire could not take an active role in the eastern regions. Cause of this can be shown that the missionaries were very effective in the Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia, where various nations are located. Because nations such as Nestorian, Assyrian and Armenian had the potential to be encouraged by missionaries to rebellion. Therefore, the Ottoman Empire entered a very difficult situation, especially in regions far from the centre. As a result, riots began. As a remedy for this, the Ottoman Empire tried to make its weight felt in the region by making maximum effort. In a period when the Nestorian-Kurdish conflicts in the region intensified, it was examined how the state took measures and how it intervened in the region.

Keywords: Nestorians, Kurds, Ottoman State.

HISTORY AND FAITH IN “QUO VADIS?”

Murat TURNA 

Necmettin Erbakan University, Ahmet Keleşoğlu Faculty of Education, Konya, Türkiye.
mturna@erbakan.edu.tr

Abstract

Qua Vadis is a historical novel written by the famous Polish writer Henryk Sienkiewicz. The work stands out with the themes of history and belief it contains. Henryk Sienkiewicz is an artist who has worked hard to give Poland, which has lost its place on the European map for more than a century, a national identity and spirit. That is why his name and works are highly valued in Poland. Qua Vadis, on the other hand, is a work that conveys messages to societies that will struggle for existence on earth, about what they can achieve if they use history and religion as a source of motivation. In this book, the artist tells the adventure of Christianity, which became widespread in the Roman period, through a group of heroes, while presenting the story of how faith shaped history. The author makes use of real historical cases and figures to a great extent while composing his novel. He expresses the effect of religion on people by using the historical element as a backdrop. The novel, which implicitly contains references to the struggle for existence of the Poles, is considered a contemporary classic. In this paper, it will be revealed how the artist treats religion and history as intertwined factors by focusing on Christianity and the Roman Empire. In addition, the role of belief and sense of history in bringing a collective memory to societies will be emphasized. It is known that Qua Vadis was first translated into Turkish by Ahmet Rasim in 1900. Although it has been a century and a half since it was brought into our language, it is a novel that is not yet known enough by the masses in our country. Another aim of the paper is to provide information about the novel and to evaluate the importance of the novel. It is reported that Mehmet Akif, our national anthem poet for Qua Vadis, said that he combined "national and religious" very well. The issue of the independence of Poland is placed in the novel by establishing a connection with religion. Akif notes that we should also write such works. According to Mithat Cemal's testimony, this novel influenced him greatly and caused him to decide on a change in the themes he dealt with. In short, despite the attention of the intellectuals of a century ago, the fact that this work, which is well known in the West, is still not well known in our country can be seen as a shortcoming. Contributing to the recognition of this novel, which draws attention with its epic and poetic atmosphere, historical aspect, belief and cultural elements, will be beneficial not only for the field of literature, but also for social life as well as social sciences.

Keywords: World literature, novel, history, faith.

**PURE COGNITIVE PREDICTIONS FROM THE SENSORY FIELD AND
TRADITIONAL TURKISH EBRU ART**

Tahsin BOZDA 

inönü University, Faculty of Fine Arts and Design, Malatya, Türkiye.
tahsin.bozdag@inonu.edu.tr

Abstract

While pure cognitive predictions in the sensory field focus on the creative works of traditional art, the predictive motion processes of the artist's art, creative action and innovation in art, the embodied dimensions of creativity should be considered as a pure subject. In the traditional arts and in the art of ebru, this is partly due to the difficulty of ignorance of the dimensions of the depth of its mystical infinity, embodied and original in the art of ebru. The sensory modalities that continue to structure the academic and creativity studies of traditional Turkish marbling art on a more paradigmatic level, also deriving from the valuation of cognition over concretization, make sense of the sensory field up to a point. These interpretations include not against sensory creativity, but in connection with it, in the art of marbling, the narrative of staging the creative expressions and processes that emphasize beyond sensory perception or produced by it into metaphors in another context. It is a quest view that emphasizes the figures in the application on a two-dimensional plane and pays attention to the effects of color values, space, materials and the artist's relations with other pure components. The questioning of this cyclical quest in traditional Turkish marbling art and its effects on sensory areas form the basis of the study.

Keywords: Feeling, Marbling, Education, Art

**THE ROLE OF THE REGIONAL BOARD FOR THE PROTECTION OF
CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE (KONYA CASE)**

¹Sefa USTA^{ID}, ²Ümmühan GÜLNAR^{ID}

¹Karamano lu Mehmet Bey University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Karaman, Türkiye.

sefausta@kmu.edu.tr

²Selçuk University Kadınhanı Faik çil Vocational School, Konya, Türkiye.

ugulnar@selcuk.edu.tr

Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate and evaluate the short and long term studies that the Cultural Heritage Conservation Regional Board will take in the future and the areas they have taken under protection until today in the protection of cultural heritage in Konya. Tangible and intangible cultural heritage enables tourism destinations to gain economic benefits from these areas by providing cultural values for product development and product marketing. Cultural heritage tourism plays an important role in the economic development of societies. The new paradigm in protected areas for tangible cultural heritage highlights communities and cultural asset, including intangible cultural heritage, as critical and integral parts of these areas. There is a strong link between tourism and cultural heritage management, but there is little literature and discussion on the sustainability of cultural heritage tourism between them. What is missing is the determination and realization of the tourism potential of cultural heritage places. In other words, sustaining it is a process in which the elements of both areas can be included in this context, the social life, economic structure, environment, of tourism activities. The aim of reducing the negative effects of the elements constitutes the first elements required for the development of sustainable tourism. The work of the protection of cultural heritage are practices that required a lot of effort in a way that is true to their originality and also require a great expense in terms of economy. Although public authorities have medium or long term strategic plans for the management of the city's cultural heritage, unplanned management works, and increasing tourism mobility bring about a very rapid deterioration in cultural heritage areas. The plans and strategies to be prepared in this context are important in terms of the place where the cities want to be in the medium and long term in the field of cultural tourism and the implementation of actions towards this goal. In this study, the importance of making suggestions to the public authorities about the protection of natural resources and cultural heritage in terms of sustainability will be emphasized and the importance of protection in order to carry out studies in a healthier way, especially in the tourism sector, will be highlighted as an important place in the economic development of underdeveloped and developing countries.

Keywords: Cultural Heritage, Cultural Heritage, Regional Board for the Protection of Cultural Heritage

THE EFFECT OF ARGUMENTATION-BASED INSTRUCTION ON NATURE OF SCIENCE

¹Ayhan KOÇO LU , ²Metin ALTUNKAYNAK 

¹Mersin University, Institute of Educational Sciences, Mersin, Türkiye.
ayhan.kocoglu@gmail.com

²Çukurova University, Institute of Social Sciences, Adana, Türkiye.
metinaltunkaynak01@gmail.com

Abstract

Argumentation, with the effect of social constructivism, has been a method frequently studied in the Turkish education system in recent years and included in various curricula, especially in the Science course. For this reason, this study is aimed to reveal the effect of argumentation-based instruction on nature of science. Meta-analysis method was used to achieve this aim. The Higher Education Council Thesis Center search engine was used for the studies included in the meta-analysis, and all studies related argumentation method were scanned. The obtained studies were examined in depth by considering the inclusion criteria. As a result of the screening process, 14 studies were included in the meta-analysis. These studies consist of master's theses and doctoral dissertation conducted between 2000-2022. R statistics program was used in the analysis of the obtained data. The effect sizes of the 14 studies included in the analysis were combined with the random effects model and an overall effect size of 1.012 95% CI [0.626, 1.397] was obtained. It was concluded that argumentation based instruction has a “strong” effect on the nature of science. The duration of the experimental intervention and the education level were also considered as moderators in the study. Moderator analysis was revealed that increasing the duration of the lessons with the argumentation-based instruction method did not increase the students' nature of science. Another result of the moderator analysis showed that argumentation-based instruction at secondary school level had a better effect on students' nature of science than at high school and university levels.

Keywords: Argumentation, nature of science, meta-analysis.

BOARDING SCHOOL IN THE CONTEXT OF PANOPTICON THEORY:THE CONFUSIONS OF YOUNG TÖRLESS

Burcu ÖZTÜRK 

Trakya University, Institute of Social Sciences, Edirne, Türkiye.
burcuozturk@gmail.com

Abstract

The phenomenon of “Panopticon” emerged with the prison model drawn by English philosopher Jeremy Bentham in 1785 but could not be built. This structure, which offers the opportunity to observe the whole as a geometric structure, made it necessary for the prisoner to be aware of being observed and to stay in the room he was in and also caused him to restrict his movements. French Philosopher Foucault put forward the “panopticon theory” based on this phenomenon of Bentham. Foucault talked about the feeling of power over the person who was sentenced and locked up and the emergence of the consciousness of being watched. Therefore, the prisoner was compelled to behave well, the worker was compelled to work, the student was compelled to obey the rules and the patient was compelled to comply with the treatment.

Robert Musil (1880-1942) is one of the foremost writers of Austrian literature, who made important contributions to the development of the modern novel genre. In his first novel *The Confusions of Young Törless*, published in 1906, he revealed the relationship between education and boarding school. This work tells the events of Törless and his three friends at the boarding school. In this work, which can be included in the category of school novel, there is a criticism of the education systems as well as the boarding culture. The realistic depiction of the processes that the character narrated and the individuals who grew up in the boarding school culture gave the impression of biographical traces from the author's life. The experiences of adolescents studying in boarding schools in societies, where patriarchalism is dominant, are discussed in a dramatic way. The use of metaphors in the context of prison and conviction for the boarding school in the *Confusions of Young Törless*, which has striking traces of II. Wilhelm's Germany, is remarkable when it is considered on the basis of the “panopticon theory”. In addition, one of the typical features of II. Wilhelm period the “limitation of knowledge” should not be ignored. When evaluated in this context, it is revealed that the education of student is supervised, observed and shaped by the power of authority. Therefore, it is seen that the work is very suitable for examination of this theory.

The subject of boarding school and student's psychology, which is considered in the context of panopticon theory, consists the main theme of this work. During the research process, hermeneutic and hermeneutic methods were used. This study is aimed to be a guide for the studies to be carried out on the school romans, bildungsroman, II. Wilhelm's Germany and the education system in Hitler's Germany.

Key Words: Panopticon, Robert Musil, II. Wilhelm, Education, Authority

AN EXAMINATION OF THE SCOTTISH TALE NAMED AK KOYUN IN TERMS OF VALUES EDUCATION

Ramazan TAVUKCU 

Çankırı Karatekin University, Faculty of Literature, Çankırı, Türkiye
r.tavukcu96@gmail.com

Abstract

Values education is the teaching of all human behaviors that are good and beautiful to students and society in general. These human behaviors; values such as benevolence, friendship, love, respect, kindness are accepted by everyone. These values have an important role in the healthy functioning of the social structure.

In today's rapidly developing and changing technology societies, it is seen that children and young people are gradually moving away from social values and therefore they are alien to these values. Necessary measures should be taken to prevent children and young people from moving away from their social values and remaining alien to these values. One of these measures is the treatment of values education through fairy tales. Because fairy tales are literary genres that both children and adults follow with interest. tales; It is based on universal values accepted by all humanity, such as goodness, benevolence, friendship, respect and love. For this reason, tales are one of the literary genres that will be used to gain social values to children and young people.

The aim of this study is to transfer the universally accepted values to the students through world tales from different countries and cultures and to ensure that the students own their values. Within the scope of this purpose, the tale of Scotland called the White Sheep will be examined as an example.

In this study, document analysis method will be used. In line with this method, the Scottish Tale called the White Sheep was examined in terms of values education. Within the scope of this study, it is observed that values such as benevolence and friendship can be discussed in the tales of world literature, as in the tales in Turkish literature. The values of benevolence and friendship are also discussed in the Scottish fairy tale called White Sheep. The importance of benevolence and friendship was conveyed to the reader through animals.

As a result, the subject of values education is an important issue that maintains its validity and currency all over the world. However, developing and changing social conditions are moving children and young people away from the subject of values education. For this reason, some studies should be carried out in order to prevent children and young people from breaking away from their values. If we look at the subject from the field of education, it is thought that one of the best ways to raise awareness about values education to children and young people is fairy tales. For this reason, it is thought that giving more place to tales in world literature and Turkish literature in studies in the field of values education will increase the efficiency of studies in this field.

Keywords: Values education, fairy tale, literature, society.

RELIGION AND POLITICAL THOUGHT IN ALIYA IZZETBEGOVIC

Merve KAYAN AH N^{ID}

Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Institute of Social Sciences, Ankara,Türkiye
merve.kayan.cubuk@gmail.com

Abstract

The article named "Religion and Political Thought of Aliya Izzetbegovic" consists of two parts. In the introduction, the basic dynamics that make up Aliya's world of thought are discussed. Here, by drawing attention to the East-West distinction, which constitutes the main pillar of Aliya Izzetbegovic's paradigm; It is stated that the main distinction that creates the main difference between the two is the concept of religion. The second part of the study is devoted to Aliya's religious thought. Aliya's views on Allah, the Prophet, the Qur'an, Islam and Morality, who said "Reject idols, protect ideals" are discussed. In addition, it is stated that he had a command of Christian theology in terms of geography during his lifetime. In addition, other elements that shaped Aliya Izzetbegovic's religious thought were also evaluated. The second part of the article deals with the political thought of Aliya Izzetbegovic. Undoubtedly, it should be underlined that religious thought shaped the basis of Aliya's political thought. While discussing Aliya's political thought, the Young Muslims Organization was mentioned. Because this Organization has the characteristic of being the touchstone of all the policies that Aliya will carry out in terms of the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition, considering the political aims of Aliya; His thoughts on the way to build a free and independent Bosnia and Herzegovina were examined. Other basic dynamics that make up Aliya Izzetbegovic's political thought are the ideas of leadership, the idea of justice, the idea of democracy, the idea of equality and secularism. The political thought structure shaped around these thoughts has been influential in the establishment and administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Evaluating the administrative differences between Eastern and Western societies from a different perspective, Aliya built the way out in this context. Izzetbegovic's political thought is based on democracy and the Islamic order. He accepted the idea of Islamic order as a synthesis of absolute power and absolute democracy. Referring to the success of the authorities in mobilizing the feelings and thoughts of the people, Izzetbegovic evaluated democracy in terms of reconciliation. Aliya saw Islam as the highest point in the implementation of the Islamic system. According to him, the basis of democracy in the society of Islam is not rules and statements, but facts. Aliya emphasized that the laws prepared for the establishment of state order should be based on the spirit of this nation. In the last part of the article, Aliya's thoughts are evaluated in this context. His Islam-Politics dualism is discussed.

Keywords: Aliya Izzetbegovic, Religion, Politic, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Islam

THOMAS HOBBS ARCHITECHT OF MODERN POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY ON THE AXIS OF THE BRITISH CIVIL WAR and POLITICAL PHILISOPHY

Aslıhan SARIKAYA ARIÖZ 

Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Institute of Social Sciences, Ankara, Türkiye.
aslihansarikayaarioz@gmail.com

Abstract

The British island experienced one of the bloodiest wars in history in the 17th century. Thomas Hobbes was the first philosopher to systematize the change and transformation of politics with the scientific method in this century, when the conflicts between the king and the parliament, the crises in the political climate due to the spirit of the time, the evolving economy and the increasing education level, the powers of the King, who was believed to have received his power from God, began to be questioned.

In this century, which is going through many humanitarian crises such as civil war, deadly diseases, poverty, hunger, science, art, culture, economy, education, etc., as it will follow in the coming centuries. England, which will gain momentum in these areas, and together with it, built a system to turn the European direction from the church pressure of the period, the tyranny of the King and the traditional political system understanding. So much so that although Niccolo Machiavelli took the first steps of this method, Thomas Hobbes, influenced by Galileo and Bacon, brought a new method or perspective to social sciences and adapted the mathematical method to political science.

The explanations of human nature and natural state, which will appear in the original philosophy of Thomas Hobbes, ultimately oblige man to be under the rule of a single power. But this is obligatory obedience centered on the individual, unlike conventional obedience. Hobbes saw the existence of a single monarch as necessary for man to guarantee himself, the right to life and security. Not political authority from God, the church, and a destructive power; It is mentioned about the existence and power of a power that exists for the individual and acts on the social contract that those individuals have accepted from the beginning.

The 17th century thinker Thomas Hobbes, who became conscious of being an influencer rather than being affected, based on England's change and transformation process -which certainly lived through the civil war in the deepest- and as a rejection of the idealism-framed perfectionist political philosophy of the Ancient Philosophy; The political philosophy, which he based on human nature, natural state, freedoms, rights and individuality, in the conceptual framework created by the new science, by opposing the medieval God-Church-Sacred Text-centered philosophy understanding, constitutes the basis of the modern state understanding today.

Keywords: English civil war, Political Philosophy, Thomas Hobbes, human nature, state of nature, Social contract.

TRADE REGRETS BETWEEN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND THE KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA

Bilge Ceren TRKMEN 

Seluk University, Faculty of Literature, Konya, Trkiye.
bilgeturkmen540@gmail.com

Abstract

The period when the Ottoman-Prussian relations came to the forefront in the commercial sense, the King of Prussia II. It is the reign of Frederick. This rise was supported by both the ambassadors sent, the open-endedness of the agreement articles and the fact that the states were in need of each other in any way. Prussia, which had a policy of balance and a kind of neutrality against the Ottoman Empire in the beginning, tried to secure them by being in need of the support and assurance of the Ottomans against its opponents over time. Prussia's need for the Ottoman Empire was reversed with the Zollverein German Customs Union, this time the need was for Prussia, which became a world giant, and indeed Germany.

Keywords: Diez, Export, Import, Kingdom of Prussia, Ottoman Empire, Rexin, Trade Agreement, Zollverein.

SOFT POWER AND NGOs IN TURKISH FOREIGN POLICY: THE CASE OF E İTİM-BİR-SEN

¹Arif Behiç ÖZCAN , ²Mustafa DAMAR 

¹Selçuk University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Konya, Türkiye.

abozcan@selcuk.edu.tr

²E İtim-Bir-Sen Kadınhanı İubesi, Konya, Türkiye.

mustafadmr42@gmail.com

Abstract

Globalization is a process that leads to radical transformations in the context of structure, actors, principles and institutions in international relations. Globalization, which gained a new momentum with the end of the Cold War, also continues to make international relations multidimensional and multi-layered. Non-state actors such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) not only have the opportunity to have more influence in international relations, but also play a role in diversifying the aforementioned dimensions and layers. In addition, states do not act only in a military, political and economic centered context in their foreign policies. Many contexts other than "high policy" such as health, education, culture, and sports have become important parts of states' foreign policies. However, with regard to these new contexts, countries no longer act only with the official means of the state, and the contributions of actors such as NGOs can also support these policies. In this respect, the aim of the study is to analyze the role of NGOs on Türkiye's soft power in the changing and transforming nature of Turkish Foreign Policy with globalization through a concrete example. The main question that the study seeks to answer is: What kind of role do NGOs have on Türkiye's soft power, and with what discourse, method and activities does this role emerge? In order to answer this question, first of all, the soft power phenomenon will be evaluated conceptually and theoretically and the place of the soft power phenomenon in Turkish Foreign Policy will be explained with a short historical analysis. Afterwards, the international activities led or contributed by E İtim-Bir-Sen union, which is a Türkiye-based NGO and works in the field of education, will be examined in the context of Türkiye's soft power. The joint statements and published joint texts as a result of the negotiations or mutual visits of the NGO in question with the interlocutor institutions in foreign countries since 2014 will be evaluated by content analysis method. In addition, the meaning of the buildings constructed and reconstructed by the same NGO in different countries and the works carried out there in terms of Türkiye's foreign policy understanding, which is principled as "entrepreneurial and humanitarian foreign policy" will be discussed. Therefore, here, it will be explained how E İtim-Bir-Sen is in a relationship with foreign policy discourse, action and capacity of Türkiye in the relevant period. Thus, it aims to make a contribution to this field by bringing this issue to the attention of the scientific world, which has not been studied academically until now, despite the significant role it plays on Türkiye's soft power.

Keywords: Turkish Foreign Policy, soft power, NGOs, E İtim-Bir-Sen

ARMENIAN ISSUE: THE LOST CONTINENT IN ELT CURRICULA

Ömer Gökhan ULUM 

Mersin University, Education Faculty, Mersin, Türkiye.
omergokhanulum@gmail.com

Abstract

A social problem may exist in a society while challenging people to realize their exact potential. In addition, social difficulties involve a number of aspects such as racism, deprivation, starvation, and unequal opportunities on the basis of educational, political, economic, and environmental dimensions. The discussion of socio-political issues provides both students and instructors with liberating approaches and critical perspectives, so it is essential and vital to bring up issues encountered outside of the classroom. Participation in these matters by instructors, therefore, is crucial for students to comprehend the meaning of critical theory, participatory methods, and sociopolitical issues. With all these in mind, the present study aims at inquiring the perceptions of in-service ELT teachers regarding the role of sociopolitical issues in ELT. The researcher conducted interviews with in-service ELT teachers (N= 26) working at state schools in Türkiye in order to answer the research question. Based on a phenomenological research design, the present study concluded that it is important to include specific topics in ELT or EFL curriculum and that more research should be conducted on the perspectives of in-service ELT teachers. Consequently, this paper serves a significant purpose in that it addresses issues that may require a critical approach.

Keywords: ELT, Curricula, Armenian Issue.

EXAMINATION OF SOMATIC COMPLAINT LEVELS OF CHILDREN WITH DIVORCED PARENTS

¹ Seyma Nur YILMAZ , ²Meryem KARAAZIZ 

¹Near East University, Institute of Social Sciences, Lefko a, KKTC.
seymanuryilmaz8@gmail.com

²Near East University, Faculty of Arts and Sience, Lefko a, KKTC.
meryem.karaaziz@neu.edu.tr

Abstract

Divorce has emerged as a frequently encountered concept in recent years for various reasons. Divorce, which is described as the disintegration of the family unity when one of the couples comes to the thought of separation, carries with it various problems for both the couples and the children they parent. In our country, where the frequency of divorce is increasing, the concept of divorce has a great impact on society. Children who cannot accept the divorce of their parents and who are worried about the decrease or termination of communication with their parents are mostly affected by the divorce situation at a higher level than their parents. It is thought that this situation causes various mental and physical sensations in children with divorced parents. In this study, it is aimed to deal with the concept of divorce, which is a common problem in the society in recent years, in terms of children, and to examine the somatic complaints, which is one of the physical and mental problems encountered in children with divorced parents. It is thought that this study is important in terms of measuring the physical, social and spiritual dimensions of the concept of divorce on children and enabling it to compensate for its psychological effects. In addition, it is thought that this study is important in terms of revealing the definition, emergence, factors leading to its continuation, diagnosis and treatment of somatic complaints and raising awareness of divorced parents. In the study, conceptual explanations are carried out by focusing primarily on the concept of divorce and the consequences of divorce. In the continuation, somatic complaints, which are the effects of the concept of divorce on children whose parents are divorced in our country, are interpreted. In this study, it was found that divorce is important in terms of mental health and causes physical sensations in children due to mental health.

Keywords: Divorce, child, somatisation, mental health.

COVID-19, HEALTH AND SOCIAL MEDIA

Özlem KÜÇÜK 

Kocaeli University, Faculty of Tourism, Kocaeli, Türkiye.
ozlem.kucuk@kocaeli.edu.tr

Abstract

The most common sense definition of digitization is partially thought of as a socio-economic transformation by key considerations for the mass cognitive penetrate via easily reachable use of digital technologies. With the occurrence of digital media (all communication instruments. and all other means of collecting, storing, analyzing, and transmitting information), it has become possible to media literacy and manage information "infusions" of data quickly, accurately, and efficiently in digital form. Young people found their own means of communication that was impossible for the older generation, and once a critical user base was reached, social media became an "indispensable" product. Majorities of people use YouTube, WhatsApp, Tencent, and Facebook (the new name Meta), while the use of Tik Tok, Instagram, and Snapchat, and is common within the range of adults under 30. With the widespread use of social media today to dominate ideas, individual and professional stories, and experiences, it is not surprising that it has a profound impact on the general way people communicate. The ongoing COVID-19 contagious virus has caused one of the global fatal diseases at the turn of the 21st century. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused major challenges and management problems such as the global health and economic crisis, environmental impacts, and social stigma. Social media platforms have increasingly provided social support content to the public looking for health information, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. This paper argues the role of social support provided by social networks to people on mental health and individual preferences during the Covid-19 period.

Key Words: Social Media, Covid-19 pandemic, Health, Power Relations, Political Discourse.

INTERNATIONALITY IN Z YA GÖKALP'S THOUGHT

Muhammed Fazıl BA 

Yıldız Technical University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, İstanbul, Türkiye.
fazilbas@yildiz.edu.tr

Abstract

This study focuses on the role of “internationality” (beynelmileliyet) as a key concept of Ziya Gökalp's social thinking. In his works, Gökalp primarily discussed two aspects: First, empire as a legacy and socio-political reality of the society he was living in, and second, the future perspective that drew on the idea of nation-building as it converged with contemporary Western civilization. These two notions consequently led Gökalp to place the Turks as a nation in an appropriate place within three circles of internationalities, namely Islamic societies, Turkish societies and Western civilization. Turks had the role of dominant nation in the Ottoman Empire, therefore they had a peculiar relationship to other nations within the empire, and this relationship was transformed all through the 19th century. Additionally, the relation of Turks to Islamic and other Turkic societies with which they possess a common past was also another problematic issue in the eyes of Gökalp. The roles that these international circles are expected to carry in social life paved the way for the construction of two important concepts which are culture and civilization. Certainly, in dealing with these concepts of culture and civilization, the functionality of internationality in Gökalp's thinking has been mentioned so far, but the key role that this concept plays overall does not seem to have been addressed. This study is an attempt to understand this key role of "internationality" through Gökalp's two works entitled Turkification, Islamization, Modernization (Türkle mek, İslamla mak, Muasırla mak) and The Foundations of Turkism (Türkçülü ün Esasları). By comparing these two works, it is also aimed to show the path of change in the conceptualization of internationality in parallel to the changes in the political and social conditions.

Keywords: Ziya Gökalp, internationality, empire, nation, civilization.

FEMINIZATION OF POVERTY

Ferhat TOPER 

Malatya Turgut Özal University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Malatya, Türkiye.
ferhat.toper@ozal.edu.tr

Abstract

Although poverty is a concept that does not have a common definition, it can be defined as not having the minimum income and standard of living necessary for a person to survive. In recent years, various concepts related to poverty, which are experienced in different ways within different population groups, have been put forward. One of these concepts is the concept of "feminization of poverty". The concept was first used by Diane Pearce in 1978 to draw attention to the fact that two-thirds of the poor in America in those years were women, and then it became the main concept explaining this phenomenon. Based on the fact that poverty is experienced differently in different population groups when certain variables are taken into account, this concept is used to draw attention to the fact that the majority of the poor are women, and their economic situation deteriorates despite their participation in employment, and poverty increases more rapidly among women. With the concept, it is also meant to explain that the severity and duration of poverty among women are higher than that of men. When we look at variables such as employment rates, unregistered employment, and wage policies that point to poverty around the world, the fact that women are more disadvantaged because they are women shows that poverty is experienced longer and deeper among women. Studies show that gender inequality is at the root of the feminization of poverty and that gender inequality makes women more vulnerable to experiencing severe forms of poverty. Women who are given less place in employment, paid lower wages even though they do the same job as men, and preferred more than men in informal employment experience poverty more intensely. Therefore, addressing poverty from a gender perspective will prevent the factors that perpetuate poverty, which is seen more intensely among women, from being overlooked. It will also develop an important perspective and understanding of the barriers to women's recovery from poverty. To reduce women's poverty, it is very important to eliminate inequalities between the sexes rather than poverty and thus to eliminate women's poverty.

Keywords: poverty, feminization, gender, social work.

ARLI IN TERMS OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND DEMOGRAPHICS FROM THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO THE REPUBLIC

Naime Battal 

Ondokuz Mayıs University, Faculty of Literature and Science, Samsun, Türkiye.
naimebattal@gmail.com

Abstract

The charter, whose exact date of establishment is stated as 1682, is referred to as the township of Akçaabat in a list prepared for the tax sharing of the years 1848-1849. While skefye, Fol, O uz and Akhisar stream sub-districts, in which arlı was included, were mentioned together with the name of Vakfikebir, it was stated that the district they belonged to was Akçaabat in the tithe book drawn up for tax purposes on October 10, 1850. The sub-district of arlı, one of the administrative units of arlı, O uz and Kızıla aç, which forms the A asar valley, gained an official township identity after the 1860s and included the villages of the other two townships. While the village of arlı became a town, the town of arlı, which formed its center, was shaped by the new implementation instructions in 1871 after the provincial regulations of 1864. While the yearbook of 1874 expressed the elevation of Vakfikebir to the status of a district, in the same yearbook, the administrative position of arlı sub-district did not pass between the years 1869-1875, and it was not connected to the central district and was not an independent township. Attempts to make the district of arlı an independent district were realized within the framework of a series of official correspondence that we obtained from the Ottoman archive documents between the years 1888-1914. Despite the demands of the people of arlı to be an independent district or to be connected to Görele, it was definitely connected to the Vakfikebir district on April 2, 1916. Administrative problems continued in the Republican period under the name Be ikdüzü. In our city history research, in addition to archive documents, research and examination works, Trabzon province yearbooks, general population censuses obtained from the TÜ K archive by years were used as a source, and Be ikdüzü (arlı) was examined with numerical data in terms of administrative and population.

Keywords: arlı, Be ikdüzü, Vakf-ı Kebir, Görele, Township

**THE ADVENTURE OF AN OTTOMAN LADY LEADING TO THE FIRST
SOCIALIST POET: YA AR NEZ HE BÜKÜLMEZ**

Özge Seda U RA 

Necmettin Erbakan University, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Konya, Türkiye.
osedatuylu@gmail.com

Abstract

Ya ar Nezihe Bükülmez (1882), who was born in the last period of the Ottoman Empire, can be considered as the first poet who expresses the social events and sociological realities with poetry. Ya ar Nezihe is a poet who has not found the place he deserves both in his own time and today, and has been misunderstood a lot in his time because she wrote first poem on May 1. She was even questioned in 1913 due to the reverse interpretation of her writings and poems. The poet, who was given the title of the first socialist and the first proletarian poet when she wrote his first poem on May 1, was disturbed by the identification of herself with socialism, the discussion of her writings on the political plane and has recently fallen silent. It is also possible to deduce this discomfort from the archive documents of Taha Toros, who was the last person to meet him before his death, and from the fact that she gave all his writings and documents to Toros only on the condition that she did not publish his poem of May 1. The cyclical structure of the period and the poverty, suffering and loneliness of a woman who does not take off her black veil for the rest of her life; her rhetoric that defends social justice, rights and freedoms, highlights social inequality and the grievances of workers, can be read as important stages of her life adventure leading to socialist poetry.

The main difference from the female intellectuals of her time is that she was a poor public child who did not come from an aristocratic background, did not speak a foreign language, did not undergo the education of French governesses. The poet, who spent her entire life in poverty, hunger and misery, lost two children to hunger, poverty and lack of care. Far from getting a European education, she could only go to school for one year because her father was against the education of girls. The poet, who was nicknamed 'self-incoming' at school because she went to enroll in school on her own, did not stop reading or expressing the social events of the period. The poet, whose entire educational life consisted of this one year, began to write poetry with prospecting by reading stone-printed books. In the last period of the Ottoman Empire, the poet wrote articles in Terakki and Hanımlara Mahsus Gazete; She also wrote poems for magazines such as Sabah, Menek e, Kadınlar Dünyası. The poet, who stood out with material and spiritual deprivations compared to the famous intellectual women of her time, did not stop making her voice heard by writing. Ya ar Nezihe, who accepts poetry as a product of suffering, begins to embroider for her only surviving son when she loses her uncle and father due to cholera. For 17 years, she has been sewing for the Esirgeme Derne i, Darphane, ark E ya Pazarı, and works as a worker. She earns money by writing letters to those who want to write letters to their spouses and sons during the War of Independence and World War I. In 1924, a salary of 45 cents was attached to Ya ar Nezihe from his father, who worked as a weighbridge clerk in the municipality for 45 years. This salary was less than the monthly salary of a porter in Sirkeci at that time, and she sent a letter to the newspapers protesting this. Apart from the resentment she experienced due to the purely anti-system or anti-regime evaluation of his writings and poems, she spent his entire teenage years by writing. Looking at Ya ar Nezihe's historical background, her writings and poems expressing the rights of workers and labourers, the historical and sociological equivalent of these writings can be found in the poet's life itself. Making a

monograph of Ya ar Nezihe Bükölmez, who differed from prominent female intellectuals of the period such as Halide Edip Adıvar, Nezihe Muhittin and air Nigar with her personal and sociological reality, will give us clues about a different Ottoman world, to be a woman like Ya ar Nezihe in the late Ottoman period.

Keywords: Ya ar Nezihe Bükölmez, woman poet, first socialist women poet, Ottoman women's movement.

THE PARTICIPATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND THE TURKISH PRESS

¹Ça atay BENHÜR , ²Ahmet ERDO AN 

^{1,2} Selçuk University, Faculty of Literature, Konya, Türkiye.
cbenhur@selcuk.edu.tr, mtvhistory512@gmail.com

Abstract

After the First World War, the European continent could not achieve the peace it desired. Most of the warring countries have entered a period of depression, leaving behind material and moral collapses. Especially the Germans and Italians had to believe in the romantic promises of the fascist leaders in the social, cultural, and military fields due to the economic and political crises they experienced. As a result, on October 31, 1922, Mussolini seized the power in Italy, and on January 30, 1933, Adolf Hitler and his party, the National Socialist German Workers Party, came to power in Germany. After these dates, Nazi Germany, which made some invasions, finally attacked Poland, which was under the guarantor of the Allies, on the morning of September 1, 1939, and caused the start of the Second World War by confronting England and France. The United States, on the other hand, did not immediately join the war. The USA, which entered a great economic development after the First World War, showed a public attitude against the war in order to protect its isolation policy and not to interfere in the affairs of European states. Later, the United States, which went into conflict with Japan due to the colonial rivalry in the Far East, was attacked simultaneously on 7 December 1941 and then officially entered the Second World War.

The Turkish press, on the other hand, showed great interest in the attacks of the United States of America and the involvement of the United States in the war. Ulus, Ak am, Tan and Cumhuriyet newspapers carried on their headlines in their issue dated December 8, 1941, that a new conflict had started in the Far East and that Japan had declared war on the USA. Newspapers using quotations, maps, and columns from the foreign press in their news made a great effort to convey the attacks in the Pacific to their readers.

The columns in the newspapers published on 8 December 1941 are very important in terms of the evaluations in the newspapers. In Ak am newspaper, an article titled as "Will the number of soldiers and the force of arms win this war?" has been published. Cumhuriyet newspaper, on the other hand, tried to explain the subject with the article named as "The great storm that is likely to break in the far east has begun in the Great Ocean War!" Ulus newspaper covered the issue with the article of, "Japan-USA conflict has begun", and Tan newspaper covered the issue with the column of "War is Mentioned in America" in their pages. These articles generally explained that the war in the Pacific was an expected situation and what could happen in the future.

Keywords: United States of America, Attack, Second World War, Turkish Press

QASIDA AS HISTORICAL DOCUMENT: SURIYYE OF NEV'Î

Erol ÇÖM 

Selcuk University, Faculty of Literature, Konya, Türkiye.
erolcom@gmail.com

Abstract

Qasida is one of the most widely used verse forms of Classical Turkish Literature. In this form of verse, a religion or a statesman is usually praised by adhering to a certain order. Qasidas were also written on subjects that were not in the nature of praise. In this study, the eulogy of the 16th century poet Nev'î, which is included in his divan with the recording of "Kasîde-i Dürer-bâr Der Evsâf-ı Sûr-ı ehriyâr Sultan Murâd Berây-ı ehzâde Sultan Mehmed" is focused on. The circumcision feast organized for Mehmed, the prince of the 12th Ottoman Sultan, Sultan Murad III, is depicted in the ode. Various surnames were written and miniatures were drawn about this wedding, which took place in 1582 and lasted 52 days and 52 nights. In our study, how the prince's feast looked from the eyes of the poet, with its preparations, parades, treats and entertainments, is shown under the headings; although it includes word games and exaggerations in terms of being a literary work, the connection of the issues mentioned in the eulogy with reality has been tried to be documented with miniatures describing this festival.

Keywords: Suriyye, Murad III, Mehmed III, Circumcision feast

FIGHTINGS IN THE WORLD AND IN TÜRK YE: THE CASE OF THE TUUMBACILAR QUARRY IN OTTOMAN

Abdullah KOCA 

Selçuk University, Kadınhanı Faik çil Vocational School, Konya, Türkiye.
abdullah.koca@selcuk.edu.tr

Abstract

Fire, which is one of the most important discoveries of man, is also an invention that he has been tested throughout history. The test of humanity with fire, which has devastating and irreparable consequences when it gets out of control, has led to the formation of fire brigades over time. The services provided by these organizations established for fire fighting are considered as one of the most important public services of urban life. Fighting with fire has been with traditional methods until the end of the Middle Ages and has been used in the 15th-16th centuries. From the 19th century, more advanced methods in which pumps were used were used. In this process, while units in charge of extinguishing fires were formed in many places, it is seen that fire extinguishing activities in the Ottoman Empire were carried out by various methods in the Janissary Corps until the 18th century. However, the core of a new fire extinguishing organization in the Ottoman Empire was formed when a devshirme engineer named Davud Gerçek used his own invention pump in a fire. The Tulumbacılar Furnace, which was created based on fire extinguishing with a pump, which is a modern method for its period, has a special importance as the beginning of today's modern firefighting. In this study, the importance of the fire brigade, historical fire extinguishing methods, the discovery of the pump, which has a significant impact on the process leading to today's firefighting, the Ottoman approach to this invention and the organization process of Tulumbacılar Oca ı in general are discussed.

Keywords: Fire brigade, pump, pump furnace, Giovanni Aldini, Davud Gerçek.

A THEORETICAL COMPUTATIONAL STUDY ON A NOVEL THIOPHENE DERIVATIVE USING THE MOLECULAR DOCKING METHOD

Hacer GÜMÜ 

Kocaeli University, Golcuk Vocational School, Kocaeli, Türkiye.
hacer.gumus@kocaeli.edu.tr

Abstract

Since the double helix structure of the DNA molecule was elucidated by Watson-Crick, drug design studies have accelerated. Virtual scanning with the molecular insertion method has been one of the most important parts of the drug development step. This situation is increasing its importance in drug discovery today. Molecular docking can be defined as the structure prediction of receptor-ligand complexes. The receptor is usually a protein while the ligand is a small molecule. By covalent and non-covalent interactions of antiviral molecules with the target protein, new drugs have been developed and human health has been brought to a more prosperous level in a short time and at low cost, instead of time-consuming laboratory studies. In this study, interaction studies of anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antifungal and antimicrobial thiophene derivative ligand with target protein (PDB 1Z8V) were investigated. Molecular docking studies of ligand-protein interaction were calculated theoretically with Autodock program.

Keywords: Molecular docking, AutoDock program, thiophene, PDB 1Z8V.

MOLECULAR DOCKING CALCULATIONS OF 6-METHYLPYRIMIDINE-2-CHLORO-5-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)-4-METHOXY MOLECULE

Hacer GÜMÜ 

Kocaeli University, Golcuk Vocational School, Kocaeli, Türkiye.
hacer.gumus@kocaeli.edu.tr

Abstract

In recent years, with the developments in computer technologies, computer aided drug design methods have been developed for drug development studies. Thus, the drug development process can be completed in a short time and at low cost instead of costly and time-consuming laboratory studies. In this study, the physicochemical (as molecular docking) mechanisms underlying the protein-ligand interaction should be examined in detail in order to better understand the molecular definition of the 6-methylpyrimidine-2-chloro-5-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-methoxy molecule. Therefore, the AutoDock Tools (ADT) version 1.5.6 package was used for molecular docking, and the assembly operations were performed using the AutoDock 4.2 package. Molecular interaction of Sars-CoV-2 target protein (PDB 5r7y) and ligand (6-methylpyrimidine-2-chloro-5-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-methoxy) was investigated. The studied molecule showed effective inhibition properties ($G_{bind} = -2.36$ kcal/mol). This has an exciting effect on the PDB 5r7y. Further laboratory research is required to identify this molecule as a drug candidate for COVID-19 disease.

Keywords: AutoDock, Molecular Docking, Sars-CoV-2, PDB 5r7y.

EFFECT OF GAMMA IRRADIATION ON ELECTRICAL AND PHOTOELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF CdFeTe THIN FILMS

^{1,2}Matanat MEHRABOVA , ²Aybeniz ABDULLAYEVA , ³Niyazi HASANOV ,

¹Nizami HUSEYNOV 

¹Institute of Radiation Problems, Renewable Energy Conversion Laboratory, Baku, Azerbaijan

²Azerbaijan Technical University, Baku, Azerbaijan

³Baku State University, Physics faculty, Baku, Azerbaijan

m.mehrabova@science.az

Abstract

VAX of $\text{Cd}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{Te}$, $x=0.08$ thin films and the effect of γ -irradiation on them were studied at temperature $T=300\text{K}$. (fig.1). VAX measurements were performed at $D = 1\text{kGy}$ dose γ -irradiation. After γ -irradiation at a dose of $D < 100\text{ Gy}$, the curve increases in the entire voltage range, while the nature of the dependence does not change in principle. The observed dependence shows that when $\text{Cd}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{Te}$ ($x=0.08$) thin films are irradiated with small doses, deep levels are formed in the forbidden zone, and these levels are occupied by a part of electrons, the remaining electrons participate in conduction and cause an increase in current. When samples are irradiated with a dose of $D = 500\text{ Gy}$, a parallel downward shift of the curve and a decrease in conductivity are observed in VAX, which indicates an increase in the concentration of defects. At doses $D = 1\text{kGy}$, subsequent radiation conductivity decreases. A significant decrease in conductivity is explained by an increase in the concentration of defects and thus a violation of the crystal structure. The obtained results correspond to the literature data [1].

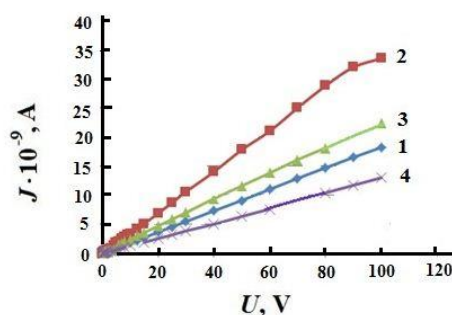


Fig.1. VAX of $\text{Cd}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{Te}$, $x=0.08$ thin films: 1- $D=0$, 2- $D=100\text{ Gy}$, 3- $D=500\text{ Gy}$, 4- $D=1\text{ kGy}$

Illumination of semiconductors leads to optical filling of local levels, as a result of which the filling of these levels differs significantly from that in the dark. The effect of γ -irradiation on the photoconductivity of semiconductors can be explained by the formation of various types of defects in them. Complex studies of electrophysical properties and photoconductivity of thin films of initial and irradiated $\text{Cd}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{Te}$ ($x=0.08$) thin films were conducted to clarify the reasons for the change in photosensitivity in irradiated crystals.

In this work, the photoconductivity of $\text{Cd}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{Te}$, $x=0.08$ thin films grown on glass substrates and the effect of γ -irradiation on these properties are studied and the results of the research are presented.

Glass substrates ($1 \times 1\text{ cm}$) were cleaned with acetone, methanol and distilled water. The powder of $\text{Cd}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{Te}$ solid solutions (purity 99.999%) was used to obtain thin films by the Molecular Beam

Condensation method in a vacuum of 10^{-4} Pa at a temperature of the substrate $T_{sub} = 673$ K and a temperature of the source $T_{sour} = 1100$ K. The condensation rate was $= 15$ / s and the film thickness was $d = 2$ μ m.

The crystal structure and surface morphology of the obtained thin films were studied in X-ray diffractometer on Bruker D8 Advance XRD and SEM scanning electron microscope on Carl Zeiss Sigma VP, respectively.

Spectral characteristics of photoconductivity (PC) at $T=300$ K in $Cd_{1-x}Fe_xTe$ ($x=0.08$) thin films grown on glass substrates were studied. Spectral dependencies of PC of primary samples are shown in fig. 2. As can be seen from the fig.2, the spectral range covers the wavelength range $= 400$ nm-1200 nm. There is a broad band in the PC spectrum, the width of the forbidden zone calculated from the PC maximum ($= 800$ nm) which is $E_g = 1.55$ eV at temperature $T = 300$ K. The obtained results are consistent with our theoretical calculations [2,3].

The effect of γ -irradiation on the spectral characteristics of $Cd_{1-x}Fe_xTe$ ($x=0.08$) thin films at $T=300$ K was studied (fig.2). The samples were irradiated with γ -quanta in the ^{60}Co source with energy 1.25 MeV and 1.33 MeV at doses $D = 100$ Gy \div 1 kGy. After irradiation of samples at doses of $D = 100$ Gy, the PK decreased and an additional peak appeared, that indicate to the formation of a defect level. At doses of $D > 500$ Gy, there is an increase in the post-irradiation PC. Photosensitivity is lost after irradiation at a dose of $D = 1$ kGy. Thus, $Cd_{1-x}Fe_xTe$ ($x=0.08$) thin films are photosensitive to γ -radiation.

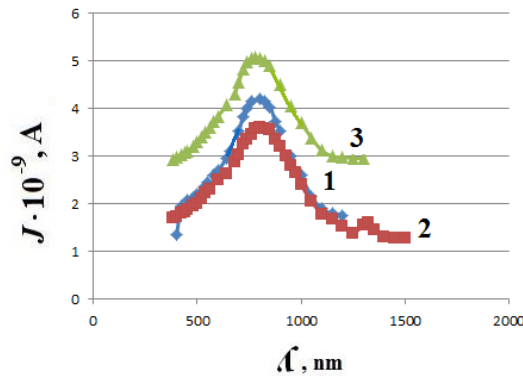


Fig. 2. Spectral characteristics of photoconductivity in $Cd_{1-x}Fe_xTe$ ($x=0.08$) thin films at $T=300$ K: 1- $D = 0$, 2- $D = 100$ Gy, 3- $D = 500$ Gy

Keywords: Semimagnetic semiconductors, thin films, γ -irradiation, VAX, photoconductivity, XRD, SEM

**GEOHERITAGE EVALUATION IN I DIR WITH PGA (PRELIMINARY
GEOHERITAGE ASSESSMENT)**

Kuttusi ZORLU 

Ardahan University, Faculty of Humanities and Letters, Ardahan, Türkiye.
kuttusizorlu@ardahan.edu.tr

Abstract

Cultural geology and geological heritage studies have made significant progress in recent years. Geoheritage is an abiotic part of the natural heritage and it is known that this heritage has scientific, educational, aesthetic, tourism, ecological and cultural values. Geotourism-oriented geoconservation strategies have become increasingly popular, especially in less developed areas such as rural areas where geotourism has become an important source of income. For this reason, many researches have been carried out worldwide, mostly for the evaluation, protection and management of geoheritage elements. In this context, different quantitative and qualitative methods were used in most studies in which geoheritage assessments were made. In the present study, it is aimed to evaluate the landforms (salt cave, rainbow hills, meanders, volcanic landforms, etc.) identified in the province of I dir within the scope of geoheritage. In the evaluation of these landforms, Ruban et al. (2021) PGA (Preliminary Geoheritage Assessment) technique was used. 9 main criteria (scientific importance, educational importance, rarity, aesthetic importance, touristic importance, accessibility, security, protection level and need for interpretation) are based on the evaluation of the landforms detected in I dir with the PGA technique. It was carried out by assigning scores on three different score scales (-25 to +25; 0 to 50; 50 to 500) to the indicators of the said evaluation criteria. At the end of the evaluation, the mentioned criteria scores for each element were obtained. It is thought that the present study will provide various theoretical and practical implications. The evaluation of the detected landforms within the scope of geoheritage for the first time in I dir will contribute to the literature in this sense. In addition, the findings of a possible geopark planning in I dir province will provide practical implications for the local stakeholders.

Keywords: Geoheritage, Salt Cave, Stream, PGA, I dir.

THE GEOHERITAGE EVALUATION IN ARDAHAN WITH GAM (GEOSITE ASSESSMENT MODEL)

Volkan DEDE 

Ardahan University, Faculty of Humanities and Letters, Ardahan, Türkiye.
volkandede@ardahan.edu.tr

Abstract

Since the end of the 20th century, due to the increasing interest in the special landforms that are the past witnesses of the Earth, the subject of protection with the introduction of geoheritage has shown a significant development. The concrete initiative of these developments was the “Digne Declaration” which was announced in 1991. In the next period, European Geoparks Network (EGN) was established in 2000 and UNESCO Global Geoparks (UGG) was established in 2004. The most important aim of these initiatives is to protect the geological heritage and increase its value for both geoscientists and the public. It is also to give status to such areas and promote sustainable development. The scientific, educational, aesthetic and tourism value of geoheritage elements requires that these elements be recorded and protected. For this reason, in the present study, it is aimed to introduce the landforms in Ardahan province and to evaluate them within the scope of geoheritage. In the field studies carried out for the said purpose; canyons, fairy chimneys, lakes, periglacial landforms, meanders, gorges etc. have been identified. These landforms are in Vujicic et al. (2011), which was developed by GAM (Geosite Assessment Model), which is frequently used in geoheritage assessment. In this model, which has 27 sub-indicators in total, scores were made in the range of 0-10 according to the criteria corresponding to the indicators. At the end of the evaluation, scientific, aesthetic, functional, conservation and touristic values of each geoheritage element were obtained. It is anticipated that the present study will provide important theoretical and practical implications. The evaluation of the landforms identified in the region within the scope of geoheritage for the first time in Türkiye will contribute to the literature in this sense. In practical terms, it will provide practical implications for the local stakeholders in order to develop geotourism in Ardahan province.

Keywords: Geoheritage, Canyon, Fairy Chimney, Lake, Ardahan.

**DETERMINATION OF HEAVY METALS IN WATER SAMPLES TAKEN FROM
THE ARAZ RIVER PASSING THROUGH THE CULFA AREA OF NAKHCHIVAN
AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC**

¹Madina NABIYEVA , ²Sevinj HAJIYEVA , ³Nazim SHAMILOV , ⁴Tarana ALIYEVA 

^{1,2,3,4} Baku State University, Faculty of Ecology and Soil Sciences, Department of Ecological
Chemistry, Baku, Azerbaijan.
nabiyevamadina@gmail.com

Abstract

Araz is the second largest river in Azerbaijan in terms of length and significance. The determination of heavy metals in the water of the Araz River is a condition for classifying the quality of the river. According to the results of cluster analysis, the sampling sites can be divided into three groups accordingly: high pollution (HP), medium pollution (MP) and low pollution (LP).

The basis for a comprehensive assessment of the quality of the rivers under study is a comparison of the chemical, biological and physical indicators of river waters with the standards adopted for these indicators. These standards are for 959 ingredients. The number of these ingredients is growing, the values of the permissible concentration limits adopted for them are being specified. Modern methods do not allow to determine the amount of all contaminants. Also, existing methods for determining the concentration of ingredients are very expensive and cannot be widely used in practice. The biggest disadvantage of such an estimate is that it geographically covers a large area.

There are different norms in Azerbaijan depending on the purpose of using river water. These norms mainly consist of requirements for water used for household, cultural and recreational, fishery and agricultural purposes. As a rule, different amounts of mineral salts, chemical elements and bacteria were found in river water in the studied areas. The impact of these substances on river water is varied and complex. Water considered suitable for any purpose is considered satisfactory for each of these indicators.

In September of 2021, water samples were taken from the part of the Araz River passing through the Culfa region of Nakhchivan in order to determine heavy metals and analyzes were carried out for a number of physical and chemical indicators. Table 1 presents the results of the analysis of water samples.

Of course, these results are not stable and vary from season to season and from year to year

Table 1. Parameters determined in water samples taken from Araz river in Culfa

Parameter	Unit	Result	Method	Quality requirements
Aluminium	µg/L	<1	EPA 200.7	200
Arsenic	µg/L	23.7	EPA 200.7	10
Vanadium	µg/L	<5	EPA 200.7	

Boron	µg/L	1353	EPA 200.7	1000
Berillium	µg/L	<1	EPA 200.7	0.2
Iron	µg/L	3.6	EPA 200.7	200
Manganese	µg/L	<1	EPA 200.7	50
Zinc	µg/L	<1	EPA 200.7	1000
Nickel	µg/L	4.4	EPA 200.7	20
Cobalt	µg/L	<1	EPA 200.7	
Titanium	µg/L	8.5	EPA 200.7	
Gallium	µg/L	<5	EPA 200.7	
Chromium	µg/L	<1	EPA 200.7	50
Tin	µg/L	<5	EPA 200.7	
Molybdenum	µg/L	5.7	EPA 200.7	200
Cadmium	µg/L	<1	EPA 200.7	5
Silver	µg/L	<5	EPA 200.7	
Copper	µg/L	<5	EPA 200.7	1000
Selenium	µg/L	12.2	EPA 200.7	10
Lead	µg/L	3.9	EPA 200.7	10

Keywords: Araz river; Nakhchivan AR, water samples, pollution indicators, heavy metals

EXAMINING THE TYPES OF UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES AND THEIR USAGE AREAS

¹Fuat BA ÇİFTÇİ , ²Yusuf DO AN , ³Abdullah KARAA AÇ 

^{1,2,3} Karamano lu Mehmetbey University, Vocational School of Technical Sciences, Karaman,
Türkiye.

ffanbasciftci@gmail.com, yusufdogan@kmu.edu.tr, akaraagac@kmu.edu.tr

Abstract

Recent advances in technology have led to the introduction of some innovations into people's lives. New studies in the field of aviation have led to the development of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), which are used for different purposes in the civil and military areas today, with the combined use of electronic, communication, and navigation technologies. UAVs are pilotless aerial vehicles that have their power system, carry payloads, and are flown automatically or with a remote command system. Unmanned aerial vehicles are preferred for small areas thanks to their low cost, speed, high resolution, and repetitive flight capability. In addition, unmanned aerial vehicles are preferred because they allow easy measurement in many areas where it is dangerous for people to enter and where precision is required. UAVs, whose usages are becoming more and more widespread day by day, have started to be used in many fields such as cartography studies, geological and meteorological research, archaeological studies, agricultural applications, mining, disaster management, and forestry. In this study, the types and usage possibilities of unmanned aerial vehicles were examined. In this context, in which areas these tools are used, data collection and production methods are explained.

Keywords: Unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV); Map industry; Technology.

R&D AND INNOVATION SYSTEMS IN THE TURKISH DEFENSE INDUSTRY

Hüsamettin Taha ÖZTÜRK 

Aselsan, Ankara, Türkiye
htozturk@aselsan.com.tr

Abstract

The Turkish Defense Industry has managed to attract attention all over the world with the gains it has made in recent years. Due to its geopolitical position, having a domestic and national defense industry is of vital importance for Türkiye. In the defense industry, it is necessary to be successful in R&D activities carried out with own resources in order to have a power that is not dependent on foreign sources and can meet its own needs with its own resources. This study is a compilation type and R&D and innovation activities in the Turkish Defense industry have been tried to be examined with secondary data sources. The main result is that, in recent years, R&D budget and studies have increased significantly in the Defense Industry, as well as in many fields in Türkiye. Finally, in 2021, many R&D projects were initiated in areas such as cyber defense, 6G, aviation engine materials, additive manufacturing technologies, artificial intelligence-based unmanned aerial vehicles, swarm autonomous unmanned vehicles, and measures against chemical and biological warfare agents. With these projects, domestic opportunities in ensuring our national security; with the use of national resources in original and advanced technologies, very important steps have been taken towards the goal of a fully independent defense industry for our country.

Keywords: R&D, Turkish Defense Industry, Innovation

ELIPSOMETRIC INVESTIGATIONS OF NANO THICKNESS $\text{Cu}_2\text{ZnSnSe}_4$ FILMS

¹N. N. MURSAKULOV , ²S.G. NURIYEVA , ³N.N. ABDULZADE , ⁴G.T. NURIYEVA 

^{1,2,3,4}Institute of Physics named after H.M.Abdullayev of ANAS, Az-1143, Baku, H. Javid Ave. 131.
nmursakulov@physics.ab.az , nnmursakulov@gmail.com

Abstract

An ellipsometric research of a thin layer of $\text{Cu}_2\text{ZnSnSe}_4$ with a thickness of approximately 100 nm obtained on a glass substrate by the method of magnetron sputtering of a target with a diameter of 10 cm made by pressing from the crushed nanopowder of the $\text{Cu}_2\text{ZnSnSe}_4$ crystal was carried out. The experimental results are in good agreement with the ϵ -spectrum calculated within the GW quasi-particle approximation, and the possible origin of the identified high-energy features is identified. Magnetron sputtering of targets with a diameter of 100 mm from the CuInGaSe_2 material was carried out in a gaseous atmosphere of purified argon at voltages of $\sim(300\text{--}600)$ V and currents of $\sim(0.3\text{--}0.5)$ A. Ellipsometric measurements were carried out using an angular spectroscopic ellipsometer (J.A. Woollam VASE) at room temperature. Ellipsometric parameters were obtained in the range of photon energies (from 1.03 to 6.4 eV) and at 65° . Mathematical modeling of pseudodielectric functions was carried out, after which graphs of the dependences of dielectric functions (ϵ_1 and ϵ_2) on energy were plotted. A simulated annealing (SA) algorithm was used to calculate the Adachi model (MDF) parameters for the dielectric function. When calculating the relationship between the dielectric functions and the refractive index, the values of the dielectric functions were taken into account, as well as the values of the real part of the refractive index and the extinction coefficient that we determined.

Keywords: $\text{Cu}_2\text{ZnSnSe}_4$, refractive index, extinction coefficient, dielectric function.

ASSESSMENT OF SOME WASTE MATERIALS AS AGGREGATE IN CEMENTITIOUS COMPOSITES

Arife AKIN 

Konya Technical University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Konya, Türkiye.
aakin@ktun.edu.tr

Abstract

Concrete is the most used building material in our world. With the increase in the world population, the need for concrete increases. As concrete production increases, the amount of aggregate used also increases and usable aggregate reserves are depleted over time. Experimental studies carried out to evaluate waste materials in concrete production have generally focused on materials that can be used instead of cement. Cement is the most costly and industrially produced material used in concrete. However, aggregates are the materials used in the highest volume in concrete production. Aggregates generally used in normal concrete are obtained from natural rocks. Evaluation of waste materials instead of aggregates used in concrete production becomes an important issue in terms of conservation of natural resources and disposal of wastes with an environmentalist perspective. In this study, recycled aggregate obtained from construction demolition wastes, waste marble dust and waste glass dust were used instead of natural aggregate in the cementitious composite mixtures to be produced. In the control sample, 0-4 mm sand from the Konya region was used, while in the other samples 10%, 20% and 30% of the waste materials were replaced with sand. Compressive, bending and water absorption tests were performed on the samples at the end of 7 days, and the test results of the samples obtained using different waste materials were compared with the control samples. As a result of this study, the optimum use of waste material was evaluated as 20% in the use of waste materials in the production of cementitious composites.

Keywords: recycled aggregate, waste marble dust, waste glass dust, cementitious composites.

**SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH MODEL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
EDUCATION STRATEGY FOR UNIVERSITY INDUSTRY COOPERATION AND
SPECIALIZATION**

Ferid KÖSTEKCI 

Hitit University, Engineering Faculty, Çorum, Türkiye.
feridkostekci@hitit.edu.tr

Abstract

Considering today's world war conditions, the efficient use of scarce economic resources has gained several times more importance. This situation necessitates the development of more efficient new models and strategies in the use of resources for scientific research in universities within the framework of country-specific conditions. When considered in terms of system dynamics, the mechanical engineering education strategy of the university and the model system used in scientific research constitutes itself. It cannot be said that there are studies on system setup in the literature. In the literature, various concrete data of the university, in other words the system, that can be measured as output are examined. The status of the university in terms of cooperation between industry and manufacturing can be used to determine system efficiency. However, in this regard, outputs in the form of concrete and regular numerical data do not occur. This shows that there is a need for a new system established to operate efficiently within its own dynamics. A system that is open to continuous improvement can be achieved with new intellectual studies and strategies. Thus, the necessity of literature that can be used in the writing of regulations and directives has emerged. The aim of this study is to develop a concrete new strategy according to technical determinations based on field experience in order to increase and develop the university's cooperation with industry in real terms. Thus, it will be possible to reach leading technology with an efficient model in both science and machine manufacturing. The same strategy can be used in the specialization of the university in the field of machinery manufacturing. This strategy envisages changes in the scientific research model of universities and the content of mechanical engineering education. The strategy to be implemented is given a technical name as “Strategy Design”. The specific definition emphasizes that the strategy and its details are extremely important for success. “Strategy Design” is based on a philosophy based on idea generation and knowledge. It would be appropriate to have the same definition in the literature in terms of the contribution of the field to science.

Keywords: Mechanical engineering education, Scientific research model, University-industry cooperation, Specialization, Machinery manufacturing, Design, Strategy

EXAMINATION OF THE USE OF VIBROPORT DEVICE AND MEASUREMENT UNIT OPERATING UNDER LABVIEW FOR BEAM VIBRATIONS

Ferid KÖSTEKCİ 

Hitit University, Engineering Faculty, Çorum, Türkiye.
feridkostekci@hitit.edu.tr

Abstract

One of the typical elements that make up a structure, machine or mechanical system is elastic beams. Under operating conditions, transverse vibrations can occur in the bars. In order to avoid the disadvantages that may arise as a result of this, vibration-related characteristics are also taken into account when shaping the design for industrial purposes. For this reason, the free vibration characteristics of the element, such as natural frequency, mode damping ratio, and mode shape, must be known. In this study, vibration measurement applications were made using accelerometer. Two different instruments, the Vibroport 80 portable vibration meter and the Measurement Unit operating under LabVIEW, were used to measure with the accelerometer. The Measurement Unit consists of the necessary instruments and a computer program designed to enable the instruments to work under LabVIEW. The aim of the study is to investigate the use of the device and the Measurement Unit in rod transverse vibrations. Due to its portable and compact structure, the Vibroport 80 device provides practicality in terms of use in industrial environments. Ready-made program modules in the device show the acceleration frequency response. Results can be recorded on a frequency basis. A rectangular aluminum rod with free boundary conditions at both ends was used in order to minimize the differences between the theoretical and measurement results based on the realization of boundary conditions. In order to ensure that the free boundary conditions are closest to reality, the suspension connection was made with a flexible element. Impulse force input was applied by hitting the bar with the impact hammer. The applied driving force disrupts the elastic equilibrium state of the rod. During the application, three tips of different materials were used. The purpose of this is to change the excitation time of the impulse input, hence the input frequency value. This is to allow larger natural frequency values to be obtained experimentally. The data set of the time dependent change of impulse force and bar acceleration values can be saved to files in TDMS format with the Measurement Unit. This process was carried out with computer programs prepared in the LabVIEW environment. It was seen that the natural frequency values obtained by experimental studies were approximately the same with the values found as a result of theoretical calculations.

Keywords: Mechanical vibrations, Beam vibrations, Free vibrations, Natural frequency, Accelerometer, Mode shape, Vibroport 80

COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN COMBINING IMAGE ANALYSIS AND WOVEN FABRIC DESIGN

Sertaç GÜNEY 

Selçuk University, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Konya, Türkiye
sertac.guney@selcuk.edu.tr

Abstract

The importance of computer aided design applications in the textile and fashion industry is increasing day by day. The increase in the range of digital products in textile surface design has led to the preference of software that allows virtual simulations. Fabric design programs not only facilitate the work of textile designers, but also enable designers to be more creative and increase the product variety accordingly. Time savings and low sample costs by creating virtual samples instead of real samples make such applications even more attractive. Despite the remarkable advantages of fabric design programs, disadvantages such as the high license cost and the need for users to be trained to use these applications prevent the wide use of such softwares in the textile and fashion industries. The disadvantage of the license cost is a bigger obstacle especially for the institutions that provide textile design education. In this study, an example of an application that can be used in textile design education has been realized by using two different licence-free softwares in order to eliminate the cost factor and to eliminate the deficiencies in education, taking into account these disadvantages. The application example in this study includes the woven fabric design, and firstly the structure of the sample fabric sample was analyzed by using the image analysis. Weft and warp numbers and yarn densities were determined. Using the datas obtained as a result of image analysis, woven fabric design with different yarn movements was carried out in woven fabric design software.

Keywords: Computer aided design, CAD, textile design, woven fabric design

GROUNDWATER LEVEL CHANGES AND SINKHOLE FORMATION OF ÜRÜNLÜ (ÇUMRA-KONYA)

¹Güler GÖÇMEZ , ²Alper DÜLGER , ³Fetullah ARIK , ⁴Arif DELIKAN 
⁵Berkant CO KUNER , ⁶Gürsel KANSUN , ⁷Adnan DÖYEN , ⁸ükrü ARSLAN 

^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7} Konya Technical University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Science, Geological
Engineering, Konya, Türkiye.

ggocmez@ktun.edu.tr, adulger@ktun.edu.tr, farik@ktun.edu.tr, adelikan@ktun.edu.tr,

⁸Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency
skrars@hotmail.com

Abstract

Located in the Konya Closed Basin, the Çumra district of Ürünü is one of the most important regions of the basin in terms of agricultural production. Groundwater is the most important source of water supply in the region where surface waters are very scarce. The Late Miocene-Pliocene aged nsuyu formation forms the basis of the Ürünü neighborhood, which is approximately 9 km east of the Çumra District, and its surroundings. Pleistocene aged Çumra, E ilmez and Türkmencamili formations unconformably overlie this unit, respectively. Pleistocene-Holocene aged Hotamı formation and Çar amba formation unconformably overlie other units. In 2021, the monthly average temperature is 13.5 °C and the total precipitation is 134.2 mm. The decreases in groundwater levels increased due to the increase in temperature and evaporation values, decrease in precipitation values and excessive drafts. There is an important relationship between sinkhole formations and groundwater level. The sinkholes, which were formed in the topographically higher areas due to the higher groundwater level in the past, are formed at lower elevations due to the decrease in the groundwater level in recent years. Level measurements were made from 43 drillwells in the Çumra region. The depths of the wells are 20-200 m, their flow rates are 5-40 l/s. Its static level during the recharge period is 13.9-110.26 m, and its static level during the discharge period is 22 m-101.2 m. Between these two periods, there was a decrease between 0.1 meters and 29 meters in the wells. In the study area, there are faults parallel to the Konya Fault Zone as well as approximately E-W oriented faults. It has been determined that the sinkholes are parallel to the Konya Fault Zone direction, indicating that the sinkhole formations in the region are related to the faults. The sinkholes in the study area are formed within the nsuyu formation and young units deposited on it. All of the sinkholes are between 1000-1010 m elevations. There are concentric fissures and fractures around some of the sinkholes, and the sinkholes present a structure that narrows downwards and the development of the sinkholes is still continuing. A total of 365 sinkholes have been identified, 23 of which are between 1-3 m in depth and 342 are shallower than 1 m in depth, within an area of approximately 1.4 x 1.0 km in the immediate northern part of Urunlu District. The long axes of the sinkholes vary between 0.7 m and 88.5 m, and the short axes vary between 0.7-44.0 m. In this region, which is very close to residential areas and some agricultural industry production facilities, the sinkhole areas are between 0.38 m² and 2674.69 m². Corn, sunflower, etc. that require a lot of water in the region. The over-drawing from the wells causes the groundwater level to decrease and accelerates the formation of sinkholes. The withdrawal from the aquifers is much higher than the recharge. Increasingly, illegal wells, unsuitable plant patterns, excessive draft cause the groundwater level to decrease and accelerate the formation of sinkholes, fissures and fractures. The sinkholes in the region are dangerous for both settlements, agricultural industry production facilities and energy facilities.

Keywords: Ürünü, Groundwater, Sinkhole, Konya Fault, Aquifer

A STUDY ON THE NEED TO ADOPT VALUE BASED APPLICATION METHOD IN LAND AND LAND ARRANGEMENT STUDIES

¹ aban NAM , ²Vuslat SALALI 

¹Konya Technical University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Konya, Türkiye.
sinam@ktun.edu.tr



² Isparta University of Applied Sciences, Vocational School of Technical Sciences, Isparta, Türkiye.
vuslatsalali@isparta.edu.tr

Abstract

Many countries on a global scale are experiencing the industrialization and urbanization process together and intensely. Rapid urbanization and lack of control in most countries; for different types of urban development, limited land resources result in unsuitable land use, inappropriate land use in urban centres, or low land use efficiency. In addition, the problems arising from unconscious and uncontrolled urbanization cause serious deterioration of the built environment and social stratification problems. Excessive population growth, high rents, poor urban living conditions, physical disorder, economically inefficient labor and employment conditions, an institutionally insecure and incompatible social structure, inadequate technical infrastructure services; It can be counted among the problems that require a comprehensive intervention in rapidly developing urban areas. Planning new areas in urban spaces as development zones and putting them into use in an integrated manner with existing settlements will only be possible by effectively using the plan implementation in the Land Readjustment (LR) method. LR, which has been implemented in our country for almost 160 years, has provided many benefits for both the administration and the owners of the property by solving the zoning and property problems within the scope of urban land development. However, the LR is criticized in our country as well as all over the world, as it is not more effective, fair, reliable and sustainable; It is emphasized that it needs to be developed and evolved in terms of technical application. In particular, the fact that the current area-based method does not respond fairly to social expectations on issues such as "not being participatory, not providing equality and not being able to convey the increase in the value of immovables to the public in a fair manner" keeps the "change of the LR method application" on the country's agenda. In this study, responsible central management unit "Within the scope of the GAP Action Plan, in order to ensure urban development and transformation in the planned areas and in the sample of the Model Zoning Practices Project" by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. by examining the 'pilot site development application' made in Gölbaşı district of Adıyaman province in 2016, the necessity of switching to a method that adopts value equality will be revealed.

Keywords: Value Based, Area Based, Land and Land Arrangement, Equivalence

INVESTIGATION OF THE USE OF RECYCLED BUILDING MATERIALS IN ARCHITECTURE

¹Ashı ÇÜÇEN , ²Yusuf Tahir ALTUNCI 

¹Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Burdur, Türkiye.
aslicucen@gmail.com

²Isparta University of Applied Sciences, Vocational School of Technical Sciences, Isparta, Türkiye.
yusufaltunci@isparta.edu.tr

Abstract

With the increasing population rates in the world, there is an increase in the construction rates needed. The increase in the amount of construction causes the decrease of natural resources day by day. In a world where energy and natural resource consumption is increasing and resources are rapidly decreasing; Especially in recent years, studies have been carried out for the recycling of materials and their reusability in various sectors. It is possible to use recycled materials in the building sector, which is one of these sectors. The use of recycled materials in the building sector contributes to the national economy and environmental sustainability by limiting the consumption of raw materials and energy required during the production of buildings. In this study, which was conducted to examine the use of recycled materials in architecture; the recycling of building materials and the possibilities of using recycled building materials in architecture were examined through sample buildings. As a result of the examination; that recycled materials can also be used in the construction of buildings, that environmental pollution is reduced by limiting the amount of waste generated by the use of these materials in buildings, that recycled building materials are also preferred materials in modern architectural applications, and that the use of recycled materials helps to design sustainable buildings as well as construct structures with aesthetic appearance. Has also been found to be possible.

Keywords: Recycling, Building material, Recycled building material, Architecture.

DETECTION OF EPILEPTIC SEIZURES FROM EEG SIGNAL USING MACHINE LEARNING METHODS

¹Esmira ABDULLAYEVA , ²Humar KAHRAMANLI ÖRNEK 

¹Selcuk University, Department of Information Technology Engineering, Konya, Türkiye.
abdullayeve-esmira-97@mail.ru

²Selcuk University, Department of Computer Engineering, Konya, Türkiye.
hkahramanli@selcuk.edu.tr

Abstract

Epilepsy is a common condition that affects the brain and causes frequent seizures. In epilepsy, sudden and uncontrolled discharges occur in neurons in the brain. As a result, involuntary contractions, sensory changes, and changes in consciousness occur in the patient. Epilepsy is a disease that occurs in seizures. Between seizures, the patient is healthy. In this study, it is aimed to determine whether the person has a seizure by using EEG signals. The public epilepsy dataset from the Bonn EEG website was used in the study. The dataset consists of 5 folds named A, B, C, D, E, consisting of EEG signals recorded from healthy and epileptic people. A and E folds were used in this study. Fold A consists of healthy people, Fold E consists of seizure activity data of diseased people. SVM, NB, RF, LM, and LSTM classifier algorithms from machine learning methods were used for seizure detection. Welch was used for signal preprocessing. Folds A and E each have 100 records with a length of 4096. In the first stage of the study, each segment was divided into sub-segments. For this, each record is divided into 256 long windows. The amount of overlap was determined as 128. As a result, 31 sub-segments were formed from each segment, resulting in 6200 sub-segments out of a total of 200 segments. In the next step, the Welch method was applied to the sub-segments obtained. As a result of Welch, 129 features were extracted from each sub-segment. In the classification phase, Support Vector Machine (SVM), Naive Bayes (NB), Random Forest (RF), Levenberg-Marquardt (LM) algorithms, and Long Term Short Term Memory (LSTM) neural networks were used. Accuracy, precision, sensitivity statistics, and k-fold cross-validation were used to evaluate the results from the classification. In k-fold cross-validation, the k parameter is set to 10. When the classification was made with the SVM algorithm, the sensitivity was obtained as 100% in all folds. Precision ranged from 91.53% to 100%. The average accuracy rate obtained with SVM was 97.91%. The RF algorithm reached 100% in terms of accuracy, precision, and sensitivity in 6 folds. The average accuracy rate obtained was 99.86%, precision 99.85%, and sensitivity 99.88%. The precision in the NB algorithm ranged from 94.27% to 100%, but the sensitivity was very low as 67.09% in a fold. As a result, the average sensitivity was 96.43%. The average accuracy reached by this algorithm was 97.67%, and the average precision was 98.80%. The sensitivity in the LM algorithm was 100% in 9 folds. The precision ranged from 89.68% to 100%. The average accuracy obtained was 98.83%. The precision in the LSTM algorithm was 100% in 9 folds. The average accuracy achieved is 99.52%, with an average accuracy of 99.38%. As can be seen from the results, all of the 5 classifiers produced successful results on average, but the NB algorithm was very unsuccessful in a fold. Considering the general results, RF and LSTM were the most preferred algorithms for this problem.

Keywords: EEG, Epilepsy, SVM, NB, LM, RF, LSTM, Welch method.