

Pay attention to the electromagnetic field: Children are the most affected, it can lead to cancer

High-voltage lines around parks, playgrounds, and even the house we live in, which are indispensable for children, are dangerous. Electronic technology lecturer Nevzat Yağız Tombal, who said that the electromagnetic field formed here triggers many diseases, especially cancer, said, "There are problems such as retardation in brain functions or slowing of some functions. In the near term, it is known to cause perception disorders, anxiety and stress."

Green areas where you can visit as a family, parks where children are not tired of going, your home or the location of your workplace may endanger your health. The crackling sweaters and goose bumps of children while playing in the park can be the harbinger of some dangers. Istanbul Gelişim University Electronic Technology Instructor Nevzat Yağız Tombal emphasized that these areas are important for the socialization of children and gave advice to parents against dangers. Tombal said: "Static electricity, which is generally caused by the material, can cause this. Another is the high voltage lines unfortunately located in some parks and gardens, very close to settlements. These two factors pose an important danger to our children. There are many researches that places with electromagnetic fields can be harmful to human health. We know that there are bigger problems especially for children."

OBEY THE DISTANCE LIMIT WITH HIGH VOLTAGE LINE

Emphasizing that children are affected more because their metabolism works faster than adults, Tombal said, "They are more affected by the electromagnetic field than adults due to the high functioning of their metabolism. The electromagnetic field penetrates the brain more in children. If you are 8-10 meters away from the high voltage line, you are exposed to a radiation above the limit values. There are studies of the World Health Organization on this subject. According to these studies, children exposed to electromagnetic fields experience problems such as DNA damage, delayed brain functions such as Alzheimer's or slowing of some functions in the future. Apart from this, it is known to lead to situations such as perception disorder, anxiety and stress in the near term."

ELECTROMAGNETIC INFLUENCES 4/3 OF THE BRAIN IN CHILDREN

Expressing that the development of the child who is exposed to electromagnetic field is also affected, Tombal said: "As a result, it can cause different brain diseases and metabolic diseases in the long term. Children's skull thickness is thinner than adults. The skull thickness, which is 2 millimeters in an adult, is 1 millimeter in a 10-year-old child and 0.5 millimeter in a 5-year-old child. Therefore, the electromagnetic field penetrates the brain more in children. While the same electrical pollution penetrates to 1 in 4 of the brain in an adult, it can penetrate to 3 out of 4 in a child."

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY DAMAGES BRAIN ACTIVITIES

Stating that there are many differences between the Z generation and the X and Y generations, Tombal said: "This generation has grown with technology. This has its positive and negative sides. We see negative traits such as lack of coordination, lack of perception, dissatisfaction, dislike, easy going, and wanting everything ready, which are frequently seen in children right now, in the new generation children. Thanks to the excess electricity in their living spaces, the brain activities of these children are damaged. Therefore, some psychological problems may also arise."

BEWARE OF HIGH VOLTAGE LINES: INCREASES LEUKEMIA

Saying that attention should be paid to settlements or children's playgrounds, especially under or near high voltage lines, Tombal continued his words by mentioning the work done:

"There is a study with children whose living place is within 200 meters of the high-voltage line. According to this study, it was observed that the leukemia rate increased 2.6 times in children whose living place was within 200 meters of the high-voltage line compared to children without electromagnetic field around their living space. When the same study was done this time on children sitting at distances of 200 to 600 meters, it was seen that it increased by 2.2 times here. We know that the electromagnetic field is a factor that affects cancer. In 2011, it took the electric field strength to the 2B class of radiation in general. This is the possible cancer-affecting class. Many researchers agree that it should now be placed in the 2A category, which is definitely the category that affects cancer."

PARK FLOORS ARE IMPORTANT

Tombal said that a lot of work falls on the municipalities regarding the locations of the parks and gardens, and drew attention to the fact that the measurements should be done well here.

Tombal said: "Park floors are very important. Insulators also conduct electricity. Electromagnetic field and static electricity are formed like this. Air also transmits electricity, but there must be a very high amount of current that will harm the human body. In particular, certain studies have been carried out recently in playgrounds related to this. In most of the newly built playgrounds, the floor is covered with insulating material. Generally, iron materials were used in playgrounds that were built in the past. Iron is a conductive material and therefore this electric field strength and static electricity would have caused it to be released more. Nowadays, plastic materials are used, it may be the right choice, but some conductive materials can also be used in insulating materials. Especially minor damages such as electric shocks from these points happen to children. There are frequent scenes due to the static electricity effect of plastic. There are previous reasons why children's hair gets prickly. There is a reason why it doesn't happen with every child. The child may already be electrified from home or school environment."

Economics, Finance and Management Conference held online

The 4th International Conference on Economics, Finance and Management, held online this year due to the global pandemic, ended. It was announced that international participants had the opportunity to evaluate global problems and developments in the fields of economy, finance and business management, and shared their opinions and research at the conference, which was held in cooperation with Istanbul Gelisim University (IGU) and The West of England University of Great Britain.

In the statement made by Istanbul Gelisim University about the conference it is said:

“Gelişim - UWE 4th International Conference on Economics and Finance titled as 'Opportunities and Threats of the 21st Century: Digitalization and Climate Change' also enables international participants to collaborate both in research and business life, thanks to the academic relationships developed between them.”

IGU announced some of the topics discussed in the conference as follows;

“Central Banking, Funding from International Financial Markets, Ecological Economy and Indicators, Foreign Direct Investments, Economic Cooperation, Financial Markets and Economic Development, Economy in the Light of the Global Crisis, Health Economy, Sustainable Economy, Welfare Economy.”

“Preschool children take photo with mobile devices”

Lect. Ibrahim Tarkan Doğan, who examined the photo recognition and production competencies of 60-72 months old preschool children, shared the results of his research. According to the study, 75 percent of the children stated that they took photos before, 66 percent of the children stated that they took the photos with mobile devices and 63 percent stated that they took better photos with mobile devices.

Stating that only 8 percent of the children use the camera of their families, Lecturer İbrahim Tarkan Doğan from Istanbul Gelisim University said: “Although 47 percent of the children gave answers with their own reasons for the reason why the photo was taken, only 2 percent stated that the photo was taken to remember. While 75 percent of the children stated that they took photos before, 66 percent of the children stated that they took the photos with mobile devices, and 63 percent stated that they took better photos with mobile devices.”

Speaking about the workshop program applied to children within the scope of the research, Doğan said: “Children achieved a success rate of 87.2 percent. This rate shows that children

can gain the power to distinguish between the images and photographs they are exposed to in terms of quality and become producers as well as consumers through the photography workshop in preschool. Increasing the number of studies on photography and photography education in preschool will make a significant contribution to increase the quality of preschool education.”

Doğan continued as follows:

“31.9 percent of the children took their photos with a camera; 94.1 percent of the children who stated that they had never taken a photo before, wanted to take a photo; 27.5 percent thought that the photo could be taken with a camera better; 34.8 percent of them know how to use a camera; 74.0 percent of them stated that their elders with whom they lived took photos with their mobile phones. 23,0 percent of the children stated that they took photos “to look more beautiful”, 10,0 percent to look at them, 9,0 percent to show them, and 5,0 percent to be happy. 91.3 percent of the children stated that they would like to take lessons in order to take better photographs.”

“THERE ARE LIMITED NUMBER OF RESEARCHS”

Stating that there a little if any research in pre-school photography in Turkey, Doğan said: “Looking at the examples abroad, we come across various studies that will contribute to the relevant literature. In this sense, starting with the examination of the effect of photography education to be given before school on the cognitive, affective and behavioral gains of children, it can be ensured that the domestic literature in this field can be improved in terms of quality and quantity. Social skill differences between children participating and not participating in photography workshops or differences in awareness of social - environmental problems can be researched.”

“CAN BE INVESTIGATED AS A PEDAGOGICAL TOOL”

Stating that pre-school photography can be examined as a pedagogical tool, Lect. Doğan concluded his statements as follows:

“Besides the activity design skills in undergraduate courses and degree programs in Turkey scope of program development workshop on how to design the art may be added. Photography workshop curricula designed by differentiating them at advanced levels according to basic and interest can be added to the curriculum of preschool education institutions. Within the scope of family education, photo awareness and simple photography training can be organized for the caregivers of preschool children.”

Dr. Aliyev: President Erdogan repeatedly disrupted the games of France

Stating that France is actually trying to mask hatred for Erdogan by promoting Islamophobia, Dr. Bahlul Aliyev said: “President Erdogan repeatedly disrupted the games of France and imposed worldwide role of Turkey in the region; it has created hatred in some western colonialist leaders against his personality.”

“MASKING HATRED AGAINST ERDOGAN”

Emphasizing that Charlie Hebdo's targeting of President Recep Tayyip Erdogan is a step to mask hatred against Erdogan over the recent strategic crisis with France, Dr. Aliyev said: “Erdogan repeatedly disrupt the game in the region, imposed Turkey's role worldwide has created hatred in some western colonialist leaders against Erdogan. The fact that they find Erdogan in front of them in every decision they make is increasing this hatred every day. Erdogan was the first to react in the last caricature crisis, and then the leaders of different countries found their courage and expressed their reactions – this increased the attacks against Erdogan's person. The fact that the target of the cartoons is not the leaders of other countries who reacted, but only Erdogan proves this. Some countries led by France are actually trying to mask hatred for Erdoğan by promoting Islamophobia.”

“MACRON CONSIDERS AS A CLASH OF CIVILIZATIONS IN FRANCE”

Stating that the cartoon crisis in France and carried to an international dimension is actually a provocation prepared before, Dr. Bahlul Aliyev from Istanbul Gelisim University said: “The caricature crisis in France was actually triggered by the Charlie Hebdo magazine's statement on September 2 that they would never give up and continue their activities. The magazine policy, which made such a radical statement for the first time after the armed attack on the magazine in 2015, was actually a pre-calculated event. After showing insolent cartoons at school and the subsequent murder the second emphasis made by French President Emmanuel Macron rather than evaluating the incident within the scope of freedom of expression is more meaningful. Macron called this an existential war of France and stated that he would not give up until he won the war. The Macron government sees the growing Muslim population in France and the loss of state control in some ghettos as a critical situation and a threat to France's future. Therefore, it is seeking legitimate grounds for implementing the changes demanded by both the left and the radical right, previously determined in this war of civilizations. After the murder of Teacher Paty, the same cartoons were reflected in public buildings and after some protests, new law discussions under the name of "fight against radical Islam" started in the country.”

“THE FRENCH LAICITY IS A UNIQUE MODEL”

Sociologist and International Relations Specialist Dr. Bahlul Aliyev, who stated that the French model secularism is different and much stricter than other European countries, said: “We

know that secularism has a unique model for each country on both theoretical and practical basis. France is one of the countries with the strictest practices among them. For example, we can say that France is the only country among the EU countries where religion courses are not given in public schools. In addition, any remarkable religious symbols are prohibited in public schools. Unlike other EU countries, women are banned from wearing burka and veil in public places, and wearing hashema on beaches, and fines are imposed for those who do not obey these prohibitions.”