

**5th International Symposium on Global
Pandemics and Multidisciplinary
Covid-19 Studies**

June 15, 2023 / Ankara, Türkiye

EDITOR

Prof. Dr. Hacı DURAN

ISBN: 978-625-8254-20-4

<https://www.pandemicstudies.org/>

5th International Symposium on Global Pandemics and Multidisciplinary Covid-19 Studies

June 15, 2023 / Ankara, Türkiye

THE PROCEEDINGS BOOK

EDITOR

Prof. Dr. Hacı DURAN

All rights of this book belong to IKSAD. Without permission can't be duplicate or copied.

Authors are responsible both ethically and juridically

IKSAD Publications – 2023 ©

Issued: 26.06.2023

ISBN: 978-625-8254-20-4

Bu Kitabın Tüm Hakları IKSAD Yayınevi'ne aittir.
Yazarlar etik ve hukuki olarak eserlerden sorumludurlar.

IKSAD Yayınevi – 2023 ©

Yayın Tarihi: 26.06.2023

ISBN: 978-625-8254-20-4

SYMPOSIUM ID

SYMPOSIUM TITLE

5th International Symposium on Global Pandemics and Multidisciplinary Covid-19 Studies

DATE and PLACE

June 9-11, 2023 / Ankara – TÜRKİYE

ORGANIZATION

IKSAD INSTITUTE

iksadinstitute.org

iksad.org.tr

iksadyayinevi.com

ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Prof. Dr. Osman ERKMEN

Prof. Dr. Olga SCIUCHINA

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mevlüt ALBAYRAK

Dr. Serkan GÜN

Dr. Dipanwita PAL

COORDINATOR

Gönül EDEŞLER

Neslihan BALCI

NUMBER of ACCEPTED PAPERS - 29

NUMBER of REJECTED PAPERS - 10

PARTICIPANTS COUNTRY

**Türkiye-9, Albania-2, Azerbaijan-1, Ethiopia-1, India-6, Indonesia-1, Nigeria-3, Pakistan-3,
Romania-2, United States of America-1**

5th International Symposium on Global Pandemics and Multidisciplinary Covid-19 Studies

June 15, 2023 / Ankara, Türkiye

(THE PROCEEDINGS BOOK)

<https://www.pandemicstudies.org/>

SCIENTIFIC & ADVISORY BOARD

Prof. Dr. Osman ERKMEN, Istanbul Arel University
Prof. Dr. Seçil ŞATIR, Fatih Sultan Mehmet University
Prof. Dr. Adnan AYHANCI, Eskisehir Osmangazi University
Prof. Dr. Hülya ÇİÇEK, Gaziantep University
Prof. Dr. Olga SCIUCHINA, Comrat State University, Moldova
Prof. Dr. Shaolee MAHBOOB, Jagannath University, India
Prof. Pinaki Ranjan BHATTACHARYYA, Kalkuta Business School, India
Prof. Subhjit Basu CHOWDHURY, JIS College of Engineering, India
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Deepanjali MISHRA, Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, India
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Maya RATHNASABAPATHY, Psychology, School of Social Sciences and Languages, Vellore Institute of Technology, Chennai
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammed BAYRAKTAR, Nigde Omer Halis University
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mevlüt ALBAYRAK, Ataturk University
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Özkan TİMURKAN, Ataturk University
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan AYDIN, Ataturk University
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Murat ŞENİŞİK, Altinbas University
Assist. Prof. Dr. Arzu AY, University of Trakya
Assist. Prof. Dr. Denizhan KARIŞ, Istinye University
Assist. Prof. Dr. Nevra ALKANLI, Halic University
Assist. Prof. Dr. Saham ALISMAIL, Alasala Colleges
Assist. Prof. Dr. Serkan GÜN, Siirt University
Assist. Prof. Dr. Süleyman Serdar ALKANLI, Istanbul University
Assist. Prof. Dr. Handan TANYILDIZI KÖKKÜLÜNK, Altinbas University
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mandeep KAUR, Punjabi University
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hale UYAR HAZAR, Aydın Adnan Menderes University
Dr. Asma Seemi MALIK- Sociology, Lahore College for Women University, Pakistan
Dr. Sadiye KAYAARSLAN, Kirikkale University
Dr. Shubhankar MOHAPATRA, University of Waterloo
Dr. Emre NALÇACIGİL, Selcuk University
Dr. Barsha KALITA- Gauhati Commerce College
Dr. Binu Sahayam D. - Assistant Professor- SSL - VIT Chennai
Dr. Ronen HAREL, Graduate School of Business Administration, Peres Academic Center, Israel
Dr. Hassan HOSSEINZADEH, University of Wollongog
PhD. Martin AKOTEY, Valley View University

5th International Symposium on Global Pandemics and Multidisciplinary Covid-19 Studies

June 15, 2023 / Ankara, Türkiye

SYMPOSIUM PROGRAM

Zoom Meeting ID: 860 7364 6814

Zoom Passcode: 151515

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86073646814?pwd=OU84R2hBWEcxdk9YTFhENk10NmZPUT09>

5th International Symposium on Global Pandemics and Multidisciplinary Covid-19 Studies
June 15, 2023 / Ankara, Türkiye
(THE PROCEEDINGS BOOK)
<https://www.pandemicstudies.org/>

IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

- To be able to make a meeting online, login via <https://zoom.us/join> site, enter ID instead of “Meeting ID
- or Personal Link Name” and solidify the session.
- The presentation will have **15 minutes** (including questions and answers).
- The Zoom application is free and no need to create an account.
- The Zoom application can be used without registration.
- The application works on tablets, phones and PCs.
- Speakers must be connected to the session **10 minutes before** the presentation time.
- All congress participants can connect live and listen to all sessions.
- During the session, your camera should be turned on at least %70 of session period
- Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

- Make sure your computer has a microphone and is working.
- You should be able to use screen sharing feature in Zoom.
- Attendance certificates will be sent to you as pdf at the end of the congress.
- Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

Before you login to Zoom please indicate your name surname and hall number, exp. Hall-1, Tuba BIYIKBEYİ

ÖNEMLİ, DİKKATLE OKUYUNUZ LÜTFEN

- Kongremizde Yazım Kurallarına uygun gönderilmiş ve bilim kurulundan geçen bildirimler için online (video konferans sistemi üzerinden) sunum imkanı sağlanmıştır.
- Sunumlar için **15 dakika** (soru ve cevaplar dahil) süre ayrılmıştır.
- Online sunum yapabilmek için <https://zoom.us/join> sitesi üzerinden giriş yaparak “Meeting ID or Personal Link Name” yerine ID numarasını girerek oturuma katılabilirsiniz.
- Zoom uygulaması ücretsizdir ve hesap oluşturmaya gerek yoktur.
- Zoom uygulaması kaydolmadan kullanılabilir.
- Uygulama tablet, telefon ve PC’lerde çalışıyor.
- Her oturumdaki sunucular, sunum saatinden **10 dk öncesinde** oturuma bağlanmış olmaları gerekmektedir.
- Tüm kongre katılımcıları canlı bağlanarak tüm oturumları dinleyebilir.
- Moderatör – oturumdaki sunum ve bilimsel tartışma (soru-cevap) kısmından sorumludur.

TEKNİK BİLGİLER

- Bilgisayarınızda mikrofon olduğuna ve çalıştığına emin olun.
- Zoom’da ekran paylaşma özelliğine kullanabilmelisiniz.
- Katılım belgeleri kongre sonunda tarafınıza pdf olarak gönderilecektir
- Kongre programında yer ve saat değişikliği gibi talepler dikkate alınmayacaktır

Zoom'a giriş yaparken önce lütfen adınızı, soyadınızı ve SALON numaranızı yazınız

Örnek: Salon-1, Tuba BIYIKBEYİ

Participant Countries: 10 countries

Türkiye, Albania, Azerbaijan, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, United States of America

5th International Symposium on Global Pandemics and Multidisciplinary Covid-19 Studies

June 15, 2023 / Ankara, Türkiye

(THE PROCEEDINGS BOOK)

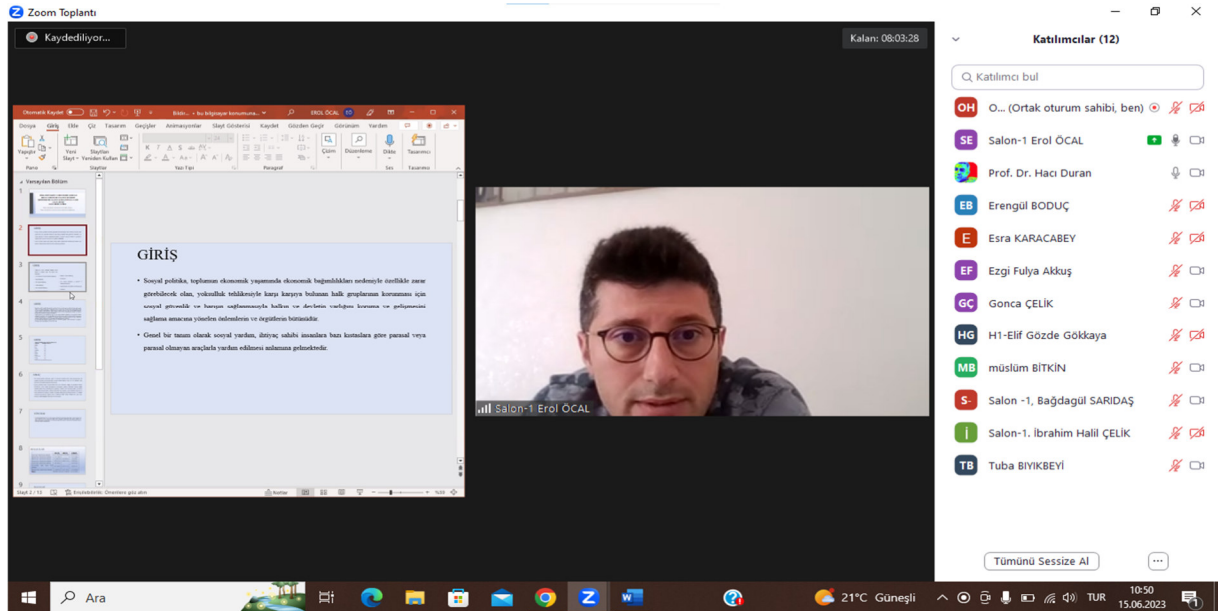
<https://www.pandemicstudies.org/>

Date: 15.06.2023 Ankara Time: 09:00-11:00 Session-1 / Hall-1		Head of Session: Prof.Dr. Hacı DURAN
Assist. Prof. Dr. TuBa BIYIKBEYİ Müslüm BİTKİN	<i>Kilis 7 Aralık University</i>	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEACHERS' PERCEPTION OF EQUALITY AND LEVELS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL WHO PROVIDING DISTANCE EDUCATION DURING THE PANDEMIC
Assist. Prof. Dr. Erengül BODUÇ	<i>Kafkas University</i>	STUDENT OPINIONS ON THE TEACHING OF DENTISTRY ANATOMY LESSONS WITH DISTANCE EDUCATION DURING THE COVID-19 PROCESS
Bağdagül SARIDAŞ Gülen BARAN	<i>Tarsus University Ankara university</i>	INVESTIGATING THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE DIAGNOSIS AND EARLY INTERVENTION PROCESSES FOR SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN AGED 2-4 BASED ON MATERNAL VIEWS
Prof.Dr. Hacı DURAN Esra KARACABEY	<i>Istanbul Aydın University</i>	SOCIAL DISCOURSE OF COVID 19 AND DOCTORS'S PROFESSIONAL CONCERNS
Elif Gözde GÖKKAYA	<i>Antalya Science University</i>	CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN HOSPITALS IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: THE SAMPLE OF KAHRAMANMARAŞ AND ANTALYA
Assist. Prof. Dr. İbrahim Halil ÇELİK Assist. Prof. Dr. Galip USTA	<i>Artvin Coruh University Trabzon University</i>	DISASTER AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Gonca ÇELİK Şengül ALPAY KARAOĞLU Şeyma SUYABATMAZ Arif BOZDEVECİ Gizem TATAR YILMAZ Nurettin YAYLI Rahşan AKPINAR Ayşegül ÇOPUR ÇİÇEK	<i>Karadeniz Technical University Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University Samsun Veterinary Control Institute Istanbul Medipol University</i>	SYNTHESIS, NUCLEASE ACTIVITY AND MOLECULAR DOCKING STUDIES OF FLAVONOL-3-O-GLYCOSIDE AS POTENTIAL INHIBITOR OF THE SARS-COV-2 MAIN PROTEASE (3CLPRO)
Ezgi Fulya AKKUŞ Ahmet Haşim YURTTAKAL	<i>Afyon Kocatepe University</i>	HEALTH 4.0, PANDEMIC AND POSITIVE OBLIGATIONS OF STATE
Erol ÖCAL Abdulkadir DEVELİ	<i>Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University</i>	A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE RATIOS OF SOCIAL AID EXPENDITURES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BEFORE AND AFTER THE PANDEMIC IN THEIR BUDGET: THE CASE OF ANKARA

Date: 15.06.2023 Ankara Time: 09:00-11:00 Session-1 / Hall-2		Head of Session: Major Gheorghe GIURGIU
Major Gheorghe GIURGIU Prof. dr. Manole COJOCARU	<i>Titu Maiorescu University</i>	NASOPHARYNGEAL MICROBIOTA INFLUENCES SARS-COV-2 INFECTION STATUS AND SEVERITY
Rishav Sharma Rishabha Malviya	<i>Galgotias University</i>	MITOCHONDRIA TARGETED DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR THE TREATMENT OF NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES
Priyanshi Goyal Rishabha Malviya	<i>Galgotias University</i>	DEEP LEARNING MODELS FOR DETECTING AND DIAGNOSIS THE LIVER CARCINOMA
Robin Kumar Rishabha Malviya	<i>Galgotias University</i>	RADIONUCLIDE FOR CANCER TREATMENT: ADVANCEMENT AND PROSPECTIVE
Yati Kumar Sonali Sundram Rishabha Malviya	<i>Galgotias University</i>	VACCINES BASED APPROACH FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF DIABETES: ADVANCES AND PROSPECTIVE
Suraj Kumar Rishabha Malviya	<i>Galgotias University</i>	ADVANCEMENTS IN ROBOTIC TECHNOLOGY FOR CARDIOVASCULAR DISORDERS
Risida Gjonej Arben Gjonej	<i>University Hospital Center</i>	COMPLIANCE LEVEL OF MEDICATIONS USE AND KNOWLEDGE ASSESSMENT AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN. A CROSS- SECTIONAL STUDY
ANUM SHAHZADI IRAM SHAHZADI	<i>University of Lahore University of the Punjab</i>	IMPACT OF METEOROLOGICAL FACTORS AND POPULATION SIZE ON THE TRANSMISSION OF MICRO-SIZE RESPIRATORY DROPLETS BASED CORONAVIRUS: A BRIEF STUDY OF HIGHLY INFECTED CITIES IN PAKISTAN
Glejdis Hajdini Marilda Osmani Belinda Hoxha Armela Mazrreku Artenisa Hoxha	<i>University of Elbasan</i>	THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON CHEMISTRY EDUCATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN ALBANIA: A STUDY ON THE CHALLENGES FACED BY TEACHERS AND STUDENTS DURING REMOTE LEARNING
Udounwa, Akan Emmanuel		AN EXAMINATION OF THE EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK ON CIVIL ENGINEERING OPERATIONS IN THE NIGERIAN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Date: 15.06.2023 Ankara Time: 09:00-11:00 Session-1 / Hall-3		Head of Session: Irina-Ana DROBOT
Adhi Riza AULIA	<i>UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan</i>	THE IMPORTANCE OF PAYING ATTENTION TO PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WELL-BEING / PENTINGNYA MEMPERHATIKAN KESEJAHTERAAN TUBUH DAN PIKIRAN
Umar, Fatima Jummai Musa, Fatima M Attahiru, Maimuna	<i>Kaduna State University</i>	ANTIBACTERIAL SENSITIVITY OF ESCHERICHIA COLI AND KLEBSIELLA SPECIE ISOLATES OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION TO COMMON ANTIBIOTICS
Umar, Fatima Jummai Musa, Fatima M Attahiru, Maimuna	<i>Kaduna State University</i>	PREVALENCE OF ESCHERICHIA COLI AND KLEBSIELLA SPECIES IN URINARY TRACT INFECTION PATIENTS ATTENDING BARAU DIKKO TEACHING HOSPITAL IN KADUNA STATE OF NIGERIA
Dr. Asma AWAN Prof. Dr. Manoj SHARMA	<i>University of Nevada Las Vegas</i>	IMPLICATIONS OF EFFECTIVE BEHAVIOR CHANGE INTERVENTIONS IN POST-COVID-19 ERA FOR MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS AMONG THE RURAL ELDERLY POPULATIONS
Mulualem Endeshaw Dr. Tefera Tezera Dr Muluken Asres	<i>Rift Valley University</i>	COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE AMONG PEOPLE LIVING IN ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA
Sarwat Sultan Saima Abbas Motasem Mirza	<i>Bahauddin Zakariya University University of Cyberjaya Bahria University</i>	THE ROLE OF MINDFULNESS-BASED INTERVENTIONS IN ALLEVIATING COVID-19 RELATED FEAR AND OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER SYMPTOMS AMONG ADULTS
Irina-Ana DROBOT	<i>Technical University</i>	THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC CRISIS: CAUSES OF CONSPIRACY THEORIES
Fr. Baiju Thomas	<i>Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute</i>	A STUDY ON ACCESS TO EDUCATION FOR ALL IN INDIA
Zohaib Hassan Sain	<i>Superior University</i>	STUDENTS ASSESSMENT OF ONLINE EDUCATION DURING THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC: AN ANALYSIS
Hudhoodha Waheedh	<i>Khazar University</i>	THE ANALYSIS OF CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOR IN SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS POST COVID-19 IN MALDIVES: WHAT ENTREPRENEURS SHOULD KNOW

PHOTO GALLERY



CONTENTS

AUTHORS	PRESENTATION TITLE	NO
Tuba BIYIKBEYİ Müslüm BİTKİN	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEACHERS' PERCEPTION OF EQUALITY AND LEVELS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL WHO PROVIDING DISTANCE EDUCATION DURING THE PANDEMIC	1-16
Erengül BODUÇ	STUDENT OPINIONS ON THE TEACHING OF DENTISTRY ANATOMY LESSONS WITH DISTANCE EDUCATION DURING THE COVID-19 PROCESS	17-22
Bağdagül SARIDAŞ Gülen BARAN	INVESTIGATING THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE DIAGNOSIS AND EARLY INTERVENTION PROCESSES FOR SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN AGED 2-4 BASED ON MATERNAL VIEWS	23-24
Hacı DURAN Esra KARACABEY	SOCIAL DISCOURSE OF COVID 19 AND DOCTORS'S PROFESSIONAL CONCERNS	25-26
Elif Gözde GÖKKAYA	CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN HOSPITALS IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: THE SAMPLE OF KAHRAMANMARAŞ AND ANTALYA	27-28
İbrahim Halil ÇELİK Galip USTA	DISASTER AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC	29-30
Gonca ÇELİK Şengül ALPAY KARAOĞLU Şeyma SUYABATMAZ Arif BOZDEVECİ Gizem TATAR YILMAZ Nurettin YAYLI Raşan AKPINAR Ayşegül ÇOPUR ÇİÇEK	SYNTHESIS, NUCLEASE ACTIVITY AND MOLECULAR DOCKING STUDIES OF FLAVONOL-3-O-GLYCOSIDE AS POTENTIAL INHIBITOR OF THE SARS-COV-2 MAIN PROTEASE (3CLPRO)	31-32
Ezgi Fulya AKKUŞ Ahmet Haşim YURTTAKAL	HEALTH 4.0, PANDEMIC AND POSITIVE OBLIGATIONS OF STATE	33-34
Erol ÖCAL Abdulkadir DEVELİ	A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE RATIOS OF SOCIAL AID EXPENDITURES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BEFORE AND AFTER THE PANDEMIC IN THEIR BUDGET: THE CASE OF ANKARA	35-36
Major Gheorghe GIURGIU Manole CÖJOCARU	NASOPHARYNGEAL MICROBIOTA INFLUENCES SARS-COV-2 INFECTION STATUS AND SEVERITY	37
Rishav Sharma Rishabha Malviya	MITOCHONDRIA TARGETED DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR THE TREATMENT OF NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES	38

Priyanshi Goyal Rishabha Malviya	DEEP LEARNING MODELS FOR DETECTING AND DIAGNOSIS THE LIVER CARCINOMA	39
Robin Kumar Rishabha Malviya	RADIONUCLIDE FOR CANCER TREATMENT: ADVANCEMENT AND PROSPECTIVE	40
Yati Kumar Sonali Sundram Rishabha Malviya	VACCINES BASED APPROACH FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF DIABETES: ADVANCES AND PROSPECTIVE	41
Suraj Kumar Rishabha Malviya	ADVANCEMENTS IN ROBOTIC TECHNOLOGY FOR CARDIOVASCULAR DISORDERS	42
Risida Gjonej Arben Gjonej	COMPLIANCE LEVEL OF MEDICATIONS USE AND KNOWLEDGE ASSESSMENT AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN. A CROSS- SECTIONAL STUDY	43
ANUM SHAHZADI IRAM SHAHZADI	IMPACT OF METEOROLOGICAL FACTORS AND POPULATION SIZE ON THE TRANSMISSION OF MICRO-SIZE RESPIRATORY DROPLETS BASED CORONAVIRUS: A BRIEF STUDY OF HIGHLY INFECTED CITIES IN PAKISTAN	44
Glejdis Hajdini Marilda Osmani Belinda Hoxha Armela Mazrreku Artenisa Hoxha	THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON CHEMISTRY EDUCATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN ALBANIA: A STUDY ON THE CHALLENGES FACED BY TEACHERS AND STUDENTS DURING REMOTE LEARNING	45
Udounwa, Akan Emmanuel	AN EXAMINATION OF THE EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK ON CIVIL ENGINEERING OPERATIONS IN THE NIGERIAN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY	46-57
Adhi Riza AULLA	THE IMPORTANCE OF PAYING ATTENTION TO PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WELL-BEING / PENTINGNYA MEMPERHATIKAN KESEJAHTERAAN TUBUH DAN PIKIRAN	58
Umar, Fatima Jummai Musa, Fatima M Attahiru, Maimuna	ANTIBACTERIAL SENSITIVITY OF ESCHERICHIA COLI AND KLEBSIELLA SPECIE ISOLATES OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION TO COMMON ANTIBIOTICS	59
Umar, Fatima Jummai Musa, Fatima M Attahiru, Maimuna	PREVALENCE OF ESCHERICHIA COLI AND KLEBSIELLA SPECIES IN URINARY TRACT INFECTION PATIENTS ATTENDING BARAU DIKKO TEACHING HOSPITAL IN KADUNA STATE OF NIGERIA	60

Asma AWAN Manoj SHARMA	IMPLICATIONS OF EFFECTIVE BEHAVIOR CHANGE INTERVENTIONS IN POST-COVID-19 ERA FOR MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS AMONG THE RURAL ELDERLY POPULATIONS	61
Mulualem Endeshaw Tefera Tezera Muluken Asres	COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE AMONG PEOPLE LIVING IN ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA	62
Sarwat Sultan Saima Abbas Motasem Mirza	THE ROLE OF MINDFULNESS-BASED INTERVENTIONS IN ALLEVIATING COVID-19 RELATED FEAR AND OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER SYMPTOMS AMONG ADULTS	63
Irina-Ana DROBOT	THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC CRISIS: CAUSES OF CONSPIRACY THEORIES	64-74
Baiju Thomas	A STUDY ON ACCESS TO EDUCATION FOR ALL IN INDIA	75
Zohaib Hassan Sain	STUDENTS ASSESSMENT OF ONLINE EDUCATION DURING THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC: AN ANALYSIS	76
Hudhoodha Waheedh	THE ANALYSIS OF CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOR IN SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS POST COVID-19 IN MALDIVES: WHAT ENTREPRENEURS SHOULD KNOW	77

PANDEMİ'DE UZAKTAN EĞİTİM VEREN ÖĞRETMENLERİN EŞİTLİK ALGISI VE SOSYAL SERMAYE DÜZEYLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Tuba BIYIKBEYİ

Kilis 7 Aralık Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, İşletme Bölümü

ORCID: 0000-0003-1770-7304

Müslüm BİTKİN

Kilis 7 Aralık Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, İşletme Bölümü

ORCID: 0000-0001-5823-6276

ÖZET

Eşitlik; adil yargılamayı, hakkaniyeti ve hak kavramlarını düşündürmektedir. Öğretmenler arasındaki eşitlik algısı aynı yetki, sorumluluk ve haklara sahip olmaları etrafında şekillenmektedir. Çalışmanın amacı öğretmenlerin uzaktan eğitim sürecinde sosyal sermaye düzeyleri ile eşitlik algıları arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. COVID-19 döneminde uzaktan eğitim veren ve hem iş arkadaşları ile hem idari amirleri ile yüz yüze bulunma imkânları olmayan öğretmenlerin bu süreçteki sosyal sermaye ve eşitlik algıları da ölçülmek istenmiştir. Veri toplama yöntemi olarak tesadüfi örneklem seçimi ile anket metodu kullanılmıştır. Anket Şanlıurfa/Birecik'te beş farklı ortaokulda görev yapan 115 öğretmen üzerine uygulanmıştır. Veriler, SPSS 26 paket programı aracılığı ile faktör, frekans ve korelasyon analizlerine tabi tutulmuştur. Analizler sonucunda kültür ve güven arasında anlamlı bir ilişkiye rastlanılmamıştır. Branş ve güven, kültür ve bağlılık, branş ve bağlılık değişkenleri arasında negatif yönlü anlamlı ilişki bulunmuştur. Yani, yönetiminin branşa göre farklı muamele yaptığı algısı arttığında, güven ve bağlılık seviyelerinde azalma görülmüştür. Kültürdeki ayrımcı ve önyargılı davranışlar arttıkça, bağlılığın azalacağı görülmüştür. İş bölümü ve güven, değerlendirme ve güven, iş bölümü ve bağlılık arasında pozitif yönlü anlamlı ilişkiye rastlanılmıştır. İş bölümünün adil dağılımına ve değerlendirmenin doğru yapıldığına olan inanç arttıkça, öğretmenlerin iş arkadaşlarına ve yöneticilere güveni artmaktadır. İş bölümü ile bağlılık arasında pozitif yönde yüksek derecede anlamlı ilişki bulunmuştur. Buna göre iş bölümündeki eşitlik arttıkça, bağlılıkta da artış olabileceği söylenebilmektedir. Kültür ile güven arasında da anlamlı bir ilişki bulunamamıştır. Yani kültürdeki ayrımcı ve önyargılı davranışların artışı veya azalışının güven boyutunda değişiklik yaratmadığı görülmüştür. Bu çalışmanın genel sonucu olarak sosyal sermaye ve eşitlik algısı arasında anlamlı bir ilişkinin olduğu anlaşılmıştır. Ayrıca, katılımcıların sosyal sermaye boyutlarından güven ve bağlılık hissi yüksek seviyede görülmüştür. Eşitlik algısı boyutlarından değerlendirme boyutu ile ilgili ortalama bir memnuniyet görülürken, diğer boyutlar genelinde ayrımcılık olmadığı, iş bölümünün adil yapıldığı görüşü yoğunluktadır. Gelecek çalışmalarda katılımcı sayısının artırılması ve farklı bölgelerden de katılımcılarla araştırmanın yapılması, sonuçların genellenebilirliği açısından faydalı olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uzaktan eğitim, sosyal sermaye, eşitlik algısı

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEACHERS' PERCEPTION OF EQUALITY AND LEVELS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL WHO PROVIDING DISTANCE EDUCATION DURING THE PANDEMIC

ABSTRACT

Equality evokes thoughts of fair judgment, fairness, and the concept of rights. Teachers' perception of equality is shaped around having the same authority, responsibility and rights. The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between teachers' levels of social capital and their perception of equality during the distance education process. The social capital and perception of equality of teachers who provided distance education during the COVID-19 period, and who did not have the opportunity to interact face-to-face with their colleagues and administrative superiors, were also measured. The survey method was used as the data collection method with random sampling. The survey was conducted on 115 teachers working in five different secondary schools in Şanlıurfa/Birecik. The data were subjected to factor, frequency, and correlation analyses by using the SPSS 26 software package. The analyses revealed no significant relationship between culture and trust. A negative significant relationship was found between specialization and trust, culture and commitment, and specialization and commitment. This means that as the perception of differential treatment by the administration increases according to specialization, trust and commitment levels decrease. It was observed that as discriminatory and biased behaviors in culture increase, commitment decreases. Positive significant relationships were found between division of labor and trust, evaluation and trust, and division of labor and commitment. As the belief in fair distribution of division of labor and accurate evaluation increases, teachers' trust in their colleagues and managers also increases. There was a highly significant positive relationship between division of labor and commitment. Accordingly, it can be said that as equality in division of labor increases, there may be an increase in commitment. No significant relationship was found between culture and trust. This means that an increase or decrease in discriminatory and biased behaviors in culture does not cause a change in the dimension of trust. As a general result of this study, a significant relationship between social capital and perception of equality was found. In addition, participants had a high level of trust and commitment in terms of dimensions of social capital. While an average satisfaction was observed with the evaluation dimension among the dimensions of perception of equality, it is predominantly believed that there is no discrimination and that the division of labor is done fairly in other dimensions. In future studies, increasing the number of participants and conducting research with participants from different regions will be beneficial in terms of generalizability of the results

Keywords: Distance education, social capital, perception of equality

GİRİŞ

Eğitim faaliyetlerinin uzaktan yürütülmeye başlaması dünyayı saran COVID19 virüsünün önemli etkilerinden biri olmuştur. Öğretmenler bu yeni sistem içerisinde genel olarak alışkın olmadıkları uzaktan eğitim koşulları karşısında bazı sorunlar yaşamışlardır. Bu sorunların başında teknolojik altyapı yetersizliği, internet sorunları vb. gelmektedir (Avcı & Akdeniz, 2021). Bu da öğretmenler üzerinde olumsuz etkiler yaratabilmiştir. Uzaktan eğitim veren ve hem iş arkadaşları ile hem amirleri ile yüz yüze bulunma imkânları olmayan öğretmenlerin sosyal sermaye ve eşitlik algılarında değişiklik beklenebilmektedir.

Eğitimde eşitlik konusunda yapılan araştırmalar, çoğunlukla öğrencilerin eşit olarak eğitim fırsatlarına ulaşamamaları sorununa odaklanmıştır (Buluç, 1997; Sarier, 2010; Mercik, 2015).

Fakat bunun yanında, öğretmenler arasındaki eşitlik algısı ve bu algıdaki muhtemel farklılıklar hakkında yeterince çalışma yapılmadığı söylenebilir (Kaptan, 2020).

Kişinin iş başarısı ve tatmin olma derecesi çalıştığı ortamla ilgili olarak algıladığı eşitlik veya eşitsizliklere bağlıdır. Eşitlik teorisine göre kişilerin bireysel ve örgütsel ilişkilerinde karşılıklı aradığını ve bunu sürdürmeye çalıştığını söylenmektedir. İlişkide verilen ve alınan, yatırılan ve kazanılanla doğru orantılı olmalıdır (Koçel, 2007). Bu sebeple eşitlik algısının önemli olduğu belirtilebilmektedir.

Kaptan (2020) eşitlik algısını dört alt boyutta incelemiştir. Bunlar, değerlendirme, branş, kültür ve işbölümüdür. Öğretmenlerin branşa göre elde ettikleri gelir seviyesinin değişebildiği görülmüştür (Deniz, 2017). Kültür, genel olarak birleştirici yönü ile öne çıkmaktadır. Fakat yalnızca birleştirici değil bununla beraber ayırıcı olma özelliği de vardır (Hall, 2001). Benimsenen farklı kültürden gelen insanları bu sebeple ayırıcı bir davranış görme algısı, kültür boyutu ile ilgilidir denilebilir. Performans değerlendirme, bir çalışanın işine yönelik davranışları ile bu davranışlara ait sonuçların ölçülmesi ve belirli bir ölçüt ile karşılaştırılması süreci olarak tanımlanmaktadır (Özdemir 2014). Değerlendirme, öğretmenlerin performanslarının ne kadar adil değerlendirildiği algısı ile ilgilidir. Okulda rollerin dağıtılması ya da paylaşılması da işbölümünün nedeni ve sonucudur. Bursalıoğlu'na (2015) göre öğretmenlerin çeşitli rollerinin zaman zaman birbiriyle çatışması kaçınılmazdır.

Sosyal sermayenin tek bir tanımının yapılması biraz zordur. En basit tanımı ile sosyal sermaye; en az iki kişi arasında, güvene dayalı bir şekilde kurulabilen iletişim olanağıdır denilebilir. Daha geniş bir tanımlamayla ise, toplumu oluşturan fertler, sivil toplum örgütleri ve kamu kurumları arasındaki koordinasyonu kolaylaştırarak, toplum üretkenliğini çoğaltan, güven, norm ve iletişim ağı özellikleridir şeklinde tanımlanabilir (Temple, 2000).

Sosyal sermaye, “bağlılık” “sosyal etkileşim bağları” “güven” “katılım” ve “kültürel bellek” alt boyutlarından oluşmaktadır (Polatcan, 2018). Bağlılık, öğretmenlerin kurumlarına olan aidiyet hissi, güven kurumdaki çalışanların birbirine ve amirlerine karşı hissettikleri güveni, katılım daha çok velilerin okul etkinliklerine ve amaçlarına katılımını, kültürel bellek, okuldaki seromonileri, törenleri, kurumun geçmişine yönelik anlatılan hikâyeleri ifade etmektedir. Polatcan (2018) tarafından geliştirilen ölçek, bu çalışma için faktör analizine tabi tutulduğunda da 5 bileşen altında toplanmıştır. Genel anlamda ölçeğin orijinali ile tutarlılık halinde ortaya çıkan bu yeni faktör bileşenlerinden sadece bazı sorular çıkarılmak durumunda kalmıştır.

Yıldırım (2019), çalışmasında sosyal sermayeyi, sosyal iletişim ağlarını bir servet gibi yorumlayıp ondan çeşitli faydalar elde etme olarak ifade etmiştir. Herkesin eşit oranda sahip olduğu bir servet olmadığından, toplumsal adaleti zedelemesi ile birlikte sosyal sermayenin temel sosyopolitik sorunlar olan sağlık, eğitim, çalışma ve barınma ihtiyaçları gibi sorunlara çözüm geliştirebildiğine vurgu yapmıştır.

McLaren'e (2011) göre sosyal sermaye boyutlarından olan, kültür ile güç arasında etkili bir ilişki söz konusudur. Bireylerin kendi kültürlerini açıklama becerileri, toplumsal bir düzen içinde ellerinde bulundurdukları güç ya da güçler ile ilintilidir. Aynı tarihsel deneyimleri paylaşan bireylerin farklı değer, inanç, norm ve politik tutumların ifade edebilme düzeyi, bireylerin toplum içinde ellerinde tuttukları ortak güce koşuttur. Okullarda da örgüt ikliminden ve informal gruplardan bahsedilebilir. Öğretmenlerin kendi aralarında kurdukları bu grupların büyüklüğü de beklenen bir şekilde okullardaki uygulamalara ve karar alma süreçlerine yansiyabilmektedir. Kültürel sermaye konuşma, dil uygulamalarını, eylem ve sosyalleşme yollarını, giyiniş ve davranış biçimlerini ve değerleri, kapsamaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı pandemi sürecinde öğretmenlerin eşitlik algısı ve sosyal sermaye düzeyleri arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. Nicel araştırma yöntemi kullanılan bu araştırmada veri toplama tekniği olarak anket kullanılmıştır.

Bu amaçla veri toplama yöntemi olarak tesadüfi örneklem seçimi ile anket yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Şanlıurfa/Birecik ilçesinde bulunan 5 okuldaki öğretmenler üzerine uygulanan araştırmanın verileri SPSS programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmanın özgünlüğünü yüz yüze eğitimden ve topluluk içinde aktif olunamayan bir dönem olan COVID-19 döneminde öğretmenlerin sosyal sermaye düzeyi ve eşitlik algısı arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesi olmuştur. Hem dönemsel inceleme hem de bu değişkenlerin ilişkinin incelenmesi araştırmayı farklılaştırmaktadır.

METODOLOJİ

Çalışmanın amacı öğretmenlerin, uzaktan eğitim esnasındaki sosyal sermaye düzeyleri ile eşitlik algıları arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. Araştırmada tesadüfi örneklem yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Nicel araştırma olarak tasarlanan araştırmada anket yönetimi kullanılmıştır. Şanlıurfa/Birecik ilçesinde bulunan okullardan 170 öğretmen ankete tabi tutulmuş, 115 tanesi analize uygun görülmüştür. Veri toplama araçları olarak ise, Polatcan (2018) tarafından geliştirilen Okullarda Sosyal Sermaye Ölçeği ve Kaptan (2020)' in oluşturduğu eşitlik algısı ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Polatcan (2018) tarafından geliştirilen sosyal sermaye ölçeği, bu çalışma için faktör analizine tabi tutulduğunda da 5 bileşen altında toplanmıştır. Bileşenlerin detayları faktör analizi kısmında incelenmiştir. Araştırmada faktör, güvenilirlik, frekans ve korelasyon testleri yapılmıştır.

Kaptan (2020) tarafından geliştirilen sosyal sermaye ölçeği, bu çalışma için faktör analizine tabi tutulduğunda da 4 bileşen altında toplanmıştır. Bu bileşenler; Kültür, Değerlendirme, İş bölümü ve Branş olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Genel anlamda ölçeğin orijinali ile tutarlılık halinde ortaya çıkan bu yeni faktör bileşenlerinden sadece bazı sorular çıkarılmak durumunda kalmıştır. Araştırmada kullanılan anket soruları Kilis 7 Aralık Üniversitesi Rektörlüğü Etik Kurul 2021/21 sayılı kararı ile etik açıdan uygun görülmüştür.

BULGULAR

Araştırmanın bulgular bölümünde, verilerden elde edilen analiz sonuçları ve yorumları yer almaktadır. Faktör, güvenilirlik, tanımlayıcı istatistikler, korelasyon test sonuçları ile kapsayıcılık, güvenilirlik değişkenlerin ortalaması ve ilişkileri incelenmiştir.

1.Faktör Analizleri

Verilerin parametrik dağılım özelliğine bakıldıktan sonra faktör analizine başlamadan önce verilerin faktör analizine uygunluğunu gösteren Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) ölçütü ve Barlett testi sonuçları incelenmiştir. KMO değerinin 0,50'nin üstünde olması önerilir, altında kalması durumunda uygunluk kabul edilemez (Sharma,1996: 116, Akt; Kalaycı, 2010: 322). Bu araştırmada yapılan testler sonucunda Sosyal Sermaye ölçeğinin KMO değeri 0,853 Öğretmenlerin Eşitlik Algısı ölçeğinin KMO değeri ise 0,839 olarak belirlenmiştir.

Tablo 1. Sosyal Sermaye Ölçeği KMO ve Barlett Testi Değerleri

	Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Değeri	,853
	Ortalama Ki Kare Değeri	1845,191
Bartlett Küresellik Testi	Df	325
	Sig.	,000

Barlett küresellik testi sonuçlarına göre elde edilen veriler ($p < 001$) seviyesinde oldukça anlamlıdır ($\chi^2 = 1845,191$, $P = ,000$). Bu sonuçlar sosyal sermayenin çok faktörlü bir yapı olarak ortaya çıkacağını göstermektedir.

Tablo 2. Sosyal Sermaye Ölçeği için Açıklanan Varyans ve Faktör Dağılımı Tablosu

Bileşen	Başlangıç Öz Değerler			Döndürme Öncesi Değerler			Döndürme Sonrası Değerler		
	Toplam	Varyans%	Küm %	Toplam	Varyans%	Küm %	Toplam	Varyans%	Küm%
1	9,509	36,571	36,571	9,509	36,571	36,571	5,459	20,996	20,996
2	2,725	10,480	47,051	2,725	10,480	47,051	3,560	13,694	34,689
3	2,188	8,414	55,466	2,188	8,414	55,466	3,144	12,093	46,782
4	1,778	6,840	62,305	1,778	6,840	62,305	3,127	12,027	58,809
5	1,234	4,747	67,053	1,234	4,747	67,053	2,143	8,243	67,053
6	,996	3,832	70,884						
7	,830	3,194	74,078						
8	,793	3,051	77,129						
9	,651	2,504	79,633						
10	,595	2,288	81,921						
11	,549	2,110	84,031						
12	,530	2,037	86,067						
13	,494	1,902	87,969						
14	,435	1,674	89,643						
15	,373	1,433	91,076						
16	,323	1,241	92,318						
17	,295	1,133	93,451						
18	,282	1,086	94,537						
19	,252	,968	95,504						
20	,242	,931	96,435						
21	,213	,818	97,253						
22	,197	,757	98,010						
23	,173	,665	98,675						
24	,140	,538	99,213						
25	,106	,409	99,622						
26	,098	,378	100,000						

Tablo 2’de görüldüğü gibi açıklayıcı varyans oranı %67,053 olarak belirlenmiştir. Bu elde edilen faktörlerin sosyal sermaye ölçeğini %67,053 oranında açıkladığını ifade etmektedir. Bu açıklama oranı tutum ölçekleri için yeterli bir değerdir ve kapsam geçerliliği olduğunu göstermektedir.

Faktör analizi yapılırken madde değerlendirmede ölçüt olarak genelde 0,30’un üzeri baz alınmaktadır (Hair vd., 1998, Kalaycı, 2010, Özgüven, 1994). Ölçekte bulunan bu değer altındaki önermeler ölçekten çıkarılmıştır. Tablo 3’te faktör analizi sonrası meydana gelen döndürme sonucunda faktörleri ortaya koyan bileşenlerin aldığı yükler görülmektedir.

Tablo 3. Sosyal Sermayenin Döndürülmüş Faktör Yükleri Matrisi

	Bileşen				
	1	2	3	4	5
Öğretmenler, yöneticiler ile açık ilişkiler içerisindedirler.	,844				
Birbirimize karşı dürüstüz	,831				
Okulda olmadığım zamanlarda bile haklarımın korunacağından eminim	,824				
Yöneticilerimin uygulamalarında adil olduğunu düşünürüm	,815				
Okuldakiler birbirlerinin dedikodusunu yapmazlar.	,784				
Deneyimliler ile yeni gelenler arasında ortak bir dil kullanılır.	,713				
Öğretmenlerle birbimizden şüphe duymayız.	,693				
Okulun köklü vizyon ve misyon ifadelerine önem verilir.	,467				
Okulun sorunlarını kendi sorunum olarak görürüm	,862				
“Ben” yerine “biz” duygusunu taşıyım.	,762				
“Okulumun başarısı benim başarımdır” inancına sahibim.	,751				
Okulun çalışanı olmaktan gurur duyarım.	,615				
Bu ortamda çalışmaktan mutluluk duyarım	,558				
Okulun sunduğu olanaklardan memnunum	,544				
Mesai dışında da bir araya geliriz.	,857				
Çalışma arkadaşlarımla telefonla / sosyal medya araçlarıyla iletişim kurarım.	,805				
Sosyal faaliyetlere (kermes, sergi, piknik, gezi vb.) katılırım	,659				
Sevinçlerimi ve hüznlerimi buradaki öğretmen arkadaşlarımla paylaşıyorum.	,625				
Emeklilik veya başka nedenlerle (sağlık, ailevi sorun vb.) ayrılanlarla ilişkiler sürdürülür	,525				
Veliler okulun amaçlarını benimserler.	,748				
Veliler okuldaki etkinliklere ilgi gösterir.	,726				
Ayrılan veya emekli olan çalışanlar törenlerle uğurlanır.	,690				
Velilerin kişisel gelişimine (okuma-yazma, bilgisayar kursu vb.) katkı sunulur.	,640				
Okulun geçmişine yönelik hikâyeler anlatılır.	,615				
İl / ilçe Millî Eğitim Müdürlükleriyle olumlu ilişkiler içerisindeyimdir.	,835				
Öğrenci kulüplerinin faaliyetlerine destek veririm.	,722				

Tablo 3’de görüldüğü üzere Polatcan (2018) tarafından geliştirilen sosyal sermaye ölçeği, bu çalışma için faktör analizine tabi tutulduğunda da 5 bileşen altında toplanmıştır. Genel anlamda ölçeğin orijinali ile tutarlılık halinde ortaya çıkan bu yeni faktör bileşenlerinden sadece bazı sorular çıkarılmak durumunda kalınmıştır.

Tablo 4. Öğretmenlerin Eşitlik Algısı Ölçeği KMO ve Bartlett Testi Değerleri

	Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Değeri.	,839
Bartlett's Küresellik Testi	Ortalama Ki Kare Değeri	1314,409
	Df	153
	Sig.	,000

Tablo 4' göre, Barlett küresellik testi sonuçlarına göre elde edilen veriler ($p < 001$) seviyesinde oldukça anlamlıdır ($\chi^2 = 1314,409$, $P = ,000$). Bu sonuçlar eşitlik algısının çok faktörlü bir yapı olarak ortaya çıktığını göstermektedir.

Tablo 5. Eşitlik Algısı Ölçeği için Açıklanan Varyans ve Faktör Dağılımı Tablosu

Bileşen	Başlangıç Öz Değerler			Döndürme Öncesi Değerler			Döndürme Sonrası Değerler		
	Toplam	Varyans%	Küm %	Total	Toplam	Varyans%	Küm %	% of Variance	Toplam
1	6,784	37,687	37,687	6,784	37,687	37,687	4,878	27,099	27,099
2	3,327	18,484	56,171	3,327	18,484	56,171	3,586	19,921	47,020
3	1,620	9,002	65,173	1,620	9,002	65,173	2,801	15,561	62,582
4	1,142	6,343	71,516	1,142	6,343	71,516	1,608	8,934	71,516
5	,772	4,290	75,806						
6	,631	3,506	79,312						
7	,620	3,443	82,755						
8	,503	2,794	85,549						
9	,470	2,611	88,160						
10	,418	2,324	90,484						
11	,347	1,928	92,412						
12	,277	1,539	93,951						
13	,254	1,413	95,364						
14	,233	1,294	96,658						
15	,195	1,086	97,744						
16	,161	,894	98,637						
17	,137	,762	99,399						
18	,108	,601	100,000						

Tablo 5'de görüldüğü gibi açıklayıcı varyans oranı %71,516 olarak belirlenmiştir. Bu elde edilen faktörlerin eşitlik algısı ölçeğini %71,516 oranında açıkladığını ifade etmektedir. Bu açıklama oranı tutum ölçekleri için yeterli bir değerdir ve kapsam geçerliliği olduğunu göstermektedir.

Tablo 6. Eşitlik Algısının Döndürülmüş Faktör Yükleri Matrisi

	Bileşen			
	1	2	3	4
Okulumda öğretmenlerin karar alma sürecine katılma şansları eşittir	,902			
Okulumda farklı başarı seviyelerindeki sınıflar öğretmenlere adil dağıtılır	,859			
Okulumdaki sorumluluklar öğretmenler arasında eşit şekilde paylaşılır.	,850			
Okulumda öğretmenlerin yönetici olma şansları eşittir.	,813			
Okulumdaki öğretmenlere ders dışı görevler eşit şekilde dağıtılır.	,696			
Okulumda öğretmenlerin ilgilenmek durumunda oldukları (sınıf mevcudu, atölye, vb.) öğrenci sayısı eşittir.	,693			
Okulumda öğretmenlere ödüller verilirken hakkaniyetli davranılır	,657			
Okulumda öğretmenlerin yükselmelerinde sendika üyelikleri rol oynar		,806		
Okulumdaki yönetim, öğretmenlere karşı sendika üyeliklerine göre farklı davranır.		,802		
Okulumda bir grubun eğitim anlayışı diğerlerine dayatılır		,778		
Okulumda yöneticiler öğretmenlere yaşam tarzlarından dolayı farklı davranırlar		,771		
Okulumda öğretmenlerin nereli olduklarına bakılarak önyargılar geliştirilir.		,721		
Okulumdaki yönetim, bazı öğretmenlerin kararlarına branşlarından dolayı daha fazla saygı duyar.			,854	
Okulumda yönetim bazı öğretmenlere branşlarından dolayı ayrıcalıklı davranır.			,849	
Çalıştığım okulda bazı branşlara daha fazla imkân sağlanır			,767	
Okulumda nöbet görevleri adaletli şekilde dağıtılır.				,776
Okulumda haftalık ders programları adaletli şekilde yapılır.				,661

Tablo 6'de görüldüğü üzere Kaptan (2020) tarafından geliştirilen sosyal sermaye ölçeği, bu çalışma için faktör analizine tabi tutulduğunda da 4 bileşen altında toplanmıştır. Bu bileşenler; Kültür, Değerlendirme, İş bölümü ve Branş olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Genel anlamda ölçeğin orijinali ile tutarlılık halinde ortaya çıkan bu yeni faktör bileşenlerinden sadece bazı sorular çıkarılmak durumunda kalınmıştır.

4.2. Güvenilirlik Analizi

Kullanılan ölçeklerin güvenilirlik değerlerini gösteren Tablo 7'ye bakıldığında Cronbach's Alpha Katsayıları (α) sosyal sermaye (0,921) ve eşitlik algısı (0,752) için yeterli seviyede görülmüştür.

Tablo 7. Kullanılan Ölçeklerin Güvenilirlik Değerleri

Kullanılan Ölçekler (Scales)	İfade Sayısı (N of Items)	Cronbach's Alpha Katsayıları (α)
Sosyal Sermaye	26	0,921
Eşitlik Algısı	18	0,752

4.3.Sosyo-Demografik Özelliklerle İlgili Tanımlayıcı İstatistikler

Araştırmaya katılan kişilerin sosyo-demografik özelliklerini (yaş, cinsiyet, medeni durum, eğitim durumu, görev süreleri) ortaya çıkarmak amacı ile çeşitli sorular sorulmuş ve cevaplarla ilgili yapılan frekans analizi sonucunda meydana gelen tanımlayıcı istatistikler aşağıdaki tablo formunda düzenlenmiştir.

Tablo 8. Sosyo-demografik Özelliklerin Dağılımı

Eğitim Durumu	Katılımcı sayısı	Yüzde
İlköğretim	1	,9
Ön lisans	2	1,8
Lisans	96	85,7
Yüksek Lisans	9	8,0
Doktora	1	,9
Toplam	109	97,3
Kayıp veri	3	2,7
Toplam	112	100,0
Yaş	Katılımcı sayısı	Yüzde
25'ten küçük	9	8,0
25-31	69	61,6
32-38	17	15,2
39-45	11	9,8
46-52	2	1,8
Toplam	109	97,3
Kayıp veri	3	2,7
Toplam	112	100,0
Cinsiyet	Katılımcı sayısı	Yüzde
Kadın	57	50,9
Erkek	51	45,5
Toplam	109	97,3
Kayıp veri	3	2,7
Toplam	112	100,0
İşyerindeki çalışma süresi	Katılımcı sayısı	Yüzde
1 yıldan az	31	27,7
1-3 yıl	38	33,9
4-6 yıl	23	20,5
7-9 yıl	10	8,9
10 yıl ve üzeri	7	6,3
Toplam	109	97,3
Kayıp veri	3	2,7
Toplam	112	100,0

Medeni hal	Katılımcı sayısı	Yüzde
Evli	60	53,6
Bekar	49	43,8
Toplam	109	97,3
Kayıp veri	3	2,7
Toplam	112	100,0

Tablo 8’da katılımcıların eğitim durumuna bakıldığında en çok lisans mezunu (85,7) oldukları görülmektedir. Yaş açısından incelendiğinde en çok 25-31 yaş aralığında (61,6) katılımcılar olduğu görülmektedir. Katılımcıların 51 kişi (45,5) erkek ve 57 kişi kadın (50,9) olduğu görülmektedir.

İş yerinde çalışma sürelerine bakıldığında katılımcıların 10 yıl ve üzeri olanların 7 kişi(6,3), 1-3 yıl arasında olanların ise 28 kişi(33,9) oldukları görülmektedir. Katılımcıların medeni durumlarına bakıldığında evli olanların 60 kişi(53,6) bekarların sayılarının ise 49 kişi (43,8) olduğu görülmektedir.

4.4.Değişkenlerle İlgili Tanımlayıcı İstatistikler

Tablo 9. Sosyal Sermayenin “Güven” Alt Boyutuna İlişkin Tanımlayıcı İstatistikler

İfadeler	Geçerli	Ortalama
Öğretmenler yöneticiler ile açık ilişkiler içerisindedirler	112	3,97
Birbirimize karşı dürüstüz	112	4,13
Okulda olmadığım zamanlarda bile haklarımın korunacağından eminim	112	3,98
Yöneticilerimin uygulamalarında adil olduğunu düşünürüm	112	4,09
Okuldakiler birbirlerinin dedikodusunu yapmazlar	112	3,66
Deneyimliler ile yeni gelenler arasında ortak bir dil kullanılır	112	3,98
Öğretmenlerle birbirimizden şüphe duymayız	112	3,99
Okulun köklü vizyon ve misyon ifadelerine önem verilir	112	3,77
Okulun sorununu kendim sorunum olarak görürüm	112	4,38

Sosyal sermayenin güven boyutunu ölçmek için verilen önermelere katılımcıların cevaplarının ortalaması Tablo 9’deki gibidir. Katılımcıların en çok “Okulun sorununu kendim sorunum olarak görürüm”, “Birbirimize karşı dürüstüz” ifadelerine katılıyorum cevabını vermişlerdir. Tablonun geneline bakıldığında katılımcı öğretmenlerin güven hisleri yüksek seviyede görülmektedir.

Tablo 10. Sosyal Sermayenin “Bağlılık” Alt Boyutuna İlişkin Tanımlayıcı İstatistikler

İfadeler	Geçerli	Ortalama
“Ben” yerine “biz” duygusunu taşıyırım.	112	4,46
Okulumun başarısı benim başarımdır” inancına sahibim.	112	4,46
Okulun çalışanı olmaktan gurur duyarım	112	4,32
Bu ortamda çalışmaktan mutluluk duyarım	112	4,38
Okulun sunduğu olanaklardan memnunum	112	3,96

Tablo 10'e göre sosyal sermayenin bağıllık boyutunu ölçmek için verilen önermelere katılımcıların cevaplarının ortalaması görülmektedir. En çok katılıyorum cevabının verildiği önermeler “Ben yerine biz duygusunu taşıyırım” ve “Okulumun başarısı benim başarımdır inancına sahibim” önermeleri olmuştur. Diğer önermelerin de ortalamaları 3,30 un üzerinde olduğundan katılımcıların bağıllık konusunda olumlu hislere sahip olduğu söylenebilir.

Tablo 11. Sosyal Sermayenin “Sosyal Etkileşim Bağı” Alt Boyutuna İlişkin Tanımlayıcı İstatistikler

İfadeler	Geçerli	Ortalama
Çalışma arkadaşlarımla telefonla / sosyal medya araçlarıyla iletişim kurarım.	112	4,20
Sosyal faaliyetlere (kermes, sergi, piknik, gezi vb.) katılıyorum	112	4,16
Sevinçlerimi ve hüznlerimi buradaki öğretmen arkadaşlarımla paylaşıyorum.	112	3,93
Emeklilik veya başka nedenlerle (sağlık, ailevi sorun vb.) ayrılanlarla ilişkiler sürdürülür	112	3,60
Mesai dışında da bir araya geliriz	112	3,71

Tablo 11'de sosyal sermayenin “Sosyal Etkileşim Bağı” alt boyutuna ilişkin verilen cevapların ortalamaları yer almaktadır. Katılımcılar en çok “Çalışma arkadaşlarımla telefonla / sosyal medya araçlarıyla iletişim kurarım” ifadesine katılmışlardır. En az ise “Emeklilik veya başka nedenlerle (sağlık, ailevi sorun vb.) ayrılanlarla ilişkiler sürdürülür” ifadesine katılmışlardır. Genel olarak sosyal etkileşim bağlarının zayıf olmadığı ama emeklilik vb sebeplerle okuldan ayrıldıktan sonrası dönemde iletişimin pek devam etmediği söylenebilir.

Tablo 12. Sosyal Sermayenin “Katılım ve Kültürel Bellek” Alt Boyutuna İlişkin Tanımlayıcı İstatistikler

İfadeler	Geçerli	Ortalama
Veliler okulun amaçlarını benimserler.	112	3,29
Veliler okuldaki etkinliklere ilgi gösterir.	112	3,38
Ayrılan veya emekli olan çalışanlar törenlerle uğurlanır.	112	3,33
Velilerin kişisel gelişimine (okuma-yazma, bilgisayar kursu vb.) katkı sunulur.	112	3,29
Okulun geçmişine yönelik hikâyeler anlatılır.	112	3,68

Katılımcıların sosyal sermayenin “katılım ve kültürel bellek” alt boyutuna ilişkin cevaplarının ortalaması Tablo 12'de gösterilmektedir. Katılımcıların bu ifadelerden en çok “Velilerin kişisel gelişimine (okuma-yazma, bilgisayar kursu vb.) katkı sunulur” önermesine katılmadıkları görülmüştür. Genel ortalama 4'ün altındadır. Bu yüzden katılım ve kültürel bellek açısından katılımcıların yetersiz bulduğu noktalar vardır denilebilir.

Tablo 13. Sosyal Sermayenin “Dış faaliyetler” Alt Boyutuna İlişkin Tanımlayıcı İstatistikler

İfadeler	Geçerli	Ortalama
İl / ilçe Millî Eğitim Müdürlükleriyle olumlu ilişkiler içerisindeyimdir	112	3,84
Öğrenci kulüplerinin faaliyetlerine destek veririm	112	3,90

Tablo 13'te katılımcıların sosyal sermayenin “dış faaliyetler” alt boyutuna ilişkin verdiği cevapların ortalaması yer almaktadır. Genel ortalamalara bakıldığında dış faaliyetler konusunda genelde katılıyorum’a yakın oranında cevap verildiği görülmüştür.

Tablo 14. Eşitlik Algısının “Değerlendirme” Alt Boyutuna İlişkin Tanımlayıcı İstatistikler

İfadeler	Geçerli	Ortalama
Okulumdaki öğretmenlere ders dışı görevler eşit şekilde dağıtılır.	112	4,06
Okuluma öğretmenlerin karar alma sürecine katılma şansları eşittir	112	4,00
Okuluma farklı başarı seviyelerindeki sınıflar öğretmenlere adil dağıtılır	112	4,03
Okulumdaki sorumluluklar öğretmenler arasında eşit şekilde paylaşılır.	112	3,96
Okuluma öğretmenlerin yönetici olma şansları eşittir.	112	3,98
Okuluma öğretmenlerin ilgilenmek durumunda oldukları (sınıf mevcudu, atölye, vb.) öğrenci sayısı eşittir		3,61
Okuluma öğretmenlere ödüller verilirken hakkaniyetli davranılır		3,99

Tablo 14’de eşitlik algısının “değerlendirme” alt boyutuna ilişkin katılımcıların verdiği cevapların ortalaması yer almaktadır. Katılmıyorum ve katılıyorum arasında yoğun bir dağılım olan ifade “Okuluma öğretmenlerin ilgilenmek durumunda oldukları (sınıf mevcudu, atölye, vb.) öğrenci sayısı eşittir” dir. Diğer ifadelerle oranla daha az kişi tarafından katılıyorum yanıtını almıştır. İşlerin eşit bir şekilde dağıtılmadığını düşünmeyenlerin oranı biraz daha fazla olsa bile düşünenler azımsanacak ölçüde değildir.

Tablo 15. Eşitlik Algısının “Kültür” Alt Boyutuna İlişkin Tanımlayıcı İstatistikler

İfadeler	Geçerli	Ortalama
Okuluma öğretmenlerin yükselmelerinde sendika üyelikleri rol oynar	112	1,89
Okulumdaki yönetim, öğretmenlere karşı sendika üyeliklerine göre farklı davranır	112	1,66
Okuluma bir grubun eğitim anlayışı diğerlerine dayatılır	112	1,69
Okuluma yöneticiler öğretmenlere yaşam tarzlarından dolayı farklı davranırlar.	112	1,54
Okuluma öğretmenlerin nereli olduklarına bakılarak önyargılar geliştirilir	112	1,88

Tablo 15’de eşitlik algısının “kültür” alt boyutuna ilişkin katılımcıların verdiği cevapların ortalaması yer almaktadır. Bu alt boyutta biraz daha ayrımcı kültürü alan ifadeler yer almaktadır. Katılımcıların çoğunluğu bu ifadelerle yüksek oranda “katılmıyorum” yanıtını vermişlerdir. “Okuluma yöneticiler öğretmenlere yaşam tarzlarından dolayı farklı davranırlar” ifadesi, öğretmenlerin en katılmadıkları ifade olmuştur.

Tablo 16. Eşitlik Algısının “Branş” Alt Boyutuna İlişkin Tanımlayıcı İstatistikler

İfadeler	Geçerli	Ortalama
Okulumda yönetim bazı öğretmenlere branşlarından dolayı ayrıcalıklı davranır	112	1,62
Okulumdaki yönetim, bazı öğretmenlerin kararlarına branşlarından dolayı daha fazla saygı duyar.	112	1,77
Çalıştığım okulda bazı branşlara daha fazla imkân sağlanır	112	1,96

Tablo 16’de “Okulumda yönetim bazı öğretmenlere branşlarından dolayı ayrıcalıklı davranır” ifadesine öğretmenlerin genel ortalamasına bakıldığında hiç katılmadıkları görülmektedir. Branştan dolayı öğretmenler bir eşitsizliğe uğradığını genel olarak düşünmüyorlar denilebilir.

Tablo 17. Eşitlik Algısının “İş bölümü” Alt Boyutuna İlişkin Tanımlayıcı İstatistikler

İfadeler	Geçerli	Ortalama
Okulumda nöbet görevleri adaletli şekilde dağıtılır	112	4,42
Okulumda haftalık ders programları adaletli şekilde yapılır.	112	4,41

Tablo 17’de katılımcıların iş bölümündeki eşitliğe ilişkin cevaplarının ortalaması bulunmaktadır. Katılımcı öğretmenler çoğunlukla görev dağılımlarının adil şekilde yapıldığını düşünmektedirler.

4.5.Korelasyon Analizi

Korelasyon analizi”, iki değişken arasındaki doğrusal ilişki ile bir değişkenin iki ya da daha fazla değişkenle olan ilişkisini saptamak ve bu ilişkinin derecesini de ölçmek adına yararlanılan istatistiksel bir yöntemdir (Sungur, 2014). Tablo 18’de sosyal sermaye ile eşitlik algısı arasındaki ilişkiyi gösteren korelasyon tablosu yer almaktadır.

Tablo 18. Korelasyon Analizi Tablosu

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.Güven(SS)	1								
2.Bağlılık(SS)	,614**	1							
3.Sosyal Etkileşim(SS)	,457**	,486**	1						
4.Katılım ve Kültürel Bellek (SS)	,325**	,379**	,273**	1					
5.Dış Faaliyetler (SS)	,412**	,477**	,368**	,419**	1				
6.Değerlendirme(EA)	,810**	,595**	,427**	,294**	,359**	1			
7.Kültür (EA)	-,151	-,217*	-,160	,066	-,026	-,229*	1		
8.Branş (EA)	-,328**	-,378**	-,187*	-,179	-,215*	-,380**	481**	1	
9.İşbölümü (EA)	,265**	,316**	,127	,237*	,129	,375**	-,405**	-,511**	1

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Tablo 18’deki korelasyon değerleri incelendiğinde, eşitlik algısının alt boyutu olan “değerlendirme” ile sosyal sermayenin alt boyutu olan “güven” arasında pozitif yönde yüksek derecede anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuştur ($r=,810$; $p<0,05$). Buna göre öğretmenlerin değerlendirilme konusundaki adillığe inancı arttıkça, iş ortamında hem meslektaşlarına olan güveni artmakta ve birbirlerini daha koruyucu hale gelmektedirler denilebilir.

Eşitlik algısının alt boyutu olan “kültür” ile sosyal sermayenin alt boyutu olan “güven” arasında anlamlı bir ilişki bulunamamıştır.

Eşitlik algısının alt boyutu olan “branş” ile sosyal sermayenin alt boyutu olan “güven” arasında negatif yönlü anlamlı bir ilişki belirlenmiştir ($r=-,328p<0,05$). Buna göre okul yönetiminin branşa göre farklı muamele yaptığı algısı artarsa, güven boyutunda azalma meydana gelebilecektir.

Eşitlik algısının alt boyutu olan “iş bölümü” ile sosyal sermayenin alt boyutu olan “güven” arasında pozitif yönlü anlamlı bir ilişki vardır ($r=,265p<0,05$). Buna göre iş bölümünün adil dağılıma olan inanç arttıkça, iş arkadaşlarına ve yöneticilere güven artabilmektedir.

Eşitlik algısının alt boyutu olan “değerlendirme” ile sosyal sermayenin alt boyutu olan “bağlılık” arasında pozitif yönde yüksek derecede anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuştur ($r=,595p<0,05$). Buna göre öğretmenlerin adil değerlendirme ile karşılaştıkları düşüncesi arttıkça bağlılıklarının da artacağı görülmektedir.

Eşitlik algısının alt boyutu olan “kültür” ile sosyal sermayenin alt boyutu olan “bağlılık” arasında negatif yönde derecede anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuştur ($r=-,217p<0,05$). Buna göre kültürdeki ayrımcı ve önyargılı davranışlar arttıkça, bağlılığın azalacağı söylenebilmektedir.

Eşitlik algısının alt boyutu olan “branş” ile sosyal sermayenin alt boyutu olan “bağlılık” arasında negatif yönde anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuştur ($r=-,378p<0,05$). Buna göre branşına göre farklı davranış gösterilme derecesi arttığında bağlılığın azaldığı görülebilmektedir.

Eşitlik algısının alt boyutu olan “iş bölümü” ile sosyal sermayenin alt boyutu olan “bağlılık” arasında pozitif yönde yüksek derecede anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuştur ($r=,316p<0,05$). Buna göre iş bölümündeki eşitlik arttıkça, bağlılıkta da artış olabileceği söylenebilmektedir.

Branş ve güven arasında negatif yönlü anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuştur ($r=-,328p<0,05$). Buna göre öğretmenlerin branştan kaynaklı sebeplerle eşit muamele gördükleri algısı arttıkça, kuruma ve birbirlerine karşı olan güven seviyeleri de artmaktadır. Okul yönetiminin branşa göre farklı muamele yaptığı algısı artarsa, güven boyutunda azalma meydana gelebilecektir.

SONUÇ

Araştırma, yüz yüze eğitimden ve topluluk içinde aktif olunamayan bir dönem olan COVID19 döneminde sosyal sermaye düzeyi ve eşitlik algısı arasındaki ilişkiyi belirlemek için gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu durum aynı zamanda araştırma verilerini toplama konusunda daha fazla sayıda öğretmene ulaşım açısından araştırma için bir kısıt oluşturmaktadır. Tesadüfi örneklem yöntemi ile 115 öğretmene uygulanan anket verileri SPSS 26.0 programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Bu analizler sonucunda ; Branş ve güven arasında negatif yönlü anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuştur. Buna göre öğretmenlerin branştan kaynaklı sebeplerle eşit muamele gördükleri algısı arttıkça, kuruma ve birbirlerine karşı olan güven seviyeleri de artmaktadır. Okul yönetiminin branşa göre farklı muamele yaptığı algısı artarsa, güven boyutunda azalma meydana gelebilecektir.

Değerlendirme ile güven arasında pozitif yönde yüksek derecede anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuştur. Buna göre öğretmenlerin değerlendirilme konusundaki adillığe inancı arttıkça, iş ortamında hem meslektaşlarına olan güveni artmakta ve birbirlerini daha koruyucu hale gelmektedirler. İş bölümü ile güven arasında pozitif yönlü anlamlı bir ilişki vardır. Buna göre iş bölümünün adil dağılıma olan inanç arttıkça, iş arkadaşlarına ve yöneticilere güven artabilmektedir. Değerlendirme ile bağlılık arasında pozitif yönde yüksek derecede anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuştur. Buna göre öğretmenlerin adil değerlendirme ile karşılaştıkları düşüncesi arttıkça bağlılıklarının da artacağı görülmektedir. Kültür ile bağlılık arasında negatif yönde anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuştur. Buna göre kültürdeki ayrımcı ve önyargılı davranışlar arttıkça, bağlılığın azalacağı söylenebilmektedir. Branş ile bağlılık arasında negatif yönde anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuştur.

Buna göre branşına göre farklı davranış gösterilme derecesi arttığında bağlılığın azaldığı görülebilmektedir. İş bölümü ile bağlılık arasında pozitif yönde yüksek derecede anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuştur. Buna göre iş bölümündeki eşitlik arttıkça, bağlılıkta da artış olabileceği söylenebilmektedir. Kültür ile güven arasında da anlamlı bir ilişki bulunamamıştır. Yani kültürdeki ayrımcı ve önyargılı davranışların artışı veya azalışı güven boyutunda azalış veya artışa neden olmadığı görülmüştür. Gelecek çalışmalarda katılımcı sayısının artırılması ve farklı bölgelerden de katılımcılarla araştırmanın yapılması, sonuçların genellebilirliği açısından faydalı olacaktır.

Bu çalışmanın kısıtlarından ilki, kişilerin ankete ne kadar doğru cevaplar verildiğinin bilinmemesidir. Yine de verilen cevapların doğru olduğu varsayılmıştır. Bu araştırmadaki diğer bir kısıt ise ankete katılan öğretmenlerin yapılan anketlerin sonucunda yönetimlerinden baskı görebileceği korkusundan anketi doldurmak istememeleri dolayısı ile daha az kişiye ulaşılmış olmasıdır. Sonraki çalışmalarda daha sağlıklı sonuçların görülebilmesi için katılımcı sayısının ve okul türlerinin artırılması önerilebilmektedir.

KAYNAKÇA

Avcı, F. & Akdeniz, E. C. (2021). Koronavirüs (Covid-19) salgını ve uzaktan eğitim sürecinde karşılaşılan sorunlar konusunda öğretmenlerin değerlendirmeleri. *Uluslararası Sosyal Bilimler ve Eğitim Dergisi*, 3 (4), 117-154.

Buluç, B. (1997). İlköğretim ikinci kademe okullarda eğitimde fırsat ve imkân eşitliği. *Kuram ve Uygulamada Eğitim Bilimleri Dergisi*, 3(1), 11-21.

Bursalıoğlu, Z. (2015). Okul yönetiminde yeni yapı ve davranış. Ankara: Pegem Akademi.

Hair, J. F., Anderson, R. E., Tatham, R. L., & Black, W. C. (1998). Multivariate data analysis(5th ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall

Hall, S. (2001), "Cultural Studies" new di-mensions of culture and the impact of the "structuralisms", (Ed: Jeffrey, C., Alexander, Steven Seidman) The New Social Theory Reader, Routledge, 88-100, London.

Deniz, Ç. (2017). *Farklı branş öğretmenlerinin duygusal zeka özelliği ile mesleki benlik saygıları arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesi üzerine bir araştırma* (Yayınlanmamış yüksek lisans tezi). <https://tez.yok.gov.tr/UlusalTezMerkezi/>'nden edinilmiştir (Tez No. 454794).

Özdemir, M. (2014). Eğitim örgütlerinde insan kaynakları yönetimi, Anı Yayıncılık.

Özgüven, İ. E. (1994). Psikolojik testler, Yeni Doğu Matbaası.

Kalaycı, Ş. (2010), "Faktör Analizi", Şeref Kalaycı (Edit.) (2010), SPSS Uygulamalı Çok Değişkenli İstatistik Teknikleri, (5. Baskı), Asil Yayın Dağıtım Ltd. Şti.

Kaptan, O. (2020). Öğretmen Eşitlik Algısı Ölçeği: Geçerlik ve Güvenirlik Çalışması . Ankara University Journal of Faculty of Educational Sciences (JFES) , 53 (2), 637-664 . DOI: 10.30964/aubfd.644761

Koçel, T. (2007). İşletme Yöneticiliği, Yönetim ve Organizasyon-Organizasyonlarda Davranış-Klasik-Modern-Çağdaş Yaklaşımlar, İstanbul.

McLaren, P. (2011). *Okullarda yaşam: Eleştirel pedagojiye giriş*. (M.Y. Eryama ve H. Arslan, Çev.). Ankara: Anı Yayınevi.

Mercik, V. (2015). *Eğitimde fırsat eşitliği, toplumsal genel başarı ve adalet ilişkisi: PISA projesi kapsamında Finlandiya ve Türkiye deneyimlerinin karşılaştırması* (Yayınlanmamış yüksek lisans tezi). <https://tez.yok.gov.tr/UlusalTezMerkezi/>'nden edinilmiştir (Tez No. 399343).

Polatcan, M. (2018). okullarda sosyal sermaye ölçeđi: bir ölçek geliştirme çalışması . Uluslararası Türkçe Edebiyat Kültür Eğitim (TEKE) Dergisi , 7 (4) , 2721-2732 . Retrieved from <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/teke/issue/42447/511237>

Sarıer, Y. (2010). Ortaöğretime giriş sınavları (OKS-SBS) ve PISA sonuçları ışığında eğitimde fırsat eşitliğinin değerlendirilmesi. *Ahi Evran Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Dergisi*, 11(3), 107-129

Sungur, S. (2014). Harmanlanmış Öğrenme Temelli Özel Öğretim Yöntemleri-II ve Okul Deneyimi Derslerinin Fen Bilgisi Öğretmen Adaylarının Teknolojik Pedagojik Alan Bilgileri ve Sınıf İçi Uygulamaları Üzerine Etkisi. Yayınlanmış Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Fırat Üniversitesi, Elazığ

Temple, J., (2002). Growth effects of education and social capital in OECD countries, *OECD Economic Studies*, <https://www.oecd.org/innovation/research/1825293.pdf>

Yıldırım, M. T., (2019). Sosyal sermaye ve toplumsal eşitsizlik, Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, İstanbul Üniversitesi, İstanbul.

STUDENT OPINIONS ON THE TEACHING OF DENTISTRY ANATOMY LESSONS WITH DISTANCE EDUCATION DURING THE COVID-19 PROCESS

Assistant Professor Dr. Erençül BODUÇ

Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, Kafkas University

ORCID: 0000-0001-8872-1993

ABSTRACT

Covid-19 has been a pandemic that has affected the whole world and has brought very important results that affect the world order in every field. One of the most important areas affected by the pandemic is the education of dental faculties and the problems experienced by dentists. In this study, an evaluation was made with the opinions of students about the teaching of dentistry anatomy lessons during the covid-19 process, and meaningful results were obtained related to distance education. In the study, data collection forms related to hybrid education were sent to the first year students of faculty of dentistry in the 2021-2022 academic year on the web. The questions were prepared according to the five-point Likert test. When the students filled out the forms, the data were entered into excel. 60 students participated in the study 60 (2nd grade; 30, 3rd grade; 30). The answers given by the students were analyzed using percentage frequency. The vast majority of both second and third class students, who entered education life with the Covid-19 pandemic, reject distance education. Although the majority of the class is opposed to distance education for practical courses, the perspective on distance education for theoretical courses is a bit more moderate. The Covid-19 pandemic has been a process that has negatively affected health schools. Both the concern of health workers to protect themselves from the disease and the disruption of the teaching process in the field of education, unfortunately, put the field of health in important dilemmas. In this study, the evaluation of the anatomy education of the faculty of dentistry, which is a health field, in the covid-19 process was investigated through student opinions. Distance education, which has become very active in our lives in Covid-19, is still up-to-date despite the illness. Because, in fact, distance education provides an alternative benefit on the missing subjects or the subjects that the students want to ask. All these paved the way for the development and implementation of hybrid education. As a result, these short themes were evaluated as a whole with student opinions in this study.

Keywords: Covid-19, Distance Education, Hybrid Education Model, Dentistry Education

INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 has been a very important pandemic that has affected the whole World (1). Undoubtedly, the most affected area is the health field, as well as an infection process that changes the balance of the world and negatively affects the education life (2). Health education has often been tried to be carried out in the form of distance education, since hospitals are a very large contamination area (3).

An important health branch affected by the pandemic is dentistry education (4). Unfortunately, the balance of education has changed during the pandemic process in this faculty, where practical applications are quite intense (4,5).

In this study, it was aimed to evaluate the feedback of dentistry anatomy education during the pandemic process from the perspective of students. Distance education has become a model that has entered our lives in an instant during the pandemic process, but has been affecting the education equivalents and standards day by day. It is a fact that the disadvantages are more important than the advantages, but today, distance education has not completely disappeared from our lives.

Today, distance education has an important place in most conferences, congresses and even some missing or incomprehensible education details (6,7). In this study, it is aimed to evaluate anatomy education on distance education and at the same time, some educational alternatives applied during distance education (eg, showing the lesson through videos and digital software) are evaluated from the eyes of the students and the data obtained are brought to the literature.

METHOD

The study was carried out by taking the opinions of the 2nd year and 3rd year students of the Faculty of Dentistry of Kafkas University in the 2021-2022 academic year. The data collection forms used in the research were sent to the students on the web. 60 (2nd grade; 30, 3rd grade; 30) students answered the questions. Data collection questions were prepared with a 'Five-point Likert Scale' (strongly agree, strongly disagree, undecided, agree, disagree) (8). The answers given by the students were analyzed through the web program and then the results were entered into Microsoft Excel.

Statistical analysis

In the statistical analysis, the answers given by the second year and third year students were compared. In this analysis, the SPSS 22.0 coded version software program for Windows was used. Descriptive statistics for categorical variables were expressed as frequency and percentage.

Ethical Consideration

This study was approved by the ethics committee of Kafkas University Faculty of Medicine (Approval number: 28.12.2022/session 10). The study was carried out with the help of the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki and later ethical standards.

RESULTS

Considering the answers given by the students, the majority of both second and third year students do not want distance education in terms of teaching anatomy lessons with distance education in the first and second questions. But besides this, indecisive students are also present in a certain ratio in both classes. A large majority of both second and third grade students do not agree with the view that 'it doesn't matter to me whether the anatomy education is remote or face-to-face', and there are also undecided students. 'I understand anatomy lesson better with videos' There is a great interest in this view in both classes, and the majority of the two classes answered 'I agree'. 'Anatomy theory course can be given by distance education, it does not need to be face to face.' While the rate of 'disagree' is high in the second grade, the rate of 'agree' and 'disagree' is the same in the third grade. On the other hand, there is a great reaction in both classes to the practice of anatomy courses being distance education. Almost all of the students refuse to give practical courses via distance education. A similar answer was received in the opinion of the eighth question. In the view that 'There is no need for face-to-face education to understand the anatomy course, it can be understood with distance education', the majority of both classes gave the answer 'I disagree' at a high rate. There is great interest from both classes to the view that 'the places that are not understood in anatomy education can be given through the digital education program'. This can be considered as an indication that the new generation is also interested in digital technology in anatomy education. In the 9th, 10th and 11th questions, it was revealed that although the new generation shows interest in digital tools, they also highly want to do live lessons on old anatomy tools, cadavers and models, and learn by touching. 'Anatomy education should be taught together with course tools such as cadaver, model and digital atlas software.

When necessary, distance education should also be used as a tool and support education.' In both classes, participation is at the maximum rate. The proportions of all opinions obtained from data collection questions are clearly shown in tables 1 and 2.

Table 1. Percentage of frequency given to questions by second year dentistry students (f)

QUESTIONS	Absolutely agree	Absolutely disagree	Undecided	Agree	Not Agree
1-‘I understand anatomy education better with distance education.’	-	16,70%	40%	6,70%	36,70%
2-‘I would like to take anatomy education with normal face-to-face education.’	40%	-	13,30%	40%	6,70%
3-‘It doesn't matter to me whether the anatomy education is distance or face-to-face. I have the same understanding of both.’	-	23,30%	43,30%	3,30%	30%
4-‘I understand anatomy lesson better with videos.’	20%	-	26,70%	50%	3,30%
5-‘Anatomy theoretical education can be given by distance education, it does not need to be with normal education.’	6,70%	13,30%	26,70%	26,70%	26,70%
6-‘Anatomy practical training can be given by distance education.’	-	53,30%	23,30%	-	23,30%
7-‘The topics that are not understood in anatomy education can be resolved through digital education programs.’	16,70%	10%	33,30%	40%	-
8-‘There is no need for face-to-face education to understand anatomy, it can also be understood with distance education.’	3,30%	30%	30%	3,30%	33,30%
9-‘There is no need to understand anatomy by touching or seeing.’	-	40%	16%	43,30%	-
10-‘Even if anatomy models are shown and taught as distance education, it will be understandable like live education.’	-	30%	36,70%	3,30%	30%
11-‘Even if the cadaver is shown and taught as distance education, it will be understandable like live education.’	-	30%	26,70%	3,30%	40%
12-‘Anatomy education should be processed together with course tools such as cadaver, model and digital atlas software, and when necessary, distance education should be used as a tool and support education.’	50%	3,30%	10%	33,30%	3,30%

Table 2. Percentage of frequency given to questions by third year dentistry students (f)

QUESTIONS	Absolutely agree	Absolutely disagree	Undecided	Agree	Not Agree
1-‘I understand anatomy education better with distance education.’	3,30%	26,70%	26,70%	10%	33,30%
2-‘I would like to take anatomy education with normal face-to-face education.’	30%	-	13,30%	50%	6,70%
3-‘It doesn't matter to me whether the anatomy education is distance or face-to-face. I have the same understanding of both.’	6,70%	33,3%	23,30%	3,30%	33,30%
4-‘I understand anatomy lesson better with videos.’	26,70%	-	23,30%	43,30%	6,70%
5-‘Anatomy theoretical education can be given by distance education, it does not need to be with normal education.’	6,70%	16,70%	13,30%	36,70%	26,70%
6-‘Anatomy practical training can be given by distance education.’	-	43,30%	13,30%	3%	40,00%
7-‘The topics that are not understood in anatomy education can be resolved through digital education programs.’	13,30%	3,30%	36,70%	43,30%	3,30%
8-‘There is no need for face-to-face education to understand anatomy, it can also be understood with distance education.’	-	26,70%	20%	13,30%	40%
9-‘There is no need to understand anatomy by touching or seeing.’	3,30%	40%	13,30%		43,30%
10-‘Even if anatomy models are shown and taught as distance education, it will be understandable like live education.’	3,30%	26,70%	20%	13,30%	36,70%
11-‘Even if the cadaver is shown and taught as distance education, it will be understandable like live education.’	6,70%	26,70%	16,70%	3,30%	46,70%
12-‘Anatomy education should be processed together with course tools such as cadaver, model and digital atlas software, and when necessary, distance education should be used as a tool and support education.’	50%	-	10%	40%	-

DISCUSSION and CONCLUSION

One of the most important areas affected by the Covid-19 pandemic is health education. Health education, which includes processes that are very difficult to apply and learn even face-to-face, unfortunately gave the most missing education in the time of covid-19 (9,10). The faculty of dentistry is also one of the faculties where health education is most affected during the pandemic. Distance education in dentistry faculties, where practical training is of great importance, has perhaps been the darkest period of dentistry education (9,11).

Anatomy education, which is one of the most important courses of the faculty of dentistry as much as the faculty of medicine, has been one of the most difficult and perhaps not fully understood courses in the covid-19 period (12). Because a period of practical education, which distance education cannot replace, has affected the students quite a lot and perhaps brought the anxiety of not learning to the highest point (12,13).

This study was considered as an evaluation and literature review of anatomy education in the covid-19 process from the student's point of view. Of course, the vast majority of students will reject my distance education, and this answer is actually a guess. However, one of the most important aims of the study was to present some alternative solutions that were tried in the distance education process in the study to the students' comments.

Explaining and videotaping the practical lessons on cadavers and models and showing them in distance education gave rise to the chance that these videos could be recorded and still used in education even today (14).

Another feedback is the alternative that theoretical courses can be done with distance education to a certain extent. Students are not overly responsive to the theoretical courses being held by distance education. This creates the option of distance education in order to be able to understand the subjects that are not covered or the detailed lessons to be grasped.

It was revealed in the last question asked in the study that if the anatomy lessons are taught together with both digital systems, cadavers and models, and if they can use distance education as an alternative from time to time, they can provide maximum satisfaction for the students. So why not use distance education as an alternative tool?

Although the pandemic is now over, distance education in many fields is not completely abandoned. In fact, distance education has even become one of the most effective benefits for people's time and acceleration problem in the age we live in.

With the data obtained from the study, health education can gain a new momentum. A much more effective hybrid education plan can be drawn by using all the positive aspects and materials of the digital age. Especially in dentistry faculties, practice lessons can be explained and recorded over a repetitive video. Thus, an alternative distance education field may be created for students to repeat an additional course and comprehend.

REFERENCES

1-Gaur, U., Majumder, M. A. A., Sa, B., Sarkar, S., Williams, A., & Singh, K. (2020). Challenges and opportunities of preclinical medical education: COVID-19 crisis and beyond. *SN comprehensive clinical medicine*, 2(11), 1992-1997.

2-Ferrel, M. N., & Ryan, J. J. (2020). The impact of COVID-19 on medical education. *Cureus*, 12(3).

3-Papapanou, M., Routsis, E., Tsamakias, K., Fotis, L., Marinos, G., Lidoriki, I., ... & Schizas, D. (2022). Medical education challenges and innovations during COVID-19 pandemic. *Postgraduate medical journal*, 98(1159), 321-327.

4-Machado, R. A., Bonan, P. R. F., Perez, D. E. D. C., & Martelli Júnior, H. (2020). COVID-19 pandemic and the impact on dental education: discussing current and future perspectives. *Brazilian oral research*, 34.

5-Cheng, H. C., Lu, S. L., Yen, Y. C., Siewchaisakul, P., Yen, A. M. F., & Chen, S. L. S. (2021). Dental education changed by COVID-19: Student's perceptions and attitudes. *BMC medical education*, 21(1), 364.

6-Sari, T., & Nayır, F. (2020). Challenges in distance education during the (Covid-19) pandemic period. *Qualitative Research in Education*, 9(3), 328-360.

7-Mukhtar, K., Javed, K., Arooj, M., & Sethi, A. (2020). Advantages, Limitations and Recommendations for online learning during COVID-19 pandemic era. *Pakistan journal of medical sciences*, 36 (COVID19-S4), S27.

8-Bahşi, İ., Topal, Z., Çetkin, M., Orhan, M., Kervancıoğlu, P., Odabaşoğlu, M. E., & Cihan, Ö. F. (2021). Evaluation of attitudes and opinions of medical faculty students against the use of cadaver in anatomy education and investigation of the factors affecting their emotional responses related thereto. *Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy*, 43, 481-487.

9- Hassan, M. G., & Amer, H. (2021). Dental education in the time of COVID-19 pandemic: challenges and recommendations. *Frontiers in Medicine*, 8, 648899.

10- Wayne, D. B., Green, M., & Neilson, E. G. (2020). Medical education in the time of COVID-19. *Science Advances*, 6(31), eabc7110.

11- Alzahrani, S. B., Alrusayes, A. A., & Aldossary, M. S. (2020). Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on dental education, research, and students. *Int J Health Sci Res*, 10(6), 207-12.

12- Iwanaga, J., Loukas, M., Dumont, A. S., & Tubbs, R. S. (2021). A review of anatomy education during and after the COVID-19 pandemic: Revisiting traditional and modern methods to achieve future innovation. *Clinical Anatomy*, 34(1), 108-114.

13- Harmon, D. J., Attardi, S. M., Barremkala, M., Bentley, D. C., Brown, K. M., Dennis, J. F., & Farkas, G. J. (2021). An analysis of anatomy education before and during Covid-19: May–August 2020. *Anatomical sciences education*, 14(2), 132-147.

14- Saverino, D. (2020). Teaching anatomy at the time of COVID-19. *Clinical Anatomy (New York, Ny)*, 34(8), 1128-1128.

COVID-19 PANDEMİSİNİN 2-4 YAŞ ÖZEL GEREKSİNİMLİ ÇOCUKLARIN TANI VE ERKEN MÜDAHALE SÜREÇLERİNE ETKİSİNİN ANNE GÖRÜŞLERİNE DAYALI OLARAK İNCELENMESİ

Lect. Bağdagül SARIDAŞ

Tarsus Üniversitesi, Sağlık Hizmetleri Mesleki Yüksek Okulu, Çocuk Bakımı ve Gençlik Hizmetleri Bölümü, Çocuk Gelişimi Programı
ORCID: 0000-0002-7179-5512

Prof. Dr. Gülen BARAN

Ankara Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Çocuk Gelişimi Bölümü
ORCID: 0000-0002-5854-4946

ÖZET

Tüm dünyada etkisi hala devam eden COVID-19 salgını, sosyal eşitsizliklerin altını çizmiştir. UNICEF 'in (2021) son raporunda 240 milyon olarak açıkladığı özel gereksinimli çocukların karşılaştığı mevcut güçlükler ve olumsuzluklar COVID-19 pandemisinin de etkisi ile daha fazla artmış durumdadır (Aishworiya ve Kang, 2020; Embregts, Tournier ve Frielink, 2020; Neece, McIntyre ve Fenning, 2020; Sabatello, Landes ve McDonald, 2020; UNICEF, 2020). Pandemi öncesinde tanı almış çocukların özel eğitim ve erken müdahale süreçlerinde rapor sürelerinin uzatılması kolaylaştırıcı olmuşken, tanı almamış ve erken müdahale süreci başlamamış olan çocuk ve ailelerin bu süreçteki yaşantıları hakkında herhangi bir araştırmaya rastlanmamıştır. Bu araştırma Covid-19 pandemisinin 2-4 yaş arasındaki özel gereksinimli çocukların tanılama ve erken müdahale süreçlerine etkisinin anne görüşlerine dayalı olarak incelenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırma nitel araştırma grubunda olgubilim araştırması olarak planlanmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2-4 yaş aralığında olup pandemi döneminde tanı alan 15 özel gereksinimli çocuğun annesi oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada bilgi formu ve yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Anneler yapılan görüşmelerden elde edilen veriler alıntılarla sunulmaktadır. Araştırmada annelerin pandemi sürecinde hastaneye gitmekten çekince duyduğunu (n=12) ve randevu almakta zorluk yaşadıklarını, ekonomik güçlüklerle karşılaştıklarını ifade ettiği görülmektedir. Tanılama sürecini kolaylaştıran etmenlerin başında ise önceki yaşantılar ve deneyimler (n=8) olduğu görülürken, zorlaştıran etmenlerin hastaneye ilişkin etmenler, ailenin yaşadığı duygular, aile bireyleri ile ilişkili etmenler ve ekonomik güçlükler olarak aktarıldığı görülmektedir. Annelerin tanılama sürecinde uzmanlara ve hizmetlere erişim hakkındaki görüşleri incelendiğinde yaşanan ilçedeki yetersizlikler (n=7) ve randevu almadaki güçlükler (n=6) dikkati çekmektedir. Pandeminin aile üzerindeki sosyal, duygusal, ekonomik etkilerinin özel gereksinimli çocukların erken müdahale sürecini de etkilediği (n=10), özel eğitim (n=7) ve hastanelerde (n=5) sunulan destek ve rehabilitasyon hizmetlerine erişimi, sosyalleşme ve okulöncesi eğitim sürecini (n=5) etkilediği bildirilmiştir. Annelerin erken müdahale sürecine ilişkin önerileri özel eğitim hizmetlerinin kesintisiz ve artırılarak sürdürülmesi (n=13), ailelerin desteklenmesi (n=5) yönünde olmuştur. Pandemi sürecinde eğitim kurumlarının kapatılmasının başvurulacak son önlem olması ve açılmasının ise öncelikli olması yönünde annelerin (n=10) çoğunluğunun ortak görüş bildirmesi dikkat çekmektedir. Özel Gereksinimli Çocuklar için Rapor (ÇÖZGER) sürelerinin uzatılması (n=5) anneler tarafından olumlu karşılanan uygulamalar olarak bildirilmiştir. Araştırmada ilgili kurumlar, uzmanlar ve araştırmacılara yönelik öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Özel Gereksinimli Çocuk, Tanı, Erken Müdahale, Covid-19

INVESTIGATING THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE DIAGNOSIS AND EARLY INTERVENTION PROCESSES FOR SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN AGED 2-4 BASED ON MATERNAL VIEWS

ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic, whose repercussions are still felt throughout the world, has once more highlighted social inequality. The COVID-19 pandemic has further aggravated the existing challenges and problems of the approximately 240 million special needs children across the world as indicated by UNICEF's (2021) latest report (Aishworiya and Kang, 2020; Embregts, Tournier and Frielink, 2020; Neece, McIntyre and Fenning, 2020; Sabatello, Landes and McDonald, 2020; UNICEF, 2020). Extending the duration of the Special Needs Report for Children (ÇÖZGER) in special education and early intervention processes for children diagnosed prior to the pandemic has been a facilitator; however, there is no research on the experiences of children who are yet to be diagnosed and whose early intervention is yet to be initiated, as well as of their parents. This study aimed to investigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on 2-4-year-old special needs children's diagnosis and early intervention processes on the basis of mothers' views. The qualitative phenomenological study employed a demographic information form and a semi-structured interview form for data collection. The study group comprised the mothers of 15 special needs children aged 2-4 who were diagnosed during the pandemic. The data from mother interviews were presented with quotations. The mothers reported that they had reservations about visiting the hospital (n=12), difficulty in making appointments, and financial problems. The leading factor facilitating the diagnostic process was knowledge and experience (n=8), while the impeding factors were reported as hospital-related factors, parental emotions, factors concerning other family members, and financial difficulties. The most prominent problems the mothers experienced regarding access to specialists and services throughout the diagnostic process were inadequate local resources (n=7) and difficulty in making appointments (n=6). In addition, the mothers reported that the pandemic's social, emotional and financial effects on the family impacted special needs children's early intervention process (n=10) and that access to support and rehabilitation services at special education centers (n=7) and hospitals (n=5), socialization and preschool education process (n=5) were also impacted. The mothers' suggestions for the early intervention process were maintaining continuous and increased special education services (n=13) and providing support to parents (n=5). A salient finding was the consensus among the majority of the mothers (n=10) that closing schools during the pandemic should be the final measure and reopening schools should be prioritized. The extension of the duration of the Special Needs Report for Children was reported as a practice that the mothers reacted favorably towards (n=5). In the study, recommendations for the relevant institutions, specialists and researchers have also been provided.

Keywords: Special Needs Child, Diagnosis, Early Intervention, COVID-19

COVID 19'UN SOSYAL SÖYLEMİ VE DOKTORLARIN MESLEKİ KAYGILARI

Prof. Dr. Hacı DURAN

İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Sosyoloji Bölümü

ORCID: 0000-0002-2843-7496

Esra KARACABEY

İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Tezli Yüksek Lisans Mezun

ORCID: 0000-0001-8263-002X

ÖZET

Covid 19 beklenmedik şekilde gündeme geldi. Küreselleşme sürecindeki kültürel ve endüstriyel ürünler gibi hızlı bir şekilde bütün dünyada yayıldı.

Bilindiği gibi, Covid 19 hastalığının nedenleri, etiyolojisi, epitemisi ve insan sağlığı üzerindeki etkisi; klasik ve normal tıbbi teşhis kriterlerine göre hemen saptanamadı. Buna rağmen hastalığın doğası, etkisi, nedenleri her yerde halk arasında çok konuşulmaya başlandı, medyada basmakalıp bilgilerle dolaşıma girdi. Bu durum salgın hastalığı, normal tıbbi bir konu olmaktan çıkardı. Salgın hastalığı tıbbi teşhis ve tedavi alanı olmaktan çıkardı, küresel çapta, siyasi, sosyal ve ekonomik bir söyleme dönüştürdü. Bundan dolayı DSÖ (Dünya Sağlık Örgütü) yetkilileri sadece hastalığın yayılması yani epidemi ile savaşmadıklarını, aynı zamanda hastalığın yarattığı infodemi ile de savaşmak zorunda kaldıklarını itiraf etti.

Bu tebliğde Ekim 2021'de "Covid 19 Salgın Hastalığının Doktorlar Üzerindeki Sosyal Etkisi ve Beklentilerinin Değerlendirilmesi: İstanbul Örneği" başlığıyla hazırladığımız yüksek lisans tezinde, derlediğimiz veriler üzerinden konuyu açıklamaya çalışacağız. Doktorların salgın hastalığın sosyal ve siyasal bir söyleme dönüşmesi ile ilgili tutumlarını baz alarak doktorluk mesleğinin ve doktorluk statüsünün, salgın sürecinde nasıl bir durumla karşılaştığını açıklayacağız.

Doktorların Covid 19 salgın hastalığı sürecinde, tıbbi mesleki otorite ve statüye göre davranma konusunda karşılaştıkları sorunlarla ilgili tutumlarını açıklayacağız. Hastalığın, politik, sosyal ve bürokratik söylemin etkisi ile ele alınmaya başlaması, doktorluğun etik normlarını tehdit ettiğini varsayarak bu konuyu seçtik. Yani doktorlar, salgın hastalıkla ilgili, siyasi, sosyal ve bürokratik söyleme bağlı olarak çalışmak zorunda kaldılar. Bu durumun doktorluk mesleğinin mesleki otoritesi için ciddi bir sorun olduğunu varsaymaktayız.

Belirtilen varsayımına bağlı olarak konu hakkında doktorların tutumlarını hazırladığımız bir ölçekle derledik. Elde ettiğimiz sonuçlara göre, doktorlar ortalama %70-90 aralığındaki oranlarla, hastalığın sosyal, siyasi ve bürokratik bir söyleme dönüştüğünü belirtmişlerdir.

Bu tebliğde, doktorların salgın hastalığın sosyal, siyasi ve bürokratik bir söyleme dönüşmesi ile ilgili tutumlarını açıklayacağız. İkinci olarak doktorların bu tutumlarının doktorluk mesleğinin klasik statüsünü nasıl etkilediğini, tıp teknolojileri ve kapitalist sağlık yönetimi politikalarının doktorluğun klasik değerini ve statüsünü nasıl yapıbozumuna uğratabileceğini ilgili literatürü göz önünde bulundurarak açıklayacağız.

Anahtar Kavramlar: Covid 19, Doktorların Mesleki Kaygısı, Sağlık Bürokrasisi, Salgın Hastalıkların Söylemleri, Sosyal Söylem, Infodemi salgın

SOCIAL DISCOURSE OF COVID 19 AND DOCTORS'S PROFESSIONAL CONCERNS

ABSTRACT

Covid 19 came as item unexpectedly. Covid 19 came to the fore unexpectedly. It quickly spread all over the world, like cultural and industrial products in the globalization process.

As it is known, the causes of Covid 19 disease, its etiology, epidemic and its effect on human health not immediately detectable according to classical and normal medical diagnostic criteria. Despite this, the nature, effect and causes of the disease began to be talked about a lot among the people everywhere, and it was circulated in the media with stereotypical information. This made the epidemic no longer a normal medical issue. The epidemic has transformed the disease from being a medical diagnosis and treatment field into a global political, social and economic discourse. For this reason, the WHO (World Health Organization) officials admitted that they did not only fight the spread of the disease that is, the epidemic, but also had to fight the infodemic created by the disease.

In this paper, we will try to explain the subject through the data we have compiled in our master's thesis titled "The Social Impact of the Covid 19 Epidemic on Doctors and Evaluation of Their Expectations: The Case of Istanbul" in October 2021. Based on the attitudes of doctors about the epidemic's transformation into a social and political discourse, we will explain how the doctor's profession and doctor's status faced during the epidemic process.

We will explain the attitudes of doctors regarding the problems they face in behaving according to medical professional authority and status during the Covid 19 epidemic. We chose this subject, assuming that the disease began to be dealt with under the influence of political, social and bureaucratic discourse, threatening the ethical norms of medicine. In other words, doctors had to work depending on the political, social and bureaucratic discourse about the epidemic. We assume that this is a serious problem for the professional authority of the medical profession.

Based on the stated assumption, we compiled the attitudes of doctors on the subject with a scale that we prepared. According to the results we obtained, doctors stated that the disease turned into a social, political and bureaucratic discourse, with an average of 70-90%.

In this paper, at first we will explain the attitudes of doctors regarding the transformation of the epidemic into a social, political and bureaucratic discourse. Secondly, we will explain how these attitudes of doctors affect the classical status of the profession of medicine, and how medical technologies and capitalist health management policies can deconstruct the classical value and status of medicine, considering the relevant literature.

Keywords: Social Discourse, Covid 19, Doctor's professional Concerns, Health Bureaucracy, Discourses of Epidemics, infodemic epidemic

COVID-19 SALGININDA HASTANELERDE KRİZ YÖNETİMİ: KAHRAMANMARAŞ VE ANTALYA İLİ ÖRNEĞİ

Elif Gözde GÖKKAYA

Antalya Bilim Üniversitesi, Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksek Okulu, Tıbbi Laboratuvar Teknikleri Programı

ORCID: 0000-0001-8533-4023

ÖZET

31 Aralık 2019 tarihinde Çin hükümeti tarafından nedeni bilinmeyen solunum hastalıkları için Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'ne uyarıda bulunulmuştur. Uyarıdan bir hafta sonra salgın nedeninin yeni tip koronavirüs olduğu rapor edilmiş ve hastalığa Covid-19 adı verilmiştir. 11 Mart 2020 tarihinde ise Covid-19 DSÖ tarafından pandemi ilan edilmiştir. Ülkemizde ilk Covid-19 vakası 11 Mart 2020 tarihinde görülmüş ve bu doğrultuda sağlık kuruluşlarında, yaşanan gelişmelere uyum sağlamak için çeşitli düzenlemeler yapılmıştır. Araştırmamızın amacı, Covid-19 pandemisinde Türkiye'deki hastanelerde çalışan sağlık ve idari personellerin Covid-19 süreç yönetimi hakkındaki görüşlerini ve kriz yönetimini değerlendirmektir. Kriz yönetimi, organizasyonun normal işleyişinin potansiyel riskini en aza indirmektir. Bu nedenle, kriz yönetimi, krizin önlenmesi ve ortaya çıkması durumunda, ana paydaşların, kuruluş üyelerinin ve yönetiminin eylem birliğini sağlayan organizasyonel değişiklikler yoluyla krizin önlenmesini amaçlamaktadır.

Literatürde ülkemizdeki Covid-19 salgınına karşı hastanelerde geliştirilen kriz yönetimine yönelik bir çalışmaya rastlanmamış olması çalışmanın özgün değerini ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Araştırmada Kahramanmaraş ve Antalya'da bulunan özel ve kamu hastanelerinde idari görevi olan ve olmayan sağlık çalışanlarına yer verilmiştir. Farklı yaş grubu ve pozisyonlardan çalışanlarla görüşülerek farklı görüşler alınmaya çalışılmıştır. Araştırmada katılımcılara 14 açık uçlu soru yöneltilmiş ve yanıtları içerik analizi ile değerlendirilmiştir. Görüşme yapılan kişilere kartopu örnekleme yöntemi ile ulaşılmıştır. Bunun sebebi, sağlık personelinin yoğun iş temposu sırasında ankete zaman ayırmasında sorun yaşanmasıdır.

Bu çalışmada, dünyada Covid-19 pandemisiyle baş etmede hastanelerin aldığı önlemler ve izledikleri kriz yönetimleri incelenmiştir. Yapılan literatür taramalarında, Covid-19 pandemisinde dünyadaki hastanelerin izlediği kriz yönetimi ile ilgili yayınlanmış çalışmaların kısıtlı olduğu farkedilmiştir. Bu kısıtlı literatür çerçevesinde elde edilen sonuçlarla, anket katılımcılarının verdiği cevaplar karşılaştırılmıştır. Katılımcı sayısının düşük olması yapılan bu çalışmayı kısıtlamaktadır. Farklı il ve kurumlarla yapılacak görüşmelerle çalışma detaylandırılabilir. Çalışma sonunda, ülkemizdeki Covid-19 kriz yönetimi ile dünyadaki Covid-19 kriz yönetimi arasında benzerlikler olduğu bulunmuştur. Bunun yanında, katılımcıların çoğunluğu ülkemizdeki Covid-19 pandemisi boyunca izlenen kriz yönetiminde ve hastanelerde alınan önlemlerde eksiklikler olduğunu fakat tüm bu problemlerin sağlık çalışanlarının üstün özverişi sayesinde en az hasarla atlatıldığını ifade etmişlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19, Pandemi, kriz yönetimi, sağlık sektörü

CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN HOSPITALS IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: THE SAMPLE OF KAHRAMANMARAŞ AND ANTALYA

ABSTRACT

The World Health Organization was warned by the Chinese government for respiratory diseases of unknown cause on December 31, 2019. A week after the warning, it was reported that the cause of the epidemic was a new type of coronavirus and the disease was named Covid-19. On March 11, 2020, Covid-19 was declared a pandemic by WHO. The first Covid-19 case in our country was seen on March 11, 2020 and accordingly, various arrangements were made to adapt to the developments in health institutions. The purpose of our research is to evaluate the views of health and administrative professionals working in hospitals in Turkey on Covid-19 process management and crisis management during the Covid-19 pandemic. The fact that there is no study in this direction in the literature reveals the original value of the study. In the research, health workers with and without administrative duties in private and public hospitals in Kahramanmaraş and Antalya were included. Different opinions were tried to be obtained by interviewing employees from different age groups and positions. In the study, 14 open-ended questions were asked to the participants and their answers were evaluated by content analysis. The interviewees were reached by snowball sampling method. The reason for this is that health personnel have problems in allocating time for the survey during their busy work schedule.

In the literature reviews, it has been noticed that the published studies on the crisis management followed by the hospitals in the world in the Covid-19 pandemic are limited. The results obtained within the framework of this limited literature were compared with the answers given by the survey participants. The low number of participants limits the study. The study can be detailed through interviews with different provinces and institutions. At the end of the study, it is found that there similarities between the Covid-19 crisis management in our country and the Covid-19 crisis management in the world. In addition, the participants stated that there were deficiencies in the crisis management and precautions taken in hospitals during the Covid-19 pandemic in our country, but all these problems were overcome with the least damage thanks to the superior dedication of the healthcare professionals.

Keywords: Covid-19, Pandemic, Crisis management, Healthcare industry.

COVID-19 SALGININDA AFET VE ACİL DURUM YÖNETİMİ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi İbrahim Halil ÇELİK

Artvin Çoruh Üniversite, Artvin Meslek Yüksekokulu, Mülkiyet Koruma ve Güvenlik,
ORCID: 0000-0003-2277-5299

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Galip USTA

Trabzon Üniversite, Tonya Meslek Yüksekokulu, Tıbbi Hizmetler ve Teknikler
ORCID: 0000-0001-6279-1694

ÖZET

Giriş: COVID-19 salgını küresel ölçekte birçok etkiye sahip olmuştur. Salgın, dünya genelinde can kayıplarına yol açmasının yanı sıra ekonomik, psikolojik ve diğer sağlık sorunlarına da sebep olmuştur. Bu nedenle, salgının ülkelerin sağlık sistemleri ve acil durum/afet yönetim sistemleri üzerinde baskılar yarattığı değerlendirilebilir. Dünyayı etkisi alan COVID-19 salgını sürecinde Türkiye’de Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı (AFAD), taşra teşkilatları aracılığıyla önemli bir rol oynamıştır.

Amaç: Çalışmada, Türkiye’de afet yönetiminden sorumlu kuruluş olan AFAD’ın salgın sürecinde risk ve kriz yönetimine ilişkin yürütmüş olduğu faaliyetlerin değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Materyal ve Metod: Çalışmada, nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden fenomenolojik desen kullanılmıştır. Veriler Haziran-Aralık 2022 tarihleri arasında toplanmış olup, araştırmacılar tarafından oluşturulan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Çalışma gönüllü olarak katılmak isteyen dokuz yönetici ile yürütülmüştür. Elde edilen transkriptler araştırmacılar tarafından okunarak kodlar, kategoriler ve temalar oluşturulmuştur. Verilerin analizi, lisanslı MAXQDA 2022 nitel veri analiz programı kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Veriler, "COVID-19 salgını sürecinde afet yönetiminden sorumlu devlet kurumunun rolü ve deneyimleri nasıl değerlendirilebilir?" sorusu çerçevesinde veriler analiz edilmiştir. Çalışma sürecinde katılımcı gizliliğine ve etik kurallara riayet edilmiştir.

Bulgular: Çalışma kapsamında koruyucu tedbirler, kriz yönetimi ve bilgilendirme/ farkındalık olmak üzere üç adet tema oluşturulmuştur. Katılımcılar, COVID-19 salgını sürecinde ilgili paydaşlar tarafından kişilerin temel ihtiyaçlarının giderilmesi, bilgilendirme ve farkındalık çalışmalarının yürütülmesi gibi birçok görevin başarılı bir şekilde koordine edildiğini ifade etmişlerdir. Salgın sürecinde sosyal mesafe, maske ve temizlik gibi koruyucu tedbirler konusuna da sıkça vurgu yapıldığı görülmüştür. Karantina süreci boyunca ihtiyaç sahiplerine ilgili vefa destek grupları ile ulaşıldığı ve kişilerin ihtiyaçlarının giderildiği belirtilmiştir.

Sonuç ve Öneriler: Afet yönetimi ve acil durum yönetim süreçlerinin salgın durumunda etkin bir şekilde uygulandığı görülmüştür. Salgın sürecinde ilgili paydaşlar tarafından koruyucu tedbirlerin uygulanması konusunun başarılı bir şekilde koordinasyonunun sağlandığı değerlendirilmiştir. Salgın sürecinde halkın bilgilendirilmesi ve farkındalığının artırılması için ciddi çalışmaların yürütüldüğü belirlenmiştir. Salgın sürecinden elde edilen deneyimler, ülkelerin afet ve acil durum yönetimi sistemlerini yeniden değerlendirmeleri, afet planlarını güncellemeleri, toplumsal direnci artırmaları ve benzer afetlere hazırlıklı olmaları için önemli bir kaynak ve rehber niteliği taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Afet, Afet Yönetimi, AFAD, COVID-19 Salgını, Pandemi

DISASTER AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has had many effects on a global scale. The pandemic caused loss of life worldwide, as well as economic, psychological, and other health problems. Therefore, it can be evaluated that the pandemic has put pressure on the health systems and emergency/disaster management systems of the countries. The Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) in Turkey played an important role through its provincial organizations during the COVID-19 pandemic that affected the world.

Aim: In this study, it is aimed to evaluate the activities carried out by AFAD, the institution responsible for disaster management in Turkey, regarding risk and crisis management during the pandemic process.

Materials and Methods: In the study, phenomenological design, one of the qualitative research methods, was used. The data were collected between June and December 2022, and a semi-structured interview form created by the researchers was used. The study was carried out with nine managers who wanted to participate voluntarily. The obtained transcripts were read by the researchers and codes, categories, and themes were created. Data analysis was performed using the licensed MAXQDA 2022 qualitative data analysis program. The data, "How can the role and experiences of the state agency responsible for disaster management be evaluated during the COVID-19 pandemic process?" The data were analyzed within the framework of the question. Participant confidentiality and ethical rules were respected during the study process.

Results: Within the scope of the study, three themes were created: protective measures, crisis management, and information/awareness. Participants stated that many tasks such as meeting the basic needs of people and carrying out information and awareness activities were successfully coordinated by the relevant stakeholders during the COVID-19 pandemic process. During the pandemic, it was seen that the issue of protective measures such as social distancing, masks, and cleaning was also emphasized frequently. It was stated that during the quarantine process, those in need were reached with the relevant loyalty support groups, and their needs were met.

Conclusion and Suggestions: It has been observed that disaster management and emergency management processes are effectively implemented in the event of an pandemic. It has been evaluated that the successful coordination of the implementation of protective measures by the relevant stakeholders during the pandemic process has been achieved. It has been determined that serious studies are carried out to inform the public and increase awareness during the pandemic process. The experiences gained from the pandemic process are an important resource and guide for countries to re-evaluate their disaster and emergency management systems, update their disaster plans, increase social resilience, and be prepared for similar disasters.

Keywords: Disaster, Disaster Management, AFAD, COVID-19 Outbreak, Pandemic

SYNTHESIS, NUCLEASE ACTIVITY AND MOLECULAR DOCKING STUDIES OF FLAVONOL-3-*O*-GLYCOSIDE AS POTENTIAL INHIBITOR OF THE SARS-COV-2 MAIN PROTEASE (3CLPRO)

Gonca ÇELİK

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Karadeniz Technical University
ORCID: 0000-0002-4634-3354

Şengül ALPAY KARAOĞLU

Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University
ORCID: 0000-0003-1047-8350

Şeyma SUYABATMAZ

Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University
ORCID: 0000-0001-8597-3650

Arif BOZDEVECİ

Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University
ORCID: 0000-0002-0729-9143

Gizem TATAR YILMAZ

Department of Biostatistics and Medical Informatics, Faculty of Medicine, Karadeniz Technical University
ORCID: 0000-0001-6642-6870

Nurettin YAYLI

Department of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Karadeniz Technical University
ORCID: 0000-0003-4174-3014

Rahşan AKPINAR

Laboratory of Bee Diseases, Samsun Veterinary Control Institute
ORCID: 0000-0002-0729-9143

Ayşegül ÇOPUR ÇİÇEK

Department of Basic Medical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Istanbul Medipol University
ORCID: 0000-0002-3673-9670

ABSTRACT

Flavonols are a class of flavonoids that are found in the structure of many organic compounds. Due to their wide biological activities, there is a rising interest in flavonols in both organic chemistry and pharmaceutical chemistry. Carbohydrate-bound flavonols (flavonol-3-*O*-glycoside) have many significant biological activities such as antibacterial, antifungal, antioxidant and anticancer activities. COVID-19 that induce fatal disease for humans caused the death of more than six million people all over the world and the researches for the development of effective vaccine and medicine are being continued in today's world. Therefore, the aim of this study is to conduct the first synthesis of a new flavonol-3-*O*-glycoside and to analyze the inhibition activities of the SARS-CoV-2 main protease (3CLpro) for COVID-19 treatment.

Structural characterization of the product were elucidated based on ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, IR, HRMS, and elemental analysis. In the application step of the study, the inhibition effects of the synthesized compound (flavonol-3-*O*-glycoside) on the SARS-CoV-2 main protease enzyme (3CLpro) were examined and the IC₅₀ values of the compounds showing inhibition effect and nuclease activities were determined.

Keywords: Flavonol-3-*O*-glycoside, SARS-CoV-2, Nuclease activity, Molecular docking

SAĞLIK 4.0, PANDEMİ VE DEVLETİN POZİTİF YÜKÜMLÜLÜKLERİ

Ezgi Fulya AKKUŞ

Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi, Hukuk Fakültesi, Anayasa Hukuku,

ORCID: 0000-0002-2961-4060

Ahmet Haşim YURTTAKAL

Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Bilgisayar Mühendisliği

ORCID: 0000-0001-5170-6466

ÖZET

Yaşadığımız çağ teknoloji ve yapay zeka çağı olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Bunun endüstri alanındaki karşılığı kısaca Endüstri 4.0 olarak adlandırılırken sağlık alanında teknolojik gelişmelerle beslenen yeni döneme Sağlık 4.0 adı verilmektedir. Sağlık 4.0 teknolojileri, büyük miktarda veri ile insan müdahalesi olmadan kişiye özel sağlık hizmetleri, erken teşhis ve tanı, tedavi süreçlerinin takibi gibi alanlarda kullanılmaktadır. Teknoloji ve yapay zeka alanındaki gelişmeler bu bağlamda pandemilerle yalnızca başetmek için değil pandemilerin önlenmesi için de oldukça faydalı olabilir. Yeni hastalıkların teşhisi bakımından da bir algoritmanın ihtiyacı olan yalnızca geniş veri kümesidir. Bu bakımdan sorun oluşturabilecek en önemli faktör ise devletin rolü ve veri güvenliğinin sağlanmasıdır. Zira ulusal bağlamda toplanan veriler genellikle ulusal sınırları aşarak da değerlendirilmekte ve çalışmalara konu olmaktadır. Fakat Covid-19 gibi küresel pandemilerin önüne geçebilmek için zaten devletlerarası ya da devletlerüstü bir işbirliğine ihtiyaç vardır. Devletlerüstü yapay zeka algoritmalarına dayalı işbirlikleri, sürecin daha tarafsız ve bağımsız ilerlemesini de sağlayacaktır. Covid-19 pandemisi ile tartışmasız hale gelen bu gerçeklik, devletlerin sağlık hakkı ve yaşam hakkı bakımından pozitif yükümlülükleri ile de örtüşmektedir. Yaşam hakkı ve sağlık hakkı neredeyse dünyadaki tüm devletlerin uluslararası sözleşmeler ve/veya anayasaları ve kanunları ile sağlamayı garanti ettiği haklardandır. Devletin yalnızca hastalıkları tedavi etmek değil aynı zamanda koruyucu önlemler almak yükümlülüğü de vardır ve her yıl devletler bu alana ciddi bütçeler ayırmaktadır. Bu alanda yapay zeka destekli bağımsız, tarafsız ve devletlerüstü bir yapının kurulması ve uygulanması sağlık hakkının tesisinde bütçe tasarrufları sağlayacağı gibi Sağlık 4.0 gelişmelerinde de dönüşüm sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yapay Zeka, Sağlık 4.0, Sağlık Hakkı, Devletin Pozitif Yükümlülükleri, Pandemilerin Önlenmesi

HEALTH 4.0, PANDEMIC AND POSITIVE OBLIGATIONS OF STATE

ABSTRACT

The age we live in is called the age of technology and artificial intelligence. While the equivalence in the industry is briefly called Industry 4.0, the new era fuelled by technological developments in health studies is called Health 4.0. These are used in areas such as personalised health services, early diagnosis and diagnosis, follow-up of treatment processes without human intervention with large amounts of data. In this context, developments in the field of technology and artificial intelligence can be very useful not only for dealing with pandemics but also for the prevention of pandemics. In terms of diagnosing new diseases, an algorithm only needs a large data set. The most important factor that may pose a problem in this regard is the role of the state and ensuring data security. Because the data collected in a national context are generally evaluated and used by the studies beyond national borders.

However, in order to prevent global pandemics such as Covid-19, there is already a need for interstate or supranational cooperation. Cooperation based on supranational artificial intelligence algorithms will also ensure that the process proceeds more impartially and independently. This reality, which has become indisputable with the Covid-19 pandemic, also coincides with the positive obligations of states in terms of the right to health and the right to life. The right to life and the right to health are such rights that almost all states in the world guaranteed through international conventions and/or constitutions and laws. The state has the obligation not only to treat diseases but also to take preventive measures, and every year states allocate serious budgets to this field. The establishment and implementation of an independent, impartial and supranational structure supported by artificial intelligence in this field will provide budget savings in the establishment of the right to health and will also transform Health 4.0 developments.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Health 4.0, Right to Health, Positive Obligations of the State, Preventing Pandemics

YEREL YÖNETİMLERİN PANDEMİ ÖNCESİ VE SONRASI SOSYAL YARDIM HARCAMALARININ BÜTÇELERİ İÇERİSİNDEKİ ORANLARININ KARŞILAŞTIRMALI ANALİZİ: ANKARA ÖRNEĞİ

Erol ÖCAL

Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Müdürlüğü, Sosyal Politika
ORCID: 0009-0007-7170-045X

Abdulkadir DEVELİ

Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Sosyal Hizmet Bölümü
ORCID: 0000-0002-7800-0225

ÖZET

İnsan hayatı içerisinde normal düzenin çeşitli sebeplerle bozulmasıyla insanların yardıma ihtiyacı olduğu durumlarda yerel yönetimler ve farklı kuruluşların muhtaç kişiye destek olması amacıyla karşılıksız nakdi, aynı veya kişinin ihtiyacına göre eğitim, sağlık, işsizlik, barınma gibi alanlarda sosyal yardımlar yapılmaktadır. Yardımların sınırları kanunlarla çizilir ve uygulamadan önce araştırma ve değerlendirme yapılır. Belediyeler sosyal belediyeçilik anlayışı ile uyguladığı sosyal yardım faaliyetleri için yıllık bütçe planlamasında sosyal yardımlara da yer verir. Dünyada 2019 yılında Ülkemizde 2020 yılı Mart ayında görülen Covid-19 virüsü ile alınan tedbirler sonucu evlerde kalınan uzun karantina süreleri, ekonominin etkilenmesiyle baş gösteren işsizlik, okulların kapanması ve uzaktan eğitime geçilmesi ile alınan hijyen tedbirleri kapsamında sosyal yardım süreçleri etkilenmiş, uygulamalarda farklılıklara gidilmek durumunda kalınmıştır.

Çalışmanın amacı pandemi öncesinde yapılan sosyal yardımlar ile pandemi sonrası yapılan sosyal yardımlar arasındaki farkları irdelemektir. Çalışmada Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi örneği üzerinden resmi web sayfasında 2019 ve 2020 yıllarına ait faaliyet raporlarından yararlanılmıştır. Belediyenin sosyal yardımlar için ayırdığı bütçe 2019 ve 2020 yılları bazında karşılaştırmalı analiz yöntemiyle incelenmiştir.

Çalışmanın sonucunda 2019 ve 2020 yılları arasında pandemi kaynaklı bir artış olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Bundan sonrası için yerel yönetimlerin olağan üstü durumlarda maddi tedbir almalarına yönelik harekete geçmesi önerilmiştir. Olası hallerde uygulanacak bütçe yönetiminin yasalara dayanması ve yönetmeliklerle çerçevelerinin çizilmesi eksikliği fark edilerek ilgili dalda yasa ve yönetmeliklerin çıkarılması yerel yönetimlerin ve sosyal yardım kuruluşlarının uygulama farklılıklarını ortadan kaldırarak yol gösterici olacağı önerilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: belediye, bütçe, pandemi, sosyal yardım, yerel yönetim.

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE RATIOS OF SOCIAL AID EXPENDITURES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BEFORE AND AFTER THE PANDEMIC IN THEIR BUDGET: THE CASE OF ANKARA

ABSTRACT

In cases where people need help due to the disruption of the normal order in human life for various reasons, local governments and different organizations provide social assistance in areas such as education, health, unemployment, and shelter, in cash, in kind or according to the needs of the person, in order to support the needy person. The boundaries of aid are drawn by law and, research and evaluation is done before implementation. Municipalities also include social assistance in their annual budget planning for social assistance activities implemented with the understanding of social municipality.

As a result of the measures taken with the Covid-19 virus seen in our country in March 2020 in 2019 and in the world, long quarantine periods stayed at home, unemployment that started with the effect of the economy, the closure of schools and the transition to distance education, social aid processes were affected within the scope of hygiene measures, and it was necessary to make alteration in practices.

The aim of the study is to examine the differences between the social assistance provided before the pandemic and the social assistance provided after the pandemic. In the study, activity reports for the years 2019 and 2020 were used on the official website of the Ankara Metropolitan Municipality. The budget allocated by the municipality for social assistance was analyzed on the basis of 2019 and 2020 with the comparative analysis method.

As a result of the study, it was observed that there was an increase because of the pandemic between 2019 and 2020. The share of the increase in the total budget has been examined. From now on, it has been suggested that local governments take action to take financial measures in extraordinary situations. Realizing that the budget management to be implemented in possible cases is based on laws and the lack of drawing the framework with regulations, it has been suggested that the issuance of laws and regulations in the relevant branch will be a guide by eliminating the differences in practice of local governments and social aid organizations.

Keywords: municipality, budget, pandemic, social help, local government.

NASOPHARYNGEAL MICROBIOTA INFLUENCES SARS-COV-2 INFECTION STATUS AND SEVERITY

Major Gheorghe GIURGIU

Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center

ORCID: 0000-0002-5449-2712

Prof. dr. Manole COJOCARU

Titu Maiorescu University, Faculty of Medicine

ORCID: 0000-0002-6871-577X

ABSTRACT

Background The interactions between the nasopharyngeal microbiota and host immunity are complex, dynamic and context-dependent. The gut microbiota and its metabolites have been shown to influence immune functions and immune homeostasis both locally and systemically. The risk and clinical outcomes of SARS-CoV-2 infection vary widely among individuals. SARS-CoV-2 infection increases the host's susceptibility to *Staphylococcus aureus* superinfection by reducing the immune system's ability to regulate its clearance from the nasal passage.

Objective To demonstrate role of Imuniplant in the management of SARS-CoV-2 infection, to investigate whether a dietary intervention could ameliorate the clinical manifestations of individuals with SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Materials and methods Studies have shown that the nasopharyngeal microbiome influences host toll-like receptor (TLR) expression, which is involved in virus detection. Ongoing research in this field will ultimately lead to a better understanding of the role of diet and Imuniplant from Deniplant in immune function

Results In SARS-CoV-2-infected groups, *Staphylococcus* was the most abundant genus on average. At the species level, the SARS-CoV-2 infected group had common nasopharyngeal opportunistic pathogens, including *Haemophilus influenzae*, and *Staphylococcus aureus*. Notably, the SARS-CoV-2-infected group had *Klebsiella aerogenes* as the most abundant species and a higher mean relative abundance of Enterobacteriaceae. Further work is needed to determine the functional characteristics of the nasopharyngeal microbiome.

Conclusion The mechanisms underlying these differences in coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) progression and pathogenesis remain unclear. Imuniplant may restore the composition of the nasopharyngeal microbiome and introduce beneficial functions to nasopharyngeal microbial communities

Keywords: Nasopharyngeal microbiome, SARS-CoV-2 infection status, Imuniplant

MITOCHONDRIA TARGETED DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR THE TREATMENT OF NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES

Rishav Sharma

Department of Pharmacy, School of Medical and Allied Sciences, Galgotias University

Rishabha Malviya

Department of Pharmacy, School of Medical and Allied Sciences, Galgotias University

Abstract

Mitochondria are an important intracellular organelle for drug targeting and delivery because they seem to make energy (ATP) and do a lot of other things that cells need to do. Mitochondria that don't work right can cause many diseases. Many initiatives have been taken to detect, diagnose, and image mitochondrial abnormalities and to transport and accumulate medicines precisely to mitochondria, all because of special mitochondrial aspects of the pathophysiology of cancer. In addition to the negative membrane potential and paradoxical mitochondrial dynamics, they include high temperatures, high levels of reactive oxygen species, high levels of glutathione, and high temperatures. Neurodegenerative diseases represent a broad spectrum of debilitating illnesses. They are linked to the loss of certain groups of neurons based on an individual's physiology or anatomy. The mitochondria in a cell are generally accepted as the accepted authority on the topic of ATP production. Disruption of this system is linked to several cellular physiological issues. According to pathophysiological studies, the development of neurodegenerative disorders has been linked to mitochondrial malfunction. There seems to be substantial evidence connecting mitochondrial dysfunction and oxidative stress to the development of neurodegenerative disorders. This has been extensively observed that mitochondrial malfunction triggers autophagy, which plays a role in neurodegenerative disorders. In addition, excitotoxicity and mitochondrial dysfunction were linked to the development of neurodegenerative disorders. The pathophysiology of neurodegenerative illnesses has been linked to increased apoptosis and necrosis, as well as mitochondrial malfunction. A variety of synthetic and natural treatments have shown efficacy in treating neurodegenerative illnesses caused by mitochondrial failure. Neurodegenerative illnesses can be effectively treated with existing drugs that target mitochondria, although their precise formulations are poorly understood. Therefore, there is an immediate need to focus on creating drug delivery methods specifically targeted at mitochondria in the treatment and diagnosis of neurodegenerative disorders.

Keywords: mitochondrial dysfunction; ROS; neurodegenerative diseases, Alzheimer's disease

DEEP LEARNING MODELS FOR DETECTING AND DIAGNOSIS THE LIVER CARCINOMA

Priyanshi Goyal

Department of Pharmacy, School of Medical and Allied Sciences, Galgotias University

Rishabha Malviya

Department of Pharmacy, School of Medical and Allied Sciences, Galgotias University

Abstract

Liver cancer is a major health problem all over the world. Liver lesions are areas of the liver that have been damaged by injury or illness, and their precise location can be pinpointed with the help of diagnostic radiography. Liver lesions refer to abnormal tissues that can be detected in the liver. In this work, take a look at the various techniques and methods currently in use for analyzing liver tumors and detecting their presence. With the help of experimental results and comparisons with other methods, the researcher of this study proposes using a deep learning technique, like a probabilistic neural network, to diagnose and detect liver cancers. This review investigates a selection of deep learning-based approaches to liver lesion segmentation. It was found that there are still several technical challenges that need to be fixed before computer-aided methods of liver lesion segmentation can be considered fully mature.

Keywords: CT scan, Liver cancer, Deep learning, MRI, Neural network

RADIONUCLIDE FOR CANCER TREATMENT: ADVANCEMENT AND PROSPECTIVE

Robin Kumar

Department of Pharmacy, School of Medical and Allied Sciences, Galgotias University

Rishabha Malviya

Department of Pharmacy, School of Medical and Allied Sciences, Galgotias University

Abstract

Radiopharmaceutical therapy (RPT) is an emerging targeted treatment modality for cancer that is currently undergoing research and development. Radiation is delivered in RPT through regional or local administration of drugs that selectively bind to cancer cells or aggregate through physiological mechanisms. Research in the field of artificial intelligence has demonstrated promising results in the realm of cancer detection. The application of artificial intelligence has the potential to facilitate the management of diseases in the field of radiopharmaceuticals. Pattern analysis is a significant approach utilised in cancer diagnosis with AI tools, which entails examining the spatial configuration of pixel intensities in an image. Apart from medical imaging, researchers are currently developing artificial intelligence (AI) tools to scrutinise diverse forms of data, including genomic data, with the aim of gaining a deeper comprehension of the genetic elements that contribute to the onset and advancement of cancer. Using a patient's particular genetic profile as a starting point, this may result in more individualised treatment regimens. Relative to alternative systemic cancer treatments, RPT has demonstrated efficacy with limited adverse reactions. The significant potential of RPT medications has generated considerable interest in the field following their recent FDA approvals. Radiopharmaceutical treatment (RPT) exhibits a favourable safety profile and demonstrates potential efficacy against a diverse array of malignancies. Successful differentiation between cancerous and noncancerous tissue has been accomplished. Therefore, the advantages of RPT over other techniques are numerous. This Review will encompass a comprehensive discussion of the fundamental principles, recent clinical advancements, and existing challenges related to RPT.

Keywords: Radiomics; cancer; artificial intelligence; radionuclides; radiation therapy.

**VACCINES BASED APPROACH FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF DIABETES:
ADVANCES AND PROSPECTIVE**

Yati Kumar

Department of Pharmacy, School of Medical & Allied Science, Galgotias University

Sonali Sundram

Department of Pharmacy, School of Medical & Allied Science, Galgotias University

Rishabha Malviya

Department of Pharmacy, School of Medical & Allied Science, Galgotias University

Abstract

The management of diabetes is a complex and challenging task, and various approaches have been explored to address this health issue. Recently, the use of vaccines as a novel therapeutic strategy has emerged as a promising solution. This approach involves the use of vaccines that target specific antigens involved in the pathogenesis of diabetes. Advances in vaccine technology have enabled the development of highly effective vaccines that can induce immune responses against beta-cell autoantigens, resulting in improved glycemic control and reduced risk of complications. This approach has been tested in preclinical and clinical studies, demonstrating encouraging results in terms of safety and efficacy. The use of vaccines as a management tool for diabetes offers a new perspective and holds the potential to revolutionize diabetes management. This review aims to provide an overview of the advances in the field of vaccines for the management of diabetes, highlighting the most promising approaches and the future prospects of this innovative strategy.

Keywords: Diabetes; vaccine; immune system; clinical studies

ADVANCEMENTS IN ROBOTIC TECHNOLOGY FOR CARDIOVASCULAR DISORDERS

Suraj Kumar

Department of Pharmacy, School of Medical and Allied Sciences, Galgotias University

Rishabha Malviya

Department of Pharmacy, School of Medical and Allied Sciences, Galgotias University

Abstract

The background of the article would likely begin by highlighting the significance of cardiovascular disorders as a major global health concern. Cardiovascular diseases, including heart conditions and related disorders, are a leading cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. The limitations and challenges associated with conventional approaches to diagnosis and treatment have paved the way for technological innovations in the field of cardiology. The objective of the article is to provide a comprehensive evaluation of the recent developments in robotic technology as well as its potential to bring about significant improvements in the diagnosis, treatment, and management of cardiovascular problems. The review highlights various robotic-assisted procedures, such as robotic-assisted coronary artery bypass grafting, robotic-assisted valve repair or replacement, and robotic-assisted percutaneous coronary interventions. The study also analyses robotic technology's limitations and future in cardiovascular medicine, emphasizing the possibility for further innovation and clinical integration of robots. Advancements in robotic technology have brought about significant improvements in the diagnosis, treatment, and management of cardiovascular disorders. These innovations have revolutionized the field of cardiology, enhanced patient outcomes and expanding the capabilities of medical professionals.

Keywords: Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), Catheterization, Minimally Invasive, Aorto-Iliac Bypass, CABG, Laparoscopic, Thromboendarterectomy.

COMPLIANCE LEVEL OF MEDICATIONS USE AND KNOWLEDGE ASSESSMENT AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN. A CROSS- SECTIONAL STUDY

Lecturer Risida Gjonej

Faculty of Technical Medical Sciences, University of Medicine

Arben Gjonej

Service of Orthopedics and Traumatology, University Hospital Center

Abstract

Background: Pregnancy is a normal physiological condition that occurs in a woman's life. The WHO has issued series of recommendations to improve quality of antenatal care. The goal is to experience a healthy pregnancy, but it doesn't always happen like that. Thus, we have many cases where mothers need medication for various reasons during pregnancy. During pregnancy there are some medications that cannot be taken. Based on this, **the main purpose** of this study is to evaluate women's knowledge about allowed medication and those that are not allowed during pregnancy.

Methods: This is a cross- sectional study conducted in several primary health care in Tirana, Albania. In this survey took part 250 women who filled out by voluntary way the questionnaire. The interested variables are expressed in frequency and percentage. SPSS .19 statistical package was used to analyze the collected data.

Results: In this survey took part 250 women. Women belong to age group 18-28 years old with 80% (200). 51% of them had high level education and 71% (177) were employed. 68% of women had used medication during first trimester. 77% (192) showed that aspirin should not be used during pregnancy. The most used medication is Femibion. 91% showed that the information about the use of the medicine was obtained from physician.

Conclusion: More than half of women take medication on a regular basis. There is a lack of knowledge among pregnant women regarding the effect of medications on the fetus health. Pregnant women should be educated more about unsafe medications during pregnancy.

Keywords: pregnancy, medications, health condition, antenatal care

**IMPACT OF METEOROLOGICAL FACTORS AND POPULATION SIZE ON THE
TRANSMISSION OF MICRO-SIZE RESPIRATORY DROPLETS BASED
CORONAVIRUS: A BRIEF STUDY OF HIGHLY INFECTED CITIES IN PAKISTAN**

ANUM SHAHZADI

Faculty of Pharmacy, The University of Lahore

IRAM SHAHZADI

Punjab University College of Pharmacy, University of the Punjab

ABSTRACT

Ongoing Coronavirus epidemic (COVID-19) identified first in Wuhan, China posed huge impact on public health and economy around the globe. Both cough and sneeze based droplets or aerosols encapsulated COVID-19 particles are responsible for air borne transmission of this virus and caused unexpected escalation and high mortality worldwide. Current study intends to investigate correlation of COVID-19 epidemic with meteorological parameters particularly, temperature, rainfall, humidity, and wind speed along with population size. Data set of COVID-19 for highly infected cities of Pakistan was collected from the official website of National Institute of health (NIH). Spearman's rank (rs) correlation coefficient test employed for data analysis revealed significant correlation between temperature minimum (TM), temperature average (TA), wind speed (WS) and population size (PS) with COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, receiver operating characteristics (ROC) curve was used to analyze the sensitivity of TA, WS, and PS on transmission rate of COVID-19 in selected cities of Pakistan. The results obtained for sensitivity and specificity analysis for all selected parameters signifies sensitivity and direct correlation of COVID-19 transmission with temperature variation, WS and PS. Positive correlation and strong association of PS parameter with COVID-19 pandemic suggested need of more strict actions and control measures for highly populated cities. These findings will be helpful for health regulatory authorities and policymakers to take specific measures to combat COVID-19 epidemic in Pakistan.

Keywords: COVID-19 epidemic, meteorological parameters, temperature, Spearman's rank 50 correlation, Receiver operating characteristics (ROC), Pakistan (Published in medrxiv)

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON CHEMISTRY EDUCATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN ALBANIA: A STUDY ON THE CHALLENGES FACED BY TEACHERS AND STUDENTS DURING REMOTE LEARNING

Glejdis Hajdini

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Elbasan

Marilda Osmani

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Elbasan

Belinda Hoxha

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Elbasan

Armela Mazrreku

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Elbasan

Artenisa Hoxha

Department of Industrial Chemistry, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Tirana

Abstract

COVID-19 pandemic was a difficult situation and had a negative impact on teaching in schools in Albania due to unfavorable conditions. While it is true that the pandemic brought many challenges to the education system, it is important to note that these challenges were not limited to Albania alone, but were faced by many countries around the world.

The pandemic forced many schools to switch to remote learning, which required access to technology and internet connectivity. In Albania, like in other countries, this posed a challenge for students who did not have access to computers or the internet at home, and for teachers who had to quickly adapt to new teaching methods. This study provides a questionnaire that was conducted with chemistry teachers and pupils in public schools to investigate the impact of COVID-19 on their teaching and learning experiences. Also this study provides some key findings from the questionnaire, such as the challenges faced by teachers in delivering practical laboratory-based sessions and the difficulties faced by students in accessing online resources.

Overall, the pandemic posed many challenges to the education system in Albania, as it did around the world. While there were certainly unfavorable conditions that made teaching during this time difficult, it is important to acknowledge the resilience and adaptability of teachers and students who worked hard to continue learning despite the challenges.

Keywords: chemistry learning, COVID-19, challenges in teaching

AN EXAMINATION OF THE EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK ON CIVIL ENGINEERING OPERATIONS IN THE NIGERIAN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Udounwa, Akan Emmanuel

Department of Civil Engineering, Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic

Abstract

Covid-19 was a global epidemic that altered and upset the world's economic outlook. The building industry, which is regarded as one of the primary economic development engines, had been adversely hit. The epidemic has had a global impact on building and infrastructure projects which resulted in the halt of the majority of all developments and initiatives in the construction industry. The Covid-19 epidemic was, indeed, a substantial source of project delays in Nigeria. The pandemic's chain effects and influence on the construction sector were exceedingly unpredictable. To deal with such uncertainty as a follow-up to the pandemic, it is critical to evaluate and debate the influence of Covid-19 in the construction sector from the beginning to the present scenario to manage possible future hazards and draw insights for subsequent futuristic planning. The goal of this study is to find out how Covid-19 affected civil engineering operations and the construction sector in its entirety in Nigeria and to expose measures that were put in place to cushion the negative effects of the pandemic. To combat the crippling effect of the pandemic, Nigerian civil engineering firms developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to regulate the Covid-19 transfer throughout the limitation period of the Conditional Movement regulate Order (CMCO). The paper will discuss the adopted measures.

Keywords: Covid-19; building industry; CMCO; SOP; hazard

Introduction

The present Covid-19 outbreak has had a significant impact on the industry's organization across all sectors and operations, as it has never before occurred on such a global scale. The unusual condition has influenced communities and organizations suppressing national and international economies in terms of productivity posing difficulty to achieve their short and long-term goals. Unexpected Covid-19 possibilities crippled nearly every country's economic activity. Several businesses unintentionally thrived like e-commerce during the pandemic due to the inherent existence of the market operation achieved through accelerated digital transformation (Unctcad, 2021). while others faced severe weather like a hurricane. The construction sector was unquestionably at the wrong end of the spectrum when it comes to the hardest-impacted sector (Nweke & Nouban, 2022).

As a result of the coronavirus pandemic, many stakeholders in the sector, including contractors, customers, suppliers, and contractors, have faced varying degrees of effect. The influence on both type and magnitude is heavily dependent on the organization's specific field and the underlying initiatives (Stiles et al. 2021). During the outbreak of the pandemic, Nigeria, like many other countries, instituted a lockdown on 27th March 2020 although partial demobilization of construction activities remained ongoing until 2nd April with specific reference to Lagos state where all activities were suspended (Dada 2020).

The coronavirus epidemic that has devastated the Nigerian construction sector is explored in this study. This would help in identifying construction industry challenges caused by Covid-19 and determining effective strategies to regulate and manage construction operations notwithstanding the breakout of Covid-19.

As a result, the willingness of the population to adapt to new civil engineering techniques in the construction business should be carefully evaluated. Furthermore, it is suggested that digital technologies be substantially explored for a brighter future in terms of improved economic performance in Nigeria.

Impact of Covid-19 Outbreak On Civil Engineering Activities in The Construction Industry

The World Health Organization (WHO) declared the coronavirus outbreak an international public health emergency at the end of January, and it was declared a pandemic on March 11, 2020 (Cucinotta & Vanelli 2020). Due to the continual and rapid development of Covid-19 instances, the limits of Movement Control Order (MCO) had been introduced to deal with the pandemic. In general, the Covid-19 pandemic outbreaks have caused serious disruptions to commercial contracts as well as civil engineering sectors that involve infrastructure and construction contracts, particularly errors to comply with contract rules and specifications. Contracts, specifically failures to comply with contract restrictions and standards. Typically, construction work interruption induced by Covid-19 has had a negative influence on previous future projects that have been halted during the MCO period.

However, if Covid-19 is terminated, construction activity and development are projected to be halted since, according to Chelsey (2020), construction activities often take a long time to finish owing to their nature and complications. Precautionary Covid-19 measures performed during the post-MCO are likely to cause construction work to be delayed, resulting in projects requiring an Extension of Time (EOT) (Esa et al., 2020). Furthermore, machinery such as bulldozers and lifts that were set up for a specific period had to be reviewed and evaluated by authorities to assure their safety (Biswas et al. 2021). Furthermore, several Nigerian enterprises were vulnerable due to their reliance on Chinese industrial items. Many states enacted lockdowns, resulting in supply shortages owing to transportation prohibitions or post-travel quarantines (Fadzlina et al., 2020). Another big issue is manpower since many international employees were unable to visit Nigeria or leave their home countries owing to travel restrictions. Many construction enterprises and contractors faced a labour shortage as a result of limitations on the admittance of foreign employees. As a result of the Covid-19 epidemic, building businesses had to pay higher costs and salaries, in addition to dealing with additional challenges as a result of the movement management order (Wahab, 2020). Contractors also had to cope with contract postponements or higher expenditures, in addition to other changes that needed to be done.

Zamani et al. (2021) employed an open-ended interview to carry out a qualitative study, to identify the construction challenges facing their activities post-Covid, together with the effective mechanisms that were used to solve them with the owners and project managers of 20 contracting companies in Malaysia. He noted that the problems were operational and financial, comprising of the project timeline, reduced labour, logistics, late payment, increased project cost, and reduced number of projects.

Another study carried out by Okerie & Olatunde (2022) in Lagos state Nigeria, used a purposive sampling technique among 36 categories of respondents, broken down into 2 cadres of senior management and junior site workers in 6 construction firms, comprising SMEs and large enterprises to discuss the use of thermometers, the attitude of construction workers towards using the face mask, social distancing and hindrance to productivity together with obstacles to reducing Covid 19 in the Nigerian construction industry. The study found that the SMEs lacked adequate resources and critical knowledge as compared with the larger enterprises, which are more resourceful. Compliance of the large firms in the use of nose masks showed a positive trend due to strict rules whilst the smaller firms didn't.

Social distance non-compliance was evident in both firms. Simultaneously, Timilsina et al. (2021) noted the same issues as Zamani et al. (2021) did, but they also added a problem with institutions brought on by inadequate support, a lack of special packages, and support from specialized organizations. They proposed the government and regulatory bodies' inclusiveness in supporting Nigerian construction firms as a solution. A qualitative convenience sampling technique was carried out with 13 respondents involving contractors, consultants, and clients with a cumulative experience of 129 years to know the challenges they encountered on construction projects and strategies employed for sustainable project performance. The study found and classified the problem into financial and operational challenges as done by (Zamani et al., 2021), though added managerial difficulties, and health and safety issues to the operational challenges.

Table 1. Showing The Annual Real Gdp in (Naira) of Activity Sector in Nigeria (CBN,2020)

YEAR	ICT	CONSTRUCTION	REAL ESTATE
2018	8527.66	2605.29	4471.86
2019	7355.31	2652.54	4366.35
2020	8525.16	2448.72	3963.59
2021	9145.6	2524.39	4053.08
2022	10126.35	2638.93	4213.07

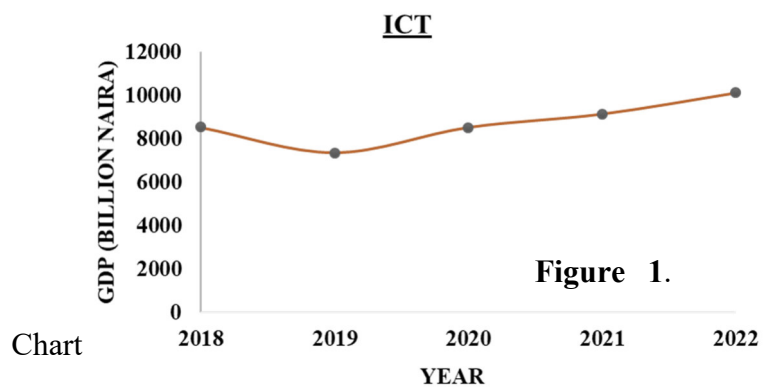


Figure 1. Chart Comparing the Annual Real Gdp of Activity Sector in Nigeria

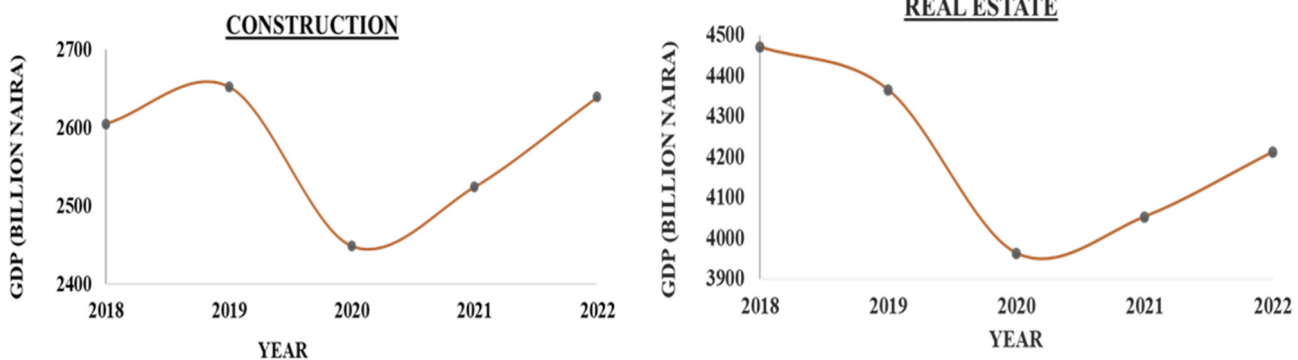


Table 1 shows the Annual real Gdp of 3 activity sectors of the Nigerian economy (CBN, 2022). It is evident that there was a decline in activity of the construction and real estate sector, as a result of the global pandemic, but the ICT sector showed a growing trend associated with rapid digitalization of the sector which benefited from the 4th industrial revolution.

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research method involves using the literature that is currently available to identify the most common variables that affected project performance during the Covid 19 pandemic. following this, a qualitative-based approach is used to break down these variables into subthemes to better understand the impact each had on the construction projects.

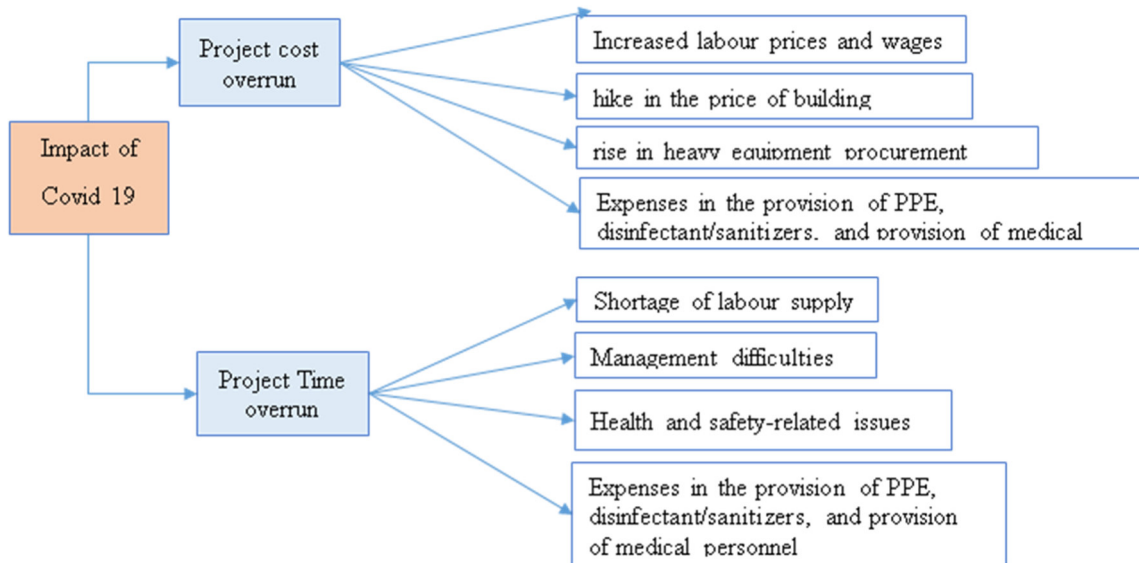
18 participants were interviewed across 3 different civil engineering construction companies, as shown in Table 2. Open-ended and phone interviews were chosen to enable findings on qualifications and years of experience. Due to the nature of related findings, the participants selected cut across all positions. Grade A and B construction companies operating in Akwa Ibom State are used in the study, which is based on the classification of Nigerian contractors according to their technical and financial capacity (BPP 2012).

The focus of the research did not just identify the dependent variables that impacted construction projects due to Covid 19 but provides an in-depth study showing in the hierarchy which variable affected the project cost and project time. In addition, to fully understand the response of the construction companies to the Covid 19 outbreak during the new normal, the qualitative approach further studies how effective social distancing, hygiene and sanitation, and education/ awareness creation through the use of sub-themes. The methodology, variables, and sub-themes are presented in Table 3

Table 2. Demographics of the Respondents

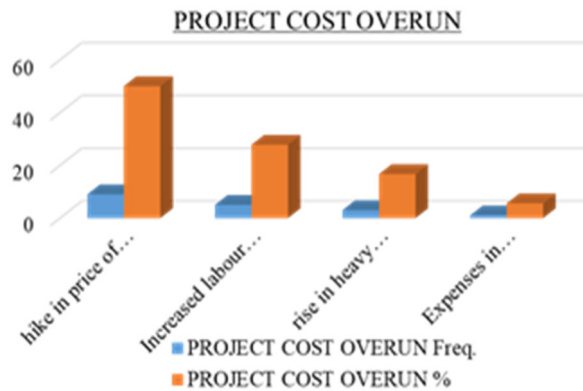
Interview/Gender	Type of operation	Position	Experirnce	Registration
P1 (M)	civil engineering works	Human resource manger	13	N/A
P2 (M)	civil engineering works	Project manager	30	COREN
P3(M)	civil engineering works	Site Engineer	14	COREN
P4 (M)	civil engineering works	Project manager	20	COREN
P5 (M)	civil engineering works	Chief surveyor	18	NIQS
P6(M)	civil engineering works	Assistant project manager	25	N/A
P7 (M)	civil engineering works	Site Engineer	12	COREN
P8 (M)	civil engineering works	Quantity Surveyor	15	NIQS
P9(M)	civil engineering works	Human resource manger	17	N/A
P10 (M)	civil engineering works	Safety officer	10	COREN
P11 (F)	civil engineering works	quality assurance manager	10	N/A
P12(M)	civil engineering works	Site Engineer	8	COREN
P13(M)	civil engineering works	Safety officer	15	ISPON
P14 (M)	civil engineering works	Chief Engineer	15	ISPON
P15 (M)	civil engineering works	Project manager	10	COREN
P16 (F)	civil engineering works	Chief Nursing Officer	20	RN/RM
P17(M)	civil engineering works	Chief Driver	15	N/A
P18(M)	civil engineering works	Safety officer	14	ISPON

Figure 2. Flow chart of the variables studied to address the challenges caused by Covid 19 on project performance



4.0 RESEARCH FINDINGS

PROJECT COST OVERUN		
Sub theme	Freq.	%
hike in price of building materials	9	50
Increased labour prices and wages	5	28
rise in heavy equipment procurement cost	3	17
Expenses in provision of PPE, disinfectant/sanitizers and provision of medical personnel	1	5.6
Total	18	100



PROJECT TIME OVERUN		
Sub theme	Freq.	%
Shortage of labour supply	8	44
Lack of funding	5	28
Management difficulties	3	17
Health and safety related issues	2	11
Total	18	100

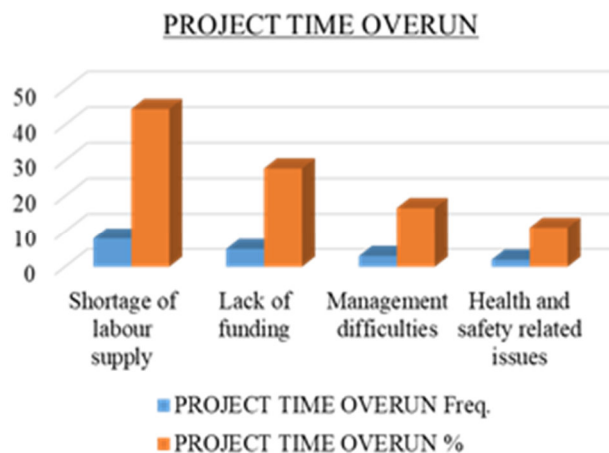
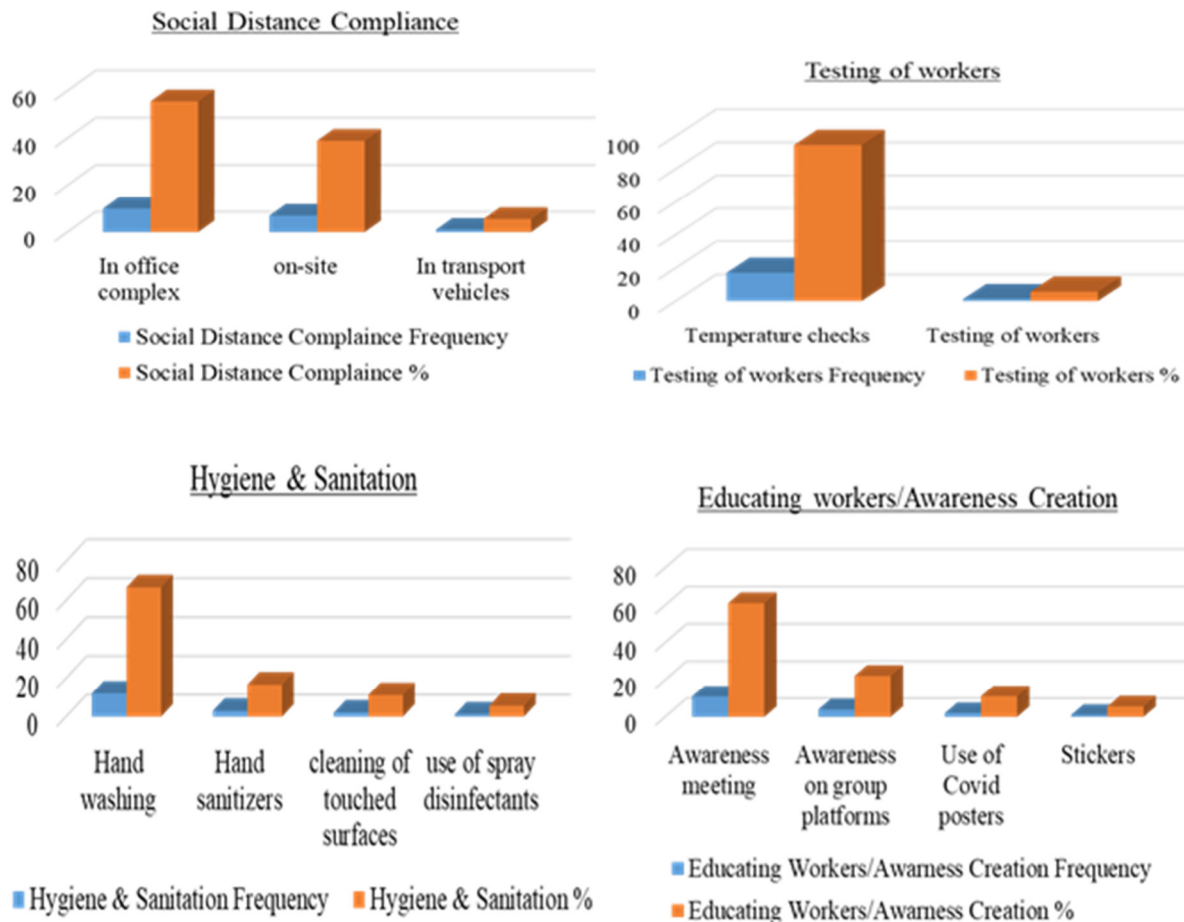


Table 3. Variables studied to determine the effectiveness of the response

Variables Studied Under the New Normal	Sub-Theme	Frequency	%
Social distance Complainece	In office complex	10	56
	on-site	7	39
	In transport vehicles	1	5.6
	TOTAL	18	100
Testing of Workers	Temperature checks	17	94
	Testing of workers	1	5.6
	TOTAL	18	100
Hygiene & Sanitation	Hand washing	12	67
	Hand sanitizers	3	17
	cleaning of touched surfaces	2	11
	use of spray disinfectants	1	5.6
	TOTAL	18	100
Educating Workers/Awarness Creation	Awareness meeting	11	61
	Awareness on group platforms	4	22
	Use of Covid posters	2	11
	Stickers	1	5.6
	TOTAL	18	100

Figure 3. Chart comparing variables with sub-themes



5.0 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

IMPACT ON CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The sector was allowed to resume regular activities on May 4, 2020 (BBC, 2020) following the government's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Industrial employees were in charge of guaranteeing the compliance of all SOPs linked to the MCO to protect workers' health and prevent Covid19 transmissions to building areas, construction sites, and surrounding areas. Construction work can be halted immediately and measures were taken against the contractor if the appropriate SOPs are not followed. As a result, SOPs must be scrupulously observed under this new standard, and they have to be a part of everyday life in society.

Guidelines in Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) might help prevent Covid-19 from extending to worksite operations, notably to construction workers, lowering labour productivity and perhaps affecting Nigeria's economic development. The SOPs which all construction sites must follow must be explicitly integrated into their policies and processes (Jocelyn et al., 2020).

According to the dependent variables that were divided into subthemes, it can be seen that the increase in the cost of labour and the increase in the price of building materials, which together account for 78% of the project's total cost, had a significant impact on contract reviews. The increase in the price of cement from 2500 to 4500 naira also had a significant impact.

The delay in the completion time of construction works was dependent on labour shortage, funding, and difficulty in managing the current situation which cumulatively stood at 89%. The limited amount of movement posed transportation and supply challenges, as workers could not arrive site on time. manpower from other countries, unable to travel due to tight restrictions and transportation difficulties. Further embossment of projects by the government and clients was stalled by the uncertainty surrounding the pandemic, as no new directives were issued. Supervision of construction works by consultants exposed the project to opportunistic claims.

With inadequate management of the uncertainty surrounding the client, contractor, and supplier chain during the pandemic which stood at 17% through supervision. The client wants his project completed at a given time frame, the contractor wants to make a profit, the supplier wants to get rid of materials with expired shell life to minimize loss, and the safety requirement of the project can be compromised.

6.0 EFFECTIVENESS OF THE RESPONSE TO COVID 19 BY CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES UNDER THE NEW NORMAL

SOCIAL DISTANCE COMPLIANCE

The study shows the compliance of social distancing to a favourable degree of 56% in office complex environments, but lesser compliance of 39% on-site and very low on transit. Interviews with some of the participants indicated that the presence of CCTV cameras and Managers around the premises and laid down laws for defaulters allowed for compliance in the office environment. Compliance with social distancing happens to be an effective tool if properly followed. The non-compliance led to a surge in the eastern Cape Verde province of South Africa where 80% of recorded infections in the area resulted from burial ceremonies in another location (Jaja et al., 2020). Guidelines rolled out without the education of the workers. The 1m distance if 2m is not viable (CLC 2021) was not fully understood by skilled and unskilled labour which could go a long way to reduce the spread.

TESTING AND HEALTH SCREENING OF WORKERS

Thermal scanners, a sort of temperature screening instrument employed by the Ministry of Health (MOH), are commonly utilized to assess employees' body temperatures. This policy is followed through and health screening is necessary for employees with a body temperature higher than 38°C. Furthermore, all international and local personnel had to pass Covid-19 wellness exams to guarantee that they are healthy and free of infections before doing their responsibilities and operations

From the qualitative study temperature checks using thermal scanners were effective to a 94% advantage over testing at 5.6%, however, workers that recorded high temperature were not documented, and follow-up procedure to ascertain their health condition was not carried out.

Lack of monitoring workers with early signs of the effect could go a long way to propagating the spread of Covid 19 with no available record to trace the carrier.

A total closer of site activities are imminent to a high degree eroding all other measures leading to project delay and cost increment.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION

Hand washing recorded a high compliance rate of 67% as seen in the study, followed by a cumulative of 28% for the use of hand sanitizers and cleaning of touched surfaces while the use of spray disinfectant was noticeably low Considering the financial state of most construction company to reduce spending on other means of hygiene and sanitation, hand washing with soap is preferred to using hand sanitizers.

EDUCATION AND AWARENESS CREATION

The response awareness through meetings which stood at 61% isn't supposed to be an effective tool at such a time. The use of digital platforms to create awareness should be the way forward to avoid close contact with colleagues during the pandemic. promoting this particular variable will aid in the study of other variables discussed above.

However, it is critical to perform a daily or weekly safety briefing to raise employee knowledge and emphasis health and safety risks (Jeschke et al. 2017). Construction projects must continue with their activities and operations while adhering to health and safety regulations, which can be difficult. As a result, construction sites must get started because they contribute to the country's economic growth, but it is critical to strictly adhere to standard operating procedures with more stringent monitoring and control systems to guarantee the safety and health of employees are capable of dealing with the danger of the Covid-19 pandemic. As a result, it is critical to exercise social distancing at work or on construction sites, and in any risky or hazardous circumstance, personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as masks, shields, safety boots, and safety helmets can be utilized. Businesses need to enlighten employees and construction workers on the importance of sanitary practices, healthy and safer work procedures, and other preventative measures that must be taken to meet Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) at construction sites and living areas to minimize the spread of Covid-19. The instructions and directives issued by various departmental authorities to examine the condition of foreign employees in Lagos and Abuja are preventative measures to guarantee workers' well-being is best fit for their place of employment (Shah et al. 2020).

7.0 HOW DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES BE SUBSTANTIALLY EXPLORED FOR AN IMPROVED PROJECT PERFORMANCE IN THE NIGERIAN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY TO MANAGE POSSIBLE FUTURE OCCURRENCES

As previously mentioned, the new worldwide standards of keeping social distance is critical to controlling the spread of Covid-19. At the start of Covid-19, technology was used with a focus on healthcare systems, for example, Makcik Kiah19 (MCK19) is the first Malaysian-made delivery robot for hospitals, designed to assist healthcare frontline workers in delivering medication and food to Covid-19 patients thereby limiting contact and minimize the risk of transmission (Al-Ogaili et al. 2020). Due to a shortage of resources, the Nigerian construction sector continues to rely on manual labour, rather than the deployment of technology in building operations. However, as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, there is an urgent need to use and implement Digital technologies to handle and overcome the site challenges associated with the Covid-19 pandemic.

Due to shortages of resources, the Nigerian construction sector, in general, continues to rely on manual labour rather than the deployment of technology in building operations. However, as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, there is an urgent need to use and implement digital technologies to handle and overcome the site challenges associated with the Covid-19 pandemic. Construction technologies include cutting-edge inventive instruments that are extensively used across the world, particularly in industrialized nations. As a result, it is critical to investigate the use of digital technologies (Wang,2007). Although Covid-19 may be viewed as a challenge to the industry, it provides a chance for cutting-edge technologies such as Building Information Modelling (BIM), drones, virtual reality (VR), robots, augmented reality (AR), and others to be embraced and applied as new standards in Nigeria. These devices can help to increase workers' productivity while protecting the health, well-being, and safety of construction workers by requiring fewer conversations between individuals. Notwithstanding the Covid-19 outbreak, these technologies are predicted to remain and evolve.

The use of drones to monitor and take images and videos of the various stages of projects and make reports should be explored. However, its use can be expanded to encourage safe construction where less human contact is sought to be minimized. During high-rise construction where safety is paramount, problems encountered in dangerous areas can be seen and addressed. Project managers and project team members can take decisions through the collective sharing of drone images.

The Covid 19 pandemic overwhelmed hospitals and increased the demand for PPEs. Many healthcare facilities turned to 3d printing to supply their staff with much-needed protective equipment (Daley, 2022). Though the technology has been widely used in manufacturing to replace parts of machines (Adegoke, 2023). The emergence of 3d printing and cloud computing could cause a major improvement in how construction is done in developing nations.

Robotics is one of the key focal technologies for the creation of more productive, efficient, and successful construction operations. Robotics has the potential to eliminate limitations in manufacturing building components, but adoption is extremely limited. Recently, as a result of the Covid-19 epidemic, the adoption rate of robot technology has increased, since robotics provide an automated system with several advantages owing to their creative characteristics. For example, large-scale and large-scale construction projects are more advanced in robotics adoption because they leverage the power of robots to do monotonous and laborious work through the vast usage of automated bulldozers, excavators, and other traditional on-site gear. Human talents have been replaced by machines and automation, therefore the majority of personnel is no longer necessary.

With the presence of the Covid-19 pandemic, it is critical to guarantee that construction project activities remain ongoing to satisfy the expectations of the construction business. Despite being cost-intensive, investment in robotic technologies is profitable since robots aid in the efficiency and efficacy of construction activities in terms of cost savings, time reduction, and job quality. Furthermore, the development of self-operating machinery contributes to the scarcity of labour supply caused by limited travel and migration of foreign employees during the Covid-19 epidemic. Furthermore, Robots can also significantly reduce project expenditures by lowering the quantity of labour necessary (Multani, 2021).

Engineers and designers are more collaborative with the in-cooperation of BIM. The use of 4D and 5D design simulation to combat and minimize 2D drawings. With this growing trend projects are planned better, optimizing work schedules. Workers are properly documented and monitored through online channels, Management of scarce resources more effectively, and alternative supply channels. There is no need to wait and experiment on too many models.

Building Information Modelling (BIM) is a software tool that promotes inter-organizational and broad-based collaboration in the architectural, construction, and engineering fields to improve the quality and accuracy of building design. BIM is a contemporary construction management approach that allows users to develop object-based multidimensional parametric models that can be used as a tool for construction projects over their entire life cycle (Ingibjorg et al. 2017). The use of this kind of technology as an answer in the construction industry results in increased job quality, work quality, and competition, to manage the entire budget of a building project.

For Nigeria to compete internationally, BIM should be incorporated into the construction industry to improve the management of projects. It is visible from the study that managerial problems negatively impacted project time overrun by 17% during Covid 19. A complete management system takes into account unforeseen events that could hinder the successful delivery of construction projects. In addition, BIM should be incorporated into civil engineering courses, learning centers should be established where new trends in technology are taught.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this research is to investigate the effects of the Covid-19 epidemic on civil engineering operations and the effectiveness of the response mechanisms that were used to curb the spread in the Nigerian construction sector. This research did not just identify the challenges but analyzed the most prevailing factors that contributed significantly to cost increment and longer completion time of projects. The major factors responsible for project cost overrun were the hike in prices of building materials, increased labour cost, and rise in heavy equipment procurement, while the major factors responsible for project overrun were shortage of labour supply, lack of funding by stakeholders, and management difficulties.

The effectiveness of the response mechanism carried out through social distancing, testing of workers, hygiene and sanitation, and Education/Awareness creation was moderately satisfactory, though lacking in the use of digital technologies

Despite technical breakthroughs and innovations, it is still not a regular and usual practice in the Nigerian construction sector to embrace various technologies owing to many hurdles such as cost, pricing, culture, and technological know-how. However, the use of building technologies with real-world applications and benefits is beneficial in dealing with the Covid-19 epidemic.

The Nigerian construction industry will remain competitive in this situation by incorporating innovative techniques into its strategy and operations. Because the Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the construction industry as a whole.

It is strongly advised to consider technology adoptions in the implementation of construction projects to achieve higher project and work performance, improve coordination, and finish projects on time and within budgetary constraints, resulting in increased margins of profit.

REFERENCES

- Al-Ogaili, A., Ramasamy, A., Binti, M., Juhana, T., Al-Sharaa, A., Binti, M., & Audah, L. (2021). IoT Technologies for Tackling COVID-19 in Malaysia and Worldwide: Challenges, Recommendations, and Proposed Framework. *Computers, Materials & Continua*, 66(2), 2141–2164. <https://doi.org/10.32604/cmc.2020.013440>
- BBC (2020). Coronavirus: Nigeria to ease Abuja and Lagos lockdowns on 4May. *BBCNews*. <https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-52445414.amp>
- Biswas, A., Ghosh, A., Kar, A., Mondal, T., Ghosh, B., & Bardhan, Dr. Prasanta. K. (2021). The impact of COVID-19 in the construction sector and its remedial measures. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 1797(1), 012054.
- BPP (2007). *Bureau of Public Procurement*. <https://Www.bpp.gov.ng/>.
- CBN (2022). *Central Bank of Nigeria: Real Gross Domestic Product*. [Www.cbn.gov.ng](https://www.cbn.gov.ng). <https://www.cbn.gov.ng/rates/RealGDP.asp?year=2022>
- Chelsey, P. 2020. *Let's share the burden of Covid-19 construction delays, says PAM*. *EdgeProp.my*. <https://www.edgeprop.my/content/1675230/let's-shareburden-covid-19-construction-delays-says-pam> Accessed 29 April, 2021.
- Cucinotta, D., & Vanelli, M. (2020). WHO Declares COVID-19 a Pandemic. *Acta Bio-Medica: Atenei Parmensis*, 91(1), 157–160. <https://doi.org/10.23750/abm.v91i1.9397>
- Dada, T. (2020). *COVID-19 and the Impact on the Construction Industry in Nigeria*. *LinkedIn*. <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/covid-19-impact-construction-industry-nigeria-tony-dada-pmp-fcipmn> Accessed 21 April, 2021.
- Daley, S. (2022). *3D Printing: What It Is, How It Works and Examples*. <https://builtin.com/3d-printing>
- Esa, M.B., Ibrahim, F.S.B. & Kamal, E.B.M. 2020. “Covid-19 pandemic lockdown: The consequences towards project success in Malaysian construction industry”. *Advances in Science, Technology and Engineering Systems* 5(5): 973– 983.
- Fadillah, H. Y. and Foo, C. L. 2020. “Heights-Construction from A New Angle”. Issue 2. April-July. 2637-0816. CIDB Holdings.
- Jaja, I. F., Anyanwu, M. U., & Iwu Jaja, C.-J. (2020). Social distancing: how religion, culture and burial ceremony undermine the effort to curb COVID-19 in South Africa. *Emerging Microbes & Infections*, 9(1)1077-1079.
- Jocelyn, L., & Racheal, C. (2020). *COVID-19: Government issues SOP for construction sector*. *Skrine*. <https://www.lexology.com/commentary/projects-construction-infrastructure/malaysia/skrine/covid-19-government-issues-sop-for-construction-sector>
- Nweke, K., & Nouban, F. (2022). Effect of covid-19 pandemic on construction industry management january 2022. *World Wide Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development*, 8(4), 25–29.
- Shah, K., Kamrai, D., Mekala, H., Mann, B., Desai, K., & Patel, R. S. (2020). Focus on Mental Health During the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic: Applying Learnings from the Past Outbreaks. *Cureus*, 12(3). <https://doi.org/10.7759/cureus.7405>
- Stiles, S., Golightly, D., & Ryan, B. (2021). Impact of COVID-19 on health and safety in the construction sector. *Human Factors and Ergonomics in Manufacturing & Service Industries*, 31(4). <https://doi.org/10.1002/hfm.20882>

Timilsina, S. P., Ojha, S. K., & Dhungana, B. R. (2021). Impact of covid 19 on construction industry of nepal. *Modern Economy*, 12(08), 1232–1244.

Untcad. (2021). *How COVID-19 triggered the digital and e-commerce turning point* | UNCTAD. UNCTAD.<https://unctad.org/news/how-covid-19-triggered-digital-and-e-commerce-turning-point> Accessed 20 April, 2021.

Wahab, A. (2020). The Outbreak of Covid-19 In Malaysia: Pushing Migrant Workers at The Margin. *Social Sciences & Humanities Open*, 2(1), 100073. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssaho.2020.100073>

Wang, X. (2007). Argumented reality to plan virtual construction worksite. *International Journal of Advanced Robotic Systems*, 4(4), 42. <https://doi.org/10.5772/5677>

Zamani, S. H., Rahman, R. A., Fauzi, M. A., & Yusof, L. M. (2021). Effect of COVID-19 on building construction projects: Impact and response mechanisms. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 682(1), 012049. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/682/1/012049>

THE IMPORTANCE OF PAYING ATTENTION TO PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WELL-BEING / PENTINGNYA MEMPERHATIKAN KESEJAHTERAAN TUBUH DAN PIKIRAN

Adhi Riza AULIA

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan

ORCID: 0009-0003-6154-3279

Abstract

Health is a crucial aspect of human life. Well-being of body and mind is the key to living a healthy and productive life. It encompasses not only physical well-being but also mental well-being. This abstract discusses the importance of paying attention to both physical and mental well-being. The background of this abstract is the increasing number of cases of diseases caused by an unhealthy lifestyle and constant mental pressure. Therefore, it is vital to pay attention to physical and mental well-being to avoid illness and face life pressure better. The purpose of this abstract is to provide an understanding of the importance of physical and mental well-being and ways to achieve optimal health. The research method used in this abstract is a literature review and data analysis. The results show that physical and mental health are interrelated and influence each other. Paying attention to aspects of health such as balanced nutrition, regular exercise, sufficient rest, and stress management can improve overall health. In conclusion, paying attention to physical and mental well-being is crucial to maintaining overall health. Health is important for the survival of humans, and needs serious attention to improve quality of life and productivity. By taking appropriate measures, everyone can achieve optimal health and improve their quality of life.

Keywords: Health, Disease, and the body.

ANTIBACTERIAL SENSITIVITY OF *ESCHERICHIA COLI* AND *KLEBSIELLA SPECIE* ISOLATES OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION TO COMMON ANTIBIOTICS

Umar, Fatima Jummai

Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Life Sciences, Kaduna State University

Musa, Fatima M

Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Life Sciences, Kaduna State University

Attahiru, Maimuna

Department of Applied Biology, Kaduna Polytechnic

ABSTRACT

Urinary tract infection (UTI) is caused mainly by both Gram positive and negative bacteria including *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella* species. Urinary tract infection (UTI) caused by multi-drug resistant bacteria is increasing worldwide and has become a major public health concern that requires global attention. In order to promote better treatment outcome of UTI and increase awareness of antibiotic resistance, this study was conducted among UTI patients of Barau Dikko teaching hospital kaduna to analyze the antimicrobial resistance of *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella* species to common antibiotics being used for their treatment. Result from this study shows that *Escherichia coli* was resistance to the common antimicrobial drugs like Chloramphenicol 30µg (100%), Septrin (30µg)(50%), Sparfloxacin (10µg)(25%) Gentamycin 30µg (60%), Ciprofloxacin 30µg (40%), Pefloxacin (30µg)(55%), Augumentin (10µg)(40%), Amoxacillin (30µg)(60%), Streptomycin (30µg)(10%) and Tarivid (10µg)(80%). *Klebsiella* species was resistant to Chloramphenicol 30µg (60%), Gentamycin 30µg (75%), Ciprofloxacin 30µg (65%), Pefloxacin (30µg)(50%), Augumentin (10µg)(60%), Amoxacillin (30µg)(60%), Streptomycin (30µg)(10%) and Tarivid (10µg)(100%) Both uropathogens analysed had P-values less than 0.05 indicating that their resistance to antibiotics is statistically significant . The isolation of bacterial Urinary tract infection with a higher resistance rate for commonly used antimicrobials leaves the clinicians with very few options to choose drugs used for empirical treatment of UTIs. Therefore, there is the need for scientist to put more efforts in exploring alternative drugs or herbs to tackle UTI infection effectively.

Keywords: Antibacterial, resistance, *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella* specie, UTI, Antibiotics

PREVALENCE OF *ESCHERICHIA COLI* AND *KLEBSIELLA SPECIES* IN URINARY TRACT INFECTION PATIENTS ATTENDING BARAU DIKKO TEACHING HOSPITAL IN KADUNA STATE OF NIGERIA

Umar, Fatima Jummai

Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Life Sciences, Kaduna State University

Musa, Fatima M

Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Life Sciences, Kaduna State University

Attahiru, Maimuna

Department of Applied Biology, Kaduna Polytechnic

ABSTRACT

Urinary tract infection (UTI) is defined as condition in which bacteria are multiplying and attacking the urinary tract regardless of the position along the tract. Urinary tract infection (UTI) is one of the most prevalent infections. Urinary tract infection is classified in to uncomplicated and complicated infections with respect to choices for treatment. Urinary tract infection may involve only the lower urinary tract or both the upper and the lower tracts. This study was aimed to determine the occurrence of *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella* species in the urinary tract of infected patients attending Barau Dikko teaching hospital in Kaduna state of Nigeria. The study on was carried out on specimens of 132 patients suspected of urinary tract infection out of which 98(74.24%) were females and 79(59.85%) were males. The age group with highest prevalence was 21-30years with 37(37.37%) out of the 79(79.80%) specimens examined in the group. *Escherichia coli* was the predominant uropathogens with 29(14.50%) of the total 61(30.50%) isolates, followed by *Klebsiella* species 16(8.00%) isolates. The percentage occurrence of *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella* species Isolates from urine of UTI patients indicates that, out of 132 urine samples examined, 99(75%) were positive for *Escherichia coli* while 59(59.85%) were positive for *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. Therefore, *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella* species can be said to be among the most prevalent UTI pathogens. *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella* species are the most frequent infecting organism in acute infection. So, knowledge about the frequency and distribution of urinary tract infection (UTI) is important to improve infection control measures.

Keywords: Prevalence, *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella species*, urinary tract infection, patients

IMPLICATIONS OF EFFECTIVE BEHAVIOR CHANGE INTERVENTIONS IN POST-COVID-19 ERA FOR MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS AMONG THE RURAL ELDERLY POPULATIONS

Dr. Asma AWAN

University of Nevada Las Vegas, Department of Social & Behavioral Health, School of Public Health. Las Vegas. Nevada. United States of America
ORCID: 0009-0002-0535-218X

Prof. Dr. Manoj SHARMA

University of Nevada Las Vegas, Department of Social & Behavioral Health, School of Public Health. Las Vegas. Nevada. United States of America
ORCID: 0000-0002-4624-2414

ABSTRACT

Mental health risk factors exist throughout life. Older people experience life instabilities, bear the continual loss of capabilities, and face depleted reserves of their physical and psychological resources. The COVID-19 pandemic and its restrictions brought in increased anxiety and depression rates with additional barriers to social networks for older adults (Webb & Chen, 2022). “The pandemic has brought additional stresses that may be even more impactful for older adults, including job losses and scarcity of food and basic household supplies” (World Health Organization, 2020). This study would take into account the prevalence and theory-based correlates of mental health problems among the rural elderly people. The behavior change intervention will consider the resilience training workshops spanned over a period of 6-9 months. The research will test the multi-theory model of behavioral change (MTM) and its proposed methodology to develop and implement a mental health intervention. The research will utilize the pretest-posttest design on a sample of 250 elderly individuals from rural counties in Nevada. The MTM-based intervention, *SolACER* will determine its effects on MTM constructs compared to the knowledge base on the mental health of people more than 65 years old in rural communities in Nevada. It will determine the correlates of behavior change. The 12-week intervention will study the efficacy of the MTM in predicting initiation and sustenance through a 54-item valid and reliable survey conducted pre-and post-intervention. The significance level will be set at 0.05, and 95% confidence intervals. Paired samples t-test will be utilized to compare the mean scores of MTM constructs across groups participated in the intervention session. Hierarchical regression models will be built to predict the variance and to determine the relationship between measured variables. Results will be explained based on the completion of statistical testing.

Keywords: correlates, elderly people, rural, multi-theory model of behavioral change, COVID-19.

COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE AMONG PEOPLE LIVING IN ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

Mulualem Endeshaw

Rift Valley University

ORCID: 0000-0001-7773-9469

Dr. Tefera Tezera

Rift Valley University

Dr. Muluken Asres

CCRDA/CORE Group polio project

Abstract

Background: Covid-19 is characterized by a severe acute respiratory syndrome with acute onset and has impacted people's lives across the world. Covid-19 vaccines are becoming increasingly available for wider public use. The success of covid-19 vaccination program, like any other vaccination program will depend on public willingness to receive the vaccination and plays a paramount importance for herd immunity. However, the level of vaccine acceptability among the Ethiopian community is largely unknown. Therefore, this study aimed to assess the covid-19 vaccine acceptance level and its associated factors among people living in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Methods: An institution-based cross-sectional study was conducted in Addis Ababa from June to August 2022. An interviewer-administered structured questionnaire was used to collect data. EPI-info and SPSS computer software was used for data entry and analysis. Univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were employed to estimate the effect of independent variables on vaccine acceptability. Odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals were used to report the findings and variables that had a p-value <0.05 in the multivariable analysis were considered significant.

Result: willingness to accept Covid-19 was found to be 61.4%. The multivariate analysis indicated that age greater than 35 years (AOR 2.1, 95% CI:1.17,3.74), those worried about the potential risk of becoming infected (AOR 2.3, 95%CI:1.79,5.51), and participants who had a history of chronic diseases (AOR 3.12, 95%CI: 1.87, 6.19) were more likely to accept COVID-19 vaccine. On the other hand, study participants who have a poor attitude towards the Covid-19 vaccine were less likely to receive the Covid-19 vaccine (AOR 0.57, 95%CI:0.29, 0.97),

Conclusion & Recommendation: Covid-19 vaccine acceptance in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia was low. Age, perceived worries about the potential risk, history of chronic illness, and poor attitude towards the vaccine were statistically significant associations with vaccine acceptability. Accurate evidence-based information regarding the covid-19 vaccines' safety and efficacy was needed to modify the attitude of people toward covid-19 vaccine. In addition, efforts must be made by all government bodies and other stakeholders to promote and encourage the acceptance of covid-19 vaccine in the study area perhaps around the globe.

Keywords: COVID-19, vaccine acceptability, determinant factors, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

**THE ROLE OF MINDFULNESS-BASED INTERVENTIONS IN ALLEVIATING
COVID-19 RELATED FEAR AND OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER
SYMPTOMS AMONG ADULTS**

Sarwat Sultan

Department of Applied Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University

Saima Abbas

Department of Psychology, University of Cyberjaya

Motasem Mirza

Department of Professional Psychology, Bahria University

Abstract

The aim of this research was to investigate the role of mindfulness-based interventions in alleviating COVID-19 related fear and symptoms of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) among adults. The objective was to examine whether mindfulness-based interventions can effectively reduce COVID-19 related fear and improve symptoms of OCD in adults. The sample of 82 participants experiencing COVID-19 related fear and symptoms of OCD was selected through convenient sampling technique for quantitative survey research method. Data was collected for both gender from different hospitals of Multan. The self-administered questionnaires used in the study. OCD scale (Wayne K. Goodman), Fear of COVID-19 Scale (FCV-19S), were used in this study. In order to interpret the results, correlation and regression analysis were used through SPSS 21. Mindfulness-based interventions significantly reduce COVID-19 related fear and anxiety and regular practice of mindfulness techniques helps individuals develop a more balanced perspective on their fears, reducing the impact on their daily lives. Mindfulness-based interventions have demonstrated their effectiveness in alleviating COVID-19 related fear and OCD symptoms. The findings of this research highlight the importance of integrating mindfulness-based interventions into mental health practices for adults facing COVID-19 related fear and OCD symptoms. Mental health professionals should consider incorporating mindfulness techniques as a complementary approach to existing treatment methods to enhance outcomes and improve overall well-being. The research recommended that tailored mindfulness-based intervention programs should be developed to address the specific needs of different populations. This includes developing programs specifically for healthcare workers, individuals with pre-existing OCD, and other vulnerable groups affected by COVID-19 related fear and OCD symptoms.

Keywords: COVID-19, Mindfulness, Fear and Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC CRISIS: CAUSES OF CONSPIRACY THEORIES

Irina-Ana DROBOT

Technical University of Civil Engineering Bucharest, Romania, Faculty of Engineering in Foreign Languages, Department of Foreign Languages and Communication
ORCID: 0000-0002-2556-6233

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to answer the question as to why, during the COVID-19 pandemic crisis, various conspiracy theories have started circulating. One of the explanations could be related to Political Studies and to the issues of power. Some political elites profited from the occasion to manipulate the masses in their interests. It is only normal for people to be scared of a pandemic, since the disease was spreading at an extremely fast pace all over the world. On the news, we were always being told a large number of newly infected persons, dead persons and persons in a severe state. What was more, we noticed how this was all a special situation, unencountered before by many people living in many countries, when we had to work from home if our profession allowed it, to wear masks, to adapt to and to conform to lockdown conditions. The vaccine generated fear due to associated side effects which were underlined. At the same time, the vaccine was under discussion due to the fast procedure which led to its creation. What is more, the efficacy was also questioned. The virus itself was a symbol of the unknown. The vaccine became the symbol of conspiracy theories, together with the virus itself. Some believed that the virus was created in a lab, others that China was framed in order to lose its geopolitical power. Others claimed that the vaccine was a means of controlling people and to modify their bodies genetically. Eventually, fake news demascation sites appeared to counteract all this information related to a conspiracy. In fact, believing such theories could stand as a proof to people's lack of trust in political parties, elites, and organizations. They can also be proof of projection of their fears, just like nightmares.

Keywords: political science, anxiety, vaccine, lockdown.

INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic is, currently, apparently forgotten, or, at least, everyone tries to deny it and to do their best to go back to their usual routine. Even if cases of COVID-19 are still going on, since we can notice that, "Globally, over 1.7 million new cases and over 10 000 deaths were reported in the last 28 days (8 May to 4 June 2023)", with "a decrease of 38% and 47%, respectively, compared to the previous 28 days (10 April to 7 May 2023)" (World Health Organization, 2023), everyone has, apparently, gone to living as before. In Bucharest, the capital city of Romania, where the author of the paper lives, We want to no longer talk about COVID-19, since we can see that the world has had enough of it and of the restrictions related to it. Recently, the war in Ukraine has been occupying centre stage, although the war itself, due to its long duration, has been falling into the background and many people have become desensitized to news related to it. Both events have been so long-lasting that the populations of the other countries have had enough of them, and are currently, at some point, ignoring them, while at the same time being aware of them still going on. However, the states and their leaders are no longer taking measures regarding them since the population would likely become indifferent or, in the case of the pandemic, would simply rebel against the much too strict measures, such as lockdowns and wearing masks.

While wearing masks is still a practice that can go on if some members of the population want, e.g. in Romania, when going to teach in schools or universities or when using public transport, the frequency to which this is accepted is very low.

The pandemic crisis has led to bringing, publicly, into discussion, in Romania and, for that matter, all over the world, various conspiracy theories, ranging from how the virus was created in the laboratory and then spread all over the world, either intentionally or as an accident, to seeing the pandemic as an invention of the political elites in order to suit their interests to control the population, to the vaccines which were not a medical issue, but a political issue, and a matter of alligning yourself with one such political position or not if you were willing or not to accept the vaccine. Up to a certain point, accepting the vaccine became synonymous with accepting the imposition of a certain political ideology: thus, in the United States, “In counties with a high percentage of Republican voters, vaccination rates were significantly lower and COVID-19 cases and deaths per 100,000 residents were much higher” (Albrecht, 2022). As a result, “it is critical to find ways to overcome political division and rebuild trust in science and health professionals” (Albrecht, 2022). In Korea, “People’s trust in the government’s countermeasures was associated with vaccination. Respondents who had risk perceptions (affective and cognitive) of COVID-19 had lower rates of vaccine hesitancy.” (Park et al, 2021).

In Romania, the political aspect included signs that suggested social unrest. Some groups protested in Victory Square, in front of the Government building, against the strict measures, including wearing masks and the vaccine becoming compulsory in some cases if people did not want to lose their jobs. Social media videos from the US included a YouTube short speech by a university teacher explaining that she felt the vaccine imposed on her, that it was uncertain, since she believed there had not been enough research when creating it, claiming she did not trust it, and the result was that she preferred to face the consequences of having to be quitting her job.

The attack against individual freedom had been noticed worldwide. It was particularly disturbing, since the world today had been moving towards higher individualism (Santos et al, 2017). At some point, there was rage on social media discussions when doctors in Romania claimed that abortions were not the emergency right then, when they had lots of severe COVID-19 patients.

The pandemic has brought about a strange situation. In spite of all technological development, in medicine included, we have been faced with the unknown and with uncertainties regarding our very survival if we got the virus. In fact, we were faced with death, possibly, our own and that of our loved ones. We felt without having any control as to how to avoid the virus. It was spreading so fast, as we could see on the news. We could find out about celebrities in showbiz and other personalities, including doctors, who were becoming victims of the virus. Age did not mean anything as to managing to fight against the virus. The general state of health was also not always relevant. Young and healthy people would die.

Equally worrying was that those who could not work from home due to the way their jobs functioned remained without a job. This was a scary happening and the political leaders were blamed for imposing too drastic measures regarding the lockdown, and leading to the deterioration of their living conditions.

Basic needs might have not been ensured, such as food resources, the country’s economy, some people could no longer ensure their living and had to take jobs as delivery staff for supermarkets, as many restaurants would rely on delivery services. This fear coexisted with others, of no longer being able to socialize, or simply to be free to live as we wanted.

A programme by hours and sometimes age was established for shopping and basic needs; otherwise, policemen would even give fines if someone would go out unjustified, especially people over 65 years old. The mask, the lockdown rules, the hygiene measures, the vaccine became symbols of authority imposed at a high level, which Romanians associate with the coercive, Communist dictatorship rule which ended in 1989. While they feared for their lives and for their loved ones', their lives being a higher priority than anything, people also feared an imposing living regime.

They felt the measures not as protective for their health, but as political imposition. Rules are there to protect, yet, due to the mindset which had been changed once the country moved towards individualism, liberalism and democracy, they were perceived as too controlling, dictatorial, and revolting.

This set the ground for conditions favouring the acceptance of the conspiracy theories about the pandemic. It was also favoured by distrust in political leaders, who had been before the pandemic subjects to corruption scandals, as well as unethical behaviour, including plagiarism of doctoral theses. Small pensions for retired members was also one of the issues. Old people would feel that the political leaders wanted to kill them with the virus and with the vaccines, at some point, since they did not trust the political system at all. They believed that in doing so, the state would escape certain obligations, and the money would go elsewhere instead.

Calls for solidarity, at this point, regarding volunteering to help in hospitals, of students in the Association of the university where the author of the present paper teaches, doing shopping for old people, or social media posts where children would draw a rainbow, write that everything would be fine, placing it in the window, and meaning that not going out when necessary would help stop the spreading of the virus were more efficient. People had to be convinced it was all for their own and for their loved one's good. Advertisements on streets billboards would present pictures and text with messages such as: "I am wearing a mask so that we shall all be all right and everything will be fine." Appealing to the emotions related to caring for the others was more efficient than taking restrictive measures, such as giving fines for breaking lockdown rules, wearing mask rules, and not receiving clients in cafes if they did not show a genuine anti-COVID vaccine.

Too strict rules gave way to suspicion and revolt against political leaders in the case of Romanians. This is one condition which has laid the foundation for allowing belief in conspiracy theories among some Romanians. Other such conditions could be those related to fear and anxiety related to the situation during the pandemic, regarding the vaccine's side effects, its efficacy in the actual protection against the virus, the time span for ensuring protection, the very nature of the virus (some believed it was a virus released intentionally or unintentionally from a laboratory). The entire situation with the virus meant facing the unknown, which meant eroding trust in the efficacy of medical solutions, the safety of the proposed formula of the vaccine, suspicions regarding its contents, suspicions regarding how it contained substances which could change our DNA, or allow us to be controlled by the political leaders through microchip implantations. The conspiracy theories grew more and more horrific and more and more removed from the reality of everyday life and from the realm of the possible, involving criminal intentions of political leaders to destroy the population on Earth through future health issues after the illness and after the vaccine. They became truly fantastic, such as theories claiming that some vaccines could actually contain dead foetus cells. Some theories were launched from all over the world, but they also reached Romania.

The fast production of a vaccine was also questioned. Previously, more research was needed over a larger period of time. One of the answers of the medical community, who sought to calm down the population from believing such theories, was to organize online events with dialogue and answers to frequent questions, was that the high level of technological development made possible the creation of a vaccine faster than ever before.

Political conspiracies were also on the rise, from claiming that the virus was released intentionally from a laboratory in order to destroy China as a world power, rising at geopolitical level. In this way, China would be blamed for the fate of the entire world.

Eventually, the virus became a symbol of the projection of all our fears, related to health and politics, and so did the vaccine. The fears showed distrust in political leaders and, eventually, in the medical system. The political leaders and the medical community showed attempts to remedy this distrust, through organizing meetings, holding speeches and reassuring the population of the way they were trying to maintain safety. Information was considered the key to remedy these situations, since lacking true knowledge about medicine works and about the way political leaders organize their measures could lead to the citizens to believe easily what they were told, since everything would only fuel their fears. Fake news demascation sites and workshops were organized in order to help spreading fake information, and, together with it, panic and questionable reactions which could lead to severe consequences. In an attempt to calm down the population, and to provide comfort for them, trust in the Church was speculated, with having leading Church figures claim that they have received the vaccine and to encourage the population to stop spreading the illness by taking health-related measures which were made available to them. Another means to calm down the population and help with diminishing anger and distrust was to allow them to gather for protests and to express themselves, so that there would not be social unrests.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This section will examine the definition, way of action, as well as features of conspiracy theories and see how the COVID-19 pandemic conspiracy theories could fit into these. Reasons why such theories would be believable and why they would make some citizens adopt them would also be considered, at the level of Romania, as well as at world level.

Conspiracy theories can be dangerous since they can make people act in ways that can have negative consequences on themselves and on the entire society. It is with respect to other situations, not only with respect to the COVID-19 pandemic, that “Conspiracy theories have [...] driven people to reject mainstream medicine to the point where once-cured diseases are now making a comeback in some parts of the world” (Douglas et al, 2019). What is more, these theories have also driven “people to reject scientific consensuses, most notably the consensus around anthropogenic climate change” (Douglas et al, 2019).

According to Douglas et al (2019), a conspiracy could be defined “as secret plot by two or more powerful actors (Keeley, 1999; Pigden, 1995).” What do conspiracies do? Their action is characterized by the “attempt to usurp political or economic power, violate rights, infringe upon established agreements, withhold vital secrets, or alter bedrock institutions.” We can, mainly, recognize a conspiracy after it has been proved to have been one: “When conspiracies fail—or are otherwise exposed—the appropriate experts deem them as having actually occurred (Levy, 2007).” In the case of various conspiracy theories launched during and with respect to the pandemic, there was complete uncertainty, as nobody knew whether or not they could be true. Generally, people would not bother to check whether there were scientific facts to prove or disprove certain statements, such as: the COVID-19 vaccine can make women infertile, and that it is a vaccine that can change our DNA.

The members of the medical community, during their campaigns to inform citizens regarding the side effects of vaccines tried to reassure these fears. However, the citizens would only rely on the fact that medical authorities would simply say “no” to questions regarding whether such consequences would be possible. No real, convincing arguments could even be given, since, after all, citizens would only rely on persuasion by and trust in certain authority figures in certain domains. They had no actual real-life proof and control on how the vaccines were made, what actual substances were introduced in them, and not enough knowledge about the testing process, since they could not witness this. Furthermore, by applying group, public and belief grouped today’s planted could help identify them as group manipulated exercises: “While often thought of as addressing governments, conspiracy theories could accuse any group perceived as powerful and malevolent” (Douglas et al, 2019).

Trusting the others for reliable information is one of the main features of human thought which facilitates the spread of various theories which may or may not be considered true: “For most of what they believe that they know, human beings lack personal or direct information; they must rely on what other people think” (Sunstein and Vermeule, 2008). Thus, the truth will depend on the source of the information and the way people perceive it, as more or less trustworthy.

With respect to conspiracy theories, hypotheses are being created based on speculations, and these speculations are based on violent reactions related to certain issues: “In the aftermath of such an event, numerous speculations will be offered, and some of them will likely point to some kind of conspiracy. To some people, those speculations will seem plausible, perhaps because they provide a suitable outlet for outrage and blame, perhaps because the speculation fits well with other deeply rooted beliefs that they hold. Terrible events produce outrage, and when people are outraged, they are all the more likely to attribute those events to intentional action” (Sunstein and Vermeule, 2008). The success of conspiracy theories is, thus based on the way people can resonate with certain events. For instance, in the case of the pandemic, since they felt outraged at everything that occurred as a consequence of the virus, illnesses, deaths, as well as restrictive measures, and loss of workplaces, people started to speculate that this was a scenario prepared by someone in power as a conspiracy meant to ruin their lives.

At the same time, along with rage, fear and feelings of anxiety related to a certain situation, such as the pandemic, can lead to people projecting these feelings on various possible theories which could confirm or negate their fears. Thus, by believing that the virus is not even real and that the political elites are using this as an excuse to control their lives and their behaviour, the citizens of Romania could communicate their mistrust in the political ruling class. Such a mistrust in political leaders could find its origins, in the case of Romanians, in previous Communist rule dictatorship, when the severe political leaders’ imposed conditions on their lives were not beneficial for the individual members of the population.

In this case, the Romanians project all that is unpleasant on the former Communist rule and see Communism as a condition imposed from an external source. Generally, with respect to conspiracy theories, we should keep in mind the following, which applies to the situation we deal with in the case of the imposed Communist rule, namely: “Scholars have suggested that conspiracy theories valorize the self and the in-group by allowing blame for negative outcomes to be attributed to others” (Douglas et al, 2017).

At some point, people can be driven as far as “to reject information coming from experts and other authority figures,” and “to view major events as the product of conspiracies, as well as partisan and ideological motivations” (Ucinski et al, 2020).

In the example of the COVID-19 pandemic, Romanian citizens rejected the explanations of doctors and politicians, for the simple reason that these explanations could not actually be checked.

The population did not have access to all the information, and they could simply rely on the issue of trust with respect to the authorities offering the information. The idea that they could be victims of conspiracies could simply come from the lack of control that they felt during the pandemic. They could not know for sure and they could not check certain sources of information, and eventually they could find it hard to trust some authority figures. Since the statements related to the pandemic were not backed up completely in a scientific way, and since the population could not access proofs by experience, the citizens simply felt that they could be told anything. They attributed the state of unclearness to the uncertainties related to political leaders, and the way they could manipulate the population.

Previous experience, before the pandemic, may have led, psychologically, the Romanian citizens to doubt the medical systems and the systems of politics and justice. The pandemic situation may have been associated with medical emergencies where they had lost trust in hospital staff, as the staff could ask for additional money in order to take care of the citizens themselves or of the loved persons that happened to need treatment in hospitals. State hospitals lost the trust of Romanian citizens regarding the correctness of the staff. The political figures also lost their trustworthy image, due to corruption issues that were frequently brought up by mass media.

Psychologically, we tend to attribute bad consequences to external, not internal sources, and to blame the medical or political system, therefore, for various issues we encounter in the news or in our personal lives. In this case, we deal with projection, which could be defined as "viewing a mental image as an objective reality" (Rycroft, 1968, qtd in Novik & Kelly, 1970). The mechanism of projection works in the following way, according to psychoanalytic theory: "With projection, it is believed that in psychological fantasy we split off parts of ourselves—feelings, thoughts, or fantasies—and 'project' them into something else—a person, an object, or even a symbol or an idea—which can then be regarded as a sort of container for these projections (cf. Klein 1946; Bion 1962; Anzieu 1984)" (Szollosy, 2017).

The pandemic was a factor generating anxiety. When we fear something, we tend to think in very negative terms, we tend to create the darkest scenarios about what is going to happen, and conspiracy theories during the pandemic appear to contain a variety of other fears. If we do not feel trust in the medical system and in political leaders in general, then the tendency was to paint these in the darkest colours and attribute to them the darkest intentions. Their role was no longer protective, helpful and good for ensuring stability of society, but, on the contrary, dangerous and with evil intentions in conspiracy theories. Some political elites were suspected to want to gain power by using the medical system to sabotage our health through the vaccine and through introducing a laboratory created virus, and even to kill us. While it is true that nothing can be certain in medical research, at all times, related to treatments and vaccines, since these can have side effects or not even be helpful at all, the conspiracy theories claiming even that the vaccine could give us cancer were far-fetched. Due to all the unknown and lack of scientific education of some population segments, fear started generating such fantasy, horror-like conspiracy theories. Ever since ancient times, phenomena not understood would generate fantasy stories forms of explanations. Fairy-tales and stories about witches, fairies, elves, evil spirits of darkness, and ghosts, were all reflections of the fears of humanity. In time, we have come to have, through scientific explanations, a sense of mastery over the world. Yet, this sense of mastery could not be complete. The natural disasters would still be beyond control, together with the case of the recent pandemic, as well as with any type of disease. We still have, nowadays, cases of deadly diseases, or of diseases that do not respond to treatment, and doctors feel powerless in front of the dying patients. Nothing works as if by magic, and we are still facing various obstacles and failures due to unexpected situations.

One fear that could not be surpassed by any theory except for, perhaps, at times, through religion, or through psychological denial, was the fear of death. The fear of death occupies center stage in the pandemic, and conspiracy theories could simply be considered the consequences of this fear. Confrontation with death became very obvious during the pandemic, which led to such conspiracy theories be like explanations meant to give us the impression that we could understand, at least, the situation, and that we were, by this understanding, above the others.

Pseudoscientific explanations, such as superstitions, had the same role as conspiracy theories. The hope to feel that we are in control and that we could avoid doing something harmful by not following the advice of the ill-meaning political leaders could be seen in the same way as we see superstitious beliefs. In fact, all these are projections of our own fears.

The nightmarish world of conspiracy theories involving a vaccine meant to destroy our health and end our lives, or measures meant to prevent the spread of the virus, such as lockdowns and mask wearing, or social distance, were similar to the mechanism of the expression of anxiety in dreams. In the case of conspiracy theories, we deal with daydreaming, where fears find a means of expression through the scenarios put forth by conspiracy theories.

An accumulation of factors eroding our trust in the health and political systems led to laying down the basis for people in Romania to believe in conspiracy theories related to the pandemic. They were already afraid of being badly treated in hospitals, as various such cases had been shown in the media, and that the political leaders would not be able to handle the situation efficiently, but, instead, they would use it to their advantage. The political leaders were also portrayed in the media as minding their own interests and not caring about the well-being of their citizens. They were presented as being preoccupied by becoming rich, and displaying their rich lifestyle, in the form of trips abroad, living in expensive homes, and, in the case of ladies, wearing luxury items.

The problem with conspiracy theories is that they bring about negative consequences, which can even be dangerous to society members' health, such as the following, which have been identified by research: distrust in authorities, which, in turn, leads to problems at the level of society and of the misbehaviour of members of society, to the point where they reach violent actions. Conspiracy theories become “barriers to controlling the spread of COVID-19 in the U.S.,” since they lead to “resistance to preventive action and vaccination” (Romer & Jamieson, 2020). With respect to political orientation, in the U.S.A, belief in conspiracy theories is related to conservative ideology (Romer & Jamieson, 2020). This is a problem, since authorities can help against spreading the virus, and conspiracy theories lead to ruining their actions, to the detriment of society itself: “Believing in conspiracy theories is known to undermine prosocial behavior and trust in authorities (Imhoff et al., 2018; Jolley & Douglas, 2014b). Both are key to the successful fight against COVID-19” (Pummerer et al, 2022). According to Pummerer et al. (2022), “Conspiracy theories are built on the notion that a powerful group is acting in secret, thus building on (and potentially also creating) suspicion toward the powerful such as the government.” Therefore, as a consequence of belief in “trust in experts and authorities” is affected. Losing trust in political institutions, such as the government, during to these theories, leads not only to hesitations regarding the vaccine and the hygiene measures, but also to social unrest, if some groups of citizens decide to go for protests, which can generate violent actions.

In the case of Romania, the conspiracy theories related to the virus were directly related to the general mistrust in authorities and in institutions. The belief in them was already damaged, and measured had to be taken to rebuild trust. To counteract the negative effect of conspiracy theories, religious figures, medical figures, and public figures of trust would be used to promote vaccination and preventive measures.

On social media, e.g. Facebook, some users would place in their profiles a sign that they have been vaccinated. This helped to build trust of their friends, in a restrained circle. A more powerful example than those of authority figures can be the one given by someone in your friends' circle, on social media and/ or in real life.

Research by Douglas (2021) confirms that fear is a driving force to accepting conspiracy theories: "Conspiracy theories flourish in times of crisis when people feel threatened, uncertain, and insecure." This is precisely the context of the pandemic. Thus, "The COVID-19 pandemic has created the perfect circumstances for conspiracy theories, and research suggests that they are having negative consequences for people's compliance with preventive behaviours." These ideas can sum up the reason why the conspiracy theories have had an impact on some groups of the population, at least for a certain while. To some extent, the conspiracy theories can cause panic themselves, even more than people would feel without them circulating around. At the same time, the reactions caused by the conspiracy theories have been juxtaposed and strengthened by the previous beliefs in the evil of Communist rule, as well as in the corruption of the political leaders and of the medical system, as well as of Romanian institutions in general.

People in Romania have often felt wronged by the institutions and justice systems of their country, and they find it hard to believe in authorities, at any level, unless they are persuaded by specific figures, emotionally, and by specific cases of heroic behaviour on the part of certain doctors. Presenting doctors as vulnerable themselves in the face of the virus can be a strategy to draw the people's sympathy, at world level.

RESULTS

The research presented in the present paper has led to the identification of the following causes of believing in conspiracy theories related to the COVID-19 pandemic:

- Fear, related to the uncertainty surrounding the source of and the outcome of the virus in individual cases having been infected with COVID-19, which made the people derive explanations from conspiracy theories to explain what was going on, and to express the distrust in institutions of the state on this occasion. Nothing seemed to reassure the citizens, until figures of authority, and specific ones, were charged to gain trust through their image, from Church figures, to medical personalities and unknown, not famous medical staff members.
- Fear, fueled by mass media statistics and presentations of severe cases. Usually, such statistics fail to move the audience, since it is believed that we defend ourselves psychologically in front of too much suffering, as we would collapse under the burden of so many deaths, according to memes circulating on social media at some point. Therefore, presenting news of specific cases, even if anonymous, such as the case of a young, healthy woman who died from COVID-19 complications, can not only move emotionally the audience, but scare the audience of the severity of COVID-19. Yet, in the case of the pandemic, even statistics were alarming, in spite of them only being abstract figures. The human beings behind the statistics were very much visible in this case.
- The pandemic felt too controlling through the authoritarian measures taken for the citizens' protection, as well as through their consequences. Some people could no longer continue their jobs, e.g. cafes and restaurants had to close down, some relied on delivery services, other people had to take over other jobs in order to ensure their families a living, access to doctors was only based on emergencies, abortions were restricted, perhaps in an attempt not to allow the population to diminish due to all the number of deaths, and so on. Not going out and not socializing was felt as a right being taken from the individuals.

Having the vaccine or not was considered an individual choice, and less related to keeping the pandemic under control, by preventing the spread of the virus. The main reason for this was fear, but another one, equally important, was distrust in both medical system and political system. The citizens would see their distrust in these systems as justified with the conspiracy theories during the pandemic, when they would attribute to certain political groups evil intentions of wanting to get power over them.

- Political science, together with psychology and psychoanalysis could explain the acceptance of conspiracy theories by some members of the population, worldwide and in Romania specifically. The history of the country and the ways of its political system to bring about control over the population can also offer additional explanations.

The conspiracy theories could be understood as means of explaining what is going on, there were science and reason fail.

DISCUSSION

Humanity has been as powerless in front of the COVID-19 pandemic as in the past, historical episodes. This goes on to show that technological development in the field of medicine cannot guarantee magical cures and help improving people's health. The fact that the virus was created in a laboratory can express the very fear of some people of technology and the way everything could break apart in case it malfunctions. Many Romanians, who otherwise were not completely religious, resorted to faith as emotional support during the pandemic. In front of death, technology and science cannot do much in the case of the pandemic. Technology and science cannot remedy the situation, and they do not offer the comfort that religion, through spirituality and faith, can, for certain people.

During the pandemic, an uncertain situation, with no clear explanation, and with uncertain outcomes, leads to fear, which is expressed in various ways by various groups of people. Some go into denial, believing that there is no pandemic at all, and that the virus is not dangerous, that it is all just a simple cold. However, they go as far as to believe in a conspiracy theory claiming that it is all a lie, and that the number of deaths has nothing to do with an unexisting virus. Yet, mass media tried to counteract this conspiracy theory reaching too far, and claimed, through the voice of doctors, that there were real cases of severe illnesses due to COVID-19, and that the hospitals were, indeed, full of such cases. The doctors, as symbols of authority, could become believable sources for those not witnessing this reality first-hand. Lack of direct access to the experience and to the way the vaccines were tested contributed to distrust. People had been subjected to persuasion and to manipulation by means of words from figures of authority, which made them all the more suspicious. What is more, fake information, leading to panic and wrong action, to the detriment of individuals and society, had spread as fast as the virus itself. We do have lots of information around us, yet, at the same time, the Internet has been used to spread wrong information, making us not differ much from the people living in far-away historical times, such as the ancient times and the Middle Ages. Especially in the Middle Ages, science did not have much power, perhaps due to all the diseases that were spread and to the lack of sufficient development of science domains.

Why are we inclined, however, to believe one source and not another? We choose the information we find believable function of several factors, such as our experience in the domain, our trust in science, as well as in political leaders and in the medical system. We also project our personal fears and beliefs on the information we read, and this is why we tend to resonate with some information and not with some other information given to us through mass media.

CONCLUSION

The belief in conspiracy theories is function of our previous personal experience with state institutions, but also with our own, personal relationship with figures of authority in general. We can perceive authorities as trustworthy and protective, or, on the contrary, as deceitful and as having evil intentions. If we do not trust authorities, due to fear, in extreme cases such as the pandemic, we can go as far as to really believe that the state wants all that is worst for us. We develop a conflictual attitude with these authorities, and, in the end, this makes us accept alternative theories instead. These can prove, in their turn, to be fake, and, in fact, such theories can be deceitful themselves and to give us an illusory and deceitful image of the reality around us. In a state of panic, such as during a pandemic, we feel less inclined to be rational and to check for scientific proof, especially since the situation is so new that even scientists are still doing research and trying to make sense of what is actually going on. Once scientists cannot solve such situations, the population can feel with no control. Due to the resulting fear, their attitudes may be of disappointment, revolt, of considering them incapable of trust, and so on. Otherwise, they may abandon science altogether and rely on conspiracy theories, which they find believable and real since they reflect their darkest fears and anxieties related to an unknown virus continuing to spread all over the world and making plenty of victims.

The COVID-19 pandemic made it easy for people to behave irrationally out of fear of facing the unknown. The virus became, first of all, a symbol of the unknown, of facing disastrous consequences, of losing dear persons, jobs, freedom, as well as lives and health. It also became associated with all the evils that the political leaders could bring about in their lives. The conspiracy theories had been long associated with political life, and the pandemic became, through some conspiracy theories, seen as a political way of manipulation and of destruction of our lives and health. Political regimes that have bad consequences on society had been popularized through fiction works including various violent episodes in history and the characters which were victims of them. This could have been understood as raising awareness to why liberalism and democratic regimes are beneficial to society in our times. Yet, various issues such as corruption and manipulation are still around and, in the end, the fears related to these and to the way such leaders can pass laws that could affect their well-being have worked together with the fears related to the coronavirus and have created, through conspiracy theories, horrific scenarios.

These scenarios refer to various hypothesis for the present and for the future, and, in the end, they can simply be abandoned, or proved not to have been true. Yet, since it is all about make-believe and appeal to fears and emotions, they can be difficult to disprove, especially in the domain of politics, where it is hard to be objective. Everyone usually sides with a certain position and with certain values and, eventually, the political leaders believed to embody them prove to have been simple creators of illusions. Thus, we can see the source of difficulty of trusting them, and always suspecting them to have mean intentions, emotions which are speculated by conspiracy theories.

REFERENCES

- Albrecht, D. (2022). Vaccination, politics and COVID-19 impacts. *BMC Public Health* 22, 96. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-021-12432-x>
- Anzieu D. (1984). *The group and the unconscious*. Routledge, London.
- Bion W.R. (1962). *Learning from experience*. Pitman, London.
- Brinson, N. H. (2022). Resistance to persuasion: Examining the influence of political ideology on COVID-19 vaccine uptake hesitancy. *Frontiers in Communication*, 6.

Douglas, K. M. (2021). COVID-19 conspiracy theories. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 24(2), 270-275.

Douglas, K. M., Sutton, R. M., & Cichocka, A. (2017). The psychology of conspiracy theories. *Current directions in psychological science*, 26(6), 538-542.

Douglas, K. M., Uscinski, J. E., Sutton, R. M., Cichocka, A., Nefes, T., Ang, C. S., & Deravi, F. (2019). Understanding conspiracy theories. *Political psychology*, 40, 3-35.

Keeley, B. L. (1999). Of conspiracy theories. *Journal of Philosophy*, 96, 109-126. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.1084585>

Klein M. (1946). Notes on some schizoid mechanisms. *Envy and Gratitude* (1988). Virago, London, pp 1-24.

Levy, N. (2007). Radically socialized knowledge and conspiracy theories. *Episteme*, 4(2), 181-192. <https://doi.org/10.3366/epi.2007.4.2.181>

Novick, J., & Kelly, K. (1970). Projection and externalization. *The psychoanalytic study of the child*, 25(1), 69-95.

Park, H. K., Ham, J. H., Jang, D. H., Lee, J. Y., & Jang, W. M. (2021). Political ideologies, government trust, and COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy in South Korea: a cross-sectional survey. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 18(20), 10655.

Pigden, C. (1995). Popper revisited, or what is wrong with conspiracy theories? *Philosophy of the Social Sciences*, 25, 3-34. <https://doi.org/10.1177/004839319502500101>

Pummerer, L., Böhm, R., Lilleholt, L., Winter, K., Zettler, I., & Sassenberg, K. (2022). Conspiracy theories and their societal effects during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Social Psychological and Personality Science*, 13(1), 49-59.

Romer, D., & Jamieson, K. H. (2020). Conspiracy theories as barriers to controlling the spread of COVID-19 in the US. *Social science & medicine*, 263, 113356.

Santos, H. C., Varnum, M. E., & Grossmann, I. (2017). Global increases in individualism. *Psychological science*, 28(9), 1228-1239.

Sunstein, C. R., & Vermeule, A. (2008). Conspiracy theories. Retrieved from: https://chicagounbound.uchicago.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=11118&context=law_and_economics

Szollosy, M. (2017). Freud, Frankenstein and our fear of robots: projection in our cultural perception of technology. *Ai & Society*, 32, 433-439.

Uscinski, J. E., Enders, A. M., Klofstad, C., Seelig, M., Funchion, J., Everett, C., ... & Murthi, M. (2020). Why do people believe COVID-19 conspiracy theories?. *Harvard Kennedy School Misinformation Review*, 1(3).

World Health Organization. (2023). Weekly Epidemiological Update on COVID-19 – 8 June 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/weekly-epidemiological-update-on-covid-19---8-june-2023>

A STUDY ON ACCESS TO EDUCATION FOR ALL IN INDIA

Fr. Baiju Thomas

Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute, Faculty of Disability Management and Special Education

Abstract

The constitution of India ensures everyone equal protection under the law. To this end, numerous legislators have called for universal access to free and mandatory elementary education and committed to taking additional action to address the educational disparities that have held back marginalized communities such as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The nation's 60-year-old constitution has mandated all children in India under 14 attend school. The last time anything was done was 1960 when completion was supposed to have occurred. However, recent advancements have inspired hope that free education is within the approach. Kindergarten enrolment has increased, which experts attribute to a variety of factors. The National Policy for Education in 1986 refocused attention and raised money on primary school education. We will never progress as a species if not everyone has access to basic education. Since its close correlation with economic success and social mobility, education is a cause and a potential treatment for poverty. Sustainability of productivity gains, elimination of generational poverty, facilitation of demographic transition, provision of primary care, empowerment of women, and reduction of inequality depend on universal access to education. India's enrolment rate is the highest globally, with nearly 260 million children and teens starting school yearly. Children from low-income families have enhanced their educational possibilities through several coordinated federal and state programs. Competition from private educational institutions has raised the pressure on publicly owned schools to provide students with a quality education that will give them a leg up in their future careers and life. All children, regardless of their age, gender, or country of origin, need access to quality primary education that fosters their social, emotional, and cognitive development. There is a legal mandate for all children aged five years and eight months to enrol in and attend a public primary school in India.

Keywords: Study, Access, Education, All, and India

STUDENTS ASSESSMENT OF ONLINE EDUCATION DURING THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC: AN ANALYSIS

Zohaib Hassan Sain

Superior University, Faculty of Business & Management Sciences

ORCID: 0000-0001-6567-5963

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess the online instruction given to students during the COVID-19 epidemic. At the four universities of Lahore city that were the center of the study, 600 students pursuing undergraduate, graduate, and doctoral degrees participated. A mixed method was used to design the research using both qualitative and quantitative components. An online survey was employed during the quantitative phase. Online in-depth interviews using a semi-structured interview form were carried out during the qualitative phase. Local Lahore, Pakistan, inhabitants were among the responses. The content analysis led to the identification of 21 categories and three major themes. The following themes were accomplished: "It could have been better!" for their suggestions, "Face-to-face education is better!" for the bad parts of the student's experiences, and "Better than nothing!" for the positive aspects of their experiences. It has been decided that a technology approach should be employed to further expand the distance education curriculum in the four universities that have been selected.

Keywords: Covid-19, Distance Education, Online Education, University Students.

THE ANALYSIS OF CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOR IN SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS POST COVID-19 IN MALDIVES: WHAT ENTREPRENEURS SHOULD KNOW?

Hudhoodha Waheedh
Khazar University

ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyse consumer buying behavior in Social Media platforms post COVID-19 in Maldives for the purpose of supporting entrepreneurs to identify and recognize innovative business opportunities and to improve current business strategies. As customer's needs are changing rapidly especially post COVID-19, this research study identifies the most frequently used social media platforms for online purchasing and the most frequently purchased goods and services from social media to help entrepreneurs to focus on customers need to increase sales, to create brand awareness, to promote products and services, to attract and retain customers as customers are the drive for business success.

Keywords: Entrepreneurs; COVID-19; social media, Consumer; buying behaviour.

V. International Symposium on Global Pandemics and Multidisciplinary Covid-19 Studies

REF : Akademik Teşvik

26/06/2023

İLGİLİ MAKAMA

5. Uluslararası Küresel Pandemiler ve Multidisipliner Covid-19 Çalışmaları Sempozyumu 15 Haziran 2023 tarihinde Ankara / Türkiye’de 10 farklı ülkenin (Türkiye-9, Diğer Ülkelerden-20) akademisyen/araştırmacılarının katılımıyla gerçekleşmiştir. Kongre 16 Ocak 2020 Akademik Teşvik Ödeneği Yönetmeliğine getirilen “Tebliğlerin sunulduğu yurt içinde veya yurt dışındaki etkinliğin uluslararası olarak nitelendirilebilmesi için Türkiye dışında en az beş farklı ülkeden sözlü tebliğ sunan konuşmacının katılım sağlaması ve tebliğlerin yarısından fazlasının Türkiye dışından katılımcılar tarafından sunulması esastır.” değişikliğine uygun düzenlenmiştir.

Bilgilerinize arz edilir,
Saygılarımla


Prof. Dr. Osman ERKMEN
Head of the Symposium