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ANKARA*

Edited By

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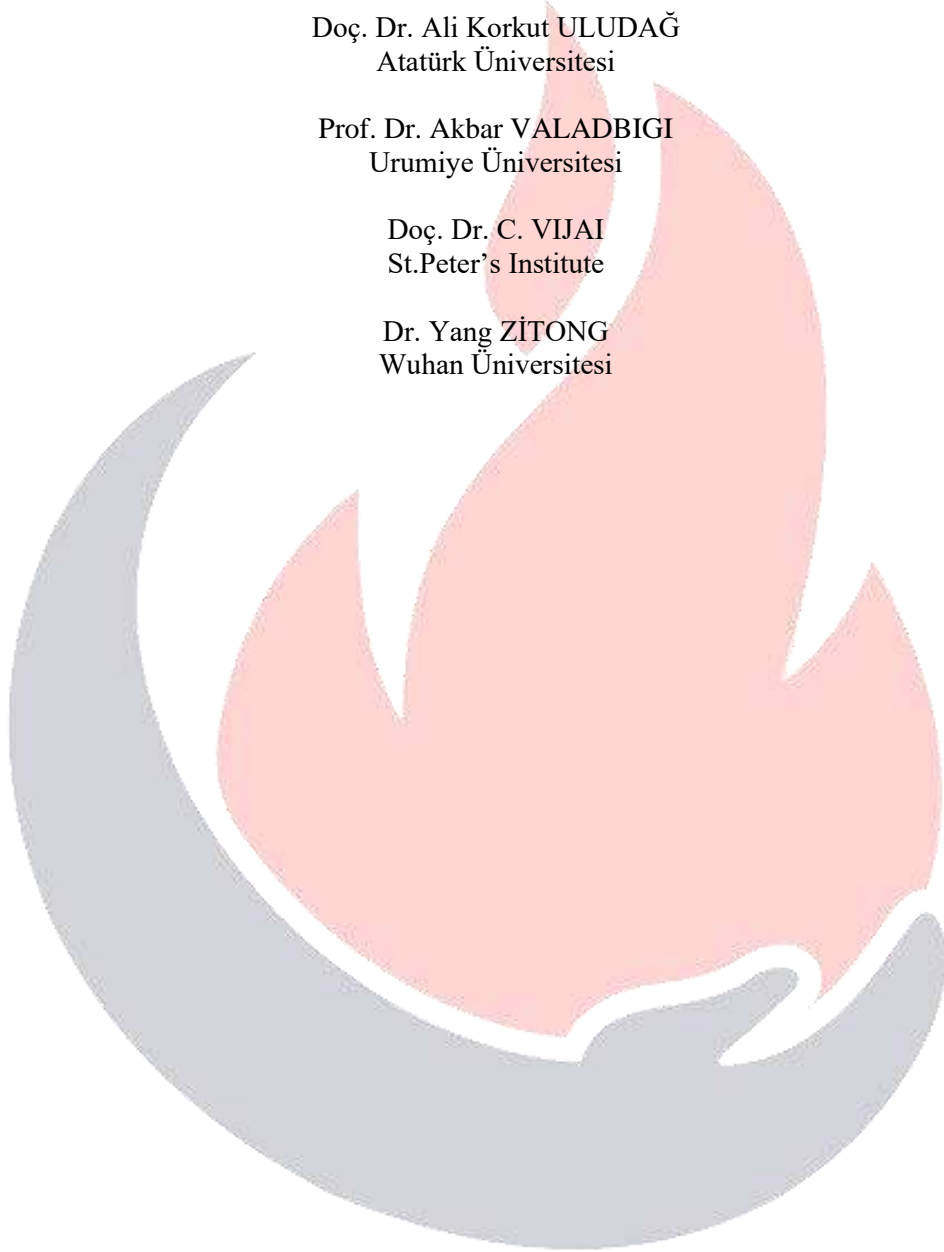
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Meeting ID: 821 2322 2571 Passcode: 10102021	
MODERATOR: Fidan Abbasali Gurbanova	
Authors	Topic title
Dr. Sashka Jovanovska	Word Expression as a Branch of Lexicology
Fidan Nasirova	Scattered Treasures From Ganja, Created a Treasury From Pure Pearl
Fidan Abbasali Gurbanova	Global economic challenges: the main socio-economic directions of development in the liberated territories of Azerbaijan from occupation
Fuad Gurbanov Abbasali	Regional economy: modern aspects and current issues
Azar R. Hasanli	The Transmission Channels Of The International Monetary Challenges Into Azerbaijan Economy
Aishat A. Yusuf Prof. Esther. O. Omosewo Dr. A. O. Akanbi Dr. Mulkah A. Ahmed Dr. G. Bello	Assessment of The Use Of Projected-Media in Learning of Basic Science and Technology in Upper-Basic Schools in Ilorin, Kwara State



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10.10.2021 - 10:00-12:00 (Turkey Local Time)	
Meeting ID: 821 2322 2571 Passcode: 10102021	
MODERATOR: Dr. Alireza Moghaddasi	
Authors	Topic title
K.R.Padma K.R.Don	The Emergence of women entrepreneurship in India
Dr. Alireza Moghaddasi	What are Critical Success Factors (CSFs) of Websites Quality?
Dr.R.Suyam Praba	Camel Research of Selected Private and Public Sector Banks in India
Debasish Sahoo	Herbal Formulations as Potential Alternate & Prospective Medicaments During Covid-19 Pandemic for Public Health
Chems Eddine Boukhedimi	Analytic Study of Coca-Cola Competitvns in Algerian Soft Drink Market
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WORD EXPRESSION AS A BRANCH OF LEXICOLOGY

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Abstract

The formation of complex words in modern English is one of the most productive word-formation processes, due to which new ones appear regularly models. Productivity is a characteristic feature of human language. She has implies the ability to create and understand new forms of language from the speaker. This was the impetus for conducting this research. The first goal of empirical research is to analyze the morphological productivity of models for forming compounds in English as a foreign language in relation to the most productive and least productive models of education in a written corpus.

Апстракт

Образувањето сложени зборови во современиот англиски јазик е еден од најпродуктивните зборообразувачки процеси, поради што редовно се појавуваат нови модели. Продуктивноста е карактеристично својство на човековиот јазик. Таа ја подразбира способноста за создавање и за разбирање нови форми на јазикот од говорителот. Токму ова беше поттик за спроведување на ова истражување. Првата цел на емпириското истражување е да ја анализира морфолошката продуктивност на моделите за образување сложеники во англискиот јазик како странски јазик во однос на најпродуктивните и најмалку продуктивните модели на образување во писмен корпус.

Defining Lexicology

The term lexicology is of Greek origin (from lexis - word and logos - science). Lexicology is a branch of linguistics that deals with vocabulary and the characteristic properties of words and word compositions (phraseologies).

The term word denotes the basic lexical unit of a language and is the result of connecting a certain group of voices with a certain meaning. This unit is used in grammatical functions inherent in it. It is the smallest language unit it can stand alone as a complete statement (Ginzburg, R., S., Khidekel, S., S., Knyazeva, G., Y., Sankin, A., A., 1979).



The term word composition (phraseology) means a group of words that in the language exist as a complete whole, with a single meaning and a syntactic function, for example: the word composition as loose as a goose means clumsy and is used in a sentence predicative.

(He is as loose as a goose) (He is clumsy).

Lexicology can be general or special. The general refers to all languages as part of general linguistics. Its purpose is to determine the language universals - linguistic phenomena and properties that are often present in all languages.

On the other hand, special lexicology is one that refers to one certain language (English, German, Russian, etc.). Lexicology can study the development of vocabulary, the origin of words and word combinations, their semantic connections and the development of their vocal form and their meaning. In such cases it is historic lexicology. Another branch of lexicology is descriptive lexicology, which studies the vocabulary at a certain stage of its development.

Defining the term 'word'

First, the word is a speech unit that serves to accomplish the goals of human communication. Accordingly, the word can be defined as the unit for communication. Second, the word can be seen as a set of votes that it make up. Third, from a structural point of view, the word has certain characteristics.

The modern approach to word research is based on distinguishing the external and internal structure of the word. Under external structure means the morphological structure of the word. For example, in the word post-impressionists distinguish the following morphemes: the prefixes post, im-, the root -press-, the suffixes for forming nouns -ion, -ist, and the inflectional plural suffix -s.

The external structure of the word as well common word formation patterns are studied within word formation. The internal structure of the word, and its meaning, is usually referred to as the semantic structure of the word. She is the chief aspect of the word. The field of lexicology that deals with the semantic the study of words is called semantics.

One of the main structural properties of the word is that it contains and external (formal) and semantic unity. Another structural property of the word is its susceptibility to grammatical



changes. In speech, most words can be used in various grammatical forms through which their mutual relations. Accordingly, the word is a speech unit used for achieving the goals of human communication, materially represents a group of voices, has meaning, is subject to grammatical changes and is characterized by formal and semantic unity.

Plag points out: It is estimated that the average speaker of a language knows between 45,000 and 60,000 words from him. This means that we, as speakers, certainly keep them all words somewhere in our heads, in our mental lexicon. In this regard, if we were to define what that word is, we would probably first think of the word as a unit in the writing system, the so-called orthographic word. For example, may say that a word is a continuous string of letters bounded by a space on the beginning and the space or punctuation mark at the end (Plag, 2003: 4).

At first glance, this seems like a good definition that can easily be applied, as noted in the following sentence:

Writing is a recursive process.

Five orthographic words can be counted in this example. Accordingly that is, there are five continuous sequences of letters, each of which is initially limited with a space, four of which are bounded by a space at the end, and one of them is limited by a point at the end. However, things are not always so simple. If we look at the following example to see how many words it consists of, the results will depend on several assumptions (Plag) (Plag, 2003: 5):

Benjamin's girlfriend lives in a high-rise apartment building.

Plag argues that if we consider apostrophes as punctuation marks, Benjamin's section is made up of two (orthographic) words. Otherwise, it's about one word. In addition, if the hyphen is considered a punctuation mark, then the high-rise part is composed of two (orthographic) words, otherwise it is one word. As for the last two parts of the series, apartment building, it's easy to say that they are actually two (orthographic) words, while the girlfriend part is certainly counts as one (orthographic) word. As a result, Plag thinks there are two basic problems with such orthographic analysis.

According to him, the first is:

... That the orthography is often variable. Thus, the word girlfriend can also be met written as <girl-friend>, and even <girlfriend> (in the spikeds brackets are spelling forms of words are presented). Such variables are orthographic forms are quite common (e.g. word-formation, word formation and word formation - all spelling forms are established), even when the spelling is generally adopted, they exist similar words spelled differently, as in the case of



grapefruit (lemon) and passion fruit. Such cases quite interfere with trying to define what the word is. The concept of what the word represents, in any case, should not depend on from the wishes of individuals or from the arbitrariness of the orthographic system of English (Plag, 2003: 5).

The second problem with the orthographic definition of a word is that it is not always appropriate to our intuition. Therefore, we could agree that girlfriend is a word, ie. one word, consisting of two words (girl) and friend (friend)), so called compound. Plag also pointed out: If compounds are considered a single word, then they should not be written with space between the elements of which they consist. However, this is not the case. For example, the compound apartment building is written with a space between its components elements apartment and building (Plag, 2003: 5).

In general, it can be said that such criteria are not many credible. In addition, the lack of orthographic definition of the word “bi” it could also be that it implies that illiterate speakers of a language they have no idea what it is about.

According to the same researcher, words can be defined in four others ways:

- in terms of voice structure (phonological),
- in terms of internal wholeness,
- in terms of meaning (semantically),
- or in terms of sentence structure (syntactic). Therefore, some of the properties of words are:

- Words are elements with properties as parts of speech
- Words are syntactic atoms
- Words usually have one main accent
- Words are usually indivisible units (within which cannot be added additional material) (Plag, 2003: 8).

He argues that in terms of voice structure (phonologically speaking), there are ways in which the voice structure can show something related to the nature of the word as a linguistic unit. He argues that emphasis is the way it would be could help in this regard, because in many languages, including English, the word is the key unit for the appearance of the accent and its distribution. Every word, when uttered regardless of context, can carry just one accent.



In terms of internal wholeness, the word is an indivisible unit in which it does not additional material may be inserted. If the word should be added some elements for its modification, they must be added at the beginning or the end, and never inside the word.

For example, the extension to form plural -s in the word girls, the preposition for negation un- in the word uncommon (unusual) or the suffix for forming verbs from adjectives -ize in the word colonialize never stand inside the word it modify, but are added at the beginning or end. Because of this they are impossible word forms that are not created according to the morphological rules of certain language.

However, there are some cases where it deviates from the totality of the words. For example, the plural form of the word son-in-law is not * son-in-laws but sons-in-law. Assuming son-in-law is one word (one kind compound), then the affix for plural formation is inside the word, not on the end. Apart from some compounds, there are other words where it deviates from their integrity. It can be concluded that, although marginal, there are some examples which are contrary to the criterion of completeness of the words and, in any case, they should be seen as credible exceptions that prove the rule (Plag, 2003: 6 - 8)).

According to the semantic definition of the word, it is unique semantic concept. While this is true of most words (even those like son-in law, which run counter to the criterion of completeness), it is not enough to make a clear distinction between what are and what are not words. This is due to the fact that every single semantic concept does not correspond to just one word of the language.

Although words always express unique semantic concepts, not all of them is expressed in just one word. Therefore, such a criterion does not help much in distinguishing words from larger units that are not words. Another problem represents the very notion of a "single semantic concept", which seems rather obscure. For example, the compound word conventionalization *does not* is a very unique concept.

If we paraphrase it as "action or the result of the conventionalization of something ", it is not entirely clear whether it can still is considered a "unique concept". Hence we are left with more syntax oriented definition of the word. Words are usually considered syntactic atoms, the smallest elements of sentences.

Words belong to different syntactic classes (nouns, verbs, adjectives, prepositions, etc.), called parts of speech, word groups or syntactic categories. The location in which a particular word can appear in the sentence depends on the syntactic rules of the language. Such rules are refer to the words and groups to which they belong. For example, the designated article belongs to the word group of particles and there are rules for where in the sentence may contain particles



(usually in front of nouns and words describe, for example, the big house). Therefore, it can be checked whether a language unit is a word by checking that it belongs to someone from such word groups. For example, if the unit in question follows them the rules for nouns should be a noun, and hence a word.

Therefore, syntactic criteria can help define certain subjects as words. Finally, despite the intuitive nature of the term "Word", it is not always easy to say whether a particular string of sounds (or letters) is a word or not. However, in most cases, the accent, the syntactic and the criterion of completeness leads to satisfactorily clear results.

Lexicology and its connection with other linguistic disciplines

Lexicology is related to other linguistic disciplines as well such as phonetics, morphology and word formation, syntax, stylistics, sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics. The reasons for this connection are the following (Antrushina, Arnold, Ginsburg, Dubenets) (Antrushina, 2006; Arnold, 1986; Ginzburg, 1979; Dubenets, 2004):

- The connection with phonetics is due to the fact that the speech form of the word is an established series of phonemes, united by a lexical accent.
- The connection with morphology and word formation is due to the fact that the speech form of a word is an established series of morphemes.
- It is related to syntax because words function as parts of sentences and thus perform a certain syntactic function.
- Words function differently in different situations and spheres of life, therefore lexicology is also related to stylistics, sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics.

However, there is a huge difference between lexicology and others linguistic disciplines. Grammatical and phonological systems are relative stable and are therefore mainly studied within intra linguistics.

The lexical system is never stable. It is directly related to the extra linguistic systems. It is constantly growing and falling apart. Instantly responds to changes to social living, for example, with the rapid growth of science and technology.

Therefore, lexicology is a sociolinguistic discipline that studies every word from both intra linguistic and from an extra linguistic point of view.

Lexicology is divided into a number of autonomous but interdependent ones disciplines, such as: lexical phonetics (studies the degree of expressiveness of lexical items, used outside the context and during speech), semasiology (deals with the meaning of words and other linguistics units, such as: morphemes, types of word formation, morphological classes of words and morphological categories), onomasiology or nomenclature theory (are deals with the



nomination process: how to name the objects and why), etymology (studies the origin of words, their original meaning and form), phraseology (deals with phraseological units), lexicography (practical science that describes the vocabulary of a language and each lexical unit in form of dictionaries), lexical morphology (deals with morphological word structure) and word formation (deals with the patterns used in creating new words).

CONCLUSION

In English word formation is of great importance because the language is enriched with this phenomenon. The formation of complex words in modern English language is one of the most productive word-formation processes, so new models regularly appear. One of the characteristic features of human language is productivity which implies the ability to create and understand new forms of the language of the speaker. Speakers of a language often ignore the words that exist in it. To speak and understand a language, among other things, means to know the words that belong to it. The average speaker knows thousands of words and every day we come across new words from our language, Plag (Plag, 2003: 1).

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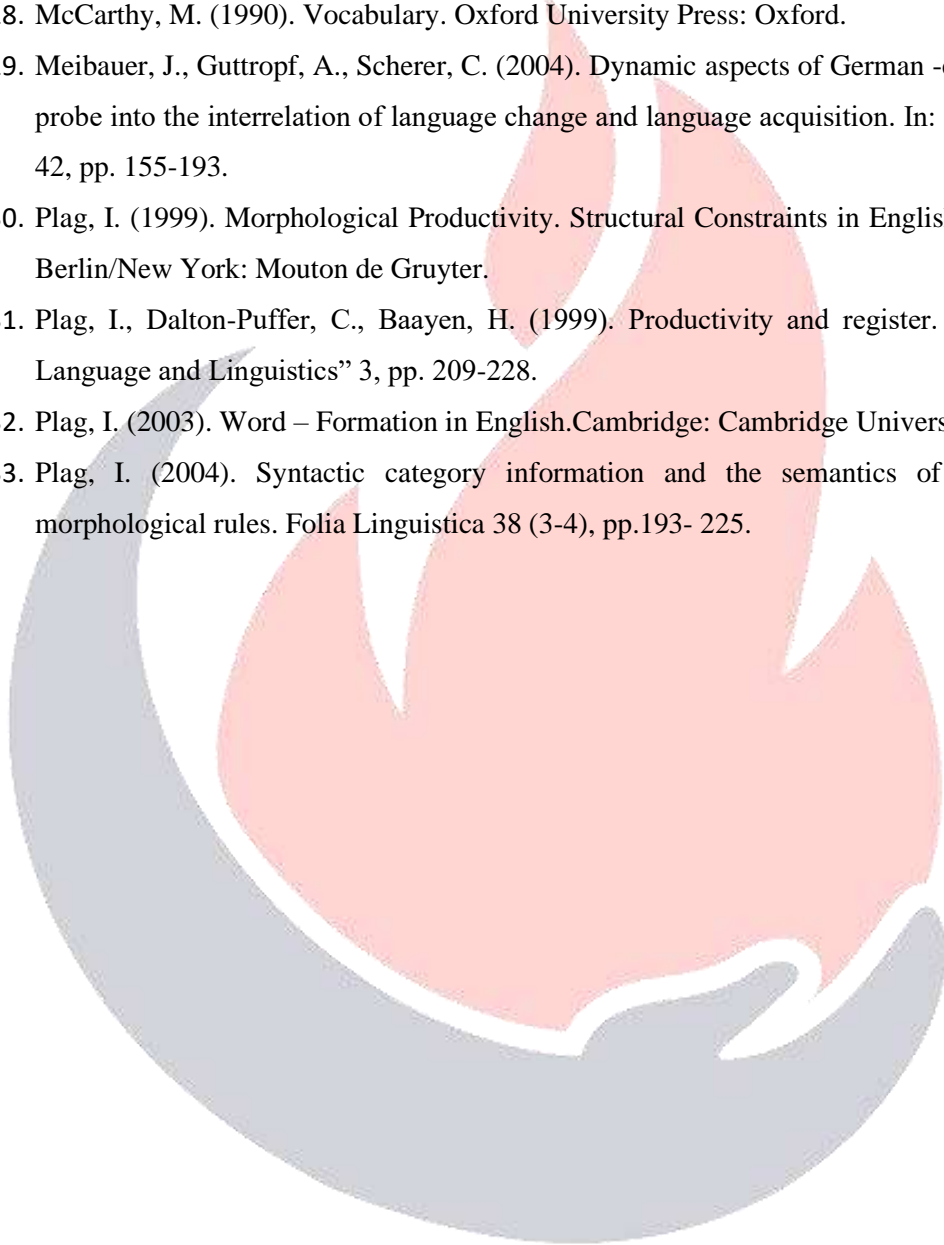
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ALEME HAZİNELER SAÇDI GENCEDEN, BEŞ HAZİNE YARATDI HALİS İNCİDEN.

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ÖZET

Azerbaycan tarihini şereflendiren öyle dahiler vardır ki, onlardan her hangi biri tekbaşına büyük bir halka dünya şöhreti kazandırmıştır. Yaratıcılığı, zengin sanatsal mirası ile sadece ortaçağ Azerbaycan edebiyatında değil, Doğu felsefi-sanatsal fikir tarihinde de yeni çağın temelini oluşturan Nizami Gencevi (1141-1209) Azerbaycanın dünya medeniyetine bahş ettiği işte böyle nadir, olağanüstü şahsiyetlerdendir. Biçim ve mezmun mükemmelliği, süjet ve kompozisyon özelliği ile seçilen "Hamse"nin yaratılması ile çok asırlık edebi mektebin temelini koymuş dahi mütefekkirin bu eserine yüzlerce popüler, görkemli şairin nezire yazarı olmasına rağmen, bu sanat zirvesini feth etmek Nizamiden başka hiç bir kese nasib olmamıştır. Nizami eserlerinin mevzu ve motiflerine dayalı olarak yazılan ilk "Hamse" (1298-1325) 98 il zaman farkı ile XIII asra ait türk asıllı büyük hint şairi Emir Hüsrev-i Dehlevi'ye (1253-1325) aittir. İşte bu sebepten de o, Nizami şiirlerine çok asırlık nezire geleneğinin kurucusu sayılmaktadır. Dehlevi'den sonra "nahlbend-i şu'ara" lakabı ile ünlenen fars şairi Hacu-yi Kirmani (1290-1353) bu alanda kendini sınamış şairler içinde yer alıyor. 1468-1485-ci yıllarda Abdurrahman Caminin (1414-1492) yazdığı "Heft evreng" (Yedi taht) adlı yedi mesnevi Nizami "Hamse"sine prototip gibi kabul olursa da, bunlardan yalnız üçü "Hamse" motifleri esasında yazılmıştır. Eşref Marağalı (vefatı 1460) kamil "Hamse" (24000 beytlik) yazan ilk azerbaycanlı şair olsa da, o da devrin taleplerine uygun olarak eserlerini farsça yazmıştır. Dahi özbek şairi Ali Şir Nevainin (1441-1501) 25620 beytlik türkçe "Hamse"si (1483-1485) bu edebi mektep tarafından yaratılan yaratıcılık örnekleri içinde özgünlüğü ile seçiliyor.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nizami Gencevi, Hamse, nezire, Nizami takipçileri.



SCATTERED TREASURES FROM GANJA, CREATED A TREASURY FROM PURE PEARL.

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Abstract

There are such geniuses who honored the history of Azerbaijan that some of them have independently brought world fame to the great nation. Nizami Ganjavi (1141-1209) who has laid the foundation of a new epoch with his work and rich artistic heritage not only in the Medieval literature of Azerbaijan but also in the history of Eastern philosophical and artistic thought, is one of the such unique, phenomenal individuals that Azerbaijani people have bestowed to the world civilization. Although hundreds of famous, prominent poets have written nazirahs (imitative poem) to this work of the genius thinker, who laid the foundation of centuries-old literary school by the creation of "Khamsa" distinguished by the perfection of form and content, the peculiarity of the plot and composition, no one could conquer this peak of art except for Nizami. The first "Khamsa" (1298-1325) written on the basis of theme and motives of the works of Nizami belongs to Amir Khosrow Dehlavi (1253-1325) the great Indian poet of the Turkish origin of XIII century with 98 years time difference. So for this reason, he is considered as a founder of the centuries-old nazirah tradition to the Nizami poems in the Near and Middle East literature. Although seven poems called "Haft Awrang" (The Seven Thrones) created by Abd al-Rahman Jami (1414-1492) in 1468-1485 years were accepted as a nazirah to Nizami's "Khamsa" only three of these poems are in the motives of "Khamsa". Although Ashraf Maragayi (death 1460) is considered the first Azerbaijani poet who created the complete "Khamsa" (24000 verses) he has also written his works in Persian in accordance with the requirements of the time. 25620 verses of the "Khamsa" (1483-1485) of the Genius Uzbek poet Alisher Navoi (1441-1501) in the Turkish language are differentiated with its eccentricity among the work samples created by this literary school.

Key Words: Nizami Ganjavi, Khamsa, nazirah (imitative poem), Nizami's successors

GİRİŞ

Ölümsüzlük-sanırım, bu denilen şey olmalı. Zaman kavramının ötesinde, 1000 yıl öncenin insanı gibi zaman diliminin bu gününde yaşayarak 1000 yıl sonra da var olmak. Mekan sınırlarını yok ederek, çerçevelere sığmayan, ırk, din, ulusal, sosyal zincirlerden azat insani statü kazanmak (Bu anlamda ona her kesin sahiblenmeye çalışması nerdeyse anlaşılandır) Yer yüzünde İlahi ruhun taşıyıcısı gibi başka bir mahiyetin temsilciliğinin farkına vararak var olmaktır ölümsüzlük. Bu mahiyetin kendinde kapsadığı ali niyetin, yüce hedeflerin idrakıdır



ölümsüzlük. Dünya yurdunda ekdiyin hayır tohumlarından filizlenenlerin, bilgelik çeşmenden yararlananların, açtığın takva yolu ile yola çıkanların var olması ile var olmaktır, sonsuzluk kazanmaktır-ölümsüzlük. Cismani yokluğundan yıllar geçse bile, manevi varlığıyla dünyayı düzene, nizama salmaktır-ölümsüzlük...Sözümüzün bu anında tepeden tırnağa tüm varlığıyla Nizami sevdalısi Mehmed Emin Resulzadenin: "Nizamettin lakabını taşıyan Nizamide Doğunun hiç bir şairine nasib olmayan bir düşünce düzeni vardır"[8; 29] ifadesi akla geliyor.

Azerbaycan tarihini şereflendiren öyle dahiler vardır ki, onlardan her hangi biri tekbaşına büyük bir halka dünya şöhreti kazandırmıştır. Yaratıcılığı, zengin sanatsal mirası ile sadece ortaçağ Azerbaycan edebiyatında değil, Doğu felsefi-sanatsal fikir tarihinde de yeni çağın temelini oluşturan Nizami Gencevi Azerbaycan halkının dünya medeniyetine bahş ettiği işte böyle nadir, olağanüstü, dahi şahsiyetlerdendir.

1. NİZAMİ EDEBİ OKULUNUN DEVAMÇILARI:

Nizamiye dünya şöhreti kazandıran, şairin kendi sözleri ile "penc genç" (beş hazine) gibi değerlendirilen mesnevileri ilave olarak Nizamini Nizami olarak dünya medeniyetine kazandırmıştır. Onu mekan ve zamanın fevqine yücelden "Hamse"sine "Mahzen-i esrar" ("Sırlar hazinesi") (1174-1175), Sasani hükmdarı II Hüsrev Perviz (590-628) ve onun eşlerinden biri olan Şirinin aşk macerasından bahs eden "Hüsrev ve Şirin" (1180), folklordan kaynaklanan bir Arap efsanesine dayanan klasik aşk hikayesi "Leyla ve Mecnun" (1188), Sasani padişahı Bahram Gur (420-439) hakkında hikaye ve revayetlerin yer aldığı "Yedi güzel" (1197), "Şerefname" ve "İkbalname" adlı iki bölümden oluşan "İskendername" (1200-1203) tarihi-romantik mesnevisi dahildir. Biçim ve içerik mükemmelliği, süjet ve kompozisyon özelliği ile seçilen "Hamse"nin yaratılması ile büyük edebi okulun temelini oluşturmuş dahi mütefekkirin bu eserine yüzlerce popüler, görkemli şair nezire yazsa bile, bu sanat zirvesini feth etmek Nizamiden başka kimseye nasib olmamıştır. Dönemin ansiklopedik bilgiye sahip entelektüeli Mehmed Ali Terbiyetin de dediği gibi: "Nizami istisnasız olarak herkesin itirafına göre mesnevi yazarlarının önderi ve destan yaratanların rehberi olmuştur." [7; 256] Bu yüzdendir ki, Nizamiden sonra onun eserlerinin etkisi ile "Hamse" yazmış tüm yazarlar Nizami tefekkürünün, Nizami sözünün hayal, etki gücünün sonsuzluğu karşısında teslim olmuş, yazdıkları mesnevilerde bunu tekrar-tekrar ifade etmişler. "Hamse"ye yazılan nezirelerin tarihinden söz eden klasik edebiyatın görkemli araştırmacısı Yevgeni Bertelsin "Büyük Azerbaycan şairi Nizami" eserinde okuyoruz: Şiir sevenler arasında manzumelerin muvaffakiyeti çok büyüktür. Bunu uzak Hindistan'dan tutmuş Yakın Doğuya kadar manzumelere yazılan bir çok nezireler gösteriyor. Doğru şu ki, bizim tarafımızdan bilinen nezireler Nizaminin hayatından yüz ve daha çok yıl sonra yazılmıştır. Ancak şairin kendi sözünden anlaşıldığı gibi, bize ulaşmamış bu nezireler henüz şairin yaşadığı devirde yazılmaya başlanılmıştır. İlk başlarda bu nezireler onun eserlerine hakk kazandırmaktan ilave, eserlerindeki tutarlı ve güzel karakterlerini, teşbehlerini ve saire çalmaktan başka bir şey değildi. Şair eserlerini çalan ve büyük eserlerine aciz nezireler yazan sahtekarlardan şikayetleniyor ve kendisini bu sözlerle teskinleştirdiyordu:

"Maymun da insanın bildiğini biliyor,



Yıldızlar bulanık gölmeçede de yansıyorlar."[4; 49]

Ulaşılan sonuçlara göre "Hamse" motiflerine ilk başvurular büyük fars şairi Sadi Şirazinin (1184-1291) "Bustan" ve Celaleddin Ruminin (1207-1273) "Mesnevi-ye manevi" eserlerinde görülüyor. Sonralar (tahminen 95 yıllık zaman atlaması ile) Nizami sözünün sihiri ile büyülenmiş bu edebi okulun takipçileri Emir Hüsrev Dehlevi, Abdurrahman Cami, Ali Şir Nevai, Eşref Marağalı gibi Doğunun büyük söz sanatkarları onun beş mesnevisinin her birine uygun nezireleri ile mükemmel "Hamse" yaratıyorlar. Onun ayrı ayrı manzumelerine ricatların mantıksal bir sonucu olarak ortaya çıkmış eserlerin kesin sayısı hakkında doğru malumat vermekte en köklü araştırmacılar bile zorluk çekiyor.

1.1 NİZAMİ "HAMSE" SİNE YAZILAN NAZİRELER:

Bahs ettiğimiz gibi Nizami eserlerinin konusuna dayalı olarak yazılmış ilk "Hamse" XIII asrın büyük şairi Emir Hüsrev Dehleviye (1253-1325) aittir. İşte bu yüzden de o, Yakın ve Orta Doğu edebiyatında Nizami manzumelerine çok asırlık nezire geleneğinin kurucusu sayılıyor. 3 yıl müddeti içinde (1298-1301-ci yıllarda) yazılmış "Hamse"nin ilk manzumesi 3310 beyitten oluşan, serii behrinde yazılmış "Metleül-envar" ("Nurların doğuşu") eseri "Mahzenül-esrar"a ("Sırlar hazinesi") neziredir. 1298-1299-cu yılların ürünü olan 4124 beyitlik "Şirin ve Hüsrev" beşliyi 2-ci manzumesi "Hüsrev ve Şirin"e nezire olarak yazılmıştır. "Mecnun ve Leyla" "Leyla ve Mecnun"a "Ayine-yi İskenderi" "İskendername"ye, "Heşt behişt" eseri ise "Yedi güzel"e nezire olarak yazılmış Emir Hüsrev "Hamse"si hacim açısından Nizami "Hamse"sinden 1,5 kat daha az olmuştur ve bazı kaynaklara göre tahmini olarak 18 bin beyiti, bazılarına göre ise 20000 beyiti kapsıyor. [6; 277]

Emir Hüsrev Dehlevi sözü ile ölümsüzleşen Nizamini, onun "Hamse"sini dünya edebiyatında benzersiz yüksek bir sanat eseri gibi değerlendirmiş, Nizaminin öğrencisi olmayı kendisine onur saymış şair her bir manzumesinin girişinde onun sanatkarlık dehasını övmüştür:

Hayat suyudur Nizami sözü,
Sözde hayat buldu Nizami özü.
Ölümsüz "Hamse"sini süsledi zevki,
Yedi gezegene nur verdi tutkusu. [5; 19]
...Nizami bırakmamış söylenmeyen söz,
Bir inci yokdur ki, o açmasın göz.
Uzun zamandır bir arzuya düşmüştür gönül,
Ki, onun yürüdüğü bahçeden koparayım bir gül.
...Ki, akıl sahibi söylesin tebrik,
Büyük Nizaminin öğrencisisin sen. [2; 113]

Dehlevi "Şapkacı hikayesi"nde eserinin Nizaminin eseri kadar güçlü olamayacağını önceden itiraf ederek yazıyor: "Onlar ki, benim yazımı ve geçmiş üstadın (Nizami Gencevini ima ediyor) büyüleyici yazısını göreceksin ve okuyacaklar, benim bu yazımın ne kadar önemsiz



olduğunu düşünüp belki de bana ironi yapıp söyleyecekler: bu eser asla ona eşit değil. Doğrusu, ben de bunu itiraf edip önceden böyle bir düşünce ve görüşleri söyleyenleri haklı sayıyorum. [3; 31]

Veya "Şirin ve Hüsrev" manzumesinin girişinde okuyoruz:

Nizami her sözü demiş birinci,

Bırakmamış cilasız kalsın bir inci.[5; 22]

Emir Hüsrevden sonra "nahlbent-i şüara" lakabı ile ünlenen fars şairi Hacu-yi Kirmani (1290-1353) de kendine has yaşama tarzı ile bu alanda kendini sınamış şairler içinde yer almaktadır. Doğrudur, Kirmaninin "Hamse"sinde nezirenin bir şartı-vezn az çok korunup saklanmıştır. O bir tek "Rövzetül-envar" ("Nur bahçeleri") manzumesinde Nizamini taklit etmiştir ki, bu da eserin adı ve kompozisyonun saklanması ile alakalıdır. Diğer manzumelerde ise sadece Nizami "Hamse"sindeki bazı bölümler kullanılmıştır. [6; 311] "Hamse"nin ilk manzumesi "Hümay ve Hümayun"dur. Beşliye dahil olan, Horasan şahının oğlu Nevruzla Rum imparatorunun kızı Gül'ün sevgisinden bahs eden, 1341-1342-ci yıllarda yazılmış ikinci manzume eserin esas kahramanlarının ismi ile "Gül ve Nevruz" deniliyor. 1342-1343-cü yıllarda yazılmış esasen sufi-ahlaki motiflerin yer verilen "Rövzetül-envar" ise 20 makeden oluşuyor. Hacu "Hamse"sinin dördüncü manzumesi "Kemalname" ("Kemal kitabı") (1343), son manzumesi ise "Gevhername"dir ("Gevherler kitabı").

Doğu'da, özellikle Orta Asya'da şiirin gelişiminde önemli hizmeti olmuş büyük alim, mütefekkir filozof Nureddin Abdurrahman Cami (1414-1492) de Nizami edebi okulunun takipçilerinden sayılıyor. Tacik-fars edebiyatının önde gelen isimlerinden sayılan meşhur şairin 1468-1485-ci yıllarda yazmış olduğu "Heft övren" ("Yedi taht") isimli yedi mesneviden sadece üçü Nizami mesnevilerine nezire gibi kaleme alınmıştır. Heft övren ifadesi "Büyük ayı" burçundan yedi yıldızın ismine bir işarettir.[9] Şairin dini-felsefi görüşlerini, sosyo-politik düşüncelerini ifade eden "Töhfetül-ehtar" ("Soyluların katkısı") 20 makeden oluşmakla Nizami "Hamse"sinin "Mahzenül-esrar"ına ("Sırlar hazinesi") nezire gibi yazılmıştır. "Heft övren"ın altıncı manzumesi "Leyla ve Mecnun" Nizaminin aynı isimli eserinin etkisi altında yazılan romantik manzumedir. Caminin "Hername-ye İskenderi" eseri ise Nizaminin "İskendername" eserine nezire olarak edebi-sanatsal müsteviye sunulmuştur. Bu manzumenin girişinde Cami Nizamini "şairler üstadı" olarak hatırlıyor:

Cesaret meclisinin ışıklı mumu,

Bu konunun üstadı olan Nizami

Aleme hazineler saçtı Genceden

Beş hazine yarattı halis inciden.

... Şairler üstadı olan Nizami,

Seni öğrenci tek severmi, Cami? [2; 114]



Eşref Marağalı (vefatı 1460) kamil "Hamse" yaratmış (24000 beyitlik) ilk azerbaycanlı şair sayılsa da, o da devrin taleplerine uygun şekilde eserlerini farsça yazmıştır. Onun "Hamse"si aşağıdaki manzumelerden oluşuyor:

1-ci eseri "Minhecül-esrar" ("Sırlara yol"), 2-ci "Riyazül-aşkın" ("Aşıklar bahçesi"), 3-cü mesnevisi "Leyla ve Mecnun", 4-cü "Aşkname" ve 5-ci mesnevisi "Zafarname".

Belirtmek gerekir ki, 1483-1485-ci yıllarda dahi özbek filozof şairi Ali Şir Nevainin (1441-1501) yazdığı 25620 beyitlik "Hamse" bu edebi okulun temelini oluşturan yaratıcılık örnekleri içinde sadece özgünlüğü, sanatsal-estetik özellikleri ile değil, aynı zamanda Doğu edebiyatında ilk türkçe yazılan "Hamse" oluşu ile seçiliyor. Ali Şir Nevai de Nizami "Hamse"sini tüm nezirelerin ilham kaynağı olarak kabul etmiş, onun "Hamse"sinin tüm "Hamse"lerden üstün ilan etmiş, bu sanatın sihrine düştüğü için kendisini mutlu saymıştır:

Şairlerin en hoş kelimidir o,
"Hamse"ni yaratan Nizamidir o.
"Hamse" demek az bile ismine onun
Tam beş hazinedir, sahibi Harun.
Geçirse "Hamse"ni her kes gözden,
Bin hazine bulur her bir eserden. [10]

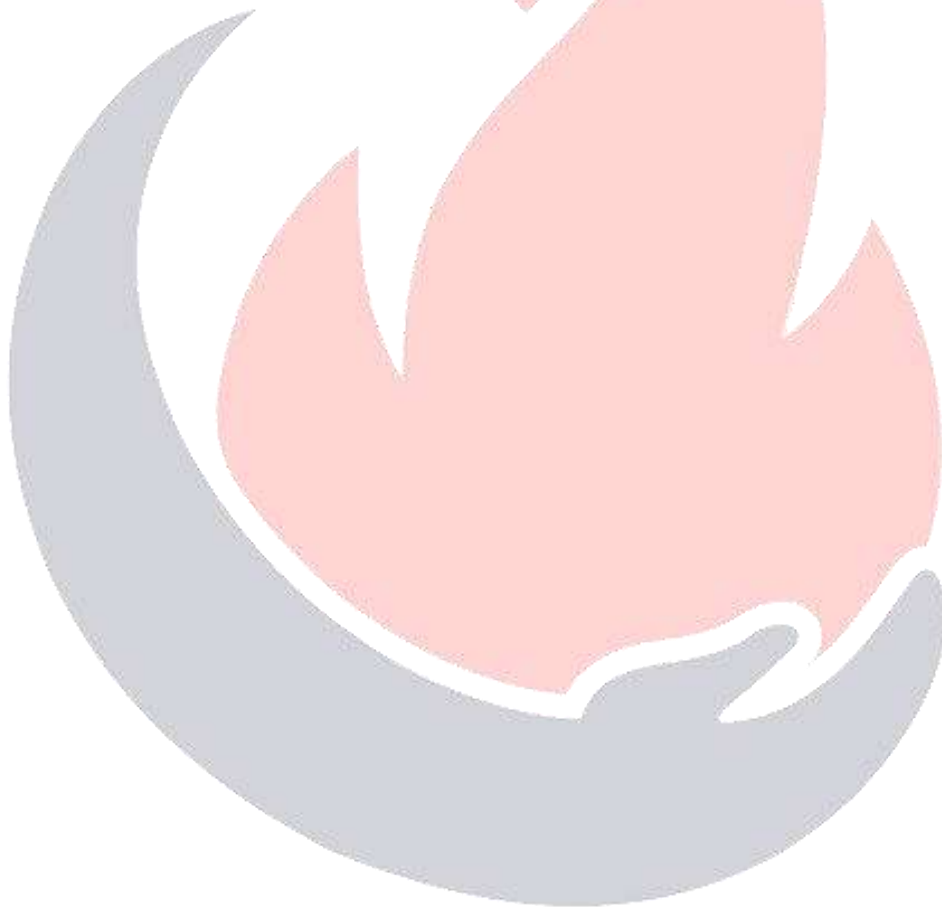
Ali Şir Nevai "Hamse"sinin felsefi-didaktik içerikli, 20 makale, 64 fasıldan oluşan "Heyretül-ebrar" ("Möminlerin teşvişi") isimli ilk eseri 3988 beyiti, aşıkane-lirik motivli "Ferhat ve Şirin" manzumesi ise 5679 beyiti oluşturuyor. "Hamse"nin üçüncü manzumesi 3622 beyitten oluşan "Leyla ve Mecnun" aşkı-tesevvüfi, 5009 beyitlik "Sebayi-seyyar" ("Yedi seyyar") aşkı-macera karakteristiktir. Makedonyalı İskenderin hayatından bahs eden "Hamse"nin hacim açısından en büyük manzumesi "Seddi-İskenderi" ("İskenderin bariyeri") ise 7215 beyitten oluşuyor.

SONUC VE DEĞERLENDİRME

Biz bu araştırmamızda edebi-sanatsal düşüncenin yönünü değişen, Nizami yaratıcılığının zirvesi kabul edilen "Hamse"nin Doğu edebiyatına etki gücünden, farklı zamanların popüler söz üstadlarının ilham kaynağı olmuş bu ölümsüz sanat eserine yazılmış nezirelerden bahs etdik. Nizami "Beşliyin" fikir-tematik özelliklerinin edebi-sanatsal müstevinin her bir parçasına yansımaya tekrar tanık olduk. Devrinin çok popüler, dilden dile dolaşan halk rivayetleri, efsanelerinin farklı biçimde, ahlaki-didaktik gölgelerle, sosyo-politik iletilerle süsleyerek ilk olarak yazılı şekilde sunumu büyük söz üstadından sözün özü kadar büyük cesaret gerektiriyordu. Bu mesuliyetin zorluğunu iyice anlayan şair eserlerinde bunu defalarca, tekrar tekrar not ediyor. Yaratıcılık yolunda meşaleye dönüşen işte bu mesuliyet Nizami kelimesini hiç kimsenin fethi mümkün olmayacak zirveye çıkartıyor. Büyük Bertelsin kelimeleri ile söylesek: "Nizami için ölçek yoktur, o ancak kendi ölçüsü ile ölçülebilir".

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“GLOBAL ECONOMIC CHALLENGES: THE MAIN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIRECTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE LIBERATED TERRITORIES OF AZERBAIJAN FROM OCCUPATION”

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Xülasə: Azərbaycanda işğaldan azad olunmuş ərazilərdə bazar iqtisadiyyatı şəraitində iqtisadi və sosial inkişafa nail olmaq üçün konkret inkişaf proqramı və proqnozları işlənib hazırlanmalıdır. Əlavə olaraq, bazar iqtisadiyyatı şəraitində müxtəlif təsərrüfatçılıq formalarının inkişafı, onların yüksək gəlir qazanması, investisiya qoyuluşlarının tam və səmərəli istifadə edilməsindən asılıdır. Eyni zamanda, mövzumuz mədəniyyət toqquşmaları, düşmən tərəfindən bizim dünyaya yanlış tanıtılmamız, iqtisadi inkişafın təmin olunması baxımından öz aktuallığını qoruyub saxlayır.

Açar sözlər: İşğaldan azad olunmuş ərazilər, investisiya, sahibkarlıq, turizm

Summary: To achieve economic and social development in a market economy in the liberated territories of Azerbaijan, specific development programs and forecasts must be developed. Also, the development of various forms of economy in a market economy depends on their high income, full and efficient use of investments. At the same time, our topic remains relevant in terms of cultural clashes, our misrepresentation by the enemy to the world, and ensuring economic development.

Keywords: Liberated territories, investment, entrepreneurship, tourism

Резюме: Для достижения экономического и социального развития в условиях рыночной экономики на освобожденных территориях Азербайджана необходимо разработать конкретные программы и прогнозы развития. Кроме того, развитие различных форм экономики в рыночной экономике зависит от их высоких доходов, полного и эффективного использования инвестиций. В то же время наша тема остается актуальной с точки зрения культурных столкновений, нашего искажения врагом мира и обеспечения экономического развития.

Ключевые слова: Освобожденные территории, инвестиции, предпринимательство, туризм

Introduction:

As a result of the successful counter-offensive launched by the Azerbaijani Army in Karabakh on September 27, 2020, our lands were liberated from occupation and this was one of the most memorable and glorious periods of our history. Our people displaced from the occupied territories will be able to return home after many years of longing. It is necessary to write about the economic potential of these territories, which have been separated from Azerbaijan for at least 27 years and whose names are preserved in the memory of every Azerbaijani.



2020 was a difficult year for all countries of the world, and pandemic conditions caused economic difficulties in many countries. However, in this difficult period, the Azerbaijani state and people, realizing the enemy's nefarious plan, launched a counterattack to liberate the lands, despite any economic, health and social difficulties, the material damage caused by the war, and numerous and various financial costs.

As we know, our territories occupied by the Armenian state must be restored after liberation. The hated enemy has destroyed the infrastructure of our occupied territories for years, as well as mined our lands. The implementation of economic development projects should begin after the demining of lands, the completion of the restoration of general infrastructures such as new roads, gas, water, electricity, communications and the establishment of basic living conditions. Therefore, there are restrictions on travel to the liberated territories to ensure the safety of citizens.

Opportunities such as industry, water supply, electricity, industrial recreation opportunities, food industry potential, minerals, raw materials, etc. can be assessed in the liberated region. Various rare, valuable plant and animal species are widespread in these areas. It should be noted that the mountainous zone of the Lesser Caucasus is a large forest area of Azerbaijan. Several reserves and sanctuaries may be established in areas rich in liberated forest areas. The kharibulbul, a rare plant, is a symbol of Karabakh and grows only in Shusha. Besides, the nature of the city of Shusha in Nagorno-Karabakh is favourable for tourism. In order to attract tourists and show the cultural heritage of the Azerbaijani state to the world, "Turkvision" will be held in Shusha in 2021.

Special attention is paid to the construction of new hotels and camps in these areas. It is planned to hold horse-racing competitions and horse games to introduce the splendour of Karabakh horses to the world. In recent years, most of the population of Azerbaijan goes to Turkey and Europe for recreation. Soon, tourists from Europe, Turkey and many other parts of the world will come to see the eleven-span Khudafarin Bridge over the Araz River, the fifteen-span bridge restored in the third century, the Alive Mountain, the Dead Mountain in Jabrayil, and the famous 19th-century Haji Badal Bridge, Lalazar Bridge over the Bargushad River in 1867, Azykh Cave in Fizuli, Istisu in Kalbajar region for treatment and recreation, etc.

An investment is the sum of all the actions of investors in connection with the investment and its implementation. Modern research shows that given the limited financial resources of countries, it is very important for foreign and local investors to invest. To facilitate the work of entrepreneurs, e-services are being organized, which has made it easier to obtain licenses for 24 types of activities. More importantly, business loans are issued through an electronic system, which creates some advantages for entrepreneurs.

State support has also been reflected in the mechanism for paying a portion of the wages of contract workers in order to prevent a reduction in the number of jobs in areas affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. In this regard, it is planned to provide financial support in the amount of 215 million manats. The work on automation of information exchange and electronic services between the information systems provided by the Ministry of Economy is commendable and continues.

**Conclusion:**

The development and growth of the Azerbaijani economy depend significantly on effective investment activities. Enhancing competitiveness and ensuring a high growth rate is determined by the activity of investment activities. To attract foreign investors, the Azerbaijan Export and Investment Promotion Fund (AZPROMO) was established, which has also had a positive impact on increasing the country's export capacity.

A new mineral geological map of the liberated region needs to be prepared, as the territories have been under occupation for nearly 30 years. Existing fields should be re-evaluated. Following the latest requirements of the time, high technologies must be used so as not to lag behind economic development and achieve the highest benefits in the most efficient way.

Execution of the Order of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On the establishment of the Coordination Headquarters for the centralized settlement of issues in the liberated territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan" for re-evaluation has begun.

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"REGIONAL ECONOMY: MODERN ASPECTS AND CURRENT ISSUES"

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Summary

The purpose of this article is to discuss and explain the prospects of regional integration processes, and especially the economy of the Upper Karabakh economic region, which was liberated from Armenian occupation, and finally to make a proposal to eliminate the problems. The article is based on a description and research analysis of the business ecosystem in the Upper Karabakh economic region.

Keywords: economic region, Nagorno-Karabakh, business

Introduction

One of the main problems of economic development is the inequality of per capita income and growth rates among the regions within the country. This factor, which is related to variables such as population density, religious minorities and ethnicity, often leads to inter-regional conflicts, terrorism and political insecurity. Our brave army under the leadership of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief liberated Nagorno-Karabakh and 7 surrounding regions from enemy occupation in 2020 in just 44 days. In this article, I will discuss business opportunities, especially in Nagorno-Karabakh, business development and existing problems.

Economic regions are regions that are connected and differ from each other according to the economic indicators of the state. [2] Economic districts are not constitutionally defined territorial units and do not have separate governing bodies. Nevertheless, a diversified statistical database is formed on the basis of economic regions, and their economic, political, social and demographic development trends are examined.

Regional business development: trends, problems

There are 10 economic regions in Azerbaijan: Absheron, Guba-Khachmaz, Mountainous Shirvan, Sheki-Zagatala, Aran, Ganja-Gazakh, Upper Karabakh, Kalbajar-Lachin, Lankaran, Nakhchivan. The Upper Karabakh economic region is of special importance because its lands are fertile and the relief is suitable for agriculture, cattle breeding and crop production.

The main problem we face is that Armenians want only Armenians to live in Nagorno-Karabakh, just as they want only Armenians to live in their country. Of course, we will return there to increase the population there and clear our enemy-mined lands of mines and develop the economy. We will continue to live together as before, because even today there are more than thirty thousand Armenians living in Azerbaijan, except for Nagorno-Karabakh, and there is no political pressure on them from Azerbaijan.



Our state is already collecting projects, conditions have been created for everyone to submit projects in any way, with or without investment. December 28, 2017, The Small and Medium Business Development Agency (SMBDA) was established by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The Agency is a public legal entity established to support the development of small and medium-sized businesses in the country and to provide a range of services to small and medium-sized businesses (SME). Its mission is to achieve sustainable development of the small and medium business (SME) sector and increase its role in the country's economy.

	In the Republic of Azerbaijan - total	Upper Karabakh economic region	Interest Rate
Total	107894	501	0,46 %
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	3350	46	1,37 %
Mining industry	1262	2	0,16 %
Processing industry	6928	97	1,40 %
Production, distribution and supply of electricity, gas, and steam	1265	3	0,24 %
Water supply; waste treatment and processing	377	7	1,86 %
Construction	15306	112	0,73 %
Trade; repair of vehicles	9653	89	0,92 %
Transport and warehousing	2243	6	0,27 %
Tourist accommodation and catering	3012	-	0,00 %
Information and communication	1163	1	0,09 %
Financial and insurance activities	903	3	0,33 %
Real estate transactions	1124	1	0,09 %
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	2784	2	0,07 %
Provision of administrative and ancillary services	49444	54	0,11 %
Public administration and defense; social security	3568	22	0,62 %
Education	2416	23	0,95 %
Provision of health and social services to the population	1076	7	0,65 %
Activities in the field of recreation, entertainment, and art	841	6	0,71 %
Provision of services in other areas	1179	20	1,70 %

In 2019, a total of 501 new permanent jobs were created in the Upper Karabakh economic region. Of these, 112 are construction, 97 are manufacturing, 89 are trade; related to the repair of vehicles. If we pay attention, we can see that no new jobs have been created in connection with the accommodation of tourists and catering. As I said, this is due to the fact that the territories are mined, the Armenians are aggressive, and security is not yet fully ensured. Areas of less information and communication need to be developed. During the war, we saw the importance of the information war, so we must develop this area in order to better combat the false information spread by the Armenians. [5]



The role of the financial and credit system in the economic development of the regions of Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan should introduce the Upper Karabakh economic region in the world, as well as the regulation of financial flows and tourism for foreign exchange. Azerbaijan is located on the Silk Road and attracts the attention of other countries, as well as the Upper Karabakh economic region is on the Baku-Shusha tourist route. Along with the agro-industrial, food and processing industries, the development of tourism is also important. Tourism specialization means understanding, health treatment and recreation for the Upper Karabakh economic region. There are many natural and anthropological monuments, rich in fauna and flora. The Murovdagh and Karabakh ranges are widespread. The high peaks of the Murovdag range are sometimes snowy throughout the year, making it ideal for winter tourism.

30% of the Upper Karabakh region is forest. Karabakh, called the "Caucasian Conservatory", is the land of Azerbaijani folk music and poetry. At the same time, there are Turshsu and Isa springs, which have historically been known as the centers of poetry and music gatherings in Karabakh. The rare Kharibulbul flower, which grows only in Azerbaijan and in the world in Shusha region, is a symbol of Karabakh. Azerbaijanis use this symbol a lot in their business nowadays.

This region is rich in world-famous architectural and archeological monuments, historical and cultural monuments. The tomb in Khachin Turbali village of Aghdam region (19th century), Khudafar bridges with 11 arches (XI-XII) and 15 arches (XIII century) in Jabrayil region are famous. Examples of world-famous archeological monuments are Azykh, Taglar caves in Fuzuli region (Paleolithic period), Chalagantepe settlement in Afatli village of Aghdam region (Eneolithic period), Leylantepe settlement in Guzanli settlement (Eneolithic period), Uzerliktepe settlement in Aghdam city (Bronze Age), We can show Borsunlu mounds in Tartar region (Bronze and Early Iron Age), Khojaly mounds in Khojaly region (Bronze-Early Iron Age), Niftali mounds in Khubyarli village of Jabrayil region (Bronze Age). There is an Albanian temple with the oldest history dating back to IV-VI centuries in Khojavend region (Susanlik village). There are many houses, palaces, castles, mosques, tombs (XVIII-XIX centuries) of khans living in Shusha in the XVIII century. It is necessary to emphasize Jabrayil, Fizuli, Aghdam regions, which are rich in numerous castles and mosques. Unfortunately, all the resources in Nagorno-Karabakh, including tourism and recreation, have been exploited and destroyed by our Armenian enemies.

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the establishment of a new subsidy mechanism in the agricultural sector, subsidies for agricultural production, subsidies for crop production, subsidies for livestock, organization of subsidies, monitoring and evaluation rules have been established. [6] In order to form a new mechanism for support measures in the agricultural sector, to ensure transparency and efficient use of budget funds in this area, to simplify and electronicize the appeals, the "Subsidy" information system was established and subsidies were introduced from January 1, 2020. has been provided since.

Not only the state, but also many banks provide preferential agricultural loans to customers within the existing programs for the development of agriculture. Entrepreneurs engaged in agrarian activities are given the opportunity to receive a loan now and repay the principal debt in equal installments after the grace period. The purpose of the projects is to



support the competitiveness, production, quality and technology improvement of agribusiness enterprises operating in the agro-food sector of Azerbaijan. Some banks offer affordable loans of up to \$ 500,000. Each of us has its own bank policy. Thus, in some banks, the entrepreneur makes an initial payment of 20% of the cost of machinery, the state provides a subsidy (discount) of 40%, and the remaining amount is provided by the Bank for the purchase of agricultural machinery with interest-free loans. For the purchase of breeding animals, an initial payment of 25% of the value of the animal is made, the state provides a 60% subsidy (discount), and the remaining amount is credited by the Bank at 7% per annum. During the grace period, the business entity pays only the interest debt and does not make any payments on the principal debt. Entrepreneurs pay interest on loans and principal in equal installments each month, starting from the next month after the grace period, in accordance with the loan agreement.

Directions of revival of agro-industrial spheres in the Karabakh region

Upper Karabakh economic region consists of Khojavend, Agdam, Tartar, Khojaly, Shusha, Fuzuli, Jabrayil, Khankendi cities. Khankendi is the most developed and important city of the Upper Karabakh economic region. Since December 26, 1991, Khankendi has been occupied and 61 industrial and construction facilities have been destroyed. Agdam was occupied on July 23, 1993 and 48 industrial and construction facilities were looted. Khojavend was occupied on October 2, 1992. Khojaly was occupied on February 26, 1992 and 29 industrial and construction facilities were destroyed. Shusha was occupied on May 8, 1992 and 27 industrial and construction facilities were looted. Jabrayil was occupied on August 23, 1993. The city of Fizuli was occupied on August 23, 1993. [1] Polymetallic ores (in the Mehmana field), natural gas, oil and various construction materials (marble, building stone, cement raw materials) were the main natural resources in the Upper Karabakh economic region. At the same time, the raw material reserves in the Upper Karabakh forests are sufficient to supply local wood processing enterprises with raw materials.

Current issues of development of food and processing industries in the regions

It should be taken into account that the basis of the economy in the Upper Karabakh economic region is agriculture. The main areas of agriculture here are fruit growing, grain growing, viticulture, tobacco growing and cotton growing. There are favorable conditions for growing melons, vegetables, fruits and potatoes in the Upper Karabakh economic region. Mulberry orchards have been planted in large areas for cocoon storage, and cocoon farming can be developed. Prior to the occupation, these lands were distinguished from other economic regions by the productivity of grapes. Livestock in this economic region means mainly meat and dairy, and in the highlands - meat and wool. The industry of the economic region is based on the processing of local agricultural raw materials. The main areas of the food industry were winemaking, canning and processing of other agricultural products.

The "Small and Medium Business Friend" ("SME Friend") of the Small and Medium Business Development Agency under the Ministry of Economy was established to provide services to entrepreneurs and started operating on March 13, 2021 in Fizuli region. This allows entrepreneurs operating in the Upper Karabakh economic region, along with the Fizuli region, as well as in the village of Jojug Marjanli in the Jabrayil region, to benefit from the "SME



Friendly" services. The mobile honey processing workshop, commissioned by the Small and Medium Business Development Agency, will serve beekeeping in Jojuq Marjanli and nearby villages and will continue to be fully supported by entrepreneurs operating in Jojuq Marjanli. [3]

Conclusion

After the occupation of the Upper Karabakh economic region, the unified transport and communication system operating in the regions for years has now been destroyed by our enemy. However, thanks to our glorious victory in 2020, the roads are being repaired on the instructions of President Ilham Aliyev. With the repair of roads and the opening of the corridor, Azerbaijan is breaking the blockade and creating favorable conditions for the development of our economy. Significant support for development is possible by increasing competition, promoting innovation, and increasing the efficient allocation of resources within economic regions. As our dependence on other nations and oil decreases, we will become a stronger state.

At the same time, the number of our exhibitions on Karabakh should be increased so that Armenians show the world that we have carried out ethnic cleansing. By participating in the exhibition, it is necessary to inform foreign investors about the rich resources, minerals, tourism potential and cultural heritage of the liberated regions of Azerbaijan, to attract foreign investors to the large-scale construction and restoration work and business in these areas.

We will return to those lands, serve our Motherland as each of our citizens, and contribute to the development of the economy, especially in Upper Karabakh. Karabakh is ours, Karabakh is Azerbaijan.

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Xülasə
Qurbanov F.A.

Regional iqtisadiyyat: müasir aspektlər və aktual məsələlər

Bu məqalənin məqsədi regional integrasiya prosesləri və xüsusilə erməni işğalından azad edilmiş Yuxarı Qarabağ iqtisadi rayonunda iqtisadiyyatın perspektivlərini müzakirə və izah etmək, sonda problemlərin aradan qaldırılması üçün təklif verməkdir. Məqalə, Yuxarı Qarabağ iqtisadi rayonunda sahibkarlıq ekosisteminin təsviri və araşdırma təhlilinə əsaslanır.

Açar sözlər: iqtisadi rayon, Dağlıq Qarabağ, biznes

Резюме
Гурбанов Ф.А.

Региональная экономика: современные аспекты и актуальные проблемы

Цель данной статьи - обсудить и объяснить перспективы региональных интеграционных процессов, особенно экономики освобожденного от армянской оккупации Верхнего Карабаха, и, наконец, внести предложения по устранению проблем. Статья основана на описании и исследовательском анализе бизнес-экосистемы в Верхнем Карабахском экономическом районе.

Ключевые слова: экономический район, Нагорный Карабах, бизнес



ASSESSMENT OF THE USE OF PROJECTED-MEDIA IN LEARNING OF BASIC SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN UPPER-BASIC SCHOOLS IN ILORIN, KWARA STATE

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ABSTRACT

Projected media is a learning media that assists learners to proffer solutions to barriers encountered in the process of studying. Due to the important of projected media in learning, the purpose of this study was to assess the impact of projected media in learning of Basic Science and Technology in Upper Basic Schools in Ilorin, Kwara state, Nigeria. The study type was experimental design. Forty (40) students were sampled as control group while one hundred and twenty (120) was sampled as experimental group for the study using simple random sampling technique. A structured instrument was used. Three research questions formulated and translated to hypotheses were tested with t-test statistic and analysis of variance (ANOVA) methods at 0.05 level of significance. The result of findings revealed that there was significant difference in the learning outcome of students taught basic science and technology with projected media and those taught without the use of projected media in favour of those taught with projected media, there was no significant difference in the mean achievement scores of male and female students taught basic science and technology with projected media and there was no significant interaction effect of projected instructional media and gender on students' achievement in basic science and technology. Also, there was significant difference in science teachers' view on multimedia challenges based on academic qualification. It is thus recommended that teachers should pay more attention on projected media for teaching science subjects, workshops, seminars and in-service training should be organized for male and female teachers on the ways they can effectively put the projected media innovative teaching strategies, government should provide projected media for the teaching of basic science and technology in junior secondary schools.

Keywords: Projected – media, Learning, Assessment, Upper Basic Schools and Basic Science and Technology



HERBAL FORMULATIONS AS POTENTIAL ALTERNATE & PROSPECTIVE MEDICAMENTS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC FOR PUBLIC HEALTH.

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SUMMARY

The COVID-19 outbreak has been a rapidly increasing and grasped almost the whole world population under its threat. It is also called as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome- Corona Virus disease (SARS-CoV-19) that is virus induced Pneumonia. The severity may include due to acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) that is basically caused by systemic inflammatory reactions due to the excessive release of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines by the immune effector cells and possibly the rapid spreading of the disease was due to structural differences in the virus strains. Although the fatality was higher in case of other parts of world, India managed to control the rapid spread of this disease despite of higher population density and minimal health infrastructure. The ancient medicinal system such as Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) had many herbs and herbal derived medicaments that had proved to be effective in preventing the outbreak and severity of SARS CoV-19. These herbs and herbal formulation found to have pharmacological aspects such as anti-microbial, anti-viral, immuno-modulatory, anti-allergy, anti-asthmatic anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant properties. These formulations had already been established since long time in terms of their regime, clinical studies, composition, dose, dosage. These herbal drug system enable to reduce the severity, morbidity, mortality, and toxicological effect due to Corona Virus. Several herbal formulations of Ayurveda such as Kwath, Guduchi ghana vati, Agasthaya Hareetaki, Anuthaila; Unani formulations such as Triyaq-e-Araba, Arq-e-Ajeeb, Khamira-e-Banafsha, Khameera Marwareed, etc.; Siddha formulations such as Nilavembu Kudineer, Kabasura Kudineer etc. have proved their medicinal and therapeutical potential in prevention of disease, reducing the severity of disease and also in treatment of disease as complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) system.

Keywords: AYUSH, Ayurveda, Anti-viral, COVID-19, Herbal Medicine system, Immuno-modulatory, Pandemic, Siddha, Unani.



ANALYTIC STUDY OF COCA-COLA COMPETITIVENESS IN ALGERIAN SOFT DRINKS MARKET

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ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on the analysis of one of the most reputed companies in Algerian soft drinks market, which is Coca Cola ® Company. In this perspective, the question of our research is carried about the competitiveness of Coca-Cola.

To achieve a clear answer for this issue, we adopted analytic research which is based on the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and weaknesses of their activities.

As result, Coca Cola® must be more vigilant by the improvement of its weaknesses and adapt with extern variables existent on its market.

Keywords: Strategic analysis, Coca Cola Algeria, Algerian Soft drink, SWOT



THE EMERGENCE OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN INDIA

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Abstract

The studies on entrepreneurship stress the importance of how to develop the economy of our nation. Since, we have entered into 21st century women entrepreneurship are reaching greater heights in comparison to men each and every year. Today, women are more successful in running business in comparison with men in every field. India is upcoming nation where several women entrepreneurs have excelled. The women's have the power or in fact we can emphasize that they have multispecialty task to manage home as well as business. Nevertheless, women's are more likely to dominate globally in all organizations and revealed to tackle problems related to cultural, financial as well as political. Although, still they are facing gender glitches in several areas of jobs. The development of women tycoons has led to a provoked perception in dominion of entrepreneurship. On the otherhand, the progression of women magnates in business and other operational fields can significantly expand our Indian economical growth and further can mitigate poverty, enhance social enclosure. Nevertheless, it is a known reality that in India the population rate of women is more dominant than men yet limitations in entrepreneurial activities. Therefore, our study focussed on establishing gender neutral task in operating business or operating other kinds of ventures. Thus there is vital need to incorporate policy for reservation for women in all cooperation's to encourage women participation to become best entrepreneurs. Hence, our articles throw lights on advantages of women as business persons and challenges they faced to reach greater heights and further future plan directions.

Key words: women entrepreneurship, Gender glitches, Women magnates, Indian economic growth, Tackle problems

