

**ABSTRACT**

Colour is one of the most obvious indicators of water pollution and the discharge of highly coloured, the manufactory colours effluents can harm to the accepting water bodies.' Synthetic colours are utilized widely by a few industries including textile dyeing and paper printing. More than 7×10^5 ton of these colours are delivered every year around the world, it is evaluated that 10-15% of the colours are lost in the gushing amid such colouring processes. With the expanding utilization of a wide assortment of colours, contamination by colour wastewater is turning out to be progressively disturbing, there are two major sources of release of the dyes into the environment are the textile and dyestuff manufacturing industries also these colours are hard-headed to microbial corruption since they contain substitutions, for example, azo, nitro or sulphur bunches. All People, in general, their interest for colour free waste release to getting waters and harder colouring principles have made decolourization of an assortment of mechanical squanders a top need. Tragically, with the convoluted colour bringing about intensifies, the decolourization of these squanders is a troublesome and testing assignment. This review will describe the background information of dye molecules and dye waste characteristics and the methods for colour removing and processing and are then discussed and explaining the different techniques that including almost all the known physical, chemical and biological techniques will describe for decolourization.

Key words: dye, decolourisation, Textile, wastewater, Chemical, physical and biological treatments

037 THE EFFECTS OF CADASTRO INFORMATION ON SOCIAL LIFE

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ABSTRACT

In parallel with technological developments, there are great developments in Geomatic engineering applications too. On the other hand, the renewal and updating studies of the cadastral sheets produced throughout the history of the republic have not been completed. For this reason, cadastral sheets are digitized and used in TAKBIS. Since the General Directorate of Cadastre cannot complete the renewal and updating studies of the cadastral parcels in due time; Public institutions such as Ministry of Agriculture, DSİ, General Directorate of Highways and Municipalities continue their digitization processes with their own means. In this study, the need for cadastral renewal and updating over selected cadastral sheets from some regions was introduced due to errors arising from digitization, dispute of sheet floor, problems experienced in title deed registry, and boundary disputes among citizens.

Key words: Cadastral boundary, digitization, renewal, boundary problem

039 THE USE OF SUGAR FACTORY SLUDGE AS ALTERNATIVE RAW MATERIAL FOR SUSTAINABLE CEMENT PRODUCING WITH INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS

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**ABSTRACT**

Construction increases in parallel with the population growth and development in the world. The expansion of the reinforced concrete construction system and the rapid development of its techniques have been increasing the need for cement, which is the most important component of concrete, day by day. Cement industry is the leading-sector among the sectors where natural resources are most used. The scarcity of natural resource is the one of the biggest obstacles in the industry. During sugar production, unwanted substances present in the raw sugar are precipitated with lime milk $[\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2]$ and CO_2 gas. Lime-containing sludge is occurred with this process. The quite amount of this sludge causes environmental problems. The use of sludge, originating from the sugar factory, as an alternative raw material in the cement industry reduces the use of non-renewable natural resources and prevents the rapidly depletion of natural resources. The purpose of this study is to demonstrate the sustainable production of cement will be achieved with industrial symbiosis.

Key words: Sustainable production, cement, sugar industry, lime-sludge.

042 KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, SKILLS, AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION RELATED PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AMONG STUDENTS AGED 15–18 YEARS IN SHKODRA REGION

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ABSTRACT

The physical activity is the most effective ways of preventing many chronic diseases, build and maintain healthy bones and muscles, control weight, reduce blood pressure, ensure a healthy blood profile, reduce fat, and promote psychological well-being. Patterns of physical activity acquired during childhood and adolescence are more likely to be maintained throughout the life span, thus sedentary behavior adopted at a young age is likely to persist. School can offer physical education and opportunities, both during and outside the school day, for all students to participate in physical activity and sports. Physical activity helps students to stay alert and concentrate better. Students who are physically active are more likely to have higher academic performance and less disruptive behaviors. The study was conduct in Shkodra Region during the period February 2017. This is a transversal study. In this study were completed 200 questionnaires. The interview with the participants was done individually. The information is collected through self-report. We held random cases in different schools among students aged 15–18 years in Shkodra region. All data collected were calculated with the SPSS 20 program. The questionnaire used is a part of standard questionnaire “Global School-based Student Health Survey” (GSHS) Core Questionnaire Physical Activity Module. The questionnaire measure frequency of health behaviors such: physical activity, travel to school, participation in physical education class, participation in sedentary leisure behavior. The privacy of participating schools and students was protected

Key words: education, health, physical activity, school, student.