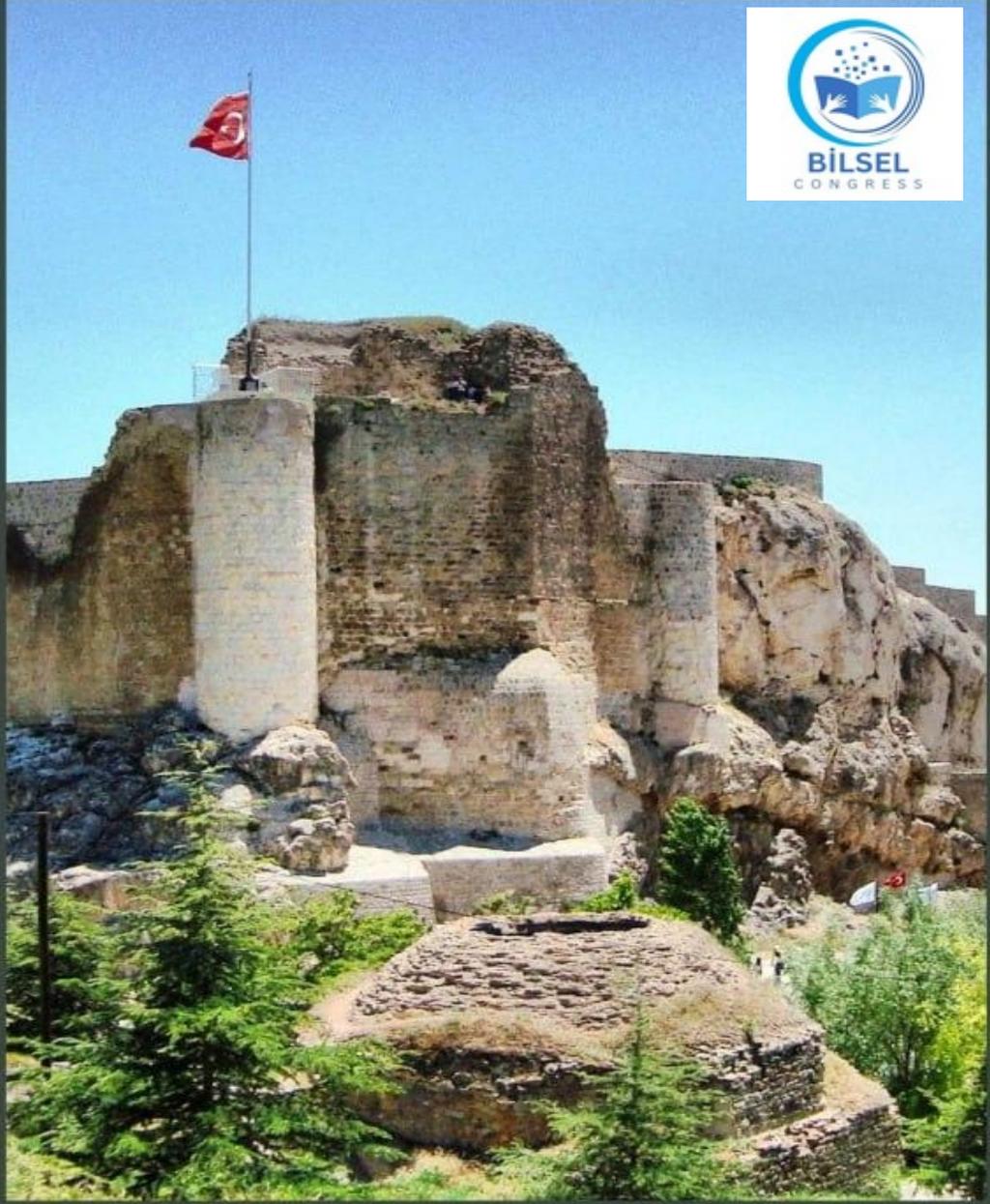


1.BİLSEL Uluslararası Harput Bilimsel Araştırmalar Kongresi

25-26
KASIM
2023

Harput
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KONGRE KİTABI



1. BİLSEL INTERNATIONAL HARPUT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONGRESS, 25-26 NOVEMBER, ELAZIĞ/TÜRKİYE
CONGRESS ID

CONGRESS TITLE

1. BİLSEL INTERNATIONAL HARPUT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONGRESS

DATE and PLACE

25-26 NOVEMBER
ELAZIĞ/TÜRKİYE

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1. BİLSEL INTERNATIONAL HARPUR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONGRESS, 25-26 NOVEMBER, ELAZIĞ/TÜRKİYE

BİLSEL
1. BİLSEL INTERNATIONAL HARPUR
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25-26 NOVEMBER
ELAZIĞ/TÜRKİYE

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NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANTS: 95

NUMBER OF TURKEY PARTICIPANTS: 89

TOTAL NUMBER: 184



1. BİLSEL INTERNATIONAL HARPUR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONGRESS, 25-26 NOVEMBER, ELAZIĞ/TÜRKİYE

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- ◆ The application works on tablets, phones and PCs.
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- ◆ Online sunum yapabilmek için <https://zoom.us/join> sitesi üzerinden giriş yaparak “Meeting ID or Personal Link Name” yerine ID numarasını girerek oturuma katılabilirsiniz.
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- ◆ Bilgisayarınızda çalışır durumda mikrofon bulunmalıdır.
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- ◆ Katılım belgeleri kongre sonunda tarafınıza pdf olarak gönderilecektir.



25.11.2023

TURKEY Local Time: 14:00-15:45

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Şermin KOÇYİĞİT

SESSION-1 HALL-1

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
<i>Doç.Dr.,Aynur UÇAR</i>	<i>Firat University,</i>	<i>The Annual Co₂ Emissions Exterior Wall Structures In Residential Buildings In Turkey</i>
<i>Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Şermin KOÇYİĞİT</i>	<i>Dicle University,</i>	<i>Properties Of Bricks Produced With Mardin Stone Cutting Waste At Different Temperatures</i>
<i>Doç. Dr. Yılmaz KÜÇÜK Hüseyin BAHAR</i>	<i>Bartın Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Şekil Hafızalı Alaşımlara Lazer İle Yüzey Modifikasyonunun Aşınma Davranışına Etkisi</i>
<i>Arş. Gör. Yasin AKIN Arş. Gör. Adem TÜYLÜ Arş. Gör. Kubilay HAN</i>	<i>Sakarya Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Polipropilen (Pp) Plaka Kullanarak Cnc Frezeleme İşleminde Yüzey Pürüzlülüğünün Parametrik Optimizasyonu</i>
<i>Arş. Gör. Kubilay HAN Arş. Gör. Yasin AKIN Arş. Gör. Muhammed Asım KESERCİOĞLU</i>	<i>Sakarya Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Cnc Freze İle İşlenen Ultra Yüksek Molekül Ağırlıklı Polietilen (Uhmwpe) Plakaların Yüzey Kalitesini Etkileyen Faktörlerin İncelenmesi</i>
<i>Arş. Gör. Ömer ÇERLEK Arş. Gör. Muhammed Asım KESERCİOĞLU Arş. Gör. Adem TÜYLÜ</i>	<i>Sakarya Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Yüksek Yoğunluklu Polietilen (Hdpe) Plakaların Freze İle İşlenmesinde Yüzey Kalitesine Etki Eden Faktörlerin İncelenmesi</i>
<i>Arş. Gör. Adem TÜYLÜ Arş. Gör. Ömer ÇERLEK Arş. Gör. Yasin AKIN</i>	<i>Sakarya Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Cnc Freze İle İşlenen Polivinil Klorür (Pvc) Plakalarda Yüzey Pürüzlülüğüne Etki Eden Parametrelerin Analizi</i>



25.11.2023

TURKEY Local Time: 14:00-16:30

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Sviatlana Marozava,

SESSION-1 HALL-2

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
<i>Dr. Mohammad Jafar Chamankar Sakine Babaei</i>	<i>Urmia University / Iran,</i>	<i>Examining The Course Of Interaction Between The Democratic Sect Of Azerbaijan And The Soviet Union Between 1945- 1946</i>
<i>Dr. Mohammad Jafar Chamankar Sakine Babaei</i>	<i>Urmia University / Iran,</i>	<i>Effects And Consequences Of The Formation Of The Democratic Sect Of Azerbaijan</i>
<i>Mohammad Jafar Chamankar Galia Haghparast</i>	<i>Orumieh University, Orumieh, Iran.</i>	<i>The Role Of Sailors And Traders In The Persian Gulf Region In The Transfer Of Islam To The Indian Subcontinent In The First Islamic Centuries</i>
<i>Associate Professor Sjarhei Marozau</i>	<i>Independent Researcher, Grodno, Belarus</i>	<i>Castles Of The Grand Duchy Of Lithuania In Miniature</i>
<i>Prof. Dr. Sviatlana Marozava,</i>	<i>Yanka Kupala State University Of Grodno.</i>	<i>Transformation Of The Confessional Structure Of Belarus At The End Of The 18 Th - 19 Th Centuries</i>
<i>Prof. Dr. Sviatlana Marozava,</i>	<i>Yanka Kupala State University Of Grodno.</i>	<i>History Of Christianity In Belarus As A Change History In The Ratio Of Its Main Directions</i>
<i>Ananda Majumdar</i>	<i>University Of Alberta,Canada</i>	<i>Promotion Of Digital Literacy In 21St Century</i>
<i>Földvári, Sándor</i>	<i>Debrecen University, Hungary,</i>	<i>The Special Forms Of “Confessionalization” In The History Of Eastern Europe</i>
<i>Imre Dobák</i>	<i>University Of Public Service</i>	<i>The Invisible Rise Of Crowdsourcing</i>



1. BİLSEL INTERNATIONAL HARPUT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONGRESS, 25-26 NOVEMBER, ELAZIĞ/TÜRKİYE

25.11.2023

TURKEY Local Time: 14:00-16:30

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof.As.Dr Elisabeta OSMANAJ

SESSION-1 HALL-3

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
<i>Dott.Ssa Giulia PERFETTO Professore Felice CORONA</i>	<i>Università Degli Studi Di Salerno</i>	<i>The Epistemological Research Of Flipped Inclusion</i>
<i>Prof.As.Dr Elisabeta OSMANAJ Dr. Erjona Hasa</i>	<i>University Of Elbasan "Aleksandër Xhuvani"</i>	<i>The Teaching And Learning Process, The Challenges Of The Education System In Albania, Digitalisation Durin Covid-19 Situation</i>
<i>Moses Adeolu Agot Oluwakemi Racheal Oshinowo Solomon Abraham Ukpanah Oluwanifemi Opeyemi Agot</i>	<i>Lagos State University</i>	<i>AI Teacher: The New Age Instructional-Facilitator And Its Opportunities And Challenges In Academia</i>
<i>M Ibrar Dr Mamoona Mushtaq</i>	<i>Govt. M.A.O College, Submitted To The University Of The Punjab Lahore</i>	<i>Religiosity, Personal Growth And Social Adjustment In Adults</i>
<i>Irina-Ana DROBOT, Lecturer PhD</i>	<i>Technical University of Civil Engineering Bucharest,</i>	<i>Harvests And Field Work In Asian Cultures</i>
<i>Eru, Eka John Zifawei, O. Kennedy Epiha Clark</i>	<i>Federal Polytechnic Ekowe, Bayelsa State</i>	<i>Teaching And Technologies For Entrepreneurship Education: Strategies, Challenges And Solutions</i>
<i>Eru, Eka John George, Yebumodei Esther Odubo, Angonumi</i>	<i>Federal Polytechnic Ekowe, Bayelsa State</i>	<i>Good Governance As A Veritable Tool For Sustainable Development</i>
<i>Ms. Tran Thi Nhu Diem</i>	<i>Tra Vinh Provincial School Of Politics</i>	<i>The Challenge Of Climate Change And Adaptive Livelihoods Of The Mekong Delta, Vietnam</i>



25.11.2023

TURKEY Local Time: 14:00-16:30

HEAD OF SESSION: Hassan ZARIOUH

SESSION-1 HALL-4

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
<i>Jaidi Justin, Oliver Owenclay Clarence, Carlsen Norman</i>	<i>Keningau Vocational College,</i>	<i>Ajudtable Creeper Pad For Ideal Posture And Position During Car Maintenance Duty</i>
<i>Javier Junior Joseph, Awang Faeizul, Maxlon Tabiat</i>	<i>Keningau Vocational College,</i>	<i>Plant Monitoring System Based On Arduino</i>
<i>Brahim Meziani, Hamid Gadouri Ilyes Sellami</i>	<i>Khemis Miliana University,</i>	<i>Comparative Analysis Of Soil Settlement Evaluation Methods In Geotechnical Engineering: A Case Study Of Highway Road Section From Pk 397+500 To Pk 398+100</i>
<i>Benfredj Amal Fidjah Abdelkader Delhou Adel Djalab Abdelhakim Medfouni Mohamed Nadjib Rachad Moumni Djaber Safa Marwa</i>	<i>Université De Mohamed El Bachir Ibrahim</i>	<i>The Effect Of The Type Of Cooling On Tensile Stresses In Lead Metal</i>
<i>Ganiyu Ajileye Dominic Raymond Lydia Adiku Tsoke Peter Pantuvo Ayinde Muhammed Abdullahi Babatunde Badrudeen Lamidi</i>	<i>Federal University Wukari,</i>	<i>Approximation Method For Solving Volterra Integro-Differential Equations</i>
<i>A. Adjeloua, A. Bennabi H. Lebbal, N. Boualem</i>	<i>Lcsim Algeria</i>	<i>Nonlinear Analysis Of A Composite Laminate Plate With Viscoelastic Organic Matrix</i>
<i>Benfredj Amal Fidjah Abdelkader, Bentahar Mohammed, Benammar Abdelkader, Beloufa Nabil, Berramdan Nor-El-Houda, Brahimi Asma, Missoum Asma</i>	<i>Université De Mohamed El Bachir Ibrahim Bordj Bou Arridj Algeria</i>	<i>Concrete Reinforcement With Palm Fibers.(Mechanical Study)</i>
<i>Doç. Dr. Saida ID OUAZIZ Prof. Dr. Mohammed EL Khomssi</i>	<i>Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University,</i>	<i>An Examination of the Behavior in the Population Dynamics of Prey-Predator Interactions</i>
<i>Ali Farajzadeh And Mahtab Delfani</i>	<i>Razi University, Iran</i>	<i>On Fixed Points For Nonexpansive Mappings In Hyperbolic Spaces</i>
<i>Hassan ZARIOUH Zakariae AZNAY Abdelkader Smaili</i>	<i>Mohammed I University, Morocco.</i>	<i>The Amenability To Algebraic And Analytical Perspectives</i>
<i>Hassan ZARIOUH Zakariae AZNAY Abdelkader Smaili</i>	<i>Mohammed I University, Morocco</i>	<i>A Useful Algebra For Functional Calculus</i>
<i>Bakhtiyar Ahmad</i>	<i>Aligarh Muslim University,</i>	<i>On The Metric Dimension Of The Dot Product Graph Of A Commutative Ring</i>



25.11.2023

TURKEY Local Time: 14:00-16:30

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Soumia Mouffouk

SESSION-1 HALL-5

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
<i>Yassine Mouniane , Fousseiyini Makadji , Ali Hagggar Abakar And Driss Hmouni</i>	<i>University Ibn Tofaïl,</i>	<i>Valorization Of Carob Pulp In Chocolate Manufacturing: A Physico-Chemical And Sensory Study</i>
<i>Fousseiyini Makadji , Ali Hagggar Abakar, Yassine Mouniane Jamila Riyahi</i>	<i>University Ibn Tofaïl,</i>	<i>Analyzing The Impact Of Covid-19 On Job Loss: Insights From A Remote Survey In Moroccan Regions</i>
<i>Abakar Hagggar Yassine Mouniane Fousseiyini Makadji Belghyti Driss Simon Y. Achawany</i>	<i>University Ibn Tofaïl,</i>	<i>Impact Study Of Type 2 Diabetes In The Reference And Diabetology Department Of The Moulay El Hassan Urban Health Center</i>
<i>Nouha Haoudi , Mohammed Kara, Jamila Bahhou Lahcen Hssaini Razouk Rachid</i>	<i>National Institute For Agricultural Research Morocco</i>	<i>Monitoring Of Shoot Growth And Leaf Area Of Fig (Ficus Carica L.) During One Growing Season</i>
<i>Faheem Azhar , Zarina Mushtaq , Awais Ahmad , Farhan Saeed , Muhammad Afzaal , Muhammad Ahtisham Raza , Kashaf Al Huda , Fatima Tun Nisa</i>	<i>Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan</i>	<i>Ultrasonic-Assisted Preparation And Characterization Of Gelatin-Based Packaging Film Incorporated With Aqueous Cinnamon Extract.</i>
<i>Dr. Soumia Mouffouk Dr. Chaima Mouffouk Dr. Sara Mouffouk Pr. Hamada Haba</i>	<i>Laboratoire De Chimie Et Chimie De L'environnement (L.C.C.E), Algérie.</i>	<i>Anti-Inflammatory, Antibacterial And Antioxidant Activities Of The Medicinal Species Atractylis Cancellata L.</i>
<i>Arunkumar R</i>	<i>Tamil Nadu Agricultural University,</i>	<i>Anthropogenic Drivers Of Climate Change And Its Impact</i>
<i>Academician, Prof. Ivan Pavlovic</i>	<i>Scientific Institute Of Veterinary Medicine Of Serbia,</i>	<i>Lices Of Pheasants In Farm Breeding In Serbia</i>
<i>Swarna Lekha S Anitha R,</i>	<i>Bharathi Women's College,</i>	<i>Screening Of Potyviral Infection In Groundnut</i>
<i>Vidya Padmakumar Murugan Shanthakumar</i>	<i>Bangalore University,</i>	<i>The Role Of Soil Microbes In Mediating Plant Responses To Drought Stress In Temperate Forests</i>
<i>BOUKHAMLA Fatima Zohra , ZEMANI Farah LADJEDEL Omar SEREIR Tewfik</i>	<i>Mohamed Boudiaf University</i>	<i>Study Of MHD Mixed Convection Filled With A Nanofluid In A Ventilated Cavity With A Heat Source</i>
<i>K.R.Padma K.R.Don</i>	<i>(Women's) University,</i>	<i>Tinospora Cordifolia With Abundance Of Medicinal Properties And Acting As A Potential Candidate For Cancer Therapy</i>



25.11.2023

TURKEY Local Time: 14:00-16:30

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Binyam Zigta

SESSION-1 HALL-6

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
<i>Toumi Meriem Abdelli Islem Safia Addou Ahmed Abdelmalek Fatiha</i>	<i>University Of Mostaganem Abdelhamid Ibn Badis,</i>	<i>The Impact Of Greenhouse Gases Genetated By Landfills And Dumpsites</i>
<i>Muthiah Amaliah Miftahul Jannah Munir , Husniyah Hazimah Amin Sitti Nurhasnina Sitti Nurul Adinda Reskia, Zainal Ismail , Ranti Ekasari</i>	<i>Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar, Indonesia</i>	<i>Level Of Knowledge Regarding Health Ethics In Nursing Students, Uin Alauddin Makassar</i>
<i>Sriram.R, Devi.R, Dr. R. Srinivasan, Parthasarathi. V, Mohamed Ashik Ali.M</i>	<i>Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research,</i>	<i>Application Of Nanoemulsion-Based Approaches For Improving The Quality And Safety Of Muscle Foods: A Comprehensive Review</i>
<i>A.Ashwini, R. Devi, Dr. R. Srinivasan</i>	<i>Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research,</i>	<i>Organic Nanocarriers For Targeted Delivery In Anti- Cancer Agents</i>
<i>Pretty Pius Merra Azurra Mison</i>	<i>Keningau Vocational College</i>	<i>Foldable Tent For Outdoor Sauna Treatment</i>
<i>Major Gheorghe Guurgiu Prof. Dr. Med. Manole Cojocararu</i>	<i>Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center, Titu Maiorescu University, Romania</i>	<i>Gut Microbiota Alterations In Autism</i>
<i>Nabiha Munir M. Ahmed Khan Ahmed Tauqeer</i>	<i>Pakistan Psychological Association</i>	<i>Absenteeism Of Medical Professionals In Rural Bangladesh</i>
<i>Dr. Silva Ibrahimı Ph.D. Dott. Ervin Ibrahimı M.D. Giorgia Mazzarini M.D. Prof. Cris Ratiner Phd</i>	<i>Albanian University, Eyra Psychosocial Assistance,Boston,Usa Cooss-Marche, Jesi, Italy Tufts University School Of Medicine,USA</i>	<i>Health, Psychosocial Interventions And Professional Practice In Humanitarian Emergency And Armed Conflicts For Asylum Seekers.</i>
<i>Dr. Binyam Zigta</i>	<i>Wachemo University, ETHIOPIA</i>	<i>Numerical Study of Physiological Blood Flow with Stretching Capillary on MHD Micropolar Fluid</i>
<i>Parthasarathi.V, Devi.R , Dr.R.Srinivasan, Sriram.R</i>	<i>Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research,</i>	<i>Surfactant-Stabilized Oil-In-Water Nanoemulsion: Stability Insights And Implications</i>
<i>Nwaokolo, M. A., Okorie C.E.</i>	<i>Federal University,</i>	<i>Modeling the impact of effective treatment strategy in controlling relapse in patients with chronic HBV infection</i>



1. BİLSEL INTERNATIONAL HARPUT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONGRESS, 25-26 NOVEMBER, ELAZIĞ/TÜRKİYE

25.11.2023

TURKEY Local Time: 14:00-16:30

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Naseem Akhter

SESSION-1 HALL-7

<i>Doctor Of Economic Sciences, Birsena Duljević Associate Professor, Slobodan Popović</i>	<i>Secondary School Nikola Tesla,</i>	<i>Tourist Destination As An Existential Factor Influences The Integrity Of The Location In The Function Of Management Of Tourist Enterprises</i>
<i>Doctor Of Economic Sciences, Birsena Duljević Associate Professor, Slobodan Popović</i>	<i>Secondary School Nikola Tesla, Serbia</i>	<i>Making Strategic Decisions In The Work Of Tourist Enterprises From The Point Of View Of Management Decisions</i>
<i>Doctor Of Economic Sciences, Birsena Duljević Associate Professor, Slobodan Popović</i>	<i>Secondary School Nikola Tesla, Serbia</i>	<i>Quality Destination Tourist Product In The Function Of Development And Management Of Tourist Companies</i>
<i>Doctor Of Economic Sciences, Birsena Duljević Associate Professor, Slobodan Popović</i>	<i>Secondary School Nikola Tesla, Serbia</i>	<i>Positioning Of Tourism In The Republic Of Serbia As A Basis For Business Decisions Of Tourist Companies</i>
<i>Muhammad Faisal</i>	<i>Allama Iqbal Open University</i>	<i>Characterize Meta Data, The Way Things Are Works In The Datum Setup And Reconciliation</i>
<i>Dr. Naseem Akhter</i>	<i>Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Pakistan</i>	<i>Role Of Youth In The Implementation Of Sustainable Development Goals In Pakistan</i>
<i>Dr. Naseem Akhter</i>	<i>Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Pakistan</i>	<i>Global Citizenship And Way Forward For Women Empowerment In Pakistan</i>
<i>Ephraim Augustine Mina Sanni Abubakar,</i>	<i>Federal Polytechnic Ekowe, Bayelsa State.</i>	<i>Evaluating The Impact Of Privatisation Of Public Enterprises On Poverty Reduction In Nigeria: A Study Of Telecommunication Industry In Nigeria</i>
<i>Chems Eddine Boukhedmi</i>	<i>University Of Tizi Ouzou,</i>	<i>Measurement Of Consumers' Satisfaction For Using The Conventional Electricity In Algeria</i>
<i>Chems Eddine Boukhedmi</i>	<i>University Of Tizi Ouzou,</i>	<i>Analyzing Of Competitiveness In The Chinese Electric Vehicle Market (Year 2022)</i>
<i>Dr. Naseem Akhter</i>	<i>Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University,</i>	<i>An Analysis Of The Human Rights During The Wartime (Islamic Perspective)</i>
<i>Dr. Naseem Akhter</i>	<i>Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University,</i>	<i>A Research Analysis Of The Sexual Harassment Of Women At Workplace</i>



25.11.2023

TURKEY Local Time: 14:00-16:30

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Ghanshyam Barman

SESSION-1 HALL-8

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
<i>Youssef Rachid , Jamila El Gaayda, Fatima Ezzhra Titchou , Mohamed Errami , Idriss Bakas, Ali Assabbane, Mohamed Hamdani , Rachid Ait Akbour</i>	<i>Ibn Zohr University Agadir, Morocco</i>	<i>Kinetic And Thermodynamic Studies For The Removal Of Cationic Dye From Water Using Organic Matter-Modified Ldh</i>
<i>Nazirah Afiqah Binti Azhar Eleana Viennada Etin</i>	<i>Keningau Vocational College,</i>	<i>Flexible Cart For Home Service</i>
<i>Alynorshafiqah Abdullah & Adibah Yasmin Mohd Haizar Nazry</i>	<i>Keningau Vocational College</i>	<i>Multifunctional Makeup Brush</i>
<i>Dr. Ghanshyam Barman</i>	<i>G P I T, Uka Tarsadia University,</i>	<i>Nanotechnology For Co2 Sequestration: A Sustainable Approach To Mitigate Climate Change</i>
<i>Chaimaa Elkahlaoui Chaimaa</i>	<i>Universityain Chok,</i>	<i>Assessing Risks</i>
<i>Sameen Jalis</i>		<i>Comparison Of Extraction Techniques Of Beetroot Dye And Its Incorporation In Muffins</i>
<i>Balabekova Sh.T.,</i>	<i>Kh.Dosmukhamedov Atyrau University,</i>	<i>Morphology Of Grouse And Their Importance In Farming</i>
<i>Charif Rania Makhloufi Rachid</i>	<i>University Of Biskra, Algeria.</i>	<i>Synthesis And Characterization Of A Mixed Oxide $Cu_{2}O_{6}$</i>
<i>M. Chennoufi A Chakhit</i>	<i>Université Mohamed Ben Ahmed Oran</i>	<i>Decision Making In Complex System Using New Criticality Assessment And Fuzzy Model Approach</i>
<i>Muhammad Mudassar Shahzad Muhammad Faisal</i>	<i>Universiti Malaysia Sarawak</i>	<i>Replacement Of Fish Meal With Blood And Soybean Meal Mixture For The Overall Performance Of Common Carp Fingerlings</i>
<i>Muhammad Faisal Reema Shaheen</i>	<i>Universiti Malaysia Sarawak</i>	<i>Problem Statement No. 5 Simulated Intelligence Based Instructive Learning Application</i>



HEAD OF SESSION: Dr.R.Srinivasan,

SESSION-1 HALL-9

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
<i>S.Keerthiga, V.Varalakshmi, R.Devi, Dr.R.Srinivasan</i>	<i>Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research,</i>	<i>Nanoemulsions: Factory For Food, Pharmaceutical And Cosmetics</i>
<i>J. Yeshwanth, H. Surya Narayanan S. Sheron Kevin, R. Devi, R. Jothulakshmi, S. Kalavanan , Dr. R. Srinivasan</i>	<i>Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research, Chennai.</i>	<i>Nano Emulsion: An Advanced Mode Of Drug Delivery System</i>
<i>H. Surya Narayanan J. Yeshwanth S. Sheron Kevin S. Kalavanan</i>	<i>Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research,</i>	<i>Nano Emulsions And Their Potential Applications İn Food Industry</i>
<i>V.Varalakshmi*,R Devi, Dr.R.Srinivasan</i>	<i>Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research ,Chennai.</i>	<i>A Short Review On Nanoemulsions — Advances In Formulation, Characterization And Applications In Drug Delivery</i>
<i>Parthasarathi.V , Devi.R , Dr.R.Srinivasan, Sriram.R</i>	<i>Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research ,Chennai.</i>	<i>An Overview Of Nano Emulston: Concepts Of Development And Cosmeceutical Applications</i>
<i>L.Diana, R. Devi, Dr. R. Srinivasan</i>	<i>Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research,</i>	<i>Formation And Stability Of Oil-In-Water Nanoemulsions Containing Rice Bran Oil</i>
<i>Shehu Jibril Abdulhamid Mohammed</i>	<i>Aminu Saleh College Of Education, Federal University Of Health Sciences Illa-Orangun,</i>	<i>Determination Of Molar Solubility Of Na₂ Co₃ And Nano 3 İn Water At Various Temperatures</i>
<i>Dr. Nazia Arif Dr. Rupashree Goswami</i>	<i>Shailabala Women's(Auto) College, India</i>	<i>Exploring The Impact Of Acculturative Stress On Mental Health: A Multidimensional Analysis Of Immigrant And Minority Populations</i>



25.11.2023

TURKEY Local Time: 14:00-16:30

HEAD OF SESSION: Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha

SESSION-1 HALL-10

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
<i>Selfi Nirmalasari Dyah Ayu Nawang Wulan Putri Anindi Nurul Anis Muhammad Sultan Mubarak</i>	<i>State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia</i>	<i>Islamic Economics</i>
<i>Rossidah Rihadataul Aisi Rina Tri Astuti Anggi Permatasari Triana Dani Maulana</i>	<i>State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia</i>	<i>The Existence Of Islamic Economics And Economic Practices During The Time Of The Prophet Muhammad.</i>
<i>Puja Ana Awahatillah Poja Sanadhia Komalasari Febi Anggraeni Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha Muhammad Shulthoni</i>	<i>State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia</i>	<i>“Pengaruh Industri Halal Terhadap Ekonomi Dan Masyarakat Indonesia”</i>
<i>Khairun NISA Rahmi ANEKASARI</i>	<i>UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia</i>	<i>The Importance Of The Learning Community And The Motivation Of Learning Partners With The Active Partner</i>
<i>Farkhatul Hayati Amanda Luqiana Mutiara Oktavina Muhammad Taufiq Abadi M. Aris Safii</i>	<i>State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia</i>	<i>Scope Of Islamic Macroeconomics</i>
<i>Shraddha M. Kharake*, Dnyaneshwari P. Patil, Vaishnavi R. Sonawane, Vaibhav U. Lasure, Vivekanand A. Kashid</i>	<i>Gss's Dr. Kolpe Institute Of Pharmacy,</i>	<i>Review On: General Overview On Metoprolol</i>
<i>J.Salaithillaithilagam P.C.PraveenKumar L.L.PrasannaKumar A.Sowjanya</i>	<i>G.Pulla Reddy Engineering College</i>	<i>Design And Implementation Of Pcb Mounted Internal Antenna Verification Using Vector Network Analyzer</i>



26.11.2023
TURKEY Local Time: 09:00-11:00

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Fatma BAŞAR

SESSION-1 HALL-1

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
<i>Arş. Gör. Dr. Emine KURTBEYOĞLU</i>	<i>Gümüşhane Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Zaman Kısıtlı Beslenme Ve Mikrobiyota</i>
<i>Tıbbi Biyolog, Selçuk Ahmet Alginil, Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ayla ÜNVER ALÇAY</i>	<i>İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Lactobacillus Türlerinin Güvenlik Değerlendirmesi Ve İnsan Sağlığındaki Yeri</i>
<i>Arş.Gör.Dr., Seda ŞAHAN Doç.Dr. Sevil GÜLER</i>	<i>İzmir Bakırçay Üniversitesi, Erciyes Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Küresel Isınmanın Hemşireliğe Etkisi</i>
<i>Hemşire Mehmet Sıddık VERAL, Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Emre ÇİYDEM, Doç. Dr. Didem AYHAN</i>	<i>Bandırma Onyediy Eylül Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Kültür Ve Psikoterapi</i>
<i>Erengül BODUÇ</i>	<i>Kafkas University,</i>	<i>First Emergency Aid Class Student Views On The First Encounter With A Cadaver In The Anatomy Laboratory</i>
<i>Esmanur GÜLER Sabiha ALTUNIŞIK Öğretim Görevlisi Beyza ARMAĞAN Öğretim Görevlisi Murat IHLAMUR Öğretim Görevlisi Elif DEMİRBAŞ</i>	<i>Biruni Üniversitesi</i>	<i>Fibromiyalji Sendromu Ve Tedavisi</i>
<i>Şevval SAĞLAM İrem ASLAN İbrahim Ezzulddin Jasim ABDALAH Öğretim Görevlisi Beyza ARMAĞAN Öğretim Görevlisi Murat IHLAMUR Öğretim Görevlisi Elif DEMİRBAŞ</i>	<i>Biruni Üniversitesi</i>	<i>Kara Mantar Hastalığı Ve Tedavi Yaklaşımları</i>
<i>Assoc. Prof. Fatma BAŞAR</i>	<i>Kutahya Health Sciences University,</i>	<i>Impact Of White Noise On Breastfeeding</i>



1. BİLSEL INTERNATIONAL HARPUT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONGRESS, 25-26 NOVEMBER, ELAZIĞ/TÜRKİYE

26.11.2023

TURKEY Local Time: 09:00-10:30

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Beyhan ZABUN

SESSION-1 HALL-2

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
<i>Prof. Dr. Beyhan ZABUN</i>	<i>Gazi Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>“İslamcılık” Konu Kapsamının Tüsiad Felsefe Kitabında Yer Alışı</i>
<i>Prof. Dr. Beyhan ZABUN</i>	<i>Gazi Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Sosyoloji Dersi Öğretim Programında Yer Alan “Milliyetçilik” Konusuna Alternatif İçerik: Tüsiad Felsefe</i>
<i>Doç. Dr. Sadi GEDİK Tuğçe KUŞCU</i>	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi</i>	<i>Baba Rahim Meşreb’in Kimya Mesnevisi’nde Edatlar</i>
<i>Doç. Dr., Seyithan CAN</i>	<i>Siirt Üniversitesi</i>	<i>Genetik Müdahaleler Bağlamında Ahlakın Geleceği</i>
<i>Dr. Samuda İskandarova</i>	<i>Bakü Devlet Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>İslam İşbirliği Teşkilati’nin Gelişme Perspektifleri</i>
<i>Öğretim Görevlisi Özcan TUNAHAN Doç. Dr. Mutlu SESLİ</i>	<i>Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Luther Ve Calvin’in Modern Dönem Sürecine Etkileri</i>



26.11.2023

TURKEY Local Time: 09:00-10:30

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Muhammed ATAMANALP

SESSION-1 HALL-3

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
<i>Doç. Dr. Arzu UÇAR Prof. Dr. Gonca ALAK Prof. Dr. Muhammed ATAMANALP</i>	<i>Atatürk Üniversitesi</i>	<i>Balıklarda Mikroplastik Tespiti</i>
<i>Prof. Dr. Gonca ALAK Doç. Dr. Arzu UÇAR Prof. Dr. Muhammed ATAMANALP</i>	<i>Atatürk Üniversitesi</i>	<i>Sucul Yaşam İçin Önemli Bir Tehdit: Mikroplastikler</i>
<i>Doç Dr. Emrah Hicazi AKSU</i>	<i>Kastamonu Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Kastamonu İli Sokak Köpeklerinde Tvt'nin Prevalansı</i>
<i>Fatih ŞAHİNER</i>	<i>Isparta Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Dijital Teknolojilerin Deney Hayvanları Araştırmalarında Kullanılması</i>
<i>Doç. Dr., Mehmet Karaca</i>	<i>Pamukkale Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Muğla İlinde Kaydedilmiş Omurgasız Hayvanlar</i>
<i>Doç. Dr., Mehmet Karaca Prof. Dr., Raşit Urhan</i>	<i>Pamukkale Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Tekirdağ İlinin Zerkonid Akar Faunası (Acarı: Zerconidae)</i>



26.11.2023

TURKEY Local Time: 09:00-11:00

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. GÖNÜL ELPEZE

SESSION-1 HALL-4

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
<i>Öğr. Gör. Ömer Faruk ÖZÇELEP Öğr. Gör. Dr. Atahan TURHAN</i>	<i>Kırşehir Ahi Evran University,</i>	<i>Bireylerde Parmak- El Uzunluğu Ve El Genişliğinin Beceriklilik İle İlişkisi</i>
<i>Öğr. Gör. Dr. Atahan TURHAN Öğr. Gör. Ömer Faruk ÖZÇELEP</i>	<i>Kırşehir Ahi Evran University,</i>	<i>Warburg Mikro Sendromunda Klinik Bilgiler: Olgu Sunumu</i>
<i>Uzm. Dr. Muhammet Şahin ELBASTI, Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Songül BAĞLAN YENTÜR</i>	<i>Elazığ Medikal Hospital Hastanesi, Fırat Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Crossfit Sporcularında Kor Endurans, Performans Ve Fonksiyonel Aktivitelerin Araştırılması</i>
<i>Dr. Fzt., Dilan DEMİRTAŞ KARAOBA Dr. Arş. Gör. Gülfem Ezgi ÖZALTIN Öğr. Gör. Havva ADLI</i>	<i>İnönü Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Yaşlı Bireylerin Rehabilitasyonunda Teknoloji Kullanımı</i>
<i>Dr. Arş. Gör. Gülfem Ezgi ÖZALTIN Dr. Fzt., Dilan DEMİRTAŞ KARAOBA Öğr. Gör. Havva ADLI</i>	<i>İnönü Üniversitesi</i>	<i>Türkiye’de Fizyoterapi Ve Rehabilitasyon Alanında Parkinson Hastalığı İle İlgili Lisansüstü Tezlerin İncelenmesi</i>
<i>Dr. Burak Buğday</i>	<i>İnönü Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Geriatrik Bireylerde Sağlıklı Yaşlanma Ve Fiziksel Aktivite</i>
<i>Öğr. Gör. Dr. GÖNÜL ELPEZE</i>	<i>Gaziantep İslam Bilim ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Omuz Pozisyonunun Sosyal Görünüş Kaygısına Etkisinin Cinsiyetler Arası Karşılaştırılması</i>
<i>Öğr. Gör. Dr. GÖNÜL ELPEZE</i>	<i>Gaziantep İslam Bilim ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Türkiye’de Torasik Eğrilik (Kifoz) Ve Postür Alanlarında Yapılan Tezlerinin Tematik Ve Metodolojik Açıdan İncelenmesi</i>



26.11.2023

TURKEY Local Time: 09:00-10:15

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Öğr. Gör. Eda YILMAZ

SESSION-1 HALL-5

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
<i>Gülay BİÇER İrfan MARANGOZ</i>	<i>Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Sedanter Kadınlarda Yoga Asanalarının Esneklik Ve Kas Kuvveti Üzerine Etkilerinin İncelenmesi</i>
<i>Öğr. Gör. Ahmet KOYUNLU Prof. Dr. Önder DAĞLIOĞLU</i>	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sütçüİmam Üniversitesi Gaziantep Üniversitesi</i>	<i>Genç Bayan Güreşçilere Uygulanan Pliometrik Çalışmaların Denge, Sürat Ve Çeviklik Yeteneklerine Akut Etkileri</i>
<i>Öğr. Gör. Ahmet KOYUNLU Prof. Dr. Önder DAĞLIOĞLU</i>	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sütçüİmam Üniversitesi Gaziantep Üniversitesi</i>	<i>Temel Hareket Eğitiminin Sedanter Genç Erkeklerde Fiziksel Uygunluk Parametrelerine Etkisinin Araştırılması</i>
<i>Ali Almustafa ALYAQOP Mahmood AHMED Elvin VAHABOV Mustafa Al MALLA Çetin ÖZDİLEK</i>	<i>Kütahya Dumlupınar Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Dumlupınar Üniversitesinde Öğrenim Gören Yabancı Uyruklu Öğrencilerin Spora Yönelim Sebeplerinin Araştırılması</i>
<i>Dr. Öğr. Gör. Eda YILMAZ Doç. Dr. Sevinç NAMLI</i>	<i>Erzurum Teknik Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Sporcularda Öz Şefkat Ve Psikolojik İyi Oluş Arasındaki İlişkinin İncelenmesi</i>



1. BİLSEL INTERNATIONAL HARPUR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONGRESS, 25-26 NOVEMBER, ELAZIĞ/TÜRKİYE
26.11.2023
TURKEY Local Time: 09:30-11:55

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Kübra BATAR

SESSION-2 HALL-6

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
<i>Arş. Gör., Müge Coşğun Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Şadiye Dur</i>	<i>İzmir Demokrasi Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Çocuk Ve Ergenlerde Tıkınırcasına Yeme Bozukluğu</i>
<i>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Şadiye Dur Arş. Gör., Müge Coşğun</i>	<i>İzmir Demokrasi Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Helikopter Ebeveynlik: Literatür İncelemesi</i>
<i>Tuğba BODUROĞULLARI GELERİ Dr. Öğr. Üyesi: Fatih DEMİR</i>	<i>Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Okul Türünün Öğrencilerin Matematik Başarısına Etkisi</i>
<i>Aynur Murad gizi Namazova</i>	<i>Modern Azerbaijani Language, Azerbaijan</i>	<i>Similar And Different Characteristics Of Other Groups Of Noun Dedicating Words İn Azerbaijan And Turkish Languages</i>
<i>Dr. Kübra BATAR</i>		<i>Alkiş Ve Kargışların Mensur Hikâyelerdeki Kullanımı Üzerine Bağlamsal Bir İnceleme Denemesi</i>
<i>Öğr. Gör., Nilay KORKMAZ Prof. Dr. Gamze DOLU</i>	<i>Bandırma Onyediy Eylül Üniversitesi, Balıkesir Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Beşinci Sınıf Canlıların Sınıflandırılması Konusuna Yönelik Çoklu Zeka Kuramını İçeren Etkinlik Örneği</i>
<i>Prof. Dr. Gamze DOLU Mücahit ÖZEL</i>	<i>Balıkesir Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Sekizinci Sınıf Asit Yağmurları Konusu İle İlgili Çoklu Zeka Kuramında Yer Alan Sosyal Zeka Temelli Örnek Bir Ders Etkinliği</i>
<i>Malahat Ramiz Gizi Babayeva</i>	<i>Aspu, Philological, Folklore, Baku, Azerbaijan</i>	<i>Mythological Bird Motif İn Common Turkish Fairy Tales: Simurg</i>
<i>Konul Israfil Gizi Hasanova</i>	<i>Modern Azerbaijani Language,</i>	<i>Conceptualization Of Spatial Relations And Conceptualization</i>



26.11.2023

TURKEY Local Time: 09:30-11:15

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cihan KÜRKCÜ

SESSION-2 HALL-7

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ahmet DENİZ Ahmet ASLAN	Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi,	Hidrojen Ve Hidrojen Teknolojilerinin İhracatı Açısından Türkiye'nin Jeopolitik Ve Potansiyel Durumu
Ahmet DENİZ Enes YILDIZ Mohamad Nedal SAHLOUL	Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi,	Yarı-İletken Anahtarlama Elemanlarının Boost Converter Devresine Etkilerinin İncelenerek Karşılaştırılması
Doç. Dr. Gökhan KÜLEKÇİ Ramazan ŞAHİN	Gümüşhane Üniversitesi,	Geçmişten Günümüze Yangınla Mücadele İle Mega Yapılarda Yangın Söndürme Sistemleri
Doç. Dr. Gökhan KÜLEKÇİ Gül UÇAK	Gümüşhane Üniversitesi,	Depo Yangınlarının İş Güvenliği Ve İşçi Sağlığı Üzerindeki Etkileri Tütün Mamulleri Depoları Üzerinde Bir İnceleme
Rıdvan ÇELİK Ü. Çiğdem TURHAL Talat ÖZDEN	Bilecik Şeyh Edebali Üniversitesi, ODTÜ-GÜNAM, Gümüşhane Üniversitesi,	900 Kwp Gücündeki Fotovoltaik Santralin T Kavşaklı Yol Üzerindeki Parlama Etki Değerlendirmesi
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cihan KÜRKCÜ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çağatay YAMÇIÇIER	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Osmaniye Korkut Ata University,	Structural, Elastic, Electronic And Vibrational Properties of Sr ₃ N ₂ From First Principles Calculations
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cihan KÜRKCÜ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çağatay YAMÇIÇIER	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Osmaniye Korkut Ata University,	Investigation Of Structural, Elastic, Electronic And Vibrational Properties Of Ba ₃ N ₂ Compound



26.11.2023

TURKEY Local Time: 09:30-11:00

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr, Ali İhsan ÇELİK

SESSION-2 HALL-8

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
<i>Dr, Ali İhsan ÇELİK</i>	<i>Kayseri Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Yüksek Mukavemetli Paslanmaz Çelik Kutu Profillerin Burkulma Davranışlarının Fem İle Gerçekleştirilmesi</i>
<i>Arzu KARA Özlem ÇENDEK Leyla KARAKAYA Eda ARKON Ecem Kayra YILMAZ Ömer YILDIRIM Tuncer GENÇ Kasım GÜL</i>	<i>PilenPak Ambalaj Arge Merkezi – Manisa</i>	<i>Islak Mendillerde, Yenilikçi Yöntemler Kullanılarak Laminasyon Kalitesi Artırılmış Ve Hammadde Tasarrufu Sağlayan Ambalaj Geliştirilmesi</i>
<i>Arş. Gör. Dr. Emrah DAĞLI Doç. Dr. Gamze Bilgen</i>	<i>Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Harvard Minyatür Kompaktör Kullanımı Ve Avantajları</i>
<i>Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Yiğitcan Boşnak Doç. Dr. Gamze Bilgen</i>	<i>Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Çimento Ve Kireç Katkılarının Proctor Değerleri Açısından Kıyaslanması</i>
<i>Doç. Dr., Hasan Erhan YÜCEL Öğr. Gör., Muhammed DİKMEN Prof. Dr., Maciej DUTKIEWICZ</i>	<i>Niğde Ömer Halisdemir Üniversitesi, Kilis 7 Aralık Üniversitesi, Bydgoszcz University of Science and Technology,</i>	<i>Tasarlanmış Çimento Esaslı Kompozitler'de Grafen Kullanımı : Rijit Üstyapı Kaplaması Açısından Bir Derleme</i>
<i>Doç. Dr., Hasan Erhan YÜCEL Öğr. Gör., Muhammed DİKMEN Prof. Dr., Maciej DUTKIEWICZ</i>	<i>Niğde Ömer Halisdemir Üniversitesi, Kilis 7 Aralık Üniversitesi, Bydgoszcz University of Science and Technology,</i>	<i>İndirgenmiş Grafen Oksit Kullanımının Ecc'nin Mekanik Ve İletkenlik Özellikleri Üzerine Etkisi</i>



26.11.2023

TURKEY Local Time: 09:30-10:45

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr.Serdal PAMUK

SESSION-2 HALL-9

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
<i>Dr.Volkan ALA</i>	<i>Mersin University,</i>	<i>Direct And Inverse Problem Of Spectral Analysis For A Class Of Sturm-Liouville Operator</i>
<i>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Sabahattin ILBIRA</i>	<i>Amasya Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Örgü Grubunun Komütatör Altgrubunun Üretcinin Komütatör Olup Olmadığına Karar Verme Problemi Üzerine</i>
<i>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ali KAYA</i>	<i>Gümüşhane Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Atom Kavramı İle İlgili Hazırlanan Tez Konuları Ve Sonuçlarının Analizi</i>
<i>Aybars YILMAZ Gürkan USTA</i>	<i>Martur Fompak International, Bursa, Türkiye</i>	<i>Periyodik Ürün Testlerinde Uygulama Yapılacak Örnekleme Adetlerinin Belirlenmesi Sistematiği</i>
<i>Prof. Dr.Serdal PAMUK</i>	<i>Kocaeli University,</i>	<i>COVID-19 Hastalığında Seih, Seir, Sveir Matematik Modelleri</i>
<i>Prof. Dr.Serdal PAMUK</i>	<i>Kocaeli University,</i>	<i>COVID-19 Hastalığında Lojistik, Üstel Büyüme, Sis, Sir, Siir Matematik Modelleri</i>



26.11.2023

TURKEY Local Time: 09:30-11:45

HEAD OF SESSION: Doç. Dr. Mehmet KAPLAN

SESSION-2 HALL-10

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
<i>Öğr.Gör. Dr. Ali Umut ÜNAL Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Ozan Hikmet ARICAN</i>	<i>Kocaeli Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Türkiye'deki Freight Forwarder İşletmelerinin Müşteri Memnuniyeti Yaklaşımları Üzerine Bir Çalışma</i>
<i>Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Ozan Hikmet ARICAN Öğr.Gör. Dr. Ali Umut ÜNAL</i>	<i>Kocaeli Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Gemi Kaptanlarının Çalışacağı Gemi Şirketinin Seçimine Dair Bir Araştırma</i>
<i>Burak YAĞMUR Osman ARSLAN</i>	<i>Kocaeli Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Gemilerde Kullanılan Alternatif Yakıtların Emisyon Salınımına Etkisi</i>
<i>Dr.Öğr. Üyesi , Alptuğ AKSOY</i>	<i>Fırat Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Yeşil Sinerji: Sürdürülebilir Büyüme Ve İnovasyon İçin İş Modellerini Dönüştürmek</i>
<i>Doktor Öğretim Üyesi Canan Tiftik</i>	<i>İstanbul Gelişim Üniversitesi</i>	<i>Covid-19 Pandemisinin İşletmelerdeki Pazarlama Stratejileri Ve Tüketici Trendleri Üzerindeki Etkileri</i>
<i>Dr. Duygu AKSU</i>	<i>Bağımsız Araştırmacı,</i>	<i>Kamu Yönetiminde Liderlik Paradigmaları: Etkili Yönetim İçin Yönlendirici İlkeler</i>
<i>Dr. Duygu AKSU</i>	<i>Bağımsız Araştırmacı,</i>	<i>Kamu Yönetiminde Liderlik Türleri: Dönüştürücü Ve Etkileşimci Liderlik Karşılaştırması</i>
<i>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Berna Turak Kaplan Doç. Dr. Mehmet Kaplan</i>	<i>Isparta Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Günlük Yaşamın Dijitalleşen Ayak İzleri... Sonunda/Ölünce Ne Olacak? Dijital Mirasın Sürdürülebilir İzdeşimleri</i>
<i>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Berna Turak Kaplan Doç. Dr. Mehmet Kaplan</i>	<i>Isparta Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Yapay Zekalı Çalışanlar Olarak Robotlar: Risk, Etik Ve Haklar Bağlamında Tartışmalar</i>



26.11.2023

TURKEY Local Time: 09:30-11:00

HEAD OF SESSION: Doç.Dr.Nurgül Özdemir

SESSION-2 HALL-11

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
<i>Hamdi Mısırlıgil</i>	<i>Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Teknoloji Ve Spor İlişkisi: Metaverse Ortamda Spor</i>
<i>Arş. Gör. Mehdi ASLAN Prof. Dr. Vedat ÇINAR Arş. Gör. Mustafa Sencer ULEMA</i>	<i>Siirt Üniversitesi, Fırat Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>15-17 Yaş Yüzme Sporcularında Kalistenik Antrenmanın 50 Mt Serbest Stil Yüzme Derecesi Ve Aerobik Performansa Etkisi</i>
<i>Arş. Gör. Mehdi ASLAN Prof. Dr. Vedat ÇINAR Arş. Gör. Polat YÜCEDAL</i>	<i>Siirt Üniversitesi, Fırat Üniversitesi, Munzur Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Kıck-Boks'a Yeni Başlayan Sporcularda İp Atlama Egzersizinin Nabız Ve Bazal Metabolizma Hızına Etkisi</i>
<i>Prof. Dr. Hakkı ULUCAN Sevim KIR</i>	<i>Erciyes Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Spor Bilimleri Öğrencilerinin Kişilik Özellikleri İle Psikolojik Dayanıklılık Düzeylerinin İncelenmesi</i>
<i>Doç.Dr.Nurgül Özdemir Doç.Dr.Neşe Akpınar Kocakulak</i>	<i>İzmir Demokrasi Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Üniversite Öğrencilerinde Sosyal Görünüş Kaygısının İncelenmesi</i>
<i>Doç.Dr.Neşe Akpınar Kocakulak Doç.Dr.Nurgül Özdemir</i>	<i>İzmir Demokrasi Üniversitesi,</i>	<i>Spor Yaralanmalarında Güncel Yaklaşımlar</i>



26.11.2023

TURKEY Local Time: 09:30-11:45

HEAD OF SESSION: Doç. Dr., Oya YILDIRIM

SESSION-2 HALL-12

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
SÜLEYMAN ŞAHİN	Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi	<i>İnovasyon Ve Sürdürülebilirlik Bağlamında Ürün Tedarik Zinciri Sürecinde Ve Ürün Kullanım Ömrü Boyunca Üreticinin Sorumluluğu</i>
Dr. Kübra TÜMAY ATEŞ	Çukurova Üniversitesi,	<i>Organik Bitkisel Üretimin Sürdürülebilirliğini Anlamaya Yönelik Bir Araştırma</i>
Doç. Dr. Kadir GÖKOĞLAN Prof. Dr. Abdulkadir BİLEN Doktora Öğrencisi Ahmet YOSUNKAYA	Dicle Üniversitesi	<i>Analysis Of Capital Structure And Financial Performance Of Crowdfunding Companies Registered With Spk</i>
Dr. Mustafa Kenan Ustahaliloğlu	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University	<i>The Ink On AI's Pen Versus The Blood On Legal Sword: Legal Implications On The Use Of Artificial Intelligence In Academic Writing</i>
Dr. Mustafa Kenan Ustahaliloğlu	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University	<i>Harmonizing AI For Trustworthy Innovation: The European Commission's Proposal</i>
Doç. Dr. Fuat LEBE	Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi,	<i>Merkez Bankası Bağımsızlığı İle Enflasyon Oranı Arasındaki İlişki</i>
Doç. Dr. Fuat LEBE	Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi,	<i>Türkiye'de Halka Arz Şirketlerinin Getiri Performansının İncelenmesi</i>
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Muhammed Hadin Öner	Aksaray Üniversitesi,	<i>Portföy Yönetim Şirketlerinin Finansal Performanslarının Entropi Ve Gri İlişkisel Analiz Yöntemleri İle Değerlendirilmesi</i>
Doç. Dr., Oya YILDIRIM	Çukurova Üniversitesi,	<i>Gıda Güvenliğinin Turizm Sektörü Ve Sürdürülebilir Turizm Açısından Önemi</i>



1. BİLSEL INTERNATIONAL HARPUT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONGRESS, 25-26 NOVEMBER, ELAZIĞ/TÜRKİYE

PHOTOS FROM OUR CONGRESS

A screenshot of a Zoom meeting grid. The grid is 5 rows by 5 columns. The top row includes a calendar icon for '25-26 KASIM 2023', a BİLSEL logo, and several participants. The bottom row shows a '30 atanmamış katılımcı' (30 non-attendees) notification. The Zoom control bar at the bottom includes icons for 'Sesi aç', 'Videoyu Başlat', 'Güvenlik', 'Katılımcılar' (34), 'Sohbet', 'Ekranı paylaş', 'Summary', 'AI Companion', 'Reaksiyonlar', 'Uygulamalar', 'Beyaz Tahtalar', 'Notlar', 'Daha fazla', and 'Ayrıl'.

A second screenshot of a Zoom meeting grid, 5 rows by 5 columns. The bottom row features a BİLSEL logo, a 'pc' icon, and participants 'h9 Volkan ALA', 'Tuğba BODURO...', and 'DR. ALİ UMUT...'. A '31 atanmamış katılımcı' (31 non-attendees) notification is visible. The Zoom control bar at the bottom is identical to the first screenshot.



1. BİLSEL INTERNATIONAL HARPUT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONGRESS, 25-26 NOVEMBER, ELAZIĞ/TÜRKİYE

Zoom meeting interface showing a grid of participants. The interface includes a top bar with 'Giriş yapın' and 'Görüntüle' buttons. The grid contains 25 video thumbnails, some with names and session information. The bottom toolbar includes icons for 'Sesi aç', 'Videoyu Başlat', 'Güvenlik', 'Katılımcılar', 'Sohbet', 'Ekranı paylaş', 'Summary', 'AI Companion', 'Reaksiyonlar', 'Uygulamalar', 'Beyaz Tahtalar', 'Notlar', 'Daha fazla', and 'Ayrıl'.

S1-H4 Dr. MEZIANI Brahim	Bilgi Seli Koordinatör	Galia Haghparsat s.1 h.2	S1 H1 Yaşin AKIN	Святлана Марозава
Necati Sümer	Bilgi Seli Dr. İlyas ERPAY	H. G. Gheorghe Giurgiu	Hall-3 Irina Ana Drobot	H-3. Moses Adeolu AGOL
Süleyman Şahin	Aynur UÇAR	Abakar HAGGAR	S1 H1 Ahmet DENİZ	Session-1, Hall-9, Jibril
Naseem Akhter(Head of Sessi...	kelechi	Ananda Majumdar- Hall-2	Hall 4 - Awang	HALL-6 MIFTAHUL JANNAH M...
Hall 4 - Javier Jr	Şermin Koçyiğit	SESSION-1 HALL-1 Hüseyin B...	Hall 4 - Sirhajan Idek	S1-HALL 1 51 atanmamış katılımcı

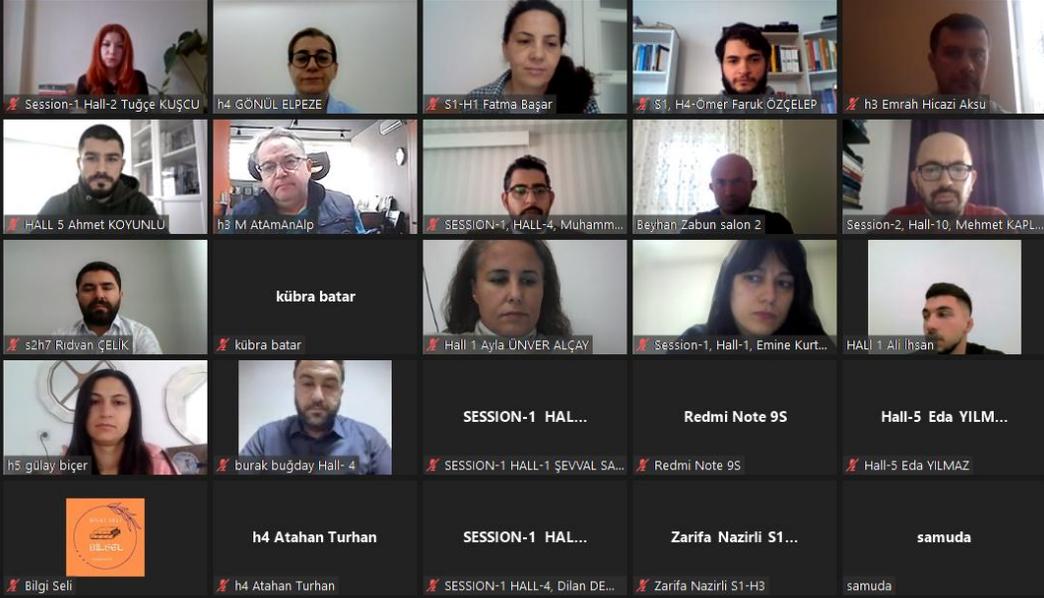
Zoom meeting interface showing a grid of participants. The interface includes a top bar with 'Giriş yapın' and 'Görüntüle' buttons. The grid contains 25 video thumbnails, some with names and session information. The bottom toolbar includes icons for 'Sesi aç', 'Videoyu Başlat', 'Güvenlik', 'Katılımcılar', 'Sohbet', 'Ekranı paylaş', 'Summary', 'AI Companion', 'Reaksiyonlar', 'Uygulamalar', 'Beyaz Tahtalar', 'Notlar', 'Daha fazla', and 'Ayrıl'.

Bilgi Seli Dr. İlyas ERPAY	Bilgi Seli Koordinatör	Necati Sümer	h1 Selçuk Algıngil	SESSION 1 HALL 2 Sadi Gedik
h3 Mehmet Karaca	Session-1 Hall-2 Tuğçe KUŞÇU	h4 GÖNÜL ELPEZE	S1-H1 Fatma Başar	S1 H4-Ömer Faruk ÖZÇELEP
h3 Emrah Hicazi Aksu	HALL 5 Ahmet KOYUNLU	h3 M AtAmAlp	SESSION-1, HALL-4, Muhammm...	Beyhan Zabun salon 2
Session-2, Hall-10, Mehmet KARL...	s2h7 Ridvan ÇELİK	kübra batar	Hall 1 Ayla ÜNVER ALÇAY	Session-1, Hall-1, Emine Kurt...
HALL 1 Ali İhsan	h5 gulay biçer	SESSION-1 HALL-1 ŞEVAL SA...	burak buğday H...	Redmi Note 9S

1. BİLSEL INTERNATIONAL HARPUT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONGRESS, 25-26 NOVEMBER, ELAZIĞ/TÜRKİYE

Sesimi (ALT+A) ile açın veya sesi geçici olarak açmak için BOŞLUK tuşunu basılı tutun.

Giriş yapın Görüntüle



2/2

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Güvenlik Katılımcılar 30 Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Summary AI Companion Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Notlar Daha fazla 28 Ayrı

Seçmek ekranını görüntüyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Giriş yapın Görüntüle

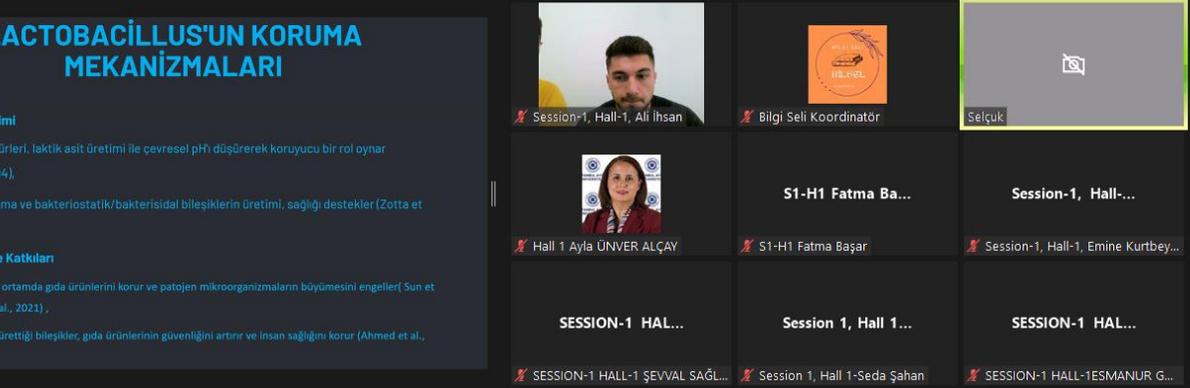
LACTOBACİLLUS'UN KORUMA MEKANİZMALARI

Laktik Asit Üretimi

- Lactobacillus türleri, laktik asit üretimi ile çevresel pH'ı düşürerek koruyucu bir rol oynar (Axelsson, 2004).
- Rekabetçi dışlama ve bakteriyostatik/bakterisidal bileşiklerin üretimi, sağlığı destekler (Zotta et al., 2017).

Gıda Güvenliğine Katkıları

- Laktik asit, asidik ortamda gıda ürünlerini korur ve patojen mikroorganizmaların büyümesini engeller (Sun et al., 2015; Tsai et al., 2021).
- Lactobacillus'un ürettiği bileşikler, gıda ürünlerinin güvenliğini artırır ve insan sağlığını korur (Ahmed et al., 2019).



19 atanmamış katılımcı

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar 9 Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydet Alt Yazıları Göster Ara Odalar 19 Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odadan Çık

1. BİLSEL INTERNATIONAL HARPUR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONGRESS, 25-26 NOVEMBER, ELAZIĞ/TÜRKİYE

Session-1 Hall-2 Tuğçe KUŞÇU ekranını görüntülüyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle Giriş yapın Görüntüle



20 atanmamış katılımcı

Salon-1 Özcan Tunahan

Salon-1 Özcan T...

Zarifa Nazirli S1-H3

Zarifa Nazirli S1-...

SESSION 1 HALL 2 Sadi Gedik

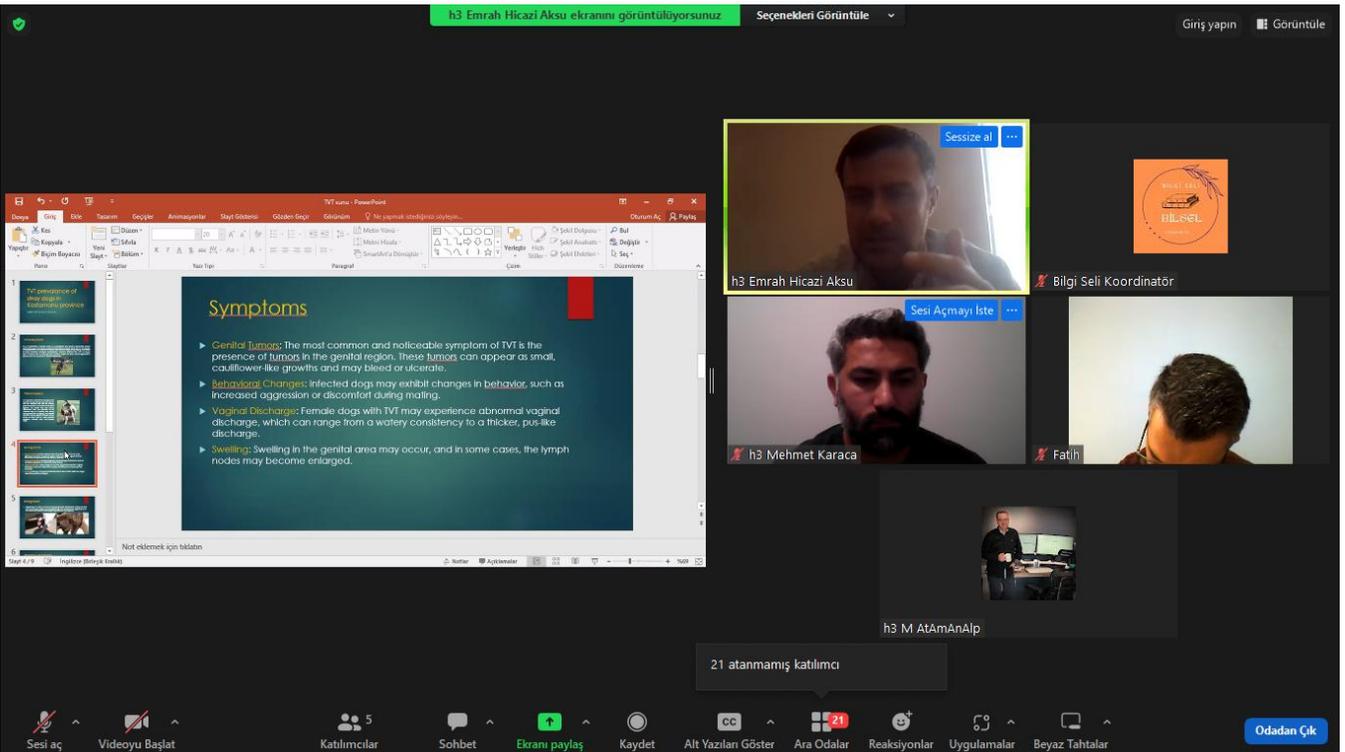
Bilgi Seli Koordinatör

Beyhan Zabun salon 2

samuda

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydet Alt Yazıları Göster Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odadan Çık

h3 Emrah Hicazi Aksu ekranını görüntülüyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle Giriş yapın Görüntüle



21 atanmamış katılımcı

h3 M AtAmAnAlp

Fatih

h3 Mehmet Karaca

Sesi Açmayı İste

Bilgi Seli Koordinatör

h3 Emrah Hicazi Aksu

Sessize al

Symptoms

- ▶ **Genital Tumors:** The most common and noticeable symptom of TVT is the presence of tumors in the genital region. These tumors can appear as small, cauliflower-like growths and may bleed or ulcerate.
- ▶ **Behavioral Changes:** Infected dogs may exhibit changes in behavior, such as increased aggression or discomfort during mating.
- ▶ **Vaginal Discharges:** Female dogs with TVT may experience abnormal vaginal discharge, which can range from a watery consistency to a thicker, pus-like discharge.
- ▶ **Swelling:** Swelling in the genital area may occur, and in some cases, the lymph nodes may become enlarged.

Not eklemek için tıklayın

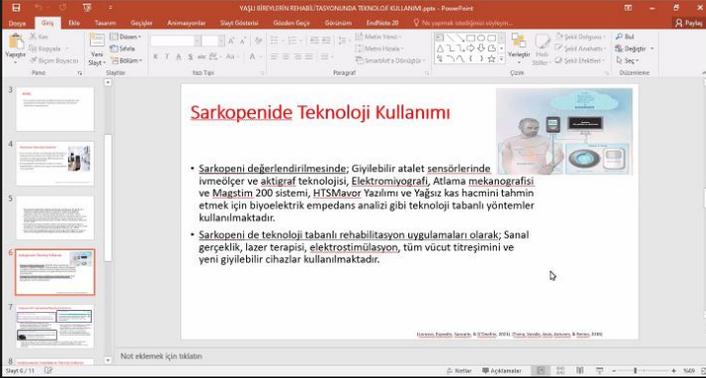
Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydet Alt Yazıları Göster Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odadan Çık

1. BİLSEL INTERNATIONAL HARPUR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONGRESS, 25-26 NOVEMBER, ELAZIĞ/TÜRKİYE

SESSION-1 HALL-4, Dilan DEMIRT... ekranını görüntüyorsunuz

Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Giriş yapın Görüntüle



Sarkopenide Teknoloji Kullanımı

- Sarkopeni değerlendirilmesinde: Giyilebilir atlet sensörlerinde imjeölçer ve aktigraf teknolojisi, Elektromiyografi, Atlama mekanografisi ve Magnetim 200 sistemi, HTSMayor Yazılımı ve Yağsız kas hacmini tahmin etmek için biyoelektrik empedans analizi gibi teknoloji tabanlı yöntemler kullanılmaktadır.
- Sarkopenide teknoloji tabanlı rehabilitasyon uygulamaları olarak; Sanal gerçeklik, lazer terapi, elektrostimülasyon, tüm vücut titreşimini ve yeni giyilebilir cihazlar kullanılmaktadır.

h4 Ömer Faruk OZÇELEP

Bilgi Seli Koordinatör

h4 Atahan Turhan

SESSION-1 HALL-4, Dilan DEMIRTAS K...

h4 Atahan Turhan

h4 GÖNÜL ELPEZE

SESSION-1, HAL...

h4 GÖNÜL ELPEZE

SESSION-1, HALL-4, Muhammet Şa...

burakbugday h-4

gülay biçer

burakbugday h-4

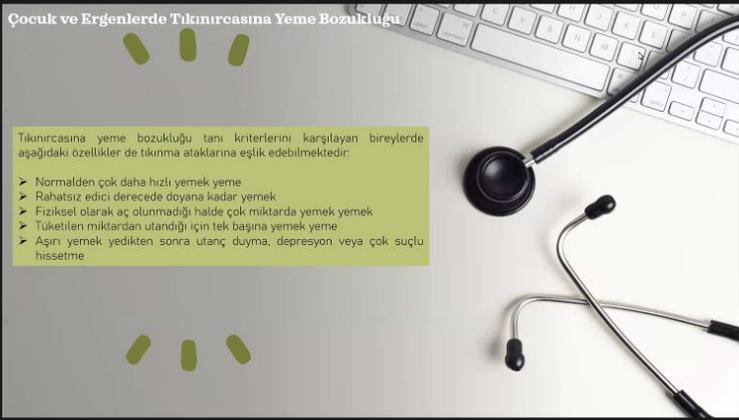
gülay biçer

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar 8 Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydet Alt Yazıları Göster Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odadan Çık

Session 2 - Hall 6 - Müge Cosg... ekranını görüntüyorsunuz

Seçenekten Görüntüle

Giriş yapın Görüntüle



Çocuk ve Ergenlerde Tıknırcasına Yeme Bozukluğu

Tıknırcasına yeme bozukluğu tanı kriterlerini karşılayan bireylerde aşağıdaki özellikler de tıknırma ataklarına eşlik edebilmektedir:

- Normalden çok daha hızlı yemek yeme
- Rahatsız edici derecede doyan kadar yemek
- Fiziksel olarak aç olunmadığı halde çok miktarda yemek yemek
- Tüketilen miktardan utandığı için tek başına yemek yeme
- Aşırı yemek yedikten sonra utanç duyma, depresyon veya çok suçlu hissetme

Session 2 - Hall 6 - Müge Cosgun

Bilgi Seli Koordinatör

S-2, H-6; Nilay K...

Session-2 Hall- 6...

S-2, H-6; Nilay KORKMAZ

Session-2 Hall- 6 Mücahit Özel

session-2, Hall-6...

Tuğba BODURO...

session-2, Hall-6, Dr. Kübra Batar

Tuğba BODUROĞULLARI GELERİ session-2 ...

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar 6 Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydet Alt Yazıları Göster Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odadan Çık

S2H7 Ahmet Deniz ekranını görüntüyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle Giriş yapın Görüntüle

1. BİLSEL INTERNATIONAL HARPUT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONGRESS, 25-26 NOVEMBER, 2023

TÜRKİYE'DEKİ MEVCUT DURUM

- Ülkemizde hidrojen ilk kez 2 Mayıs 2007 tarihinde yayımlanan Resmî Gazete'de "Enerji Verimliliği Kanunu"nda kullanımı özendirilmesi gereken alternatif bir yakıt olarak resmi belgelere girmiştir.
- 2011 yılında da hidrojen yakıtlı araçlara ilişkin bir yönetmelik çıkarılmıştır. Ulaştırma ve Altyapı Bakanlığı tarafından projelerinde fosil enerji kaynaklarına alternatif olarak teşvik edilecek temiz enerji yakıtları arasında hidrojeni de içeren "Ulaştırma Enerji Verimliliğinin Artırılmasına İlişkin Usul ve Esaslar Hakkında Yönetmelik" 2 Mayıs 2019 tarihinde yayımlanmıştır.
- 15 Ocak 2020 tarihinde ETKB'nin düzenlediği "Hidrojen Arama Konferansı" ile hidrojenin aşağıdaki dört ana fayda üzerinden elde edileceği belirtilmiştir. Bunlar:
 - Daha fazla yenilenebilir enerjiyi sisteme dahil etmek,
 - İki sektörünü karbon emisyonuzus hale getirmek,
 - Yerli kömürden CO₂ yakalama teknolojileri kullanarak hidrojen üretimi gerçekleştirmek,
 - Hidrojenin depolanması için bor bileşiklerinin kullanımını artırmaktır.
- konferansta, doğal gaz dağıtım hatlarına %2-6 oranında hidrojen karıştırılmasının yöntemlerden biri olduğu ifade edilmiş ve Türkiye ölçeğinde bunun 1-3 milyar m³ H sisteme verilmesi anlamına geldiği belirtilmiştir.
- 25 Şubat 2022 tarihinde yayımlanan İklim Şurası Komisyon Tavsiye Kararları'nda hidrojenin üretimi, depolanması ve kullanımı teknolojilerinin geliştirilmesi ile Hidrojen Stratejisi ve Yol Haritası'nın hazırlanması hususlarına da yer verilmiştir.
- 19.01.2023 tarihinde ETKB tarafından Hidrojen Stratejisi ve Yol Haritası hazırlanmıştır.



S2H7 Ahmet Deniz



Bilgi Seli Koordinator



Ses-2 Hall-7 Cihan KÜRÇÜ

s2h7 Rıdvan ÇELİK

s2h7 Rıdvan ÇELİK



Session-2, Hall-7, Mohamad Nedal...

gül uçak

gül uçak

ramazan şahin

1 atanmamış katılımcı

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar 7 Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydet Alt Yazıları Göster Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odadan Çık

h8 ALİ İHSAN ÇELİK ekranını görüntüyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle Giriş yapın Görüntüle

Sonuç

- Sonuçlar kutu profiller için belirlenen teorik burkulma davranışı doğrulamaktadır.
- Analiz sonucunda 1,5mm den 3mm kadar olan kutu profillerin burkulma şekilleri her iki yönde aynı şekilde gerçekleşmiştir.
- Kutu profil ölçüsü 4mm, 5mm ve 6 mm olan numunelerde burkulma şekilleri her iki yönde aynı olmuştur ve farklılık göstermiştir.
- Analiz sonucunda elde edilen yük-yer değiştirme grafikleri 1,5mm den -3 mm'ye kadar olan kutu profillerin rijitlik ve akma dayanımlarının benzer olduğunu ortaya çıkarmıştır.
- Akma dayanımının 4mm, 5mm ve 6 mm'lik profillerde ise sırasıyla 593 kN, 735 kN ve 900 kN kadar devam ettiği görülmektedir. Akma noktasından sonra ise şekil değiştirmeye karşı daha dirençli bir ilerleme görülmektedir. Bu durum 4 mm lik kutuda 2,6 mm yer değiştirmeye kadar, 5 mm lik kutuda 3,6 mm kadar ve 6 mm lik kutuda 5,6 mm kadar devam ettiği görülmektedir.
- Sonuç olarak, Yapılan bu çalışma HSS kutu profillerin burkulma davranışının 3 mm'den sonra farklılık gösterdiği ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Sonuçlar, HSS kutu profilleri ile ilgili daha fazla boyut/kalınlık oranı ve daha uzun profiller ile analiz çalışmalarının devam ettirilmesi gerekliliğini ortaya koymaktadır. İleride benzer profil ölçüleri ile kolon ve kiriş davranışları analiz edilebilir.



h8 Muhammed Dikmen



Bilgi Seli Koordinator



h8 ALİ İHSAN ÇELİK



Session-2, Hall-8, Emrah Dağlı

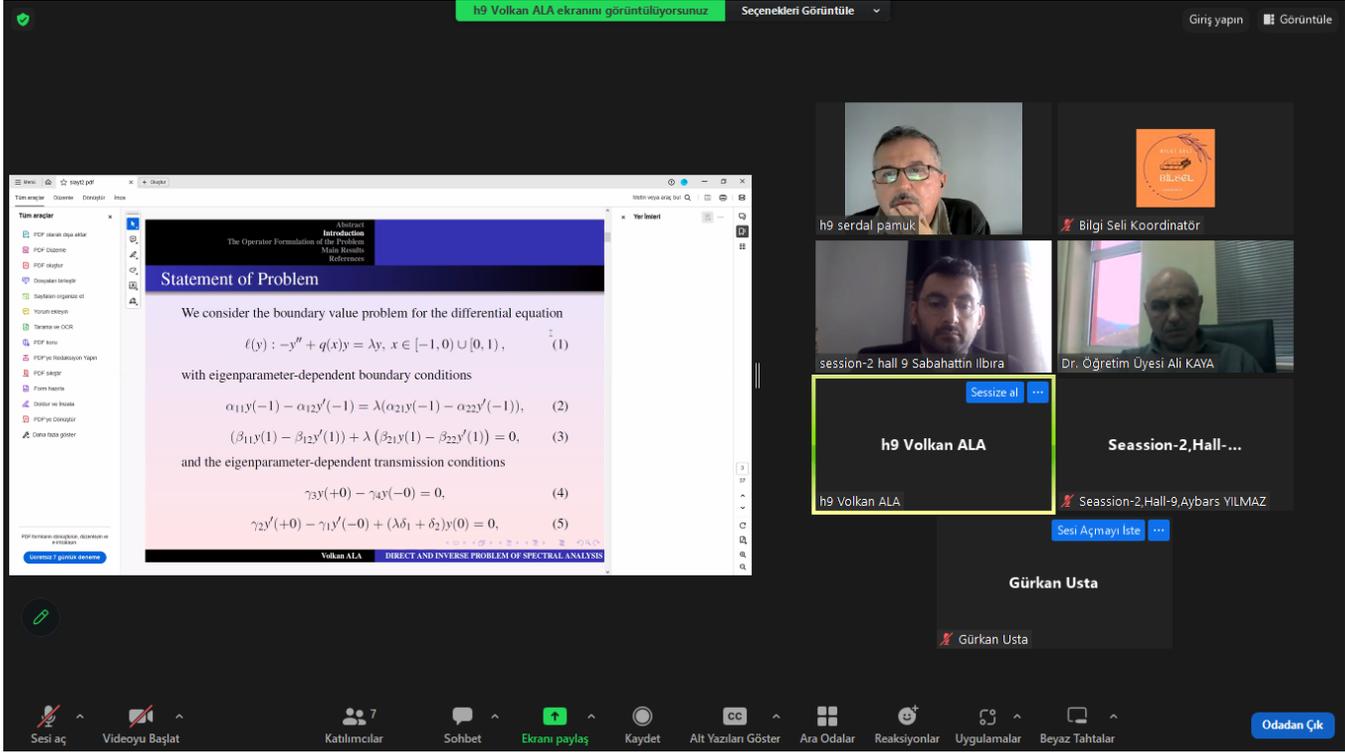


Hall-8 Leyla Karakaya

1 atanmamış katılımcı

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar 5 Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydet Alt Yazıları Göster Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odadan Çık

h9 Volkan ALA ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle Giriş yapın Görüntüle



Statement of Problem

We consider the boundary value problem for the differential equation

$$l(y) : -y'' + q(x)y = \lambda y, x \in [-1, 0) \cup (0, 1), \quad (1)$$

with eigenparameter-dependent boundary conditions

$$\alpha_{11}y(-1) - \alpha_{12}y'(-1) = \lambda(\alpha_{21}y(-1) - \alpha_{22}y'(-1)), \quad (2)$$
$$(\beta_{11}y(1) - \beta_{12}y'(1)) + \lambda(\beta_{21}y(1) - \beta_{22}y'(1)) = 0, \quad (3)$$

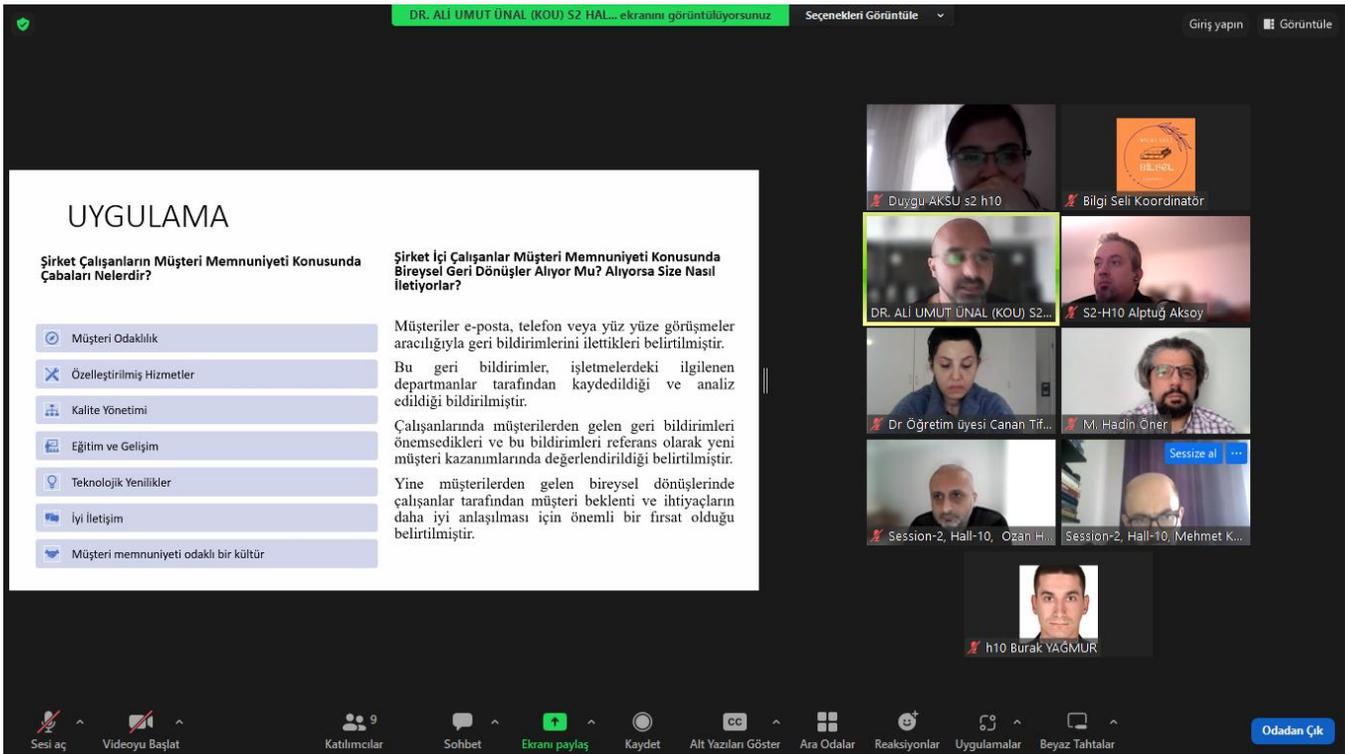
and the eigenparameter-dependent transmission conditions

$$\gamma_{31}y(+0) - \gamma_{41}y(-0) = 0, \quad (4)$$
$$\gamma_{21}y(+0) - \gamma_{11}y'(-0) + (\lambda\delta_1 + \delta_2)y(0) = 0, \quad (5)$$

References: Volkan ALA, DIRECT AND INVERSE PROBLEM OF SPECTRAL ANALYSIS

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar 7 Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydet Alt Yazıları Göster Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odadan Çık

DR. ALI UMUT UNAL (KOU) S2 HAL... ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle Giriş yapın Görüntüle



UYGULAMA

Şirket Çalışanların Müşteri Memnuniyeti Konusunda Çabaları Nelerdir?

- Müşteri Odaklılık
- Özelleştirilmiş Hizmetler
- Kalite Yönetimi
- Eğitim ve Gelişim
- Teknolojik Yenilikler
- İyi İletişim
- Müşteri memnuniyeti odaklı bir kültür

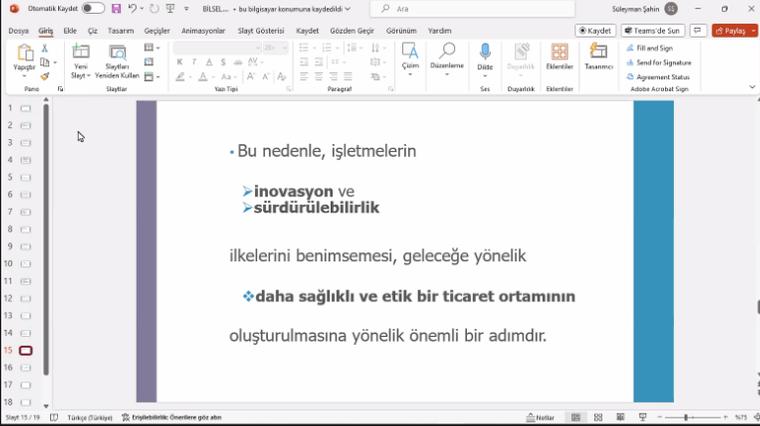
Şirket İçi Çalışanlar Müşteri Memnuniyeti Konusunda Bireysel Geri Dönüşler Alıyor Mu? Alıyorsa Size Nasıl İletiyorlar?

Müşteriler e-posta, telefon veya yüz yüze görüşmeler aracılığıyla geri bildirimlerini ilettikleri belirtilmiştir. Bu geri bildirimler, işletmelerdeki ilgilene departmanlar tarafından kaydedildiği ve analiz edildiği bildirilmiştir. Çalışanlarında müşterilerden gelen geri bildirimleri önemstedikleri ve bu bildirimleri referans olarak yeni müşteri kazanımlarında değerlendirildiği belirtilmiştir. Yine müşterilerden gelen bireysel dönüşlerinde çalışanlar tarafından müşteri beklenti ve ihtiyaçların daha iyi anlaşılması için önemli bir fırsat olduğu belirtilmiştir.

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar 9 Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydet Alt Yazıları Göster Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odadan Çık

1. BİLSEL INTERNATIONAL HARPUR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONGRESS, 25-26 NOVEMBER, ELAZIĞ/TÜRKİYE

Süleyman Şahin ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle Giriş yapın Görüntüle



• Bu nedenle, işletmelerin

- **inovasyon ve sürdürülebilirlik**

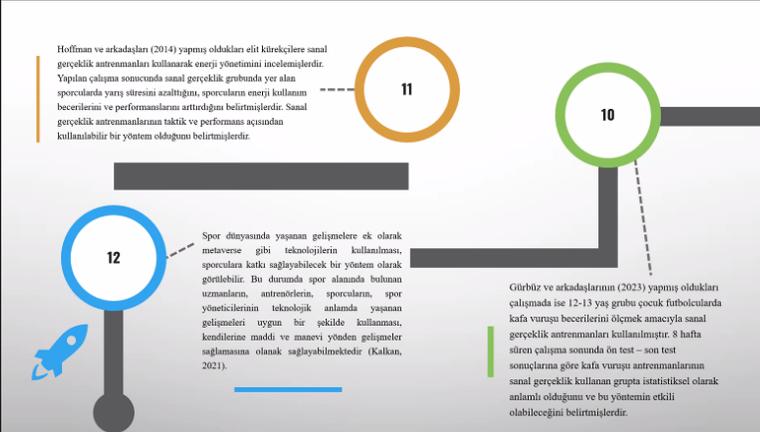
ilkelerini benimsemesi, geleceğe yönelik

- **daha sağlıklı ve etik bir ticaret ortamının**

oluşturulmasına yönelik önemli bir adımdır.

7 Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaşıyor Kaydet Alt Yazıları Göster Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odadan Çık

h11Hamdi Mısırlıgil ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle Giriş yapın Görüntüle



Hoffman ve arkadaşları (2014) yapmış oldukları elit kirekçilere sanal gerçeklik antrenmanları kullanarak enerji yönetimini incelemişlerdir. Yapılan çalışma sonucunda sanal gerçeklik grubunda yer alan sporcularda yarış stresini azalttığın, sporcuların enerji kullanım becerilerini ve performanslarını arttırdığını belirtmişlerdir. Sanal gerçeklik antrenmanlarına taktik ve performans açısından kullanılabilir bir yöntem olduğunu belirtmişlerdir.

11

10

12

Spor dünyasında yaşanan gelişmelere ek olarak metaverse gibi teknolojilerin kullanılması, sporculara katkı sağlayabilecek bir yöntem olarak görülebilir. Bu dünyada spor alanında bulunan uzmanların, antrenörlerin, sporcuların, spor yöneticilerinin teknolojik anlamda yaşanan gelişmeleri uygun bir şekilde kullanması, kendilerine maddi ve manevi yönden gelişmeler sağlanmasına olanak sağlayabilmektedir (Kalkan, 2021).

Gürbüz ve arkadaşlarının (2023) yapmış oldukları çalışmada ise 12-13 yaş grubu çocuk futbolcularda kafa vuruşu becerilerini ölçmek amacıyla sanal gerçeklik antrenmanları kullanılmıştır. 8 hafta süren çalışma sonunda ön test – son test sonuçlarına göre kafa vuruşu antrenmanlarının sanal gerçeklik kullanılarak istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olduğunu ve bu yöntemin etkili olabileceğini belirtmişlerdir.

h11Hamdi Mısırlıgil Bilgi Seli Koordinatör

sensesion 2/ h11 Nurgül Özdemir Sesi Açmayı İste

Sevim KIR Neşe Akpınar Ko...

6 Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaşıyor Kaydet Alt Yazıları Göster Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odadan Çık



1. BİLSEL INTERNATIONAL HARPUR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONGRESS, 25-26 NOVEMBER, ELAZIĞ/TÜRKİYE

Bilgi Seli Dr. İlyas ERPAY konuşuyor...

3 kişi bekleme odasına girdi Görüntüle x

Giriş yapın Görüntüle

H8 S1 Head of S... H8 S1 Head of Session Dr. B ... Ahmet Deniz	HALL-6 ZAINAL... HALL-6 ZAINAL ISMAIL Galaxy A20e	jaidi jaidi HALL-6 MUTHIAH AMALIAH	Hall 4-Sirhajwan Hall 4-Sirhajwan HALL-6 HUSNİYAH HAZİMAH ...	Saida id ouaziz Saida id ouaziz HALL-6 SİTTİ NURHASNINA
HALL-6 SİTTİ N... HALL-6 SİTTİ NURUL ADINDA	Dyah ayu nawa... Dyah ayu nawang wulan hall-10	S1 H5 swarna le... S1 H5 swarna lekha	S1 H10 Salaithill... S1 H10 Salaithillailaglam	S1-H7 Chems Ed... S1-H7 Chems Eddine BOUKH...
Charity Ebelech... Charity Ebelechukwu Okorie	Hall 3 George Y... Hall 3 George Yebimodei	selfi nirmalasari_hall 10 selfi nirmalasari_hall 10	giuliperfetto giuliperfetto	Mouffouk Soumia Mouffouk Soumia
Diana hall-9 Diana hall-9	S.Keerthiga, S-1... S.Keerthiga, S-1, Hall-9	Sriram.R Sriram.R	Yeshwanth Yeshwanth	A.Ashwini A.Ashv 50 atanmamış katılımcı

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Güvenlik Katılımcılar 55 Sohbet 4 Ekran paylaş Summary AI Companion Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Notlar Daha fazla 50 Ayrı!

Bilgi Seli Dr. İlyas ERPAY konuşuyor...

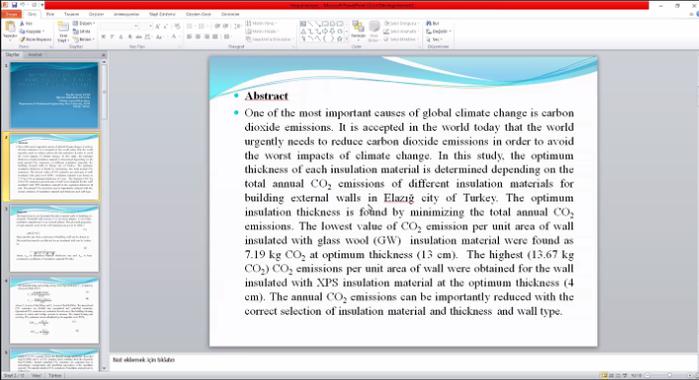
Giriş yapın Görüntüle

Hall 4-Sirhajwan Hall 4-Sirhajwan	Saida id ouaziz Saida id ouaziz	Ahmet Deniz Ahmet Deniz	Galaxy A20e Galaxy A20e	HALL-6 HUSNİYAH HAZİMAH ... HALL-6 HUSNİYAH HAZİMAH ...
HALL-6 SİTTİ N... HALL-6 SİTTİ NURUL ADINDA	Dyah ayu nawa... Dyah ayu nawang wulan hall-10	S1 H5 swarna le... S1 H5 swarna lekha	S1 H10 Salaithill... S1 H10 Salaithillailaglam	giuliperfetto giuliperfetto
S1-H7 Chems Ed... S1-H7 Chems Eddine BOUKH...	Charity Ebelech... Charity Ebelechukwu Okorie	Hall 3 George Y... Hall 3 George Yebimodei	selfi nirmalasari_hall 10 selfi nirmalasari_hall 10	giuliperfetto giuliperfetto
Mouffouk Soumia Mouffouk Soumia	Diana hall-9 Diana hall-9	S.Keerthiga, S-1... S.Keerthiga, S-1, Hall-9	Sriram.R Sriram.R	Yeshwanth Yeshwanth
A.Ashwini A.Ashwini	H.Surya Naraya... H.Surya Narayanan (Session ...	H6 Ranti Ekasari Sese bağlanıyor ...	Yılmaz Küçük Sese bağlanıyor ...	ADEM TÜLÜ ADEM TÜ 52 atanmamış katılımcı

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Güvenlik Katılımcılar 54 Sohbet 4 Ekran paylaş Summary AI Companion Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Notlar Daha fazla 52 Ayrı!

1. BİLSEL INTERNATIONAL HARPUT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONGRESS, 25-26 NOVEMBER, ELAZIĞ/TÜRKİYE

Aynur UÇAR ekranını görüntülüyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle Giriş yapın Görüntüle



Şermin Koçyigit Bilgi Seli Koordinatör Aynur UÇAR

S-1 H-1 Yasin A... S1-H1 ADEM TÜ... Süleyman Şahin

S-1 H-1 Yasin AKIN S1-H1 ADEM TÜYÜ Süleyman Şahin

Yılmaz Küçük h Emine Kurtbeyo...

Yılmaz Küçük SESSION-1 HALL-1 Hüseyin... Emine Kurtbeyoğlu

Ömer ÇERLEK_S... Volkan

Ömer ÇERLEK_Session_1_H... Volkan

3 atanmamış katılımcı

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar 11 Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydet Alt Yazıları Göster Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odadan Çık

Hall-3 İrina Ana Drobot ekranını görüntülüyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle Giriş yapın Görüntüle



Hall-3 İrina Ana Drobot Bilgi Seli Koordinatör

giuliperfetto

H-3, Moderatör: Moses Adeolu AGOI giuliperfetto

Erjona Hasa Hall 3 George Ye...

E 3 atanmamış katılımcı Hall 3 George Yebimodei

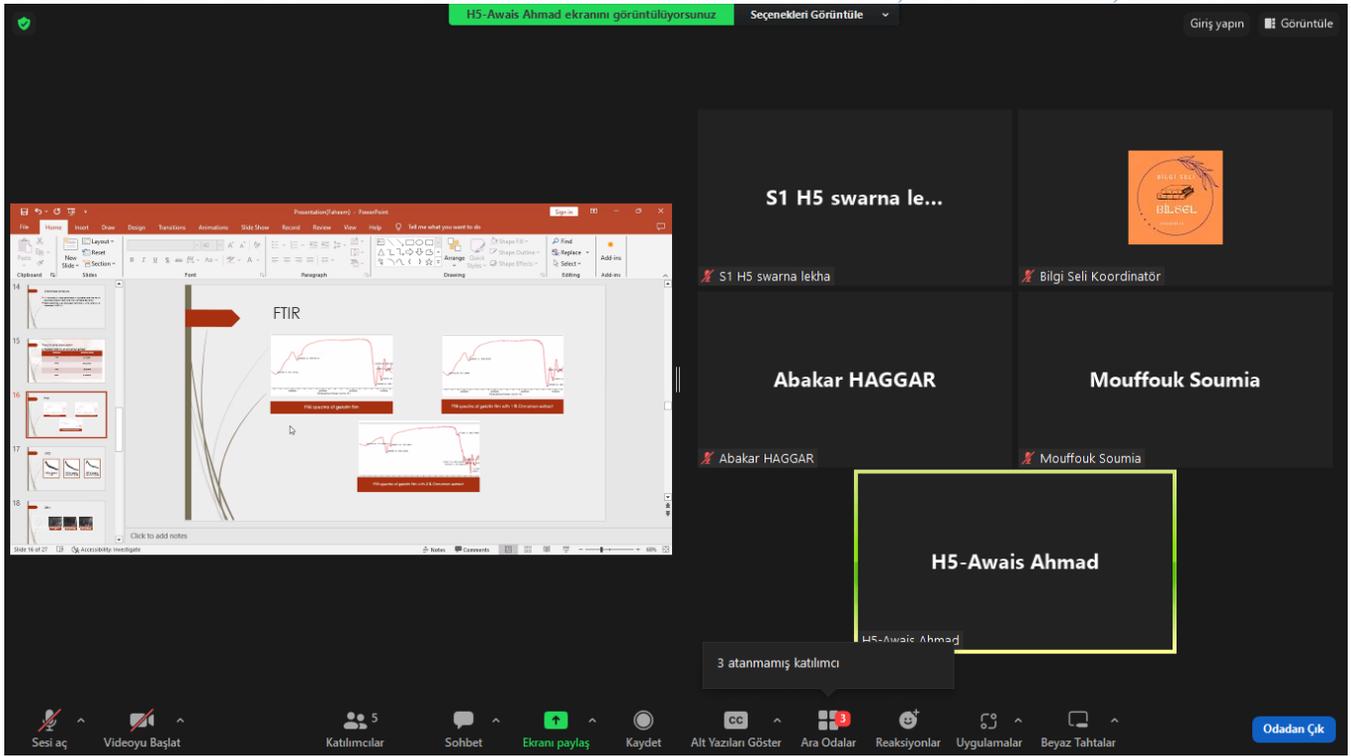
Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar 6 Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydet Alt Yazıları Göster Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odadan Çık

1. BİLSEL INTERNATIONAL HARPUR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONGRESS, 25-26 NOVEMBER, ELAZIĞ/TÜRKİYE

H5-Awais Ahmad ekranını görüntüyorsunuz

Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Giriş yapın Görüntüle



S1 H5 swarna le...

S1 H5 swarna lekha

Bilgi Seli Koordinatör

Abakar HAGGAR

Mouffouk Soumia

Abakar HAGGAR

Mouffouk Soumia

H5-Awais Ahmad

H5-Awais Ahmad

3 atanmamış katılımcı

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat

Katılımcılar 5

Sohbet

Ekranı paylaş

Kaydet

Alt Yazıları Göster

Ara Odalar

Reaksiyonlar

Uygulamalar

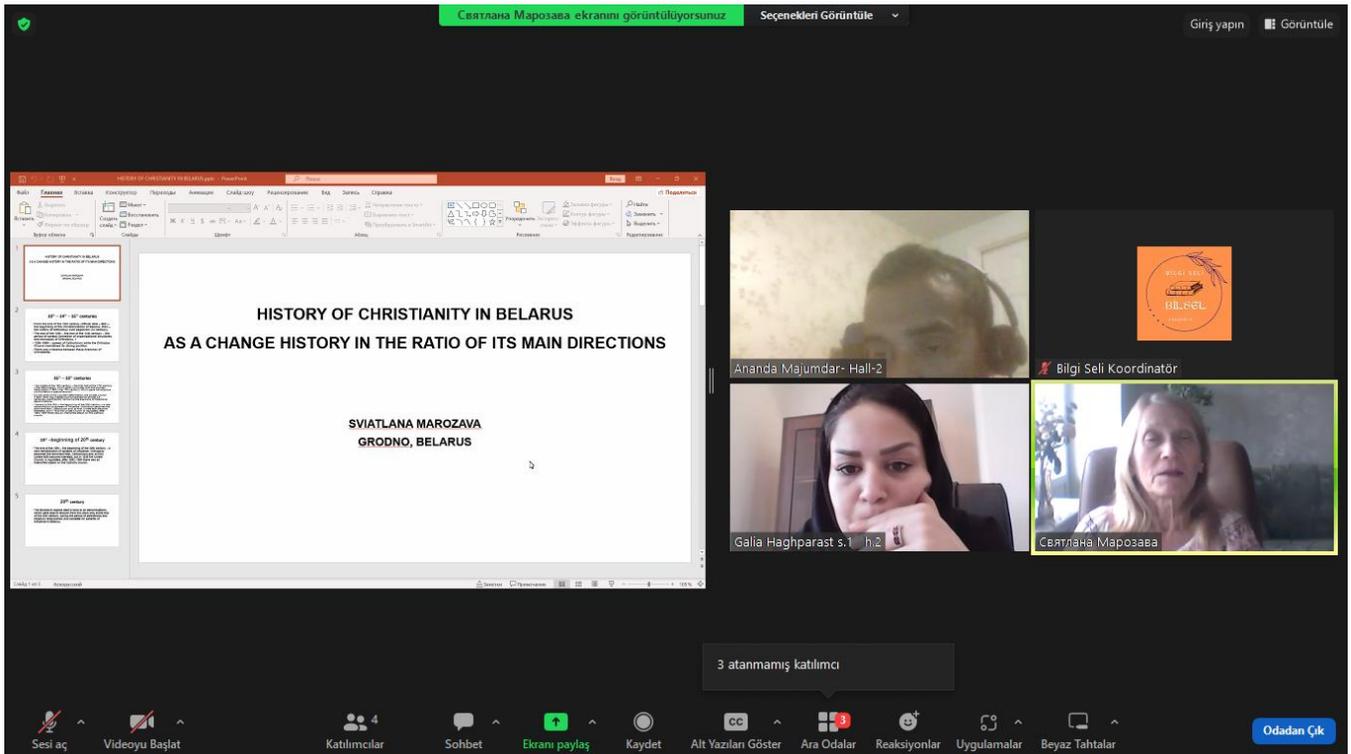
Be Yaz Tahtalar

Odadan Çık

Святлана Марозава ekranını görüntüyorsunuz

Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Giriş yapın Görüntüle



HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY IN BELARUS
AS A CHANGE HISTORY IN THE RATIO OF ITS MAIN DIRECTIONS

SVIATLANA MAROZAVA
GRODNO, BELARUS

Ananda Majumdar- Hall-2

Bilgi Seli Koordinatör

Galia Haghparast s.1

Святлана Марозава

3 atanmamış katılımcı

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat

Katılımcılar 4

Sohbet

Ekranı paylaş

Kaydet

Alt Yazıları Göster

Ara Odalar

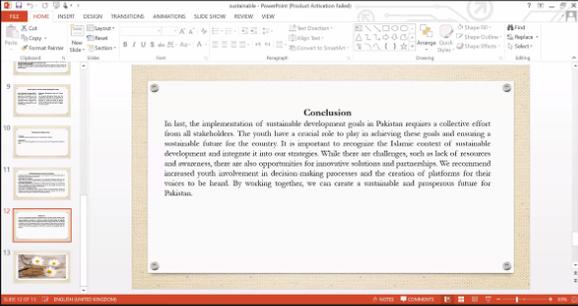
Reaksiyonlar

Uygulamalar

Be Yaz Tahtalar

Odadan Çık

Naseem Akhter(Head of Session,... ekranını görüntüyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle Giriş yapın Görüntüle



S1-H7 Chems Eddine BOUKHEDIMI Bilgi Seli Koordinatör

Naseem Akhter(...
Naseem Akhter(Head of Session, S-01, H-07)

3 atanmamış katılımcı

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar 3 Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydet Alt Yazıları Göster Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odadan Çık

Hall-9, Jibril ekranını görüntüyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle Giriş yapın Görüntüle

Hall-9, Jibril Bilgi Seli Koordinatör

Statement of the Problem

- The choice of these Inorganic salts is due to their domestic and industrial applications, such as Na_2CO_3 is used in the manufacture of paper and glass. Domestically, Sodium bicarbonate is used as a water softening agent.
- NaNO_3 is used as anti-microbial agent in food industries (Barnum, 2003).
- The authors report, determination of molar solubility of Inorganic salts of sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3) and sodium nitrate (NaNO_3) in aqueous media (water) at various temperature.

S.Keerthiga, S-1,... H.Surya Naraya...
S.Keerthiga, S-1, Hall-9 H.Surya Narayanan (Session -1 Hal...
Diana hall-9 Yeshwanth hall 9
V Parthasarathi.v
Varalakshmi Venkatesan hall 9 Parthasarathi.v

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar 8 Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydet Alt Yazıları Göster Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odadan Çık



1. BİSEL INTERNATIONAL HARPUT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONGRESS, 25-26 NOVEMBER, ELAZIĞ/TÜRKİYE

Charity Ebelechukwu Okorie ekranını görüntüyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle Giriş yapın Görüntüle

Modelling the impact of effective treatment strategy in controlling relapse in patients with chronic HBV infection.
Nwankwo, M. A., Okorie C.E.
Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Federal University, Wabasi
Corresponding author: nwankwoanm@yahoo.com, okoriec34@gmail.com
Phone: +2347098663805

Click to add notes

HALL-6 MUTHIAH AMALIAH

Bilgi Seli Koordinatör

HALL-6 MIFTAHUL JANNAH MUNIR

HALL-6 SITTI NURHASNINA

HALL-6 ZAINAL ISMAIL

HALL-6 ZAINAL...

HALL-6 HUSNIYAH HAZIMAH AMIN

HALL-6 Siti nuru...

H6 Ranti Ekasari

Charity Ebelechu...

Charity Ebelechukwu Okorie

A.Ashwini Hall N...

Sriram.R, Hall-6

H8 S1 Head of S...

A.Ashwini Hall-6

2 atanmamış katılımcı

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydet Alt Yazıları Göster Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odadan Çık

<i>AZERBAJCAN'DA DEMOKRATİK MEZHEP OLUŞUMUNUN ETKİLERİ VE SONUÇLARI.....</i>	<i>863</i>
<i>1945-1946 YILLARI ARASINDA AZERBAJCAN DEMOKRATİK MEZHEBİ İLE SOVYETLER BİRLİĞİ ARASINDAKİ ETKİLEŞİMİN SEYRİNİN İNCELENMESİ</i>	<i>874</i>
<i>THE ROLE OF SAILORS AND TRADERS IN THE PERSIAN GULF REGION IN THE TRANSFER OF ISLAM TO THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT IN THE FIRST ISLAMIC CENTURIES</i>	<i>883</i>
<i>CASTLES OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LITHUANIA IN MINIATURE.....</i>	<i>884</i>
<i>HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY IN BELARUS AS A CHANGE HISTORY IN THE RATIO OF ITS MAIN DIRECTIONS.....</i>	<i>895</i>
<i>HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY IN BELARUS</i>	<i>896</i>
<i>AS A CHANGE HISTORY IN THE RATIO OF ITS MAIN DIRECTIONS</i>	<i>896</i>
<i>TRANSFORMATION OF THE CONFESSIONAL STRUCTURE OF BELARUS AT THE END OF THE 18th - 19th CENTURIES</i>	<i>904</i>
<i>THE SPECIAL FORMS OF “CONFESSIONALIZATION” IN THE HISTORY OF EASTERN EUROPE .</i>	<i>923</i>
<i>DOĞU AVRUPA TARİHİNDE “İTİRAFLAŞMANIN” ÖZEL BİÇİMLERİ.....</i>	<i>923</i>
<i>THE INVISIBLE RISE OF CROWDSOURCING.....</i>	<i>948</i>
<i>THE EPISTEMOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF FLIPPED INCLUSION.....</i>	<i>949</i>
<i>THE TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESS, THE CHALLENGES OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN ALBANIA, DIGITALISATION DURIN COVID-19 SITUATION.....</i>	<i>952</i>
<i>AI TEACHER: THE NEW AGE INSTRUCTIONAL-FACILITATOR AND ITS OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN ACADEMIA</i>	<i>961</i>
<i>RELIGIOSITY, PERSONAL GROWTH AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT IN ADULTS.....</i>	<i>970</i>
<i>HARVESTS AND FIELD WORK IN ASIAN CULTURES.....</i>	<i>971</i>
<i>EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF PRIVATISATION OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES ON POVERTY REDUCTION IN NIGERIA: A STUDY OF TELECOMMUNICATION INDUSTRY IN NIGERIA</i>	<i>982</i>
<i>GOOD GOVERNANCE AS A VERITABLE TOOL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</i>	<i>1020</i>
<i>TEACHING AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION: STRATEGIES, CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS.....</i>	<i>1032</i>
<i>THE CHALLENGE OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ADAPTIVE LIVELIHOODS OF THE MEKONG DELTA, VIETNAM.....</i>	<i>1049</i>
<i>AJUDTABLE CREEPER PAD FOR IDEAL POSTURE AND POSITION DURING CAR MAINTENANCE DUTY.....</i>	<i>1055</i>
<i>PLANT MONITORING SYSTEM BASED ON ARDUINO</i>	<i>1056</i>
<i>COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOIL SETTLEMENT EVALUATION METHODS IN GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING: A CASE STUDY OF HIGHWAY ROAD SECTION FROM PK 397+500 TO PK 398+100</i>	<i>1057</i>
<i>THE EFFECT OF THE TYPE OF COOLING ON TENSILE STRESSES IN LEAD METAL</i>	<i>1058</i>

<i>APPROXIMATION METHOD FOR SOLVING VOLTERRA INTEGRO-DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS.....</i>	<i>1060</i>
<i>NONLINEAR ANALYSIS OF A COMPOSITE LAMINATE PLATE WITH VISCOELASTIC ORGANIC MATRIX.....</i>	<i>1069</i>
<i>CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT WITH PALM FIBERS.(MECHANICAL STUDY).....</i>	<i>1070</i>
<i>AN EXAMINATION OF THE BEHAVIOR IN THE POPULATION DYNAMICS OF PREY-PREDATOR INTERACTIONS.....</i>	<i>1072</i>
<i>ON FIXED POINTS FOR NONEXPANSIVE MAPPINGS IN HYPERBOLIC SPACES</i>	<i>1073</i>
<i>THE AMENABILITY TO ALGEBRAIC AND ANALYTICAL PERSPECTIVES</i>	<i>1074</i>
<i>A USEFUL ALGEBRA FOR FUNCTIONAL CALCULUS.....</i>	<i>1075</i>
<i>ON THE METRIC DIMENSION OF THE DOT PRODUCT GRAPH OF A COMMUTATIVE RING</i>	<i>1076</i>
<i>VALORIZATION OF CAROB PULP IN CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURING: A PHYSICO-CHEMICAL AND SENSORY STUDY</i>	<i>1077</i>
<i>ANALYZING THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON JOB LOSS: INSIGHTS FROM A REMOTE SURVEY IN MOROCCAN REGIONS.....</i>	<i>1078</i>
<i>IMPACT STUDY OF TYPE 2 DIABETES IN THE REFERENCE AND DIABETOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF THE MOULAY EL HASSAN URBAN HEALTH CENTER</i>	<i>1079</i>
<i>MONITORING OF SHOOT GROWTH AND LEAF AREA OF FIG (FICUS CARICA L.) DURING ONE GROWING SEASON.....</i>	<i>1080</i>
<i>ULTRASONIC-ASSISTED PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF GELATIN-BASED PACKAGING FILM INCORPORATED WITH AQUEOUS CINNAMON EXTRACT.....</i>	<i>1081</i>
<i>ANTI-INFLAMMATORY, ANTIBACTERIAL AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITIES OF THE MEDICINAL SPECIES ATRACTYLIS CANCELLATA L.....</i>	<i>1083</i>
<i>ANTHROPOGENIC DRIVERS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACT.....</i>	<i>1085</i>
<i>LICES OF PHEASANTS IN FARM BREEDING IN SERBIA.....</i>	<i>1086</i>
<i>SCREENING OF POTYVIRAL INFECTION IN GROUNDNUT</i>	<i>1087</i>
<i>THE ROLE OF SOIL MICROBES IN MEDIATING PLANT RESPONSES TO DROUGHT STRESS IN TEMPERATE FORESTS.....</i>	<i>1088</i>
<i>STUDY OF MHD MIXED CONVECTION FILLED WITH A NANOFUID IN A VENTILATED CAVITY WITH A HEAT SOURCE</i>	<i>1090</i>
<i>TINOSPORA CORDIFOLIA WITH ABUNDANCE OF MEDICINAL PROPERTIES AND ACTING AS A POTENTIAL CANDIDATE FOR CANCER THERAPY</i>	<i>1091</i>
<i>THE IMPACT OF GREENHOUSE GASES GENETATED BY LANDFILLS AND DUMPSITES.....</i>	<i>1092</i>
<i>LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING HEALTH ETHICS IN NURSING STUDENTS, UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR.....</i>	<i>1093</i>
<i>APPLICATION OF NANOEMULSION-BASED APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY AND</i>	

SAFETY OF MUSCLE FOODS: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW	1095
FOLDABLE TENT FOR OUTDOOR SAUNA TREATMENT.....	1097
GUT MICROBIOTA ALTERATIONS IN AUTISM.....	1098
ABSENTEEISM OF MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS IN RURAL BANGLADESH	1100
HEALTH, PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTIONS AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE IN HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY AND ARMED CONFLICTS FOR ASYLUM SEEKERS.....	1102
NUMERICAL STUDY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL BLOOD FLOW WITH STRETCHING CAPILLARY ON MHD MICROPOLAR FLUID.....	1104
SURFACTANT-STABILIZED OIL-IN-WATER NANOEMULSION: STABILITY INSIGHTS AND IMPLICATIONS.....	1105
MODELING THE IMPACT OF EFFECTIVE TREATMENT STRATEGY IN CONTROLLING RELAPSE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HBV INFECTION	1106
TOURIST DESTINATION AS AN EXISTENTIAL FACTOR INFLUENCES THE INTEGRITY OF THE LOCATION IN THE FUNCTION OF MANAGEMENT OF TOURIST ENTERPRISES	1107
MAKING STRATEGIC DECISIONS IN THE WORK OF TOURIST ENTERPRISES FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF MANAGEMENT DECISIONS	1115
QUALITY DESTINATION TOURIST PRODUCT IN THE FUNCTION OF DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF TOURIST COMPANIES	1121
POSITIONING OF TOURISM IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA AS A BASIS FOR BUSINESS DECISIONS OF TOURIST COMPANIES	1129
CHARACTERIZE META DATA, THE WAY THINGS ARE WORKS IN THE DATUM SETUP AND RECONCILIATION.....	1137
ROLE OF YOUTH IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN PAKISTAN.....	1139
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP AND WAY FORWARD FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN PAKISTAN	1140
MEASUREMENT OF CONSUMERS' SATISFACTION FOR USING THE CONVENTIONAL ELECTRICITY IN ALGERIA	1142
ANALYZING OF COMPETITIVENESS IN THE CHINESE ELECTRIC VEHICLE MARKET (YEAR 2022)	1143
AN ANALYSIS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS DURING THE WARTIME	1144
A RESEARCH ANALYSIS OF THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE.....	1145
KINETIC AND THERMODYNAMIC STUDIES FOR THE REMOVAL OF CATIONIC DYE FROM WATER USING ORGANIC MATTER-MODIFIED LDH	1147
FLEXIBLE CART FOR HOME SERVICE	1149
MULTIFUNCTIONAL MAKEUP BRUSH.....	1150
NANOTECHNOLOGY FOR CO₂ SEQUESTRATION: A SUSTAINABLE APPROACH TO MITIGATE	

<i>CLIMATE CHANGE</i>	1151
<i>ASSESSING RISKS</i>	1153
<i>COMPARISON OF EXTRACTION TECHNIQUES OF BEETROOT DYE AND ITS INCORPORATION IN MUFFINS</i>	1154
<i>MORPHOLOGY OF GROUSE AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN FARMING</i>	1155
<i>SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF A MIXED OXIDE $CuSb_2O_6$</i>	1159
<i>DECISION MAKING IN COMPLEX SYSTEM USING NEW CRITICALITY ASSESSMENT AND FUZZY MODEL APPROACH</i>	1160
<i>REPLACEMENT OF FISH MEAL WITH BLOOD AND SOYBEAN MEAL MIXTURE FOR THE OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF COMMON CARP FINGERLINGS</i>	1161
<i>PROBLEM STATEMENT NO. 5 SIMULATED INTELLIGENCE BASED INSTRUCTIVE LEARNING APPLICATION</i>	1162
<i>NANOEMULSIONS: FACTORY FOR FOOD, PHARMACEUTICAL AND COSMETICS ABSTRACT</i>	1164
<i>NANO EMULSION: AN ADVANCED MODE OF DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM</i>	1165
<i>NANO EMULSIONS AND THEIR POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS IN FOOD INDUSTRY</i>	1166
<i>A SHORT REVIEW ON NANOEMULSIONS — ADVANCES IN FORMULATION, CHARACTERIZATION AND APPLICATIONS IN DRUG DELIVERY</i>	1168
<i>AN OVERVIEW OF NANO EMULSION: CONCEPTS OF DEVELOPMENT AND COSMECEUTICAL APPLICATIONS</i>	1169
<i>FORMATION AND STABILITY OF OIL-IN-WATER NANOEMULSIONS CONTAINING RICE BRAN OIL</i>	1170
<i>DETERMINATION OF MOLAR SOLUBILITY OF Na_2CO_3 AND $NaNO_3$ IN WATER AT VARIOUS TEMPERATURES</i>	1171
<i>EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF ACCULTURATIVE STRESS ON MENTAL HEALTH: A MULTIDIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS OF IMMIGRANT AND MINORITY POPULATIONS</i>	1178
<i>ISLAMIC ECONOMICS</i>	1179
<i>THE EXISTENCE OF ISLAMIC ECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC PRACTICES DURING THE TIME OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD</i>	1181
<i>“PENGARUH INDUSTRI HALAL TERHADAP EKONOMI DAN MASYARAKAT INDONESIA”</i>	1188
<i>THE IMPORTANCE OF THE LEARNING COMMUNITY AND THE MOTIVATION OF LEARNING PARTNERS WITH THE ACTIVE PARTNER</i>	1190
<i>SCOPE OF ISLAMIC MACROECONOMICS</i>	1191
<i>REVIEW ON: GENERAL OVERVIEW ON METOPROLOL</i>	1193
<i>DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PCB MOUNTED INTERNAL ANTENNA VERIFICATION USING VECTOR NETWORK ANALYZER</i>	1194

AZERBAYCAN'DA DEMOKRATİK MEZHEP OLUŞUMUNUN ETKİLERİ VE SONUÇLARI

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Soyut:

Siyasi değişimler tarihinde 1941-1953 yılları arasında İran toplumunda özel önem taşıyan önemli olaylar yaşanmıştır. Bu en önemli siyasi olaylardan biri olan Azerbaycan'da demokratik mezhebin ortaya çıkışı, İkinci Dünya Savaşı'nın neden olduğu değişiklikler ve Rıza Şah hükümetinin çöküşünün neden olduğu iktidar boşluğunun ardından Ağustos 1945'ten Kasım 1946 sonuna Kadar gerçekleşti. Azerbaycan Demokrat Partisi, Tahran merkezi hükümetinin gücünü kullanarak, 1944'teki üçlü anlaşmaya rağmen İran'ı terk etmeyen Sovyet askeri kuvvetlerinin desteği ve müdahalesiyle Peşaveri önderliğinde özerklik ilan etti. Birinci dönemde Tahran'ın merkezi hükümetiyle ilişkilerini keserek Azerbaycan'ın işlerini bizzat üstlendi.

Azerbaycan ulusal hükümetinin oluşumu, Tebriz'in çağdaş tarihinde tüm siyasi, sosyal ve ekonomik yönleri etkileyen bir dönüm noktası olarak Kabul edildi.

Azerbaycan'ın ulusal hükümetinin ve bölgesel etkilerinin incelenmesi bu araştırmanın temel amacıdır. Bir yıllık performansını incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar kelime: İran, çağdaş tarih, Azerbaycan, demokratik mezhep, etkileri ve sonuçları

EFFECTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE FORMATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC SECT OF AZERBAIJAN

Abstract:

In the history of political changes, important events took place between the years of 1941-1953 in Iranian society, which are of special importance. One of these most important political events, the emergence of the democratic sect in Azerbaijan was in August 1945 to the end of November 1946 following the changes caused by the Second World War and the power vacuum caused by the collapse of Reza Shah's government. Came into being using the power of the central government of Tehran and with the support and intervention of the Soviet military forces, which had not left Iran despite the tripartite agreement of 1944, the Democratic Party of Azerbaijan declared autonomy under the leadership of Peshavari. By severing relations with the central government of Tehran in term one He took over the affairs of Azerbaijan himself.

The formation of the national government of Azerbaijan was considered a turning point in the contemporary history of Tabriz, which has influenced all its political, social and economic aspects.

Examining the national government of Azerbaijan and its regional effects is the main goal of this research it intends to examine its one-year performance.

Key word: Iran, contemporary history, Azerbaijan, the democratic sect, effects and consequences

Introduction:

had an important and influential position throughout the contemporary history of Iran, and due to its special geographical location, it has been the source of important developments, that region played a decisive role in all the political activities of Iran's constitutional revolution, and is considered the defender of Iran's territorial integrity and independence. It could have been, but at a certain point in history, they became the cause of riots and riots and for some time they involved the central government of Tehran in suppressing the riots. With the intervention of the Soviet military force, which had not left Iran despite the tripartite agreement of 1944, the Azerbaijanis created the ground for the crisis. The secret documents that have been revealed from the Soviet government consider the formation of this government to be the result of Stalin's direct order the Soviet forces who instigated and supported and directed internal crises in order to secure their own interests and the North's oil concession, and used them as a pressure tool. They used to pressurize the central government to gain concessions, and with such factors, they created a crisis. These conditions became the background for the emergence of the crisis in Azerbaijan and the emergence of the democratic sect.

How the Autonomous Government of Azerbaijan came into existence:

The formation of the autonomous government of Azerbaijan has internal and external roots, the internal roots can be considered a reflection of a kind of popular factor that was the neglect of the Tehran government towards this region. Reza Shah, in line with the centralization of the power of the central government of Tehran and the implementation of modernization in Iran, adopted policies, the implementation of these policies It affected the superiority of Tabriz in terms of commerce and economy, but with the exile of Reza Shah and the fall of his kingdom formation _ Relatively depoliticized atmosphere, Azerbaijanis took advantage of this opportunity Due to factors such as the readiness of conditions and social contexts, they were able to create a context for protests provide.

The foreign origins of the formation of the autonomous government of Azerbaijan can be explained in the Soviet intervention in the rebellion. The Soviets, like the United Kingdom and the United States, were trying to obtain the privilege of oil in the north of Iran and wanted to dominate it. In addition to having an economic resource, to create a balance of influence with the British government, which has the privilege of southern oil it was Iran. To take action, they found that Iran has no desire to give up the North's oil privilege. So they tried to put pressure on Iran in any way In order to achieve this, they encouraged internal disputes and supported separatist movements and saw Tabriz as suitable for the growth and expansion of their influence and called their ration-eating agents to Azerbaijan from all corners of the country and by encouraging groups Politicians trained

in the Soviet Union or pro-Soviet created the conditions for the separation of Azerbaijan and its neighboring regions (Writers Group, 1371: 64)

With these mentioned backgrounds, finally, on December 12, 1945, with the help of the Soviet Army, the Azerbaijan Democratic Party overcame the Iranian Central Army and was able to conquer Tabriz and set up its own local government for a year under the chairmanship of Pishavari. The emergence of the Democratic Party of Azerbaijan is the result of these developments, which have had effects and consequences on all aspects of Azerbaijan's politics, economy and society, which we refer to below.

1) Political influences

Democratic Sect, which was organized with the support of the Soviet Red Army, established its government from the very beginning and took a series of measures that formed the main body of the political organization so that it could continue to exist within its framework. The sect had several political organizations, which we mention below.

1-1) State and provincial association

One of the most important demands of the democrats is the formation of associations. It was a state and a province that they started many marches to achieve. They announced in their 12-point statement that this uprising will subside when the state and provincial associations are formed and the people are in charge of their homes (Pournazmi Sisi, 2002: 200). Peshavari -as the head of the democratic sect also formed these associations. He considered the introduction of the government of Azerbaijan and issued the order to start the elections of the association's and describes the purpose of forming the state association as follows: "Our goal is to ourselves without waiting and permission from the government of Tehran. Conduct state assembly elections, this is our sacred and national duty and the solemn motto of our state association without the intervention of the Tehran government (Azarbaijan newspaper, 6/17/1324, p. 1).

After many struggles in the central government of Tehran, Qawam al-Sultaneh, the Prime Minister of Tehran who wanted a peaceful solution to the issue, considered the existence of the state and provincial association necessary and tried to include it in his internal reform program according to the law, To establish and form state and provincial associations (-Information newspaper, 9/21/1324, p. 1). Thus, the central government after accepting the demands of the residents of Azerbaijan, He decided to fulfill the wishes of the residents of that province to the extent that the constitution and other relevant laws allow the executive branch.

1-2) Azerbaijan People's Congress "Constituent Assembly"

Constituent Assembly that it was formed on November 20, 1945. It started working under the name "Azerbaijan People's Congress" and decided the fate of Azerbaijan until the formation of the National Assembly. Sean took over. This Congress in its last meeting "Constituent Assembly" It was called and was formed with the aim of obtaining its legal rights and powers and was trying to establish a democratic regime based on political, economic and cultural autonomy.

The Constituent Assembly should implement the role of the national government, for this purpose, 237 people participated as elected representatives of all the organizations of the democratic sect. After approving its demands, this parliament forwarded it to the Iranian National Council as a declaration to Mohammadreza Pahlavi, the king of Iran. In this declaration, it was stated that the government of Azerbaijan has no desire to seek separatism from Iran and only wants autonomy in the affairs of its region and state and is trying to establish its own national government without causing the slightest disturbance to the integrity and independence of Iran...

The democrats politicized the element of language and used it to take advantage of it and declared in their statement that cherishing the language and ethnic culture is one of the priorities of the government of Azerbaijan and teaching should be done in Turkish in all schools and universities (Azarbaijan newspaper, 5 / 9/1324, p. 2).

Sect leaders felt the necessity of forming a national assembly more than the assembly of the founders in order to manage affairs as well as possible and announced accordingly. That the Constituent Assembly is not the solution to pain and National Assembly It is better –and more necessary. Finally, the Constituent Assembly At the end of his meeting, he appointed a committee consisting of 39 people headed by Ali Shabastri and undertook the implementation of the resolutions until the end of the parliamentary elections and the formalization of the government of Azerbaijan. And practically, the Constituent Assembly became the National Government Assembly.

1-3) National Assembly of Azerbaijan

After several discussions, the democratic leaders voted to form the National Assembly and dissolve the Constituent Assembly. This parliament started its first session on December 12, 1945 with the presence of 75 representatives, the internal regulations –of the parliament It was unanimously approved, Mr. Shabastri became the chairman of the parliament, and he also communicated the desire of the majority of the democratic leaders

to the Prime Minister, Mr. Seyyed Jafar Pishevari, and appointed him to form the government board (Information newspaper, 26/9/1324, p.3) Pishevari also presented his cabinet to the parliament, his cabinet, which was approved by majority votes, consisted of :

- 1- Prime Minister Seyyed Jafar Pishevari
- 2- Interior Minister Salamullah Javed
- 3- Minister of Mass Army –Jafar Kaviani
- 4- Minister of Welfare Dr. Mehtash
- 5- Minister of Culture Mohammad Biriya
- 6- Minister of Health Dr. Hassan Orangi
- 7- Minister of Finance Gholamreza Elhami
- 8- Minister of Justice Yusuf Azima
- 9- Minister of Roads and Posts - Telegraph Kabiri
- 10- Minister of Economy and Commerce Reza Rasouli

11- Minister of Labor will also be under the supervision of the Prime Minister until his minister is appointed (Azarbaijan newspaper, 22/9/1324, p. 1).

Also, Dr. Jahanshahloo was appointed as the deputy prime minister and Gholam Yahya Daneshian from the profession. He assumed the leadership of the devotees. During the opening of the National Assembly of Azerbaijan, Some political representatives and heads of departments such as Peshkar Darai, The head of agriculture and other heads, as well as some –first-rate businessmen of Azerbaijan and the head of the chamber of commerce were present there, and among the foreign representatives –and consuls, the French representative. Soviet and TAS news representative and journalists –of Azerbaijani newspapers were also present. (Moradi Maragheh, 1382: 370; Nashi, 1384: 188) The work of this parliament was to pass laws and either approve or reject government plans and bills, or it had the authority to change the government and impeach it or individual ministers. (Mianali, 2014: 81)

With the start of the work of the National Assembly, the government delegation also presented the program of the Democratic Party to the parliament, and they got a vote with a standing ovation. It was approved unanimously. Regarding the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, –they have also stated, The Ministry of Foreign

Affairs is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran, because we do not intend to separate from Iran. (Information newspaper, 9/26/1324, p. 3)

2) Economic effects

After the establishment of the National Assembly, the economic issue was the most serious issue facing the government of Azerbaijan. With the formation of the democratic sect and the departure of Azerbaijani businessmen, capitalists and owners, the situation in Azerbaijan became chaotic. In order to get out of this crisis that they faced, the sect leaders tried to end the economic crisis in any way. Apply any necessary assistance to give it prosperity and new life, which we refer to below.

2-1) Bank

The most important and biggest challenge that the sect government faced after its organization was the economic problem caused by the transfer of the bank to Tehran. Some banks in Tabriz transferred their balances to Tehran after the formation of the sect and its government. This act made the sect's government face an economic problem. Therefore, in order to escape from the economic crisis and provide for the financial needs of the sect, the cult announced the seizure of the National Bank of Tabriz and established 19 branches of the National Bank in Azerbaijan and monopolized all the operations of the banks (Mianali, 1394: 133).), professionalism Also, as the Prime Minister of the Democrats, the amount of 50,000,000 Rials He allocated funds from the government's treasury to establish a national bank -(Azarbaijan newspaper, 30/3/1325, p. 1). Among other solutions that the government of Azerbaijan took to get out of the financial crisis, granting loans to commercial banks, national banks, it was Falahat and Sepah.

2-2) creating a factory

Government Azerbaijan tried to with all seriousness to start –new factories, make a double effort and restart the factories –that were bankrupt or closed due to lack of proper management and lack of capital, and rebuild the national industries of Azerbaijan. The first factory –that started working again with the help of the government was the pashmina or blanket factory, which the Peshvari government started by allocating one million rials within a month (Azarbaijan newspaper, 10/23/1324, p. 1).

Another factory –started –by the democratic government was the Iran Spinning Factory. This factory was tasked to prepare and deliver uniforms for police officers and other officers within a year (ibid., 10/23/13 24, p. 1). But in addition to the factories that were operated by the private sector, there were also a series of factories

that belonged to the government and –the government had taken over its management, such as the leather factory that operated under the name of –Khosravi.

2-3) Tax

Tax issue It is a vital issue that governments –have included in their financial and economic policies at any historical point. Democrats also decided to levy taxes to get out of the financial crisis and passed laws about taxes and took a series of measures. They continued the financial policies -called income tax by Millspo, an American consultant employed in the central government of Tehran, and instead of levying indirect taxes on food and necessities of life, on commercial profits and interest. –Proprietary and the income of owners of special businesses and luxury goods do not pay tax (Foran, 2016: 412). Lone Democrat Sect He removed the low-income groups from income tax. According to Income tax law All the people of Azerbaijan Except for the low-income group, they had to pay the specified tax

3) Social influences

The social reforms of the democrats were more impressive among their performances compared to the economic reforms as a _ even after the defeat of the sect, some of these reforms continued. Their reforms were such that even the most stubborn opponents of the sect in Tabriz accepted that the progress –that was made in that short period of time in the city of Tabriz, It was more than the measures that had been taken during the twenty years of Reza Shah's rule, which are mentioned below.

3-1) Security

Simultaneously with the outbreak of World War II in Iran and its negative consequences, Pressure, oppression, oppression and hunger ruled the society. The expulsion of Reza Shah by the Allies was also the reason in the period after the departure of Reza Shah, the society witnessed oppression and be oppressive and unrestrained and as a result –of that theft, bribery, the abuse of local authorities spread. The democratic leaders were aware of this issue that if they want to keep their government stable, they must take measures for the interests of the people so that they can enjoy the support of the masses of the people. In this sense, their most important goal is to maintain the security of the people and prosecute the criminals. announced _ From the very beginning, they waged a desperate struggle -against the bribe-takers, the arrogant, Thieves and The aggressors of public dignity and security did not start, and They established a field court to deal seriously with those who violated people's privacy.

Theft was one of the worst sins for which the cult had no forgiveness. A person who stole the clothes of a Fadai barracks would be shot for his crime. Even the children who were stealing were jailed, like 500 pickpockets were jailed. With these severe measures the government of Azerbaijan security He made unprecedented rules in the society.

3-2) Land reforms

When the Democratic Party of Azerbaijan came to power, in order to gain popular support, it carried out a series of reforms that were already promised in their initial programs. The most important of these promises was land reform, which can be called the first land reform in the country. The democrats believed that the Khalsa lands and the lands and properties of those who escaped from Azerbaijan should be given to the peasants unconditionally.

The unfavorable situation of farmers and the unfair ownership of agricultural land was one of the main causes of land reform, which was aimed at improving the situation. Farmers and getting their support was done, that's why they set their most important goal to take care of the farmers' situation and improve their conditions. This action of the government was accompanied by the support of the people.

The land reform program of the Democratic sect was a program to eliminate the distance between lords and serfs and the feudal system, he had the support of the people and was able to improve the conditions of farmers and peasants.

3-3) Establishing a university

One of the important and late achievements of the democratic sect, which continued even after the defeat, It was the establishment of the University of Tabriz, the establishment of which gave Azerbaijan and Tabriz double prestige and prestige, and it was given special importance among political circles, if the Cambridge history also considered its establishment as one of the necessities of the region, which the cult did. A group of writers, 1371: 70)

This university was opened under the name of Azerbaijan University C. The first university was located in one of the cities of Iran other than Tehran was established At the beginning of the university, there were three fields of medicine, agriculture, Pedagogy (education and training) was included. The Ministry of Education, according to the opinion of the Azerbaijan Government Board, was obliged to allocate an amount for the credit of Dar al-Funun pay to university B and provide the equipment and facilities needed there (Azerbaijan, 19/10/1324, p. 1).

3-4) Fight against unemployment and labor law of Azerbaijan

The heads of the government of Azerbaijan to fight the financial crisis that was faced with the creation of work. And He considered employment for the unemployed to be necessary and combating unemployment is one of the main goals of the sect explained, and at the beginning by adopting work and employment policies, it lowered the unemployment rate. By setting up factories and industries and allocating the necessary credits, they they tried to solve unemployment and prosperity in business. Falahat Bank also provided the necessary assistance in handing over the land to the villagers and provided farming tools for the farmers.

The support of the Soviet government to its puppet government it was among other policies that were made to help the democrats and to eliminate unemployment. In a report, the Soviet government suggested that measures should be taken to fight unemployment and eliminate it, as well as to strengthen relations between Azerbaijan. It is stated in this report that the development of oil industries required a workforce of 25-30 thousand people. These workers were needed by Soviet Azerbaijan and Iranian Azerbaijan was also suffering from unemployment. Thus, by adopting these measures, unemployment in Azerbaijan was reduced (Hasanli, pp. 118-119).

3-5) Women

Democrats also took measures for women's interests. As they stated in their statement that the active presence of women in the society is one of the important goals of the democratic sect. In this way, the grounds for women's education were provided, and a school for women was opened in each district. In order to train teachers, they also built a seminary called Pedagogy (Azarbaijan newspaper, 2/11/1325, p. 4). They are for the participation of women in society. They created an organization called the Women's Organization on December 26, 1945 (Mianali, 1394: 180). The heads of the government collected the bad women from the city and provided them with a job and a suitable place, and if they went against the rules, they were forced to be exiled.

Women were also present in the military field and were given military training, so that 800 women who were members of the sect were armed by them (Azarbaijan, 5/2/1325, p. 4).

Conclusion

The establishment of the Democratic Party of Azerbaijan, which was the aftermath of World War II and the collapse of the Reza Shahi regime, was on the one hand the result of Reza Shah Pahlavi's policies, which caused dissatisfaction in that region due to economic and social pressures on the state of Azerbaijan; And on the

other hand, the establishment of this sect by the Soviets and within the framework of a careful planning, as the refusal of the North oil concession by the Iranian government to the Soviets, led to ethnic provocations by the Soviets.

To secure their interests, the Soviet forces incited, supported and guided the democratic sect of Azerbaijan and used them as a pressure tool to put pressure on the central government to gain concessions; In this way, these factors formed the basis for the formation of the Democratic Sect. And the leaders of the sect started to establish the national government of Azerbaijan centered in Tabriz, which collapsed after a year of its establishment due to the attack of the central government of Tehran and the lack of support from the Soviet Union.

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1945-1946 YILLARI ARASINDA AZERBAIJAN DEMOKRATİK MEZHEBİ İLE SOVYETLER BİRLİĞİ ARASINDAKİ ETKİLEŞİMİN SEYRİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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Soyut:

Ağustos 1945 ile 1946 sonu arasında Rıza Şah Pehlevi'nin politikaları doğrultusunda ve Sovyet hükümetinin desteğiyle kurulan Azerbaycan Demokratik Mezhebi'nin ortaya çıkışı 20. yüzyılda İran'daki en önemli siyasi olaylardan biriydi.

Azerbaycan Demokrat Partisi, Sovyet ordusunun desteği ve müdahalesiyle Azerbaycan'da özerk bir hükümetin kurulmasının temelini oluşturdu. Sovyet hükümetinin ortaya çıkardığı gizli belgelerde, bu hükümetin Stalin'in doğrudan emri sonucu kurulduğu belirtiliyor. Sovyet güçleri, İran'ın kuzeyindeki çıkarlarını ve petrol imtiyazlarını güvence altına almak amacıyla Azerbaycan'ın demokratik mezhebinin kışkırtıp desteklemiş, yönlendirmiş ve bunları merkezi hükümete taviz alması yönünde baskı yapmak için bir baskı aracı olarak kullanmıştır. Azerbaycan hükümetinin Sovyet hükümeti tarafından desteklenmesinin açık göstergelerinden biri onlarla yoğun iletişim ve etkileşimlerin artmasıydı ve elbette tüm askeri, ticari, endüstriyel, kültürel, bilimsel ve eğitimsel yönleri onun kontrolü altındaydı.. Etki yarattı Azerbaycan hükümetini ve onun Sovyet hükümeti ile olan ilişkilerini ve etkileşimlerini incelemek bu araştırmanın temel amacı olup, demokratik mezhebin Sovyet hükümeti ile dış ilişkilerini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar kelime:

İran, çağdaş tarih, Azerbaycan, demokratik mezhep, Sovyetler Birliği

EXAMINING THE COURSE OF INTERACTION BETWEEN THE DEMOCRATIC SECT OF AZERBAIJAN AND THE SOVIET UNION BETWEEN 1945-1946

Abstract:

The emergence of the Azerbaijan Democratic Sect was one of the most important political events in Iran in the 20th century, which was formed between August 1945 and the end of 1946 following the policies of Reza Shah Pahlavi and with the support of the Soviet government.

The Democratic Party of Azerbaijan with the support and intervention of the Soviet military provided the basis for the establishment of an autonomous government in Azerbaijan. The secret documents that have been revealed from the Soviet government consider the formation of this government as a result of Stalin's direct order. In order to secure their interests and oil concessions in the north of Iran, the Soviet forces incited and supported and guided the democratic sect of Azerbaijan and used them as a pressure tool to put pressure on the central government to obtain concessions. One of the obvious manifestations of the support of the government of Azerbaijan by the Soviet government was the increase in extensive communications and interactions with them, and of course all its military commercial, commercial, industrial, cultural, scientific and educational aspects were under its control. made an impactnd its relations and Examining the government of Azerbaijan a and it intends to examine the foreign ,interactions with the Soviet government is the main goal of this research relations of the democratic sect with the Soviet government.

Key word:

Iran, contemporary history, Azerbaijan, democratic sect, Soviet Union

Introduction:

From the beginning of its establishment, the Democratic Party of Azerbaijan was unable to establish a relationship with the central government due to the hidden political disunity with the central government, and no government other than the Soviet Union showed a desire to ha Key word:

Iran, contemporary history, Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, Azerbaijan, democratic sect, Soviet Union, relations and a relationship and trade with the party. In order to prevent the continuation of this situation, they planned to take serious action to find a market and provide transit routes for Azerbaijan's export goods, in order to prevent the reduction of public wealth. In this way, the sect's government leaders started to develop relations with the Soviet Union. The Soviet presence in the meantime became so wide that it can be considered the largest He was a supporter of the government of Azerbaijan, which always provided financial and commercial support to it.

How the autonomous government of Azerbaijan came into existence:

In examining the causes of the emergence of the democratic government, internal and external factors, both of which had a final and decisive role in the formation of sects, should be examined. The internal factor that played a key role in creating the cult, It was Reza Shah's centralist and discriminatory policies that were carried out in line with the centralization of government power and the implementation of modernization in Iran. The implementation of these policies caused the creation of political tendencies and the emergence of ethnic and linguistic differences, and Azerbaijan, which for a long time was one of the centers It was considered the main power and politics in Iran. affected and by that Tabriz lost its commercial and economic superiority, and Day by day, the people were under severe political, economic and social pressures. Therefore, it is clearly defined.

The implementation of these policies and behaviors of Reza Shah Pahlavi led to dissatisfaction of the authorities and the people of Azerbaijan. Finally, with the exile of Reza Shah and the fall of the monarchy He and formation Relatively depoliticized atmosphere, Azerbaijanis took advantage of this opportunity According to factors such as The preparation of social conditions and contexts →were able to create the conditions for the emergence of autonomous government provide In examining external causes, the role of Soviet foreign policy towards Iran should not be ignored And it should be evaluated. With the start of World War II and the importance of oil products, the Soviets, like the United States and the United Kingdom, sought to gain access to the oil of northern Iran became And they wanted to dominate it, In addition to having an economic resource, to

create a balance of influence with the British government, which has the privilege of southern oil It was Iran. Take action. However, the Soviet government was in line with the implementation of such goals that after the occupation of Iran and the entry of its military forces into that country, in the first note it gave to the Iranian government in September 1941, it raised the issue of oil in the north of Iran. Saed, the prime minister of the central government, announced that the Iranian government will refuse to negotiate on the granting of oil concessions until the end of the war (Jami, 1362: 217). The Soviets, who realized that Iran had no desire to hand over the North's oil privilege, refused to completely evacuate Iran's soil and tried to to put pressure on Iran in any way Enter the formation. In order to achieve this, they fueled internal disputes and supported separatist movements, and saw Tabriz as suitable for the growth and expansion of their influence. In general, the sensitive situation of Tabriz attracted more attention of the Soviets, the Soviets wanted to stay there if possible or leave when they left behind a puppet government. For this purpose, they called their agents from all corners of the country to Azerbaijan By encouraging political groups educated in the Soviet Union or pro-Soviet, they did not create conditions for the division of Azerbaijan and its neighboring regions. (Writers Group, 1371: 64). In this regard, Stalin He asked Baghraov to the Kremlin and made a joint decision item Iran and He negotiated how to implement it, and finally the seed of the democratic sect was closed their Vote to create cult Democrat issued Gosht(Nashi, 1384: 110).

Relations and relations of the autonomous government of Azerbaijan with the Soviet Union

From the very beginning, the relations of the Democrats with the Soviet Union took a broad form due to its puppet government, the Soviet Union became the only supporter of its puppet government and with its effective presence, all aspects of military, commercial, commercial, industrial, agricultural, education, medicine and health affected the government of Azerbaijan, which is mentioned below.

A) Military

The Soviet government, with its effective presence, was considered one of the reasons for the success of the democratic sect in the front against the central government of Tehran. The democrats of Azerbaijan, in the shade of the unreserved support of Stalin's soldiers, started armed operations and attacked the Iranian army barracks in Azerbaijan with the weapons that the Soviet operatives had provided to the democrats.

The central government of Tehran sent their relief forces to suppress the rebels of Azerbaijan on the order of Mohammad Reza Shah. When the Central Army of Tehran entered Qazvin, the Russians stopped them in Sharif Abad Qazvin by threatening to shoot and at the same time prevented the movement of the expeditionary column

from Karaj. With these military measures, Stalin deprived the Iranian government of the authority to take any action against the loyalists of the democratic sect and paved the way for the operation of the democratic leaders. In this way, the borders of the Soviet Union were blocked on the democratic sect and the communication route of the Iranian forces to Azerbaijan was blocked.

The establishment of the Soviet army after March 2, 1946, allowed the democrats to organize themselves so that they could express their current resistance against the central government of Iran (Information Newspaper, 1/03/1325, p. 6), the Russians said that They publicly supported people who were taking actions against the Iranian army and provided a budget of one million rubles to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan to help the separatist movement in Azerbaijan (Hasanli, 2013: 53).

After the Soviets brought the democratic sect of Azerbaijan to work, they provided all the necessary assistance for the order of their affairs. If, with the help of the Russians, the democratic sect of Azerbaijan established its autonomous government and formed the Azerbaijani army, and with their military preparations, formed the group of Qezel-urdu devotees (Azerbaijan newspaper, 4/30/1325, p. 1) to Use it to establish order and security in Azerbaijan and continue their political and military life.

B) Commercial – commercial

The development of trade was one of the important and serious issues of the sect's government. Due to the closure of the trade routes, most of the farmers, gardeners, and small owners had lost their existence. Therefore, from the beginning, the democratic leaders of Azerbaijan paid special attention to trade and called it one of the necessities of Azerbaijan's government.

The democrats paid attention to commercial relations in their program and ordered the government officials to but no government except the Soviet ,e all the necessary measures for trade and commercial relationsprovid s government was not even 'Azerbaijan .Union wanted There was no trade with the government of Azerbaijan the US and British ,e National Assembly was openedas when th ,approved by the international community But the Soviets played their supporting role in a .(370 :2012 ,Moradi Maragheh)consulates were not present Based on .commercial and industrial branches ,unique way and provided effective services in the commercial they ordered the right of independent foreign trade ,which was created by them ,the Constitution of Azerbaijan the government decree on ,In this way .and considered an article about it in the Constitution of Azerbaijan o that the Council of the Soviet Union issued a decision about sending drilling S .foreign trade was issued machines to Tabriz in order to solve the problem of water supply to this city.

"Azaneft" company sold drilling machines worth 430 thousand manats to the government of Azerbaijan with the approval of Baybakov, the commissar of oil industries of the Soviet Union. Democratic leaders were obliged to pay for these machines within three months either in cash or in kind. In order to improve the economic situation of Azerbaijan, Mir Jafar Baghraov, the general secretary of the Soviet Azerbaijan Communist Party, proposed to increase the volume of goods purchased from Iran's Azerbaijan, even temporarily, and to the National Bank of Azerbaijan, on the condition that the goods be repaid, 60- 50 million rials should be given a loan and a commercial agreement should be signed and the necessary assistance should be provided to the government of Azerbaijan in this regard (Hasanli, 1383: 118-117).

With the growing trend of trade relations with the Soviet Union, the heads of government of Azerbaijan expanded their transactions with them by establishing a large trading company. This company was responsible for the export and import of goods and had the role of an intermediary and helps the transactions of Azerbaijan both inside and outside, and with a capital of 20,000,000 rials, it has done the largest transactions and goods such as dry fruits and agricultural products of the Azerbaijan region. He bought it at a reasonable price and exported the products to the Soviet Union by transiting through the new roads (Azarbaijan newspaper, 8/1/1324, p. 2). The democrats hoped that this action would have an important and deep impact on all the affairs of Azerbaijan and improve the condition of farmers and peasants. The commercial contracts of the Azerbaijan government went beyond this and established deals on a wide and extensive level in the Soviet Union, such as the Soviet Union provided all the necessary assistance to the government in the field of automobile, aircraft and machinery industries, and by setting up factories, creating agricultural facilities and training to Farmers doubled the productivity of crops (Azarbaijan newspaper, 3/21/1325, p. 2).

The government of Azerbaijan also benefited from Soviet assistance in the field of industry, so that it set up 20 coal mines, 6 large factories, including a paper factory, and other industrial institutions in the Azerbaijan region (Azerbaijan newspaper, 8/16/1325, P. 2). The Soviet government supported itself with these measures in a very effective way.

The Soviet government took measures to help the oil industry of Soviet Azerbaijan and to eliminate unemployment in Iranian Azerbaijan. In order to strengthen its relations with the Soviet Union and because of Stalin's goodwill, the Azerbaijani government also specified and explained arrangements for the Soviet employees, including their political advisors, specialists and workers, defined their work rules, and provided a place for them to rest in commented (Azarbaijan Newspaper, 19/4/1325, p. 2).

c) Scientific educational

The relations and interactions of the Soviets were not limited to commercial activities. They provided unique services to the government of Azerbaijan in all scientific, educational activities and establishment of schools, and made all the promises to help Azerbaijani leaders. As they established a Soviet school in Tabriz and set up various technical, medical, literature, art and physical education branches in it.

The Soviets offered all engineering, medicine, law and pharmacy courses in these schools. They created a laboratory for scientific and technical courses (Azarbaijan Newspaper, 3/21/1325, p. 2). According to the approvals of the Azerbaijan Education Department, schools were required to teach Russian language in secondary levels so that the students mastered Russian literature and techniques. By adopting this order, 30 people graduated from these schools within 3 and a half months (Azarbaijan newspaper, 4/31/1325, p. 2). The University of Tabriz, which was newly created and had no scientific foundation and no courses were offered, started working with the help of Soviet teachers and professors and providing scientific and experimental courses in the fields of medicine, engineering, law and pharmacy by them. One of these university lecturers, a person named Docent Muzaffar Hajiyevev, graduated from Moscow University with a degree in mathematics, and after completing his studies, he started his work at the University of Tabriz by order of the Soviets (Azarbaijan newspaper, 5/6/1325, p. 1). Another math professor who taught at the University of Tabriz by the order of the Soviet government was a person named Maqsood Javadov, the owner of two famous mathematics books. This person, who was from Soviet Azerbaijan, was an expert in mathematics and has written books about it. His activity was teaching in the fields of mathematics, geometry and physics at Tabriz University. Khalil Ove, holder of a doctorate in mathematics, was one of the other professors who was hired by the Soviets at Tabriz University (Azarbaijan newspaper, 5/10/1325, p. 2).

In this way, all the scientific developments and discoveries of the Soviets affected the autonomous government of Azerbaijan, and the principles of engineering, agriculture, science and industry were influenced by the civilization of the Soviets.

d) Medical – sanitary

Another important activity of the Soviets in Azerbaijan was the activity in the field of medicine, which indicated the greater interactions of the sect with the Soviets. They had an effective presence in the field of medicine and health and provided any kind of medical, health and pharmaceutical services. As they opened a Soviet hospital in Tabriz, which provided services in all branches of medicine including dentistry, ear, throat,

eye, etc. And they planned to build hospitals in other cities of Azerbaijan, such as Urmia, Mahabad and Ardabil, but due to the compromise of the Soviet Union with the central government of Tehran, this promise was not fulfilled (Azarbaijan newspaper, 2/31/1325, p. 3)...

e) Cultural – artistic

Among other relations between the democratic government of Azerbaijan and the Soviet Union are their cultural and artistic interactions. Their relations in this field progressed in such a way that all the Soviet artistic activities influenced the democratic sect of Azerbaijan in Iran. As in Tabriz Soviet School, theater, music and painting categories were held. Also, an authorial group was created in the Soviet school and drawing activities were resumed (Azarbaijan newspaper, 4/20/1325, p. 2).

The art of painting and music also took an evolutionary form under the shadow of the house of Soviet civility. In such a way that in the field of music, a symphony orchestra influenced by Soviet music was created (Azarbaijan newspaper, 5/19/1325, P. 2) And Russian music professors such as Yavhel Sere Bryakov, Ge Orgi Vinogradov, Sehe Vion Stocheuksi were engaged in this field (Azerbaijan newspaper, 5/18/1325, p. 1). Azerbaijani theater was also influenced by the Soviet theater of Azerbaijan. The democrats claimed that the theater industry was in an irregular situation before the formation of the sect and was gradually deteriorating. But by accepting the influence of Soviet Azerbaijani theater art, it took an evolutionary form. The government of Azerbaijan used the best works of Soviet Azerbaijan and performed the best selections of Soviet dramas in the performance of the theater. Among these works, we can mention Aziz Haji Baglinin, Arshin Mal Alan, Mashhadi Ebad, Main and Karam, which were performed together with other works of Soviet Azerbaijan, which was important for the credibility of the theater and its evolution (Azarbaijan Newspaper, 8 5/1325, p. 2).

Result:

The establishment of the Democratic Party of Azerbaijan, which followed the end of World War II and the collapse of Reza Shahi's regime, was formed with the help of the Soviet government. The Soviets, who saw the demand for oil concessions in the north of Iran rejected a few years ago, realized that they could not obtain oil concessions through diplomacy, so they took full advantage of the existing grievances in the region and put pressure on the most sensitive region of Iran. Iran, that is, Azerbaijan, forced the authorities of Tehran to go along with their request. They were trying to obtain the oil privilege by supporting the sect, and in this direction, they started a part of their separatist movement.

In this way, the democratic sect was created under the strict orders of the Soviet Union. The Soviet government provided all necessary assistance to support the sect. The purpose of these assistances was not the development and expansion of a part of Iran, but the Soviets wanted to maintain their puppet government in order to achieve their goals and separate Azerbaijan from Iran. For this purpose, he started extensive relations and interactions with the sect and with his effective presence, he had a positive impact on all aspects of military, business, commerce, industry, agriculture, education, medicine and health. Their activities in this field were such that the democrats claimed that their industries, culture, science and civilization had evolved under the shadow of the Soviets.

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THE ROLE OF SAILORS AND TRADERS IN THE PERSIAN GULF REGION IN THE TRANSFER OF ISLAM TO THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT IN THE FIRST ISLAMIC CENTURIES

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Abstract:

The Persian Gulf region has long served as a crucial hub for the exchange of ideas and goods among different civilizations. Sailors and traders played a significant role in facilitating the transfer of Islam to the Indian subcontinent during the early Islamic centuries. The interaction between Iranians and the inhabitants of the Indian subcontinent was the result of cultural and historical similarities, as well as economic ties. These economic factors played a vital role in persuading Muslims to spread their faith and conduct military conquests in the region.

In addition to military conquests, various other methods were employed to spread Islam in India. These include the use of commercial networks, the presence of Muslim communities along the trade routes, and the establishment of religious and educational institutions. Sailors and traders from the Persian Gulf region acted as conduits for the dissemination of Islamic knowledge and practices among the people of the Indian subcontinent. The Persian Gulf region's location as a communication highway between different civilizations allowed for the easy exchange of ideas, including the spread of Islam. The efforts of sailors and traders played a crucial role in connecting the Islamic world with the Indian subcontinent, fostering cultural and religious exchange that shaped the development of the region.

The purpose of this study is to compare various methods of Islam's transmission to India using a descriptive analytical approach at the library. Specifically, it focuses on the involvement of sailors and traders from the Persian Gulf who interacted with residents of southern Indian ports.

Key word:

Persian Gulf, Sailors, Merchants, Islam, Indian Subcontinent

CASTLES OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LITHUANIA IN MINIATURE

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Abstract

The trend of our time has become the creation of miniature models of castles and fortresses, temples, palaces and entire museums of reduced models of famous architectural monuments of the era of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (middle of the 13th – 18th centuries). They accurately and skillfully reproduce well-known architectural structures in proportions from 1:25 (which roughly corresponds to human height) to 1:10. The initiative to create architectural miniatures belongs to cultural workers, local historians and entrepreneurs. Professional architects, 3D designers and artists are engaged to create models of castles and churches. But sometimes they are made by talented craftsmen themselves, or even by school teachers together with their schoolchildren. They are made from a wide variety of materials: clay, ceramics, plastic, building materials, stones. Models are printed on a printer, sculpted, glued, painted. The work is carried out with personal funds, “public money” (voluntary donations), with the support of the European Union. A miniature castle of Vytaut appeared in the Grodno park (2015). A park of castles and churches, printed on a 3D printer, appeared in Ashmyany district (2017). The Museum of architectural miniatures “Country Mini” has gathered under one roof models of the most famous objects of the architectural and historical heritage of Belarus, which in real life are separated by hundreds of kilometers from each other (2016). Siarhei Bondarenko created a copy of the legendary Krevsky castle in his own vegetable garden (2016–2019). Since 2019–2021, mini-museums of architectural miniatures has been operating in Novogrudok, Lyakhavichy, Ivanovo, Sopotskin. Mini-reconstructions of architectural monuments serve for tourism, culture, business development, maintenance of craft traditions.

Key words: Grand Duchy of Lithuania, castles, mini-reconstruction

CASTLES OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LITHUANIA IN MINIATURE¹

The trend of our time

The first miniature parks in the world appeared in the 19th century. as private collections. In 1930, the first public miniature park was opened in Great Britain. Such institutions became especially popular after the Second World War. Today, there are dozens of parks of architectural miniatures in the world. They are found in almost all European countries: “Mini Europe” in Brussels, “Holland Miniatures” in the Netherlands, “Switzerland in Miniature”, “Italy in Miniature”, Park “Mini Israel” and others. “World Park” in Beijing (China) is a collection of architectural sights from all corners of the planet. Miniature parks are unique complexes that allow to “visit” in one to two hours a large number of cities and countries separated by hundreds of kilometers, and see dozens or even hundreds of cultural monuments. Such parks are very popular among tourists.

Reduced copies of castles and historical buildings are a popular theme today in Central and Eastern Europe as well. In Poland, neighboring Belarus, miniature parks have become a tourist attraction in recent decades.. There are “Park of Castles” in Lvov, park “Kiev in miniature” in Ukraine. There are similar parks in the Baltic countries. Since the mid-2010s, the fashion for both the castles themselves and their miniature copies has been gaining momentum in Belarus. The trend of our time has become the creation of miniatures of castles and fortresses, temples, palaces.

In the 14th – 16th centuries, during the time of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Belarus was a country of castles – they stood here almost every 30–40 km. Now they have no practical meaning. However, their value to us is enormous. Ancient military and defense structures are a testimony of the high skill of the Belarusian Belarusian architects-fortifiers of that time, a witness to the difficult history and heroic struggle of the Belarusian people in defense of their native land.

The beginning of creating a history in mini format

The first to appear in 2015 was the miniature castle of Vytaut (the end of the 14th century) in the city park named after Zhiliber in Grodno. The authors of the idea and creators of the model are artists Siarhei and Natalya Bilyduk. Their creation arose in a couple of summer months from processed silicate blocks. The choice of material is due to economic reasons. There was no question of the accuracy of the model – even historians argue about how the castle looked at different times. Therefore, there is a certain element of artists’ fantasy here – their layout is not scientific, but designed for children. Children liked it much more when there was a pile of

¹ Photos are taken from open sources.

sand in the “castle yard” – they perceived it as a sandbox. The authors would like to build a scale model of the entire old city.



Grodno. Miniature castle of Vytaut. 2015

A castle in the own vegetable garden

The family of Siarhei Bondarenko from the city of Smorgon was pushed out by ecology. He found an option for living in the village of Chukhny, next to the famous Krevsky castle, 15 minutes by foot. The significance of the castle in Krevo (Smorgon district, Grodno region) in the history and architecture of Belarus, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, and Eastern and Central Europe is very important.

The castle in Krevo, built in the first half of the 14th century by the Grand Dukes of Lithuania Gedimin and Algerd, is one of the earliest monuments of defensive architecture of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In plan, the castle had the shape of a trapezoid. The length of its walls was up to 108 m. The height of the defensive walls is up to 12 m, the thickness at the base is about 2.5–3 m. A wooden gallery ran along the walls from above. The castle was strengthened by two towers located diagonally. The Prince’s tower (or Keystut’s tower) was placed beyond the perimeter of the wall, which increased its defensive capabilities. This tower, measuring 18.6x17 m, had no less than three floors, a dungeon-prison and was adapted for housing – the Grand Duke’s rooms were located on the second floor. The tower in the opposite corner of the castle yard, measuring 11x10.65 m, had at least 4 floors. Both towers and the fighting gallery were covered with red roof tiles.



Real Krevo castle of the 14th century before and after partial restoration

Krevsky castle is a witness of many historical events. In 1382, in the dungeons of the Prince's tower was strangled by order of the Grand Duke of Lithuania Jagaila prince Keystut – his main opponent, the main claimant to the Grand Prince's throne, and also his uncle. At the same time, Vytaut was a prisoner in the dungeon of the Prince's tower, who, however, managed to escape from there. In 1385, an agreement on the dynastic union of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Kingdom of Poland was signed in the castle – it changed the geopolitical situation in Europe. This Union of Krevo in 1385 was needed by the states for the joint struggle against Crusader aggression. In the 1560s, the famous Russian military leader and writer-publicist prince Andrei Kurbsky, who fled to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from his homeland from Ivan the Terrible, lived in the Prince's tower.

The castle gradually lost its defensive value and began to crumble. It was finally destroyed during the First World War, because for three years (1915–1917) it was on the front line between the German and Russian troops. Although in 1929 the Polish authorities conserved the ruins of the castle, during the 20th century. their gradual destruction was underway. Both towers and the ruins of the walls have been partially preserved to our time.

The neighborhood of the family of Siarhei Bondarenko next to the Krevsky castle caused only despair for a long time – the castle was falling apart, turning into a mountain of stones. Then Siarhei had an ambitious project – to use his own funds to make a copy of the legendary castle in his own garden. In order to purchase materials, the freelance artist sold souvenirs that he and his family made with their own hands from clay, wood, and metal. The raw materials used for construction were similar to those used 700 years ago, when the famous fortress was laid. Stone and red brick are a characteristic feature of architecture of the 13th – 14th centuries. A 20-ton car of stones cost 120 rubles. The builder of the castle also brought stone for the walls from the

surrounding fields, and stamped microbricks from local clay. He also added authentic materials found among construction rubble in Krevo and Golshany to the masonry. “A midget” was built in a ratio of 1:10. Hearing about the unusual construction, curious tourists began to take a closer look. They bought sculptures, decorations and images of “The Pogonia” in the pavilion that the family of Bondarenkos installed over the weekend near Krevsky castle. Most of the profit was invested in construction in the own yard (In the Smorgon district, the artist is building a copy of the Krevo castle in the garden, 2016).

Within the framework of the “Castles of Belarus” state program, restoration and conservation of the castle in Krevo is currently underway.



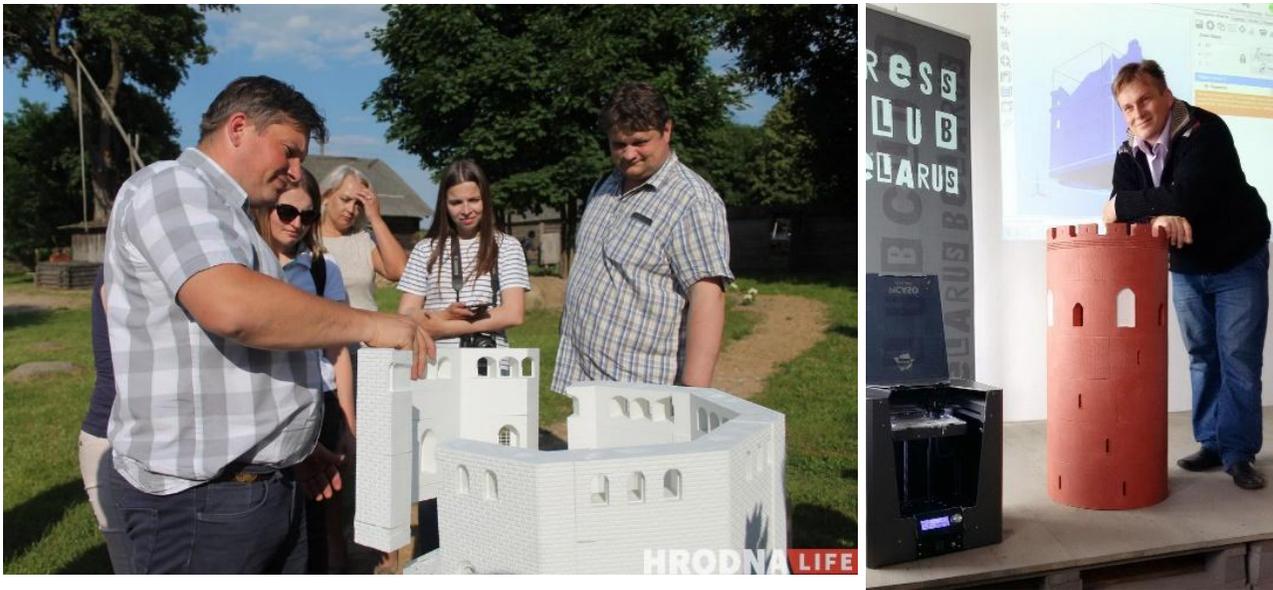
Siarhei Bondarenko – the author of the idea, designer and builder of the reduced copie of the Krevo castle

The Park of miniature castles and temples of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania

The creation of the first Park of miniature castles and temples of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in Belarus is the initiative of Minsk tour guide and enthusiast, director of the “Country of Castles” foundation Alexander Varikish. An area of 2.5 hectares has been set aside for the park in the village of Radevichi, Oshmiany district, on a farm with a 100-year-old house that Alexander had bought there a few years before, 5 kilometers from the famous castle of Golshany of the 17th century. He prints castles and temples from plastic on 3D printer. Scale – 1:25. The material is ABS-plastic. Plastic thread is wound on a spool. It melts at a temperature of 250 °C and is poured onto the platform, creating a workpiece in the form that was programmed. Print of castles is an expensive pleasure. The price of the printer is about 2.5 thousand dollars. About 2,000 rubles are spent on the material for one medium castle. If we talk about consumables, a kilogram of raw materials costs about 40

rubles. One castle costs about 1,000 euros (Grand Duchy on two hectares. A park of miniature castles is being created in the Ashmyan district, 2016) .

Alexander Varikish managed to realize his idea within the framework of the European Union project “Supporting development at the local level in the Republic of Belarus”. He received 17 thousand dollars. Most of it went to pay workers, earthworks, materials for 3D printer, training services and promotional products. This is a big help. He bought everything else with his savings and voluntary donations. He attracted ordinary people, villagers to work. This is how simple village boys become aesthetes.



Alexander Varikish. Assembling a castle from eraser parts. Kamenets tower in miniature

Alexander Varikish says: “It was the story of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania that got me hooked. It’s just some kind of magnetism... The idea that castle models can be multiplied, reduced, copied is simply mesmerizing!” The opening of the Park of miniature models of castles and temples of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania took place in 2017. The park started with models of 10 medieval castles and shrines – both those that have survived to our time and those that were destroyed. They were built on a scale of 1:25. That is, their height is up to 1.5 m, and the diameter is about 3 m. If we take into account the topography of the park, tourists walk between castles that are approximately human height. The park has paths, gazebos, and beautiful landscapes. The park presents the Belarusian castle “classics” – Kamenets tower, castles in Mir, Novogrudok, Lida, Krevo, Lyubcha, as well as in Vilno, Troki, Medninki, since according to the authors of the park of Belarusian miniatures “Land of Castles”, this is not Belarus, but Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The exhibition also includes

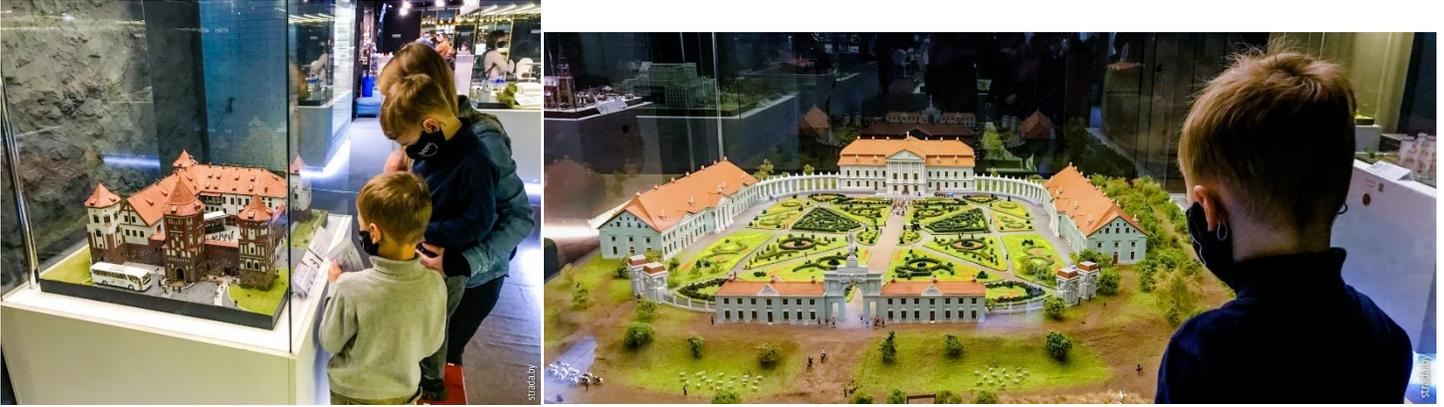
fortified churches in Murovanka, Synkovichi, Kamai (The country of castles. A park of miniatures with fortresses and palaces of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania appeared in the Ashmyan district, 2018).

The castles of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in miniature became a new tourist attraction in Belarus.

Museum of architectural miniatures of national landmarks “Country Mini”

The first in Belarus Museum of architectural miniatures of national landmarks “Country Mini” was opened in Minsk in 2016. The creator of the museum is the Belarusian entrepreneur Yevgeny Danilik, top manager of a large Russian company, who started his own business in the field of culture.

In the museum, the attractions of the country, which in real life are separated from each other by hundreds of kilometers, are gathered under one roof. The museum started with 20 models of the most famous objects of architectural and historical heritage of Belarus. But a total of 70 models of the most important and interesting places of the country are planned, which will gradually replenish the museum. They were selected based on the principle of historical and cultural significance for Belarus. Among the miniature monuments of architecture – the castles of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania Kamenets tower, castles in Lida, Mir, Novogrudok, Ruzhany palace of Sapieha and others. Models are constructed from plastic and made according to the natural proportions of things. Not only buildings have been restored, but also the surrounding nature. Not only 3D modelers, but also artists, architects and historians worked on the creation of exhibits. Every item here is a work of art. The Museum “Country Mini” keeps pace with the era of modern technologies. Each individual mini-layout has its own interactive “chip”. The goals of the “Country Mini” museum are to show Belarusians and guests the key attractions of the country, to make every visitor fall in love with Belarus; encourage travel to Belarus; promote the maintenance and development of traditional folk industries and crafts (Mini Country).



Museum of architectural miniatures of national landmarks “Country Mini”.

Models of the castle in Mir and the palace in Svyatsk

Amateur city miniature mini-museums

Since 2019, the “Lost Heritage” open-air mini-museum of miniatures has been operating in the center of Novogrudok. The idea of creating models of historical buildings of the city was first voiced by the employees of the district library. Many tourists were interested in how the first capital of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, which was Novogrudok, looked like in different periods of its existence. And it was possible to demonstrate it visually only with the help of models. At first, these were individual miniature buildings, then the entire square of the city was embodied in plastic. These are exact copies of historical buildings that existed in Novogrudok for several centuries: the castles in Novogrudok and Lyubcha, the Radziwill palace, the church on Zamkovaya hill, etc., which have not been preserved. All exhibits were created by local schoolchildren (Open-air museum of miniatures “Lost Heritage” began operating in Navagrudek, 2019).



The “Lost Heritage” open-air mini-museum of miniatures in Novogradok

An open-air museum of 14 models of local landmarks is located in Lyakhavichy (2020). Among them, from the era of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, is a fortress in Liakhavichy, the Reitan manor in the village of Hrushevka. The authors of the miniatures are teachers and schoolchildren of district schools. A variety of materials are used in the products: foam, wood, plastic, etc. The created models turned out to be practically duplicates of the real ones, only in a mini format. This mini-museum showcases the local history and tourist attractions of the region (Our open-air museum. 14 models of attractions of Lyakhavichyna were placed under the open sky, 2020).

In 2021, a park of historical miniatures was created in the center of the city of Ivanovo (Brest region). It contains six models of famous buildings in Belarus that have already been destroyed. These miniatures are exact copies of buildings made on a scale of 1:10, – manor house, magnate residence, family palace, dated mainly from the 19th century, but belonging to representatives of ancient local magnate-noble families. The objects were created by a group of craftsmen led by a local historian from Grodno Igor Lapekha. The appearance of the buildings was restored, based on the documents and drawings of 1870s –1880s of the Belarusian painter Napoleon Horde (A whole park of historical miniatures was created in the center of Ivanovo, 2021).

In 2019, in the urban settlement of Sopotskin, master ceramists in two months created clay models of 20 landmarks of Grodno and its surroundings, based on photographs and virtual constructions. Thus, ***a museum of models of famous architectural monuments appeared in the cultural and tourist center of Sopotskin.*** Among

them – Sviatsk palace and park complex, built in the 18th century according to the project of the Italian architect Giuseppe Sacco for the famous Volovich family; Farny catholic cathedral in Grodno and others. The address of the museum was not chosen by chance. One of the most popular tourist routes passes through Sopotskin, connecting Grodno and Augustovsky canal. The route to the canal starts from here. This is a visa-free region (Fara, Kolozha and the palace in Svyatsk ... are made of clay, 2019).

Augustow canal is an outstanding hydraulic structure of the 19th century, one of the largest canals in Europe, included in the tentative UNESCO World Heritage List. The idea of creating a canal was born back in the 1760s and 70s during the time of king Stanislaw August Poniatovski. It is truly unique object of its time: in terms of the complexity of engineering solutions, scale and natural beauty of the places where it runs.

It is assumed that the museum in Sopotskin will become another highlight on the tourist route leading to Augustovsky canal. Its goal is to use miniatures to interest tourists in real architectural monuments with their rich history.

Conclusion

Today, every tourist country in the world has its own miniature park. They reproduce with amazing precision and skill castles and fortresses, churches and palaces, towers and famous architectural structures that make the country unique. In the mid-2010s, the creation of reduced copies of historical buildings became popular in Belarus. Of particular interest to reenactors and spectators are the medieval architectural creations of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (middle of the 13th – 18th centuries) – the era of castles and knights. The new trend is more pronounced in the west of the country and in the capital. Parks of miniature castles and shrines, as a rule, are created near real historical monuments and themselves become new tourist sites. Such parks bring together in one place the sights of the country, which in real life are separated from each other by hundreds of kilometers. They are created with the aim of developing tourism and increasing the tourist attractiveness of settlements, promoting the development of small businesses and the maintenance and development of traditional folk arts and crafts.

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HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY IN BELARUS AS A CHANGE HISTORY IN THE RATIO OF ITS MAIN DIRECTIONS

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Abstract

From the end of the 10th century (official date – 992) – the beginning of the Christianization of Belarus, then – the victory of Orthodoxy over paganism (XII century). The end of the 10th – the end of the 14th century – the period of spread, formation of organizational structures and monopoly of Orthodoxy. 1385–1569 – spread of Catholicism while the Orthodox Church maintained its strong position. There was a balance between these branches of Christianity. The middle of the 16th century – the first half of the 17th century – the Reformation, which partly coincides with the Counter-Reformation (1569 – the 17th century), which gave the religious confrontation a special tension. On the wave of the Counter-Reformation, the Uniate Church (1596–1839) was created and functioned for almost 2.5 centuries, significantly narrowing the positions of traditional denominations. The end of the 18th – the beginning of the 20th century – a new redistribution of spheres of influence: Orthodoxy becomes the dominant faith, Catholicism and, at first, Uniate faith become tolerated, but in 1839 the Uniate Church is liquidated, after 1863–1864 there was an intensified attack on the Catholic church. The Bolshevik regime dealt a blow to all denominations, which were able to recover from this blow only at the end of the 20th century, during the period of perestroika and religious renaissance, and compete for spheres of influence in Belarus.

Key words: Belarus, Christianity, directions, change.

HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY IN BELARUS

AS A CHANGE HISTORY IN THE RATIO OF ITS MAIN DIRECTIONS

The tendency of silencing and ignoring the role of the religious factor in the life of society, which took place during the seven atheistic Soviet decades, changed at the end of the 20th century with increased attention to church and religious history. It became clear that without it, it is impossible to adequately understand the culture of Belarus, the mentality of the Belarusian people, the entire historical process, and even today's national and religious realities of Belarus. Taking into account the historical multi-confessional nature of Belarusians, this sets the task, along with conducting factographic research, to develop a holistic view of the entire process of religious development of Belarus and the features of each period in the context of East Slavic and European history. At the same time, it should be taken into account that sometimes multi-directional phenomena and processes of a religious nature took place synchronously and overlapped each other.

In the most general terms, the confessional history of Belarus is as follows: until the end of the 10th century – pagan Belarus, second millennium is Christian, 20th century – atheistic. The border of the 2nd and 3rd millennia is the religious “renaissance”. Even at the turn of the 1980s and 1990s, Belarus was a supposedly blank sheet of paper on which various denominations hurried to mark their traditional canonical territories. But there was no mass return to religion. Decades of atheism, the development of scientific and technological progress, and the era of globalization have made their presence felt.

Of course, historians are more interested in the Christian history of Belarus, or the history of the last millennium, and those facts and events that caused the most profound changes not only in the church-religious sphere itself, but also in other spheres of life: social, cultural, national, political and determined the future fate of the people.

Orthodoxy in Belarus has begun the countdown to the second millennium of its history, within which the following periods are clearly distinguished:

- From the end of the 10th century (992) – the beginning of the Christianization of Belarus, the victory of Orthodoxy over paganism (12 century) and its monopoly.
- As a result of the Union of Krevo of 1385 between the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and Poland, the Orthodox Church was forced to share its canonical territory with Western Christianity, but maintained a strong position until the Union of Lublin in 1569.

– In the second half of the 16th century, the Orthodox Church experienced three strong blows dealt to it by the Reformation, the Counter-Reformation and the Brest Church Union of 1596, and found itself in a state of crisis. In the conditions of interreligious confrontation in the last third of the 16th – mid-17th centuries it fought for survival, entered into opposition to the state power of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and repeatedly loudly declared itself (anti-union and anti-Catholic struggle, literary polemics, alliance with Protestants in 1599, uprisings in 1619 in Mogilev and in 1623 in Vitebsk, restoration of the Orthodox hierarchy in 1620 and its recognition by supreme power in 1633; from the 1630s, the Ukrainian Cossacks defended Orthodoxy).

The last third of the 17th – end of the 18th century – a sharp narrowing of the sphere of influence of Orthodoxy, attempts to completely oust it from the religious maps of Belarus. But, despite strong upheavals and increasingly unfavorable conditions in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, it survived until the change in political circumstances ensured its continued existence.

Late 18th – early 20th century – the transformation of Orthodoxy from a tolerated religion into a dominant one, the expansion of its positions, including at the expense of Uniates and Catholics, its dominance in the spiritual sphere in the last third of the 19th – early 20th centuries. The Manifesto of October 17, 1905, which guaranteed freedom of religion, led the Orthodox Church in the western provinces of the Russian Empire to a crisis – thousands of Uniates and Catholics forcibly converted to Orthodoxy and their descendants began to renounce it.

The Bolshevik coup of 1917 turned into an even greater disaster, and not only for the Orthodox Church: arrests of the clergy, confiscation of church property, closure of churches and monasteries, destruction of religious buildings, mass atheism of the population.

During the Great Patriotic War, a revival of church and religious life was observed in the occupied territory of Belarus. In the mid-40s to mid-80s, the process of ousting religion from the spiritual life of the people continued. Today, in the religious and spiritual sphere, the Orthodox Church occupies a dominant position in the state.

From the point of view of canonical subordination and hierarchical dependence of the Orthodox Church of Belarus, its history is divided into 2 main periods: Byzantine (late 10th – late 17th centuries) and Moscow (since 1686).

The history of **Catholicism** in Belarus spans seven centuries (since the conclusion of the Union of Krevo in 1385), if we do not count episodic attempts to spread Christianity of the Western model at the beginning of the 11th century by the Turov prince Svyatopolk in his land and the adoption of Catholicism by the Lithuanian Grand Duke Mindoug in 1253.

In 1387, the first Catholic bishopric was established in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania – Vilno bishopric, whose spiritual power covered almost the whole of Belarus, and 7 Catholic parishes. At first, the diocese was subject to the Pope, and from 1415 – to the Primate of the Polish Catholic Church, the Archbishop of Gniezno. At the end of the 14th century there were 12 churches in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, 6 of them in Belarus: in 1430 there were 27 churches, including 12 in Belarus. In the 14th – 15th centuries 4 Catholic bishoprics were founded: in addition to Vilno, Kyev, Lutsk (it included the Brest region), Zhmud.

From Krevo to Lublin (1385–1569), the Catholic Church, with the support of Lithuanian grand dukes and Catholic feudal lords, established itself in the modern northwestern Belarusian lands and in Lithuania. During 1387–1550, 259 churches were founded on the territory of the Vilno diocese, including 176 on Belarusian lands. Churches were mainly located in the west of Belarus along the line Braslav – Vileika – Minsk – Nyasvizh – Pinsk, east of it were only in Polotsk, Vitebsk, Aboltsy and Slutsk (Francysk Skaryna i jaho chas: Encyklapiedychny daviednik, 1988, p. 358). They developed active activities to Catholicize pagan Lithuanians, as well as the Orthodox population of Belarus. They brought elements of Polish and mostly Western European culture into the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

With the conclusion of the Union of Lublin in 1569, the second stage of Catholic expansion in Belarus begins.

In the middle of the 16th century the minds of the intellectual and political elite of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania were gripped by the **Reformation**, which came from the west. The following periods are distinguished in Belarus:

1553 – 1570 – from the time of the emergence of the first Protestant communities to the appearance of the Jesuits in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. This is the time of the emergence and rapid development of the movement, which soon reaches its apogee.

1570 – 1596 – until the conclusion of the Union of Brest. At this stage, social and political life is complicated, counter-reformation tendencies are growing, and the position of the Catholic Church is strengthening in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and throughout the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The social base of the Reformation is narrowing – there is a mass transition of the nobility, which previously supported it, to Catholicism.

1596 – the middle of the 17th century – the crisis of the movement caused by the onset of the counter-reformation, its internal contradictions, the split among Protestants, and the narrowing of the social base.

The second half of the 17th century – the reformation movement in Belarus faded away. What remained was the Protestant church born by him, whose role in spiritual and social-political life became insignificant, and approximately 1% of Protestants in the confessional structure of the population of Belarus in the 18th – 20th centuries.

The arrival of the Jesuits in Vilno in 1569 is considered to be the tentative date of the beginning of the **Counter-Reformation** in Grand Duchy of Lithuania, which covered religion, politics, ideology, culture and aimed at restoring the positions lost by Catholicism during the Reformation. The end of the Counter-Reformation is not precisely defined chronologically – it is dated to the second half , the end of the 17th century, and some date it to the beginning of the 18th century.

The Counter-Reformation is only a system of repressive measures, but also a religious and cultural revolution, which owes spiritual and cultural renewal of Europe of the 16th century to the same extent as the Reformation. In parallel with the Counter-Reformation, the Catholic reform took place, during which the Catholic West found enough strength and flexibility to overcome the Reformation crisis – an era of its temporary weakness and decline, to reorganize, strengthen itself and, finding itself at the zenith of its greatness, set an attractive example of spiritual rise.

With the divisions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Catholicism transformed from a dominant religion to a tolerated one. In the 19th and early 20th centuries the state policy of its restriction and displacement was carried out. After the October Manifesto of 1905, wrested from tsarism by the workers during the first Russian revolution, the church replenished its ranks at the expense of neo-Orthodox, who were dissatisfied with their forced religious status.

In Soviet times, Catholicism aroused special suspicion in the Soviet party structures, because it was oriented towards the Vatican – the ideological and political antithesis of the Soviet system.

With the beginning of perestroika, the Catholic Church started active activities in Belarus. Religiously, it orients Belarusians towards the Catholic West, politically and culturally towards Poland, although there is a tendency to take into account the national characteristics of the Belarusian people. It should also be noted that since the time of the Union of Krevo, the Catholic Church had a stronger position in the west of Belarus.

The “youngest” of the Christian denominations in terms of the time of their appearance in Belarus is Uniate faith (the official name in the 20th century is Greek Catholicism), although some are inclined to derive its origins from the still undivided Christianity. For four centuries now, the Uniate (Greek-Catholic) Church has been an important factor in the socio-political and spiritual-cultural life of the Belarusian and Ukrainian lands. The following chronological layers are clearly distinguished in its history in Belarus:

– 1590–1595 – the content and form of the new version of Christianity crystallized in councils, meetings and negotiations, in polemical literature.

– 1596 – the middle of the 17th century – organizational design of the Uniate Church. This period is characterized by a strong anti-Uniate movement, the epicenter of which in the middle of the 17th century moved to the south, to Ukraine. The Uniate Church endured despite the difficulties, and in the second half of the 17th century fortune began to turn her face.

– The second half of the 17th century – 1720 – a turn from the 1630s towards the Uniate Church in the attitudes of the nobility, which by that time had largely turned away from Orthodoxy and converted to Catholicism; the annexation of a part of Ukraine in 1667, submission in 1686 to the Moscow Patriarchate of the Kyev Metropolitanate changed the relations of the Belarusian-Ukrainian society, the government of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the direction of promoting the church Union, which was seen as the basis of independence from Russia and the neutralization of Moscow-oriented Orthodoxy, which sought foreign protection. The growth of Uniate sentiments in society, the internal split in the Orthodox Church, the departure of its nobility, along with the decline after 1667 of the political importance of the Cossacks – the main internal enemy of religious integration – contributed to the increase in the influence of church Union in the territories with a predominance of the Orthodox population. Even recently condemned to complete extermination, it was in the last third of the 17th century grew numerically, strengthened internally, and at the turn of the 17th – 18th centuries, despite strong opposition from the outside, became the most popular denomination in Belarus. The hundred-year period of the history of the Union Church, starting from the conclusion of the Union of Brest, through the difficult wars of the middle of the 17th century, in which the question of its destruction was raised, ended at the end of the 17th century significant advantage, in socio-political relations, on her side.

At this time, the role of Western Christian elements was increasing, although the politically West-oriented Uniate Church was still psychologically oriented to the East, and in this connection the split of faith begins.

– 20–70s of the 18th century – The triumphal progress of Uniate Church, temporarily interrupted by another attempt by the Russian government to destroy it during the Northern War, continued almost until the end of the 18th century and was accompanied by a strong generation of Orthodox ranks. In 1790, there were 143 Orthodox, 283 Catholic, and 1,199 Uniate parishes in the Belarusian districts of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. From $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the entire Belarusian society, 80% of the peasantry professed Uniate faith at the end of the 18th century (Marash, J. Ocherki istorii ekspansii katolicheskoy cirkvi v Bielorusii XVIII veka, 1974, z 226; Gryckevich, Anatol, 1973).

– The end of the 18th century – 1839 – three currents, which put the church before the choice between the spirituality of the East and the West, can be seen in the activities of the Uniate elite: 1) the “old Union”, which clung to the roots of Belarus, respected it, agreed with Polish culture and tried to turn faith in liturgical fundamentals; 2) for merging with Roman Catholicism (Basilians) and 3) for rapprochement with Orthodoxy (Siamashko, Luzhynski, Zubko, Tupalski), which, stimulated and supported by the government, in the 1830s takes the upper hand. But the attempt of a part of the clergy to make their faith independent of Catholicism, leaning at the same time on Moscow and St. Petersburg, ended tragically for the Uniate Church – tsar Nicholas I and Chief Prosecutor of the Synod Bludov, instead of helping, “pushed it to the rails of Orthodoxy”. As a result of three totally devastating strikes (1780, 1794 1795 and 1839), the Uniate Church ceased to exist in Belarus.

– Than follows 150-year period of non-existence of the Uniate Church, and in the 20th century attempts were made to revive it in Belarus three times: at the beginning of the 20th century, in the 1920s and 1930s in Western Belarus (in 1932, 32 parishes and 20 thousands of believers were registered (Marash, J. Politika Vatikana i katolicheskoy cirkvi v Zapadnoi Bielorusii (1918-1939), 1983, p. 15).

– The end of the 1980s and 1990s – the revival of the Uniate (Greek-Catholic) Church. This religious institute, most widespread in the 18th – first third of the 20th centuries in Belarus, today is represented by 12 registered communities and several thousand active believers.

Attention is drawn to the richness of the 16th century fateful church and religious events. To the Belarusians, who until the middle of this century seemed to be a people of two main Christian denominations, it brought two more new versions of Christianity: Protestantism and Unionism. The nineteenth century is distinguished by mass religious conversions.

We must abandon the approach to the history of Christianity in Belarus according to the criterion: the more ancient, the more true. The history of Christianity in Belarus is the history of changes in the relationship between its main directions:

The end of the 10th – the end of the 14th century – spread, formation of organizational structures and monopoly of Orthodoxy.

1385 – 1569 – spread of Catholicism while the Orthodox Church maintained its strong position. There is a balance between these branches of Christianity.

The middle of the 16th – the first half of the 17th – the Reformation, since it partly coincides with the Counter-Reformation (1569 – 17th century), which gave special tension to the religious confrontation here.

On the wave of the Counter-Reformation, the Uniate Church (1596–1839) was created and functioned for almost 2.5 centuries, significantly narrowing the positions of traditional denominations.

The end of the 18th – the beginning of the 20th century – a new redistribution of spheres of influence: Orthodoxy becomes the dominant faith, Catholicism and, at first, Uniate faith become tolerated, but in 1839 the Uniate Church was liquidated, after 1863–1864 there was an intensified attack on the Catholic Church. The social base of Catholicism, represented by a socially active layer – the nobility of the western provinces, and strong support in the person of the influential papacy, which stood behind the church of Belarus, did not let the church of Belarus be destroyed, as it happened with the poor and “persant” Uniate Church. Orthodoxy in its Russian version ignited the spiritual infrastructure of Belarusian society in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

The Bolshevik regime dealt a blow to all denominations, which are now recovering from this blow and competing for spheres of influence in Belarus.

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TRANSFORMATION OF THE CONFESSIONAL STRUCTURE OF BELARUS AT THE END OF THE 18TH - 19TH CENTURIES

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Abstract

Belarus is a multi-religious state. Its modern religious structure formed during long historical processes and was partially revived due to “religious Renaissance” of the late 20th century. The leading place in the religious life of the country belongs to Orthodox Church, whose origins date back to the end of the 10th century. At the end of the 14th century Catholicism began to spread on Belarusian lands, Jews and Muslims appeared. Since the European Reformation of the 16th century Protestant religious organizations of various directions operate here. Confessional situation in the Belarusian lands at the end of the 18th century, on the eve of their incorporation into the Russian Empire, was another. The dominant denomination then was the Uniate (Greek Catholic) Church. Its believers made up to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the population of Belarus. In the end of 18th – 19th centuries the religious situation in Belarus was significantly changed. By the decision of Polotsk Church Council in 1839, the Uniate Church was liquidated. 1.5 million Uniates were converted to the Orthodoxy. After the suppression of liberation uprising of 1863–1864 the tsarist authorities took a course to strengthen the positions of the Orthodox Church, which played a significant role in the policy of Russification of Belarusians. A large-scale temple construction has developed. The number of Orthodox believers grew. But the sphere of activity of the Catholic Church has narrowed. For participating in the uprising or sympathizing with it the Catholic clergy was subjected to repression, churches and monasteries were closed, believers were converted to Orthodoxy in various ways. Attitude of the authorities towards not numerous Christian and non-Christian denominations (Protestants, Muslim Tatars and Jews) was more tolerant.

Key words: Belarus, confessional structure, 19th century, change.

The religious landscape of Belarus, as it was at the end of the 18th century, on the eve of the inclusion of Belarusian lands into the Russian Empire, was formed over centuries.

At the end of the 18th century, on the territory of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, of which Belarus was an integral part, lived approximately 39% of Uniates (Greek Catholics) (of the total population), 38% of Rome-Catholics, 6.5% of Orthodox, 4% of Old Believers, 1.6% of Protestants (Lutherans and Calvinists), etc. (Kanfesii na Belarusi (kanec XVIII–XX st.), 1988, p. 5). The majority of the population of Lithuania were Catholics. Belarusians were more religiously diverse. The rich and middle part of the nobility were Catholics. The bulk (poor gentry, townspeople, peasants) belonged to the Greek Catholic Church, which had deeper roots in the west of Belarus, which was adjacent to Lithuania and Poland.

According to church statistics for 1790, there were 143 Orthodox, 283 Catholic, and 1,199 Union parishes in the Belarusian districts of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (excluding the eastern part of Belarus, then already annexed to Russia) (Gryckeovich, 1973, p. 62). On the eve of the divisions the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth has 8 Uniate dioceses with 9,300 parishes, 10,300 priests, 4.5 million believers and 172 monasteries with 1,478 monks (Marozava, Filatava, 2001, p. 584).

In the second half of the 18th century, the Greek Catholic Church took first place in Belarus in terms of the number of churches and believers. The number of Greek Catholic parishes accounted for more than 70% of the total number of parishes of all Christian denominations. On the eve of the first partition of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1772, about 80% of the rural population were Greek Catholics (Gryckeovich, 1973, pp. 62, 63). This was a great force that the Russian government could not ignore after Belarus became part of the Russian Empire.

For Russian politicians, the Uniate Church, which united millions of souls with Rome and Western culture, was an unpleasant and even hateful thing. The Basilian Uniate monks immediately disgusted the new government, since some of them refused to swear allegiance to Russia.

In the first years after the incorporation of Eastern Belarus, the tsarist government feared open violence against Greek Catholics. It wanted to awaken the loyalty of the empire's new citizens and not alienate the population west of its new border. However, the Uniate Church turned out to be one of the forces in the Empire that prevented the autocratic-synodal regime from implementing the policy of unification and leveling in the so-called Western region. Deunization became the confessional strategy of the autocracy for the following decades. Belarus became the object of a large experiment to redraw its religious map in the name of "building Russia"

and strengthening its position in Europe, in the name of the political and national traditions of tsarism.

In 1780, the Russian Empress Catherine II issued a decree inviting the Uniates to convert to Orthodoxy. Based on this decree, in four years (1780–1783) the Uniate Church lost 112.5 thousand residents of the Mogilev province and 95 churches. Then between 100,000 and 120,000 of its unstable followers in eastern Belarus left the Church Union (Sosna, 1996a, p. 9).

When the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth ceased to exist as a state, Catherine II, without any doubt, began to destroy the Greek Catholic Church on the confiscated Belarusian and Ukrainian lands. Since Tadeusz Kosciuszko's rebels turned to the Belarusian peasantry, the majority of whom were Greek Catholics, it was firmly decided to put an end to the Union. By decrees of April 22, 1794 and 1795, Catherine II declared her intention to "eradicate the Union" in Belarus and Ukraine. During 1794–1796, it lost 1.5 million believers in Belarus and Ukraine and practically ceased to exist in Ukraine – only 200 churches remained there. It seemed that the Union was living out its last days. But Belarusian Greek Catholics then turned out to be more devoted to their faith, although the church lost another 200 thousand people in the Mogilev and Minsk provinces (Sosna 1996b, p. 96).

Repeated attempts by the tsarist government at the end of the 18th century, changing the confessional structure of Belarus in favor of Orthodoxy, which contradicted official declarations of tolerance, did not bring success due to the resistance of the Uniate clergy and believers.

The Empire, which effortlessly subjugated the Belarusian lands, met natural resistance at the end of the 18th century and was defeated in its attempt to subjugate them spiritually and religiously. Under Paul I, 90% of the "reunified" Greek Catholics returned to their faith. For a number of reasons, at the end of the 18th century, the Church Union did not become a thing of the past and lasted for more than forty years, even in considerable force. The 1.5 million remaining in the Union became even more entrenched in it.

As soon as the anti-Uniate course ceased after the death of Catherine II, the Uniate Church began to quickly recover and strengthen organizationally. In the first quarter of the 19th century, it recovered from its wounds. The stabilization of the Uniate Church was coming, although in government circles it was treated as an evil that could only be tolerated for a while.

The new tsar Nicholas I began to strengthen the administrative union of the Empire's subjects with an alliance in the field of language and religion. In the second half of the 1820s, an intention arose in St. Petersburg circles to "strengthen the Russian nation and the Orthodox faith" at the expense of the Greek

Catholics. The attack on their Church, which connected Belarus with Western civilization, was repeated. It was started by decrees of October 9, 1827 and April 22, 1828.

Since 1833, taking advantage of the right of the winner, the authorities took the path of administrative and forceful solution to the problem provoked by the active assistance of the Greek Catholic clergy to the rebels of 1830–1831. The Church was recognized as an enemy of Russian interests in Belarus and the only way out was seen in its liquidation. The common historical past of Belarus and Russia was emphasized.

It was decided to strike the first and main blow against the Basilian Order. It was believed that if this “bastion of Union” was taken, the Greek Catholic Church would disintegrate. The uprising gave rise to accusations of political unreliability. They started with the closure of the Basilian monasteries.

In 1833–1834, the reformation of the Uniate Church began in the spirit of its rapprochement with Russian Orthodoxy: replacement of liturgical books, re-equipment of churches, restoration of iconostases and thrones in altars, introduction of Eastern rites and eradication of Uniate customs. The re-education of the clergy began in order to change its oppositional attitudes, to paralyze the “harmful” influence on the people. Since 1834, on the basis of changes imposed from above in church and religious life, a movement against the so-called “reunification” of the Uniates began. Every year this movement gained more momentum.

In June 1835, by decree of Nicholas I, a Secret Committee for Uniate Affairs was created in St. Petersburg from high-ranking clergy and leading political figures. In 1835, the Uniate Church in the Russian Empire numbered 1,339 parishes, 2,009 priests, 506 Basilian monks, 42 monasteries and 1,504,000 believers (Istoriya religii v Ukraini, 4: Katolicizm, 2001, p. 300). The Secret Committee was actually preparing the dissolution of the Church Union. Plans for its destruction were developed secretly.

In 1837, the Uniate Church was subordinated to the Chief Prosecutor of the Synod and the collection of receipts from the clergy about their consent to convert to Orthodoxy when “the will of the monarch follows” was organized. The entire year of 1838 was spent collecting these receipts.

The Uniate Church was unable to withstand the disaster of 1839. By the decision of the Polotsk Church Council of February 12, 1839, 1.5 million Belarusian Uniates were “rewritten” into Orthodoxy. Most of the population of Belarus then became Orthodox. Their desire to join the state faith was not considered at all. The methods by which the Uniate Church was liquidated in Belarus did not match the inscription on the specially minted medal “Repelled by violence (1596) reunited by love (1839)”. In its entire history, Belarus has never before seen such a radical and massive simultaneous redrawing of its religious map. Once upon a time, a whole

century was not enough to Christianize the pagans...

Russian tsarism put an end to the Belarusian experience of spiritual and religious integration of the Christian East and West. This was a great civilizational turn of Belarus, a change in the religious map of Eastern Europe.

If the policy of official Petersburg to liquidate the Uniate Church became a punishment for its position in the uprising of 1830–1831, then the attitude of tsarism towards various religious institutions in the second half of the 19th century, was determined by their position in the uprising of 1863–1864. The content of this policy was the support of the Orthodox Church and limitation of the influence of Catholicism.

After 1863, the authorities set a course for increased assistance to the Orthodox Church, which was completely on the side of the tsarist government in the uprising. Moreover, it played a significant role in the implementation of the policy of Russification, which revived after 1863. The personnel policy provided for the transfer of priests from the internal provinces of the Empire to Belarus and Lithuania. A large-scale church construction took place in Belarus at the expense of state loans. Catholic churches, closed after the uprising, were converted into Orthodox churches.

The confessional policy of tsarism in the 1860s–1890s contributed to the growth of the number of Orthodox believers. The authorities encouraged believers of other denominations to convert to the dominant faith by granting various rights and privileges of a socio-economic nature. However, often in order to increase the Orthodox flock, the authorities resorted to coercion, blackmail and deception. By this, together with using it as an instrument of Russification of Belarusian lands, they greatly discredited the Russian Orthodox Church.

During this period, the number of the Orthodox population grew intensively. According to the 1897 census, the number of Orthodox (and Old Believers who adopted Orthodoxy) was 70.8% of the total population of the Belarusian districts of the western provinces.

The fraternal movement, which was revived in 1864, contributed to the spread and strengthening of the Orthodox faith. Orthodox fraternities were engaged in public education and charitable activities. Brotherhoods in Polotsk, Mogilev, and Vitebsk gained the most fame.

Orthodox monasteries also served to consolidate the positions of Orthodoxy in the Belarusian provinces. They contributed to the restoration of fraternities, the creation of fraternal schools, engaged in publishing activities, engaged in charity – they opened shelters and almshouses.

All these measures contributed to strengthening the positions of the Orthodox Church in the the 1860s–

1890s. However, the Catholic Church continued to lose its influence in Belarus.

The participation of the majority of priests and monks in the uprising of 1863, or their sincere sympathy for it, led to a sharp change in the policy of the tsarist government regarding the Catholic Church. It took a more focused and tough line to reduce the influence of the Catholic clergy on the local population. Catholic clergy were subjected to repression for their participation in the uprising (exiles to Siberia or the internal provinces of the empire, deprivation of rank, 8 priests in Lithuania and Belarus were executed). Catholic churches and monasteries were closed (abolished) (140 of them were abolished only in Vilna and Grodno provinces in 1864–1867), believers were converted to Orthodoxy in various ways. The legislation of the time regarding the Catholic Church was restrictive in nature. All this led to a decrease in the number of Catholic believers (Gistoryya Belarusi, 4: Belarus u skladze Rasijskaj imperyi (kanec XVIII – pachatak XX st.), 2005, p. 182).

The majority of the Catholic clergy opposed the Russification of the church. But there were fans. One of the active leaders of this policy was priest Sienchikovsky, who worked in the Minsk region. Thanks to his efforts, with the help of the authorities and supporters, in the early 1870s, the Russian language was heard in 32 churches of the Minsk province. But not for long. Like all coercion, this action had a temporary success. Already in the early 1880s, some priests refused to use the Russian language (Gistoryya Belarusi, 4: Belarus u skladze Rasijskaj imperyi (kanec XVIII – pachatak XX st.), 2005, p. 185).

The Old Believers' support of the tsarist government in the uprising of 1863, as well as the general conditions of bourgeois reforms, resulted in the democratization of the tsarist policy towards this religious community. The Old Believers were granted relief in their public rights (the right to buy land, permission to establish grammar schools, obtain passports and move within the Russian Empire, engage in trade and crafts, hold official positions, etc.) and in the fulfillment of spiritual duties: the right to perform public prayer.

Attitude of the authorities towards not numerous Christian and non-Christian denominations was more tolerant. They did not put any serious obstacles to the Protestant Church, although tried to restrain the growth in the number of its believers and institutions. In the second half of the 19th and early 20th centuries, several currents of Protestant sectarianism came in Belarus: Stundists, Baptists, Evangelicals, Adventists.

Loyal policy was carried out in relation to Muslim Tatars. This was explained both by their small number and good relations with other peoples and religions, which was facilitated by the ability to work and the high morality of Muslims. Islam, like the Jewish denomination, was also affected by the policy of Russification.

Thus, at the end of the 18th and 19th centuries. Belarus underwent a significant transformation in the

religious sphere, which disrupted the age-old confessional structure of the population and changed the ratio of the main Christian denominations. During 1780–1839, the sphere of influence was narrowed, the Union Church was reformed and liquidated. The confessional policy of official St. Petersburg in the 1860s–1890s contributed to a significant strengthening of the positions of the Orthodox Church, which was supported in every possible way by the tsarist government. However, the sphere of activity of the Catholic Church narrowed, which was caused by restrictive laws and repressive actions of the authorities. The attitude of the authorities towards the few Christian and non-Christian denominations was more moderate.

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PROMOTION OF DIGITAL LITERACY IN 21ST CENTURY

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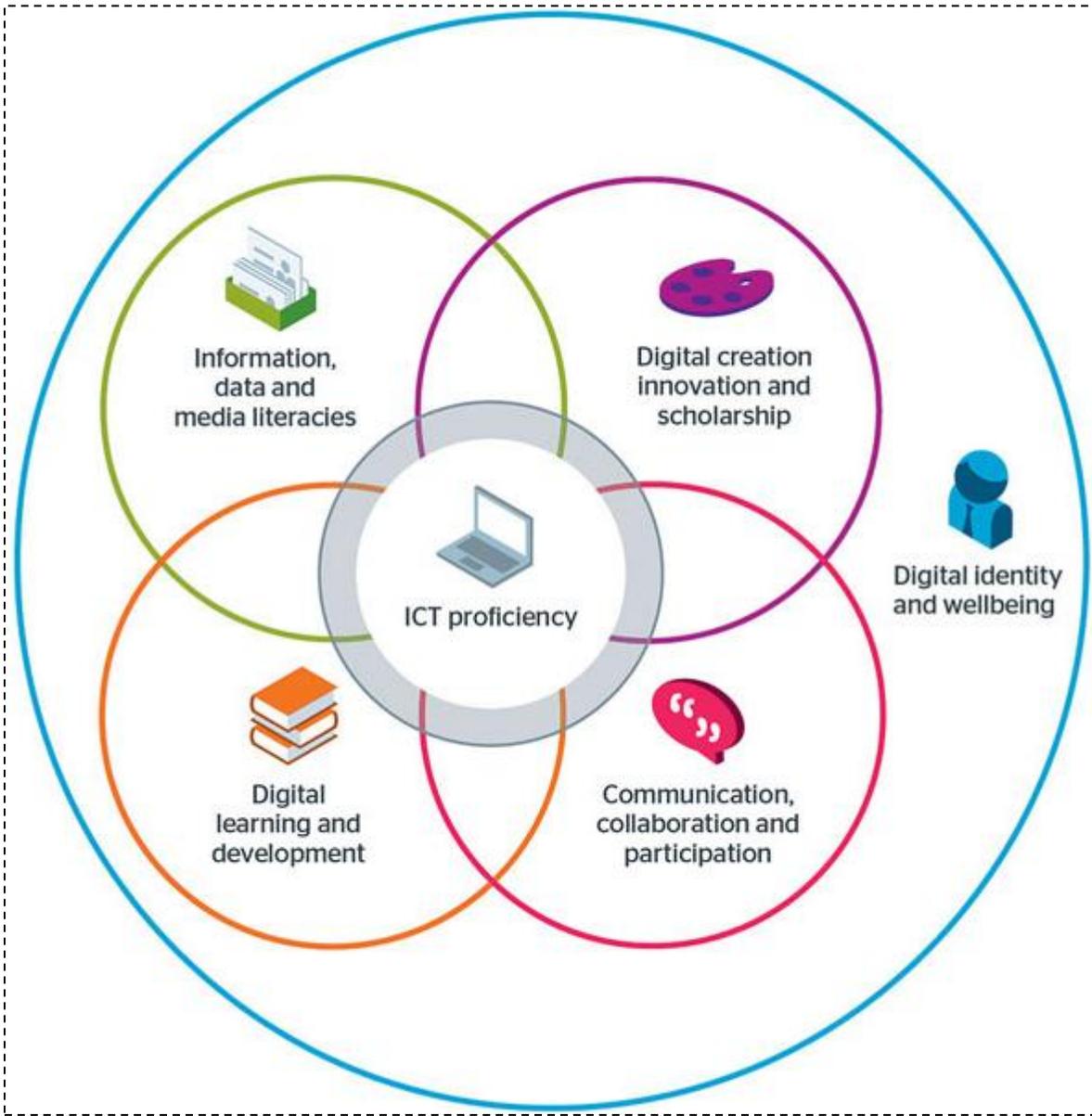
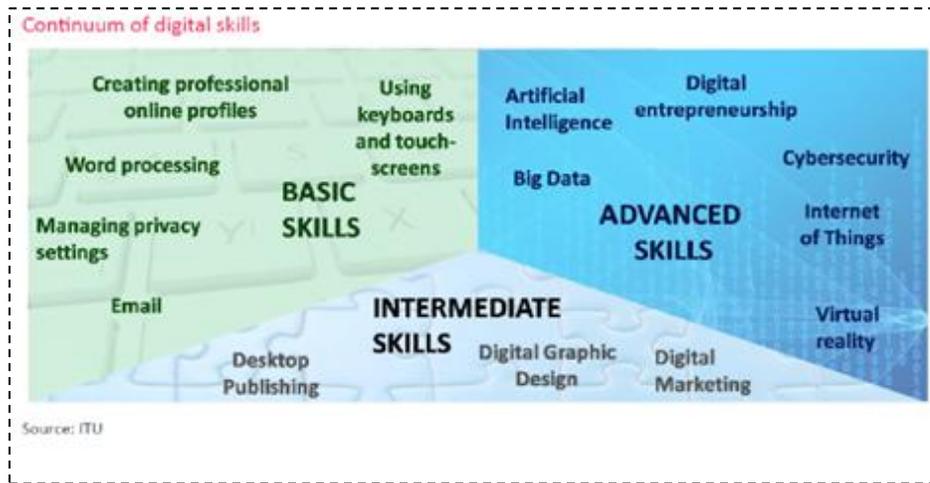


Figure 1: Digital Literacy through Jisc model. [What is digital literacy? | Western Sydney University](https://www.westernsydney.edu.au/what-is-digital-literacy/)

Abstract: “Literacy for a human-centred recovery: Narrowing the digital divide” (Deltor,2021). It is a theme for International Literacy Day. The COVID-19 pandemic impacted learning opportunities worldwide, such as inequalities regarding access to meaningful literacy opportunities. There is, therefore, a solid need to promote and develop literacy training in digital literacy training and development for all societal members. Citizens need to be literate digitally for the flourishing of modern days and the world. Digital literacy is a set of skills, knowledge, and attitudes required for creating, accessing, and evaluating digital information ethnically,

effectively, and efficiently. People can understand, organize, locate, and complete information using digital technology. Digital literacy should be handled by having the skills to operate and utilize techniques and technology such as computers, smartphones, and smartboards and to access, evaluate and create digital information. Digital literacy can be used as a human skill that leads to positive health outcomes, access to important online information, better access to public services, innovations, and improved workforce skills. Digital literacy in the Canadian context is lacking due to digital literacy training in K-12 and post-secondary education. It is also absent in on-the-job training and skill development. The objective and aim of the article are to discuss the importance and promotion of digital literacy in training and educational development. The methodology has been conducted through documentary analysis. The feature question is: What sources can develop digital literacy for training and development, and how can it be more in a Canadian context?

Keywords: Digital Literacy, Information Technology, Pedagogy, Technical Skills, Literacy Development, Communication, Skill and Development, Online Communication, JISC Model, Information and Communication Technology, Digital Transformation, Digital Competency, Digital Mindsets, Messy Topography, UNESCO, and Digital Literacy, Digitally Smart Board, New-gen versus Old-gen, Hypersonic technology versus Shorthand, Shorthand versus Typing, Working from Home Digitally, Traditional versus Modern Days and Electronification, Digital Literacy as a Comprehensive Educational Pathway, Literacy and Numeracy Studies for Science and Cultural Innovation, Levels of Digital Education, Digital Skills Continuum, Basic-Intermediate-Advanced Digital Education, Digital Education and Developing Countries, Digital Education and Ireland, Wave of Digitization, Digitization in South Korea, Oman, Ukraine, Ghana, European Union.



Introduction: Digital literacy¹ is a set of skills for the requirement of human beings for living, learning, and working in a society where communication and access to information exist and are promoted through digital technologies such as social media, mobile devices, the

¹ Study Smart. What is Digital Literacy—paragraph 1st.

internet, etc. Communication¹ is a crucial concept of digital literacy when it is online. The ability to clearly express ideas, obey respect, ask questions, and build trust is just as important when communicating in person. Therefore, communication online or in-person are both critical for lively access. Practical skills are necessary to access the internet and manage and create information ethically and sustainably; therefore, digital literacy is a valuable learning process due to new apps and their constant updates. Digital life is meaningful regarding updating online information globally.² Digital literacy is essential when people are university students, as well as in future during professional life. In workplaces, many things happen digitally through using information appropriately, creating new ideas, and various types of products. Therefore, digital identification is required for all students and professionals for well-being due to the changes in the digital landscape. The Jisc model³ is an essential tool of digital literacy through which ‘informational and communication technology can be illustrated.

Along with ICT, other digital learning and development, communication collaboration and participation, information data and media literature, and digital creative activities are crucial technical tools to learn for digital identity and well-being.⁴ It is, therefore, a digital revolution through transformation.⁵ Digital Transformation is about adopting new technologies and techniques and changing human mindsets, attitudes, and skills. It is also essential that individuals can understand, participate, and receive benefits from digital innovation constantly. It is a critical tool in successful living, learning, and working today.⁶ Reading, writing, and numeracy are fundamental skills for which digital literacy is required to learn those technical skills for production and material operations (Bandura & Leal, 2022). Curriculums⁷ in the education system must be aware of new digitalization, such as intelligent board education and electronic games, as play for education has been modified. Therefore, a gap has been created between the new and older generations. Previously, the American generation would learn shorthand and Latin language. The current generation is learning French and Spanish and practicing typing. They use innovative technology such as video games, better smart boards, chatting and taking classes electronically, etc. Therefore, traditional blackboard chalkboards are no longer used in the classroom but as smartboards as per the government curriculum in educational criteria. With numeracy and basic literacy skills (Bandura & Leal, 2022), digital literacy has become a critical life skill like other traditional

¹ Study Smart. What is Digital Literacy—paragraph 3rd.

² Study Smart. What is Digital Literacy—paragraph 5th.

³ Study Smart. What is Digital Literacy—Paragraph 6th.

⁴ **HOW CAN WE PROMOTE DIGITAL LITERACY AND AWARENESS AMONG STAKEHOLDERS AND USERS? PARAGRAPH 1ST.**

⁵ How can we promote digital literacy and awareness among stakeholders and users? Paragraph 1st.

⁶ The Digital Literacy Imperative. Introduction. Paragraph 1st.

⁷ The Digital Literacy Imperative. Introduction. Paragraph 1st.

skills. Because of the evolution in a generation, digital system has been placed on conventional material systems. People are not interested in going to the office, working seven to eight hours daily, and getting tired when returning home. The system has been changed digitally through online working from home, thus maintaining the life-work experience. This is how digital literacy has been a ¹comprehensive educational pathway in the 21st century.

Literature Review: ²Many citizens need more digital literacy in today's world. ³According to the European Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) report, less than half of the population in Ireland still needs digital literacy, resulting in 13th rank in the European Union for connectivity. Similarly, ⁴digital literacy is more challenging in developing countries like India and China as people are behind the digital revolution. ⁵Digital literacy is a messy topography (Brown, 2017) because of its gigantic structure and different options. It is, therefore, an unstructured and unmanaged tool. Literacy has been illustrated using many terms like digital skills, fluency, capabilities, intelligence, etc. As a result, it does not have a specific name as a primary title, the name of digital literacy.? Therefore, using 'digital literacy' (Brown, 2017) is also not a proper term. These are literary challenges in the identification of digital literacy. People are using various names during the work on digital literacy. ⁶According to UNESCO reports, no set of agreed definitions of digital literacy exists. ⁷Irish National Forum for the Enhancement of Teaching and Learning in Higher Education found that an estimated 100 models and frameworks are through various dimensions of digital literacies, making it a messy topography. Many countries in Africa and Asia, especially in Eastern Europe, have less infrastructure for digitalization in



¹ The Digital Literacy Imperative. Introduction. Pa

² THE CHALLENGE OF DIGITAL LITERACY: BEYOND

³ The Challenge of Digital Literacy: Beyond Narrow Skills to Critical Mindsets. Introduction. Paragraph 1st.

⁴ The Challenge of Digital Literacy: Beyond Narrow Skills to Critical Mindsets. Introduction. Paragraph 1st.

⁵ The Challenge of Digital Literacy: Beyond Narrow Skills to Critical Mindsets. A Messy Topography. Paragraph 1st.

⁶ The Challenge of Digital Literacy: Beyond Narrow Skills to Critical Mindsets. What are Digital Literacies? Paragraph 1st.

⁷ The Challenge of Digital Literacy: Beyond Narrow Skills to Critical Mindsets. What are Digital Literacies? Paragraph 1st.

school buildings and offices, producing 5 gigabyte mobile phone services and electronic communication systems. The Old Generation has no idea about digital learning and does not know basic computer skills. Their generation had done their activities in person without launching digitalization.

Therefore, a generation gap has been created between people's generations, especially young and older generations. For the launching of digitalization, private and public investment is necessary. It is possible in the developed world but not in countries like Nepal, Maldives or Bhutan and many countries in Africa, Asia, and even South America Eastern European countries. A country needs to be highly technologically advanced for digitization. Thinking of the global level and its betterment through electronification is a better image than thinking of a region like North America. Half of the world has no basic electricity; how will they dream of digitalization in their countries? It has many other challenges by itself, such as digital utopianism, misinformation disinformation, etc., through which hacking can happen against any government or community by the cyber people, which can cause cybercrime.

Methodology: The paper has been assumed through subordinate sources of data. Subordinate sources of data include academic articles, websites, etc. The description of sources has taken the method of writing the essay, reading, gathering in-depth insights on topics, exploring ideas, summarizing, interpreting, and mainly expressing in words (documentary analysis through qualitative approach). The article has analyzed digital literacy and its importance in today's world through various narratives such as reading, writing, numeracy skills, etc. It has studied the matter of electronic activities from one country to another and people to person, educational system, health system, and a generational development system. It has also discussed the infrastructure of many countries and their digitization programs, like South Korea, Oman, and Ghana, and critical areas of digital literacy that make it challenging, such as challenges on self-identity. The article has deepened the importance of digital literacy in the post-pandemic world and the United States's contribution to such global normalization.

Discussion: Digital skills are educational activities for technical learning and development and a skillset for fostering a more open and inclusive society (Bandura & Leal, 2022). When learning about digital literacy, people must know about privacy, data risks, and cyber security challenges. Therefore, digital literacy is also a safety regulation and securing education that can be learned during digital education. Digital transformation is one of the critical narratives for the innovation of digitization due to many lack such as digital authoritarianism,

misinformation, disinformation, etc. ¹Digital technology can be both hardware and software literacy. ¹UNESCO has mentioned that digital literacy includes many competencies, such as ICT, processing information, and involvement with media. It differs from an engagement with general literacy, numeracy, social and emotional skills, critical thinking, problem-solving, collaborating, etc. Digital skill has various complexities. ²According to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), it has complexities from the beginning to intermediate to advanced levels. An essential digital skill is the effective use of hardware (Bandura & Leal, 2022). Important digital skill has been recognized as critical digital skill. It has various activities like operating and browsing emailing, word processing, organizing files on the laptop, etc. Intermediate digital skills³ teach us to evaluate technology critically and create content (Bandura & Leal, 2022). Intermediate-level skill is also recognized as ‘job-ready skill’ (Bandura & Leal, 2022), including desktop publishing, digital graphic design, digital marketing, etc. Advanced digital skills include computer programming, network management, etc. (Bandura & Leal, 2022). In the Information Technology sector, candidates need advanced digital literacy skills to get a job in the IT industry. ⁴Computer engineers or IT specialists innovate many types of algorithms, artificial intelligence (AI), big data, natural computer languages, cybersecurity, the Internet of Things (IoT), software development and digital entrepreneurship. There are other digital literacy skills for children’s learning and development in school education. However, due to a lack of technology, infrastructure, and teachers’ training curriculum, teaching digital literacy in every public school, especially in developing countries, has not been possible. ⁵In 2020, a study was conducted in South American countries where it was found that an estimated 39% of teachers can perform basic tasks on computers (Bandura & Leal, 2022). An estimated 40% can perform basic tasks on computers, along with sending email, and an estimated 13% can perform more complex functions on the computer. ⁶Countries in South America, like Chile, Peru, Mexico, and Ecuador, are facilitated with such percentages of technical citizens for their digital literacy performance. ⁷Digital literacy has many things to learn, such as operating computer devices, laptops, and mobile, learning and implementing many apps by using,

¹ The Digital Literacy Imperative. Digital Literacy in a Continuum. Paragraph 1st

² The Digital Literacy Imperative. Digital Literacy in a Continuum. Paragraph 2nd.

³ The Digital Literacy Imperative. Digital Literacy in a Continuum. Paragraph 2nd.

⁴ The Digital Literacy Imperative. Digital Literacy in a Continuum. Paragraph 2nd.

⁵ The Digital Literacy Imperative. Digital Skills Continuum. Paragraph 1st.

⁶ The Digital Literacy Imperative. Digital Skills Continuum. Paragraph 1st

⁷ The Digital Literacy Imperative. Digital Skills Continuum. Paragraph 2nd.

downloading learning, solar-powered devices, etc. ¹However, it is also a concern that half of the world is offline. Therefore, supplying hardware will not be productive if no online system is available. ²An estimated \$428 billion is needed to close the digital coverage gap in the world. ³To reach the goal of necessary digital skills among the new young generation, the United Nations has a ‘sustainable development goal (SDGs)’ (Bandura & Leal, 2022). To establish digital literacy skills, international organizations and public and private organizations collaborated on machine learning innovation. ⁴They have started to create many frameworks that have targeted primary and secondary schools, structures of government, and specific industries. ⁵Frameworks like ITU’s digital toolkit, the Eurostat digital skills indicator survey, the European Union digital competence framework for EU citizens, etc. Governments and policymakers have taken many initiatives for digitalization among their communities. ⁶ A country like South Korea (Bandura & Leal, 2022) has taken the initiative to foster digital literacy skills (DLS) in ‘public administration officials’ (Bandura & Leal, 2022) for their improvement in efficiency to provide better services to the citizens (Bandura & Leal, 2022). ⁷Oman has taken the initiative by implementation. ‘Microsoft Digital Literacy Curriculum’ (Bandura & Leal, 2022) for improving the ITC industries workforce and thus preparing youth for employment. In 2019, ⁸Ukraine launched a ‘National Digital Education Platform’ (Bandura & Leal, 2022) called ‘Diia Digital Education’ (Bandura & Leal, 2022). It offered more than 75 courses and teaching materials to its citizens for digital education. ⁹European Union has set up plans to educate an estimated 70% of its adults digitally educated by 2025 (Bandura & Leal, 2022). ¹⁰In Africa, Ghana has a partnership with the World Bank’s Digital Economy for Africa initiative by launching a \$212 million ‘e-transform’ (Bandura & Leal, 2022) program to develop and increase training, mentoring and access to technologies. The ¹¹COVID-19 pandemic was an event that has increased the demand for ‘innovative digital

¹ The Digital Literacy Imperative. Digital Skills Continuum. Paragraph 2nd.

² The Digital Literacy Imperative. Digital Skills Continuum. Paragraph 2nd.

³ The Digital Literacy Imperative. Multilateral Efforts on Digital Literacy. Paragraph 1st.

⁴ The Digital Literacy Imperative. Multilateral Efforts on Digital Literacy. Paragraph 2nd.

⁵ The Digital Literacy Imperative. Multilateral Efforts on Digital Literacy. Paragraph 2nd.

⁶ The Digital Literacy Imperative. Multilateral Efforts on Digital Literacy. Paragraph 3rd.

⁷ The Digital Literacy Imperative. Multilateral Efforts on Digital Literacy. Paragraph 3rd.

⁸ The Digital Literacy Imperative. Multilateral Efforts on Digital Literacy. Paragraph 3rd.

⁹ The Digital Literacy Imperative. Multilateral Efforts on Digital Literacy. Paragraph 3rd.

¹⁰ The Digital Literacy Imperative. Multilateral Efforts on Digital Literacy. Paragraph 3rd.

¹¹ The Digital Literacy Imperative. The Role of the United States in Digital Literacy. Paragraph 1st.

solutions' (Bandura & Leal, 2022) globally. The wave of digitization, such as digital payments, e-services, telework, and telemedicine, has significantly increased during the pandemic due to lockdowns and quarantine (Bandura & Leal, 2022). Public and private investments are required for such infrastructural development and for fostering digitization globally. In this regard, ¹the United States has taken initiatives through its 'USAID' (Bandura & Leal, 2022) through collaboration with many private, public, and entrepreneurial organizations for the support and innovation of international coalition on digitization. Only 12 countries have digitization policies within their organization.

¹ The Digital Literacy Imperative. The Role of the United States in Digital Literacy. Paragraph 2nd.

Conclusion: The feature question is: What sources can develop digital literacy for training and development, and how can it be more in a Canadian context? ¹Digital literacy is more than using a computer. It is a skill to learn the English language (Blue,2022) by empowering and motivating in the language classroom. Most of the materials are available in the English language on a computer; therefore, learning English is essential to use computer electronic information for digital education, training, and development. Integrating technology into topic-based lessons² such as action, tools, devices, and activities are different sections for the training and development of digitization. Through movement (Blue, 2022), traditional listening and writing need to be redesigned by using online. Through tools (Blue, 2022) like Google, Museum podcasts, and YouTube, blogging platform choices need to be learned about these websites. Podcast is a good site for designing materials, making literature, and articles with pictures. Therefore, it needs to be understood how to do podcasts nicely. Through



devices (Blue, 2022) like Smart screen, laptop works need to be done, and one needs to know how to use a computer and bright screens. Another way is to develop and train digital literacy by using blogposts for writing (Blue, 2022). Training on digital content, how to create digital content and practices. In this regard, free blogging platforms are attractive for training and development, especially for writing skills with many designs. More classroom activities, teaching strategies, and

training and development criteria are all essential digital education strategies to train candidates. Digital technologies are ways for more charming and attractive work that can provide flexibility anywhere in the world. Therefore, learners need to become digitally educated.

In Canada, digital education can be seen in academic institutions like universities for advanced digitization schools for primary digital education. Many websites, intelligent boards, bright screens, apps, and online

¹ More than Just Using Computers: Understanding and Developing Digital Literacy with Our New Guide. How can We Teach Digital Literacy? Paragraph 1st.

² More than Just Using Computers: Understanding and Developing Digital Literacy with Our New Guide. Integrating technology into topic-based lessons. Paragraph 1st.

examinations through intranet systems are available in Canadian universities, colleges, and schools. Canada has high infrastructure pathways for digital education; instead of traditional handwriting, students are used to typing from school using computers and laptops. Videogames are one of the critical tools for learning digital literacy from childhood through many technical games. Canadian public and private collaboration for digitization is highly recognized, which has shared partnerships with ‘USAID’ and partnering with the United States. Therefore, a highly performed digitalization system exists in the Canadian public system to operate the country nicely and securely.

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THE SPECIAL FORMS OF “CONFESSIONALIZATION” IN THE HISTORY OF EASTERN EUROPE

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Özet

Doğu Avrupa'da itirafçılık sorunu ayrı bir soru ve karmaşık, çok tartışılan bir konudur. Bu burada açıklanmıştır. İtirafçılık süreçleri Polonya-Litvanya Topluluğu'nun Ortodoksluğunda da yaşandı. Öte yandan, Muscovy'de böyle bir şey olmadı. İlk olarak, Muskovit Çarlığı'nın sosyal yapısı farklıydı, böylece Ortodoks burjuvazi orada Polonya-Litvanya Topluluğu'ndaki kadar güçlü değildi. Diğer bir fark, Ortodoksluğun Muskovya'daki emperyal geniş siyasi yönetime tabi kılınmasıydı, ancak Polonya-Litvanya Topluluğu'ndaki Ortodoksluk siyasi yönetime hizmet etmedi. Polonya-Litvanya Topluluğu'ndaki Ortodoksluk, vatandaş dernekleri kurdu, kardeşlikler, okullaşma ve baskı ile günah çıkarma kimliklerini yönetmek. Bu Ortodoks burjuvazi dernekleri, Batı'daki Protestan toplulukları gibi çalıştı. Bu derin arka plan ve analiz, yazarın önceki tüm derslerinin bir sentezini içeren yeni bir tam makale için bu derste verilecektir. – Yazar, Bilsel konferanslarında zaten benzer konular sunmuştu, ancak tam metin gönderilmedi. Şimdi yazar araştırmasının sentezini veriyor ve tam test burada veriliyor.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İtirafçılık, Kardeşlikler, Ortodoksluk, Polonya-Litvanya Topluluğu, kitap basımı, Erken_Modern_Yaş.

Abstract

The problem of Confessionalization in East Europe is a special question, and a complicated, very discussed topic. This is explained here. The processes of Confessionalization happened in the Orthodoxy of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, too. On the other hand, no such happened in Muscovy. First, the social structure of Muscovian Tsardom was different, thus the Orthodox bourgeoisie was not as strong there as in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, and its room for innovation was very limited. Another difference was the

subordination of Orthodoxy to the imperial expansive political rule in Muscovy, while the Orthodoxy in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth did not serve the political rule but the national identification and self-consciousness of Orthodox believers whose bourgeois middle class unfolded the brotherhoods for managing their confessional identity through the schooling and printing. Those, that can be said about the role of market in the Protestantism, and in nation-building via the market of ideas and books, according to Anderson, was absolutely reflected in Orthodoxy of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, by the activities of the brotherhoods, the confraternities of Orthodox laymen. These associations of Orthodox burghers worked such as Protestant communities in the West.

The author already presented similar topics at Bilsel conferences, but no full text was submitted. Now the author gives the synthesis of his research, and the full test is given here. The author presented the questions of East European “Confessionalization” at previous conferences, such as that of ISARC in Antalya, in August 2023 (Confessionalization in general) and two presentations at the Gordion of Bilsel in Ankara, September 2023 (Confessionalization in Western and Eastern Europe, special forms) – but he has not published any full paper yet. Because an important aspect still needs, the sense of “intellectual history”, and the place of paradigm of Confessionalization in intellectual history, as a special field of history. This, the sense of “intellectual history”, will be focused on in this paper, and then the whole topic will be described in the full/text of this conference presentation. This analysis given in this lecture, will be completed in a new full-paper with a synthesis of the topic.

Keywords: Confessionalization, Confraternities, Orthodoxy, Polish-Lithuanian_Commonwealth, book-printing, Early_Modern_Age

1. INTRODUCTION: PECULIARITIES OF THE “CONFESSONALIZATION” IN EAST EUROPE

1.1. The Sense of the Topic: New Phenomena in Intellectual History of the Early Modern Age

In the Early Modern Age in Europe, “confessionalization” was a complex process of building the social institutions of culture and religion by private capital and private burghers. Protestant priests and protestant schoolmasters were employed by the local community of burghers; thus, the community of believers was the employee of the priests. These processes were based on the phenomenal unfolding of book printing, according to Benedict Anderson (1991), but even more, these processes were innovations and renewing the whole society, not only the culture but all institutions of the culture. What can be said about the role of market in the Protestantism, and in nation-building via the market of ideas and books, according to Anderson, was absolutely

reflected in Orthodoxy of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, by the activities of the brotherhoods, thus the confraternities of Orthodox laymen. These associations of Orthodox burghers worked such as Protestant communities in the West, therefore, the processes of confessionalization happened in the Orthodoxy of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, too. On the other hand, no such happened in Muscovy. First, the social structure of Muscovian Tsardom was different, thus the Orthodox bourgeoisie was not as strong there as in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, and its room for innovation was very limited. Another difference was the subordination of Orthodoxy to the imperial expansive political rule in Muscovy, while the Orthodoxy in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth did not serve the political rule but the national identification and self-consciousness of Orthodox believers whose bourgeois middle class unfolded the brotherhoods for managing their confessional identity through the schooling and printing.

1.2. Author's previous works on this topic.

The author of this paper has already lectured about the history of the Eastern parts of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the Early Modern Age at the 3rd International Black Sea Modern Scientific Research Congress in Samsun, Türkiye, on March 23-24, 2023 (that full-paper has been published: Földvári, 2023), then about a special personality of the Orthodox Confessionalization, the Kyivan Metropolitan Petro Mohyla, at the 4th International Black Sea Modern Scientific Research Congress in Rize, Türkiye, on June 6-7, 2023 (also that full-paper is published: Földvári, 2023b), and then he read about a special book-genre of the Orthodox Confessionalization, the "Didactic Gospels" in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, at the Bilsel Uluslararası Efes Bilimsel Araştırmalar ve İnovasyon Kongresi, Temmuz in İzmir, on 22/23, 2023 (that full-paper is published, too:), and then about the book-trade and role of laymen of burghers as a background to the Confessionalization in Orthodoxy of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, at the 5. International Anatolian Scientific Research Congress in Hakkari, Türkiye, on 21-23 July 2023 (that full paper has also been published: Földvári, 2023c). Therefore, it is the time for the author to draw the general picture of Confessionalization, its definition and axial phenomena in Western Europe, due to Protestantism, and its appearance in the Orthodoxy of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, while its absence in Muscovian Tsardom; also, the overview of different opinions and approaches to this problem, those led to about the ongoing discussions on this issue yet. This background and analysis of the topic are to be given in this paper.

2. THE PHYSICAL TERRAIN: THE POLISH-LITHUANIAN COMMONWEALTH

2.1. The Largest State for Weight, Territory and People

As you can see on this first map, a huge state was located in Eastern Europe in the early modern period, namely the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, which has got its name in modern historiography after the British Commonwealth and its contemporaries referred to it as “Rzeczpospolita” which means ‘Republic’, or, to be more precise, “Republic of Two States”. As Professor Magocsi highlights in his accompanying text for the map, the weight, size, and power of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth can be compared to the Turkish Empire and the Habsburg Empire: it meant the growth and consolidation of the main states: the Ottoman Empire, the Habsburg Empire, and Poland, i.e., the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. “Around 1570, it seemed that only these three states mattered to the entire area, across the region.” (Magocsi, 1991:45.) There is also a misconception in the educated public (i.e., among amateurs) that Eastern Europe was, and has been, a unified and backward world, defined by the Asian culture of the great Russian bear, which is a false opinion and a deleterious approach. Albeit it is not only factually false for the historically diverging two large parts of Eastern Europe, thus for the Eastern Orthodox part of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth on one hand, and the Tsarist Muscovy on the other hand, but even more, there were divergences even between the Proto-Belarusian and Proto-Ukrainian terrenes already in the Early Modern Age, too, also between the Northern lands of Muscovy, thus the heirs of the Republic of Novgorod as a city-state on one hand, and the Tatar-shaped Asian dictatorship of Muscovy on the other hand, as well. (Földvári, 2023a; 2023e)



2st Figure. East Central Europe, ca. 1570. (Magocsi, 1991. p. 46., map No.14., with his permission)

On the map, the Kingdom of Hungary is only a small western slice, and at this time it was part of the Habsburg Empire, because the center of Hungary was the Turkish subjugation, and the eastern edge was the Principality of Transylvania, which was a Turkish vassal state in the 16th in the second half of the century. Although the creator of the map (Professor Magocsi, who also knows Hungarian history well) wrote that the corresponding part of the Turkish subjugation was “Hungary”, and he depicted it in the same colour as the other Turkish imperial territories and wrote in the western band that “Royal Hungary”, i. e. Kingdom of Hungary, which has the same colour as the Habsburg Empire. Transylvania, the Eastern part of Hungary, was such a vassal state of the Turkish Empire, thus the Ottoman Sultanate, such as Moldova or Wallachia.

2.2. East Slavic Peoples Developed in Different Ways Already in the Early Modern Age

Eastern Slavs are not uniform either. However, unbiased, objective, and impartial views appeared already in the 19th century among those Russian historians in Moscow, who (contrary to Karamzin and his camp) maintained that the East Slavic peoples who lived within the framework of the Polish-Lithuanian state were fundamentally *different* from the Muscovian, ‘Great Russian’ people, even in the religious aspect. Although the strongest connection, which was referred to by supporters of East Slavic unity, was a confessional tradition, even in this field those Russian historians recognized many differences. It has been investigated by a prolific young historian, Pavlo Yermieiev (Yermieiev, 2019), and he refers to Polevoy, a Russian historian: “In this

nationality [that is, in Ukrainians] we [that is, Russians] can see only two main elements of ancient Russia: faith and language, but even those have been changed by time. Everything else is not ours: physiognomy, morals, dwellings, life, poetry, clothes..." (Polevoy, 1830) Still, more examples are given by Yermieiev in the cited paper, such as Pogodin, too, and a more detailed depiction of the activity of those Russian scholars who recognized the Ukrainian people as a different nation, equally from the Russians. (Yermieiev, 2019)

As for views of the Belarusian people by unbiased, objective, and impartial Russian historians, the author of this paper does not have sufficient knowledge of the views of Russian historians on independent, different Belarusian culture, so we do believe that Belarusian experts still may complete this. Let's give for example the paper of Belarusian R. Voranaŭ, in connection with the reception of Skaryna's personality, concerns questions about the views of Russian intellectuals about Belarusians and gives some further literature. (Voranaŭ, 2012) Also, on the issues of regarding the Belarusian language as an independent language, distinguishing from Russian, S. Zaprudski's work with further literature. (Zaprudski, 2013)

The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (furthermore PLC) was, therefore, structurally different from Muscovian Russia, which means that in both cultural and social aspects, there were different local Eastern Slavic peoples inhabiting here, differing from Muscovian Russians, thanks to the social structure of the PLC, they lived here within a much more European society. It is not entirely without benefit to show that these differences were already recognized by the school of Russian historians who did not follow Karamzin's school, and even opposed it in several aspects. (Földvári, 2023a)

2.3. The Scene Before Confessionalization: A Shift from Lithuanians to Poles

In the late Middle Ages, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania was formed by the 1300s, which spread from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea. Already in 1219, it was so significant that the East Slavic Principality of Galicia-Volhynia concluded a humble peace with it (Baranauskas, 2019); and this date of 1219 is the more or less accepted beginning of the Lithuanian Grand Duchy in historiography, at least, we proved it in a previous paper of ours. (Földvári, 2023f). Although some authors count the beginning of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania as the coronation of Mindaugas (Mindog in Slavic sources) in 1253. The anniversary of his coronation is a public holiday in Lithuania: July 6 is the "Holiday of Lithuanian Statehood", as Mindaugas, the first and still only Lithuanian king, was crowned on July 6, 1253. (Law, 1989). However, there was no continuation of this, the first king remained the only Lithuanian king (although the Roman Pope gave his son permission to be crowned), and even the Lithuanian nobles killed him and his son. (Deveikė, 1953; Gudavičius, 1998; Antanavičius & Dubonis, 2005) Therefore, it is more than problematic and ambiguous, to begin the Lithuanian state with the

coronation of him. (Földvári, 2023f) The methodological problems arise due to the phenomenon, that a living tradition in the Baltics, and especially in Lithuania, is the celebration of medieval heroes and rulers, and this casts a rosy haze over the unbiased research of objective historiography. (Šmidchens, 2007). However, as we have just argued above, this is also a reflection of the recent generation of the historical past. On the other hand, we can imagine a much different reflection than the nationalist, religious, and right-wing glorification of some personalities of the ancient past, with the purpose of proving the recent “greatest” of some small states. (Földvári, 2023f)

Some historians date the beginning of the Lithuanian Grand Duchy only to the end of the thirteenth century; thus Rowell, the monograph on the formation of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, dates the beginning from the death of the first known prince, Pukuveras, in 1295. (Rowell, 1994). We accept this with several reservations. (Földvári, 2023f) Pukuveras was the father of Gediminas, whose name is associated with the founding of Vilnius and the founding of the dynasty of Jagełło, since Jogaila, known as Jagełło in Polish, ascended the Polish throne, he was the grandson of Gediminas, the founder of the dynasty. The death of Pukuveras in 1295 is not acceptable from our side, not only because death does not really create the image of a beginning, since before his death he was already active as the head of the Lithuanians, but also because before his activity, there are also stories about his grandfather, a certain Skumantas legendary sources, so there was “something” existing there. And this “something” concluded a peace treaty with the Old Ukrainian principality of Volhynia, and the Lithuanians were the stronger party, as we said above. In modern apprehensions, peace agreements are concluded by political entities. So there had to be some kind of Lithuanian tribal confederation, which should be considered the predecessor of the “Grand Duchy”, since even before the peace treaty, the Lithuanians were so active that their military potential was recognized with peace by a state entity that was undoubtedly equal to them, or lower, the Principality of Volhynia, which broke away from Kievan Ruś. The traditional, West-oriented historiography regarded the Volhynina-Halichian Principality as “higher” than the suspicious Lithuanians, for the Western scholars generally strove to understand Polish but seldom Lithuanian and their stereotypes were about the Catholic Polish state as “European”, and/or “Christian”, and the Halych-Volhynia something like that, at the edge of the far “Barbarian” lands, which strove to join the “European” Catholic world, while those tribes there some pagan Lithuanians were some wild curiosity. Thus, the Western, colonizing approach appeared here, too: “We” are the civilization, and “those” over there are “others”.

The Grand Duchy of Lithuania does not need any artificial “glorification” in the way to evidence the “Western” character of these East European terrenes: if there was a single king, then the GDL was “equal” with the West

because there were a lot of kings in the West. It is a serious mistake of “serious” historians: they want to demonstrate, that the “retarded, poor” East caught up with the great West. Albeit that East was not a poor nor a retarded terre: princes and grand dukes of Lithuania married on Orthodox, thus Christian princesses of Ruthenian rulers, thus daughters of the Rurikide Dynasty, and these “pagan” Lithuanian princes bore Christian names, too, beyond their Lithuanian names, and, what if of greatest significance, they managed their state administration with Christian clerks, thus monks as scripts, although not in Latin but Church Slavonic, and not under the umbrella of the Roman Catholic Confession, but following the Byzantine rite, thus Orthodox Christianity. This really stung the eye of the Roman Pope, and he made much effort to subordination this huge and powerful Christian (!) state under his spiritual and political impact because he was jealous of the broadening of eastern, Byzantine Christianity. But Orthodoxy was and has been an equal form of the state-builder Christianity, not less of Western Catholicism but at least equal with that, and sometimes even more. This general principle must be kept in mind when we investigate the Eastern, thus Orthodox form of Confessionalization, too. We have already proved this in the case of a special genre of Orthodox religious literature, the “Didactic Gospel” in particular. (Földvári, 2023c)

The result of this Western “infiltration” was that the Lithuanian Grand Duke Jogaila married the daughter of the Hungarian King Louis the Great, the Polish Saint Hedwig, and from this time, in 1386, we count the Polish-Lithuanian personal union. It meant, that the territorially larger Grand Duchy of Lithuania, which formed the largest state in Europe at the time, entered into a personal union with the Kingdom of Poland, which was significantly smaller than it in apprehensions of territory and of only medium weight politically. This took place already after the death of Louis of Anjou (the Great) in 1382, when Sigismund of Luxemburg sat on the Hungarian throne, as German-Roman emperor. whose eyes were hurt by an equally powerful Eastern European state that did not submit to Western Christianity. (Halecki 1974)

This was proposed and supported by Western powers, led by the political and ideological dominance of the Roman Pope since the mighty Lithuanian Grand Duchy now threatened Moscow as well, so the West was afraid that if GDL had conquered Moscow, or would make it a vassal, at least an ally, then GDL could acquire a power of such weight with that it would be possible to threaten the political hegemony of the Western Christian states. So Lithuanians and their subject East Slavic Ruthenians, ancestors of Belarusians and Ukrainians, were presented as “pagans” in the eyes of the West, which was grossly false because Lithuanian Grand Dukes not only tolerated but also supported the Orthodox confession of their subjects; for instance, the Metropolitan of Kyiv was a subject of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania; also some certificates were also issued in Kyiv by some

Lithuanian Grand Dukes in Church Slavic language, of course, which was the written language of the state administration of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. (Földvári 2023; 2023f)

2.4. Methodical Consequences Those Must Be Considered in the Study of Confessionalization, Too.

That Western approach we can see in the early history of the GDL and the Polish Kingdom was not only a peculiarity for the Middle Ages, but, even to our days, some Western historians believe that what is not Roman Catholic and not Western is not enough civilized or not equivalent to the West. They may think it, but the very sad fact is the Lithuanians follow the aping of this Western selfish “paradigm”, and they made much effort to demonstrate that “we are also West because we had a single, only king, too”. Belarusian historians are a bit more objective and unbiased in this aspect, because they emphasize the significant ratio of the GDL was the crowd of Ruthenian people, who spoke here a vernacular that was the ancestor of the Belarusian language, and these huge crowds were Orthodox Christians, too, not only the villains but also a significant ratio of troops, too, belonged to the Byzantine rite form of the Christianity. Hence, everything was here given, what were the requirements in the West to demonstrate the existence of a Christian state: administration, confession, diplomatic relations, and so on. Thus, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania integrated masses of Orthodox Christians by leading a Lithuanian ruling stratum, which was considered pagan, and the local version of Church Slavonic (its local redaction) also served as the language of the administration of the rulers. (Zhuravksy, 1983). This ‘de facto’ Orthodox Christian state was considered heretical in the West and especially opposed to papal power, which is why the discrediting of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania as “pagan” and its inclusion in the papal policy of the West began. This huge state in the East really stung the eyes of the West.

What does it prove for the topic of this paper? The methodological approach: If we seek the exact matching with the West because we believe that is the only form of civilization and Europeization, then we go into a blind alley and lose all opportunity for the objective investigation of the historical facts. Albeit if we recognize that the Eastern forms of European intellectual and social history are equal and complete ways of European development, then we can describe them with less bias the historical facts. Although the writing of history is not a positivist writing of mere facts, because “historical facts” are born in our interpretation, but is of much importance, can we reflect the subject of our research or, instead of investigations of our topic (thus East Europe in this case), we make a measurement via comparison the various historical facts to the Western historical facts.

Although writing history is our reflection of the historical processes, the biased thinking, the committed to the West, and the Roman Catholic confession interpretation appearing in scholarly works, are not “reflections” but a procrustic method: in the ancient Greek mythology, King Procrustes had a hard bed made of wood, in which

he laid all his guests. If the guest's legs were shorter than the bed, he tied them and pulled his legs painfully to stretch them, and of course, these made his guest miserable, and he even died in agony. And if the leg was longer than the bed, he cut it off with his axe, that is, he mutilated his guest, who became crippled and unable to walk, and even died from the agony and loss of blood. This is the same method of Western historiography since the West colonized the rest of the world, and the colonization approach proclaimed that the "superior" Western civilization was being brought there while destroying the local cultures and physically eradicating the indigenous population.

Therefore, an important historical paradigm appeared lately in Western historiography, that is, "decolonization", when we get rid of the colonization approach and approach the historical facts in a new way, that is, we reflect on them in a decolonization way. This still leaves the study of history as a reflection, albeit a new form of reflection, because our approach is already determined by decolonization. (Jansen, 2017)

2.5. The Scene in the Same Time of Confessionalization: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth Just After the Lublin Union.

The beginning and the end of the joint Polish-Lithuanian "twin state" (as the contemporaries addressed it) are therefore precisely defined (Stone 2001), in contrast to the fact that the beginnings of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania are obscure and subject to debate. (Bumblauskas, 1999; Kiaupa et al. 2000) The end was definitely 1795, when the Polish-Lithuanian twin states were divided for the third time and completely. The eastern part (i.e. the former Grand Duchy of Lithuania as a whole) was moved to the enlarged Tsarist Russian Empire, and they fared the worst: tsarist edicts appeared several times about the fact that all languages other than Russian were banned and persecuted. In the western part, the Poles did not have a good time from the point of view of national culture either, however, under the rule of Prussian Germany, they were able to Europeanize and become burghers; even nowadays Wrocław and other western Polish lands are considered as "the West", being different in culture, way of life, political behavior, and mentality. Last but not least, in the southern parts, within the framework of the Habsburg Empire, the Polish language could be used freely, and in the nineteenth century, the Ukrainian national movement and the distribution of Ukrainian-language literature in printed form increased here, too. (Kamusella 2013)

The history of Polish-Lithuanian dualism, which formed a powerful and influential state, is divided into two stages. The first era was that of the personal union which lasted from 1386 to 1569. This meant that Lithuanian grand dukes came to their throne as a result of an independent election, and the Polish kings and the Lithuanian grand dukes could in principle be different, and the only tie was that the latter was a loose vassal of the former.

At that time, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania extended all the way to today's Ukrainian territories and was much larger than the territory of the Polish Crown, which was in personal union with it. It is very characteristic, of how this is expressed by the structure of a grandiose monograph about the first stage of the Polish-Lithuanian twin state, the personal union. A great expert on this epoch, the American-Polish historian, Oskar Halecki, deals in the first volume with the epoch from the time of the marriage of Jogaila and Hedvig (in Polish: Jagełło and Jadwiga,) and in the second volume with that great 16th century, which was the time of consolidation and enrichment of the Polish-Lithuanian twin state, in particular in the Polish Kingdom, on the account of the Lithuanian partner state, and the Rzeczpospolzta, the Commonwealth increased in power to the level of one of determining and leading states of Europe. The second volume ends with the Lublin Union, which is the subject of an entire chapter. (Halecki 1919/1920) From the Ukrainian point of view, the Lublin Union was not a decline, as for the Lithuanians, but the beginning of flowering: the Southern part of the GDL was moved to the Polish Crown, thus the Lithuanian Grand Duchy lost half of its territory, and it was done by the initiative of the Ukrainian noble class, in particular in Volhynia. (Starchenko 2021) Since this historical turn the villain-based Belarusian society and the Ukrainian one, which had its own elite, were more diverging and going in different ways. It led to the sooner crystallization of the language of Ukrainian literacy, while the Belarusian literary language appeared only in the second half of the 19th century. (Stone & Worth 1985; Getka & Moisiienko 2020).

Thus, in 1569 the two components of the twin state were united. Since that time its name was Rzeczpospolyta, that is, Republic, for the pattern of the Latin *res publica*, which means “the matter of the people, common matters”. (Butterwick-Pawlikowski 2001). In the territorial aspect, a smaller part of the North-East remained under the name of GDL, albeit there the Polish king was automatically inaugurated the Grand Duke of Lithuania, which was already a formal act. How far past was already the epoch of great grand dukes, Kęstutis, Vytautas, and the 15th century, too, when the rulers of Lithuanian were parallelly elected with the Polish kings, and often different persons from them. The Northern Territory of the GDL, which remained formally under the name of GDL, was half of the former large territory, and it had a formal autonomy, such as the “Little Sejm”, which was the local parliament of the nobility in the GDL, albeit it was, to some extent, subordinated to the “Great Sejm”, the parliament of the Polish Crown and the Lithuanian Grand Duchy together. Lithuanian noblemen represented themselves in the “Great Sejm”, too, in Warsaw or Cracow or sometimes another town, and it decided in the matters concerned both countries. The Lithuanian local Sejm did not have all/state significance but was local, as a great municipality. (Zakrzewski 2000; Rachuba 2002)

In reality, the local aristocracy wanted to provide its local power with the running of a separate Sejm and the formal maintenance of the republic of noblemen, however, this Lithuanian noble stratum had already Polonized and spoke to each other in Polish. (Lukowski J. 2001) It is to be highlighted the Radziwiłł-clan, which had the power of the measure of a state ruler; they were a Polonized family of Lithuanian origin under the earlier Lithuanian name Radvilas. Some of them had also been hetman, thus the leaders of the army in the higher rank, and even more, the “face of the King” (to be more precise, the Grand Duke, here) while he was not present. Nevertheless, some kind of “national” consciousness of noblemen appeared here, though on a territorial basis yet. (Kiaupienė 2001). In order to demonstrate their “otherness”, an extremely complicated system of the ranks and functions in public administration was evolved here, too, which differed, of course, from those in the public administration in the territories of the Polish Crown. (Wisner 2008).

Territories of the Polish Kingdom were called the “Crown”. The Ukrainian lands did not belong already to the Lithuanian Grand Duchy but to the Polish Crown. The creation of the Polish-Lithuanian monarchy was not a single act of the Lublin Union, but a system of processes of change. (Bues, 2001). The Grand Duchy of Lithuania had a separate public administration, albeit it contained only half of the former great Grand Duchy of Lithuania. However, it was much larger than the recent territory of Lithuania, and contained also the recent Belarus, and some territories from the recent Russia, too. (Wasilewski 1990). What still was a peculiar characteristic there, was the nearness of Sweden and the Swedish-Russian wars concerned these territories. Another peculiarity was Protestantism, which strengthened in the Belarusian and Lithuanian territories, and the mentioned above family, the Radziwiłłs were great patrons of the Protestant church, as well. Hence, the bourgeois development, the modern cultural impacts, integration into the current European trends, and the much-modernized lands, the Nordic Protestant countries, were peculiarities of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the Early Modern Age. The “small” GDL was not an undeveloped, retarded territory in comparison with the Polish Crown – even more, the more feudal, more traditional strong partner ruled over the more bourgeois-developed, more modernized smaller partner. (Kotljarchuk 2006).

3. CONFSSIONALIZATION IN THE EAST EUROPEAN HISTORY AS IN SPECIAL

3.1. Problems May Arise When applying the Paradigm of Confessionnalization to Eastern European History.

The first problem is whether we can look for the same confessionnalization in Eastern Europe or only similar phenomena for which we can use "confessionnalization" as a metaphor, in quotation marks, in the Slavic-Orthodox world. Did happen the above-mentioned processes in Eastern Europe, too, and if so, in such a way as in Western Europe or in different ways? Did any modernization take place in Eastern Europe? The dichotomy

of the church and state, which is an axiom on Schilling, did exist in the West at all, and if so, can we speak about it in the East, too, and if so, which form it appeared in? Did exist confessionalization in all societies of Eastern Europe, or only a part of them?

All these questions were raised by Mihail V. Dmitriev from Moscow, who is its most experienced living classic, a Russian historian but who cannot be accused of much Orthodox/Orthodox bias, Mikhail V. Dmitriev in several papers (Dmitriev, 2003) and with the monographic approach in a book, in which he emphasizes the conflicts between the already mentioned Orthodox confraternities and the church hierarchy, the episcopates as examples of eastern processes related to Western confessionalization (Dmitriev, 2003a: 92-104.); and already earlier, in a yet conservative work of him, he regarded the processes of the church union in Brest, 1596 as phenomena of confessionalization, too. (Dmitriev, 1997:26-28.)

His definition of Confessionalization is as follows: “Confessionalization means, firstly, formation and development of specifically confessional discourses, specifically confessional institutions, and specifically confessional self-awareness in Protestant and Catholic cultures of modern times (these processes are described as the first and basic stage of confessionalization – Konfessionsbildung [German - S.F.]); secondly, a new symbiosis of church and state authorities, religious and secular politics; processes, mechanisms and institutions of joint influence of church-confessional and state-confessional institutions and factors on the social, political, cultural, economic life of Catholic and Protestant societies in Europe in early Modern Times. In its cumulative effect, confessionalization opposes secularization processes and it turns out – even more! – the most important aspect and transition towards modernity, and [the most important aspect of] the very genesis of the New European civilization.” (Dmitriev, 2012:137; transl. of the author – S. F.)

3.2. Brüning’s Monography and Discussions Called by That

The most cited author in the field, whenever someone deals with confessionalization in Eastern Europe, is Alfons Brüning. (Brüning, 2008; 2008a; 2018) Brüning’s argumentation is as follows. He examines the relationship between confessionalization and tolerance, although it was already proved in Reinhard’s paper that it was incompatible (Reinhard, 1977; 1995), because the “strive for exclusivity” was among the root causes of confessionalization; the age of confessionalization is also called “ideological struggle” by today’s Slavists: at the end of the international conference on the Ostrog Bible held in Moscow on March 24-25, 2021, in the discussion, Marcello Garzaniti, professor of Slavic Dept. in Florence, raised the role of confessionalization and the “ideological struggle” in the era when this first Eastern Slavic Bible was printed. Although the discussion has not been published, his paper presented there has been. (Garzaniti, 2022) The Catholic Church of the

Council of Trent (1545–1563) did not even know about tolerance. Brüning places the European elite between tolerance and confessionalization (this would indeed be a reality in a later era). He then devotes an entire chapter to the hypothesis of confessionalization in Eastern European elite societies; however, on the other hand, it should be examined the role of civil associations more closely, since they maintained the printing presses of the Ukrainian brotherhoods. He deals with the issue of the constitution and political culture, we just don't understand why he has to put "political culture" in quotation marks — this is precisely the culture of the emerging citizenry (thus the burghers), as well as the culture of constitutional democracy in the Polish noblemen's republic. The political culture has been dealt with mainly in the 2nd chapter of the first part: "Verfassung und »politische Kultur« im Licht der neueren Forschung" Brüning, 2008: 74-107. and as concerning the Warsaw Confederation as a religious freedom constitution in the 1st chapter of the Second part: „Die Warschauer Konföderation: Defizite und Vorläufigkeiten". (Brüning, 2008: 111-140) The third main part focuses mainly on the Warsaw Confederation; in Europe at the time, the most perfect freedom of religion was realized in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth it became "constitutional" as a result of provisions signed on January 28, 1573, and of the practice. The Catholic Church frowned upon the "constitution-making" assembly called the Warsaw Confederation, which declared the equality of all denominations. Barely a quarter of a century later, in 1596, the union of Brest, the union of Byzantine rite Orthodox priests with Rome, was established, which caused endless polemics. (Gajek & Nabywaniec, 1998; Łuźni, 1994)

4. INSTITUTIONS IN PARTICULAR: SCHOOLING AND PRINTING.

4.1 Orthodox Confraternities (Brotherhoods) as Special Phenomena of East European Confessionalization

Confessionalization means, first of all, institutionalization of religious life, on the grounds of the bourgeois society, by newly appeared institutions of the burghers, as has been proved in above. The Orthodox confraternities (the Ukrainian brotherhoods) and the Uniate Basilians, too, did much in the field of development along the European way, mainly in the field of printing and educational culture (Isaievych, 1962; 1966; 1990; 1996; 2006;). This process is called "confessionalization", that is, the construction of institutions, the formation of dogmas, and the development of personal views and consciousness of citizens in the mass measure. And this did not happen on Russian lands, therefore, the European "citoyen"-culture in Ukraine has a five-hundred-year history — as well on all the lands of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, albeit on any Russian lands it could not have happened at that time (Dmitriev, 1997:26-28; 2003; 2012; Brüning, 2008; 2008a; Moritz et al. 2001).

As it has proved by academician Isaievych, the impacts of the Polish baroque are much reflected in the books, printed on the Ukrainian lands, especially in the prefaces and afterwords, also in the ornamental elements,

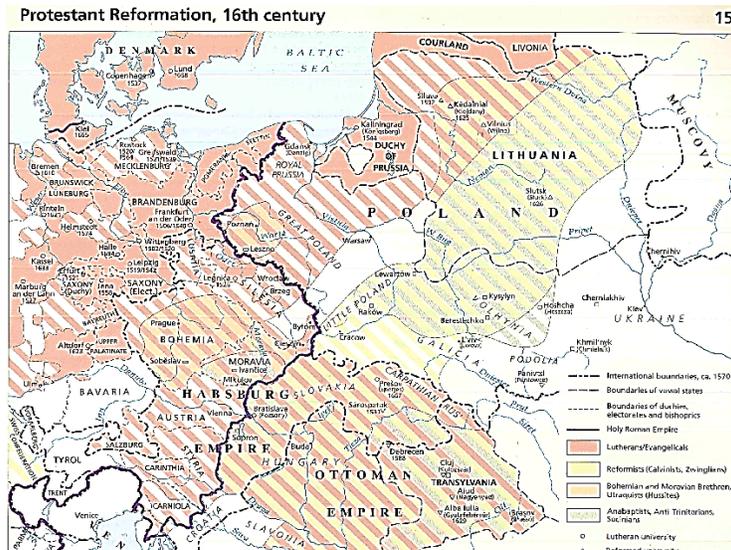
engravings, headers, and footers (Isaievych, 1990; 1992). Thus, in texts and ornaments, too. The level of production of books was here much higher than in Muscovy – as even some Russian historians-academics are of this opinion (Sidorov, 1976: 5). As a result of the brotherhoods worked for the market and as a consequence of their small size – they easy and quickly reacted for the expectations of the market (in comparison with the huge “Printing House” in Moscow, the enormous “Pečatnyj dvor”); even more, the confraternal printing shops were not only able but also likely to work for the market (while the giant behemoth in Moscow working on the orders of the Tsar) — in this we can see the phenomena of the “confessionalization”, too. (For the evolving of the brotherhoods: Mironowicz, 2003.)

4.2. The Constitutional Monarchy as the prolific soul for the bourgeois development

Why it was possible to complete such a development, for what reasons has the civil, bourgeois culture been developing in the European way? — In the Early Modern Age, there existed in East Europe a huge state, that is, the “Res Publica” (Polish Rzeczpospolyta), which is to be called the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (The Polish-Lithuanian... 2001; Bumblauskas, 2010). This Polish-Lithuanian state was such huge, as the later Muscovian state in the epoch of Peter the Great, albeit in the 16-17 cc, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was even much more powerful and heavier than Russia in Moscow. But even more, the structure of the state was a republic of the noblemen, that is, the members of the gentry could elect the king, who was able even to be dethroned, and the heir on the throne was always elected by the assembly of the noblemen’s republic: the sejm. In contrary to the Eastern neighbour. While in Russia the almighty tsar could even cut the beard of the boyars, with purposes to keep them away from ascending to the throne, and in the case they did not stay always at the tsarist court, to prevent them from making any resurrection at home against the almighty tsar — at the same time, on the Ukrainian and Belarusian lands, a free state was flourishing, in which the gentry elected the king itself, and this king was not almighty but a servant of the republic, thus the servant of the ‘res publica’ – Rzeczpospolyta (Uspensky & Zhivov, 1996).

This was, of course, a republic of the gentry only, and this gentry was in a significant part Polish. Albeit not entirely and not everywhere. On the Ukrainian lands, already in the 16 c. a local elite of Old-Ukrainian language had unfolded, to some extent, which was of Ukrainian-consciousness, anti-Polish, Orthodox gentry, in contrary to the Polish Catholic gentry, and this elite provided the building of Ukrainian identity, providing the book-printing, playing role in the early development of the Ukrainian language, and shaping the national consciousness. (Lytvynov, 2012.) The full translation of the Bible (apart from the early editions that were partially translated) was a result of the processes of “confessionalization”: on the orthodox Ukrainian lands, by

the activity of the orthodox bourgeoisie, together with the noble local elite, was translated and printed the whole Bible in Ostrih, 1581 (Isaievych, 1975; 1990; Kryp'yakevych, 1924; Boiko, 1980; 1981).



2. Figure The Reformation in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth

4.3. Appearance of the Reformation in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth

Reformation spread among those territories were the republic of gentry, therefore, the citizen-mentality of Protestantism was still added to the republican spirit. (Gumanistychni... 1990). Such territories were those that are called Belarusian and Lithuanian lands, even these lands were the main territories of the Reformation, and they spread from there to the South. (Packajeŭ, 2002.) Although these lands were called “Lithuanian” lands, it was understood in a broad sense, referring to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, thus not only the present Lithuania in a narrow sense. Moreover, a significant peculiarity of the Polish-Lithuanian Protestantism was the tolerance (Tazbir, 1996). Hence on those lands, where Lukashenka bloody beats the protesters against his rule, there in the Early Modern Age, at the dawn of modern civilization, the Reformation and tolerance spread, and the king was elected —contrary to the authoritarian Russian Muscovy, where did not take place any kind of the Reformation (albeit significant fracturing between the Russian church took place, that is the Old Believers’ movement, but it could not be evaluated for any ‘Reformation’ but a sectarian movement), and where the almighty tsar had unlimited power, whom all the boyars were subordinated (Uspensky & Zhivov, 1996).

4.4. Social Preconditions of the Confessionalization in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth

Here took place the real “confessionalization”, and it took place only here, but never on the Russian lands. The ground of the confessionalization was the system of institutions, the institutionalization (Dmitriev, 2012:137).

Thus, it is possible to speak about the confessionalization there, where the autonomy of the civil religious institutions existed, about which one can speak in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, but to a much lesser extent in the tsarist Russia. Also, the religious polemic is necessary to shape the dogmas in the controversies — it took place up to the bloody stage, as the controversies between the Uniates and Orthodoxies led to the martyrdom (Hoinackij, 1882; Kiprianovič, 2006). Also, it is necessary for the impact of the to increase and decrease, too (depending on what may provide the building of institutions of the religious culture) – the increase was reflected in the providing the union by the king of Poland (providing the institutions of the Uniates; at the same time, the role of the state was decreasing, too, by the activity of civil religious organizations, i.e., the brotherhoods, whose activity led to the spreading of the independent, thus to civil to some extent, institutions of the religious culture (Dmitruk 2015; Mironowicz, 2003).

5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The orthodox confraternities (brotherhoods) of laymen were social (thus not clerical) institutions of the orthodox confessionalization; while the monastic uniate printing houses (Suprasł, Pochaiv, Univ) worked as social institutions in processes of the Greek-Catholic (i.e. Uniate) confessionalization, therefore, they were not only simple church institutions -although were integrated into the church as monasteries- but also manifestations of the confessionalization, though closely depending on the church without such a (relative) freedom the orthodox lay brotherhood enjoyed. We assess institutionalization as the most important among the phenomena of confessionalization (Moritz et al. 2001; Dmitriev, 2012). Albeit it never was possible within the frameworks of centralized Tsarist Russia (any institutionalization imposed from above is not enough, nor a limited civil culture, or the “parody of development”, thus ordered-by-the tsar development, are not enough) — while the republic of the noblemen of the Polish-Lithuanian Rzeczpospolyta, its significantly “civilized” state (in the sense of the civil society), with its European circumstances, given the opportunity for the real confessionalization: the Rzeczpospolyta not only made possible but also provided the shaping of institutions of confessionalization, therefore, it urged the evolving of bourgeois culture on the local, own ground; while to Russia it was necessary to bring as “a borrowing”. Hence on the Ukrainian lands, which had been heirs of the “Lithuanian Rus” -together with the Belarusian lands- the European bourgeois culture was a phenomenon of the inner, local tradition.

Conclusions. The development of the bourgeois, civil culture went to a significant extent in circumstances of the constitutional monarchy – albeit it was hardly possible in the Russian authoritarian state. While Peter the Great took the example from the bourgeois culture of Europe, on the contrary, those lands were heirs of the

“Lithuanian Ruś”, the European culture already had been evolving as a result of the local traditions, thus of the own cultural heritage. For instance, the printing shops of the brotherhoods (confraternities) were phenomena of the bourgeois society. These processes are called for “confessionalization” in the historiography, which took place on the Ukrainian, Polish, and Lithuanian (in the broader sense: “Litvin”) lands but could not take place on the Russian lands. Consequently, the European bourgeois society has its own roots in the Ukrainian lands, albeit for the Russians it is a strange, foreign phenomenon: Russians may learn the European culture from Ukrainians. Russians may be pupils of Ukrainians, with respect to the master.

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THE INVISIBLE RISE OF CROWDSOURCING

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Abstract

There is a growing volume of new research in the international literature on the different forms of crowdsourcing. This is not surprising, given the wide range of applications of the method and the fact that we are often surrounded by different solutions based on the principles of crowdsourcing. The opportunities provided by cyberspace have accelerated its expansion enormously, bringing to the fore both the human and technical aspects of cyberspace-based network thinking.

Connected to the web, our devices and our online activities play a key role in becoming part of such solutions. The valuable information we provide (e.g. traffic feedback supporting route planners) or the expertise that appears at the level of the individual can result in valuable community "knowledge" along the principle of crowdsourcing. All this highlights the extraordinary value of the information, skills, expertise, and collective knowledge surrounding individuals. Crowdsourcing-based solutions are already widely seen in business and government practice, as well as in many areas of security.

The presentation will explore the reasons for its extraordinary uptake in cyberspace through some examples of security-related crowdsourcing. It will highlight the benefits of the method as well as current and expected application trends in the security field, which will be further enhanced by ICT tools and different platforms for the "crowds".

Keywords: open source information, crowdsourcing, info-communication

THE EPISTEMOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF FLIPPED INCLUSION

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Summery

Flipped Inclusion is a model that originates as a construct. It presents various teaching methodologies from the fields of anthropology, sociology and philosophy. It is referred to as a model and differs from methodologies in that it has a number of methodologies within it. Its main aim is prosociality for the construction of an inclusive society. The view of education seen as the action of giving and teaching is overcome. The Flipped Inclusion model (defined as an existential model of continuous transformation) goes through various paradigmatic phases from the early 1900s of Behaviourism, Cognitivism, Connectionism. Behaviourism states that human beings learn, are influenced and strengthened by their environment. According to Behaviourism, environmental factors are the main element in the growth of the individual; according to Cognitivism, since knowledge is always mediated, the concept of experience is fundamental: in fact, on the one hand, cognitive development results from the elaboration of perceptual-conceptual knowledge of the world and, on the other hand, the latter is realised in executive activities; Connectionism marks a phase of rapprochement between the computer study of the mind and neuroscience. Every mental activity is seen as the activation of different systems placed in a network. This implies the fact that mental operations are not organised in a sequential/hierarchical manner.

Keywords: Education- Society- Inclusion.

THE EPISTEMOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF FLIPPED INCLUSION

Abstract

The research project "Flipped Inclusion between theoretical and experimental set-up of the augmented classroom for inclusive didactics" was designed for an experimentation inherent to the epistemological fields of afference of the interdepartmental doctorate in the sciences of language, society, politics and education and, for the first time, it was tested in 2014 by Professor Corona at the University of Salerno. In the systemic-learning

processes, we emphasise the need to structure methodological- educational proposals that enable the understanding, transformation and construction of cognitive, metacognitive, socio-affective-relational frames, aimed at a shared generation of knowledge. The Flipped Inclusion model is based on modular cyclic-taxonomic recursiveness, retracing sequential stages structured

through project circularities, with the didactic methodological intent of creating stable mobility, flexibly remodelling, reorganising meaning, context meanings and knowledge. It is structured in four sequential project phases, Exploring, Ideating, Designing and Experimenting (EIPS).

- Exploring (problem finding) is the phase of the sequential identification, of problems hindering social processes.
- Conceiving is the phase of problem setting and analysis, for the creation of hypothetical scenarios. It is based on the structured analysis of the context, through processes of methodological disaggregation of the problems to be managed, into main and secondary.
- Planning is the phase of problem solving and creative thinking, which through the analysis, investigation and discovery of a meaningful relationship, of complex mental representations, allows, starting from an insight approach, based on intuition, a conceptualisation, aimed at a shared purpose, of the construction of problem-solving models.
- Experimenting is the phase of decision taking; acting is understood as subjecting something to experiment, in order to assess its quality, properties and capabilities, to implement the final model, and is based on Computational Thinking, as the need to find shared solutions in order to seek better outcomes to problems. It is aimed at reflecting on the evolution of universal values to foster the inclusive process.

Keywords: Quality of life, Problem solving, Flipped learning, Cognitivism.

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THE TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESS, THE CHALLENGES OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN ALBANIA, DIGITALISATION DURIN COVID-19 SITUATION

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Abstract

The development of technology, especially in the last 10 years, has brought a new approach to education and how this technology has been adapted by the education system. Today there probably wouldn't be so much talk about the digitization of the teaching and learning process if the Covid-19 pandemic didn't directly affect our education systems. The purpose of our study is to address how we use technology in teaching, how efficient it is and why it is necessary to intervene with the right tools to improve it. The focus of the study is also the legality of this form of study, which is not foreseen by the Law 80/2015 "On Higher Education and Scientific Research in Higher Education Institutions in the Republic of Albania", which recognizes only two forms of study, which do not involve distance or online training at all.

Through the analysis of legal documents, the analysis of secondary data and the use of the qualitative method, i.e. a triangulation of methods, we have highlighted the importance of digitizing teaching and learning, student access to platforms, the time of use of technology, the characteristics of some disciplines, which cannot achieve their goals and objectives.

At the end of the study we noticed an unfair approach in this process, mentioning: the lack of contemporary infrastructure and the use of spontaneous platforms, the lack of legal support for this form of study which opens a debate about its progress, the lack of the same access for all students makes this form of study difficult, lack of ongoing training for academic staff and academic assistants leads to obstacles in using these platforms, lack of real funding for academic staff, academic assistants and students .

Keywords: digitization, online learning, learning, access, technology, platform

Introduction, digitization and the challenges of the time

We currently live in a time where technology drives innovation in all aspects of our lives, as well as the need for its inclusion in education.

Digitization in teaching and learning is not just technology, but a way of life. Faced with this reality, the T@SK project has achieved the digitization of teaching in the Department of Social Sciences, Faculty of Education. It has done this not only by investing in the missing infrastructure, but also by increasing the capacity of the academic staff through ICT training and the use of the moodle platform.

In November 2019, within the T@sk project, the "Learning Management System" platform "Moodle" was implemented at the Department of Social Sciences, Faculty of Educational Sciences, Aleksandër Xhuvani University (<https://lms.uniel.edu.al/?redirect=0>). Moodle is a learning platform designed to easily deliver online learning to both educators and students with one powerful, secure and integrated system to create personalized online learning environments and access all the information students, but also staff need academic, making it possible to facilitate communication and bring students closer to academic staff and vice versa.

On March 20, 2020, with the decision of the Rectorate of the "Aleksander Xhuvani" University (Order No. 44 of 03.20.2020. On the suspension of lessons at the University to prevent the spread of COVID-19), the lessons of the University were suspended, this is due to the global COVID-19 pandemic which has also affected our country. Then the lesson would resume after March 20, but online and not in the auditorium.

It should be emphasized that the law in Albania (Law 80\2015, Law on Higher Education in the Republic of Albania) does not provide for a distance or online form of study. This law recognizes only two forms of study in an auditorium, namely full-time and extended-time. According to our law, a student must follow the bachelor's system for three years without interruption from work or you can extend them up to double the time, the same applies to master's programs.

Metodologjia

Through the analysis of legal documents, the analysis of secondary data and the use of the qualitative method, i.e. a triangulation of methods, we have highlighted the importance of digitizing teaching and learning, student access to platforms, the time of use of technology, the characteristics of some disciplines, which cannot achieve their goals and objectives.

To analyze the data, we used the official data of the T@SK project (<https://www.taskproject.eu/>), the official data of UNIEL (Aleksandwr Xhuvani University, Elbasan <https://www.uniel.edu.al/faculties>) as well as the data received from the teaching secretariat of the Faculty of Education.

The aim of our study is to show how we have dealt with the covid 19 pandemic in relation to education. By analyzing some components starting from the infrastructure and the real possibilities of the teaching staff and students, we have made an analysis of all the situations.

We answered research questions about how teaching was done, how qualified our academic staff were, how responsive our systems were to the needs of the time, and how much access we had to students by conducting focus groups with faculty and students from the Faculty of Education.

The situation of the Department of Social Sciences as the first department that had a more positive approach to teaching during the covid 19 pandemic

The Department of Social Sciences developed online learning on the Moodle platform from March to June. 15 weeks of online learning have been developed in the Master's programs and 13 weeks in the Bachelor's program and the platform has been tremendously helpful in this, offering students high educational qualities. The teachers of the department entered the prepared materials into Moodle, communicated with the students continuously and uninterruptedly during the pandemic period. The tasks defined in the disciplinary programs have been carried out, forums, chats, feedback, quizzes, URLs, etc. have been created. All these help the students and facilitate the evaluation by the teachers. During this period, 1 professional Master study program was created with 11 courses, the total number of courses was 69.

In an emergency situation, the feedback from staff and students using the platform was quite positive, so learning was 100% on the Moodle platform, including partial student assessment.

Even after returning to the auditorium, the Moodle platform has been designed to help students resume the lessons and information received during the alternation in the classroom and online.

On October 1st of this year we worked on the implementation of the platform in all faculties.

It was run in 252 separate modules in 9 study programmes, Bachelor's and Master's. We already have a total of 288 student and academic staff accounts added to their respective roles and courses.

Furthermore, during the month of October of this year, we had 12 training days in 4 departments of the Faculty of Science and Education, where 21 teachers were trained for the Moodle platform.

The training courses were carried out by the teachers of the Department of Social Sciences who were trained in the framework of the T@SK project by the teachers of the Complutense University of Madrid, the partner university of the T@SK project, which was the university responsible for ICT. The training courses developed during the implementation of T@SK in Shkodër and Tirana focused precisely on the MOODLE platform.

Table 1

Data on the training of the teaching staff of the Faculty of Educational Sciences

Date of update	Number of professors	Department denomination
12-13-14 October 2020	8 Professor	Department of Social Work
15-16-19 October 2020	6 Professor	Department of Psychology
20-21-22 October 2020	3 Professor	Department of Teaching Methodology
23-26-27 October 2020	4 Professor	Department of Physical Education and Sport

Furthermore, to have a clearer view of the functioning of the moodle platform of the Faculty of Education, through the analysis of the data of this platform, we have tried to show analytically how teaching and learning are organized in categories and how performance has increased in teaching, especially during the state of emergency established in Albania (Order 90 MAS, For the suspension of teaching activities) due to the global pandemic of Covid-19 and still ongoing.

In total there are 322 courses divided into 13 courses of study including Bachelor, Master and Master of Science.

Department of Social Sciences

Table 2.

Data on open courses in MOODLE and Social Work student accounts

Study Program	Courses	Number of courses	Number of students
Degree in Social Work	1	11 Courses	82 Students
Degree in Social Work	2	15 Courses	56 Students
Degree in Social Work	3	9 Courses	38 Students
Master's Degree in Social Work	1	10 Courses	19 Students
Master's Degree in Social Work	2	5 Courses	19 Students
Professional master's degree in probation service	1	10 Courses	22 Students
Professional master's degree in social work with families and children	1	11 Courses	20 Students

Department of Psychology**Table 3****Data on open courses in Moodle Psychology**

Study Program	Course	Number of courses
Bachelor in Psychology	1	14 Courses
Bachelor in Psychology	2	14 Courses
Bachelor in Psychology	3	10 Courses
Scientific Master in Psychology-Education	1	9 Courses
Scientific Master in Psychology-Education	2	10 Courses
Professional Master in Psychologist in Institutions	1	13 Courses

Department of Physical Education and Sport**Table 4****Data on open courses in physical education and sport in moodle**

Study Program	Courses	Number of courses
Degree in Physical Education and Sport	1	15 Courses
Degree in Physical Education and Sport	2	18 Courses
Degree in Physical Education and Sport	3	15 Courses
Professional master's degree in physical education and sports	1	18 Courses
Professional master's degree in physical education and sports	2	15 Courses

Department of Teaching Methodology

Table 5

Data on open courses in moodle methodology

Study Program	Courses	Number of courses
Bachelor Preschool teacher	1	9 Courses
Bachelor Preschool teacher	2	13 Courses
Bachelor Preschool teacher	3	12 Courses
Bachelor Preschool teacher	1	9 Courses
Bachelor Preschool teacher	2	12 Courses
Bachelor Preschool teacher	3	13 Courses
Master's Degree Teacher in Elementary Education Sciences	1	12 Courses
Master's Degree Teacher in Elementary Education Sciences	2	8 Courses
Professional Masters in Education Management and Administration	1	13 Courses

Today, within the T@SK Department, the Faculty of Science and Educational Sciences is enriched by the ICT Laboratory, which has the capacity to accommodate 20 students each. The laboratory is made up of 20 computers, libraries and teaching materials, which are used for teaching in this faculty. At first it was used by teachers and students of the Department of Social Sciences, but today it is used by the entire Faculty of Science and Education.

Even in the Faculty of Science and Education, thanks to the T@SK project, teachers and students have all the auditoriums at their disposal, but not just the uninterrupted internet (wi-fi), which has increased the quality and efficiency of the of teaching and learning.

Study conclusions and recommendations

From our study we came to understand that the online learning situation was not one that did not depend on the efforts of the mind. From the interviews conducted with faculty teachers, it emerged, as can be seen from tables 2, 3, 4, that not all academic staff were trained in their part of the training programme. On the other hand, pedagogues who accept technologically advanced lives and access problems, many of them were not familiar with the online platform, did not have the ability to enter or leave it, and the work was done in Google Classroom or video call nwwast up or zoom but with limited time.

When asked if we did the entire training, the majority admit that it wasn't done 100% because there was a shortage. On the other hand, the developed disciplines of art, music, painting, ballet, and curricula were not realized, nor were the exact sciences followed.

There remains a problem with the pedagogue and the implementation of training practices, which are few and must be coordinated in several institutions.

On the other hand, students admit that not everyone has access to the Internet, mainly students living in rural or mountainous areas.

Most of them admit that they did not study with a computer or tablet but with a smartphone. This created problems as they could not download or upload activities.

Recommendation

Based on what we have analyzed above, it appears as a necessary need to change the Higher Education Law in Albania, to recognize online learning or online learning as a third form of study, as time dictates. Instead, it is necessary to complete the regulatory framework with sub-legal acts for these forms of study or education.

Building adequate infrastructure in universities is the need of the hour. Equipment with laboratories, electronic equipment that allows not only teachers but also students to have real access to technology.

Increase the number of teaching hours in pre-university schools for technology learning and participation in social life.

Continuing education of academic staff and academic assistance in relation to the use of technology and the experimentation of university systems.

Increase the number of IT staff in the institutions who will be able to facilitate the teaching and learning process.

AI TEACHER: THE NEW AGE INSTRUCTIONAL-FACILITATOR AND ITS OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN ACADEMIA

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Abstract

Modern technology is increasing gaining significant recognition due to its capacity to address individual learning needs and improve educational outcome. Studies have shown that artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential that offer personalized learning experiences, adaptive instruction and accessibility to educational resources. AI teacher, powered by natural languages and machine learning algorithms, are seen providing tailored guidance to students, analyzing learners' progress and adaptive teaching strategies respectively. According to Heintz (2021), it is very important to incorporate AI teaching from the earliest stages of education. This paper explores the opportunities and challenges presented by AI Teacher in teaching and learning profession. The paper highlights the benefits and drawbacks of AI Teaching and evaluates their impact on students' learning outcomes. For the purpose of collecting information considered useful for the paper write-up, carefully structured questions were administered to respondents using online Google form questionnaire

instrument. The gathered responses were subjected to reliability analysis. Conclusively, the paper inferred that it is very crucial to prioritize the development of professional teachers as well as ensuring that AI integration aligns with ethical values and principles in the education sector. Finally, recommendations were made.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Teacher, Instructional facilitator, Academia.

INTRODUCTION



The successful integration of AI-based technology into education has growingly improved personalized learning experiences, adaptive instruction and the accessibility to educational resources. AI teacher, powered by natural languages and machine learning algorithms are seen providing tailored-guidance to students, analyzing students' progress and adaptive

teaching strategies respectively. The integration of AI teaching into the education system is practically addressing ethical considerations and promoting research-based practices. It is therefore crucial to prioritize the development of professional teachers, invest in educational resources and infrastructures and ensure that the integration of AI teacher aligns with ethical values and principles in the education sector. This paper takes a look at the opportunities and challenges introduced by the integration of AI teacher into the teaching and learning profession. Also discussed in the paper are the benefits and drawbacks of incorporating the use of AI teacher into education and their impact on students' learning outcome.

RELATED LITERATURE

According to Russell & Norvig (2021), Artificial Intelligence (AI) covers a wide range of subfields such as machine learning, natural language processing, perception, knowledge representation and reasoning, computer vision and many more. Thus, Russell (2021) opine that AI-based technology are the most economically and socially technology ever developed. According to Kong et al. (2021), AI learning has started gaining recognition in higher education programs with different study backgrounds. Therefore, Miao et al. (2021) define AI literacy as the set of skills that ensure a solid understanding of AI through three priority axes: learning for life with AI, learning about AI and learning about how AI works. Heintz (2021) noted that it is crucial to incorporate AI teaching from the earliest stages of education. AI teaching can be implemented through advanced AI training experiences, such as virtual reality and robotics (Narahara & Kobayashi, 2018), games (Giannakos et al., 2020), interactive data visualizations (Von Wangenheim et al., 2021), data-driven design

(Vartiainen et al., 2021) or even based on combined workshop series (Lee et al., 2021). Zhai et al. (2021) therefore recommends that educators work together with AI experts to bridge the gap between AI teacher and pedagogical methods used by human teachers.

Benefits of AI Teaching

The benefits of incorporating AI teacher in education are numerous. Viz:-

1. Personalized learning experience:

AI teaching helps to provide personalized learning based on students' individual strengths, weaknesses and learning styles. AI teaching system can help to tailor and adapt educational content to suit individual students' need thereby ensuring a more engaging and effective learning experience.

2. Adaptive instruction and feedback:

AI teaching offers an exceptional adaptive instruction by adjusting the difficult level, pace and content of lessons based the progress of students. It also provides constructive and almost immediate feedbacks thereby enabling students to identify the areas of their weaknesses and strengths and also enhance their learning outcomes.

3. Enhanced accessibility and inclusion:

AI teaching helps to remove educational barriers by providing accessible and inclusive learning opportunities. AI teacher caters for different learners abilities including those with learning disabilities or language barriers by offering customized educational resources, real-time translation and interactive learning tools.

Drawbacks of AI Teaching

Haven discussed some of the benefits of AI teaching in education, there are still several drawbacks that must be mitigated. Viz:-

1. Lack of human interaction and emotional intelligence:

The inability to provide physical interaction and emotional support is a key drawback of the AI teacher. Understanding students' emotion, addressing their socio-emotional needs and building meaningful relationship are vital aspects which AI-based technology is struggling to replicate.

2. Ethical considerations and data privacy concern:

AI-based technology generally relies on the analysis of collections of large amount of personal data. However, this has raised a lot of concerns regarding privacy and security on the use of confidential information. Ethical considerations are also expected to be addressed in order to ensure consent, transparency and safeguarding of students' personal information.

3. Equity and socioeconomic disparities:

The incorporation and use of AI teaching may resultantly lead to educational inequalities. Since students are from different background, the ones from disadvantaged background are most likely to face challenge in accessing the required technology thereby receiving suboptimal learning experience compared to their peers with enriched resources.

Impact of AI Teaching on Students Learning Outcomes

The impacts of incorporating AI teaching into education are listed below. Viz:-

1. Academic achievement and skill development:

AI teaching offers personalized instruction, adaptive feedback and tailored educational resources which has potentially helped to improve the overall academic achievement. The technology has helped to identify learning gaps, provided targeted interventions and supported skill development in various STEM fields.

2. Critical thinking and problem-solving ability:

AI teaching plays essential role in guiding students through abstract concepts, encourages inquiry-based learning and facilitates collaborative discussion thereby fostering critical thinking and problem-solving abilities. It is therefore very important to integrate effective usage of AI teacher to further develop these essential cognitive skills.

3. Motivation and Engagement:

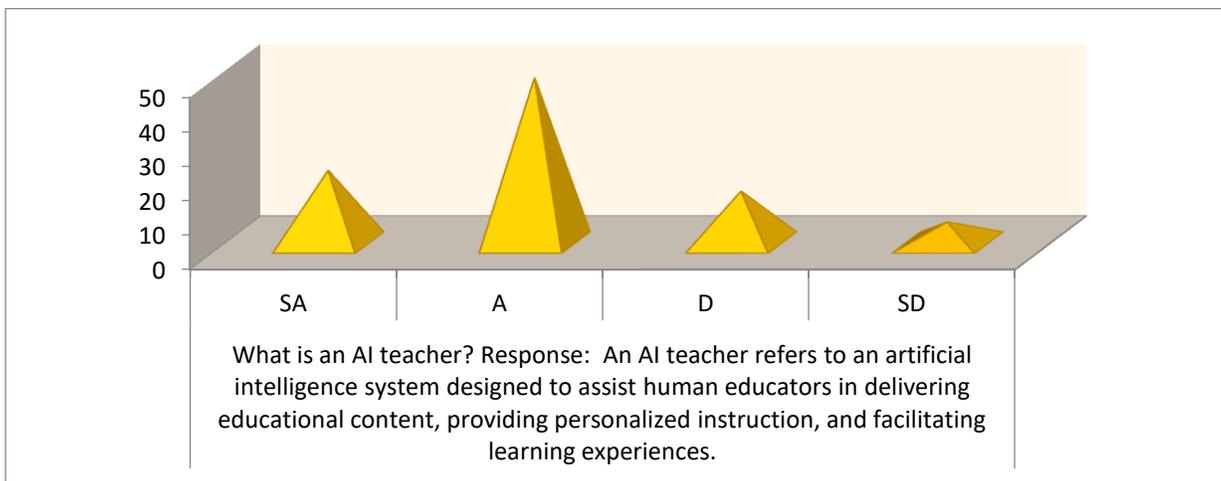
Keeping students engaged and motivated to learner is not an easy task. AI teaching have the potential that provide interactive and immersive learning experiences through virtual reality, adaptive content delivery and gamification. AI teacher invariably fosters students intrinsic motivation and keeps students constantly engaged.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This paper adopts both qualitative and quantitative review on AI teacher. The reviewer gathered some information considered important by conducting interview with school managers, educators and IT professionals in 5 selected schools in Lagos State, Nigeria. In order to further collect useful data for the paper discussion, online Google form questionnaire instrument was used to collect responses from other respondents. The gathered data were collated and subjected to reliability analysis. The result of 0.86 gave a good reliability index of the instrument. The entire exercise took place within 4 weeks before completion.

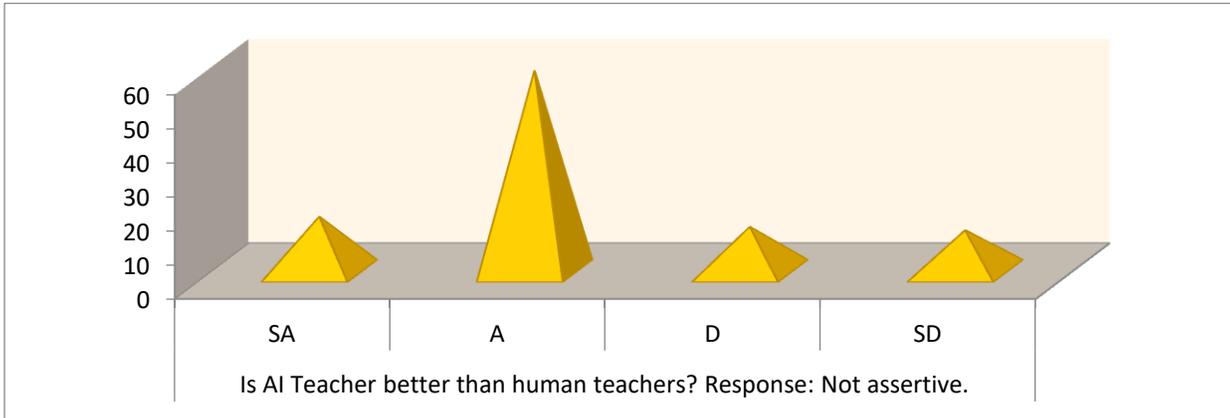
RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Fig.1: Chat Analysis



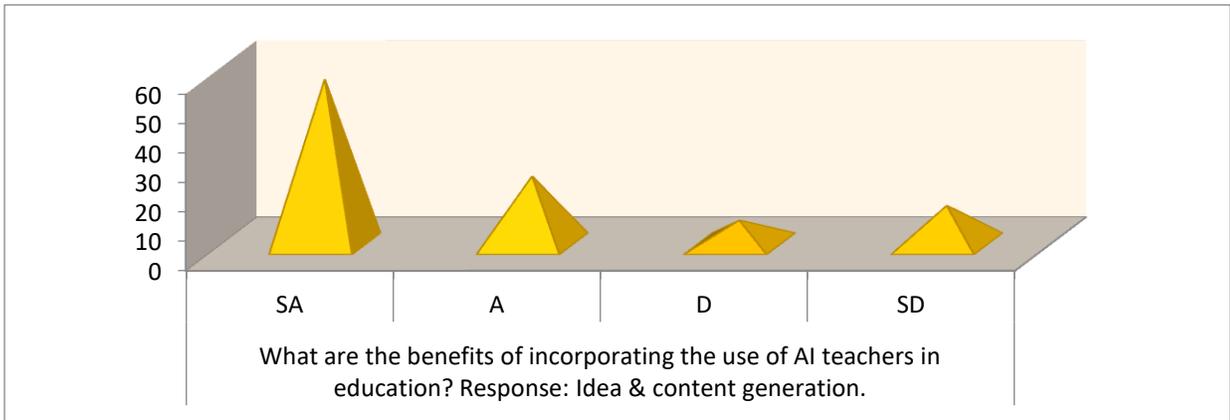
The graph plotted in figure 1 reveals that the respondents are fully aware of the trending Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology. Majority of the respondents sees the AI Teacher as an artificial intelligence system designed to assist human educators in delivering educational content, providing personalized instruction, and facilitating learning experiences. According to the respondents the AI Teacher possesses humanlike qualities. The respondents further mentioned that TeachMate AI is one of the leading education AI Teacher that is designed by tech and teachers.

Fig.2: Chat Analysis



The graph plotted in figure 2 signifies that the respondents generally believe that AI teacher is significantly useful in Academia. In response to the question posted in figure 2, most of the respondents agree that both AI teacher and the human teacher are complementary. According to the respondents, while AI teacher offers numerous advantages, including personalized learning and accessibility, it cannot replace the irreplaceable human touch in Academia. The respondents also noted that the AI teacher should be embraced as a teaching assistant with the potential that enhances teaching experience and empower human teachers to create more effective and engaging learning environments.

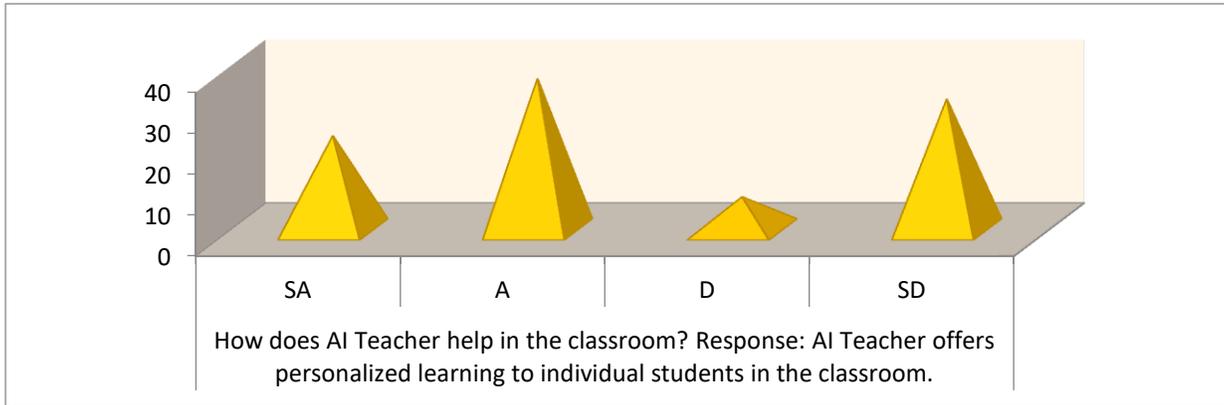
Fig.3: Chat Analysis



The chat analyses shown in figure 3 shows that the benefits of incorporating the use of AI teacher in Academia cannot be undermined. A greater number of the respondents agree with the statement that idea & content generation is considered as the key benefits of integrating AI Usage into educational curriculum. The respondents further highlighted that the AI teacher can help save teachers time in creating ideas, content and

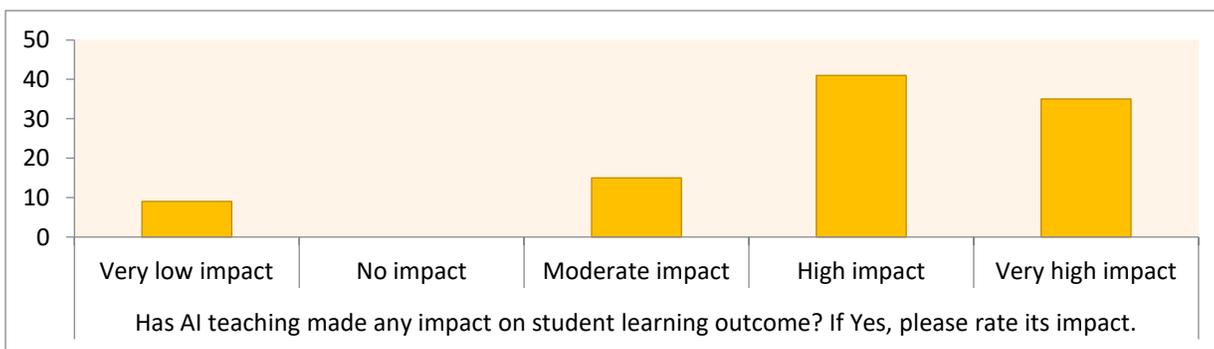
even learning objectives for teacher’s review, use and amend creatively in the classroom, assignment or project work.

Fig.4: Chat Analysis



The chat analysis seen in figure 4 depicts that AI teaching can be deployed in the classroom as instructional methods for teaching and learning process. A huge amount of the respondents concur with the statement that AI teacher offers personalized learning to individual students in the classroom. The respondents explain that AI-based technology has the potential that enhances teaching and learning experience as it provides personalized learning, automate administrative tasks and improves student outcomes. According to the respondents, AI teacher offers individualized learning opportunities to every student in the classrooms.

Fig.5: Chat Analysis



The graph plotted in figure 5 suggests the AI teaching has significant impact on students learning outcome. From the given table, it can be deduced that more that 63% of the respondents indicated from the graphical illustration that AI teaching has a high impact on student learning outcome. According to their explanation, AI

technology enables teachers to focus on what they do best, as it help to automate routine tasks and offers real-time data analysis.

CONCLUSION

This paper discussion is focused on the impact of AI teacher on student learning outcome. The major opportunities and challenges presented by AI Teacher in teaching and learning profession were described in the paper write-up. The paper highlights some of the benefits and drawbacks and also evaluates the impact of AI Teacher on students' learning outcomes. The paper asserted that the integration of AI teaching into the education system will help to address ethical considerations and promote research-based practices. Finally, the paper affirmed that that it is very crucial to prioritize the development of professional teachers as well as ensuring that AI integration aligns with ethical values and principles in the education sector.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on this paper discussion, the following recommendations were made. Viz:-

1. Government and other education managers should ensure the successful integration of AI teacher, as it is important to promote technological-based practices.
2. Schools should invest in educational resources, infrastructures and technical support facilities to effectively integrate AI-based technology.
3. Educational managers should help organize professional training/ development programs for teachers that will be focused on the use of AI driven tools.

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RELIGIOSITY, PERSONAL GROWTH AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT IN ADULTS

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Abstract

The purpose of the current study was to explore the correlation between religiosity, personal growth and social adjustment in adults. For this purpose, the sample of 300 adults was taken from public sectors through the purposive sampling technique. To conduct this research, three scales were used. Psychological Measure of Islamic Religiousness (Abu Raiya, 2008), Personal Growth Initiative Scale (Robitschek, C. 1998), and Social Adjustment Scale (Weissman, 1976). The finding of this research is that there was significant positive relationship between religiosity and personal growth and social adjustment and religiosity predicted the personal growth and social adjustment and there was significant difference between religiosity, personal growth and social adjustment. The study is helpful to religiosity understanding and its effect on the population.

HARVESTS AND FIELD WORK IN ASIAN CULTURES

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Abstract

The purpose of the present paper is to look at the way Asian cultures such as Japan, Vietnam, China, Thailand, and Malaysia have various ceremonies related to the harvest, including the way field work is prepared beforehand. The harvest can be seen as an activity which requires hard work and otherwise has been a usual everyday life activity during the time when cultures all over the world belonged to agrarian societies. The ceremonies, rituals and celebrations involved can be seen as very much unfamiliar and special to Western culture members, who have entirely different habits. However, it all comes down to the folklore beliefs. At the same time, there is a beauty which can set apart the working of the fields for crops in Asian cultures, and which are exploited by photographs on online social media pages dedicated to these countries and cultures, as well as by outdoors photo exhibitions on the walls of the embassies, such as the Embassy of Vietnam in Bucharest, Romania, where the author of the present paper lives. The way Western culture members see Asian culture traditions as exotic and breaking off their usual pattern can be explained through Shklovsky's theory of defamiliarization, claiming that art should bring about a fresh perspective on reality.

Keywords: defamiliarization, traditions, rituals, ceremonies.

Introduction

Asian cultures have constituted a fascination for Western culture members since the times when they started to explore the world in order to make clear maps of it, around the eighteenth century

. Nowadays, Asian cultures enjoy great popularity through due to their rising soft power, which prompts various cultural events such as book launchings, making their writers and artistic preoccupations known, their food, their traditional clothing, their traditional dances and various other habits, together with their language.

Nowadays we also notice the popularity of pop culture from Asia, such as from Japan, which has reached all the way to Australia, and Korean culture, which is having a significant presence in Western cultures (Beeton et al, 2016). America has been and still is fascinated with Japanese culture (Mettler, 2018). This popularity and fascination with Asian cultures, of which the previous are just a few examples, illustrates how soft power is concerned with the way culture (Jacob, 2016) can be used by some countries in order to show off their status and to attract members of other cultures. According to Nye (2016), soft power can be defined as “a country’s ability to attract others through ideas, values and ideologies.”

We are, by now, through various visual means, attracted to the cultural heritage of Asian cultures. The present paper starts from the observations by its author of images related to harvest and other field work, including plantation, in Asian cultures vs the way it is done in Western cultures. The main difference is that there is a sort of ceremonial, ritualistic, and, in the Western cultures’ members’ eyes, artistic, or, at least aesthetically pleasing value in field work in Asian cultures. In Western cultures, field work is treated as effort and labour, with nothing aesthetic about it. The process when work is done is not interesting and appealing, except when imagining the future results, namely those related to a rich harvest and its immediately coming rituals of celebration. For Western culture members, work is not aesthetically appealing. It is a serious matter, for which they expect rewards. The rewards come under the form of the abundance of the harvest, which is also a time when various celebrations are being held. Western culture members may also feel hopeful when planting seeds in the beginning of the field work. However, later on, work and celebration, as well as the aesthetic dimensions are not seen as being connected to one another. They may believe that we show strength when we work and that our suffering and labour will be rewarded, in a Christian type of religious belief manner, as we have read in stories in the Bible. The reward always lies in the future, not during the present moment. In the meantime, Asian cultures members do not focus on the end result of the work, but enjoy the very moment of the work itself. This seems to be in line with their Buddhist beliefs that we can always lose everything, and eventually will, and that everything in this life is ephemeral. Therefore, we should enjoy life here and now, since the present moment is, after all, everything that we have. We may speak about a difference in mindset and values which separate the two cultures, Western and Asian, which could lead to the different views on the field work and on the way this work is portrayed in photographs.

The Asian cultures can show aesthetically pleasing photographs of field work, especially related to rice, since it is one of their basic foods. The rituals surrounding rice field work are significant, to the point where

royal figures also take part in it and to the point where, in our present days, children are taught about these rituals, so that they are not lost, in Japanese culture.

Materials and Methods

We could view the differences between treated field work and harvest rituals in Western and Asian cultures based, first of all, on the relationship with nature which can be related to culture.

From this point of view, Buddhism, the main religion, philosophy, as well as mindset and value shaping theory can be a major influence for Asian cultures, not only from the point of view of living with respect to the present moment, but also with respect to the relationship with nature. Buddhism is based on observing changes in nature and living close to them. According to James (2023), our relationship with nature depends based on our religion and culture. As a result, we can notice how, for Christian religions, and for Western cultures, since man has a soul, it is believed that humankind can be placed above nature, as having a superior position. In this way, we could say that man has control over nature. With respect to Buddhism, man is not above nature.

We can see this view with respect to Buddhism when we notice how, in Chinese paintings, the human beings are portrayed as very small in comparison with and in the settings of nature. The mountains overpower the human being, who is only portrayed as a tiny silhouette, in the larger picture formed by nature. Nature is seen as having the upper hand over human beings.

This could make sense, since in Asian countries such as Japan, which is an island, human beings are constantly under the threat of natural hazards, such as earthquakes and tsunamis. Human beings always work hard to keep their cities and constantly rebuild them after a natural hazard. Yet, they are powerless in front of such natural phenomena.

The paintings where human beings look so small in comparison with the mountain setting may show that human beings are not in control of nature. Western culture may distort reality in showing human beings taming nature under the forms of pruning trees and taking care of, as well as intervening and modifying gardens. For Western culture members, intervening over nature is considered something usual, while for Asian cultures this is not the usual custom at all. The way the Japanese leave their Zen gardens as close as possible to their natural state, and as simple as possible, is one example in which the understanding of Asian cultures differs from that of Western cultures with respect to human kind's relationship with nature.

From this point of view, the way human beings relate to field work and harvest in the Western world could be understood as a sort of worship of nature. The ceremonies and rituals could be seen as part of the way human beings start worshipping and respecting nature.

The religion native to Japan, namely Shintoism, is about spirits everywhere in nature. This is another feature enabling Asian cultures to have a close relationship with nature, where nature has the upper hand, and is not subject to the control of human beings, as is generally the case with respect to Western cultures. We can notice how nature is being worshipped by having temples located in the middle of nature and houses, just like temples, having large window screen opening to admire the view related to the different seasons.

Living in harmony with nature is part of both Buddhist and Taoist religions and philosophies of life, which are the main religions in the Asian countries. According to Xiaoyi & Huanxin (2006), the harmony between man and nature is preached by Buddhism, since the lives of human beings, animals, and plants alike are all precious. In nature, thus, we are all equal, and we are all part of it. Taoism or Daoism, the Chinese philosophy, which has been popular at the end of the Maoist period, refers to Tao or Dao as the "way of nature," meaning that we, as human beings need to adapt to the natural cycles, and cooperate with nature in our activity (Innovation Management, 2023).

While all religions have some mention of the relationship between man and nature (Unep.org, 2023), it is not to such great extent as Buddhism and Taoism, or, at least, it does not lead to the same result of specific cultural practices which have both a functional, practical utility, as well as an aesthetically pleasing side, to the point of which the rice terraces have become part of tourist attractions in Asian countries. According to Unep.org (2023), Buddhism is based on the interdependence that exists among all forms of life in nature, which is why harmony with nature is one of the main values of this belief. According to the same source, Christian religion also has a mention of the relationship between man and nature, in that St Francis of Assisi preaches experiencing the beauty of nature and enjoying its mystery.

This specific harmony between man and nature in Asian cultures, together with elements of an intertwining of practical considerations related to rice cultivation and harvest lead us to the aesthetically pleasing aspect of the rice terraces and paddies, as well as to the beauty of the rituals of planting, irrigating, and then harvesting the rice crops. In Asian countries, such as Japan, China, Korea, Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Nepal rice has been the main source of food, which has led to practices celebrating the preparations for its growth and to respects for the rituals. Since in South Asian countries, the terrain is mountainous, and since rice needs a flat ground to be grown, rice terraces have been built to make rice growth possible. The rice

terraces are carved in mountains and follow their contours, showing how human beings have adapted their field work to the conditions offered by nature. The irrigation system was made for practical considerations to make rice growth possible, yet, when water accumulates in the rice terraces and paddies, this is also an element of beauty not just of utility: the water gathered from the irrigation system reflects the sky in it, and the effect is an artistic one. It reminds those knowledgeable in haiku poems that have been written in the past and that are still written nowadays on the theme of reflection. In these poems, from the international haiku community, we can read poems such as the following: "Shining from the sky.../ reflections drop in my cup/ so I drink the stars" by Kay Langdon (1979), and "under the mountain —/ I drink/ my own reflection" by Lindsay Forbes (1998). These poems imply an optical illusion, leading us to an apparent fantasy world, where the bridge between fantasy and reality is based on the reflection in the water or in the cup. When it comes to the rice terraces, we can get a sense of beauty and of fantasy world, due to seeing the sky down on earth.

The beauty of rice terraces is underlined by legends such as the following one from Korean culture: rice was a gift to humanity from the gods, to ensure for them a comfortable life. Something went wrong, in the sense that the gods' messenger made a confusion: instead of a bag of rice, he took a bag of grass, which is why grass requires no effort for human beings to grow, while rice, instead, does. They need to work a lot for rice to grow and to take special care of it (Chai, 2016).

According to Internet travelling websites, we are told that the following places in Asian countries can be visited in order to see the most spectacular rice terraces: in China, the Longji Rice Terraces, the Yuanyang Rice Terraces, the Jiabang Rice Terraces, the Ziquejie Rice Terraces, the Yunhe Rice Terraces (Chinahighlights.com, 2023), in Vietnam, Sa Pa Terraces, Mu Cang Chai terraces (Easemytrip, 2023), in the Phillipines, Banaue Rice Terraces (Easemytrip, 2023), in Indonesia, Ubud, Tegallalang Terrace (Easemytrip, 2023), in Japan, the rice terraces in Hamanoura, Hoshitouge Tanada in Niigata Oyama Senmida, in Chiba (Easemytrip, 2023). Additionally, in Vietnam, the Gacheon Daraengi Village in Namhae also contains beautiful rice terraces (TravelBlog, 2020).

Figure 1 below shows an example of rice terrace, in this case Sa Pa from Vietnam (Chai, 2016):



Fig. 1. Sa Pa Rice Terrace in Vietnam. Image Source: Chai, 2016.

This rice terrace is an example of the way field work can be seen as a visually aesthetically pleasing experience, if we compare it to the Western culture familiar image of field for agricultural work which have become part of common reality. We associate the Western fields for agriculture with the image of travelling from one city or village to another, and finding large, open, plain-like spaces rather boring and the scenery to be the same. Yet, Asian rice terraces look to us as something artistic, if we compare it to what we have in mind regarding agriculture work.

We can assume that, by comparing, largely, Western and Asian cultures, we, as members of Western cultures, can see in the aspect and habits connected to rice terraces and paddies a completely different approach towards field work. To us, the Asian approach to field work is part of a completely different world. It brings for us a fresh, completely surprising approach to the way agriculture works and looks like. We can relate this new experience to a challenge which can prompt us to restructure our vision and the image we have formed about

field work, in the same manner that Shklovsky's theory of defamiliarization (Gunn, 1984) applied to art explains what art does. According to defamiliarization theory, we can talk about art if the artistic object presents to us reality from a completely fresh, different angle than the one we have grown accustomed to. Once art breaks the routine in our formed until then manner of perception of reality, it is true art. This mechanism described by defamiliarization is a natural one, which is applied when we are faced with extreme differences between two or more cultures. This happens if we are Westerners and see the Asian rice terraces. To us, they are an object of beauty, of artistic experience, which contradicts our perception of field work as hard work which is worth it only having in mind the future results.

Results

The results of the research presented in this paper are as follows, and we can use them to draw a distinction between Western and Asian cultures based on harvest and field work as follows:

- Western cultures generally focus, when it comes to field work and harvest, on the practical side. The field work is not, in itself, aesthetic, but it can be made so by filtering it through visual media, e.g. in paintings and in photographs. However, painting and photography are used to present the field, field work and harvest in a way so as to make it more beautiful. Someone viewing the fields in Western countries may or may not see the aesthetic aspect. Subjective perception here, however, can intervene, if the viewer related field work to his or her childhood, and is nostalgic about holidays in the countryside or about the way they have witnessed their grandparents or parents work there. Emotions, however, are those making the fieldwork and the field itself beautiful. In contrast, Asian countries are recognized by tourist agencies, sites and tourists themselves as having aesthetically pleasing and even artistic rice terraces and paddies. Websites list the most beautiful rice terraces in the Asian world, which are accompanied by spectacular photographs. These photographs, however, reflect the very reality, and are not meant to share an artistic vision of reality in the perception of the person taking the picture. Once tourists go to Asian countries and look at rice terraces, they do not need to be emotionally related to field work or to a childhood they have spent in the countryside where they witnessed field work to be in admiration of the beauty of the rice terraces. The beauty of the rice terraces is natural, and part of the objective external reality;
- The Asian countries and cultures make field work beautiful all throughout. All the moments of field work look like a celebration and a ritual to the Western cultures members, who are not used to this approach. This is influenced by their harmonious relationship with nature, which is supported by

Buddhist and Taoist religious beliefs. In the meantime, legends about the gift of rice from the gods make the practice of field work look all the more charming and magical to the Western culture members. Such legends support the utility of rice as a source of food in Asian countries in old times, when rice was not available to lower classes, who relied on other types of grains. If we are interested in Asian cultures, we can see on social media sites such as Facebook pages and groups related to Japanese culture the way that the ritual of planting rice is still taught to children nowadays, and that members of the royal family also participate in it;

- While in Western cultures field work is associated with hard work only, and relies on harvest festivals as celebrating the abundance afterwards, to make it all beautiful, fun, and worthwhile, Asian cultures make field work, such as in the case of rice, an artistic ritual all along, starting with the way rice terraces make the plating terrain to be displayed, continuing with the way we see Asian culture members working together, one next to the other, and with their specific types of straw hats on, united in a collective effort, and ending with the way the rice terraces change their colours from green to golden in autumn when the harvest can be picked up;
- According to Buddhism and Taoism, man is not above nature, but simply a small part of it, which is why man does not intervene much over nature in Zen gardens and in ikebana (the specific Japanese art of flower arrangement). Old Asian painting from Japan, China and Korea show men as small figures overpowered by large mountains, showing the idea that we do not master nature. In Western cultures paintings, nature forms part of a beautiful background, in the majority of cases. The setting can be natural or it can be a garden, which is carefully arranged through the strong intervention of man. While the Romantic movement started a series of paintings where nature was so powerful, and man was dependent on its force, it was just a moment of viewing nature in this way;
- Rice culture is a constant part of Asian countries, and the distinct aspect of rice terraces and paddies can be seen as a natural part or side to such a culture. In the meantime, Western cultures do not have any distinct aspect for the cultivation or any specific plant, fruit, grain, vegetable or fruit that could be seen as an equivalent to the Asian rice culture and rice terraces and paddies.

Discussion

We may claim that all cultures have, to some extent, the idea of the communion between man and nature. This can be based on the fact that we always react, emotionally, to our environment, which is made up of the nature surrounding us, not just of its visual aspect, of its visible changes together with the passage of the

seasons, but also of the way in which natural phenomena affects us. We may enjoy sunny, beautiful, warm weather, but we may feel uncomfortable in cold, rainy, and dark weather, to the point where we can feel not only sad, but also depressed. As human beings, we tend to attribute our emotional states to nature, personifying it in poems. We can feel cheerful during a beautiful spring or summer day, and then we may see all the flowers, trees, and birds feeling happy as well. Nature can help protect us, but, at the same time, it can harm us through natural hazards. In the past, mountain areas offered protection to the villages situated there from attacks from other people. The forest may have been seen, to some extent, as a means of protection for those trying to hide from the enemies. At the same time, mountains and forests can be dangerous due to the wild animals living there. For Western cultures, we have the image of Paradise tied in with a beautiful image of nature. We connect man living in harmony with nature with a state of innocence. However, the Paradise, which is associated with nature, was lost according to the biblical story. This could suggest an impossibility of connecting with nature as back then. We still rely on nature as a food resource even nowadays, and we celebrate nature all the more since we are always told by supranational organizations such as the European Union and not only about the way natural fruits and vegetables are healthier than processed foods. Harvest celebrations are present all over the world, and make the moments of field work beautiful. Yet, the Asian cultures have a distinct trait of connecting practical work, basic food such as rice, and collective efforts, to an artistic aspect of the rice terraces and paddies.

Conclusions

The topic of the present paper is relevant since nowadays we are told to learn again to appreciate nature. Environmental care is a frequently raised topic. Protecting nature and enjoying it for generations is one closely related subject. The rice terraces and paddies are part of the beautiful natural heritage of the world and are advertised as cultural specificities of the traditional side of the Asian cultures. They are examples of how we can work together with nature, by not ruining it, and, actually, by making it even more beautiful. Field work has been part of world cultures when the entire world consisted of an agrarian society. The differences between the visual aspect of the field work accounts for a change in perspective as other cultures may view it. Not all cultures have the same terrain available for growing plants or grains, and they do not rely on the same plants or grains. Working in the fields is adapted to each country's land and to the mindset of their people. It is not only celebrations and folk beliefs that make the difference with respect to field work, but the aspect of the field itself. The difference is extremely striking in the case of Western world and Asian world. The rice terraces are one of the main world attractions, and a source of both changing of perspective over field work for those members of

Western culture and preservation of traditions for the Asian culture members. Asian culture members are generally holding on strongly and respect their traditions, to the point where there is always a coexistence between contemporary lifestyle and culture and knowledge and maintenance of traditional culture. The rice terraces and paddies, together with their associated work, aspect, legends related to rice and ritualistic dimensions are part of the traditional side of Asian cultures today.

One of the limits of the present paper consists in focusing only on rice field work, yet it was chosen since it is the most spectacular, and since rice is a staple food for Asian culture members.

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EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF PRIVATISATION OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES ON POVERTY REDUCTION IN NIGERIA: A STUDY OF TELECOMMUNICATION INDUSTRY IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This paper is to examine the impact of privatization of public enterprises on poverty reduction Nigeria, using the telecommunication industry as a study. Private sector-driven economy comes on the heels of the failure of government and its institutions to live up to their responsibilities. The Objectives is to reassess the privatization of telecommunication industry in Nigeria and it's effect on poverty reduction, specifically in the areas of consumer satisfaction, job creation, public enterprises management, reduced government debts, strengthen Capital market and technology and skill transfer. Primary and secondary data were collected through the questionnaire administered. Simple random techniques was used in determining the sample Size of one hundred and ninety six (196). Data collected were analysed using both simple percentage and chi square. The major findings showed that privatization of public enterprises has no significant relationship with poverty reduction in Nigeria. It was then recommended that government should ensure honesty, transparency and sincerity of purpose with officials charged with the responsibility for privatizing public sector.

Keywords: Privatization, Poverty Reduction, Telecommunication industry.

Introduction

Privatization (the transfer of government owned share-holding in public enterprises to private shareholders) is one of the revolutionary innovation in economic policies of both developed and developing countries (Igbuzor 2003: Chambers 2008).The ultimate goal of any credible and legitimate government is to ensure sustained improvement in the standard of living of the citizenry. Towards this end, Nigerian government found it

necessary to design a developmental plan that will facilitate effective mobilization, optimal allocation and efficient management of national resources. To achieve this aim, public enterprises were established across the country to carry out these obligations. Towards the end of 1980, the public enterprises which had grown too large began to suffer from fundamental problems of defective capital structures, excessive bureaucratic control and intervention, inappropriate technologies, gross incompetence and blatant corruption (Aboyade, 1974). With the deep internal crises that included the high rate of inflation and unemployment, external debt obligation and foreign exchange misalignment, Nigeria and many other African countries were strongly advised by the World Bank and I.M.F to divest (privatize) their public enterprises as conditions for economic assistance (Nwoye,1997).

This economic policy (Privatisation) is a product of neo-liberal economic reforms that became popularised and globalised through the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (I.M.F). As an innovative economic policy, Privatisation started in Chile under the Military Government of General Augusto Pinochet in 1974 and was adopted in Britain between 1986 and 1987 as a central part of economic policy shift (Hanke, 1987). Privatization in Nigeria started in 1986 as an integral part of Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) (F.G.N, 1986: Ndebbio, 1991).

Prior to this period, the Nigerian state has participated actively in public enterprises (Nwoye, 2003). This trend continued until 1988 when privatization programme was officially launched (Anya, 2000; Igbuzor, 2003). The Federal Government privatized 89 Public Enterprises (PEs) between 1988 and 1993 in the first phase while 32 enterprises were privatized in the second phase which ran from 1999 to 2005 (Mkpuma, 2005). It was envisaged that privatisation would improve operational efficiency of our inefficient public enterprises (PEs), reduce government expenditure, increase investment and employment as well as ensure job security in Nigeria (Subair and Oke, 2008; Jerome, 2008).

Surprisingly, since the official introduction of privatisation in 1988, the policy has been a subject of intensive debate and has remained highly controversial in Nigeria (Nwoye, 2010). Most Nigerians hold divergent views on the contribution of the privatization programme to the Country's economic development in its two decades of existence in Nigeria. Therefore this study attempts to convey the message that privatisation is in the interest of the masses both in terms of poverty alleviation and enhancement of national development, through a careful study of Nigerian telecommunication sub-sector.

Statement of Problem

The operational inefficiency of some privatized companies like Electric Meter Company of Nigeria Zaria and National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) now Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN) among others is even more worrisome. The supply and distribution of electricity to consumers is still grossly inadequate (Subari and Oke, 2008). These variables and others have provoked more arguments, some in favour of privatization and others against it. The position of the critics over privatization in Nigeria is that the economic reform is a plot by few elites to sell public enterprises to themselves at the expense of the masses and that privatization cannot rescue Nigeria from its precarious economic situation. Those in favour of privatization argue that it aids poverty reduction through efficient operation, increase in productivity, employment, and job security. They are also of the opinion that privatisation widens the distribution of wealth in our society (Jerome, 1999; 2005).

More than twenty years of privatization in Nigeria, there are still mixed feelings about the efficacy of the policy, especially as government is set to fully privatize the Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN) and to complete the second phase of the privatisation programme (Iba, 2010). Some have asked for total stoppage of the programme while others still see privatization as a revolutionary policy with the ability of addressing the inadequacies of our PEs. The last school of thought has argued that what the government needs to do is to reassess and rethink on the implementation of the programme.

Objectives of the study

This study is therefore set to reassess the privatization of telecommunication industry in Nigeria and its effects on poverty reduction, specifically in the areas of consumer satisfaction, job creation, public enterprises' management, reduced government debts, strengthened capital market, ownership of capital, competition and technology and skill transfer.

Research Questions

- What are the relationships between privatization and poverty reduction in Nigeria?
- What are the greatest impacts/ benefits of privatization to the Nigerian economy?
- What are the challenges faced by the on- going privatization programme in Nigeria?

Hypotheses

Ho: Privatization of public enterprises has a significant relationship with poverty reduction in Nigeria.

H1: Privatization of public enterprises has no significant relationship with poverty reduction in Nigeria.

Ho: Privatization of public enterprises has created more job opportunities to the citizens in Nigeria.

H1: Privatization of public enterprises has not created more job opportunities to the citizens in Nigeria.

Ho: Privatization of public enterprises has encouraged price increase of goods and services in Nigeria.

H1: Privatization of public enterprises has not encouraged price increase of goods and services in Nigeria.

Literature Review

Conceptual Framework

There appears to be no generally accepted definition among all the scholars regarding the conceptual meaning of public enterprises. One reason according to Sosna(1983) for the inability to have a single standard definition of public enterprises was that public enterprises were established at different periods and each epoch naturally brought forth the types of public enterprises most clearly matching its own conditions. It is therefore believed that the variation in definition are informed by the ideological, values, interest, dispositions and circumstances that brought public enterprises into existence (Adeyemo and Salami,2008). In spite of the above, we shall examine and review a number of definitions as given by renowned scholars of public enterprises. Efange (1987), for instance, defines public enterprises as institution or an organization which are owned by state or in which the state holds a majority interest, whose activities are of business in nature and which provide services or produce goods and have their own distinct management.

Obadan and Ayodele(1998) define public enterprises as an organizations whose primary functions are the production ,sale of goods and services and in which government or government controlled agencies have no ownership stake that have sufficient to ensure their control over the enterprises regardless of how actively that control is exercised.

The basic reason for establishing public enterprises in all economies has been to propel development. Hanson (1972) reflecting on Turkey, Mexico, India and Nigeria noted that the establishment of public enterprises is premised on what he considered as obstacles to economic development in the post-independence states. It is also instructive to note that in Nigeria like many other developing countries, public enterprises are used as employers of last resort. Ugorji (1995) observes that public enterprises have also been established for political reasons and many government undertakings are used to provide jobs for constituents political allies and friends. But in Nigeria establishment of public enterprises and distribution of government employment have been defended on the need to maintain federal character and promote national integration. In Nigeria public enterprises suffer from gross mismanagement and consequently resulted into inefficiency in the use of

productive capital, corruption and nepotism, administrative bottleneck which in turn weaken the ability of government to carry out its function efficiently (World Bank, 1991). These undesirable physical and financial performance and other problems of the PEs have made Nigeria to embark on the public enterprises sector wide reforms via the privatization policy.

What is Privatization

Privatization can be defined in several ways depending on the form it takes. The World Bank defines privatization as “*a transaction or transactions utilizing one or more of the methods resulting in either the sale to private parties of controlling interest in the share capital of public enterprises or of a substantial part of enterprises or of a substantial part of its assets*”.

Privatization has become an important instrument for streamlining the public sector and promoting economic development in countries all over the world. It is a strategy for reducing the size of government expenditure and transferring assets and service functions from public to private ownership and control (Ugorji, 1995).

Helad (1988) maintained that there is a very wide range of initiatives usually discussed under the term privatization. Such initiatives includes: the substitution of user charge for tax finance, the letting of management contracts while retaining ownership, and liberalization for the promoting of competition in markets previously reserved for statutory monopolies.

Cook and Kirkpatrick (1988) maintained that the drive towards privatization is merely a result of the confusion arising from the role of price mechanism and of the private sector in mixed economy. The shift from the more government attitude of the 1940s to the more-market attitude in the 1980s is merely a shift in paradigm, rather than in ideology. Thus, all the initiatives that emphasize more use of the market or more use of private- sector-culture is termed privatization. Hence the entry of more firms into the previously monopolistic field is privatization; and exposure of enterprises to bankruptcy and take-over is privatization. Cook and Kirkpatrick (1988) define privatization as the transfer of productive asset from public to private ownership and control.

Boachie-Danqush (1988) defines privatization as the transfer of ownership of public resources or asset to private individual and firm through various *options*:

- Sale of state-owned enterprises to the private sector through privates placement, public offerings or competitive bidding by strategic investors;
- Allowing private operators to compete in sectors that have been the exclusive domain of PEs;

- Breaking up a monopoly into various branches of activities to stimulate competition;
- Transferring the management of PEs from public to private through contracts, leases or concessions.

Empirical Review on Poverty

Poverty often appears as an abstracts concept, especially from the perspectives of researchers and policy makers in developing countries. The best definition of poverty remains a matter of considerable academic and political argument. Perhaps the only view on which there is consensus is that the standard of living of citizens falls below minimum acceptable levels. According to World Bank (2001a) Poverty is pronounced deprivation in well-being. It refers to hunger, lack of shelter, being sick and unhealthy, not knowing how to read, joblessness, and fear for future, lacking access to clean water and lack of opportunities representation, loss of freedom and social exclusion.

To classify poverty it is necessary to identify the poor. In order to identify the poor a poverty line has to be set. Rag ayah Haji M.Z (2004) stated that the poverty line is the level of income that is just insufficient to obtain the minimum necessities of life or basic needs which includes both food and non-food items. It can be in form of absolute or relative poverty. Absolute poverty occurs when a person or household income falls below the poverty line (i.e. when his income is insufficient to acquire minimum necessities of life). While relative poverty is defines the ratio of average standard of living of a particular society at a particular time.

Ogunleye O.S (2006) stated that it is sadden to note that about 1.5 billion people live below the poverty line of less than one dollar per day worldwide, out of this number 250 million constituting 17% of the world total poor population are in Africa. The Department for International Development Britain's Agency for fighting poverty globally disclosed that 90 million of Nigerians are in absolute poverty these figure represents the number of the people living on less than one dollar per day.

In Nigeria available data from Federal Office of Statistics (2022) indicated that majority of the poor are located in the rural areas. Today for instance 79.9% of the populations in urban and rural areas were poor due to the removal of fuel subsidy.

Review of Privatization of Public Enterprises in Nigeria

Nigeria's public enterprises sector is perhaps the largest in sub-Saharan Africa both in terms of absolute numbers of enterprises and the contribution to the gross domestic product (Lewis, 1994). Since the colonial era, public enterprises have assumed increasingly diverse and strategic development roles in the Nigeria economy. This was accentuated during the oil boom era of the 1970s and 1980s, when the military regimes decided to take control of the commanding heights of the economy. The sectors covered including manufacturing, agriculture, banking and finance services and public utilities such as telecommunications, power, energy and water etc.

A survey report by (Chambers, 2008) indicates that as at 1985, there were about 1500 public enterprises (PEs) in Nigeria, made up of 600 at federal level and 900 smaller public enterprises at state and local levels.

These enterprises accounted for about 30-40 percent of aggregate fixed capital investment and 50-60 percent of formal sector employment. It is estimated that successive Nigerian government invested about 800 billion naira (approximately \$ 90 billion USD equivalent) in the public enterprises sector over two decades (Obadan and Jerome, 2004). These were made up of equity loans subventions from the treasury and loan guaranteed. These investments yielded only U.S \$ 1.5 billion in dividends and loan repayments from 1980 to 1987 (Federal Government of Nigeria, 1986: 24). Following the persistent failure, these enterprises require continuous massive subsidies but deliver only intermittent and sub-standard services. About 40 percent of non-salary recurrent expenditure was expended annually on these enterprises. Net outflows from government to the public enterprises sector have been estimated at \$ 2 billion (USD) annually (Callaghy and Willson, 1988). The presence of non-performing public enterprises has effectively impeded entry by potentially efficient operators.

In the wake of the economic recession that began in 1981 following the collapse of oil prices the activities of public enterprises attracted more attention and underwent closer scrutiny, much of it centering on their poor performance and the burden they impose on government finance. The above precipitated the disposition of the government towards a national privatization programme, the implementation of which commenced in 1988. The federal government subsequently promulgated decree No 25 on privatization and commercialization in July, 1988 to give legal backing and formally initiated Nigeria's privatization and commercialization programme. According to the decree, the nation's privatization programme is expected to;

- (i) Restructure and rationalize the public sector in order to reduce the preponderance of unproductive investments.

- (ii) Re-orientate the enterprises towards a new horizon of performance improvement, viability and overall efficiency.
- (iii) Ensure positive returns on investments in commercialized public enterprises.
- (iv) Check absolute dependence of commercially oriented parastatals on the treasury and encourage their patronage of the capital market and.
- (v) Initiate the process of gradual cessation of public enterprises that can best managed by the private sector. (FGN, 1986: Nwoye, 1997).

Under the reformation scheme, public sector enterprises were expected to be privatized into three broad categories.

- (i) Fully privatized or partially privatized.
- (ii) Full commercialized or partially commercialized.
- (iii) Retained as public sector institutions.

In conformity with the provision of the decree, an 11 person Technical Committee on privatization and commercialization (TCPC) was inaugurated on 27th August, 1988 under the chairmanship of Dr Hamza Zayyad, with a mandate to privatize public enterprises and commercialize 34 others (Igbuzor, 2003). In 1993, having privatized 88 out of the 111 enterprises listed in the decree, the TCPC concluded its assignment and submitted a final report. Based on their recommendation to TCPC, the Federal Military Government promulgated the Bureau for Public Enterprises (BPE) to implement the privatization programme in Nigeria.

In 1999, the Federal Government enacted the Public Enterprises Act (privatization and commercialization Act) which created the National council on privatization chaired by the vice president Alhaji Atiku Abubakar.

Functions of Bureau of Public Enterprises

The 1999 Act also established the Bureau of public enterprises (B.P.E) as the secretariat of National Council on Privatization. The function of the bureau include among others to do the following:

- Implement the council's policies on privatization and commercialization;
- Prepare public enterprises approved by the council for privatization and commercialization.
- Advise the council on capital restructuring needs of enterprises to be privatized.

- Ensure financial discipline and accountability of commercialized enterprises;
- Make recommendations of the council in the appointment of consultants;
- Advisers, Investment bankers, issuing houses, stock brokers, solicitors, trustees, accountants and other professionals required for the purpose of either privatization or commercialization;
- Ensure the success of privatization and commercialization implementation through monitoring and evaluation.

Some Privatized Public Enterprises in Nigeria

The non- performance of public enterprise occasioned government decision to privatize and commercialized them. According to Anya (2000), 111 public enterprises were earmarked for full and partial privatization while 35 enterprises were to be commercialized and the exercise was to be carried out in two phases.

The first phase of privatization spanned from July 1988 to June 1992. In this phase the following method was adopted 36 enterprises were privatized on differed public offer, 8 were privatized through private placement . 8 were privatized via sale of assets 1 enterprises was privatized through Management Buy Out (MBO) 18 non- water assets of River Basin Development authorities were sold (Anyawu, 1999; Anya, 2000).

Under the second phase starting from November, 1992; 25 enterprises were earmarked for full privatization. These enterprises include 5 commercial merchant banks, 3 agro-allied companies, 2 hotels, 6 motor vehicle and assembly companies. While those for partial privatization includes 2 telecommunication companies, National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) now PHCN, 7 petroleum companies, 2 fertilizer companies 3 transport and aviation companies, 3 paper companies and 3 sugar companies (FGN, 1999).

Privatization of Telecommunication industry

The choice of choosing telecommunication industry in Nigeria as a case study is because of its functions and benefits to the poor and the economy at large. Looking back to what life used to be for Nigerians before the evolution of Global System Mobile (G.S.M) about a decade ago, one can clearly understanding the positive impact of privatization through G.S.M. operation in Nigeria.

The telecommunication sector is a major infrastructure required for any meaningful economic development to take in a country. Olusoji (2000) stated that Nigerian Telecommunication limited (NITEL) was created from a merger of the Nigerian External Telecommunication and the Telecommunication Departments of the defunct Post and Telecommunication in 1985. Before January,1985, when NITEL began its operation as a

parastatal, it faced a lot of problems and several reforms took place that resulted to privatization and commercialization.

Omotosho (2003) asserted that NITEL was faced with the problem of vandalization on its network, operational constraints placed on its path by obsolete equipment, a bloated work force and increased untraceable bills due to the activities of saboteurs. With these problems put in check in 1988 when Technical Committee on privatization and commercialization (TCPC) Decree was promulgated, the consolidation and the transformation of NITEL from a quasi-commercial to a full commercial company became reality. The main objective of establishing NITEL was to harmonies the planning and co-ordination of internal and external telecommunication development and provide accessible efficient and affordable services. NITEL have the mandate of providing the following in telecommunication activities to the nation:-

- (i) Fixed line telephony services.
- (ii) Mobile telephony services.
- (iii) Internet services.
- (iv) V-SAT services.

However, almost 22 years or more down the line the Nigeria Telecommunication Limited had roughly half a million (500,000) lines available to over 100 million Nigerians. NITEL, the only national carrier had a monopoly on the sector and was synonymous with epileptic services and bad management.

On assumption of office on May 29, 1999, the former President Olusegun Obasanjo administration swung into action to make it a reality the complete deregulation of the telecommunication sector. Most especially the much touted granting of license to G.S.M service providers and setting in motion the privatization of telecommunication sub-sector (Nigeria Business information, 2015).

The telecommunication sub-sector was opened up with the issuance of Global System for Mobile Communication (G.S.M.) unified license in 2009 by federal government through the ministry of information and communication . The issuance of this license in Nigeria generated a revenue of more than \$285 million(USD) to federal government in the year 2001 (http: 11 issacefadeyibi, blogspot.Com). The deregulation ushers in telecommunication player like Econet, MTN and Globalcom these are the pioneers of G.S.M activities in Nigeria before the emergency of other companies such as, Etisalat, Visafone, Multilinks, Starcom, Zoom etc, the operators activities are being regulated by Nigeria National Communication (NCC).

Growth of Telecommunication industry in Nigeria

Nigeria has maintained its lead as African's largest telecom market with active subscribers of about 65 million relegating South Africa to second place with about 45 million subscribers. From a bit above 500,000 NITEL fixed wire line and mobile subscriber in 2001, the industry grew to over 7 million subscribers in 2004; in December 2008, the subscribers in the market grew to 62.99 million, an addition of 22.59 million subscribers in 2008 alone represented 56% annual growth rate. Recent figure as at January 2009 put the subscribers base at 64.16% while G.S.M subscribers are in the range of 57 million, CDMA subscription in Nigeria grew from just 380,000 in 2007 to more than 6 million at the end of 2008. The country intelligent report on Nigeria by pyramid Research stated that the market grew by 23% with total industry revenue of \$8.42 billion (USD). With mobile penetration of 42% revenue which increased to \$11.14 billion (USD) by 2013 with forecasted annual increase of 5.7%, this telecom market has been named, the largest mobile market in African. (www.Isaacfadayibi. 0 blogspot .com).

Impact of Privatization on Nigerians

The impact of privatization on the downtrodden in Nigeria can be assessed through a careful study of the G.S.M companies that emerged as a product of privatization or deregulation of telecommunication sector in Nigeria. The deregulation of telecommunication industries in Nigeria gave birth to Econet wireless, MTN Nigeria, Globalcom Nigeria and M-TEL etc. All these are the pioneers G.S.M operators in Nigeria but this study choose MTN Nigeria as a case study because of it's role in poverty reduction and economic growth in Nigeria (www.Isaacfadayibi. blogspot .com).

MTN Nigeria is part of the MTN group, Africa's leading cellular telecommunication company. On 16 May, 2001, MTN became the first G.S.M network to make a call following the globally lauded Nigeria G.S.M auction conducted by Nigeria Communication Commission earlier in that year. MTN paid \$285 million (USD) for one the four G.S.M license in Nigeria in January 2001. Since then the company has invested more than \$1.8 billion (USD) in building mobile telecommunication infrastructure in Nigeria (http: www. mtnonline .com).

Since launched in August 2001, MTN has steadily deployed it's services across Nigeria. It provides service in 223 cities and towns, more than 10,000 villages and communities and a growing number of highways across the country, spanning through the 36 states of Nigeria and federal capital territory Abuja. MTN Nigeria have an overriding mission to be a catalyst for Nigeria's economic growth and development; helping to unleash Nigeria's strong development potential not only through the provision of world class

communication but also through innovative and sustainable corporate social Responsibilities initiative (CSR). This Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative is a programme designed by (MTNF) MTN foundation to help reduce poverty and foster sustainable development in Nigeria. The focus of the foundation is to give back to the society and impact on the quality of lives in communities where they operate in a meaningful way.

BENEFITS OF PRIVATISATION IN NIGERIA

- (a) Increase in revenue generation: Corporate taxes paid by this privatized companies increases the national treasury thereby halted subsidy and bonus given out by the government.
- (b) Reduces staff redundancy: The programme of privatization has greatly minimized the scope of political patronage in the form of board appointments and jobs for the boys. The Federal Government relinquished about 280 Directorship position after privatization thereby put a stop to their use of Public Enterprises as dumping ground for political appointees at management and board level.
- (c) Strengthen of the capital market: In Nigeria, the implementation of privatization programme led to the strengthening of capital markets as well as increasing financial sector activity, over 800,000 share holders were created (Mahmoud, 2004).

Privatization has also intensified the operation of the capital market, created awareness in the virtues of share holding as a form of saving rather than an elitist past time which was thought to be. This is a good development which enhances capital formulation and economic trend, many of the investors have discovered that it is easier to raise fund through capital market, than treasury, once investor's confidence is developed.

- (d) Greater Operational efficiency:- There is no doubt that operational efficiency creates demand and demand generates profitability in business which leads to continuity in business. Before privatization most of the public Enterprises were operational inefficient in their activities leading to operational lost. Due to operational lost some of the public enterprises winded up, thereby aggravated unemployment which is an indication of poverty in Nigeria, Agba (2004).
- (e) Reduced government spending: As already mentioned, privatization implies that government are no longer spend public finances on supporting poor performing public enterprise. Such savings, coupled with cash inflows in respect of privatization proceeds provide opportunities for governments to spend adequately towards education and health as well as other development and job creating investment area.

- (f) Increase in technology and skill transfer: Through privatization, especially in the case of sales to foreign investors hitherto, publicly owned firms benefit from the much needed technologies and skills of more competitive entities abroad. Many countries such as Nigeria embrace the “core investor” concept whereby at 51% of the shares are sold to a core investor who must meet certain minimum requirements. Among them are the ability to bring in advanced technological and managerial know-how. This leads to better performance in the form of greater productivity which eventually means more job creation, higher individual incomes and reduced poverty.
- (g) More competition: Privatization encourages competition and hence leads to all the benefits associated with it, such as improved customer services and reduced prices. In practice, privatization is accompanied by competition and in some cases, privatized firm are given a period of protection while competition is introduced afterwards.
- (h) Employment creation: Evidence suggests that privatization increases employment. In the case of mobile telecommunication industries in Nigeria it creates more jobs than lost of job in the past ten years of operation.

CHALLENGES OF PRIVATIZATION IN NIGERIA

According to Anya (2000) part of the problems facing these exercise, is that the privatization exercises are seemingly slow as a result of the desire of the government to ensure maximum transparency in the process as well as introduce measures that will sensitize the people to participate massively.

International Refereed Research Journal (October, 2010) stated that privatization exercise in Nigeria had suffered a number of constraints such as:-

- (i) Instability in government: At these level instabilities in government plays a major role to bring inconsistent policies that make implementation difficult or totally impossible for privatization to stand. For instance, since inception of privatization in 1986, the country has under go through five (5) different administration with different ideologies and developmental programmes. Between 1989 and 1998 the privatization exercise was suspended only to restart in 1999 with a different or new body (NCP) to handle the exercise instead of (TCPC). This change in government brings charges in ideology that makes the policies and regulatory framework inconsistent.
- (ii) Lack of regulatory framework and policy implementation: Many privatization policies fail to achieve its objectives, not because they were improperly executed, but because the institutional and regulatory

framework is lacking. Privatizing a complete public monopoly could change the status of a firm to a private monopoly. Without the introduction of regulatory framework that will enhance competition, absorb the retrenched staff and ensure that only bidders with necessary pre-requisite experience to run the enterprises will bid. Without proper policy framework the implementation of privatization in Nigeria will never achieved its objective.

- (iii) Corruption: Nigeria's privatization faced difficulties due to corruption and lack of transparency that griped the whole exercise. Many of the government officials see such transaction as a way of making money for themselves and friends, thereby making the process not acceptable to the general public. Some powerful government official may choose to under-value the assets of a particular public enterprise to be privatized thereby deceiving the general public about the worth of the institution. But at the back they will conspire with their friends to buy the enterprises at a give away price.
- (iv) None consultation of stakeholder: Stakeholders on privatization include labour union, trade unions, employees, consumers, managers and so on. Each of these groups has a different interest in public enterprises and privatization is concern to all. Given the influence of these different groups and their capability to disrupt any proposed privatization, it is of paramount importance that they are adequately consulted prior to and during the entire process of implementing privatization transaction.
- (v) Lack of commitment: Some of the government officials handling the privatization process lacks commitment. There is evidence that the privatization process has been subverted by personal interest rather than national interest. It has been proven that the criteria fixed by government which includes financial competence of the institution, financial and managerial capacity have not always been put to use. Given the amount of resistance privatization tends to face, there has to be great commitment or political will if the programme is to succeed in any country. Through such commitment, political leaders will be prepared to defend their position on the need to privatize, irrespective of the amount of criticism they face from the different stakeholder.

Methodology

Research Design

According to Nnadozie, (1998) designing a descriptive research involves planning the procedures to be used in data collection. This will include developing the necessary instruments and determining the sample to be used

for the study. In view of the study the researcher used the survey research design in the study and based on that, random sampling was used and conclusions were drawn.

Population

The population of the study includes all the public servants, government officials, unemployed graduates and undergraduates self-employed graduates. For this study, a very small sample was selected such that $N = Z^2 \times (1-p)(p) / e^2$.

Sample Size

In determine the sample size procedure we shall be 95% confidence that our findings will be correct to a maximum error of 5%. In contacting the individual members that make up the sample, the researcher used the simple random sampling procedure. This according to Osisioma (1998) ensures that all the members or elements in the sample are given equal chance of selection. The sample plan is determine as;

N = sample size

P = proportion of those to be interviewed within Port Harcourt City and it environs (Public servants, student of higher institutions and general public).

1-p = proportion of respondents outside Port Harcourt and its environs.

E = Maximum error to be accommodated.

Z = Maximum level of confidence.

N = is to be determined.

P = 95% by proportion = 0.95.

1-P = 5 % by proportion = 0.05.

Z = 95% confidence level from the statistical table
of normal distribution interval = 1.96

e^2 = 5% maximum error to be accommodated = 0.025
then substitute these values.

N = $Z^2 \times (1-P)(P)e^2$

N = $(1.96)^2 \times 0.15 \times 0.85$

$$N = \frac{(0.05)^2 \times 0.84 \times 0.127}{0.0025} = 195.8$$
$$N = 196.$$

Therefore the sample size is 196 and shall be randomly selected using a simple random technique.

Method of Data Analysis

The paper use tables and simple percentages method .Data collected were shown in tabular form and percentages worked out for easier analysis. Some of the results were also subjected to statistical decision by the use of the chi-square (X^2) test statistic. The risk of rejecting the null hypothesis, otherwise called significance level was chosen to be five percent (5%), thus producing a confidence level of ninety-five percent (95%).

Data Presentation

In this paper, it indicates that a total of 196 questionnaires were distributed and only 123 questionnaires were duly completed and returned. By implication, 73 were not returned and therefore, we shall base our analysis on the 123 questionnaires returned.

Table 1

Respondents	No Administered	No Retrieved	Responses Rate (%)
Public Servants	65	52	26.5%
Self employed graduates	35	20	10.2%
Unemployed graduates	55	33	16.8%
Undergraduates	41	18	9.2%
Total	196	123	63%

Source: Field Survey, 2023

As could be seen from table 1 above, out of 196 questionnaires distributed, only 123 were retrieved. 52 out of 65 questionnaires were retrieved from public servants, 20 out of 35 questionnaires were a retrieved from self employed graduates while 33 out of 55 were retrieved from unemployed graduates and 18 out of 41 were equally retrieved from undergraduates thereby producing response rate of 63% of the study.

Question 2: What is your educational qualification?

Table 2:

Qualification	Frequency	Percentages (%)
WASC/GCE	5	4.1
Diploma	40	32.5
Degree/HND	55	44.7
Higher Degree	23	18.7
Total	123	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 2 indicates that 4.1% of the respondents obtained GCE/WASC certificates, 32.5% of the respondents holds Diploma certificates while 44.7% of the respondents obtained first degree certificates. 18.7% of the remaining respondents have higher degree certificates. The analysis above shows that all the respondents are literate and there will be little or no problem of communication on the above topic.

Question 3: What is your occupation?**Table 3:**

Occupation	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Public servants	62	50.4
Self employed	30	24.4
Unemployed	20	16.3
Under graduate	11	8.9
Total	123	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Table 3 above indicates that 50.4% of the respondents are public servants and 24.4% represents respondents that are self-employed. 16.3% indicates respondents that are unemployed while 8.9% represents undergraduates in the survey. From the above analysis, it is confident that half of the respondents are public servants who are into the system and were able to share their opinions very well.

Question 5: Are you aware of government selling their shares in public enterprises to private individuals (privatization) in Nigeria?**Table 4**

Variable	Frequency	Percentages %
Yes	113	91.9
No	2	1.6
Don't know	8	6.5
Total	123	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 4bshows that 91.9% of the respondents are aware of government selling their shares on public enterprises to private individuals (privatization) in Nigeria. 1.6% of the respondents are not aware while 6.5% of the respondents are undecided on the question asked. This indicates that majority of the respondents are aware of the subject matter.

Question 5: Do you agree that it is necessary for Nigerian government to privatize public enterprises in Nigeria?

Table 5

Variable	Frequency	Percentages %
Agreed	15	12.2
Strongly agreed	73	59.3
Disagreed	20	16.3
Undecided	5	4.1
Strongly disagreed	10	8.1
Total	123	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 5 shows that, 59.3% of the respondents strongly agreed that it is necessary for Nigerian government to privatize public enterprises in Nigeria.12.2% agreed while 16.3% disagreed, and 8.1% strongly disagreed on the issue. 4.1% were undecided in the issue.

It is a common fact that most of our public enterprises are waste-pipes on the scarce resources of government. If not, it is surprising that they have not been able to provide effective, efficient and reliable services to the nation; they are dumping grounds for political misfits.

Question 6: Do you agree that some of our public enterprises were inefficient and riddled with corruption and unable to meet the people's expectations?

Table 6:

Variable	Frequency	Percentages %
Strongly agreed	65	52.8
Agreed	10	8.1
Disagreed	15	12.2
Strongly disagreed	20	16.3
Undecided	13	10.6
Total	123	100

Source: Field Survey

Table 6 shows that 52.8% of the respondents strongly agreed that our public enterprises were riddled with corruption, inefficiency and unable to meet the people's expectations. 8.1% agree, 12.2% disagreed, 16.3% strongly disagreed and 10.5% were undecided. From the analysis above it is clear that public enterprises in Nigeria have failed to fulfil the objectives and aspirations of people in the society and no nation can survive in any aspect of the economy when corruption is on the high.

Test of Hypotheses

The hypotheses were formulated in the course of carrying out the study, questions were put across to the respondents, their responses formed the basis of these tests using Chi-square (X^2) statistical tool symbolized as follows:

$$X^2 = \frac{\sum(OF - EF)^2}{EF}$$

Where: X^2 = Chi-square

\sum = Summation

OF = Observed frequencies, and

EF = Expected frequencies.

Additionally, the goodness-of-fit table would be used and the expected frequency (EF) derived based on the assumption that options have equal chances of occurring. Hence the expected frequency is denoted by:

$$EF = \frac{\sum OF}{n}$$

Where: $\sum OF$ = Sample size and

N = Number of class responses

The decision criterion to be adopted is: Reject H_0 where $X^2 > \mu$ otherwise accept H_0 where $X^2 \leq \mu$.

Where: H_0 = The null hypotheses

$$X^2 = \text{Calculated Chi-square derived from: } X^2 = \frac{\sum (OF - EF)^2}{EF}$$

μ = the critical Chi-square value derived from the Chi-square table and level of significance ($P < 0.050$) and

df = degree of freedom $(R - 1)(C - 1)$, where R = Number of rows and C = Number of columns.

Test of hypothesis one:

H_0 : Privatization has a significant relationship with poverty reduction in Nigeria.

H_{11} : Privatization has no significant relationship with poverty reduction in Nigeria.

Therefore, to test this assumption, data presented in table 8 was considered relevant and the table would be reproduced for the purpose.

Question 8: Do you think that privatization of public enterprises has a significant relationship with poverty reduction in Nigeria?

Table 7a

Response	Public servant	Unemployed graduates	Self-employed graduate	Undergraduate	Total
Yes	10	10	15	10	45
No	40	20	5	5	70
Undecided	2	3	–	3	8
Total	52	33	20	18	123

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 7b: (Reproduced) Goodness-of-fit table derived from table 11b

Response	OF	EF	OF – EF	$(OF-EF)^2$	$\frac{(OF-EF)^2}{EF}$
Yes	45	41	4	16	0.13
No	70	41	29	841	6.84
Undecided	8	41	-33	1,089	8.85
Σ	123	123	-0	1,946	15.82

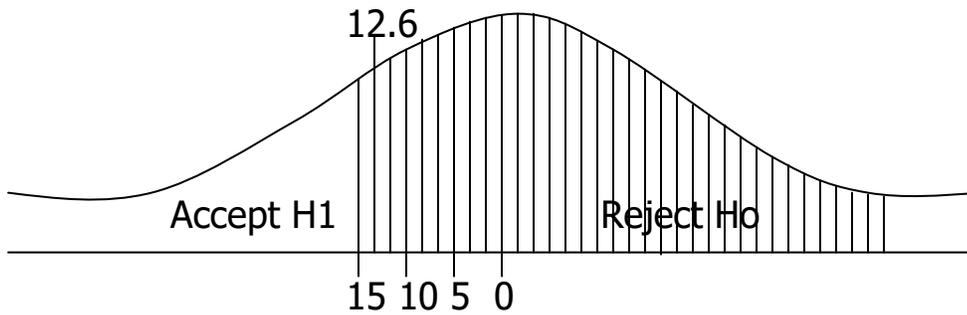
Source: Field Survey, 2023

Therefore, $X^2 = 15.82$ and $\mu = 12.6$ (obtained from Chi-square distribution table at $P \leq 0.05$) with $df = 6$. That is to say:

$$(R - 1) (C - 1) = (3 - 1) (4 - 1) = (2) (3) = 6$$

$$\text{Therefore } X^2 = 15.82 > 12.6$$

Figure 1: Normal distribution curve for hypothesis one.



Decision: Since the calculated value of Chi-square (X^2) is 15.82 is greater than the critical value (12.6), the null hypothesis was rejected thereby confirming that “privatization of public enterprises has no significant relationship with poverty reduction in Nigeria.”

Question 9: In your opinion, what is the greatest benefit of privatization to the Nigerian economy?

Table 8:

Variables	Frequency	Percentage%
Job creation	28	22.8
Enhanced efficiency	20	16.3
Increase in revenue to government	52	42.3
Reduction in government expenses	23	18.7
Total	123	100

Source: Field Survey.

From table 8 above, 42.3% of the respondents are of the opinion that the greatest benefit of privatization in Nigeria is to increase government revenue. 22.8% agreed is job creation, 18.7% said reduction in government expenditure while 16.3% are of the opinion that it enhanced efficiency in the economy. Looking at the variables available, one should say that all these are benefits accruing to privatization. However, Nigeria’s

privatization practically increase government revenue and reduced government expenditure instead of creating job for the youth to reduce poverty.

Test of hypothesis two:

Ho2: Privatization creates more job opportunities to citizens in Nigeria.

H12: Privatization does not create more job opportunity to citizens in Nigeria.

Therefore, to test this assumption, data presented in table 10 was considered relevant and the table would be reproduced for the purpose.

Question 10: In your opinion, do you agree that privatization of public enterprises in Nigeria has created more employment to citizens?

Table 9a

Response	Public servant	Unemployed graduates	Self-employed graduate	Undergraduate	Total
Yes	33	5	11	7	56
No	19	27	8	8	62
Undecided	-	1	1	3	5
Total	52	33	20	18	123

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 9b: (reproduced) Goodness of fit table derived from table 10.

Response	OF	EF	OF – EF	(OF–EF) ²	$\frac{(OF-EF)^2}{EF}$
Yes	56	41	15	225	1.83

No	62	41	21	441	3.59
Undecided	5	41	-36	1296	10.54
Σ	123	123	0	1,538	15.96

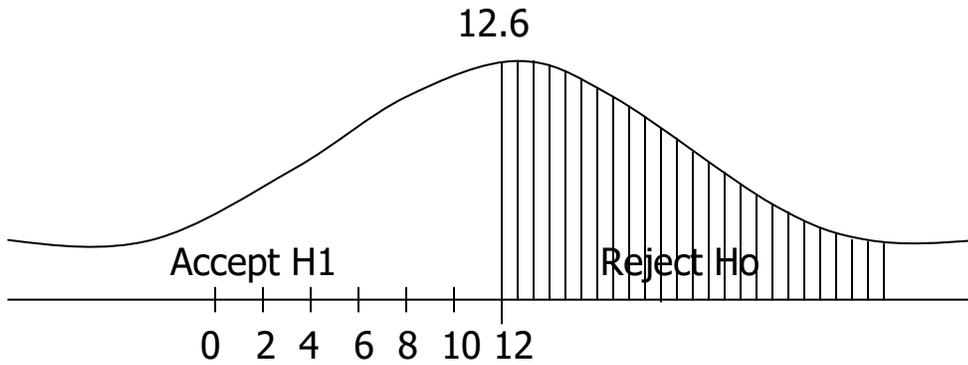
Source: Field Survey, 2023

Therefore, $X^2 = 15.96$ and $\mu = 12.6$ (obtained from Chi-square distribution table at $P \leq 0.05$) with $df = 6$. That is to say:

$$(R - 1) (C - 1) = (3 - 1) (4 - 1) = (2) (3) = 6$$

$$\text{Therefore, } X^2 = 15.96 > 12.6$$

Figure 2: Normal distribution curve for hypothesis two.



Decision: Since the calculated value of Chi-square (X^2) is 15.96 is greater than the critical value (12.6), the null hypothesis was rejected thereby confirming that privatization has not created more job opportunities to citizens in Nigeria.

Question 11: Do you agree that privatization in Nigeria has encouraged competition?

Table 10:

Response	Public servant	Unemployed graduates	Self-employed graduate	Under graduate	Frequency (%)
Strongly agreed	27	30	15	6	78 (63%)
Agreed	10	3	-	10	23(18.7%)
Disagreed	15	-	5	-	20(16.3%)
Undecided	-	-	-	2	2 (1.63%)
Total	52	33	20	18	123 (100)

Source: Field Survey

Table 10 above shows that 63% of the respondents strongly agreed that privatization in Nigeria has encouraged competition, 18.7% of the respondents agreed, 16.3% disagreed while 1.63% of the respondents are undecided. From the above analysis, the researcher is of the opinion that privatization in Nigeria has encouraged competition using telecommunication industries as example.

Test of hypothesis three:

Ho3: Privatization of public enterprises encourages price increase of goods and services in Nigeria.

H13: Privatization of public enterprises does not encourage price increase of goods and services in Nigeria.

Therefore to test this assumption, data presented in table 12 was considered relevant and the table would be reproduced for this purpose.

Question 12: Do you agree that privatization of public enterprises in Nigeria has encouraged price increase of goods and services in Nigeria?

Table 11a

Response	Public servant	Unemployed graduates	Self-employed graduate	Under graduate	Frequency
Strongly agreed	9	15	5	10	39
Agreed	11	5	-	-	16
Disagreed	30	10	15	6	61
Undecided	2	3	-	2	7
Total	52	33	20	18	123

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 11b: (Reproduced) Goodness of fit table derived from table 12.

Response	OF	EF	OF – EF	$(OF-EF)^2$	$\frac{(OF-EF)^2}{EF}$
Strongly agreed	39	30.45	8.25	68.06	0.553
Agreed	16	30.75	-14.75	217.6	1.769
Disagreed	61	30.75	30.25	915.1	7.44
Undecided	7	30.75	-23.75	564.1	4.586
Total	123	123	0	1,765	14.348

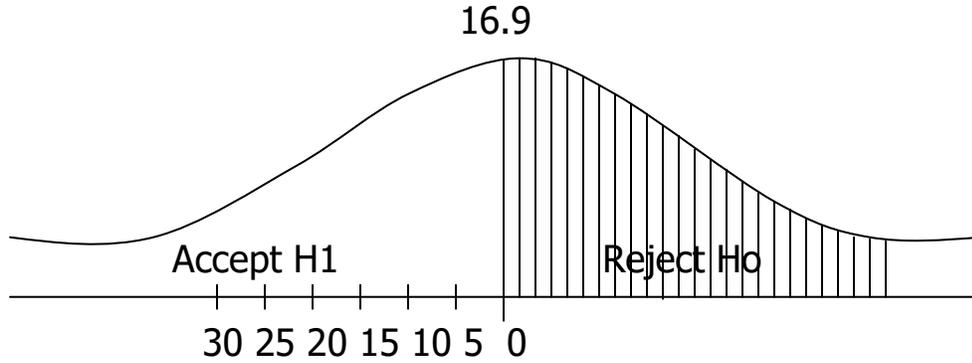
Source: Field Survey, 2023

Therefore, $X^2 = 15.35$ and $\mu = 16.9$ (obtained from Chi-square distribution table at $P \leq 0.05$) with $df = 9$. That is to say:

$$(R - 1) (C - 1) = (4 - 1) (4 - 1) = (3) (3) = 9$$

$$\text{Therefore } X^2 = 14.35 > 16.9$$

Figure 3: Normal distribution curve for hypothesis three.



Decision: Since the calculated value of Chi-square (X^2) is 14.35 is less than the critical value (16.9), the null hypothesis was accepted thereby confirming that “privatization of public enterprises in Nigeria has encouraged price increase of goods and services in Nigeria.

Question 13: Were you satisfied with the services rendered by NITEL before privatization of telecommunication industry in Nigeria?

Table 12

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Well satisfied	-	-
Not satisfied	78	63.4
Satisfied	37	30
Undecided	8	6.5
Total	123	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Information on table 12 indicates that 63.4% of the respondents were not satisfied with services rendered by NITEL before privatization. 30% of the respondents were satisfied, 6.5% of the respondents were undecided. Going by the indices on table 13, it is evident that NITEL was inefficient before privatization therefore it needs to be restructured.

Question 14: Do you agree that GSM operation has brought about efficiency and quality telecommunication services in Nigeria?

Table 13:

Response	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Strongly agreed	93	75.6
Agreed	19	5.4
Disagreed	9	7.3
Undecided	2	1.6
Total	123	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

From table 13 above, 75.6% of the respondents strongly agreed that G.S.M operation has brought efficiency and quality telecommunication services in Nigeria. 15.4% of the respondent agreed and 7.3% of the respondents disagreed while 1.6% are undecided. Based on these responses the researcher were able to adopt that privatization of NITEL improve telecommunication services in Nigeria.

Question 15: From your opinion, do you agree that GSM operations in telecommunication industry have created more jobs in Nigeria?

Table 14

Response	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Yes	110	89.5
No	10	8.1
Undecided	3	2.4
Total	123	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 14 above indicates that 89.5% of the respondents said “yes” that GSM operation in telecommunication industry in Nigeria has created more jobs than NITEL. 8.1% of the respondents said “no”, 2.4% of the respondents were undecided. The main aim of Nigerian government on privatization is to create more jobs to the citizens. It is obvious that although privatization has not created more jobs in other sectors of the economy, it has created jobs in telecommunication industry.

Question 16: Is it true that privatization has brought technology and skill transfer to the nation?

Table 15

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
True	79	64.2%
Not true	30	24.4%
Undecided	14	11.4%
Total	123	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

From table 15 above 64.2% of the respondents indicate that it is “true” that privatization of public enterprises in Nigeria brought technology and skill transfer to the nation. 24.4% of the respondents indicate that it is “not true”, while 11.4% were undecided. However, it is agreeable from the development in the telecommunication industry in Nigeria that privatization has brought technology and skill transfer to the nation.

Question 17: What are the challenges to successful privatization in Nigeria?

Table 16

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of infrastructures	3	25.2
Corruption	2	34.2
Lack of policy implementation	40	32.5
Lack of awareness on privatization	10	8.1
Total	123	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 16 shows that 34.2% of the respondents indicate that corruption is the greatest challenge to successful privatization in Nigeria. 32.5% of the respondents choose lack of policy implementation, 25.2% indicates that lack of infrastructures, and 8.1% indicates lack of awareness on privatization by government. If you look at the variables, one could see that they are interwoven. There is no doubt that no business or nation will survive in a society where there is corruption, lack of infrastructures, lack of policy implementation and lack of public awareness or enlightenment. It is expected that the government should create enabling environment for privatization to work.

Question 18: Do you agree that privatization of public enterprises in Nigeria could deprive the nation of the state ownership and control of some key public institutions?

Table 17

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agreed	97	79%
Agreed	6	4.9%
Disagreed	13	10.6%
Undecided	7	5.7%
Total	123	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 17 above showed that 79% of the respondents strongly agreed that privatization of public enterprises in Nigeria could deprive the nation of the state ownership and control of some key public institution, 4.9% of the respondents agreed, and 10.6% of the respondents disagreed and 5.7% of the respondents were undecided. From the results on table 18, the research is of the view that the private individual might take over the economy which will create an atmosphere that will challenge government policies which are not favourable to their business, thereby holding government policies to ransom.

Question 19: Who are the beneficiaries of privatization of public enterprises in Nigeria?

Table 18

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
The government	52	42.3
The poor	25	20.3
The rich	40	32.5
Undecided	6	4.9
Total	123	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

From table 18 above, the indices showed that 42.3% of the respondents are of the opinion that privatization of public enterprises in Nigeria has favoured government, 32.5% of the respondents are of the opinion that the rich are the beneficiary of the privatization. 20.3% of the respondents indicate that the poor benefits, while 4.9% were undecided on their response. It is believed that privatization of public enterprises in Nigeria favoured government and the rich most, because the program gave government the opportunity to transfer responsibilities and their financial burden to private individual. Secondly, the rich also benefited because they are the people that bought the shares sold.

Question 20: What is your advice to government about the on-going privatization of public enterprises in Nigeria?

Table 19

Response	Frequency	Percentage(%)
To be transparent, honest and sincere	38	30.9
To create infrastructures	40	32.5
To implement policy on privatization	30	24.4
To create institutional framework	10	8.1
Undecided	5	4.1
Total	123	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

On table 19 a bove, the statistics indicates 32.5% of the respondents advised that government should create infrastructures that will make privatization to be transparent, honest and sincere with the privatization programme. 24.4% advised government to implement the policies on privatization, 8.1% advised government to create a good institutional framework for privatization to work while 4.1% were undecided.

Summary of Findings

The study investigated the impact of privatization of public enterprises on poverty reduction in Nigeria. Based on the study above, there were evidences that privatization has both positive and negative effect on poverty situation in Nigeria. From the findings, the majority of the respondents were aware that government is selling their shares in the public enterprises to private individuals and supported that government should privatize some of our public enterprises. They supported their views with the corrupt practices that were going on in the public enterprises which made public enterprises in Nigeria inefficient and unable to meet people's expectations.

This study also revealed that privatization of public enterprises has no significant relationship with poverty reduction in Nigeria. Majority of the respondents supported their views by stating the current Nigeria poverty profile 2010, which indicated that in 2004, Nigeria's relative poverty measurement stood at 54.4%, but increased to 69% which represents 112,518,507 million Nigerians in 2020.

This is against the background that 38.7% of the population is extremely poor (Tuesday Guardian, February 14, 2011).

The finding also showed that majority of the respondents are of the opinion that privatization of public enterprises in Nigeria has not created more jobs to the citizens. According to Igbuzor (2003) government have privatized more than eighty-eight (88) public enterprises in Nigeria since 1993 with the aim of creating jobs and reducing poverty in the country, but up until today, the unemployment rate and poverty level are still on the increase. This is because most the privatized enterprises are not in operation and they were sold to the people that have no technical knowledge of these industries which makes them to be idle after privatization and therefore no job for the old staff neither new jobs were created.

The findings also showed that majority of those interviewed supported that privatization of public enterprises in Nigeria has encouraged price increase of goods and services in Nigeria, they supported their views by stating that after privatization, government will withdraw subsidies from services they rendered thereby causing increase in the prices of goods and services.

The study also revealed that the greatest beneficiaries of privatization of public enterprises in Nigeria is the government not the masses because privatization reduces government expenditure and equally increases revenue to government to the detriment of the masses. The study equally revealed that privatization of public enterprises in Nigeria has encouraged competition using telecommunication sector as an example, which leads to emergence of MTN, GLOBACOM, AIRTEL and ETISALAT communication networks. In addition, the

study indicates that majority of the respondents are of the opinion that GSM operations in Nigeria has improved the efficiency and quality of telecommunication services in Nigeria and equally created more jobs in Nigeria than NITEL before privatization took place in 2001. Although the exact number of employment created were not determined because it is as difficult as calculating global mobile revenue, but economists use a multiplier for a given industry to work-out the total employment of all its offshoots. However, privatization of telecommunication industry does not only create employment and encouraged competition, but it equally brought technology and skill transfer to our country.

Finally, the study revealed that major challenges to successful privatization of which majority of the respondents were of the opinion that corruption, lack of policy implementation, lack of infrastructures and awareness are the major factors that hindered privatization in Nigeria.

Recommendations

For privatization programme in Nigeria to yield a desired impact on poverty reduction in the economy, then government should endeavour to adhere to the followings:

- i. Government through National Council for Privatization and Bureau for Public Enterprises should carefully and accurately evaluate assets and worth of intended privatized enterprises before privatization.
- ii. Government should be transparent enough; to allow equity distribution of shares to all geographical zones of Nigeria, and also ensure adequate participation of Nigerians as core investors. This objective can be achieved through proper and adequate enlightenment programmes.
- iii. Government should ensure honesty, transparency and sincerity of purpose in the side of government officials charged with the responsibility for privatizing public enterprise.
- iv. Adequate concern and provisions should be given to workers who could be displaced as a result of privatization exercise; government should absorb them in ministries where manpower is needed, and where there is none, new jobs should be created.
- v. Government through mutual agreement, with new owners of the privatized enterprises should demand for retention of affected staff of these corporations.
- vi. Furthermore, government should compel management of privatized corporations to adopt operational techniques that is relatively labour intensive, this would create more jobs and ensure job security;

because it is only when job security is guaranteed, that labour and organized trade union would wholeheartedly support privatization programme in Nigeria.

- vii. The government should endeavour to create a level-playing field among all the stakeholders in the privatization exercise, improve the business environment through a continuous reform of the legal and regulatory framework, cleansing of the financial sector, taking enhanced measures to improve the cost and delivery of infrastructure services and adopting a strengthened approach to governance including corporate governance.
- viii. Government should not privatize all sensitive strategic and mass oriented agencies such as those providing services like water, electricity and health. These agencies should still be managed and subsidized by the government because they provide social services. They would not be expected to make profit or break-even, but it should be mandatory that they provide efficient, reliable and adequate services.

Conclusion

As argued, privatization has a potentially high impact on poverty alleviation. In light of this potential link, privatization should be adequately integrated as a core part of any poverty alleviation strategy. Whatever the objective of the programme, it is important to take not of the concerns of the poor and where necessary, adequate measures be put in place to guarantee that in the end, the benefits of privatization will reach the poor. If privatization is carried out with sincerity of purpose, almost every group will come out and accept the result of divestiture. Workers will be shareholders, while consumers will be better off because of better services. New graduates and the unemployed will get jobs because of expansion and government will be relieved of the burden of subsidies. Similarly, investors will gain investment opportunities, and ultimately, the public will be free to pursue any private economic interest relating to the privatized industry. In conclusion, if privatization must be of necessity and bring forth the desired benefits, it has to be viewed not as an end itself, but as a means to get government interested in fostering a new division of labour between the public and private sectors. Therefore, the success of privatization should be judged not in terms of the sales or contract itself, rather on the basis of whether there are net benefits to the economy (Shirely, 1998). Privatization must result in better services at lower prices as desired by consumers who, oftentimes are not bothered about economic philosophies. If privatization does not bring tangible benefits in one form or another, the opponents of privatization who argue that the benefits are not worth the cost would feel justified.

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GOOD GOVERNANCE AS A VERITABLE TOOL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Every nation's progress is determined by its governance. Good governance is required for the development of a prosperous nation in which the well-being of its residents takes primacy. A government's legitimacy might be questioned based on the criteria established by each advancing era of human civilization to define good governance. Addressing current demands without endangering future generations' ability to do so is central to sustainable development. Furthermore, the worldwide community has resolved to meet its Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. Goal 3 and goal 4 which calls for Maintaining Good Health/ Well-Being and Education. As Nigeria strives for sustainable development, it is necessary to comprehend the strategy and processes employed by the Nigerian government in achieving such a lofty goal, as this will enlighten us as to whether governance in India has been in accordance with the new notions of good governance or not. The purpose of this article is to look into the impact of good governance on India's long-term development. "Good

Governance" is a necessary component. This article will concentrate on factors that must be enhanced for improved governance in order to maximize potential and expand partnerships for achieving the SDGs in Nigeria. Furthermore, it will aim to give proposals and recommendations that could boost coordinated efforts toward achieving the SDGs.

Keywords: Good governance, sustainable development

Introduction

Sustainable development (SD) is a leading ideology that can be used to protect people and the environment in the future. There are ideas for optimizing available resources while keeping them viable. SD is a method of building things that prioritizes the needs of the present over those of the future. Improving living conditions guarantees that everyone has the opportunity to live a prosperous and fulfilling life. These themes are presented alongside the economic, social, and environmental components of society, and all of these endeavors lead to a more secure and sustainable global community.

Sustainable development (SD) is a priority in many nations' development goals, but it is critical to emphasize that achieving SD requires meeting certain requirements. Intending to complete the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030, one hundred years after the United Nations adopted the Millennium Development Goals. Adopting the principle of Good governance in any nation is a key precondition. Good governance promotes accountability, transparency, efficiency, and the rule of law at all levels, allowing for the efficient management of human, natural, economic, and financial resources for equitable and sustainable development, and ensuring civil society participation in decision-making processes. Good governance and long-term development are intricately related concepts. Good governance does not guarantee long-term development, but its absence significantly limits and, in the worst-case scenario, impedes growth. The purpose of this study is to gain a better understanding of how the combination of various perspectives on sustainable development and different modes of governance generates varied operationalization techniques.

Related literature

Concept of Sustainable Development

The concept of sustainable development is frequently presented as a pathway to all that is good and desirable in any organization and society at large, but this does not help much in guiding policy making (Holden and Linnerud, 2007). Often, the answer is sought in governance or some collaborative steering by different parties in order to achieve sustainable development. It denotes a change process in which the development target is not

clearly defined and is subject to alter throughout the process. To address sustainable development, we must employ a pluralistic strategy capable of dealing with many players and levels, as well as assisting in the creation of a common vision for sustainable development and the resolution of trade-offs. Governance is viewed as a tool for guiding the process of sustainable development. However, governance is not an easy subject to grasp. It can be viewed as a set of norms, stakeholder involvement, and processes aimed at achieving a common purpose (Kemp and Martens, 2007). In this paper, we assume that sustainable development cannot be achieved without governance because of its nature: to foster common goals through collective action, which strongly relates to the characteristics of the concept of sustainable development:

- In terms of content: to realize a more sustainable world - most sustainability issues can be seen as wicked problems (ill defined, unstructured), and require a change in thinking, tools, and methods that are useful only for simpler ('tame') problems;
- In terms of the process, most sustainability policies and projects must deal with social complexity in terms of the number and diversity of parties involved, as well as their relations, interactions, beliefs, interests, and resources;
- In terms of the context, most sustainability initiatives face weak institutionalization and require structural changes in the dominant institutions.

Sustainable development is progress that meets the demands of the present without risking future generations' ability to satisfy their own needs. Following the publication of the World Commission on Environment and Development's report "Our Common Future" in 1987, the concept of sustainable development became a global issue.

The concepts of sustainable development include:

- Constant and long-term economic expansion
- Social and economic development that is proportionate and balanced
- Active employment policies
- Reduction of regional discrepancies
- Personal income and expenditures growth
- The preservation of the environment for future generations, as well as the effective use and distribution of natural resources.

The Brundtland Commission Report of 197 was the first to introduce the notion of sustainable development. It focuses on meeting current demands without jeopardizing future generations' ability to do the same. To help bridge the gap between economic progress and environmental protection, the word "sustainability" was coined (Rogers, 2007). The concept of sustainable development (SD) in relation to growth goes through several stages. It is now a worldwide goal that every nation strives to achieve. As a result, the United Nations created the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were accepted during the 2000 Millennium Summit and are expected to be achieved by the end of 2015. In 2015, the United Nations proposed a new set of goals known as the SDGs. By 2030, 18 objectives were to be met in 15 years.

Concept of Good governance

Good governance is defined as the public, accountable, responsible, fair, and citizen-centered administration of a country's resources and affairs. Governance is realized when all citizens share the state's ultimate objective of advancing public benefit. With effective governance, the people have a vote in policy decisions that affect their daily lives, officials can be held accountable for their deeds, and information is freely disseminated. A well-established governance system would contain norms and institutions, a legal underpinning for development, and a public administration that is accessible, efficient, and accountable. This society is equal because it is free of favoritism, prejudice, and bribery. When evaluating the quality of a government's leadership, one must first consider the safety of its citizens, particularly the safety of its people in resolving disputes peacefully, such as human security. It can also be regarded in terms of political and civic liberty, such as the ability to deal with dissent and diversity, and fundamental human rights. As a result, an environment suitable to long-term growth is created. Good governance, according to the United Nations Development Programme, is inclusive, transparent, and accountable to its people. It is efficient and fair, and it promotes the rule of law. It guarantees that the poor and vulnerable are heard when decisions on development resources are made, and that political, social, and economic goals are based on broad agreement among the three stakeholders: the state, the private sector, and civil society. According to the United Nations Development Programme, the building of a suitable political and legal framework by the state, the production of jobs and revenue by the private sector, and the promotion of political and social involvement by civil society are all critical for development (UNDP). The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) define good governance as having eight characteristics. Among these are participation, the rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, consensus-building, equity and inclusion, effectiveness and efficiency, and accountability.

Governance Modes

Diverse perspectives on sustainable development may necessitate diverse methods to governance. The term governance refers to steering and can be viewed as a shared responsibility of representatives from the state, the market, and civil society in dealing with societal issues (Glasbergen and Driessen, 2002). When discussing governance, we usually agree that the state no longer possesses the requisite authority or resources to establish a (political) position that sufficiently reflects the general or common interest (Lamy and Laidi, 2002). Various academics have classified various modes of government. Kooiman (2003) contrasts between hierarchical, co-, and self-governance, ranging from one actor's (typically the state's) domination over other players to all actors' social-political liberty. Researchers in the NewGov project perceive many kinds of governance depending on the extent of state or public actor participation. This can include transitioning from hierarchical to non-hierarchical coordination (Börzel, 2006; Börzel *et al.*, 2005), transitioning from public authority to society autonomy (Treib *et al.*, 2005), or transitioning from hierarchy to heterarchy (Smismans, 2006). We witness a shift away from 'conventional' governing, with governments as institutions with hierarchical power, to governance as a shared duty of public and private players at all levels, from local to global. This is referred to as governance-beyond-the-state by Swyngedouw (2005), who defines it as horizontal networks of private (market), civil society (typically NGOs), and state players. Finally, governance outside of the state is feasible. This is true in fragile or weak governments where governance emerges as a result of individuals having similar interests and being unable to rely on the state to support them. We can conclude from this brief overview that many modalities of governance are feasible and exist on a continuum (Börzel *et al.*, 2005; Kooiman, 2003; Treib *et al.*, 2005). As a result, we would like to propose two modes of governance as the points of intersection for most modes of governance for sustainable development: hierarchical governance, which is similar to traditional governance, and deliberative governance, in which societal actors shape societal goals through dialogue and social learning. We will go over these in greater depth below.

Interaction of Sustainable Development and Good Governance

The Interdependence of Sustainable Development and Good Governance Omri *et al.* (2020) explored sustainability by demonstrating the effectiveness of good governance in rebalancing the economic, environmental, and social components of long-term development. According to the findings, political and institutional governance positively contribute to the three factors of sustainable development; there is a two-way interaction between human development and economic progress; and They are interrelated and may serve as complements to one another; increased economic growth leads to increased emissions, which leads to decreased

economic growth; and increased human development leads to decreased emissions. A Gaghaman (2020) investigated the role of competent governance in achieving sustainable development. It has been suggested that, in order to achieve sustainable development, a complete framework for establishing good governance be incorporated in future national development agendas based on research findings and lessons acquired from other countries' experiences, development progress, and challenges. Omar Ramzy and colleagues (2020) investigated two globalizing concepts: Sustainable Development and Good Governance. Auriacombe *et al.* (2019) investigated the link between good governance and sustainable development by concentrating on governments' roles in the global sustainability agenda. According to findings of the study, the World Bank's reforms are neither prioritized nor obliged to be implemented by countries given a deadline. As a result, recipient countries implement a number of governance reforms at the same time, with the help of a wide range of donors. Dhaoui *et al.* (2019) provided an outline of sustainable development problems as well as a description of the relationship between good governance traits and selected development metrics. Furthermore, the importance of responsible leadership is highlighted here. Lowering poverty, eradicating poverty, conserving the environment, promoting well-being, and so on have all received increased attention in recent decades. As a result of these changes, The emphasis has changed from the prior model of economic growth to the new model of sustainable development. Despite this shift, challenges of how to attain long-term development goals persists. Excellent governance is one of the most well-known methods for addressing the development agenda. Both good governance and sustainable development are intertwined in many ways to ensure the well-being of ordinary citizens and the achievement of success. Good governance and long-term development are inextricably linked. Sustainable development cannot be realized without good governance, and good governance cannot be adequately implemented without sustainable development. A good governance responds to a nation's complex and interconnected issues such as poverty reduction, economic growth, social development, equity, health, environmental strands, and so on, which are fundamental difficulties of sustainable development. To face the challenge of sustainable development, the government must be fair because it holds the key to building stable and secure societies and driving inclusive growth within the finite boundaries of our planet over the long term, and it can overcome challenges, reduce risk, and capitalize on opportunities to ensure a country's sustainability. As a result, the government must be open, accountable, efficient, effective, and responsive in order to achieve the goals of sustainable development. It is now clear that the relationship between good governance and sustainable development is quite direct, and they are always dependent on one another.

Nigeria's Pathway to Long-Term Development

Sen. Abubakar Atiku Bagudu, Minister of Budget and Economic Planning, has stated that the Pathways to Sustainable Economic Transformation and Inclusion in Nigeria lie in innovative policies, strong workable institutions, strategic infrastructure investments, human capital up skilling, encouraging entrepreneurship and innovation, and leveraging digital technology.

Speaking at the 29th Nigeria Economic Summit (NES#29) World Press Conference held at the Auditorium of the Federal Ministry of Finance Headquarters in Abuja. The theme of the 29th Nigerian Economic Summit, according to the Minister, is Pathways to Sustainable Economic Transformation and Inclusion, and the theme was chosen to examine the imperatives for modernizing the nation's economy while guaranteeing inclusivity.

He also stated that the discussions will be divided into five sub-themes: Stimulating Economic Growth; Mobilizing Finance for Sustainable Development; Harnessing Human Capital Development; Promoting National Cohesion and Inclusion; and Reforming Public Institutions, urging all critical stakeholders to actively participate to ensure the summit's success.

He stated that the sub-themes would address relevant pillars in the National Development Plan 2021-2025, the Nigeria Agenda 2050, and the Renewed Hope Agenda, and that the outcomes of the national dialogues would send a strong message about the current administration's avowed commitment to effective collaboration with the private sector in achieving a sustainable and inclusive economic transformation.

According to Bagudu, "the main goal of the Nigeria Agenda 2050 is to raise the country's per capita GDP to \$6,000 and \$33,000 by 2030 and 2050, respectively." He added that "the agenda will also reduce poverty to 0.6%, unemployment to 6.3%, and the economy will eventually reach the highest per capita GDP in the Group of upper-middle-income economies."

Bagudu went on to say that the 29th Nigerian Economic Summit aims to:

- Inspire confidence in the Nigerian economy to drive job creation, economic growth, and the realization of Nigeria's economic potential;
- Collaboratively design and prioritize strategies to unlock untapped potentials, foster sustainable economic transformation, and promote shared prosperity for the nation; and
- Cultivate a people- and technology-centered approach to addressing emerging trends, shaping a people-centered approach to addressing emerging trends, shaping a people

Earlier in his welcome message, Mr. Nebeolisa Anako, Permanent Secretary of Budget and Economic Planning, highlighted that the Ministry's principal purpose is to boost Nigerians' economic progress. He praised the media for their efforts in assuring widespread coverage for the 28th Nigerian Economic Summit in 2022, adding that "we will look forward to #29NESG 2023 for full support and coverage."

Mr. Olaniyi Yusuf, Chairman of the Nigerian Economic Summit Group, noted earlier that Nigeria is at a unique crossroads to design a course towards shared prosperity and overcome long-standing impediments that have hampered our socioeconomic growth.

He went on to say that "in the face of a rapidly changing global economic landscape and increasing inequalities, a strategy for sustained growth must ensure a form of industrialization that makes opportunities accessible to all people and broadly distributes income and non-income gains across society". He stated that the "Nation has encountered various economic and political obstacles in recent years, emphasizing the urgent need to redesign its systems and address structural issues," and that one of the country's pressing concerns is the need to translate economic growth into improved living standards for all of its citizens.

Nigeria and the Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of seventeen global goals intended to serve as a "roadmap to a better and more sustainable future for all." Every one of the 17 goals is intended to be met by 2030 in every country on the planet.

Nigeria is one of the countries that presented their Voluntary National Review (VNR) on SDG implementation at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in 2017 and 2020. Nigeria was placed 160 on the world's SDG Index in 2020. Nigeria's present development aims and objectives, according to the government, are aimed at achieving the SDGs.

The Lagos SDGs young Alliance is another important SDGs Initiative in Nigeria, promoting young participation in attaining the 2030 Agenda and supporting Lagos state's long-term sustainable development strategy.

The SDGs, also known as Project 2030, are a global appeal to eradicate poverty, protect the environment, and ensure that everyone lives in peace and prosperity by 2030. It was adopted by 193 countries, including Nigeria as one of them. The SDGs are a collection of seventeen interconnected goals, each with at least one or two indicators. In January 2015, the implementation of "Global Goals" for everybody began. Its goals are to promote social inclusion, safeguard the environment, and promote economic progress. The UN provides

assistance to governments, the commercial sector, research, academia, and civil society groups (CSOs), as the SDGs encourage collaboration. It guarantees that the proper decisions are made now to better the lives of future generations in a sustainable manner. The SDGs are blueprints for the globe to achieve full peace and prosperity by 2030.

According to an agreement reached between the Nigerian government and the United Nations, it intends to align its development priorities in collaboration with CSOs and the private sector in order to jointly accomplish the SDGs. Agenda 2030 is intended to create a sustainable future based on the five P's: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnerships, which span the 17 SDGs. Nigeria was one of 44 United Nations member nations to present their Voluntary National Review (VNR) on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) in 2017. In Nigeria, the government, non-governmental organizations, and academic institutions are all striving toward these objectives.

Progress on specific SDGs

Goal 3: Maintaining Good Health and Well-Being

According to the UN, at least 400 million Nigerians lack access to basic healthcare, and 40% lack social safety. The SDGs aim to reduce neglected tropical diseases, AIDS, hepatitis, and water-borne infections. The Nigeria Economic Recovery and Growth Plan was launched in order to connect the SDGs with a 2030 aim. One of the objectives is to minimize maternal mortality to 70 deaths per 100,000 live births.

Goal 4: Education

The Universal Basic Education Commission (UBEC) of Nigeria announced in 2016 that the country has the highest number of out-of-school children in the world, with an estimated 10.5 million. As a result, the State Universal Basic Education Board's provision for free Universal Basic Education for all Nigerian children of school-going age is being implemented.

Goal 5: Gender Equality.

Nigeria passed the National Policy on Women into law in 2000, inspired by the global instrument of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). According to a 2015 National Bureau of Statistics report, girls' access to education has improved, with enrollment in elementary and secondary schools increasing from 46.7% and 47.1% in 2010 to 48.3% and 47.9% in 2015.

Goal 6 - Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation

Poor water supply and sanitation, according to UNICEF, cost the Nigerian economy around 1.3% of GDP per year.

Goal 7: Accessible and Clean Energy

Nigeria has one of the world's greatest energy access deficits, with around 90 million Nigerians (50 percent of the population) missing access to grid electricity. Nigeria asserts that it will achieve a 13% contribution of hydroelectricity to the nation's electricity generation mix by 2020, a 1% contribution of wind energy to the nation's electricity generation mix by 2020, and a 3% and 6% contribution of solar energy to the nation's electricity generation mix by 2020 and 2030, respectively.

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure.

Access to information, digital platforms, and the Internet are critical to Nigeria's technological advancement. According to a 2013 Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN) estimate, there are approximately 70 million Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) in Nigeria, accounting for 50% of the country's GDP; yet, less than 5% of these enterprises have adequate access to financial financing. Access to capital, infrastructure provision, and consistent electricity supply are the top priorities for these MSMEs.

Conclusion and Future Research Suggestions

Globally, sustainable development is a serious concern. Sustainable development strategies have well-defined objectives, principles, action plans, and roles and responsibilities at both the global and local levels. It appears that the concept of Good Governance is critical to achieving Sustainable Development. On the other side, Good Governance is one of the SDGs that must be met by 2030. To be consistent with the concept of Good Governance, the government must adhere to governance principles such as Transparency, Legitimacy, Accountability, Responsiveness, Rule of Law, and Effectiveness. The determination of whether a government adheres to the concept of Good Governance is determined by a variety of factors. When it comes to Nigeria, there are numerous laws and processes in the Nigerian constitution that promote both Good Governance and Sustainable Development. However, their outcomes are unsatisfactory due to poor implementation and carelessness. There is a significant difference between policies on paper and their implementation on the ground, which causes practical difficulties in achieving the stated goals of both Good Governance and Sustainable Development.

The Good Governance Guide should be adopted at all levels of government organizations. Corruption, terrorism, insurgency, communalism, and political criminality have paralyzed Nigeria's governing system. Nigeria must confront such issues forcefully in order to get the intended results. It is critical to create a long-term action plan with a clear vision and indicators to track progress over time so that required adjustments may be made. Citizens' active involvement is a crucial component of sustainable development and good governance since it requires communities to engage in development processes, resulting in more sustainable results. To conform to the concept of good governance, the rule of law must be followed. Countries that closely adhere to the rule of law have higher levels of investment and growth. As a result, laws would be made more enforceable, and the judiciary will be accessible to ordinary residents, which is currently a pipe dream in Nigeria. Accountability is a source of concern since government officials who play significant roles in policy implementation on the ground are not answerable to citizens in any case. A method must be implemented to fix the accountability of government officials at the grass roots level. Nigeria is home to one-fifth of the world's youth. Young, passionate executive minds will step forward to propose practical and improved solutions to the most complex situations, assisting Nigeria in meeting its targeted long-term development goals.

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TEACHING AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION: STRATEGIES, CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

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Abstract

This imperative study is designed to give a crystal background of teaching and technologies for “entrepreneurial Education in a digital era: Strategies, Challenges, and Solutions. This work is centered on real-time classroom experience (teaching), digital technologies for entrepreneurship education with a core focus on learning, technological supports, transfer of knowledge, and the best strategies to adopt in other to make teaching/learning profitable and accessible to learners while using digital technologies as a new paradigm/strategies to tackle challenges affecting both traditional classroom experience, virtual learning and creation of wealth in education through the adoption of electronic/digital technologies into teaching and entrepreneurial services. This study will also x-ray the current entrepreneurial and technological tactics for implementing new phases/methods of harnessing and exploring/revolutionization modern-day learning, businesses, and transformation of learning methods in learning institutions, business organizations, and teaching. The outlined challenges identified will help to transform the use of traditional classroom learning practice into a hi-tech-and-advanced click-and-mortar/advanced career. In addition, this paper will serve as a pivotal gauge and scale to improving all offline educational centers/institutions (traditional operational businesses) into online (digital/click-and-mortar) firms or institutions because of the advent of technology. It is also expedient to note that the adoption of technology into education and entrepreneurship is a vital strategic tool and concept that is capable of transforming any trade, business, career, institution, government, and all

traditional revenue-generating ventures. This study in essence is carried out in other to showcase the multi-purpose nature of the application called “technology”; i.e., digital intelligent agents (I. A’s) in this 21st century. It is also intended to support the need and education of adopting technology into all entrepreneurial ventures due to the power of (web 5.0).

Keywords: Teaching, Technologies, Entrepreneurship, Services and Education.

Introduction: traditionally the *term teaching* can be defined as the work a teacher does in transferring knowledge to students so that they can learn. Teaching therefore can be literally defined as engagement with learners to enable their understanding and application of imbibing knowledge, concepts, and processes. The act of teaching entails curriculum design, content selection, delivery, assessment, assessment and reflection.

The word *entrepreneurship or entrepreneurial education* is mentioned in research/ learning institutions and the business world or cycle it is mostly described as the creation of wealth and investment or it is likened to be referred to as sole individuals, or groups of investors having similar targets and business ideology to form a corporate entity whether on a small, medium or large-scale investment.

Virtually whenever the term entrepreneurship is nipped on the board for discussions everyone including the lame man will view it as any business or service that creates or is about wealth creation. To different scholars, an entrepreneur is that visionary or risk bearer who strategizes, negotiates, canvasses, brings resources (funds), and invests in human capital labour, materials, and other supporting assets, this study, however, is linked with the adoption of technologies for entrepreneurship education.

Accordingly, in education, teaching is the concerted sharing of knowledge and experience which is mostly organized within a field of discipline, education is the provision of stimulus to the mental and intellectual growth of a learner by an instructor (teacher) or through the transfer of digital technological learning devices/aides. **Source:** (www.igi-global.com)

According to Peters, M. P. (2002),” entrepreneurship is the process or act of creating something new (new profit maximization services) with value by devoting the necessary time, skills and efforts with the assuming ability to create financial, econo-psychic, and social risks, it is also a venture and risk that makes the investors to bear monetary unforeseen circumstances with the vision of receiving the resulting rewards of profits (earnings) and personal business satisfaction and trade independence”.

Brief definitions of the term “Entrepreneurship”: Basically, as researchers we cannot ignore the origin of entrepreneurship definitions without discussing the era of the classical and neo-classical theorists' ideologies of

what constitutes or makes up an entrepreneur according to (Bula,2012a) this author defined this subject from a different perspective thus he therefore referred or viewed the concept of entrepreneurship from the economics view, sociological and psychological background of human engagement and activities while others looks at this practice and concept from the social perspective. It could be quoted as such that entrepreneurship is therefore multi-dimensional concept. **Source:** Schumpeter, Joseph. (1989).

To add more value and record of the historical development of the concept of entrepreneurship Richard Cantillon in his contributions to this subject was the first economist to acknowledge the “entrepreneur” as a vital economic factor because the entrepreneur is responsible for all business exchange and circulation in the economy. This account is recorded as a posthumous fact/publication in his book "*Essai sur la nature du commerce en general*" first published in 1755 (Cantillon R., 1959). Again, Cantillon also described entrepreneurs as individuals or persons who equilibrate supply and at the same time place demand in the economy, and in this entrepreneurial ventures and functions bear risks that are uncertain to the bearer.

To complement this discussion (Hebert and Link,1988) described entrepreneurs as those who are opposed to wage workers and land owners, who sometimes receive a certain percentage or fixed income (rent) thereby earning an uncertain profit.

In addition, (Say, 2001) examined this concept and thus, propounded a different interpretation of the term entrepreneur as a task. He described the entrepreneur as a manager of a firm or institution; which is a vocal player and director of the production process in a business or firm. This scholar also defined the entrepreneur as the core agent of production in the economy instead of emphasizing that the entrepreneur is just a mere risk bearer who is transacting, caring, or acting as an entrepreneur, (Say,2001) went further to state one of the core principles of an entrepreneur is the capability to manage quality and good judgments about business transactions and management.

Accordingly, from the cycle of entrepreneurs, this paper also resolved to contribute by adding that “the entrepreneur is someone who specializes in engaging in or taking responsibility for and enforcing directives/decisions that affect the location of their investment(business), form and the use of goods, resources or institutions.

In line with the above definitions of the term entrepreneurship, this paper also seeks to outline the linking keywords which are *teaching, technology, and education* in other to adopt strategies that will be used to identify challenges that educational institutions, teachers, and entrepreneurs face in today's digital/electronic world

(economy) are encountering since the advent of technologies (Intelligent agents/A.I's) into businesses setups (brick-and-mortar) while integrating technology into all field of study and trades to make each profession into (click-and-mortar) because of online reach, sales, popularity, and 24/7 virtual presence.

Objectives/Aims of the study

To complement this, the following objectives/aims of this study must be outlined in other to give a clear assertion:

- I. This topic is designed to study the core concepts of teaching, technology, entrepreneurship, and education.
- II. To study the current trend of innovation in a digital era through the adoption and support of electronic Intelligent Agents (I. A's) as a productive tool in the transformation of both academics and business.
- III. To actively study the role of the innovative in entrepreneurship development through the advancement of technology (ICT)
- IV. To propose the adoption and use of technology and its importance in all businesses and professions.
- V. To examine the role of technology trends especially the use of (web 5.0) as it is currently transforming, expanding businesses no matter the sector this is not limited to entrepreneurship and education.

Cardinal Key findings/results gathered from the topic (Research)

- I. It was gathered that entrepreneurs are the driving force of all economy, growth, and innovation
- II. Every entrepreneur is a digital entrepreneur.
- III. Teaching and Learning in this technology should be incorporated with vocational and technical education through the adoption of digital technology to make it smart and reachable to all end-users.
- IV. Real-time teaching, education, and entrepreneurship activities will create the right platforms for emerging markets to strive with the support of education.
- V. Technological clusters within the entrepreneurial value chain, can assist in providing a pivotal ecosystem for entrepreneurial success, especially amongst young or new entrepreneurs who are actively demanding support from the government in other to sustain their quest for technological innovation lastly,
- VI. Both teachers, educationists, and entrepreneurs in this digital/technological era are ready to shift their traditional brick-and-mortar attitude (methods) of doing business through the adoption of technologies (click-and-mortar) to have a huge customer fan base, content-and-reach, and more collaboration with large companies with 24/7 virtual presence.

VII. Artificial Intelligence (I. A's) should be adopted into all businesses and fields since Humans and technology alike are becoming Smart with high-speed search for goods and services.

Statement of the Argument and Discussion: the need to adopt the use of online technology in teaching, education, and entrepreneurial services in this digital era:

From inception, there have always been scholars of entrepreneurship and authorities who defined the term “entrepreneur” with diverse and different classifications and ideas of who an entrepreneur is. Similarly, there are also different definitions and classifications of education and teaching by different scholars and writers.

This paper is designed to contribute to and support the decision to adopt the presence and usage of technology (web tech) in every field of business. Thus, therefore, the above headings will help to examine, promote, educate, and analyze the importance of technologies (ICT) in business, education, trade, and commerce. In addition, the following observations must be viewed and cross-examined since this topic for discussion is made of fields of study viz-a-viz: teaching, education, and entrepreneurship, this paper therefore will serve as a summary and an inspection guide that both the academic and business must learn to adopt in order to expand their products, services and businesses to the world. Accordingly, that is research topic is proposed to look into teaching, education, and entrepreneurial services, their practice, and if there will be other means of exploring or transforming the concept and field of entrepreneurship through the use of internet (online) technologies in this digital era in order have both offline/online reach and content availability for all end-users. **Source:** Chaudhuri, S., et.al, (2011)

Another composite of today's digital era is that it is capable of re-modeling teaching, education, and entrepreneurial practice/services into online-based institutions, industries, and businesses with digital cloud space, content delivery, wide reach, and 24/7 access availability. Even when most offline real-time classrooms (schools), offices, companies, shops /sales outlets (real-time traditional entrepreneurs) have closed their point of sales: online support-based educational institutions, teachers and entrepreneurs don't close/shut down because of its 24/7 online reliability, availability and digital presence. **Source:** Baskerville, R. and Myers M.D, (2004).

As a generalist research paper, it will be cumbersome to discuss and deliberate on a wide range of professions, therefore this work will be limited to general teaching (transfer of knowledge), education, technology, and entrepreneurship services since these professions have maintained their operations as brick-and-mortar

business/fields since its inception until the advent of the world wide web (www) which is now remodeling and transforming all forms of business and professions.

But today due to the presence of *IoT* (i.e. **Internet of Things**) and the support power of digital technology the teaching profession, academic institutions, and entrepreneurship practice has evolved all across the globe because every business has adopted the use of technologies into their regular daily routine service delivery and business methods due to their 24/7 virtual presence, this is why today most academic institutions and entrepreneurs (businesses) in the world can boast and talk of having “e-/virtual presence, learning centers, shops, customers and reach even when humans go to bed (sleeping), digital technology doesn’t sleep. Source: Evans, Dave, (2011).

Moreover, the entrepreneurship profession has been tremendously transformed from its old brick-and-mortar (offline) methods into click-and-mortar-based entrepreneurial firms with both offline presence and intermediaries within the supply chain of their business operations and services. The co-writers of this paper have carefully observed and also gathered research works from other scholars about teaching and technologies and entrepreneurship education. The following head points will serve as a support guide in other to promote the adoption of digital technologies in work and business.

Furthermore, this paper will carefully focus on all rationale background information (data) that will encourage both offline practicing entrepreneurs and teachers (educationists) to see this new paradigm of web business transformation as a platform that is digitally structured and also readily designed to be accessible by all learners, customers and end-users just by the power of a click, therefore it is pertinent to state thus that adoption of digital technology is a “motivator” and “backbone” for any field or business.

However, a closer audit, autopsy, and scrutiny should be carried out in other to examine the relationship between entrepreneurship and web (online) development. To stimulate the promotion and development of entrepreneurship discourse, it is thus necessary to first reconcile the role of digital technology back-ups as a key transformer of any business not excluding the role of role of teaching and technology in the advancement of entrepreneurship education and development.

Online Approach a Key Driver in Entrepreneurial Development

Following the advent of (ICT): information communications technology teaching, educational and entrepreneurial services have started evolving in their operations. These common facts have mostly helped

entrepreneurship services to expand their operations as a valid frontier in the sales and rendering of services to make feasible sales and services whether online or offline. Ordinarily, secondary research and observations revealed that teaching, education, and entrepreneurship as a field have been revolutionized due to the adoption of digital technology this is not limited to only operations in 3rd world or developing nations but also around other parts of the earth (the western world). Although developing countries have not been able to fully harness and exploit the potentials/advantages of digital technologies, this is why online adoption into business operations is categorized /classified as a world-and-map for economic advancement and innovations according to Durso, T., (2009).

Theories backing up the entrepreneurship history and origin: from analytical evidence and observations there is no concept without practical evidence, experiments, or findings and the issue and concept of entrepreneurship is not in isolation because authors and theorists have critically carried out on-the-profession survey and investigations in other to have a unified concept and definitions. The under-listed scholars were able to propound and give some guiding evidence of this concept to back up the concept of “entrepreneurship” They include Cantillon's theory (1755), Marshall’s approach to entrepreneurship (Marshall, 1949), Schultz Approach (Schultz, 1975), Kirzner's "alert" entrepreneur (Kirzner, 1997), Schumpeter (1999): which otherwise known as the discovery and opportunity theory of entrepreneurship (equilibrium destruction theory), and Marz (1991), Knight’s Approach (Knight, 1971) theory with a host of other early theorists and authors of entrepreneurship.

But amongst these arrays of theorists, the co-writers of this work have decided to choose the theory of Marz (1991), who argued that “Schumpeter (1999) hardly denied in his findings that the process of accumulation (business) is the ladder to social power and social prestige; which can be referred to as the adoption of digital technologies. He went further to propose that the very mainspring of the exercise/duty of the entrepreneur’s function is the will and power to assert economic leadership. This concept also states that the joy of carrying out innovations is the elementary motive, and acquisition of social power which of course is a subsidiary to it (i.e., the investor and the act of maximizing profits). In essence, entrepreneurs are not the only ones (investors or individuals) who invent new combinations (use of technologies) but the ones who strategically identify how these new combinations (know-how, clues, strategies, and visions) can be applied to the production or service line of any investment particularly through the introduction of teaching un informed entrepreneurs to be educated with the latest trends of technology into businesses to attain/again a wider customer population (database) and reach on a 24/7 basis.

Analytically both secondary research and findings including other literatures have it that this line of reasoning implies that a business whether a large scale, small or medium (SME) owner is considered an entrepreneur only if he/she is carrying out new combinations." The entrepreneur from all indications moves the economic system out of the static equilibrium by creating new products or production methods thereby rendering others obsolete. This is the process of "creative destruction"(the act of creating uncertainty), which Schumpeter in his theory saw as the driving force behind economic development (Schumpeter, 1949).

What then is digital entrepreneurship? In summation of all findings and observations about the above topic, an in-depth study from the (European Commission Digital Entrepreneurship Scoreboard, 2015) rightly described the term "digital entrepreneurship as the assembling or putting digital technologies at the center (heart) of business and harnessing their power in other to generate value and growth, innovate and create jobs. From this definition it is pertinent and crystal clear to mention or even state that this topic " teaching and technologies for entrepreneurship education: strategies, challenges and solutions in a digital era: is indeed a vital area for implementation and discussion if researchers and academicians will continually investigate and proffer digital solutions to professions, careers and services that need to be transformed from their traditional methods of operation (services) through the aid and adoption of the power of digital intelligent agents(I.A's) and the web(5.0) otherwise referred to in modern times as the internet of things (IoT),since there are multi-dimensional and opportunities in technology adoption into businesses in this digital era therefore every profession, business, craft, institutions and trade drastically need the support of the web (online power and application) to boast, customize and re-model their business for global reach-and-expansion with a 24/7 access and availability.

In addition to this study, it is also expedient to confer that digital support technology when embraced by any learning institution, firm, office, or business is capable of transforming businesses from all sectors, as well as building and creating new digitally driven institutions or companies which in turn will tend to innovate and improve the performance of the company according to (European Commission Digital Entrepreneurship Scoreboard, 2015).

Dimensions of Entrepreneurial Services in a Digital Era: although definitions and other propounded theories by various schools of thought have demonstrated their view and analysis of who an entrepreneur is? what they do and what they are established to achieve. An entrepreneur from a plain view can be described as one who creates a product on his account; it is also an industrial enterprise in which workmen are employed. Thus therefore, regardless of Africa's (i.e. -Nigeria and the rest developing nations under the surface of the earth)

approach to Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in this present digital or information age(era) is still evolving.

The digital knowledge base and ICT market, are core applications and factors supporting digital innovation and commercialization as well as indicators of country competitiveness in the production of ICT-related products also shown by the ability to invest abroad in ICT-related activities;

- **Digital business environment**, this aspect of the pillar or framework focuses on describing the degree of development and use of infrastructures enabling the use of digital tools as well as determinants for an improved business environment;
- **Taxation & financial environment**, including all indicators that capture the ease of finding the necessary financial resources for entrepreneurial investments;
- **Digital skills and e-leadership**, describing the efforts of companies in hiring and training professionals in the domain of digital skills as well as the possibility of acquiring such skills through formalized educational institutions the librarianship profession is a true example of digital skills and services despite entrepreneurship being the anchor discussion and test for adoption and lastly,
- **Entrepreneurial mindset**, encompassing all aspects related to the entrepreneurial impetus of society.

From a constructive analysis of this paper, the co-writers of this work think that other writers and researchers must recognize and note that both small and medium-scale businesses (SMEs/companies) in the entrepreneurship value chain must learn to adopt/ attach sense and strong will power (i.e. importance) to internal communication and embrace knowledge sharing in this sector if we must explore the untapped advantages of entrepreneurship through digital technology in all sectors of business and careers.

Research Methodology

This research to the co-writers of this paper is viewed as a “**call to action**” which is also known as “**Action Research**” waiting to be explored for adoption and implementation due to the sensitivity and compound structure of this work. Although its methodology was carried out using secondary reports, surveys, and empirical data collection. it is interactive because the chosen fields of study have been discussed by other scholars, researchers, and practitioners acting together to find solutions as it regards a particular cycle of activities, which includes problem diagnosis, action intervention, and reflective learning according to (Avison, Lau, Myers, and Nielsen, 1999).

From traditional Entrepreneurship Practice into a Big Data Establishment: the deployment of advanced ICT in business organizations is constantly creating new opportunities, as well as challenges. Therefore, to maximize the potential benefits that ICT can deliver, ICT researchers must understand and address the critical issues associated with ICT applications one major concept in the digital and technological world today is the “concept of Big Data” which can be linked to teaching and technologies for entrepreneurship education.

According to (Baskerville and Myers 2004), the concept of “Big Data” emerged to describe the volume, variety, and velocity of the data generated with Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs). Businesses, institutions, and society likewise need to act swiftly in the chase for innovation and competitive advantages. Business Intelligence otherwise known as (B.I.) is a concept and technology that has significant potential to transform data from distributed and heterogeneous sources into an integrated enterprise view for supporting organizational decision-making, management, and strategic planning.

The Concept of Enterprise and Entrepreneurship Education (What, Why, When, How): the idea of infusing or incorporating entrepreneurship into education has spurred much enthusiasm in the last few decades and still demanding concerns for the adoption and support of digital technologies to boost the practice of entrepreneurship. A myriad of effects has been stated to result from this, such as economic growth, job creation, and increased societal resilience, but also individual growth, increased school engagement, and improved equality. Putting this idea into practice has however posed significant challenges alongside the stated positive effects such as lack of time (man-hour input and resources, teachers’ fear of commercialism, impeding educational structures, assessment difficulties, and lack of definitional clarity are some of the challenges practitioners have encountered when trying to infuse entrepreneurship into education according to (Martin Lackéus, 2015)

This paper aims to clarify some basic tenets of entrepreneurship in education, focusing on what it is, why it is relevant to education (teaching), businesses, and society when it is applied or not, and how to do it in practice. The intended audience of this report is practitioners in educational institutions, and the basis of this clarification attempt consists primarily of existing research in the domains of entrepreneurship, education, psychology, and philosophy. Since research is scarce the co-author of this paper will attempt to give some guidance based on our secondary conducted research. Having x-rayed the concept and meaning of teaching and technologies for entrepreneurship education, it is thus vital to dissect the meaning of What, When, why, and how which will help readers of this work to understand the need of adopting digital technologies as a Solution to expanding businesses and professions.

Types of Technological Support System/ Tools Used by End-Users in Modern-day Business Practices and

Work: for this paper, it is important to outline some digital support tools and aides that forms the foundation of incorporating digital technologies into all types of business (Software and Hardware). Accordingly, these technologies are abundant in use today, especially in the education sector. Examples of these include digital support tools and aides including but not limited to (a) social media, (b). Online games, (c). Multimedia and mobile phones over the years have helped to transform businesses despite the presence of entrepreneurs (offline intermediaries).

Goodman (2019) has listed major digital technologies that are relevant both inside and outside the classroom as follows: (1). Desktop computers (2). Mobile devices: laptops, tablets, mobile/Smartphones, etc. (3). Digital recording devices: digital Cameras, voice recorders (4). Data logging equipment and associated probes, (5). Interactive whiteboards (Smartboards), (6). Web 5.0 technologies (social media), (7). Online resources (TED-Ed, iTunes, Skype, Google Search Engine, Dropbox) (8). Educational software packages (Inspiration, Adobe, etc.) (9). Online games (10). Multimedia (11). Websites (12). Web pages (13). Digital Televisions, (14). Video Streaming, (15). Digital Music Download Sites, (16). Blogs, (17). Printers (18). Self-Scan Machines (19). ATM's (20). Digital Sports Clocks (21). Robotics, (22). Videogames (23). Online forums (24). Data and databases and (25). Web-based applications.

Solutions & Need to Adopt Teaching and Technologies for Entrepreneurship Education:

1. **The Concept of What:** *What* we mean when we discuss entrepreneurship in education differs significantly. Some mean that students should be encouraged to start up their own company. This leans on a rather narrow definition of entrepreneurship viewed as starting a business. Others mean that it is not at all about starting new organizations, but that it instead is about making students more creative, opportunity-oriented, proactive, and innovative while adhering to a wide definition of entrepreneurship that is relevant to all walks of life. This entails that all business investors/students can and should train their ability and willingness to create value for other people. This is at the core of entrepreneurship and is also a competence that all citizens increasingly need to have in today's digital world (society), regardless of career choice. Creating new organizations is then viewed as one of many different means of creating value.
2. **The Concept of Why:** connotes that entrepreneurship is relevant to education, it has so far primarily been viewed from economic points of view as the normal method of doing business. This has worked

fairly well for elective courses on higher education levels but is more problematic when infusing entrepreneurship into primary and secondary levels of education for all students. The integration of digital technologies into entrepreneurship services will help to boost student's motivation and engagement to learn and do business. The why concept is a trigger for exploring business thus, helping to promote deep learning due to the adoption of technology.

3. **The Concept of When:** this simply means When these group of professionals' teachers, technologists, entrepreneurs, and educationists should infuse entrepreneurship into education. This is a crystal-clear statement and theory, but in practice, much remains to be done by professionals and business investors. In theory, we should start at an early age with a wide definition of entrepreneurship embedded across the curriculum and relevant to all students, preferably in preschool (Nursery) and primary school rather than waiting to teach entrepreneurship courses in higher institutions. The concept of "when" requires a voluntary and more business-focused approach, while applying the concept of technologies to support the growth of entrepreneurship.

In vocational education and training, entrepreneurial activities are frequent in terms of value creation for other people, but they are seldom connected to the entrepreneurship domain and its tools, methods, and processes for creating value.

4. **The Concept of How:** the term how is designed to make students more entrepreneurial. Although this is probably viewed as the most difficult and important question in this domain. Many researchers claim that the only way to make people more entrepreneurial is by applying a learning-by-doing approach which digital technology represents. But then the question of learning-by-doing needs to be properly answered by teachers whose job is to transfer knowledge.

Given the aforementioned descriptions, there is an increasing consensus among researchers that letting students work in interdisciplinary teams and interact with people outside school /university is a particularly powerful way to develop entrepreneurial competencies among students.

However, if this kind of experiential learning-based activity is to be classified as entrepreneurial, some kind of value needs to be created for the people/learners outside the school or university environment in other to ensure the process aligns with its set objectives of initiating this topic because it is not sufficient to interact/communicate with other stakeholders without a clear vision and result.

For the sole purpose of this paper, the concept of what, why, when, and how was adopted to educate both teachers and individuals venturing into business to see the adoption of technologies into entrepreneurship education as a new paradigm in boosting sales and end-users population despite the presence of other offline/brick-and-mortar firms.

Terminology of Entrepreneurship in Education: the two most frequent terms used in this field are *enterprise education* and *entrepreneurship education*. The term enterprise education is primarily used in the United Kingdom and has been defined as focusing more broadly on personal development, mindset, skills, and abilities, whereas the term entrepreneurship education has been defined to focus more on the specific context of setting up a venture and becoming self-employed (QAA, 2012, Mahieu, 2006). In the United States, the only term used is entrepreneurship education according to (Erkkilä, 2000), although in today's business cycle, some researchers still use longer-term enterprise and entrepreneurship education.

The Adoption and Usage of Zoom App Technology in Teaching and Entrepreneurship Education by Educationists /Investors in Remote Learning: Zoom video conferencing app has been credited with lots of advantages since its inception in 2012, principally in the education and business sector during the COVID-19 deadly disease. Thus, most of these merits are physical evidence to show that the adoption of technologies into entrepreneurship will help individuals, groups, and large business enterprises to decide its suitability for their businesses to empower them to make the right buying decision (Giaquinto, 2020).

Thus, with increasing worries about the COVID-19 pandemic, there is a need for organizations or business enterprises not to be cut out of business, and equally maintain online eye-to-eye, and facial contacts, and also to build their customers base and make online profits, however, technologies were used to defy most all medical measures. To start with, the Zoom application has been attributed to ease of use, high-quality video, and crisp audio as strong points to consider when making purchasing decisions by professionals (Guzacheva, 2020).

Moreso, Seymour (2020) also asserts that the Zoom platform enables users to host webinars, virtual meetings, video demonstrations, video conferences, and online training. Similarly, Zoom's features allow entrepreneurs, investors, and teachers to annotate their shared screens and make lessons more interactive.

The annotation feature provided by the Zoom app enables users to leave notes or marks on some places on the screen for future reference which can be used to search for products and make orders by customers, and this is made possible by using pens, arrows, or highlighters at the bottom (Bowen, 2020).

This action is perfected by clicking the downward-pointing arrow next to the “stop share” button. It also enables teachers and students to record and store live lessons on electronic devices, which can be uploaded later to the cloud or locally for future needs, especially for other students who could not participate in the class (Bowen, 2020). On the same note, during lessons, students can also record and turn to record on and off as desired, provided that the feature is enabled by the teacher

Proposed Strategies to be adopted by End-Users: include but not limited to:

- (a). Adoption of Intelligent Agents for the Operation of all Entrepreneurial Transactions and Sales.
- (b). Investment in ICT technical skilled Manpower.
- (c). Adoption of e-learning as a major source of transforming Sales amongst Investors.
- (d). Acceptability.
- (e). The need for Computer Education amongst traditional brick-and-mortar Entrepreneurs.

Challenges:

1. Lack of technical manpower within the traditional brick-and-mortar entrepreneurship sector.
2. Entrepreneurs see technology as cumbersome and difficult to adopt into their service delivery chain.
3. Procurement of digital support tools always poses a threat to all new entrants (investors).
4. Finance
5. Computer Education.
6. Lack of Customers Data Base.
7. Accessibility and Reach.

Summary and Conclusion: considering the chosen topic for this research as it focuses on entrepreneurial services in a digital era, both entrepreneurs and librarians must understand that the role of online (digital) aid as a business transformation intermediary is designed to generate huge market shares for institutions and organizations. It can therefore be considered that the need or adoption of online digital entrepreneurial services in business should be the project advancement priorities for any field or business that wants to be online. In addition, using the search engine (online) as a vital business tool is a means that helps to connect buyers and entrepreneurial service providers. This means a balance between the needs and demands of consumers, on the other hand, and reality for advancement therefore the equilibrium of online adoption should not be ignored on

the other hand. Strategically, the advent of the World Wide Web (www) in modern-day business transactions has transformed end-users lifestyles and purchasing attitudes because of reach-and-customization, speed, value proposition, content, and interactivity.

Although Business and society at large are constantly seeking new technical and managerial approaches to making the best use of technologies in teaching and entrepreneurship education will help to create and build new products, new business models (i.e., real-time customization), better decision-making, and planning, enhanced management – “managerial revolution”, reduce costs and improve efficiency in order to improve customer relationship management. To make this paper worthwhile for readers Zoom App technology was adopted as proof to show that teaching and technologies a vital tools to improve and boost entrepreneurship education amongst learners and business investors despite the presence of other digital intelligence agents (I.’s) and support tools/aides. The basic plan of artificial intelligence like Zoom, to assist in meeting individuals' (end-users) needs and small business plans or activities, This app is also designed/built simultaneously for screen sharing, group messaging, white-boarding, good video, and audio quality, full-screen view, cloud service, partner integration, and the global need for social distancing gives it a better opportunity to stay in business for many years ahead even in your apartments according to Source: (<https://zoomappdownload.com/zoom-for-school/>).

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THE CHALLENGE OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ADAPTIVE LIVELIHOODS OF THE MEKONG DELTA, VIETNAM

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ABSTRACT

Climate change is a global phenomenon, negatively affecting many aspects of the Earth, causing extreme weather events, Vietnam is not out of that consequence. In particular, the Mekong Delta is one of the places that will be most affected by the disaster from climate change. The most obvious manifestations are saltwater intrusion, drought, elevated temperatures,... has had a direct impact on the growth of key sectors of the region such as aquaculture and fishing. Therefore, livelihoods to adapt to climate change are one of the important strategic measures, in order to proactively adapt effectively, reduce vulnerability, losses and damages caused by climate change.

Presenting research on the challenges of climate change to the livelihoods of people in the Mekong Delta, synthesis methods, data synthesis methods, logical historical methods used to analyze and synthesize issues from history to modernity to clarify issues related to birth plan of the people of the Mekong Delta region, Vietnam to adapt to climate change now and in the future.

Keywords: climate change, Mekong Delta, livelihoods

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Impacts of climate change on the Mekong Delta

The Mekong Delta (also known as the Southwest) is the southernmost region of the Fatherland. It consists of a centrally run city, Can Tho, and 12 provinces: Long An, Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Vinh Long, Tra Vinh, Hau Giang, Soc Trang, Dong Thap, An Giang, Kien Giang, Bac Lieu and Ca Mau. The Mekong Delta has a total area of 40,577.6 km² and a total population of 17,744,947 (2022). The region covers 12.8% of the country's area but covers 17.9% of the country's population. In which, the area under rice cultivation accounts for 54% and 58% of the country's rice production; Rice exports from the whole region accounted for 93% of production. Fishery is also the strength of the region, accounting for 77% of the area, 40% of production and 60% of the

country's exports... With that advantage, the Mekong Delta is considered a key region of the country's agricultural economy. However, at present, the Mekong Delta is facing climate change, which has caused great disturbances in the socio-economic life of the people here. Namely:

Climate change affects natural ecosystems. In recent decades, the Mekong Delta has become more and more likely to exhibit extreme weather events: typhoons, floods and other extreme weather events (whirlwinds, droughts) are becoming more frequent. In addition, there are also severe effects due to rising temperatures: sea level rise, mangrove water area, erosion phenomenon ... The most obvious influence in Kien Giang, Ca Mau, Tra Vinh, Soc Trang provinces ...) causing the sea to encroach inland from several tens to even several hundred meters per year.

With the characteristics of the Mekong Delta as a low delta, ecological factors are sensitive. Therefore, the impact of climate change on this area is huge. According to some studies, if the sea level rises by 1m, about 70% of the land area in the Mekong Delta will be saltwater intrusion, losing about two million hectares of rice land. Many localities will be submerged in water. Specifically, Ben Tre lost 1131km² (more than 50% of the area), Long An lost 2169km² (nearly 50%), Tra Vinh lost 1021km² (nearly 46%), Soc Trang lost 1425km², Vinh Long lost 606km² (nearly 40%)... 1 If this scenario develops, the period of waterlogging in the Mekong Delta each year can last from 4 to 5 months, 38% of the delta area is submerged, 90% of the delta area may be salty. In addition, soil fertility is also seriously eroded, due to the warming temperature, the evaporation process takes place strongly, the dehydrated soil becomes arid, the processes of metabolism in the soil are unlikely. More seriously, there are many projects that will build dams to block the Mekong River upstream, causing less and less water to flow downstream, especially in the sunny season, causing salt water to penetrate deeper and deeper into the inland.

In addition, climate change affects the economic life of people in the Mekong Delta, due to the consequences of flooding, salinity, resource depletion, desertification of agricultural land, significantly affecting social life, losing people's livelihoods, especially in rural areas. It is estimated that hundreds of thousands of hectares of land will be flooded, and millions of people could be left homeless if sea levels rise. Food production is at risk of a major decline, threatening the nation's food security. The area of agricultural cultivation using freshwater sources such as rice, crops, fruit trees and aquaculture will shrink, and productivity and output will decline. Forest resources, land, water, wildlife, minerals (peat, construction sand ...) will be encroached. Poor farmers will be severely hurt by lack of nutrition, lack of financial capacity, lack of access to information to be able to cope promptly with changes in weather and climate. This situation will lead to migration from rural to urban

areas. In recent years, a large number of farmers, especially young people, have left their fields to migrate to cities to earn a living. This issue has been and will continue to happen, the migration rate of Mekong Delta people into major cities in 2021 at 13.8% doubled in 20182. Although migration is a positive driver for socio-economic development, through the process of finding jobs, it helps to alleviate poverty and promote consumption. . However, migration will also increase demand for destination infrastructure and increase social problems, more serious than labour force shortages in the Mekong Delta, affecting the region's sustainable development goals.

1.2. Livelihoods are key to climate change adaptation in the Mekong Delta

One of the options for the Mekong Delta to adapt to climate change and saltwater intrusion is to diversify livelihoods. For farmers and communities whose livelihoods depend on their natural resources, diversity of livelihoods adapting to climate change will be key to survival and sustainable development.

Shifting from advocating sweetening and preventing salinity to considering saltwater and brackish water as resources for socio-economic development. On the basis of continuing to promote the advantages of agricultural economy, the Mekong Delta focuses on exploiting key industries such as rice, fisheries and fruit growing; combined processing industry. Upstream, with freshwater characteristics, however, the amount of water in recent years has been low, flooding late and less moderate has reduced the amount of silt, affecting farming productivity and people's livelihoods. To adapt, An Giang, Can Tho and Dong Thap provinces shifted from giving priority to rice and pangasius farming, besides developing rice intercropped with crayfish farming, this model not only brings high economic efficiency but also is environmentally friendly because there is absolutely no use of chemical fertilizers on rice. With brackish or salty waters all year round such as Tra Vinh, Soc Trang, Bac Lieu, Ca Mau shifted from the priority sequence of rice – fishery to fishery – rice cultivation. Develop white-legged shrimp farming towards intensive farming; areas with mangrove forests, focusing on the form of extensive shrimp farming or tiger shrimp-forest combined with crabs in an ecological direction, combining the application of science and technology to ensure disease safety and environmental protection, linking corporate farmers in the form of agricultural contracts, sustainable, transparent and fair contracts.

Adaptation to acidic soil: in addition to actively implementing measures to overcome the harmful effects of acidic soil, it is necessary to take advantage of the potential of this type of soil, gradually reducing rice area towards converting to three-crop rice area. Switch to 2 rice crops and rotate crops with 1 crop of vegetables. Aluminum soil can grow many types of acid-loving or acid-tolerant plants such as cassava, sweet potatoes, cassava, lotus, pennywort... These plants have high economic value and are adaptable to acid soil conditions.

Taking advantage of trees in landslide prevention works (ecological embankments), in the face of increasingly serious landslides, the Mekong Delta provinces have implemented many response measures, including the idea of planting trees. Green construction to prevent erosion and increase stability is an effective measure today, because it both limits costs, is environmentally friendly and suitable for the soil characteristics of the Mekong Delta. By planting plants with deep root systems such as coconut, melaleuca, and canna in areas with low tidal differences; and planting cork in areas with high tidal differences. Above each embankment, people combine to plant short-term plants such as lemongrass, fruit trees... Roads close to the embankment plant more flowers, beautifying the rural landscape. Thus, at the same time, it can effectively prevent landslides, create livelihoods for people, and create beautiful river sections associated with beautiful roads, which can attract visitors to ecotourism in the Southern river region. Take advantage of promoting ecotourism development: The Mekong Delta has a diverse and unique ecosystem, from marine ecosystems, islands, estuaries, wetlands, mangrove forests, and European islands. territory, with many biosphere reserves, national parks, and nature reserves with high biodiversity, among the rarest in the world, such as: Mui Ca Mau National Park (Ca Mau province), U.S. Minh Thuong (Kien Giang province), U Minh Ha (Ca Mau province), Tram Chim (Dong Thap province), Phu Quoc (Kien Giang province), Bac Lieu bird garden (Bac Lieu province), Dong Thap bird garden (Dong Thap province) Tower)... These are very valuable resources for ecotourism development. Besides, the whole region also has more than 700 km of coastline and more than 145 large and small islands and many beautiful, pristine beaches: Mui Nai, Hon Chong (Kien Giang province); Hon Khoai (Ca Mau province); Ba Dong (Tra Vinh province)... The advantages of rich natural resources, combined with the quintessence of culture and history... That is also the typical cultural identity of the land and gentle people of the South. Harmony and openness contribute to creating diverse and unique tourism products. This is also endless potential for developing ecotourism and resorts. The Mekong Delta also has rich and diverse tourism development potential with typical types of tourism such as eco-tourism of gardens, rivers, islands, indigenous culture and spirituality. In recent years, tourism in the Mekong Delta has had many positive changes. Thanks to promoting the advantages and potentials, many localities here have increasingly become interesting destinations, attracting a large number of tourists. domestic and international calendar.

DISCUSS

First, strengthen sustainable resource management and environmental protection, especially water management. Minimize the use of groundwater to treat delta subsidence, in parallel with treating surface water pollution and supplying fresh water for daily use, especially for coastal areas. Protect and develop livelihoods from forests,

promoting the role of the community. Research construction material solutions for the delta to limit sand mining causing river bank erosion.

Second, transition to production and living models appropriate to new climate, soil and ecological conditions. Use plant and animal varieties with high salt tolerance. Applying measures to adapt to climate change associated with organizing large-scale production, synchronous mechanization, applying high technology, linking value chains and building agricultural product brands; Developing diverse models of links between cooperatives and businesses, between cooperatives and farmer households, a closed agricultural value chain model of agricultural cooperatives associated with the development of OCOP products, tourism agricultural and rural calendar, climate change adaptation model.

Third, research and apply science and technology in production and processing, giving priority to highly applicable research in key technology industries, improving high-quality, well-adapted seed systems. ; sustainable farming techniques. Developing local human resources through increased investment in education and attracting young talents and intellectuals to work in the area. Attract experts and intellectuals from research institutes and universities to support localities. Reorganize the agricultural vocational training system and grant degrees to agricultural workers; Build an agricultural business start-up program. Support agricultural extension funds for farmers' associations and production associations to provide vocational training, absorb science and technology, and access information.

Fourth, it is necessary to promote summarizing, disseminating and replicating livelihood models, proactively adapting to climate change and providing climate change information to management levels and people, contributing to change. Production and living practices cause harm to the environment, adversely affecting sustainable development. It is necessary to create proactive habits on the part of people, find causes and solutions, determine what needs to be done and how to do it in the face of climate change. The state should only play a leverage role, focusing on supporting business knowledge, employment and infrastructure; Support people with supplies rather than giving money directly.

Fifth, focus on supporting vocational training. In vocational training, it is necessary to combine training and on-site job creation. Integrate the issue of decline in means of production due to natural disasters and climate change into training and job creation credit programs, to limit migration to other regions as in recent times. In particular, there is a mechanism to give more priority to poor households in risk support programs for agricultural production, to ensure that poor households have conditions to reinvest in production.

Sixth, support localities affected by climate change and sea level rise to develop programs to quickly respond to climate change and sea level rise in the community; Localities proactively build rescue funds to proactively and flexibly deal with risks caused by the impacts of climate change. Integrate natural disaster risks into resettlement policies, such as supporting the construction of stable settlements to move people out of the most at-risk areas.

CONCLUDE

To adapt to climate change, localities in the Mekong Delta need to pay attention to promoting the transformation of the growth model towards a green economy and circular economy. Develop and apply science and technology with knowledge.

Building an economy based on river and sea advantages, low carbon, high resilience. Promote land concentration and form farmer organizations into new cooperatives, linked with businesses. Strengthen investigation, assessment, and control of resources; improve capacity to forecast and warn of natural disasters; conserve biodiversity and prevent environmental pollution. Continue to promote international cooperation and mobilize resources to serve sustainable development of the Mekong Delta.

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AJUDTABLE CREEPER PAD FOR IDEAL POSTURE AND POSITION DURING CAR MAINTENANCE DUTY

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Abstract

This project intends to build a creeper pad that can be adjusted to become a creeper seat in order to enable auto mechanics to assume neutral body postures and positions when repairing cars. They discovered that auto mechanics tend to suffer muscle soreness and back pain as a result of awkward body positions that they have to endure during maintenance routines which they regularly perform on cars. They were able to innovate the existing creeper pad to be more adjustable, lighter and efficient.

Keywords: Creeper Pad, Car Mechanics, body posture

PLANT MONITORING SYSTEM BASED ON ARDUINO

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Abstract

This project intends to build a machine that can monitor three environmental factors that affect plants' growth; light, temperature and humidity. It will alert the plant carers on the condition of the plants in order to help the carers take appropriate actions to make sure the plants can grow well. This tool will be based on Arduino, a system that can be programmed to operate in certain ways.

Keywords: environmental factors, plants, arduino

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOIL SETTLEMENT EVALUATION METHODS IN GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING: A CASE STUDY OF HIGHWAY ROAD SECTION FROM PK 397+500 TO PK 398+100

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Abstract.

This article conducts a thorough comparative analysis of two prevalent approaches for assessing soil settlement in geotechnical engineering. The conventional method relies on consolidation measurements, whereas the AZAOKA method utilizes real-time data gathered by settlement gauges. The study assesses various factors, including accuracy, speed, cost, adaptability, and reliability, associated with each approach. The findings underscore the strengths and limitations of both methods, furnishing pivotal information to assist geotechnical engineers in choosing the most suitable approach for their specific requirements. This research contributes to refining settlement calculation practices in geotechnical engineering by emphasizing the advantages of real-time settlement gauges in specific scenarios. Simultaneously, it underscores the enduring significance of consolidation measurements in other cases. In summary, this article provides crucial insights for geotechnical practitioners and researchers grappling with soil settlement issues, enabling them to make well-informed decisions tailored to project-specific needs.

Keywords: Soil settlement assessment, Geotechnical engineering methods, Real-time data, Consolidation measurements, Settlement gauge analysis.

THE EFFECT OF THE TYPE OF COOLING ON TENSILE STRESSES IN LEAD METAL

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ABSTRACT

In the field of mechanical manufacturing, the casting process is considered the most important process in making complex parts. We use several alloys to obtain the final product that matches the properties we want. However, when this process is inaccurate, it may have some defects. Such as the holes observed on the metal structure, which result from nitrogen gas, which contributes to reducing the density of manufactured parts. In this research, we study the effect of changing the density value of lead metal on the value of the mechanical stresses applied to it. This change in density is the result of the increase in the number of holes resulting from the cooling process. Inside a scientific laboratory, we conduct our experiments on samples measuring $20 \times 5 \times 5$

cm^3 . We cool molten lead in three ways: air, water and oil .The results show that the density of lead changes between 2.4% and 3.7%. The mechanical tension value on the samples changes between 12.6% and 17.3%. These results enable us to understand the relationship between density, type of cooling, and the tensile strength of the metal.

Keywords : Casting . Metal. Density .Mechanical stresses.

APPROXIMATION METHOD FOR SOLVING VOLTERRA INTEGRO-DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

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Abstract

The collocation approximation approach is investigated in this paper for the numerical solution of the Volterra Integro-differential equation using polynomial basis functions. After transforming the modeled problem into a linear algebraic system of equations, we utilize matrix inversion to solve the algebraic equation. We substitute the algebraic result into the approximate solution to obtain the numerical result. Some numerical problems are solved to demonstrate the method's effectiveness and consistency.

Keywords: Collocation, Volterra, Integro-differential, Power series polynomial.

1. Introduction

The frequent occurrence of Volterra integro-differential equations in a variety of applications including fluid mechanics and visco-elasticity has led to a large body of research on them. While parabolic boundary value problems, population dynamics and semi-conductor devices are examples of problems involving engineering, physics, chemistry and biology. Volterra integral equations are found in these situations as well. The Volterra integral equation types can be used to model a wide range of initial and boundary value issues arising from ordinary and partial differential equations[1].

A variety of methods have been used to investigate the solution of Volterra integro-differential equations, including the Adomian decompositions method developed by[3, 4], Collocation method by[2, 5, 6, 7], Hybrid linear multistep method[8, 9], Chebyshev-Galerkin method[10], Bernoulli matrix method[11], Differential

transform method[12], Pseudospectral Method[13], Bernstein Polynomials Method [14, 15], Mellin transform approach[16], Perturbed Method[18] and Homotopy Perturbation [17]. [15] presented an efficient numerical method for solving Volterra integro-differential equations by using Legendre as a basis function for the solution of the integro-differential equations. Assumed suitable solutions in terms of the Legendre polynomial as the basis function, which was then substituted into the class of integro-differential equations considered. The results obtained for some numerical examples validated the proposed method's efficiency and dependability. [19] considered first order Volterra integro-differential equations using standard collocation method. An assumed approximate solution in terms of the constructed polynomial was substituted into the class of integro-differential equation considered. The equation was collocated at appropriate points within the interval of consideration [0,1] to obtain a system of algebraic linear equations.

In this research, we consider Volterra Integro-differential equation of the form

$$y^{(n)}(x) = f(x) + \int_0^x k(x,t)y(t)dt \quad (1.1)$$

subject to initial condition

$$y^{(n)}(0) = a_n, n = 0, 1, \dots, N \quad (1.2)$$

$a \leq x \leq b$, $y^{(n)}(x)$ is the unknown function, $k(x,t)$ is the Volterra integral kernel function and $f(x)$ is the known function.

2. Basic Definitions

In this section, We consider certain definitions and fundamental ideas for the formulation of the specified problem.

Definition 1: Let $(a_n), n \leq 0$ be a sequence of real numbers. The power series in x with coefficients a_n is an expression.

$$y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = \phi(x)A \quad (2.1)$$

where $\phi(x) = [1 \ x \ x^2 \ \dots \ x^N]$, $A = [a_0 \ a_1 \ \dots \ a_N]^T$

then $y(x, n) = x^n A, n = 0(1)N, n \in Z^+$

Definition 2: The desired collocation points within an interval are determined using this method.

i.e. $[a,b]$ and is provided by

$$x_i = a + \frac{(b-a)i}{N}, i = 0, 1, 2 \dots \dots N \quad (2.2)$$

3. Methodology

In this section, collocation method and approximation are employed for the numerical solution of Volterra integro-differential equations.

Let the solution to (1.1) and (1.2) be approximated by

$$y(x) = \phi(x)A \quad (3.1)$$

$\phi(x)$ is an interpolating polynomial and A are parameters to be determined,

$$\phi(x) = [\phi_0(x) \ \phi_1(x) \ \dots]$$

$$\phi N x, \quad A = [a_0 \ a_1 \ \dots \ a_N] T$$

substituting (2.1) into (1.1) gives

$$\phi^{(n)}(x)A = f(x) + \int_0^x (x,t)\phi(t)A dt \quad (3.2)$$

collecting the like terms

$$\left(\phi^{(n)}(x) - \int_0^x (x,t)\phi(t) dt \right) A = f(x) \quad (3.3)$$

Equation (3.3) can be written in this form

$$U(x)A = f(x) \quad (3.4)$$

where

$$U(x) = \left(\phi^{(n)}(x) - \int_0^x (x,t)\phi(t) dt \right)_{1 \times [N+1]}$$

Collocating (3.4) using the standard collocation points

$$x_i = a + \frac{(b-a)i}{N}$$

$$U(x_i)\mathbf{A} = f(x_i) \tag{3.5}$$

where

$$U(x_i) = \begin{pmatrix} U_0x_0 & U_1x_0 & \cdot & \cdot & U_nx_0 \\ U_0x_1 & U_1x_1 & \cdot & \cdot & U_nx_1 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ U_0x_N & U_1x_N & \cdot & \cdot & U_nx_N \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x_i) = [f(x_0) \quad f(x_1) \quad \dots \quad f(x_N)]^T$$

Using the initial conditions

$$y^{(n)}(a) = 0 \tag{3.6}$$

hence, (3.6) becomes

$$\emptyset^{(n)}(a) = 0 \tag{3.7}$$

Substituting (3.7) into equation (3.5) gives

$$U^*(x_i)\mathbf{A} = f^*(x_i) \tag{3.8}$$

The unknown values are solved using matrix inversion. Substituting the values of a_i obtained in the approximate solution gives the numerical solution.

$$y(x) = \Phi(x_i) U^{*-1}(x_i) f^*(x_i) \quad (3.9)$$

4. Numerical Examples

Two numerical examples with initial conditions are provided in this section to demonstrate the method's effectiveness and precision. Let the approximate and exact solutions, respectively, be denoted by $y_n(x)$ and $y(x)$.

$$Error_N = |y(x) - y_n(x)|$$

Example 1: [15] Considering Volterra integro-differential equation

$$y''(x) = f(x) + \int_0^x (x-t)y(t)dt$$

subject to initial conditions

$$y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 2$$

where

$$f(x) = -x - \frac{x^3}{6}$$

Exact solution $y(x) = x + \sin(x)$

Solution 1:

We solve the example 1 at $N = 4$ and 5

$$y_4(x) = (-0.2397100e - 5 + 1.999915481800x + 0.1355244200e - 2x^2 - 0.180169550500x^3 + 0.19503866100e - 1x^4)$$

$$y_5(x) = 2.386504745000 \times 10^{-8} + 2.000000004700x + 0.26518200e - 4x^2 - 0.167307258000x^3 + 0.1537709100e - 2x^4 + 0.7195968200e - 2x^5$$

Table 1: Exact and approximate values for example 1

x	Exact	N=4	N=5
0.2	0.398669330800	0.398624758900	0.398667390500
0.4	0.789418342300	0.789149082600	0.789409656400
0.6	1.164642473000	1.164045858000	1.164630051000
0.8	1.517356091000	1.516539319000	1.517343505000
1.0	1.841470985000	1.840602644000	1.841452966000

Table 2: Absolute Error for example 1

x	error ₄	[15] ₄	error ₅	[15] ₅
0.2	4.4571900e-5	4.4645e-2	1.940300e-6	2.2430e-2
0.4	2.69259700e-4	1.7431e-1	8.685900e-6	8.5189e-2
0.6	5.96615000e-4	3.8369e-1	1.2422000e-5	1.8286e-1
0.8	8.16772000e-4	6.6918e-1	1.2586000e-5	3.1171e-1
1.0	8.68341000e-4	1.0291e+00	1.8019000e-5	4.6949e-1

Example 2: [15] Considering Volterra integro-differential equation

$$y'''(x) = f(x) + \int_0^x (x-t)y(t)dt$$

subject to initial conditions

$$y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0, y''(0) = 1$$

where

$$f(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^3}{6}$$

Exact solution $y(x) = e^x - x$

Solution 2

We solve for $N = 5$ and 7

$$y_5 = 0.999999073026 - 0.192975973e - 3x + 0.499951473481x^2 + 0.167750035773x^3 + 0.35907218999e - 1x^4 + 0.14050876190e - 1x^5$$

$$y_7 = 0.999999999753 - 4.713789797000 \times 10^{-11}x + 0.99999999996x^2 + 0.166668024732x^3 + 0.41617891735e - 1x^4 + 0.8495611806e - 2x^5 + 0.1167858707e - 2x^6 + 0.331219349e - 3x^7$$

Table 3: Exact and approximate values for example 2

x	Exact	N=5	N=7
0.2	1.021402758000	1.021362485000	1.021402731000
0.4	1.091824698000	1.091713226000	1.091824494000
0.6	1.222118800000	1.221845998000	1.222118351000
0.8	1.425540928000	1.425013441000	1.425540168000
1.0	1.718281828000	1.717465701000	1.718280607000

Table 4: Absolute error for example 2

x	error ₅	error ₇
0.2	4.0273000e-5	2.7000000000000e-7
0.4	1.11472000e-4	2.0400000000000e-6
0.6	2.72802000e-4	4.4900000000000e-6
0.8	5.27487000e-4	7.6000000000000e-6
1.0	8.16127000e-4	1.221000e-5

5. Conclusion

In this study, the collocation method for solving Volterra integro-differential equations was examined. The approach is reliable, effective, and simple to compute. The results of Example 1 are displayed in Tables 1 and 2, which demonstrate that as N values increase, the approximations converge to the exact solutions.. In example 2,

The approximate solution at N=5 gives

$$y_5(x) = 0.999999073026 - 0.192975973e - 3x + 0.499951473481x^2 + 0.167750035773x^3 + 0.35907218999e - 1x^4 + 0.14050876190e - 1x^5$$

and solving for N=7, we obtained Table 3 which shown

the results obtained at $x = 0.2$ to 1.0 for various values of N and the exact solution. Error of example 2 as shown in table 4 indicates that as the values of N increases, the error becomes smaller. The results obtained by our method converges faster than the results obtained in the literature at all values N .

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NONLINEAR ANALYSIS OF A COMPOSITE LAMINATE PLATE WITH VISCOELASTIC ORGANIC MATRIX

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to establish a homogenization-based model to predict the mechanical behavior of viscoelastic composites. This method is applicable to viscoelastic organic matrices with elastic glass fibers. The behavior of layered composites is solved using the linear viscoelastic correspondence principle and Laplace-Carson transformation. The stiffness coefficients of the composite tensor are analytically expressed as a function of matrix and fiber properties as well as the global relaxation tensor $L^{\wedge*}$, taking into account the geometry of the inclusion.

Time domain inversion is applied analytically when a four-parameter model is used to represent the behavior of composites with viscoelastic matrices. We then constructed an analytical time-dependent domain model of composite laminates viscoelastic behavior taking into account the effect of stacking sequences, fiber volume fraction, and loading.

Keywords: viscoelastic; composite; laminated; inclusion; Laplace-Carson

CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT WITH PALM FIBERS.(MECHANICAL STUDY)

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The development of humanity has made the concept of construction evolve as well. In the field of civil engineering, engineers are interested in studying building materials. The focus is currently on environmentally friendly building materials with low emissions. To comply with climate changes. Concrete is considered one of the most important compounds used in construction. Because it is more durable compared to other materials. Fibers are added to concrete to increase its cohesion and resistance to mechanical stress. In this

research, we will study the effect of adding palm fibers on the physical and mechanical properties of concrete. We change the percentage of palm fibers (0.1%. 0.2% 0.3%. 0.4% and 0.5%) , and calculate the change in some important properties in concrete. We choose laboratory samples with an internationally standardized standard for concrete installation. We use gravel, sand, cement and water in measured proportions. The results show that adding palm fibers to concrete increases the rate of sound transmission by 1.4% to 11%%, increases the rate of water absorption by 2% to 6%, and decreases the density by 0.7% to 4%. From a mechanical standpoint, the intensity of stresses improves by 12% to 44% and improves. Flexural strength by 17% to 53%. These results encourage us to use palm fibers in the construction field to reduce the use of steel.

Keywords:Concrete . Palm fibers . Physical properties . Mechanical properties. Building materials

AN EXAMINATION OF THE BEHAVIOR IN THE POPULATION DYNAMICS OF PREY-PREDATOR INTERACTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Misuse of finances or authority for personal benefit is called corruption. This leads to the promotion and maintenance of alternative illicit possibilities and the withholding of cash from areas that are essential for development, effective administration, state power, and social cohesiveness. In this essay, we propose a recent nonlinear mathematical model of

prey-predator for the corruption phenomenon. We utilized the fixed-point theorem to prove the existence and uniqueness of the solution after determining the model's equilibria and carefully assessing their stability. The Pontryagin maximum principle is used to evaluate effective conditions for preventing corruption from spreading. We use in-depth numerical simulations to validate the analytical conclusions.

Keywords: Prey -Predator Model, Optimal control, Numerical simulation

ON FIXED POINTS FOR NONEXPANSIVE MAPPINGS IN HYPERBOLIC SPACES

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In this paper, we study existence theorem for nonexpansive mappings in hyperbolic metric spaces. Then, by using the existence results, iterative schemes under weak assumptions are stated.

Keywords: Multivalued mappings, Iterative schemes, Weak convergence.

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THE AMENABILITY TO ALGEBRAIC AND ANALYTICAL PERSPECTIVES

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ABSTR ACT

In this talk, we investigate the amenability to the point of algebraic and analytical view and its relationship with the semisimplicity in the case of operator algebras an cross product Banach algebras associated with a class of $C^*\text{-dynamical}$ systems.

A USEFUL ALGEBRA FOR FUNCTIONAL CALCULUS

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ABSTR ACT

We show that some unital complex L.F algebra of C^{∞} N -tempered functions of R^+ equipped with its natural convex vector bornology is useful for functional calculus.

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ON THE METRIC DIMENSION OF THE DOT PRODUCT GRAPH OF A COMMUTATIVE RING

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Abstract

Let A be a commutative ring with unity $1 \neq 0$, $1 \leq m < \infty$ be an integer and $R = A \times A \times \cdots \times A$ (m times). Total zero-divisor dot product graph $TD(R)$ and zero-divisor dot product graph $ZD(R)$ are undirected graphs with the vertex sets $R^* = R \setminus \{(0, 0, \dots, 0)\}$ and $Z(R)^* = Z(R) \setminus \{(0, 0, \dots, 0)\}$ respectively. Two distinct vertices $w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m)$ and $z = (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_m)$ are adjacent if and only if $w \cdot z = 0 \in A$ (where $w \cdot z = w_1z_1 + w_2z_2 + \cdots + w_mz_m \in A$). In this paper, we obtain the bounds for metric dimension of total zero-divisor dot product graph and zero-divisor dot product graph.

Key Words: Dot product graph, Metric dimension.

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VALORİZATION OF CAROB PULP IN CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURING: A PHYSICO-CHEMICAL AND SENSORY STUDY

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Abstract.

The carob tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*) stands as a remarkable evergreen specimen, originating from Mediterranean regions, reaching an impressive height of 10 to 15 meters. The fruits of the carob tree, known as carobs or "carob pods," are dark brown, smooth, and slightly curved pods, measuring up to 30 centimeters in length. These fruits contain a sweet and starchy pulp, valued for its use in food and industrial applications, thanks to its distinctive flavor and thickening properties. This study was conducted to valorize carob pulp by combining it with cocoa in various proportions (25%, 50%, 75%, and 100%) to produce chocolate.

The results of physico-chemical analyses reveal that the addition of carob flour leads to an increase in moisture content, Brix degree, and pH, while reducing the ash content and titratable acidity of cocoa. Sensory evaluation of the formulated chocolate indicates an improvement in sensory quality when carob powder is combined with cocoa, up to a rate of 25%. Thus, this approach to valorizing carob pulp not only represents a judicious exploitation of this resource but also offers innovative prospects for the creation of high-quality food products.

Keywords : Carob, *Ceratonia siliqua*, chocolate, pulp, cocoa,

ANALYZING THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON JOB LOSS: INSİGHTS FROM A REMOTE SURVEY İN MOROCCAN REGİONS

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Abstract.

The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic was felt by people on low incomes, causing psychological problems. The study focused on individuals who lost their jobs due to COVID-19, with 111 participants (47 women, 64 men) from various Moroccan regions. Conducted remotely to avoid COVID-19 risks, the survey had no missing data. A questionnaire was administered via email or WhatsApp, and responses were collected using Google Forms. Data analysis was performed using Microsoft Office Excel and SPSS software for robust results. Approximately 84% fall within the 20 to 30 age range, while 58% are male. Among those capable of managing stress, 51% are male, and 62% of individuals facing stress are also male. Additionally, 38% of females perceive less perpetual threat. Individuals without dependents (49%) exhibit better stress management, whereas 68% of those with 1 to several dependents confront stress. Notably, females (42%) experience lower stress levels compared to males (58%), and those without dependents (49%) are slightly less impacted by stress consequences than those with 1 to several dependents (51%). It is emphasized that seeking medical attention at the onset of stress symptoms is essential for effective treatment.

Keywords : COVID-19 impact, Age demographics

**İMPACT STUDY OF TYPE 2 DİABETES İN THE REFERENCE AND DİABETOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF THE MOULAY EL HASSAN URBAN HEALTH CENTER**

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Abstract.

Diabetes is associated with complications that have been on the increase in recent years and is considered to be a major public health problem. Type 1 and type 2 diabetes are closely linked to changes in lifestyle and eating habits. Type 2 diabetes is characterised by insulin resistance and high blood sugar levels.

This is a cross-sectional descriptive study to assess the impact of type 2 diabetes within the reference and diabetology department of the MY El Hassan health centre. The study involved 120 type 2 diabetic patients, with a sex ratio of 0.76. 57% of diabetic patients had arterial hypertension and 43% were overweight. We found that 90% of patients were of urban origin and 82% were married. Females (57%) were more affected by T2DM than males (43%).

As type 2 diabetes affects more women than men in the population studied, medication is needed to alleviate associated problems such as hypertension and overweight.

Keywords: Diabète de type 2, impact, hypertension

MONITORING OF SHOOT GROWTH AND LEAF AREA OF FIG (*FICUS CARICA* L.) DURING ONE GROWING SEASON

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Abstract

Plant growth is particularly concerned with shoot elongation, leaf and fruit growth. This is a very important step in the reasoning behind a tree's hydromineral nutrition. The aim of this study was to monitor the seasonal kinetics of morpho-metric parameters of shoot and leaf, on a late biferous fig tree, at 15-day intervals for shoot and leaf, in order to identify the "critical periods" of the tree's water and nutrient requirements. However, shoot and leaf growth ceased towards the end of July, following a polynomial trend from the vegetative start in April. During critical periods, organ growth is rapid, while less critical periods are characterized by slower growth, during which the fig tree is less sensitive to water and mineral stresses. It should be noted that the growth of each organ (fig-flower, fig, shoot, leaf) showed different "critical" and "uncritical" periods. However, all the low-critical periods identified overlap in August (between 6 and 2 weeks before harvest) and during the post-harvest phase. These periods will therefore be taken into account, first and foremost, in the choice of water treatments for the controlled deficit irrigation experiment on fig trees.

Key words: shoot and leaf growth kinetics, critical periods, water requirements, *Ficus carica* L.

ULTRASONIC-ASSISTED PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF GELATIN-BASED PACKAGING FILM INCORPORATED WITH AQUEOUS CINNAMON EXTRACT.

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Packaging plays a pivotal role in the preservation of the food and retard the spoiling factors such as bacteria and oxidation. Cinnamon has numerous health benefits including antioxidant and antimicrobial properties. The aim of this study was to synthesize the ultrasonic-assisted gelatin-based packaging film incorporated with aqueous cinnamon extract. Aqueous extraction of cinnamon was done by sonication and antioxidant activities (TPC, DPPH, FRAP, ABTS) were explored through spectrophotometer. The antioxidant activity of cinnamon extract was (TPC 24.12±0.01 GAE mg/g, DPPH 82.44±0.2%, FRAP 48.24±0.05 mmol Trolox eq./100 g, ABTS 210.48±0.27). The gelatin-based film was produced by casting technique. The film was characterized using

FTIR, XRD and SEM. FTIR spectra of films showed that the amide A peak of control film was shifted from 3268.7 cm^{-1} to 3271.6 cm^{-1} and 3273.5 cm^{-1} in film containing 1% and 2% extract respectively. XRD showed that characteristic peak of triple helical structure of gelatin shifted from $2\theta \approx 10^\circ$ to $2\theta \approx 13^\circ$ in film samples. SEM micrographs showed that increased cinnamon extract concentration led to homogeneous films. The physical tests of the film showed that film solubility, tensile strength, elongation at break, and water permeability decreased with increasing concentration of cinnamon extract, while the thickness of the film increased with increasing extract concentration. Conclusively, cinnamon extract improved the physico-chemical as well as structural properties of the biodegradable gelatin film.

ANTI-INFLAMMATORY, ANTIBACTERIAL AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITIES OF THE MEDICINAL SPECIES *ATRACYLIS CANCELLATA* L.

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Abstract

This research focused on the estimation of total phenolic and flavonoid contents and the evaluation of *in vitro* anti-inflammatory, antibacterial and antioxidant activities of crude extracts (petroleum ether, ethyl acetate and *n*-butanol) obtained from the species *Atracylis cancellata* L. Total phenolic and flavonoid contents were determined by the Folin-Ciocalteu and trichloroaluminium methods respectively, the antioxidant activity was assessed by three different techniques. The antibacterial activity was evaluated using the agar disk diffusion assay against five bacterial strains. Furthermore, the *in vitro* anti-inflammatory activity was evaluated by egg albumin denaturation method. According to the results, *A. cancellata* extracts are rich of several classes of secondary

metabolites. High contents of phenols and flavonoids were observed in the *n*-butanolic extract ($93.89 \pm 0.93 \mu\text{g EGA/mg}$ of extract and $66.14 \pm 0.022 \mu\text{g EQ/mg}$). In addition, this extract showed very interesting antioxidant activities in DPPH and FRAP assays and important correlation coefficients between the results of antioxidant activities and total phenolic and flavonoid contents were found. Moreover, all the tested extracts displayed an antibacterial effect at least against three bacterial strains. the PE extract was the most active, this extract inhibited the growth of all the tested bacteria in a dose-dependent manner except *E. coli* ATCC 25922 and revealed a strong anti-inflammatory activity ($81.77 \pm 0,05\%$ at 1 mg/ml). Furthermore, it can be concluded that *A. cancellata* crude extracts could be an important source of natural pharmacological candidates against pathological damage due to free radicals, inflammatory reactions and microbial infections.

Keywords: Antibacterial activity; Anti-inflammatory; Antioxidant; *Atractylis cancellata*; Correlation; Phenols.

ANTHROPOGENIC DRIVERS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACT

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ABSTRACT

The term anthropogenic climate change indicates change to the climate that is caused by human activity. The ability to manipulate or change the environment is a characteristic trait of human beings. For example, the mining of ores and minerals from the earth by ancient peoples changed the landscape. When humans developed agriculture, began planting crops, and raising domesticated animals, this introduced more changes to the natural environment. Human induced climate change is directly linked to the amount of fossil fuels burned, aerosol releases and land alteration from agriculture and deforestation. The product of fossil fuel burning is the emission of a greenhouse gas: carbon dioxide which traps heat. Climate change is generally associated with global warming; however some small areas like the tropical Pacific show that the release of aerosols into the atmosphere the area has actually cooled. Some noticeable evidence occurring from anthropogenic climate change is the overall sea level rise, temperature rise, melting ice sheets and glaciers, increased extreme events such as hurricanes getting stronger and ocean acidification. Anthropogenic activities are increasing concentrations of atmospheric pollutants, especially atmospheric CO₂ and tropospheric O₃, that play significant roles in the functioning of forest ecosystems. Anthropogenic activities resulting to the emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) to the atmosphere have increased the challenges faced from climate change. The increased need to mitigate the impacts of climate change has brought focus on the adverse impacts of fossil-fuel-based energy on the environment. Renewable energy sources that include biomass, hydroelectric, wind, solar, and geothermal systems and are carbon neutral, releasing relatively no emissions, are a viable solution.

Keywords: Anthropogenic climate change, Agriculture, Renewable energy and Impacts.

LICES OF PHEASANTS IN FARM BREEDING IN SERBIA

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Özet

Avian lice, which belong to the suborder Mallophaga. They are small, flat, wingless six-legged parasites.. Lice spend their entire life cycle on the bird. The infested pheasants scratch their head and body, which is likely to remove the discomfort caused by the action of the lice infestation. During research carried out in pheasantry in Serbia, we occurred the *Cuclotogaster heterographus* (mainly on the head and neck), *Goniocotes gallinae* (very small, in the fluff of feathers), *Goniodes gigas*, *Menacanthus stramineus* and *Columbicola columbae*. As adults, chicken head louse *Cuclotogaster heterographus* are 2.5 mm long with oblong grayish bodies and triangular heads. They tend to live on the base of the feathers of the bird's head and neck. As adults, fluff louse *Goniocotes gallinae* are 1.5 mm long with round, yellow bodies. They are found within the feather fluff along the bird's back, abdomen, and vent. Eggs are found in clusters near the base of feathers. Large chicken louse *Goniodes gigas* as adult are 3.5 mm long with reddish brown bodies. They can be found throughout the chicken's body and live on the skin and feathers. Eggs are found in clusters near the base of feathers. Chicken body louse *Menacanthus stramineus* are one of the most common species of poultry lice found in backyard and free-range chickens worldwide. They are 3.5 mm long with yellow to brown colored bodies. This species live close to the skin and found around the bird's vent, breast, head, and underneath the wings. Eggs are found as cemented clusters along the base of feathers. *Columbicola columbae* are 2 m long with slender, grayish bodies. They are typically found on the bird's skin and undersides of the large wing and tail feathers. Eggs are found in clusters near the base of feathers.

Anahtar Kelimeler: lice, pheasants, Serbia

SCREENING OF POTYVIRAL INFECTION IN GROUNDNUT

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Symptoms of Viral diseases is often similar to Nutritional deficiency symptom in plants . Ground nut is infected with several Viral disease , of which potyviruses are more destructive and cause heavy loss. Hence a study to screen for potyviruses was carried out. Potyviral symptoms such as Vein banding, yellowing and mosaic were observed. Potyviruses are also seed borne. The infected leaf showing the characteristic symptoms were collected from two groundnut cultivars white K6 (Local variety) and Red K2 (Hybrid) from groundnut fields in Tiruvallur District, Tamilnadu, India during February to May 2023. About 20 samples of leaves and seeds were screened. To confirm the viral symptom Koch's postulate was carried out *invivo*. Chlorotic and necrotic lesions appeared within 72 hours. The results were confirmed using an ELISA kit for Potyviruses. All 20 samples of leaves and seeds were positive for potyviruses .

THE ROLE OF SOIL MICROBES IN MEDIATING PLANT RESPONSES TO DROUGHT STRESS IN TEMPERATE FORESTS

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Abstract:

Drought stress significantly impacts the health and productivity of temperate forests, necessitating an in-depth exploration of the mechanisms governing plant responses to water scarcity. This abstract examines the pivotal role of soil microbes in mediating the intricate interactions between plants and their environment during periods of drought stress in temperate forests. By scrutinizing the complex networks of microbial communities inhabiting the soil, this study elucidates the diverse mechanisms through which soil microbes influence plant responses to water limitation. The abstract delves into the multifaceted relationships between soil microbes and plants, elucidating the microbial-mediated mechanisms that enhance plant tolerance to drought stress. Furthermore, it discusses the impact of drought stress on the composition and functionality of soil microbial communities, emphasizing the potential implications for forest ecosystem dynamics and resilience. This abstract also highlights the crucial role of soil microbial diversity and functional traits in modulating plant responses to drought stress, offering insights into the potential for microbial-based strategies to mitigate the impacts of water scarcity on temperate forests. By synthesizing current research findings, this abstract provides a comprehensive overview of the intricate interplay between soil microbes and plant adaptation to drought stress in temperate forests. It underscores the necessity of integrating microbial perspectives into forest management and conservation strategies aimed at enhancing ecosystem resilience in the face of changing climatic conditions. Ultimately, this abstract advocates for a holistic approach that recognizes the indispensable role of soil microbes in shaping the responses of temperate forest ecosystems to drought stress, thereby paving the way for sustainable management practices and informed conservation efforts.



Keywords: Drought; microbial communities; sustainable management; temperate forests; soil

STUDY OF MHD MIXED CONVECTION FILLED WITH A NANOFUID IN A VENTILATED CAVITY WITH A HEAT SOURCE

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ABSTRACT

Dans ce travail, nous présentons une étude numérique bidimensionnelle de la convection mixte laminaire dans une cavité carrée ventilé avec une source de chaleur place au milieu de la paroi droite de la cavité rempli du nanofluid Cu-eau. Les parois du la cavité sont considéré adiabatique. La méthode des volumes finis, a été utilisée pour discrétiser les équations du modèle mathématique (équation de continuité, de quantité de mouvement et de l'énergie). Les effets du nombre de Grashof ($Gr=103$ 104 105 106), du nombre de Reynolds (1 10 100 1000), de la fraction volumique des nanoparticules (0; 0.02; 0.04; 0.06) and Ha (0 50 100) et la position de rapport de longueur ($l/H =0.1$;0.25 ;0.5; 0.75) sur les champs dynamique et thermiques sont étudiés numériquement pour une gamme de jeux de paramètres différents. Les résultats montrent que les paramètres précédents ont des effets considérables sur le transfert de chaleur.

Key-word : Mixed convection, MHD, nanofluid, heat transfer, finite volume method.

***TINOSPORA CORDIFOLIA* WITH ABUNDANCE OF MEDICINAL PROPERTIES AND ACTING AS A POTENTIAL CANDIDATE FOR CANCER THERAPY**

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Abstract

The three main cancer treatment options are radiation, chemotherapy, and surgery. The accompanying morbidity of these treatment regimens lowers overall quality of life, even if they have been crucial in effectively suppressing cancer. Scientists are therefore working to find any other treatment strategy that can suppress cancer without causing more morbidity. Due to the abundance of diverse anti-carcinogenic chemicals found in plants, the usage of plants is receiving a lot of attention as an alternative cancer therapy. One such plant that has been demonstrated to have anti-carcinogenic qualities is *Tinospora cordifolia* (Tc). With its ability to scavenge free radicals, *T. cordifolia* reduces oxidative stress by raising glutathione levels and other antioxidant enzymes, as well as by downregulating pro-inflammatory cytokines. In addition to developing antigen-specific immunity and helper T cell immunity, it also increases acetylcholine, which is known to improve cognitive function. In addition, it prevents anti-tumor activity by inhibiting cell differentiation, proliferation, and triggered apoptosis. Therefore, we can presume that *T. cordifolia* will both have anti-tumor action and effectively adjust the compromised quality of life caused by chemotherapy for cancer.

Keywords: *Tinospora cordifolia* (Tc), Cell differentiation, Antitumor, Apoptosis, Chemotherapy.

THE IMPACT OF GREENHOUSE GASES GENETATED BY LANDFILLS AND DUMPSITES

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ABSTACT

Presently, the emissions of gases originating from landfills represent a significant contributor to air pollution. The reduction and effective utilization of these gases hold great importance from both a health and global perspective.

The objective of our study is to assume the impact of greenhouse gases.

Greenhouse gases have a profound impact on our planet's climate. They trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere, creating a natural greenhouse effect that regulates temperatures and makes our planet habitable. However, the excessive accumulation of these gases, primarily due to human activities, intensifies the greenhouse effect, resulting in global warming and climate change. This leads to a range of far-reaching consequences, including rising global temperatures, more frequent and severe weather events, melting polar ice, sea-level rise, disruptions in ecosystems, and threats to biodiversity. Addressing the impact of greenhouse gases is a critical global challenge, as it affects not only the environment but also economies, human health, and the future of our planet.

.Keywords: greenhouse gas, global warming, environment, landfill, dumpsite.

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING HEALTH ETHICS IN NURSING STUDENTS, UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR

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ABSTRACT

Background: Health ethics are moral principles and values that must be taken into account when conducting research and providing care in the health sector. Health ethics is important because it can protect patient rights, prevent health professionals from being patronized, improve the quality of care, increase trust in the public health system, and increase patient safety.

Objective: To determine the level of knowledge about health ethics among students in the Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Alauddin Makassar.

Method: Qualitative research with descriptive study design. Analyzing data using univariate analysis techniques. Sampling was taken by filling out a Google Form questionnaire and a sample of 34 respondents was obtained. The research target was Nursing students at the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar who were currently pursuing undergraduate education.

Results: Based on the results of the analysis, the level of knowledge regarding health ethics was tested with 9 statements; Statement 1 (True= 10 (29.4%) False=24 (70.6%)), Statement 2 (True=32 (94.1%) False=2 (5.9%)), Statement 3 (True = 27 (79.4%) False=7 (20.6%)), Statement 4 (True=31 (91.2%) False=3 (8.8%)),

Statement 5 (True=31 (91.2%) False=3 (8.8%)), Statement 6 (True= 14 (41.2%) False=20 (58.8%)), Statement 7 (True=12 (35.5%) False=22 (64.7%)), Statement 8 (True=16 (47.1%) False=18 (52.9%)), Statement 9 (True=31 (91.2%) False=3 (8.8%)). From the data obtained from 34 nursing students who are currently studying for undergraduate degrees, their level of knowledge is categorized as quite good, but some still need to study and understand the science of health ethics.

Keywords : Knowledge; Ethics; Health; Student of nursing

APPLICATION OF NANOEMULSION-BASED APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY AND SAFETY OF MUSCLE FOODS: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT:

This comprehensive review explores the diverse applications of nanoemulsion-based approaches in enhancing the quality and safety of muscle foods. Nanoemulsions, with their unique properties, offer promising solutions for improving sensory attributes, shelf life, and nutritional value of meat products. The review delves into the formulation techniques, physicochemical characteristics, and the impact of nanoemulsions on meat matrices. Furthermore, it discusses the potential of nanoemulsions in controlling microbial contamination and mitigating oxidative processes in muscle foods. The integration of nanoemulsion technology presents a multifaceted approach to address key challenges in the meat industry, contributing to the production of safer and higher-quality muscle foods. This review delves into the realm of nanoemulsion-based approaches and their diverse applications within the context of muscle foods. Nanoemulsions, characterized by their small droplet sizes and enhanced stability, are explored for their potential to revolutionize the meat industry. The review provides a detailed examination of the techniques involved in formulating nanoemulsions, shedding light on the physicochemical attributes that make them uniquely suitable for enhancing various aspects of meat products. The impact of nanoemulsions on the sensory attributes of muscle foods, including taste and texture, is discussed, emphasizing their potential to elevate the overall quality of meat products. Additionally, the review explores how nanoemulsions contribute to extending shelf life and preserving the nutritional value of meat, addressing critical concerns in the food industry. Moreover, the comprehensive examination extends to the role of nanoemulsions in addressing safety concerns associated with microbial contamination and oxidative processes in muscle foods. By providing a multifaceted approach, nanoemulsion technology emerges as a promising tool for producers seeking to improve the safety and quality standards of their meat products. In essence, this review serves as a thorough exploration of the applications of nanoemulsion-based strategies,

offering insights into their formulation, effects on muscle foods, and their potential to revolutionize the meat industry.

KEYWORDS:

nanoemulsion, muscle foods, quality improvement, safety enhancement, formulation techniques, physicochemical characteristics, sensory attributes, shelf life, nutritional value, microbial contamination, oxidative processes, meat industry.

FOLDABLE TENT FOR OUTDOOR SAUNA TREATMENT

Pretty Pius

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Abstract

It is becoming increasingly frequent for cosmetology students at Keningau Vocational College, Sabah, Malaysia, to do service outside the college. The service is usually done inside a building or in an open air space. However, privacy is necessary and this tent was built to provide the clients the comfort they require when undergoing treatment specifically sauna treatment.

Keywords: sauna, cosmetology, treatment

GUT MICROBIOTA ALTERATIONS IN AUTISM

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Background Autism is a neurological disorder that affects normal brain development. A new study has demonstrated that autism is related to changes in the gut microbiome.

Objective The authors set out to study whether the nutraceuticals Neuropolen and Imuniplant can be a potential treatment for autism, to demonstrate role of Imuniplant in the management of dysfunctional immune responses and whether Neuropolen can be a potential treatment for autism. **Materials and methods** Disruptions in the gut bacteria profiles may tend to strongly correlate with the increased risk and severity of autism. Many studies have shown that early colonization, mode of delivery, and antibiotic usage significantly affect the gut microbiome and the onset of autism.

Results The recent finding of the microbiota-gut-brain axis indicates the bidirectional connection between our gut and brain, demonstrating that gut microbiota can influence many neurological disorders such as autism. Like in other diseases associated with intestinal dysbiosis, it is unclear if the unbalanced microbiota is a causative factor or an effect of diabetes. Imuniplant may restore the composition of the gut microbiome and introduce beneficial functions to gut microbial communities, it modulates the immune system in autism. Neuropolen that may help minimize the degree of complications, stimulation enhances plasticity of the brain, in which noninjured parts of the brain can pick up the job of the injured brain areas.

Conclusion Our study shows that the gut microbiome is playing a role in the provocation of symptoms in kids with autism. Therapeutic approaches which target microbiota can help in management of autism.

Keywords: autism, the microbiota-gut-brain axis, gut dysbiosis, Imuniplant, Neuropolen

ABSENTEEISM OF MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS IN RURAL BANGLADESH

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Abstract:

This study addressed the issue of absenteeism among Medical professionals in rural areas of Bangladesh. The paper examined the contextual factors contributing to absenteeism, such as professional Facilitations and interpersonal interactions, career ambiguity, and gender-related challenges. Current study reviewed previously proposed policies, including rural compulsory service and biometric testing, and evaluates their effectiveness. Additionally, new policy options are suggested, focusing on education, regulation, motivation, and personal and professional support to reduce absenteeism. The study emphasized the importance of improving rural health services and the retention of health Professionals to ensure better medical delivery in rural Bangladesh.

Methodology:

This study employed a qualitative research approach, drawing data from existing literature, including surveys, reports, and policy documents related to health worker absenteeism in Bangladesh. It examines the contextual factors, previously proposed policies, and new policy options to address the issue. The analysis was based on a comprehensive review of available sources and expert opinions to derive informed conclusions.

Conclusion:

Absenteeism among medical Professionals in rural Bangladesh is a complex issue influenced by various contextual factors. While previous policies like rural compulsory service and biometric testing have been attempted, their effectiveness remains limited. New policy options focused on educating, regulating, motivating,

and providing personal and professional support to health workers in rural areas offer promising strategies to reduce absenteeism. Addressing interpersonal relations, working conditions, career ambiguity, and gender challenges is vital to retaining health workers in rural settings and improving healthcare services. Ensuring a more consistent health workforce presence in rural areas is crucial for delivering quality healthcare to underserved populations in Bangladesh.

HEALTH, PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTIONS AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE IN HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY AND ARMED CONFLICTS FOR ASYLUM SEEKERS.

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this article is to address the factors that contribute to the research space of education and the need to create a system of evidence that mental health and support psychosocial protocol during the crisis of people and emergency war by 'providing ethical research principles. Professional identity is important for the development of effective programs in emergency situations and among vulnerable subjects.

Methods: Paperwork was done by ad hoc working groups meta-analytic, peer-reviewed, and research-based reviews and publications and international guidelines on the following topics: general values and emergency core skills in war and approximate conditions, cultural issues,

and specific populations in the Middle Eastern asylum-seekers in Italy, survivors of trauma and torture, children and youth in conflict situations, and mental illness.

Results: The ad hoc group revised the broad definition of the words "research for academic and humanitarian aid purposes". The resulting grid is designed as installed in legal and formal procedures of asylum-seekers. Mental health providers work together when performing mental health and psychosocial services emergency response on site. The results from research analysts show that the most important questions about the core skills that work in times of war and emergency parameters include: the question of personal values and personality, neutrality, and identification or disidentification with those involved, risks and security, security risk and security planning, expertise, and interest in working easily with refugee or related groups results in other media.

Conclusions: The ad - hoc working group represented topics and suggestions that talk about behavior related to health and psychosocial assessment in emergency situations and can be defined as a principle that can be arrived at and used in different areas and country and which can be improved according to each country internal and external needs.

Key words: humanitarian aid, ad-hoc working team, humanitarian setting, health, psychosocial interventions

NUMERICAL STUDY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL BLOOD FLOW WITH STRETCHING CAPILLARY ON MHD MICROPOLAR FLUID

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Abstract: Numerical analysis of mixed convection flow of MHD micropolar fluid with stretching capillary in the presence of thermal radiation, chemical reaction and viscous dissipation has been studied. The governing non linear partial differential equations of momentum, angular velocity, energy and concentration are converted into ordinary differential equations using similarity transformations which can be solved numerically. The dimensionless governing equations are solved using ode45. The effect of physical parameters such as micropolar parameter, Hartmann number, microinertial density parameter, thermal radiation parameter, Eckert number, Schmidt number and chemical reaction parameter on flow variables i.e., velocity of micropolar fluid, microrotation, temperature and concentration has been discussed graphically. MATLAB code is used to analyze numerical facts. Furthermore, computational values of local skin friction coefficient, local wall coupled coefficient, local Nusselt number and local Sherwood number for different values of parameters have been investigated.

Keywords: thermal radiation, chemical reaction, viscous dissipation, micropolar fluid, similarity transformation.

SURFACTANT-STABILIZED OIL-IN-WATER NANOEMULSION: STABILITY INSIGHTS AND IMPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT:

Nano emulsions, particularly those stabilized by surfactants, represent a promising class of colloidal systems with diverse applications. This abstract focuses on surfactant-stabilized oil-in-water Nano emulsions, shedding light on the critical aspect of stability. The stability of such Nano emulsions plays a pivotal role in determining their applicability in various fields, including pharmaceuticals, food, and cosmetics. Surfactants play a crucial role in stabilizing oil-in-water Nano emulsions by reducing interfacial tension and preventing droplet coalescence. This abstract delves into the key factors influencing the stability of these Nano emulsions, such as the type and concentration of surfactants, the nature of the oil phase, and external environmental conditions. The intricate balance between surfactant concentration and type is explored, considering the dynamic interplay that influences the formation and maintenance of Nano emulsion stability. Moreover, the impact of external factors, including temperature, pH, and storage conditions, on the long-term stability of surfactant-stabilized Nano emulsions is discussed. Insights into the mechanisms governing destabilization phenomena, such as Ostwald ripening, coalescence, and creaming, are provided to enhance understanding. Strategies to mitigate instability challenges, including the incorporation of co-surfactants, antioxidants, and advanced formulation techniques, are highlighted to improve the shelf life and performance of these Nano emulsions.

Key word: Nano emulsion, Surfactants, oil in water

MODELING THE IMPACT OF EFFECTIVE TREATMENT STRATEGY IN CONTROLLING RELAPSE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HBV INFECTION

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Abstract

The impact of a remedy approach in controlling relapse in sufferers with persistent HBV infection is analyzed. The replica wide variety is computed from which threshold ratios for treatment with (and without) relapse are received. The sensitivity indices of R_0 monitor that, transmission charge and the percentage without immunization championed the disease outbreak and might be checked through the manner of incidence of the contamination or the number of infected persons within the population. Numerical experiments were performed with the usage of MATLAB software, and the result famous that sufferers adopting ineffective remedy techniques are vulnerable to put off in short response to remedy regimens, which therefore slows down the capacity of restoration from the infection. The epidemiological effect of the key findings is that controlling the sickness with a useless treatment strategy (self-medicinal drug and blind prescription) has to be prevented to curtail the results of drug resistance. On the contrary, individuals who have followed effective remedy techniques have proven greater potential for healing from the infection. Also, new tablets with low resistance have to be provided, with the intention of helping to decrease the risk of relapse / re-emergence of the infection because of drug resistance. Hence, long-term adherence to extraordinarily effective remedy alternatives is wanted to manipulate relapse in sufferers with chronic HBV contamination.

Keywords: Treatment, relapse, chronic hepatitis B virus infection, reproduction number

TOURIST DESTINATION AS AN EXISTENTIAL FACTOR INFLUENCES THE INTEGRITY OF THE LOCATION IN THE FUNCTION OF MANAGEMENT OF TOURIST ENTERPRISES

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ABSTRACT:

A tourist destination can be defined as the location of a set of attractions and related tourist facilities or services that a tourist or a group of tourists chooses to visit or which offer they choose to promote, i.e. as an area with different natural properties, characteristics or attractions that attract non-local visitors - tourists or excursionists.

It is the basis or setting for the operation of all tourism companies in a country. Most of today's tourist destinations represent a synthesis of six components. Attractions, which include natural and social attractiveness, important for ensuring the initial motivation of tourists to arrive at the destination;

- Receptive facilities that include accommodation and catering facilities, trade, entertainment facilities and other services;
- An approach related to the development and maintenance of efficient transport links with emission markets (international transport terminals and local transport);
- Available package-arrangements which imply previously prepared package-arrangements by sales intermediaries and their representatives;
- Activities related to all available activities in the destination and what the consumer will do during the stay in the destination; Support services that include marketing, development and coordination activities carried out by a specific destination organization for the needs of consumers and industry.

By combining the mentioned components of a tourist destination, one or more tourist products are formed, which can all be seen as a framework for the operation of any tourist company in heterogeneous countries.

Keywords: tourism, consumption, tourist destination.

1. INTRODUCT

The tourist destination essentially affects the correct observation of the recognition of tourism as an important economic branch. Its activity of possible improvement of management decisions is reflected in the fact that it is necessary to express the fragmentation of the tourist product, which can contribute to better management at all levels of functioning of heterogeneous tourist companies [1-8] both on the domestic and international markets.

All tourist destinations provide numerous and mostly similar services, but only some of them can achieve the required inventiveness, originality and difference compared to the competition.

In those components, the determinants of the destination's future tourist identity should be sought, which should be carefully nurtured and synchronized by tourism workers by applying all marketing efforts that are continuously implemented in order to achieve better production effects in tourism as an economic activity [9-15].

The offer of various additional contents represents one of the basic characteristics of the modern tourist offer and at the same time one of the ways that makes that offer different. Flexibility and prompt response to changes, actors of the offer at the destination, but also the ability to quickly adapt tourist workers to the growing demands of tourists of complex forms of tourism development contribute to an increasingly built tourism and management system in one economy [16-20].

2. THE SETTING OF THE TOURIST DESTINATION IN PROVIDE NUMEROUS SERVICES

All tourist destinations provide numerous and mostly similar services, but only some of them can achieve the required inventiveness, originality and difference compared to the competition. In those components, the determinants of the destination's future tourist identity should be sought, which should be carefully nurtured and synchronized by tourism workers by applying all marketing efforts.

This is especially so if it is known that modern tourists, tourists of the 21st century, are not satisfied with only the basic packages that are on offer, but expect and demand as much additional content as possible.

The offer of various additional contents represents one of the basic characteristics of the modern tourist offer and at the same time one of the ways that makes that offer different. The flexibility and prompt response to changes in the actors of the offer at the destination, as well as the ability of tourism workers to quickly adapt to

the growing demands of tourists, increase the chances that the tourist destination will attract more guests and achieve a positive balance.

Namely, each entity at the destination should see its advantages in relation to other tourist destinations and work on adapting its offer to new demand requirements, as well as making the offer more attractive than the competition. From an economic, i.e. marketing point of view, a tourist destination represents much more than a geographical area, i.e. a place. It implies a variety of products, services, natural resources, created elements and information, which are able to attract a certain number of visitors to one place.

Having the above in mind, Manente and Minghetti emphasize that shifting the focus from the destination as a "tourist place" to the destination as a "tourism product" or, even better, as a product system, depends on the perception of the directly and indirectly involved participants.

Namely, current and potential tourists, public administration, local private tourism companies, off-site tourism companies and the local community usually have conflicting goals and needs. All these goals and needs should be taken into account when creating a tourist product, which is why destination management is in charge.

(2) Management of a tourist destination (destination management) is a term that is increasingly used in the context of modern tourism. It is a permanent and long-term activity that should, if carried out in a professional and adequate manner, enable competitiveness, sustainable survival and recognition of a certain destination on the market.

In order to achieve this, it is necessary for the government/local administration and all other interested entities to direct the development of the destination with the aim of realizing the common desired vision of the future of the individual destination.

In this regard, it is necessary to include different sectors, groups of stakeholders and partners such as state agencies, local communities, business clubs and associations that work together, each from their own competence and perspective, realize the common goals of a particular tourist destination.

One of the main goals of managing a tourist destination is satisfied tourists, so that tourists not only fully meet their expectations, but also exceed them in a positive sense. Another important goal is sustainability, i.e. preservation of all resources and processes.

Achieving these goals is not simple because the management of a tourist destination is a very complex process, and that is because there are a large number of interested groups with whom it is necessary to communicate, define and harmonize plans and activities and monitor the results. Before that happens, it is necessary to

identify all those interest groups and subgroups in the management process, which is one of the most important initial tasks when managing a destination.

The task of all of them represents a basic element in the concept of managing a certain destination, and it is defining the type and form of tourist attractiveness, and the quality of the future market product, which must be a compromise between what the client wants and the price he can pay.

Defining goals and tasks that should be achieved in a certain period of time in a tourist destination represents planning, and it is basically a set of methods and methodological procedures that determine the planned contents and overcome inconsistencies and difficulties in the present. Accordingly, tourist destinations at different levels starting from states, territories, provinces, entities, districts, regions, districts, cities, to rural areas, have the need to plan and implement their competitive strategies and development plans in order to create a unique offer, value and competitive advantages.

The competitive advantage of a tourist destination is "a system consisting of a tourist offer, marketing activities, management and organizational structure, creating an appropriate environment and meeting expectations, which has a unique advantage over competitors".

What is important to emphasize is that until recently, the process of managing a tourist destination was dominated by marketing activities.

3. IDENTIFICATION OF POSSIBLE RISKS IN TOURISM

The presentation is given in the form of Figures 1-2, which can serve as a landmark in making overall management decisions, both of the top management of tourist companies, and for the functioning of tourism as an activity.

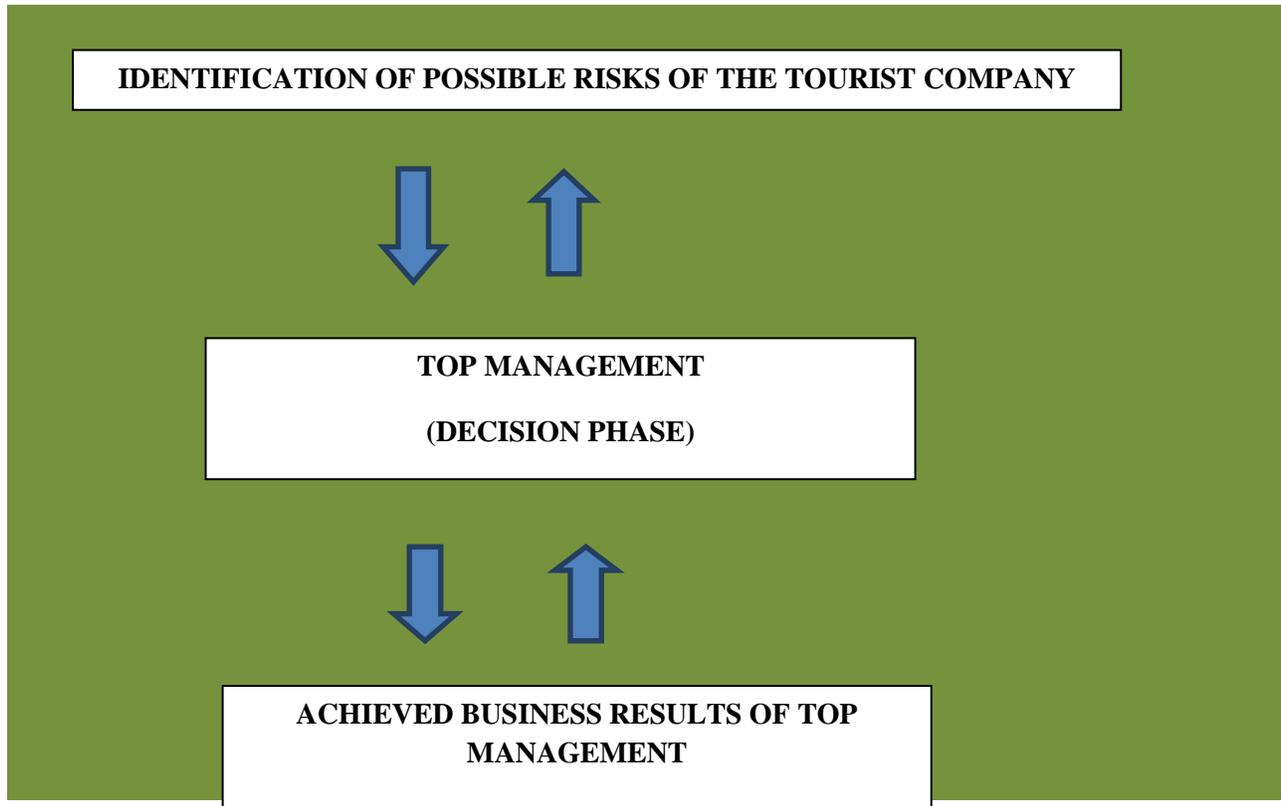


Figure 1. A possible organization of a general decision-making scheme in which the existence of most of the identified risks for the operations of a medium-sized enterprise in tourist companies.

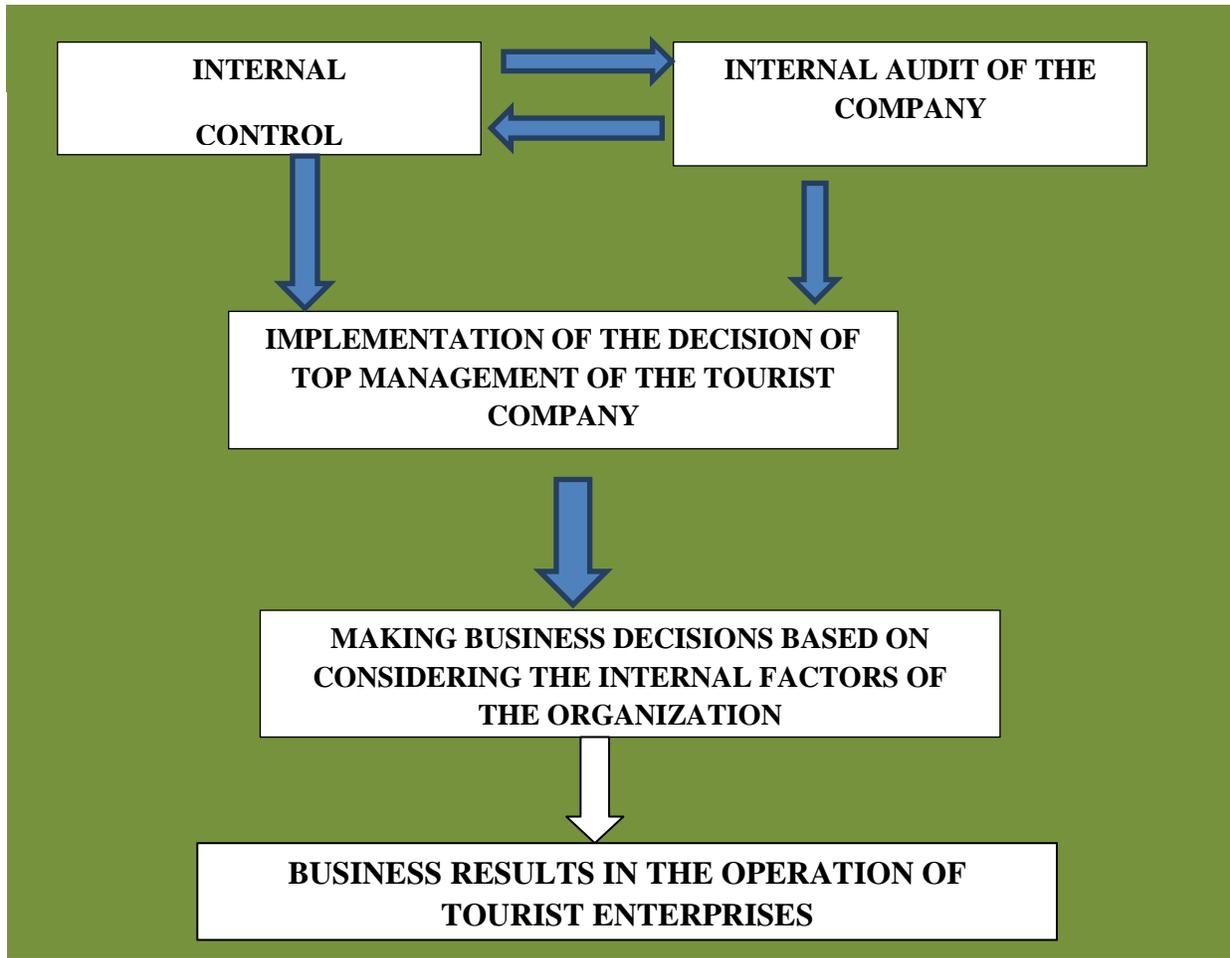


Figure 2. Introduction of internal control mechanisms with the aim of improving business performance in numerous tourist companies in transition countries.

4. CONCLUSION

A tourist destination is the umbrella framework for the activities and operations of all tourist companies in a country. It can be defined in the context of observing the location, i.e. in the set of attractiveness and related tourist facilities or services that a tourist or a group of tourists chooses to visit or which offer they choose to promote, i.e. as an area with different natural properties, characteristics or attractiveness that attract non-local visitors - tourists or excursionists. Most of today's tourist destinations represent a synthesis of six components, i.e. (Attractions) which include natural and social attractiveness, important for ensuring the initial motivation of tourists to come to the destination, then receptive contents, general access of companies, available package arrangements and other activities that should be considered with the aim achieving the best possible business results by tourism companies.

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MAKING STRATEGIC DECISIONS IN THE WORK OF TOURIST ENTERPRISES FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF MANAGEMENT DECISIONS

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ABSTRACT:

Making strategic decisions in the work of tourism companies from the point of view of management decisions the following three strategies for managing a tourist destination were most often applied: 1) the strategy of segmenting the tourist market, 2) the strategy of differentiating the tourist product and 3) the strategy of profiling the image and positioning of the tourist destination. The modern concept of a tourist destination places strategic planning in the center of strategic management that is, planning as a management process. Thus, planning appears as a primary element of strategic management. Strategic management implies choosing the most optimal way for a tourist destination to secure a competitive position on the tourist market in the long term. Achieving the business goals of a tourist destination depends on its ability to satisfy the needs and wishes of tourists, which, on the one hand, requires good knowledge of the market and on the other, good organization and coordination of the activities of all entities that participate in the value chain in the formation and realization of the tourist product.

Keywords: tourism, consumption, tourist destination.

1. INTRODUCT

Forms of establishing planning in the business of tourist companies appear as a primary element of strategic management, i.e. making numerous operational and management decisions in the business of numerous tourist companies [1-7].

Strategic management implies choosing the most optimal way for a tourist destination to secure a competitive position on the tourist market in the long term [8-13].

Achieving the business goals of a tourist destination depends on its ability to satisfy the needs and wishes of tourists, which, on the one hand, requires good knowledge of the market, and on the other, good organization and coordination of the activities of all entities that participate in the value chain in the formation and realization of the tourist product [14-22].

By offering those activities that the tourist wants and expects, greater value is realized for the tourist, which directly affects his satisfaction and increases the probability of his return to the destination. Therefore, on the basis of the above, the main goals of managing a tourist destination can be distinguished.

2. RESPECTING THE FLOW OF DECISION-MAKING IN TOURIST ENTERPRISES OF TRANSITION COUNTRIES

Appreciation of the flow of decision-making in tourist companies of transition countries can be shown schematically, which the author I has shown in the form of a diagram in figure 1.

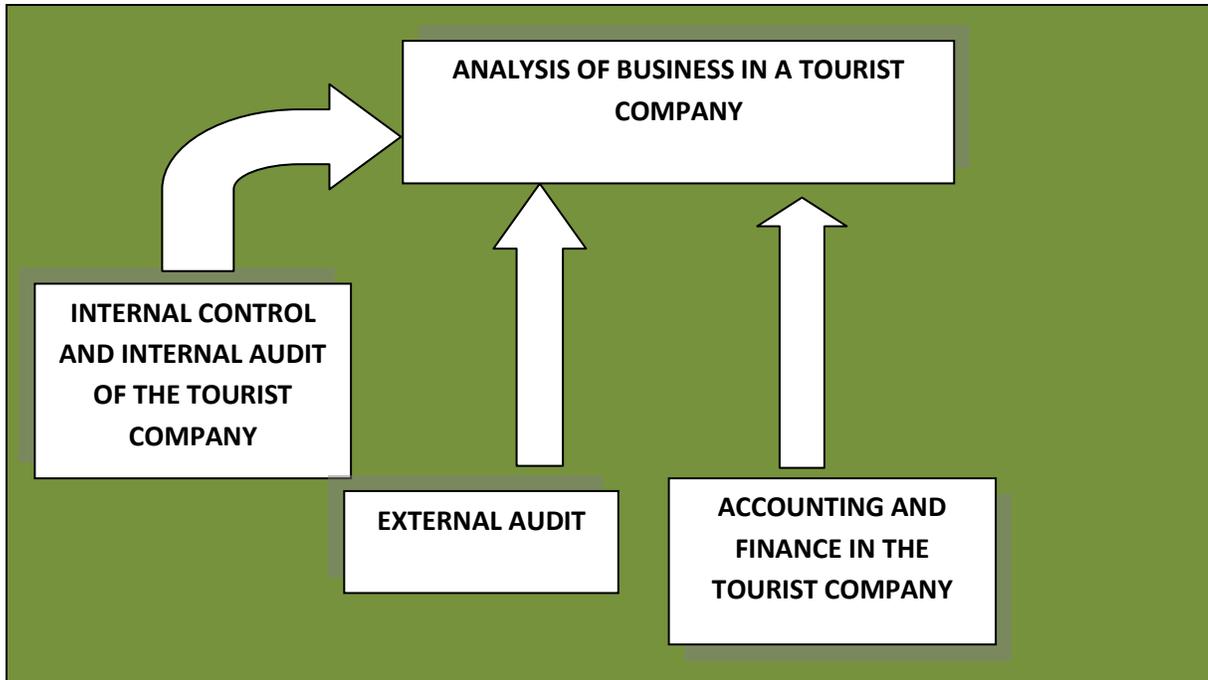


Figure 1: Presentation of the key stages of influence on the analysis in tourist companies.

3. PRESENTATION OF THE IMPACT OF SELECTED RISK FACTORS

Table 1. Presentation of the impact of selected risk factors that affect the operations of a tourist company.

Risk factor	DESCRIPTION	Impact on risk factors nominally expressed within the given risk interval	Interval risks
General influencing factors			
Number of days in insolvency in the last year	More than 120 days	4	1-10
Debt indicator (total credit/capital)	Tendency to worsen	4	1-10
Profitability indicator	Realized loss in observation tendency	5	1-10
Impact on risk assessment			
Public sector	Conducted in a Public Enterprise	2	1-10
Private sector	Conducted in a private enterprise	5	1-10
Impact of activities on risk assessment			
Defined internal audit	Lack of defined internal audit	5	1-10

The obligation to adjust the accounting policy in the company	Absence of the obligation to monitor accounting in the matter of costs in the company	5	1-10
TOTAL RISK		29	

4. CONCLUSION

Achieving the business goals of a tourist destination depends on its ability to satisfy the needs and wishes of tourists, which, on the one hand, requires a good knowledge of the market, and on the other, a good organization and coordination of the activities of all entities that participate in the value chain in the formation and realization of the tourist product, but also from the perception of tourist companies in achieving their business goals set by the top management. Namely, by consuming a tourist product, the tourist evaluates the relationship between the benefits he received and the costs he invested in order to come and stay in the destination, noting that there is a correct setting of the basic business goals by the management.

By offering those activities that the tourist wants and expects, greater value is realized for the tourist, which directly affects his satisfaction and increases the probability of his return to the destination.

Therefore, on the basis of the above, the main goals of tourist destination management can be distinguished:

- Provide the local population with a pleasant living environment;
- To ensure the desired profit for the business sector;
- To provide tourists with a quality tourist product and a high value of the tourist product.

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QUALITY DESTINATION TOURIST PRODUCT IN THE FUNCTION OF DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF TOURIST COMPANIES

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ABSTRACT:

A quality destination tourism product in the function of development and management of tourism companies is certainly the main goal of any destination management, especially tourism companies.

In order to achieve a high-quality destination tourist product, among other things, the capacity of each tourist attraction in the tourist destination should be determined separately, and not only as a physical capacity, because each tourist attraction has the ability to receive a limited number of people at once, or during a certain period of time. visitors, but also other reception capacities where the threshold is significantly higher than the physical one, such as ecological capacity and environmental capacity and the threshold of local infrastructure and the threshold of tolerance of the local population.

As we have already emphasized, due to the exceptional complexity of tourist products, all the tasks of destination management need to be carefully planned, organized, implemented and controlled, with a very high level of concern for human resources. In addition to the activities of destination management organizations (DMO) in the coordination and management of various entities of the tourism system, modern destination management includes the activities of destination management companies (DMK), especially in the development of complex tourism products that contain additional reasons for the arrival of tourists, especially in times of very weak demand, as it was in the first year of extraordinary activities in the world framework, such as the corona virus pandemic.

Keywords: tourism, consumption, tourist destination.

1. INTRODUCT

A quality destination tourist product should be viewed in the function of development and management of tourist companies. In this way, their existence is set as the main goal of any destination management [1-6].

This especially applies to the operations of numerous various tourist companies. A quality destination tourism product, among other things, should determine the reception capacity of each tourist attraction in the tourist destination separately, and not only as a physical capacity, which should be seen as the actions of tourist companies in the future [7-12].

Tourist companies, due to the exceptional complexity of tourist products, all the tasks of destination management need to be carefully planned, organized, implemented and controlled, with a very high level of concern for human resources, which is the basis for successful business management in tourist companies [13-18]

2. THE EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION AND THE INFLUENCE ON THE BUSINESS OF THE TOURISM SECTOR

From all of the above, the conclusion can be drawn that the process of globalization brought numerous benefits to tourism and contributed to its development and faster expansion.

Given that globalization has in many cases affected the abolition of borders between countries, the number of people involved in tourist trips has increased and all destinations in the world are becoming accessible today.

Transport and transportation capacities have been increased accordingly, and information technologies and communications have advanced in particular. The emergence of global networks caused a revolution in the process of booking accommodation, and there was also the development of global distribution systems and e-commerce.

From the point of view of individual countries, globalization also has a negative impact on tourism. With the loss of borders, the market also expanded, which directly affected the increase in competition.

Furthermore, the internationalization of business contributed to the reduction of the number of national companies that could not compete with rich foreign companies. The cultural changes that occurred in the global market led to the creation of a global, homogeneous culture, which had an extremely negative impact on local cultures, which were very important for the attractiveness of destinations.

Given that today's tourists are experienced and trained to use new information technologies, such a situation directly affected the reduced volume of work of tour operators and sales intermediaries, which had a negative impact on the GDP of certain countries.

In addition, these processes require a certain degree of revision and control, which can be represented by the representation of Figure 1.

The decision-making process in the tourist sector accounting system is shown by the author in Figure 1.

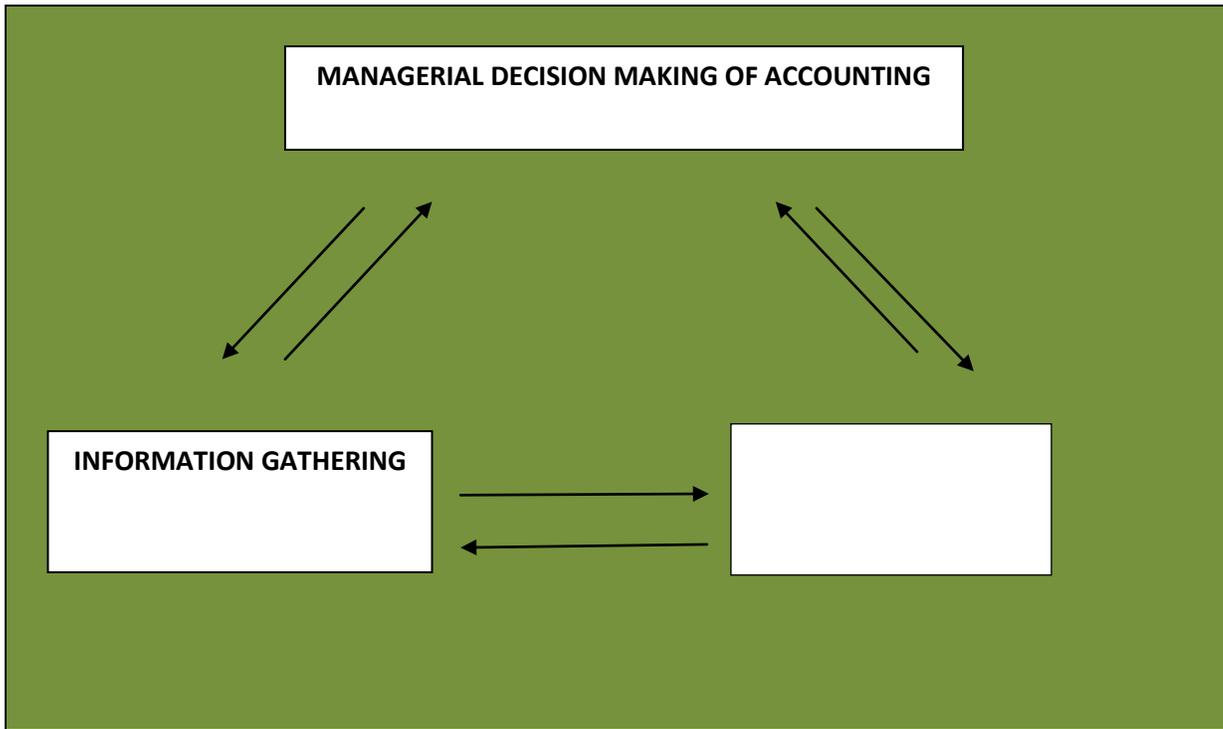


Figure 1: Presentation of marketing in business operations.

3. FRAMEWORK OF THE EXISTENCE OF INFLUENCES ON TOURIST DESTINATIONS

At the same time, we mean first of all the connection and joint action of different interest groups in the destination, i.e. employed tourist workers in the public and private sectors and local population.

How successfully all of them will work together depends mostly on mutual understanding of needs and priorities, understanding and acceptance of the common vision of development, as well as the determination to implement all agreed activities in practice.

Unlike destination management organizations, whose main function is to take care of the overall development of tourism in the destination, destination management companies (DMK) directly provide services to users and offer original tourist packages on the market - experiences based on the unique resources and attractions of the

destination. Destination management companies appear as one of the main participants in destination management, but in order to be successful in the creative part of their business, there are a number of prerequisites that successful destination management needs to create.

Destination management companies should deal with the development of the destination product in addition to the function of selling tourist arrangements. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to achieve high-quality cooperation with the public sector, because many elements of the destination product (walking paths, parks, sports facilities, beaches, swimming pools, etc.) are owned by the public sector.

All of the above points to the great dependence of the successful development of a tourist destination, and thus the quality of the tourist product, on the quality of the cooperation of interest groups in the destination.

For this reason, it is not enough that destination management companies are capable of understanding the large segmentation of the modern tourist market and the specific requirements of guests, but they should actively engage with other actors in creating a quality tourist destination.

As already pointed out, the tourism product is extremely complex and consists of numerous elements for which both the public and private sectors are responsible. This is especially so in recent times, when the management of tourist destinations has undergone major changes due to the development of modern Internet services and innovations in e-tourism. In accordance with these changes, especially in the information sphere, the demands of tourists have increased, so now they not only require the latest relevant information about the destination, but also expect to book or buy a tourist product electronically, ie. to complete the complete life cycle of procurement or realization of tourist products or services offered by the destination.

Considering such market requirements, tourist destination management organizations (DMOs) realize that information technologies play a key role in improving both the efficiency and effectiveness of their operations and try to improve their online presence by using DMS (Destination Management System, DMS). system, in order to encourage the arrival of tourists. DMS systems have two primary functions:

- (1) provide users with comprehensive and accurate multimedia information that is accessible at any time and from any place and
- (2) enable the reservation of accommodation and other tourism products or services.

Tourist destination management systems - DMS appeared at the beginning of the 21st century and essentially represent the IT infrastructure of a DMO, which was developed with the aim of helping the electronic business

of a certain destination. Since then, DMS has been used as a strategic IT tool that helps DMOs and local tourism businesses to integrate, promote and distribute their tourism products and services.

Thanks to DMS systems, organizations for the management of tourist destinations and other tourist companies have a chance to better position themselves on the international market through e-marketing and reservation systems.

This new way of doing business is particularly suitable for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) that deal with tourism, and most companies that provide tourist services at the destination fall into the SME category (UNCTAD, 2005).

Namely, SMEs do not have enough financial and human capital to design and implement a long-term marketing strategy, so they need support from the DMO to increase their effectiveness and competitiveness.

4. THE PRESENTATION OF THE IMPACT OF THE MODERN TERTIARY SECTOR VIEWED THROUGH TOURISM

The presentation of the impact of the modern tertiary sector viewed through tourism on decision-making is given in Figure 1.

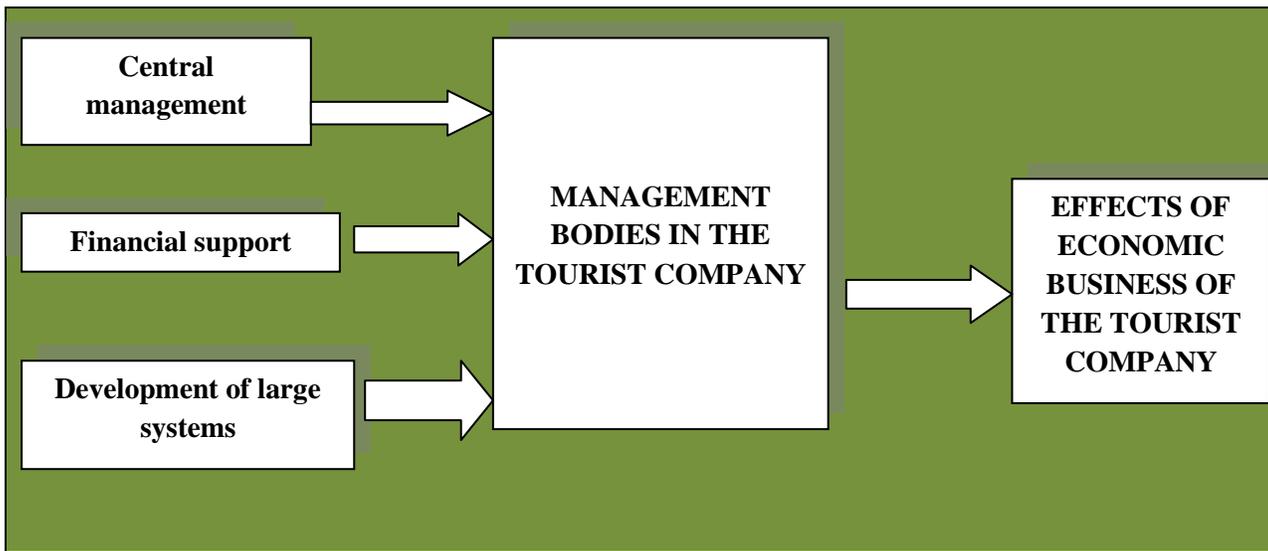


Figure 1: Presentation of the impact of the management body in the tourist company.

4. CONCLUSION

The operation of tourist companies requires a better knowledge base - a subject-oriented and integrated collection of raw data (for example, attractions, travel accommodation formations, etc.), which can be used to support the decision-making of the destination management; User database - with profiles of those users who access the tourism product in order to improve the overall business of tourism companies. Booking-reservation module: reservation of tourism products can be achieved using computer reservation systems (CRS) and global distribution systems (GDS). GDS systems, such as: Saber (Sabre Global Distribution System), Amadeus (Amadeus Global Distribution System), Travelport (Travelport Global Distribution System) and others, are the dominant systems for providing, accessing and booking all elements of travel in real time, i.e. mentioned forms of business are the basis for valid decision-making in tourism companies.

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POSITIONING OF TOURISM IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA AS A BASIS FOR BUSINESS DECISIONS OF TOURIST COMPANIES

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ABSTRACT:

The positioning of tourism in the Republic of Serbia as a basis for business decision-making by tourist companies should begin as the positioning of the state of Serbia itself within the framework of considering its place in Europe.

It should be noted that it is located in the central part of the Balkan Peninsula, for centuries it functioned as a link between the West and the East, which means that various civilizations, cultures and religions met on the soil of Serbia, which creates excellent predispositions for the development of tourism.

From the point of view of traffic and geography, Serbia is located on the route of one of the most important land routes between Europe and Turkey, which ends in the Middle East, known as the "Silk Road". Serbia's tourist potentials are numerous national parks, attractive resorts, cultural and historical monuments, beautiful mountains and rivers, some of the best ski slopes in Europe, ski resorts with a long tradition, etc.

Keywords: tourism, agricultural products, consumption, tourist destination.

1. INTRODUCTION

The positioning of tourism in the Republic of Serbia as a basis for business decision-making by tourist companies should begin as the positioning of the state of Serbia itself within the framework of observing its active development opportunities for business within the tertiary sector [1-7].

It should be pointed out that its geographical position, i.e. that it is located in the central part of the Balkan Peninsula, has functioned for centuries as a link between the West and the East, which means that various civilizations have met on the soil of Serbia, which is an assumption of good possible development in the future for tourism as a whole [8-12].

Apart from that, culture and religion, which creates excellent predispositions for the development of tourism, with the application of new forms of Turkish activities, with the help of which it is possible to develop real tourism activity [13-16].

From the point of view of traffic and geography, Serbia is located on the route of one of the most important land routes between Europe and Turkey, that is, Asia, which ends in the Middle East, known as the "Silk Road", which is a realistic assumption for the development of overall tourism [17-18].

2. RESPECTING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF TOURIST DEMAND IN THE MANAGEMENT OF TOURIST ENTERPRISES

Which type of tourist demand will be represented depends on the characteristics of tourist demand. According the most important characteristics of modern tourist demand are:

- elasticity,
- mobility,
- time concentration,
- dispersion and
- heterogeneity.

A high degree of elasticity of tourist demand is manifested in relation to the effect of economic and non-economic factors. Among the economic factors that influence the movement of tourist demand, the size of the population's income and the price of tourist services stand out.

The availability of certain incomes, along with the existence of tourist needs, is also the primary condition for the appearance of tourism demand itself. Mobility, that is, physical mobility, is an important characteristic of tourist demand.

This was influenced by the accelerated development of certain types of traffic, which directly affected people's ability to satisfy their tourist needs.

Seasonal concentration in most areas during the summer or winter season is characteristic of the temporal distribution of tourist demand. This is also contributed by the action of certain factors that are not directly related to the climatic characteristics of certain climates, such as the schedule of annual vacations, school vacations, and acquired habits of the population regarding the way of spending vacations.

When it comes to dispersivity it should be known that the tourist demand is made up of numerous individual users of tourist services who can be spatially very far apart in the market. Zoo means that it is a matter of a high degree of depressiveness of demand with the simultaneous existence of the interest of the participants on the side of the tourist offer to activate the widest possible market, i.e. the largest possible mass of potential consumers.

In the end, the heterogeneity of demand on the tourist market manifests itself in the existence of different groups of consumers who differ from each other in their needs and requirements.

In modern global conditions, tourist needs, available financial resources and free time have the greatest influence on the formation of the characteristics of tourist demand?

In other words, tourist needs can be met if tourists have certain free funds, free time and desire to travel. These three factors generate tourism demand, which is influenced by numerous factors that are most often divided into objective and subjective. Objective factors are factors that are not under the direct control of the individual, while by subjective factors we mean the behavior of the individual.

3. APPLICATION OF REAL IT IN BUSINESS OF TOURIST ENTERPRISES

The selection of a IT and software product implies the content and assessment of various parameters:

- preparation of specifications of contractual obligations,
- verification and clear specification of software features,
- assessment of the ratio: maintenance / costs,
- improving productivity,
- quality improvement,
- increasing reliability,
- defining the base for further predictions,
- defining the requirements for a new software tool and the need for additional training,

- defining parameters from the segment of environmental protection, which the software system must follow.

The complexity and "discreteness" of a software system sometimes creates confusing situations when using the terms software measurement and software metrics.

We would say that software metrics mean a quantitative measure derived from attributes during the software life cycle, in a mechanical or algorithmic way, so that it does not depend on the device used to measure software quality, which can be: human, hardware, software or some similar combinations.

Software product measurement provides:

- objectivity, reliability, certainty, correctness, appropriateness, uniformity, formulaic process and logical reasoning process,
- and by no means, measuring by intuition.

The application of the software in tourism and other companies is shown in Figure 1.

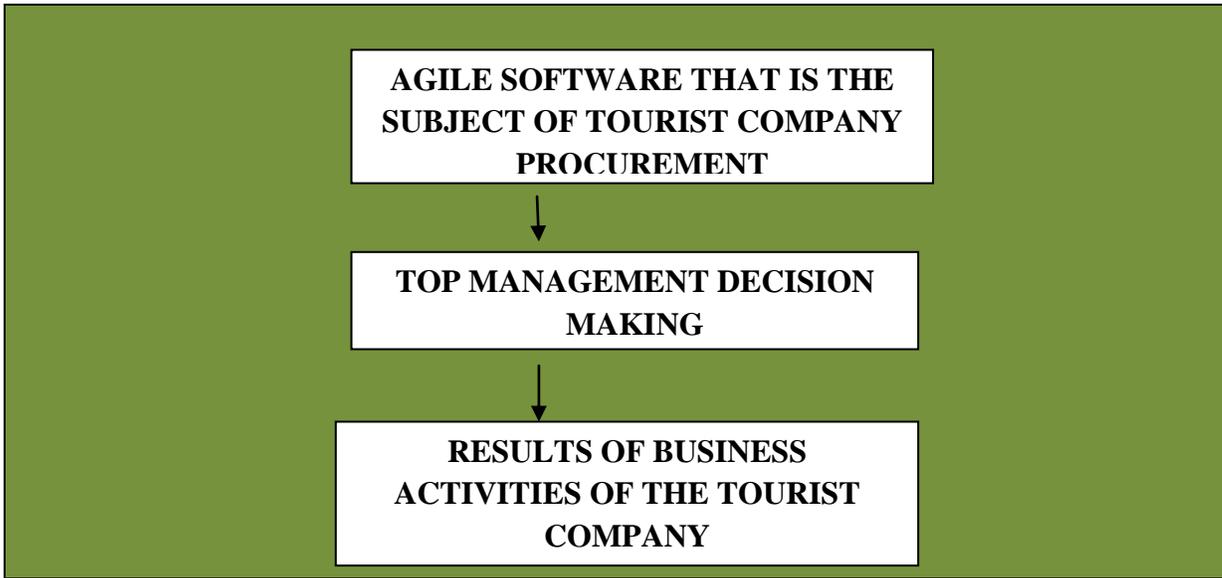


Figure 1: Overview of the impact of agile procured software on business operations.

There are eight groups of factors that determine and influence tourism demand.

- 1) economic factors that represent the level of economic development of a society (national income per capita, economic cycle of society's development, prices of tourist products and the like);

2) demographic factors that change significantly slower than economic factors and include the age structure of the population, household income, size and structure of households, marital status and changes within it, level of education and degree of urbanization;

3) geographical factors that, through natural resources and their characteristics, largely determine tourist demand and the choice of destinations, and where the size and location of tourists' residences play a significant role;

4) social attitudes about tourism, which are an integral part of a broader vision in a society and represent common beliefs and ideas with which the population (usually within a certain state or nation) has been familiar from the first days and brought up in accordance with them;

5) mobility, which is identified with the ability and possibility of tourists to use their own or public transport, and the types of transport they use when traveling;

6) state regulation that refers to state intervention in order to ensure three basic principles that have a significant impact on tourism:

a) fair competition among service providers;

b) the existence of certain rights of tourists that are guaranteed by law;

c) the right of the state to influence the movement of tourists and the preservation of the environment through administrative decisions;

7) media that are increasingly used to create the image of tourist destinations, which affects the formation of tourist demand;

8) information and communication technology that enabled greater promotion, accessibility and distribution of tourist services and greater application of direct marketing as well as monitoring of tourist demand requirements.

4. CONCLUSION

Serbia's tourist potentials are numerous national parks, attractive resorts, cultural and historical monuments, beautiful mountains and rivers, some of the best ski slopes in Europe, ski resorts with a long tradition, etc. Namely, the tradition of mountaineering, alpinism and skiing in Serbia has existed for over a hundred years, as evidenced by numerous documents and objects. All of the above means that Serbia has a huge number of attractions, which position it as a tourist destination on the rise. Today's Serbia represents a modern European

country, which is visited every day by different types of tourists - from backpackers to participants of congresses and fairs. According to official statistics, the most visited tourist destinations are cities (Belgrade and Novi Sad), mountains (Kopaonik and Zlatibor) and spas (Vrnjačka Banja and Sokobanja), some of which are the subject of our research. When the Republic of Serbia is concerned with managing the development of tourism in Serbia, that is, the development of Serbia as a tourist destination, it is entrusted to a large number of authorities, institutions and organizations located at several levels (national, regional, city as well as at the level of local self-governments), with the the key state body reports the ministry responsible for tourism (Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications). The basic task of the aforementioned authorities is the continuous development of potential, increasing the attractiveness and competitiveness of tourist destinations in the Republic of Serbia and meeting the needs of guests, investors and residents themselves. On the other hand, the promotion of tourism in Serbia is carried out by: the Tourist Organization of Serbia (TOS), the tourism organization of the autonomous province and the tourism organization of the local self-government unit. Tourism promotion can also be carried out by regional tourism organizations established by two or more local self-government units.

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CHARACTERIZE META DATA, THE WAY THINGS ARE WORKS IN THE DATUM SETUP AND RECONCILIATION

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ABSTRACT

Metadata refers to data that provides information about other data. It describes various aspects of a piece of information, helping to organize, categorize, and manage data. Metadata can exist in different forms, depending on the context. Descriptive Metadata: Describes the content of the data, providing information such as titles, abstracts, keywords, and other details that help identify and categorize the data. Describes how different pieces of data are related or how they are organized. This can include information about the hierarchy, sequence, and relationships within a dataset. Contains information about the creation, management, and usage of the data. It may include details about ownership, access rights, creation date, and usage restrictions. Describes technical aspects of the data, such as file format, resolution, encoding, and other technical specifications. Specifies information about the intellectual property rights and usage restrictions associated with the data. Inclination based meta learning procedures are both generally pertinent and capable at settling testing not many shots learning and quick variation issues. Be that as it may, they have functional hardships while working on high-layered boundary spaces in outrageous low-information systems. We show that it is feasible to sidestep these cutoff points at particles by learning an information subordinate idle generative portrayal of model boundaries, and performing slope based meta learning in this low layered dormant space. The subsequent methodology, inert implanting improvement, decouples the angle-based transformation system from the hidden high-layered space of model boundaries. Our assessment demonstrates the way that FMD (Faisal' Meta Data) can accomplish state. Data Organization: Metadata helps organize and categorize data, making it easier to locate and manage. For example, in a library catalog, metadata might include information about the author, title, and subject of a book. Metadata plays a crucial role in the retrieval of data. Search engines, databases, and content management systems use metadata to index and retrieve specific pieces of information efficiently. Metadata facilitates interoperability by providing standardized information about the structure and format of data. This is

essential for systems to exchange and interpret data correctly. Metadata is important for the long-term preservation of data. It helps document the context, format, and other essential information needed to ensure the data remains usable over time. Users can better understand and interpret data through its metadata. For example, metadata associated with a scientific dataset might include information about the methodology used in data collection. Metadata is crucial for managing, organizing, and understanding data. It enhances the efficiency of data systems, supports data discovery, and contributes to the overall usability and preservation of information.

Keywords: Metadata, ownership, high-layered, sidestep, portrayal, crucial, interoperability.

ROLE OF YOUTH IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN PAKISTAN

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Abstract

Pakistan is a country of youthful nation, with more than 68% of its people under 30. With this demographic dividend, Pakistan has a special chance to fulfil the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Youth are the engine of technical innovation, economic expansion, and social transformation. Therefore, Islamic teachings also place a strong emphasis on the concepts of responsibility, equality, and justice. Islam offers to young people a solid platform on which to participate in the realisation of Pakistan's sustainable development goals, which prioritise the advancement of social, economic, and environmental development in harmony with the values of compassion and justice. Youth also have a higher tendency to be early adopters of novel concepts and technology. The role of youth in Pakistan's implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is examined in this research work. It incorporates information from a range of sources, such as case studies of youth-led projects, expert interviews, and literature evaluations. An extensive research of youth's involvement in Pakistan's SDG implementation is given in this study. It highlights the major issues that must be resolved and offers suggestions for empowering young people and encouraging their involvement in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) process. Pakistan can utilise young potential to accomplish the SDGs by investing in youth and fostering an atmosphere that encourages their engagement. This research work may be useful and informative regarding information in its specific field for new researchers and scholars.

Keywords: Youth, Sustainable Development Goals, Pakistan, Islamic Context

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP AND WAY FORWARD FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN PAKISTAN

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Abstract

An expanding notion of global citizenship encourages a sense of shared accountability for tackling global issues beyond national boundaries. Gender equality and the global expansion of women's rights are imperative, and women's empowerment is a crucial component of global citizenship. The empowerment of women and the attainment of gender equality are major issues in Pakistan, as they are in many other nations. This abstract looks at Pakistan's present situation with women's empowerment and suggests ways to improve gender equality and global citizenship there. Gender inequality persists in Pakistan, a nation endowed with a wealth of cultural and historical traditions. Even with recent great advancements, Pakistani women still face a number of challenges, such as restricted access to economic, healthcare, and educational possibilities. Cultural prejudices and societal conventions that support gender discrimination exacerbate these problems. A multimodal strategy is required to promote global citizenship and women's empowerment in Pakistan. Initially, it is imperative to execute educational reforms to guarantee that girls have equitable access to high-quality education. Not only will this provide them with necessary skills, but it will also dispel gender stereotypes and foster a more welcoming community. Economic empowerment is also very important. It is important to support initiatives like skill development programmes and microfinance options that increase women's engagement in the workforce. This can lessen women's susceptibility to economic exploitation and help them achieve financial independence. In order to prevent gender-based violence and discrimination, it is imperative that legal and societal impediments be addressed. Improving public awareness through campaigns is crucial, as is fortifying the laws that prohibit honour murders, early marriages, and domestic abuse. Women's voice and influence in policy and decision-making may also be increased by encouraging their involvement in decision-making processes at all societal levels, including corporate boards and the government. Last but not least, foreign alliances and partnerships have a big potential to advance global citizenship and women's rights in Pakistan. Pakistan's efforts in this field can be aided by exchanging best practises, knowledge, and resources with other nations and international organisations. In conclusion, women's empowerment in Pakistan is inextricably linked to the idea of global

citizenship. In addition to being an issue of social justice, achieving gender equality and women's empowerment is a requirement for sustainable development and world peace. Pakistan may make significant strides in fostering global citizenship and expanding women's rights by implementing a comprehensive strategy that takes into account education, economic possibilities, legislative reforms, and international partnerships. Not only will this help Pakistani women, but it will also make the globe a more just and equal place.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Global Citizenship, Pakistan, Gender inequality

MEASUREMENT OF CONSUMERS' SATISFACTION FOR USING THE CONVENTIONAL ELECTRICITY IN ALGERIA

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This study examines the satisfaction of conventional electricity consumers in Algeria. This type of research aims to investigate the awareness of consumers toward the ecological environment.

In this study, 42 consumers were randomly applied via an online and face-to-face survey between March and July 2022. It should be noted that respondents have to live in land houses which are more suitable for installing photovoltaic solar energy. Besides, the respondents should have an income in order to cover the cost of photovoltaic solar kit purchasing.

As result, it has been found through the chi-square test, that satisfaction is different from one variable to another after including the demographic variables.

Keywords: Traditional energy - Sustainable development – Green Marketing –Green consumers - Chi square test.

ANALYZING OF COMPETITIVENESS IN THE CHINESE ELECTRIC VEHICLE MARKET (YEAR 2022)

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The aim of this study is to highlight the competitiveness in the Chinese electric vehicle market for the year 2022.

The electric vehicle is found to reduce the overconsumption of unrenowable energies such as fuel, also, the second target is reducing CO2 emission as the principles of sustainable development demand.

As a result, Wuling Hongguang Mini is the leader in the Chinese electric vehicle market with 404,823 sales, followed by Tesla Model Y (315,314), BYD Dolphin (204,226), BYD Yuan Plus (167,220) sales. However, Chery QQ Ice Cream was ranked in the 10 position with 24.798 units sold.

Keywords: Sustainable enterprise; Social Corporate Responsibility; Sustainable development; Electric vehicle; China.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS DURING THE WARTIME

(Islamic Perspective)

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Abstract

Human rights are the concept of freedom and rights that all Muslims and human beings are equally entitled to. This theory includes all the components under which all human beings living on the planet are equally entitled to rights in terms of basic needs and facilities.

This research work presents an overview of the Islamic context on human rights during times of war. The protection of human rights is a fundamental aspect of Islamic law, even in the challenging context of armed combat. In this work, the core ideas of Islamic teachings that safeguard individuals' rights during times of war are discussed. The ideas of proportionality, need, and humanity are highly valued in Islamic law. It attempts to find a middle ground between maintaining everyone's welfare and value, independent of affiliation, and safeguarding the country's security. Through an examination of key Islamic teachings and concepts, this research work aims to explain it that how the Islamic context balances security and human rights in the volatile context of wartime scenarios.

Keywords: Human Rights, Wartime, Islamic Context

A RESEARCH ANALYSIS OF THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE

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Abstract

Any form of harassment that involves overtly sexual connotations, whether explicit or implicit, such as unwanted and improper offers of incentives in return for sexual favours, is referred to as sexual harassment. Words and deeds can be used in sexual harassment. A variety of behaviours are classified as sexual harassment, ranging from verbal insults to physical or sexual assault. In a variety of social contexts, including the workplace, the family, the school, and places of worship, harassment can take place. Victims or harassers may be any gender.

In fact, sexual harassment in the workplace continues to be a pervasive and extremely unsettling issue that disproportionately impacts women in a range of industries and professions. This study effort provides an overview of the prevalence, repercussions, and contributing factors of sexual harassment faced by women in the workplace.

In order to determine the incidence of sexual harassment incidents, this study describes a combination of qualitative and quantitative research approaches, including surveys, interviews, and case studies from diverse workplaces. This research work looks at the many types of sexual harassment and how it affects the mental, emotional, and professional health of female employees. The analysis covers organisational culture, power dynamics, and insufficient reporting procedures as factors that contribute to the ongoing prevalence of sexual harassment in the workplace. In order to provide insight on how these elements support a culture of silence and complicity, the function of gender stereotypes and society expectations is examined. This research work also looks at the laws and regulations that are in place to deal with sexual harassment at work, evaluating their efficacy and pointing out any deficiency that prevent safer workplaces from being established. Suggestions are made for companies, legislators, and people to foster an inclusive and courteous work environment, with a focus on the value of awareness-raising, education, and preventative actions against sexual harassment.

This research work explores the complex aspects of sexual harassment that women experience at work in an effort to promote a more comprehensive understanding of the problem. It also calls for systemic changes to end this widespread issue and promote workplaces that value equality, respect, and dignity for every worker.

Keywords: Women, Sexual Harassment, Workplace

KINETIC AND THERMODYNAMIC STUDIES FOR THE REMOVAL OF CATIONIC DYE FROM WATER USING ORGANIC MATTER-MODIFIED LDH

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This study investigates the kinetics and thermodynamics of removing the cationic dye Crystal Violet from water using organic matter-modified layered double hydroxide (LDH). Crystal Violet is widely used in various industries, but its presence in water bodies poses a significant environmental challenge.

The kinetic study reveals that the removal of Crystal Violet follows a pseudo-second-order kinetic model, indicating a chemisorption mechanism. The adsorption rate is influenced by factors such as initial concentration, pH, and temperature.

Thermodynamic analysis confirms the spontaneous and exothermic nature of the adsorption process. Negative values of Gibbs free energy (ΔG°) indicate the feasibility and spontaneity of adsorption, while positive values of entropy change (ΔS°) suggest increased disorder at the solid-liquid interface. These findings highlight the favorable and energetically advantageous characteristics of adsorption, demonstrating its ability to readily occur without external energy input.

The organic matter modification of LDH enhances its adsorption capacity for Crystal Violet compared to unmodified LDH. The presence of organic matter facilitates electrostatic interactions and improves dye removal efficiency.

In summary, this study provides insights into the kinetics and thermodynamics of removing Crystal Violet using organic matter-modified LDH. The findings contribute to the development of effective and sustainable methods for water treatment, addressing the environmental challenges associated with Crystal Violet and other cationic dyes in water bodies.

Keywords: Kinetic, Thermodynamic, Adsorption, Layered Double Hydroxides, Cationic Dye.

FLEXIBLE CART FOR HOME SERVICE

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Abstract

As the nature of brick and mortar businesses have gone changes in the past years due to the changing mode of how businesses are operated in the digital era, many beauticians prefer to offer their service to their customers at their customers' respective home which helps to boost profit and form strong client relationship. Hence, this cart that is light, carriable and adjustable was built to cater to this need.

Keywords: beauticians, cart, beauty treatment

MULTIFUNCTIONAL MAKEUP BRUSH

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Abstract

Makeup brush is the most common cosmetic tool that every woman has. However, most women have difficulties in carrying, stashing and using makeup brushes because there are different brushes for different purposes. In addition, there are also other items that most women carry wherever they go and this can clutter their makeup table or the inside of their handbags. Hence, this multifunctional makeup brush was created to aid women in dealing with the hassle of having too many different cosmetic tools that they have to use on regular basis.

Keywords: makeup brush, cosmetology, makeup table

NANOTECHNOLOGY FOR CO₂ SEQUESTRATION: A SUSTAINABLE APPROACH TO MITIGATE CLIMATE CHANGE

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Abstract

The escalating levels of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere due to human activities have led to unprecedented global climate challenges. To address this issue, innovative and sustainable methods for CO₂ capture and sequestration are imperative. Nanotechnology emerges as a promising solution, offering unprecedented opportunities for enhanced efficiency and reduced environmental impact. This abstract explores the application of nanotechnology in CO₂ sequestration, emphasizing its potential to revolutionize current carbon capture technologies.

Nanomaterials, with their unique properties such as high surface area, tunable porosity, and reactivity, exhibit exceptional performance in adsorbing and converting CO₂. Various nanomaterials, including metal-organic frameworks (MOFs), zeolites, and carbon-based nanomaterials like graphene and carbon nanotubes, have shown significant promise in selectively capturing CO₂ from industrial emissions and other sources. The use of these materials facilitates higher CO₂ capture capacities and selectivity, contributing to more efficient and cost-effective carbon capture processes.

Furthermore, nanotechnology enables the development of advanced catalysts for the conversion of captured CO₂ into valuable products, such as fuels or chemicals. Nanocatalysts exhibit improved activity and selectivity, making the conversion processes more economically viable. Additionally, the integration of nanomaterials in membrane technologies enhances separation processes, allowing for more energy-efficient CO₂ capture.

This abstract also discusses the environmental and economic benefits of nanotechnology in CO₂ sequestration. The reduced energy requirements, increased durability, and recyclability of nanomaterials contribute to the sustainability of carbon

The increase in carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere due to human activity has created unprecedented global climate challenges. New sustainable methods of CO₂ capture and recovery are needed to address this issue. Nanotechnology is emerging as a promising solution, offering unprecedented opportunities for efficiency and

reduced environmental impact. This abstract examines the application of nanotechnology in CO₂ sequestration, highlighting its potential to revolutionize current carbon capture technologies.

Nanomaterials, with unique properties such as high surface area, tunable porosity and reactivity, exhibit exceptional performance in CO₂ adsorption and conversion. Various materials include metal-organic frameworks (MOFs), zeolites, graphene and carbon nanotubes and nanomaterials new carbon-based. Nanomaterials have shown significant promise for selectively capturing CO₂ from industrial emissions and other sources. The use of these materials facilitates massive and selective capture of CO₂, contributing to the development of flying carbon capture systems effective and cost-effective.

In addition, nanotechnology leads to the development of advanced catalysts to convert captured CO₂ into valuable products, such as fuels or chemicals. Nanocatalysts exhibit improved activity and selectivity, making conversion processes economically viable. Furthermore, the incorporation of nanomaterials into membrane technologies enhances the separation processes, enabling low-density CO₂ capture.

This table also discusses the environmental and economic benefits of nanotechnology in CO₂ sequestration. Reduced energy requirements, increased durability of nanomaterials and recyclability contribute to the sustainability of the carbon.

Keywords: CO₂ , MOFs, sequestration, nanomaterials, sustainable

ASSESSING RISKS

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Abstract.

Notre étude met en évidence, pour la première fois, l'utilisation potentielle des extraits de feuilles d'olivier (OLE) comme additifs naturels pour prolonger la durée de conservation des biscuits. Les résultats des travaux attestent que l'OLE, à la concentration de 500 µg GAE/g de pâte, peut être efficacement utilisé à cette fin, aussi bien sous forme libre qu'encapsulée. Une activité de piégeage des radicaux et une stabilité oxydative plus élevées ont été détectées pour les biscuits enrichis par rapport aux témoins, étant ceux enrichis en polyphénols encapsulés encore plus stables. D'autre part, la présence d'alginate et de pectine comme matériaux de paroi des microsphères a influencé les phénomènes d'absorption d'eau, entraînant un durcissement de la texture des biscuits. Les résultats ont été confirmés dans les deux conditions de stockage accéléré testées (55°C ; HR 50%), en présence de lumière UV ou en stockant les biscuits dans un sac OPP (abréviation de polypropylène orienté) dans l'obscurité. D'autres études en conditions réelles de stockage seront menées afin de confirmer ces résultats prometteurs.

Keywords : Les extraits de feuilles d'olivier (OLE), L'alginate et La pectine , polyphénols

COMPARİSON OF EXTRACTION TECHNIQUES OF BEETROOT DYE AND İTS INCORPORATION İN MUFFİNS

Sameen Jalis

Abstract: Food dyes are an important part of many food products to make them more visually appealing or to replace colors that may be lost during processing. But then again, the use of artificial food dyes has raised concerns about potential health risks in some cases, and there is ongoing debate and research regarding their safety. This raises the need for natural food dyes. In this study, we extracted beetroot dye from two different extraction techniques and compared the yield and properties of both dyes. It was found that the modern technique, microwave assisted extraction was found to be more efficient than the conventional technique, maceration, in terms of high yield as well as less time needed for extraction. The dye was also found to be stable for several months when stored at refrigeration temperature. We also incorporated the dye extracted through microwave assisted extraction into muffins to assess the impact our dye will have in food products. It was seen that the sensorial attributes of the muffins were found to be desirable in terms of taste and appearance. However, the acquirement of a firm and dry texture was observed as a downside. Further study can be conducted to overcome this obstacle.

Kindly inform me if there is any more formality to be done to get registered.

MORPHOLOGY OF GROUSE AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN FARMING

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Among the lower plants, fungi are the most widespread, numbering about 100,000. This is a special group of natural nuclear organisms. It appeared on our planet very early. It is widely distributed in all regions of the earth: it lives in soil, water, tree trunks, bodies of living and dead organisms and other places. In addition, it is often found on the surface of metals, rubber objects, foodstuffs, and inside homes.

The mushrooms are very small, visible only under a microscope and can weigh several kilograms.

Fungi are similar to algae in a number of respects, but their cells do not contain chlorophyll. Fungi are divided into saprophytes and parasites depending on their nutrition. Saprophytic fungi feed on dead organic matter, and parasitic fungi inhabit the bodies of living organisms and feed by sucking the necessary substances from their cells. They also reproduce sexually, asexually and vegetatively.

Fungi occupy a special place in the process of metabolism in nature. They break down organic substances and transform them into mineral substances. In particular, it decomposes plant remains and provides the formation of humus in the soil. Fungi causing alcoholic fermentation are widely used in bread baking, alcohol extraction, fermentation of wine, beer, kvass, kefir.

Although there are about 100,000 species of fungi in total, their place in the systematics has not yet been fully defined. It would therefore be useful to deepen activities to identify invisible mould fungi and extract valuable medicines from them. Similarly, if the role of higher species in food production were enhanced, food types would increase.

Based on scientific data and research, identify the biological features and practical significance of higher plant species found in nature.

The population is growing every year. Providing food for mankind is a pressing issue. Therefore, mushrooms are cultivated not only for medicinal purposes, but also for food. If we talk about edible mushrooms, they are as follows: the fruiting body of the white mushroom (Boletaceal) is soft, consists of a

cap and root, the covering is located at the bottom of the cap tube, the tube is easily separated from the cap. All white fungi are soil saprophytes, most species form ectoendotrophic mycorrhizae. The most common is the genus of white fungi (*Boletus*). Later it was divided into several related branches [1,3].

For example: 1. The porcini mushroom is *Boletus edulis*. 2. Birch mushroom *B. scabra* (*krombholzia scabra*). 3. Podosinik *B. versipellis* (*krombholzia aurantiaca*). 4. Oak mushroom - *B. (Tubiporus) luridus*. 5. Fungi - *B. (Ixocomus) yellow elephantiasis, grolulatus*. They used to be referred to the family *Tortoviciana*, but now they are considered as a separate family and are referred to *Agaricaceae*, the reason for which, along with the above features, is the presence of an intermediate species connecting platy and porcini mushrooms, which brings porcini closer to platy mushrooms than *Tortoviciana* [2,3].

Rain mushrooms are often found in the field, on the roadside, in the meadow, and on the edges of forests; they belong to the relatives *Bovista*, *Lycoperdon*, and *Calvatia*. Their globular or pear-shaped fruiting bodies, when just sprouted, are supple and white, and are edible until their habitus changes colour. At maturity the colour changes to grey-brown, the peridium breaks off at the top and spreads brown spores inwards.

The fruiting body of the giant raindrop (*Colvatiagigantea*) is over 30 cm in diameter and the mass of spores grows to several kilograms.

Some fungi of this series inhabit dead trees. It belongs to the genus *Gnezdovia* (*Nidulariaceae*), the fruiting body is oval-ovate, bicoloured when young, when ripe the fruiting body resembles a small vase and contains basidiospores. At maturity, the peridium sheath ruptures and rapidly expands into a cone-shaped cap with a long root covered with a greenish cleggium, on the outer nested surface of which basidiospores ripen. It emits a deafening foul odour and spreads to insects. Insects landing on it spread the spores from one place to another by a green mucus attached to their bodies. They are also common in tropical regions [4,5].

The importance of mushrooms in the economy. There are many species of edible mushrooms, but only about thirty are used.

Edible mushrooms contain vitamins in addition to protein, fat, carbohydrate nutrients. Therefore, depending on their taste and nutritional properties, mushrooms can neighbour not only garden plants, but also fruits. However, they are called "plant meat". Indeed, the fruiting bodies of edible mushrooms contain up to 80-90 per cent water and only 2-4 per cent protein. At the same time, 15-45 per cent of this protein is not digested by the body. Fresh edible mushrooms contain only 1 per cent fat. There is less intermediate organic

matter than protein. However, although mushrooms are low in calories, their content improves the flavour of food and promotes the release of digestive enzymes.

Fungi are of great importance in metabolism; they convert organic matter into mineral matter.

In this way it reintroduces a state suitable for the reception of higher plants.

Mushrooms have both beneficial and harmful functions in everyday life. Beneficial fungi include yeast fungi, which are widely used in the production of wine, kvass and in bakery products.

The activity of yeast fungi results in 24kg of bread from 16kg of barley flour. It improves the flavour of bread and increases digestibility. The swelling of the kneaded dough and its porous ripening depend on the carbon dioxide released by the fungus. In addition to this yeast, other mould fungi are also involved in baking. Amylase, an enzyme secreted by mould fungi, converts starch into sugar. If 1 t. If 20-30 g of amylase is added to flour, it will be delicious, flavourful and soft by increasing the sugar and fermenting the yeast to alcohol. The same can be said for the brewing process [5,6].

The yeast fungus, for which all primary raw materials are used, is also used in distillation. Starch-rich potato tubers, cereal grains, sugar beet, residues of sulphate-cellulose production, wood hydrolysate, peat, straw, corn stalk and heartwood are used as the first raw material.

Wine is made by fermenting the juice of sugar-rich fruits and berries with yeast fungi. The cells of wine yeast are elliptical in shape and they open different sugars - glucose, fructose, sucrose, galactose and maltose.

It is added to farm animal feed that is high in protein.

Mushrooms are used in the production of organic acids. Citric acid is obtained not from pure sugar itself, but from its solution - molasses of the fungus *Aspergillus niger*. Citric acid is used in tissue, confectionery, medical, ink industry and other places [6].

The abundance and ubiquity of edible mushrooms is due to the huge production and easy distribution of their spores. For example, a single sporangium of the mucor mushroom produces about 10,000 spores. A colony of *Penicillium* up to 2.5 cm in diameter produces about 400,000 conidia. The champignon mushroom produces about 16 billion spores in 6 days of sporulation, and the true trout (*Fomes Fomentarius*) produces 7.5 trillion basidiospores in 20 days.

Freshly picked young mushrooms should not be stored for more than a day. Mushroom dishes should

not be left for a second day. However, even if mushrooms are dried, kneaded or pickled, their poisonous substance cannot be removed. Therefore, it is possible to get poisoned by mushrooms even in winter.

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SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF A MIXED OXIDE CuSb_2O_6

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The aim of this work is to synthesize and characterize a ceramic material with the chemical formula CuSb_2O_6 . The copper antimonate CuSb_2O_6 crystallizes in a monoclinically distorted rutile structure. The crystals grew from gas phase in the tetragonal modification and transformed to the monoclinic modification upon cooling to room temperature, at room temperature, CuSb_2O_6 has a monoclinically distorted rutile type structure with the space group $P2_1/n$. A transition to the tetragonal rutile type structure occurs above room temperature. The structure consists of octahedra sharing the CuO_6 and SbO_6 edges in the order CuO_6 - SbO_6 along the [001] axis, with octahedra sharing the vertices present in the (001) planes.

Recently, much attention has been paid to CuSb_2O_6 because of its possible application in photocatalysis and sensors for detection of nitrogen oxides and hydrogen sulfide and as materials for dielectric microwave devices. It's a fascinating compound with some interesting applications. One notable use is as a catalyst in various chemical reactions. Its unique structure and properties make it effective in promoting specific chemical transformations.

In our study the sample was prepared by the ceramic method. CuO and Sb_2O_3 were mixed stoichiometrically, and calcined for 24 hours at $950\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ in an electric furnace under air atmosphere. The characterization was carried out by various techniques, such as powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and infrared spectroscopic analysis (FTIR).

Keywords: Ceramic method, tri-rutile, CuSb_2O_6 , PXRD, FTIR.

DECISION MAKING IN COMPLEX SYSTEM USING NEW CRITICALITY ASSESSMENT AND FUZZY MODEL APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

A new hybrid multi-criticality approach to improve the use of the traditional method of failure modes, effects and criticality analysis (FMEA) is presented in this article. The proposed model is based on replacing the monocriticality calculation with a fuzzy model providing five criticalities that calculate the impact of failure on personnel, equipment, time, cost and quality.

An analytical hierarchy method (AHP) is adopted to construct a criticality matrix and calculate the different weights for each criticality to evaluate the total criticality and effectively improve the prioritization of failure modes.

Differential equations with mathematical concepts are used in simple systems but as complexity increases, these concepts become less effective. Processing complex systems requires handling information that is vague, imprecise, uncertain, or both imprecise and uncertain. Additionally, a real case study of an automatic LPG dispensing station is provided to illustrate the factual application of the suggested model and show its relevance in dealing with risk assessment and failure mode prioritization with the management of different forms of uncertainty and divergent expert judgments for decision support..

Keywords: Risk assessment, fuzzy logic, FMECA, Multicriteria decisionmaking, AHPmethod , Uncertainty analysis,Complex system.

REPLACEMENT OF FISH MEAL WITH BLOOD AND SOYBEAN MEAL MIXTURE FOR THE OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF COMMON CARP FINGERLINGS

Muhammad Mudassar Shahzad

Muhammad Faisal

ABSTRACT

Fish need high-quality protein in their diet for normal growth that was sourced from fish meal but it is becoming scarce because its use in livestock feeds is coupled with increase in its prices which limits its use in fish feed. In current the study, diet was prepared by using graded levels of soybean and blood meal mixture to revamp the growth performance, nutritional digestibility, carcass composition, absorption of minerals, and hematological indices of common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*). Fifteen fingerlings with average body weight were kept in each tank and fed at 4% of their wet body weight. Different levels of soybean and blood meal mixture (0%, 20%, 40%, 60%, 80%, and 100%) were included in the diets of the treatment groups (T1-T6). Maximum weight gain (gram), WG (percentage), SGR, FI and survival (%) values were observed in fingerlings fed with test feed III having 40% substitution of FM. In terms of carcass composition, the highest values of CP, EE and GE were noticed in fish fed with 40% replacement of FM. Results of hematology parameters showed maximum levels of RBCs, Hb, PLT, and Ht were found in fingerlings fed at 60% substitution of fish meal. The highest absorption of minerals (K, Na, Fe, Ca, Cu, P, Mg and Mn) was found in fish fed at 40% replacement of fish meal. The means of differences between treatments were considered significant when $P < 0.05$. It was concluded that 40% replacement of soybean meal and blood meal mixture with fish meal resulted in increasing growth, hematological parameters, carcass composition, and nutrient digestibility. Based on current research, soybean and blood meal mixture can be used to substitute fish meal to prepare economical and environment-friendly fish feed for *C. carpio*.

PROBLEM STATEMENT NO. 5 SIMULATED INTELLIGENCE BASED INSTRUCTIVE LEARNING APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT

Learning and Preparing a computerized reasoning is learning great qualities for every one of the loads and the predisposition from named models. Directed versus Solo versus Support Learning not many gigantic numbers of boundaries included. A straightforward boundary wrongly set has extreme results in the prepared model. One of the fundamental issues we have while preparing our computer-based intelligence is the information, as AI is a major information shopper. It should be gathered and put away in a particular organization, guaranteeing quality. Some data can be mislabeled as straightforwardly affecting the exhibition of the computer-based intelligence model. Another issue is predisposition, an abnormality in the result connected with the data the man-made intelligence was prepared. It could be because of deficient information. There are likewise mental inclinations, which are oblivious human reasoning blunders influencing their decisions. They are found in datasets on the grounds that they are presented unconsciously, as more than 100 are characterized in the human psyche. At last, over-fitting is another serious issue when a model has taken in the data by heart. It can't sum up with new data and creates a wrong outcome, diminishing exactness. There are multiple ways of keeping away from this issue. One is cross-approval, a procedure in view of dividing various pieces of preparing information and utilizing it to check the exactness while we are preparing. the frontend web application, with its different perspectives, has furnished clients with an effective and easy to understand method for connecting with the Programming interface. With the utilization of TypeScript and Respond, alongside the Vite server for sending, the application has been planned rapidly and used to realize those innovations. The various perspectives have been painstakingly intended to permit clients to handily make, change, and erase subjects and assets, as well as to get clarification on some pressing issues and explore through video portions. While the application is just a

demo interface, it is an amazing asset to feature the capacities of the fundamental Programming interface to non-specialized people.

Keywords: predisposition, shopper, straightforwardly, deficient, oblivious.

NANOEMULSIONS: FACTORY FOR FOOD, PHARMACEUTICAL AND COSMETICS ABSTRACT

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Abstract:

Nanoemulsions play a pivotal role in various industries, serving as versatile formulations for food, pharmaceutical, and cosmetics production. This abstract explores the manufacturing processes within nanoemulsion factories, emphasizing their significance in enhancing product stability, bioavailability, and sensory attributes. From controlled droplet size reduction to tailored surfactant systems, the abstract delves into the intricate engineering behind nanoemulsion production lines, addressing the unique challenges and opportunities each industry presents. By unraveling the complexities of nanoemulsion fabrication, this abstract aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of their applications in optimizing formulations across diverse sectors.

Keywords: Product stability, Sensory attributes, Surfactant systems, nanoemulsion fabrication.

NANO EMULSION: AN ADVANCED MODE OF DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT:

To address the main issues with traditional medication delivery methods, an enhanced mode of delivery system has been designed. A thorough understanding of a Nano emulsion system is provided by this review. Nano emulsions are emulsions with a nanoscale size that are produced to enhance the delivery of active medicinal substances. In these thermodynamically stable isotropic systems, two immiscible liquids are combined to create a single phase with the use of an emulsifying agent, such as a co-surfactant or surfactant. Nano emulsion droplet sizes normally vary from 20 to 200 nm. Particle size and form dispersed in the continuous phase are the primary distinguishing factors between emulsion and Nano emulsion. This review aims to provide a general understanding of Nano emulsion formulation, preparation methods, characterization strategies, assessment factors, and applications.

Keywords: Traditional medication, Nano emulsion, Active medicinal substances, Co-surfactant, Surfactant.

NANO EMULSIONS AND THEIR POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS IN FOOD INDUSTRY

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Abstract

Nano emulsions, characterized by droplet sizes ranging from 20 to 200 nanometers, have emerged as promising delivery systems with unique physicochemical properties that offer various advantages in the food industry. This review provides an overview of the production methods, stability mechanisms, and potential applications of Nano emulsions in the realm of food science and technology. The production of nano emulsions involves high-energy methods such as high-pressure homogenization, ultrasonication, and micro fluidization. These techniques enable the reduction of droplet size, resulting in improved stability and enhanced bioavailability of encapsulated bioactive compounds, flavors, and nutrients.

Nano emulsions exhibit superior stability due to their increased surface area and reduced interfacial tension, which contribute to resistance against coalescence and sedimentation. The understanding of stabilization mechanisms, such as the use of surfactants and emulsifiers, is crucial in tailoring nano emulsions for specific food applications. In the food industry, nano emulsions find diverse applications, including encapsulation of bioactive compounds, delivery of functional ingredients, improvement of sensory attributes, and extension of shelf life. The encapsulation of bioactive compounds in nano emulsions enhances their solubility, bioavailability, and controlled release, leading to potential health benefits. Additionally, nano emulsions contribute to the development of novel food products by improving the organoleptic properties and stability of emulsified systems.

In conclusion, nano emulsions represent a versatile tool in the food industry, offering solutions to challenges related to stability, bioavailability, and sensory attributes. As research in this field continues to advance, the application of nano emulsions is expected to play a pivotal role in the development of innovative and functional food products.

A SHORT REVIEW ON NANOEMULSIONS — ADVANCES IN FORMULATION, CHARACTERIZATION AND APPLICATIONS IN DRUG DELIVERY

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ABSTRACT:

Nanoemulsions are described as isotropic, thermodynamically stable, transparent or translucent; Oil and water dispersions stabilized (forming an interfacial film) by surfactant molecules with droplet sizes of 20-500 nm. Ease of preparation and scale-up, stability, and improved bioavailability are features of these formulations that attract researchers. The principle is the ability to spontaneously form thin oil-in-water microemulsions by gentle mixing after dilution with an aqueous phase. These conditions simulate digestive action in the intestinal tract to provide the agitation required for self-emulsification in the body. Unlike emulsions, self-nanoemulsifying drug delivery systems (SNEDDS) form microemulsions with narrow particle size distribution of less than 50 nm, hence these systems are also called nanoemulsions. Nanoemulsions (NEs) are lipid nanoformulations with droplet diameters in the nanometer range, which are of interest due to their solubility, permeability in biological tissues, and their ability to increase the therapeutic efficiency of lipid-soluble drugs due to their predicted size. Attracted by lot of attention. Distribution in biological media, high drug concentration and stability. However, there is still little information on the preparation, characterization and application of nanoemulsions. This limitation sets the stage for the current investigation. In this review, we attempt to explore the complexities, preparations, properties, and applications of nanoemulsions to attract the attention of those considering working in this field.

KEYWORDS: Nanoemulsions, Novel drug delivery system, increased bioavailability.

AN OVERVIEW OF NANO EMULSION: CONCEPTS OF DEVELOPMENT AND COSMECEUTICAL APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT:

Nano emulsions represent a versatile class of colloidal systems with droplet sizes in the nanometre range, offering unique properties that make them highly attractive for various applications, especially in the field of cosmeceuticals. This abstract provides an overview of the concepts behind Nano emulsion development and explores their diverse applications in the cosmetic and skincare industry. The development of Nano emulsions involves the creation of stable dispersions of Nano sized droplets through the use of surfactants and/or co-surfactants. The reduced droplet size enhances the stability, optical clarity, and bioavailability of active ingredients, making Nano emulsions an ideal candidate for delivering cosmeceutical agents such as vitamins, antioxidants, and anti-aging compounds. In the cosmeceutical industry, Nano emulsions find applications in formulations for skincare, sunscreens, hair care, and targeted delivery of therapeutic agents. The enhanced penetration of Nano emulsions into the skin's stratum cornea facilitates the efficient delivery of bioactive compounds, leading to improved efficacy and desired cosmetic effects. The potential challenges and safety considerations associated with the use of Nano emulsions in cosmeceuticals are addressed, emphasizing the need for comprehensive studies to ensure their safety and efficacy. Understanding the formulation principles and potential benefits of Nano emulsions offers valuable insights for researchers, formulators, and industry professionals involved in the design and development of advanced cosmetic and skincare products.

KEY WORD: Nano emulsion, cosmetic, Colloids.

FORMATION AND STABILITY OF OIL-IN-WATER NANOEMULSIONS CONTAINING RICE BRAN OIL

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Abstract:

Nanoemulsions, characterized by droplet sizes in the nanometer range, have gained significant attention in the food and pharmaceutical industries due to their enhanced stability and bioavailability. This study focuses on the formation and stability of oil-in-water nanoemulsions utilizing rice bran oil as the dispersed phase. Rice bran oil, rich in bioactive compounds and antioxidants, presents a promising alternative to conventional edible oils.

The nanoemulsions were prepared through a high-energy emulsification method, employing a combination of surfactants and co-surfactants to facilitate the reduction of droplet size. The influence of formulation parameters, such as surfactant concentration, oil-to-water ratio, and emulsification techniques, on the droplet size distribution and stability of the nanoemulsions was systematically investigated.

Characterization techniques, including dynamic light scattering and zeta potential measurements, were employed to assess the droplet size and surface charge of the nanoemulsions. The results indicated that the choice of surfactants and their concentrations significantly influenced the stability of the nanoemulsions. Additionally, the impact of environmental factors such as pH and temperature on the stability of the nanoemulsions was evaluated.

In conclusion, this study provides valuable insights into the formulation and stability of oil-in-water nanoemulsions containing rice bran oil. The findings contribute to the development of nanoemulsions-based delivery systems with potential applications in the food and pharmaceutical industries, offering a platform for the efficient incorporation of bioactive compounds from rice bran oil for improved health benefits.

Keywords: oil-in-water nanoemulsions, rice bran oil, high-energy emulsification, bioactive compounds.

DETERMINATION OF MOLAR SOLUBILITY OF Na_2CO_3 AND NaNO_3 IN WATER AT VARIOUS TEMPERATURES

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Abstract

Water is a universal solvent which is capable of dissolving so many substances than any other solvent. In this, work, the researchers used Inorganic salts of sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3) and sodium nitrate (NaNO_3) in the determination of their molar solubilities at various temperatures. The temperature drastically increases in the molar solubility of Na_2CO_3 in the range of 30 °C to 50 °C from 5.0 mol dm^{-3} to 18.9 mol dm^{-3} and as the temperature increase the value decrease to 5.7 mol dm^{-3} at 70 °C. As temperature increases from 30 °C to 60 °C there was a gradual increase of the molar solubility of NaNO_3 from 8.2 mol dm^{-3} to 12.0 mol dm^{-3} at the value slightly dropped down to 11.4 mol dm^{-3} at 70 °C.

Introduction

Using solubility, one can determine the extent to which different solutes can dissolve in a solvent at a particular temperature. IUPAC defined solubility as the maximum quantity of a substance that can be dissolved in another (Helmenstine, 2020). Therefore, solubility is the maximum amount of solute in moles or in grams that dissolve in 1 dm^{-3} of a solvent at a particular temperature. It usually expressed in g dm^{-3} or in mol dm^{-3} (James, 1998). The following factors affect the solubility of the substance; temperature, pressure, polarity, solute particle size and phases of both solute and solvent (Yalkowsky et al., 2010). The solution could be saturated, unsaturated or supersaturated depending on the nature of the solute or solvent. Saturated solution is a solution that contains as much solute as it can dissolved at a particular temperature in the presence of un-dissolved solute. Saturated solution is not affected by the presence of excess un-dissolved solute, equilibrium is therefore, established between the dissolved solutes of a saturated solution and un-dissolved solutes. If the temperature of the solution

is increased, there will be an increase in the solubility. In the same way, if the temperature of the saturated solution is reduced by cooling, there will be a decrease in the solubility of the solute and the excess solute will crystallize out (Lin, 2008). Unsaturated solution is a solution that can dissolve more solute at a particular temperature, while super saturated is a solution which contains more solute than it can normally dissolve or more solute than it required to form a saturated solution at a particular temperature.

When an ionic crystal dissolves in water, the ions become separated and energy is required to break up the lattice. In solution, cations and anions are solvated and energy is released in the process. Figure 1. Explained the processes.

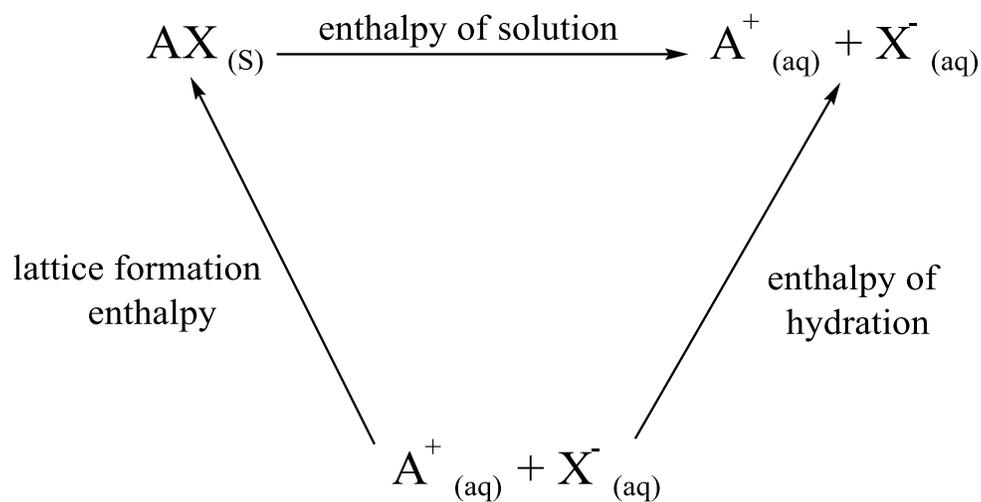
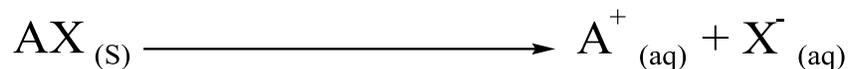
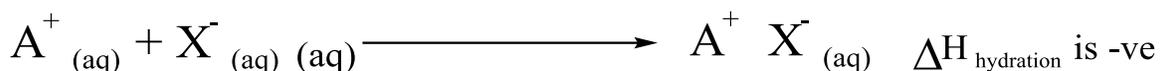


Figure 1: Relationship between enthalpy change of solution, hydration enthalpy and lattice enthalpy.

Where *enthalpy of solution* is the energy change when one mole of a substance is dissolved completely in a solution. i.e.,

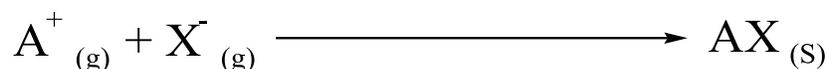


Enthalpy of hydration is the amount of energy released when one mole of aqueous ion is form from its gaseous ions. i.e.,



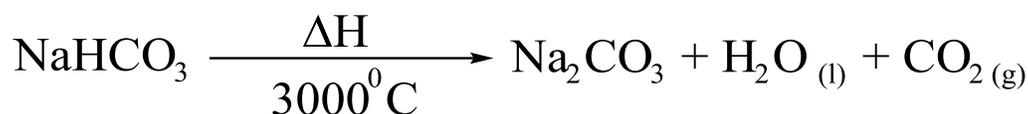
Must have a negative value as it's the amount of energy released from attraction between ions and water molecules.

Lattice formation enthalpy is the energy change when one mole of an ionic crystal formed from its constituents' ions in the gaseous state. i.e.,



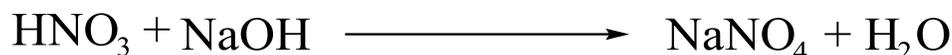
(Shoemaker et al., 2009)

The choice of these Inorganic salts is due to their domestic and industrial applications. In the laboratory, Na_2CO_3 was produce when the suspended $NaHCO_3$ was removed from the carbonating tower and heated at $3000\text{ }^{\circ}C$ producing Na_2CO_3 as in the below equation:



Industrially, sodium carbonate is used in the manufacture of paper and glass. Domestically, Sodium bicarbonate is used as a water softening agent.

Sodium nitrate is synthesized industrially by reducing nitric acid with a base like sodium hydroxide i.e.



Sodium nitrate is used as anti-microbial agent in food industries (Barnum, 2003). A fair knowledge of the solubility of these salts and their variation with temperature will be of great importance to chemists for their laboratory undertakings and research work. The same knowledge will benefit chemical vendors and chemical industries.

The authors report, determination of molar solubility of Inorganic salts of sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3) and sodium nitrate ($NaNO_3$) in aqueous media (water) at various temperature.

Materials and Method

Reagents / Apparatus

Reagents and apparatus used are of analytical grade and used without any further purification which includes Na_2CO_3 , $NaNO_3$, distilled water, weighing balance, evaporating dish, Bunsen burner, beakers, conical flask, funnel, boiling tube, filter paper, thermometer and desiccator, all were obtained from chemistry laboratory Aminu Saleh College of Education, Azare.

Method

The method of Yalkowsky (2010) was adopted and modified in which 0.5 g of Na_2CO_3 crystals were put in a half-filled dry clean boiling tube and stirred in a maintained temperature of 30°C while the addition of Na_2CO_3 continue until undissolved ones were seen at the bottom of the boiling tube. At this point, Na_2CO_3 solution was filtered with the help of a filter paper and the filtrate is the unsaturated solution at 30°C . A clean dry empty evaporating dish was weighed and recorded as m_1 (45.50 g). A good portion of the unsaturated solution was poured into the empty evaporating dish, reweighed and recorded as m_2 (61.10 g). The saturated solution m_2 was heated to dryness on water bath. When all the water has evaporated into the atmosphere, the residue was allowed to cool down in a desiccator for about 30 minutes after which, the content was weighed and recorded as m_3 (49.50 g). In order to find the volume of solvent (water) that has evaporated into the atmosphere, the mass m_3 (crystal residue) was subtracted from the mass of saturated solution m_2 . That is, $m_2 - m_3$ (61.10 - 49.50) g = 11.60 cm^3 (V). In determining the mass of solute (Na_2CO_3) that dissolve in 11.60 cm^3 of water (which has evaporated into the atmosphere), the mass of empty evaporating dish (m_1) was subtracted from the mass of Na_2CO_3 residue i.e. $m_3 - m_1$ (49.50 - 45.50) = 4.00 g (m_4).

To determine the solubility of the solute (Na_2CO_3) in gdm^{-3} of the solution, the following formula was used; -

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\text{mass of solute } (m_4)}{\text{volume of solvent } (v \text{ cm}^3)} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{4.00\text{g}}{11.60\text{cm}^3} \times 100 \\ &= 345 \text{ gdm}^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

The molar solubilities of Na_2CO_3 at 40°C , 50°C , 60°C and 70°C were determined by repeating the above-mentioned procedures.

Similarly, the molar solubility of NaNO_3 at 30°C , 40°C , 50°C , 60°C and 70°C were determined using the above prescribed method (Yalkowsky et al., 2010).

Results and Discussion

Results

Table 1: Shows the variation of molar solubility in mol dm^{-3} of Na_2CO_3 and NaNO_3 with temperature in $^{\circ}\text{C}$

Salts	Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Molar Solubility (mol dm^{-3})
Sodium Carbonate (Na_2CO_3)	30	5.00
	40	11.80
	50	18.90
	60	12.00
	70	5.70
Sodium Nitrate (NaNO_3)	30	8.20
	40	9.60
	50	10.80
	60	12.00
	70	11.40

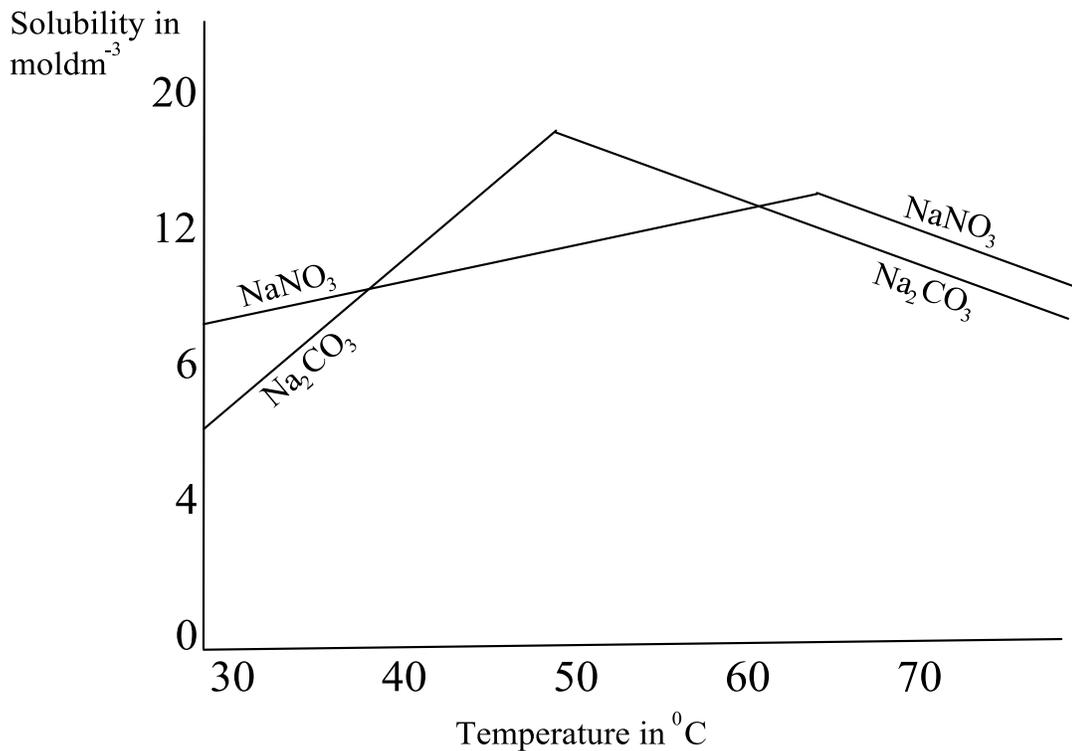


Fig II: Variation of Solubility in moldm⁻³ against temperature in °C

Discussion

In sodium carbonate (Na₂CO₃), there was a rapid increase of molar solubility in the range of 5.00 moldm⁻³ to 18.90 moldm⁻³ from 30 °C to 50 °C. This was due to the fact that Na ion is large in size with the smaller charge resulting into smaller magnitude of its $\Delta H_{\text{lattice}}$ than $\Delta H_{\text{hydration}}$. $\Delta H_{\text{solution}}$ therefore become more negative making its salt more soluble in water from 30 °C to 50 °C. Its molar solubility dropped from 18.90 moldm⁻³ to a minimum value of 5.70 moldm⁻³ at 70 °C. This was partly due to the fact that increase in temperature increases the magnitude of $\Delta H_{\text{lattice}}$ more than $\Delta H_{\text{hydration}}$ making $\Delta H_{\text{solution}}$ less negative and therefore less soluble in water. Partly, was due to its low lattice charge value which also increased. This is similar with the work of Yuexia et al. (2013).

In sodium nitrate (NaNO₃), Na ion is larger in size with the smaller charge and therefore its enthalpy of hydration ($\Delta H_{\text{hydration}}$) is larger than $\Delta H_{\text{lattice}}$. This is why the molar solubility gradually increased from 30 °C to 60 °C i.e., from 8.20 moldm⁻³ to 12.00 moldm⁻³. However, the value slightly decreased from 12.00 moldm⁻³ at

60 °C to 11.40 moldm⁻³ at 70 °C. This was partly due to increased in $\Delta H_{\text{lattice}}$ with the increased in temperature and partly due to the larger size of its anion more than that of the cation. The larger the size of the anion the less soluble the salt is in water. This is similar with the result of Akinnamonu (2016).

Conclusion

Cations of the group 1 metals are larger in size and carry small charges, so, their enthalpy changes of solution ($\Delta H_{\text{solution}}$) are usually negative and therefore more soluble in water compared to group 2 metal ions which have higher charges with the smaller sizes (Yuexia et al., 2013).

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EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF ACCULTURATIVE STRESS ON MENTAL HEALTH: A MULTIDIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS OF IMMIGRANT AND MINORITY POPULATIONS

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This research undertook a thorough exploration into the intricate layers of acculturative stress, aiming to unveil its profound impact on the mental well-being of immigrant and minority populations. Acculturative stress, encapsulating the psychological upheaval experienced during the adjustment to a new cultural environment, became the focal point of scrutiny through a multidimensional lens. This comprehensive approach embraced psychological, sociocultural, and linguistic dimensions, providing a nuanced understanding of the challenges inherent in acculturation. The study's primary objective was to unravel the intricate interplay of these dimensions and illuminate the subtle yet impactful challenges faced by individuals undergoing the complex process of acculturation. This understanding sought to delineate the far-reaching consequences on mental health outcomes, creating a mosaic of insights into the multifaceted nature of the phenomenon. Employing a sophisticated mixed-methods design, the research seamlessly integrated qualitative interviews, surveys, and psychological assessments to gather a rich tapestry of data. This methodological synergy ensured a comprehensive exploration of acculturative stress, capturing its various manifestations and implications. The findings from this research not only advanced the scholarly understanding of acculturative stress but also catalyzed the development of culturally sensitive interventions. These insights now serve as a guiding light for the refinement and implementation of mental health support strategies tailored to the unique needs of immigrant and minority populations, offering a transformative impact on both research and practical applications in the field.

Keywords: Acculturative Stress, Immigrant, Mental Health

ISLAMIC ECONOMICS

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Abstract

Islamic Economics as a science was born through a long process of scientific study, where initially there was a pessimistic attitude regarding the existence of Islamic Economics in today's society. This happens because in society an idea has been formed that there must be a dichotomy between religion and science. Islamic economics can be an alternative economic system that is able to ensure the welfare of the people, in addition to the capitalist economic system and Islamic economics built on the basis of the Islamic religion, therefore it is an inseparable (integral) part of the Islamic religion. Every human being aims to achieve prosperity in his life, but humans have different understandings of welfare. This research approach is descriptive qualitative data collected in the form of words and not numbers. So the results of this research are descriptive. In building a

scientific discipline, it is necessary to establish object criteria as a basic reference in building concepts which include definitions, background, discussion, basic principles, and comparisons with other identical objects. The urgency of Islamic economics is that there are also differences in the concept of rationality contained in science. conventional economics. The concept of rationality refers to an attitude of self-interest, namely an attitude in which humans only prioritize their own personal interests to gain profit. If this attitude continues to be perpetuated, it will cause conflict with social interests. Meanwhile, in the Islamic worldview, it is not only concerned with personal existence, but also universal or also called the concept of huquq. Thus, all decisions in allocating limited resources will create mashlahah and eliminate mafsadah

Keywords: Islamic economics, welfare of the people, rationality

THE EXISTENCE OF ISLAMIC ECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC PRACTICES DURING THE TIME OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to study the habits and methods of Islamic economics during the time of the Prophet. Islamic principles from the Koran and hadith serve as the foundation for the economic system known as Islamic economics. To realize civil society, Islamic economics is practiced. The economic system has been changed so that everyone can benefit from it as a result of the Prophet Muhammad who was a role model for everyone in various aspects of life. The Prophet Muhammad was the leader and prophet of Allah in the pre-Islamic period. He also modified the country's economic and financial structure in accordance with the

teachings of the Koran and Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad. In addition, the Prophet Muhammad was the first pioneer in implementing Islamic economic policies.

Keywords: Economic practice, policy implementation, development history

INRODUCTION

Islamic economics is a system of science that highlights economic issues. Just like other conventional economic concepts. Only in this economic system, Islamic values become the foundation and basis in every activity.

The development of Islamic economics is something that cannot be separated from the development of Islamic history. Islamic thought began when the Prophet Muhammad SAW was chosen as the Messenger. The Prophet issued a number of policies concerning various matters relating to social issues, in addition to legal, political, and commercial or economic issues.

The life of Rasulallah and the Muslim community during his time was the best example including in the economic field. In the Mecca period, the Muslim community had not had time to build an economy, because that period was full of struggles to defend themselves from the intimidation of the Quraish people. It was only in the Medina period that the Rasulallah led himself to build the Medina community so that it became a prosperous and civilized society. Although the economy at his time was relatively simple, but he has shown the principles that m principles for economic management.

Islamic economic thought emerged along with the revelation of the Qur'an and the life of the Prophet at the end of the 6th century AD to the beginning of the 7th century AD. The implementation of the Islamic economic system has existed and implemented by the Prophet Muhammad as a role model for Muslims. Even the Arabs have been famous as a nation of traders before the period of the Prophet Muhammad Saw.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The writing method uses library research or literature reviews sourced from journals and e-books regarding the history of Islamic economic thought.

Economic System at the Time of Rasulullah SAW

The life of the Prophet and the Muslim community during his time is the best example, including in the economic field. In the Mekkah period, the Muslim community has not had time to build an economy, because it was full of struggles to defend themselves from the intimidation of the Quraish people. It was only in the

Medina period that Rasulallah build the Medina community so that it became a prosperous and civilized society. Although the economy at his time was relatively simple, but he has shown the basic principles for economic management. The general character of the economy at that time was its high commitment to ethics and norms and its great concern for justice and equitable distribution of wealth. Economic endeavors were to be conducted ethically within the framework of Islamic sharia while economic resources were not to be accumulated by a few but were to flow to the welfare of the entire Ummah. The market occupies an important role as an economic mechanism, but the government and society also act actively in realizing welfare and upholding justice. Market economic activities were relatively prominent at that time, where to keep market mechanisms within the framework of Islamic ethics and morals the Prophet established Al-Hisbah (MUBAROK, 2021).

In the economic system at the time of the Prophet, Islam recognized private ownership, in earning a living Muslims were obliged to earn a living that was halal and in a fair way. During the time of the Prophet, the prohibition of interest on money or usury was also introduced, as was common among Jews in Medina. Islam truly opposes unfair practices in the economy (HIMAESYA, 2023).

Before Islam came, the situation in Yathrib was very uncertain because it did not have a sovereign leader. The law of its government was never established and the people lived in uncertainty. Therefore, several groups of Yathrib residents met the Prophet Muhammad who had the nature of Al-Amin (trustworthy) to become a leader. In historical records, the meeting took place twice, namely in the year 12 of Prophethood known as the First Baiat Aqabah and the year 13 of Prophethood known as the Second Baiat Aqabah On the basis of the two Baiats and after receiving the command of Allah SWT, the Prophet Muhammad Saw emigrated from the city of Mekkah to the city of Yathrib in accordance with the agreement, in this very fertile city Rasulallah was warmly welcomed and appointed as the leader of the city of Yathrib which has since changed its name to the city of Medina. In a short time Rasulallah had become the leader of a small community whose numbers continued to grow until the Prophet became the leader of the Medina nation. After leading, the Prophet immediately made changes in organizing the life of the people of Medina based on Qur'anic values.

Therefore, Rasulallah slowly overcame various major problems without relying on financial factors. In this case, the Prophet took the following steps.

1. Building the mosque

Upon the Prophet's arrival in the city of Medina, his main task was to build a mosque which is the main and most important principle in the formation of Muslim society.

2. Rehabilitating the muhajirs

After establishing the mosque, the next task undertaken by the Prophet was to improve the social and economic level of life of the muhajirs (residents of Makkah who migrated to Medina).

3. Making the state constitution

In the constitution of Medina, the government emphasized the rights, obligations and responsibilities of every citizen, both Muslim and non-Muslim, as well as the defense and security system of the state. In accordance with Islamic principles, everyone is prohibited from carrying out activities that can disrupt the stability and life of humans and nature.

4. Creating peace within the state

For domestic peace, Medina was declared a place of non-violence, between its two Harrahs (volcanic mountainous areas around Medina), its grasslands were not to be cut, its trees were not to be cut down, and it was not allowed to bring in weapons for fights, violence, or warfare.

5. Issuing rights and duties for its citizens

Rasulallah issued a charter which meant that Medina had full sovereignty as a state. All colors of the country local, immigrants, Jews and others get protection. Meanwhile, their rights, obligations and responsibilities as citizens have been clearly defined.

6. Establishing medina's defense system

Another important task was to maintain Medina's security against external enemies. The Prophet also prohibited any individual from bringing in weapons for the purpose of violence or warfare around the city of Medina.

7. Laying the foundations of the state financial system

After making efforts and stability in the social, political and defense and security fields, the Prophet laid the foundations of the state financial system in accordance with the provisions of the Qur'an (MUBAROK, 2021).

The Development of Economic Thought During the Time of Rasulallah

The development of thought during the time of the Prophet was as follows:

1. Fiscal policy during the time of the Prophet Muhammad.

At the time of the Prophet Muhammad, the thoughts and mechanisms of political life in the

Islamic state were sourced and based on the values of aqidah. The birth of fiscal policy in the Islamic world is influenced by many factors, one of which is because fiscal is part of public economic instruments. For this reason, factors such as social, cultural and political factors are included. The challenge of the Prophet Muhammad PBUH was very large where he was faced with an uncertain life from both internal and external groups, in the internal group the Prophet Muhammad PBUH had to solve the problem of how to unite the ansar and the muhajirin after the hijrah from mecca to madinah. While the challenge of the external group is how the Apostle can compensate for the ronrongan of the quraisy infidels. However, the Prophet can overcome all his problems thanks to the help of Allah SWT.

In simple terms, fiscal policy during the Prophet's time was described in the following system;

1. The Prophet Muhammad (SAW) fraternized the Muhajirin with the Ansar. In the sense that they were reunited with the original indigenous people.
2. The Ansar were encouraged by the Prophet to open up jobs for the Muhajirin, thereby increasing state revenues by implementing muzara'ah, musaqah, and mudharabah contracts.
3. The tax policy on traders from outside Medina led to price stability and reduced inflation.
4. The state budget arrangement carried out by the Prophet Muhammad was careful, effective and efficient, causing budget deficits to rarely occur despite frequent wars.

2. Elements of Fiscal Policy at the Time of the Prophet Muhammad SAW

Seeing the uncertain conditions like this, the Prophet made efforts known as fiscal policy. He as a leader in Medina is by doing economic elements. Among them are as follows:

a) Economic System

The economic system implemented by the Prophet was rooted in Quranic principles. The Quran is the main source of Islamic teachings has set various rules. The most basic principle of Islam is that the supreme power belongs to Allah alone and every human being is created as a khalifah on earth.

b) Finance and Taxes

In the early years since its declaration as a State, Medina had virtually no sources of State revenue or expenditure. All State duties were carried out on a cooperative and voluntary basis. The Prophet himself was the head of the State who was also the president of

the supreme court, the grand mufti, the supreme warlord, and the person in charge of the administration of the State. He did not receive a salary from the State or the community, except for small gifts, generally in the form of foodstuffs.

3. Sources of State Revenue during the period of Islamic rule in Medina (623 AD) or 1 Hijri,

state revenues and expenditures were almost non-existent. The Prophet was the head of state. Leader in the field of law, leader and responsible for administration. The situation began to change, after the revelation of Surah Al-Anfal (spoils of war). At the time of the battle of Badr in the year 2 Hijri, since then the state began to have revenue from the spoils of war (ghanimah) called khums (one-fifth), in the form of horses, camels, and other movable goods obtained in the war.

4. State Expenditure during the Reign of the Prophet Muhammad.

In terms of state expenditure, records of detailed expenditure during the Prophet's time are not available, but that does not mean that it leads to the conclusion that the state financial system that existed at that time did not work properly and correctly. During the reign of the Prophet, state finances were used for certain things.

5. Baitul Mal

Next to this, the Prophet was the first head of state to introduce a new concept in the field of state finances in the seventh century, namely all the results of state collection must be collected first and then spent according to state needs. The status of the collected property belongs to the state and not to individuals. The collection place is called baitul maal or state treasury (MUBAROK, 2021).

The factors that cause as a driver of the new development of Islamic economic thought are among others:

- 1) First, the emergence of the so-called petro dollar economic power. Petro dollars are dollars generated from the oil industry which at that time was popular.
- 2) Second, the emergence of awareness about the rise of Islam in the 14th century hijri that occurred in the Islamic world, in the 1970s.
- 3) Third, the emergence of a new generation of Muslim intellectuals who received modern education, both in Western countries and in Islamic countries (Rosyda, 2021).

The policies used during the time of the Prophet

some of the main principles of Islamic economic policy described in the Qur'an as follows:

- a. Allah SWT is the supreme ruler as well as the absolute owner of the entire universe.
- b. Man is only the khalifah of Allah SWT on earth, not the real owner.
- c. All that is owned and obtained by humans is by the grace of Allah SWT.
- d. Wealth must rotate and should not be hoarded.
- e. Economic exploitation in all its forms is usury that must be eliminated.
- f. Implementing the inheritance system as a medium of wealth redistribution that can eliminate various individual conflicts.
- g. Establishing various forms of charity, both compulsory and voluntary, for individuals who have a lot of wealth to help the poor members of society (MUBAROK, 2021).

CONCLUSION

Development of Islamic Economic Thought Islamic Economic Thought began when Muhammad SAW was appointed as an Apostle. Rasulullah SAW issued a number of policies concerning various matters relating to social issues other than legal issues (fiqh). politics (siyasah), as well as financial or economic issues (muamalah). The economic problems of the people became the concern of Rasulullah SAW because economic problems are a supporting pillar of faith that must be paid attention to.

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“PENGARUH INDUSTRI HALAL TERHADAP EKONOMI DAN MASYARAKAT INDONESIA”

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of the halal industry on the Indonesian economy and society. This research method uses qualitative research. Because the data sources and research results are literature (library research), the data analysis is inductive. The results showed that the term industry is often used in general and broadly, namely all human activities to meet their needs in order to achieve Industrial welfare. While in halal something that is permitted by sharia to be done, used, or attempted, because it has unraveled the ropes or ties that prevent it or elements that endanger it with attention to how to get it, not with the results of prohibited muamalah. Overall, the halal industry in Indonesia has experienced rapid growth in recent years. With such development and the importance of the halal industry in Indonesia is still dominated by the food sector,

cosmetics and others because it is a sustainable economic potential and can make added value to the national economy because Indonesia has enormous potential. And the influence of the Halal Industry on Economic Growth The main focus of implementing Sharia economic development is the real sector, especially those with the potential to increase economic growth nationally.

Keywords: Halal, economy, industry

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE LEARNING COMMUNITY AND THE MOTIVATION OF LEARNING PARTNERS WITH THE ACTIVE PARTNER

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Abstract

In order for the learning process to be maximum, the ideal student needs motivation or impetus. Such motivation can be motivation from within (instinct) or from outside. (ekstrinsik). But sometimes students don't have a clear motivation and a good learning community so the learning process can't be maximized. The study aims to explain the importance of learning communities and the motivation of students. Based on the research methods carried out by the researchers, this study found that the community and learning motivation of the students have a strong influence on the learning outcomes of the participants. Motivation is very important because with the motivation of the student will be more optimum in learning. In addition to good motivation, by building a productive community so that students will be more productive in carrying out daily activities, have a positive and mutually supportive learning environment.

Keywords: Motivation, Community, Learning, and Students

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ABSTRACT

Islamic economics is an economic framework based on the principles of Islamic teachings, combining religious values with sustainable and fair economic concepts. This article explores the scope of Islamic economics by focusing on the core principles that form the basis of this economic system. In addition, this article highlights the impact of Islamic economics in building financial inclusion and fighting economic inequality. By upholding the values of justice and social responsibility, Islamic economics encourages financial inclusion by providing access to financial services to disadvantaged groups in society. This approach helps reduce disparities between different economic groups and creates broader opportunities for sustainable and equitable economic development. However, although Islamic economics offers a useful approach, this article also discusses the

challenges faced by the practice of Islamic economics in dealing with the complexity of the global economy and achieving a balance between finance and religious values. In this context, this article provides a comprehensive overview of the diversity and complexity within the scope of Islamic economics, exploring the implications and opportunities for further development in an ever-evolving global context. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method. The types of data used are secondary data and primary data. Secondary data is research data sources obtained through intermediary media or indirectly in the form of books, notes, existing evidence or archives, whether published or not. published generally, and primary data is a source of research data obtained or collected directly in the field.

Keywords: Islamic Economics, complexty of the scope of islamic economics

REVIEW ON: GENERAL OVERVIEW ON METOPROLOL

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Abstract:-

Metoprolol is a cardio-selective beta-1 adrenergic receptor inhibitor, which means it is a beta-blocker. It is used in the treatment of hypertension, heart attacks, and chest pain, and can be administered orally or intravenously. Metoprolol was first synthesized and its activity discovered by Bengt Ablad and Enar Carlsson. It was first manufactured in 1969. In 1970 it was patented and later approved for medical use in 1982. Metoprolol is available in two forms: metoprolol tartrate (Lopressor) and metoprolol succinate (Toprol-XL). Metoprolol can interact with some other drugs and is associated with some side effects.

Keywords: β -Blocker, Metoprol Tartrate, Metoprol Succinate

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PCB MOUNTED INTERNAL ANTENNA VERIFICATION USING VECTOR NETWORK ANALYZER

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Abstract

Printed Circuit Board (PCB) internal Antenna for various applications of multiband is presented in this research work. This internally kept antenna is a wireless part to acquire and radiate signals, and can be widely used in communication device for transmission. The key reason to use this internal PCB antenna will be the less overall cost of the wireless module. This PCB Antenna is designed in compact size of 54x34x5 mm³ and simulated, measured having a frequency of 698-960 MHz & 1710-2690 MHz with 1.5 dBi gain in linear

polarization. The input impedance is taken for 50 ohms. The SMA female connector is connected to excite the antenna. The VSWR value is less than 2.5 is obtained. It finds the compactness in design and Application in these bands of 2G, 3G, 4G LTE, ISM. Multi-frequency band, low cost material is the desirable features in this antenna.

Keywords: Antenna, design, microstripline, rectangular patch, microwave band frequencies