

International Conference on
Multidisciplinary, Engineering, Science,
Education and Technology (IMESET'17
Baku) Hosted by Azerbaijan Technical
University July 12-14, 2017, Baku,
Azerbaijan

Imeset'17 Baku Book Of Abstracts

e - ISBN: 978-605-82480-0-7

Baku, Azerbaijan 2017





IMESET'17 BAKU

*International Conference on Multidisciplinary, Engineering, Science,
Education and Technology (IMESET'17 Baku)
Hosted by Azerbaijan Technical University
July 12-14, 2017, Baku, Azerbaijan*

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



**I. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY,
ENGINEERING, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY**

(IMESET'17 BAKU)

Hosted by Azerbaijan Technical University

July 12-14, 2017, Baku, Azerbaijan

e - ISBN: 978-605-82480-0-7

EDITORS

Farhad MIRZAYEV, PhD

Mirvari AGAYEVA, PhD

Javad RAHEBI, PhD

PUBLISHING COORDINATOR

Şakir PARLAKYILDIZ

All papers have been peer reviewed.

COMMITTEES

Honorary PRESIDENT

Prof. Dr. Xaliq Yahudov (Rector, Azerbaijan Technical University)

CONFERENCE CHAIR

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Farhad Mirzayev (Baku State University, Azerbaijan)

ORGINIZING COMMITTEE

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mirvari Ağayeva (Baku State University, Azerbaijan)

Assist. Prof. Dr. Javad Rahebi (Turkish Aeronautical Association, Turkey)

Lect. Şakir Parlakyıldız (Bitlis Eren University, Turkey)

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Prof. Dr. Mario Adelfo Batista ZALDÍVAR
Escuela Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo, Ecuador

Prof. Dr. Julio Nolberto PÉREZ GUERRERO
Escuela Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo, Ecuador

Muhammed Rizwan
Mirpur University of Science and Technology, Pakistan

SCIENTIFIC BOARD

- Abdullah Eren (Mardin Artuklu University , Turkey)
- Abdülrezzak Bakış (Bitlis Eren University , Turkey)
- Abdurrahman Düandar (Mardin Artuklu University , Turkey)
- Abdurrahman Ekinci (Mardin Artuklu University , Turkey)
- Adam Flizikowski (UTP University of Technology, Poland)
- Ahmet Ufuk Kömüroğlu (Yüzüncü Yıl University , Turkey)
- Akif Akto (Mardin Artuklu University , Turkey)
- Ali Çoban (Turkish Aeronautical Association University , Turkey)
- Ali Rıza Kul (Yüzüncü Yıl University , Turkey)
- Arif Mammadov (Azerbaijan Technical University, Azerbaijan)
- Atilla Ergüzen (Kırıkkale University, Turkey)
- Aydın Yıldız (Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Turkey)
- Aytekin Afandiyeva (Baku State University, Azerbaijan)
- Bahar Burtan Doğan (Dicle University , Turkey)
- Bahattin Bulduk (Yüzüncü Yıl University , Turkey)
- Barış Sabuncuoğlu (Turkish Aeronautical Association University , Turkey)
- Cezmi Kayan (Dicle University , Turkey)
- Chao Xu (University of Southampton, U.K)
- Elchin Rzayev (Azerbaijan Technical University, Azerbaijan)
- Ercan Çınar (Batman University , Turkey)
- Erkki Levanen (Tampere University of Technology, Finland)
- Ertuğrul Çam (Kırıkkale University, Turkey)
- Fatih Ünal (Mardin Artuklu University , Turkey)
- Faysal Özdaş (Mardin Artuklu University , Turkey)
- Ferat Kaya (Dicle University , Turkey)
- Gül Gün (Bitlis Eren University , Turkey)
- Günel Paşayeva (Sumgayıt State University)
- Habib Ghanbarpourasl (Turkish Aeronautical Association University , Turkey)
- Halil Murat Ünver (Kırıkkale University, Turkey)
- Halil Yetgin (Bitlis Eren University , Turkey)
- Hanim Aliyeva (Azerbaijan National Conservatory, Azerbaijan)
- Hasan Umut Akın (Turkish Aeronautical Association University , Turkey)
- Hayri Yaman (Kırıkkale University, Turkey)
- Hossein Khoshbaten (Sarab University , Iran)
- Hüseyin Alkan (Dicle University , Turkey)
- İslam Islamov (Azerbaijan Technical University, Azerbaijan)
- İbrahim Dolak (Dicle University , Turkey)
- İbrahim Mahariq (Turkish Aeronautical Association University , Turkey)
- İbrahim Teğın (Siirt University , Turkey)
- İhsan Alacabey (Mardin Artuklu University , Turkey)
- Ilya Potapov (Tampere University of Technology, Finland)
- İsmail Yener (Dicle University , Turkey)
- Jari Mustajarvi (Hamk University of Applied Sciences, Finland)
- Jarmo Harju (Tampere University of Technology, Finland)

- Javad Rahebi (Turkish Aeronautical Association University , Turkey)
- Joni Kamarainen (Tampere University of Technology, Finland)
- Jukka Pekkanen (Tampere University of Technology, Finland)
- Kazimierz Bieliński (UTP University of Technology, Poland)
- Kerim Youde Han (Cankaya University , Turkey)
- Lassi Paunonen (Tampere University of Technology, Finland)
- Łukasz Zabłudowski (UTP University of Technology, Poland)
- Łukasz Saganowski (UTP University of Technology, Poland)
- M. Cevat Yıldırım (Mardin Artuklu University , Turkey)
- M. Fırat Baran (Mardin Artuklu University , Turkey)
- M. Şakir Ece (Mardin Artuklu University , Turkey)
- Mats Berg (University of KTH, Sweden)
- Mehmet Ali Akın (Mardin Artuklu University , Turkey)
- Metin Işık (Bitlis Eren University , Turkey)
- Minna Lanz (Tampere University of Technology, Finland)
- Mirvari Ağayeva (Baku State University, Azerbaijan)
- Mohammed El-Hajjar (University of Southampton, U.K)
- Murat Lüy (Kırıkkale University, Turkey)
- Mürşet Çakmak (Mardin Artuklu University , Turkey)
- Nazlı Hasanova (Baku State University, Azerbaijan)
- Nihat Mert (Yüzüncü Yıl University , Turkey)
- Nilgün Ferhatosmanoğlu (Turkish Aeronautical Association University , Turkey)
- Pertti Jarventausto (Tampere University of Technology, Finland)
- Qurban Qasimov (Baku State University, Azerbaijan)
- Piotr Kiedrowski (UTP University of Technology, Poland)
- Piotr Boniewicz (UTP University of Technology, Poland)
- Rafik Kuliyeu (Baku State University, Azerbaijan)
- Rafael Hamidov (Baku State University, Azerbaijan)
- Ramiz İskendertov (Azerbaijan Technical University, Azerbaijan)
- Raziye Mert (Turkish Aeronautical Association University , Turkey)
- Ryzsard Zamorski (UTP University of Technology, Poland)
- Salih Çibuk (Yüzüncü Yıl University , Turkey)
- Serhat Berat Efe (Bitlis Eren University , Turkey)
- Shadi El Shehabi (Turkish Aeronautical Association, Turkey)
- Sibel Derviş (Mardin Artuklu, Turkey)
- Sławomir Bujnowski (UTP University of Technology, Poland)
- Sławomir Cieşlik (UTP University of Technology, Poland)
- Sudantha Balage (University of Turkish Aeronautical Association, Turkey)
- Şehnaz Altunakar (Dicle University , Turkey)
- Tahirhan Aydın (Mardin Artuklu University , Turkey)
- Tapio niemi (Tampere University of Technology, Finland)
- Tomasz Marciniak (UTP University of Technology, Poland)
- Toni Laitinen (Hamk University of Applied Sciences, Finland)
- Valeh Hacıyev (Baku State University, Azerbaijan)
- Ville Santala (Tampere University of Technology, Finland)
- Yasin Rustamov (Azerbaijan Scientific-Research Institute of Hydraulic, Azerbaijan)

- Yeter Deęer (Yüzüncü Yıl University , Turkey)
- Yuriy Alyeksyeyenkov (Turkish Aeronautical Association University , Turkey)
- Yusuf Doęan (Mardin Artuklu University , Turkey)
- Zafar Cafarov (Azerbaijan Technical University, Azerbaijan)

Dear dignitaries, colleagues and young researchers!

First of all, I would like welcome and greet you for taking part in the first 'International Conference Engineering, Science, Education and Technology (IMESET'17 Baku. I believe that this event, which on Multidisciplinary, Engineering, Science, Education and Technology (IMESET'17 Baku)' held by Azerbaijan Technical University.

On behalf of the Organizing Committee, I am very happy to open International Conference on Multidisciplinary, is the fruit of an intensive and devoted teamwork, will have an invaluable contribution to the scientific world. At the end of busy schedule of nearly one year, we have now achieved to organize this conference under the name of Azerbaijan Technical University.

Today, universities need to get their power of existence from their own studies by setting strong relationships with economic, social and cultural resources of their territory as access to information has been simplified, education has become a lifelong activity and rivalry has become dominant. One of the basic features of universities is to produce information, science and technology to serve to next generation and to the people of the region as well as the country, since the responsibilities of universities are not restricted to equip their students with occupation.

Universities are those institutions where scientific, technologic, cultural and social benefits are shared with society. In other words, one of the responsibilities of universities is to become institutional leaders as well. We think that, university is a place where reasoning, questioning, sense of responsibility, imagination, gaining a universal vision towards learning is learnt along with learning to learn. Regardless of the conditions, the methods of accessing information are investigated at universities. Universities are universal and dynamic institutions.

They are driving powers of their people, society, country and civilization in terms of development. A sustainable, beneficial, humanistic, peaceful and ecologic development necessitates lifelong learning and teaching. University education is one of the crucial phases of a person's educational life; and universities are those institutions where beneficial and scientific knowledge is created and the knowledge is transmitted. The ways of accessing knowledge is also taught at universities. All kinds of views are discussed at universities. Universal peace and love is organised at universities where the main principle is based on the fact that the most dutiful person is the one who is of help to others. Our university aims to provide successful careers to the students by gaining the way approaching to the problems within the scope of solutions oriented and the skill of thinking analytically.

In this context, the aim of the first ‘International Conference Engineering, Science, Education and Technology (IMESET’17 Baku is to bring together experts and young researchers from all over the world working in natural and applied sciences to present their researches, exchange new ideas, discuss challenging issues, foster future collaborations and interact with each other.

The main objective of the our conference is to discuss recent results in natural and applied sciences and their applications, particularly mathematics, physics, agricultural and aquatic sciences, chemistry and engineering. We expect the participation of many prominent experts from different countries who will present best quality papers.

The conference brings together about 126 participants from 7 countries (Azerbaijan, Ecuador, India, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, Turkey), out of which 412 are contributing to the meeting with oral and 110 with poster presentations, including ten keynote talks.

It is also a goal of the conference to promote collaborative and networking opportunities among senior scholars and graduate students in order to advance new perspectives. Additional emphasis at first ‘International Conference Engineering, Science, Education and Technology (IMESET’17 Baku is put on applications in related areas, as well as other science, such as natural science, economics, computer science and various engineering sciences. The papers presented in this conference will be considered in the journals listed on the conference websites.

I’d like to express my gratitude to all our authors, members of scientific committee, keynote speakers and contributing reviewers. I believe we will see the best papers of scholars in this event. My sincere thanks go to Prof. Dr. Xaliq Yahudov and Assoc. Prof Dr. Islam Islamov, for supporting and motivating us in every respect. Special thanks are also due to the organizing committee members, for completing all preparations that are necessary to organize this conference. I express my gratitude to the members of technical committee of the conference for the design and proofreading of the articles. Last but not least, my special thanks go to the Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mirvari Agayeva, who unsparingly supports us.

We wish everyone a fruitful conference and pleasant memories in Baku, Azerbaijan.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Farhad MIRZAYEV

Chair of IMESET’17 BAKU

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

Welcome to the in the first 'International Conference Engineering, Science, Education and Technology (IMESET' 17 Baku.

This book contains all abstracts presented in the first 'International Conference Engineering, Science, Education and Technology (IMESET' 17 Baku. The more than 120 papers will be presented at the Conference. Peer reviewed papers will be considered for publication in a special issue.

The program for this Conference required the dedicated efforts are here with recorded. Secondly, we thank the members of the Program Committee and additional reviewers for their diligent and professional reviewing. Last but not least, we thank the invited speakers for their invaluable contribution. We would also like to take this opportunity to thank Azerbaijan Technical University for supporting and motivating us in every respect. Special thanks are also due to the organizing committee members, for completing all preparations that are necessary to organize this conference. I express my gratitude to the members of technical committee of the conference for the design and proofreading of the articles.

A successful conference involves more than paper presentations; it is also a meeting place, where ideas about new research projects and other ventures are discussed and debated. Therefore some social events have been arranged in order to promote this kind of social networking.

We wish you have an exciting Conference and an unforgettable stay in the city of Baku

On behalf of Conference Committee

Mirvari Agayeva

CONTENTS

Face Recognition System Developed by Using OpenCVSharp.....	1
E-mail Organization with Naive Bayes Classification Algorithm	2
Investigation Of The Effect Of The Types Of Car Fuel On Vibration Of Engines	3
Identification of Factors Effecting Model Preferences of Automobile Buyers in Turkey	4
A Study on Crossway Planning for The Province Bitlis	5
The Research on The Selecrion of Appropriate Place for The Construction of Bitlis Airport	6
.....	6
The Review of Construction Machines Which Are Used in The Construction of By-Street Asphalt Pavement	7
IOT and Lighting Automation.....	8
Analysis of Energy Productivity in LED Illumination by Active or Passive Methods.....	9
Numerical Analysis of LED Illumination Productivity Parameter	10
Numerical Analysis of Productivity and Redemption Periods in LED Illimination	11
Academical Approach to LED Lamp or LED Bulb Confusion	12
Numerical Analysis of Warming and Warming Problem in LED Lamps.....	13
A study About Preparing Regulations Regarding LED Illimination.....	14
Multivariable Mathematical Modeling and Simulation for Control Variables of an Air Conditioning Chamber.....	15
Technology Of Management For Science And Innovation In The Universities.....	16
Application Of Integrated Direction For Projects For Systemic Management Of University Processes	17
Use of Geographic Information System (GIS) to Evaluate the Drinking Water Quality of Havsa District (Edirne, TURKEY)	18
The Perception of Occupational Health and Safety of the Students Studying in Automotive and Machine Programs	19
The Connetion Of Bitlis Intracity Transportation Net To The Ring Road.....	20
The Assessment On The Traffic Density In The District, Tatvan.....	21
Bandpass Filter Design.....	22
Image Processing Algorithms For Melanoma Cancer Detection In Dermoscopy Images..	23
Survey Of KETEM Awareness Of The Female Students Staying In Bitlis Higher Education Loan And Dormitories Institution (KYK)	24
What Does Concept of Teacher Mean to Teacher Candidates?	25
Excess Nitrogen Effects on Optical, Structural and Morphological Properties of the Sputtered InGaN Semiconductor	26
KETEM Awareness of Students in the School of Health.....	27
Traditional Infant Care Practices Of The Women Aged 15-49 And Affecting Factors.....	28
Marriage in Jane Austen Pride & Prejudice	29
Ecocritical Analysis Of The Movie The Day After Tomorrow	30
An eco-feminist approach to Margaret Atwood's novel Surfacing.....	31
Türk Kültüründe Kemer	32
Increasing Competitive Strenght Of Bitlis	33

Touristic Destination Of Bitlis Proviencie	34
Relationship between Self-Consciousness and Organizational Learning	35
The Impact of Demographic Variables on Organizational Commitment	36
Organisational Justice Perception At Local Governments, Sample Of Bitlis	37
Second World War And Iran Economic Problems And Political Opportunities	38
Bor İçerikli Diamonyum Fosfat Üretiminde Borojips Atığının Kullanılabilirliğinin İncelenmesi	39
Robust And Reliable Design Of A Car Drum Brake Under Uncertainty.....	41
Comparison Of Clustering Methods For Energy Assumption In Wireless Sensor Network	42
Melanoma Skin Cancer Segmentation With Image Processing Techniques.....	43
Human Identification with Palm print Based on Local Binary Pattern.....	44
Diagnosis of Leukemia Cell from Microscope Images with Image Processing Methods ..	45
Fundus Retina Blood Vessel Segmentation with H-minima Transformation	46
Do Exception Handling A Hard Task And Should Be Delayed To Later Stages?	47
Finger Vein Recognition with Discreet Wavelet Transform.....	48
Human Retina Optic Disc Segmentation using Statistical Region Merging.....	49
Energy Consumption in Wireless Sensor Networks with Optimization Algorithms	50
Determination of the Fiber Reflectance and Yellowness for Different Cotton (Gossypium hirsutum L.) Genotypes	51
Islamic Banking Also Has A Boiling Cost Relationship.....	52
Economic Analysis Of Some Management Problems In The Conditions Of Uncertainty .	53
Design Of An Internet Of Things-Based Smart Farm Management System For Precision Agriculture	55
The Need of Training of Mathematics Teachers with Modern Teaching Methods Techniques	56
Typological Study Of The Syntactic Structure Of Azeri Turkish.....	57
Current Status of Organic Forage Crop Production in Turkey.....	58
Determination of Adaptation Abilities and Performances of Different Grass Species and Cultivars in Siirt-TURKEY Conditions.....	59
Evolution of Information from Parchment to Gazelle Leather and Paper to E-Book	60
Parşömeden Ceylan Derisine Kâğıttan E-Kitaba Bilginin Evrilmesi.....	62
Micro-Nutrient Scope of the Van Gürpınar-Kırkgeçit Village Rangelands Located in Turkey's Eastern Anatolia Region	63
Determination of Yield and Quality Characteristics of Some Alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) Varieties at Different Sowing Times	64
Econometric modeling of the influence of human capital on human development index (in Azerbaijan case).....	66
Certain Agricultural Properties of Switchgrass Varieties Grown in Different Locations...	68
An Alternative Plant for Forage Crop: Miscanthus.....	69
Determination of Spreading Medicinal Plants in Natural Rangeland of Eastern Anatolia Region of Turkey	70
Adverse Effects of Some Harmful Substances in Meadow and Pasture Plants on Animal Feeding and Solution Proposals.....	71
Investigating the Relation Between Nonstandard Tables and Armchairs With Students' Learning Levels	72

On Estimation Of Parameters Of Branching Random Processes With Many Types Of Particles.....	73
Robot Which Humanity Movements With Mobile Phone	74
PI λ D μ Controller Design For Fractional Order Systems	75
Concrete's Future: Reactive Powder Concrete.....	76



Conference Program

Venue: Azerbaijan Technical University

[12/07/2017]

[08:00] to [11:00]

[Registration]

[11:00] to [12.00]

[Opening Ceremony]

[12:00] to [12:30]

[Coffee Break]

[12/07/2017]

Conference Hall A

[12:30] to [13.30]

[Ayşe Eldem, Abdurrahman Palalı and Hüseyin Eldem;

Face Recognition System Developed by Using OpenCVSharp]

[Hüseyin Eldem, Ayşe Eldem and Abdurrahman Palalı;

E-mail Organization with Naive Bayes Classification Algorithm]

[Erman Erdoğan, Mutlu Kundakçı, Ahmet Emre Kasapoğlu and Emre Gür;

Excess Nitrogen Effects on Optical, Structural and Morphological Properties of the Sputtered InGaN Semiconductor]

[Hakkı Soy, Yusuf Dilay and S. Alperen Çeltek;

Design Of An Internet Of Things-Based Smart Farm Management System For Precision Agriculture]

[13:30] to [14:30]

[Lunch (Will be on Baku State University)]

[14:45] to [16:00]

[Nurullah Gültekin, Murat Mayda and Mesut Kilit;

Investigation Of The Effect Of The Types Of Car Fuel On Vibration Of Engines]

[Mesut Kilit, Nurullah Gültekin and Mehmet Polat;

Identification of Factors Effecting Model Preferences of Automobile Buyers in Turkey]

[Yılmaz Akgüney;

Multivariable Mathematical Modeling and Simulation for Control Variables of an Air Conditioning Chamber]

[Mehmet Polat, Mesut Kilit and Nurullah Gültekin;

The Perception of Occupational Health and Safety of the Students Studying in Automotive and Machine Programs]

[Emin Demircioğlu and Murat Mayda;

Robust And Reliable Design Of A Car Drum Brake Under Uncertainty]

[S.A. Aliyev, Ya.I. Rustamov, V.S. Khalilov;

On Estimation Of Parameters Of Branching Random Processes With Many Types Of Particles]

[16:00]

Coffee Break

[12/07/2017]

Conference Hall B

[12:30] to [13.30]

[Alattin Ural, Hakan Ülper and Salih Ceylan;

What Does Concept of Teacher Mean to Teacher Candidates?]

[Fatma Ayhan;

Türk Kültüründe Kemer]

[Imran Gür;

Evolving of Knowledge From The Parchment To The Gazelle Skin, From The Paper to The E-Book]

[13:30] to [14:30]

[Lunch (Will be on Baku State University)]

[14:45] to [15.30]

[Milad Abdollahi;

The Need of Training of Mathematics Teachers with Modern Teaching Methods]

[Hossein Khoshbateni;

Typological study of the syntactic structure of Azeri Turkish]

[16:00]

Coffee Break

[12/07/2017]

Conference Hall C

[12:30] to [13.30]

[Cem Tokatli and Alper Uğurluođlu;

Use of Geographic Information System (GIS) to Evaluate the Drinking Water Quality of Havsa District (Edirne, TURKEY)]

[Rövşen Guliyev and Havva Mumcu Şimşek;

Bor İçerikli Diamonyum Fosfat Üretiminde Borojips Atığının Kullanılabilirliğinin İncelenmesi]

[Cihan Önen, Hasan Badem and Şamil Argun;

KETEM awareness of students in the School of Health]

[Cihan Önen and Derya Masyon;

Traditional infant care practices of the women aged 15-49 and affecting factors]

[Cihan Önen, Tuba Oluğ and Aziz Aksoy;

Survey of KETEM awareness of the female students staying in Bitlis Higher Education Loan and Dormitories Institution (KYK)]

[13:30] to [14:30]

[Lunch (Will be on Baku State University)]

[14:30] to [16.30]

[Yaşar Akışcan, Batuhan Akgöl, Fatih Mehmet Tok and Deniz Can;

Determination of the Fiber Reflectance and Yellowness for Different Cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum* L.) Genotypes]

[Semih Açıkbaş, Gülen Özyazıcı, Mehmet Arif Özyazıcı and Nizamettin Turan;

Current Status of Organic Forage Crop Production in Turkey]

[Mehmet Arif Özyazıcı, Nizamettin Turan, Semih Açıkbaş, Gülen Özyazıcı and Abdurrahman Yıldız;

Determination of Adaptation Abilities and Performances of Different Grass Species and Cultivars in Siirt-TURKEY Conditions]

[Mehmet Arif Özyazici, Abdurrahman Yıldız, Nizamettin Turan, Semih AÇıkbaş and Gülen Özyazici;

Micro-Nutrient Scope of the Van Gürpınar-Kırkgeçit Village Rangelands Located in Turkey's Eastern Anatolia Region]

[Nizamettin Turan, Mehmet Arif Özyazici, Semih AÇıkbaş and Gülen Özyazici;

Determination of Yield and Quality Characteristics of Some Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.) Varieties at Different Sowing Times]

[Gülen Özyazici, Mehmet Arif Özyazici, Nizamettin Turan and Semih AÇıkbaş;

Certain Agricultural Properties of Switchgrass Varieties Grown in Different Locations]

[Semih AÇıkbaş, Mehmet Arif Özyazici, Abdurrahman Yıldız, Gülen Özyazici and Nizamettin Turan;

An Alternative Plant for Forage Crop: *Miscanthus*]

[Gülen Özyazici, Mehmet Arif Özyazici, Abdurrahman Yıldız, Nizamettin Turan and Semih AÇıkbaş;

Determination of Spreading Medicinal Plants in Natural Rangeland of Eastern Anatolia Region of Turkey]

[Nizamettin Turan, Mehmet Arif Özyazici, Gülen Özyazici and Semih AÇıkbaş;

Adverse Effects Of Some Harmful Substances In Meadow And Pasture Plants On Animal Feeding And Solution Proposals]

[13/07/2017]

[10:00] to [12.00]

Conference Hall A

[Abdulrezzak Bakış, Metin Kaynaklı, İsmail Kızıldaş, Gamze Gencer and Mehmet Aslan;

A Study on Crossway Planning for The Province Bitlis]

[Abdulrezzak Bakış, Gamze Gencer, Metin Kaynaklı, İsmail Kızıldaş and Mehmet Aslan;

The Research on The Selection of Appropriate Place for The Construction of Bitlis Airport]

[Metin Kaynaklı, İsmail Kızıldaş, Gamze Gencer and Abdulrezzak Bakış;

The Review of Construction Machines Which Are Used in The Construction of By-Street Asphalt Pavement]

[Yakup Murat Çebi, Mehmet Çinar and İrfan Ökten;

Concrete's Future: Reactive Powder Concrete]

[12:00] to [12:30]

[Coffee Break]

[12:30] to [13.30]

[Alev Akıllı El, Mesut Özdemir and M. Mustafa Yaylak;

Bitlis Kent İçi Ulaşım Ağının Çevreyoluna Bağlanması]

[Alev Akıllı El, Mesut Özdemir and Muhammed Mustafa Yaylak;

Tatvan İlçesinin Trafik Yoğunluğunun Değerlendirilmesi]

[14:30] to [16.00]

[Farhad Mirzeyev, Rafik Kuliyev and N.M. Baxışov;

Belirsizlik Şeraitli Bazı Yönetim Konularının Ekonomik Analizi]

[Farhad Mirzayev, Ş.A. Abbasova and B.S. Mammadov;

İnsan Sermayesi İnsan Gelişme Endeksine Etkisinin Ekonometrik Modelleme (Azerbaycan Örneğinde)]

[Seyhmus Kılıc, İsmail Ekmekci and Salih Gokce;

Islamic Banking Also Has A Boiling Cost Relationship]

[Mohsen Modir Shanechi;

Second World War And Iran Economic Problems And Political Opportunities]

[Hacı Gürkan, Ozan Ünsel, Gökhan Talu and Cengizhan Barut;

Bitlis İlinin Rekabet Gücünün Arttırılması]

[Hacı Gürkan, Ozan Ünsel, Gökhan Talu and Cengizhan Barut;

Bitlis İlinin Turistik Destinasyonu]

[Cengizhan Barut, Gökhan Talu, Hacı Gürkan and Ozan Ünsel;

Demografik Değişkenlerin Örgütsel Bağlılığa Etkisi]

[Cengizhan Barut, Hacı Gürkan, Gökhan Talu and Ozan Ünsel;

Özbilinç ve Örgütsel Öğrenme İlişkisi]

[Cengizhan Barut, Ozan Ünsel, Gökhan Talu and Hacı Gürkan;

Yerel Yönetimlerde Örgütsel Adalet Algısı Bitlis İli Örneği]

[13/07/2017]

Conference Hall B

[09:00] to [12.00]

[Erdem Aybay and Fikret Güven;

Marriage in Jane Austen Pride & Prejudice]

[Erdem Aybay and Fikret Güven;

Ecocritical Analysis Of The Movie The Day After Tomorrow]

[Erdem Aybay and Fikret Güven;

An Eco-Feminist Approach To Margaret Atwood's Novel Surfacing]

[İbrahim Aksakal, Arzu Derya Daşçı and Leman Hüseyinli;

Azerbaycan'dan Türkiye'ye Yüksek Öğrenim İçin Gelen Öğrencilerin Kişisel ve Eğitim Sorunları: Kars İli Örneği]

[Mario Adelfo Batista Zaldivar and Julio Nolberto Pérez Guerrero;

Technology Of Management For Science And Innovation In The Universities]

[Mario Adelfo Batista Zaldivar, Norton Peña Aguilera and Sandra Peña Aguilera;

Of Integrated Direction For Projects For Systemic Management Of University Processes]

[Novruz Bashirov, Ali Riza Kul and Aynura Alekberova;

Computerized Assessment In Annual Scoring Of Grade 7 Students In Algebra Course]

[Mehdi Ghorbani;

Investigating the Relation Between Nonstandard Tables and Armchairs With Students' Learning Levels]

[12:00] to [12:30]

[Coffee Break]

[12:30] to [13.30]

[Ilyas Terzi, Javad Rahebi,Şakir Parlakyıldız and M. T. Gençoğlu;

Comparison Of Clustering Methods For Energy Assumption In Wireless Sensor Network]

[Yılmaz Yurci, Çiğdem Cengiz, İbrahim Yapıcı, Mehmet Sait Cengiz, Selman Yıldırım;

Analysis of energy productivity in LED illumination by active or passive methods]

[Yılmaz Yurci, Selman Yıldırım, Olcay Palta, Çiğdem Cengiz, Serdal Atıç, İbrahim Yapıcı, Mehmet Sait Cengiz and Muhammed Eren;

Numerical analysis of LED illumination productivity parameter]

[14:45] to [17.00]

[Mehmet Sait Cengiz and Çiğdem Cengiz;

IOT and Lighting Automation]

[Selman Yıldırım, İbrahim Yapıcı, Serdal Atıç, Muhammed Eren, Olcay Palta, Çiğdem Cengiz, Mehmet Sait Cengiz and Yılmaz Yurci;

Numerical Analysis of Productivity and Redemption Periods in LED Illimunation]

[Muhammed Eren, Olcay Palta, Çiğdem Cengiz, İbrahim Yapıcı, Yılmaz Yurci, Selman Yıldırım, Mehmet Sait Cengiz and Serdal Atıç;

Academical Approach To LED Lamp Or LED Bulb Confusion]

[Mehmet Sait Cengiz, Muhammed Eren, Çiğdem Cengiz, Selman Yıldırım, İbrahim Yapıcı, Yılmaz Yurci and Serdal Atıç;

Numerical Analysis Of Warming And Warming Problem In LED Lamps]

[İbrahim Yapıcı, Selman Yıldırım, Çiğdem Cengiz, Serdal Atıç, Olcay Palta, Yılmaz Yurci, Mehmet Sait

[17:15] to [18.00]

Cengiz and Muhammed Eren;

A Study About Preparing Regulations Regarding LED Illumination]

[Bilge Özcanbaz;

FIR FILTERS]

[Zeynep Gül Gürkan, Bilge Özcanbaz and Umut Berk Çakmakçı;

Fire and Thief Detector with Stm32 Nucleo Board]

[İrfan Ökten, Yakup Murat Çebi and Mehmet Çinar;

Robot Which Humanity Movements With Mobile Phone]

[Mehmet Çinar, İrfan Ökten and Yakup Murat Çebi;

Pi Ad µ Controller Design For Fractional Order Systems]

[13/07/2017]

Conference Hall C

[14:45] to [17.00]

[İdil Elmadağı, Şakir Parlakyıldız and M. T. Gençoğlu;

Bandpass Filter Design]

[Ebru Kızıl, Şakir Parlakyıldız and M. T. Gençoğlu;

Image Processing Algorithms For Melanoma Cancer Detection In Dermoscopy Images]

[Abdelhafid Ali I. Mohamed;

Melanoma Skin Cancer Segmentation With Image Processing Techniques]

[Hend Hadia Almezoghy;

Human Identification with Palm print Based on Local Binary Pattern]

[Akram Kh Said Gihedan;

Diagnosis of Leukemia Cell from Microscope Images with Image Processing Methods]

[Salma .M. Boubakar Khalifa Boubakar Khalifa;

Fundus Retina Blood Vessel Segmentation with H-minima Transformation]

[Mohamed Ali Hagal;

Do Exception handling a hard task and should be delayed to later stages?]

[Mohamed Ali Mansur;

Finger Vein Recognition with Discreet Wavelet Transform]

[Nusrat Khalifa;

Human Retina Optic Disc Segmentation using Statistical Region Merging]

[Larbah Basma Salah;

Energy Consumption in Wireless Sensor Networks with Optimization Algorithms]

[17:15] to [18.45]

[Özlem Demirci, Cumali Keskin, Sadin Özdemir and Ersin Kılınc;

PCDD/F, DI-PCB And Indicator PCB Levels In Meat Samples In Turkey By HR-GC/MS]

[Sadin Özdemir, Özlem Demirci, Kadir Serdar Çelik and Ersin Kılınc;

Γ -Fe₂O₃ Magnetic Nanoparticle Functionalized with Carboxylated Multi Walled Carbon Nanotube For Magnetic Solid Phase Extractions And Determinations Of Sudan Dyes And Para Red In Food Samples]

[Enver Kendal, Erol Oral and Yusuf Doğan;

Comparison To Quality Of Bread Wheat In Flooding And Traditional Conditions]

[Enver Kendal, Yusuf Doğan and Erol Oral;

Compare to Traits of Wheat in Flash Flood and Conventional Systems]

[Serap Doğan, Yusuf Doğan, Erol Oral and Enver

Kendal;

Importance of Industrial Crops in the Development of
Mardin Province and Some Suggestions for
Improvement]

[13/07/2017]
[20:00] to [23.00]

Gala Dinner (Büyük Mangal Restaurant-Içerişehir)

Face Recognition System Developed by Using OpenCVSharp

1. Ayşe ELDEM

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey

2. Abdurrahman PALALI

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey

3. Hüseyin ELDEM

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Image processing is a technique that allows digital images obtained by using any device such as a camera to be converted into digital data and then processed. Image processing methods are used in many areas and one of these areas are security applications such as face recognition, iris recognition and finger print recognition. In order to be able to operate on the image received through any device, the image needs to be improved through some preliminary operations. Many libraries have been developed to make it easier to implement image processing applications. OpenCV (Open Source Computer Vision Library) is an open source image processing library developed by Intel.

OpenCVSharp is one of the OpenCV wrappers for C#. In this study, by using OpenCVSharp wrapper, profile photos of the individuals were taken through the camera, the faces areas were marked on these photographs and by comparing with the face data stored in the database similarity ratios were found.

Keywords: OpenCV, OpenCVSharp, Face Recognition

E-mail Organization with Naive Bayes Classification Algorithm

1. Hüseyin ELDEM

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey

2. Ayşe ELDEM

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey

3. Abdurrahman PALALI

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

E-mails are one of the most important communication instruments of today. Postal communication has now left the place to e-mails. In the information age, with the acceleration of the communication, development of society has gained speed significantly. In addition to these gains, information age has accompanied by a number of problems. Many e-mail box is filled with important e-mails in addition to e-mails from a lot of different issues and junk e-mails, due to the easy sending of e-mail.

Classifying and organizing of incoming e-mails with very different subjects will be ensure using this communication instrument effectively and rapidly. In this way, the users will be able to read and respond to important e-mails in a timely manner and reply other organized e-mails at their convenient time. In this study, filtering of spam e-mails and categorizing of normal e-mails will be realized by statistical and probabilistic Naive-Bayes classification algorithm.

Keywords: Naive Bayes Algorithm, Classification, E-mail organization, Spam Filter

Investigation Of The Effect Of The Types Of Car Fuel On Vibration Of Engines

1. Nurullah Gültekin

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey

2. Murat MAYDA

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey

3. Mesut KİLİT

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

In today's automotive engines, two types of car fuel are generally used, which are gasoline and diesel. Gasoline engines produce less vibration so that they run more silently compared to diesel engines. Also, diesel engines consume less fuel and generate more power compared to gasoline engines. However, with the cutting-edge technology that takes into consideration improving the vibration levels of the engines, more comfortable cars have been developed. Moreover, it is known that the comfort level is one of the most important factors that highly influence customers' choice. Therefore, the vibration issue of cars still needs to be investigated in order to design more comfortable cars.

In this work, the vibration levels of gasoline and diesel engines are experimentally investigated at the different revolutions and running periods. According to the results of this experiment, the amplitude of the acceleration vibration signal of the diesel engine is approximately 1.95 times higher than that of gasoline engine at 1500 rev/min. In terms of number of revolutions, the vibration level decreases non-linearly with increasing rotational speeds until the rotational speed at which the maximum torque is reached, and after the maximum torque is reached, the vibration level increases non-linearly with increasing rotational speeds for both engines. In addition to that, it is observed that the maximum average level of vibration is measured at the idle revolution of engines.

Keywords: Engine, Vibration, Gasoline, Diesel

Identification of Factors Effecting Model Preferences of Automobile Buyers in Turkey

1. Mesut KİLİT

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey

2. Nurullah Gültekin

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey

3. Mehmet POLAT

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Automobiles that have been in our lives for the last hundred years, started to take place in our lives more with increasing market share and developing automobile technology. In the beginning they were considered as luxury however they there is almost one auto in each house since they have become a requirement today. When varied brands and requirements are taken into consideration, there are many factors that affect people in automobile preference.

In this study the factors that affect model preferences of automobile buyers in our country, were examined. In order to determine the situation a questionnaire was applied to new auto buyers. As outstanding datas of questionnaire were examined 93.49% of buyers stated that fuel consumption is important, 90.74% of them stated that motor power is important, 87.96% of them stated that collision tests are important whereas 46.30% of them stated that physical structure of salesroom is not important. When all datas were evaluated, the most important factor in preferences of buyers were obtained as economical reasons.

Keywords: Economy, Model preference, Automobile

A Study on Crossway Planning for The Province Bitlis

1. Abdulrezzak BAKIŞ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

2. Metin KAYNAKLI

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

3. İsmail KIZILTAŞ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

4. Gamze GENCER

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

5. Mehmet ASLAN

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

In this study, the review on the current crossways was done by beginning from Bitlis Eren University's Vocational School for Higher Education to the district entry of Tatvan with the use of GDH on the roads and based on the road's traffic volume. Moreover, the information on the crossways which require to be done on the same direction and on the effect of these new crossways on the regional traffic within the scope of study was provided in the study.

As a result of study, the different recommendations related to whether the current crossways on the relevant direction are efficient, related to the regulations which will be done in the case that it is efficient and the varieties of crossways which will be done on some blind spots were provided.

Keywords: Highway, Crossway, The Current Crossways of The Province, Bitlis Crossway Planning

The Research on The Selecrion of Appropriate Place for The Construction of Bitlis Airport

1. Abdulrezzak BAKIŞ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

2. Gamze GENCER

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

3. Metin KAYNAKLI

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

4. İsmail KIZILTAŞ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

5. Mehmet ASLAN

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

One of the parameters affecting on the regional improvement is the airway transportation system in the region. The shortness of transportation time and the comfort in the transportation are the factors which are preferred in the freight and passenger transportation. The airway transportation system is the main of transportation systems which has the shortest transportation time and the highest comfort. There has been an airport in Bitlis since 2017. The airway transportation is done with the current airports of Van Ferit Melen Airport and Mus Airport as the closest distances to the region. In this study, the most appropriate area where an airport would be done in Bitlis has been determined. While the determination on the place of airport was done, the region's meteorological situation and the land's conditions were considered. The provinces of Bitlis, Van and Mus are similar to each other in terms of topography and meteorology. Thus, the current airports and capacities in these regions with the similar climatic and topographic properties to Bitlis were considered in the determination of place selection and capacity for the airport in Bitlis.

As a result of the research which was done on the center of Bitlis, there are the appropriate areas in Rahva for the construction of airport, but it was understand that the appropriate criteria aren't available for the construction of airport due to the climatic conditions. Thus, the different alternatives were considered in the study. As a result of the study, it was approved that the airport for Bitlis is done in the district,Ahlat , with the consideration of meteorological data and the land case. The place which was determined for the airport is an even one, it is nearly 7 km to Ahlat's center on E99 highway. Moreover, it was concluded that it will be appropriate that an airport with the annual 242.000 passenger capacity and which would service for 132.000 persons as the annual average is done in the region which was determined for the selection of place.

Keywords: Transportation systems, Airway, Airway Traffic, Airport, The Selection of Place for Airway

The Review of Construction Machines Which Are Used in The Construction of By-Street Asphalt Pavement

1. Metin KAYNAKLI

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

2. İsmail KIZILTAŞ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

3. Gamze GENCER

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

4. Abdulrezzak BAKIŞ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

The rapid development has been seen on the construction machinery which are used in the construction of highway asphalt pavement with the developing technology. As a result that the concepts such as the labour potential, productivity, the construction duration, economy are considered, the increase in the variety of construction machinery which are used in the highway asphalt pavement confronts. The selection of the appropriate construction machine to construct the highway asphalt pavement has got importance.

The contribution for the country economy will have been gotten by providing the economical inputs both in terms of time and yield with the use of construction machinery to be selected at the optimum level. Thus, it is beneficial to review the construction machinery which are used in the construction of highway asphalt pavement.

In this study, the review with the information on the various construction machinery which are used in the construction of asphalt pavement was done.

Keywords: Transportation Sector, Highway, Asphalt Pavement, Asphalt Pavement Construction Machines

IOT and Lighting Automation

1. Mehmet Sait CENGİZ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

2. Çiğdem CENGİZ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

The IOT can be adapted to the lighting industry and be used efficiently and functionally. LED-based systems that are rapidly evolving around the world can improve lighting efficiency in intelligent network systems thanks to network connectivity and communication infrastructure. With LED-based systems with high adaptability, they can be controlled with any Wi-Fi connected phone without the need for complicated lighting automation. More flexible, easier, more intelligent living and working spaces will be achieved.

Keywords: LED, Automation, Efficiency

Analysis of Energy Productivity in LED Illumination by Active or Passive Methods

1. Yılmaz YURCİ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

2. Çiğdem CENGİZ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

3. İbrahim YAPICI

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

4. Mehmet Sait CENGİZ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

5. Selman YILDIRIM

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

6. Muhammed EREN

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

7. Olcay PALTA

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

8. Serdal ATİÇ

Batman University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

In LED illumination energy productivity can be provided by active or passive methods. Changing lighting device with LED lamp that consumes less, is an example for passive energy productivity. With application of illumination automation to the system in point and supplying of smart control, the continuity of provided saving can be ensured. The productivity averages of saving done with passive and active methods were compared with numerical analysis.

Keywords: Illumination, LED Lamps, Energy

Numerical Analysis of LED Illumination Productivity Parameter

1. Yılmaz YURCİ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

2. Selman YILDIRIM

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

3. Olcay PALTA

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

4. Çiğdem CENGİZ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

5. Serdal ATİÇ

Batman University, Turkey

6. İbrahim YAPICI

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

7. Mehmet Sait CENGİZ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

8. Muhammed EREN

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

As LED illumination provides productive illumination opportunity, it is also potently preferred by consumers due to its economical usage period is for 10 years. The most important parameters in choosing of LED lamp are light flux, colour temperature, efficiency factor, cooling-heating performance and functional usage way (DIM). Right choosing of parameters in point increase saving quantity by affecting productivity in positive way.

Keywords: LED Illumination, LED Lamp, Illumination

Numerical Analysis of Productivity and Redemption Periods in LED Illumination

1. Selman YILDIRIM

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

2. İbrahim YAPICI

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

3. Serdal ATIÇ

Batman University, Turkey

4. Muhammed EREN

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

5. Olcay PALTA

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

6. Çiğdem CENGİZ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

7. Mehmet Sait CENGİZ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

8. Yılmaz YURCI

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

With the development of technology the increase of energy requirement becomes unavoidable day by day. By solving energy requirement with only increasing production quantity is costly and middle-short term solutions. Energy sources are limited despite increase of demand. So one of the important subject is to efficient usage of energy. As industrial establishments take the first place in energy consumption, the second greatest consumption is illumination systems that are used in illumination of roads and houses. By means of development in illumination sector, usage of LED illumination systems present productive-low consumption illumination solutions. Although first installation costs of LED technology is high, their usage increases day by day due to little electric consumption and long-lasting.

Usage electric efficiently contributes improvement by decreasing consumption costs. That is why it is important to provide saving with usage of productive LED products and calculation of their redemption periods. In places where there is mass consumption using LED lamps instead of standard lamps, provides important advantages for related establishment in terms of cost analysis and working conditions.

Keywords: LED, LED Price, Lighting

Academical Approach to LED Lamp or LED Bulb Confusion

1. Muhammed EREN

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

2. Olcay PALTA

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

3. Çiğdem CENGİZ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

4. İbrahim YAPICI

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

5. Yılmaz YURCİ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

6. Selman YILDIRIM

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

7. Mehmet Sait CENGİZ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

8. Serdal ATİÇ

Batman University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

In this study the confusion of lamp or bulb was tried to be clarified. The bulb can be defined as an airless glass bottle having luminous conductor that becomes incandescent which means gets warmer with passing of electric current inside. In operating logic of bulb, it is a filament based device that illuminates by warming of a special fiber. On the other hand, lamp is an illumination device that can give light by itself.

A lamp can be bulb, CFL or kerosine based. In LED based illumination, the light is produced by electrical current passing over semiconducting material. LED based illumination elements do not involve filament so these systems are named as lamp.

Keywords: LED Lamp, LED Bulb, Lighting

Numerical Analysis of Warming and Warming Problem in LED Lamps

1. Mehmet Sait CENGİZ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

2. Muhammed EREN

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

3. Çiğdem CENGİZ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

4. Selman YILDIRIM

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

5. İbrahim YAPICI

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

6. Yılmaz YURCİ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

7. Olcay PALTA

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

8. Serdal ATİÇ

Batman University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

In this study warming problem of LED lamps was examined. LED lamps get warm as other lamps while illuminating. However a LED lamp gets less warm compared to incandescent, hallogen or CFL lamp. As the productivity of other lamps except LED lamps do not change during warming however heat increase in LED lamps decreases productivity.

As the hottest outer surface of a LED illumination device is the half of the heat of incandescent and hallogen having equivalent brightness, the heat of LED lamp is 20% lower than CFL lamp.

Keywords: LED, Light Engineering, Lamps

A study About Preparing Regulations Regarding LED Illumination

1. İbrahim YAPICI

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

2. Selman YILDIRIM

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

3. Çiğdem CENGİZ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

4. Serdal ATİÇ

Batman University, Turkey

5. Olcay PALTA

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

6. Yılmaz YURCİ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

7. Mehmet Sait CENGİZ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

8. Muhammed EREN

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

In this study the points that have to be defined and confused about the standards regarding LED illumination devices, were examined. In standards about LED illumination device, primarily lumen value has to be taken into consideration. This lumen value should be given with maximum power. Suitability to standards should be evaluated according to photometric measurement report in which lumen value and light distribution will be shown, the subjects such as structure of cooling body, number of wings etc. should be left to designer. If a research is done about cooling performance, maximum values that LED junction heat can reach, should be determined.

Any limitation in number of LED using in device should not be done. For the control of lasting of product LM-80 report of LED illumination device should be asked. Power factor should be limited as $>0,90$ and contribution to productivity should be provided.

Keywords: LED, Light Engineering, Photometric

Multivariable Mathematical Modeling and Simulation for Control Variables of an Air Conditioning Chamber

1. Yılmaz AKGÜNEY

Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this work is to examine the construction, solving and behaviour of a highly variable nonlinear mathematical model of the dynamic behaviour of the system for use in modern control theories to be applied in order to operate a climate chamber with minimum energy under optimum conditions. An experimental installation has been established for this and the necessary model has been prepared based on this installation. The control variables discussed in this model are temperature, humidity and air velocity variables. In addition to this, the ratio of mixture formed by recirculation of the air is taken into account. The control elements are heaters, humidifiers, fans and mixing air damper. The aim of this study is to determine the internal and external variables of the system, to define the thermodynamic properties of the humid air, to determine the optimum continuous regime conditions, to write the equilibrium equations of energy, humidity and wall energy system in the continuous regime, to establish the multivariable mathematical model and to simulate this model. While the mathematical model of the system was established, the assumptions were made to simplify the equations, the thermodynamic properties of the mixing zone were determined and a solution was presented.

In the nonlinear simulation results, an iterative solution was performed at a certain step interval according to an appropriate formulation and it was observed to exhibit a stable behaviour. It has been seen that the air used in the system is given to the system in a certain way by the backward circulation and does not disturb the stability of the system. Graphs of the work done are given and the results are interpreted. According to the mathematical modelling and simulation study established here the results are very promising.

Keywords: Air Conditioning Chamber, Optimal Control, Multi Variable Systems, Mathematical Modelling

Technology Of Management For Science And Innovation In The Universities

1. Mario Adelfo Batista ZALDIVAR

Escuela Superior Politécnica De Chimborazo, Ecuador

2. Julio Nolberto Pérez GUERRERO

Escuela Superior Politécnica De Chimborazo, Ecuador

ABSTRACT

The work had as study object the management of science and innovation in the universities, important process to satisfy the technological demands of society; however, it presents theoretical, methodological and practical limitations that it implies their improvement, because systemic, flexible, participative and proactive technologies for their management don't exist, that which causes that these institutions obtain insufficient results in the indicators of this process. The objective of investigation was to propose a technology of management systemic, flexible, participative and proactive for science and innovation in the universities, and in him was made a study with marked critical character of state of art of this phenomenon in the world, it which constitutes an instrument of invaluable value for the historical, logical and prospective studies related with this thematic. The main existent theoretical methods were used, as well as other methods, technical and instruments for the gathering, prosecution, analysis and interpretation of data and a study of unique case was developed.

The main results were the conceptualization of management of science and innovation in a university, the foundation of their theoretical and methodological platform (theoretical model) and a technology for their management; same that constitutes a theoretical-practical contribution to the conception process and organization of management of this process in the universities and an important methodological and organizational instrument. The application of technology in a Cuban university corroborated its effectiveness through the significant improvement of the results in the evaluated indicators.

Keywords: Management, Technology of Management, Model, Methodology, Science, Innovation, University

Application Of Integrated Direction For Projects For Systemic Management Of University Processes

1. Mario Adelfo Batista ZALDIVAR

Escuela Superior Politécnica De Chimborazo, Ecuador

2. Julio Nolberto Pérez GUERRERO

Escuela Superior Politécnica De Chimborazo, Ecuador

3. Sandra Peña AGUILERA

Escuela Superior Politécnica De Chimborazo, Ecuador

ABSTRACT

The work had as study object the management of university processes, same that are important to achieve the social relevancy that the society demands to the universities; however, this object presents theoretical, methodological and practical limitations, it which causes that these institutions obtain insufficient results in their indicators, what implies its improvement. The objective of investigation was to propose a theoretical and methodological conception on the application of Integrated Direction by Projects for systemic management of university processes. The main existent theoretical methods were used, as well as other methods, technical and instruments for the gathering, prosecution, analysis and interpretation of data and a study of unique case was developed. The main result of investigation was a methodology for systemic management of university processes sustained in the Integrated Direction by Projects, for that which was assumed as process bases the formation and as support the evaluation, and concepts as application scenarios, integration levels and management structure are introduced for the conception of project.

Several novel contributions are revealed in the notions of link among the processes: formation, investigation and extension (linking with the society), with a systemic vision that generates own shades for conception of direction in the university context. The employment of this method allowed to optimize resources, to make more efficient the processes, to achieve the relevancy in the context of local development and to form competent professionals. This methodology constitutes a theoretical-practical contribution to the conception process and organization of university management and an important methodological and organizational instrument. The application of methodology in a cuban university corroborated its effectiveness through the significant improvement of results in the evaluated indicators.

Keywords: Systemic Management, University Processes, Integrated Direction for Projects, Formation, Investigation, Extension

Use of Geographic Information System (GIS) to Evaluate the Drinking Water Quality of Havsa District (Edirne, TURKEY)

1. Cem TOKATLI

Trakya University, Turkey

2. Alper UĞURLUOĞLU

Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs of Turkey, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Havsa District is located in the Edirne Province in Thrace Region of Turkey and provides drinking water to about 30.000 people. The aim of this study was to evaluate the drinking water quality of Havsa District by determining some physical and chemical water quality parameters. For this purpose, water samples were collected from 15 stations from the villages of Havsa District in winter season of 2016 and dissolved oxygen, % oxygen saturation, total dissolved solids (TDS), salinity, electrical conductivity (EC), pH, sulphate (SO₄²⁻), nitrate (NO₃⁻), nitrite (NO₂⁻), phosphate (PO₄³⁻), turbidity, ORP and chlorine (Cl⁻) parameters in water samples were determined. Geographic Information System was also used in order to make a visual explanation by presenting distribution maps of investigated parameters and drinking water samples were assessed according to national and international quality criteria.

According to detected data, Havsa District has I. – II. Class water quality in general and did not exceed the drinking water limits.

Keywords: Havsa District, Drinking Water quality, Agricultural Pollution

The Perception of Occupational Health and Safety of the Students Studying in Automotive and Machine Programs

1. Mehmet POLAT

Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University, Turkey

2. Mesut KİLİT

Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University, Turkey

3. Nurullah GÜLTEKİN

Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Having a qualified workforce is an important competitive advantage in today's business world and economic system. In this case, vocational and technical education, which produces a qualified workforce for the competitive environment, is important. As is known, this duty is carried out by vocational schools and vocational high schools in our country. These schools are equipped with practical training as well as theoretical education in their technical programs. Students are at risk and some work accidents are experienced in the programs where applied training is carried out. However, most students are either not aware of this risk or are less likely to have a risk perception. For this reason, the main aim of this study was to measure the perception of occupational health and safety of the students. For this purpose, the survey and perception scale, which is the primary data collection technique, was used in the research. A total of 100 students attending Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University Vocational School of Technical Sciences Vocational School in Machinery and Automotive Program, whose ages ranged from 18 to 30 years, participated in the research.

As a result, it has been determined that the occupational health and safety of the students is lack of education and consequently the consciousness of occupational health and safety is low.

Keywords: Occupational Health, Occupational Safety, Perception, Student

The Connetion Of Bitlis Intracity Transportation Net To The Ring Road

1. Alev AKILLI EL

Bitlis Eren University, Technical Sciences Vocational School, Turkey

2. Mesut ÖZDEMİR

Bitlis Eren University, Technical Sciences Vocational School, Turkey

3. Muhammed Mustafa YAYLAK

Bitlis Eren University, Technical Sciences Vocational School, Turkey

ABSTRACT

The transportation events have developed with the development of technology. The number of vehicles has increased with the increase in the transportation need. From the point of the view, traffic planning and especially intracity traffic have gained importance day-by-day. In this study, it will be reviewed that the intracity traffic factors belonging to Bitlis are connected to the ring road from the south of the city. When it is considered that the dense intracity traffic increases the running time of vehicles, the suitability of linking road which will provide the transportation from the access points to the departure points of the city will be reviewed.

Keywords: Bitlis, Intracity Transportation, Roads, Traffic

The Assessment On The Traffic Density In The District, Tatvan

1. Alev AKILLI EL

Bitlis Eren University, Technical Sciences Vocational School, Turkey

2. Mesut ÖZDEMİR

Bitlis Eren University, Technical Sciences Vocational School, Turkey

3. Muhammed Mustafa YAYLAK

Bitlis Eren University, Technical Sciences Vocational School, Turkey

ABSTRACT

It is described as the transportation that the factors in the traffic replace between the points. The transportation factors have gained importance by the amount of factors such as population between the points. Bitlis is on the transition direction of Asia countries such as Persia and Azerbaijan on its east to Europe and it is adjacent to Hakkari ve Van which include the entry points. As the boundary mobility is constantly moving, so the traffic density in Bitlis has the moving position. In this study, the current traffic density of Tatvan in Bitlis will be reviewed. The solutions will be presented to the traffic load which occurs in the case of the traffic joining in the district with the traffic load that it receives from two roads of Van, the province.

Keywords: Traffic, Tatvan District, Transportation, Density.

Bandpass Filter Design

1. İdil ELMADAĞI

Turkish Aeronautical Association University, Turkey

2. Şakir PARLAKYILDIZ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

3. Muhsin Tunay GENÇOĞLU

Fırat University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

The study is to show how to design the bandpass filter at certain frequency intervals. A bandpass filter is an electronic device that allows signals between two certain frequencies to pass, but that severalises against signals at other frequencies. In both transmitting and receiving applications, well-designed bandpass filters, having the optimum bandwidth for the mode and speed of communication being used, maximize the number of signals that can be transferred in a system, while minimizing the competition among signals. The aim is to design the bandpass filter at the range of 380-420 MHz. During the design phase, I did optimization, analysis and simulation with using some design programs. After everything is done, I checked it whether it works. In fine, the designed filter worked at determinated frequency ranges. In this study, I learned some of theoretical information about radio frequency. It is hoped this study will be informative to understand and design the bandpass filter.

Keywords: Bandpass Filter, Frequency, Radio Frequency

Image Processing Algorithms For Melanoma Cancer Detection In Dermoscopy Images

1. Ebru KIZIL

Turkish Aeronautical Association University, Turkey

2. Şakir PARLAKYILDIZ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

3. Muhsin Tunay GENÇOĞLU

Fırat University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

The skin cancer is the main cause of the death people comes. The invasive malignant melanoma in skin cancer is the seventh in women and sixth in men the most important type of malignancy. In this project, it is aimed to improve the accuracy of the diagnosis of malignant melanoma cancer without time consuming and the application of the necessary treatment with early diagnosis. The main purpose of this project is to create a melanoma cancer diagnosis system by image processing. This work has been achieved through MATLAB image processing and GUI (Graphical User Interfaces). MATLAB is an interactive packaged programming language developed for use in matrix based mathematics. The designed system is composed of pre-image processing, segmentation, feature extraction and classification. The first stage is the pre-processing phase which involves the improvement of images taken from analog media to digital media. Border detection is common first stage for the automated detection of the skin cancer. Border detection is important in deriving some clinical features from the border structure and in determining the accuracy of these properties such as a typical pigment network, globules, blue-white areas. Border structure consists of border asymmetry, border irregularity, border cut off.

Colour and contrast enhancement is applied for segmentation in border detection. The original lesion image is shown as grayscale images in red, green, blue channel respectively. GUI shows the result of border detection of segmented image. In the second step, the cancer pigment was extracted from the background image using Active Contour Model. The edges of original image are obtainable by user on the GUI screen but accurate result is obtained with the Active Contour method in the final of this stage on the GUI screen. In the third stage, the characteristic features of the segmented image were determined. Area of lesion, perimeter, circularity, eccentricity, content, solidity, entropy, energy, contrast characteristics are showed in this study on GUI screen. These characteristics are divided into the relevant classes. Asymmetry, border irregularity, colour, dimension features of melanoma which are ABCD rule are critical parameters in clinical diagnosis with dermatologists. This study focuses on asymmetry, border irregularity, dimension features. At the last stage, it was determined whether the cell was cancerous or not.

Keywords: Skin cancer, Melanoma, Diagnosis, Segmentation, Artifacts, Feature extraction, Classification, GUI

Survey Of KETEM Awareness Of The Female Students Staying In Bitlis Higher Education Loan And Dormitories Institution (KYK)

1. Cihan ÖNEN

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

2. Tuba OLUĞ

Nurse

3. Aziz AKSOY

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Objectives: In addition to cancer prevention efforts, early diagnosis and screening are also important public health activities. Cancer Early Diagnosis, Screening and training Centers (KETEM) is a part of the National Cancer Control program. Reducing breast, cervical and colorectal cancers, increasing knowledge and awareness about cancer and reducing cancer mortality are the goals of KETEM centers. In the light of this information, the study was carried out in order to examine the knowledge and awareness of KETEM.

Data and Methods: This descriptive study was conducted on the basis of volunteerism. The scope of the study is composed of 575 students in the KYK. Survey data from 450 students who agreed to participate in this study were collected face to face in March 2015. Participants were assessed using a descriptive questionnaire consisting of 22 questions. Students from 32 departments / programs participated in the research. The majority of these students are students from the nursing and literature departments.

Results: The average age of the students participating in the survey is 21.2 years. 25.8% of the students who participated in the survey were previously hospitalized. In addition, there is at least one chronic illness in 9.1% of the participants. 12.9% of the students heard KETEM in the school and 10.2% heard it from the health personnel. Besides, 8.0% heard it from friends, 4.4% from communication tools, 9.0% from family and 2% from announcements / brochures and seminars. The rate of students who come to KETEM center is 3.1%. 30.9% of the students stated that KETEM services were free and 32.4% of the students stated that KETEM performed cancer screening. In addition, 18.0% of the students stated that KETEM reduced deaths and 24.9% stated that KETEM had education / awareness activities.

Conclusions: As a result, participants did not have enough knowledge and awareness about KETEM. Health education techniques can increase students' awareness and knowledge about KETEM. Students' awareness of KETEM will provide significant public health benefits in the early detection and intervention of cancer.

Keywords: KETEM, Dormitory, Students, Cancer, Awareness

What Does Concept of Teacher Mean to Teacher Candidates?

1. Alattin URAL

Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Turkey

2. Hakan ÜLPER

Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Turkey

3. Salih CEYLAN

Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to determine teacher candidates' meanings about the concept of teacher via metaphors. 36 Mathematics, 35 Turkish and 34 Social Sciences teacher candidates who studied in the Faculty of Education were the participants of the research. The teacher candidates were asked to complete the sentence of "A Teacher is like ... as ...". The teacher candidates wrote metaphors as many as they wish. The metaphors obtained were categorized in terms of their meanings that the teacher candidates attributed, afterwards these categories were categorized again in terms of their similarities and so themes were obtained. At the end of the research; it was seen that the teacher candidates thought a teacher as a person preparing the students for the future by enhancing their knowledge and abilities; showing appropriate ways to achieve success in life; inspiring with his/her behaviours; making effort to make the students a good person and citizen and also sometimes as a closer friend.

Keywords: Teacher Candidates, Concept of Teacher, Metaphor

Excess Nitrogen Effects on Optical, Structural and Morphological Properties of the Sputtered InGaN Semiconductor

1. Erman ERDOĞAN

Muş Alparslan University, Turkey

2. Mutlu KUNDAKÇI

Ataturk University, Turkey

3. Ahmet Emre KASAPOĞLU

Ataturk University, Turkey

4. Emre GÜR

Ataturk University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

In this study, effect of N₂ gas flow rates on structural, optical and morphological properties of InGaN thin films grown by Radio Frequency Magnetron Sputtering (RFMS) method on Al₂O₃-(0001) (Sapphire) substrate have been investigated. X-ray diffraction (XRD) measurements confirmed that InGaN thin films have been successfully deposited and exhibited diffraction peak belong to (002) plane for each film. The surface roughness of InGaN thin films has been determined by using Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM) and as low as 18.67 nm surface roughness has been observed which is higher for sample grown at 0 sccm nitrogen flows. The energy band gap of the film was determined by using the optical absorption spectra around 2.26 eV.

Keywords: InGaN Semiconductor, Thin Films, RFMS Method, Physical properties, N₂ Gas Flow.

KETEM Awareness of Students in the School of Health

1. Cihan ÖNEN

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

2. Hasan BADEM

Nursing, Turkey

3. Şamil ARGUN

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Objectives: Early diagnosis of cancer is important to reduce deaths and reduce costs. Besides, these centers also provide training activities to health workers and people about cancer. For this purpose, Cancer Early Diagnosis, Screening and Training Center (KETEM) was established in 81 province of Turkey. KETEM works in an integrated manner with the State Hospitals. In light of this information, the study was conducted to examine the KETEM awareness of the students in the School of Health.

Data and Methods: The scope of this descriptive research consists of students from the School of Health at Bitlis Eren University. Survey data were collected from 240 students between February and March 2015. In the evaluation of the data, a questionnaire with 22 questions was used. The ethics of the questionnaire was taken with the Decision of the Ethics Committee of Bitlis Eren University.

Results: Participants in the study are students from the Department of Nursing, Nutrition and Dietetics and Social Services. The majority of these students are in the nursing department (42.5%). The average age of the students participating in the survey is 21.75 years. 62.9% of the students have no idea about KETEM. 3.3% of the participants visited a KETEM center. 33.8% of the students stated that they did not see KETEM center before. 15.4% of participants indicate that doctors work at KETEM center. Also, 30.8% of the students stated that the nurse worked there. The majority of students are unaware of the health staff working in this center. Activities carried out in the KETEM unit were asked to the students. 32.9% of the students said that KETEM was doing cancer screening and 23.8 % of the students stated that KETEM was working to reduce cancer diseases. 25.4 % of the students say that KETEM is conducting preventive education studies on cancer diseases. In addition, students are less aware of cancer diagnoses at KETEM.

Conclusions: The majority of students who participate in the study do not have enough knowledge about KETEM. Besides, they are not aware of KETEM services. The school curricula include KETEM information, Awareness activities at the school should be increased, KETEM awareness should be increased through health education methods,

Keywords: KETEM, Awareness, Students, Early Diagnosis, Preventive Health

Traditional Infant Care Practices Of The Women Aged 15-49 And Affecting Factors

1. Cihan ÖNEN

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

2. Derya MASYON

Nursing, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Objectives: Postpartum period, especially neonatal, is an important period for baby health. Proper postpartum practices have a positive impact on the prevention of infant health problems. The purpose of this study is to examine the traditional infant care practices of the women aged 15-49 and affecting factors.

Data and Methods: The scope of the cross-sectional research is composed of the women who applied for service to the 1 st Family Health Center in Bitlis City Center. The study was conducted on 210 women with at least 1 child between the dates 24 February and 24 March 2016. The research permission was obtained from the Bitlis Public Health Directorate. Ethics approval was obtained from the Ethics Committee of Bitlis Eren University. LATCH Breastfeeding Scale was used in evaluating the breastfeeding. Maximum 10 points are taken from the scale. Taking 10 points from the scale means that the mother can breastfeed without support. Chi square test was used for statistical comparison and $p < 0.05$ was considered significant.

Results: 92.4% of the women are housewives. It is determined that 76.2% of the women have nuclear family structure. 41.0% of the mothers are primary school graduates and 12.4% are secondary school graduates. 40.5% of the women felt healthy, 21.0% said they did not feel healthy, and 38.6% stated that they felt themselves partially healthy. Traditional postnatal practices consist of “1.making the forties of confined woman (%75.6), 2.amulet practice (% 37.6), 3.swaddle (%85.2), 4.Having an item for good luck (% 47.6), 5.salting (% 81.9), 6.tweak a cheek to become a baby beautiful (% 31.9), 7.putting höllük(a type of soil) under baby (% 14.8), 8.making yellow colour applications(Yellow dress and so on.) against jaundice (% 60.5), 9.waiting 3 azan for the first breastfeeding (% 10.5) and 10.feeding the baby with sugar water as the first food (% 6.2)”. 76.5% of women have a LATCH score of 9 and lower. This score indicates that women need a lot of help. It was seen a statistical meaningful difference between educational status (Secondary Education and lower), feeling healthy (yes, no, partly), first breastfeeding place (birth room, home), those whom they have learned breastfeeding techniques (from family, health personnel), the age group (19-25, 25-35 and 35) and the traditional practice frequency (0-3, 4-6, 7-10) ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: In this study, it seems that traditional postnatal practices are common. These practices can adversely affect the health of the baby. Contemporary practices should be adopted for baby health.

Keywords: Postpartum, Women, Traditional Practices, Affecting Factors

Marriage in Jane Austen Pride & Prejudice

1. Erdem AYBAY

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

2. Fikret GÜVEN

ABSTRACT

Pride and Prejudice presents the socially advantageous marriage in nineteenth - century English society. At the beginning of novel the theme is clearly stated as: "It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife." Yet, it is actually the women who is in need of a husband because if a family does not have a male heir, the land is entailed and has to be transferred to a male relative; this left women in a financial obligation to marry and marriage appears to be an economic or social move rather than a matter of love affair. Lacking a male heir, Bennett's land will be transferred to their relative Mr. Collins.

Therefore, the only way out is to come up with an appropriate husband. Several factors affect marriage decisions in Pride and Prejudice. The most important factor is the social class. The lines are strict and as a middle class family, Bennetts are socially inferior to upper class families of Bingleys and Darcys. The only way for Bennett girls to move up the ladder is possible through marriage. Darcy and Elizabeth's consummation of love seems to imply that love is something independent from all social restraints, patriarchal codes and above all prejudices. Thus, true love is a force separate from society and one that can conquer even under the most impossible circumstances. The paper analyzes the factors that determine marriage in Jane Austen's renowned novel Pride and Prejudice.

Keywords: Marriage, Patriarchy, Pride and Prejudice, Love

Ecocritical Analysis Of The Movie The Day After Tomorrow

1. Erdem AYBAY

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

2. Fikret GÜVEN

ABSTRACT

People regarded nature as an unlimited resource while at the same time considered their own existence to be far superior than that of nature. In this respect, the movie The Day after Tomorrow presents the ultimate intention of alerting scientists, politicians, educators, students, and families. The movie places significant emphasis on the necessity for mankind to be fully aware of the destructive attitude against nature. It undoubtedly leads the way in re-educating mankind about the place of human beings in the universe by emphasizing that if we human beings wish to continue existing on Earth, then we have to realize it is a shared planet, not owned. The ecological imperialism is a manifestation of anthropocentric thought which led to systematic exploitation and re-shaping of the local ecosystems of the peripheries for the economic welfare of the center.

This systematic and constant exploitation's outcome is the eradication and massive pillage of natural sources; deforestation, and soil erosion. The most significant consequence of this systematic ecological exploitation caused the loss of balance across the globe. When disrupted nature took its course, consequences are catastrophic. Nothing stood on man's quest for domination over nature. Humanity, however, was and is always far from acknowledging the damage he has inflicted on the entire planet. The paper aims to bring an eco-critical approach to the movie The Day after Tomorrow.

Keywords: The Day after Tomorrow, Eco-Criticism, Anthropocentrism, Ecological Imperialism

An eco-feminist approach to Margaret Atwood's novel Surfacing

1. Erdem AYBAY

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

2. Fikret GÜVEN

ABSTRACT

In this paper, Margaret Atwood's novel *Surfacing*(1972) is analyzed from an eco - feminist perspective. A term coined by the French writer Françoise d'Eaubonne, Eco feminism refers to a philosophical and political movement that combines ecological and feminist concerns, regarding both as a result of patriarchy. The nameless protagonist of the story returns the undeveloped island, Northern Ouebec, where she grew up, to search for his missing father. The protagonist realizes the gap between her natural self and her artificial construct only when she gets in direct contact with nature.

Her association with nature raises her consciousness in regards to subordination of women. Since the novel introduces issue pertaining to feminism and environmentalism, it constitutes a representative literary example of ecological feminism. The language, events and characters in this novel reflect a world that oppresses and dominates both femininity and nature. The study analyzes the novel in terms of feminism and eco-criticism.

Keywords: Domination, Ecofeminism, Femininity, Nature, Patriarchy, Surfacing

Türk Kùltüründe Kemer

1. Fatma AYHAN
Gazi University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Ulusların kùltür kimliđinin belirlenmesindeki en önemli unsur, sanatsal ve kùltürel mirasıdır. Türk milletinin kùltür tarihi incelendiđinde Orta Asya'dan Anadolu ve çevresine kadar uzanan zengin bir giyim kuşam biçimine sahip olduđu bilinmektedir. Bozkır geleneđinden başlayarak yaşadıkları cođrafyanın, sahip oldukları kùltürün etkisiyle zengin bir giyim tarzı ortaya koyan Türklerin giyimde kùltürün önemli bir unsur oluđu görülmüştür. Kùltür ile uygarlık birbirinden ayrı düşünülemez. Bugün bir toplumun kendine özgü olarak yarattığı ürün, onun kùltürünün yansımasıdır. Evrensel olan uygarlık kavramı ise bir toplumun insanlıđının yükseldiđi düzeyi anlatır.

Türklerin Anadolu'ya yerleşmesinden önce Orta Asya'da zengin bir kùltür ve derin bir uygarlıđa sahip bir ulus olduđu bilinmektedir. Bunların bugün hala Mođolistan'daki Orhun bölgesinde Bilge Kađan ve Kùltigin anıt mezarlarındaki heykeller üzerindeki giyimlerde farklılık ve zenginlikleri görülmektedir. Türklerin giyimleri üzerindeki çok önemli bir aksesuar olan ve dünyaya yayılan Kemerin önemli bir unvan belirtisi olduđunu görüyoruz. Türk kùltürünün Orta Asya'dan günümüze etkileşim içinde olduđu bölge ve toplumlarda, giyim kuşam ve motif-renk-desen ve aksesuar olarak da görülmektedir.

Bu çalışmadaki amacım; zengin Türk giyim kuşamının önemli bir aksesuarı olan Kemerin Orhun anıtlarında Asya'dan Anadolu'ya kadar farklı örnekleriyle kullanım çeşitliliđi, fonksiyon ve özelliklerini sistematik bir şekilde incelemek ve ortaya koymaktır.

Keywords: Orta Asya, Kemer, Türk, Kùltür

Increasing Competitive Strength Of Bitlis

1. Hacı GÜRKAN

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

2. Ozan ÜNSEL

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

3. Gökhan TALU

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

4. Cengizhan BARUT

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

According to adaptation process of European Union all cities of our country specified as “Level-3”, similar geographic speciality cities show similar features at demographic and economic development as well. Those similar cities grouped as “Level-1” and as “Level-2” through population density and level of development them are. Study including cities like Bitlis Muş Hakkari and Van which classified by Statistically Area Units Classifying that are located on TRB2 Van Subregional Unit .

This study aimed to find out and determine how to use economic sources in order to strength Bitlis economy for to compete with others. As especially socio-economic analyses are going to take place with other TRB2 area cities (Except Hakkari).

As a result it is forseen that efficient use of economic resources of Bitlis city will be bringing increase of investments, employment, income level and reviving economical life and it means having less socio-psychological problems rebounding to society in layers. Also it is possible that Bitlis becomes attraction point and stronger than others including TRB2 area cities.

Keywords: TRB2 Region Studies, Bitlis Economy, Competition

Touristic Destination Of Bitlis Provience

1. Hacı GÜRKAN

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

2. Ozan ÜNSEL

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

3. Gökhan TALU

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

4. Cengizhan BARUT

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Tourists want to do all the facilities in the destinations which they spend their holiday. Bitlis proviencce is a very rich place with its history, cultural and geograhal beauty and has a potential to meet these expectations. To solve transportation problems will increase the market for this destinations.

The aim of this study is to identify and protect Bitlis' touristic destinations and make contrubitions to economical growth. All in all; to identify the sources of touristic destinations of Bitlis will accelerate economic improvement and will help to use these sources efficiently. Tourism substructure is going to improve, the number of qualified employee and income level will increase.

Keywords: Destination, Bitlis, Environmental Protection

Relationship between Self-Consciousness and Organizational Learning

1. Cengizhan BARUT

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

2. Hacı GÜRKAN

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

3. Gökhan TALU

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

4. Ozan ÖNSEL

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

It is easy to see that every person with high IQ level can not achieve absolute success when the business life is examined. Research has shown that emotional intelligence is one of the important factors for success in business life. All sub-dimensions of emotional intelligence begin with self-awareness.

Today, the business world is changing very rapidly and the environmental factors and uncertainties that affect businesses are constantly increasing. To be able to control this situation, the business should adopt a structure that is environmentally sensitive and able to adapt quickly. This situation, expressed as organizational learning, has vital importance for the future of the business.

Relationships between self-consciousness levels of employees and organizational learning will be examined.

The data will be collected by the questionnaire method in the survey and analyzed with the SPSS package program. Demographic variables will be included in the questionnaires and questionnaires used in different studies related to self-awareness and organizational learning will be used. Demographic variables will be measured by t-test and analysis of variance, relationships will be interpreted by correlations and regression analysis.

The results obtained from the research will be discussed and evaluated. Comparisons will be made with relevant studies in the literature.

Keywords: Self Consciousness, Organizational Learning

The Impact of Demographic Variables on Organizational Commitment

1. Cengizhan BARUT

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

2. Gökhan TALU

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

3. Hacı GÜRKAN

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

4. Ozan ÖNSEL

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

In the globalizing world, the intensity of competition is increasing day by day and Businesses have to find a way to stand up to their competitors in order to survive. In this sense, it is accepted that the workforce is an important and distinguishing value. Besides the quality of the workforce, organizational commitment is also important. When the literature is examined, it is seen that demographic variables have different results in relation to organizational commitment. The increase in the number of these studies is thought to contribute to the understanding of the effect of demographic variables and the production of ideas that will lead to the identification of sources of the differences.

The research data will be collected using a questionnaire and analyzed using SPSS statistical program. Expressions in the questionnaire were chosen among the expressions used in previous researches on organizational commitment. The first part of the questionnaire consists of participants' gender, marital status, age, educational status, total service duration in operation, and the duration of the service in question. The second part consists of 18 questions and measures the level of organizational commitment. These questions were formed in the form of a 5-point Likert scale (1-never, 2-not, 3-undecided, 4-agree, 5-fully agree).

The results obtained from the research will be evaluated by considering the literature. Labor turnover rates of enterprises to be included in the survey will be examined separately and evaluated in relation to the results.

Keywords: Organizational Commitment, Emotional Commitment, Continuance Commitment, Normative Commitment.

Organisational Justice Perception At Local Governments, Sample Of Bitlis

1. Cengizhan BARUT

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

2. Ozan ÖNSEL

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

3. Gökhan TALU

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

4. Hacı GÜRKAN

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

A fair distribution belief of organisation benefits as balanced according contributions of employees' effects on their performance and productivity. Local governments are the units where citizens get closest to public policy. It is thought that justice perception of local managers' does effect on the quality of people benefits from government services.

It is aimed in this study to examine justice perception of employees' and effects of different variables. Data is going to be collecting with survey method and analyzing on SPSS. A validity and reliability tested questionnaire about organisational justice perception is going to be used for.

Results are going to be evaluating with discussions and comparing with related literature studies.

Keywords: Organisational justice, distributive justice, procedural justice, interpersonal justice, informational justice

Second World War And Iran Economic Problems And Political Opportunities

1. **Mohsen Modir SHANECHI**
Islamic Azad University, Iran

ABSTRACT

In this article, impact of Second World War on Iran would be considered. The war had a complex effect in Iran different from other countries. While in the economic area the war brought some problems and difficulties for Iranian society and people, in political sphere its impact was paradoxically positive and creative. By collapse of a despot regime as a result of temporary occupying Iran by the allies in 1945, dictatorship changed into democracy and political development. Dimensions and factors of both destructive and positive results of the war in Iran, would be explained in the paper.

Key words: Second World War, Iran, economy, politics, political parties

Bor İerikli Diamonyum Fosfat Üretiminde Borojips Atığının Kullanılabilirliğinin İncelenmesi

1. Rövşen GULİYEV
Ardahan University, Turkey

2. Havva MUMCU ŞİMŞEK
Osmaniye University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Günümüzde tabii kaynakların azalması ve çevrenin kirlenmesinin artması nedeniyle arıkların değeriendirilmesi büyük önem arz etmektedir. Çevrenin korunması ve kaynakların daha etkili kullanılması hammaddelerin daha etkili kullanılması ve atıkların değeriendirilmesi ile mümkündür. Bilindiğı gibi Türkiye, dünyanın en büyük bor rezervlerine sahip ülkesidir. Bor cevherinden borik asit ve bir sıra bor içerikli ürünler üretilmektedir. Bu ürünlerin üretiminde çeşitli atıklar oluşmaktadır. Konsantrte kolemanitten üretilen borik asidin tonu başına yaklaşık 3 ton borojips oluşmaktadır.

Türkiye'nin Eti Maden İşletmeleri Tesislerinde borik asit fabrikaları bulunmakta ve yılda 385 bin ton borik asit üretilmekte ve üretim esnasında yaklaştık olarak 1155 bin ton borojips oluşmaktadır. Bilindiğı gibi borojips atığının içeriğinde % (3-7) B₂O₃ bulunmaktadır ki, bu da her yıl yaklaşık 35-80 bin ton B₂O₃ borojipsin içeriğinde atık olarak atılmaktadır. Borojips atığı açık arazide depolanmaktadır. Depolama işlemine belirli masraflar sarf edilmekte ayrıca, büyük araziler işgal etmektedir. Bu atıklar depolansalar da yüzeysel ve yeraltı suların kirlenmesine sebep olabilecek potansiyel kaynak oluşturmaktadır. Bu probleminin en uygun çözümü, atık borojipsin hammadde olarak değeriendirilebilmesidir. Borik asit fabrikalarından çıkan atığın ekolojik dengeni bozmasını önlemek için geri kazanım yöntemleri ve hammadde olarak kullanımı en etkili yöntemler olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Borojipsin hammadde olarak kullanılması onun doğadan uzaklaştırılmasını sağlamakla çevre kirlenmesini önlemekle kalmayıp, aynı zamanda ekonomik olarak fayda saklamaktadır. Çünkü atık borojipsin içeriğindeki B₂O₃ tenörü bazı ülkelerin hammadde gibi kullantıkları cevher içeriğindeki B₂O₃ tenöründen çok daha yüksektir. Bu bakımdan atık borojipsin değeriendirilmesi önemli potansiyeldir. Ekilebilir tarım alanlarının sınırlı oluşundan dolayı, artan dünya nüfusunun beslenmesi için bu alanlardan daha fazla ürün elde etme yoluna gidilmektedir. Bu yüzden, tarımın modernleşmesi gerekmektedir. Modern tarımda içeriğinde birkaç besin maddesi içeren gübrelerin önemi çok büyüktür. Nüfus artışına bağılı olarak gıda temini gerektiğinden gelecekte bu tip gübrelere olan ihtiyaç daha da artacaktır. Bilindiğı gibi bitkinin normal büyüme ve gelişmesi için gerekli olan makro besleyici elementler gibi , mikro besleyici elementler de önemlidir. Bu nedenle toprağı makro ve mikro besi maddesi içeren gübre vermek daha uygundur. Mikro elementlerden en önemlilerinden biri bor olup, bitki büyüme ve gelişiminde gerekli besleyici elementtir. Bor bitkilerin normal gelişimini saklamakla, onun verimini ve hastalıklara dayanıklılığını artırır. Borun toprakta normal miktardan az olması, bitkilerin gelişimini etkilemekle onun verimini azaltmakta kalmayıp, aynı zamanda ürünün kalitesini düşürür. Bor noksanlığını gidermek için kullanılan borlu gübre gibi susuz boraks, boraks pentahidrat, boraks dekahidrat, sodyum pentaborat, disodyum oktaborat kullanılmaktadır. Ekonomik bakımdan borlu gübre üretiminde sanayi atıkları kullanılması daha uygundur. Bu açıdan borojipsin bor içerikli diamonyum fosfat üretiminde kullanılabilirliğinin incelenmesi önem taşımaktadır. Bu çalışmadaki amaç, çevre için önemli sorun oluşturan borojipsten her hangi bir tipteki toprakta yetişen bütün zirai bitkilere uygulanabilir gübre üretebilmektir.

Sunulan çalışmada endüstriyel atık olan borojipsin diamonyum fosfat üretiminde değerlendirilerek bor içerikli gübre elde edilmesini incelenmesidir. Laboratuvar koşullarında diamonyum fosfat borojips atığı ile 1:0,25; 1:0,5; 1:0,75; 1:1; 1:1,25; 1:1,5 mol oranlarda karıştırılır. Karışma esnasında K/S oranı 1,5, sıcaklık 35°C’de, karışma süresi 60 dakika, pulpun başlangıç karışma pHı 5.5 ve karışma hızı 600 d/dak tutuldu. İncelemeler sonucunda diamonyum fosfatın borojips atığı ile 1:0,25; 1:0,5; 1:0,75 oranlarında karıştırılmasının uygun olduğu belirlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak bor içerikli diamonyum fosfat üretiminde borik asit üretiminin atığı olan borojipsin kullanımının mümkün olduğu görülmüştür.

Key words: Endüstriyel Atık, Borojips, Diamonyum Fosfat, Gübre

Robust And Reliable Design Of A Car Drum Brake Under Uncertainty

1. Emin DEMİRCİOĞLU

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey

2. Murat MAYDA

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

There are two types of frictional brakes, which are disk brakes and drum brakes. The drum brakes are commonly used in vehicles due to its low maintenance cost. They have mostly used in automobiles, motorbikes, trucks and buses, and the design of them are increasingly gaining importance since they are directly related to the safety of human beings as well as other living creatures. In the deterministic design of these kind of brakes, any design parameters such as geometric parameters are normally taken to be mean values. However, most of engineered structures are affected by expected or unexpected uncertainties including measurement and manufacturing errors, and environmental events; thus, the deterministic design can result in a weak design or over design.

To overcome this challenge, in this work, a robust and reliable design of the drum brake is obtained in consideration of uncertainties in its design parameters. Therefore, a more robust and reliable drum brake can perform its intended function, and provide stability against the variations or perturbations in the system, over a specified period of time under stated conditions.

Keywords: Drum Brake, Reliable Design, Uncertainty

Comparison Of Clustering Methods For Energy Assumption In Wireless Sensor Network

1. İlyas TERZİ

Turkish Aeronautical Association University, Turkey

2. Javad RAHEBİ

Turkish Aeronautical Association University, Turkey

3. Şakir PARLAKYILDIZ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

4. Muhsin Tunay GENÇOĞLU

Fırat University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Wireless sensor networks consist of sensor nodes with limited battery lives, which have the abilities to monitor various environment conditions such as magnetic, thermal, visual, infrared, acoustic, radar etc. and to communicate with each other. These sensors are being used in military, health and environmental fields. Some examples for these fields include, monitoring environment conditions, weather and climate analysis, observing the land structures in space, studying the solar system, monitoring the data of temperature, wind speed and GPS etc. The number of sensor nodes used in applications can be hundreds, thousands and even tens of thousands depending on the structure of the application. These small devices are hardware with limited resources (energy, memory).

In order to increase the longevity of the wireless sensor networks, there is a need for network structures that come together with the purpose of effectively saving energy. Therefore, the protocols used in wireless sensor networks should use the energy effectively.

The purpose of this thesis is to present the clustering algorithms created for wireless sensor networks from past to present, to study and compare the methods used for decreasing the energy consumptions in sensor nodes and offer a new clustering algorithm.

Thereby, one of the most important things in wireless sensor networks is to use the resources of the network effectively and to increase the lifespan of the network because these resources are usually located in environments where there is no possibility of renewal. Hence, achieving energy savings in sensor nodes will cut down the cost of network maintenance & operating and will increase the lifespan of the network.

Keywords: Wireless Sensor Networks, Application Fields of Wireless Sensor Networks, Homogeneous Networks, Heterogeneous Networks

Melanoma Skin Cancer Segmentation With Image Processing Techniques

Abdelhafid ALI I. MOHAMED
Kastamonu University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Melanoma is the leading cause of skin-cancer-related death worldwide. On the other hand, if found in an early stage, there is a higher likelihood of cure. For that reason, various types of imaging techniques have been investigated. Dermoscopy is the examination of skin lesions with a dermatoscope. Use of dermoscopy provides a valuable aid in diagnosing and distinguishing skin lesions, especially in the diagnosis of melanoma. The accuracy of diagnosis using dermoscopy is very important and depends on the experience of dermatologists. In this paper we used the fuzzy c-mean based on image region growing to find and segmentation the melanoma cancer. As result the high performance is got.

Visual examination is a waste of time, so there is currently wide attention paid to the development of computer-aided diagnostic systems to aid the clinical evaluation of dermatologists. Image Segmentation is very important in digital-image processing and self-discovery, with an important role to play in solving many difficult problems, particularly those related to chronic diseases, such as skin cancer.

Keywords: Melanoma, Skin Cancer, Image Processing Techniques

Human Identification with Palm print Based on Local Binary Pattern

Hend Hadia ALMEZOGHY
Kastamonu University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

As an emerging biometric technology, palmprint recognition has been extensively researched due to its easy collection, user friendliness, high verification accuracy and reliability. Biometrics is a unique and measurable feature for identification. Biometric systems are divided into two categories: identification and verification. Palm recognition is one of the research areas is considered in recent years.

In this paper, we introduce a new method for human palmprint identification system with local binary pattern. First, the palm images is preprocessed with morphological technics. Then the feature extraction is applied for images. We used local binary pattern (LBP) for desired features.

Keywords: Human Identification, Palm print, Local Binary Pattern

Diagnosis of Leukemia Cell from Microscope Images with Image Processing Methods

Akram. Kh. Said. GIHEDAN
Kastamonu University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Moderate cancer (malignant melanoma) is a form of skin cancer that occurs in the skin's pigment cells (melanocytes). Moderate cancer can spread in the body and can be life threatening. The earlier disease is detected, the greater the likelihood of healing. The forecast is worst if there are metastases. Melanomas are most commonly found on the skin, but can also be seen in the mouth, rectum and brain. The majority of melanomas are black or brown, but they can also be skin-colored, pink, red, purple, blue or white. Melanoma is caused mainly by intense, occasional UV exposure (frequently leading to sunburn), especially in those who are genetically predisposed to the disease. Melanoma kills an estimated 10,130 people in the US annually.

In this study, an efficient image processing algorithm is designed to recognize acute lymphocyte leukemia (ALL) cells, which are more common in children, have a high chance of treatment and can result in death if untreated. SVM (Support Vector Machine) is used as the method. Pre-processed with Wavelet Transform.

Keywords: Diagnosis, Leukemia Cell, Microscope Images, Image Processing Methods

Fundus Retina Blood Vessel Segmentation with H-minima Transformation

Salma .M. Boubakar KHALIFA
Kastamonu University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Automatic image processing and analysis is the most promising computer comprehension and visualization techniques used in the field of medical diagnosis and treatment. In this context, high resolution retinal images at most clinical locations provide many features that can be used in diagnosis and treatment. In this paper we used the H-minima transform for blood vessel segmentation.

The aim of this paper is to get the high accuracy of blood vessel segmentation in retinal images. In this paper the good result and good performance is get. Also in this paper we used the morphological operations for enhancement of the result.

Keywords: Fundus Retina, Blood Vessel, Segmentation, H-minima Transformation

Do Exception Handling A Hard Task And Should Be Delayed To Later Stages?

Mohamed Ali HAGAL
Kastamonu University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

The strength of any software code or a package lies in achieving its objectives and in which degree it is free of errors, which their repair process can be costly. Exception is one of such errors that need to be handled at some point. Dealing with exceptions is often ignored by many developers, where many of them have confirmed that they only need to focus on exception handling during the debugging phase, which likelihood of pain and effort can increase to repair that piece of software later on (unless it is a bug free so far). In this paper we present the results of a study to 20 developers' feedback (from different experiences) to view their understanding of the importance of dealing with exceptions and at which development's level the exceptions have to be considered.

The results show that many of the participants are confirmed that the dealing with such exceptions is not difficult, while some others show that they are not confident to deal with exception handling. The study concludes that the exception handling in the debugging/correction phase is an important process, even though that does not reduce the importance of focusing on the requirements phase in a complete and accurate manner which is important to reduce the risk of exceptions and other errors later.

Keywords: Do Exception, Hard task, Later stages

Finger Vein Recognition with Discreet Wavelet Transform

Mansur MOHAMED ALI
Kastamonu University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Biometrics is identifying humans by their physiological, behavioral and biological characteristics. Biometrics can be divided into two categories: physiological biometrics and behavioral biometrics. Physiological biometrics are those which recognize individuals from physiological or biological attributes like face, iris, fingerprint, finger vein, hand geometry, etc. Behavioral biometrics on the other hand, are those which recognize individuals from human attitudes such as hand writing, signature or voice recognition. Figures illustrate enrollment to and authentication with the biometric system.

In this paper, we used wavelet transform based on the gray level co-occurrence matrix for human identification. In first step for compression of the image we used wavelet Daubechies 4. Also we used local binary pattern for feature extraction. As result we improved the accuracy of recognition. This algorithm can use in the hardware for real applications.

Keywords: Finger Vein Recognition, Discreet Wavelet Transform, Biometrics

Human Retina Optic Disc Segmentation using Statistical Region Merging

Khalifa NUSRAT

Kastamonu University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Optic disc (OD) localization and segmentation are important tasks in automatic eye disease screening. In this paper we will present a new, fast and simple iterative methodology for semi-automatic localization and segmentation of the optic disc in fundus images. Furthermore, this new method can find the area of optic disc using the statistical region merging algorithm. The proposed method uses Matlab programming languages for evaluation of algorithm. The performance of the proposed method will compare with various methods in the literature, and the results are found convincing and efficient. The obtained results indicate that this method of the segmentation of OD has good accuracy. This paper presents information about human retina optic disc and shows the most common problems that may happen on it.

Moreover, this paper will deal with the symptoms of the diseases that may affect human eyes and how to detect these diseases. In addition, in this seminar we will discuss the previous techniques in image segmentation which were used before to capture and display the image for both diagnose and therapeutic purpose. In other words, we will explain what the image processing, biomedical image processing, and the steps of image processing. Then we will discuss the most important step in image processing which is image segmentation, and the techniques have already been used before in image segmentation. Finally, we suggest to deal with the drawbacks of the previous techniques and propose new technique or new algorithm to improve the performance and effectiveness of image segmentation on Human Retina Optic Disk.

Keywords: Human Retina, Optic Disc, Segmentation, Statistical Region Merging

Energy Consumption in Wireless Sensor Networks with Optimization Algorithms

Basma Salah LARBAH
Kastamonu University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Wireless sensor networks (WSN), sometimes called wireless sensor and actuator networks (WSAN), are spatially distributed autonomous sensors to monitor physical or environmental conditions, such as temperature, sound, pressure, etc. and to cooperatively pass their data through the network to a main location. The more modern networks are bi-directional, also enabling control of sensor activity. The development of wireless sensor networks was motivated by military applications such as battlefield surveillance; today such networks are used in many industrial and consumer applications, such as industrial process monitoring and control, machine health monitoring, and so on. In this paper, we evaluated a clustering based method for homogenous wireless sensor networks.

In our method we change the cluster head election probability as dynamically and with more efficiency. Then we compared our protocol performance with Low-energy adaptive clustering hierarchy and stable election protocol. In this paper we used particle swarm intelligent to find the minimum distance between the cluster heads.

Keywords: Energy Consumption, Wireless Sensor Networks, Optimization Algorithms

Determination of the Fiber Reflectance and Yellowness for Different Cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum* L.) Genotypes

1. Yaşar AKIŞCAN

Mustafa Kemal University, Turkey

2. Batuhan AKGÖL

Progen Company, Turkey

3. Fatih Mehmet TOK

Mustafa Kemal University, Turkey

4. Deniz CAN

Progen Company, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Fiber color is the basic criterion of classification of cotton fibers according to the Universal Cotton Standards. Color grade of cotton fibers determined with measure of the fiber reflectance and yellowness. It can be affected by many factors connected with genotype, cultivation and storage conditions. This study was carried out with 42 cotton genotypes (Acala-1517V, BA-151, BA-308, BA-320, BA-525, BA-811, Carisma, CIM-496, Cukurova 1518, DP-499, Gloria, H-4028, İH-20, İH-26-K-5, İH-27-TYL, İH-82-K-3, İH-82-Y-1, Lydia, MCH-578, Natalia, PG 424-1, PG 426-4, PG 510-15, PG 510-7, PG 511-7, PG 518-11, PG 519-19, PG 520-7, PG-2018, PG-300, PG-310, PG-53-KT-2, PG-53-YT-11, Prema, ST-468, Tamcot Camd-ES, Tamcot SP37H, Tamcot Sphinx, Taşkent-1, Taşkent-3, Teks and VD-4) under the conditions of Amik Plain in order to determine the fiber reflectance and the yellowness. The experiment was established in 2015 using 6 control genotypes (BA-151, BA-525, Carisma, Gloria, Lydia ve ST-468), according to the Augmented Experimental Design, with 3 (number of replication $\geq [10/(\text{control} - 1)+1]$) replications. The parcels related to the experiment were arranged in 4 rows with a length of 10 m and the plants were planted to be 70 cm between rows and 20 cm above the rows. The findings of these traits were subjected to variance analysis according to the relevant method and grouped at the 5% significance level according to the LSD test.

As a result of the study, the fiber reflectance values were changed between 75.35 (PG 518-11) to 82.90 (MCH-578). Also it was determined that 15 groups were statistically different for the mentioned trait. In terms of the fiber yellowness there were 8 statistically different groups and mentioned trait varied between 7.3 (MCH-578) and 9.1 (İH-82-Y-1). These results show that there is a wide variation among the genotypes used as material in terms of the fiber reflectance and the yellowness.

*This study is supported by TÜBİTAK (The Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey) with a project number of 214O086. We would like to thanks to TÜBİTAK for its financial support.

Keywords: Cotton, Fiber Color, Fiber Reflectance, Fiber Yellowness

Islamic Banking Also Has A Boiling Cost Relationship

1. Şeyhmus KILIÇ

İstanbul Ticaret University, Turkey

2. İsmail EKMEKÇİ

İstanbul Ticaret University, Turkey

3. Salih GÖKÇE

Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

In this study, resource costs and pricing in the banking sector and banking was given to the issue of the relationship. Due to the economic crisis and macroeconomic conditions on the banking sector for the banking sector in line with the micro reforms of the banking sector and the public brought on loads and the required reserve ratio (taxes) the resource costs of banks increase. The contribution of these measures to financial stability but it is an indisputable fact. Thus the public pressure that occurs on the pricing behavior of the banks affect the banks they cause to use resources efficiently. Of buddha economic growth and a negative impact on banks intermediation leads to fail to fulfill the task effectively.

Keywords: Resource Cost, Pricing, Breakeven Analysis, Financial Stability

Economic Analysis Of Some Management Problems In The Conditions Of Uncertainty

1. F.E. MIRZAYEV

Baku State University, Azerbaijan

2. R.M. KHULIYEV

Baku State University, Azerbaijan

3. N.M. BAXISHOV

Baku State University, Azerbaijan

ABSTRACT

It is known, that decision-making process should be directed towards finding the most appropriate method for achieving the main goal. If the actual state of the process to be investigated does not match the desired state, then the problem state arises. The analysis of the desired problem situation in the conditions of uncertainty (it means, that there is at least one uncertain factor in the new process) becomes even more intense. Uncertainty may be linked to various factors, for example, the uncertainty of the demands goods (randomized factorial models).

As it is known, by chance, the theory of probability is used to formulate the decision making process in the conditions of uncertainties. On the other hand, can also be successfully used in the method of calculating the interval in the analysis of the wrong factor.

Thus, the issue of decision making in the conditions of uncertainty is quite diverse, and formalization is more complicated than the determinacy, i. e., uncertainty, than the degree of difficulty achieving.

In many governments, decision makers come across situations in which it is unavoidable to ignore the fact that it is another type of ambiguity, the kind of ambiguity, and the uncertainty of the limitations imposed by civilian selcership. In the case of the third, let us consider the production of cylindrical shaped details that are relatively large or relatively small in size In the example, the ambiguity is given blurredly as "relatively small" and "relatively large" expressions.

Another case: for example, there are a number of workers and workplaces in the business, where workers must be placed in the workplace so that the final productivity is maximized. The first information in the solution of the case is i - c_i ($i=1,2, K$) worker's productivity at the workplace should be taken. This assessment is based on the questions of the experts and is a blurred character, sometimes even in the subjective way, since it is not possible to evaluate the net productivity efficiently.

The management effectiveness decision maker (QQS) is faced with such situations that it is impossible to avoid any uncertainty factor (setting or parameter group) to take into account the effect of the problem case. Thus, when QQ is an economical, physical, and realistic model of the real process $Riyazü = i$, it can be expressed in the expression $f_a(x)$ - (for example, if the system is described by the system of mathematical model differential equations $x = (x_1, x_2, (A_1, a_2, \dots, a_k)$ is a collection of natural

parameters, and $f = (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n)$ is the expression on the right side of the model. Any of the elements of a plus The fact that it is not proper to have a character has to face natural difficulties: the state of equilibrium of continuation, the change of its stability, and consequently the deterioration of adversity. In the present study, the classification of management processes with unclear factor was examined by dividing into three groups.

These are our desires:

1) With the help of probability theory models (eg, the uncertainty of demand for any product) and the theory of probability theory, as well as the statistical solutions and the aggregate service theory ,

2) Uncertainty-based models (eg, when no factor is present, only the change oblast is heard)

3) Fuzzy-set models (eg, any factor of change oblique slippery) should be formulated on the basis of Luz Zadenin's "Fuzzy sets" - the "fuzzy sets" theory, which is one of the elite representatives of modern application mathematics .

Keywords: Uncertainty, Risk, Decision Making, Fuzzy Logic

Design Of An Internet Of Things-Based Smart Farm Management System For Precision Agriculture

1. Hakkı SOY

Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey

2. Yusuf DİLAY

Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey University, Turkey

3. S. Alperen ÇELTEK

Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

The Internet of Things (IoT) is a global telecommunication infrastructure, which is used to connect the physical devices, vehicles, buildings and everyday objects to the Internet and/or other connected devices for remote monitoring and control purposes. Each physical object contains an embedded computing system to communicate with the existing Internet infrastructure via both wired or wireless connections. Network connectivity enables the things to collect and transmit data through Internet. The IoT paradigm transforms physical devices into smart devices, which are equipped with hardware components such as a microcontroller, a RF transceiver and several sensors/actuators. Agricultural activities to reduce the human work force, well-being of farmers, while also making production more efficient and provides quality. Developments in information and communication technologies, especially the use of the agricultural sector was inevitable.

In recent years, rapid developments in wireless communication systems have made it possible the availability of new technologies in many areas including wireless networks. The advent of the IoT has strengthened the capabilities of the connected agricultural equipment to make them more attractive. In this paper, we have designed an Internet of Things-based smart farm management system for precision agriculture applications. The designed system consists of control unit and several sensor/actuator pairs. In control unit, we use Particle Photon microcontroller board to read out sensors and connect to Wi-Fi.

Keywords: Internet of Things, Smart Farming, Precision Agriculture

The Need of Training of Mathematics Teachers with Modern Teaching Methods Techniques

1. Milad ABDOLLAHI

Sarab University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Attention to the teaching is the main characteristics of each country and the most important goals of a state. The critical task training carried out under the supervision of several devices, but the main task is the responsibility of the Ministry of education in each country. Because the body and spirit of education are teachers and teacher is the engine and propulsive therefore, we can say that in the area of teacher training plays a key role. Because of that the role of teachers could have well effect on the community in the first place and they should be specialized in second place with no commitment. Features and behavioral domains of a teacher is to succeed in education has varied sectors that are essential to achieve educational goals.

Mathematics is one of the foundations of education in every country, and the methods and techniques of teaching mathematics on one hand, and the importance of teaching the right approach from other side need to create special talent and ability in the secretary of the discipline in the schools. This ability is done when teachers create an academic institution or a specific duty to train and develop teachers assume on that society. Because learning mathematical concepts is different from learning different methods of teaching math concepts, and what is needed to a math teacher at the school is the second case.

Keywords: Math Teacher, Education, Mathematics Education, Training And Modern Methods

Typological Study Of The Syntactic Structure Of Azeri Turkish

Hossein KHOSHBATENI
Sarab University, Iran

ABSTRACT

The title of the present work is The Typological Study of The Syntactic Structure of Azeri Turkish. Typology assigns languages to types and is concerned directly with the study of variation within human languages. In order to typologize languages, it is necessary that there should be differences among languages, whereas language universals are concerned with the properties that are common to all human languages.

There are two major and basic approaches in typology: 1) morphological typology and 2) word order. This work studies Azeri Turkish in the domain of word order parameters. Azeri Turkish is one of the agglutinative languages in which a word may consist of more than one morpheme but the boundaries between morphemes in the word are always clear – cut. Besides a given morpheme has at least a reasonably invariant shape so that the identification of morphemes in terms of their shape is also straightforward. Word order typology has played a major role in recent development of language typology using data from a wide range of languages. The order of the major constituents of the clause and of the noun phrase are the various major word order parameters whereas the construction of verb phrase comparative constructions and propositional phrase are the less centrally parameters in Greenberg's work. According to these parameters SOV is the most common word order in Azeri Turkish in which adjectives precede nouns in noun phrase and prepositions and relative clauses follow the core noun and postposition is more common than preposition. Adverb clauses usually follow subject and precede verb although due to topicalization and emphasis they may precede subject.

This collection in this manner tries to determine the typological position of Azeri Turkish in region of syntax by responding to following research questions:

- 1) Does syntactic structure of Azeri Turkish in its different parts correlate with one of its type that exists in typology?
- 2) Is syntactic structure of Azeri Turkish comparable with Persian?
- 3) What is the most common word order of unmarked sentences in Azeri Turkish?

The author tries to identify the word order parameters of Azeri Turkish by applying the comprehensive pattern of B.Comrie and to identify the comparative parameters of Azeri Turkish with Persian.

Keywords: Typology, Universal Grammar, Word Order, Turkish And Agglutinative Language

Current Status of Organic Forage Crop Production in Turkey

1. Semih AÇIKBAŞ

Siirt University, Turkey

2. Gülen ÖZYAZICI

Siirt University, Turkey

3. Mehmet Arif ÖZYAZICI

Siirt University, Turkey

4. Nizamettin TURAN

Siirt University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

The adverse effects and damage of chemicals used in agricultural production (such as drugs and fertilizers) have increased on human and community health since 1900's. The concept of organic (ecological, biological) agriculture has come to the forefront as an individual initiative or hobby, for healthy/natural food production and sustainable agriculture. The concept of organic agriculture began to develop in 1984 and in the early periods of organic agriculture, there were no legal policy in Turkey. IFOAM rules were valid and in 1992 the Ecological Agriculture Organization Association (ETO) was established. Rich biodiversity, various ecological zones, unpolluted soils, available workforce for organic production and institutional structure of our country are advantageous for the improvement of agriculture and to reach its goals. Organic agriculture is carried out in 170 countries in the world and Turkey ranks 18th with 491.977 hectares. Organic agricultural production in Turkey started with 8 products in 1985, and is reached to 197 products in 2015. According to 2016 data; the number of farmers dealing with organic agriculture is 67,878, and the organic plant production area is 523,777 hectares including natural collection areas. Total amount of organic crop production in this area was 2.473.600 tons. There are organic agriculture legislation/policies in 88 countries. Turkey is one of the first countries to publish a legislation and it follows EU legislation. As of 2016; 338569.1 tons of organic clover, 113564 tons of organic sainfoin, 73002.3 tons of organic vetch, 16614.2 tons of organic silage maize, 431.7 tons of organic myrdum and 169.2 tons of organic vetch are produced in our country.

The cities with the most organic forage crop production are Erzurum, Van, Kars, Agri, Muş, Sivas, Ardahan, Bitlis, Çanakkale, Bayburt, Erzincan, İzmir, Ankara, Tunceli and Iğdır. Turkey still has important problems to be solved in agriculture and animal husbandry. However, organic production should not be considered as a solution to these problems. Organic agriculture is for production of healthy and high quality products demanded by special markets. Organic agriculture has been regarded as an effective alternative to the solution of increasing environment and health problems as a result of conventional agriculture.

Keywords: Organic Forage Crop, Total Production, Turkey

Determination of Adaptation Abilities and Performances of Different Grass Species and Cultivars in Siirt-TURKEY Conditions

1. **Mehmet Arif ÖZYAZICI**

Siirt University, Turkey

2. **Nizamettin TURAN**

Siirt University, Turkey

3. **Semih AÇIKBAŞ**

Siirt University, Turkey

4. **Gülen ÖZYAZICI**

Siirt University, Turkey

5. **Abdurrahman YILDIZ**

Siirt University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted between 2015 and 2017 to determine adaptation abilities and performances of sixteen cultivars of four turf grass species in Siirt-Turkey conditions. In the study, *Lolium perenne* L., cultivars, Esquire, Troya and Caddieshack, *Festuca arundinacea* Schreb. cultivars, Tomcat-1, Arid-III, Jaguar and Starlet, *Festuca rubra* L. subsp. *rubra* cultivars, Maxima-1, Corail and Redskin, *Festuca rubra* L. subsp. *commutata* cultivar, J-5, *Poa pratensis* L. cultivars, Geronimo, Miracle, Bluechip and Evora,, and *Agrostis tenuis* L. cultivar, Denso were used as plant materials. A randomized complete block design with three replications were used. Each plot was planned as 8 m² (2 m x 4 m) and total experimental area was 408 m² (34 m x 12 m). In the study, germination rates (day), crop cover (day), cold resistance (1-9 point), cover rate (%), leaf area (1-9 point), leaf color (1-9 point), and recover potential (1-5 point) were evaluated. According to results *Lolium perenne* had fastest germination rates followed by *Festuca rubra* L. subsp. *rubra* species. For crop cover, *Lolium perenne* species, for cold resistance, cover rate, leaf area, leaf color, and recovery rates *Festuca arundinacea* cultivars had best results. As a result, *Festuca arundinacea* Schreb. found to be best species for green area establishment, under Siirt ecological conditions, which has continental climate with extreme summer temperatures.

Keywords: Turfgrass Species and Cultivars, Siirt, Adaptation

Evolution of Information from Parchment to Gazelle Leather and Paper to E-Book

“Read! In the name of thy Lord, who created. Created human, a clot of congealed blood. Read!. And thy Lord is Infinite Bountiful. who taught the pen, taught the human that which he knew not.”

Alak 1-5

1. İmran GÜR

Muş Alparslan University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Ocurring process of information is a problem of ‘source of information’ creating or eradicating the human depending on the principle that human being created in this binary choice nature is to be in either choice and inverting –evolve- its/his potencies of existence to nothingness, from nothingness to negative infinity, - death and its aftermath- or from nothingness to existence domain, from existence domain to infinity and beyond, positive infinity. The act of creation of the One who created the human as an problem of choice between nothingness which is negative infinity and existence which is positive infinity as a process of reading, learning, writing and teaching which are the fundamental elements of the occurring of informationis in the status of an act of evolving the infinity. The first five verses of the sura of Alak are themself the five staged creation act and a process of creating a second choice for human where the meaning and purpose of the creation of human being and the meaning and purpose of the Creator’s act of creation coincides. By intervening his own name and personally his own existence -the act of creation itself- the Creator of infinite generosity in reading and learning, writing and teaching actions intervened between human, existence and nothingness, Created human from nothingness, transferred him to the domain of existence, and have been inverted created human from nothingness to existence as a process of reading and learning, writing and teaching activities. As a single available choice, living on earth is the during process of evolution which seven billion people cannot pass into the domain of existence as a case of evolution to nothingness, from nothingness to negative infinity during the process of reading, learning, writing and teaching what is known which are non-existent the potential of being in the creation of the Creator. The case of self-actualization by the Creator of the activities of reading, knowing and writing, teaching by the Creator ipsissima during the process of the act of inverting infinity, being in position to act of creation on ipsissima and transferring the human into existence or nothingness between positive and negative infinity is to be in the second choice created by the Creator. Seven billion people in the world, who have been created as the processes of reading, learning, knowing, individually and as a whole, are neither in creation nor in existence domain since they are not involved in the Creator’s act of creation and are not available there. With this position, apart from the purpose of their own creation, seven billion people on earth are the entities constantly evolving from nothingness to negative infinity, or being in the process of evolution, in

the Creator's act of creation. In his act of creation, the Creator is in the existence arena as the owner of creation inverting human and existence to either negative or positive infinity.

Key Words: The Creator, information, human, creation, existence, absence, infinity.

Parşömeden Ceylan Derisine Kâğıttan E-Kitaba Bilginin Evrilmesi

“Oku, Yaratan Rabbinin adıyla, İnsanı bir kan pıhtısından yarattı, Oku, Rabbin sonsuz kerem sahibidir, kalemlle öğretendir, İnsana bilmediğini öğreten”.

Alak/1-5

1. İmran GÜR

Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi, Türkiye

ÖZET

Bilginin oluşum süreci, iki seçenekli bir yapı olarak yaratılmış olan insanın iki seçenektan birinde olması durumuna göre insanı yok ya da var eden, kendi varlık potansiyellerini yokluğa, yokluktan eksi sonsuza –ölüm ve sonrası- ya da yokluktan varlık alanına, varlık alanından sonsuza ve ötesine –artı sonsuz- eviren bilginin kaynağı problemidir. İnsanı bilginin oluşumunun temel elementleri olan okuma öğrenme, yazma ve öğretme süreci olarak eksi sonsuz olan yoklukla artı sonsuz olan varlık arasında bir seçim problemi olarak yaratmış olanın yaratma eylemi bir sonsuzu evirme eylemi konumunda bulunmaktadır. Alak suresinin ilk beş ayeti beş aşamalı bir yaratma eyleminin ve insanın yaratılma anlam ve amacıyla yaratıcının yaratma eyleminin anlam ve amacının örtüştüğü insana ikinci bir seçenek yaratma sürecinin kendisidir. Okuma ve öğrenme, yazma ve öğretme eylemlerinde sonsuz cömertlik sahibi olan Yaratıcı araya kendi adını bizzat kendi varlığını koyarak –yaratma etkinliğinin kendisi- insanla yokluk ve varlık arasına girmiş, insanı yoktan yaratmış onu varlık alanına geçirmiş, yaratmada yoklukla varlık, okuma, öğrenme ve yazma öğretme etkinlikleri süreci olarak yaratılmış insanı yokluktan varlığa evirmiş olmaktadır. Halihazır, tek bir seçenek olarak yeryüzünde yaşayan; varlık potansiyeli Yaratıcı'nın yaratmasında bulunmayan; okuma, bildiklerini öğrenme, yazma ve bildiklerini öğretme sürecinde yokluğa, yokluktan eksi sonsuza evrilmesi durumu olarak yedi milyar insanın varlık alanına geçemediği evrilme sürecidir. Artı sonsuz ile eksi sonsuz arasında insanı varlığa ya da yokluğa geçirenin bizzat yaratma etkinliği konumunda bulunan sonsuzu evirme eylemi sürecinde okuma, bilme ve yazma, öğretme etkinliklerini Yaratıcı'nın bizzat kendisiyle gerçekleştirmesi durumu Yaratıcı'nın yarattığı ikinci seçenekte olmaktadır. Okuma, öğrenme, bilme, yazma etkinlikleri süreci olarak yaratılmış olan yeryüzündeki yedi milyar insan yaratıcının yaratma eyleminde olmadıkları, orada bulunmadıkları için tek tek ve bir bütün olarak ne yaratma amacında ne de varlık alanında değildirlen. Bu konumuyla yeryüzünde bulunan yedi milyar insan kendi yaratılma amacının dışında, Yaratıcı'nın yaratma etkinliğinde sürekli yokluktan eksi sonsuza evrilen, evrilme sürecinde olan varlıktır. Yaratıcı yaratma eyleminde insanı ve varlığı eksi sonsuza ya da artı sonsuza eviren yaratmanın sahibi olarak varlık meydanındadır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Yaratıcı, bilgi, insan, yaratma, varlık, yokluk, sonsuzluk

Micro-Nutrient Scope of the Van Gürpınar-Kırkgeçit Village Rangelands Located in Turkey's Eastern Anatolia Region

1. Mehmet Arif ÖZYAZICI

Siirt University, Turkey

2. Abdurrahman YILDIZ

Siirt University, Turkey

3. Nizamettin TURAN

Siirt University, Turkey

4. Semih AÇIKBAŞ

Siirt University, Turkey

5. Gülen ÖZYAZICI

Siirt University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Climate conditions (temperature, precipitation etc.), vegetation, soil and topographic differences are effective on yield quality and amount of harvested forages from pasture lands. In this direction, knowledge on some of the soil chemical characteristic are important to provide fundamental data for breeding studies. This study was conducted to evaluate current micro nutrients statuses of Kırkgeçit village pasture lands (2195 m elevation), that is located in Eastern Anatolian region. 30 different soil samples from 0-20 cm depth were collected to represent entire pastura land. Analysis of minerals that are beneficial for plant, iron (Fe) copper (Cu), zinc (Zn), and Manganese (Mn), were conducted. Collectable samples of Fe, Cu, Zn, and Mn from soil samples were extracted with DTPA+TEA (pH: 7.3) and Fe, Cu, Zn, and Mn amounts in the extracts were calculated with ICP-OES (Inductively Coupled Plasma/Optic Emission Spectrophotometry).

According to results, Fe, Cu, Zn and Mn amounts in soil that are available for plant uptake were between 21.85-48.45 ppm, 0.92-2.33 ppm, 0.31-2.21 ppm ve 2.38-37.98 ppm, respectively. When pasture lands classified based on limit micro element contents, all of collected soil samples were found good level for Fe, enough level for Cu, while 30.0% of soils were enough for Zn, and 53.3% of soils were enough for Mn. Of the samples analyzed, 70.0% had Zn deficiency and 46.7% had Mn deficiency. Based on these results, when pasture land improvement programs are planned, Zn and Mn should be added to fertilization program.

Keywords: Pasture land, Iron, Copper, Zinc, Manganese

Determination of Yield and Quality Characteristics of Some Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.) Varieties at Different Sowing Times

1. Nizamettin TURAN
Siirt University, Turkey

2. Mehmet Arif ÖZYAZICI
Siirt University, Turkey

3. Semih AÇIKBAŞ
Siirt University, Turkey

4. Gülen ÖZYAZICI
Siirt University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

This research was carried out between 2014 and 2016 in order to determine the optimum sowing time in spring season of some alfalfa species under the ecological conditions of the Siirt province located in the Southeast of Turkey. In the study Kayseri, Magnum V, Gea and Nimet alfalfa varieties and three different spring sowing times (10 March, 05 April and 30 April 2015) were discussed as the research topics. Experiments in the research were set up according to the divided parcel trial design in randomized blocks with 3 repetitions. According to this, varieties are assigned to main parcels and sowing times are assigned to sub-parcels. The first year (2016) data obtained from the study which completed the year of the facility (2015) was evaluated and presented in this study.

When the yield and agricultural characteristics of varieties are evaluated according to the data of the first year; The highest average plant height (75.47 cm) was found in Kayseri variety, with the number of main branches (12.29 / plant), dry weight (1623.60 kg / da), crude protein ratio (17.83%), crude protein yield (277.88 kg / da) Magnum V, the ratio of ADF and NDF (36.73% and 42.56%, respectively) were obtained in the Gea variety and the lowest plant height (70.73 cm) in Gea and Magnum V varieties The ratio of ADF and NDF in Kayseri variety, ADF and NDF ratio (32.06%, respectively) was higher in the Kayseri variety than in the other varieties (11.28 plants / plant) in the bismuth variety, seed weed yield (5389.44 kg / da), hay weed yield (1507.82 kg / 38.81%) were determined in the Magnum V range.

When the sowing time is evaluated according to the results of the first year; (59.25.08 kg / da), weed yield (1683.95 kg / da) and crude protein yield (277.39 kg / da) were the highest among the varieties The second sowing time (05 April 2015) was provided. The lowest values were determined in terms of plant height at the first sowing time and other characteristics mentioned at the third sowing time. The lowest ADF and NDF rates (33.98% and 39.97%, respectively) were determined at the first sowing time, while the highest ADF and NDF ratios (35.87% and 41.54%, respectively) were obtained from the third sowing time (April 30, 2015).

As a result of this study carried out in the Siirt ecological conditions in order to determine the optimum sowing time of some alfalfa varieties and the evaluation of some agricultural characteristics and the crops; It is determined that the most suitable sowing time according to the first year's data is 05 April

which is the second sowing time. It was determined that the plant height, number of branches, yield of wet grass, yield of dry grass and crude protein yield were higher than the average of varieties at the second sowing time.

When the results obtained without working are considered; It can be said that the best planting time of apricot is in the first week of April in the Siirt province ecological conditions and that Magnum type in terms of hay yield and other characteristics and Gea species in Siirt conditions should be preferred in terms of wet weed yield.

Keywords: Alfalfa, Variety, Sowing Time, Yield

Econometric modeling of the influence of human capital on human development index (in Azerbaijan case)

1. F.E. MIRZAYEV

Baku State University, Azerbaijan

2. S.H. ABBASOVA

Baku State University, Azerbaijan

3. B.S. MAMADOV

Baku State University, Azerbaijan

ABSTRACT

One of the most up-to-date problems is sustainable human development. It is important to note that every country that wishes to achieve a strong and sustainable economy, a robust management system and a decent standard of living should pay special attention to the development of human emigration and its development, and this factor should be a priority part of state policy. One of the most important indicators of human development is the Human Development Index (HDI). The human development index is calculated on the basis of three indicators: life expectancy on the birth, literacy - literacy rate and level of education, living standards - volume of real GDP per capita. The use of complex indicators to measure continuous human development allows world countries to divide into several groups according to development: high, medium and low.

When comparing the HDI components of Azerbaijan with the appropriate world indices, Azerbaijan is significantly ahead of world average figures, with a lifetime index of 15.0% and an education index of 19.6%. At the same time, the GDP index of Azerbaijan is 16.7% lower than the average indicators. The GDP per capita is three times lower than the high-income countries, while the world average is two times lower than the average. These figures show that there is a steady increase in per capita income and accordingly, the index of human development is increasing. Due to the formation of human development, this index is ≥ 0.8 for the upper-level countries, <0.5 for the lower-level countries, and the remaining countries are considered middle class due to the formation of human development. According to the classification accepted by BMT IP, Azerbaijan was among the countries with intermediate human population index (0,500-0,799), where the countries exhibit the most dynamic changes in terms of ranking.

An econometric model was established to evaluate the effect of human capital investment on human development index:

Here - the index of human development;

- investments in healthcare; ;
- investments in education;
- investments in science.

The concrete form of the model can be described as a multidimensional linear regression equation:

Using the SPSS (in Statistical Package for Social Sciences), we construct the regression equations between the human development index and the investments into the human capital:

The value of the human development index affects most health expenditures such that the increase in health costs by 1 unit (mln. man.) leads to an increase of 0.00146 in the human development index. The statistical characteristics of the model show that parameters of this model are significant and the model is sufficiently adept. The econometric model allows to forecast the main directions of human capital investment.

Keywords: Human Development Index, Human Capital, Investment, GDP Per Capita, Sustainable Development

Certain Agricultural Properties of Switchgrass Varieties Grown in Different Locations

1. Gülen ÖZYAZICI

Siirt University, Turkey

2. Mehmet Arif ÖZYAZICI

Siirt University, Turkey

3. Nizamettin TURAN

Siirt University, Turkey

4. Semih AÇIKBAŞ

Siirt University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Biofuels obtained from plants that are not edible provide an advantage compared to fossil fuels due to their economic and environmental benefits. Developed countries maintain their search for an alternative source by increasing the diversity of energy sources and decreasing the dependence on certain types. Switchgrass that belongs to the Poaceae family is a perennial hot-climate plant. It has importance due to being suitable for marginal agricultural lands, not requiring much water and nutrients, preventing erosion, having low production cost, and being a good raw material for biofuel production and a good animal feed. Despite being known and cultivated in the world for many years, it has not been cultivated in our country yet. In a project supported by TUBITAK, the project that covers all areas of switchgrass related to energy, being “Adaptation”, “Adaptation Map”, “Mass and Energy Audit”, and “Biogas Production from Bioethanol Waste”, and that was prepared interrelatedly is conducted as four sub-projects. In this study, the findings, which contain the first-year results of Siirt, Muş, and Diyarbakır locations of the 1st sub-project of the project conducted within the scope of TUBITAK 1003, are presented in summary. Experiments were performed in 4 repetitions with 8 different switchgrass varieties (Alamo, Kanlow, Cave in Rock, Bo master, Trail blazer, Shawnee, Shelter, Long Island) according to randomized blocks trial design.

Keywords: Switchgrass, Adaptation, Biofuels, Biomass

An Alternative Plant for Forage Crop: Miscanthus

1. Semih AÇIKBAŞ
Siirt University, Turkey

2. Mehmet Arif ÖZYAZICI
Siirt University, Turkey

3. Abdurrahman YILDIZ
Siirt University, Turkey

4. Gülen ÖZYAZICI
Siirt University, Turkey

5. Nizamettin TURAN
Siirt University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Miscanthus, a member of Gramineae family, first became known in Europe in 1935 and was used as an ornamental plant. It has been used for many years as an animal feed and ornamental plant in European conditions as well as a source of solid and liquid fuel from the beginning of 2000's. The first use of Miscanthus is the production of energy and paper clay. Miscanthus is known as "Elephant grass" or "Giant miscanthus" in English and "Filotu", " Fil çimeni" or " Gümüş Çin otu " in Turkey. Since Miscanthus can adapt to all kinds of soil conditions, it is possible to benefit from arid and empty lands which are not in use at present. It has lower labor costs, due to less cultural processing than other plants. There are also minimal fertilizer costs due to low fertilization requirements. In addition to its high bioethanol efficiency, Miscanthus provides significant contributions to the environment and the country's economy with its alternative uses. Besides these, there is also the possibility of using Miscanthus as a forage crop, due to its' wide adaptation ability. Studies have shown that the highest dry matter yields were reached in irrigable conditions and in fall season harvests to 4400 kg/da in North Greece and 3400 kg/da in Northwest Spain.

Without irrigation, the lowest yield was 400 kg/da in Central Germany and 500 kg/da in Denmark. It was also reported that Miscanthus can grow more than 3 meters, produce many tillers, and live more than 18 years, without any fertilizer application. It would be beneficial to carry out cost analysis, and suggest product optimization for especially warmer regions of Turkey which are suitable for Miscanthus cultivation, such as Antalya, Çukurova and GAP regions. Miscanthus can be regarded as a forage/feed crop with high yield, high taste accepted by animals, and possibility to store as silage. Because of the possibility of becoming more popular in the future for livestock, it can be regarded a new feed source.

Keywords: Miscanthus, Forage Crop, Dry Matter Yield, Harvest

Determination of Spreading Medicinal Plants in Natural Rangeland of Eastern Anatolia Region of Turkey

1. Gülen ÖZYAZICI

Siirt University, Turkey

2. Mehmet Arif ÖZYAZICI

Siirt University, Turkey

3. Abdurrahman YILDIZ

Siirt University, Turkey

4. Nizamettin TURAN

Siirt University, Turkey

5. Semih AÇIKBAŞ

Siirt University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

This research was carried out natural rangeland of Kırkgeçit village of Gürpınar district of Van province in the East of Turkey in 2015. Determination of plant species in the reseach were conducted in 3 different sections including the northern, southern and western aspects. Plant samples were taken and herbarium was made from these samples for diagnosis. The identified plants in the study are belonging to the families Apiaceae, Asparagaceae, Asteraceae, Brassicaceae, Caprifoliaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Lamiaceae, Linaceae, Plantaginaceae, Rubiaceae and Scrophulariaceae. According to aspects, 8 families and 21 taxa in the northern part, 10 families and 20 taxa in the southern part, 9 families and 13 taxa in the western part were determined. In this study, plants properties, used parts and usage purposes of the inditifed medicinal plants are presented in summarized.

Keywords: Medicinal Plant, Natural Rangeland, Van

Adverse Effects of Some Harmful Substances in Meadow and Pasture Plants on Animal Feeding and Solution Proposals

1. Nizamettin TURAN
Siirt University, Turkey

2. Mehmet Arif ÖZYAZICI
Siirt University, Turkey

3. Gülen ÖZYAZICI
Siirt University, Turkey

4. Semih AÇIKBAŞ
Siirt University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Meadows and pastures are one of the most important natural resources of a country. These areas are the areas where animal roughage needs are met in a cheapest way. Because of the excessive and early grazing of our country's meadow and pasture areas for many years, their yield potentials have significantly dropped and many delicious plant species have disappeared. In some meadow and pasture areas, a large proportion of rapidly growing and often invasive plant communities consist of plants that are not eaten lovingly and willingly or eaten difficultly by animals, and that sometimes even contain toxic substances. Herbal-based poisonings in animals (with varying species) often cause animal deaths, as well as production losses such as reduced weight gain, shortened life span, deterioration of wool and milk quality. Nervous system disorders, brain and spinal cord disorders, sudden deaths, swelling and changes in milk color are mostly observed in the intake of substances such as alkaloids, glycosides, saponins, tannins, minerals, oxalates, estrogens, resins-resinoids, phenolic compounds, light sensitizers, nitrates and nitrites, pyruvic acids.

In pastures, poisonous plants begin to grow and develop earlier than diminutive plant species. For this reason, the animals should not be taken to the pastures before the diminutive (delicious) plants preferred by the animals reach to grazing maturity. Moreover, animals must be removed from the area where the poisonous plants are concentrated and veterinary intervention should be provided to the poisoned animals. In order to minimize the adverse effects of poisonous plants on animals, a good pasture improvement and pasture management should be applied, and pasture amenajman principles should be followed in grazing.

Keywords: Meadows, Pastures, Poisonous Plants, Grazing

Investigating the Relation Between Nonstandard Tables and Armchairs With Students' Learning Levels

1. MehdiGHORBANI

Islamic Azad University, Iran

ABSTRACT

Childhood is one of the most basic stages of physical growth in human beings since their development is established during this period. The unsuitability of classroom furniture dimension for students, lumbar and neck discomfort, early fatigue, academic failure, and blood pressure disorders are problems resulted due to the failure of educational management in equipping schools, and insufficient attention to the issue of education. This, in turn, leads to students' lack of attention to the materials presented in the classroom, boredom, early school leaving, and weak educational performance. Special attention should be paid to this fact that students spend an important part of their growth age, from 7 to 18 years of age, behind these desks.

Paying considerable attention to the educational equipment is a very important subject that should be considered by the scholars and researchers of this field. Therefore, the present study aimed at examining the relationship between the level of students' learning and the quality of the seats they sit on for many hours to attend the classroom. The data for this study were collected by administering questionnaires to 150 students, and the study made use of both library and field research methods. The results indicated that there is a direct relationship between the non-standard classroom furniture and the students' learning.

Key words: 1-Students, Learning Level, Bench, School

On Estimation Of Parameters Of Branching Random Processes With Many Types Of Particles

1. S.A. ALIYEV

Baku State University, Azerbaijan

2. YA.I. RUSTEMOV

Baku State University, Azerbaijan

3. V.S. KHALILOV

Baku State University, Azerbaijan

ABSTRACT

Starting with the second half of the XX century, the problems of estimation of parameters of branching processes and their finite-dimensional distributions were studied by many authors. In this paper we will give some results for estimation of distribution of the number of immediate descendents of one particle. Galton-Watson supercritical process with one type of particles and distribution of the number of immediate descendents is considered. It is assumed that the average number of immediate descendents of one particle is finite and does not degenerate with probability one. Under definite conditions, this process may be considered as a branching process with many types of particles.

In such a case, the total number of particles in the introduced process will coincide with the total number in Galton-Watson process, and the matrix of average ones for a new will be a definite matrix. Under definite conditions on distributions of the number of descendents on the covariance matrix, the theorems on estimation of the parameters of branching random processes with many types of particles, were obtained.

Keywords: Random Variable, Branching Processes, Supercritical Process, Perron Root, Many Type Process, Covariance Matrix

Robot Which Humanity Movements With Mobile Phone

1. İrfan ÖKTEN

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

2. Yakup Murat ÇEBİ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

3. Mehmet ÇINAR

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Today, robots are widely used in industry, medicine, military field and many other places. These robots fulfill the desired tasks and objectives with a specific software. In addition, robots are more sensitive than humans, and performing a task or task in the same standard and continuity will greatly affect them. With this inspiration we aimed to realize the movement of a humanoid robot using some software. In this project we gave the name of Bilrobot, a robot was intended to act like a human, and the design and coding of the craft was done in this direction. In this robot project, it is aimed to make the desired movements of the robot in line with the commands given by the robotic robot with an android interface. The information sent with the bluetooth feature of the Android phone is matched to the bluetooth module connected to the circuit and the commands are transferred to the microcontroller in this way. So Bluetooth is a bridge between our android device and the PIC microcontroller. In the project, 16f877A series was used as PIC microcontroller and it was coded with micro C program. The design of the robotic circuit was done in the proteus-isis program.

The circuit uses the PIC16f877A microcontroller and is used for sixteen pinned robot signal terminals of the microcontroller. Other pins were used for feeding the PIC microcontroller and for crystal resistive elements. Two regulator circuits are designed in the circuit. One was designed for feeding the PIC microprocessor and the other was designed for the Bluetooth module. The purpose of using regulators is to ensure that the power source from which we are using the power supply or from the battery will generate appropriate values for the energized PIC microcontroller and the Bluetooth module. The optimal voltage values for the PIC microcontroller we use are between 4-4.5 volts. In the same way, the optimal working voltage of the bluetooth module we use in the circuit is between 3 and 3.30. With the help of the Lm317 regulator, we provided a voltage value of about 3.20 to the Bluetooth module. We used the android (eclipse) program for a manageable interface in the Bilrobot project, and the microC for PIC compiler for programming the PIC microcontroller. The Bilrobot project is based on commands sent via android phone.

Keywords: Android, Bluetooth module, Mikro C, PIC16f877A

PI λ D μ Controller Design For Fractional Order Systems

1. Mehmet ÇINAR

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

2. İrfan ÖKTEN

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

3. Yakup Murat ÇEBİ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Fractional systems are systems whose derivative terms are represented by differential equations of any real number. Especially these systems have a large place in the field of control engineering. All systems on the earth will be shown with fractional order systems to ensure that we get more accurate results. Many of the general search methods used in classic PID design can be used to design a fractional order PID controller. While the classical (integer grade) PID controller consists of three parameters (K_p , K_i , K_d) in general, the number of parameters in the fractional PID is five. (K_p , K_i , K_d , λ , μ). These five parameters provide flexibility, durability and stability to controller. In this study, fractional order system and PID controller are introduced and their advantages and disadvantages are compared with the classical (integer grade) PID controller. In addition, the methods used for the frequency response analysis of fractional systems are described and the PI λ D μ controller design is implemented in the MATLAB Simulink environment.

Keywords: Fractional order systems, Classical PID controller, Fractional order PI λ D μ

Concrete's Future: Reactive Powder Concrete

1. Yakup Murat ÇEBİ

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

2. Mehmet ÇINAR

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

3. İrfan ÖKTEN

Bitlis Eren University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Reactive powder concrete has been developed after 1995 and has an ultrahigh strength concrete exceeding 200 MPa. Reactive powder concretes are intense compactness compared to normal and high strength concretes. This is achieved by approximating the grain sizes. The coarse aggregate used for normal and high strength, ie the gravel, is made of silica sand in reactive powder concretes. The fine aggregate used in normal and high strength concretes is obtained from silica dust or silica flour in reactive powder concrete. In addition, silica fume is used to increase the concrete's compactness. Reactive powder concretes use about 3 times more cement than normal strength concrete. The water / binder ratio in these concretes is usually in the range of 0.14-0.25. Because of this low water / binder ratio in concrete, a concrete superplasticizer is added to solve the problem of workability that will occur in the concrete. Because these concretes have intense compactness, they have low porosity and hence low permeability. Their durability is high due to their low permeability. The tensile strength of these concretes is also increased by adding short cut steel fibers to the reactive powder concretes. Such a concrete has a cube pressure strength of 200-800 MPa, a tensile strength of 25-150 MPa and a fracture energy of approximately 30000 J/m². Unit weight is around 2500-3000 kg/m³. These concretes show less creep. Due to the resilience values and ductility, the toughness is higher than normal concrete. Their ductility is about 300 times higher than normal concrete. Reactive powder concretes can easily be used in tunnels, defense structures and heavy waste storage facilities. It is also used in the construction of rain grate and rainwater grate. Because of all these superior mechanical properties, reactive powder concretes are the strongest candidate concretes to be the future of concrete.

Keywords: Reactive Powder Concrete, Mechanical Properties, Application Areas