

iş yeri hekimliği ve iş güvenliği uzmanı ücretlerinin önemli teklif bileşeni olarak belirlenmediği, sözleşme giderleri hesaplanmadığı iddiasına yönelik yapılan incelemede, ihale üzerinde bırakılan istekli tarafından açıklama istenilen tüm iş grupları için sunulan analiz ve fiyat tekliflerinde kâr dâhil fiyat olduğunun belirtildiği görülmüş olup, teklif açıklaması kapsamında söz konusu giderleri tevsik etme zorunluluğu bulunmadığı hk

1. The first step in the process of the scientific method is to make an observation or ask a question. For example, a scientist might observe that plants grow better in some soils than others, or a researcher might ask a question about the effects of a new drug on a disease.

2. The second step is to do background research. This involves looking up information about the topic to see what is already known and to identify any gaps in knowledge.

3. The third step is to form a hypothesis, which is a statement that can be tested. For example, a scientist might hypothesize that a certain soil will produce the highest crop yield, or a researcher might hypothesize that a new drug will be more effective than an existing one.

4. The fourth step is to design an experiment. This involves deciding what variables to test, how to measure the results, and how to control for other factors that might affect the outcome.

5. The fifth step is to conduct the experiment. This involves carrying out the procedures that were designed in the previous step and collecting data.

6. The sixth step is to analyze the data. This involves looking for patterns in the data and determining whether the results support the hypothesis.

7. The seventh step is to draw a conclusion. This involves summarizing the findings of the experiment and stating whether the hypothesis was supported or not.

8. The eighth step is to communicate the results. This involves writing a report or paper about the experiment and sharing the findings with other scientists.

9. The ninth step is to repeat the experiment. This is done to make sure that the results are reliable and to see if the findings can be reproduced.

10. The tenth step is to apply the findings. This involves using the results of the experiment to solve a problem or to develop a new technology.