

**4th INTERNATIONAL NEW YORK
CONFERENCE ON
EVOLVING TRENDS IN
INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH &
PRACTICES**

*May 2-4, 2021
Manhattan, New York City*

ABSTRACT BOOK

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ABSTRACT BOOK

Editor

Assoc. Prof. Christina Reuterskiöld

By

Institute of Economic Development and Social Researches Publications ®

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Conference Identification

CONFERENCE NAME

**4th INTERNATIONAL NEW YORK
CONFERENCE ON
EVOLVING TRENDS IN INTERDISCIPLINARY
RESEARCH & PRACTICES**

DATE AND PLACE

May 2-4, 2021
Manhattan, New York City

ORGANIZATION

IKSAD - Institute of Economic Development and Social
Research
Liberty Publishing House

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Bulgaria.. Nigeria. Algeria. Israel. Georgia. India. Kazakhstan. Moldova.
Portugal. Iranian. Ukraine. Malaysia. Lithuania. Hungary

(93)

Turkey (50)

NUMBER OF ACCEPTED PAPERS: 143

NUMBER OF REJECTED PAPERS: 36

EVALUATION PROCESS

All applications have undergone a double-blind peer review
process

CONFERENCE LANGUAGES

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PRESENTATION

Oral presentation/ Virtual

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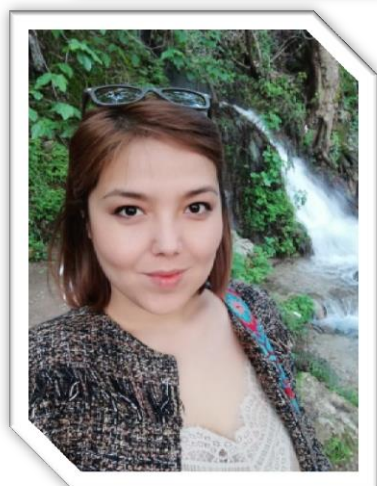


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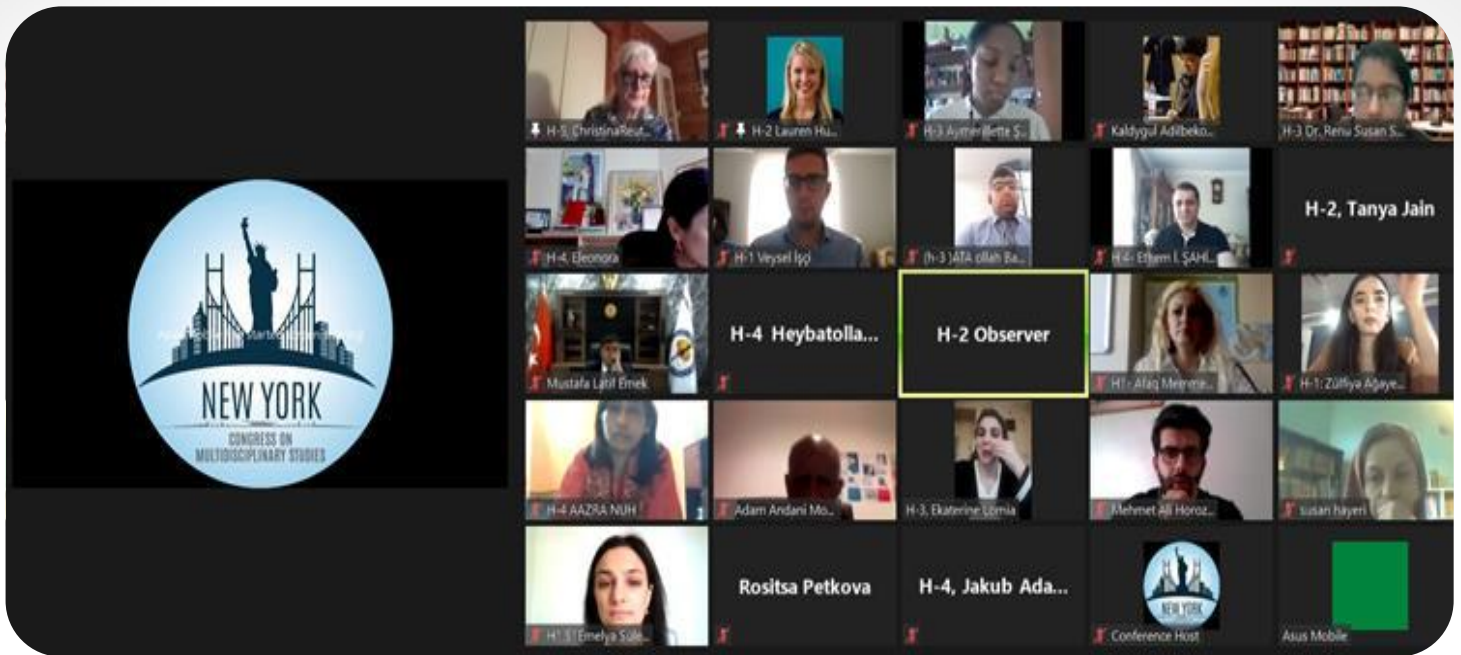


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CONFERENCE GALLERY



COMPARING THE HEBREW BIBLE TO TURKIC LITERATURES

• WHY?

We start this study with the assumption that the collection of texts known as the Hebrew Bible can be viewed as an important part of Hebrew national literature and that some parallels do exist between this collection and other national literatures.

Discovering similar ideas and values between the Bible and national literatures is important for appreciating cultural diversity and enhancing friendship between people who belong to different ethnic and religious groups.



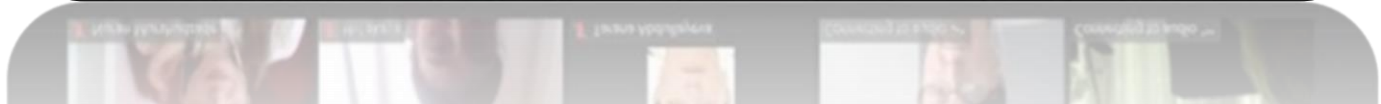
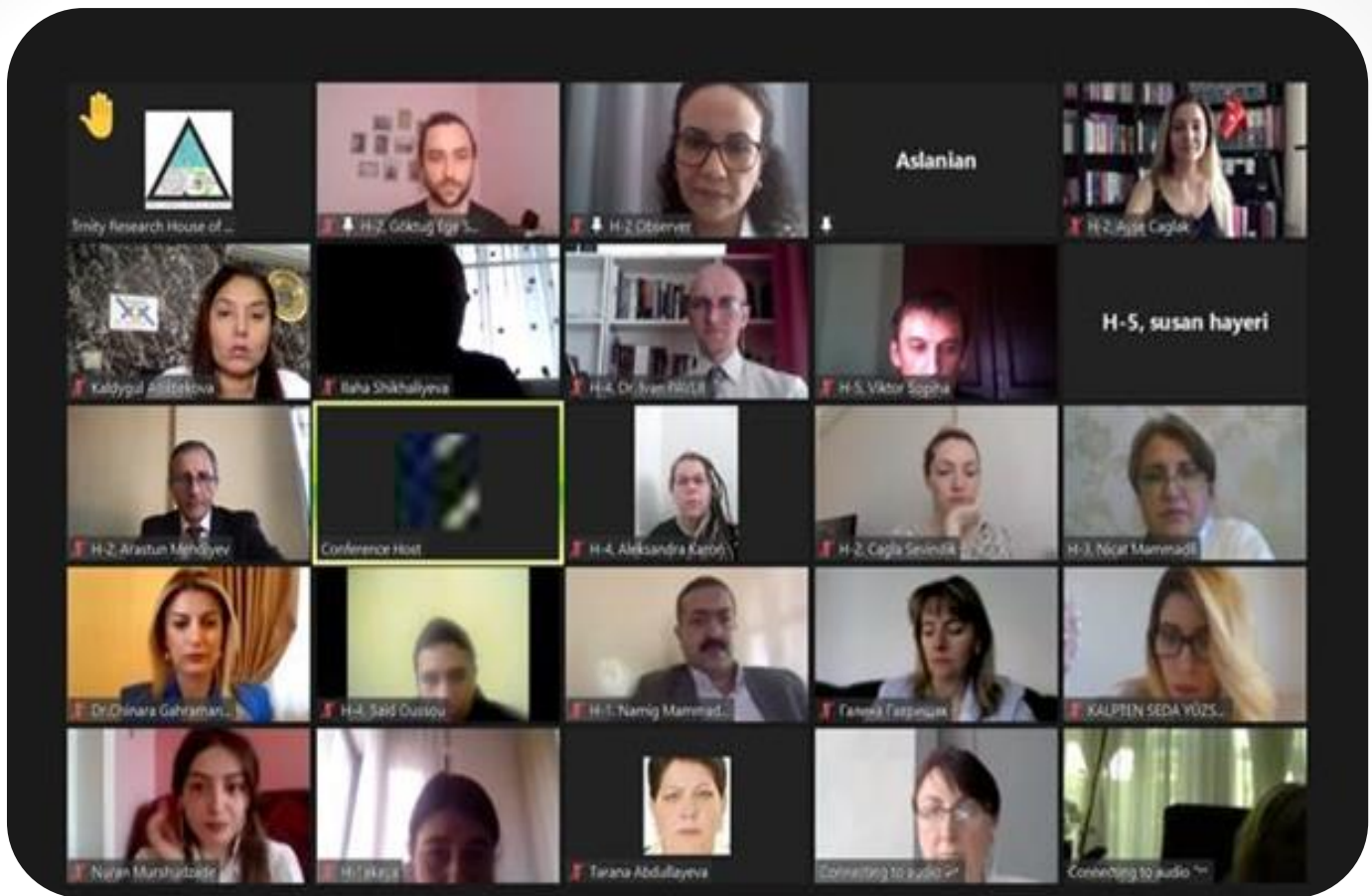
- Oud guitar is a wooden stringed musical instrument
- Oud guitars are made by craftsmen
- Design and manufacturing should be done based on engineering calculations
- Design engineering is crucial for the musical instruments



Figure 1. An oud guitar

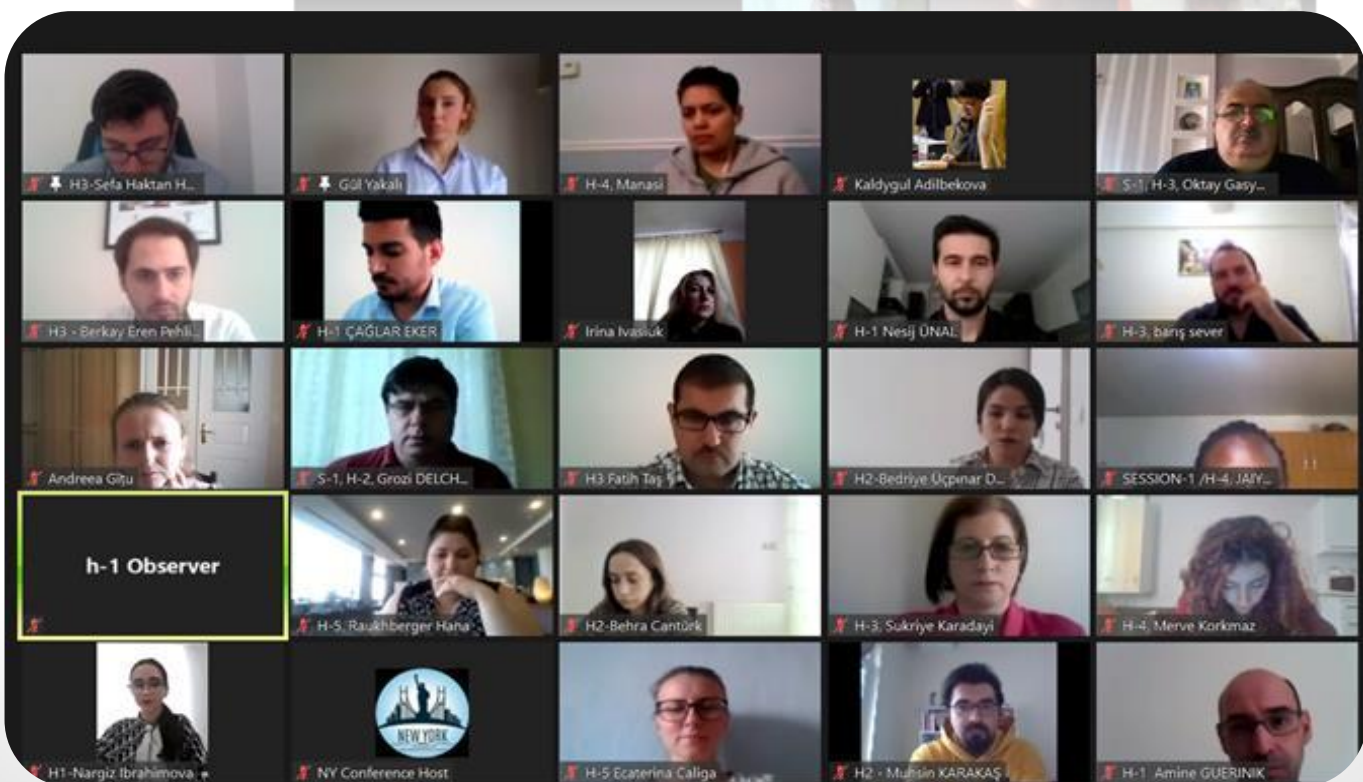
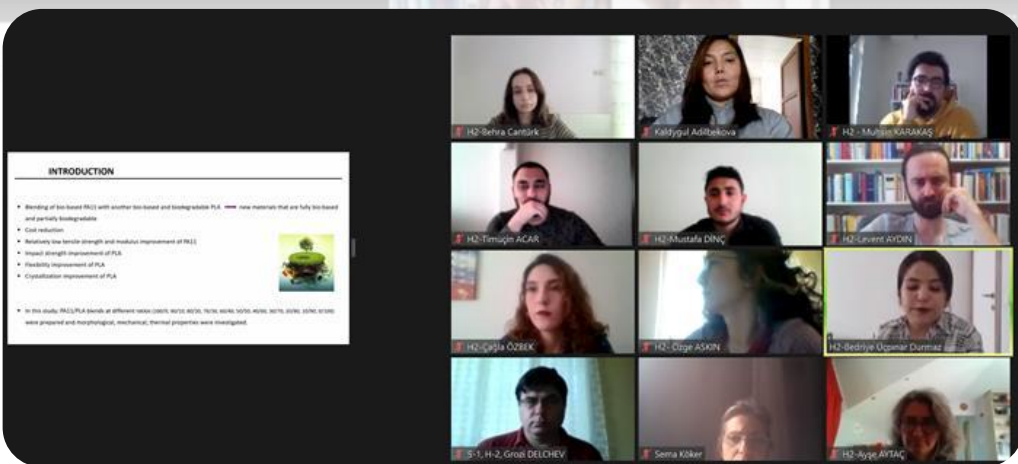


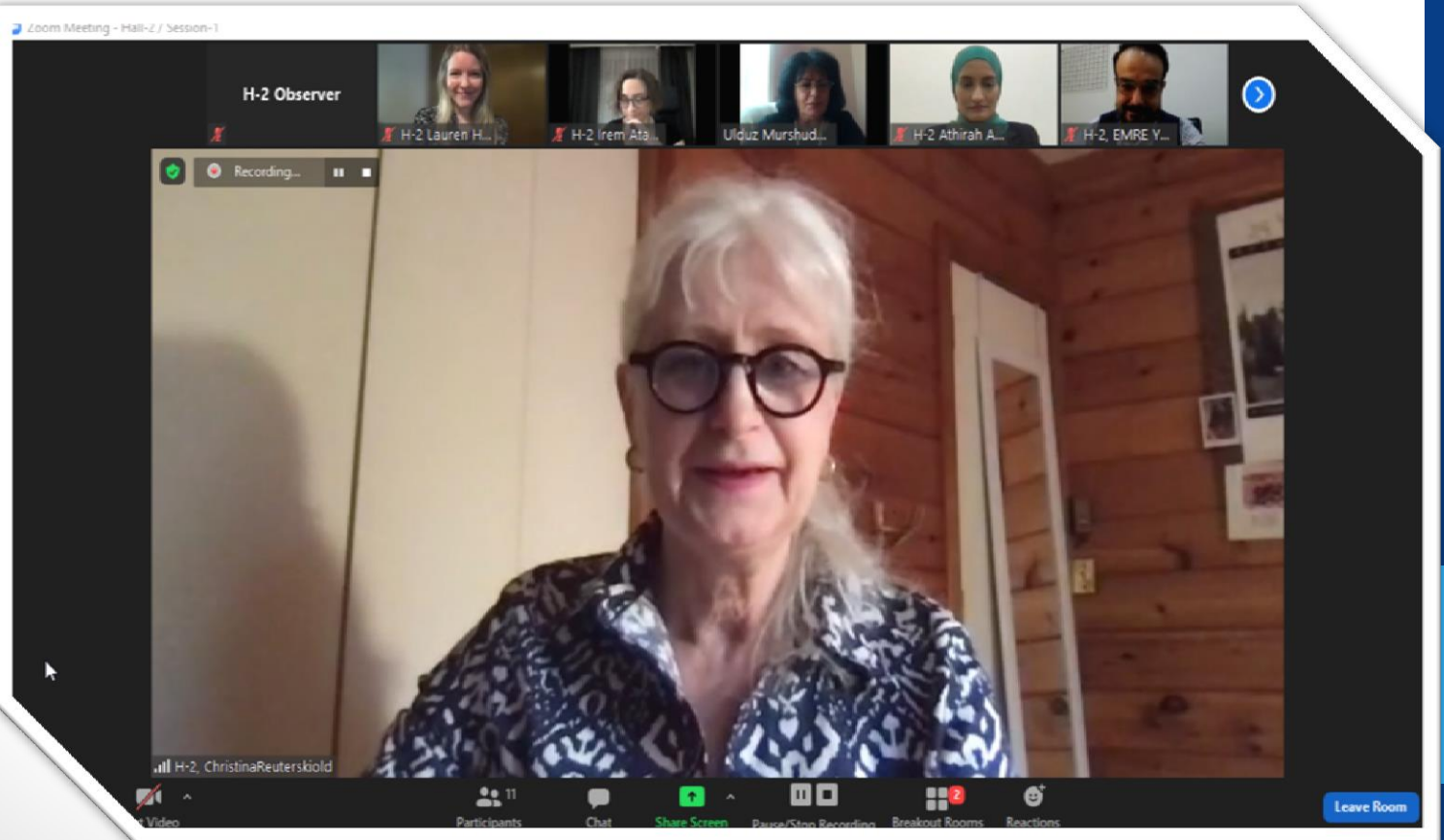
CONFERENCE GALLERY

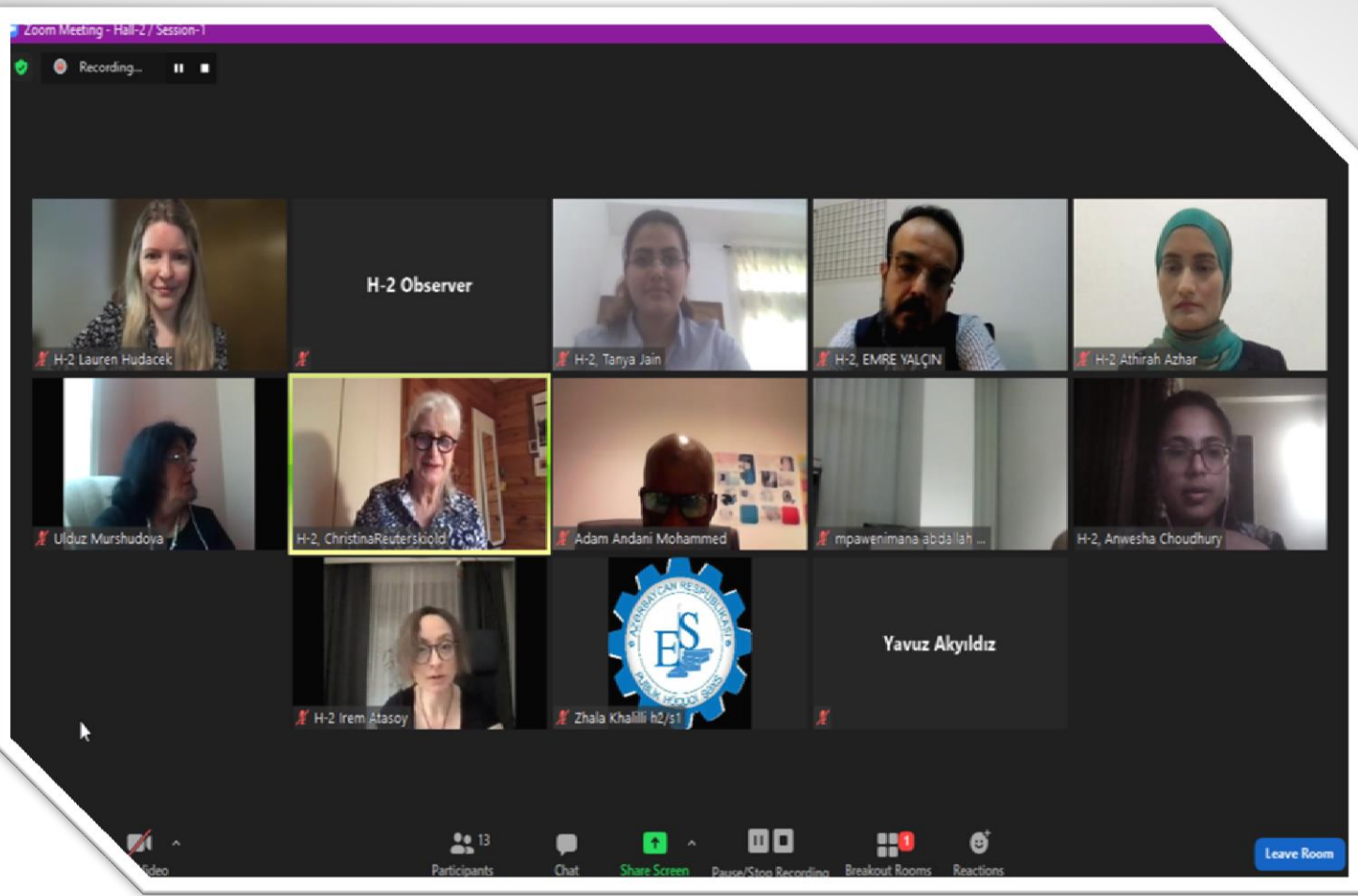


CONFERENCE GALLERY

- It is possible to reduce the salt content by using carrageenan in cheeses that may contain high amounts of salt. Thus, a more beneficial product can be obtained in terms of health.
- It enables the production of better quality ice cream in terms of physical and sensory aspects by decreasing melting rate, increasing viscosity, reducing formation of ice crystals and strengthening cutting-thinning behaviors.







THE HEBREW BIBLE AND TURKIC LITERATURES: SOME PARALLELS

ASSIST. PROF. DR. IVAN PAVLII
NY CONFERENCE 2021



Abbasova Almara

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**4th INTERNATIONAL NEW YORK CONFERENCE ON
EVOLVING TRENDS IN INTERDISCIPLINARY
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**CONFERENCE
PROGRAM**

**May 2-4, 2021
Manhattan, New York City**



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- ❖ All congress participants can connect live and listen to all sessions.
- ❖ Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

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- ◆ Requests such as change of place and time will not be taken into consideration in the congress program.

Before you login to Zoom please indicate your name surname and hall number,



02.05.2021 | SESSION-1 | HALL-1**New York Local Time: 08:30–11:00****Ankara Local Time: 15:30–18:00****MODERATOR: Dr. Monika Jaworska-Wędzińska**

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Nargiz Ibrahimova		SMART HOME TECHNOLOGY
Nesij ÜNAL Tuğrul OKTAY	<i>TUSAŞ Erciyes University, Turkey</i>	A NOVEL SYSTEM FOR FIGHTER AIRCRAFT CONCEPTUAL DESIGN AND ANALYSIS
Fatima Tayeboun Amine Guerinik	<i>Djillali Liabes University, Algeria</i>	DETECTION OF AIR POLLUTION BY OPTICAL STATES OF TMM IN ONE-DIMENSIONAL PHOTONIC CRYSTAL
Nesij ÜNAL Tuğrul OKTAY	<i>TUSAŞ Erciyes University, Turkey</i>	"ANALYZING THE EFFECTS OF AIRFOIL SELECTION TO THE LIFT COEFFICIENT AND DRAG COEFFICIENT (C L and C D) OF THE AIRCRAFT"
Monika Jaworska- Wędzińska Iga Jasińska	<i>University of Technology and Humanities, Radom, Poland</i>	ASSESSMENT OF DURABILITY OF CEMENT COMPOSITES WITH THE USE OF WASTE FROM COAL COMBUSTION WITH THE USING STATISTICAL METHODS USING THE GIBBS TRIANGLE FOR MIXTURES
Prof. Nəbiyev Rasim Nəsi oğlu Abdullayev Anar Arif oğlu	<i>Azerbaijan National Aviation Academy, Azerbaijan</i>	CREATION OF CONVERTIBLE-TYPE UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES
Gül Yakalı Günseli Turgut Cin	<i>Izmir Katip Celebi University, Turkey Akdeniz University, Turkey</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGE TRANSFER PROPERTY OF HOLE TRANSPORT MATERIAL SCHIFF BASE DERIVATIVE FROM THE MARCUS ELECTRON THEORY AND DENSITY FUNCTIONAL THEORY FOR OLED DEVICES: STRUCTURE-PROPERTY RELATIONSHIP
MSc. Çağlar EKER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdullah ÖZKAN Dr. Vildan ÖZKAN	<i>Iskenderun Technical University, Turkey</i>	USING PERLITE AS ADDITIVE IN WATER-BASED DRILLING FLUID
Res. Assist. Habibe Elif GÜLŞEN AKBAY Halil KUMBUR	<i>Mersin University, Turkey</i>	MECHANIC AND THERMAL PRE-TREATMENT OF FRUIT WASTE AND SEWAGE SLUDGE MIXTURE BEFORE THE ANAEROBIC FERMENTATION PROCESS TO INCREASE THE SOLUBLE ORGANIC MATTER RATIOS
Batur Alp Akgül Prof. Dr. Muhammet Fatih Hasoğlu Asst. Prof. Dr. Bülent Haznedar Mustafa Ersan Çinkılıç Abdurrahman Yaşar	<i>Hasan Kalyoncu University, Turkey Gaziantep University, Turkey Kocaeli University, Turkey</i>	DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF EMBEDDED REAL-TIME VEHICLE/PERSONNEL TRACKING AND SECURITY SYSTEM WITH A NEW APPROACH TO OUTDOOR MAPPING USING INTERNET OF THINGS: AN IMPLEMENTATION STUDY
Prateek Mangal Anupama Rajesh	<i>Amity University, India</i>	ASSESSING THE ROLE OF BIG DATA IN SMART CITIES AND SMART CITY PROJECT ACTIONS
Prof. Dr. Tayfun UYGUNOĞLU Sevcan BARLAS ÖZGÜVEN	<i>Afyon Kocatepe University, Turkey</i>	THE EFFECT OF NANOCAPSULATED PHASE-CHANGING MATERIALS ON TEMPERATURE-DEPENDENT VISCOSITY IN CEMENT-BASED MORTARS

(All speakers required to be connected to the session 10 min before the session starts)

Moderator is responsible for ensuring the smooth running of the presentation, managing the group discussion and dynamics.



02.05.2021 | SESSION-1 | HALL-2**New York Local Time: 08:30–11:00****Ankara Local Time: 15:30–18:00****MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Grozi Delchev**

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Bedriye Ucpinar Durmaz Ayse Aytac	<i>Kocaeli University, Turkey</i>	POLY(LACTIC ACID)/POLYAMIDE 11 BIO-BASED POLYMER BLENDS
Hulya Sema Koker Bedriye Ucpinar Durmaz Hulya Yavuz Ersan Ayse Aytac	<i>Hacettepe University, Turkey</i> <i>Kocaeli University, Turkey</i>	POLYETHYLENE/SODIUM CASEINATE/SORBITOL BLEND FILMS PRODUCED BY EXTRUSION
Timuçin Acar Muhsin Karakaş Akın Oktav	<i>Abdullah Gul University, Turkey</i>	TUNING THE STRUCTURAL EIGENFREQUENCIES OF AN OUD GUITAR BY USING DIFFERENT BRACE PATTERNS ON THE SOUNDBOARD
Behra Cantürk	<i>Adana Alparslan Turkes Science and Technology University, Turkey</i>	MODELLING CONSIDERATIONS FOR METAL ORGANIC FRAMEWORKS: PARTIAL CHARGE ASSIGNMENT METHODS
Mustafa Dinç Turan Sargın Levent AYDIN	<i>İzmir Katip Çelebi University, Turkey</i>	NONLINEAR MULTIPLE NEURO-REGRESSION MODELING, OPTIMUM DESIGN and ANALYSIS of the ROCKET's DIFFERENT SUB-UNITS
Lect. Dr. Çağla ÖZBEK Prof. Dr. Nuray GÜZELER	<i>Toros University, Turkey</i> <i>Cukurova University, Turkey</i>	UTILIZATION AND EFFECTS OF CARRAGEENAN IN MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS
Prof. Dr. Nuray GÜZELER Lect. Dr. Çağla ÖZBEK	<i>Cukurova University, Turkey</i> <i>Toros University, Turkey</i>	METHODS USED TO IMPROVE THE RHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF SOFT CHEESES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Grozi Delchev	<i>Trakia University, Bulgaria</i>	STABILITY VALUATION OF SOME ANTIBROADLEAVED HERBICIDES FOR GRAIN YIELDS OF DURUM WHEAT (TRITICUM DURUM DESF.)
Asst. Prof. Murat Yorulmaz Özge Aşkın	<i>Maritime Business Administration, Kocaeli, Turkey</i>	GREEN PORT PERFORMANCE CRITERIA AND EVALUATION OF PORT MANAGERS ACCORDING TO THE PERSPECTIVE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seyithan SEYDOSOGLU Prof. Dr. Kağan KOKTEN	<i>Siirt University, Turkey</i>	Multipurpose Lactobacillus divergens as a Potential Biofactory for Advanced Applications

(All speakers required to be connected to the session 10 min before the session starts)

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02.05.2021 | SESSION-1 | HALL-3**New York Local Time: 08:30–11:00****Ankara Local Time: 15:30–18:00****MODERATOR: Asst. Prof. Dr. Fatih Taş**

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Barış SEVER	<i>Izmir Tepecik Training and Research Hospital, Turkey</i>	"APPROACH TO FETAL ANTERIOR ABDOMINAL WALL DEFECTS (CANTRELL PENTALOGY AND OEIS COMPLEX)"
Oktay K. Gasymov Sefa Celik Gulshen Agaeva Sevim Akyuz Serda Kecel-Gunduz Niftali M. Qocayev Ayşen E. Ozel Ulker Agaeva Matanat Bakhishova Jamil A. Aliyev	<i>ANAS, Azerbaijan</i>	CATIONIC PENTAPEPTIDE, GLU-GLN-ARG-PRO-ARG, AND ITS D-ISOMER ANALOGS: THEORETICAL AND STRUCTURAL STUDIES FOR POTENTIAL ANTI-CANCER AND NOVEL ANTI-COVID-19 APPLICATIONS
Sukriye KARADAYI	<i>Altınbas University, Turkey</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE MICROBIOLOGICAL QUALITY OF READY-TO-EAT FOODS AND THEIR POTENTIAL FOR FOOD POISONING
Aşkın KARADUMAN	<i>Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University, Turkey</i>	AN OVERVIEW OF HEALTH SERVICES OFFERED IN TURKEY
Asst. Prof. Dr. Fatih Taş Res. Asst. Fırat Aşır Fikri Erdemci Dr. Mustafa Maraşlı Prof. Dr. Engin Deveci	<i>Dicle University, Turkey</i>	IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL EXPRESSION OF IL-6 IN PLACENTAS WITH COVID-19
Berkay Eren PEHLIVANOĞLU Sefa Haktan HATIK	<i>Istanbul Rumeli University, Turkey</i> <i>Sinop University, Turkey</i>	THE STATUS OF CHIROPRACTIC PROFESSION IN REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
Sibel Orhan Muhammet Gümüş	<i>Namık Kemal University, Turkey</i> <i>Cumhuriyet University, Turkey</i>	KNOWLEDGE AND APPLICATION OF HEALTHCARE EMPLOYEES DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS AND REVIEW OF CITRUS LEVELS
Neslihan DERELİ	<i>Universidad Azteca, Mexico</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BANKRUPTCY PROBABILITY AND SYSTEMATIC RISK AND DETERMINATION OF THE EFFICIENT MODELS PREDICTING BANKRUPTCY: AN EMPIRICAL APPLICATION

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02.05.2021 | SESSION-1 | HALL-4**New York Local Time: 08:30–11:00****Ankara Local Time: 15:30–18:00****MODERATOR: Penbe Merve Korkmaz**

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Jaiyeoba-Ojigho Jennifer Efe Oladipo Gabriel Sunday Oyakhire Micheal Omonkheoa	University of PortHarcourt, Nigeria	IRISPRINTS AND FINGERPRINTS AMONG NIGERIANS : THE PATH FORWARD
Lect. Elif Üner Dr. Lect. Ayşe DOST	Rumeli University, Turkey Medipol University, Turkey	Examination of the Relationship Between Health Literacy Level and Quality of Life in University Students During the COVID-19 Pandemic
Shai Moshel Shmuel Klang Yaniv Kotler	Meuhedet Health Services, Tel Aviv, Israel	Evaluation of Performance and Adherence to IFR 300 Kit for Predicting the Response to TNF α Blockers in Biologics-Naïve Rheumatoid Arthritis Patients: Prospective Cohort Study from Israel
Manasi, K. Andzel W. Marshall, T. Koc, T. Spaccarotella K. Milbrook, R.	Kean University, NJ, USA	LIFESTYLE BEHAVIORS AND EFFECT OF COVID-19
Lect. Sümeyye BARUT	Firat University, Turkey	BIRTH PERCEPTIONS OF MIDWIFERY STUDENTS AND ITS RELATION WITH PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME
Onur DOĞAN Ahmet Mahmut KILIÇ	Gumushane University, Turkey Cukurova University, Turkey	THE EFFECTS OF INDUSTRY 4.0 ON OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY: A SAMPLE APPLICATION
Assist. Prof. Serdar BABACAN	Harran University, TURKEY	A new concept in interdisciplinary research and practice: "Forensic Anatomy in Medicolegal Investigations"
Ejime Agbonifo-Chijiokwu Eze Nwangwa	Delta State University, Nigeria	ASSOCIATION OF SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AS AN INDICATORS FOR ABDOMINAL OBESITY IN MULTIPAROUS WOMEN
Merve Turkeyay Meftun Akgün	Health Sciences Institute, Turkey	THE EFFECT OF ABDOMINAL AROMATHERAPY MASSAGE ON GASTROINTESTINAL SYMPTOMS OF PATIENTS FED WITH A NASOGASTRIC TUBE IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT
Penbe Merve Korkmaz Hülya Demir Erdem Tezcan	Istanbul Gedik University, Turkey Yeditepe University, Turkey	HEALTH EFFECTS OF CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS (SAFFLOWER) PLANT AND DEVELOPMENT OF STERILIZATION PROTOCOL OF ITS SEEDS

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02.05.2021 | SESSION- 1 | HALL- 5



New York Local Time: 08:³⁰–11:⁰⁰



Ankara Local Time: 15:³⁰–18:⁰⁰

MODERATOR: Prof. Istrati Valeriu

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Inga Miron Vladimir Bernic Elena Bucata	National Agency for Public Health, Republic of Moldova	MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF SURFACE WATER QUALITY USED FOR DRINKING PURPOSES IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
Cazac Victor Russu Eugeniu Cecan Tatiana	State University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemitanu", Chisinau, Moldova	THE VALUE OF INFECTIOUS FACTOR IN REACTIVE ARTHRITIS
Gloden Raz Raukhberger Hana Assist. Prof. Oxana Sarbu Assoc. Prof. Larisa Rotaru	State University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemitanu", Chisinau, Moldova	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN MEN AND WOMEN WITH GOUT ASSOCIATED WITH CARDIOVASCULAR PATHOLOGY
Ecaterina Caliga Assist. Prof. Oxana Sarbu Prof. Istrati Valeriu	State University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemitanu", Chisinau, Moldova	THE ROLE OF CLIMATE FACTORS IN THE OCCURRENCE OF ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME
Tovkach Yu.V. Andreea Gitu Abo Afash Mai	Bukovinian State Medical University, Ukraine State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Republic of Moldova	The errors and impediments in the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis
Iryna IVASYUK Roksolana MIZUN	Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University, Ukraine	SPERMATOGENESIS DISORDERS IN ACUTE TESTIAL INJURY
Valeria Frunze Dr. Elena Deseatnicova Liliana Groppa	State Medical and Pharmaceutical University Nicolae Testemitanu Republic of Moldova	Thyroid gland pathology in rheumatoid arthritis
G. Sarnickaitė Lect. Asta Markauskienė Vilniaus Kolegija Lect. Kristina Žukienė	University of Applied Sciences, Lithuania	THE RELATION BETWEEN PELVIC POSTURE AND LOWER BACK PAIN

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03.05.2021 | SESSION-1 | HALL-1**New York Local Time: 08:³⁰–11:⁰⁰****Ankara Local Time: 15:³⁰–18:⁰⁰****MODERATOR: Dr. Namig Mammadov**

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Albina Chingiz Heshimova	<i>Azerbaijan Tourism and Management University, Azerbaijan</i>	"DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICES MARKET IN THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN AND DIRECTIONS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION"
Sevinj ALIYEVA	<i>Azerbaijan Customs Academy, Azerbaijan</i>	FACTORS IN COMPANIES' DECISIONS ON OUTSOURCING: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY IN TURKEY
Kamala ABBASOVA	<i>Azerbaijan University, Azerbaijan</i>	Autism is not a deficiency or a disease, it is just a DIFFERENCE
Vafa AHMADOVA	<i>Azerbaijan University, Azerbaijan</i>	SEMANTIC APPROACHES TO LEXICAL MATCHING
Assist. Prof. Dr. Saban Onur VIGA	<i>Istanbul Esenyurt University, Turkey</i>	ARE CRYPTOCURRENCIES THE BEST MILKYWAY TO REACH MONEY?
Dr. Aysun Kaya Deniz	<i>Istanbul Gelişim University, Turkey</i>	EXPERIENCE ECONOMY IN THE AGE OF DIGITAL CONSUMPTION
Doç. Dr. Güray ALPAR Dr. Gökberk DURMAZ	Strategic Thinking Institute ASBÜ Siyasal Bilgiler Fakültesi, Uluslararası İlişkiler Bölümü	RÜYALARI ÇALINAN İNSANLARIN ÜLKESİ: MOZAMBİK
Hande Haykır Nurperihan Tosun	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Turkey</i> <i>Social Sciences Institute, Turkey</i>	A STUDY ON THE FACTORS AFFECTING PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIBING DECISIONS
Ömer Faruk Dumlu Taşkın Kılıç Nurperihan Tosun	<i>Ordu University, Turkey</i> <i>Social Sciences Institute, Turkey</i> <i>Social Sciences Institute, Turkey</i>	EVALUATION OF EMERGENCY SERVICE ADMISSIONS
Dr. Namig Mammadov	<i>Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Azerbaijan</i>	ANALYSIS OF THE 2002 PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN TURKEY

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03.05.2021 | SESSION-1 | HALL-2**New York Local Time: 08:30–11:00****Ankara Local Time: 15:30–18:00****MODERATOR: Samira KHADHRAOUI ONTUNC**

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Dr. Erkan DEMİRTAŞ	<i>Ministry of National Defence, Turkey</i>	A GENERAL CLASSIFICATION STUDY FOR MOBILE MUSIC APPLICATIONS
Muhammad Suleman Nasir	<i>Gomal University, Pakistan</i>	THE RIGHTS OF SENIOR CITIZENS AND THEIR STATUS IN ISLAMIC SOCIETY: IN THE LIGHT OF ISLAMIC TEACHINGS AND SEERAT UN NABI (SAW)
Emmanuel Oluwole Adeyemi	<i>University of Ibadan, Nigeria</i>	HUMAN AND ANIMAL BORDER: EXAMINING TORTOISE IN FOLKLORE, MATERIALITY AND CONTEMPORARY CULTURE
Göktuğ Ege SAĞLAM Arş. Gör. Ayşe ÇAĞLAK	<i>Hitit Üniversitesi, Turkey</i>	MAQAMIC, FORM AND HARMONIC ANALYSIS OF THE WALTZ PIECE FROM FIKRET AMIROV'S 12 MINIATURES FOR PIANO
Res. Assist. Çağla Sevindik Assoc. Prof. Selçuk Bora Çavuşoğlu	<i>Istanbul Okan University, Turkey Istanbul University Cerrahpasa, Turkey</i>	Digitalization and Post-digitalization in Sports
Ufuk Eren-Vapur Tulay Ozcan	<i>Nisantasi University, Turkey Bursa Uludag University, Turkey</i>	CULTURE SELECTION IN YOGHURT PRODUCTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE EXPECTATIONS OF THE PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS
Musa Mursaguliyev Saadat Aliyeva	<i>"Keshikchidagh" State historical and cultural reserve "Avey" State historical and cultural reserve, Azerbaijan</i>	OUR HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS EXPOSED TO ENEMY EFFECTS
Emmanuel Oluwole Adeyemi	<i>University of Ibadan, Nigeria</i>	SEX TRAFFICKING: THE BOOMING ENTERPRISE BETWEEN NIGERIA AND EUROPE
Asst. Prof. Dr. Suzan URGAN	<i>19 Mayıs University, Samsun, Turkey</i>	REFLECTION OF CONSCIENTIOUS INTELLIGENCE AND ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR: 2020 IZMIR EARTHQUAKE CASE STUDY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arastun MEHDIYEV	<i>Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Azerbaijan</i>	THE IMPACT OF THE OIL STRATEGY ON THE GEOPOLITICAL POSITION OF AZERBAIJAN

(All speakers required to be connected to the session 10 min before the session starts)

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03.05.2021 | SESSION-1 | HALL-3**New York Local Time: 08:30–11:00****Ankara Local Time: 15:30–18:00****MODERATOR: Dr. Chinara Gahramanova**

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Remzi Aktay	MEB, Turkey	MMR Encryption Algorithm As An Alternative Encryption Algorithm to RSA Encryption Algorithm
Dr. İlahə ŞİXƏLİYEVƏ	Baku State University, Azerbaijan	ALİ TƏHSİL SİSTEMİNDƏ MONİTORİNG, QIYMƏTLƏNDİRMƏ VƏ ATTESTASIYNIN HƏYATA KEÇİRİLMƏSİ MEXANİZMLƏRİ
Şəhla HÜSEYNOVA Nicat HÜSEYNOV	Baku State University, Azerbaijan	SAĞLAMLIQ İMKANLARI MƏHDUD UŞAQLARIN İNKLÜZİV TƏHSİLİNİN TƏŞKİLİ İSTİQAMƏTLƏRİ
Dr. İbrahimova Khoshgadam	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Azerbaijan	CHARACTERISTICS OF USING METHODS FOR TRAINING STUDENTS' SCIENTIFIC SKILLS IN TRAINING
Assoc.prof. Tarana Abdullayeva Sabina ALLAHYAROVA	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Azerbaijan	OPPORTUNITIES TO USE HEURYST TEACHING METHODS AS MODERN INNOVATIVE EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY
Günəl İSRAFİLOVA	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Azerbaijan	DİDACTİC GAMES İN PRIMARY SCHOOL
Asst. Prof. Dr. Ulviyya Hajiyeva	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Azerbaijan	Lexical Rhetorical Devices in the Azerbaijani and English Languages
Dr. Mirvari Gasimova	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Azerbaijan	Stylistic differentiation and use of antonyms
Nuran Murshudzadeh	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Azerbaijan	CRITICAL THINKING IMPACT ON EDUCATION IN AZERBAIJAN
Dr. Chinara Gahramanova	Azerbaijan State University of Economics, Azerbaijan	MOUNTAIN IMAGE IN TURKISH EPICS

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03.05.2021 | SESSION-1 | HALL-4**New York Local Time: 08:30–11:00****Ankara Local Time: 15:30–18:00****MODERATOR: KALDYGUL ADILBEKOVA**

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Said Oussou	University of Moulay Ismail, Morocco	THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MOROCCAN LANGUAGE TEACHERS' PROFESSIONAL AUTONOMY READINESS AND YEARS OF TEACHING EXPERIENCE
Aleksandra Karoń	Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland	PREVENTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MATH ANXIETY - A PEDAGOGICAL EXPERIMENT
Assist. Prof. Dr. Tarık BAŞAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlkey AŞKIN TEKKOL	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Turkey Kastamonu University, Turkey	AN INVESTIGATION THE RELATION BETWEEN PRESERVICE TEACHERS' EMOTIONAL LITERACY LEVELS AND THEIR COMMUNICATION SKILL LEVELS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ivan Pavlii	Yeditepe University, Turkey	THE HEBREW BIBLE AND TURKIC LITERATURES: SOME PARALLELS
Shalala SEYİDOVA	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Azerbaijan	PSYCHOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE USE OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY IN THE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF YOUNG STUDENTS
KALPTEN SEDA YÜZSEVEN	TC. Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Turkey	AWARENESS OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS RELATED TO MATHEMATICAL MODELING AND REVIEW OF MATHEMATICS COURSES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gayatree Mishra	Presidency College, Bangalore, India	English Language Education in India-(Country of Multilingualism and Linguistic Diversity)
Almara ABBASOVA	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Azerbaijan	CONTINUATION OF TOPICS AND LANGUAGE OF TEXTBOOKS IN MODERN APPROACHES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS
Vusala Tagizade	Baku State University, Azerbaijan	The role of M. Shahtakhtli's publicistic works in the formation of the national ideals of Azerbaijani people
Iurii Ganushchak	Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland	INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS IN POLISH IT CORPORATIONS AND ITS IMPACT ON POLISH LANGUAGE
Abdullayeva Jamila Novruz Mahmudova Sabina Araz	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University	APPLICATIONS OF VECTOR AND COORDINATE METHOD IN SCHOOL MATHEMATICS COURSE

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03.05.2021 | SESSION- 1 | HALL- 5



New York Local Time: 08:³⁰–11:⁰⁰



Ankara Local Time: 15:³⁰–18:⁰⁰

MODERATOR: **Asst. Prof. Dr. G Lalitha Kumari**

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Susan Hayeri Yazdi Lobat Taghavi	Islamic Azad University, Iran	A review of modeling the effects of climate change on the quality and quantity of groundwater
Seyed Pouya Hosseini Saadi Biglari	Isfahan University of Technology, Iran	PREDICTING SUITABLE HABITATS OF ASTRAGALUS GOSSYPINUS IN WESTERN RANGELAND OF ISFAHAN PROVINCE, IRAN
Viktor SOPIHA Halyna HAVRYSHCHAK	Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University, Ukraine	INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES FOR OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY IN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT COMPLEXES
Asst. Prof. Y. Surekha Asst. Prof. Dr. G Lalitha Kumari Assoc. Prof. Dr. K. Koteswara Rao Asst. Prof. N Ramesh Babu	Prasad V Potluri Siddhartha Institute of Technology, India	The Role of Internet of Things and Machine learning in Environmental Forecasting - Proposed Method
Assoc. Prof. Dr. K. Koteswara Rao Asst. Prof. Y. Surekha Asst. Prof. Dr. G Lalitha Kumari Asst. Prof. N Ramesh Babu	Prasad V Potluri Siddhartha Institute of Technology, India	Machine Learning and IoT Technologies for Environmental Issues- Research Perspectives
Asst. Prof. Dr. G Lalitha Kumari Asst. Prof. Y. Surekha Assoc. Prof. Dr. K. Koteswara Rao Asst. Prof. N Ramesh Babu	Prasad V Potluri Siddhartha Institute of Technology, India	Systematic Survey of Mutation Testing –Rookies vantage point
Asst. Prof. N Ramesh Babu P. Lavanya Asst. Prof. Dr. G Lalitha Kumari Asst. Prof. Y. Surekha	Prasad V Potluri Siddhartha Institute of Technology, India	AN ELECTRONIC SECURITY SYSTEM TO SAFEGAURD THE CHILD FROM DELETERIOUS OBJECTS USING DEEP LEARNING XCEPTION MODEL
Gargi BA Hiranmayi Guntur Zoya Urooj Maab Selva Kumar	BMS College of Engineering, India	Business Model for Strategic Marketing
Ali Raji Davood Mostofinejad Mohammadreza Eftekhari	Isfahan University of Technology, Iran	Experimental determination of bond properties of glass fabric reinforced cementitious matrix (FRCM) with single-lap direct-shear tests

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04.05.2021 | SESSION-1 | HALL-1**New York Local Time: 08:³⁰–11:⁰⁰****Ankara Local Time: 15:³⁰–18:⁰⁰****MODERATOR: Prof. Hajer Huseynova**

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Assoc. prof. Dr. Afag Mammadova	<i>Baku State University, Azerbaijan</i>	RELIGIOUS OLD TURKIC TERMS IN TRANSLATION OF THE QURAN INTO KHWAREZM TURKIC
Dr. Veysel İşçi	<i>Harran University, Turkey</i>	REPRESENTING SCOTLAND AS THE OTHER IN 18th CENTURY BRITISH TRAVEL WRITING
Lect. Balayeva Pustakhanim	<i>Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Azerbaijan</i>	IMPROVING THE DIRECTION AND MECHANISMS FOR THE RECRUITMENT OF TEACHERS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
Assoc. Prof. Mert Karabey	<i>Ankara University State Conservatory, Turkey</i>	WOMEN COMPOSERS AND MUSICIANS FROM THE RENAISSANCE TO THE BAROQUE PERIOD
Şahaliyeva Matanat Kurban	<i>Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Azerbaijan</i>	FROM SOUTH AZERBAIJAN POETS IN XIX CENTURY: A GLIMPSE OF SUFISM IN THE WORKS OF EBULGASIM NEBATI
Emelya Shakhvat gizi Suleymanova	<i>Nakhchivan University, Azerbaijan</i>	THE ROLE OF EXAMPLES OF ORAL FOLK LITERATURE IN THE HISTORY OF SCHOOL AND EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT IN AZERBAIJAN
Nurlana İMANOVA	<i>Baku Higher Oil School, Azerbaijan</i>	RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF PSYCHOLINGUISTICS IN AZERBAIJANI LINGUISTICS
Prof. Hajer Huseynova	<i>Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Azerbaijan</i>	METHODS OF WORD CREATION AND FORMATION
Asst. Prof. Maya Katenova	<i>KIMEP University, Kazakhstan</i>	Attitude toward CSR: A Case Study of Kazakhstan
Gunel Ahmadova	<i>Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Azerbaijan</i>	POSTMODERN CHARACTERISTICS OF YUSIF SAMADOGLU'S NOVEL EXECUTION DAY
Ağayeva Zülfiye Ekrem kızı	<i>Baku State University, Azerbaijan</i>	COMMONLY USED VERBS IN "ET-TOHFET UZ-ZEKIYYE FIL-LUGAT-IT TURKEY" AND THE AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE

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04.05.2021 | SESSION-1 | HALL-2**New York Local Time: 08:30–11:00****Ankara Local Time: 15:30–18:00****MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Christina Reuterskiöld**

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Lauren Hudacek Assoc. Prof. Ikuko Acosta Assoc. Prof. Christina Reuterskiöld	<i>New York University, USA</i>	Self-Generated Images Supporting Personal Event Narratives from Children with DLD: An Online Mixed-Methods Study Across Disciplines
Zhala Khalilli	<i>Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Azerbaijan</i>	THE MOTIF OF NAMING AND NAMES SEEN IN DREAMS IN TURKISH HEROIC EPICS
Anwasha Choudhury Tanya Jain Samiksha Jain	<i>Amity University, India</i>	Effect of Spiritual Experiences and self consciousness on Quality of Life: A Comparative Analysis
Emre Yalçın	<i>Kafkas University, Turkey</i>	THE TURKISH AUDIENCE'S PURSUIT OF THE PLATONIC REALITY AND BERKUN OYA'S AESTHETICS: AN ANALYSIS OF THE DRAMATIC STRUCTURE AND SOCIAL EFFECT OF "BİR BAŞKADIR"
Assist. Prof. İrem Atasoy	<i>Istanbul University, Turkey</i>	HOW CAN NOTHING BE SOMETHING? A MULTIMODAL ANALYSIS OF THE SHORT FILM ZERO
Murshudova Ulduz Bashir	<i>Azerbaijan National Academy, Azerbaijan</i>	WOMEN IN AZERBAIJAN AND NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN FOLKLORE: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS
Adam Andani MOHAMMED Mpawenimana Abdallah SAIDI	<i>Universiti Malaysia Sarawak UNIMAS, Malaysia</i>	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND WELLBIENG OF WOMEN: A CASE STUDY ON LIVED EXPERIENCES OF BATTERED WIVES IN TAMALE, NORTHERN GHANA
Dr. akram mohammed yahya Dr. mohammed malallah	<i>University of Mosul, Iraq</i>	Rare archaeological and human finds discoveries mixed with the bodies and blood of innocent martyrs in the old city of Mosul
Adam Andani MOHAMMED & Athirah Binti AZHAR	<i>Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, Malaysia</i>	SOCIAL WORK AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: ROLE OF SOCIAL WORKERS IN IMPROVING WELBEING FOR RESIDENTS OF NURSING HOMES IN MALAYSIA

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04.05.2021 | SESSION-1 | HALL-3**New York Local Time: 08:30–11:00****Ankara Local Time: 15:30–18:00****MODERATOR: Ekaterine Lomia**

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Dr.Seyedmohammad Seyedi Asl Dr. Hazar Leylanoğlu Ataollah Bahremani	<i>Ankara Hacı Bayram University, Turkey</i> <i>Ankara University, Turkey</i>	BORDER SECURITY IN CENTRAL ASIA AFTER 1991; CASE OF STUDY KYRGYZSTAN – UZBEKISTAN
Aymerillette ŞEN Prof. Dr. A. Poyraz GÜRSON	<i>Social Sciences Institute, Kocaeli, Turkey</i>	The African Union History in the Context of International Relations Debates
Mehmet Ali Horozoğlu Assoc. Prof. Selçuk Bora Çavuşoğlu	<i>Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University, Turkey</i> <i>Istanbul University-Cerrahpasa, Turkey</i>	Mesut Ozil Transfer of Fenerbahçe Sports Club from Corporate Image Window
Loid Karchava Ekaterine Lomia	<i>Georgian Technical University, Georgia</i> <i>Caucasus International University, Georgia</i>	PECULIARITIES OF GEORGIAN-TURKISH COOPERATION IN THE REGIONAL AND GLOBAL CONTEXT
Dr. Mehmet Erkan Soykan	<i>Kayseri University, Turkey</i>	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRICE-EARNING RATIO AND STOCK PRICE (RETURNS) IN SELECTED SECTOR OF BORSA ISTANBUL
Dr. Nesrin AKKOR	<i>Kırklareli University, TURKEY</i>	THE TAX ON WEALTH OF 11 NOVEMBER 1943, THE SCOPE AND APPLICATION OF THE TAX
Asst. Prof. Dr. Renu Susan Samuel	<i>St. Peter's College, India</i>	THE EFFECTS OF HDFC BANK MERGER ON THEIR EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE
Samir İsayev	<i>The Azerbaijan Higher Military Academy</i>	MILITARY SECURITY: THE ROLE OF MILITARY FORCE AND OPPORTUNITIES OF DIPLOMACY
AAZRA NUH Dr. Amalendu Paul	<i>Rabindra Bharati University, India</i>	IMPACT OF RABINDRASANGEET ON PROBLEM BEHAVIOURS OF SPECIAL NEEDS INDIVIDUALS

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04.05.2021 | SESSION- 1 | HALL- 4



New York Local Time: 08:30–11:00



Ankara Local Time: 15:30–18:00

MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Eleonora TANKOVA

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Heybatollah Najandimanesh	Allameh Tabataba'i University, Iran	Access to Vaccine for Covid-19 as a Human Right
Reza Reyhani-e-Kolaachaahi	University of Guilan-Rasht-IR Iran	Turkish foreign policy stability in Bulgaria: An energy-based analysis
Youssef Ibrahim al-Fadel Badlihisam Mohd Nasir	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia	SPIRITUAL IMPACT OF THE COVIDS-19 UPON THE CONGREGATIONAL PRAYER IN MASJIDIL HARAM MECCA
Róbert G. Zimányi	University of Physical Education, Hungary	POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION AT COMPETITIVE AND RECREATIONAL SPORTS
Muhammad Ishlaahuddin Jumat Badlihisam Nasir	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia	Da'wah Effort and Contribution of Ustaz Abdul Rahman Harun (1911-1989) Towards the Muslim Community of Singapore
Jakub Adamczewski	Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland	ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION HOW THE URBAN CITY PLANNING CAN CHANGE OUR SCHOOLS?
Assoc. Prof. Eleonora TANKOVA Anna NEDYALKOVA	Varna Free University, Bulgaria	TRANSNATIONAL ASPECTS OF THE TRANSITION TO THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY MODEL
Assoc. Prof. Eleonora TANKOVA Assoc. Prof. Rositsa PETKOVA-SLIPETS Vanya IVANOVA	Varna Free University, Bulgaria	BLACK SEA POLLUTION AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR MAKING THE SEA CLEANER
Iya Elkamali	Odesa I. I. Mechnikov National University, Ukraine	IRAN'S NUCLEAR PROGRAM: THE FUTURE OF JCPOA

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04.05.2021 | SESSION- 1 | HALL- 5



New York Local Time: 08:³⁰–11:⁰⁰



Ankara Local Time: 15:³⁰–18:⁰⁰

MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Oryslava Ivantsiv

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Carla Santos Cristina Dias	<i>New University of Lisbon, Portugal</i>	READING AND INTERPRETING STATISTICAL DATA PRESENTED IN GRAPHS
Vikas Poply	<i>K.L.P. College, India</i>	ANALYSIS OF NANOFUID FLOW WITH CHEMICAL REACTION OVER A STRETCHING SURFACE
Assoc. Prof. Svitlana Tarasova	<i>V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Ukraine</i>	LINGUIST AS A COMIC LANGUAGE IDENTITY
Assist. Prof. Behzad Moeini Sam Sara Mohammadi Avandi Anis Mohammadi Avandi	<i>Islamic Azad University, Iran</i>	THE IMMORTALS AND THEIR NAME
Assist. Prof. Behzad Moeini Sam Sara Mohammadi Avandi Anis Mohammadi Avandi	<i>Islamic Azad University, Iran</i>	VENERATION POSTURE AT DARIUS' RELIEF IN PERSEPOLIS
Lect. G.M.Sembiyeva	<i>Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda State University, Kazakhstan</i>	Empirical comparison of the results of the Kazakh -and Russian-language version of the methodology
Lect. Martynova I. E.	<i>Kharkiv National University of Construction and Architecture, Ukraine</i>	EXTRACURRICULAR WORK AS A FORM OF STUDENT ORGANIZATION
Assist. Prof. A.G.Priya Varshini Dr. T.Aparnaa Dr. V.Sangavi Dr. E.Gokulapriya	<i>Dr.Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology, India</i>	SOFTWARE EFFORT ESTIMATION USING ENSEMBLE MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH
Assoc. Prof. Oryslava Ivantsiv	<i>Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University, Ukraine</i>	GENRE PARAMETERS OF CORPORATE PRESS RELEASES

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**4th INTERNATIONAL NEW YORK CONFERENCE ON
EVOLVING TRENDS IN INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH & PRACTICES**

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ASSESSMENT OF DURABILITY OF CEMENT COMPOSITES WITH THE USE OF WASTE FROM COAL COMBUSTION WITH THE USING STATISTICAL METHODS USING THE GIBBS TRIANGLE FOR MIXTURES

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Abstract

The use of low (LCFA) and high (HCFA) fly ash in the cement industry allows the implementation of international proposals for waste management and energy savings. Efforts should be made to achieve good properties and durability of cement composites containing waste. The aim of the study was to determine, on the basis of research and statistical analysis, the optimal amount of low and high calcium fly ashes or their mixture that can be introduced into the binder in order to achieve sulphate resistance of cement composites. High and low calcium fly ashes, as components of concrete modify the properties of both concrete mixture, as well as concrete [1]. The paper presents the effect of partial replacement of 20%, 40% and 36.6% of Portland cement (OPC) with these fly ashes on the resistance to sulphate attack of mortars immersed in 5% sodium sulphate solution. In order to determine the optimal amount of ash addition, a research plan was developed using statistical methods using the Gibbs triangle for mixtures. Samples of OPC control mortars, two-component HCFA or LCFA mixtures and three-component HCFA / LCFA mixtures were made. The composition of the blends was designed according to the statistical design of the mixtures experiment. The test program included linear strain testing, compressive strength and microstructure testing using SEM with EDXA and XRD analysis. The test results were subjected to a statistical analysis based on the simplex plan of the experiment for ternary mixtures [2-4]. The results of laboratory tests and statistical analyzes have shown that fly ash has a positive effect on the resistance to sulfates of cement composites. The article also shows how to combine statistical issues with engineering knowledge and how to forecast and optimize the content of ingredients in cement mixtures.

Keywords: fly ashes, sulphate attack, Gibbs triangle.

SMART HOME TECHNOLOGY

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Müəllim, 158 №-li Tam Orta Məktəb

Summary

Smart Home technology, which we have often heard in recent years, has been on the agenda for more than 10 years. However, with the wider dissemination of technology, the development and cheapening of mobile communications, it has become more widely used. Smart home technology brings to our lives confidence, comfort and savings. Initially, the concept of a smart home was called home with opportunities such as remote control, voice control. New generation smart home systems ensure the safety of your home, as well as remote control of all lighting, heating and cooling systems with electronic devices. Going home to turn off the lights or check the iron is a thing of the past, because it can be controlled by phones, tablets and computers from anywhere in the world. If you are not at home, you can get information about every incident that happens at home through SMS or the internet. The remote control can be done with a mobile phone when you are away from home, and with remote control at home.

In the smart home environment, it is possible to come across smart home technology products. These samples can be smart TVs, smart refrigerators and smart locks. Some smart TVs have the ability to recognize gestures or sounds. This allows you to control your TV with your voice or some gestures. Through the smart refrigerator, you can track the last expiration date of the product you bought. In addition, it offers recipes suitable for available products. Smart locks allow you to open your home or garage door only by some people. Smart door systems recognize homeowners and automatically unlock the door when you are close to home.

One of the biggest advantages of a smart home system is that it provides security. Protects your home from stealing, fire and many other risks. The system installed in the smart home alerts you of even the slightest danger. Even when you're not at home, you can control your lights from your smartphone or tablet. The smart home system gives you the chance to turn on and off the heating and lighting system with one touch, which allows you more flexibility and saves money. When you are not at home, you can create the impression that someone is at home by turning on the lights at the appointed hours and protect your home from thieves. You can adjust the temperature of the house according to the temperature that suits you. So your home will never be too cold or too hot.

The smart home system gives you great flexibility by turning on the heating system, making your coffee or turning on your music before you come home. With smart home systems, your life becomes more safe and comfortable. With this technology you can live a more peaceful and happy life. Another advantage is that the curtains close when the air is getting dark and open automatically when the air is bright. Also, in adverse weather conditions such as severe wind or rain and when the sun's rays touch the glass directly, the sensors are activated and shutters and blinds are closed. The smart home also can feed pets and watering plants.

The smart home is a wound-up system that allows users to perform many tasks automatically in their daily lives. The number of these houses is growing and developing day by day. In conclusion, we can say that the "smart home" is an indispensable requirement of

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modern times. After making a habit, it is impossible to give up the confidence and comfort that a smart home brings to our lives.

Keywords: smart home, technology, comfort



A NOVEL SYSTEM FOR FIGHTER AIRCRAFT CONCEPTUAL DESIGN AND ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Throughout aircraft development process, the conceptual design phase is a very important milestone, hence the quality and success of this step directly effect the overall cost and lead time of the project. The main goal of HAKTAS Software (Hava Aracı Kavramsal Tasarım ve Analiz Sistemi – Aircraft Conceptual Design and Analysis System) which is under development, is to provide some outputs and suggestions to the designer regarding the requirements for reducing the overall design time, reducing the design costs and creating a best design at the early phases of project by optimizing the aircraft development process.

This software was prepared parametrically and gives the optimum design parameters, and possible performance, aerodynamics, weight and fuel consumption values in line with the requirements of the users and customers. At the same time, software gives a 3D sketch geometry of aircraft and C_L , C_D , C_L/C_D max values related this geometry.

This software has been developing under the roof of MATLAB, and also integrated some other softwares too. MATLAB is used for main software and code studies created on it. More than 6.000 lines of code developed under the main structure of MATLAB. Also some GUI screens created for being more user friendly. All these studies collected under a MATLAB application which is named “Aircraft Conceptual Tool” and can be selected from applications bar.

In this study, the modules and functions of the software are introduced one by one, a conceptual design study has been carried out on a fighter aircraft example and the results are shared.

Keywords: Conceptual Design, Conceptual Design Software, Aircraft Parametric Forecasting

**DETECTION OF AIR POLLUTION BY OPTICAL STATES OF TAMM IN
ONE-DIMENSIONAL PHOTONIC CRYSTAL**

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Abstract

An ultra-high sensitivity air pollution sensor based on excitation of Tamm plasmons is proposed in this study. The sensing architecture is comprised of thin silver (Ag) film on a one-dimensional photonic crystal containing a semiconductor and SiO₂. Silver (Ag) was chosen for the low imaginary part of its dielectric constant compared to gold and platinum. The detection process is based on the change in resonance of the Tamm state in the near infrared region. All parameters have been optimized for the best performance, such as silver thickness. Numerical results were performed by the transfer matrix (TMM) method for a multilayer system with incident transverse electric (TE) polarized light. In the reflection spectrum of the structure, a dip related to the formation of optical Tamm plasmons appears. We obtained a highly spectral sensitivity 10^5 nm / RIU. The design of the proposed sensor can widely be used in the environmental field for the detection of air pollution, with this sensitivity the least air pollution is detectable, knowing that the air pollution causes 8800 deaths per year and worsens the effect of viruses such as COVID-19.

Keywords Sensitivity, reflectance, Tamm resonance, photonic crystal, sensors.

ANALYZING THE EFFECTS OF AIRFOIL SELECTION TO THE LIFT COEFFICIENT AND DRAG COEFFICIENT (C_L and C_D) OF THE AIRCRAFT

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Abstract

Airfoil is a very important component of the aircraft and has a direct impact on flight performance of aircraft. Although airfoil technology has existed since the first aircraft design, it has advanced in line with technological developments and reached a computational arithmetic level.

Today, many types of airfoils are used and the most suitable profile is selected according to the characteristics, size, purpose of use and flight regime of the aircraft. For cargo, passenger or bomber aircrafts that will travel long distances and have high payload, laminar flow capable and thick-section airfoils are used. On the other hand, fighter planes that do not need to stay in the air for a long time, but require a lot of supersonic speed and maneuver capability, use thinner airfoils suitable for flow. Today, the most popular airfoil class is the NACA group and GOE and EPLER classes are also currently used. In addition, own airfoil designs of aircraft companies are available today.

In this study; 5 different airfoils were determined for a sample combat aircraft and the effects of these profiles on the aircraft's final performance were analyzed. During the analysis, in-house developed HAKTAS (Hava Aracı Kavramsal Tasarım ve Analiz Sistemi – Aircraft Conceptual Design and Analysis System) software was used, and the effects of 5 types of airfoils on the lift and drag coefficients of the aircraft were examined and the results were compared. Also, some open source CFD studies applied for verification of the HAKTAS software outputs and the results of the study.

Keywords: Airfoil, Airfoil Selection, Aircraft Coefficient of Lift, Aircraft Coefficient of Drag

CREATION OF CONVERTIBLE-TYPE UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES

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Abstract

The development of an airplane depends on the ratio of the energy and weight of the airframe to the overall dimensions of the power and propulsion systems, the aerodynamic properties of the wing, as well as the aerodynamic properties of the airplane wing. The energy consumed during flight depends on the wing shape chosen for the aircraft and the angle of attack, which is a measure of how many times the lift generated by the wing exceeds the drag coefficient. For this reason, it is necessary to design an aircraft to use a structure that saves energy during flight. It is also important to take into account the aerodynamic properties of the wings when designing an aircraft and to solve the problem of adjusting stability. The importance of solving these problems is most evident in the case of unmanned aerial vehicles. Efforts are under way to provide long-term flight in unmanned aerial vehicles using moving rotating wing technology and various types of engines parallel to the vertical and horizontal planes. Each of these technologies has advantages and disadvantages. Design, development, aerodynamic design of an aerodynamic fixed-wing unmanned aerial vehicle of the airframe design, combining the performance characteristics of an airplane and a helicopter with 4 electric motors providing vertical flight, and one electric motor or internal combustion engine providing horizontal flight research, as well as also conduct a practical flight.

The article consists of two main parts - conceptual and outline. The first part provides a conceptual design that reflects the original basic configuration. The pre-design analysis here reflects the research required to determine the basic requirements for the design of an unmanned aerial vehicle and the selection of the necessary components. Based on the basic configuration, the computer software is used to create a 3D model and report on the initial design of the unmanned aerial vehicle, as well as to test the model based on the initial theoretical results, aerodynamic tests, completeness and durability tests, multifunctional dynamic tests, control and processing is planned and data analysis.

Initial attention is paid to solving the requirements for the preliminary design, developing a work plan for the components under study, assessing the technical capabilities of an unmanned aerial vehicle "flying wing", creating and analyzing its main characteristics. Based on the values obtained in the study of an unmanned aerial vehicle developed on the

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basis of a conceptual design, the dimensions and aerodynamic characteristics of the aircraft, the required parameters of the engine and power system in terms of payload and energy consumption are calculated.

Keywords: convertible, flying wing, aerodynamics, unmanned aerial vehicle, vertical and horizontal flight.



**INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGE TRANSFER PROPERTY OF HOLE
TRANSPORT MATERIAL SCHIFF BASE DERIVATIVE FROM THE MARCUS
ELECTRON THEORY AND DENSITY FUNCTIONAL THEORY FOR OLED
DEVICES: STRUCTURE-PROPERTY RELATIONSHIP**

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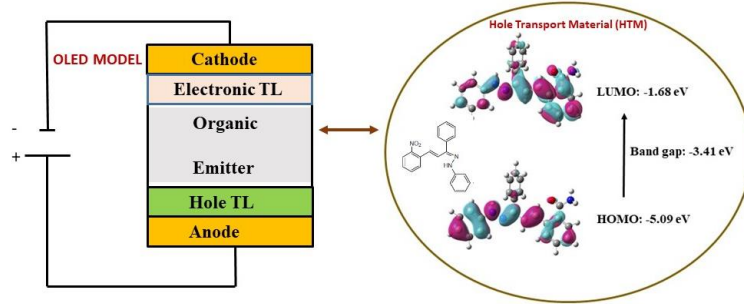
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Abstract

Here in, we explored the electronic and charge transport properties of π -conjugated schiff base derivative molecule through the Marcus Electron Transfer Theory and Density Functional Theory (DFT) for the OLED devices. To further understand the charge transport rate, the theoretical results were compared with the experimental datas obtained from the single crystal x-ray crystallography. The reorganization energy, value of the electron affinity and ionization potential, bond length alternation values (BLA), HOMO-LUMO orbital energies of the compound were determined by the theoretical studies. The main concept of this study is that the charge transport property therefore charge mobility strongly depends on the reorganization energy, $\pi\cdots\pi$ stacking interactions of the compound and the durability of organic electroluminescence devices depends on ionization potential and electron affinity of the molecule. In addition, the bond length alternation of the compound were calculated by using the optimized geometries of neutr, anion and cation states since reorganization energy is strongly depends on the geometry changes, Our calculated results demonstrate that the charge carriers for the molecule are holes and the molecule has the smallest reorganization energy with the J type stacking mode which enhance efficient mobility therefore device performance among the reported similar molecules. The smallest reorganization energy and the J type stacking mode provide efficient photoluminescent behavior in the solid phase or device form. Moreover, the molecule has high hole injection for ITO/HTL and HTL/EL. The small LUMO value of the molecule prevents an electron leak from the EL into the HTM layer, also. In addition, it was seen that the incorporation the acceptor group (NO₂) to conjugated skeleton improved the efficient charge injection in electronic devices when it compared with the similar structure of the literature. We hope that this study shed light on molecular design for an intelligent p-type hydrazone derivatives with the small reorganization energy.

Keywords: Marcus Electron Theory, Density Functionality Theory, Reorganization Energy, J Type Stacking Mode, Charge Transfer Property, OLED.



USING PERLITE AS ADDITIVE IN WATER-BASED DRILLING FLUID

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Abstract

Recent years, it has been observed that there has been a significant cost increase in offshore and onshore drilling in parallel with the use of developed technologies and the search for a solution to the new obligations imposed by legal regulations on environmental protection.

It is very important for a successful drilling operation to adjust the properties of the drilling fluid, which has functions such as carrying the protection pipes and protecting against corrosion, controlling underground pressure, ensuring the balance and support of the drilling well, cleaning the bottom of the well, cooling and lubricating the drilling string with a drill, forming an impermeable paste to prevent collapse and pitting, controlling high pressure formations, carrying protection pipes and protecting against corrosion and constitutes an important cost item of drilling activities.

In this study; It is aimed to improve the properties of the water-based drilling fluid, which is used extensively in drilling operations due to its environmental friendliness, by adding raw perlite.

For this purpose; rheological and filtration properties such as plastic viscosity (PV), apparent viscosity (AV), rupture point (YP), gel strength (10 seconds, 10 minutes), fluid loss and cake thickness of drilling fluid samples prepared by adding raw perlite in different proportions (% 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 w/v) were examined in accordance with American Petroleum Institute (API) standards.

In this work carried out; The results of the rheological and filtration properties of spud sludge and the rheological and filtration properties of the sludge obtained by adding raw perlite in different proportions were compared. As a result of comparison; It was determined that PV, AV, YP, 10 seconds and 10 minutes, cake thickness values increased by respectively 58.3%, 300%, 60.6%, 18.18%, 15.38%, 14.8%. Besides these; it was found that the value of fluid loss decreased by 14.5%.

Keywords: Water-based drilling mud, Raw perlite, Rheological and Filtration properties, API standarts.

MECHANIC AND TERMAL PRE-TREATMENT OF FRUIT WASTE AND SEWAGE SLUDGE MIXTURE BEFORE THE ANAEROBIC FERMENTATION PROCESS TO INCREASE THE SOLUBLE ORGANIC MATTER RATIOS

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Abstract

Disintegration methods include pre-treatments applied to eliminate the rate-limiting step of hydrolysis in anaerobic fermentation, to increase the degree of stabilization and the amount of biogas produced. In this study, the effects of different disintegration methods (mechanical and thermal) applied to the mixture consisting of domestic sewage sludge and fruit wastes obtained from the fruit processing industry on solubility were discussed and compared in terms of dissolved chemical oxygen demand (SCOD), changes in dissolved carbohydrate and protein parameters. According to the results, the pretreatments increased the SCOD content between 48.15% and 66.57%, the dissolved carbohydrate content between 30.43% and 68.26%, and the dissolved protein content by 3.43% and 45.47%. It has been observed that applying the thermal pre-treatment at 120 °C for 15 minutes is more effective than 30 minutes. In microwave pre-treatment, it has been determined that the disintegration values obtained with 400W are higher than 200W. It has been determined that dissolution is realized more efficiently by decreasing the application time of the process (15 min) in ultrasonic pre-treatment. It was determined that the most effective disintegration among all pretreatments was achieved by thermal processes. When mechanical pretreatment was compared within itself, it was concluded that ultrasonic pretreatment was more effective in increasing SCOD and dissolved carbohydrate value, and microwave pretreatment was more efficient in increasing the solubility of proteins. These pre-treatments, which shorten the hydrolysis of complex organic compounds, may not always increase biogas production. For this reason, the optimum results obtained for each type of pretreatment (thermal, ultrasonic and microwave) should be evaluated separately in terms of biogas production efficiency and should be examined experimentally.

Keywords: Soluble Carbohydrate, Protein and COD, Disintegration, Microwave, Organic Waste, Thermal Pretreatment, Ultrasonic Pretreatment

**DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF EMBEDDED REAL-TIME
VEHICLE/PERSONNEL TRACKING AND SECURITY SYSTEM
WITH A NEW APPROACH TO OUTDOOR MAPPING USING
INTERNET OF THINGS: AN IMPLEMENTATION STUDY**

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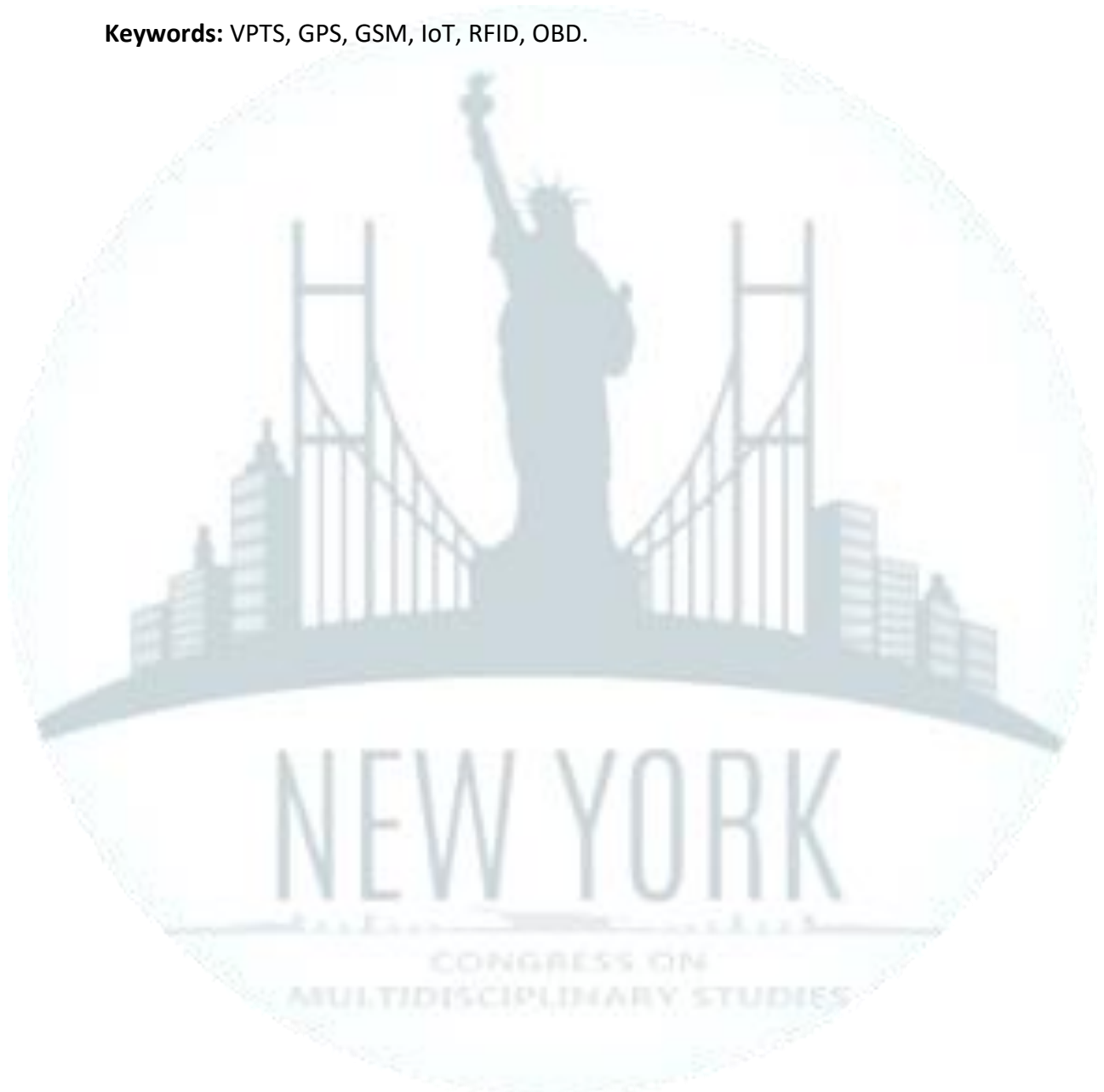
Abstract

Nowadays, tracking mobile objects has become a necessity. Various solutions have been developed to meet this need. Especially, the development of a hybrid digital mapping system using the Global System for Mobile Communications (GPS) and Global Positioning System (GSM) technology has made a great contribution to these solutions. Besides, the use of Internet of Things (IoT) based technologies has started to increase in recent years due to the convenience, low cost, and efficiency. In this study, an advanced Vehicle/Personnel Tracking and Security (VPTS) system by combining IOT technology with GSM/GPS, Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) card readers, On-board Diagnostics (OBD), and energy modules is developed. Embedded system technologies, microcontrollers, and Linux-based microcomputers have been used for data processing purposes. Thanks to developed modules, an advanced system has been designed for location-based tracking of vehicles, tracking of personnel and officers in the vehicle, panic (SOS) button for emergencies, and the technical data of the vehicle. The system has been developed by using open-source software and hardware technologies. In the developed system, basic GIS calculations of the vehicle location are performed through the Geographic Information System (GIS) software. The data obtained from the modules are sent by instant GIS calculations and a web-based tracking system, so detailed vehicle and personnel tracking, analysis, and reporting can be accomplished. With the developed system, it has been shown that vehicles can be monitored in real-time with GIS techniques and can be used as a fast, reliable, and effective

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system to increase vehicle and personnel safety. The proposed system has been developed by using several hybrid techniques including wireless communication, geolocation, and embedded applications. This study presents an implementation of several modern technologies to achieve a desirable goal of the VPTS system.

Keywords: VPTS, GPS, GSM, IoT, RFID, OBD.



ASSESSING THE ROLE OF BIG DATA IN SMART CITIES AND SMART CITY PROJECT ACTIONS

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Abstract

Urban settlements such as cities and towns, have been the center of human activities regardless of their social or economic nature. With the advent of Big Data, and Big Data-based technologies such as Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Cloud Computing, there have been efforts to utilize them in developing better, efficient and integrated cities. Big Data has the potential to provide unique solution to each problem in the entire smart city setup. The purpose of this paper is to define the smart city concept and smart city project actions viz. smart governance, smart people, smart economy, smart living, smart mobility and smart environment. The paper further delves into the smart city project actions and how they contribute to sustainable urban development activities. The paper provides detailed review of contemporary literature on the topics and examines the case study of New Delhi, India with certain secondary data based (big data) analysis of variables to establish the effects of smart environment indicators and their contribution and efficiency in smart cities. It is established in the paper that smart environment factors are essential for efficiency and sustainability of smart cities and close monitoring of smart environment factors is required to achieve the objectives to smart cities. Big Data and Smart Cities are two upcoming and essential concepts, and their integration in smart cities in being done with the hopes that together they will result in sustainable, resilient, and effective society and way of life. With Big data providing the basis for better understanding of the concepts and formation of smarter models of smart cities, one may be hopeful that sustainability can be achieved.

Keywords: Big Data, Smart Cities, Smart City Project Actions

THE EFFECT OF NANOCAPSULATED PHASE-CHANGING MATERIALS ON TEMPERATURE-DEPENDENT VISCOSITY IN CEMENT-BASED MORTARS

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Abstract

The construction of green buildings that enable the use of sustainable energy sources in order to meet the energy needs of future generations and to reduce the damage to the environment has become one of the primary goals of the construction industry. In order to construct environmentally friendly buildings, production is based on new energy-saving materials. As one of the new energy-saving materials, phase-change materials (FDM) have the ability to absorb and release thermal energy at a certain temperature, and energy-saving and environmentally friendly productions have also come to the fore in recent years. Phase-changing materials have great latent heat and release energy by storing it at a constant temperature during the phase-changing process. Encapsulation is used in order to reduce the reaction of phase-changing materials with the external environment, to provide wide heat transfer and to control changes in the volume of storage materials as phase change occurs. In nano-encapsulation, FDMs are encapsulated in a nanometer-sized capsule shell and then these particles are dispersed in a working fluid and used. In this study we conducted, 0%, 2.5% and 5% nanocapsulated FDMs were added to cement-based mortar and viscosity values were measured and recorded at ten different cycles between 20 °C -50 °C temperature range and 10 rpm-100 rpm speed range. It has been observed that the viscosity of the mortar can be changed at certain temperatures as a result of the use of nanocapsulated FDM in cement based mortars.

Keywords: Phase changing material, nanocapsule, mortar properties, temperature, viscosity.

POLY(LACTIC ACID)/POLYAMIDE 11 BIO-BASED POLYMER BLENDS

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Abstract

In recent years, increasing environmental concern due to the damages of plastic waste has encouraged the use of biodegradable polymers produced from renewable resources. Since biopolymers exhibit relatively low properties compared to synthetic polymers and are expensive, their properties and performance/cost ratios need to be improved. By blending biodegradable and bio-based polymers, efforts are made to obtain new bio materials, reduce material prices and improve properties. Within the scope of this study, Polyamide 11/Poly (lactic acid) (PA11/PLA) blends will be prepared. PA11 is a bio-based and biocompatible thermoplastic polymer produced from castor oil. It draws attention with its properties such as high impact strength, flexibility, wide service temperature. When all these features of PA11 are desired to be utilized, compared to other petroleum and biodegradable plastic materials, its high cost and non-biodegradability give rise to the idea of blending it with different biopolymers. Similar to PA11, PLA is produced from renewable resources and is also biodegradable. In addition to its features such as biocompatibility and easy biodegradability, PLA has a very high modulus and tensile strength compared to PA11. However, PLA has disadvantages such as ductility and low impact strength. As can be seen, these features, which are weak in PLA, are more developed in PA11. With the preparation of PA11/PLA blends, it is aimed to overcome these disadvantages of PLA and to improve the relatively low tensile strength and modulus of PA11. PA11/PLA blends in different ratios were prepared by extrusion/injection molding method and their mechanical, thermal and morphological properties were investigated. Tensile test results showed that with the addition of PA11, PLA changes from brittleness to ductility without much compromise in strength and modulus. Young's modulus and Shore D hardness of PA11 gradually increased with the addition of PLA. In addition, the thermal strength of PLA has been improved with the addition of PA11. Morphological analysis showed that although all compounds are immiscible, they also exhibit self-compatibilization behaviour.

Keywords: Polyamide 11, Poly(lactic acid), bio-based blends, mechanical properties

POLYETHYLENE/SODIUM CASEINATE/SORBITOL BLEND FILMS PRODUCED BY EXTRUSION

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Abstract

The accumulation of synthetic plastics, mainly from food packaging is causing a critical environmental issue. In recent years, researchers have focused on bio-based packaging materials as a solution. But the biopolymers limit their application as food packaging due to low mechanical properties as compared to synthetic plastics and their high sensibility to humidity. Therefore, the blending of biopolymer and synthetic polymers represents a simple and economical way to combine their best properties to obtain materials with good mechanical and barrier properties. Polyethylene (PE) is one of the most important thermoplastic polymers which is mainly used in the food packaging area. Sodium caseinate (NaCAS) is obtained by acid precipitation of casein, the major protein of the milk. Caseinate-based films are attractive materials in the packaging area due to being flavourless, flexible, and transparent films and having a nutritional value from milk protein. NaCAS and PE blend films were produced by a hot press after a twin-screw extruder with sorbitol (SOR), in this study. NaCAS incorporated into PE 15 wt% and SOR/NaCAS ratios used as 1 and 2 in the films. Tensile strength (TS) and elongation at break (EAB) decreased with the incorporation of NaCAS into PE film. TS slightly decreased due to addition of SOR but, a slight increase observed in EAB. The thermal stability of the films was slightly decreased containing NaCAS and SOR as compared with the pure PE film. Melting temperature reduced with the addition of NaCAS and SOR into PE but, no change observed in crystallization temperature. Contact angles (CA) were affected with the incorporation of NaCAS and SOR, but CA of all films revealed greater than 90°. Although Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy revealed no interactions between NaCAS and PE, a certain amount of interaction showed with the addition of SOR. Consequently, by tailoring the PE/NaCAS films with the addition of SOR, many applications of these films in the packaging industry can be developed.

Keywords: Polyethylene, casein, sorbitol, extrusion, packaging

TUNING THE STRUCTURAL EIGENFREQUENCIES OF AN OUD GUITAR BY USING DIFFERENT BRACE PATTERNS ON THE SOUNDBOARD

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Abstract

Most of the manufacturing steps of musical instruments are determined by craftsmen, where the knowledge and experience that come from the past is employed. Modeling the musical instruments with engineering methods is of great importance in two ways: (i) for standardization and to conserve the ideal acoustic characteristics of musical instruments, all manufacturing steps should be determined based on engineering calculations; (ii) to respond to the specific demands of musicians, computational models should be available. Oud guitars are well-known and popular stringed musical instruments, which is played in many different countries. In particular, the oud guitar is an indispensable musical instrument for traditional Turkish music. In this study, the full body of an oud guitar is modeled using finite element method to reveal the effect of braces located on the internal face of the soundboard. The orthotropic wooden material properties are assigned to the relevant components of the oud guitar i.e., Sitka spruce for the soundboard, braces and the neck, walnut for the pegbox and maple for the back. During the preprocessing phase of modeling, 3D mesh elements are employed, and to assemble the components, two-part epoxy paste is used as an adhesive. The mesh size of elements is determined to be 4 mm after the convergence of solution of the eigenvalue problem is examined. The unbraced oud guitar model is taken as a base model, and its eigenfrequencies and eigenvectors are computed. Then, to reveal the changes in the dynamic characteristics of the oud guitar, a braced model is used. The results for the unbraced and braced oud guitars are compared and reported. Further, different bracing cases are studied to evaluate the effect of braces on tuning the structural eigenfrequencies of the oud guitar.

Keywords: Musical instruments, Oud guitar, Brace pattern, Modal analysis.

MODELLING CONSIDERATIONS FOR METAL ORGANIC FRAMEWORKS: PARTIAL CHARGE ASSIGNMENT METHODS

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Abstract

Metal Organic Frameworks (MOFs) are a new class of nanoporous materials that have unique properties, such as very large surface area and porosity. MOFs have been already investigated for several emerging technologies, e.g. catalysts, sensors, gas separation, and drug release. There is a strong need to identify the best performing MOFs in those applications, which requires accurate modeling of MOF structures. In molecular modeling, electrostatic interactions between MOF atoms and host molecules are calculated using partial charges of each atom. Charge assignment methods play an important role in accounting Coulombic interactions properly. Currently, the most accurate way of calculating partial charges of MOF atom is the Density Derived Electrostatic and Chemical Charges (DDEC) method, which is based on electronic density grid generated using quantum chemical calculations. However, it is computationally intensive which disables screening large number of MOFs. Extended Charge Equilibration (EQeq), on the other hand, is a semiempirical method and requires less computational time. However, charges calculated EQeq can be significantly different than charges calculated DDEC method, thus, deviations from experimental results become inevitable. We compare DDEC and EQeq charges of ten BioMOFs having formadide linker and different transition metals (Zn, Mg, Co, Cu, Mg, Ni). Results reveal that, the charges of transition metals are significantly underestimated by EQeq with respect to DDEC. We see moderate deviations between two methods in the charges of linker atoms, C, O, N, and H. Results suggest that DDEC method should be used for detailed performance modeling of MOFs.

Keywords: Metal Organic Frameworks, Extended Charge Equilibration Method (EQeq), Density Derived Electrostatic and Chemical Charges (DDEC)

NONLINEAR MULTIPLE NEURO-REGRESSION MODELING, OPTIMUM DESIGN and ANALYSIS of the ROCKET's DIFFERENT SUB-UNITS

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Abstract

Rockets are widely used in aerospace and defense with their speed and improved mechanical properties. Another important feature is that the mechanical properties and skills of rockets can be improved act upon their works. Structural properties can be increased to a higher level by design methods and manufacturing methods, as well as many parameters in the rocket modeling process and each of these parameters has an effect on structural properties. In this study, the effects of major design variables on the rocket modeling were investigated. The study was conducted in two stages as simulation and design-optimization. In the first part, in order for the data collection, the scenarios determined by using Design of Experiment (DoE) approach. These scenarios were carried out through the OpenRocket simulator. MacroRecorder app was used to speed up to process applied tries on the OpenRocket and the outputs such as stability, maximum speed, apogee, velocity off-road, ground hit velocity were recorded. In the second part, different mathematical models were created to define the phenomena by using the nonlinear multiple neuro-regression modeling. The coefficient of determination (R^2), adjusted coefficient of determination (R^2_{adjusted}) also R^2_{training} and R^2_{testing} values were calculated for each model, to see how well the models define the phenomena. As a design-oriented solution, the values of the process parameters for stability, the velocity at deployment, and ground hit velocity values, have been optimized based on stochastic optimization algorithm Simulated Annealing. The results shows increasing on the rocket modeling process efficiency.

Keywords: Optimal Design, Stochastic Optimization, Sub-Units of The Rocket.

UTILIZATION AND EFFECTS OF CARRAGEENAN IN MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

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Abstract

Carrageenan is a linear sulfated polysaccharide derived from various edible red algae species belonging to the *Rhodophyceae* family and is widely used as a thickener, stabilizer or gelling agent in food products, pharmaceutical applications, and cosmetics. It is highly biocompatible and is used extensively in the biomedical field. Carrageenan, a shaping biopolymer, is highly soluble in water and removes chemicals that do not contain homogeneous hydrogels for chemical and / or physical modification in its structure. Also, the presence of sulfate groups in carrageenan has the potential to mimic negatively charged macromolecules. It is classified according to various types of carrageenan, but kappa carrageenan and iota carrageenan are the most common types used in the industry. They are commonly used in dairy products, bakery products, confectionery products, meat and poultry products, some beverages, sauces and dressing in the food industry. In terms of product variety and applicability, dairy products are one of the most suitable products for carrageenan usage. Like many stabilizers, carrageenan is known to cause changes in the protein structure of foods. It is known that as a result of the interaction of carrageenan with milk proteins, a long-range network structure is formed, thanks to this structure, water retention increases and texture improves. Under different conditions, it may cause different changes in foods depending on the amount or type of carrageenan. In this study, the effects of carrageenan use on milk products such as milk, milk proteins, milk powder, cream, yoghurt, buttermilk, cheese, milk desserts and ice cream were compiled according to changing conditions.

Keywords: carrageenan, milk, milk proteins, milk products

METHODS USED TO IMPROVE THE RHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF SOFT CHEESES

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Abstract

According to the Turkish Food Codex Cheese Communiqué, cheeses are classified as extra hard, hard, semi-hard, semi-soft and soft cheeses according to their hardness levels. Soft cheeses containing high amounts of moisture may have some quality defects. Excessive amount of moisture can lead to the formation of undesirable microorganisms, loss of nutritional value and sensory defects. One of the most important defects observed in soft cheeses during storage is the softening / melting problem. It is known that as the moisture content of cheese increases, the amount of softening that occurs in its structure also increases. This is due to the fact that the ratio of rennet / casein in cheeses with high humidity is higher than in cheeses with low moisture. Rennet hydrolyzes α_{s1} casein to form α_{s-1} -I casein, and this cleavage in the peptide bond causes premature softening problem in the cheese matrix. For this reason, cheeses are generally preserved in brine to increase the strength of soft cheeses. Soft cheeses have a shorter ripening time compared to hard cheeses. The softening observed in cheeses is a very considerable problem for the dairy industry. For many years, a solution to this problem has been sought in scientific research and R&D departments of industrial organizations. In this context, many methods have been developed and tested on cheeses. In order to eliminate the softening / melting problems observed in soft white cheeses, methods such as adding stabilizer directly to cheese milk, using different stabilizers in the production of coating material / edible film, enzymatic modification, use of fat substitutes, protein addition, different starter culture applications are applied. In this study, the methods used to eliminate the textural problems observed in soft cheeses and to improve the rheological properties were compiled.

Keywords: Soft cheese, rheological properties, methods

STABILITY VALUATION OF SOME ANTIBROADLEAVED HERBICIDES FOR GRAIN YIELDS OF DURUM WHEAT (*TRITICUM DURUM* DESF.)

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Abstract

The research was conducted during 2018 - 2020 on pellic vertisol soil type. Under investigation was Bulgarian durum wheat cultivar Predel (*Triticum durum* Desf.). Factor A included the years of investigation. Factor B included 19 variants: hand weeded control and 18 antibroadleaved herbicides – Secator OD (amidosulfuron + iodosulfuron) – 150 ml/ha, Pelican delta (diflufenican + metsulfuron-methyl) – 100 g/ha, Omnera OD (fluroxypyr + metsulfuron-methyl + thifensulfuron-methyl) – 1 l/ha, Ergon WG (metsulfuron-methyl + thifensulfuron-methyl) – 90 g/ha, Pointer ultra (metsulfuron-methyl + tribenuron-methyl) – 35 g/ha, Harmony extra SG (thiphensulfuron-methyl + tribenuron-methyl) – 60 g/ha, Sarasen max (florasulam + tribenuron-methyl) – 25 g/ha, Tripali WG (tribenuron-methyl + metsulfuron-methyl + florasulam) – 50 g/ha, Lancelot (florasulam + aminopyralide) – 33 g/ha, Starane gold (fluroxypyr + florasulam) – 1.8 l/ha, Biathlon 4 D (tritosulfuron + florasulam) – 55 g/ha, Arat (dicamba + tritosulfuron) – 200 g/ha, Mustang 306.25 SC (florasulam + 2.4 D-ester) – 800 ml/ha, Magneto top 464 SL (2.4 D amine salt + dicamba) – 1 l/ha, Bucril universal (bromoxynil octanoate + 2.4 D ethylhexylester) – 1 l/ha, Beflex (beflubutamide) – 500 ml/ha, Cliofar 600 SL (clopyralid) – 170 ml/ha, Logran 20 WG (triasulfuron) – 37.5 g/ha. All of antibroadleaved herbicides were treated during tillering stage of the durum wheat.

The herbicides Pelican delta, Beflex and Cliofar have phytotoxicity on durum wheat by foliar treatment during tillering stage. Foliar-applied herbicides Secator, Omnera, Ergon, Pointer ultra, Harmony extra, Sarasen max, Tripali, Lancelot, Starane gold, Biathlon, Arat, Mustang, Magneto top, Bucril universal and Logran have high selectivity on durum wheat. The herbicides Pelican delta, Beflex and Cliofar are the most unstable for grain yield. The herbicides Lancelot, Secator, Omnera, Tripali, Biathlon, Ergon, Arat, Pointer ultra, Sarasen max, Starane gold and Harmony extra are technological the most valuable. They combine high grain yield with high stability with relation to different years.

Keywords: durum wheat, antibroadleaved herbicides, grain yield, selectivity, stability.

GREEN PORT PERFORMANCE CRITERIA AND EVALUATION OF PORT MANAGERS ACCORDING TO THE PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Ports are making attempts to become green ports in order to reduce the damage they cause to the environment and natural resources. In order for a port to be a green port, it is necessary to have environmental awareness, protect natural resources, protect the ecosystem in the sea, reduce pollution and keep up with the renewed technology at the basis of the operations carried out in and out of the port. Ports have these features; legal obligation, avoiding rival ports and social pressures around the port. There are various international conventions, environmental regulations and policies in order to reduce pollution in port areas and ensure sustainability in the world maritime sector, and new developments are also taking place. Green port can be defined briefly as the integration of all port operations and management activities aimed at increasing environmental awareness. In this context, the aim of the study is to evaluate the green port concept and green port performance criteria based on volunteering, based on the managers perspective, apart from all other legal regulations. In terms of green port performance criteria, the main criteria specific to the Marmara Region was determined, and the green port performance criteria were evaluated according to the manager's point of view with 10 questions prepared based on these criteria. This study was obtained by using qualitative research method, content and descriptive analysis in the phenomenology pattern model, and the data of the study was obtained by structured interview and document analysis methods. Research findings show that Turkish Ports, which are very advanced in solid fuel management, are behind the European and world green port practices, especially in terms of noise and CO₂ / greenhouse gas emissions, and that the use of fossil fuelled equipment has decreased and the use of electrical equipment has increased with keeping pace with the developing technology.

Keywords: Green Port, Sustainability, Port Business, Port Managers

MULTIPURPOSE LACTOBACILLUS DIVERGENS AS A POTENTIAL BIOFACTORY FOR ADVANCED APPLICATIONS

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Abstract

New identification techniques supported by novel and strong instruments have resulted in increased knowledge on the diversity of microorganism. *Lactobacillus divergens* is a bacteria listed as potential silage microbial inoculant microorganism in a few patents and patented applications. It can be observed that it is a hidden multipurpose microbe (latent and waiting to be discovered between hundreds of thousands microbe species) when an academic search on electronically published papers specifically focused on that creature.

It has many potential applications in fields of agriculture, pharmacology, medicine, industrial polymer assembly, biosensor production with enzymes and excretes they release. This bacteria also transforms materials exist in its environment to produce many other advanced and specific materials which may find a place in novel advanced processes subfields.

This article is focused on this organism which exists in Turkey, in Isparta conditions and informs the potential ready application procedures which are discovered currently in international research articles and methods databases.

Keywords: Multipurpose, microbe, *Lactobacillus divergens*, *Carnobacterium*, enzyme, advanced materials, pharmacology, medicine, polymer, self-assembly, industry

APPROACH TO FETAL ANTERIOR ABDOMINAL WALL DEFECTS (CANTRELL PENTALOGY AND OEIS COMPLEX)

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Abstract

Fetal abdominal anterior wall is one of the structures that should be examined in detail during ultrasonography. It is possible to evaluate different pathologies in the abdominal wall in all weeks from the first to the last trimester. While some of these pathological conditions are incompatible with life, in others, successful prognoses can be obtained with interventions in the postnatal period.

We can define abdominal anterior wall defects as follows: Gastroschisis, omphalocele, umbilical hernia, Cantrell pentalogy, body stalk anomaly, bladder extrophy, cloacal extrophy, amniotic band sequence. Pentalogy of Cantrell includes five signs: supraumbilical wall defect, inferior sternal defect, ventral diaphragmatic defect, defect of diaphragmatic part of the pericardium, cardiac defect. It is not necessary to have all of them. While all 5 findings are called complete type, when there are fewer findings, incomplete type is mentioned. The higher the number of findings, the worse the prognosis. Generally, when detailed information is given to the family, the approach of the families is in line with termination.

Another abdominal anterior wall defect is the OEIS complex. OEIS is an acronym and consists of the initials of four words: omphalocele, bladder extrophy, imperforate anus, and spinal defects. Apart from these major findings, there may be many accompanying minor malformations. Lower extremity defects, renal anomalies, hydrocephalus and narrow thorax are just a few of these many anomalies. Especially the elephant trunk finding is a pathognomonic finding (resembling the prolapsed terminal ileum to the elephant trunk shape). Spinal defects in particular worsen the prognosis. As the number of accompanying anomalies increases, the prognosis worsens. When the family is informed about the situation, the decision of the family is usually in the form of termination. In cases where the continuation of pregnancy is decided, very serious surgical procedures await the newborn after birth.

Anterior abdominal wall defects should be screened in detail in the 1st and 2nd trimester ultrasounds and termination decision should be made according to the severity of the malformation under necessary conditions.

Keywords: Abdominal anterior wall defects, Cantrell pentalogy, OEIS complex

**CATIONIC PENTAPEPTIDE, GLU-GLN-ARG-PRO-ARG, AND ITS D-ISOMER
ANALOGS: THEORETICAL AND STRUCTURAL STUDIES FOR POTENTIAL
ANTI-CANCER AND NOVEL ANTI-COVID-19 APPLICATIONS**

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Abstract

Short cell-penetrating peptides show a wide variety of biological activities, including anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetic and, etc. The peptide EQRPR derived from a rice bran protein shows anti-cancer activity for various cancer cell lines. However, the structural information and molecular mechanism of such actions are unknown. To fill this gap, the conformational features of the peptide EQRPR were studied by theoretical and experimental methods.

Theoretical studies reveal that beta-strand and beta-turn conformations are energetically favorable for the peptide.

Secondary structure distribution in the peptide obtained by FTIR and CD spectroscopies agrees well with the theoretical analysis. Molecular docking studies were performed to reveal a possible mechanism of action of the peptide for anti-cancer activity. Avid complex formations of the peptide with DNA and integrins $\alpha_5\beta_1$, $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$ corroborate its anti-cancer action. Molecular docking indicates strong binding between the peptide EQRPR and ACE2 receptor that abundant in both healthy and cancerous lung epithelial cells. Recent studies indicate that ACE2 attenuated the metastasis of lung cancer. Therefore, targeting the ACE2 receptor by EQRPR should be considered as a new strategy to inhibit the metastatic process. SARS-CoV-2 uses the interaction of its S-protein with ACE 2 receptor and cell surface integrin for host cell entry. The strong interaction of the peptide with S-protein along with ACE2 receptor and integrins revealed by molecular docking is indicative of anti-COVID-19 activity. Therefore, the peptide EQRPR shows at least dual anti-cancer and anti-viral activities. D-isomer substitutions in the peptide resulted in non-uniform changes in complex formation with various proteins that provide the opportunity to selectively enhance certain paths of action. Thus, the peptide has the potential to be the leading molecule in the drug discovery process action of which is not limited to anti-cancer activity, but rather is multifunctional with diverse biological activities.

Keywords: Anti-cancer peptides; Molecular Modeling; Molecular Docking; FTIR; Circular dichroism; SARS-CoV-2

INVESTIGATION OF THE MICROBIOLOGICAL QUALITY OF READY-TO-EAT FOODS AND THEIR POTENTIAL FOR FOOD POISONING

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Abstract

Nowadays, the increase in working people due to rapid urbanization and increasing industrialization has increased the number of meals outside the home, leading to the opening of ready-to-eat (RTE) companies that offer cheap and easily accessible meals. Microbiological suitability of food in Turkey for human health is evaluated in accordance with the communicate on Microbiological Criteria of the Turkish food codex (TFC). The aim of this study is to examine the microbiological quality of RTE foods offered for consumption in Istanbul and to determine their compliance with TFC and to evaluate the risks of food poisoning of ready meals. In our study, a total of 750 samples were obtained from 14 different RTE companies; Coliform bacteria, *E. coli*, *B. cereus*, *S. aureus*, *Salmonella* spp. and *Listeria monocytogenes* has been studied in terms of presence. *S. aureus* was detected in 6.4% of the 718 samples and *B. cereus* was detected 2.25% of the 577 samples. Coliform bacteria was detected in 4.8% of the 709 samples and *E. coli* was detected 2.4% of the 750 samples. In the pastry samples, both Coliform bacteria and *E.coli* and *S. aureus* were detected highest rate as 33%. In our study, when the products of 14 food companies were evaluated in terms of microbiological analysis, it was determined that 7 companies had RTE food products that did not comply with the TFC Microbiological Criteria communicate. Failure of personnel to comply with personal cleaning and hygiene rules in the preparation of meals, failure to pay attention to the cleaning of the tools and equipment used a risk to consumer health. As a result, in order to ensure healthy food production in RTE companies, it is necessary to support the working staff with hygiene training, and the nutrients provided for food preparation must be high quality and healthy.

Keywords: Ready-to-eat, Microbiological Quality, Food Poisoning, TFC

AN OVERVIEW OF HEALTH SERVICES OFFERED IN TURKEY

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Abstract

In today's world, one of the prerequisites for being accepted as a developed society is that it consists of healthy individuals. In order for individuals to be healthy and live a healthy life, the health services offered must be quality, efficient and accessible. It is of great importance that the health services are of the quality that can be used equally by the society's all segments and that they are provided without delay for the need. It varies according to the type of health services provided by health institutions and the region in which they will be offered. Some services are aimed at treating the individual, helping him to adapt to society or ensuring the continuity of a healthy life while some carry a preventive function by delivering individuals without any health problems. In this sense, each service is shaped according to the need and the conditions. The main objectives of health services are to increase the labor force participation rate by ensuring that the individuals live healthy lives, to reduce the expenditures of health and to help the development of society. The provision of health services at the desired level positively affects the quality of individuals' life and the well-being of the society. Adequate and effective health services guarantee the individual's right of health, making the lives of individuals more efficient. In other words, since the socio-economic development can be made possible by the formation of healthy individuals, the accessibility and quality of health services is very important in improving the quality of individuals' life and therefore in the progress of society. Increasing health services in both quality and quantity is positively reflected in the health services offered to individuals. In this context, it is aimed to reveal in detail the current state of health services offered in Turkey.

Keywords: Health, Health Services, Public Health.

IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL EXPRESSION OF IL-6 IN PLACENTAS WITH COVID-19

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Introduction: An epidemic caused by a new coronavirus began in China and was declared a pandemic by WHO on March, 2020. It was determined that the pathogen was SARS-CoV-2 and this disease was named Covid-19. It is stated that there are similar clinical features between pregnant patients with Covid-19 pneumonia and non-pregnant adult patients. The aim of this study is to show the effect of Covid-19 inflammation in the placenta with IL-6 antibody and on the fetus.

Material and Method: 10 placentas with Covid-19 and 10 placentas without Covid-19 were routinely followed up histologically. Haematoxylin-eosin (HE) and immunohistochemical staining (IL-6 antibody) were performed on the sections. Histopathological findings and immunohistochemical staining results were evaluated by examining the H-score. In addition, CRP values of all patients were recorded. Mann-Whitney U test was used statistically for comparisons between groups and $p < 0.05$ was considered significant.

Results: In the Covid-19 group, a significant increase was observed in syncytial node, fibrinoid tissue, inflammation, and vascular dilatation compared to the control group. In terms of immunohistochemistry, it was observed that IL-6 expression levels increased significantly in the Covid-19 group compared to the control group. Also, it was observed that the CRP value was significantly higher in the Covid-19 group compared to the control group.

Conclusion: We think that Covid-19 may cause placental inflammation that lead to serious maternal and fetal disorders during pregnancy. In addition, CRP synthesis is triggered with the increase in IL-6 level, and it is known that the increase in CRP is positively correlated with Covid-19 severity as a risk factor. Therefore, while evaluating the severity of the clinic of Covid-19 patients during pregnancy, IL-6 and CRP values can be used as markers together. Finally, drugs that block the signal transduction pathway of IL-6 may be an effective method in the treatment of Covid-19 patients.

Keywords: Covid-19, placenta, pregnancy, IL-6, CRP

THE STATUS OF CHIROPRACTIC PROFESSION IN REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

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Abstract

The chiropractic profession has been defined by the World Health Organization, its jurisdictions and educational standards have been determined, and it is a health profession that has existed since 1895. The aim of our study is to contribute to science by providing information about the development of Chiropractic in Turkey on an international platform by shedding light on issues such as the legal dimensions of the profession, the form of education and the situation of professionals in the profession. For this purpose, a statement was prepared in the form of collecting information by scanning official newspapers and literatures. The Republic of Turkey is one of the states that is trying to adapt its chiropractic profession to the health system. The country first became acquainted with the chiropractic profession with the establishment of the chiropractic Spine Health Association in 2008, and in 2014 the first official definition of the profession was included in the practice guide. In 2015, with the opening of the first institution where formal education is given, its popularity among the public began to increase. Since 2015, 195 students have enrolled in the program in the country, 55 students have graduated as of 01.04.2021, 41 of them have published their thesis in the National thesis center of the higher education institution. No study has yet been carried out on how and under what conditions these students continue their profession by seeing patients. Studies are carried out through the Chiropractic Spine Health Association at national and international levels in order to recognize this education, which is approved and accepted by the higher education institution, not as a treatment method, but as a health profession as defined by the World Health Organization.

Keywords: Chiropractic, Chiropractic Profession, Health Professions, Health System

KNOWLEDGE AND APPLICATION OF HEALTHCARE EMPLOYEES DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS AND REVIEW OF CITRES LEVELS

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Abstract

Purpose: To evaluate the knowledge, practices and stress level of healthcare professionals during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Study Design: It is a cross-sectional study.

Working Place and Time: Between January 2021- February 2021, has been applied in various hospitals in Turkey.

Methodology: The study of health care workers in Turkey for a month uygulanmıştır.18 a well structured questionnaire consisting of questions was prepared. The questionnaire consists of two parts. In the first part; There are questions regarding demographic characteristics. In the second part; There are questions that evaluate the knowledge, practice and stress level of healthcare professionals. The perceived stress score was calculated using the SPSS-25 program to evaluate the stress levels. The questionnaire was uploaded to www.surveys.com. The questionnaire was distributed via google.com and e-mail and shared on social media. SPSS Version-25 was used for statistical analysis.

Results: Questionnaires were applied to 1397 healthcare workers. The majority of healthcare professionals (75%) have sufficient knowledge of COVID-19 presentation, progress and basic precautionary measures. 64.65% follow basic preventive protocols to combat COVID-19. Perceived stress scale scores were found as 29.93, indicating high levels of stress among healthcare workers. In addition, when the perceived stress scale score was correlated with gender and different age groups, a significant difference was found ($p = 0.04$), ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: Although healthcare professionals have sufficient knowledge and practice levels to combat COVID-19, the stress level was found to be high. Therefore, team leaders or managers in healthcare institutions are expected to develop appropriate strategies to overcome this stress and bad mental health. In addition, managing mental health and psychosocial well-being in this challenging period in individual capacity is as important as managing one's physical health.

Keywords: COVID-19, Healthcare professionals, Information, Practices, Stress Levels.

**INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
BANKRUPTCY PROBABILITY AND SYSTEMATIC RISK AND
DETERMINATION OF THE EFFICIENT MODELS PREDICTING
BANKRUPTCY: AN EMPIRICAL APPLICATION**

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to reveal the effect of firms' bankruptcy probabilities on systematic risks of these firms and determine the efficient models predicting bankruptcy for the firms traded on the ISE. In this study performed by using 127.008 observation of 168 firms traded on ISE, standardized normal distributions of bankruptcy score of 8 models (Altman-Z, Altman-Z', Altman-Z'', Canada-CA, Ohlson-O, Springate-S, Fulmer-F and Zmijewski-J) are used in order to determine the probabilities of firms' bankruptcy. 20.664 monthly stock returns of 168 firms are used in order to assess the systematic risks. The relationship between the probabilities of firms' bankruptcy and systematic risks of theirs is investigated by using panel regression analysis. Results of this study reveal that both high probability of bankruptcy cause an increase in systematic risks and Altman-Z'', Ohlson-O and Springate-S models are most efficient models on the ISE.

Keywords: Models Predicting Bankruptcy, Systematic Risk, Panel Regression Analysis.

IRISPRINTS AND FINGERPRINTS AMONG NIGERIANS THE PATH FORWARD

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Background

Establishing human identity by using physical traits have made it possible for anthropologist to discover individuals from different ethnicity, cultures' and race. Several scholars had stated that the iris structural texture is significantly diverse across population. Even the irides of monozygotic twins exhibit structural differences, suggesting that random events impact the tissue's morphogenesis. Just like fingerprints, the iris is also unique and, individualistic and , both can offer a valid identification code. Insufficient data exist among Nigerians on the Iris and, its association with fingerprints hence, a necessity to carry out this investigation.

Objectives: The study aimed at investigating irisprints and their association with fingerprints among Nigerians.

Materials and Methods: The study comprised of 564 Nigerians of which 288 and, 276 were males and, females respectively. Irisprints and, fingerprints were collected with an IriShield USB scanner and a Hewlett placard G4010 fingerprint scanner

Keywords : Irisprints; Fingerprints, Nigerians

EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEALTH LITERACY LEVEL AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract

Introduction: It is stated that inadequate health literacy in infectious diseases may lead to less adoption of protective behaviors such as immunization. The presence of infection and the disease process negatively affect the quality of life of individuals and leave permanent damage.

Objective: This study was conducted to examine the relationship between health literacy level and quality of life among university students during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Method: This cross-sectional study was conducted with 451 students from a foundation university's vocational school between February and April 2021. Data Covidien-19 information and awareness questionnaire, Tsoy-32 and WHOQOL-BREF-TR met with. Ethics committee permission and institutional permission were obtained prior to the research. The data were evaluated using frequency, percentage rates, mean, standard deviation and Spearman correlation analysis between scales and non-parametric Mann Whitney U and Kruskal Wallis tests in difference tests in SPSS 22.0 program.

Results: 77.4% of the students were women and the average age was 20.56 ± 3.54 years. 7.5% of students had chronic health problems, 60.8% had access to health-related information via social media, 41.9% had a chronic disease in one of their parents, 15.1% were diagnosed with COVID-19. has been determined. It has been determined that 66.7% of the students have sufficient and excellent health literacy level. There was a significant positive correlation between TSOY-32 and WHOQOL-BREF-TR ($r = 0.393$; $p = 0.000$).

Conclusion and Suggestions: It was determined that the students' health literacy levels were sufficient and their quality of life was high, and a positive significant relationship was found between health literacy and quality of life. The fact that the students are SHMYO students affects the result positively. Individuals' health literacy level and quality of life should be protected and measures should be taken against infectious diseases that adversely affect health.

Keywords: Covid-19, University Students, Health Literacy, Quality of Life

**EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE AND ADHERENCE TO IFR 300
KIT FOR PREDICTING THE RESPONSE TO TNF α BLOCKERS
IN BIOLOGICS-NAIVE RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS PATIENTS:
PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY FROM ISRAEL**

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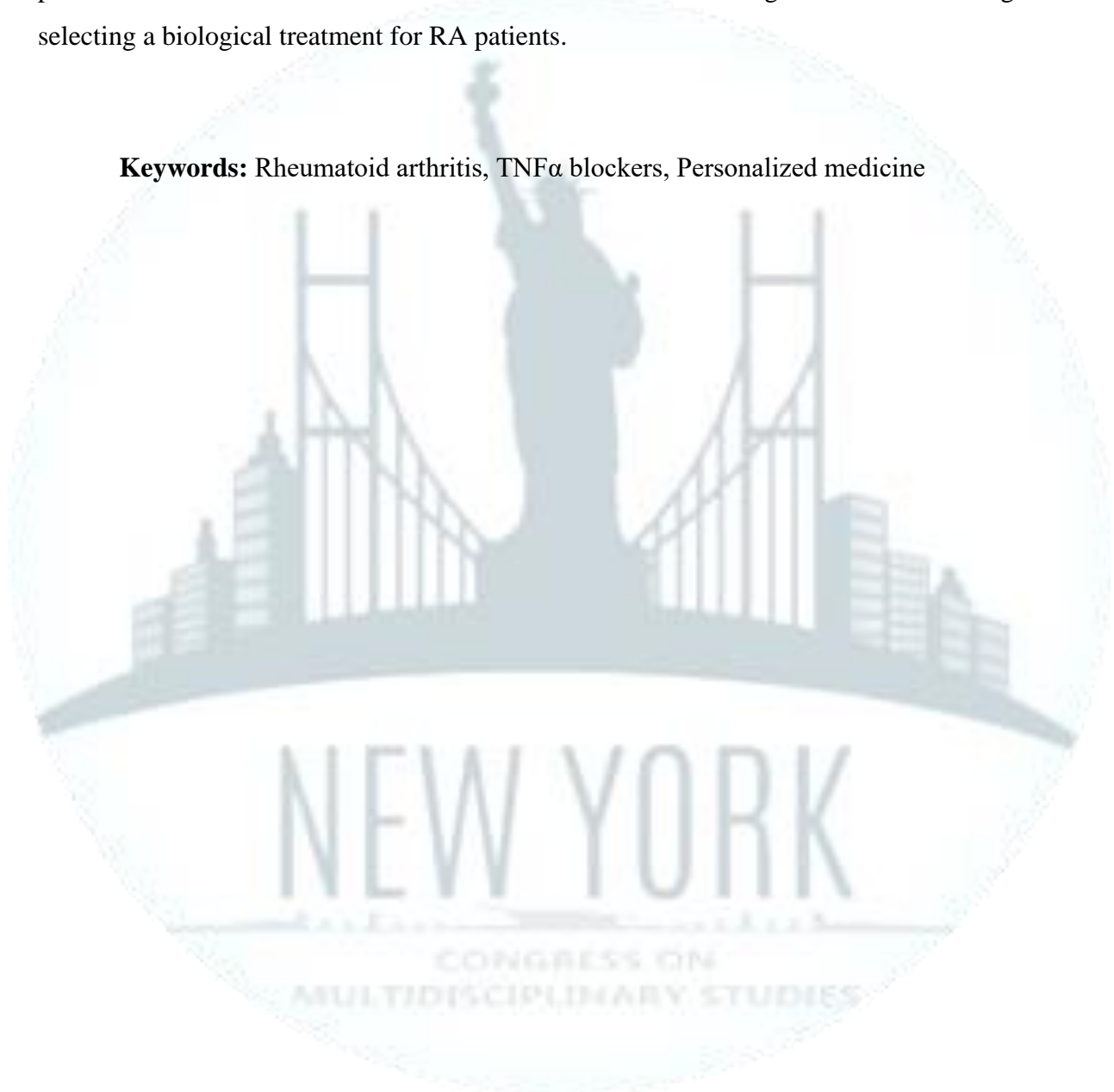
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Background

About 30-40% of Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients do not respond to TNF α blockers (TNF α B). Genepron Ltd has developed and validated a diagnostic kit (IFR 300) which predicts individual response to TNF α B. **Objectives:** To evaluate the performance of and adherence to IFR 300 kit in "real-world" Israeli healthcare setup. **Patients and methods:** Two cohorts were examined. Cohort 1 included biologics-naïve, active RA patients from Meuhedet HMO eligible for TNF α B therapy according to Israeli health basket who performed the IFR 300 test. Patients were clinically assessed for disease activity before initiating TNF α B (using DAS-28 score) and 3 months thereafter. The primary endpoint was the kit's prediction accuracy. Cohort 2 included community and hospital rheumatologists whose adherence to the kit's usage and results were qualitatively described. For patients in both cohorts, whole blood samples were withdrawn followed by RNA extraction and subsequent cDNA transcription. Qualitative real-time (qRT) PCR results were obtained using the IFR300 test for selected gene probes. In both cohorts, physicians were informed on the test results before initiating treatment. **Results:** Sixteen patients in Cohort1 were included. A significant decrease in DAS-28 was observed at 3 months (from 3.93 to 2.83, $p=0.0007$). Nine tests out of sixteen were predicted as responders (R) and seven as non-responders (NR). Six R patients achieved good response and two patients achieved moderate response to TNF α B according to EULAR response criteria. Two NR patients received TNF α B and did not respond. The remaining NRs were treated with other biologicals and three (60%) achieved good response. Overall, the kit correctly predicted the response in 10 of 11 patients, resulting in 90.9% accuracy and 93.3%

adherence of physicians to the kit's results. In Cohort 2, sixteen physicians conducted 19 tests, of which 10 were predicted as R and 9 as NR. All Rs received TNF α B and 90% responded. 89% of physicians adhered to test's results, 20% used it repeatedly. **Conclusion:** In this prospective study, IFR 300 kit accurately predicted the response to TNF α B in a high percentage of patients. These results can serve as an established decision-making tool for rheumatologists in selecting a biological treatment for RA patients.

Keywords: Rheumatoid arthritis, TNF α blockers, Personalized medicine



LIFESTYLE BEHAVIORS AND EFFECT OF COVID-19

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Abstract

COVID-19 caused by the SARS-CoV-2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome - coronavirus-2) is a highly contagious disease which was declared as a global pandemic by WHO on March 11th, 2020. As of April 5, 2021 there were 30,492,334 cases reported of COVID-19 amounting to 553,681 deaths in the United States (CDC, 2021). The disease is associated with dysregulated immune response and pre-existing chronic medical conditions increase the risk of the disease. Severe conditions lead to acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and hypoxemia leading to death by multiple organ failure.

Lifestyle behaviors like exercise, nutrition, sleep and stress have been associated with these chronic health conditions impairing the immune response. The purpose of this study is to review the potential correlation between the effect of lifestyle behaviors on the severity of COVID-19.

An online survey was created to capture demographics, lifestyle behaviors and the level of severity experienced by individuals over the age of 18yrs who tested positive for COVID-19. The anonymously gathered data includes nutrition, exercise routines, sleep pattern, stress levels and smoking habits. This data when analyzed statistically will use Spearman Rho method to find if there is any correlation between lifestyle behaviors and the severity of symptoms experienced. The analysis of the data will be tested for different hypotheses for each behavior such as exercise, sleep and stress levels reported on the survey questionnaires.

Based on various research studies, comorbidities increase the risk of COVID-19 and are also associated with impaired immune response. Weakened immune response is the common link between COVID-19 severity and chronic medical conditions. Therefore, we are expecting to find a correlation of unhealthy lifestyle patterns and the severity of symptoms experienced by the participants.

Keywords: COVID-19, Comorbidities, Immune Response, Lifestyle Behaviors

BIRTH PERCEPTIONS OF MIDWIFERY STUDENTS AND ITS RELATION WITH PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME

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Abstract

Aim: This study was carried out to determine the perceptions of midwifery students towards birth and its relationship with premenstrual symptoms.

Materials and Methods: The research is of cross-sectional type. The research was conducted between April 2021. The research population a state university in Turkey are 331 girl students in the obstetrics department. 222 (67%) students who were not foreign nationals, accepted to participate in the study on the dates of data collection and did not have any missing data were included in the study, because they wanted to study the universe without selecting the sample. Research questionnaires were developed using Google forms application (Google LLC, Mountain View, CA, USA). The data of the study were collected using the Personal Information Form consisting of 14 questions prepared by the researcher by conducting a literature review, the Traumatic Birth Perception Scale and the Premenstrual Syndrome Scale..

Results: The average age of the students forming the research group is 20.91 ± 1.68 (min: 18, max: 25). 32.4% of the students are first year, 25.7% second year, 18.9% third year, 23% fourth year, 96.4% single, 82.4%, nuclear family type, 83.3% have a middle income level, 60.8% of them live in a provincial center, 68% have 3 or more siblings, 44.1% have mother's education level of primary school, 28.8% of them have high school education, 96.4% did not have a pregnancy, 2.3% had a miscarriage and /89.6 had their own delivery method, vaginal delivery.

The total score average of the students from the PMS scale is 125.79 ± 42.60 , and the average Traumatic Childbirth Perceptions Scale (TCPS) score is 69.86 ± 24.16 . It was determined that 3.2% of the students had very low, 21.6% low, 39.2% medium, 28.8% high, 7.2 very high level of traumatic birth perception.

The relationship between students PMS scale total score scores (125.69 ± 42.60) and Traumatic Childbirth Perceptions Scale total scores (69.86 ± 24.16) was measured by Pearson correlation. There is a low level, positive and significant relationship between these variables ($r(220)=0.18, p<0.05$).

Conclusion: As a result, it was concluded that more than half of the students experienced PMS and perceived the birth as traumatic and as the PMS scores increased, the level of traumatic perception of labor increased.

Key words: Traumatic birth perception, premenstrual syndrome, midwifery student

THE EFFECTS OF ENDUSTRY 4.0 ON OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY: A SAMPLE APPLICATION

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Abstract

The fourth industrial revolution, also known as Industry 4.0, was first introduced in 2011 in Hannover, one of Germany's most prestigious fairs. Vision countries (America, England, Japan, China) that do not want to lag behind the developments in the industry have started to develop future action plans and strategies in this context. With the industrial internet, many things used in industry today are becoming more connected. With the evolution of technology, the need for labor in the industry has begun to decrease. Advanced technological applications such as semi or full automation systems, sensors, cobots and artificial intelligence have started to be implemented in workplaces where simple, risky and heavy work is done. This situation enabled the production to be made in a flexible, fast, serial, quality and safer manner. However, on the other hand, the connection of more than one device and the combination of more complex systems than ever before have started to bring many risks.

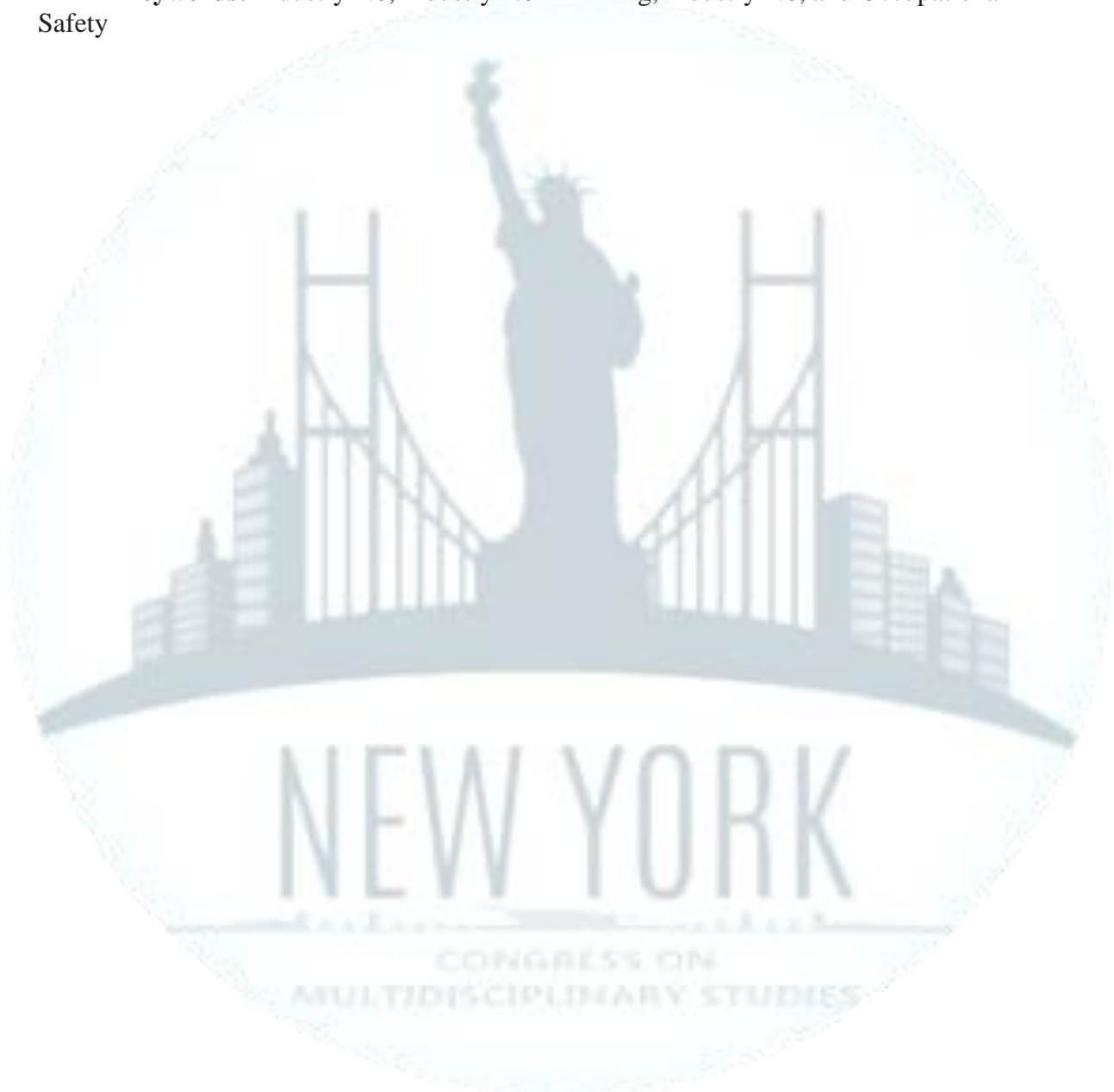
In the past three industrial revolutions; steam boiler explosions, mining accidents, electrical accidents, traffic accidents, major industrial accidents, fires, etc. has been experienced. In the fourth industrial revolution, in which today's world is prepared, it is predicted that it will bring many risks such as technological work accidents, radiation, cyber security, nuclear accidents that we do not foresee today, but that we will encounter in the near future.

This study aims to determine the perspectives of employees employed in an underground metal mining enterprise to Industry 4.0 and the advanced technologies it brings. In this context, in the study consisting of 30 questions and in which 167 employees participated, the data of 160 employees were taken into consideration due to the incomplete and incorrect filling of 7 employees. In the results of working; It has been determined that

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53% of the employees participating in the survey do not have sufficient knowledge about Industry 4.0, 32.4% of them will increase unemployment in the new process, and 30.5% will have positive aspects in terms of employee health and safety.

Keywords: Industry 4.0, Industry 4.0 in Mining, Industry 4.0, and Occupational Safety



**A NEW CONCEPT IN INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND
PRACTICE:
“FORENSIC ANATOMY IN MEDICOLEGAL INVESTIGATIONS”**

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Abstract

Anatomy, the basic science for medicine, is the discipline that studies the detailed structure of the human body. Although anatomy serves the profession of medicine with the name of clinical anatomy, it has applications in fields involving the human body such as fine arts, anthropology in predicting the sociocultural life of societies that lived in the past, ergonomics, and engineering in terms of industrial design. Anatomy has a new practical study field in medicolegal cases as the name of “Forensic Clinical Anatomy”. Identification is an important issue in forensic cases, and the identification of an unknown person is the first stage in forensic cases. It is a biological identity that each person's anatomy is unique. The phenotypic characters, resulting from genetic predispositions, and epigenetic factors determine the individual human being structure and anatomical identity of the person. Many anatomical structures such as fingerprints, palm prints, lip prints, bite marks, the structure of the brain folds, ear prints, footprints, and anatomical variations/anomalies are unique. In forensic cases, it contributes to forensic investigations by comparing the findings with the victim or the suspect's anatomical records. It is possible to reach the anatomical profile of the individual not only from fresh cadavers but also from completely decayed or skeletonized anatomical structures. The characteristics such as gender, stature, ethnic origin, and age can be estimated using the findings obtained from skeletal remains. Facial reconstruction, which emerged as a result of the interest of an anatomist, is a method of identification that has been frequently applied recently to reveal the possible anatomical facial structure of an unidentified skull by covering it. Completing the missing structures of the skeleton with morphometric and mathematical methods is also within the field of application of forensic anatomy. In this sense, collaboration with anatomists will help resolve many medicolegal cases.

Keywords: Anatomical identity, Forensic anatomy, Identification, Medicolegal

ASSOCIATION OF SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AS AN INDICATORS FOR ABDOMINAL OBESITY IN MULTIPAROUS WOMEN

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Abstract

Socioeconomic status (SES) are important determinants of health and has major influence on morbidity and mortality. The role of parity in the development of abdominal obesity in women is yet to be established, despite the suspicion of some women that childbirth alter their shape and increase abdominal fats. The aim of this study was to evaluate the association between different socioeconomic indicators with abdominal fat and circumference in multiparous women. The population for the study included women of reproductive age who presented between 2015 and 2020 to a tertiary hospital. Simple random sampling technique was used to recruit a sample size of three hundred and eighty-two (382) apparently healthy multiparous women who were not pregnant and who met the inclusion criteria. Socioeconomic indicators were measured using a self-reported questionnaire to assess the social status of the women. Chi square test was used to assess bivariate relationship between abdominal obesity and socio-economic status. Data on abdominal circumference, body weight, height, subcutaneous abdominal skin fold thickness, waist and hip circumference and socioeconomic status were collected. Measurement of deep abdominal adipose-tissue at L4-L5 area was delineated using CT scan. The study revealed that about 5.2% were from upper class SES homes, 13.8%, 28.3% and 41.6% are from upper middle class, lower middle class, and upper lower class respectively, and the remaining 11% from lower SES homes. The sample population of 6.8% and 33% had abdominal fat and abdominal circumference respectively at risk levels. It was also observed that the deep abdominal adipose-tissue size was significantly higher in the lower socioeconomic class. In bivariable models controlling for socio-economic status and abdominal obesity, it was found to have a strong and dependent association between abdominal fat and circumference with SES among multiparous women. In conclusion, abdominal obesity was associated with lower socioeconomic indicators.

Keywords: Abdominal obesity, deep abdominal adipose tissue, Multiparty, Socioeconomic status, BMI

THE EFFECT OF ABDOMINAL AROMATHERAPY MASSAGE ON GASTROINTESTINAL SYMPTOMS OF PATIENTS FED WITH A NASOGASTRIC TUBE IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

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Abstract

This research has been conducted to examine ‘the effect of abdominal aromatherapy massage on gastrointestinal symptoms of patients fed with a nasogastric tube in intensive care unit’.

The data of the study were collected in line with the literature by the researcher through the clinical state information form created by the researcher, parameter monitoring form and clinical decision support system.

129 intensive care patients had constituted the sample of the study. 43 of them were the control group, 43 of them were abdominal massage and 43 of them were abdominal aromatherapy massage group. Each group was similar in terms of demographic characteristics. Massage was applied to the abdominal massage and abdominal aromatherapy massage groups for 10 minutes twice a day, in the morning and evening, for six days. No application was applied to the control group. Gastrointestinal symptoms were recorded in the morning and evening for patients in each groups.

There was a statistically significant difference in the comparison of diarrhea, vomiting and abdominal distension measurements. It was determined that the frequency of defecation increased from the 2nd day, and the symptoms of diarrhea, vomiting and abdominal distension decreased on the 6th day. There was no statistically significant difference in gastric residual volume measurement.

As a result; abdominal aromatherapy massage shows that it is a non-pharmacological, complementary, low-risk and low-cost method that contributes positively to nutrition in intensive care units by increasing the frequency of defecation seen in patients fed enterally with a nasogastric tube and reducing gastrointestinal symptoms such as abdominal distention, diarrhea and vomiting.

Keywords: Abdominal Aromatherapy Massage, Gastrointestinal Symptoms, Nasogastric Tube, Intensive Care Unit.

HEALTH EFFECTS OF CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS (SAFFLOWER) PLANT AND DEVELOPMENT OF STERILIZATION PROTOCOL OF ITS SEEDS

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Abstract

Plant tissue culture studies are one of the pretreatments carried out to increase crop yield by preventing germination in plant seeds. Although there is no general protocol for plant sterilization, sterilization protocols vary according to the Botanical and taxonomic characteristics of each plant, the adaptation and genetic characteristics it provides to the region where it grows. In the literature, the absence of such a protocol for safflower seeds leads to a decrease in production efficiency and an increase in the cost of secondary products derived from safflower seeds. An up-to-date sterilization protocol has been developed to increase the production of safflower seeds and derive products, rich in phenolic components and used in many pharmaceutical and phytotherapeutic fields, which are known to have health benefits. In this context, repeated plant tissue culture studies were conducted with sterilizers specific to safflower seed, which will increase production efficiency but do not cause genetic polymorphism and corrosion in endosperm with 3N chromosomes. Corrosives were used by dilution, and this did not damage the 3N chromosome endosperm, targeting the protein walls of microorganisms on the seed surface without eroding the seed surface, thereby providing biological sterilization. Besides, because it does not contain heavy metals, it did not cause polymorphism, that is, a mutation in the genetic sequence of the seed. Moreover, the environment and the equipment were sterilized with 2-3 repetitions, sterilizer treatment, planting, and germination operations were performed in a sterile environment this, in turn, allowed an isolated assessment of the yield of solution G.

Keywords: safflower seeds, sterilization protocol, plant tissue culture, phenolic compounds, safflower seed oil

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF SURFACE WATER QUALITY USED FOR DRINKING PURPOSES IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Objectives

Dniester and Prut River water quality comparative hygienic estimation.

Materials and methods. The National Agency for Public Health monitors 36 chemical parameters of surface water in 27 points on the Dniester and Prut rivers, in accordance with the Government Decision no. 890 / 12.11.2013. During 2020, 120 samples were investigated for sanitary chemical parameters in order to monitor the surface water quality.

Results. For about 35% of the population of Moldova, the main source of drinking water supply is water from the cross-border Dniester and Prut Rivers, which belong to the Black Sea basin. The laboratory investigation results show that most samples can be attributed to Ist and IInd quality class (very good and good), depending on the sanitary-chemical indicators, and were recorded in the water from the Prut river (66.0%), water from irrigation sources (53.0%) and water from the Dniester River (50.0%). At the same time, it is necessary to mention that 40.0% of the samples from Prut were assigned IVth and Vth quality class (polluted and highly polluted). This index was 5.7 times higher compared to the Dniester River, which was 7.0%. The main parameters according to which the water was classified as polluted and highly polluted were the turbidity and the parameters of the oxygen regime, which are largely influenced by the hydrometeorological conditions.

Conclusions. The Prut River is much more vulnerable to climatic disturbances compared to the Dniester River, which has a higher self-purification capacity. Overall, water quality meets the requirements for aquatic ecosystems that can serve as drinking water sources.

THE VALUE OF INFECTIOUS FACTOR IN REACTIVE ARTHRITIS

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Introduction: Reactive arthritis is a non-suppurative inflammatory condition of the joints that occurs as a result of intestinal or urogenital infection in people with a genetic predisposition with a minimal autoimmune component. With an annual incidence of 1-40 cases per 100,000 of the adult population, it most often affects, according to bibliographic data, people aged 18-40 years. Genetic predisposition is characterized by the presence of the HLA-B27 gene in 60-80% of patients with reactive arthritis. This predisposition explains the development of more severe arthritis in these patients with sacroiliitis and longer treatment. In 20-40% of cases, when the HLA-B27 gene is negative, they tend to develop milder forms of oligoarthritis with fewer extra-articular manifestations.

Objective of the study: To study epidemiological, clinical and radiological aspects in order to emphasize the importance of an infectious factor in the development of reactive arthritis.

Material and methods of research: To emphasize the significance of the infectious factor in reactive arthritis, this study was conducted through a retrospective study, which is characterized by a medical and social analysis of 41 patients hospitalized with a diagnosis of reactive arthritis in the Department of Arthology in 2017-2020 at the Republican Clinical Hospital "Timofey Mosneaga", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova.

Results of our own research: According to the results of the study, we determined the following distribution by age: patients aged 20-25 years - 2% (1 person), 26-30 years old - 0%, 31-35 years old - 2% (1 person), 36-40 years old - 2% (1 patient), 41-45 years - 15% (6 patients), 46-50 years - 32% (13 patients), 51-55 years - 22% (9 patients), 56-60 years - 20% (8 patients) and 61-65 years old - 5% (2 patients). Most of the patients are between the ages of 46 and 50. The youngest are under 40 and over 60. According to the literature, the majority of patients are between 18 and 40 years old. We determined the following: out of 41 patients included in the study, that the urogenital form in 25 patients (21 women and 4 men), the enterocolitic form - 5 patients (5 women), the mixed form - 5 patients (5 women), the unidentified form - 6 patients (5 women and 1 man). We conclude that the ratio of men and women in the urogenital form is 1: 5 in comparison with the literature data (the ratio of men and women is 9: 1). According to the results of the study, we highlight the following: among the urogenital pathogens, *Ureaplasma urealyticum* was the most common (7.31%), followed by urogenital infection caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis* (4.87%). *Micoplasma genitalicum* as well as combinations between *Chlamydia trachomatis* with *Ureaplasma urealyticum*,

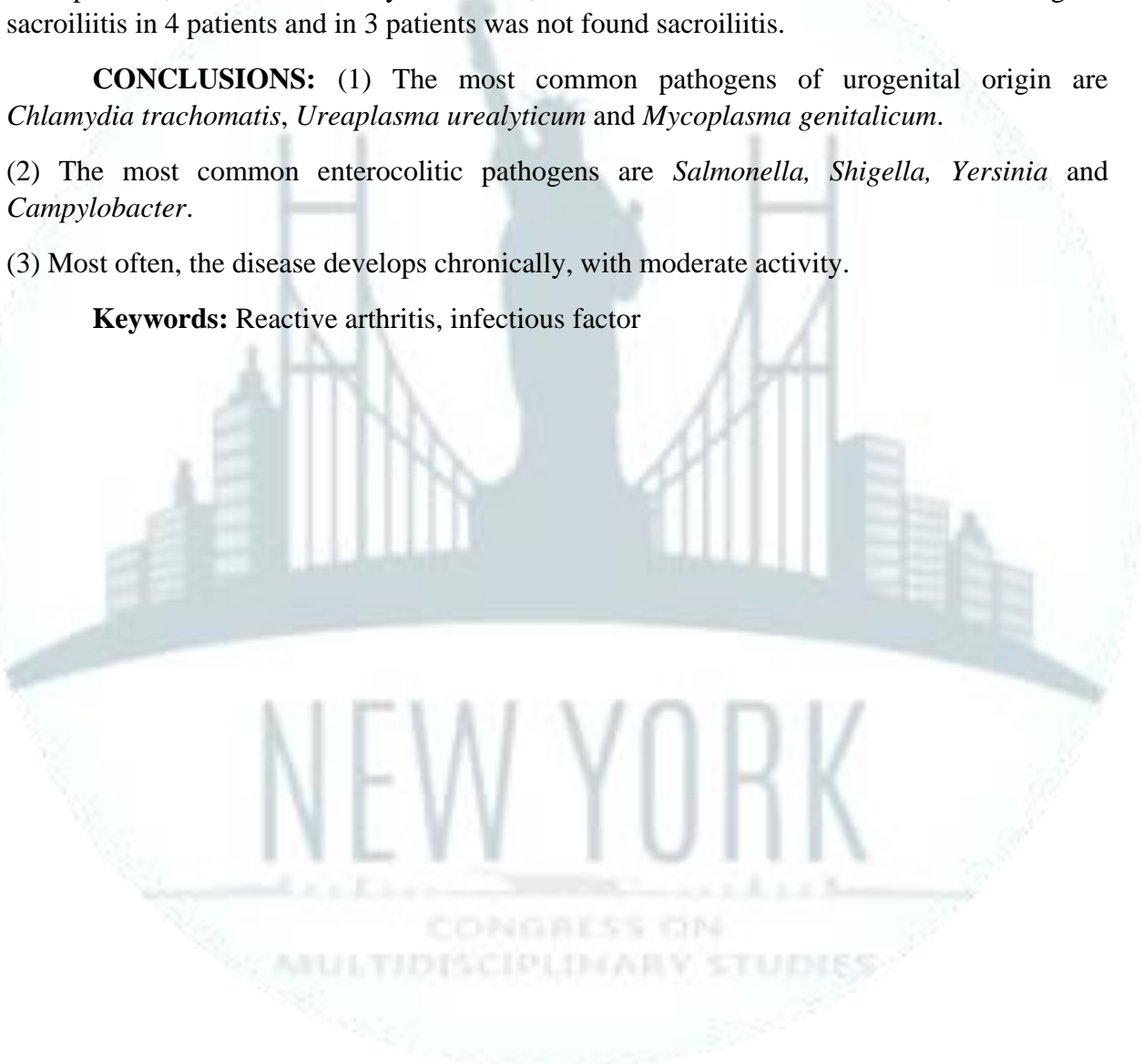
Mycoplasma with *Ureaplasma urealyticum* and with *Ureaplasma parvum* were found in a proportion of 2.43%. If we talk about infection with an infectious agent of enterocolic origin, then *Streptococcus aureus* was detected in 3 patients (7.31%). The infectious agent was not identified (in the diagnosis) in 23 patients (56.09%) and was not identified in 6 (16.63%) patients. Compared to literature data, our study also showed that reactive arthritis caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Ureaplasma urealyticum* has the highest frequency. Of 41 patients with a diagnosis of reactive arthritis, 12 of them had a chronic disease, with moderate activity and functional joint failure of the 2nd degree, polyarthritis in 8 patients, oligoarthritis in 3 patients, enthesitis in only 5 women, clinical sacroileitis in 4 women, radiological sacroiliitis in 4 patients and in 3 patients was not found sacroiliitis.

CONCLUSIONS: (1) The most common pathogens of urogenital origin are *Chlamydia trachomatis*, *Ureaplasma urealyticum* and *Mycoplasma genitalium*.

(2) The most common enterocolitic pathogens are *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, *Yersinia* and *Campylobacter*.

(3) Most often, the disease develops chronically, with moderate activity.

Keywords: Reactive arthritis, infectious factor



A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN MEN AND WOMEN WITH GOUT ASSOCIATED WITH CARDIOVASCULAR PATHOLOGY

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Aim of the study: Assessment of the quality of life of men and women with gout using data from the SF-36 questionnaire.

Methods: The study included 150 patients with gout, of whom 75 were men and 75 were women. The average age of patients was 47.5 years (range 18 to 77 years). The patients were examined of laboratory and instrumental. The SF-36 questionnaire was used in the study.

Results: As a result of the study, the total physical component of health in men with gout (38.4 ± 10.04) was lower than in women (41.5 ± 5.89) ($p = 0.0225$), the total psychological component of health in men was (50.8 ± 11.31) did not differ from women (54.7 ± 17.02) ($p = 0.1005$), physical functioning (45.4 ± 8.14 and 50.8 ± 18.77 $p = 0.0237$), role physical functioning (45.8 ± 4.41 and 50.3 ± 15.23 ; $p = 0.0151$), pain intensity (45.8 ± 13.86 and 50.3 ± 4.2 ; $p = 0.0079$), general health ($46, 6 \pm 9.85$ and 50.8 ± 9.12 ; $p = 0.0075$), according to the scale of viability (12.04 ± 3.22 and 13.15 ± 2.92 ; $p = 0.0285$), the scale social functioning (1.24 ± 0.26 and 1.13 ± 0.35 ; $p = 0.0305$), psychological health (10.36 ± 4.19 and 11.01 ± 5.7 ; $p = 0.4275$), role emotional functioning (0.64 ± 0.16 and 0.59 ± 0.31 ; $p = 0, 2165$) in men with gout did not differ from women with gout.

Conclusion: In sick men with gout, in contrast to women with gout, physical health suffers to a greater extent, to a lesser extent - psychological state, but social adaptation is equally reduced.

Keywords: gout, quality of life

THE ROLE OF CLIMATE FACTORS IN THE OCCURRENCE OF ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME

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Aim of the study: The study aimed to evaluate meteorological parameters and seasonal changes in relation to the incidence of acute coronary syndrome.

Methods: This study was conducted during one year. The medical cards of the patients from the Cardiology Department with the hospitalization diagnosis myocardial infarction (MI) were used. The following patient data were taken as reference criteria: sex, age, time of illness, season of worsening health, presence of risk factors:

Results: Of the 128 patients in the MI study, 47 were women with a mean age of 68.8 years and 81 men with a mean age of 66.8 years. Most patients with IM- in May-19; the least in June and September- 4. In May the maximum absolute temperature +27.2 degrees Celsius and maximum atmospheric precipitation- 204 mm were noticed. The absolute maximum temperature in the autumn months was recorded in September +31.9 degrees Celsius.

Conclusion: We observed a positive relationship between the absolute maximum temperature, the absolute minimum temperature, the maximum wind speed, increased atmospheric precipitation and the number of patients hospitalized with MI. A higher number of hospitalized patients in the days when the earthquakes occurred. There is a coincidence between the addressability of patients and environmental factors, but I assume that each patient reacts differently to different environmental factors: minimum or maximum temperature.

Keywords: acute coronary syndrome, climatic changes, pathological mechanisms

ERRORS AND IMPEDIMENTS IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

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Abstract

Introduction. The problem of TB diagnostic errors in adults makes the Republic of Moldova face a high burden of TB, being among the 18 countries in the WHO European region with high priority in TB control.

Objective of the study. Evaluation of cases with errors in the diagnostic process of TB in adults.

Material and methods. A selective, retrospective study, which included 50 cases, with various errors in the diagnosis of TB registered in 2018-2021 in Chisinau was done.

Results. Most patients were identified by addressing. The distribution according to the sex was: 33 men (66%) and 17 women (39%). Depending on the clinical forms of TB, infiltrative TB 47 (74%) predominated in adults, followed by disseminated TB-2 (4%) and TB-1 pleurisy (2%). TB was underdiagnosed due to polymorphism of clinical manifestations, pneumonic mask was diagnosed in 46% of cases, bronchial mask-24%, influenza-12%, neoplastic-12%, laryngeal-2%, gastrointestinal-2%. Microscopic positive were 11(19%), culture for MTB 31(52%) and Gene Xpert MTB/Rif 17(29%).

Conclusion. The main causes of the diagnostic errors of pulmonary TB are: late referral to the doctor, insufficient collection of anamnesis, "masking" of TB by other diseases.

SPERMATOGENESIS DISORDERS IN ACUTE TESTIAL INJURY

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Testicle mechanical damage of spot, domestic and industrial nature, occupied an important place among the factors that can provoke disorders of spermatogenesis. Rupture of the testicular protein shell is the most dangerous injury, which mainly occurs along the elastic fibers within the upper end and accompanied with bleeding into the vaginal cavity which causing lost of reproductive and endocrine function.

The purpose of this experimental study is to study the bloodstream and testicular parenchyma in terms of its mechanical trauma with rupture of the protein shell.

The material for the study was 25 adult male rats kept in a local vivarium. Mechanical injury was inflicted using a special device under general etheric anesthesia. Keeping, caring for animals and all manipulations were carried out in accordance with the European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals Used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes (Strasbourg 1985). In histological preparations of the testis, the condition of the convoluted seminal vesicles, the condition of the spermatogenic epithelium, and the volume of the interstitial endocrinocyte nuclei were assessed.

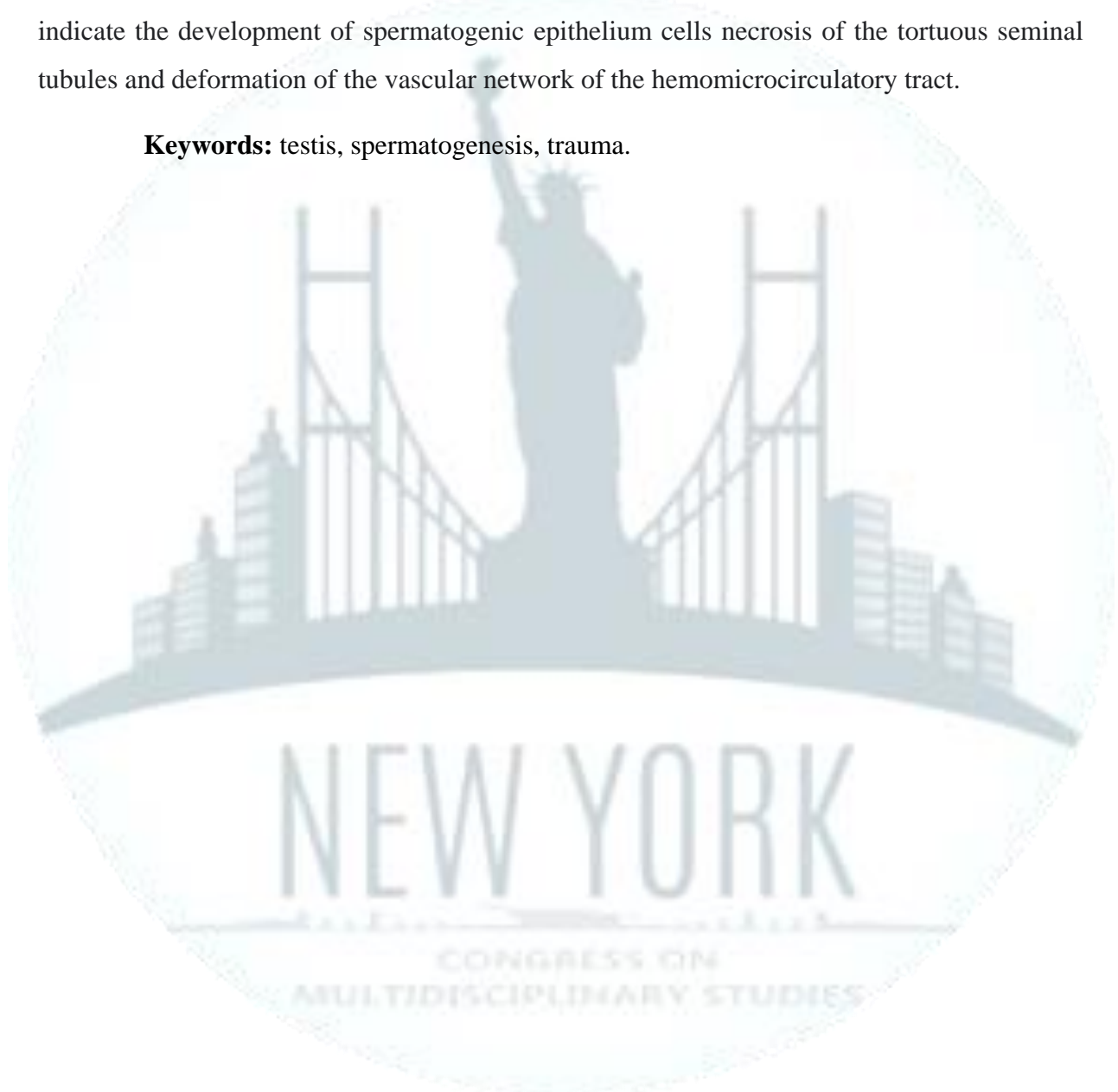
Results of the research. Already on the 7th day after testicular injury with rupture of the protein shell, there is a deformation of the vascular wall of the hemomicrocirculatory tract and an increase in its concentration. The protein shell of the testicle is thickened due to its swelling and hemorrhage. Necrosis of tortuous seminal tubules occurs in the preserved tissues of the testis. Interstitial endocrinocytes are not detected.

At 30 days after the experiment, the protein shell of the testis is significantly thickened due to the proliferation of connective tissue elements, hemosiderin is present. The phenomena of atrophy of testicular tissues are intensively increasing. In some cases, the capillaries are not defined. The surviving tympanic membrane of the surviving seminal vesicles is thickened with adjacent single cells of the spermatogenic epithelium.

90 days after the injury in the preserved testicular tissue, the network of blood vessels is deformed with the formation of tangles. Single tortuous seminal vesicles are deformed and look like fibrous cords. The convoluted seminal vesicles are sclerosed. In interstitial connective tissue growths interstitial endocrinocytes are absent.

Conclusion: our results of the impact of acute trauma with rupture of the protein shell indicate the development of spermatogenic epithelium cells necrosis of the tortuous seminal tubules and deformation of the vascular network of the hemomicrocirculatory tract.

Keywords: testis, spermatogenesis, trauma.



THYROID GLAND PATHOLOGY IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

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Objectives: To study the presence of thyroid gland pathology in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and to determine its correlation with disease activity.

Methods: A total of 59 RA patients and 48 non-RA patients were included in the study. Laboratory investigation were made: the level of thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), free thyroxine (fT4), antithyroglobulin antibody (TgAb), and antithyroid peroxidase antibody (TPOAb) as well as disease activity parameters (DAS-28-ESR).

Results: Clinical hypothyroidism (TSH > 4.49 mIU/L; fT4 <4.5 µg/dL) was reported in 12 patients with RA (20.33%) and 1 in one the patient without RA (2.08%). Clinical hyperthyroidism (TSH < 0.45 mIU/L; fT4 > 12 µg/dL) was found in 2 patients with RA patients (3.38%). Subclinical hyperthyroidism (TSH < 0.45 mIU/L; fT4 – 4.5–12 µg/dL normal) was reported in 7 patients with RA (11.86%) and in 2 patients without RA (4.16%). Subclinical hypothyroidism (TSH > 4.49 mIU/L; fT4 – normal) was reported in 2 patients with RA (3.38%) and in 1 patient without RA (2.08%) Total of 18 patients with RA (30.5%) and 2 patients without RA (4.16%) had TgAb, while TPOAb were found in 22 patients with RA (37.28%) and in 3 patients without RA (6.25%). ESR (35.5 ± 24.2 mm/h vs. 18.4 ± 5.0 mm/h) was significantly higher in patients RA. Low disease activity was found in 2 patients, moderate disease activity was found in 12 patients, high disease activity was found in 45 patients. High disease activity correlated with the presence of thyroid gland pathology.

Conclusion: The association between thyroid pathology and RA was confirmed, and its presence correlated with high disease activity by DAS28-ESR. The routine screening for thyroid disorders in patients with rheumatoid arthritis is recommended.

THE RELATION BETWEEN PELVIC POSTURE AND LOWER BACK PAIN

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Abstract

The relevance of the topic: lower back pain is one of the most common problems these days. According to the World Health Organization, more than a half of the human population has experienced lumbar spine pain at least once in their lifetime. According to the Lithuanian Institute of Hygiene, dorsalgia - back pain - was one of the eight most common chronic diseases registered in health care institutions in Lithuania in 2018. Experts often say that patients with lower back pain have an increased lumbar lordosis and anterior pelvic tilt. Although this link between hyperlordosis, anterior pelvic tilt and lower back pain is widely known, there is not enough research to fully substantiate and confirm it. **The problem of the research:** does pelvic position affect the occurrence of lower back pain? **The aim of the research:** to identify and evaluate the relation between pelvic position and lumbar spine pain.

Objectives: to determine the effect of pelvic position on posture based on literary analysis; to examine the reduction and treatment of lower back pain based on literary analysis; to determine the effect of lumbar spine muscle imbalance on pelvic position based on research results; to assess the relation between pelvic posture and lower back pain based on research results.

The object of study: the relation between pelvic posture and lower back pain. **The research methodology:** a meta-analysis was performed. 17 scientific articles from EbscoHost, PubMed, ReaserchGate databases were selected and analyzed.

Research results: the results of all the studies examined in the meta-analysis (n=17) showed a change in the position of the pelvis and a decrease in its mobility. The vast majority of studies showed anterior pelvic tilt (n=14), posterior pelvic tilt (n=2), lateral deviation (n=1), and rotated pelvis (n=1). Also, more than a half of the studies results (n=9) showed lumbar

spine muscles imbalance and decreased lumbar mobility. **Findings of the study:** The position of the pelvis is affected by the shortened lumbar flexor muscles, the weakened muscles of the lumbar extensor muscles and the shortened lumbar lateral flexors. The changed pelvis position creates poor posture, which puts extra strain on the lumbar vertebrae and causes pain in the lower back.

Keywords: Lower back pain, lumbar mobility, anterior pelvic tilt, posterior pelvic tilt.



DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICES MARKET IN THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN AND DIRECTIONS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION

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Abstract

The article analyzes the current socio-economic situation in the social sector of Azerbaijan, objectively conditions the need to improve state regulation in the service sector in accordance with market changes in the country. A necessary condition for the successful continuation of reforms is a clear and objective definition of the role and place of the concept of development of the service sector in this process. The main components of the concept are the development of a state strategy in this area, the definition of priorities, and the implementation of all processes in the course of its implementation in the direction of strategy and priorities.

The need to develop a concept is conditioned by a number of objective factors. As it is known, in the conditions of market transformations, services have taken the form of a commodity, that is, have become the subject of free trade. The analysis in the article shows that in this case, it is possible to characterize the service industry of Azerbaijan as in the formative stage. Such a situation requires a measured and complex influence of the state on its development processes. This impact should be based on a concept that has not yet been developed at the national level. In this regard, the proposed concept includes the idea of improving the welfare of the population by improving the consumption of services, both quantitatively and qualitatively, by increasing the pace of development of the service sector and the competitiveness of its entities, improving the organization, improving the quality of customer service.

Keywords: concept, service sphere, market transformation, state strategy, socio-economic situation.

FACTORS IN COMPANIES' DECISIONS ON OUTSOURCING: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY IN TURKEY

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Abstract

Outsourcing has been widely used by organizations as a means to reduce costs, increase flexibility, and achieve efficiency. However, in the past few decades outsourcing has moved beyond a simple purchasing process and become a strategic tool for companies. In this transition process, soft factors such as trust and cultural compatibility have become superior to the factors that have traditionally affected the outsourcing decisions most such as price. This study aims to explore the factors that affect the outsourcing decision of companies in Turkey and examines whether there are specifically important factors for different outsourced functions. The purpose of this study is to determine which stage of the abovementioned transition process the Turkish firms are in and what they seek for in their suppliers. Data have been collected from 45 companies that operate in Turkey via online-administered questionnaires and analyzed by reliability, linear regression, and ANOVA analysis. The results show that regardless of the function that is being outsourced the most important three factors for Turkish firms are price, quality, and strong references. Trust, cultural compatibility, and open communication were found to be the least crucial factors when making the outsourcing decision. Findings imply that companies in Turkey still use outsourcing mainly for cost-cutting purposes. Our study sketches the general outsourcing environment in Turkey and presents applicable findings for both outsourcing companies and suppliers.

Keywords: strategic outsourcing, cultural compatibility, soft factors in outsourcing

AUTISM IS NOT A DEFICIENCY OR A DISEASE, IT IS JUST A DIFFERENCE!

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Abstract

Autism Syndrome is a common developmental problem that begins at an early age in a child and manifests itself in a number of problems in social relationships and communication. Symptoms of autism usually begin to appear at the age of two. However, at 6 months there are certain signals. (screaming, lack of speech and attention) Autism manifests itself as isolation from real life. The three main areas of difficulty faced by children with autism are sometimes referred to as the “disorder triad”:

- violation of social relations;
- speech and communication disorders;
- Violation of social imagination.

Behavioral symptoms of autism include:

Socialization problem: May not be interested in other children's games, may be aggressive and cruel towards his sibling, may try to prevent his parents from holding him or kissing him, does not like close contact.

Communicative problem: Avoids eye contact, avoids contact with others, likes to be alone, talks about the topic for a long time, cries or laughs for no reason, or behaves for no reason, repeats meaningless words, expresses needs freely has difficulty doing so, tries to express his needs with actions instead of talking, and exolalia (instead of answering, repeating the same thing to himself) is observed.

Strange behavior: He is very interested in waving his hands often, clapping his hands, turning around suddenly, and turning the lights on and off.

Motor problems: There are minor motor problems, he likes to turn things constantly.

Sensor problems: He does not allow his hair to be shaved, refuses water procedures, has difficulty withstanding the sound of music, does not like to change clothes, is either sensitive to sounds or is indifferent.

Do not endanger yourself: He scratches his head here and there, bites himself, scratches his own skin, tears his hair, and there are no signs of pain.

Keywords: children with disabilities, social problems, education and knowledge.

SEMANTIC APPROACHES TO LEXICAL MATCHING

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Abstract

Lexical combination is understood as a type of syntactic relationship in vocabulary. Similar to the concept of word meaning, the concept of lexical combination always attracts the attention of scholars, because the combination of words is closely related to its meaning.

In lexical semantics, distribution is a set of environments in which a particular word can be used. The distribution of a word in a text in a different lexical environment may occur. This does not mean that the word refers to a specific semantic and syntactic relationship called the combination of each element of the lexical environment.

Here, valence should be understood as the ability of a word to be realized in other ways, including in other words, and to enter into appropriate combinations with other words.

First, the linguistic principles of language are not limited to its lexical semantics. Second, it is not necessary to refer to "lexical semantics" as "morphological semantics." Third, the meaning of words is not studied according to its linguistic application, the lexical diversity of texts is measured by the inclusion of derived words, phraseological combinations, root words.

If we look at the beginning of the XXI century and the second half of the period, we can clearly see the emerging peaks of language trends that cover the research of this period: functional linguistics, text linguistics, language of action, speech theory, pragmatics, etc. Theoretically, the main lexical-semantic approaches have been known throughout history mainly as the following approaches.

- 1) syntactic-lexical-semantics
- 2) cognitive-lexical-semantics
- 3) functional lexical-semantics

In this regard, the research has been generalized in the genealogy and typology of comparative linguistics. In other words, as a result of the analysis of the origin of languages, independent research areas such as genealogical linguistics and typological linguistics have emerged.

Keywords: lexical-compatibility, equivalence, semantic fields, the principle of assimilation

ARE CRYPTOCURRENCIES THE BEST MILKYWAY TO REACH MONEY?

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Abstract

In recent years, especially the cryptocurrency market has been one of the most popular topics among investors. The transaction volume in the Covid-19 process has reached incredibly high rates compared to the stock markets. As the first examples of cryptocurrency in the early 1990s; Coins such as Flooz, Beenz, and DigiCash had created. However, the biggest problem with these coins is; they failed in the market due to internal disputes, frauds, and problems in the financial market. After these studies, Bitcoin was introduced to the world by Satoshi Nakamoto in 2008. In addition to these uncertainties, it carries out blockchain technology, and everyone can see every transaction. This study will explain why investors are turning to cryptocurrencies over the market's rate of return. The data series will interpret in the research, and the literature review supports the data.

As the data obtained from the research; The contraction of the global economy and the direct impact of the global business life of the Covid-19 process pushed investors to alternative investment methods during this period. Bitcoin, which was \$ 3,441 in February 2019, rose to \$ 60,285 by mid-March 2021. The fact that 2019 stock return expectations are 9% on average shows a difference that cannot compare with the rate of return of the crypto markets. The increase in the value of Bitcoin in November 2020 is one of the other coins; Ethereum (ETH) started from \$ 133.76 at the beginning of March 2020 and increased to \$ 2,114.14 in April 2021, and DogeCoin (DOGE) reached \$ 5.92 in March 2021 from \$ 0.46 in December 2020 to the bull market of the entire market. This earning rate can trigger people's instincts to earn money, especially in crises, and enable them to turn to digital money markets.

Keywords: Cryptocurrency, Bitcoin, International Finance, Digital Currency

EXPERIENCE ECONOMY IN THE AGE OF DIGITAL CONSUMPTION

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Abstract

Human beings have been in the act of consumption in order to meet their basic needs from the moment they are born. Throughout history, transformations from production processes also affect the consumption activities of individuals. The act of consumption has turned into an action to be happy rather than fulfilling basic needs. Individuals buy products out of need in order to be happy or prefer places that offer them a good experiences to have a good time. In today's world, where the internet is used extensively, many alternatives are offered to individuals who are consumers in the society to consume. During the Covid-19 epidemic, which has affected the whole world for the last two years, individuals have started to stay at their homes and meet all their needs through digital media. Especially during the epidemic period, individuals experience all consumption activities from eating to watching theater through virtual environments. While individuals purchase a product to fulfill their needs, they also purchase an experience for the brand they buy. Today, it has become very difficult to experience a product on site due to the epidemic. With this process, many brands have started to digitalize and thus competition has increased. Brands have started to try new ways in this process in order to ensure their existence in this competitive environment and to ensure the continuity of the connection with their consumers. The concept of experience economy, which enables a connection by interacting with the consumer, has started to be reshaped with digital consumption. In this study, the concept of experience economy will be discussed within the framework of the digital consumption culture that dominates today, and the impact of digitalization on the future of experiential consumption will be discussed.

Keywords: Digitalization, Consumption, Experience Economy, Digital Consumption

A STUDY ON THE FACTORS AFFECTING PHYSICIANS 'PRESCRIBING DECISIONS

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Abstract

Physicians are one of the most important stakeholders in ensuring rational drug use. In this respect, it is important to examine the prescribing behaviors of physicians. This study was conducted to determine the factors that affect the prescribing decisions of physicians. The study population consisted of physicians in Turkey constitute data were collected using a questionnaire method. The data were performed using normality test, factor analysis, Mann Whitney-U, Kruskal Wallis tests in the SPSS 23 program. The study was carried out with 1012 physicians. 69.8% of the physicians work in internal branches, 54.1% are specialist physicians. The tenure of 32% of physicians is 1-5 years, and 31.2% of them have a daily prescription of 41 or more. 66.8% of the physicians stated that the clinical efficacy of the drug, 66.0% of the side effect rate, 62.4% of the drug-patient compliance and 62.4% of the drug-patient compliance determines the safety of the drug. The fact that the name of the drug is similar to the medical name of the disease is not decisive in 43.7% of the physicians' decisions, 42.4% of the drug's name is similar to the original active substance, 38.8% are written materials provided by pharmaceutical companies, containing technical information about drugs (card, brochure etc.), 37.4% of them stated that the support received from the pharmaceutical company in medical congresses was not decisive. As a result, in this study conducted to determine the factors affecting the prescribing decision of physicians; It has been determined that the clinical efficacy of the drug, its side effects, and drug-patient compliance are important in physicians' prescriptions. In addition, it has been determined that while physicians are making their prescribing decisions, pharmaceutical companies are least affected by their promotional activities through their representatives.

Keywords: Healthcare, Pharmaceutical Industry, Physicians, Prescribing

EVALUATION OF EMERGENCY SERVICE ADMISSIONS

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Abstract

Emergency services crowd is one of the biggest and most important problems faced by emergency services and emergency workers, and it has become an important public health problem all over the world due to the fact that it is a problem that continues to increase day by day. In our country we encounter many problems which are both system errors and reasons based on wrong use in respect to providing health service and use it. One of that reasons is wrong use of emergency services. It is necessary that patients who will be treated in emergency services should be patients who need urgent intervention but we know that many of patient and aren't emergency service patient and family medicine or cut patients also apply to emergency services intensely. Because people who aren't emergency service patients apply, intensity increases. Problems appear that real patients aren't known, diseases of some emergency patients are overlooked and family medicine hasn't enough time for emergency patients. It is aimed to keep light to problems in emergency services by evaluating the analysis in SPSS program and it is taken 6667 samples from all hospitals presenting emergency services in the city of Sivas in Turkey at 2016. The data were made by using frequency analysis and cross analysis in SPSS program. According to the research findings patients complain that they are treated late, and physicians complain that people who are not really emergency patients use the emergency service. It is revealed that 60.1% of the patients who applied to the emergency department are not really emergency patients.

Keywords: Health Management, Emergency Service, Hospital, Triage

ANALYSIS OF THE 2002 PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN TURKEY

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Abstract

The 2002 elections were held in the context of the political tension that followed the February 28 events in Turkey and the economic crisis that followed it. According to the election results, the JDP (Justice and Development Party- AK Parti) won 363 seats with 10.8 million votes (34.3 percent). The second party represented in parliament was the RPP (RPP-CHP), which won 6.1 million votes (19.4 percent) and 178 seats in parliament. Other parties were not represented in parliament because they failed to cross the 10 percent threshold. In this election, the Democratic Left Party (DLP) lost 20 per cent of votes from the previous election and gained only 1.22 per cent. The Nationalist Movement Party (NMP) lost 10 percent of the votes and received only 8.36 per cent of the votes. By the Supreme Election Commission (SEC) the JDP's single party government was formed under the chairmanship of Abdullah Gul, because R. T. Erdogan's candidacy was rejected. However, shortly after the RPP supported amendment to the constitution and the subsequent election in Siirt, Erdogan was elected MP and formed new government. In the political life of Turkey following the 2002 elections, the political parties represented in the parliament along with the JDP were the RPP, the NMP and the PDP. Other opposition parties failed to pass a 10 per cent barrier in any election. As a result of analysis and comparison of various sources, it was decided that although the proportional electoral system and the D'Hondt method applied in Turkey since 1961 is one of the fairest methods, there are a number of problems in the application of this system. The most important of these is the election barrier. For example, in the parliamentary elections held on November 3, 2002, the turnout of a total of 41.4 mln. voters' was 79.1 percent, of which 31.5 million votes were considered valid. At this point, the fact that about 10 million votes were considered invalid or did not participate in the elections is also of interest. This can also be considered an indication of problems with voter education.

A GENERAL CLASSIFICATION STUDY FOR MOBILE MUSIC APPLICATIONS

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Abstract

Mobile devices, whose features and functionality are constantly increasing with technological advances, have become an integral part of human beings. Mobile applications created to solve different needs are among the important factors of this situation. One of the busiest parts of the mobile application markets of Android and iOS operating systems is music applications. The number and areas of use of mobile music applications, which are prepared to meet musical needs at all levels by allowing amateur or professional use, are increasing. The aim of this study is to determine the types of music applications available in mobile application markets and their usage areas. For this reason, an up-to-date classification has been tried to be made for mobile music applications, which have started to attract great attention in music research. For the classification study, 787 mobile music applications available in Google Play and App Store application markets were examined within the scope of the research. All music applications under the title of the most popular music applications, which are offered as paid or free of charge, have been included in the study. All applications examined are labeled according to their intended use and technical specifications. Groups were formed by taking the practices prepared for similar purposes under the same roof. Prepared groups; the number of group items, technical features, and the use case are examined and classified under the headings. The classification obtained as a result of the research is important both in terms of providing a data source for application developers and music researchers, and creating new usage areas for musicians and music educators.

Keywords: Music software, music applications, classification, mobile music

**THE RIGHTS OF SENIOR CITIZENS AND THEIR STATUS IN
ISLAMIC SOCIETY: IN THE LIGHT OF ISLAMIC TEACHINGS AND
SEERAT UN NABI (SAW)**

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Abstract

Senior citizens have a special place in Islamic society. In Islam they have been described as a source of blessing and mercy. The Holy Prophet (SAW) exhorted them to be respected. He declared that the younger ones should respect the elders and treat them kindly and take care of their status. Prophet Muhammad (SAW) said that "He is not one of us who does not have mercy on our little ones and does not respect our elders. Respect for elders is a pure Islamic ideology. Islam has declared respect for elders as respect for Allah. It is obligatory in Islam to respect honour and serve the elders. Human beings go through different stages and everyone eventually reaches old age. We are in any age group, one day if we live, old age will come. Older people are the assets of any nation. Their experiences are a beacon for young people. Irritability due to old age is a natural instinct. Therefore, Islam has instructed to tolerate temper tantrums against the elderly one so that both home and society can become the cradle of peace and harmony. A descriptive and analytical research methodology will be used in this research to attain the results and recommendations. It is concluded that Islam is a universal religion that provides complete details of all ways of living and fulfilment of human needs. The emphasis on respect for human rights in Islam is unmatched by any other religion. Islam's attitude towards the rights of the senior citizens is not limited to justice but is based on total benevolence. That is why there is no concept of old age homes in Islam.

Keywords: Human rights, Status of elders in Islam, Islamic teachings, Prophet's treatment with elderly people.

HUMAN AND ANIMAL BORDER: EXAMINING TORTOISE IN FOLKLORE, MATERIALITY AND CONTEMPORARY CULTURE

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Not has folklore always been in motion but a motion in itself; in expression and transmission. Folklore is consulted at the crossroads of various disciplines; its logic disrupting dismissive narratives of superstition and pre-modern sensibilities. Human culture is not exclusively of his making, non-humans have always played immeasurable roles. This longest-living vertebrate has continued to be a much-talked about phenomenon in many genres of land scale narratives to the mainstream popular culture and new media. Tortoise, with agential capacity, integrates and interacts between traditional and modern expressions. In this line of thought, i argue that every culture appropriates; i challenge traditional notion of history, territory, and identity, recognizing the complex process of transculturation that have characterized modernity. I examine tortoise different representations in a variety of cultures, albeit without losing being a rallying point. Humans live with cultural materials and imaginary resources in a unique ways to serve different purposes. In Yoruba literature, and everyday communication practices, tortoise comes out in a more poetic form-artfully represented. I look into a dozen tortoise-centric Yoruba sayings, for example, "all figures ascribable equal the tortoise" .Beyond what could be termed anthropomorphic projection, i consider a material figure, legendary, mythical, African male giant tortoise, called Alagba. He passed away on October 2,2019,after he spent over three centuries on earth in Ogbomoso, southwestern Nigeria. The cultural symbol, believed to be oldest living nonhuman, now a brand, straddles a fine line between fictional and factual narratives.

Keywords: Tortoise, Folklore, Materiality, Culture, Yoruba

MAQAMIC, FORM AND HARMONIC ANALYSIS OF THE WALTZ PIECE FROM FIKRET AMIROV'S 12 MINIATURES FOR PIANO

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Abstract

Fikret Amirov was born in 1922 in Ganja city of Azerbaijan. He created his own composition style by synthesizing Azerbaijan National Music and Western Classical Music, and produced original polyphonic works in which melodies are generally prioritized. The maqam, form and harmonic analysis of the work named *Waltz*, one of the 12 independent miniatures that Amirov composed for piano, is the subject of this study. When the relevant literature is scanned, a study of Amirov's *12 Miniatures* has been found. The work found is aimed at analyzing the Azerbaijan maqams used in these miniatures. By examining the findings of the study in question, it is thought that sufficient data could not be provided in terms of structure. On account of this, the problem of this research is that there is no study on analyzing the work named *Waltz* from Amirov's *12 Miniatures* in terms of maqam, form and harmony. In this study, which is a qualitative study based on due diligence, the data were obtained by scanning the source through document analysis. The work named *Waltz*, selected with purposeful sampling approach among non-random sampling methods, was analyzed in terms of maqam, form and harmony by using descriptive research methods and techniques. This study is thought to be important in providing information to music educators and students in terms of maqam, form and harmonic analysis. Based on this, the aim of the research is contribute to the literature by analyzing the maqam, form and harmonic of the work named *Waltz* from *12 miniatures* of Fikret Amirov. In line with the findings obtained, it is seen that the work was composed Shur maqam centered in *a*. In the work, according to the note of *e*, which is the starting sound of the first tetracord, it is seen that the fifth and eighth sounds have a low-toned, and the ninth sound is high-toned. In the alteration observed, which in the measurements of 25-26. and 33-34, it is seen that the effect of Bayati-Shiraz maqam centered in *b flat* in the aforementioned measures, based on the functions of the tetracord intervals, the maqam note scale and the maqam keys. The work was written in the a 3/4 style and two-part song form, and when the relevant literature is examined, it is thought that the work is not similar to the with genres in Azerbaijan Music. Counterpointal sensation rather than homophonal sensation was observed in the work. It has been determined within the harmonic analysis that the natural and altered positions of the I. and V. functions are densely processed and melodicism is prioritized.

Keywords: Fikret Amirov, Azerbaijan Classical Music, Piano, Miniature, Waltz

DIGITALIZATION AND POST-DIGITALIZATION IN SPORTS

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Technology has a huge impact on rapid and radical changes in the development of itself in the 21st century. Advancements in economy and culture as well as in sports, deeply affect the expectations and perspectives of individuals. These shifts have enabled people born in different periods to have distinct personalities, perspectives and values. There is a very important factor to lead this development; digitalization. With the development of communication technologies and the changing generation, digital natives in terminological terms have contributed to the emergence of new platforms. With digitalization, the world of sports has gained different dynamics, and with the increase in computer environments and games, the transition from traditional sports to digital environments has started. The point that makes the difference in this new sports activity, where mental abilities are more prominent than physical effort, is the mindset during the game.

It is necessary to interpret the relationship between sports and game sectors correctly and to examine how effective digitalization is in these two areas. The aim of this study is to reveal the understanding of the sports that develop with digitalization in terms of generations. Document analysis technique was used for this research.

As a result of the analysis of the research, differences were observed in the habits of the generations in terms of social with the digitalization of society. The fact that generation z grew up in an environment with intense technological possibilities has led to a change in the way of playing games. Examples of digitalization and digital transformation have begun to come to life in many areas from new sports to sports organizations. Especially for people who want to stay away from the crowded environment during the pandemic process, the digital entry of events into homes has been the solution to maintain the original atmosphere.

Keywords: Digitalization, Digitalization of Sports, Digital Transformation in Sports, Generation

CULTURE SELECTION IN YOGHURT PRODUCTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE EXPECTATIONS OF THE PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS

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Abstract

Companies producing culture in yoghurt production offer starter cultures containing bacteria with different characteristics to the producers, and as a result, yoghurts produced depending on the diversity in cultures show difference in terms of consumer taste. In this study, yoghurt production was carried out with 6 (C1-C6) different commercial starter cultures offered for sale in the yoghurt production. The total numbers of lactic acid bacteria, physicochemical, textural and sensory properties were determined in yoghurts. In addition, the acidity development, viscosity, roughness index of the cultures developed by pre-activation before inoculation in the yoghurt cultures used in the study were examined and their suitability for the yoghurt process was determined. As a result of the evaluation, the highest acidity development in terms of pH during the incubation in the activated cultures was found in the samples C2, C3, C4 and C5, while the best acidity development, yogurt texture and aroma were detected in the C2, C3 and C4 yoghurt samples after 21 days of cold storage (4°C). As a result of the fermentation of the cultures, rough texture index was found to be high in the samples C2, C3, C4 and C5. When samples with a low number of lactic acid bacteria were examined microscopically, deformation was observed in the morphological structure of the starter bacteria in the culture content, while yogurts containing this culture showed a weaker curd and a lower acidity development, and the lowest scores in terms of taste and aroma in sensory evaluation. When the specific total lactic acid bacteria counts in the final product were examined, the number of lactic acid bacteria in yoghurts was determined as 10^5 - 10^8 cfu g⁻¹, while the minimum number of bacteria ($>10^7$ cfu g⁻¹) that should be in the standard was reached except for two samples and also it was determined that the samples with high bacteria count received high scores in terms of general acceptability and sensory. In addition, textural properties such as firmness, consistency, *cohesiveness* and viscosity index were determined in yoghurt samples during storage, and higher textural parameters and a compact yoghurt structure were found in samples with high acidity development (C2, C3, C4 and C5). As a result of the study, it was determined that the number of lactic acid bacteria in the yoghurt matrix and the morphological structure of the culture affect the acidity development, texture and sensory properties of the final product, and yoghurt producers should pay attention to these points when choosing yoghurt cultures to be used in practice.

Keywords: Yoghurt, Starter Culture, Lactic Acid Bacteria, Texture

OUR HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS EXPOSED TO ENEMY EFFECTS

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Abstract

There were several centers and ancient cradles of ancient world culture on earth. These include ancient Babylon, the Tigris and Euphrates valleys, the Ganges in India, and the Nile in Africa. One of the most ancient times of human culture was the valley of the Kura and Araz rivers. Material and cultural monuments in Azykh, Taglar and a number of other caves discovered in the Karabakh mountains, which have a charming landscape and beautiful climate of this valley, prove that human habitation has been going on for 1.5 million years. He left Jerusalem and went to Iran, and from there passes to Muskut. He began his preaching in Chola and gathered disciples from various places. Architecture is especially developed in the Caucasian Albania, which covers the historical lands of Azerbaijan, and these monuments, located in each region of the country, are similar to each other in terms of time, architecture and style. One of such regions is the territory of Karabakh. As is known, the historical Arsakh province of Karabakh was one of the main territories of Caucasian Albania and covered part of the Mil plain with modern Nagorno-Karabakh. Several Albanian temples of the IV-XVI centuries, reflecting Albanian architecture in Karabakh, have survived to our time. Among them are Agoghlan monastery in Lachin region, Khudavang monastery in Kalbajar region, Amaras monastery in Khojavend region, Holy Elysee temple complex in Agdara region, Ganjasar monastery in Agdara region.

Such temples include the Albanian temples in the Keshikchidagh caves complex, located at a distance of 1,500 meters from each other and intended for purely religious purposes.

Keywords: Kultepe, Ganjasar monastery, God temple.

SEX TRAFFICKING: THE BOOMING ENTERPRISE BETWEEN NIGERIA AND EUROPE

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The paper explains the upsurge of the multi-billion dollar enterprise that has attracted new organized criminal gangs, having built massive networks in Nigeria, other African countries and Europe. The paper offers insight on how and why the dawn of the so-called Arab Spring in the early 2011, has been symbolic; engendered normative and institutional change in human trafficking for sex work. The period crystallized, ushered in unprecedented quick-running machinery for Nigerian sex workers to have their enterprise plied abroad, via Sahara, "the largest hot desert", and Mediterranean, "the most trafficked sea". Multiplicity of national and ethnic groups make up the most populous black nation. Nigeria counts more than 250 groups. Bini or Edo, a minority ethnic extraction had dominated the sex trafficking industry for over three decades. Up to 80 percent of women trafficked from Nigeria to Europe belonged to Edo (IOM). The paper investigates trafficking drivers triggering the surge in profession hitherto reputedly practiced along ethnic line, but currently shared out with another "major group". It discusses the future dynamic potential and cross-cutting impacts of the emerging, bigger group, covering a wide range of geographical and ecological zones. The author explores the criminogenic practices, inter alia drug peddling, and the roles of officers at all stages of trafficking movements. And the web of networks connecting countries together with the source, Nigeria, transit and destination, Libya, and the dreamed host continent, Europe. Constituting a transnational social space facilitating trafficking flows.

Keywords: Migration, Trafficking, Nigeria, Libya, Mediterranean.

REFLECTION OF CONSCIENTIOUS INTELLIGENCE AND ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR: 2020 IZMIR EARTHQUAKE CASE STUDY

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Abstract

The concept of conscientious intelligence is one of the concepts having been found in the literature in recent years. It corresponds to meanings that include qualities such as listening to the inner voice of the individuals, acting with a sense of responsibility towards themselves and the society, being accountable, honest and principled. In this study, the place of conscientious intelligence in organizational behavior was tried to be revealed. Among the search and rescue teams operating in the event of an emergency or a disaster, Muammer Celik and his colleagues, who are employed in the Istanbul Fire Department Search and Rescue Team, constituted the case study. Muammer Celik, who especially works both professionally and voluntarily by taking part in the search and rescue teams in an emergency, took part in the earthquake that occurred in Izmir on October 30, 2020. The experience he had during search and rescue activities was analyzed within the scope of the case study and the place of conscientious intelligence in organizational behavior was tried to be found. When the findings are evaluated in terms of individuals engaged in search and rescue activities, it is seen that the dimensions of conscious awareness, social sensitivity and compassion stand out in the context of conscientious intelligence. When these findings are evaluated in terms of individuals operating under very difficult conditions, they show valuable results both in terms of the people whom they serve for and the organization which they are in. The findings obtained suggests that individuals' conscientious sensitivity is reflected in their work in all areas of their lives and that they make their decisions with this sensitivity. When evaluated in terms of business, activities carried out with this sensitivity turn into a facilitating dynamic, and when evaluated in terms of the organization, they are a mechanism that add credibility to the organization.

Keywords: Conscience, Intelligence, Conscientious Intelligence, Organizational Behavior, Search and Rescue.

THE IMPACT OF THE OIL STRATEGY ON THE GEOPOLITICAL POSITION OF AZERBAIJAN

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Abstract

The development prospects of Azerbaijan, that entered the period of independence with a deep socio-economic crisis, mainly depended on the flexible and efficient usage of rich fuel and energy resources. Therefore, at that time, negotiations with leading Western oil companies on the exploration of hydrocarbon fields in the Caspian Sea were intensive.

After the signing on September 20, 1994, the "Contract of the Century" between SOCAR and oil companies representing the United States, Great Britain, Norway, Turkey, Russia and Saudi Arabia, it received more international attention. In the subsequent period, Japanese, Indian and Hungarian companies had also received a share in the agreement. The agreement paved the way for the development of relations with the countries represented in the consortium.

Considering the oil strategy of the Azerbaijani government, one can observe not only its economic goals, but also its geopolitical aspects.

First of all, successively concluded agreements gradually covered a wide geographical area, various states and geographic region, from the United States and Canada to China, Malaysia and Japan, from Great Britain, France and Norway to Turkey, Iran and Saudi Arabia. According to experts, initiative of Azerbaijan to cooperate with these countries, "the strong partnership in the field of energy security has radically changed the geopolitical and geo-economic situation in the region."

By involving the leading countries of the world and the countries of the region in the agreements on the exploration of the Caspian oil and gas fields, Azerbaijan managed to resolve the disputed legal status of the Caspian Sea.

At the same time, a new network of oil and gas export pipelines was created in the region. These pipelines have strengthened the role of Azerbaijan in the energy security of the region and Europe.

Thus, the oil strategy of Azerbaijan has strengthened the geopolitical position of the country along with its economic potential. Successfully implemented with its active participation energy projects have turned the country into a place of large investments and close cooperation between neighboring and leading countries of the world. This was one of the essential factors in enhancing the political prestige and geopolitical role of Azerbaijan, as well as restoring its territorial integrity by defeating Armenia in the Patriotic War.

Keywords: oil strategy, "Contract of the Century", geopolitical position of Azerbaijan, Caspian oil fields.

MMR ENCRYPTION ALGORITHM AS AN ALTERNATIVE ENCRYPTION ALGORITHM TO RSA ENCRYPTION ALGORITHM

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Abstract

In this study we aimed to try to develop an alternative algorithm with the purpose of (key encryption algorithm) RSA's current disadvantages and possible problems when we switch to the future quantum computers.

Because of the usage method of the RSA, the values during the key making process are limited. Owing to this feature of this method, may side channel attacks have been made and some of them have had good results. Especially at the attack of Shor algorithm and Acoustic crypto analysis; Shamir and his team had good results in 2013.

While composing this algorithm at first, an equation has been made. This equation is $a^{10^{n-1}} - b^{10^{n-1}} \equiv 0 \pmod{10^n}$. In this equation we started to the algorithm via making a and b as twin prime numbers. With this equation we composed the closed keys by means of modular arithmetic rules and Euclid Algorithm. And we make a working algorithm principle using Euler Theory, Euler Function and factorizing.

The first difference of this algorithm from the open keys algorithm is the observational keys. In the event that the open keys are stolen or broken, without the observational the keys data and secret text cannot be reached. The second difference is that the open key, closed key, and the observational key can have an infinite value. The third difference is this algorithm has its own character code chart. And also this algorithm is safer against the side channel attacks. While the algorithm's control key changes, the closed and open key of the message sender also changes. Besides, the twin prime numbers of the equation can be changed to make an update. This algorithm can be used for secure e-mail, e-commerce, mobile banking and secure data transfer.

Keywords: Encryption, closed key, Observation key, Euclid Algorithm, Euler's Theorem, Side Channel Attacks, Open Key encryption

MECHANISMS FOR MONITORING, EVALUATION AND CERTIFICATION IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

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Abstract

The scientific article reveals and studies the essence of assessment, monitoring and certification, which are the main mechanisms for quality assessment in the higher education system, and the functions they perform. It was revealed that the assessment has a two-level nature, and the most commonly used quantitative methods in the study of pedagogical problems are registration, ranking and rating methods. Analysis of the results of the assessment using appropriate schemes, diagrams, tables and other methods, including modernization methods, elements of the evaluation system - modules and their content were investigated. At the same time, the main tasks, functions, licensing issues, standards, and directions for improving this structure of the Accreditation were revealed here. There are four factors or four elements that are closely related to each other in the implementation of higher education and quality assurance, people, sources and ideas, learners - those who want to get a certain higher education degree (bachelor, master, doctor ...), ie students, teachers - ie scientists, teachers, highly qualified specialists, conditions and environment in which learners and teachers operate, ie moral environment in higher education, management and logistics / ideas, ideas and programs based on teachers teaching students, ie modern and dynamic model of education, programs and curricula. The paper also concludes that what is taught (what curricula, subject programs, and textbooks?) Is crucial, along with learners and teachers, conditions, management, and environment. Conditions and environments should be such that the student wants to learn, or the student who is having difficulty learning realizes his or her weakness, incompetence, takes action, or withdraws. At the same time, certain conditions and environments can affect a teacher's teaching ability and enthusiasm. In order to develop and improve the education system, the socio-cultural conditions of the educational institution, the content of education, the quality of education, the psychological characteristics of students, the professional orientation of students, training, the effectiveness of the education system, pedagogical activity and professionalism, innovative activities of education The importance of monitoring and evaluation of valeological (intellectual, psychological, physical health) aspects and other areas of the enterprise's activity was emphasized.

Keywords: quality, higher, monitoring, evaluation, certification, department

DIRECTIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

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Abstract

One of the current problems in the scientific article is the special forms of education for children with disabilities: inclusive education, integrative education, home education and their essence, the direction of the organization of their education in these forms of education. Inclusive education, the principles of its implementation, general elements - inclusive education is a continuous process aimed at making schools more productive and useful for all children, to include its reconstruction of educational culture, legal documents and practices to suit students, to suit all students. The change in the school, the ongoing efforts to identify and address specific causes that prevent children from attending school and the community, the presence of a process to be implemented with the participation of all stakeholders, the teacher's reputation, the content of inclusive education and other issues. The articles of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the educational rights of persons with disabilities are reflected here. Obligations of individual states to implement inclusive education, issues of ensuring education rights were studied. Accommodation, tactics and strategies that individualize learning and encourage learning without changing the material, examples of accommodation: sign language interpreters for hearing impaired children, electronic text speech systems for visually impaired children, minor motor skills, long-term learning for visually impaired or learning disabilities learning to read, capitalize books for visually impaired children, etc. Modification, the disadvantages of modification, the fact that changes can lead to larger gaps between students, the fact that one student learns less material, the reduction of assignments and tests, and so on. It shows the rights of all children, regardless of their affiliation, to the obstacles they face in trying to get an education, as well as the ways to overcome them. Methods for reflecting on classroom activities: individual reflection, peer observation, lesson recording, student feedback, and their use were the focus. Obstacles that impede children's access to education and learning have been identified.

Keywords: inclusive, student, special, auxiliary, school

CHARACTERISTICS OF USING METHODS FOR TRAINING STUDENTS 'SCIENTIFIC SKILLS IN TRAINING

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Abstract

The peculiarity of interactive methods is the high level of interaction of the subjects of interaction, the emotional and spiritual unity of the participants.

During interactive learning, students learn to think critically, solve complex problems based on the analysis of circumstances and relevant information, come up with alternative ideas, make informed decisions, participate in discussions, and communicate with other people.

Intellectual-research skills are the skills necessary for the implementation of research activities.

Research activities are characterized by research skills such as making and proving hypotheses, establishing cause-and-effect relationships, analyzing the conditions of a particular situation, summarizing the results, and formulating results and new problems.

Among the methods and techniques aimed at the formation of free learning and research skills for the implementation of research activities in modern training - "Problem solving", "The cube", "Case study", "Venn diagram", "Projects ", "Sociological questionnaires", "Interview", "Decision tree", "Carpet of ideas", "Reflection", "Questions", "Keywords", "Classification on various bases", "Presentation", "Algorithm description", "T-table" lessons are organized at the level of modern requirements.

When using these techniques, students discover cognitive contradictions by creating cognitive activity, find effective solutions, stimulate creativity, in-depth research and selection of information, identify solutions, generalize ideas and justify an effective solution to the problem, logical and develops intellectual research skills such as developing critical thinking, analyzing, detecting errors, generalizing, evaluating and checking selected solutions and results.

The use of these methods and techniques leads to the development of students' cognitive activity, independence, develops their personality, their intellectual, emotional and volitional characteristics, creative abilities, the ability to plan, predict and regulate their activities.

OPPORTUNITIES TO USE HEURYST TEACHING METHODS AS MODERN INNOVATIVE EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY

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Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universiteti, dosent

Allahyarova Səbinə Qabil qızı
Laçın rayonu X.Həsənov adına 3 nömrəli tam orta məktəb, biologiya müəllimi

Abstract

application of heuristic training as a new learning technology is especially important today. Using this teaching method puts important tasks before the teacher.

Thus, the teacher must be a master of his work in the true sense of the word, make full use of all the opportunities of heuristic learning.

The study of psychological analysis of heuristic learning activities showed that students can be divided into 3 groups according to the characteristics of logical cognition:

1. Cognitive
2. Creative
3. Methodology

Thus, students united in a cognitive group are distinguished by the following features: interest in everything, the ability to properly analyze new knowledge, to find solutions to problems, to be able to experiment.

Creative group students should have the following qualities: the ability to imagine new knowledge, to work with enthusiasm, to have a sense of intuition, to use non-traditional methods, to take risks, not to be afraid of innovation, to think, to work independently, to work creatively and so on.

Methodological qualities include: stability at work, confidence in the goal, mobility and communication during the activity, imagination, reflexivity, independent analysis of their activities, self-assessment, etc.

During the process of heuristic learning, modeling, rapid associations, errors, "Socrates' double circle", hypotheses, etc. methods are widely used.

DIDACTIC GAMES IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

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Dissertation of ADPU

Abstract

Game is creativity, labor. In the process of play, children develop habits such as independent thinking, concentration, development, eagerness to learn. Students are confused, forget what they are in class, try to learn, remember the novelty, find a way out of unusual situations, complete their imagination, develop their imagination. Even the most passive children join the game with great pleasure, trying not to disappoint their peers.

LS Vygotsky (9), AN Leontyev (11), DN Uznadze (13), DB Elkonin (14) and YI Ignatyev (10) considered the game form in the lesson to be the most productive form of communication between teachers and students.

Ibrahimov F. and Huseynzadeh R. note that, "Children play certain roles in the game. It is through the role in the game that moral qualities such as collectivity, agility, courage, friendship and camaraderie are formed and developed in children. During the game, the child persistently fights against all difficulties with the desire to rejoice in order to succeed. (4, p.111)

A number of articles (1; 3; 5; 6; 7; 8; 12) published in the journals "Curriculum", "Primary School and Preschool Education" and "Primary School" are devoted to the organization and conduct of games and role-playing games in primary school. We consider these works very valuable.

Didactic games are divided into two types according to the form of conducting:

1. Games performed through special didactic materials.
2. Games expressed and performed in words (rebuses, quizzes, riddles, counting and arithmetic exercises, etc.)

Riddles play an important role in the development of children's thinking and speech. When finding the answer to a riddle, children recognize an object or event by its description. In this process, children's speech develops with the description of the figurative language of the people.

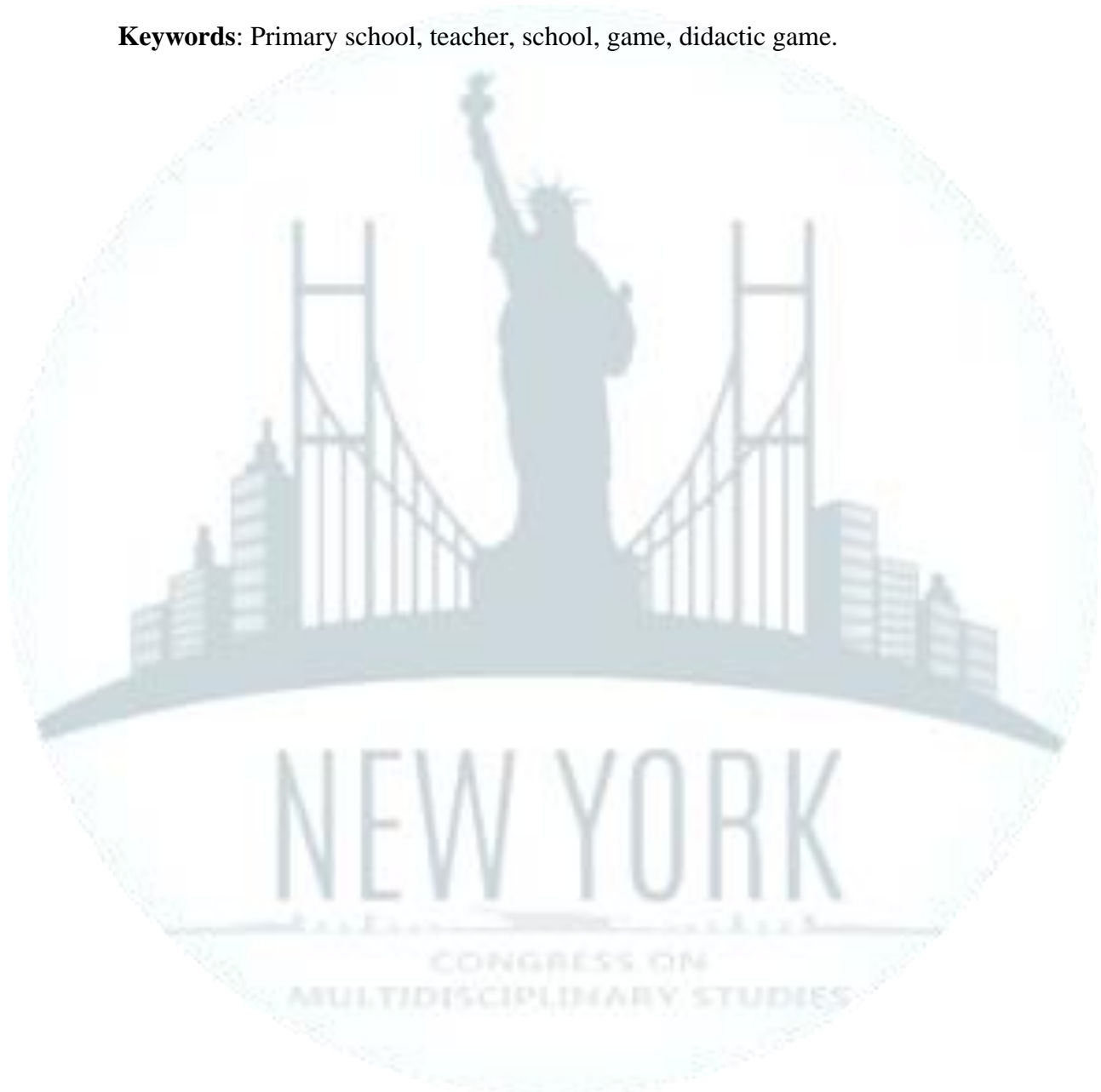
The application of didactic games in primary school requires a pedagogically accurate, detailed scheme:

1. In order to use didactic games in the classroom, the teacher must provide a suitable environment and control the mood of the children during the lesson.
2. Before the game, first of all, a system of specific goals of training and education should be developed.

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3. The teacher should know in advance whether the students are ready for the game and decide to apply the game in class accordingly.
4. Before starting the didactic game, the teacher should know what role each student will play in this game.

Keywords: Primary school, teacher, school, game, didactic game.



LEXICAL RHETORICAL DEVICES IN THE AZERBAIJANI AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract

One of the broadest fields of linguistics is stylistics. In linguistics, style is important in terms of how the author dominates the language, how he knows the language, how creative he is. In this process, the main tools that we can use are the rhetorical devices of the language. In the literary language, stylistic means are mainly divided into three parts - lexical, syntactic, and phonetic stylistic means.

In this study, mainly lexical stylistic devices of Azerbaijani and English are taken as the object of research, information was provided on the definition of devices available in both languages, the history of their creation and statistics of their development were also investigated. It is very important to understand the essence of each figure of speech, and here we share the idea of Thomas A. Knott that "The most important element in a human being is his thought. The next is the manner in which he communicates his thought." We have tried to clarify the problem with examples used in our research with the speeches by different writers and statesmen in both languages.

Tropes and schemes are a way to improve the effectiveness, clarity, and enjoyment of writing. Authors of nonfiction, poetry, and drama use variety of tools to create emotional mood, attitude, and characterization in their works. Just as a woodworker uses many tools and techniques to craft a piece of furniture, a skilled author uses different devices and techniques of language and storytelling to create a piece of writing. Stylistic devices are one of the most effective implements that an author possesses to draw a mood more artfully or to persuade more eloquently. While reading we try to identify the literary devices used in the piece. Then make a connection between those devices and the themes of the text.

In particular, the stylistic devices, which are little studied in the language, but very common, have been selected.

Keywords: stylistic devices, language, tools and techniques, linguistics, lexical

STYLISTIC DIFFERENTIATION AND USE OF ANTONYMS

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Abstract

Antonyms are the words having specific colouring in the vocabulary of a language. Contradictory and opposite shades of meaning expressed in these units of vocabulary make them able to serve rather different purposes in the process of communication. The role that antonyms play in the speech act, the purposes they are used for in various modes of communication, their manifestation in different styles of language have always been among core issues for linguists and researchers. Although some studies related to the aspects of antonyms mentioned above are possible to be found in the sections of lexicology and semasiology of linguistics, there is a lack of research works dedicated to this issue and we consider that it is basically up to the stylistics to undertake the investigation of the problem of stylistic differentiation and use of antonyms.

The current study could be considered as a small scale attempt made to meet this need as it examines the purposes of the use of antonyms in the Azerbaijani and English languages. Here, the attention is given to the analysis of lexical peculiarities of antonyms and their contribution to the creation of various stylistic techniques in belles - lettres style. The main task of the paper is to analyze the artistic and aesthetic features of antonyms in a literary text based on their types and to describe their emotional and expressive effects.

To achieve this goal, the author intends to highlight the most common instances of the use of antonyms, provide their analysis by suggesting appropriate samples from various works of art (fiction, drama, poetry) by authors of both languages.

Keywords: antonyms, stylistic techniques, aesthetic, belles-lettres

CRITICAL THINKING IMPACT ON EDUCATION IN AZERBAIJAN

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Abstract

This article explains the importance of critical thinking in education and the impact of use of it on students' improvement in Azerbaijan. There is new future significant and innovative skills appear year by year. One of them is critical thinking ability that is vital stage in learning and teaching. According to Meyer (1976) the aim of education is to nurture the individual, to help, to realize the full potential that already exists inside him or her. There has always been a strand of educational thought that held that the strengthening of the child's thinking should be the chief business of the schools and not just an incidental outcome – if it happened at all (Lipman, 2003). This study reveals the positive effects, benefits of the critical thinking and the technics how to improve it critical thinking more widely. In 2006 the government of the Republic of Azerbaijan enacted new National Curriculum which started to be implemented in schools all over the country in 2008. The new National Curriculum was developed in order to meet as fully as possible the increasing demands for high-level skills, creativity, abilities of critical thinking and life-long learning which was brought by the changes in the modern Azerbaijani society. This article explains what happened after critical thinking came out with National Curriculum Program into Azerbaijan education and caused some changes. This research shows the result of critical thinking on education in Azerbaijan.

Keywords: Critical thinking, analyzing, problem solving, decision making, reasoning.

MOUNTAIN IMAGE IN TURKISH EPICS

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Summary

Turkish epic art has a very ancient history. It took thousands of years of epic experience and tradition to create a perfect, exhausting and unique epic like *Kitabi Dādā Gorgud*. Therefore, it is safe to say that the Turkish epic has developed on a very rich experience and tradition, has risen to today's level. The Turks created dozens of epics before "*Kitabi Dādā Gorgud*". But those sagas are not the beginning. The beginning should be sought in some depths, in antiquity. Familiarity with Sumerian folklore and literature sheds light on many dark pages today. It is now clear that Turkish epic creativity is rooted in Sumerian folklore. There are enough facts in the epics "*Kitabi Dādā Gorgud*" and "*Koroghlu*" to give this opinion.

The similarities between the Sumerian heroic epics and "*Oghuz kaghan*", "*Manas*", "*Kitabi Dādā Gorgud*", "*Koroghlu*" and other Turkish epics, as well as the form, content, idea and plot are obvious. In addition, there are many distinctive elements that are connected to a source between the means of artistic expression and description, the shades of poetic style. First of all, all the Sumerian heroic epics were written in verse. This tradition was later successfully continued in the creation of Turkish epics. Most oral traditions consist only of poetry. There is no prose in a great Turkish epic of 400,000 verses like *Manas*. In the epics "*Kitabi Dādā Gorgud*" and "*Koroghlu*", this tradition has reached a new stage, and the prose pieces of poetry have been synthesized and alternated at a high level.

In E.Alibeyzadeh's book "*Primary sources of Turkish-Azerbaijani artistic thought*" published in 2007, E.Alibeyzadeh drew successful parallels between the epos "*Bilgamis*" and the epic "*Kitabi Dādā Gorgud*", gave comparative analyzes and drew interesting conclusions. This is the subject of a very extensive study. There are still many untouched issues and unmatched similarities in the mentioned book. There is a need for a broader and more comprehensive study of a number of issues raised by E.Alibeyzadeh in the form of concise, or rather, theses.

Keywords: Turkish, saga, culture, mountain, Oghuz

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MOROCCAN LANGUAGE TEACHERS' PROFESSIONAL AUTONOMY READINESS AND YEARS OF TEACHING EXPERIENCE

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Abstract

Language teacher autonomy has been the critical concern of a number of researchers in English language teaching (ELT). The concept has been a buzzword in continuous professional development (CPD) related studies. It has been considered among the priorities of education worldwide. A common thread of research running throughout the related literature suggests that teacher autonomy is one of the essential objectives of language teaching. This is because (a) there is a need for teachers to improve their teaching practices and (b) because learner autonomy can only be enhanced if teachers are themselves autonomous. As such, the present study aims at investigating the extent to which Moroccan EFL teachers promote their professional autonomy regarding their teaching. To achieve this purpose, a quantitative research design was employed in the study. Through this design, quantitative data was generated and analyzed. Therefore, a sample of 96 (57 males and 39 females) EFL teachers completed the questionnaires on a five-point Likert scale. Findings revealed that EFL teachers promote employed a number of strategies to enhance their professional autonomy to a great extent, that years of their teaching experience made no significant difference in their readiness, and that the results were conclusive among the teachers' rates of levels of agreement and disagreement regarding those strategies. Thus, it is concluded that the study reported on the extent to which teachers employ a number of strategies to promote their autonomy, and that it does not necessarily indicate that the study explained the degree to which teachers know how to implement those strategies, as this would be beyond the purpose of the present study. Finally, a set of implications for educators and practitioners will be discussed.

Keywords: Andragogy, Teacher Autonomy, Moroccan Schools, Professional Autonomy, Professional Development

PREVENTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MATH ANXIETY - A PEDAGOGICAL EXPERIMENT

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Mathematics is an important part of our lives. Just like knowing a foreign language, mathematics opens up the possibility of working in various professions and a better understanding of reality. Math anxiety (mathematical phobia) is what can close many career paths and cause a misunderstanding of some processes, e.g. in nature, in the development of technology, etc.

In my PhD thesis, I describe the various reasons for the emergence of a mathematical phobia and the consequences of math anxiety. I designed a pedagogical experiment, one of its goals is to prevent the development of math anxiety. The pedagogical experiment is intended for children aged 6-10 and is compatible with what is taught at school. This experiment consists in the implementation of daily, short tasks that build mathematical competences (e.g. spatial orientation, using an algorithm, etc.) without numerical notation.

The philosophical justification for the experiment is the philosophy of Ludwig Wittgenstein, his perception of language both in the initial phase of his creativity and in later works. On the one hand, it is understanding language as a precise, logic-based tool that describes reality. This corresponds to the characteristics of the language of mathematics (formal language) On the other hand, the fact that language is changing, flexible, people give it rules is not overlooked. This makes it possible to consider mathematics as one of the languages (separate from ethnic or natural languages). This made it possible to note mathematical communication and mathematical culture, which are important in a deep understanding of mathematics. Expanding their understanding of mathematics is a hope for children who are afraid of numerical notation, math lessons, and are not sure of their strength in mathematics. The experiment is underway.

Keywords: math anxiety, experiment, education, pedagogy, math

AN INVESTIGATION THE RELATION BETWEEN PRESERVICE TEACHERS' EMOTIONAL LITERACY LEVELS AND THEIR COMMUNICATION SKILL LEVELS

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Abstract

The teaching profession is one of the professions in which the individual's communication skills are at the forefront. In addition, individuals who choose the teaching profession must have the ability to both express their own emotions and understand the feelings of others, that is, they must be emotionally literate individuals. Therefore, it is expected that preservice teachers who are get ready for the teaching profession have strong communication skills and have high levels of emotional literacy. In this context, the main purpose of this study is to determine the communication skill levels and emotional literacy levels of preservice teachers and to reveal the relation between these two. In line with this main purpose, the relational survey model was used in the research. Study group of the research consists of 318 preservice teachers who are studying two different state universities in Turkey. While determining the preservice teachers, the maximum diversity sampling method, which is one of the purposeful sampling methods, was used. Two data collection tools were used in the study: "Emotional literacy skills scale" and "Communication skills scale". The emotional literacy skill scale consists of five sub-dimensions: "Motivation", "Empathy", "Self-regulation", "Emotional awareness" and "Social skills". The communication skills scale consists of four sub-dimensions: "Communication principles and basic skills", "Personal expression", "Nonverbal expression" and "Willingness to communicate". When the results of the study were investigated, it was seen that the emotional literacy and communication skills of the preservice teachers were above the middle scores of the scale. Preservice teachers' emotional literacy levels and communication skills differed significantly in favor of female students. No difference was found between emotional literacy levels and communication skills in terms of grade, department and academic achievement. Finally, it has been revealed that there is a high-level positive relationship between preservice teachers' emotional literacy levels and their communication skills.

Key words: Preservice teacher; Emotional literacy; Communication skill.

THE HEBREW BIBLE AND TURKIC LITERATURES: SOME PARALLELS

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Abstract

Every nation has its unique world of folk tales, legends, proverbs, songs, poems, stories and other oral and written texts. In these texts, people express their “truths” in ways most natural and meaningful to them. Generations treasure these texts as an important part of their cultural heritage. The Hebrew Bible is a collection of ancient texts most meaningful to the ancient Hebrew people. Unlike other nations of the ancient world, Hebrews were monotheists, hence the Hebrew Bible is a national literature based on the Hebrew people’s monotheistic beliefs. During the centuries, many other nations translated the Hebrew Bible and accepted it as sacred writings. As a result, a multitude of Hebrew sayings and idioms made their way into other languages. There have been numerous studies on biblical elements in different languages and literatures. In this study, we focus on “meanings” or “truths” of the Hebrew Bible rather than the idioms and other Hebraic elements. As we know, translating national texts into another language by necessity results in deformation of the phonetic, musical, rhythmic, associational and aesthetic aspects of the texts. While expressing the “meanings” relatively correctly, translation often fails to come across as natural and loses significant linguistic and literary qualities of the original. On the other hand, similar “meanings” or “truths” may naturally exist in other national literatures, and identifying these parallel texts helps discover similar ideas and values in different linguistic and literary forms and appreciate cultural diversity. In this paper, some passages from several books of the Hebrew Bible are compared with some parallel Turkic texts that express the same “truths”, but in forms peculiar to Turkic languages and literatures. Examples are given from some poems by the Turkish poet Yunus Emre (1238-1320), the Azerbaijani poet Molla Panah Vaqif (1717-1797), and other sources.

Keywords: comparative literature, Hebrew Bible, Turkic literature, Yunus Emre, Molla Panah Vaqif.

PSYCHOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE USE OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY IN THE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF YOUNG STUDENTS

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Abstract

At a time when technical progress is penetrating all levels of education, and the use of computer technology in school classes is expanding, research in the field of education should not be indifferent to reality. The experience of recent years shows that the teaching process of educators, especially primary school teachers, is greatly facilitated by the application of computer technology, the quality of mastering is significantly improved and increased. In the teaching of subjects in the primary grades, it is easier to learn different topics with the help of a computer, it is possible to conduct experiments, to have a deeper understanding of the relevant topic and quality. So, it is very important to use computer technology in the classrooms where young students study today. Classes are equipped with computer resources. Each student has the opportunity to use them as a visual aid. Therefore, in order to build a computer-assisted learning process, it is given different pedagogical and psychological requirements. In our study, we aimed to study the psychological requirements.

First of all, the type of lesson affects the ability to use computer technology. Every teacher must be prepared in this area and be able to use computer resources skillfully according to the type of lesson. The next task is to meet the psychological requirements for the organization of the lesson. So, if we want to study the psychological nature of the use of computer technology in the learning process, then we need to define the types of the learning process in general.

On the other hand, the learning process takes place in the interaction of psychological and pedagogical influences. The fact that these connections are not yet sufficiently intertwined creates a number of difficulties for students. The main reason for this is that they work mainly in social isolation, and there is a lack of interesting and original programs to focus students' thinking only on their own education. Another reason is that existing programs are not accepted by teachers as an alternative to traditional pedagogy. This is because teachers accept technological innovation only if it is convenient, efficient and economical to incorporate directly into the organizational structure of the school.

Another key condition for the use of computer technology by young students is the quality of knowledge acquisition and application in practice, which is the main condition for their success in educational activities. In the process of assimilation, the main work falls on thinking. Therefore, when studying the psychological nature of the use of computer technology by young schoolchildren, attention is focused primarily on the thinking that underlies the process of mastering. From this point of view, it is important to consider the thinking characteristics of young students, both theoretically and practically. The development of the mind goes through a number of stages. At each of these stages, developmental learning has a significant impact on the development of thinking. In particular,

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the results are more effective when the educational work is organized in accordance with the leading activities of the child.

Research shows that a teacher's professionalism enhances the impact of computer information provided to young students. Taking this into account, our main goal in the research was to emphasize the importance of the teacher having a number of qualities for the successful application of modern technologies, and in this regard, the teacher's workmanship, familiarity with children has a special impact on the mental development of young students.



AWARENESS OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS RELATED TO MATHEMATICAL MODELING AND REVIEW OF MATHEMATICS COURSES

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to reveal the different perspectives of classroom teachers on mathematical modeling and development of modeling. The development of mathematical thinking has an important role in dealing with problems in current life. Mathematical modeling provides the opportunity to explain the ideas in daily life by establishing connections in the light of mathematical knowledge. The researches on the purpose of using mathematical modeling of classroom teachers, teachers include mathematical modeling in their lessons within the framework of applications for better understanding and concretization of the subjects. Models and Modeling Questionnaire, Mathematics Attitude Scale and the activities were applied by interviewing with teachers in the study as a data collection. The survey was applied to 60 classroom teachers who were graduated of Çanakkale 18 Mart University and who are selected from the close environment in 2020-2021 academic year. The data used in the research were analyzed with the SPSS program. Since the process of understanding and understanding abstract concepts is difficult for elementary school students, classroom teachers make the subjects more concrete model permanent. The strengths of the learning outcome related to the application are seen to be more effective in terms of learning by doing - learning by experiencing, making mathematics like fun. The areas where mathematical modeling method is mostly used by classroom teachers are representation of geometric shapes, fraction problems and other problem solving techniques. Effective use of mathematical modeling requires effective communication with the student. Classroom teachers recognized the effective use of mathematical modeling in daily life, but defined modeling as concrete materials which are used in lessons. If an opportunity is given to classroom teachers to integrate literature and abstract mathematical thinking into today's World more efficient studies would be done. In the research, terms of modeling and values were examined which are in 2020-2021 primary school third grade mathematics textbooks and workbooks. Although mathematics lesson is a lesson with quantitative data, different worths can also be gained to students through activities. There are concrete examples on the basis of modeling and values that children should acquire in mathematics teaching.

Keywords: mathematical modeling, awareness of modelling, Classroom teachers

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION IN INDIA- (COUNTRY OF
MULTILINGUALISM AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY)**

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In an increasingly globalized world, English has emerged as one of the primary languages of global communication. The influence and dominance of English are evident in the realm of popular culture, media, science and technology and commerce, to name a few. In this context, India is considered to have an English advantage over countries such as Japan, China, and even parts of Europe, as it has 125 million speakers of the English language as first, second or third language.

How did a country which is defined by multilingualism and linguistic diversity come to speak a language that does not originate in Indian subcontinent?

This paper attempts to understand the answer to this question by conducting a historical analysis of the introduction of English Language education in India and also to analyze the English language and communication needs of Under Graduate students in India, from the perspectives of teachers of English in order to develop or revise content and pedagogy catering to the specific employability needs of students.

The results from this study provide significant insight into the challenges faced by the teachers ,the instructional and assessment methods adopted by them, and specific language areas requiring attention. In addition ,it provides recommendations on overcoming the challenges faced by the teachers.

These results can be helpful in improving the language curriculum for Under Graduate students to make the students job-ready in a globalised world where English is an important employability skill.

CONTINUATION OF TOPICS AND LANGUAGE OF TEXTBOOKS IN MODERN APPROACHES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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Abstract

According to the pedagogical and psychological requirements of modern education, the teaching process should be designed to develop students' logical thinking and ensure their proper formation. Interdisciplinary, interdisciplinary integrations should instill in students theoretical knowledge and creative application skills and habits.

Achieving all this requires new, modern approaches to the teaching process. Therefore, the principles and methods of modern approaches to teaching mathematical concepts in high school mathematics, especially in the upper grades, are very relevant today.

As we know, classical mathematics studies the spatial forms and quantitative relations of the real world. At present, mathematical modeling in various fields of science leads to the development of scientific cognition.

Each mathematical theory is a model in itself. At present, the high school mathematics curriculum itself, based on new teaching methods, is itself a mathematical model.

In general, high school mathematics should be taught based on fundamental scientific theories. This makes it necessary to apply modern methods and tools in the process of incorporating and teaching concepts.

Here are some modern approaches:

To use modern methods, techniques and tools of mathematical knowledge in the upper grades according to the subject curriculum in the secondary school mathematics course;

To determine the main directions in terms of place in the program of mathematical knowledge and modern approach to the teaching process on the basis of the subject curriculum, textbooks, teaching aids, didactic materials and other resources in mathematics for the upper grades of secondary school.

Keywords: Modern approach, integration of disciplines, mathematical disciplines, interdisciplinary communication

THE ROLE OF M. SHAHTAKHTLI'S PUBLICISTIC WORKS IN THE FORMATION OF THE NATIONAL IDEALS OF AZERBAIJANI PEOPLE

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The article discusses the exceptional merits of Mahammadagha Shahtakhtli (1846-1931) - one of the famous intellectuals of the National Renaissance, in the formation of the national ideals of the Azerbaijani people in literature. Shahtakhtli was one of the famous writers and thinkers of Azerbaijan and the East. He fought with his pen and ideas to eliminate the backwardness and decline of the Islamic peoples and to achieve progress. The main research topics of the article are questions of national ideology in Shahtakhtli's journalistic works, embodying his progressive ideas.

Based on Shahtakhtli's literary and social activities, the article defines the main lines of his national ideals. The research work cites articles, treatises and serial works of the writer, and also examines research works on his work.

Keywords: Azerbaijani literature, M. Shahtakhtli, national revival, national ideal, journalism, prose

INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS IN POLISH IT CORPORATIONS AND ITS IMPACT ON POLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract

At the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries, a revolution in interpersonal communication took place, related to the development of the Information Technology (IT) industry, the beginnings of which were already observed in the middle of the 20th century (Leavitt and Whisler, 1958). According to the theory of technological determinism (McLuhan, 1964), technological progress in the field of communication technologies is the cause of changes in all areas of social life (Griffin, 2003). The constant development of IT corporations and the globalization of contacts have resulted in the universalization of the language code, the displacement of the natural language in favor of English.

This study provides a content analysis of interpersonal communication in terms of changes in the language code on the example of the Polish language and the community representing people working in the IT industry in Poland. The subject of the research reflects the issues of ecolinguistics the degree of saturation of the national language with borrowings.

Research conducted using participatory observation methods, focus-group surveying, and analysis of specialist groups in social media. The time range covers the years 2015-2021.

As a result of the analysis, it is worth noting that in Poland there is a tendency to extend the corporate culture to small companies. They are often bought by international corporations, their organizational structure is flattened and the universalization of language and interference processes are noticed. Communication in an IT organization may be non-normative, non-ecological, but is ethical and functional. The supporting language code is innovative, not flawed as it has been accepted and assimilated within the community.

Research in the field will help to clarify whether a particular aspect can be considered as modern newspeak, i.e. sloppy language, related to contemporary mass culture, something like a general linguistic trash can. As a language with its norm, i.e. slang that serves a given community. Or as an institutionalized form of occupational interjargon incomprehensible to others.

Keywords: information technology (IT), interpersonal communication, ecolinguistics, polish language, language code, natural language.

APPLICATIONS OF VECTOR AND COORDINATE METHOD IN SCHOOL MATHEMATICS COURSE

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Abstract

The concept of vector as an object of both learning and teaching has been considered in the solution of many problems and in the proof of theorems. The article presents proofs of some theorems and examples of problem solving. Vectors are used to solve many in the algebra course. The proof of Cauchy-Bunyakovsky inequality were investigated with the help of vectors in school math course. The vectors have been explained to find the largest and lowest values of expressions. Vector algebra and subjects mathematics courses at the school of internal relations. Some exemplary solutions of examples was given in the article.

Keywords: Vector, indifference, length, angle, piece



A REVIEW OF MODELING THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF GROUNDWATER

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Abstract

Purpose: groundwater is an important source of water supply around the world, especially in arid and semi-arid areas. The aim of this study is a review of modelling on the impact of climate change on the quality and quantity of groundwater.

Design/methodology/approach: many software has been used for modeling as MODFLOW, geographic information system (GIS), general circulation model (GCMs), etc. for quantity monitoring of parameters as precipitation and water table but for quality monitoring, many special parameters have been considered as nitrate and electrical conductivity (EC).

Findings: groundwater vulnerability is expected to have higher variations in future periods due to climate change. Meanwhile, groundwater pollution, associated with urbanization, is likely to exacerbate groundwater vulnerabilities. Decision-makers must identify potential future groundwater vulnerabilities and take steps for protecting groundwater resources. Although there is not any single approach to relieve pressures on groundwater resources given the intrinsic variability of both groundwater systems and socio-economic situations, incremental improvements in resource management and protection can be achieved now and in the future under climate change.

Conclusion: Future sustainable development of groundwater will only be possible by approaching adaptation through the effective engagement of individuals and stakeholders at community, local government, and national policy levels. Studies on groundwater quality were limited so it can be a good title for future researchers.

Keywords: *weather condition, terrestrial water, characteristics of aquifer, GIS, Groundwater vulnerability*

**PREDICTING SUITABLE HABITATS OF ASTRAGALUS
GOSSYPINUS IN WESTERN RANGELAND OF ISFAHAN PROVINCE,
IRAN**

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Abstract

Astragalus gossypinus is a valuable plant belonging to *Astragalus* genus (Fabaceae) that is distributed in various provinces in Iran including Isfahan Province. Western rangeland in Isfahan Province is one of the habitats of *Astragalus gossypinus*. Predicting suitable ecological niche of endemic species is a practical way for planning conservation programs in rangeland ecosystems. In this study, we aimed to predict potential habitats and important factors affecting the distribution of this species. So for collecting occurrence records, sampling of the plants was performed by systematic random sampling method in 100 sites. Important environmental data including bioclimatic, physiographic, and soil properties were collected by standard methods and suitable habitats of this species was predicted through six SDMs including Random Forest (RF), Ecological-Niche Factor Analysis (ENFA), Classification Tree Analysis (CTA), Artificial Neural Network (ANN), Generalized Linear Model (GLM), Maximum Entropy (MaxEnt), and an ensemble approach. We used 80% of the presence points as training data for model calibration and 20% of the data to evaluate the prediction of the models. In order to evaluate models' predictive accuracy, we measured Area Under the Curve (AUC) and True Skill Statistic (TSS) obtained by the SDMs. Results indicated that all models employed had AUC values higher than 0.85 showing good overall prediction ability. Maps projected by ensemble showed the best performance in comparison with single models. Among the individual models, MaxEnt and ANN showed the highest and CTA showed the lowest AUC values. According to Jackknife method and response curves, seasonal precipitation, isothermality, soil texture, and Electrical Conductivity (EC) of soil are the most affecting variables in modelling the species distribution. Our results also showed that ensemble approach is an accurate method for species distribution modelling that is suggested to be employed for species distribution modelling in future studies.

Keywords: *Astragalus gossypinus*, Species Distribution Modelling, Ensemble, Isfahan.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES FOR OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY IN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT COMPLEXES

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Abstract

The basic innovative technologies of labor protection, that are used in hotel-restaurant complexes, are disclosed. Great attention is paid to automated systems for occupational safety, computer systems for collecting and processing information from security sensors in hotels and restaurants.

Keywords: labor protection, hotel, restaurant



THE ROLE OF INTERNET OF THINGS AND MACHINE LEARNING IN ENVIRONMENTAL FORECASTING - PROPOSED METHOD

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Mr N Ramesh Babu

Abstract

The Internet of Things (IoT) provides a virtual view, via the Internet Protocol, to a huge variety of real life objects, ranging from a car, to a teacup, weather atmosphere etc. The Internet of Things (IoT) is the network of physical objects, devices, vehicles, buildings and other items which are embedded with electronics, software, sensors, and network connectivity, which enables these objects to collect and exchange data. WSNs are integrated into the Internet of Things, where sensor nodes join the Internet dynamically, and use it to collaborate and accomplish their tasks. Wireless sensor networks (WSN) are well suited for long term environmental data acquisition for IoT representation. And we also discuss more and more natural disasters are happening every year: floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, etc. In order to reduce the risk of possible damages, governments all around the world are investing into development of Early Warning Systems (EWS) for environmental applications. The most important task of the EWS is identification of the onset of critical situations affecting environment and population, early enough to inform the authorities and general public. This paper describes an approach for monitoring of flood protections systems based on machine learning methods.

Keywords: IoT, Machine Learning, Environment, Object

MACHINE LEARNING AND IOT TECHNOLOGIES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES- RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract

The most beautiful thing that is created by the almighty God is the nature, to protect nature we need better environment, it means surroundings in particular geographical area particularly affected by human activity. Unscientific approaches has impacted the environment and there by various calamities surfaced like, the classical example is present pandemic in the form of COVID-19, on similar lines nobody knows about what other disaster or calamity can appear in future, hence to protect the environment, technology need to be used for offering solutions to existing problems.

The fundamental classification given by various Research and Development Giants or organizations for environment is into three categories

1. Natural Environment: It includes water, light, land, air and other organisms that live on the earth which are gifted by god.
2. Industrial Environment: It includes cities, villages, factories and all human synthesis
3. Social Environment: It includes authorities, schools, companies other establishments and communication ways.

Lot of differences are there between past and now a days environment .In the past environment people lived in tabernacles, huts, they do not have any electronic machines, motor vehicles etc. They lived in simple life. In these days of Information Technology epoch software, electronic machines, vehicles have become lifeline of human activity. It may not be hyperbole if someone states that our lives will come to standstill if every machine in the universe stops working. As per the present environmental context the environmental concerns are 1. Global warming 2.Climate Change 3.Air and water pollution

Predicting Environmental changes due to degradation of quality, many software Giants/organizations are encouraging their research and Development divisions to find the solutions by developing business model in order to generate a separate revenue and creating the opportunities for peers, For example IBM research had a separate wing for finding

1. Innovative solutions to protect our environment and natural resources
2. Real solutions to protect and preserve our environment.

In the world wide today so many countries announced that it will expand its green horizons Initiative Globally, which is an initiative to improve harmonious relationships of human with the environment. The new horizon engagements apply Machine Learning and IOT technologies to ingest and learn from huge amounts of big data for improving accuracy to create most accurate environmental Forecasting systems. They include

1. Delhi Dialogue Commission
2. Pilot program in South Africa
3. U S department of energy's sun shot initiative.

Inspired by the Research and Development activities of companies across the globe.

I believe Academician can more or less equally contribute to suggest a solution for existing environmental challenges or issues, with this idea back in mind we from CSE department applied STTP program in order to create a platform for academic experts to explore their creative ideas, fortunately AICTE sanctioned this Programme under AQIS.

In these days of Information Technology epoch Machine Learning, Deep Learning, IoT and Big data became buzz words, ML is an application of AI that provides systems, the ability to automatically learn and improve from experience without being explicitly programmed.

IoT describes network of physical objects or things that are enabled with sensors, software other technologies .For the purpose of connecting and exchanging the data with other devices and systems over the internet. Now a day's most environmental challenging tasks are weather forecasting, Air pollution, Hence experts are delivered the lectures on

1. Rainfall prediction using Machine Learning
2. Air pollution prediction using Machine Learning and IoT
3. Weather Forecasting using IoT analytics

**SYSTEMATIC SURVEY OF MUTATION TESTING – ROOKIES
VANTAGE POINT**

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Abstract

Mutation testing is a fault based testing strategy that had been broadly studied more than three decades. Change testing is an intense yet entangled and computationally costly testing strategy. In this testing approach, purposeful erroneous lines of codes are infused to check programming capacity to deliver comes about that are not quite the same as the right or unique code. It is a system which guarantees the nature of test info information by looking at whether the test information can recognize an arrangement of substitute projects by speaking to particular sorts of flaws from the program under test. Change investigation is generally thought to be awesome approach for testing and consequently it is frequently used to assess the test criteria as far as its transformation ampleness score. The writing on Mutation Testing has contributed an arrangement of methodologies, instruments, improvements, and exact outcomes. This paper gives a complete examination and review of change testing. This investigations gives confirm that Mutation Testing strategies and apparatuses are achieving a condition of development and appropriateness, while the point of Mutation Testing itself is the subject of expanding premium.

Index Terms— Mutation Testing, Mutant, Mutant adequacy score, Syntax Errors, cost, Mutant operators

**AN ELECTRONIC SECURITY SYSTEM TO SAFEGAURD THE CHILD
FROM DELETERIOUS OBJECTS USING DEEP LEARNING
EXCEPTION MODEL**

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P Lavanya

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Mrs Y Surekha

Abstract

At present scenario child safety is a challenging task for every parent. Now-a-days parents are very busy with their dynamically changing day to day job schedules, so they cannot monitor their children time to time. Some times when parents are not beside them, at that time kids may hold some objects, because most of the babies swallowing harmful things and playing with that items which are easily kept into their mouth, noses and ears. In general babies and toddlers are attracted to shiny objects like coins. According to Rush news survey, about 75 percent of the objects found in children esophagitis are coins. Babies around the age of 5 months have the ability to see how far an object is from them which we may treat as depth perception, since they are observing the things in and around very accurately and complete for their sight. The kids are trying to hold the objects and used to play with them. In order to overcome from that critical situation, we implemented the system for child monitoring while parents are busy with their work at home. In this paper we proposed a model on security alerting electronic system [SAES] for child [1-5Years], which will give an alert when the child is holding or nearby harmful objects. The camera which is inserted in the device acts as pendant in the child neck, which captures the surrounding objects, where the baby is moving from one place to another place. The captured image will be pre-processed and classified as harmful or harmless object using deep learning exception model techniques, that will be interfaced with Arduino system for alerting the people who are taking care either guardian or parents. When the child goes near to dangerous poisonous object, then this system automatically gives an alarming trigger which is fixed at centre of the home, provided where all the people in that house can able to hear the alarm sound. When alarm rings the parent get cautious for their child and try to avoid the way the baby is going to touch harmful object. The above system ensures that not only the children safety but also gives more security at home by preventing to hold such dangerous things.

Keywords: Secured Alerting Electronic System [SAES], Deep Learning Exception, Model [DLEM], Arduino System [AS]

BUSINESS MODEL FOR STRATEGIC MARKETING

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Abstract

This paper consists of a literature survey on social media marketing analysis and clustering techniques for big data. Our proposed system model is one that can evaluate the customer base, can recommend a valuable social media game plan and can allocate influencers to carry out these strategies perfectly. At present Machine Learning is being used in the health sector, IoT, robotics, rocket science and marketing. Currently, no such model exists that can categorize data into smaller groups and can also help with online marketing. We use well-refined estimation models to allocate a robust strategic plan for their social media platforms.

Keywords—Social Media Analysis, Marketing, Big Data Clustering.

EXPERIMENTAL DETERMINATION OF BOND PROPERTIES OF GLASS FABRIC REINFORCED CEMENTITIOUS MATRIX (FRCM) WITH SINGLE-LAP DIRECT-SHEAR TESTS

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Abstract

Today, with the use of Fabric Reinforced Cementitious Matrix (FRCM) materials, improving the seismic needs of structures has been highly regarded by researchers. The need to strengthen unreinforced masonry structures (URM), which are more vulnerable to earthquake damage, is critical. The use of woven glass with open mesh due to its inherent properties increases the strength and ductility of masonry walls. The mortar used to form a suitable composite must have good strength, high adhesion, and good performance to transfer the tensile stresses created in the composite to the substrate. In this study, the ideal mortar obtained from several different mixing designs was combined with glass textile and tested to determine the bond properties. Accordingly, the tested specimens were fabricated by placing the TRC composite on a masonry substrate. From the obtained results, the optimal mortar thickness is 5 mm and the effective bond length is 50 mm to express the article.

Keywords: Fabric Reinforced Cementitious Matrix (FRCM); Textile reinforced mortar (TRM); Textile reinforced concrete (TRC); Strengthening of masonry wall; Single-lap direct-shear tests.

RELIGIOUS OLD TURKIC TERMS IN TRANSLATION OF THE QURAN INTO KHWAREZM TURKIC

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Summary

Turks, who accepted Islam individually or in small groups in the early periods, from the 9th century, they started to become Muslims en masse. In order to explain the Islamic rules, the surahs and verses of the Quran to the Turks, who had adopted different religions before Islam, translation of the Quran, its interpretation, and works written in religion were needed. Although the translation of the Quran into Persian took place during the time of the Prophet, it is not clear when and by whom the first translation into Turkic was made. The first Turkic translations of the Quran that we have reached belong to the Karakhanid period. Subsequent translations are considered to be works in Khwarezm Turkic. One of them is the copy of Istanbul Suleymaniye Library, located in Hakimoglu Ali Pasha Mosque № 2, which was copied in 1363. Other translations belonging to the Khwarezm Period have been found in Mashhad. In the article, the Turkic translation of the Quran found in No.293 in Mashhad was examined and it was found that some words common in Old Turkic beliefs were used to meet the rules and concepts of the Islamic religion. In order to explain the foundations of the religion of Islam to Turks who do not speak Arabic, it was necessary to explain it in words that the public could understand. In fact, many words of the old Turks regarding the concepts of death, spirit, soul going to heaven or hell, angels, holiness, and crime were in accordance with the religion of Islam. Some of these words appear with their meanings in Old Turkic, that is, unchanged. For example, *Tanrı, Idi, tap-, uçmak, yek* etc. It is possible to see that another group of lexical units coming from Old Turkic show an enlargement of meaning. For example, the lexical unit of *edgülık*, which is used to mean "goodness" in Old Turkic, expresses the meaning of "good deed, sevap" in the translation we researched, yet the verb *kirtin-*, which is used in the Uyghur meaning "to believe", also has the meaning of "to bring faith" in the work, which is the subject of our article.

In addition, the etymology of some words was emphasized in the article, and the views that Turkish words were quoted from other languages were evaluated.

A very important point in terms of learning our language history in the works written in the first translation of the Quran, generally in the first period of Middle Turkish - is the Turkish equivalent of Arabic Islamic terms. Namely, many of these words were completely forgotten over time and Arabic and Persian words replaced Turkish religious words.

Keywords: religious terms, Translation of the Quran, Khwarezm Turkic, Old Turkic

REPRESENTING SCOTLAND AS THE OTHER IN 18th CENTURY BRITISH TRAVEL WRITING

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Particularly after the political union of Scotland and England in early 1707, literary interest in the landscapes and people of Scotland proportionally grew, leading to a process by which Scotland was discovered in literature in the early eighteenth century. Daniel Defoe's *A Tour Through the Whole Island of Great Britain* (1724-6) and Tobias Smollett's *The Expedition of Humphrey Clinker* (1771) along with *A journey to the Western Islands of Scotland* by Samuel Johnson (1775) are regarded as prominent early attempts to describe and portray Scotland in British travel writing. The aim of this study is to illustrate how these travel and imaginative texts figured the people and landscapes of Scotland as "the other".

Otherness is simply defined as "being or feeling different in appearance or character from what is familiar, expected, or generally accepted" (The Cambridge Dictionary). The term itself has recently become a crucial concept in identifying differences, alterity, diversity and even selfhood and nationality in modern and post-modern political and social studies. Edward Said's *Orientalism* (1978) was influential in arguing that the orientalist discourse of the West represented the Orient (East) in terms of its cultural otherness. However, otherness now in a broader sense refers to representations of differences in race, language, ethnicity, religion, gender and national identity.

In these contexts, this study sets out to show how English writers in eighteenth century and non-Scots characters in Smollett's *The Expedition of Humphrey Clinker* represent differences between the two neighbouring nations by comparing and contrasting narratives of the common people and their way of living.

Keywords: Scotland, otherness, orientalism, Daniel Defoe, Tobias Smollett

IMPROVING THE DIRECTION AND MECHANISMS FOR THE RECRUITMENT OF TEACHERS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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S u m m a r y

It was talked about improving the direction and mechanisms for the recruitment of teachers in educational institutions in this article. The main feature of the article is to show which ideas we must take attention on solving these problems. The problem of training teachers and regulating their recruitment are the most important tasks in the State Strategy for the Development of Education in the Azerbaijan Republic. Here author wrote about the quality of education is directly connected to the level of professionalism of the teaching staff. From this point of view, the question of their correct choice and placement is very actual. And showed that, the problem of training teachers and regulating their recruitment are the most important tasks in the State Strategy for the Development of Education in the Azerbaijan Republic too.

By the way, here was shown that, employers should be able to participate in the process of staff training, establish the conditions for the staffing process and, accordingly, recognize their responsibility.

Other problem is concept “Azerbaijan 2020: the looking to the future” about the improvement of new mechanisms for the recruitment of teachers taking into account international experience, the development of teachers' careers and the implementation of measures to provide teachers with remote rural schools. This problem also was explored in this article.

This article means that, how qualified teacher carries out his teaching and communication activities at the required level and achieves high results in the education and training of students.

Keywords: direction, attention, to apply.

WOMEN COMPOSERS AND MUSICIANS FROM THE RENAISSANCE TO THE BAROQUE PERIOD

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Abstract

It is noteworthy that throughout the history of music, the number of female composers and musicians was much lower than that of male composers and musicians. This situation can be explained by the fact that the patriarchal society does not provide opportunities for women in music as in many professions. In addition, as a general trend, music historians have ignored female musicians until recently and gave very little coverage to existing names. However, female composers who made significant contributions to the history of music from Hildegard von Bingen to Barbara Strozzi, Clara Schumann to Lili Boulanger deserve to be mentioned more and studies in this direction have increased significantly in the last thirty years.

It is particularly striking that the female composers contributed substantially to the history of music throughout the Renaissance and Baroque period. Of course, the effect of the decline of the church's pressure on art of music cannot be underestimated. The church, which was the main guardian of musical art throughout the Middle Ages, was almost completely closed to the female musicians (the only exception was the nunneries). In the Renaissance, with the revival of secular music, the female musicians gradually began to take place in the history scene. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the patriarchal social structure was absolutely dominant in Europe, as in the whole world during the Renaissance and Baroque. It is not surprising that female composers of the time came from aristocratic or musical families as a result of the acceptance shown towards female musicians only by the most intellectual or tolerant circles of the periods they lived.

In this paper, the lives and creativity of women composers and musicians in the Renaissance and Baroque periods in Western Europe are discussed with their historical and social dimensions.

Keywords: Female Composers, Renaissance, Baroque Period, aristocracy.

**FROM SOUTH AZERBAIJAN POETS IN XIX CENTURY : A GLIMPSE
OF SUFISM IN THE WORKS OF EBULGASIM NEBATI**

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Abstract

A detailed study of the life and works of Seyid Abulgasim Nabati, who was distinguished by the creative spirit of the South Azerbaijani poets in the 19th century. dates back to the 30s and 60s of the 20 th century. Poet , born in a spiritual family known as "Esteemed", wrote poems under the nicknames "Mecnun", "Han Shepherd", "Mecnunşah" in his youth. His poems were spread and memorized. We learn from Nebati's works that the poet gained fame in his youth and won the hearts of people with the magic of his word.

Sufism skillfully, uses philosophical thoughts, playful, emotional expressions and the literary dictionary of folk literature. It is understood from the couplets that the poet complained about the words spoken to him.

The interest in SA Nabati's personality and creativity was due to several reasons. 1) the original rhyme system in poetry, especially the creation of Bahri-Tavil for the first time in poetry 2) the use of repetitive rhymes in folk poetry and the creation of complete rhymes. 3) a reader's writing in the form of "Saqinamesi" poetry; 4) The use of folk art in Sufi poetry Having Sufi views, the poet had a reputation among the apostles. After visiting the tomb of Seyid Mahmud Shuhabedda, the desire to know the secrets of the world grew stronger, justifying his secularism in one of his poems, he wrote,

Keywords: sufisim, 19th century, sofiyane

THE ROLE OF EXAMPLES OF ORAL FOLK LITERATURE IN THE HISTORY OF SCHOOL AND EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT IN AZERBAIJAN

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Keywords

National values, education, development, examples of oral folk literature.

One of the important tasks of today's pedagogical science should be to re-examine the history of pedagogical thought of our people, to reveal its forgotten pages in terms of preserving our national values and transmitting them to the younger generation. Although pedagogy as a science is relatively new compared to other sciences, pedagogical ideas have a very ancient history. The first pedagogical ideas are related to folk art. Examples of oral folk literature - proverbs, parables, riddles and lullabies, valuable pedagogical ideas are reflected in fairy tales and epics. Examples of oral folk art with their content give our youth courage, bravery, friendship, humanity, patriotism and so on. Positive feelings are instilled and instilled. In this sense, folk pedagogy is a very ancient source and invaluable source of scientific pedagogy.

National values are emphasized in Azerbaijani proverbs, bayats, epics, fairy tales, as well as in the works of scientists, writers and poets. Each proverb has an educative and teaching character. In the parables, the person in front is warned and admonished. In this case, it is recommended that he be intelligent, moral, sympathetic to science and scientists. While some of the bayats are dedicated to people's love for their homeland, land, children, parents and family, some are dedicated to being scientific and gaining knowledge, and some are dedicated to purifying the moral and spiritual image of people, especially the younger generation.

Examples of oral folk literature play a key role in the development of our education in schools in Azerbaijan. In our ethnopedagogical values, wise ideas, which are considered to be the ideas of our people related to training, upbringing and education, are considered to be the main effective basis and the first source of our pedagogy.

Our main goal is to acquaint our students with our glorious past by teaching them examples of oral folk literature, as well as what was said and written by our geniuses in ancient times, to deeply teach them our past history, language and national spiritual values.

RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF PSYCHOLINGUISTICS IN AZERBAIJANI LINGUISTICS

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Abstract

The article provides an extensive analysis of research in the field of psycholinguistics, one of the newest fields of world linguistics in modern Azerbaijan. The works of scientists conducting scientific research in this field are analyzed. Psycholinguistics studies the relationship between language, psychology, language, thinking and consciousness. This field of linguistics allows us to explain the mechanism of speech, the ontogenesis of language. In the past, the idea that language has a psychological nature in the history of linguistics has puzzled both linguists and psychologists. As linguistics developed, so did the ideas about the psychological nature of language. Theories related to psycholinguistic linguistics, which reflect the latest achievements of world linguistics, have also been applied in Azerbaijani linguistics. The article provides comprehensive information about this. The methodological basis and theoretical basis of psycholinguistics are the views of world-renowned scientists like Ferdinand de Saussure, Wilhelm Humboldt, Baudouin de Courtenay, Noam Chomsky, J. Piaget, C. Morris, L. Vygotsky, A.R. Luria. That means that both psychologists and linguists have opinions on this area.

The article notes that psycholinguistics originated in America as an independent field of linguistics. In the past, V. Humboldt and A. Potebnya's theoretical views on the psychological roots of language later led to the transformation of psycholinguistics into an independent field of linguistics. Psycholinguistics also forms the theoretical and methodological basis of cognitive linguistics and neurolinguistics, which are the newest fields of modern linguistics. The article emphasizes that psycholinguistics is the intersection of psychology and linguistics. The theory of generative grammar, developed by Nauman Chomsky, one of the greatest representatives of world linguistics, is also based on psycholinguistic models.

Although psycholinguistics is a young field in Azerbaijani linguistics, new methodological approaches and new theories have already emerged in the field of psycholinguistics. One of these theories is the theory of linguo-psychological unity, authored by Mayil Askerov. The article also discusses the essence and basic aspects of this theory. The article notes that the initial ideas about psycholinguistics in Azerbaijan were expressed by the famous Turkologist Bekir Chobanzadeh in his book "Introduction to the Turkish-Tatar language".

The article also analyzes the research of Abulfaz Rajabli, Gulmira Sadiyeva, Ayten Hajiyeva, Zulfiya Mousavi in the field of psycholinguistics in Azerbaijani linguistics. The researcher concludes that the field of psycholinguistics has also developed in Azerbaijani linguistics during independence. Azerbaijani linguists also spoke in the field of psycholinguistics and conducted fundamental research.

Keywords: Azerbaijani Linguistics, Psycholinguistics, Research, Perception, Speech, Mechanism of Perception

METHODS OF WORD CREATION AND FORMATION

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Summary

One of the urgent issues of modern linguistics is to clarify the semantics of words, the ways of their formation. Let's pay attention to a few words. For example; Let's take the word bardak// pardak- bardak// pardak. The dictionary explains the word as follows: a vessel with a handle or without a handle made of porcelain or porcelain, used to pour water or other liquid (liquid) into it, with a narrow neck. However, it should be noted that the cup is not a container for any liquid. It has its own characteristics. That is, not every liquid is stored in a glass. While explaining this word in the dictionary, it also contains information about cooking piti in it. But if it is a narrow vessel, how can a meat dish be cooked in it?

The word bar-dağ || bar-dag is a two-component word.

Each of these components has a meaning: bar-liquid and dag -bottle. This indicates why the dish is made and for what purpose it is served. Ancient Turkic sources used the word "bor|| bor " in the literary language of the 15th century Jigatay, in the medieval Mongolian language, in the sense of "mey, şərab// mey, shārab" (wine)". However, over time, the semantics of the word also changed, ie not only wine, but other liquids were placed in the same container, there was a slight difference in the phonetic structure of the word, ie it was replaced by "o-a": bordaq//bardaq(bordag//bardag).

What is the second component of the word "dak// dak "? In the Ural-Altai languages, the meaning of "*yer, mākān*" is historically "takh, dagh, tang, tog, tıg, dāk, dāy, day, dav, dan etc." words have been developed and are still part of some words. For example, in Turkish it is used in the form of bardag//chay bardaghı (cup // tea cup). The word "daqa// daga" in the Ilisu dialect of our language means a tub; The fact that the pottery for drinking water in Mingachevir (Gulovsha village) is called "duquq// duggu " gives us reason to say that the word "daq//dag" has been a common name for pottery since ancient times. (In the Western dialect, the tallest person is called "daqqaqarın// daggagarın"). Later, the shape of these dishes and the material from which they were made gradually changed, but the name was preserved in the form of "bardaq//bardag": bor + daq = bordaq // bardaq (bor + dag = bordag // bardag) .

It should also be noted that the cup is petrified as a simple word in our modern language. It is also possible to explain the word *cürdāk// jürdāk*. According to the previous word, we can say that the second component of the word "cürdāk// jürdāk " is a modified form of the component in the word " bardag (cup)": -daq, -dāk// -dag, -dāk. So, the second part of the word "*cürdāk// jürdāk*" still means pottery. So how do we explain the first "cür//jür" component? To do this, we need to know what *cürdāk// jürdāk* is used. These containers mainly store water. The water stored in these containers stays cool for a long time. It is used in Sheki dialect as "cirdak". In other regions it is called "sahang// sähäng ". (The water

industry is tested in water - with the phonetic change of the word and the displacement of the sound in the aphorism, the -el variant has been developed). The first part of the word "cür//jür" is not historically explained in terms of Turkic languages, it is assumed to be a derivative word and means "su//water". That is, a kind of su qabı// water bottle.

Explaining the meanings and clarifying the etymologies of many ancient words developed in our language is one of the important issues facing modern linguistics.

Keywords: word, meaning, etymology, cup, water ...



ATTITUDE TOWARD CSR: A CASE STUDY OF KAZAKHSTAN

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Abstract

The survey was performed by KIMEP University student groups as a class project in Fall semester of 2020. Students performed face-to-face and paper-and-pencil surveys as well as online in different companies of Kazakhstan, which are primarily located in Almaty. Our respondents are working people from different industries such as oil and gas, retailing, pharmaceuticals, banking and insurance as well. Companies, where our respondents work include such companies as Coca Cola, Halyk Bank, Procter and Gamble, Kaspi Bank, Kaz Munay Gas, Kaz Trans Oil, Nur Bank, BCC, BCC Invest, Nomad Insurance, Monamie, Solvay pharma. The minimum age of a respondent is around 23 years old, while the maximum age is 73 years old. The majority of our respondents are people aged 25-41, which demonstrates the fact that there is more weight on younger people. Respondents occupied different positions in companies from different industries. Excluding invalid and unsuitable answers for the analysis, the total number of survey responses resulted were 860. Probit model was employed by the study and sample size was decreased to 516 people. The study shows that business people of Kazakhstan are attracted to do CSR activities. However, business education does not affect their attitude toward CSR. Interestingly, income level and gender do influence peoples' attitude toward CSR. It shows that higher income is correlated with positive attitude toward CSR in Kazakhstan. Female are more optimistic in terms of CSR activities in Kazakhstan. Besides questionnaires, we employed in depth interview technique. And results demonstrate that business people are quite optimistic in terms of CSR activities. Interestingly, the marital status has no significant impacts on attitude toward CSR. The result is up to our expectations.

The survey shows more weights on higher-educated, city-residing, single, and higher-income respondents. The proportion of high business education (more than 2 years) were more than 33% in the study, indicating the possibilities of samples to include large number of educated people in the study. In addition, the high income groups (annual income of more than \$25,000) represent 31% in the survey.

Personal interviews were conducted with individuals and representatives of different companies located in Almaty with an expertise in the field of business ethics. These interviews were conducted face-to-face, electronically and via email in November 2020. Mostly, top managers and people of higher rank were interviewed. The interviews were conducted during day time and represented questions related to business ethics and CSR. The personal contacts and interviews with top managers turned out to be a valuable source that rendered rich information for our survey.

Keywords: CSR, survey, business people, Kazakhstan, questionnaire, interview

POSTMODERN CHARACTERISTICS OF YUSIF SAMADOGLU'S NOVEL EXECUTION DAY

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Abstract

Intertextuality, chaos, hyperreality, playfulness, fragmentation, pastiche, palimpsest, irony, parody, distortion of time, transformation of mythological thinking are the main characteristics of postmodernism. Famous Azerbaijani writer Yusif Samadoghlu's *Execution Day* maintains most of these features.

Chaos is the main peculiarity of this novel.

The time is chaotic and is not chronological in postmodernist novels. The time periods intertwine so that they could replace each other. In the novel *Execution Day* the time is boundless. Rejecting the time boundaries has considerable significance in this novel. The events in the novel take place in three different periods (old times, middle ages and modern times) but not in the chronological way.

Hyperreality is one of the most important features in postmodern literature. What is fiction and what is real is blended in hyperreality. This technique is also used in the novel *Execution Day*. The character called Kirlikir (the fat rat) speaks with people in hyperreal way. Kirlikir said that he has come and talked to people about their sins for ages. These scenes are very confused, the readers cannot determine whether it's reality or dream. This is not the only scene about hyperreality in this novel. The novel is fond of hyperreal scenes.

Irony is a very important technique in this novel. The author used this technique to expose the wickedness.

D.G.Muecke wrote about irony and its types in the book called *Irony and the Ironic*. He mentioned one of the verbal irony type called irony of self-betrayal in this book. Irony of self-betrayal is also used in *Execution Day*. The shah does bad things and then says "see, no one says even a word". He reveals his cruelty with these words.

Intertextuality is also used in this novel. The author was influenced by different myths and literary works.

Keywords: postmodern, Execution Day, Yusif Samadoghlu, irony, chaos, intertextuality

COMMONLY USED VERBS IN "ET-TOHFET UZ-ZEKIYYE FIL-LUGAT-IT TURKEY" AND THE AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE

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Absrtact

Language is one of the main factors that show unity among peoples. This fact applies to every language in the Turkish language family. M. Mirzaliyeva rightly states in one of his works that "the dictionary of languages is a mirror of the history of its creation and development". That is why studies on the lexical system of the language have always attracted the attention of Azerbaijani linguists. The history of the Turkish language is very old. This fact has also been registered with written monuments. The work "Et-tuhfetü'z zekiyye fi'l-lugâti't Turkey" is also a very valuable work for the history of Turkish languages. "Et-tuhfetü'z zekiyye fi'l-lugâti't Turkey ", one of the works of XIV century Mamluk Kipchak Turkish, was written to teach Turkish to the Arabs. Although there is no comprehensive information about where and by whom the dictionary was written, it can be said that it contains 3500 (3600) words that play an important role in the lives of Turkish peoples and reflect their lifestyles. There is nothing in nature older than action. In linguistics, the word that describes action is called Verb. Since the object examined by the verb is old, the verb is also one of the oldest main parts of speech. In this article, we compared "Et-tuhfetü'z zekiyye fi'l-lugâti't Turkey" and the Azerbaijani literary language, considering common verbs (hereinafter "Et-Tuhfe"). It is interesting to note that all these lexical units were introduced in the same sense and in the same phonophore both in "Et-tohfe" and in the Azerbaijani literary language. This is due to the fact that they belong to the family of Turkic languages, that they belong to the same indigenous language, and that the lexical units contained in them are Turkish words. This clearly shows that the Kipchaks played an important role in the formation of the Azerbaijani language. Our goal is to introduce "Et-tohfetü'z zekiyye fil-lugat-it Turkiyye", which may be important from the point of view of unknown Turkology and the history of the Azerbaijani language. In our opinion, this dictionary should also be used in research in Azerbaijan and should be used in studying the history of the Azerbaijani language.

Keywords: Turkic languages, Azerbaijan, "Et-tohfe", dictionary, verbs.

SELF-GENERATED IMAGES SUPPORTING PERSONAL EVENT NARRATIVES FROM CHILDREN WITH DLD: AN ONLINE MIXED- METHODS STUDY ACROSS DISCIPLINES

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Abstract

Children with developmental language disorder (DLD) exhibit difficulties producing personal event narratives. There is a gap in the literature comparing elicitation techniques to support this population when producing this type of narrative. An interdisciplinary, mixed-methods design was used to examine the similarities and differences in narrative production under three visual conditions (no visual, photograph, self-generated drawing). Independent quantitative (structural, thematic) and qualitative (visual) analyses as well as an integrated qualitative analysis were conducted by investigators in the field of speech-language pathology and art therapy. Eighteen 7 to 10-year-old children with DLD who are native speakers of American English participated in the online study over three weekly Zoom sessions. After an investigator modeled narrative, participants produced a personal event narrative about a recent exciting event of their choice. The results of the structural analysis revealed that narrative coherence scores were the highest for the drawing condition, followed by the photograph and no visual conditions. There was a significant difference in narrative coherence among the three conditions with a medium effect ($\eta^2 = 0.128$). Post hoc analyses revealed that the drawing condition scores were significantly higher ($p = .025$) than the no visual condition. The results from the thematic analysis identified twelve consistent narrative themes across conditions, with differences in the frequency between conditions. The most common themes that were found in more than 50% of the narratives were Family, Inanimate Objects/Personal Belongings, and Outdoor Activities/Nature. Qualitative connections between the content, form, and creation of the participants' drawings and their oral narrative structure (coherence) and themes were found in the visual and integrated analyses of the drawing condition. This study highlights how valuable information about a child's perspective and language ability can be gained from interprofessional analyses and discussions.

Keywords: Developmental Language Disorder, Narrative Analysis, Visual Analysis, Interprofessional Team

THE MOTIF OF NAMING AND NAMES SEEN IN DREAMS IN TURKISH HEROIC EPICS

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Abstract

Dreams and thoughts that come to life in the brain while a person is asleep are called dreams. During sleep, information is expressed in symbols. Those who know the meaning of these symbols, on the other hand, interpret dreams and tell people what events they have been told. The existence of such symbols is usually the result of people having recurring dreams with the same content. However, these symbols have many meanings and can be interpreted in different ways.

In dreams, people usually see the unknown, not the known. The meanings of these dreams help them make decisions about their future. Of course, not all dreams are meaningful. Because it is possible to see the information collected subconsciously in a dream.

It is known that dreams are a source of inspiration for artists and writers. In particular, it is known that epics are based on the dreams of ashugs. In addition, in Turkish folk heroic epics, heroes are seen in dreams, dreams are interpreted and information about their future is given. The most common information about the future seen in dreams is related to the possession of a child and the name to be given to it.

The birth of a person covers the first transition period of his life. By birth, the successor of the generation is not born, and at the same time, in many sagas, the owner of the throne is determined. Birth dreams can be seen in many sagas. Examples are Manas, Koroglu, Battal Gazi and Oguz Kagan. In the above-mentioned epics, the good news of their birth is given to the father or mother in a dream. The Battal Gazi saga also informs his father about Battal Gazi's birth and mentions his name. In this and other Turkish folk heroic epics, the dream of the good news of the child, the name given to him and the motif of the advertisement will be based.

Keywords: Naming, Motiv, Dream, Epic

**EFFECT OF SPIRITUAL EXPERIENCES AND SELF
CONSCIOUSNESS ON QUALITY OF LIFE: A COMPARATIVE
ANALYSIS**

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Tanya Jain

Samiksha Jain

Abstract

Background: The purpose of the research is to study the difference in the level of spiritual experiences and the levels of self consciousness among young adults and middle adults, and to assess the relationship between spiritual experiences and self consciousness on the quality of life.

Method: A purposive sampling was used to recruit the participants. Data was collected from 120 individuals (60 young adults and 60 middle adults) using standardised questionnaires: Daily Spiritual Experience Scale (DSES), Self- Consciousness Scale (SCS-R) and WHO Quality of Life (WHOQOL-BREF). Result was analysed using SPSS v20 and MS Excel.

Results: Significant correlation was found between Spiritual Experiences and few domains of both, Self Consciousness and Quality of Life at 0.01, 0.05 and 0.02 level. There exists a significant difference in the spiritual experiences and self consciousness among young adults and middle age adults.

Conclusion: The spiritual experiences and self consciousness have a varying/significant effect on the quality of life in both young and middle adults. It is important for researchers to be aware of how their impact may differ in different conditions.

Keywords: *spiritual well-being, self-consciousness, quality of life, young adults; middle adults.*

**THE TURKISH AUDIENCE’S PURSUIT OF THE PLATONIC
REALITY AND BERKUN OYA’S AESTHETICS: AN ANALYSIS OF
THE DRAMATIC STRUCTURE AND SOCIAL EFFECT OF “BİR
BAŞKADIR”**

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Although having come to be known by millions of people after the release of his series on Netflix and after it remained on the most watched list for several weeks, Berkun Oya is not a new name for television, cinema and theatre. Aside from multifaceted artistic personality’s achievements of various successful projects, the popularity Berkun Oya gained with “Bir Başkadır”, is not only related to the audience’s appreciation, but also to the debate it created especially on social media and the two opposing sides it lead to, which consist of the ones who appreciated the series and those who did not. So much so that the series has proven itself to be capable of turning every social issue of its contents, such as conservatism, secularism, elitism, the Kurdish question, white collar workers, class differences, the woman problem, etc. into a discussion in the sight of society. The primary aim of this study is to bring ways of perception and thinking into question, which provide a basis for the audience’s like/dislike or lead to their polarization. The prior idea of the study is that the fact, which marks the whole audience’s perception, reflection and reception processes of “Bir Başkadır” is the pursuit of “reality”, which can be characterised as “Platonist”. This pursuit bears an idealist essence, which is based on the audience’s own reality, ideological-political stance or cultural codes. Secondly, the study intends to analyse “Bir Başkadır” on an objective level with a distance to that kind of an idealist view and create an aesthetic frame concerning the artist’s perception of art that consists in contradictions, conflicts, absurdities and paradoxes.

Keywords: Bir Başkadır, Berkun Oya, Netflix

HOW CAN NOTHING BE SOMETHING? A MULTIMODAL ANALYSIS OF THE SHORT FILM ZERO

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Abstract

Multimodality is a way of composing and combining different semiotic modes in meaning making. The fundamental idea here is that we are interacting with multimodal mediums which include verbal, visual and audiovisual elements during communication. As a consequence of this, every text is seen as a multimodal structure, in which language, image, sound and music can be used. Therefore, the term multimodality has become one of the essential categories in several disciplines that deal with text analysis such as linguistics, semiotics, media studies and film studies. Films are one of the most examined multimodal text types in these research fields because of their potential for multiplying the highest level of semiotic modes. Christine and Christopher Kezelos' stop motion animated short film *Zero* (2010) is about a fictional world where people are born into a numerical class system. This is a world in which the social standing and destiny of individuals are predetermined based on their number, that define their value in society. The protagonist of the film is born with a zero. As a member of the lowest class, he is constantly discriminated and persecuted by larger numbers to make him feel like nothing. In the form of a numerical caste system, the film contains a sharp criticism of how certain groups of people are treated and discriminated by society in every level of the daily life. Considering films as multimodal texts, this study focuses on the short film *Zero* (2010) and aims to analyze the film's distinctive multimodal elements on the basis of Janina Wildfeuer's (2014) and John A. Bateman's (2017) theories of multimodal film text analysis. Moving towards a multimodal oriented method, the results of this study demonstrate how filmic semiotic modes are used as film's narrative to reflect the challenge between social gender and discrimination in society.

Keywords: Multimodality, Multimodal Text, Film Text Analysis, Zero, Short Film

WOMEN IN AZERBAIJAN AND NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN FOLKLORE: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Azerbaijan and North America are geographically far from each other. There are religious and cultural differences between the two peoples. A comparative study of the folklore of the two peoples contributes to the development of world folklore. Mythological, anthropological, sociological, psychological and ideological research on women has been conducted in Azerbaijani oral folk literature. From a traditional point of view, it is argued that women are economically backwards under the male rule, unable to express their identities, or, conversely, from a conservative point of view, women socially dependent on men in our history. There is only one ideological direction in these two approaches. Looking at this issue in more detail, it is clear that men and women have lived together independently, even in a sacred, historical period, in public life. In particular, it is clear that patriarchal and matriarchal qualities associated with holiness are intertwined. This study compares the place and position of women in Azerbaijani and North American Indian folk literature and the attitudes of women in the approaches of both peoples. Mythological narratives may explain the instruction or warn about certain behaviours or characteristics to avoid, such as cannibalism—considered by many cultures as one of the vilest crimes that can be committed. The research findings show that there are both similarities and differences of folklores between two cultural systems.

Keywords: Holy Women forces, Evil Women forces, Important Roles of Women

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND WELLBIENG OF WOMEN: A CASE
STUDY ON LIVED EXPERIENCES OF BATTERED WIVES IN
TAMALE, NORTHERN GHANA**

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Abstract

Domestic violence is a global issue which cuts across age, socioeconomic status, sexual identity, cultural, racial and class distinctions as well as religious affiliation and national boundaries. Domestic violence is wide spread with serious consequences on the health and well-being of women. The constraints under which those women live ensure their oppression and place them in a lurch, circumstances which is largely ignored. This study explored the lived experiences of battered wives in northern Ghana, thus the health effects and coping strategies used during and after the violent relationship. To ensure a comprehensive analysis of data, a qualitative method and a case study approach was used. Snowball sampling was used to identify 20 interviewees outside the office of the Domestic Violence & Victim Support Unit DOVVSU. Well-situated battered women at DOVVSU were asked to identify who else to talk to. The study dismissed the assertion that battery is a problem of poverty or illiteracy as factors found to trigger battery included suspicion of promiscuity, infertility, traditional beliefs and domestication of women. This study revealed that women experience greater socioeconomic insecurity, emotional trauma and health complications in the area. The study suggests intensive public education on the dangers of wife battery and the need for authorities to modify some traditional norms that justify wife battery. Therefore, battery may undermine socioeconomic development and threaten the welfare and survival of women as it pervades their physical health and emotional fabric.

Keywords: male perpetrators, complications, domestic violence

**RARE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HUMAN FINDS DISCOVERIES
MIXED WITH THE BODIES AND BLOOD OF INNOCENT MARTYRS
IN THE OLD CITY OF MOSUL**

Dr. Akram Mohammed Yahya

Dr. Mohammed Malallah

Abstract

As a result of the recent events of the city of Mosul, wars, battles, fighting, destruction, destruction, looting and pillage of all the old city and its archaeological and heritage buildings in general. This bad situation from horrific results, such as destruction and destruction and the martyrdom of most of the original city of Mosul, in the old city of Mosul, on the edge of the Tigris River, so it was necessary for researchers, specialists, scientists and archaeologists, to conduct field studies and searches and excavations Z elements Marih and relics, and decorative inscriptions are rare, exquisite antiques, all mixed with the bodies of the martyrs and the blood of the innocent inhabitants of the old city of Mosul
Hence the necessary need to address the problem of research and study and tagged under the title "

((Rare archaeological discoveries that were mixed with the blood and bodies of innocent children and the elderly in many of the ancient archaeological buildings in the city of Mosul))

**SOCIAL WORK AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS:
ROLE OF SOCIAL WORKERS IN IMPROVING WELBEING FOR
RESIDENTS OF NURSING HOMES IN MALAYSIA**

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Abstract

The traditional role of social work includes but not limited to addressing issues of inequality, violence, substance abuse, isolation, discrimination and social wellbeing. In addressing inequality and social wellbeing, nursing homes are set up for people who do not need to be hospitalized but cannot be cared for at home. Therefore, this study focuses on the services and advocacy roles of social workers in helping nursing homes to achieve an improved sense of wellbeing. The values and principles of the Sustainable Development Goals SDGs are geared towards the creation of a cohesive and equitable society in a more transformative manner. These people are supposed to be managed by professional and skilled nurses, doctors and social workers. The paper is primarily based on secondary data and qualitative analysis technique adopted to assess the role of social workers in ensuring the wellbeing of residents of nursing homes. To get relevant data, Google Scholar was used as a tool to access the major databases provided by Taylor and Francis, Emerald, Elsevier, Springer, Sage and others. The study found that the service and advocacy of social workers produce a significant impact on the individuals at nursing homes in the country. The study contributes to knowledge by critically exploring and synthesizing the role of social work in response to welfare services to reduce inequality, enhance good health and wellbeing (SDGs 3 and 10) of the people in nursing homes.

Keywords: sustainable, nursing homes, health conditions, supportive environment

**BORDER SECURITY IN CENTRAL ASIA AFTER 1991; CASE OF
STUDY KYRGYZSTAN – UZBEKISTAN**

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Abstract

The border is the main and main instrument of government; because no country can make definitive progress in the areas of politics, economics, social affairs and even justice without having land with defined and limited borders. Hence, borders are usually at the forefront of events and changes introduced or developed by opposing countries.

After the collapse of the USSR, the Central Asian countries, like other sovereign states, will begin to pursue their national interests in the modified international system with problematic periods between these countries as well as cooperation. The most important issues in Central Asia are security concerns. The region's security problem can be divided into two parts, external and historical and economic, arising from the internal dynamics of the region. Problems In addition to cooperation between the countries in the region, efforts are being made to solve these problems also by non-regional units. For example, since the early 1990s, various regional security organizations have been established with the participation of part of the Commonwealth of Nations. The Treaty of Tashkent, signed in 1992, was transformed into the Collective Security Treaty Organization in 2002. Another important security organization is the organization that was founded in 1996 under the leadership of Russia and China as the Shanghai Five and became the Shanghai Cooperation Organization with Uzbekistan in 2001. Border conflicts between states in the region, minority issues, radical religious structures in the region, etc., but the most important problem is border security. How the problem has become a bilateral and regional security dimension, particularly the problem of the border between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan in the region.

Keywords: Security, Border, Central Asia, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan

THE AFRICAN UNION HISTORY IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS DEBATES

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Abstract

The OAU and AU have been started under different motivation and circumstances. The event of the post-modernism with the end of the Cold war and the end of the Apartheid in South Africa rendered the OAU obsolete. New ambitions and ad perspective have arisen across Africa. As the OAU was a creature of its time, the AU is also a product of the post-modernism period. The continent has changed its objective from an end to colonialism under the OAU and Apartheid to an African development and progress under the AU. The first part of this paper ends with the organizational structure of the AU. In the event of post-modernism new incentives such as human right, a politically and economically stronger, prosperous union and stronger judicial structure have arisen across the continent. Modern era's related problem is also challenging the continent such as terrorism and cybersecurity. Burden with organizational and funding problems and unable to deal with the new aspirations and challenges alone, the AU manage to maintain a strong partnership with international partners whether government and institutions. It is argued that given the difficulties and the AU's relatively short life, the union has been proven to be relatively successful in handling peace in the continent. The Agenda 2063 is a manifestation of a rising aspiration from the continent and can be considered as a step forward a better future. Observers have an optimistic view about the future of the AU, thought it requires stronger will and determination from African leaders.

Keywords: African Union, International Relations, Post Modernism

MESUT OZIL TRANSFER OF FENERBAHÇE SPORTS CLUB FROM CORPORATE IMAGE WINDOW

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The purpose of this study is to examine the Mesut Özil Transfer, which Fenerbahçe sports club made in 2021 and has an undeniable impact worldwide, from the framework of its Corporate Image. Corporate image is the reputation of the firm with a variety of audiences that is important to it. These groups, which have shares in the company, are known as stakeholders. Stakeholders are affected by the company's actions and therefore their actions can affect the company. Therefore, its image before its stakeholders is important for the company. The main stakeholders that most large companies should deal with are: customers, distributors and retailers, financial institutions and analysts, shareholders, government regulators, outreach organizations, the general government and employees. The concept of corporate image is a concept that is frequently encountered in today's world and is of central importance by both institutions and companies. The subject of the research has been shaped within the framework of corporate image due to the increase in the importance of the concept of corporate image in recent years and the fact that the media dimension is intertwined with the corporate image, as well as sports clubs use transfer policies as a tool, especially in terms of corporate image. Under the Sports Clubs' use of transfers as a tool within the framework of Institutional Image; In addition to increasing club revenues, clubs are willing to increase their recognition level. In order to reach the purpose of the research effectively and to shed light on the scientific world in the future studies, the compilation method, one of the types of research designs, was applied and a theoretical analysis method was used. As a result of the analysis of the findings of the research, the increase in the value of Fenerbahçe sports club thanks to the transfer of Mesut Özil in the world stock markets, as well as club revenues, uniform sales rates, licensed product sales rates and finally the increase in the number of followers of social media accounts and the revenues from social media channels due to this increase. It is concluded that it has increased.

Keywords :Fenerbahce, Mesut Özil, Corporate image

PECULIARITIES OF GEORGIAN-TURKISH COOPERATION IN THE REGIONAL AND GLOBAL CONTEXT

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Abstract

Turkey was one of the first countries to recognize Georgia's independence on December 16, 1991, after the disintegration of the Soviet Union. Diplomatic relations between the neighboring countries begins on May 21, 1992, one year after Turkey recognizes Georgia's independence, and the relations between two countries have successfully been developing until today in all the fields of strategic cooperation (political, trade-economic, and cultural-humanitarian). Turkey is Georgia's largest trade partner and hugely supports Georgia's Euroatlantic aspirations. Special attention should be paid to the cooperation between Georgia and Turkey in the fields of trade, energy, defense, and security, which has not only a regional but also global nature. With the joint efforts of the countries, projects such as the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil pipeline, the Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum gas pipeline, and the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway have been implemented. These projects have taken the formats of cooperation between the two countries to a qualitatively new and the highest level of development.

Keywords: Turkey, Georgia, economy, energy policy, partnership.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRICE-EARNING RATIO AND STOCK PRICE (RETURNS) IN SELECTED SECTOR OF BORSA ISTANBUL

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Abstract

Investors' decision to invest their fund savings in appropriate investment areas is a difficult task. One of these investment areas is stocks. It is a well-known fact that stocks are more risky but promise higher returns compared to most other investments. In many studies in the academic world and in practice, it has been analyzed whether some financial ratios can be used in estimating stock price or return. Especially public companies publish their financial statements 3,6,9 monthly and annually in order to inform individual and institutional investors. Therefore, various financial ratios can be used when making decisions to buy or sell stocks. One of these rates is price-earning ratios. The results of this study are important for investors as the price-earning ratio is relatively easy to calculate and implement. However, like every method, this model also has some shortcomings. Although there is no definite consensus in the literature, some studies also show that lower price-earnings ratios can provide higher returns. These differences may occur because different periods, sectors and econometric methods are used in the studies. In this study, it is planned to analyze whether the results of a study conducted in Borsa Istanbul in the past for one or more sectors are still valid for current data or whether the relationship has changed. As the findings obtained are based on up-to-date data and compared with the previous result, they will be able to provide valuable information to investors. In case of such a relationship, investors will be able to gain advantage and profit in the stock market by using price-earning ratios.

Keywords: Price-earning ratio, Stock price, Stock return, Borsa İstanbul

THE TAX ON WEALTH OF 11 NOVEMBER 1943, THE SCOPE AND APPLICATION OF THE TAX

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Abstract

The Second World War which occurred between the years of 1939 and 1945 impacted a vast area. All of the countries, regardless of which they were belligerent or not, felt the adverse effects of the war. Turkey managed to maintain its neutrality by means of the balance of power policy. Yet, it was one of the countries which was affected by the war. This was because the war approaching its borders compelled Turkey to stand by as if it would fight. Accordingly, a considerable part of the employed population was conscripted with the declaration of mobilization. Production in Turkey declined, black markets thrived, and prices rose substantially. Wanting to bring the situation which emerged as a result of circumstances brought about by the war under control, the Turkish Government took preventive measures in several areas where it was deemed necessary. The Tax on Wealth was one of these measures. Taxes levied in the existing tax system until that moment had been predominantly collected from wageworkers. High income earners and wealth-holders had been kept outside of this system. For this reason, the Government deemed the application of the Tax on Wealth appropriate in order to levy a tax on the untaxed section. In this study, the emergence of the Tax on Wealth, its scope, the revenue generated to the government and its abolition were studied. The British National Archives, the General Directorate of State Archives of the Republic of Turkey, the Official Gazette, books, and articles were utilized during this study.

Keywords: The Second World, Turkey, internal politics, the Tax on Wealth.

THE EFFECTS OF HDFC BANK MERGER ON THEIR EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE

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Abstract

With the increasing competition in the globalized economy, mergers are expected to occur at a much larger scale than any time in the past and have played a major role in achieving the competitive edge in the dynamic market environment. Mergers can prove to be a huge risk to the human resources of both companies. If not done with care, a proper understanding of each other by either the entities or the lack of willingness among anyone to co-operate, the whole effort may go waste and the whole result will be disastrous. This situation mostly occurs when most mergers fail to consider or address the concern of the employees within the firm, especially of the firm which is being acquired. Mergers and Acquisitions can be especially challenging to employees, ultimately impacting their performance.

Many studies have been carried out to examine the profitability and efficiency ratios of the firms involved in the M&A especially abroad. Literature proves that deep studies have not been carried out in the Indian scenario and that too with the little or negligible focus on the human factor. Hence, the objective of the study is to find out the perceived effects of the merger in the HDFC Bank on their employee performance. Here, exploratory factor analysis is used to explore the clusters of perceived effects of the merger in the HDFC Bank that influence the employee performance through the principal component method with varimax rotation.

The study reveals that out of the 29 parameters of perceived effects of the merger that influence the employee performance, 7 factors have been extracted and these seven factors explain the total variance of perceived effects of the merger to the extent of 79.26 %. The study also reveals that the remuneration variable has the highest influence on employee performance with the variance of 26.05%.

It is identified that the loading patterns of the factors suggest a strong association among the parameters and all the variables are found to be contributing to the perceived effects of the merger that influence the employee performance in the HDFC Bank.

Keywords: Bank, Merger, HDFC Bank, Employee Performance, Perceived Effects.

MILITARY SECURITY: THE ROLE OF MILITARY FORCE AND OPPORTUNITIES OF DIPLOMACY

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Abstract

The changing geopolitical landscape of the modern world, the geopolitical interests of international powers and the struggle for these interests pose serious problems for military security. An important task for states is to identify more effective ways to ensure military security as a foreign policy priority. Also, the seriousness of the problem makes it necessary to study it theoretically, to study it as an object of scientific research. The article explains the role of military power in ensuring military security and the possibility of joint use of diplomacy. The interrelation of the two spheres of state activity - foreign policy and military security and the factors indicating the possibility of these relations are considered. Important tasks for the implementation of the goal: the theoretical foundations of military security and the capabilities of the military force factor and diplomacy in ensuring military security are identified. First, the essence of military security is explained and its political, diplomatic, economic, military, moral and psychological components are noted. It is noted that in the fight against terrorism, states should expand diplomatic relations in parallel with military cooperation. In general, it is concluded that in modern times it is important to ensure military security, joint use of military capabilities in the prevention of military threats and threats, and the positive results achieved are equally important for states in this area. Mutual, systematic study of the issues allows for a deeper analysis of the problem. Thus, the use of general logical and theoretical methods of political science, the reference to the theoretical views of experts creates important advantages. In particular, the use of practical examples gives a clearer explanation of the problem under analysis. The analysis and explanations of the study of these issues give grounds to say that the positive scientific results obtained can be used in the field of political science, geopolitics, international relations and military science.

Keywords: military security, foreign policy, diplomacy, military power, threat of war.

IMPACT OF RABINDRASANGEET ON PROBLEM BEHAVIOURS OF SPECIAL NEEDS INDIVIDUALS

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Abstract

Music has undeniably, a positive and conducive impact on the perturbed human mind. Using this very trait of this art form, the therapists all over the world treat their patients with music through music therapy. Rabindrasangeet, the songs written by Rabindranath Tagore (the poet laureate) mainly in Bengali and later translated in different languages of India and the world, is a very popular form of music among the Bengalis in the eastern part of India. It is often used to treat patients with mental disorders like Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) through the already established therapy called Rabindrik Psychotherapy. However, till date, there exists no such treatment to reduce the anxiety level and modify the problem behaviours of special needs individuals. The researchers conducted 3 case studies of three special needs individuals based in Kolkata and Mumbai, India. Owing to the prevailing COVID-19 pandemic, they carried out semi-structured telephonic interviews of the mothers (primary caregivers) of these individuals, a private music teacher and a special educator attached to a special school in Kolkata to investigate the impact of Rabindrasangeet on the problem behaviours of these challenged individuals. It was found out that the soothing tune of this genre does play a positive role in bringing down the anxiety level and problem behaviours like self-hitting, self-biting, aggression etc. These individuals experience a calming effect on their mind and a subtle joy while listening to Rabindrasangeet and exhibit socially acceptable behaviours.

Keywords: Rabindrasangeet, Special needs individuals, problem behaviours, music therapy, Rabindrik psychotherapy

ACCESS TO VACCINE FOR COVID-19 AS A HUMAN RIGHT

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Abstract

COVID-19 pandemic has affected the international community. At the same time every state does her best to save its peoples. Third world countries pay a high price for getting the vaccine., Although, they are under an obligation towards the human beings under their jurisdiction, they are facing another virus called hegemony. International law in its modern concept deals with the public health as a human right for every human being. It introduces body of rules governing the duties of states in the field of public law.

This paper tries to give a short introduction of the human rights and the implications of hegemony. How does hegemony affect the application of the second generation of human rights, in particular in the field of public health?

The vaccines for covid-19 may be an issue of human rights. The paper will answer if there is any human right to access to Covid-19 vaccine. To this end, the relevant treaties, case-law, and general comments will be analysed. The paper also deals with the necessity of the rethinking of the current applicable legal framework.

Keywords: COVID-19, Equitable Access to Vaccine, Human rights, Public Health, Hegemony.

TURKISH FOREIGN POLICY STABILITY IN BULGARIA

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Abstract

Energy transit, affects Turkish foreign policy, toward its western neighbors in the Black Sea area. Over two decades after the beginning of the third millennium, The transfer of energy has brought stability to Turkey's foreign policy, and relations with these Countries. The impact is on neighbours who are doing the Turkish energy trade through their territory. Bulgaria is one of the most important countries in the issue. Along with Greece, Bulgaria has been designated as an important hub for energy transit to Europe. We investigated the impact of energy consumption on Turkish-Bulgarian relations The fact that the energy economy variable affects Turkish-Bulgarian relations, revealed the necessity of this study. Here, In this study, the impact of power transit through pipelines between Turkey and Bulgaria, on Ankara's foreign policy toward Sofia has been investigated. In this study, At first, the transit projects have been studied, and then the political and security dynamics affecting Turkish foreign policy in Bulgaria have been analyzed. These findings indicate that the pipelines between Turkey and Bulgaria, in the first two decades of twentieth century, have caused positive pulses from Bulgaria to Turkey and have positively changed Ankara's foreign policy toward the Sofia, This has contributed to the creation of the two countries' movement in a similar direction, the dynamics of regional security (regional defense policies under the North Atlantic Treaty

SPIRITUAL IMPACT OF THE COVIDS-19 UPON THE CONGREGATIONAL PRAYER IN MASJIDIL HARAM MECCA

Youssef Ibrahim al-Fadel

Badlihasham Mohd Nasir

Abstract

The Prayer in the congregation in Masjid al-Haram is of significant matter to the Muslims and of tremendous virtues in Islam. Muslims across the globe are desiring to visit Masjid al-Haram and offered prayer therein. Due to the disastrous event of covid-19 widely spread in Mecca, Masjid al-Haram was forced to temporal closure and social distancing in prayer in the congregation was introduced in line to safety measures and protocols set by Ministry of Health. Despite this tragic situation, this doesn't mean prayer stops. Prayer in the congregation allows the worshipper to cope up with difficulty and it is a means to strengthening the faith, fights depression, release anxiety and give a positive look in life spiritually. Thus, the study investigates the spiritual impact of covid-19 to the prayer in the congregation in Masjid al-Haram. It answers the questions whether the prayer in the congregation in Masjid al-Haram be a strong means in coping the disastrous impact of covid-19 for the worshippers or it worsened and makes the faith defective in times of pandemic. The significance of this study is very essential for the worshippers in Masjid al-Haram connected to their prayer in the congregation as they have faced a crucial situation in course of human history could have. It explores the valuable ideas and discussions pertaining to spiritually, its impact on covid-19 to prayer of the congregation.

Keywords; Masjid al-Haram, Islamic prayer and Islamic Health

POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION AT COMPETITIVE AND RECREATIONAL SPORTS

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Abstract

The nature of sport is characterized by rivalry, which can be observed not only in competitive sports but also in recreational (non-competitive) sports although in varying degrees. There are many theories of justice in sport of these meritocracy dominates – the system based on achieved results on the sports field. In addition to meritocracy, can other theories of justice appear? Many theories of justice exist, which are accepted by society so they can be justified in sports as well. Their appearance depends on the compliance with (in Aristotelian terms) the telos (i.e. the purpose, the essential nature) of the sport and of the specific sport event. The same is true to the *raison d'être* of the positive discrimination's theory. The theory of the positive discrimination can be easier imagined in recreational sports, where the achieved results do not always dominate (for example, a friendly game). However, my goal is to show that competitive sports also prefer to apply this theory. From smaller domestic competitions to international megasport events the application of the theory of the positive discrimination can be observed also at various competitive sport events. In my research I called M. J. Sandel's theory of promoting diversity for help. I also analysed my own hypothesis: the participation of domestic (home) teams, individuals and pairs is also an accepted positive discrimination solution at various competitive sport events. The study confirmed that in addition to the recreational sports, the theory of the positive discrimination also appears in competitive sports – however, not in all elements: the telos of the competitive sports can not be compromised. Sandel's promoting diversity can neither play a role in determining the final result nor promote the best possible performance of the domestic (home) teams. However, in other areas of the competitive sport events, positive discrimination is indeed acceptable in most sports, such as the list of the participants in the event, the draw and the competition format system. Verifiable, that justice which based on the positive discrimination can be observed in sport. In addition, other theories of justice may appear, however, they must be in line with the sport's (competitive or recreational) nature – and the telos must also comply. The theories of egalitarianism, fairness and handicap can be applied accordingly, their role in recreational sports is more acceptable. However, it can be justified by research that under certain conditions these mentioned theories of justice can also appear in competitive sports as well.

Keywords: competitive and recreational sports, justice, positive discrimination, promoting diversity

**DA'WAH EFFORT AND CONTRIBUTION OF USTAZ ABDUL
RAHMAN HARUN (1911-1989) TOWARDS THE MUSLIM
COMMUNITY OF SINGAPORE**

Muhammad Ishlaahuddin Jumat

Badlihisam Nasir

Abstract

Ustaz Abdul Rahman Harun was known as an Islamic preacher and a religious teacher who came from Indonesia. He migrated to Singapore and was actively involved in the da'wah efforts and teaching religious classes in Singapore from the late 30s to early 80s. By holding on to his da'wah slogan which was to call for the people to return to the original teaching of the Quran and tradition of Prophet Muhammad, he managed to convince some of the Muslim community through his da'wah effort and classes to abandon practices which were against the teaching of Islam such as superstition (tahayul), heresies (khurafat), shirk (syirik) and innovation (bid'ah). Even though he had to confront challenges and opposition from the Muslims who were unhappy with his teachings, he was very determined to continue his da'wah efforts. With his determination, he managed to establish an Islamic organization called Muhammadiyah Association of Singapore in 1957. From 1957 to 1963, he was appointed as the vice president of the organization. Later, he was appointed as the second president of the organization from 1960 to 1983. In addition, he was also appointed as a pioneer member of the Singapore Islamic Religious Council (MUIS) during the early days of its establishment from 1968 to 1974. This article begins with a brief overview on the development of da'wah in Singapore. The following section, it will touch on the background of Ustaz Abdul Rahman Harun, his personality and da'wah efforts as well as the challenges he had faced and the contributions he had made to the Muslim community.

Keywords; Da'wah, Muhammadiyah, Muslim Community, Singapore

ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION HOW THE URBAN CITY PLANNING CAN CHANGE OUR SCHOOLS?

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Abstract

Can we imagine a Primary School next to a city hall or a cemetery? Why should we learn more about the environmental psychology impact on education? Is the urban city planning a contemporary challenge for architects, psychologists and educationalists? School functionality as well as its architecture is a significant part of the process of upbringing and education. Studies have proven that landscape architecture has an impact on human personality. In my presentation, I will try to present sets of different „school behaviours“ depending on various school locations. The research includes an analysis of educational carpets, city maps and school visits. The reflections are supported by examples of Finnish and Polish schools. On the whole, it does seem that even the analysis of educational carpets with a city map printed on them can give us more insight into the idea where local schools should be located. With the support of environmental psychology, we are able to conduct more research on school buildings and their architecture.

Keywords: urban city planning, location of the school, school values, educational carpets, Finnish and Polish schools

TRANSNATIONAL ASPECTS OF THE TRANSITION TO THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY MODEL

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Abstract

Circular economy is a European political concept focused on structural reform, adequate to the challenges and exhausted potentials of the mass industrial production age. It is aimed at overcoming the severe consequences from the economy model “take, make, dispose” through a transition towards a cyclical model, which extends the life cycle of raw materials, stock and products. It is a response to the need of restoring the positions of Europe in global competitiveness and updating the vision for its sustainable development. Very important, in that sense, become both the issues about the scale and geographical outreach of this reform, and, in particular, the issues about the content-related and sectoral scope of the concept and the strategic documents resulting from it. This creates the conviction that the new EU political concept should have a superstructural nature in respect to the other EU policies, using their tools in an optimal way, as well as the conclusions for their efficiency and the lessons from the mistakes.

As a global mega trend, circular economy runs on three levels – global, regional and national – local. Analogical or similar processes take place on each of those levels, while they differ in respect to their scale of application, scope of impact and method of management. There is two-way interaction running between them, so that each superior level is an environment and an efficiency factor for the policies and activities of the preceding one. On all the three levels – European, national and regional – there is abundance of strategies, directives, action plans, reports, road maps, etc. They are, however, scattered across too many documents, between which, there are sometimes contradictions identified, as well as lack of one single direction and synchronization in terms of timelines, rights and responsibilities. On the other hand, the poor application and implementation of the legislation in the environmental field is the main reason for the infringement procedures.

The Black Sea region has all the prerequisites and prospects for creating a prospering region as a single response to the common challenges on the basis of the two interrelated concepts – those for the sustainable development and for the circular economy.

The potential areas for improvement and accelerating the transition to circular economy in the Black Sea region are related to applying the systematic approach to process management, the role of artificial intelligence and digitalization, as well as increasing the administrative capacity.

Keywords: circular economy, sustainable development, European policy

BLACK SEA POLLUTION AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR MAKING THE SEA CLEANER

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Abstract

The Black Sea is a typical inland intercontinental sea, situated between Europe and Asia. There are six Black Sea littoral countries – Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine, with total coastline of 4090 km.

The Black Sea, just like any other sea basin, has its environmental problems caused by the human activity, however, due to its quite isolated water environment, those problems are more acute compared to the open border seas, having free water exchange with the ocean.

The Black Sea is one of the most affected seas by excessive nutrient content and organic congestion. The reasons for that are due primarily to the intensive type of agriculture, which is typical with the dramatic increase of production and intensive use of fertilizers. Most affected by the eutrophication is the northwestern part of the Black Sea, where the great rivers - the Danube, the Dnieper and the Dniester flow in after running through vast agricultural areas, industrial centres and large cities. Large amounts of phosphates and nitrates, flowing into the Black Sea in the way described above, prompt the respective response of the marine ecosystem, in the first place, in the form of massive growth of phytoplankton.

Another major pollutant of the Black Sea is marine litter, which is not restricted by international borders and is therefore a global issue. Marine litter can have a substantial impact both on marine life, and on the people, and it can lead to economic problems for the coastal communities involved in the tourism and fishery industries.

The economic impact of marine litter is evident locally, however, the actions for its restriction should be taken globally. Marine litter originates from various sources and there should be a change, done step by step, in the way this problem is dealt with on a national and international level. The Marine Strategy Framework Directive is the only EU legislation, which requires from the member-states to apply specific measures for decreasing the marine litter. If a good environmental condition is to be achieved, then a broad fundamental approach should be adopted including not only cleaning our oceans and seas, but, most of all, addressing the ways in which we design and process plastic products, while focusing not on disposing, but on reusing, recycling and valorization.

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The marine litter issue is a problem, which will concern the future generations, and, therefore, knowledge, tools and capacity should be provided to the decision-makers of the future – our children.

The present elaboration tackles the topic of circular economy, while focusing on various possibilities for cleaning up marine litter, which could be applied in the Black Sea region. These developments are globally known and are used for making the world ocean cleaner, however, there are practical and specific solutions proposed for decreasing the litter in the Black Sea basin. An option for cleaning under the SeaBin technology is presented.

Keywords: marine litter, circular economy, SeaBin



IRAN`S NUCLEAR PROGRAM: THE FUTURE OF JCPOA

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The nuclear program of the Islamic Republic of Iran (IRI) is one of the key problems in modern international politics. Especially, in the context of the confrontation with the USA its nuclear policy has become one of the most burning issues nowadays.

Iran`s nuclear program has a half-century history, which can be divided into three stages: the first one is associated with the reign of the Iranian Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, next stage began after the Islamic Revolution of 1979 and the new stage is connecting with USA`s withdrawal from nuclear deal.

On April 2, 2015 in Lausanne, a framework agreement on the Iranian nuclear program was signed between IRI and the six international mediators. One of the main points was Iran`s commitment not to enrich uranium above 3.67% and not to establish new uranium enrichment facilities. In response, Iran`s implementation of these nuclear measures was followed by the repeal of all existing UNSC resolutions (part of the restrictive measures are maintained, but they are imposed through a separate annex to UN Resolution 2231), a series of unilateral US sanctions (mainly financial as well as extraterritorial and affecting the interests of third countries) and all restrictive measures by the EU.

The USA`s withdrawal from JCPOA on May, 2018 has become a turning point of the history of nuclear deal. US President Donald Trump has announced that Washington is withdrawing from the 2015 agreement on Iran`s nuclear program. The US is pursuing several major goals in its anti-Iranian policy. First goal is to restrain the strengthening of IRI positions in the Middle East region and the next is to achieve the international isolation of Tehran. And as a result, the Trump administration aimed at provoking an increase in discontent and anti-government protests by worsening the socio-economic conditions of Iranians.

On January 5, 2020, the Iranian government issued an official statement on the fifth and final step of departing from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action agreements on its nuclear program. Iran will definitively abandon the nuclear deal restrictions, particularly the number of centrifuges, percentage and quantity of enriched uranium, as well as research and further development of the program. If we look at the overall situation, there is no platform for

compromise between the US and Iran. The US wants to change the regime in Iran, and IRI wants to push the US out of the Middle East. These positions cannot be reconciled, which ultimately implies a further escalation of the conflict between countries.

Despite the fact that Iran does not have sufficient support and allies in the international arena Turkey had originally advocated the signing of the JCPOA. After the USA withdrew from the deal, the official authorities of Turkey commented it as the «wrong step». The Turkish leadership does not support United States` sanctions against Iran, because they destabilize the region as a whole and also are harmful to the Iranian people. In spite of having close cooperation, the unilateral withdrawal from the nuclear deal has caused a crisis in transatlantic relations between the EU and the USA. With the aim to circumvent American sanctions, France, Britain and Germany developed a special trade and financial mechanism, INSTEX on March 2019 (no real success from this financial channel). This action emphasized divergence of their views. On 14 January, the EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borrel, said that Paris, Berlin, and London had the authority to activate the JCPOA dispute settlement mechanism. The Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has called the actions of Trump`s administration as an escalation of the situation announced that they would continue actively developing bilateral cooperation and political dialogue with the IRI. So it seems like Russia and China could potentially remain in the nuclear deal with Iran.

The new era of the nuclear deal started with the Biden`s administration coming to power in the USA. US President Joe Biden stands ready to negotiate with Iran on resuming Iran`s nuclear program as well as European countries. The new president was explained to consider the option of alleviating Iran`s financial situation and easing of sanctions. From the other hand, Israel is doing everything possible to prevent the resumption of the nuclear deal. So called “the Iran-Israel underground war” is getting more and more aggressive. There was a sabotage again at the Natanz nuclear facility in April 2021, which confirms Israel`s actions aimed to worsen Iran`s condition. IRI claimed it was a planned Israeli intelligence operation and this version was indirectly supported by the New York Times pointing to the Israeli footprint.

To sum up all information above, the JCPOA is considered to revive in the long run, according to the Joe Biden`s intentions and the EU`s support. This process won`t be solved quickly, but starting point has been founded.

READING AND INTERPRETING STATISTICAL DATA PRESENTED IN GRAPHS

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Abstract

The ubiquity of statistical data in society has made it urgent to promote statistical literacy for all citizens, regardless of their individual or professional characteristics.

Statistical graphs are one of the most visible aspects of Statistics, since they are widespread in the media, commercial advertisements, technical and business reports, and many other. The popularity of graphics is closely related to its power to communicate quantitative information, coming from large volumes of data, in a summarized, fast, and efficient way. But its great virtue, of representing a lot of information in a small space, is also a great disadvantage due to the strong impact of the visual component and loss of details. This disadvantage reaches even more serious proportions when the producer of the graph, its consumer/reader, or both, do not have the necessary skills for the process of transnumeration that occurs in the construction, reading and interpretation of a graph.

Despite the significant number of graphs that a citizen faces in their daily life, there are evidence of the difficulty that many people reveal when reading and interpreting graphs, even the simplest ones. One of the factors suggested for this is the specificity of statistical reasoning, which must be learned and exercised to be effective. This is one of the purposes of statistical literacy.

Statistical literacy must go beyond the knowledge of statistical concepts, extending to the critical capacity to understand, interpret and evaluate the statistical results manifestations present in our daily lives, and allow decision making based on these reflections. Thus, in addition to the need to provide ordinary citizens with the minimum skills to deal with statistical information, it is necessary to strengthen the statistical literacy of those who in their academic or professional activity will make use of statistical data and use statistical tools.

As observed by us in our teaching practice, and widely described in the literature, many of the students of higher education are not successful in reading and interpreting graphs, even in the simplest cases.

In this work we present part of a broader study on the ability to read and interpret graphs, which involved Portuguese higher education students. Here we describe and analyse the answers to a task where we used a graph like those that appear in the media, presenting particularities that were intended to test and promote students' critical thinking. The results reveal several difficulties and errors, in line with those described in the literature.

Keywords: Graph interpretations, Graph characteristics, Statistical Graphs, Statistical Literacy.

ANALYSIS OF NANOFUID FLOW WITH CHEMICAL REACTION OVER A STRETCHING SURFACE

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Abstract

The aim of the current study is to analyze the influence of nanofluid flow over a stretching cylinder in presence of chemical reactive species. The set of partial differential equations corresponding to the momentum and energy equations that can be transformed into simultaneous system of ordinary differential equations with appropriate boundary conditions. Shooting technique is used to solve the moulded equations after adoption of Runge Kutta Fehlberg approach. The attractive pattern studied the consequence of Brownian motion along with thermophoresis. The outcomes of prominent fluid parameters especially Lewis number; chemical reaction; thermophoresis and Brownian motion on the concentration, temperature as well as velocity have been examined and are displayed through graphs and tables.

Keywords: Nanofluid, Chemical Reaction, Stretching Surface

LINGUIST AS A COMIC LANGUAGE IDENTITY

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Abstract

The aim of the study is on the basis of identifying features of a comic language identity to analyze portraits of prominent linguists. The object is linguistic humor present in the works of linguists. The subject of the research is linguistic devices and means of expression comic and comic linguistic-stylistic palette in the works of prominent linguists. The research data are demonstrated in creative work of 47 prominent linguists of Ukraine, Europe and the USA.

Various traditional scientific approaches and research methods (descriptive approach, methods of lexical-grammatical and stylistic analysis) were used. In particular, the systematic approach and communicative-pragmatic paradigm to analyse peculiarities of using linguistic comic means in the works of prominent linguists.

Comic language identity has a feeling of the comic, ability to see and show a ridiculous attitude to something or someone.

Our study carries out the following points:

- the linguist-joker uses a wide range of expressive means to achieve a comic effect, in particular, comic language play;
- comic effect depicts the linguist-joker in a completely unusual light;
- the linguist-joker combines satirical and humorous forms as well as irony as an interim one;
- stylistic techniques used by the linguist-joker to achieve a comic effect are not purely linguistic, but depend on the situation (context);
- the basis of humorous and satirical effect in the works of linguist-jokers is contrast of emotional and stylistic contexts;
- comic of linguists is based on contradictions whereas the psychological basis of comedy is a positive emotion of the addressee caused by awareness of overcoming contradictions.

Keywords: comic language identity, comedy, language play, linguist-joker.

THE IMMORTALS AND THEIR NAME

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Abstract

The organizational requirements of the empire demanded a regular organization to administrate military units, and the Achaemenids established a powerful royal army to turn their large and centralized realm. The army was composed only of Persian soldiers who were drafted to fight for the king. Later it consisted of hired professional soldiers. Of course, some of the systems went back to the previous Iranian dynasty, the Medes, which had its roots in the Assyrian period. The most significant unit of the army was that of the Immortals. The Immortals contained an élite regiment known as the spear Carriers of the king. First, this paper aims to show the organization of the immortals, and secondly, their name in historical texts. Therefore we will focus on the divisions of Achaemenid's army, the formations of immortal units based on ancient and later texts, and then try to explain that of a title to which Herodotus alludes. It emphasizes linguistic data to lead to a better conclusion. Thus, we concluded that Herodotus' explanation about '*anauša*' is more probable than *anušiya*.

Keyword: Army, Immortal, Ten thousand, Anauša, Anušiya

VENERATION POSTURE AT DARIUS' RELIEF IN PERSEPOLIS

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Abstract

The beliefs of the ancient human about gods and kings and how to perform rituals played an active part in the ancient civilizations. One of them in the ancient Near East civilizations, which were accomplished between them, was to pay homage to the gods and kings. The veneration posture during the Achaemenid period consisted of the raising of one's right hand with the palm and the extended fingers facing the mouth. It is worth paying attention to that the ancient empires such as Akkadian, Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian should regard as a successive version of the same multinational power structure, each resulting from an internal power struggle within this structure. This article aims to compare the veneration gesture with those of the ancient near East. The working method is to study Darius one in Persepolis and pay homage to him and its similarities to those of the ancient Near East. Thus, it is logical to assume that the Veneration gesture in Persepolis relief of Darius I is influenced by the Old Babylonian ones.

Keywords: Darius, Persepolis, Achaemenid, Proskynesis

EMPIRICAL COMPARISON OF THE RESULTS OF THE KAZAKH -AND RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE VERSION OF THE METHODOLOGY

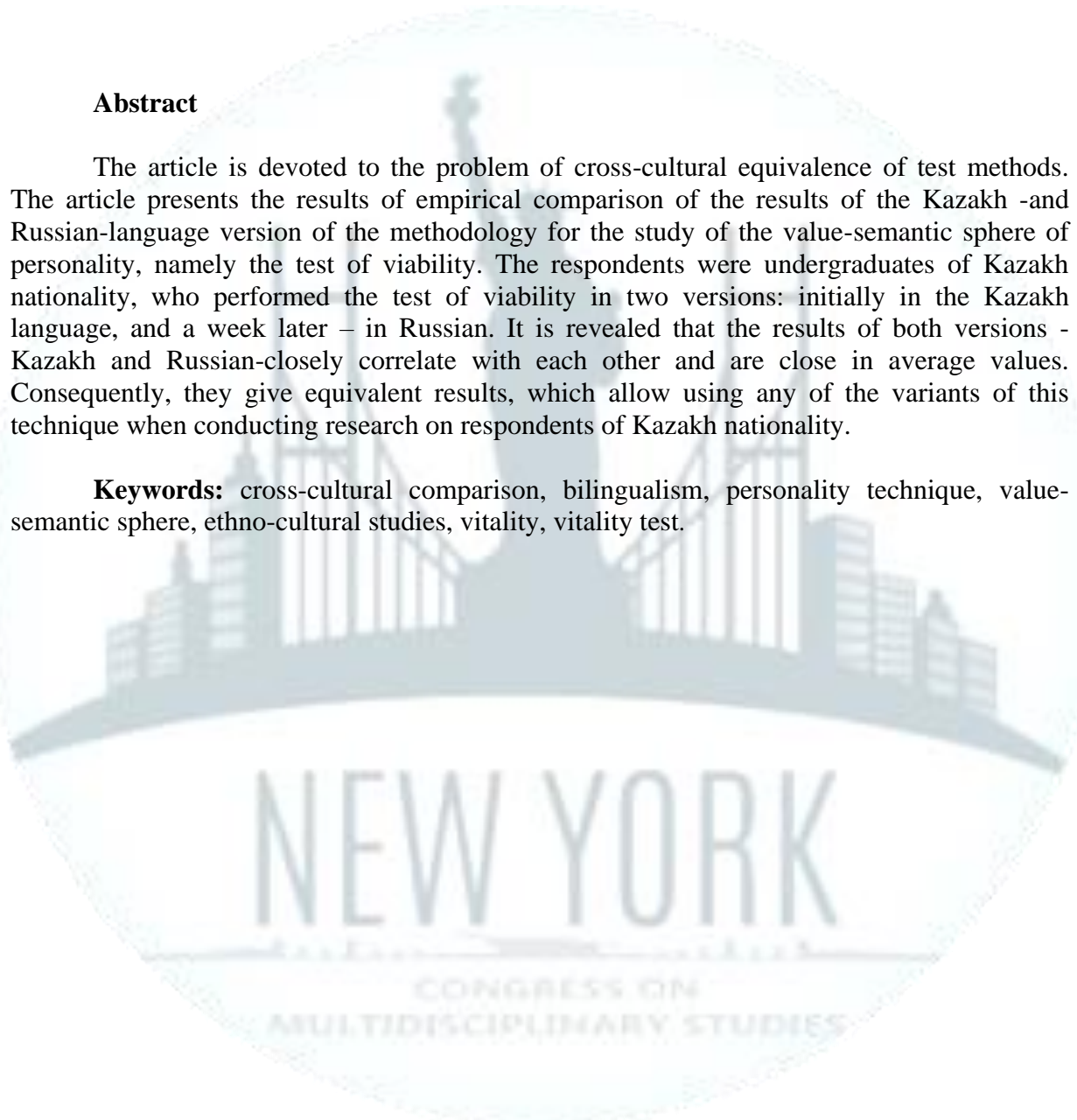
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Abstract

The article is devoted to the problem of cross-cultural equivalence of test methods. The article presents the results of empirical comparison of the results of the Kazakh -and Russian-language version of the methodology for the study of the value-semantic sphere of personality, namely the test of viability. The respondents were undergraduates of Kazakh nationality, who performed the test of viability in two versions: initially in the Kazakh language, and a week later – in Russian. It is revealed that the results of both versions - Kazakh and Russian-closely correlate with each other and are close in average values. Consequently, they give equivalent results, which allow using any of the variants of this technique when conducting research on respondents of Kazakh nationality.

Keywords: cross-cultural comparison, bilingualism, personality technique, value-semantic sphere, ethno-cultural studies, vitality, vitality test.



EXTRACURRICULAR WORK AS A FORM OF STUDENT ORGANIZATION

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the coverage of methods of extracurricular work with students, their detailed analysis, identification of their pluses and minuses. The practice of the proposed methods should allow students to unleash their potential, break language barriers, expand vocabulary, improve pronunciation, and most importantly - increase self-confidence.

Keywords: extracurricular time, extracurricular work, vocabulary, language practice



SOFTWARE EFFORT ESTIMATION USING ENSEMBLE MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH

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Abstract

Software effort estimation is a critical task in software project development and is a fundamental feature of software engineering for effective planning, controlling, and delivering successful projects. It helps the project managers, venture directors, and software engineers to plan, design deals and manage their resources. However, developing an accurate effort estimation model for a software project is a difficult process. The primary point of this research is to streamline the estimation accuracy prediction and assessment exactness expectation of programming and software development effort to support software development firms as an instrument to estimate the effort required to develop new software projects at an earlier stage. This paper builds software effort estimation models using the Ensemble Machine Learning Approach. The primary goal of this approach is to design an ensemble consisting of different machine learning methods for improving the prediction accuracy of software effort estimation. We have chosen five machine learning algorithms namely, Decision tree, Random forest, Logistic regression, Neural network, Gradient Boosting as base techniques to build ensemble. All these Machine learning algorithms are applied to two benchmark datasets specifically Albrecht and China datasets to predict the software effort in the early stages. All the applied techniques were successful in achieving better results. However, the best performance was obtained using Random Forest with Gradient boosting algorithm. Random Forest has a higher confusion matrix and scores better in both Classification Accuracy and preciseness measures. These results show that machine learning strategies can be used to predict software effort estimation with a high accuracy rate.

Keywords – Software development; Effort estimation accuracy; Ensemble effort estimation; Ensemble model; Ensemble machine learning approach.

GENRE PARAMETERS OF CORPORATE PRESS RELEASES

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Abstract

The press release as the main genre of public relations (PR) communication has penetrated into all spheres of public life and has become an integral part of modern world. Although the scope of research on the press release in the domain of public relations is extremely diverse, strikingly, the interest of linguists in this genre has so far been rather limited. In this paper we aim to explore the genre parameters and linguistic features of corporate press releases of international jewelry brands.

The corpus of the data used for this study consists of 40 press releases issued by two luxury jewelry brands, namely *Tiffany & Co.* and *Harry Winston, Inc.* based in the USA between 2019 and 2021 and accessed on the corporations's websites.

The collected data were analysed in qualitative terms within the theoretical framework of linguistic genre studies.

The press release can be regarded as a multidimensional semiotic formation that combines verbal and nonverbal means of informing and influencing the target audience, the selection of which depends on the pragmatic intention of the author as well as the main genre parameters of the press release, such as information redundancy and lexico-grammatical uniformity. The information redundancy is realized by the frequent use of repetitions. The lexico-grammatical uniformity lies in the invariability of linguistic devices used in press releases of international jewelry brands, such as evaluations, superlatives, metaphors, quotations, direct reader address, and imperatives.

The press release is a specific form of displaying relevant information about company's activities aimed at accumulating publicity capital and developing a positive corporate image. The main distinguishing features of press releases of luxury jewelry brands are accessibility, conciseness, information saturation, high level of formal structuring, hypertextuality, which contribute to the achievement of the goals of PR communication.

Keywords: press release, genre, genre parameters, linguistic features.

RÜYALARI ÇALINAN İNSANLARIN ÜLKESİ: MOZAMBİK

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Afrika yerli inançlarında yasak meyvenin yenilmesi hikâyesi vardır. Mozambik ve Kongo'daki bazı kabilelerin inançlarında, Cennet yaratılınca "tahu" ağacının meyvesinin yenilmemesi konusunda yasağı çiğneyen insanoglu meşakkatli bir hayatı yaşamak zorunda bırakılmıştır. Bu meşakkatli hayat düşüncesi tam da Mozambik ve çevresindeki bölgeler için geçerli.

Bu araştırma da literatür taraması yapılmak suretiyle, Mozambik ve çevresindeki yaşanan olaylar ve sorunlara yoğunlaşmayı ve yaşananlar olaylardan yola çıkarak, bu bölgelerdeki karışıklık ve nedenlerini ortaya koymayı ve çözüme yönelik önerileri sunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Mozambik 31 milyonu aşan nüfusa sahip ve birçok Afrika ülkesi gibi rüyaları elinden alınmış bir ülke. Ülke eski bir Portekiz sömürgesi. Gerek sömürge dönemi gerekse sonraki dönemde yapılan müdahaleler sonucu bir türlü istediği rüyayı göremeyen bir ülke. Genelde ülkenin kuzeyinde yer alan topraklarda yaşayan Müslümanlar ise sömürge dönemi ve sonrasında sıkıntılar yaşayan ve adeta yok sayılan bir grubu oluşturuyor. Oysa bir ülkenin dini ve kültürel zenginliği uygun şekilde değerlendirilirse o ülke için büyük bir zenginliğe dönüşebildiği görülmüştür.

Bu açıdan değerlendirildiğinde Mozambik'te gelir dağılımında ve aidiyet duygusunda bazı sorunların olduğu görülüyor. Doğal kaynaklara ve verimli topraklarına rağmen ülkenin kaynakların tam olarak ülkede yaşayanlara yansımadağı bir gerçek. Kullanılan kısmından ise toplumun en fazla %20 kadarı yararlanıyor ve geri kalan %80'lik kesim bundan mahrum gözüküyor. Ülkenin kuzeyinde yaşayanlar ise bu kaynaklardan hemen hemen hiç istifade etmiyor. Bu bölgede genelde Müslüman nüfus yaşıyor ve refahtan en az faydalanan kesim. Bu bölgelerde işsizlik had safhaya ulaşmış durumda. Devletlerine olan güven ise en düşük düzeyde ve her şeyin ötesinde umutları kaybolmuş durumda.

Sosyolojik açıdan bu dengesiz durum düzelmediği sürece sıkıntıların bitmeyeceği açık. Hele hele başka ülkelerin uzmanlarının bu ülkeyi dizayn etme çalışmalarının bir sonuca varması zaten mümkün değil. Çünkü uygulamalardan açıkça görülüyor ki, bu planların temelindeki düşüncede, Mozambik'te istikrar ve gelişmenin sağlanmasından ziyade "nasıl en ucuz şekilde bu kaynakları ele geçirebilirim" arka planı var.

Mozambik'te yaşanan sorunlar konusunda çeşitli araştırmalar var ve bu bilimsel raporlara göre huzursuzluk ve sıkıntıların kaynağı sadece bu bölgede terör yaratan gruplara

bağlanamayacak kadar derin. Örneğin bu bölgeyi ve insanları iyi tanıyan ve sorunun kaynağı konusunda araştırmaları bulunan Mozambikli sosyolog Joao Feijo'ya göre yerel halk bölgedeki kalkınmadan eşit şekilde yararlanamıyor, dışarıdan gelenler yerli halk arasında çok büyük bir eşitsizlik yaratılmış durumda. Bu durum öyle bir düzeye ulaşmış durumdaki beklentiler karşılanmıyor, açlık ve sefalet özellikle genç nüfusu şiddet yanlısı gruplara yönlendiriyor.

Doğruların yanlış, yanlışların doğru gibi kabul ettirilmeye çalışıldığı günümüz dünyasında modern dünyanın bir bunalım geçirdiği açıkça görülüyor ve az çok derin bir dönüşümün şu ya da bu şekilde kısa vadede kendisini göstereceği açık (Rene, 2005:30). Bu yanlışlığın en fazla yaşandığı bölgelerin başında ise Afrika kıtası geliyor.

Mozambik zengin kaynaklara sahip ve insanlarını inancın ve düşüncesi ne olursa olsun tarihin derinliklerinden gelen büyük kültürü ile barış içinde bir arada yaşatacak güzel bir ülke. Kimsenin dışlanmadığı ve demokrasi ve insan haklarının tam olarak uygulandığı böyle bir ülkede herkes aynı doğrultuda Mozambik'in refahı ve gelişmesi için çalışacağı kesin. Bunun için de öncelikle ülkeyi eskiden olduğu gibi karıştırmak ve kaynaklarına el koymak isteyen güçlerin bu ülke üzerinden bir an önce elini çekmesi de gerekiyor.

