

II. International Conference on
Covid-19 Studies

August 26-27, 2020
Paris, France

THE BOOK OF
ABSTRACTS

Edited by
Dr. PRATIBHA
Gulnaz GAFUROVA

ISBN



THE BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

EDITORS

Dr. PRATIBHA

Gulnaz GAFUROVA

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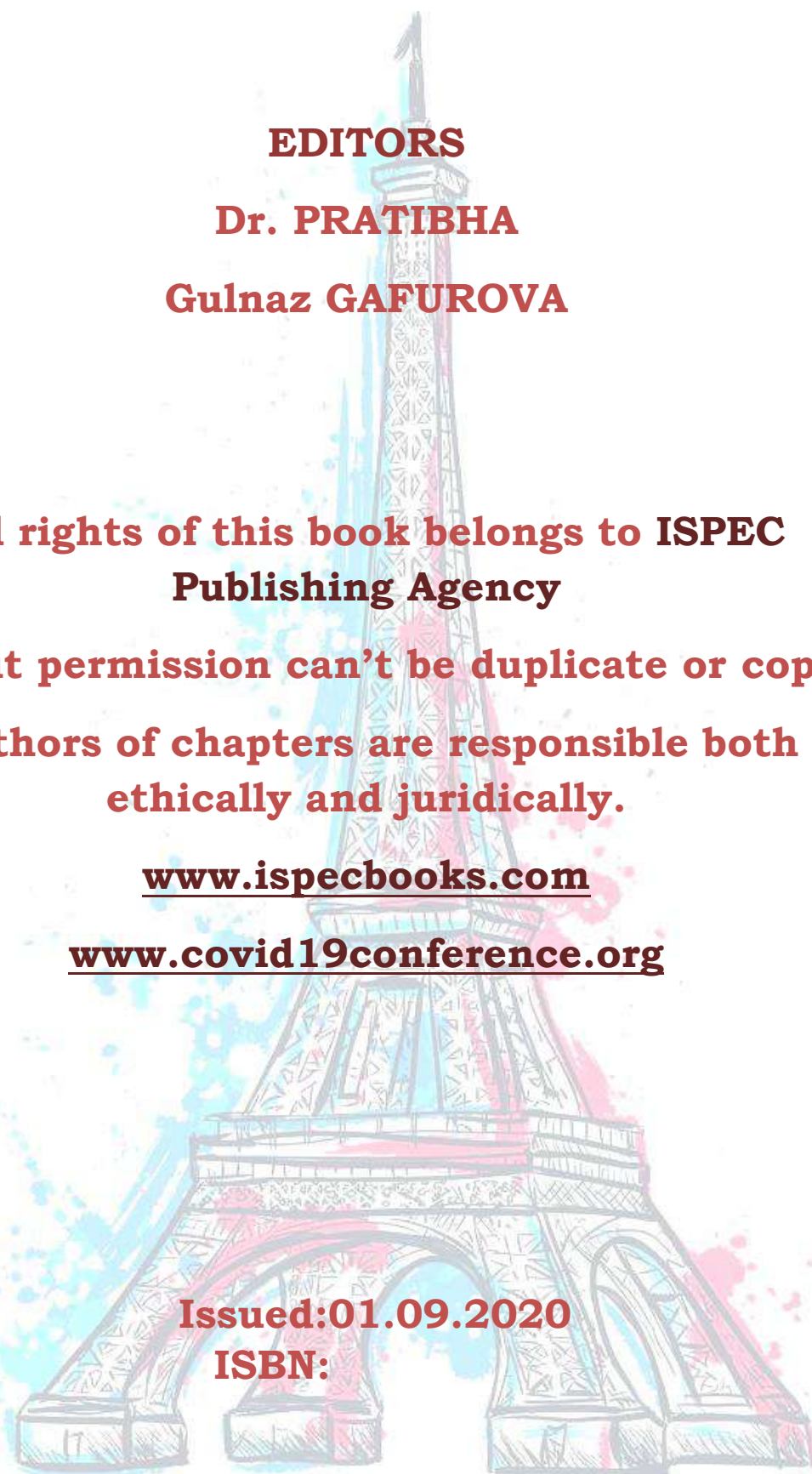
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CONGRESS'S IDENTIFICATION

2 ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COVID-19 STUDIES

DATA AND PLACE

AUGUST 26-27, 2020

Paris/ France (ZOOM APPLICATION)

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PRESENTATION TYPE

Oral Presentation

NUMBER OF ACCEPTED PAPERS

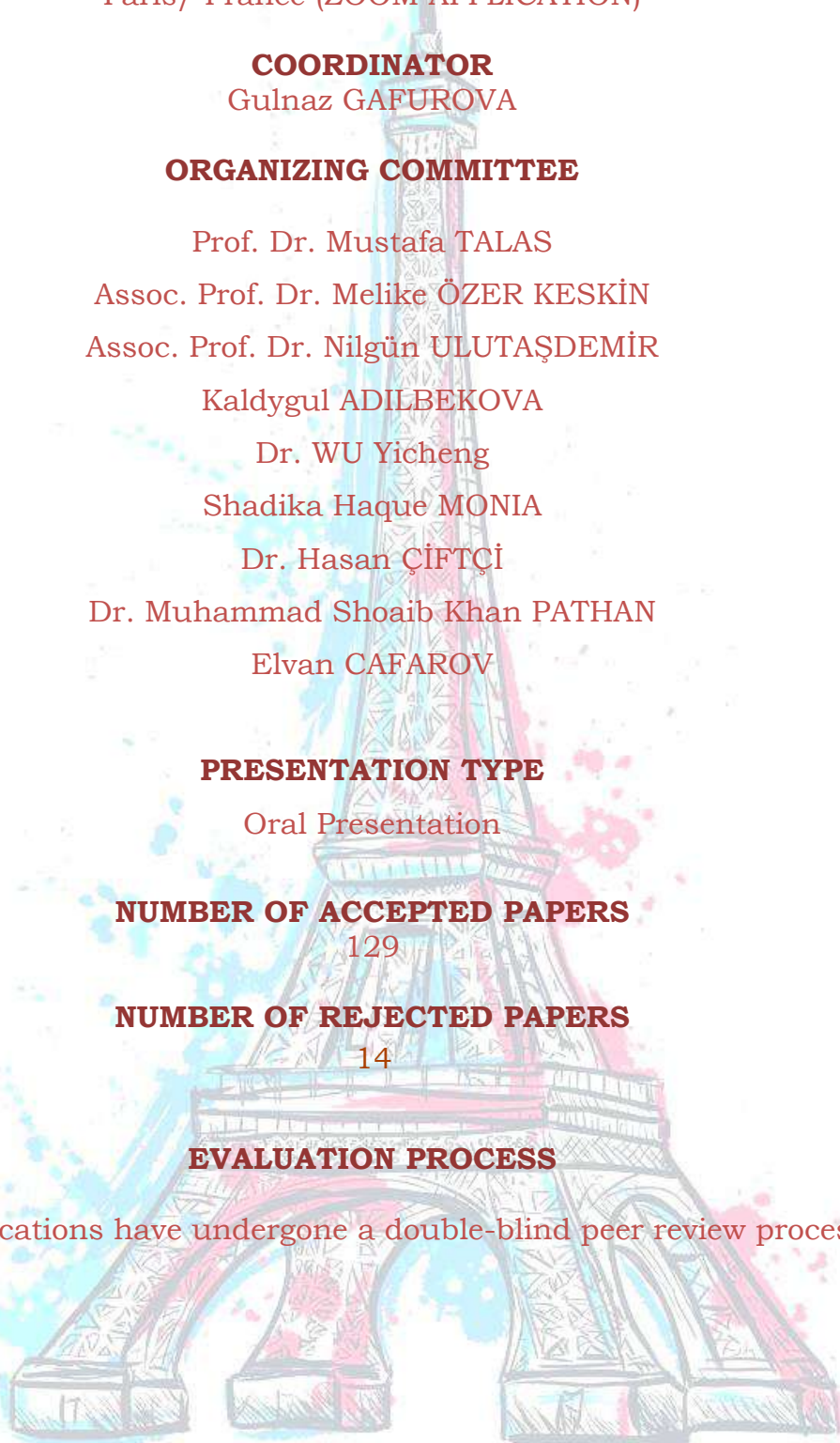
129

NUMBER OF REJECTED PAPERS

14

EVALUATION PROCESS

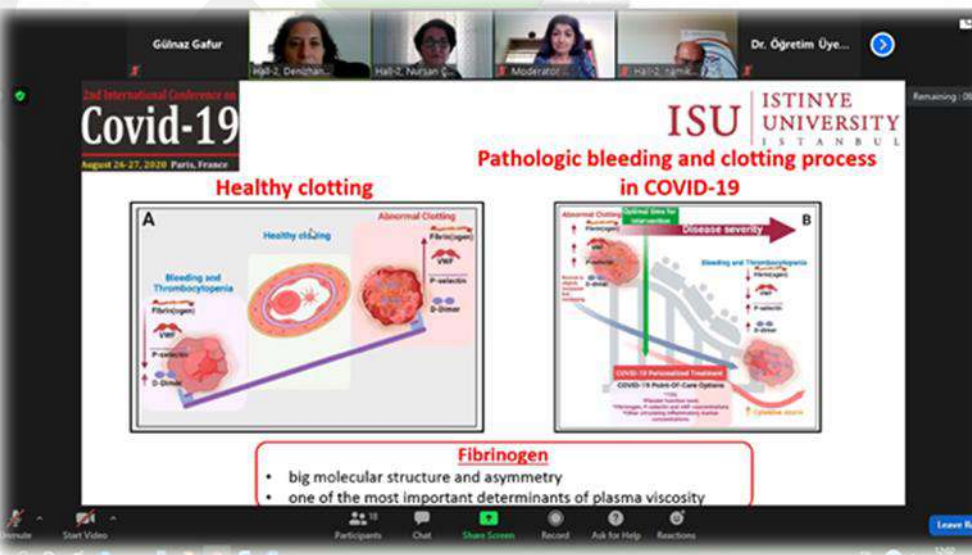
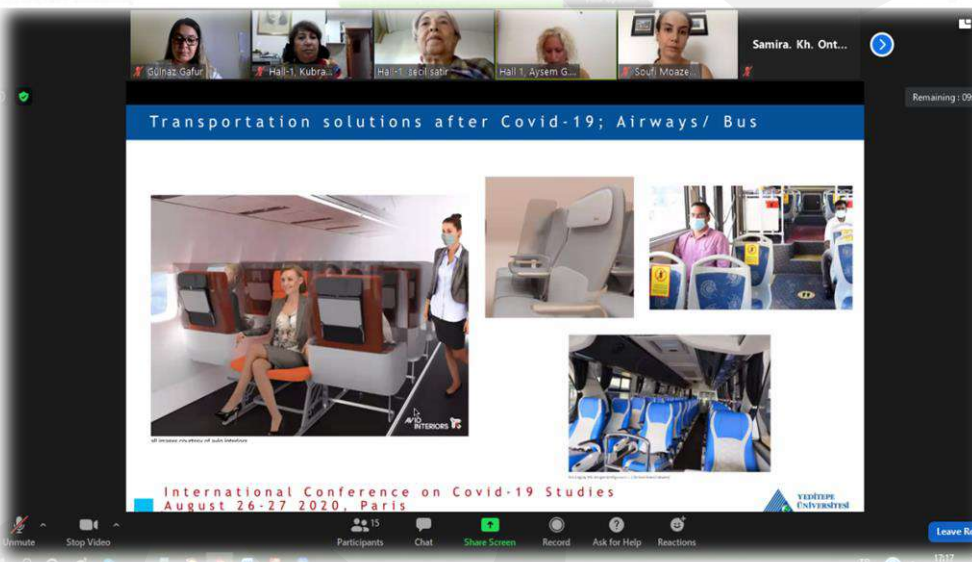
All applications have undergone a double-blind peer review process



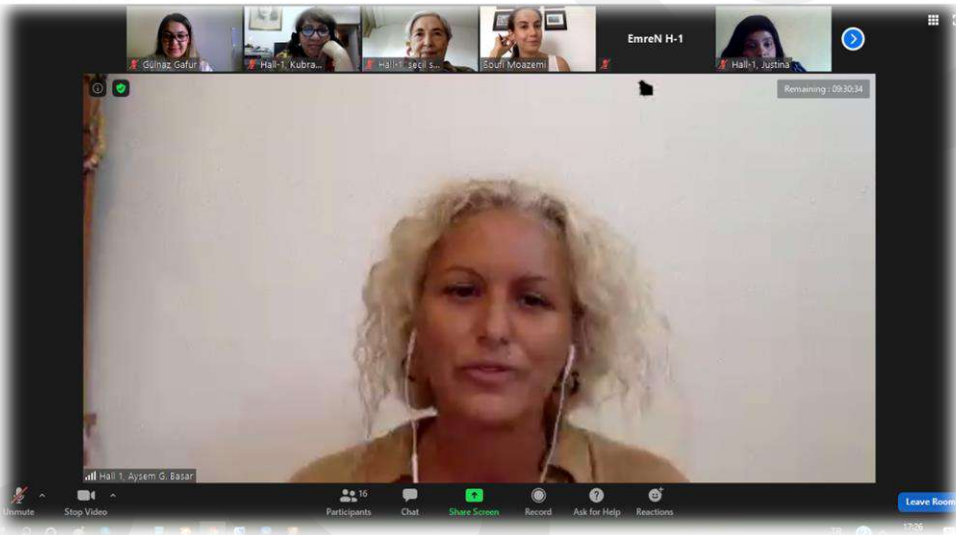
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CONFERENCE GALLERY



CONFERENCE GALLERY



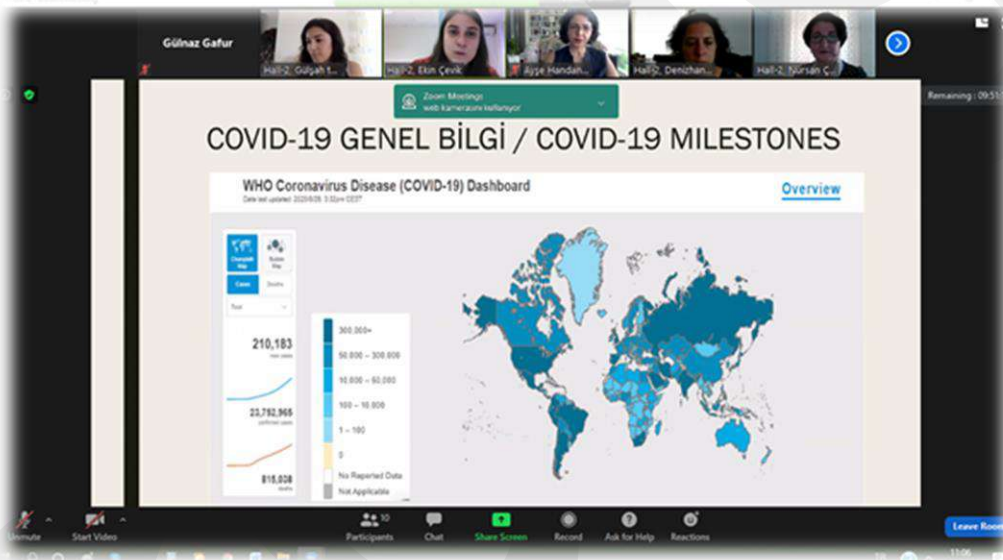
CONFERENCE GALLERY

A screenshot of a Zoom meeting. The main video feed shows a woman with long brown hair, wearing a dark top, speaking. The top of the screen shows a gallery of other participants, including 'Gülnoz Gafur', 'Moderator: Hal...', 'Session-2 Ha...', 'H2- Dr. Elif Kem...', 'Hall-2, Ovesa F...', and 'Gülce Alay S...'. The bottom of the screen shows the Zoom control bar with options like 'Mute', 'Start Video', 'Participants', 'Chat', 'Share Screen', 'Record', 'Breakout Rooms', and 'Reactions'. A 'Leave Room' button is visible in the bottom right corner.

A screenshot of a Zoom meeting displaying a slide. The slide is titled 'SAVE YOURSELF' and features two historical posters. The left poster is titled 'HOW DISEASE IS SPREAD' and shows a man sneezing into his hand, with the text 'SNEEZE BUT DON'T SCATTER'. The right poster is titled 'FOLLOW TWO SIMPLE RULES' and shows a man coughing into his elbow, with the text 'DON'T SNEEZE INTO YOUR ELBOW'. Below the posters, there is a paragraph of text in Turkish: '24 Eylül'de New York'da sağlık görevlileri, metro ve tren istasyonlarına, sokak lambalarına, vitrinlere, polis bölgelerine, otellere ve diğer kamusal alanlara en az 10.000 poster yerleştirmişler, bu posterler üç farklı mesaj taşımıştır; bir seri poster, insanlara öksürüklerini ve hapşırıklarını örtme talimatı vermiş, diğer seri de insanları tükürmemeye teşvik etmiştir. Son seri ise New York'luların grip ve zatürrenin dönüşümü önlemeye yardım etmeye çağırmıştır.' Below this text, there is another paragraph: 'Bu doğrultuda kamu hizmeti kampanyaları da, broşürler ve posterler gibi, internet, radyo ve televizyon öncesi medya şeklinde yayılmıştır.' The top of the screen shows a gallery of participants, including 'Gülnoz Gafur', 'Hall-1, Gonca S...', 'Sofii Moaze...', 'Hall-1, Justina', 'Martin Akote...', and 'Samira. Kh. Ont...'. The bottom of the screen shows the Zoom control bar.

A screenshot of a Zoom meeting displaying a slide about *Allium sativum* (garlic). The slide has a blue header with the text 'Allium sativum'. Below the header, there is a list of bullet points: 'Just like ginger, garlic too will protect us from coronavirus by stimulating our immunity.', 'It contains **allicin** a plant compound that acts as a germicide. But remember, to make the most of garlic, consume it raw or partially cooked.', and 'Garlic has powerful anti-inflammatory and antiviral properties which enhances body immunity.' To the right of the text is an image of several garlic bulbs in a wooden bowl. The top of the screen shows a gallery of participants, including 'Gülnoz Gafur', 'DILNURU MAL...', 'Moderator...', 'Hall-2, Emmanu...', 'session-3Padma...', and 'HASAN ÇİFTÇİ'. The bottom of the screen shows the Zoom control bar.

CONFERENCE GALLERY



CONFERENCE GALLERY

Zoom Meeting

Gülnaz Gafur Moderator: Hall-2, Dr. Elif Kem... Hall-2, Oveesa F... Gülce Alev S...

Recording Remaining: 08:33:25

Session-2 Hall-2 Dr. PRATIBHA

Unmute Start Video Participants 16 Chat Share Screen Record Breakout Rooms Reactions Leave Room

Gülnaz Gafur H2-3, Seydi H2-3, Tuğba Moderator H2-3, İshak H2-3, İnderbir s...

Remaining: 08:35:25

Impact on the economy, World **Ekonomi üzerindeki etki**

GDP growth (annual % change), QoQ

2019 2020 Projections 2021 Projections

UK GDP barely grows after biggest decline on record

Monthly GDP index for the United Kingdom

Coronavirus Wreaks Havoc on Economic Growth Prospects

How Hard Will GDP Be Hit in 2020?

statista!

Gülnaz Gafur H2-3, Gonca S... H2-3, Aylin S... Seda M... Martin Akca...

Samira, Kh. Ont... Remaining: 08:35:25

GLOBAL OPEN CALL FOR ART

Amplifier ve ortakları yeni dünyada yanımıza neler alacağız ya da neleri geride bırakacağız gibi soruların cevaplarını sorgulaması, bu çerçevede dünyanın her yerinden tasarımcıların katılacağı bir poster kampanyasına açık çağrı sunmuşlardır. Amplifier ve ortakları sanatın iyileştirici gücüne inanmış ve bu doğrultuda eserler beklemişlerdir. Virüsün etkisi azaldığında ya da tamamen yok olduğunda bile bu posterlerin yaşayacağı fikrinden yola çıkarak tasarımcıları üretmeye teşvik etmişlerdir.

Amplifier Sanat Topluluğu'nun yayımladığı yarışmaya birçok tasarımcı katılmış, birinci olan afiş henüz belli olmamıştır. Ancak topluluk, çalışmaların birçok kesime ulaşabilmesi için çalışmalarını indirip, bastırmasını serbest kılmıştır.

Global Open Call For Art
İstanbul Yarışma Afiş Çalışması, 2020
"Global Open Call For Art"
Competition Poster, 2020

CONFERENCE GALLERY

REASONS FOR DETERIORATING MENTAL HEALTH

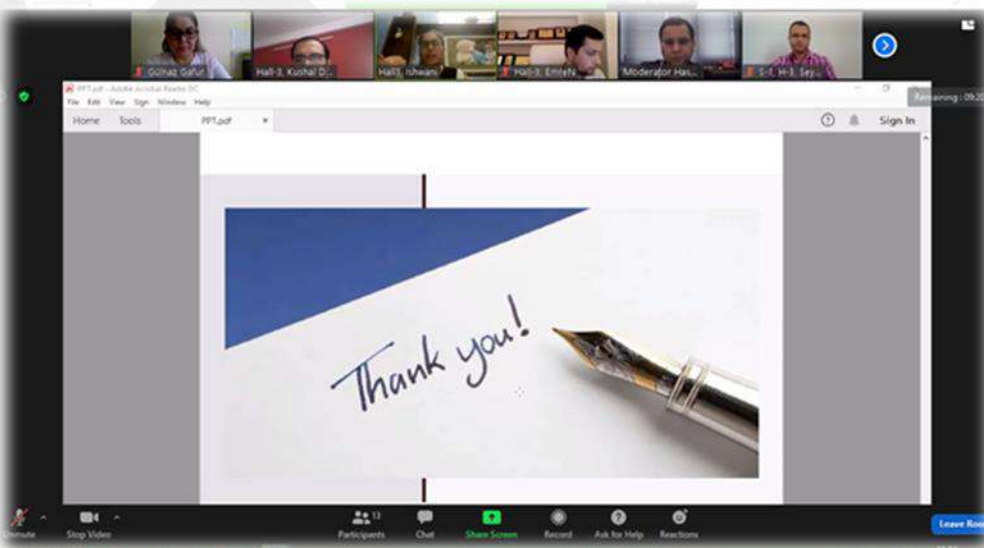
- Every sector of the economy has an important role to play in the India's economy. Even during these hard times of covid-19 every sector has important role to play. However, these lockdowns have made the situations worse and every organization have to deal with different issues. Even the issue of mental health of their employees has become a matter of great concern.
- Isolation from society, the inflow of bleak coronavirus-related information, the fear of contracting Covid-19 patients, the increasing economic recession and the increasing feelings of helplessness are all impacting people's mental health. The connection between sleep and mental health is very closely linked to each other.
- Sleep disturbances during these times have also lead to widespread problems of mental health in individuals. The greater awareness and constantly thinking of the problems arising from awareness from social media platforms was increasing the distress. These are leading to widespread problems of stress, anxiety, depression and other mental health concerns. Whether individuals work from home or from banks.

A woman with dark hair tied back, wearing a white tank top, is speaking in a Zoom meeting. The background shows a wall with two framed pictures. The Zoom interface at the top shows the host's name 'Gülnoz Gafur' and several other participants.

ÖZEL TASARIM MASKLAR - SPECIAL DESIGN MASKS

- Özel Tasarım maskları tasarımcıların düşüncelerinden ortaya çıkan masklardır.
- Kullanım konusunda, kullanıcı ile iletişimini ile önemli olabilir.
- Başu bütünlüyle içine alın,
- Yüzün kabını çıkarmı gibi olan,
- İkiya gibi uşolararası bir kuruma özet,
- Boyundan geçerek başa dönen,
- Boyundan gir çıkarma kadar esnek bir malzeme ile ağız ve burun saran,
- Sertta bir hava deposu ile destek veren,
- Güçlükle birleşen vb.,
- Masklar farklılık yaratılır.

CONFERENCE GALLERY



**2nd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
COVID-19 STUDIES**

AUGUST 26-27, 2020

PARIS, FRANCE

CONGRESS PROGRAM

Online (with Video Conference) Presentation

August 26.2020- PRESENTATIONS

**Meeting ID: 832 4587 2165
Passcode: 115408**

August 27.2020- PRESENTATIONS

**Meeting ID: 893 5960 8664
Passcode: 549476**



IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

- To be able to make a meeting online, login via <https://zoom.us/join> site, enter ID instead of “Meeting ID or Personal Link Name” and solidify the session.
- The Zoom application is free and no need to create an account.
 - The Zoom application can be used without registration.
 - The application works on tablets, phones and PCs.
 - Moderator - responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

Points to Take into Consideration - TECHNICAL INFORMATION

- ❖ Make sure your computer has a microphone and is working.
- ❖ You should be able to use screen sharing feature in Zoom.
- Attendance certificates will be sent to you as pdf at the end of the congress.
- Requests such as change of place and time will not be taken into consideration in the congress program.
- If you think there are any deficiencies / spelling mistakes in the program, please inform by e-mail until June 30, 2020 (17:00) at the latest.
- **(All speakers required to be connected to the session 15 min before the session starts)**
- Moderator is responsible for ensuring the smooth running of the presentation, managing the group discussion and dynamics.
- **Before you login to Zoom please indicate your name_surname and HALL number, exp. Hall 1, Alpaslan BOZKURT**

(All speakers required to be connected to the session **15 min before** the session starts)
Moderator is responsible for ensuring the smooth running of the presentation, managing the group discussion and dynamics.

SESSION-1, HALL-1

Meeting ID: 832 4587 2165

Passcode: 115408

26.08.2020	Time 10:00-12:30	MODERATOR – Asst. Prof. Dr. Petek TOSUN
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Arş. Gör. Nihan DEĞİRMENCİOĞLU AYDIN	Pamukkale Üniversitesi	COVID-19 SALGINI SEBEBİYLE YÜRÜRLÜĞE GİREN 7226 SAYILI KANUN'UN GEÇİCİ 1. MADDESİNİN ÇEKTE İBRAZ SÜRELERİNE UYGULANMASI SORUNU
Dr Deepanjana VARSHNEY	CMS Business School, Jain University	IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HIGHER ONLINE EDUCATION: AN EXAMINATION
Asst. Prof. Dr. Petek TOSUN	MEF University, Faculty of Economics	CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT IN THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK FROM A SALESPERSON PERSPECTIVE
Aniruddha BHOWMICK Dr. Pinaki Ranjan BHATTACHARYYA Dr. Mridanish JHA	The ICFAI University Calcutta Business School	HOW COVID-19 AND ECONOMIC LOCK DOWN MAY CHANGE ALLOPATHIC OTC MEDICINE MARKET SCENARIO: AN INTROSPECTION ANALYSIS BASED ON KOLKATA, INDIA
Doç. Dr. Murat KOÇYİĞİT Melek AKTAŞ	Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi	COVID-19 SÜRECİNDE KULLANIM VE BAĞIMLILIK MODELİ KAPSAMINDA SOSYAL MEDYA KULLANIMININ İNCELENMESİ
Dr. Ritu TALWAR Dr. Priyanka AGARWAL	NDIM, New Delhi Amity Business School, AUUP, Noida	STUDY OF ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF MIGRANT WORKERS DURING PANDEMIC
Abdullahi BALA ADO Sa'adatu B. ADAM Isyaku A. SAMA'ILA	Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Malaysia Bayero University, Kano Universiti Utara Malaysia	COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND THE FUTURE OF AUDITING: A CONCEPTUAL REVIEW OF LITERATURE
Dr. Mridanish JHA	ICFAI University Jharkhand, Ranchi India	NEW VISTAS FOR CONNECTING WITH CONSUMERS IN THE COVID ERA

SESSION-1, HALL-2

Meeting ID: 832 4587 2165

Passcode: 115408

2020	Paris Time 10:00-12:30	MODERATOR - Dr. Mandeep KAUR
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Dr Öğr.Üy. Nazmi ÖZER	Adana Şehir Eğitim Araştırma Hastanesi	COVID-19 PANDEMİSİ VE ÖNCESİ, AKUT APANDİSİTTE, BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ GÖRÜNTÜLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ
Dr.Mandeep KAUR Ms.Tavanameet KAUR	Punjabi University Patiala	VIRTUAL ACADEMIC STRESS AMONG SCHOOL STUDENTS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Hatice ÇOLAK Esra Tansu SARIYER Ekin ÇEVİK	Üsküdar Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi	OBEZİTE, COVID-19 İÇİN BİR RİSK FAKTÖRÜ MÜDÜR?
Sanjana PURDHANI Ms. Tamanna SAXENA	BA+MA Clinical Psychology Amity University, Uttar Pradesh	SPIRITUALITY, WELL BEING AND ANXIETY AS THE CORRELATES OF THE FEAR RELATED TO CORONA PANDEMIC IN YOUNG ADULTS
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mehmet DOĞAN	Halil Bayraktar SHMYO, Erciyes Üniversitesi, Kayseri	ÜLKELERİN SAĞLIK HARCAMALARINA GÖRE COVID-19'UN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ
Zainab Hayyat RAJA Mehwish SHAHEED	Margalla Institute of Health Sciences, Rawalpindi, Pakistan	MISINFORMATION ABOUT COVID-19 AND DENTISTRY ON THE INTERNET
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Nevra ALKANLI Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Arzu AY MSc Suleyman Serdar ALKANLI	T.C. Haliç Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi Trakya Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi İstanbul Üniversitesi, İstanbul Tıp Fakültesi	İNTERLÖKİN-18 GEN VARYASYONLARININ SARS-COV-2 (COVID-19) İLE İLİŞKİLİ İDİYOPATİK PULMONER FİBRÖZ HASTALIĞI GELİŞİMİNDEKİ ROLLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ
Öğr.Gör. Hatice TETİK METİN Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Feride ENGİN YİĞİT	Bitlis Eren Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri MYO Hasan Kalyoncu Üniversitesi	COVID-19 PANDEMİ SÜRECİNİN KADIN SAĞLIĞINA ETKİLERİ
Dr. Tarika SANDHU Jasvir KAUR	Punjabi University Patiala	COVID ANXIETY AND INSOMNIA-PREDICTIVE ROLE OF COGNITIVE EMOTION REGULATION STRATEGY
Mohammed Feroz ALI Dr. Mohammad AHSAN Dr. Prasanna B. K	Mangalore University, Karnataka India College of Applied Medical Sciences, Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University; Dammam (KSA)	PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF THE CORONAVIRUS DISEASE PANDEMIC ON PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

SESSION-1, HALL-3

Meeting ID: 832 4587 2165

Passcode: 115408

26.08.2020	Paris Time 10:00-12:30	MODERATOR- Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hasan ÇİFTÇİ
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Dr. Emre NALCACIGIL	Institute of Social Sciences, Selcuk University, Turkey	AN EVALUATION ON THE EFFECT OF COVID 19 PANDEMIC ON BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AND THE CRISIS PROCESS
Mr. Kushal DEY Dr. Shivaji BANERJEE Dr. Pinaki Ranjan BHATTACHARYYA	Axis Electrical Components (I) Pvt. Ltd. St Xavier's College Autonomous Kolkata Calcutta Business School	OPPORTUNITIES AND OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES FOR INDIAN MSME'S IN THE NEW NORMAL: A TRIANGULATION EFFECT
Saham ALISMAIL Mohammad Rishad FARIDI	Alasala College, Dammam, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Prince Sattam Bin Abdulaziz University, Al Kharj	HARNESSING THE POWER OF "IRTIQAA" DURING COVID-19. AN INITIATIVE INSPIRED BY VISION 2030, KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA
Dr. Mandeep KAUR Inderbir SIDHU	Punjabi University, Patiala	WOMEN IN DUAL JOBS; BALANCING WORK AND HOME
Ishwani Dr. Parmod Kumar AGGARWAL	Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab	COVID- 19 IMPACTING MENTAL HEALTH OF THE WORKERS IN VARIOUS SECTORS OF INDIA
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Tuğba SARI	Konya Food and Agriculture University, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities	THE IMPACTS OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON SUPPLY CHAINS
Doç. Dr. Seyfi ŞEVİK	Hitit University, Vocational School of Technical Sciences	AN EARLY IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) OUTBREAK ON THE TURKISH ENERGY SECTOR
Dr. Abdullah SETHAR Rasheed Ahmed JUMANI Dr. Faiz Muhammad SHAIKH	Deputy Director Live Stock Government of Sindh Pakistan Planning division Government of Sindh SZABAC-Dokri	IMPACT OF LOCK-DOWN OF COVID-19 ON LIVE STOCK IN RURAL SINDH
Shreshtha CHOWDHURY	Mphil Research Scholar, Sociology	SCHOOL CLOSURE AND CRISIS OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN COVID-19
YETIS Sazi Murat Ziya CAKICI	Pamukkale University, Faculty of Engineering Bayburt University, Faculty of Engineering	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 PROCESS ON TRANSPORTATION BEHAVIORS AND PREFERENCES

SESSION-2, HALL-1

Meeting ID: 832 4587 2165

Passcode: 115408

26.08.2020	Paris Time 13:00-15:30	MODERATOR- Assistant Professor Pyali CHATTERJEE
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Avukat Seyyal YILDIRIMVURAN Öğretim Görevlisi Ulaş Koray MİLANLIOĞLU Avukat Suat ÇAKAN	Van Barosu Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi	COVID-19 PANDEMİ SÜRECİNİN TÜRK YARGI SİSTEMİNE ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ
Assistant Professor Pyali CHATTERJEE	MATS University, Raipur, Chattisgarh, India	A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE EMERGING CONCEPT OF WORK FROM HOME IN EDUCATION SECTOR DURING COVID-19 LOCKDOWN IN REFERENCE TO THE MATERNITY BENEFIT (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2017
Dr. Charu DUREJA	Rayat College of Law(Affiliated to Panjab University, Chandigarh)	CHALLENGES OF FAKE NEWS AND COVID-19 LOCKDOWN
Khalida NADEEM Nadeem AHMED Dr. Engineer Hussain SALEEM	University of Karachi, Pakistan	PERSISTENT USE OF GADGETS AND INTERNET IN LOCKDOWN ENDANGERS CHILDHOOD?
Aryan DHAWAN	RAYAT COLLEGE OF LAW, RGI, ROPAR, PUNJAB, INDIA	IMPACT OF CORONA VIRUS ON BUSINESS (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA)
Prabhjot SINGH Devyani GUPTA	Galgotias University, Greater Noida	ENVIRONMENT: THE BASIC NEED, IMPORTANCE AND STRIVE TO SAVE FOR HUMAN BEINGS
Araştırma Görevlisi Hasan Ali GÜÇLÜ	Ufuk Üniversitesi	SAĞLIK TURİZMİNİN HUKUKEN İNCELENMESİ
Mohammed MUQTADIR Mrs. Masarrat Jahan QUADRI Bhumika SHARMA	M.M. Public School, Pasonda, Ghaziabad, U.P., INDIA Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, H.P., INDIA	IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL MORALITY TO TACKLE COVID-19 VIS-À-VIS THE HOLY QURAN
Dr. Prashna SAMADDAR Victor NAYAK	Galgotias University, Greater NOIDA, India	IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON SPORTS CULTURE: AN ANALYSIS WITH RESPECT TO INTERNATIONAL EVENTS IN SOUTH ASIA
Assistant Professor Ashmika AGRAWAL Adv. Keyur TRIPATHI	Galgotias University, Greater Noida Delhi High Court	GLOBAL IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON EDUCATION SECTOR

SESSION-2, HALL-2

Meeting ID: 832 4587 2165

Passcode: 115408

26.08.2020	Paris Time 13:00-15:30	MODERATOR- Prof. Dr. Vefa TAŞDELEN
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Öğr. Gör. Dr Günseli GÜMÜŞEL	Atılım Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Ortak Dersler Bölümü, Ankara, Türkiye	OSMANLI İMPARATORLUĞUNDA SALGIN HASTALIKLAR: COVID-19 KARŞILAŞTIRMA DÜZLEMİNDE GÜNDELİK HAYATA YANSIMALARI VE UYGULAMALAR
Prof. Dr. Vefa TAŞDELEN	Kırgızistan Türkiye Manas Üniversitesi - Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi	KORONAVİRÜS BAĞLAMINDA DOĞA VE KÜLTÜR KARŞITLIĞI
Zehra Cansu RENDECI	Doğuş University, Istanbul, Turkey	THE SPECTACLE OF QUARANTINE DAYS IN TURKEY: A CONTENT ANALYSIS ON TURKISH CONSUMERS
Doç. Dr. Mehmet DALKILIÇ Yusuf Kenan KALKAY	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi Ereğli Belediyesi	SPORDA ŞİDDET VE SALDIRGANLIK
Prof. Dr. Emel ARSLAN Asst. Prof. Canan YILDIZ ÇİÇEKLER RA Merve TEMEL	Necmettin Erbakan University	PARENTAL VIEWS ON THE LIVES OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS
Dr. Emilia NERCISSIAN Shaolee MAHBOOB	University of Tehran, Iran	EFFECT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE MIGRANT LABORERS AND FUTURE LABOUR MARKET OF BANGLADESH: CASES FROM IRAN AND SOME OTHER COUNTRIES
Dr.Faruk TÜRKÖZÜ	İnternational Cyprus University	COVID-19 A GLOBAL BIOLOGICAL WEAPON?
Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Selahattin YAKUT	Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi	PANDEMİ SÜRECİNİN ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ PSİKOSOSYAL ETKİLERİNİN BAZI DEMOGRAFİK DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ
Ayokunmi O. OJEBODE Oluwabusayo S. OKUNLOYE	Ajayi Crowther University, Nigeria Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas	MEDICAL ETHNOGRAPHY: DISMANTLING CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) THROUGH MYTHICAL (RE)CONSTRUCTION AND SOCIAL MOBILISATION IN NIGERIA
Asts. Prof. Canan YILDIZ ÇİÇEKLER Assoc. Prof. Devlet ALAKOÇ PİRPIR Prof. Dr. Neriman ARAL	Necmettin Erbakan University Selçuk University Ankara University	PARENT AND TEACHER VIEWS REGARDING SITUATIONS EXPERIENCED IN EDUCATION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS

SESSION-2, HALL-3

Meeting ID: 832 4587 2165

Passcode: 115408

26.08.2020	Paris Time 13:00-15:30	MODERATOR- Dr. Meenakshi BANSAL
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Shubhankar MAHAPATRA Pinaki Ranjan BHATTACHARYYA Subhajt Basu CHOWDHURY	CMS, JIS College of Engineering Calcutta Business School	STUDENTS' PERCEPTION TOWARDS EDUCATION IN THE NEW NORMAL
Parul VERMA Prof. L.C. MALLAIAH	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow	AN ANALYSIS OF IMPINGEMENT OF COVID-19 ON INDIAN ECONOMY
Dr. Vijay SINGH	Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla (India)	NEED OF INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH DURING CORONA PANDEMIC (COVID-19): A STUDY
Dr. Anju Lis KURIAN Dr. C. VINODAN	Mahatma Gandhi University, P.D Hills, Kottayam, Kerala, India	GLOBAL GOVERNANCE IN THE POST COVID-19 WORLD ORDER
Dr.Niteesh Kumar UPADHYAY Assistant Professor Sugandha CHAUDHARY	Galgotias University, India	COVID-19 LOCKDOWN, 'REVERSE TRAFFICKING' OF CHILD LABOUR
Qodirov MAFTUN Wajeeda BANO	Mangalore University, Karnataka, India Tajik National University, Dushanbe, Tajikistan	IMPACT OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT: A STUDY FROM RURAL AREAS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
Dr. Meenakshi BANSAL	J.V.M.G.R.R. College, Charkhi Dadri, Haryana, India	IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE COLLEGE STUDENTS OF RURAL AREAS IN INDIA
Sugandha CHAUDHARY	Galgotias University	NEED FOR A SUI-GENERIS LEGISLATION FOR PROTECTION OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

SESSION-3, HALL-1

Meeting ID: 832 4587 2165

Passcode: 115408

Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
26.08.2020	Paris Time 16:00-18:30	MODERATOR Lec. Dr. Soufi Moazemi GOUDARZI & Dr. Hasan ÇİFÇİ
Kubra ALIYEVA	Honored Arts Worker (Baku, Azerbaijan)	THE IMAGE OF THE DRAGON IN AZERBAIJANI ARCHITECTURE AND ART
Ayşem G. BAŞAR Pınar CARTIER	Yeditepe University, Faculty of Architecture	COVID-19- INSPIRATION FOR NEW PRODUCT DESIGN IN INDUSTRIAL DESIGN EDUCATION
Martin Kudwo AKOTÉY	Valley View University, Accra, Ghana – West Africa	COVID -19 AND HIGHER EDUCATION IN GHANA – THE WAY FORWARD AFTER THE CHAOS
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Seyit Mehmet BUÇUKOĞLU Arş.Gör. Gonca SÖNMEZ	Maltepe Üniversitesi	20. ve 21. YÜZYIL AFİŞ TASARIMLARINDA “PANDEMİ”
Leila Moslemi NAENI Falana Justina N. Alireza Ahmadian Fard FINI	University of Technology Sydney, School of Built Environment Federal Polytechnic Ile Oluji, School of Engineering	CONVID - 19 AND SUICIDE BEHAVIORS: A REVIEW ON THE MENTAL HEALTH IMPLICATION OF ECONOMIC CONTRACTION ON AUSTRALIAN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY WORKERS
Lec. Dr. Soufi Moazemi GOUDARZI	Başkent University, Faculty of Fine Arts	THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE FUTURE OF SHOPPING MALLS
Prof. Dr. Seçil ŞATIR	Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakif University	NEEDS MAKE PEOPLE MORE CREATIVE. COVID- 19 AND URGENT NEEDS
Pınar CARTIER Ayşem G. BAŞAR	Yeditepe University, Faculty of Architecture	INDUSTRIAL DESIGN SOLUTIONS TO PREVENT COVID-19- CONTAMINATION IN CAMPUS INTERIOR AND OUTDOOR SPACES DURING THE NEW NORMALIZATION PROCESS
Assist. Prof Dr. Bilgen DÜNDAR	Beykent University	EĞİTİMİN TAMİRATI

SESSION-3, HALL-2

Meeting ID: 832 4587 2165

Passcode: 115408

08.2020	Paris Time 16:00-18:30	MODERATOR- Assoc. Prof. Nilgun ULUTASDEMIR
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Öğr. Grv. Ayşe ELKOCA Dr. Öğretim Ü. Çağla YİĞİTBAŞ Dr. Öğretim Ü. Handan ÖZCAN	Gümüşhane Üniversitesi Giresun Üniversitesi İstanbul Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi	COVID-19 HASTALARINA BAKIM VEREN HEMŞİRELERDE ÖZ-YETERLİLİK
Nagendra Kumar JAIN	IGTAMSU University , MSSV (INDIA)	BHAGWAT GITA SPIRITUALITY MEETS YOGA
Esra Tansu SARIYER Arş. Gör. Ekin ÇEVİK Hatice ÇOLAK	Üsküdar University	COVID-19 AND PROBIOTICS
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Aylin SEYLAH KÜŞÜMLER Dyt. Ayça ÇELEBİ	İstanbul Okan Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi	19-65 YAŞ ARALIĞINDAKİ YETİŞKİMLERİN COVID-19 PANDEMİ SÜRESİNCE PROPOLİS VE BAL ÜRÜNLERİ KULLANIM DURUMUNUN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ
Arş. Gör. Didem YÜKSEL Doç. Dr. Figen YARDIMCI Dr. Öğr. Üye. Ayşe Sevim ÜNAL	Ufuk Üniversitesi Ege Üniversitesi Hemşirelik Fakültesi	NEWBORNS AND NURSING CARE IN COVID 19 PANDEMIC PROCESS
Farhana TABASSUM Assistant Professor Hina RAFIQUE Muhammad MOAZZAM Sana FAROOQ Syeda Rida Shah Mehak SHERAZI	The University of Lahore, Pakistan, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences Govt.P.G.College (W) Satellite Town. Gujranwala Pakistan	EXPLORING DIGITAL PEDAGOGICAL CHALLENGES FACED BY EDUCATORS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTES OF PAKISTAN DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Nilgun ULUTASDEMİR Sureyya YIGITALP RENCBER Ebru OZTURK COPUR	Gümüşhane University Batman University Kilis 7 Aralık University	PSYCHOLOGICAL TRACES OF THE CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) OUTBREAK IN THE SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA REGION
Dr. Öğretim Ü. Handan ÖZCAN Öğr. Grv. Ayşe ELKOCA Dr. Öğretim Ü. Çağla YİĞİTBAŞ	Gümüşhane Üniversitesi Giresun Üniversitesi İstanbul Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi	COVID-19 SÜRECİNİN ÜREME SAĞLIĞI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ
Tariel LOMIA Ekaterine LOMIA	Tbilisi State University (Tbilisi, Georgia) Caucasus International University (Tbilisi, Georgia)	GEORGIA'S TREMENDOUS SUCCESS TO FIGHT AGAINST COVID-19: WORLDWIDE ATTENTION AND OUTSANDING ACHIEVEMENTS

27.08.2020
SESSION-1, HALL-1

Meeting ID: 893 5960 8664
Passcode: 549476

27.08.2020	Paris Time 10:00-12:30	MODERATOR- Dr. Öğr. Üyesi H. Vedat AKMAN
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Asst.Prof.Dr. Cüneyd Ebrar LEVENT	Istanbul Aydın University	ARE THE STOCK MARKETS IN EMERGING ECONOMIES ABLE TO COPE WITH THE UNCERTAINTY CAUSED BY COVID-19?
Dr. Faiz Muhammad SHAIKH Kashaf SHAIKH Ali Raza MEMON	SZABAC-Dokri SZABIST-Larkana	IMPACT OF COVID-19 CARONAVIRUS ON POVERTY IN PAKISTAN: A CASE STUDY OF SINDH
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi H. Vedat AKMAN	Beykent Üniversitesi	COVID-19 VE KAYIT DIŞI EKONOMİNİN ETKİLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME
Prof. Dr. Arzu ŞENER Arş. Gör. Uzm. Sevde YÜCEL Uzm. Aysel Anıl GÜNDÜZALP	Hacettepe Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi	COVID-19 SÜRECİNDE TÜKETİCİLERİN FİNANSAL DURUM VE DAVRANIŞLARINA İLİŞKİN BİR DEĞERLENDİRME
Vaishakhi THAKER Dr.Prachi V. MOTIYANI	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, India	THE EXODUS OF WORKERS IN INDIA AND COVID-19
Ayşe ERSOY YILDIRIM Nazlı KARAOĞLU	Malatya Turgut Özal Üniversitesi, İşletme ve Yönetim Bilimleri Fakültesi	COVID-19 PANDEMİSİNDE AĞIZDAN AĞIZA TÜKETİCİ İLETİŞİMİ
Dr. Hilmi TÜRKİYILMAZ	Dokuz Eylül University	THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE TURKISH SOCIETY ON THE CLOSING OF MOSQUES AND MASJIDS IN THE PANDEMIC PERIOD
Dr.Faiz Muhammad SHAIKH Shabana AKHTAR Fida-e-Zehra Dr.Abdullah SETHAR	SZABAC-Dokri SZABIST-Larkana SZABIST Larkana Deputy Director Live Stock Government of Sindh Pakistan	IMPACT OF LOCK-DOWN ON SOCIAL ISSUES IN SINDH: A CASE STUDY OF LARKANA
Assistant Professor Smita LAHKAR Assistant Professor Bandana CHOWDHURY Assistant Professor Raju SAIKIA	Gauhati University, Guwahati, India Lanka Mahavidyalaya, Lanka, India	IMPACT OF NOVEL CORONAVIRUS ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS: A STUDY ON THE STUDENTS OF ASSAM
Prof. Dr. Alexander EREMICHEV Ass. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Nesip ÖĞÜN Instructor Marif ASLANOV	University of Mediterranean Karpasia, North Cyprus	TURKISH AIRLINES AND AEROFLOT OPERATIONS DURING COVID-19 QUARANTINE

SESSION-1, HALL-2

Meeting ID: 893 5960 8664

Passcode: 549476

27.08.2020	Paris Time 10:00-12:30	MODERATOR- Assoc. Prof. Nilgun ULUTASDEMIR
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Arş. Gör. E. ÇEVİK H. ÇOLAK E. T. SARIYER	Üsküdar Üniversitesi, İstanbul, Türkiye	COVID-19 TEDAVİSİNDE D VİTAMİNİ SUPLEMENTASYONU
Nilgun ULUTASDEMİR Sureyya YİGİTALP RENCBER Ebru OZTURK COPUR	Gümüşhane University Batman University Kilis 7 Aralık University	PSYCHOLOGICAL TRACES OF THE CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) OUTBREAK IN TURKEY
Öğr. Gör. Gülşah TOLLU	Mersin Üniversitesi, Teknik Bilimler MYO	COVID-19 HASTALARINDA İNTERLÖKİN-6 RESEPTÖR ANTAGONİSTİ TOCİLİZUMAB
Betül CAVLAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayşe Handan DÖKMECİ	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University	EVALUATION OF COVID-19 PANDEMIA IN TERMS OF BIOTERRORISM
PhD. Dr. Namık BİLİCİ PhD. Dr. İlknur Kulcanay ŞAHİN PhD. Dr. Senanur CAN Mustafa CENGİZ Professor. Dr. Ömer Faik ERSOY Professor. Dr. Adnan AYHANCI	Karabük University Kırıkkale University Eskişehir Private Yesevi Vocational and Technical Anatolian High School Siirt University Karabük University Eskişehir Osman Gazi University	AZİTROMİSİNİN NANOBİYOTEKNOLOJİK FARMASÖTİK İNHALER FORMÜLASYONUNUN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ
Asst. Prof. Denizhan KARIŞ	Istinye University, Medical Faculty	THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM AND HEMORHEOLOGIC PARAMETERS
Doç. Dr. Meral EKİM Prof. Dr. Hasan EKİM	Bozok Üniversitesi	COVID-19 HASTALARINDA BESLENME BİYOKİMYASININ ÖNEMİ
Özge KARAKAYA SUZAN Nursan ÇINAR	Sakarya University, Faculty of Health Science	BREASTFEEDING SAFELY IN CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Muhammet BAYRAKTAR	Niğde Ömer Halisdemir Üniversitesi	TEMMUZ AYI COVID-19 GÜNLÜK DURUM RAPORLARI VERİLERİNE GÖRE TÜRKİYE'DEKİ DURUM

SESSION-2, HALL-1

Meeting ID: 893 5960 8664

Passcode: 549476

27.08.2020	Paris Time 13:00-15:30	MODERATOR - Dr. Froilan D. MOBO
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Öznur YILDIRIM Prof. Dr. Oğuz FINDIK	Karabük Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi	DERİN ÖĞRENME YÖNTEMLERİ KULLANILARAK TÜRKİYE' DE COVID-19 YAYILIMI TAHMİNİ
Professeur G.U. KHAJIYEVA Chercheur A. DUZENOV	"Turan" University	L'ASIE CENTRALE ET LE GRAND JEU 2.0: NOUVEAUX DEFIS ET ENJEUX
Dr Ashwan A. ABDULMUNEM	University of Kerbala	CORONA VIRUS DETECTION USING IMAGE SEGMENTATION TECHNIQUES
Dr.Mohd. Iqbal SHEIKH Dr. Mir HAMEEDA	Cluster University Srinagar, J&K, India	EFFECTIVENESS OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY IN REDUCING THE CONTAGIOUS CLOUT OF COVID-19
Aakanksha KISHORE KM Kamna Rini	New Academic Block University of Delhi Jaipuria School of Business, Indirapuram, Ghaziabad	CREDIT FINANCING DURING COVID-19 CRISIS AND INCREASING BAD DEBTS IN IMPERFECT QUALITY SCENARIO
Olayinka AKINTAYO	African Chess School	SHAKABULAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM (S. E. S)
Seda Nur YILMAZ Canan YILMAZ Ayça İPEKLİ	Kocaeli University, Engineering Faculty	THE IMPACT OF CORONA VIRUS ON SUPPLY CHAIN
Dr. Froilan D. MOBO	Philippine Merchant Marine Academy	THE IMPACT OF VIDEO CONFERENCING PLATFORM IN ALL EDUCATIONAL SECTORS AMIDST COVID-19 PANDEMIC
S.A.M. Shafwat AMIN Farzad HOSSAIN Israt Jahan AKHI Faijah NOSHIN Md Ashraf Hossain BHUIYAN	Military Institute of Science and Technology Islamic University of Technology Bangladesh Health Professions Institute Bangladesh Institute of Health Sciences Hospital	STATUS AND HEALTHCARE FACILITIES OF COVID-19 VIRUS IN BANGLADESH
Nikita Sanjay PATIL Instr. Dr. L.N. Ece ARIBURUN KIRCA	The Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology University (CEPT), Ahmedabad - INDIA Istanbul Technical University (ITU)	IMPACT OF FURNITURE ON THE QUARANTINE PSYCHOLOGY

SESSION-2, HALL-2

Meeting ID: 893 5960 8664

Passcode: 549476

27.08.2020	Paris Time 13:00-15:30	MODERATOR - Dr. Shaveta Thakur
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Elif KEMALOĞLU-ER	Adana Alparslan Türkes Science and Technology University	EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON TRANSLATION EDUCATION
Dr. Shaveta Thakur	R.R.M.K. Arya Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Pathankot	IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON MENTAL HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE
Sufia SULTANA Richa RASTOGI	King Khalid University	COPING WITH COVID-19: STRATEGIES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF LEARNING AND INSTRUCTION FOR EFL LEARNERS
Assistant Professor Rizwana WAHID Assistant Professor Oveesa FAROOQ	King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia Govt. College for Women, M.A. Road, Cluster University, Srinagar	JUSTIFYING ONLINE ASSESSMENT IN THE TIMES OF COVID-19: TEACHERS' VIEWS
Alev-SAVTAK Gülce KARALI Fenise Selin DEMİR Müberra	Biruni University	COVID-19 SURVEY FOR SPEECH AND LANGUAGE THERAPISTS
Dr. PRATIBHA	Kishanlal Public College, Rewari	PANDEMIC AND POPULAR CULTURE: PERSPECTIVES AND TRENDS
Dr. Öğr. Ü. Gülşen TORUSDAĞ	Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi	COMME ACTES PERLOCUTOIRES CEUX QUE LES DISCOURS MÉDIATIQUES SUR PANDÉMIE DE COVID-19 A AJOUTÉS À NOTRE LANGAGE QUOTIDIENNE ET VIE
Associate Professor Deepanjali MISHRA	KIIT University, India	IMPACT OF LOCKDOWN ON EDUCATION DURING COVID-19 IN INDIA
Sameera Sultan BALOCH	Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University, Dammam, Saudi Arabia	THE UTILITY OF QR CODES AMIDST THE PANDEMIC (CORONA VIRUS) IN THE FIELD OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING
Sarika MOON	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad off campus	IMPACT ON WORKMAN SAFETY & CARE FROM COVID-19 PANDEMIC INFECTION AT WORKPLACE IN INDIAN MANUFACTURING SECTOR

SESSION-3, HALL-1

Meeting ID: 893 5960 8664

Passcode: 549476

2020	Paris Time 16:00-18:30	MODERATOR – Assoc. Prof. Nilgun ULUTASDEMİR
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Muhammet ÖRNEK Hasan BAĞCI Güven BEKTEMÜR Kürşad NURİ BAYDİLİ	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Yüksek İhtisas University, Faculty of Health Sciences University of Health Sciennes	THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MOBILITY ON THE TRENDS OF INCREASE IN CASES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Nilgun ULUTASDEMİR Sureyya YIGITALP RENCBER Ebru OZTURK COPUR	Gümüşhane University Batman University Kilis 7 Aralık University	PSYCHOLOGICAL TRACES OF THE CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) OUTBREAK ON ELDERLY LIVING IN TURKEY
Ms. Sadaa PANDOYI Ms. Samiksha JAIN	Amity University, Noida, India	IS AUTHORITATIVE PARENTING STYLE BETTER FOR YOUR TEENAGER'S ACADEMICS, WELL-BEING AND MENTAL HEALTH? - A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Merve Şeyda KARAÇİL ERMUMCU Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Nilgün SEREMET KÜRKLÜ Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hülya KAMARLI ALTUN	Akdeniz Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi	PANDEMİ (COVID-19) DÖNEMİNDE OKUL ÇAĞI ÇOCUKLARI VE ADÖLESANLARIN BESLENME ALİŞKANLARININ VE BESİN DESTEĞİ KULLANIMININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ
Asst. Prof. Dr. Gülay SEZER Res. Asst. Dr. Zeynep ÇİFTÇİ	Erciyes University	EVALUATION OF THE USE OF PROPHYLACTIC DRUGS AND FOOD SUPPLEMENTS AGAINST COVID-19 BY HEALTHCARE WORKERS IN KAYSERİ PROVINCE
Assist. Prof. Deniz ŞENOL Assist. Prof. Şeyma TOY	Düzce University Faculty of Medicine Karabük University Faculty of Medicine	EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON ANATOMY LABORATORY EDUCATION THROUGH STUDENT FEEDBACK
Assist. Prof. Hüseyin KAYA Assoc. Prof. Ahmet ÇALIŞKAN Mehmet OKUL Assoc. Prof. Tuğba SARI Assist. Prof. İsmail Hakkı AKBUDAK	Pamukkale University	ISOLATION OF SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYNDROME CORONAVIRUS-2 IN THE TEARS AND CONJUNCTIVAL SECRETIONS OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 PATIENTS
Öğretim Görevlisi Burcu NAL Profesör Doktor Leyla KHORSHTD Profesör Doktor Dilek SARI	Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi Ege Üniversitesi	ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN COVID-19 SALGINI SÜRESİNCE SAĞLIK BAKANLIĞINCA YAYINLANAN 14 HİJYEN KURALINA UYMA DAVRANIŞLARININ İNCELENMESİ
Müge ÖZÇELİK KORKMAZ Oğuz Kadir EĞİLMEZ	Sakarya University Training and Research Hospital	INVESTIGATION OF CORRELATION BETWEEN BLOOD TEST PARAMETERS AND LOSS OF SMELL AND TASTE FUNCTION IN COVID-19 PATIENTS

SESSION-3, HALL-2

Meeting ID: 893 5960 8664

Passcode: 549476

2020	Paris Time 16:00-18:30	MODERATOR – Assoc. Prof. Melike Özer KESKIN
Authors	Affiliation	Topic title
Assistant Professor K.R.PADMA Reader K.R.DON	SriPadmavatiMahila VisvaVidyalayam (Women's) University, Tirupati,AP. Saveetha University, India	ROLE OF PARENTS IN E-LEARNING SYSTEM AND SUPPORT GIVEN DURING ONLINE CLASSES LEARNING
Sree Sai Vyshnavi NALIMELA Dr. Venu Madhav NALIMELA	Ayurvedic Medical College Satavahana University, Karimnagar ,Telangana, INDIA	ROLE OF SELECTED PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS IN IMPROVEMENT OF HUMAN IMMUNITY (natural treatment) AGAINST COVID-19
Güliz HASKARACA Esra BOSTANCI	Sakarya University Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University	ON ONLINE MEAT SHOPPING BEHAVIOR OF TURKISH ADULTS DURING COVID-19
Uzma AYZ	The University of Poonch Rawalakot, Pakistan	GENETIC VARIABILITY, ASSOCIATION AND DIVERSITY STUDY AMONG THE SUNFLOWER GENOTYPES AT SEEDLING STAGE BASED ON DIFFERENT MORPHO-PHYSIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS UNDER POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL INDUCED STRESS
Emmanuel LAMPTEY	Pan African University, University of Ibadan, Nigeria	PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF COVID-19 ON HEALTH PROFESSIONALS: A RESEARCH BASED ON THE CUMULATIVE ONLINE CROSS SECTIONAL SURVEY OF 1000 NURSES ACROSS ECOWAS COUNTRIES
Fəlsəfə doktoru Aynur İBRAHİMOVA Məsim qızı	Naxçıvan Dövlət Universiteti	KORONAVİRUS XƏSTƏLİYİ COVID-19 MÜALİCƏSİNDƏ İSTİFADƏSİ NƏZƏRDƏ TUTULAN QAZANILMIŞ İMMUNİTET AMİLİ - ANTİTELLƏRİN ƏHƏMİYYƏTİ
Suchismita DAS	Jadavpur University, India	COVID-19 PANDEMIC QUESTIONING THE CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS OF INDIAN MIGRANT WORKERS

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2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COVID-19 STUDIES

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**COVID-19 SALGINI SEBEBİYLE YÜRÜRLÜĞE GİREN 7226 SAYILI KANUN’UN GEÇİCİ
1. MADDESİNİN ÇEKTE İBRAZ SÜRELERİNE UYGULANMASI SORUNU**

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ÖZET

Tüm dünyayı etkisi altına alan Covid-19 salgınının Türkiye’de görülmesinin ardından, ticari ve hukuki alanlardaki olası olumsuz etkilerini ortadan kaldırmak veya azaltmak amacıyla birçok hukuki ve idari düzenleme yapılmıştır. Bu hukuki düzenlemelerden birisi de 26.03.2020 tarih 31080 Mükerrer sayılı Resmî Gazete’de yayımlanan 7226 sayılı Bazı Kanunlarda Değişiklik Yapılmasına Dair Kanundur. Bu kanunun Geçici 1. Maddesine göre, Covid-19 salgın hastalığının Türkiye’de görülmüş olması sebebiyle yargı alanındaki hak kayıplarının önlenmesi amacıyla; ibraz süreleri, zamanaşımı, hak düşürücü süreler, bir hakkın doğumu, kullanımı veya sona ermesine ilişkin tüm süreler 13.03.2020’den (bu tarih dâhil) itibaren 15.06.2020 (bu tarih dâhil) tarihine kadar durur. Kanunun Geçici 1. maddesinde ifade edilen ibraz sürelerinin, kambiyo senetlerinden biri olan çekte ibraz sürelerini durdurup durdurmayacağı bu çalışmanın konusunu oluşturmaktadır. 7226 sayılı kanunun amacı ayrı bir maddede açıklanmamasına karşın, Geçici 1. maddede yer alan “Covid-19 salgın hastalığının ülkemizde görülmüş olması sebebiyle yargı alanındaki hak kayıplarının önlenmesi amacıyla” ifadesinden bu hükmün yargı yollarına başvurulmasındaki hak kayıplarını önlemek amacıyla getirildiği anlaşılmaktadır. Çekin ibrazına yönelik süreler, yargı yollarına başvurulmasına yönelik bir süre olarak kabul edilemez. Öte yandan çekin ibraz süresi içerisinde ibraz edilip ödenmeme durumunun tespit ettirilmesi üzerine çeki dayanan alacağın tahsili amacıyla yapılan işlemler yargı yoluna başvurulması suretiyle gerçekleşecektir. Bu halde Geçici 1. madde 1/b gereği tüm icra ve iflas takipleri, taraf ve takip işlemleri, yeni icra ve iflas takip taleplerinin alınması, ihtiyati haciz kararlarının icra ve infazına ilişkin işlemler 22.03.2020 tarihinden, itibaren 15.06.2020 tarihine kadar duracaktır. Bu çerçevede bu tarihler arasında çekte ibraz süreleri işlemeye devam edecektir. Son olarak İçişleri Bakanlığının 21.03.2020 tarihinde çıkarılan 6235 sayılı Genelgesi gereği 65 yaş ve üzeri ile bağışıklık sistemi düşük, ve kronik akciğer hastalığı, astım, KOAH, kalp/damar hastalığı, böbrek, hipertansiyon ve karaciğer hastalığı olanlar ile bağışıklık sistemini bozan ilaçları kullanan vatandaşların sokağa çıkma yasağı olduğundan bu kişiler ve bazı bölgelerdeki kısmi karantinada bulunan kişiler açısından Covid-19 salgını mücbir sebep olarak nitelendirilebilir ve Türk Ticaret Kanunu madde 811 hükmü uygulama alanı bulabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19, 7226 sayılı Kanun, çekte ibraz, ibraz süresi

ABSTRACT

After the Covid-19 pandemic which is the influencing the all over the world, many legal and administrative arrangements have been done in the field of commercial and legal in Turkey. One of these legal arrangements is the Law of the Amending Some Laws No. 7226 which is published in the Official Gazette 31080 Repeat dated 26.03.2020. According to the Provisional Article 1 of this law, because it is seen in Turkey Covid-19 for the prevention of epidemics loss of rights in the judiciary; period of presentation, period of prescriptions, deprivation times, all periods related to the birth, use or expiration of a right are stop from 13.03.2020 (including this date) until 15.06.2020 (including this date). The subject of this study is whether the periods of presentation stated in the Provisional Article

1 of the Law will stop the periods of presentation in the cheque which is the one of the bills of exchange. Although the purpose of the Law No. 7226 is not explained in a separate article, it is understood from the statement “In order to prevent loss of rights in the field of jurisdiction due to the fact that Covid-19 epidemic disease was seen in our country”, this provision was introduced in order to prevent loss of rights in resorting to judicial remedies. The deadlines for presentation of the cheque cannot be regarded as a time for take judicial proceedings. On the other hand, upon the determination of whether the check is presented or not within the time of the presentation, the transactions made for the purpose of collecting the receivable based on the check will be realized by applying to the judiciary. In this case, as per Provisional Article 1/b, all enforcement and bankruptcy proceedings, proceedings of counterparty and pursuance, receipt of new enforcement and bankruptcy follow-up requests, and adjudgment of the precautionary distraint decisions will stop from 22.03.2020 until 15.06.2020. Within this framework, the periods of presentation for cheque will continue to be processed between these dates. Finally, as per the Circular No. 6235 issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs on 21.03.2020, because there is lockdown for citizens with aged 65 and over with a low immune system and chronic lung disease, asthma, COPD, cardiovascular disease, kidney, hypertension and liver disease. Covid-19 pandemic can be described as a force majeure in terms of these people and people in partial quarantine in some areas because of the curfew and Turkish Commercial Code Article 811 provision can find application area.

Keywords: Covid-19, Laws No. 7226, presentation of the cheque, period of presentation

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HIGHER ONLINE EDUCATION: AN EXAMINATION**Dr. Deepanjana VARSHNEY**

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ABSTRACT

In December 2019, when a viral pandemic of pneumonia had affected the lives of people in Wuhan, China, little did the rest of the world had taken notice of the massive repercussions it would have on the majority of the world's population. COVID-19 spread and grew in exponential proportions and was declared by the WHO as a pandemic in March 2020. The lockdown and social distancing norms created a turbulent impact on the operational aspects of higher education. For the first time, the universities had to depend on online delivery of education reluctantly. The traditional chalk-talk method in brick and mortar classrooms were swept away, and suddenly online methods came centre stage. The paper will explore the salient attributes of the new normal of higher education and the technological innovations that can be incorporated in the online modes to foster student engagement amidst the challenges of digital access. There is a paradigm change in the perception of the delivery process of teaching and the role of the student as the learner. The paper additionally discusses the implications of the shift in learning with a focus on the teaching and learning transformations and the policy imperatives too. A multi-pronged approach is imminent to handle the volatile higher education sector and drive excellence and sustainability.

Keywords: COVID-19, higher education, online, content, delivery, learner, student, teaching, digital.

**CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT IN THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK FROM A
SALESPERSON PERSPECTIVE****Asst. Prof. Dr. Petek TOSUN**MEF University, Business Administration Department, İstanbul, Turkey
Orcid ID: 0000-0002-9228-8907**ABSTRACT**

The new coronavirus disease (Covid-19) has led to an unpredictable change in business and social life. Many institutions shifted to remote working to reduce the possibility of contagion in the workplace. Banks, which are among the major institutions in business life, have adopted remote working and social distancing rules in their branches and other workspaces. This change has inevitably influenced salespeople's relationships with their customers since the ways of interacting and communicating have changed dramatically. The purpose of this study is to explore the impact of flexible and remote working during the Covid-19 pandemic on customer relationship management (CRM) in retail banking. A survey was conducted on customer relationship managers, branch managers, and other sales personnel regarding their self-assessment of CRM and sales performance during the remote working conditions in the Covid-19 outbreak. The findings have shown that the outbreak period has improved salespeople's relationships with their customers. Besides, sales performance was positively influenced by CRM. CRM and sales performance did not change significantly depending on the size of the bank's branch network or the salesperson's total work experience. 18% and 16% of the salespeople found themselves important and safe, as employees of banks during the outbreak, respectively. However, 51% of the participants stated that working in the banking sector in the outbreak period was hard and anxious. While 16% of the participants thought that it is possible to work from home, only 4% stated that face-to-face communication is required. This study is timely research that has focused on the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak on CRM in banking and may constitute a proper base for future studies that will examine the impact of the pandemic deeper.

Keywords: Customer relationship management, Covid-19, coronavirus, retail banking, sales, salespeople, marketing

**HOW COVID-19 AND ECONOMIC LOCK DOWN MAY CHANGE ALLOPATHIC OTC
MEDICINE MARKET SCENARIO: AN INTROSPECTION ANALYSIS BASED ON KOLKATA,
INDIA**

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ABSTRACT

The pandemic COVID 19 has made human life miserable in the last few months. According to United Nations, the crisis has not been felt in the last 75 year history of United Nations (www.un.org). The extent of damage caused by this virus is so huge that it has almost paralyzed the lives of humans. The magnitude of the spread has reflected on the behavioural pattern of an individual. An individual has shown significant change in the food habits, social proximity, economic and physical well-being as an aftermath of COVID-19. The pharma sector has also not been spared with. The extant of COVID-19 has seen need of OTC allopathic medicines when there was scarcity of government and private health care facilities and short supply of allopathic medicines to treat common ailments. This paper has selectively considered consumer behaviour on allopathic OTC Medicine for studying the impact of COVID 19-positive or negative.

**COVID-19 SÜRECİNDE KULLANIM VE BAĞIMLILIK MODELİ KAPSAMINDA
SOSYAL MEDYA KULLANIMININ İNCELENMESİ****Doç. Dr. Murat KOÇYİĞİT**

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ÖZET

Dijital teknolojinin hızlı gelişimi ve kullanımının artması ile toplumsal sistemler ve kültürel faaliyetlerin devamı ile enformasyon akışının etkisinin artması açısından sosyal medya platformları günümüzde önemli bir yere sahiptir. Bu doğrultuda araştırmanın temel amacı; dünya genelinde yaygınlaşan yeni bir koronavirüs tipi olan Covid-19 salgını sürecinde, kullanım ve bağımlılık modeli çerçevesinde, katılımcıların sosyal medyaya yönelik tutumları ve sosyal medya kullanım alışkanlıkları araştırılmıştır. Bu bağlamda amaçlı örnekleme yöntemiyle online olarak 577 sosyal medya kullanıcısı ile gerçekleştirilen araştırmanın verileri kullanılarak kullanıcıların Covid-19 sürecindeki sosyal medya kullanım alışkanlıkları araştırılmıştır. Araştırmada kullanım ve bağımlılık modeli ele alınarak oluşturulan ve geliştirilen soru formu kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizi istatistiksel paket programı kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Araştırma doğrultusunda sosyal medya kullanım süresinin arttığı, sosyal medya kullanım alışkanlıklarının değiştiği, geleneksel medyanın daha güvenilir olduğu, toplumsal sistemdeki değişimlerin medya kullanım alışkanlıklarını değiştirdiği, içinde bulunulan toplumsal koşulların sosyal medyaya olan bağımlılığı artırdığı gibi sonuçlara ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Medya, Kullanım ve Bağımlılık Modeli, Koronavirüs, COVID-19

**INVESTIGATION OF SOCIAL MEDIA USE IN THE CONTEXT OF USES AND
DEPENDENCY MODEL IN THE PROCESS OF COVID-19****ABSTRACT**

Social media platforms have an important place today in terms of the rapid development and use of digital technology, the continuation of social systems and cultural activities and the impact of information flow. In this direction, the main purpose of the research is; during the Covid-19 epidemic process, which is a new coronavirus type that is spreading worldwide, the attitudes of the participants towards social media and their habits of social media have been investigated within the framework of the use and addiction model. In this context, using the data of the research conducted with 577 social media users online with the purposeful sampling method, the social media usage habits of the users in the Covid-19 process were investigated. In the research, the questionnaire form created and developed by using the uses and dependency model was used. The analysis of the data was done using statistical package program. As a result of the research, it has been reached that social media usage time increases, social media usage habits change, traditional media is more reliable, changes in social system change media usage habits, social conditions increase dependency on social media.

Keywords: Social Media, Uses and Dependency Model, Coronavirus, COVID-19

STUDY OF ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF MIGRANT WORKERS DURING PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

Studies in the past have suggested that the impact of a calamity or disaster or epidemic has been more on urban poor as compared to rural poor. Urban poverty is more responsive to growth and decline than rural poverty. Challenges of an urban poor are earning a living, finding housing and adequate shelter in high density population, housing and disaster mitigation, infrastructural support, protection from crime and violence, keeping healthy. Most of Urban poor are migrants from nearby rural areas. Migration is the movement of people away from their usual place of residence, across either internal (within the country) or international (across countries) borders..Over half of the world's population is now urban, and India is not behind, UNICEF reported that out of ten persons living in urban Indian one is migrant, by 2026 ,40% of Indian population will live in Urban areas. The semi-skilled workers in India are inappropriately distributed, in search of work they have been migrated from native places since many years. Given the skill asymmetry between the employment providers and workers (Mazzolari et al. 2013) ,also leads to low-wages and poor standard of living.

Migrants are less familiar in their new environment in which they temporarily live. They are prone to various social, psychological and emotional trauma in such situations, emanating from fear of neglect by the local community and concerns about wellbeing and safety of their families waiting in their native places. Migrants are forced to leave their native places in search of better opportunities and earnings, sometime leaving behind their families. In many instances, the families in native places depend partially or entirely on the money sent by the migrant earning members of the family. During outbreak of communicable diseases, such a COVID-19, and the restrictions imposed on routine activities as part of social distancing norms to prevent the spread of the disease, scores of migrant workers tend to move back to their native places. During the prevailing COVID pandemic also, many migrant workers used all possible means to reach their destinations.

Many of them are however stuck at borders, including state, district and at national border areas. These are the most marginalized sections of the society who are dependent on daily wages for their living, and in times of such distress need sympathy and understanding of the society. Immediate concerns faced by such migrant workers relate to food, shelter, healthcare, fear of getting infected or spreading the infection, loss of wages, concerns about the family, anxiety and fear. Sometimes, they also face harassment and negative reactions of the local community. All this calls for strong social protection. This study tries to find issues and challenges of migrant workers during Pandemic.

Keywords: Migrant, workers, issues, challenges, pandemic

**COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND THE FUTURE OF AUDITING: A CONCEPTUAL REVIEW
OF LITERATURE****Abdullahi Bala ADO**

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the COVID-19 Pandemic and the future of auditing that deeply affected the financial and non-financial companies due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic. The study discusses consequences of the Covid-19 epidemic on reporting financial statements and regulatory engagements are complex and have led to challenges for management, those responsible for governance and auditors. For audit committees, which are a key component of effective governance COVID-19 is causing strategic change in their roles, with more agendas than ever before. This study therefore examined comparatively the possible pre-defined and post-COVID19 potential consequences for a diligent and independent audit committee. The study adopted an exploratory research method to shed light on some of the most common issues to consider and provide useful guidance for auditors, especially in cases where substantial judgments and professional skepticism are required to assess facts and ensure operational standards are applied. The study mainly used secondary data from magazine articles, books, newspapers and official government documents. Moreover, agency theory was used to support the study. The study reveals that transparency is extremely important during this time of uncertainty. As uncertainty arising from the current pandemic environment may increase the challenge of obtaining sufficient audit evidence to form an independent opinion on the reasonableness of management estimates and judgments. In many cases, companies may need to postpone their audit committee meeting dates to consider audited financial results. In line with the findings, the study recommends that even when companies deal with the above issues, they need to determine whether the end of period financial reporting processes are geared to operate in the current 'work from home' environment. This environment can seriously affect the company's ability to prepare and audit its financial statements according to the original deadlines. Auditors must also exercise a great deal of skepticism and professional vigilance, and remain vigilant of any indication of management bias, whether intended or unintended, in their estimates.

Keywords: COVID-19, Pandemic, Auditing, Financial Reporting, Audit Diligence, Audit Independent

NEW VISTAS FOR CONNECTING WITH CONSUMERS IN THE COVID ERA

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ABSTRACT

With unlock one and two Indian companies from various categories have stepped up with a range of measures to win back the customers. Promotional efforts such as short videos, personal messages, health tips, recipes and information nuggets, are being used for customer engagement. Companies that show solidarity in such times are likely to earn a long-term impact in the minds of the target audience. India has historically been a relationship-based marketing environment, wherein building and maintaining credibility is important. In the present COVID 19 scenario relationships, built on a foundation of trust are more important than ever before. This paper explores the selected promotional strategies adopted by various companies during this pandemic to create a meaningful experience with the customers. This paper highlights the creative works of those companies that use technology and innovation to create out of the box solution.

Keywords: customer engagement, branding, pandemic, promotion

INTRODUCTION

Be it app-based cab operators, hospitality chains or consumer goods, brands that have found themselves in the list of non-essentials are in a tight spot as the world around them shuts down for business. Missing from consumers' lives, they also face the threat of oblivion as the consumers withdraw from earlier lifestyles into a more frugal existence. To deal with the ensuing disruption in their businesses, a group of companies are stepping in with products and services that directly alleviate the ongoing crisis in consumers' lives or are tying up with brands that do so. While all of this is helping the brands stay relevant amidst the crisis, a report by Nielsen India notes that this is also reflective of a growing worldwide trend to move towards a more tech-enabled consumption grid. For all brands in their endeavour to stay relevant and be of assistance in the ongoing crisis, technology has been a big enabler. A recent report by Nielsen India, May 2020 on the impact of Covid-19 on consumption patterns and brand partnerships also noted that online offerings and tech-based enablers will grow in importance. It believes that this will be the norm as more and more people seek a tech solution to problems or needs that were hitherto serviced offline.

Brands are diversifying their fare, offering new touchpoints and expanding their web of associations, with other brands and customers. Decathlon India and Converse India are promoting talent hunts as they encourage people to colour or exercise their way through a lockdown. Disney has launched a draw at home series of tutorials for people across the world. There are many brands tinkering around with the logo and their visual identities too, much like what other brands in other sectors are also doing. In the Audi campaign for instance, the rings of its logo can be seen apart to drive home the message of social distancing. It wanted the audience to think and act out of the box by creatively innovating and engaging with the brand during their downtime. A Covid-19 Barometer India Research survey by Kantar on Understanding Consumer Sentiments and Implications for Brands found that consumers are however looking to brands for reassurances and hence there is a need for advertisers to keep talking to their patrons, in a sensitive manner and through innovative means. There is a need to find and leverage the

most suitable digital influencer, who embodies the true brand value and proposition. A report released in June 2020 by an Indian influencer-marketing firm Buzzoka states that right from celebrities to the rising class of micro-influencers are emerging as a critical marketing tool for brands. Hence brands must tread carefully and the messaging must be sensitive to the emerging situation. Also, with a ban on outdoor gatherings, the process of creating an advertisement needs overhaul too. The present paper throws light on the promotional strategies adapted by companies during the pandemic.

PROMOTING THE BRAND AMID COVID 19

Short videos, personal messages, health tips, recipes and information nuggets, are all being served up as engagement hooks. With governments across the world enforcing varying degrees of restraint over conducting day-to-day businesses, advertisers are quietly handing over the camera and microphone to users and employees. Short videos, personal messages, health tips, recipes and information nuggets, are all being served up as engagement hooks, in the rapidly evolving marketing playbook in the post Covid-19 world. Experts said that there are two sides to the emerging situation—one is that screen time has never been higher and brands can, perhaps for the first time ever, have the undivided attention of their consumers. This is driving more and more brands to keep the communication channels buzzing, although the overall volume of advertisement created and released has come down significantly. For instance, Amazon has asked its delivery persons to shoot and upload while Asian Paints has asked customers to send short clips of their daily routines for its campaign Har Ghar Kuch Kehta Hai.

Advertisements however have been largely flowing in through digital channels, where the ease of uploading home-made videos and user-generated content is high. Traditional brand and marketing communication have taken a backseat for the moment. Even jewellery brands are moving away from the traditional gifting stories, of a man bringing home diamonds and gold for his wife. The advertisement for Kalyan Jewellers celebrates love between a young woman and her parents-in-law. Pulse candy has been leveraging both macro and nano influencers in the digital space.

In today's situation with the corona virus scares and the sentiment being the way it is, the companies would like to just encourage people to use technology. For Volkswagen and BMW, the digital thrust is likely to hold up through future launches too, given that the current pandemic is likely to increase the influence of online channels even further. Another auto company betting on a digital future is MG Motor. The company said it has completely digitised the process of bookings and delivery. Transparency and experience will emerge as key differentiators is driving many companies to design personalised engagements and interactions with potential buyers.

CONNECTING WITH COMPASSION

Over the past several weeks, Indian companies from across categories and both large and small have stepped up with a range of measures to help fight the devastating impact of Coronavirus on life, livelihoods and public health systems. Real estate companies and hospitality chains are offering up their inventory as quarantine facilities, restaurants and hotels are packing up food for migrant workers, transporters are sending out their fleet of vehicles to ferry the ill, the stranded and to transport grains and food to the needy while many have committed huge amounts as aid to medical health workers and for the supply of ventilators. Auto maker Mahindra & Mahindra has said that it will make ventilators, oil to telecom conglomerate Reliance Industries has ventured into masks and personal protective equipment (PPE) for India's health care professionals, amongst other things while Diageo's United Spirits is now producing sanitizers. While this is commendable and much needed and companies that show solidarity in such times are likely to earn a long-term halo for their brands, marketing experts say that turning these efforts into a public relations exercise or a branding pitch could boomerang. According to a report by

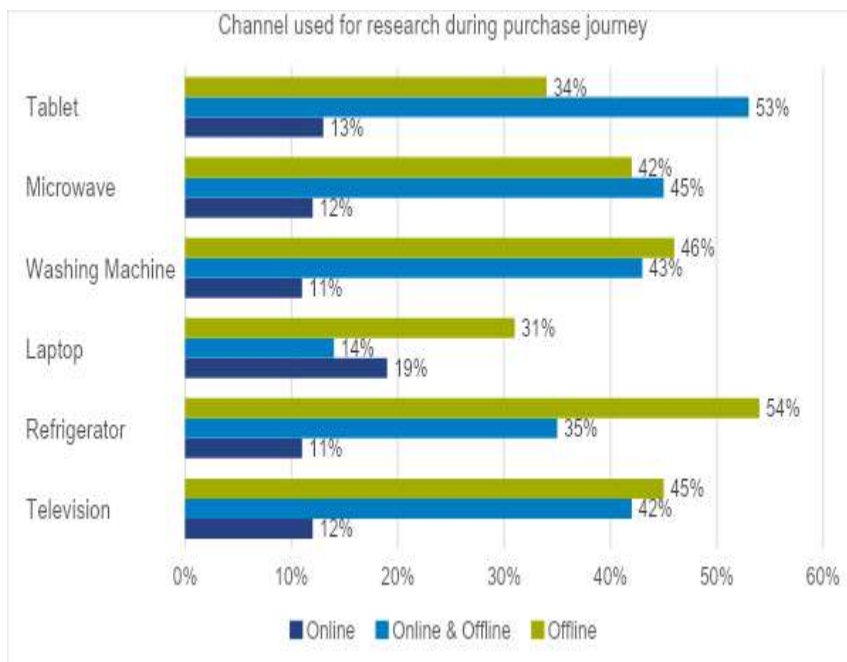
Facebook and KPMG (Eliminating friction in the automobile path to purchase, 2018-19), a poor digital strategy means that more than two-thirds of four-wheeler addressable market does not even enter the purchase funnel.

It is not the time for cleverness or gimmicks. Not for cute spacing of logos. It is the time to be honest and compassionate. To offer any and all kinds of support. Especially if your organisation and brand purported to celebrate such values. The Tata group, L&T, Mahindra & Mahindra, several public sector fuel retailers, Air India, Spicejet and IndiGo have all stepped in to fill the gaps in the government's relief measures and complement the state's efforts. It is time for all brands to rethink the way they have traditionally marketed themselves or reached out to customers. Some inspiring brands have made real and honest moves already. Many more will follow. Hopefully the seeds of a cultural transformation will be sown to outlast the virus. For instance, Mastercard has partnered with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and Welcome Trust to speed up the response to the COVID-19 epidemic. matching employee donations to relief efforts, and have contributed to funds. Public sector fuel retailers have managed to efficiently tap their vast petrol pump network to reach out to migrant workers walking back to their villages. The same providers are also using their LPG delivery network efficiently to provide essentials to needy households. Specific tailored marketing pitches using first party data, smoother payment and financing processes and digital launches are among the ways which are keeping their brands in the game. As minimal to zero physical proximity becomes the norm, brands are looking at ways in which to press their digital channels into service, most efficiently and with maximum impact. For example, the recent launch of Creta by Hyundai. Eager to knock down friction on the purchase pathway to the minimum, the company had been working on a click-to-buy portal. Piloted in January with a few dealerships, Hyundai commissioned it into full service in the wake of a lockdown as it sought to ensure a seamless customer purchase journey. A similar imperative pushed luxury car maker BMW to launch a digital facelift of its entry level SUV BMW X1 in India and Volkswagen India to go for the online launch of its T-Roc

TECHNOLOGY FOR TARGETING

Millennials, also called Gen Y (defined as those born between 1982 and 2004) constitute 27% of global population, and 34% of Indian population, and play a dominant role in driving consumption demand in consumer markets in India. Millennials spend heavily on necessities, education utilities form their monthly incomes, but most of their additional incomes are spent on consumptions in entertainment, dining, apparels, accessories and electronics. They spend generously on personalised consumer experiences and hence brands that cater to their customized tastes and fit into their lifestyles and values would thrive. For example, one-third of Indian millennials use fitness apps on their smartphones, and almost half think that healthy lifestyle is essential. In order to grow companies must focus on value systems of brands and the extent of customization they can offer. Brands must re-invent themselves to grow with millennials.

According to one report by Google and Kantar TNS (2019), even though all auto purchases happen offline, 90 per cent of car buyers research online before setting foot into a dealership. And once they're at the dealership, 65 per cent of car buyers will continue to do research on their smartphones. This holds true for both mass and premium brands. With swift progressions in technology, social & digital media has changed the way how consumers shop and behave. While in-store purchase journey is governed by overall consumer experience, online purchase journey depends solely on research. 69% of Indian consumers begin their purchase journey with search engines to gather knowledge about the products. More than half (55%) of the consumers refer to the product review and price comparison sites (51%).



(Figure 1. Channels used during the purchase journey)

Majority of consumers who visit the eCommerce websites also refer to the manufacturers' website for further details and price comparison. While doing an online research, chances of shoppers buying a particular brand increase substantially if they visit the manufacturer website. Contrary to this, offline purchase triggers involve emotions such as trust, instant gratification, value and time.

To be successful in today's buying-selling landscape, marketers need to build relationships at scale by leveraging technology to engage with the right contacts at the right time, while fostering human connection and trust. Scaling customer relationships by leveraging technology is at the heart of the COVID era. In India, the 400 million strong millennial segments in the age group 18-36 years (median age 29-32 years) has a collective spending power of \$330 billion. This segment looks for low-attention span communication with instant gratification, in form of quick ways to solve their day-to-day problems. This is reflected in how new age start-ups communicate to millennials. For example, Swiggy targets them with messages such as, "Think Food Think Swiggy", or "Working Late? So are we" or even like, "Cooking gone wrong?" Such short messaging helps to connect with this segment faster, besides solving their immediate problems too. Millennials would also drive the "sharing economy" of the future, by shedding ownership and adopting sharing of services. However, 70% of millennials live in hinterlands and rural areas, which contribute 30%-40% of revenues for many firms in India today. So, pay attention to millennials' real needs and re-invent brands rather than using this generational cohort as a marketing shortcut.

The primary difference in campaign delivery now, versus a few years earlier, is that consumers are looking for relatable stories that they can share amongst their peer group. Hence, most brands are taking the content marketing route for the occasion rather than pure play advertising. Mother Dairy is rewriting the brand rulebooks to talk to an audience that is younger, premium-paying and more diverse than its traditional stronghold of milk-guzzling North Indian states. The brand is positioning itself for a national audience and looking to wear the mantle of a millennial dairy label (despite its legacy of 45-odd years) by infusing quirky humour and agility into its digital persona, thereby differentiating itself from rivals Amul (Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation) and Nestle among others.

CONCLUSION

A lot of customer engagement strategies in future will primarily be driven by data analytics offering deep-dive insights. Serving this purpose, artificial intelligence will help brands to formulate the product promotions strategy through prescriptive analysis. Therefore, brands need a more granular view of the consumer behaviour during the purchase cycle providing visibility of device use, search terms, touchpoints, sites visited and more for inclusive business growth. This is an unprecedented situation which requires all to find new ways to work together and rise to the occasion. It is time for companies to build brands that are sensitive to the consumers' problems but anonymous in their solidarity. In such an environment the one trait that marketers need is sensitivity. The best marketing action therefore is the one that stays away from the limelight of publicity.

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COVID-19 PANDEMİSİ VE ÖNCESİ, AKUT APANDİSİTTE, BİLGİSAYARLI
TOMOĞRAFİ GÖRÜNTÜLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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ÖZET

Amaç: Akut apandisit acil servise başvurularda en sık görülen akut batın sebebidir. Tanısı klinik muayene, laboratuvar ve görüntüleme yöntemleri ile konulmaktadır. Özellikle şüpheli olgularda Bilgisayarlı tomografi(BT) yapılması gereken tetkiktir. Çalışmamızda Covid 19 pandemisi ve öncesinde görülen akut apandisit olgularında BT spesifik bulguların farklı olup olmadığını inceledik

Yöntem: Çalışmamız 2019 yılının MART-HAZİRAN ayları (Grup 1)(n:125), ile 2020 yılının MART-HAZİRAN ayları arasında(Grup 2)(n:118) akut apandisit öntanısı ile BT tetkiği yapılan ve bu yolla verifiye edilen hastaların, hastalığa bağlı BT spesifik bulgularından apendiks çapında artış(> 6 mm), mezenter yağlı dokuda kirlenme, lenfadenopati, apendikolit, çekumda kalınlık artışı, sağ parakolik sıvı artışı, apse, ekstra luminal hava, plastron ve ileal duvar kalınlık artışı parametrelerini değerlendirdik.

Bulgular: Grup 1: BT bulguları sırasıyla; apendiks çapında artış(> 6 mm) (% 98), mezenter yağlı dokuda kirlenme (% 95),lenfadenopati (% 55), apendikolit oluşumu (% 47), çekumda kalınlık artışı (% 65), sağ parakolik sıvı artışı (% 15), apse (% 9), ekstra luminal hava (% 7), plastron(%5), ileal duvar kalınlık artışı (3 %) olarak görülmüşken, Grup 2:BT bulguları sırasıyla; apendiks çapında artış(> 6 mm) (% 95), mezenter yağlı dokuda kirlenme (% 92), lenfadenopati (% 52), apendikolit oluşumu (% 50), çekumda kalınlık artışı (% 62), sağ parakolik sıvı artışı (% 18), apse (% 7), ekstra luminal hava (% 7), plastron(%7), ileal duvar kalınlık artışı (% 4) olarak görülmüştür.Her 2 grubun tüm parametreleri arasında yapılan karşılaştırılmalarda istatistiksel fark saptanmamıştır ($p>0.05$)

Sonuç: Covid pandemisi ülkemizde 10 Mart 2020 yılında başlamış olup, günümüzde halen devam etmektedir, akut apandisit şüphesi olan hastalarda, özellikle kontrastlı ve ince kesit olarak çekilen BT tetkiki erken tanı için en güvenilir yöntemdir. Akut apandisit tanısında kullanılan BT nin görüntüleme bulgularının pandemi öncesinde ve sırasında herhangi bir farklılık arz etmediği sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Akut apandisit, bilgisayarlı tomografi, Covid 19,Pandemi

THE EVALUATION OF COMPUTERIZED TOMOGRAPHIC IMAGES IN THE ACTION
OF COVID 19 PANDEMIA AND BEFORE

ABSTRACT

Objective: Acute appendicitis is the most common cause of acute abdomen when applied to the emergency department. Diagnosis is made by clinical examination, laboratory and imaging methods. Computed tomography (CT) is an examination that should be performed especially in suspicious cases. In our study, we examined whether CT specific findings were different in Covid 19 pandemic and before this time with acute appendicitis cases.

Method: Our study was conducted between March-June of 2019 (**Group 1**) (n: 125) and between March-June of 2020 (**Group 2**) (n: 118) with acute appendicitis pre-diagnosis and verified, We evaluated the parameters of CT specific findings related to the disease, increased appendix diameter (> 6 mm), mesenteric fatty tissue contamination, lymphadenopathy, appendicolite, increased cecum thickness, right paracolic fluid increase, abscess, extra luminal air, plastron and ileal wall thickness increase parameters.

Results: Group 1: CT findings, respectively; increased appendix diameter (> 6 mm) (98%), mesenteric fatty tissue contamination (95%), lymphadenopathy (55%), appendicolite formation (47%), increased cecum thickness (65%), right paracolic fluid increase (15%), abscess (9%), extra luminal air (7%), plastron (5%), increased ileal wall thickness (3%), while **Group 2:** CT findings increased appendix diameter (> 6 mm), respectively (% 95), contamination of mesenteric fatty tissue (92%), lymphadenopathy (52%), appendicolite formation (50%), increased cecum thickness (62%), right paracolic fluid increase (18%), abscess (7%), extra luminal air (7%), plastron (7%), ileal wall thickness increase (4%) were observed. No statistical difference was found in comparisons between all parameters of both groups ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: Covid pandemic started in our country on March 10, 2020, and is still ongoing today, and in patients with suspected acute appendicitis, CT examination, especially in contrast and thin sections, is the most reliable method for early diagnosis. It was concluded that the imaging findings of CT used in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis did not differ before and during the pandemic.

Keywords: Acute appendicitis, Computed tomography, Covid 19, Pandemic.

**VIRTUAL ACADEMIC STRESS AMONG SCHOOL STUDENTS DURING COVID-19
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ABSTRACT

“The ultimate measure of man is not where he stands in moment of comfort and convenience but where he stands in times of challenges and controversy” (Martin Luther King Jr)

The novel coronavirus (Covid-19) emerged at the end of 2019 and began to threaten the health and lives of millions of people. It drastically impacted the Public Health System, Education System, Economic System and overall life system. It has seriously affected the education system in India and students have started reporting high levels of Academic Stress. Academic Stress is taken as mental distress these days due to total change in education system, the screen time has increased so much that it has started affecting students Mental, Physical, Emotional well-being. The lifestyle has taken a total twirl. For bright students it is still easy to manage but students who are average or low graders are facing difficulty in coping and understanding things online because they demand personal physical focus which has become impossible virtually. In this present piece of research a total number of 30 students were taken which included 15 girls and 15 boys with the age range 14-18 years and were analysed by giving a self-devised interview schedule which measured their Academic Frustration, Academic Anxiety, Academic Conflict and Academic Exhaustion during the time of Pandemic. The scores were analysed and compared by taking out percentage and by applying t-test. The results supported the hypotheses. Prior consent was taken from parents and school authorities before sending the interview schedule and confidentiality was assured beforehand.

Key Words: Covid-19, Academic Conflict, Academic Frustration, Academic Exhaustion, Academic Anxiety

OBEZİTE, COVID-19 İÇİN BİR RİSK FAKTÖRÜ MÜDÜR?**Hatice ÇOLAK**

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Amaç

Son zamanlarda pandemiye yol açan SARS-CoV-2 (Covid-19) salgını, komorbiditesi olan hastalarda hiperinflamasyon, akut solunum sıkıntısı ve ölüm gibi ciddi formlara dönüşebilmektedir. Olası obezite mekanizmaları, komplikasyonlara neden olarak Covid-19'un mortalitesini ve morbiditesini arttırmaktadır. Bu çalışmada obezite ve Covid-19 arasındaki ilişki incelenmiştir.

Metot

Obezite ve Covid-19 anahtar kelimelerini içeren makaleler gözden geçirilmiştir.

Bulgular

Vücut kitle indeksi (BKİ) ≥ 40 kg/m² olan bireylerin Covid-19'a yakalanma riskinin daha yüksek olduğu bildirilmiştir. Hastalığın şiddeti, BKİ'nin artmasıyla ilişkili ve ≥ 35 kg/m² olan hastalarda maksimal olduğu görülmüştür. Obezite derecesi I ve II olan Covid-19'lu hastaların hastanede yatış süresi 2.0 ve 2.2 kat artmış ve hastalığı daha genç yaşlara kaydırmıştır. Covid-19, hücrelerin yüzeyindeki anjiyotensin dönüştürücü enzim 2 (ACE2) reseptörlerine doğrudan bağlanarak insan hücrelerine girmektedir. Adipoz dokudaki ACE2 ekspresyonu akciğerde olduğundan daha fazladır. Bu durum, Covid-19'un hücreye girişini sağlayarak yağ dokusunu önemli bir viral rezervuar yapmakta ve virüsün yayılımını arttırdığı için obez bireyler enfeksiyona karşı daha savunmasız olabilmektedir. Obezitenin; doku disfonksiyonu, mitokondriyal disyonsiyon, düşük antioksidan savunma, ROS üretimi, oksidatif stres, kronik inflamasyon ve azalmış bağışıklık sistemine neden olarak enfeksiyona yatkınlığı artırdığı bilinmektedir. Aşırı viseral yağ birikiminden kaynaklı inflamatuvar adipokinlerin overekspresyonu, kemotaksisi bozmakta ve makrofajların farklılaşmasını değiştirebilmektedir. Anti ve pro-inflamatuvar adipokinlerin ekspresyonundaki dengesizlik sitokin fırtınasına neden olarak Covid-19 seyrini kötüleştirebilmektedir. Ayrıca, obez hastalarda sınırlı trunkal genişleme nedeniyle, oksijen tüketimi ve solunum potansiyeli ciddi şekilde etkilenir ve invaziv mekanik ventilasyon gerekebilir.

Sonuç

Diyet değişiklikleri, yüksek fiziksel aktivite ve farmakolojik uygulamalar ile yapılan obezite tedavisi; Covid-19'da obezitenin neden olduğu potansiyel mekanizmayı azaltarak hastalığın seyrini iyileştirmede faydalı olabilir.

Anahtar Kelime: Covid, Obezite, ACE inhibitörü

IS OBESITY A RISK FACTOR FOR COVID-19?**Rationale**

SARS-CoV-2 (Covid-19) epidemic can turn into serious forms with comorbidity such as hyperinflammation, acute respiratory distress and death. Possible obesity mechanisms increase the mortality and morbidity of Covid-19. In this regard, the relationship between obesity and Covid-19 has been studied.

Methods

Options including the keywords Obesity and Covid-19 have been revised.

Results

It has been reported that individuals with body mass index (BMI) ≥ 40 kg / m² have a higher risk of getting Covid-19. The severity of the disease is associated with an increase in BMI and appears to be maximal, which is ≥ 35 kg / m². Patients with Covid-19 who had obesity grade I and II increased their hospitalization time by 2.0 and 2.2 times and their disease was shifted to younger ages. Covid-19 enters human cells by instantly binding to angiotensin converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) receptors on the surface of the cells. ACE2 expression in adipose tissue is more in the lung. This enables Covid-19s to enter the cell, making fat tissue an important viral reservoir, and as it increases the spread of the virus, obese individuals may be more vulnerable to infection. Obesity; Tissue dysfunction, mitochondrial dysfunction, low antioxidant defense, ROS production, oxidative stress, chronic inflammation and decreased binding cause increased susceptibility to infection. Overexpression of inflammatory adipokines caused by excessive visceral fat accumulation disrupts chemotaxis and can alter the differentiation of macrophages. The imbalance in the expression of anti and inflammatory adipokines can worsen the Covid-19 course by causing cytokine storm. Also, due to limited truncal expansion for obese, oxygen consumption and respiratory potential are seriously effective and invasive mechanical ventilation is required.

Conclusions

Treatment of obesity with dietary changes, high physical activity and pharmacological applications; Covid-19 may be helpful in improving the course of the disease by reducing the potential mechanism caused by obesity.

Keyword: Covid, Obesity, ACE inhibitor

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**SPIRITUALITY, WELL BEING AND ANXIETY AS THE CORRELATES OF THE FEAR
RELATED TO CORONA PANDEMIC IN YOUNG ADULTS**

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ABSTRACT

With the day by day increase in the corona cases, there has been an incredible degree of frenzy and tension among the individuals. Isolated at home, without an average timetable for the most part will in general jumble up with the emotional wellness of individuals. The scene of infection ailment 2019 (COVID-19) is upsetting for the people. The main aim of the study was to assess the impact of the fear in people due to corona pandemic on their well being, spirituality along with the levels of anxiety. The study further examined the co relationship amongst the three variables anxiety, well being and spirituality. To test the hypothesis, a sample of young adult individuals was taken into account. Random sampling method was used. Scales used – Spirituality assessment scale (Howden, J.), Generalized anxiety scale and *Well being Index (1998)*. Statistical analysis was undertaken to measure the scores, where it was hypothesized that there is a significant correlation amongst the variables. The correlation between well being, anxiety and spirituality was also studied. This research widens, the consciousness of the psychological well-being corresponding to the extraordinary pandemic, assists with getting the reasonableness of concentrating on the emotional well-being, particularly in the zones of helpless social help and less family support. Further exploration can give an itemized assessment of which age group influenced the most, the emotional well-being administrations furnished alongside the quality and amount of the social help across the country so as to improve the conditions.

Key Words: Well being, Mental Health, Corona Pandemic, Spirituality, Anxiety.

ÜLKELERİN SAĞLIK HARCAMALARINA GÖRE COVID-19'UN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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ÖZET

Aralık 2019 ortaya çıkan COVID-19, Haziran 2020'de neredeyse dünyanın tüm ülkelerinde görülerek pandemi oluşturmuştur. Pandemi ile birlikte sağlık hizmetlerine olan ihtiyaç daha da artmıştır. Ülkelerin sağlık harcamaları, sağlık çıktılarını etkileyen en önemli faktörlerden biridir. Bu çalışmanın amacı ülkelerin sağlık harcamalarına göre COVID-19 vakalarını değerlendirmektir.

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ) 2017 yılı sağlık harcamaları ve 30 Haziran 2020 itibarıyla DSÖ COVID-19 vaka, ölüm ve fatalite hızları değerlendirilmiştir. En çok vaka görülen 10 ülke (Amerika Birleşik Devletleri (ABD), Brezilya, Rusya, Hindistan, İngiltere, Peru, Şili, İspanya, İtalya, Pakistan) ve Türkiye değerlendirmeye alınmıştır.

30 Haziran 2020 tarihi itibarıyla dünya genelinde 10.185.374 vaka, 503.862 ölüm meydana gelmiştir. Yaklaşık vakaların %68.2'si (6.953.152) ve ölümlerin %67.8'i (341.787) değerlendirmeye alınan 11 ülkede meydana gelmiştir. ABD, 126.141 ölüm ve 2.590.582 vaka ile en çok ölüm ve vaka bulunan ülke konumundadır. Değerlendirmeye alınan ülkeler arasında %14.48 İtalya en yüksek fatalite hızına sahip ülke iken Pakistan %1.89 fatalite hızı ile en düşük fatalite hızına sahip ülkedir. Türkiye'de COVID-19'dan dolayı 198.613 vaka, 5155 ölüm meydana gelmiştir. Türkiye'deki fatalite hızı %2.59'dur. Dünya genelinde COVID-19 vaka ve ölüm sayısı en yüksek olan ABD'de 10.246 \$ kişi başı sağlık harcamasıyla da en yüksek sağlık harcaması yapan ülke konumundadır. En düşük sağlık harcaması yapan ülke olan Pakistan'da fatalite hızı %1.89 ile en düşük fatalite oranına sahip ülkelerden biridir. Fatalite hızı %10 ve üzerinde olan İspanya'da (%11.38) 3.468 \$, İngiltere (%13.92) 4.338 \$ ve İtalya'da (%14.48) ise 3.619 \$ kişi başına sağlık harcamaları gerçekleşmiştir. Kişi başı sağlık harcaması 1000 \$ ve altında olan Pakistan (160 \$) %1.89, Hindistan (253 \$) % 2.98 ve Peru (681 \$) %3.36 fatalite hızına sahiptir. Türkiye'de kişi başı sağlık harcaması 1.180 \$ olarak gerçekleşmiştir.

Ülkeleri karşılaştırırken sadece sağlık harcamalarını değerlendirmek uygun olmamakla beraber daha çok sağlık harcaması yapan ABD, İngiltere, İtalya, İspanya gibi ülkelerde vaka ve ölüm sayıları yüksektir. Ülkelerin sağlık harcamalarını planlarken COVID-19 gibi olağan dışı durumları da dikkate almaları ve bundan sonraki sağlık harcamalarını daha dikkatli planlamalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19, Sağlık Harcamaları, Fatalite Hızı

COVID-19 EVALUATION OF COUNTRIES ACCORDING TO HEALTH EXPENDITURES**ABSTRACT**

COVID-19, which appeared in December 2019, created a pandemic by being seen in almost all countries of the world in June 2020. With COVID-19 pandemic, the need for healthcare services has increased even more. Health expenditures of countries are one of the most important factors affecting health outcomes. The aim of this study is to evaluate COVID-19 cases according to the health expenditures of the countries.

World Health Organization (WHO) health expenditures in 2017 and WHO COVID-19 cases, deaths and fatality rates were evaluated as of June 30, 2020. Most cases seen in 10 countries (United States of America (USA), Brazil, Russia, India, Peru, Chile, Spain, Italy and Turkey) was evaluated. Most cases

seen in 10 countries (United States of America (USA), Brazil, Russia, India, Peru, Chile, Spain, Italy, Pakistan) and were taken to Turkey evaluation.

As of 30 June 2020, there were 10,185,374 cases and 503,862 deaths worldwide. Approximately 68.2% of cases (6,953,152) and 67.8% of deaths (341,787) occurred in 11 countries. Among the countries evaluated, Italy has the highest fatality rate of 14.48%, while Pakistan is the country with the lowest fatality rate with 1.89% fatality rate. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic; 198,613 cases, 5155 deaths have occurred in Turkey. The fatality rate is 2.59% in Turkey. In the USA, which has the highest number of COVID-19 cases and deaths worldwide, it is the country with the highest health expenditure, with \$ 10,246 per capita health expenditure. In Pakistan, which has the lowest health expenditure, the fatality rate is one of the countries with the lowest fatality rate with 1.89%. Per capita health expenditures were realized in Spain, England and Italy in Spain with a fatality rate of 10% or more. In Spain (11.38%) \$ 3.468, in England (13.92%) \$ 4.338 and in Italy (14.48%) \$ 3.619 health expenditures per capita were realized. Pakistan, India and Peru per capita health expenditure are \$ 1000 or less. It has a fatality rate of 1.89% (\$ 160) in Pakistan, 2.98% (\$ 253) in India and 3.36% (\$ 681) in Peru. Per capita health spending in Turkey was realized as \$ 1,180.

While comparing countries, it is not only appropriate to evaluate health expenditures, but the number of cases and deaths is high in countries such as the USA, England, Italy, Spain that make more health expenditures. Countries should also consider extraordinary situations such as COVID-19 when planning their health expenditures and plan their health expenditures more carefully.

Key Words: COVID-19, Health Expenditures, Fatality Rate

MISINFORMATION ABOUT COVID-19 AND DENTISTRY ON THE INTERNET

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ABSTRACT

Background and objective: The COVID-19 pandemic to-date has no treatment or vaccine, and protection from the viral illness is only possible by acting upon valid and reliable information. The dentists are considered to be the most vulnerable profession due to proximity with the patient, and this also puts dental patients at risk. Internet is one of the primary sources of information, so this study aimed to evaluate the accuracy of the online available information using validated instruments.

Materials and methods: The following terms were searched on google.com “Coronavirus and dentistry”, “COVID 19 and dentistry” and “SARS COV 2 and dentistry”. The first fifty results for each search term were evaluated. 18 of the websites did not meet inclusion criteria so, 132 websites were critically analyzed by Health on the Net Foundation Code of Conduct (HONcode) and the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA) benchmark. Also, the websites were categorized according to content type.

Results: 6 (4.54%) websites had the HONcode seal, and the JAMA benchmark showed that 14 (10.6%) did not fulfill any of the requirements. 69 (52.3%) links had fulfilled all the requirements but 65 (94.2%) of these websites were either links to research journals or guidelines published by dental associations, universities or government organizations, and usually not accessed by the general public.

Conclusion: The information available to the dentists is satisfactorily accurate and reliable, but the nonhealth personnel need to be aware of the quality of information they read. The dentists should provide information to the patients about accessing reliable online sources for information and the expected changes in dental practice. The government should regulate health information on the internet to curb apprehension associated with dental treatment and viral pandemic.

Key words: Coronavirus, COVID 19, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, dentistry, pandemics.

**İNTERLÖKİN-18 GEN VARYASYONLARININ SARS-COV-2 (COVID-19) İLE İLİŞKİLİ
İDİYOPATİK PULMONER FİBRÖZ HASTALIĞI GELİŞİMİNDEKİ ROLLERİNİN
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ÖZET

Koronavirüsler toplumda yaygın olarak gözlenen soğuk algınlığı gibi hafif enfeksiyon tablolarından Orta Doğu Solunum Sendromu (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome = MERS), Ağır Akut Solunum Sendromu (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome = SARS) gibi ciddi enfeksiyon tablolarına neden olabilen geniş bir virüs ailesidir. Bu ağır klinik tablolara ek olarak Çin'in Wuhan kentinde etiyojisi tam olarak bilinmeyen pnömoni vakalarına rastlanmıştır ve SARS-CoV'u andıran bu yeni koronavirüs çeşidine 2019-nCoV (COVID-19) adı verilmiştir. Koronavirüsler zarflı RNA virüsleridir ve RNA'ya bağımlı RNA polimeraz enzimini içermemektedirler. Koronavirüslerin insanlarda respiratuar, hepatik, nefrotik ve nörolojik tutulumlara neden olabilen klinik tablolara yol açtıkları belirlenmiştir. 2019-nCoV (COVID-19) ile ilişkili akciğer hastalıkları arasında yer alan idiyopatik pulmoner fibröz; genellikle ileri yaşlarda gözlenen, geri dönüşümsüz ve etiyojisi tam olarak belirlenemeyen kronik fibrotik bir akciğer hastalığıdır. İdiyopatik pulmoner fibröz gelişen hastalarda pulmoner hücrelerin birçoğunda oldukça fazla miktarda interlökin-18 (IL-18) ekspresyon edilmektedir. Proinflamatuvar bir sitokin olan IL-18, interferon-gama indükleyici bir faktördür ve Kupffer hücreleri, monositler, makrofajlar, dendritik hücreler gibi çeşitli hücreler tarafından üretilmektedir. IL-18 ve bronşial astım, kronik obstruktif akciğer hastalığı (KOAH) gibi inflamatuvar hastalıklar, ile otoimmün hastalıklar gibi çeşitli hastalıkların gelişimi arasında anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmaktadır. Ayrıca IL-18 sitokin gen ekspresyonunu ve T yardımcı hücre farklılaşmasını indükleyerek immün yanıtın düzenlenmesinde etkili rol oynamaktadır. IL-18 geni 6 ekzon ve 5 introndan oluşmaktadır. Kromozom 11q22.2-22.3 üzerinde lokalize olan IL-18 geninin fibrozis oluşturan akciğer hastalıklarının gelişiminde etkili olabileceği belirlenmiştir. IL-18 geninin promotör bölgelerinde tanımlanan en yaygın genetik varyasyonlar arasında IL-18 -607C/A ve IL-18 -137G/C gen varyasyonları bulunmaktadır. Bu genetik varyasyonların inflamatuvar ve fibrozan akciğer hastalıklarının patogenezi ile ilişkili oldukları düşünülmektedir. Bu genetik varyasyonlar sonucunda transkripsiyon faktörlerinin bağlanması etkilenebilmekte ve IL-18 mRNA ekspresyonu modüle edilebilmektedir. COVID-19 ile ilişkili pulmoner fibröz hastalığı gibi çeşitli akciğer hastalıklarının gelişimi ve IL-18 gen varyasyonları arasındaki ilişkilerin araştırılmasını hedefleyen oldukça sınırlı sayıda çalışma bulunmaktadır ve bu çalışmalarda farklı sonuçlar elde edilmiştir. İdiyopatik pulmoner fibröz gelişiminde etkili olan IL-18 gen varyasyonları gibi biyobelirteçlerin belirlenmesi sonucunda hastalığa yönelik yeni tedavi stratejilerinin geliştirilebilmesi sağlanacaktır. Bu yüzden bu çalışmanın amacı; idiyopatik pulmoner fibröz hakkında genel bilgi verilmesinin yanısıra; bu hastalığın gelişiminde etkili olabilecek IL-18 gen varyasyonlarının rollerinin incelenmesi ve böylece literatüre katkı sağlanabilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İdiyopatik Pulmoner Fibröz, Koronavirüsler, COVID-19, İnterlökin-18 -607C/A Gen Varyasyonu, İnterlökin-18 -137G/C Gen Varyasyonu

INVESTIGATION OF THE ROLE OF INTERLEUKIN-18 GENE VARIATIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF IDIOPATHIC PULMONARY FIBROSIS DISEASE ASSOCIATED WITH SARS-COV-2 (COVID-19)**ABSTRACT**

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that can cause severe infection symptoms such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome = SARS, from mild infection symptoms such as common cold in the community. In addition to these severe clinical pictures, cases of pneumonia of unknown etiology were found in Wuhan, China, and this new type of coronavirus, reminiscent of SARS-CoV, was called 2019-nCoV (COVID-19). Coronaviruses are enveloped RNA viruses and do not contain the RNA-dependent RNA polymerase enzyme. It has been determined that coronaviruses cause clinical tables that can cause respiratory, hepatic, nephrotic and neurological involvements in humans. Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, one of the lung diseases associated with 2019-nCoV (COVID-19) is a chronic fibrotic lung disease that is generally observed in older ages, irreversible and its etiology is not determined completely. In patients developing idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, a large amount of interleukin-18 (IL-18) is expressed in most of the pulmonary cells. IL-18, a proinflammatory cytokine, is an interferon-gamma-inducing factor and is produced by various cells, such as Kupffer cells, monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells. There is a significant relationship between such as IL-18 and autoimmune diseases, the development of various inflammatory diseases such as bronchial asthma, chronic obstructive lung disease (COPD). In addition, IL-18 plays an effective role in regulating immune response by inducing cytokine gene expression and T helper cell differentiation. IL-18 gene consists of 6 exons and 5 introns. It has been determined that IL-18 gene localized on chromosome 11q22.2-22.3 may be effective in the development of fibrosis-causing lung diseases. The most common genetic variations identified in the promoter regions of the IL-18 gene include IL-18 -607C/A and IL-18 -137G/C gene variations. It is thought that these genetic variations are associated with pathogenesis of inflammatory and fibrosis lung diseases. As a result of these genetic variations, binding of transcription factors can be affected and IL-18 mRNA expression can be modulated. There are quite a limited number of studies aimed at investigating the relationship between the development of various lung diseases such as COVID-19-associated pulmonary fibrosis disease and IL-18 gene variations, and different results have been obtained in these studies. As a result of identifying biomarkers such as IL-18 gene variations that are effective in the development of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, new treatment strategies for the disease can be developed. Therefore, the purpose of this study is; In addition to giving general information about idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; is to investigate the roles of IL-18 gene variations that may be effective in the development of this disease.

Keywords: Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis, Coronaviruses, COVID-19, Interleukin-18 -607C/A Gene Variation, Interleukin-18 -137G/C Gene Variation

COVID-19 PANDEMİ SÜRECİNİN KADIN SAĞLIĞINA ETKİLERİ

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ÖZET

Covid-19 enfeksiyonu tüm dünyada yayılan ve halen devam eden pandemik bir sürece neden olmuştur. Bu sürecin en çok etkilenen popülasyonu yaşlı bireyler, kronik hastalıkları olanlar ve şüphesiz kadınlardır. Şöyle ki Covid-19 pandemisi süreci son yıllarda cinsiyet eşitsizliğini önlemede sınırlıda olsa elde edilen kazanımların kaybedilmesine ve cinsiyetler arasındaki eşitsizliğin artmasına neden olacak birçok sorunun ortaya çıkmasına zemin hazırlamıştır. Dünya sağlık örgütü Covid-19 pandemisi nedeniyle erkeklerin ölüm oranlarının kadınlara oranla daha yüksek olduğunu, fakat bu süreçte kadınların sağlığının erkeklerden daha fazla etkilendiğini bildirmiştir (WHO, 2020). Karantina koşulları ve sosyal izolasyonun kadınların ekonomik ve sosyal güçlerinin kaybında artış olmasına, kadınların sağlık bakım gereksinimlerini karşılamada ve kaynaklara ulaşmada güçlükler yaşamalarına ve cinsiyet temelli şiddete maruz kalmalarına neden olmuştur. Evde kalma süresiyle artan şiddet, evdeki artan sorumluluklar ve aile bireylerinin gereksinimlerini karşılamak için verilen tüm çabalar kadınların mental olarak sağlık sorunları yaşamalarına neden olmaktadır. Birçok kadın kendisine şiddet uygulayan partneri ya da aile bireyleri ile birlikte yaşamak zorunda kalmakta olup birçoğu da kurumsal kapasitenin yetersiz ve sınırlı olduğu bu süreçte ihtiyaç duyduğu desteğe ulaşamamaktadır. Bu süreçte kadın sağlığını kısa ve uzun vadede geliştirmek ve iyileştirmek için gerekli önlemlerin alınması ve hayata geçirilmesi gereklidir.

Bu çalışmada pandemi sürecinde kadın sağlığını iyileştirmek ve geliştirmek için önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelime: Covid-19, Covid-19 ve Kadın sağlığı

THE EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS ON WOMEN'S HEALTH

ABSTRACT

Covid-19 infection caused a pandemic process that is spreading all over the world and still continues. The most affected population of this process is elderly individuals, those with chronic diseases and undoubtedly women. In other words, the Covid-19 pandemic process has paved the way for the loss of gains and the emergence of many problems that will lead to increased inequality between genders, although limited in preventing gender inequality in recent years. World health organization reported that the mortality rates of men were higher than that of women because of the Covid-19 pandemic, but women's health was more affected than men in this process. Quarantine conditions and social isolation caused an increase in the loss of women's economic and social power, difficulties in meeting women's health care needs and accessing resources, and exposure to gender-based violence. The length of stay at home, increased violence, increased responsibilities at home, and all efforts to meet the needs of family members cause women to have mental health problems. Many women have to live with their violent partner or family members, and many cannot reach the support they need in this process, where institutional capacity is inadequate and limited. In this process, it is necessary to take and implement necessary measures to improve and improve women's health in the short and long term.

In this study, suggestions were made to improve and improve women's health in the pandemic process.

Keyword: Covid-19, Covid-19 and Women's health

**COVID ANXIETY AND INSOMNIA-PREDICTIVE ROLE OF COGNITIVE EMOTION
REGULATION STRATEGY****Dr. Tarika SANDHU****Jasvir KAUR**

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ABSTRACT

The regulation of emotions and cognitions play a crucial role in dealing with the demanding life situations. Cognitions generally help people regulate their emotions and not get overwhelmed by the intensity of these emotions. Anxiety is characterized by information processing bias and cognitive dysfunction. This in turn contributes to persistent negative affect and poor emotion regulation. Garnefski et al. (2002) proposed nine cognitive emotion regulation strategies (CERS) that people use during or after experiencing a stressful life event. The present study aimed to analyze the predictive role of maladaptive cognitive emotion regulation strategies (self-blame, rumination, and catastrophizing) in COVID-19 associated anxiety and insomnia. For this purpose data was collected online through google forms from adults, age ranging 20-35 years. The time of data collection ranged from 3rd week of April to 2nd week of May. The status of COVID pandemic in India during that time was almost 1 lakh cases (95,698). Cognitive emotion regulation questionnaire (CERQ) by Garnefski and colleagues (2002) was used to assess the use of cognitive emotion regulation strategies. Also, the anxiety and insomnia were assessed using the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ, 1988) by Goldberg. The total sample comprised of 64 adults. Results clearly showed the predictive role of maladaptive cognitive emotion regulation strategies (self-blame, rumination, and catastrophizing) in anxiety and insomnia associated with COVID pandemic.

Keywords: Covid Anxiety, Insomnia, Cognitive Emotion Regulation Strategy.

**PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF THE CORONAVIRUS DISEASE PANDEMIC ON
PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS**

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ABSTRACT

The coronavirus disease of 2019 (COVID-19) has had an immense psychological impact worldwide and no academic institution escaped from it. Most of the teachers are also suffered from psychological factors. A cross-sectional study was carried out from February to May 2020 to investigate the psychological effect of COVID-19.

An online survey with google form was conducted with 370 primary teachers from different primary schools. The adopted questionnaire covers many aspects of participant's sociodemographic information that included gender, age, marital status, ethnicity, and living style. The survey also included three different questionnaires (Coronavirus Anxiety, Obsession with COVID-19, Social Support) that is used to investigated psychological effects.

Statistical analysis was carried out using IBM SPSS for windows, version-21 (IBM Corp. USA). The data was normally distributed. Descriptive analyses were conducted for sociodemographic characteristics. Analysis of variance test was applied to seen the differences between various categories of psychological parameters. Significant level was set at 0.05 levels.

The results indicated that there was a significant level of difference in Coronavirus Anxiety, Obsession with COVID-19, and Social Support among gender, age, marital status, living style and different ethnicity for primary teachers. However, there was not much difference found between age category and marital status for primary teachers for psychological parameters.

On the basis of finding we can concluded that more than fifty percent primary teacher's experiences moderated psychological impact. Specific precautionary measure should be adopted to avoid teacher's mental health.

Keywords: Coronavirus, COVID-19, Mental health, Pandemic, Psychology, Self-isolation, Social distancing, Quarantine

**AN EVALUATION ON THE EFFECT OF COVID 19 PANDEMIC ON BUSINESS
MANAGEMENT AND THE CRISIS PROCESS****Dr. Emre NALCACIGIL**

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ABSTRACT

The global Covid 19 pandemic has been observed to decrease and decline, but is still ongoing in many countries, so time is needed to determine its effects and consequences. According to the general opinion, the virus's transformation into a pandemic started as of December 2019 and has not yet been reflected in Economic first and second quarter data, and extensive studies in this area have not yet been sufficiently revealed. Therefore, the results of the pandemic impact in the economy and business world can be revealed in a meaningful and detailed manner, as well as pre-and post-pandemic comparisons can be made, as stated by international institutions such as the IMF, World Bank and ILO, at least a period of one year should be left behind. On the other hand, there is very little accurate scientific data on the pandemic effect, and the vast majority of studies are based on individual and public health. When we look at the field of Business Management in the pandemic process, it can be stated that the most important change is in the way they work. Short work, remote work, flexible work, mobility, etc. as such, it has actually been switched to models that are already in the management literature but have often become mandatory with the pandemic. On the other hand, the pandemic is a global health crisis and has affected all sectors and caused significant changes. In this study, the effects of Covid 19 pandemic in the field of business management were examined and evaluated by examining available data, findings and studies.

Keywords: Covid 19, Pandemic, Business Management, Work Life**COVID 19 PANDEMİSİNİN İŞLETME YÖNETİMİNE ETKİSİ VE KRİZ SÜRECİNE
İLİŞKİN BİR DEĞERLENDİRME****ÖZET**

Küresel çapta Covid 19 pandemisinin azalma ve gerileme eğilimi gösterdiği gözlenmekle birlikte pek çok ülkede halen devam ediyor olması nedeniyle etkilerinin ve sonuçlarının ortaya konulabilmesi için zamana ihtiyaç vardır. Zira virüsün pandemiye dönüşmesi genel kanaate göre Aralık 2019'dan itibaren başlamış olup ekonomik bakımdan birinci ve ikinci çeyrek verilerine henüz yansımamış, bu alanda kapsamlı çalışmalar henüz yeterince ortaya çıkmamıştır. Dolayısı ile pandemik etkinin ekonomi ve iş dünyasındaki sonuçlarının anlamlı ve ayrıntılı bir şekilde ortaya konulabilmesi ve ayrıca pandemi öncesi-sonrası karşılaştırmalarının yapılabilmesi için IMF, Dünya Bankası ve ILO gibi uluslararası kurumların ifade ettiği üzere en az bir yıllık bir periyodun geride bırakılması gerekmektedir. Diğer yandan pandemik etki hakkında doğruluğu teyit edilmiş sağlıklı bilimsel veri oldukça az olup, yapılan çalışmaların da büyük çoğunluğu bireysel ve halk sağlığı merkezlidir. Pandemi sürecinde işletme yönetimi alanına bakıldığında en önemli değişimin çalışma şekillerinde olduğu ifade edilebilir. Kısa çalışma, uzaktan çalışma, esnek çalışma, mobilite vb. gibi aslında yönetim literatüründe zaten yer alan ancak pandemi ile çoğu zaman zorunlu hale gelen modellere geçilmiştir. Diğer yandan pandemi, küresel sağlık krizi olup tüm sektörleri etkilemiş ve önemli değişimlere neden olmuştur. Bu gelişmeler

ve kısıtlar altında bu çalışmada Covid 19 pandemisinin işletme yönetimi alanındaki etkileri mevcut veri, bulgu ve çalışmalar incelenerek değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid 19, Pandemi, İşletme Yönetimi, Çalışma Hayatı

INTRODUCTION

Due to Covid 19, which has turned into an epidemic in general, countries, as well as medical and health systems, economic, political, professional, ethical, etc. in terms of importance, they are faced with problems and consequences. Although each of these developments can be a separate evaluation and research area in itself, the effects of the epidemic on business / organizational management have been investigated in this study.

When we look at the world economic history, it is seen that there are many crises. 1929 Depression, 1973 Oil Crisis, 2008 Mortgage Crisis etc. The sources of such developments are wrong decisions, asymmetrical information and wrong policies. However, the common point of these crises is based on humanitarian factors, and measures have been taken in terms of their development and consequences, and human-made measures have been taken to prevent them from repeating. Health crises caused by pandemic epidemic diseases followed their natural process and left humanity mostly helpless. Epidemics can cause profound damage and consequences for an indefinite period and depending on the degree of impact on the individual, society, business world and economy. As a matter of fact, the epidemic called Corona Virus - Covid 19 is still continuing in the period we are in. Although a literature on the effects of this epidemic has been developed in the field of health, it is seen that the first studies have been made in terms of business and economy. Since the epidemic is not over, it is very difficult to make an assessment before and after. It can be stated that one year should be left behind and the return to the old should have been fully realized in order to reveal the results of the epidemic, which has been confirmed as a pandemic since December 2019. Since the effects of the epidemic continue to be experienced in many countries around the world at the time of the preparation of this study, global and national trade systems have not returned to normalization.

1. PANDEMIA AND COVID 19 PANDEMIC

**OPPORTUNITIES AND OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES FOR INDIAN MSME'S IN THE
NEW NORMAL: A TRIANGULATION EFFECT****Mr. Kushal DEY**

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ABSTRACT

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has played a decisive role in Indian economy through high contribution in domestic production, significant export earnings, low investment requirements, competitiveness in domestic and export markets and generate new opportunities for entrepreneurs by providing knowledge and training. Employment potential at low capital cost and the labour intensity of the MSME sector is much higher than that of the large enterprises which is the major advantage of this sector. The COVID-19 pandemic has created havoc, affecting not only public health but also the world economy. The aftermath of this ripple effect has hit the MSMEs as well alongwith the corporates larger, not just immediately but also over the years to come. The lockdown of 54 days across the country has also affected manufacturing activities much and the supply chain. The post lockdown period has seen geopolitical tension with neighbouring countries which has forced the government to become self-reliant. The Government has taken strategic steps like providing infrastructure facilities, developing various industrial parks and technology incubators under MSME cluster development programmes, creating networks of organizations that help provide training to skilled workforce to improve productivity, encourage entrepreneurship and competency in management, funding R&D investments, technology advancement and introducing promotional policies for MSME's to increase competitiveness of the sector. As there are various opportunities available in the development of MSME's, this sector can also attract the foreign investment and technology. There are more possibilities of employment through the development of MSME's. After considering customers' expectations primarily the MSME's will be able to persuade their needs up to a great extent. Migration of rural youths can stop by providing them chance to work at their place. The mutual change in technology amongst the different types of MSME's, financial and technical assistance, liberal labour laws, training and skills formation will assist in the development of MSME's. This survey of literature study has revealed that there are critical barriers like lack of labour, lack of raw materials for production, unavailability of imported goods, bottleneck in supply chain management, lack of awareness in people regarding COVID 19, lack of buyers, perception of scarcity among masses, increased shortage for perishables, slow credit flow from banks and non-banking financial companies, lack of cash flow, pressure from local laws enforcement, e-pass issues which have impacted the supply chain and the economy of this country. This paper intends to analyse the causes of these operational challenges and compare the opportunities prevalent in the new normal across different industry segments under MSME's in India in the light of different forecasting business models.

Key Words: Indian Economy, MSME, Economic Downturn, COVID-19, Revival Strategies

**HARNESSING THE POWER OF “IRTIQAA” DURING COVID-19. AN INITIATIVE
INSPIRED BY VISION 2030, KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA****Saham ALISMAIL**

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ABSTRACT

Since the beginning of the implementation of Saudi 2030 vision, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) has been reaping positive results in all sectors especially education. In this equation of success and growth, the parents were the missing element. Parents were not orchestrating on the same rhythm of their children's growth. Due to the widening gap between parents and children, Irtiqaa came to bridge the gap and create a more cohesive bond that brings all the positive changes. In other words, education, which is a continuous process, starts at the educational organization that is augmented by the parents especially mothers as they are the pillars of society. Irtiqaa is a proactive program initiated by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as an approach to get well aligned with a bigger picture of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Vision 2030. Irtiqaa is redefining the new role of families in being the partners and collaborators to their children's sustainable future. Involvement, participation and engagement of parents in their children's life particularly in education is very vital and critical junction to recognize. Saudi Arabia has an ambitious plan to achieve 80% of parents to be engaged in school activities and the learning process of their children by 2020. It is a robust and a holistic approach that needs support and synergy of various stakeholders. Irtiqaa program, will have performance management in order to monitor its impact investing. Our research primarily focuses on higher education learners with the role of parents (especially mothers). This research will initiate some focus groups in understanding and visualizing the present status with organic, home grown strategies to be realistic and achievable. The research methodology is based on the secondary data. The objective of this research paper is to amplify the learning and development of learners through adapting the new role of mentorship, coaching and counselling of Saudi mothers especially in COVID 19.

Keywords: Mentorship, Coaching, Counselling, Engagement, Irtiqaa program.

WOMEN IN DUAL JOBS; BALANCING WORK AND HOME**Dr. Mandeep KAUR****Inderbir SIDHU**

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ABSTRACT

Working women are an integral part in the wheel of socio-economic growth of an economy. A profound shock to our societies and economies, the COVID-19 pandemic emphasizes society's reliance on women equally in the economy and at home, while simultaneously showing structural inequalities across every domain. The pandemic and lockdown is a completely new and challenging situation for everyone but women stand to be among the worst-affected. Most of their lives now are focused on balancing the dual roles; working from home along with working for home while spending a significant part of their day cooking, cleaning and managing family. This balance is not only physically draining but has a huge impact on the mental health as well. The WHO (2020) has also mentioned that women are higher mental health concerns since the start of COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, it becomes essential to understand the different aspects of the dual jobs and related distresses faced by women. The present study aims to explore the various perspectives of women on balancing the work from home while taking care of home. A qualitative study was conducted with five working women and their verbatim expressions were recorded to study the stress and anxiety faced by them during the uncertain times of COVID-19. The study helps us to understand the challenges faced by women in current scenario as they are feeling more stressed and anxious which has resulted in various other related issues. The study also described various strategies to tackle distress and associated factors in everyday life.

Keywords: Women, Covid-19, Work balance, Mental Health

**COVID- 19 IMPACTING MENTAL HEALTH OF THE WORKERS IN VARIOUS SECTORS
OF INDIA****Ishwani****Dr. Parmod Kumar AGGARWAL**

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ABSTRACT

Covid-19 has created pressures on the whole economy. The fear and anxiety is apparent in all parts of the world as all are worried about what will happen in the future or how to deal with this pandemic, not only physically but economically and socially too. Economic, social, psychological pressures have been interlinked and thereby are deteriorating the mental health of the workers in almost all the sectors of the economy. The present paper makes an attempt on highlighting the effects of Covid-19 on the mental health of the workers working in financial sector, multinational corporations and educational sectors of the economy. A primary data survey was done with the help of perceived stress questionnaire which included thirty questions in it. This survey was developed in 1993 as a new tool for psychometric research by Levenstein et al. The survey was conducted with 90 respondents (30 respondents from each sector). A comparative analysis has been done between these three sectors showing that which sector amongst the three sectors has experienced more burnout than the others. Linking the mental health issues with the economic scenario of the Indian economy is the main thrust of the study. The research also tries to highlight the causes of the stress which have deteriorated the mental health of the workers during this pandemic. Coping up with the stress, anxiety, fear, depression during these hard times is the need of the hour. In that context, some coping strategies have been suggested in the end of the study.

Keywords: Mental health, banking, teachers, multinational corporations, Covid-19.

THE IMPACTS OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON SUPPLY CHAINS**Tuğba SARI**

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays we all are experiencing the impacts of Covid-19 on supply chains, at least as an end-user of the products. As in the case of Covid-19, pandemic outbreaks are a special case of supply chain risks and should be managed with effective planning and implementation of risk minimizing measures. During pandemic, the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers suffer from unbalanced customer demand of the products. Covid-19 cause a sudden rise in the demand of health products (i.e., face masks, medical ventilators etc.), hygiene products (i.e., disinfectants, cologne, detergents etc.) and basic food items (i.e., dried legumes, pasta etc.). Hence the suppliers of these kind of products have difficulty in meeting the increasing demand. On the other, decreasing demand in many industries such as clothing and furniture force companies to find alternative ways to manage their inventories. But demand fluctuations is not the only problem caused by Covid-19 in supply chains. Interruptions in global supply chains are expected to increase the cost of raw materials and semi-products, while causing unplanned stops in facilities. Quarantine and restrictions by law; decreasing employee motivation and productivity; the lack of quantitative data; and barriers to international transportation are the other problems emanating from Covid-19 pandemic.

In order to set alternative procurement and purchasing strategies, the companies need to forecast the unknown future well with the help of information and simulation technologies. Collecting and analyzing global big data related to pandemic, help researchers to model the spread of coronavirus. Analyzing consumer data enable companies to understand purchasing behaviors during pandemic. One another important issue is digital system integration between business units and supply chain members. Flow of real-time information and feedback throughout supply chain and continuous communication with critical supply chain stakeholders help to cope with financial and non-financial operational impacts and developing alternative scenarios against crisis. The aim of this study is to present the current and future impacts of a global Covid-19 pandemic on product supply chains. Basic measures focusing on the latest technology point out to diminish the severe effects of pandemic on the flow of products through supply chains.

Keywords: Covid-19; Pandemic; Supply Chain Management

**AN EARLY IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)
OUTBREAK ON THE TURKISH ENERGY SECTOR****Seyfi ŞEVİK**

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to evaluate the current and future impacts of the epidemic that COVID-19 was firstly reported in Wuhan, China, called new coronavirus (COVID-19) on the Turkish energy sector. This study gathers the latest evidence on how the COVID-19 pandemic is affecting energy use around the world and particularly in Turkey, as a way of sense-check the past and making future predictions. In order to assess the impact of COVID-19 on Turkey energy sector, in the light of the January-Jun data announced of 2020, an assessment was made on the decrease in electricity demand as well as assumed industrial production cuts, economy, and other restrictions. Decline in electricity consumption in March, did not affect Turkey's GDP growth in the first quarter of 2020. Electricity consumption contracted 15% and 16.3% in April and May, respectively. Based on pioneer indicators, an 11.1% contraction was forecasted in Q2 2020. Although residential electricity consumption increases during the stay at home, it is not difficult to predict a sharp decline in the industrial sector where most of the electricity is consumed. On the other hand, although there are positive expectations from the second half of 2020, it can be specified that stagnation and stay home issues for economies in Turkey and other countries are not an immediate concern, but could definitely become a problem if the disease control measures continue further. In this case, it can be said that it will reduce the likelihood that Turkey will achieve its goal of commissioning 3.7 GW worth of renewable energy projects scheduled until 2021.

Keywords: COVID-19; Coronavirus; energy sector; outbreak; electricity consumption; Turkey**YENİ KORONAVİRÜS (COVID-19) SALGINININ TÜRK ENERJİ SEKTÖRÜ ÜZERİNDEKİ
ERKEN ETKİ DEĞERLENDİRMESİ****ÖZET**

Bu çalışmanın amacı, ilk olarak Çin'in Wuhan kentinde bildirilen yeni koronavirüs (KOVID-19) salgınının Türkiye enerji sektörü üzerindeki mevcut ve gelecekteki etkilerini değerlendirmektir. Bu çalışma, KOVID-19 salgınının geçmişi kontrol etmek ve geleceğe yönelik tahminler yapmak için dünyada ve özellikle Türkiye'de enerji kullanımını nasıl etkilediğine dair en son kanıtları bir araya getirmektedir. KOVID-19'un Türkiye enerji sektörü üzerindeki etkisini değerlendirmek için, açıklanan Ocak-Haziran 2020 verileri ışığında, elektrik talebindeki düşüş ve endüstriyel üretim kesintileri, ekonomi ve diğer varsayımlar üzerinde bir değerlendirme yapıldı. Mart ayında elektrik tüketimindeki gerileme, Türkiye'nin 2020 yılının ilk çeyreğinde GSYİH büyümesini etkilememiştir. Elektrik tüketimi Nisan ve Mayıs aylarında sırasıyla % 15 ve % 16.3 daralmıştır. Öncü göstergelere dayanarak, 2020 Q2 için % 11.1'lik bir daralma öngörülmüştür. Evde kalma sırasında konut elektrik tüketimi artmasına rağmen, elektriğin çoğunun tüketildiği sanayi sektöründe keskin bir düşüş öngörmek zor değildir. Öte yandan, 2020'nin ikinci yarısından itibaren olumlu beklentiler olsa da, Türkiye ve diğer ülkelerdeki ekonomiler için durgunluk ve evde kalma sorunlarının acil bir endişe kaynağı olmadığı, ancak hastalık kontrolü durumunda kesinlikle bir sorun haline gelebileceği belirtilebilir. Önlemler daha da devam etmektedir. Bu durum, Türkiye'nin 2021 yılına kadar planlanan 3.7 GW değerinde yenilenebilir enerji projelerini devreye alma hedefine ulaşma olasılığını azaltacağı söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: KOVID-19; Koronavirüs; enerji sektörü; salgın; elektrik tüketimi; Türkiye

IMPACT OF LOCK-DOWN OF COVID-19 ON LIVE STOCK IN RURAL SINDH

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: This research investigates the impact of Lockdown of COVID-19 on Livestock in rural Sindh. .

Data Collection Methodology: Data were collected from various districts of Sindh i.e. Sukkur, Larkana, Shikarpur and Jacobabad Data were analysed by smart PLS. Structural questionnaire was developed for the reliability and validity of data.

Results It was revealed that during lockdown the prices of animal hay and stock and feeding raised 30% and also mostly in areas of Jacobabad district it was not available. It was further revealed that lockdown has negative impact on market of livestock products specially beef prices sharply down.

SCHOOL CLOSURE AND CRISIS OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

The rise of Covid19 has affected the entire world. It has disturbed nations social, political and economic equilibrium. Closing of schools to maintain social distancing led to the emergence of online classroom culture as new normal. This shifting of the conventional classroom to online classroom has not only increased the digital divide among rural and urban areas but also restricted adolescent girls from going to schools. Lockdown of schools has made young girls susceptible to numerous vulnerabilities at home. Such as early marriage, sexual abuse, violence, engaging in domestic chores at a very young age, and gender-based discrimination at home. Due to these kinds of vulnerabilities among girls, it has also increased the population of girls dropping out of schools. This paper highlights the crisis faced by adolescent girls for not being able to go to school. It also highlights the measures that could be taken to reduce this crisis, so that a home becomes a safe environment for girls.

Keywords: Adolescent, crisis, covid19, girls, home, school

**INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 PROCESS ON TRANSPORTATION
BEHAVIORS AND PREFERENCES****YETİS Sazi Murat**

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ABSTRACT

As it is known, the COVID-19 process has affected the whole world and changed many factors in daily life. The transportation behavior and preferences of the society were also affected by this process. Within the scope of the study, the situation of the transportation behavior and preferences of the society before and after the COVID-19 process was examined. A survey was conducted within this framework. 472 people participated in the survey study. In the survey, a total of 37 questions were asked such as transportation systems preference, daily usage status, public transportation usage rate, income status, preferences after COVID-19 process, etc. The answers given to these questions were classified and evaluated and their general situation was analyzed statistically. According to the results, it was determined that users were significantly affected by the COVID-19 process and changed their transportation system preferences. It is also understood that this change may continue after the COVID-19 process. All of the questions were evaluated separately and the findings were reported within the scope of the study. According to the results obtained in this study, it was understood that future transportation system designs should be rearranged according to user preferences, as well as changes in education and working conditions.

COVID-19 PANDEMİ SÜRECİNİN TÜRK YARGI SİSTEMİNE ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

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ÖZET

Çin'in Wuhan kentinde deniz hayvanları pazarından yayıldığı düşünülen ve Birleşmiş Milletlere bağlı Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'nün 'pandemi' olarak duyurduğu yeni tip korona virüsünün küresel nitelikte afet boyutuna ulaşması sosyal yaşamdaki ilişkileri derinden etkilemiştir.

Tüm dünyayı etkileyen bu salgının özellikle yargı sistemi üzerindeki etkisi çalışmanın ana temasını oluşturmaktadır.

Yargı düzenindeki işleyiş ve değişiklikler, yasal düzenlemeler ile yürütülmektedir. Avrupa İnsan Hakları Sözleşmesi'nin 6. maddesinin 1.fıkrasında; bireyin adil yargılanma ilkesi doğrultusunda yargılanma hakkına sahip olduğu ifade edilmektedir. Buna göre, yargılama faaliyetinin yasal kurallar çerçevesinde yerine getirilmesi bireyin hukuki güvencesini sağlayan en önemli haktır. Korona salgını sürecinde düzenleyici işlemler ve tavsiye nitelikli kararlar ile bulaş kaynağı insan faktörünün adliye ve diğer kurumlarda yarattığı insan sirkülasyonunun ve sosyal ilişkilerin azaltılması adına birtakım tedbirlerin yer aldığı düzenlemeler yapılmıştır.

İdarenin kriz yönetimi sürecinde tedbirleri uygulanmasında maddi ve beşeri kaynakların etkin şekilde kullanımı göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır. Pandemi sürecinde Ulusal Yargı Ağ Projesi (UYAP), Ses ve Görüntü Bilişim Sistemi (SEGBİS) gibi dijital hukuk uygulamalarının etkin kullanımı gerekirken durma politikasının izlenmesi bazı sorunlara neden olmuştur.

Temel hak ve özgürlüklerin ihlalden kaynaklanan sorumluluğun önüne geçilebilmesi için dijital hukuk vasıtalarının devreye girmesi gerekmektedir. Ancak bu durum ile yargılama sistemindeki yığılımların önüne geçilebilecektir. Yargı işleyiş sisteminde, salgın öncesinde 'dijital adliye' vasfını gören UYAP sisteminin tüm paydaşlar tarafından aktif kullanımının sağlanmaması büyük bir eksikliklerdir. Kanun, Cumhurbaşkanlığı genelgesi ve diğer düzenleyici işlemlerin, hukuk ilkeleri gözetilerek uzaktan yargılama işleyişini geliştirecek, dijitalleşme sürecine uygun teknik çalışmalara imkân verecek şekilde desteklenmesi gerekmektedir. Bu tür çalışmaların adliye ortamındaki insan sirkülasyonunu bitirmese de önemli ölçüde azaltarak kriz yönetiminin etkin kullanımını sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelime: Dijital Hukuk, Covid 19, Adalet, Mevzuat, Yargılama

THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS ON THE TURKISH JUDICIAL SYSTEM**ABSTRACT**

The impact of the new type corona virus, which is thought to spread from the marine animal market in Wuhan, China and announced as a "pandemic" by the World Health Organization of the United Nations, has deeply affected the relations in social life.

The effect of this epidemic, which affects the whole world, especially on the judicial system, constitutes the main theme of the study.

The judicial process and changes in the judicial order are carried out by legal regulations. In the 1st paragraph of the 6th article of the European Convention on Human Rights; stated that the individual has the right to be tried in line with the principle of fair trial. Accordingly, the fulfillment of the judicial activity within the framework of legal rules is the most important right that provides the legal guarantee of the individual. During the corona epidemic process, regulations were made in order to reduce the human circulation and social relations created by the human factor, the source of contamination, in courthouses and other institutions, with regulatory actions and recommendations.

Effective use of material and human resources should be taken into account in the administration's implementation of measures in the crisis management process. During the pandemic process, while digital law practices such as the National Judicial Network Project (UYAP), Sound and Video Information System (SEGBİS) were required to be implemented, following the policy of stopping caused some problems.

In order to prevent the liability arising from the violation of fundamental rights and independence, digital legal instruments should be put into use. However, with this situation, backlogs in the judicial system can be prevented. In the judicial system, it is a great deficiency that UYAP system, which was regarded as "digital courthouse" before the epidemic, is not actively used by all stakeholders. The law, Presidential circular and other regulatory procedures should be supported in a way that will improve the remote judgment process and allow technical studies in accordance with the digitalization process, in line with the legal principles.

It is thought that such studies will provide effective use of crisis management by significantly reducing the human circulation in the courthouse environment.

Key Word: Digital Law, Covid19, Justice, Legislation, Trail

**A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE EMERGING CONCEPT OF WORK FROM HOME IN
EDUCATION SECTOR DURING COVID-19 LOCKDOWN IN REFERENCE TO THE
MATERNITY BENEFIT (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2017****Pyali CHATTERJEE**

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ABSTRACT

The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 was enacted for the benefits of the women employees is a boon for them. Law and society are interdependent on each other. Thus, with changes in society, the law should be changed too. Earlier, women didn't participate much in the working sector, but now one can find the greater involvement of women workers in every segment because the Government has initiated many steps for women empowerment and education. Thus, The Maternity Benefit Act was amended in 2017 to achieve one of such goals of the government i.e. to provide safe environment to women before and after delivery. This time the act was proved to be more beneficial for working ladies due to an increase in maternity leaves. Not only this, for the first time, work from home concept was considered here for maternity benefit but with certain conditions.

The researcher here in this paper will discuss about the concept of work from home in relation to the educational sector because this is for the first time that due to the COVID-19 lockdown, it has been proved that faculties too can work from home.

Thus, the researcher will discuss about the drawbacks of the recent amendment done in the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 especially regarding the introduction of the concept of Work from home facility.

Keywords- Maternity, Wages, Leave, Education sector, COVID-19, Pregnancy

CHALLENGES OF FAKE NEWS AND COVID-19 LOCKDOWN**Dr. Charu DUREJA**

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ABSTRACT

In the era of technology and fast paced digitalization, where on the one hand life has become easy and comfortable by facilitating online zoom meeting, virtual classrooms, socialization through facebook, whatsapp, easy and speedy online shopping and home deliveries from web-portals, came as a blessing in our fast and busy environment. Information and communication technology changed our world. It assists people in sharing and exchanging their views, ideas and creativity at a larger platform, where with one click one can share information across the world. Technology has transformed this world into a place which digitally appears to be small and approachable. No one ever thought that the opportunities of connectivity, sharing, information retrieving, online banking, online shopping provided by ICT would also invite cyber criminals and hackers to commit offences of online theft, cheating, impersonation, phishing, spoofing, voyeurism, cyberstalking, hacking, online defamation, dissemination of obscene material, spreading of fake news and rumors, child pornography etc. Fake news is a form of spreading wrong information among the people in general consisting one or more misleading information. Fake news may spread with or without intention i.e. intention is no consequence and spreading of fake news is a criminal offence. The rate at which fake news is increasing in the countries across the world is alarming and has raised new challenges for the society as well as the Governments. There can be myriad reasons for spreading fake news. Since the enormity of Covid-19 has increased and so as the number of fake news too have increased. Vaccine Confident Project has shown that a total sum of 240 million messages are identified on various social media platforms which neared about three million messages daily about Covid-19. IFCN i.e. International Fact Checking Network has stated that 35% of those of the total videos and 30% of the total pictures are marked as fake. This really puts a doubt on the governmental policies. The whole world is battling the challenges not only against Corona Virus but also against the fake news.

Keywords: Fakenews, Information, Myriad, ICT, Spoofing, Phishing

**PERSISTENT USE OF GADGETS AND INTERNET IN LOCKDOWN ENDANGERS
CHILDHOOD?****Khalida NADEEM**

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Nadeem AHMED

Department of MCN, University of Karachi Pakistan

Dr. Engineer Hussain SALEEM**ABSTRACT**

This report deals with the frequent interaction of kids and teenagers with their electronic gadgets which have been causing severe and distressing effects. In the light of the current situation, the study revealed all the mental and physical problems which had contributed in deteriorating the lifestyle of the kids and teenagers through excessive use of social media in Lockdown. This also threatens the future of Pakistan as the excessive use of social media tarnishes the skills and mentality of the youth as well as their routine, and the youth of any country are the most essential part as they are the ones who have to run the country in the near future and no country could prosper with unskilled and poorly trained and unorganized set of people. The study critically analyzed the major reasons which have contributed in lack of productivity and the time is spent in social media. It can be concluded that teenagers spend daily on social media at an average of 7-8 hrs. The overall purpose of the study was to let people aware of the mishap which had been created through this unexpected situation in the country and what consequences it would have to deal in the near future. This study analyzes secondary data such as journals, reports, newspapers, relevant national and international research or news article. It is recommended that parents should know the activities of their kids and have to be vigilant and attentive in encouraging children to maintain their routine. Social media had also contributed in promoting vulgarity and if it continues it won't be long when modesty gets eradicated and vulgarity becomes common.

Keywords: Lockdown, Vulnerable to Social Media, COVID-19, Mental and Physical Health, Pakistan.

INTRODUCTION:

“I think our dependence on social media for better or for worse has increased tenfold since COVID-19,” said Kimberley Lee, vice President of Resource Developing and Branding at the mental health association in Springfield.

With the beginning of 2020, humanity met with their most dreadful fate. It was not long that this epidemic was declared as pandemic by the WHO. In order to prevent further influence of COVID-19, measures were taking by the government of Pakistan and lockdown was declared. People were asked to self- quarantine themselves to prevent it from spreading.it aimed to prevent further loss of lives through the spreading of this pandemic. The youth of this generation, especially the younger kids became addicted to social media because of boredom and accessing social media in younger age means getting vulnerable to all the “Not - So-Kids” Sites.

Children are now more involved in online games, which may be fun and great time killers. But, at the other side of the coin, it makes them rage and rage so hard that it breeds anger in their young, learning

and yet developing minds which makes them aggressive, disrespectful and furious at all times. It also lessens sympathy and empathy and sensitivity for others from their hearts.

“Scientists have investigated the use of violent video games for more than two decades but to date there is very limited research addressing whether violent video games cause people to commit acts of criminal violence” said task force chair Mark Appelbaum in a statement. (Sifferlin, 2015). Moreover, as the technology advances people usually prefer mobile phones or tablets than computer themselves because it can be carried. However, it creates Hazardous and fatal health diseases. And, in this quarantine, being more attached with the electronical gadgets makes them more prone to diseases for example as the child looks directly on those small screens, that can here severe effects on eyes and can also lead to permanent blindness. Furthermore, as peoples usually either, lean, or lay is unusual positions, it damages their spine, which further weakens their whole body, as well as their reflexes. It can also cause fatigue in the body.

Kids get psychologically ill, depressed or stress over virtual world which also leads to physical illness. Such as Laziness, obesity. It also lowers their confidence, communication skills, and make them less-interactive, thus becoming anti-social or introverts. Researchers say that, that the kids get so depressed that they even commit suicide or at least attempt them one. They also isolate themselves and creates FOMO (Fear OF Missing Out). In this situation, as the kids watches the luxury of other people on social media, they get prone to inferiority conplex and start thinking that others are living a very luxurious lives or as if they are lacking behind or they are missing something from their lives.

S. Harris Ali (2020) said that “Rumors are a second form of misinformation”. The rumors which spread through social media breeds fear in the hearts of the youth which can have devastating effects on Mental health of the youth, which prevents them from interacting socially and they prefer the use of technology instead.

In addition, those kids who tend to sacrifice their sleeps for social media, or other virtual entertainment make, them insomnia and lessens their hunger. Now as the food doesn’t enter the body, the body doesn’t develop well, which in turns makes them deficient in nutrients and thus, getting weak which also makes them less productive. Children have also become dependent to these gadgets and are unable to perform effectively without them.

Dejectedly, Pakistan has been declared as one of the most ranked country in watching porn (Desk, 2015), and it is very disappointing as majority of Pakistani are youth and kids, because of quarantine it provides more opportunities to kids to get an access to thing, which they shouldn’t be watching. And, after some time, this becomes an addiction, and as they start investing more time in them, this results in to lack of productivity. It can be understood through this situation that for example, a kid spends 8 hours watching this more 8 hours on sleep and 4 hours on the rest household chores, he only have 4 hours left to do something productive, whereas avoiding watching them and doing something productive would ultimately increase productivity (drug, 2019), further it also manipulates the minds of the kids and teenagers which in turn leads to the cases such as rapes, adultery and fornication.

Lastly, watching porn releases two of four happy chemicals (dopamine and serotonin). These chemicals are also released when we exercise. That’s why kids or teenagers involved with these sites do not exercise as the chemical is already released. Similarly, if the guy who works out daily would tend to avoid porn (drug, 2019). And as the rate of porn-watchers, is increasing, the kids or the teens set up expectations regarding sex in their young minds which in turn leads to violent, lustful acts, also makes them feel frustrated, and is the one of the major reasons which breeds anger in them and forces them to commit crimes.

SIGNS OF TECHNOLOGY ADDICTIONS:

In the beginning, parents are usually “too-engaged” with their other stuffs that they are unable to give proper time to the toddler. So, they turn toward gadgets to engage their child in something, while they are

not around. Kids start to get the hang of their gadget and their mind itself develops in the favor of using technology.

In this lockdown, when passing time is itself a challenge, the crave towards technology rapidly increased. Thus, many people are converting to “technology-addicts”

PSYCHOLOGICAL SIGNS:

Technology on kids have a serious impact on Childs brain. The most prominent among all is that, the kid would prefer “loneliness” and “His gadget” over people or friends. He would face lackness in public speaking skills, confidence, and anxiety disorder while facing people. Compare to other kids, they would show reluctance towards physical activities. He would face psychotic rage over small matters, and he would be prone to negativity. And lastly, he would be furious and rude with his kith and kin at all times, with no specific reason.

PHYSICAL SIGNS:

Where psychological effects are taking over kids’ brain, it is also creating hazardous health problems. The most prominent effect is that, the kid would be lazy and compare to other children would be weak and malnutrious. The main reason for this condition is that, they get so engaged in virtual world that they are ready to sacrifice their basic necessities, (i.e. sleep and food). This condition is known as insomnia. Kids lack the proper development of body and it is quite natural that they would be prone to some sort of eye’s, head’s, bone’s, joint’s or back’s disease or they would simply experience weakness.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The study is based on the following objectives:

- i. To study about how technology engages kids?
- ii. What role has lockdown played in making more kids into technology addicts.?
- iii. How it leads to violence and anti-social behavior?
- iv. After lockdown, how kids would behave going back to their normal life?
- v. How would parents deal them?
- vi. What measures should be taken to prevent technology’s addiction?

LITERATURE REVIEW:

In this research, previous researches have been taken into notice. There is no doubt that the dependency on electronical gadgets have been increasing from the past decade. And, this lockdown had added the spice to the dish. Not only toddlers, but even adults are vulnerable to technology in this lockdown as an alternate to boredom.

According to a study, there were 76.38 million internet users in Pakistan in January 2020. It has increased by 11 million (17%) from 2019-2020.

It is an alarming situation because if the child from its childhood is being exposed to technology because of either getting over boredom, or to look after kids from creating mishaps, or any reason, it may temporarily solve the problems for the tightly-scheduled parents in looking after their kids, but it also creates permanent damages to brain which effects mental health. And, your mental health is co-linked with your physical health, which in turn damages the child as a whole. As you step in the world of

fantasies and virtual life, there is no way back. And, kids who are easy to fall for, are the most vulnerable. With time, it becomes a habit, and this habit works as a

“slow poison” which the kid may think to be entertaining but would actually limit his thinking capacity up to the things which he watches at daily basis. And would also “develop” your brain in the “wrong manner”.

Most of the people has this confusion that every “brain development” is good for health or learning. But, it’s not the case. Watching “junk” or the wrong information on daily basis also develops your brain in the wrong manner which instead proves to be harmful than innocuous. “The illiterate of the 21st century will not be those who cannot read and write, but those who cannot learn, unlearn and relearn”. (Warrell, 2014)

Similarly, porn-watchers and hyperactive gamers who are addicted to them are bound make lustful and violent acts as their brain has developed a “wrong lobe”, which makes them furious when they do not get what they desire.

METHODOLOGY:

This is an exploratory research design and the secondary data has been collected from research articles, discussion with family and friends. In the explanatory research, researcher prefers using his assumptions and judgement in obtaining information and with the basis of the critically analyzed secondary data, it than comes to a conclusion.

CONCLUSION:

Conclusively, there is no doubt that children have been using social media all along but imposing lockdown gave more opportunities to kids to get involve in social media which had increased the number of social media addicts, and assist these gadgets to tighten their hold on the kids and teenagers which led to extremely devastating effects. Moreover, the little physical activity they had, had also been relinquished because of the current scenario. And, it won’t be wrong to say that the current generation would catch rust till the lifting of the lockdown, and some may even forget or waste the skill they had learned or the talent they had!

RECOMMENDATIONS:

By taking the current scenario into notice, it is highly recommended that the parents keep a watchful and vigilant eye on their child and their activities. Furthermore, Parents may encourage their kids for spending quality time with their family. And, try indulging them with different other chores or let them learn new skills online, which would be a beneficial use of these gadgets, and to keep their skills into practice so that, they may not catch the rust. Ensure children’s devices have the newest software updates and antivirus programs; produce untie dialogues with kids on how and with whom they are communicating online; perform with children to found policy for how, when, and someplace the internet container be used; be alert to cryptogram of distress in kids that may emerge in link with their online activity, and be frequent with drill locality policies and limited coverage mechanisms and give edit to facts of pillar helplines and hotline handy.

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IMPACT OF CORONA VIRUS ON BUSINESS (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA)**Aryan DHAWAN**

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ABSTRACT

It is an established fact, that the Covid-19 pandemic has produced a very unstable environment for people all around the world. Globally many economic activities have stopped due to this Covid-19 pandemic. There has been a rise in number of problems like recession, unemployment and poverty etc. In India the major impact of this pandemic has been noticed among business activities. All kinds of industries either small scale or large scale has been adversely affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. A joint survey conducted by the industrial body Ficci and tax consultancy department of India conveys a message that there will be a tremendous uncertainty among the business or trade sector in coming future .it has been expected that 61% of Indian companies are dropping their plans of expansion and wants to concentrate on tackling the upcoming risks and uncertainties. The impact on different type of industries like manufacturing, shipping, textiles, pharmaceuticals and auto industries has also been discussed in my research paper. At times of high uncertainty and risks, the investors or stakeholders of the company invest their money towards the safer side that is gold so like this I have discussed some remedies and steps that Indian companies should take at this time of pandemic to save themselves from huge losses. I have also discussed some of major problems that will come in the way of India's growth wen the trade or business is getting affected so brutally. And at last I will be sharing my suggestions to the Indian govt. that might save our economy from failure.

ENVIRONMENT: THE BASIC NEED, IMPORTANCE AND STRIVE TO SAVE FOR HUMAN BEINGS**Prabhjot SINGH****Devyani GUPTA**

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ABSTRACT

The environment plays a vital role to support life on earth. However, there are some problems that are inflicting damages to life and also the system of the world. It is associated with the not solely environment with everybody that lives on the world. Besides, its main supply is pollution, warming, greenhouse emission, and lots of others. The everyday activities of human are perpetually degrading the standard of the environments that are supply of environments Issue .There are many issue that inflicting injury to the environments. During this, we tend to are reaching to discuss the most causes of environmental problems as a result of they are terribly dangerous to life and also the system.

As we know that environment is the basic needs of the people of the society still there are various barriers that has been put and to fight is the controversial issue such as, firstly pollution one of the most causes of an environmental issue as a result of it poisons the air, water, soil, and noise. Secondly greenhouse gases are the gases that are to blame for the rise within the temperature of the world surface which gases directly relates to pollution owing to the pollution made by the vehicle and factories that contains a virulent chemical that harms the life and environments of earth. Because of environmental issue the climate is dynamical apace and things like air pollution, acid rains have gotten common. Also, the amount of natural calamities is additionally increasing and nearly once a year there's flood, famine, drought, landslides, earthquakes, and lots of a lot of calamities are increasing ultimately ends up in the loss of survival condition from the world and are the basic reason for climate change and there are lot of reasons which will be covered by me in detail in my whole paper.

Keywords: Environment, pollution, greenhouse gases, reason, protection.

SAĞLIK TURİZMİNİN HUKUKEN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Kapitalist düzenle birlikte sağlık hizmetleri devlet tarafından sistematik olarak sağlanmaya başlamıştır. Sağlık bir kişilik hakkı olarak görülmeye başlamıştır. Küreselleşme ile birlikte sağlık, eğitim gibi alanlar açık pazar haline gelmeye başlamıştır. Açık Pazar haline gelen bu sektörler hukukun ilgisini çekmiştir. Turizm ülkeler açısından gelir kapısıdır. Sağlık turizmi yeni bir olgu olmasına rağmen ülkeler açısından gelir kapısı olmuştur. Sağlık turizmi gelir açısından normal turizmden daha önde gelmektedir. Sağlık turizmini Covid 19 pandemisi sebebiyle günümüzde sıkça duymaya başlamış bulunmaktayız.

Covid 19 pandemisi ile birlikte sağlık turizmi, bütün ülkeler açısından önem kazanmaya başlamıştır. Ülkeler sağlık turizminin önünü açacak yasal düzenlemeler yapmaya başlamışlardır. Ülkeler Covid 19 pandemisini kâra çevirmeye çalışmaktadırlar. Sağlık turizmi yeni bir sektör olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Sağlık turizmini, turizmin bir alt kolu olarak nitelendirebiliriz. Bu tebliğ kapsamında sağlık turizminin nasıl yapılacağı, avantaj ve dezavantajlarından bahsedilecektir. Sağlık turizminin hukuki olarak nasıl mümkün olabileceği açıklanacaktır. Sağlık turizminde uyulması gereken uluslararası standart ve ilkelerden bahsedilecektir. Sağlık turizmi hizmetinden faydalanmak için ülkemize gelen hastaların sahip olduğu hak ve yükümlülüklerden bahsedilecektir.

Sağlık turizmi hizmetinden faydalanan hastaların haksız tıbbi uygulamalar sebebiyle sahip olabilecekleri haklardan bahsedilecektir. Türkiye’de hâlihazırda sağlık turizmini düzenleyen bir kanun bulunmamaktadır. Sağlık Turizmi kanunu çıkarmak önem arz etmektedir. Tebliğ kapsamında sağlık turizmi ile ilgili çıkarılacak kanunun niteliğinin ne olması gerektiği hakkında önerilerde bulunulacaktır. Bu konuda yönetmelik ve düzenlemeler çıkarılması gerektiği vurgulanacaktır. Sağlık turizmi ile ilgili çıkacak ihtilaflar yabancı unsurlu ihtilaflar olarak karşımıza çıkacaktır. Yabancı unsurlu ihtilaflar olması sebebiyle sağlık turizmi ile ilgili ihtilaflar Milletlerarası Özel Hukukun inceleme alanına girmektedir ve bu ihtilaflara Milletlerarası Özel Hukuk ve Usul Hukuku Hakkında Kanun uygulanacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sağlık Turizmi, Pandemi, Yabancı Unsur, Haksız Tıbbi Uygulamalar

LEGAL REVIEW OF HEALTH TOURISM

ABSTRACT

Health services began to be provided systematically by the state with the capitalist order. Health has started to be seen as a personality right. With globalization, areas such as health and education have become open markets. These sectors, which have become open markets, have attracted the attention of the law. Tourism is a source of income for countries. Although health tourism is a new phenomenon, it has been a source of income for countries. Health tourism is ahead of normal tourism in terms of income. We have started to hear about health tourism frequently today due to the Covid 19 pandemic.

With the Covid 19 pandemic, health tourism has started to gain importance for all countries. Countries have started to make legal regulations that will pave the way for health tourism. Countries are trying to

turn the Covid 19 pandemic into profit. Health tourism emerges as a new sector. We can define health tourism as a sub-branch of tourism. In the scope of this communique, how to do health tourism, its advantages and disadvantages will be mentioned. How can health tourism be legally possible will be explained. International standards and principles to be followed in health tourism will be mentioned. The rights and obligations of patients who come to our country to benefit from health tourism services will be mentioned.

The rights that patients who benefit from health tourism services may have due to unfair medical practices will be mentioned. currently there are no laws governing the health tourism in Turkey. It is important to enact a Health Tourism law. Within the scope of the Communiqué, recommendations will be made on what should be the nature of the law to be enacted on health tourism. It will be emphasized that regulations and regulations should be issued in this regard. The disputes that will arise regarding health tourism will appear as disputes with foreign elements. Due to the fact that there are disputes with foreign elements, disputes related to health tourism are within the scope of the examination of Private International Law and the Law on International Private Law and Procedural Law will be applied to these disputes.

Keywords: Health Tourism, Pandemic, Foreign Factor, Unfair Medical Practices

**IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL MORALITY TO TACKLE COVID-19
VIS-À-VIS THE HOLY QURAN****Mohammed MUQTADIR****Mrs. Masarrat Jahan QUADRI**

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ABSTRACT

Covid-19 has emerged as the biggest pandemic of the century. W.H.O., I.L.O., and other agencies have issued different guidelines to deal with the situation. The countries across the globe have dealt with the situation in their own ways. The health and economy both need to be saved. Equally important is respect for the human rights of one and all, irrespective of the country. Most of the Constitutions in the world endow the people with various human rights. In the tense situation of health emergency, there has been unfortunate incidents of discrimination in different parts of the world. Racism and communalism have made a strong place. Apart from the legal and policy measures, one of the keys is to follow the spirit of humanism. All religions have for centuries taught the world the principles of compassion, respect and sympathy. These moral values would ease the burden of the government and the social challenges can be handled effectively. Since in the modern world, democracies in theory advocate human rights and values. Similarly, the various organs of the Government are bound to work within the limits of the Constitution. The Constitutions have enshrined directly or indirectly the teachings from the Holy Quran. The present paper shall discuss these values in the light of the Holy Quran. The paper shall discuss the violation of the Constitutional principles in the South Asian countries. The Constitutions have enshrined directly or indirectly the teachings from the Holy Quran. The simple solution is embracing the basics of the religions and confront the global challenge together.

Key Words: Constitution, Covid-19, Humanism, Quran, Morality.

**IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON SPORTS CULTURE: AN ANALYSIS WITH RESPECT TO
INTERNATIONAL EVENTS IN SOUTH ASIA****Dr. Prashna SAMADDAR
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ABSTRACT

The world has always witnessed that, “Sport is a language every one of us can speak beyond State boundaries”. Moreover the entire idea of developing Olympism was to establish a close knitted co-operation among the Nation States largely on the basis of Sports and physical activity. Over the time the place and importance secured by the International Sports and its analogous State bodies have made a mark in easing plethora of choking moments which were otherwise very tough to solve among the States. Every Nation State, to whatever extent they may involved, have realised over the time that inculcating a free spirit and promoting the existing interest of their citizens in Sports and getting physical education if channelized in a proper manner can give unimaginably exponential results and amidst all the pre-existing challenges Sports and physical soundness made a strong ground of existence of being a factor in the map of development for a State. However with the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic in the late 2019 and its speared up escalation almost all around the globe has forced all human spheres to redesign their existing and future roadmap. Sports and physical fitness activities are no exceptions to the rule has also got its wrath and push backs. The startling example is the redesigning of TOKYO Olympics 2020. The event had to be deferred looking into the seriousness and extent with which the virus is affecting mankind. Also not only at the global level but every regional sphere including the South Asian sub-continent is facing a blatant challenge in organising sport events, imparting regular training, counselling sports persons or either able to carry any analogous activity to sport in an organised manner.

This research paper hence mainly seeks to take a look on the existing hiccups which the world of sports is facing due to the present outbreak of Novel Corona virus. Moreover the paper analyses the present scenario through the lens of understanding the impact analysis in the South Asian Nations being a part of it. Finally, the paper would try to suggest certain protective measures which could be adopted amidst the trend of social distancing and being at home to keep the sports world still alive for generations to come.

Keywords: Sports, Physical fitness, Pandemic, South Asia, Mental Health

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ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 pandemic has significantly disrupted the education sector, which is a critical determinant of a country's future. A large number of Indian students second only to China enroll in universities abroad, especially in countries worst affected by the pandemic, the US, UK, Australia and China. Many such students have now been barred from leaving these countries. If the situation persists, in the long run, a decline in the demand for international higher education is expected.

Needless to say, the pandemic has transformed the centuries-old, chalk-talk teaching model to one driven by technology. This disruption in the delivery of education is pushing policymakers to figure out how to drive engagement at scale while ensuring inclusive e-learning solutions and tackling the digital divide. The structure of schooling and learning, including teaching and assessment methodologies, was the first to be affected by these closures.

In this time of crisis, a well-rounded and effective educational practice is what is needed for the capacity-building of young minds. It will develop skills that will drive their employability, productivity, health, and well-being in the decades to come, and ensure the overall progress of India. Only a handful of private schools could adopt online teaching methods. Their low-income private and government school counterparts, on the other hand, have completely shut down for not having access to e-learning solutions. The researcher attempted to study various Information and communication technology tools and techniques used during the pandemic time for the transaction of curriculum at all primary, secondary and higher stages. Also, the digital platforms as a medium are highlighted in the paper.

**OSMANLI İMPARATORLUĞUNDA SALGIN HASTALIKLAR: COVID-19
KARŞILAŞTIRMA DÜZLEMİNDE GÜNDELİK HAYATA YANSIMALARI VE
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ÖZET

Tüm dünya bir süredir günlük hayata dair tüm alışkanlıkları değiştiren ve en sıradan insan eylemlerini bile kısıtlayan küresel bir salgın yaşamaktadır. Covid 19 gündemdeki çok yeni bir deneyim olmasına rağmen tarihe bakıldığında her dönemde, farklı hastalık isimleriyle benzer salgınların etkili olduğu ve bu felaketler karşısında insanlığın çaresiz kaldığı görülür.

Tarihteki salgınlar da tıpkı Covid19 gibi sadece günlük hayata dair tüm alışkanlıkları ve uygulamaları etkilemekle kalmamış, aynı zamanda tarihin seyrini de mikro ve makro anlamlarda değiştirmiştir. Ayrıca derin köklü kültürel korkular ortaya çıkmıştır.

Osmanlı İmparatorluğu da özellikle 15. yüzyıldan itibaren veba, kolera vb salgınlardan etkilenir. Alınan tedbirler, günlük yaşamdaki uygulamalar ile bunların sosyo-kültürel alana ve ekonomiye etkileri günümüzdeki önlemlerle şaşırtıcı derecede benzerlik taşımaktadır.

Osmanlı İmparatorluğunda bir salgın hastalık başladığında her şeyden önce gündelik hayatta değişiklikler olur. Devlet tedbirleri organize eder. Karantina usulü uygulanır. Hatta Salacak Sahilindeki Kız Kulesi bir karantina hastanesine dönüştürülmüştür.

Seyahat edenler bir yol belgesi almak zorundadır. Bu belgelerde yolcuların sağlık durumlarına dair güncel notlar vardır. Yolcular seyahatleri bittiğinde bir noktada bekletilir, malları etüvden geçirilir. Karantina çadırları kurulur. Toplu ölümleri takip eden bir Karantina Meclisi vardır ve bu meclisin izni olmadan ölümler defnedilemez. Camilerde haftalık sayımlar yapılarak bir tür istatistik tutulmaya çalışılır ve özellikle Ayasofya'da kılınacak Cuma namazlarında ilave tedbirler alınır.

Dini bayramlarda önlem alınmayan yerlerde kurban kesimi yasaklanır.

Dükkanlar kapatılır. Yeniçerilerin yardımıyla sokakta zabıta önlemleri alınır. Her yerde dezenfeksiyon çalışmaları yapılır. Genelevler ve bekâr odaları sıhhi ve ahlaki sebepler ile yıkılır.

Hastalıktan korunmayı uman Müslüman halk, başta Duhan Suresi (Kur'an ı Kerim 44. Sure) olmak üzere çeşitli dualara ve vefklere sığınır. Minarelerden yayın yapılır. Hastalığın Allah'ın takdiri olduğunu kabullenseler de Müslümanlar devletin koyduğu tedbirlere uymakta nispeten daha isteklidirler. İmparatorluk içinde yaşayan gayrimüslim tebaa ise sokaklarda siyah muşambalar giyerek dolaşır. Hali vakti yerinde olanlar Boğaz köylerine ve Heybeliada'ya kaçarak salgının geçmesini orada beklerler. Tedbirlere uymak istemeyenler cezalandırılır.

İmparatorluktaki salgın uygulamaları beraberinde ekonomik sorunları ve korkuları getirirse de en büyük açmaz hala gündelik hayata dair ve toplumsaldır: dışlanma endişesiyle hasta olduğunu söylemeyenler ve hastalıktan hiç korkmayanlar yayılımı hızlandırıyordu.

Çalışmamız Osmanlı İmparatorluğunun salgın hastalık uygulamaları ile günümüz Covid19 tedbirlerini ortak düzlemde değerlendirecek ve tarihi belgelerden yapılan alıntılarla sonuçlara varacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Osmanlı İmparatorluğunda salgınlar, Covid19 tedbirleri, salgınlar tarihi.

KORONAVİRÜS BAĞLAMINDA DOĞA VE KÜLTÜR KARŞITLIĞI

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ÖZET

Bugünlerde dünya tarihsel bir olayla karşı karşıya: küresel salgın COVID-19'la. Öyle ki, kimine göre bu epidemi, ulaştığı boyut itibarıyla “öncesi” ve “sonrası” olmak üzere tarihi ikiye bölecek eşi benzeri görülmemiş bir vakıdır. Bu virüsün nasıl ortaya çıktığı, nasıl yayıldığı, etkilerinin ne olduğu sorusuna cevap aramak bilim adamlarının görevidir. Konuyu insanın yeryüzündeki varoluşu, tarihsel süreçler, doğa ve kültür kavramları çerçevesinde analiz etmek ve buradan bazı sonuçlara ulaşmak ise felsefecilerin ilgi alanına girer. Bu yazıda söz konusu epidemi doğa ve kültür karşıtlığı bağlamında ele alınacak, “karşıtlık” ise modern bilincin temel mottolarından biri olan “doğaya egemen olmak” anlayışı ile açıklanacaktır. Modern bilincin “egemenlik” anlayışı, doğa ve kültür arasındaki karşıtlığı kışkırttığı gibi “sömürü” ve “yağmaya” dönüştüğünde ise günümüzde olduğu gibi giderek insan varlığını da tehdit eden derin çevre sorunlarına neden olabilmektedir. Epidemi süreci içinde, doğrudan ya da dolaylı şekilde kültür ve doğa karşıtlığı üzerinde düşünme ve “bu sorun nasıl çözülebilir?” sorusunu sorma fırsatı bulduk. Aşağıdaki makale, epidemi sürecini kültür ve doğa karşıtlığı bağlamında ele almakta, “karşıtlığın uyum arz edebileceği bir bakış açısı olabilir mi” sorusuna ulaşmaya çalışmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Epidemi, İnsan, doğa, kültür.

IN THE CONTEXT OF CORONAVIRUS EPIDEMIC CONTRAST OF NATURE AND
CULTURE

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, the world is facing a historical event: with Global epidemic COVID-19. In fact, this epidemic is an unprecedented fact in history with the level of prevalence it gained. It is the duty of scientists to find an answer to the question of how this virus came about, how it spread and what its effects are. Analysing the subject within the framework of human existence in the world, historical processes, concepts of nature and culture and reaching some conclusions from this field are among the philosophers' interests. In this article, the aforementioned epidemic will be discussed on contrasting between nature and culture, and "contrasting" will be explained with the understanding of "sovereignty over the nature", which is one of the basic mottos of the modern conscious. This understanding of "sovereignty" can provoke the contrasting between nature and culture, and when it turns into "exploitation" and "looting", it can cause deep environmental problems that increasingly threaten human existence as it is today. Within the epidemic process, we had an opportunity to think on contrasting of between nature and culture, and to ask a question "how can we solve this problem"? In the following article the epidemic process is discussed in the context of contrasting between nature and culture, and tries to reach a question: "Can there be a perspective in which the contrasting can be into a harmony?"

Keywords: Epidemia, Human, nature, culture.

**THE SPECTACLE OF QUARANTINE DAYS IN TURKEY: A CONTENT ANALYSIS ON
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ABSTRACT

Changing the balances of the world, the novel Corona virus outbreak is investigated from various aspects. The outbreak started in China and quickly spread throughout the world. Within this scope, preventative measures focus on voluntary or enforced implementations of quarantines. Consequently, the discussion of changes in consumption habits of postmodern societies become quite common as well. This is because individuals, who were confined to the walls of their homes had to change their daily habits substantially. Working from home, instead of going to workplaces, cooking at home, instead of dining out or shopping online, instead of going to shopping malls, which are deemed to be the heart and soul of consumption, become widely mentioned topics. In this context, the need to socialize also drove individuals to share more posts on social media platforms, which were already highly used. The question of how such disruption change consumer societies, where consumption determines conditions and becomes a culture itself, represents the foundation of this study. To that end, Instagram is the selected social media platform for the research purposes. A total of four hashtags concerning Corona virus is selected and a total of 1,540 Instagram posts are subjected to a content analysis. In order to determine how the changing consumption habits are reflected, concepts of consumer society and the society of the spectacle are covered in the literature review. As a result, the descriptive characteristics of consumer society and society of the spectacle appear to preserve their validities, even during a challenging time such as the corona virus outbreak and relevant quarantine.

Keywords: Corona virus, consumer society, consumer culture, society of the spectacle.

**TÜRKİYE'DE KARANTİNA GÜNLERİ GÖSTERİSİ: TÜRK TÜKETİCİLER ÜZERİNE BİR
İÇERİK ANALİZİ****ÖZET**

Dünyanın dengelerini değiştiren yeni tip Corona virüs salgını pek çok açıdan incelenmeye başlamıştır. Çin'de başlayan salgın kısa bir süre içerisinde dünyanın hemen hemen her yerini etkisi altına almıştır. Bu kapsamda alınan önlemler gönüllü veya zorunlu karantina uygulamalarına odaklanmıştır. Bu odaklanmanın sonucunda, post modern toplumların tüketim odağında bazı değişimler olduğu fikri sıklıkla konuşulur hale gelmiştir. Öyle ki eve kapanan bireyler günlük alışkanlıklarını büyük ölçüde değiştirmek zorunda kalmıştır. İşe gitmek yerine evden çalışmak, dışarıda yemek yerine evde yemek yapmak veya tüketicinin kalbi olarak görülen alışveriş merkezlerine gitmek yerine çevrimiçi alışverişe mecbur kalmak sıklıkla konuşulan konular haline gelmiştir. Bu bağlamda, sosyalleşme ihtiyacı da bireyleri zaten çok kullanılan sosyal medya platformları üzerinden daha çok paylaşımına itmiştir. Tüketicinin şartlarını belirlediği ve kültür haline geldiği toplumlarda böylesi bir kesintinin tüketim toplumlarını nasıl

değiřtirdiđi sorusu da bu alıřmanın temelini oluřturmaktadır. alıřmanın arařtırma kısmı iin seilen platform Instagram olup karantina dnemi ve Corona virse iliřkin drt tane hashtag seilerek toplam 1.540 Instagram gnderisi ierik analizine tabi tutulmuřtur. İncelemenin deđiřen tketim aliřkanlıklarının nasıl yansıtıldıđını belirlemesi iin alıřmanın literatr taraması kısmında tketim toplumu ve gsteri toplumu kavramları zerinde durulmuřtur. İncelemenin sonucunda gsteri toplumu ve tketim toplumu kavramları iin tanımlayıcı nitelikte olan zelliklerin karantina dneminde de geerliliđini koruduđu grlmřtr.

Anahtar szckler: Corona virs, tketim toplumu, tketim kltr, gsteri toplumu.

Introduction

As means for consumption vary, consumption in daily life becomes more and more visible. Still, when we talk about consumption today, we do not only refer to the monetary exchange of purchasing good and services and the exhaustion of them. Consumption is an experience in the heads of consumers than a process of simple satisfaction of biological needs (Bocock, 1993, p. 51). There is symbolic value, search for prestige, social status and many more to be considered in this context. As consumption penetrates the lives of consumers in postmodern societies, the wish to consume becomes the aim of consumption itself. Moreover, consumption becomes more appealing and convenient with the help of various media. Media does not only advertise consumption to members of a society, it also shapes their selection by way of fashion. Especially with the rise of social media, individuals easily share and display their consumption habits and check if they are actually following the fashion in each category.

There is a plethora of studies regarding the consumption habits of various societies. However, the current circumstances concerning novel Corona virus outbreak and the changes it brought along also have to be considered in this sense. Studies with reference to changing social and economic circumstances help shed light on the social lives of individuals in a given society.

Declared to be a global outbreak in early March by the World Health Organization, novel Corona virus brought along various measures such as social distancing, mandatory wearing of surgical masks, hygienic rearrangements and regulations and lockdowns – be it enforced or voluntary. Naturally, these items changed individuals' perceptions of fashion, socialization and consumption. Lekakis (2015) mentions three types of reactions in times of crises; using consumption to put a stop to market applications that are triggered by recession; consumption patterns, followed by national purchases to support local economies and creatively reorganized markets for resilience (Koos et al., 2017). So, consumption plays even more varied roles under different circumstances. This is hardly surprising. In capitalist societies, when the economy blooms, consumers are encouraged to consume more and when there is a recession in question, consumers are promised better times and more consumption in future (Bocock, 1993). Within the scope of this study, novel Corona virus pandemic is also considered to be a time of crisis. In this context, this study aims to investigate whether characteristics of consumer society can be observed in the time of the Corona virus outbreak in Turkey with the help of Instagram as the selected social media platform for the investigation.

Theoretical framework

This study aims to investigate the consumption habits of Turkish consumers on Instagram, a social media platform, from the perspective of consumer society. To that end, Guy Debord's seminal work, *The Society of the Spectacle* is also used to shed light on how consumption habits of individuals are displayed on said social media platform. Thus, consumption and the role it plays in postmodern societies, as well as the key concepts of the society of the spectacle are covered in the literature review.

Consumption and consumer culture

The word consumption refer to a sort of exhaustion of various resources, while the word culture connotes a way of life. In the postmodern world, consumption did become a way of life, which caused the concept of consumer culture to arise. This is because production and consumption processes are not simple ones, which begin on an assembly line and end as soon as they are put on a shelf to be displayed (Sadakaoglu, 2018, p. 54). As of the 18th century, societies started to be deeply influenced by myriad economic, political and cultural changes with the dominating capitalist production manners, which brought along a new era, where individuals participate in the consumption processes more actively (Acar, 2018, p. 92). At this point, mere definitions of what consumption is would not suffice, for consumption does not only spread and become more generic, it also creates its own culture (Topay & Erdem, 2019, p. 164). According to Bauman (2010, pp. 64-85), the question of whether we consume to survive or survive to consume and the discussion of whether or not there is life that can be separated from consumption are similar to the puzzling reflections of philosophers, poets and professors of ethics.

Within the scope of consumer culture, the amount of what individuals possess or the satisfaction of their needs do not suffice to describe the concept per se; Baudrillard claims that the symbolic dimension of consumption cannot be overlooked (Baudrillard, 2010, p. 241). As a form of systematically manipulating symbols, consumption molds cultures and the points of view of individuals in a society. Surrounded by the consumer culture, individuals are happier as they consume more and more (Ilgaz, 2000, p. 329). In the most traditional sense, consumption does possess an economic aspect. However, the psychological and sociological aspects cannot be overlooked within the scope of consumer culture. In this sense, Featherstone suggests three perspectives to analyze consumption culture; the enhancement of the capitalist production form, which causes accumulation of consumption goods, shopping areas and consumption areas; consumption goods and services, creating links and distinctions in the social field from a sociological perspective and the field of emotional pleasure, dreams and desires, which have important places in the lives of consumers, creating direct physical arousal and aesthetic pleasure (Acar, 2018, pp. 95-96). Combining the psychological, sociological and physical aspects, it can be said that consumption helps individuals satisfy their tangible and intangible needs, such as validation, status and being accepted, in addition to fundamental ones. Consumer culture places importance on the fulfillment of symbolic desires, rather than biological ones (Şan & Hira, 2004, p. 16). Baudrillard (2010, p. 242) exemplifies the concept of marriage in this sense; the aim of marriage used to include a relationship, whereas it is now aimed at consumption of objects, including symbolic ones that only refer to said relationship.

Consumer culture manipulates consumers through false needs, inviting them to consume more with each and every day as such. Marcuse (1991, p. 7) defines false needs as those that are superimposed by social interests that perpetuate misery and must be met to sustain the cycle, such as the need to relax after hard work, only to have to work again. Such needs have a societal content, being produced by societies that dominantly wish to sustain the repression of individuals. True needs, on the other hand, include more fundamental ones, such as nourishment, clothing and lodging (Marcuse, 1991, p. 8). Thus, even the needs are not simply linear or have to do with fundamental and biological needs. Considering the role society plays on such needs, Bocoock (1993, pp. 17-18) underlines that individual choices in consumption are also related to living in overwhelmingly cosmopolitan settings, where members of a society feel the need to simultaneously blend in with the society and stand differently. These changes and needs are often relayed to societies through mass media, which play key roles in shaping individuals' consumption activities. Thus, it can be said that media culture, arising from mass media, drives consumption patterns in such cultures (Dikici, 2017).

The consumer society

Happiness is the indispensable part of consumer society (Baudrillard, 2013) and individuals constantly pursue happiness by consuming with the belief that the more they consume, the happier they will be. They may purchase an object or an experience, but in such societies, they would actually be purchasing the symbolic values with them – happiness, belonging, fulfillment of their desires and so on.

Bauman (2010, p. 84) states that ours is the consumer society, just as much as what our ancestors formed was a production society, in terms of depth and foundations. He also underlines the differentiation in the term consumption itself over time, for consuming has always been there, but not in the sense it is approached in capitalist systems or in the postmodern era. On the other hand, Baudrillard (2013, p.15) notes that consumers in a consumer society do not don this identity, because they merely desire for an object; they are so because they desire the desiring itself. Thus, consumer societies exceed actions of eating more, reading more, buying more and possessing more. Thus, individuals spend money according to the current circumstances consumer culture offers and not according to what they actually need in consumer societies (Kaya & Büyükbaykal, 2019, p. 689), because needs carry different values. In this context, consumption does not only refer to the monetary exchange or shopping, but also to things that are considered to be in fashion to keep up with the necessities of consumer society, where symbols are displayed to the consumers. Consumption itself becomes a negation of reality all over (Baudrillard, 2013, p. 27).

Attention is drawn to diverse goods, services and images, which must be desired by consumers; but once they are desired, others to fulfill the same duties must be deployed to keep the attention, desire and attraction alive (Bauman, 2010, p. 83). This description brings to mind the concept of fashion and how it affects the consumption habits of individuals.

The concept of consumer society refers to a structure, organized around consumption and leisure activities than production (Acar, 2018, p. 96). Consumption can be observed in various forms and can be easily identified, due to the exchange it intrinsically brings along. However, leisure activities also make up an important part of consumer societies. They are also related to the aforementioned statement related to what is in fashion. The physical possession or ownership may not be observed, but leisure activities still possess the traces of the need to keep up. For example; individuals work out under the sun by force and become obsessed with suntans in naked form, which are indicators of their dedication to misery and duty, showing that individuals in a consumer society carry out their leisure activities by force (Baudrillard, 2013, pp. 190-191).

Baudrillard (2013, p. 113) also notes that keeping up with what is in fashion is a duty for consumers in a consumer society; otherwise, they fail to be a part of it. While fashion does not necessarily contribute to the qualities of a person, it imposes oppression due to dictating whether or not the individual, who does not follow fashion, will be accepted in the society. Thus, many continue their desire to keep being purchasers and consumers of something, even when they cannot afford to do so (Bocock, 1993, p. 76) as a result of what they are exposed to in media and social media to speak in more contemporary terms.

Much like the aspects of consumer culture, today's consumer societies place importance on prestige, difference, status, belonging to a group, identity and image – symbolic values as they are. Various media show these symbolic values to consumers with the claims that if consumers do, in fact, utilize the advertised commodities, they will climb up the social ladder, have positive changes in their lives, belong to a particular group of their choice or simply be different than everybody else (Dikici, 2017, p. 61). While this used to be observed more commonly in traditional media, in the form of television commercials or radio and newspaper advertising, social media today fulfills multiple roles in this sense. Especially with the developing e-commerce platforms and social media applications today, consumption surpasses spatial and temporal boundaries (Ahmadov, 2019, p. 33). Individuals post and share what they eat, what they drink, what they wear, where they go to and many more details to keep up with what is in fashion, follow the social trends, be more socially acceptable and more popular (Kellner, 1991, p. 83). To understand this constant show of what is consumed and what is in fashion, one must turn the looks to the concept of the society of the spectacle.

The society of the spectacle

Guy Debord introduced the concept of spectacle in his 1967 book, *The Society of the Spectacle* about consumption and commodity fetishism, where he claims that the spectacle is an image-mediated social

relation between people, rather than a collection of images (Debord, 1992, p. 10). Accordingly, everything is a representation and the only thing that matters is the image. What Debord means by image, at this point, is a visual reflection of the dominant economic order. In terms of both content and form, the spectacle surpasses what has been done already in the field of consumption, for it serves to the justification of the existing system. It does so by speaking the language of the dominant production system. Thus, reality is produced within the spectacle and the spectacle itself is real (Debord, 1992, p. 11). There is no questioning whether this reality is, in fact, real, for what is good is seen and what is good is visible (Debord, 1992, p. 12). The paradise that was once promised via different images to individuals becomes the life itself. The mundane world is the paradise, filled with images and illusions. In such a society, specialization becomes a significant concept. What is said by the specialized power holder must be abided by; hence what is in fashion or trendy must be followed too, which is the specialization of power for Debord, underlying the society of the spectacle (Senemoğlu, 2017, p. 81).

In societies of spectacle, being turns into having and human fulfilment becomes dependent on what one possesses and accumulates in line with his or her economic power. Having derives its prestige and ultimate goal from appearance (Debord, 1992, p. 13). On the other hand, possession of commodities are still praised in advertisements and mass communication messages, making up the display of constant spectacles (Baudrillard, 2013, pp. 15-16).

Debord (1992) notes that consumers acquire one particular commodity and are happy until they are not and it is time for the next commodity to be acquired for one's happiness. Thus, commodity fetishism becomes apparent, thanks to the images that represent themselves as reality with such illusions. Keeping these images alive, the economic system is a vicious cycle of isolation in and of itself (Debord, 1992, p. 16), supporting the loneliness of the crowds with technologies that help keep these isolating systems alive. In such systems, individuals are isolated, so that they can be excluded from the existing system altogether, if such a need arises. The isolation brings along the concept of banalization in the society of the spectacle, even when commodity consumption differs in form and its advance forms diversify roles as well (Debord, 1992, p. 24). The spectacle separates the self and the world by demolishing the self in this world, filled with images. It also demolishes the boundaries between true and false. In a way, this is similar to the description of true and false needs in consumer societies. On another note, individuals in a society of spectacle must be attentive of their appearances, which brings us back to the concept of false needs; only this time, it has to do with surveillance; individuals in the society of spectacle monitor others and are aware of being monitored by others themselves, which is why they always opt for the better looking or aesthetically pleasing (Featherstone, 2005, p. 181; cited by Senemoğlu, 2017, p. 73). The surveillance aspect of the society of the spectacle can be related to the concept of what is in fashion too. Individuals feel like they have to keep up with what is trendy, for they know they are observed in such societies. Thinking about this in more contemporary terms, the constant imitation of what individuals see on social media platforms, arising from the need to reproduce what is seen, can be linked to individuals' needs for acceptance, belonging and submission to surveillance. The technological content of the society of the spectacle is determined by the society itself as well. Serving the purposes of the society of the spectacle, a technological apparatus cannot be objective, for it would support the internal dynamics of the system. If the management of the society and all contact among its members depend on such instantaneous methods of communication and the social needs of the time can be met only with such mediations, it is because this type of communication is unilateral (Debord, 1992, p. 14).

Research study

Various definitions of consumption from different perspectives underline its consistency, as well as the weakening relationship between consumption and monetary power. In this sense, Lodziak (2003, p. 60; cited by Senemoğlu, 2017, p. 78) defines two types of fundamental needs; survival and a satisfactory life. This definition can be observed in the period that swept the nations in early 2020, when the whole globe, because of the global outbreak of the novel corona virus, went into various forms of lockdowns. Individuals had to fulfill their basic needs as they used to, but there were drastic and sudden changes to the

lifestyles of people around the world and inevitably so. As individuals started to spend more time by themselves, confined in their homes, the lack of consumers in the physical sense paved the way for new discussions about the future of consumer societies. Thus, this study aims to approach this unique time of a global outbreak from a consumption-oriented perspective.

The purpose and scope of the research study

The purpose of this study is to investigate whether characteristics of consumer society can be observed in the time of the Corona virus outbreak in Turkey. During this time, individuals had to be confined in their homes to prevent the spread of the disease. The lack of visitors in shopping malls and stores started discussions about the end of a consumer society. It is hypothesized, within the scope of this study that consumption during this time persisted as it was. To that end, Guy Debord's postulates from his seminal work, *The Society of the Spectacle*, are used to determine how consumption habits of individuals are reflected. This is because social media platforms became the only tools for those, who wish to continue the cycle of surveillance by displaying pieces of their lives. In this context, Instagram posts with 4 different hashtags are subjected to a content analysis. The method is selected to be content analysis from amongst quantitative analysis methods, for it is an objective, systematic and descriptive method (Bal, 2016, p. 259). Within the scope of the content analysis, the hashtags in question are karantinagünleri (quarantine days), evindekaltürkiye (stay home Turkey), karantinagünlükleri (quarantine diaries) and koronagünleri (corona days). Hashtags were selected for they are thought to be related to individuals' time spent at home during the time of quarantine in Turkey as of March 11th, 2020, until June 1st, 2020, with recommended measurements still in place. Furthermore, hashtags are selected in Turkish, for the study aims to examine Turkish Instagram users. Instagram is the choice of platform for social media due to offering both text and images.

Sample size and method of the research study

As of late 2019, there are 38 million Instagram users in Turkey, according to social media user research studies (Türkiye'nin sosyal medya karnesi belli oldu, 2020). This is assumed to be the population for the study. Accordingly, Raosoft's sample size calculator was used (Raosoft, 2020) and sample size was determined to be 385 with 5% margin of error and 95% confidence level. Thus, 385 posts with each of the selected hashtags were analyzed. The hashtags were analyzed between the dates of May 25th, 2020 and May 29th, 2020. For the analysis, both post captions and visual content of the posts were examined. The selected hashtags were karantinagünleri (quarantine days), evindekatürkiye (stay home Turkey), karantinagünlükleri (quarantine diaries) and koronagünleri (corona days). Hashtags are selected in Turkish, for the study is attempted to observe Turkish Instagram users. Furthermore, posts that include direct sales, advertisements and corporation accounts are excluded. Content from the same account are not included to ensure diversity. For the same purpose, corporate campaigns had to be eliminated, which is why only personal accounts that reveal personal posts without any sales intentions are included. Instagram's offer to view the most popular posts also made sure that the investigated content offered the ones with highest engagement rates. This also means that the investigated posts are seen by a larger number of people than others posted on the same dates.

Limitations of the study

The research study only included Turkish Instagram users, thus in addition to the limitation of the dates of May 25th – 29th, 2020, there was a limitation of location. Another limitation of the study relates to the privacy settings of the accounts; only public accounts were examined within the scope of the study, since private accounts are not listed in hashtag search. Moreover, investigated posts are limited to times of the corona virus outbreak and the accompanying quarantine. Since Instagram does not offer the option to observe hashtags, posted in a particular time period, further quantitative data cannot be collected for the time being.

Findings

The content analysis of four hashtags, #karantinagünleri, #evindekaltürkiye, #karantinagünlükleri and #koronagünleri revealed the following categories: beauty, books, coffee, education, family, fashion, food, hand crafts, horoscopes, jewelry, love and partnership, medical information, movies, music, national pride, nature, traveling, parenting, personal development, pets, religion, sports, sports cars and weight loss. Jewelry is the only category that was found in one hashtag out of four; in the remaining three categories, there were no such themes in the examined posts. The total distribution of all categories by hashtags can be seen in Table 1.

The hashtag #karantinagünleri (quarantine days) showed posts with content related to food (68), nature (42), traveling (42), parenting (37), hand crafts (33), family (33), fashion (31), weight loss (30), beauty (23), books (19), coffee (16), personal development (13), religious content (9), sports (7), love and partnership (7), national pride (4), horoscopes (4), pets (3), education (2), movies (2), sports car (1), music (1) and medical information (1). The hashtag #evindekaltürkiye (stay home Turkey) showed posts with content related to hand crafts (68), traveling (64), nature (54), food (38), family (21), religious content (21), personal development (21), national pride (18), parenting (18), medical information (17), sports (15), education (14), beauty (12), coffee (12), weight loss (11), sports cars (11), jewelry (9), fashion (6), books (2) and love and partnership (1). The hashtag #karantinagünlükleri (quarantine diaries) showed posts with content related to family (55), nature (46), food (41), parenting (37), fashion (38), books (29), personal development (27), beauty (25), traveling (24), coffee (15), hand crafts (14), weight loss (13), love and partnership (8), pets (8), movies (7), sports (7), religious content (6), education (6), music (4), medical information (4), horoscopes (2), sports cars (2), jewelry (1) and national pride (1). Finally, the hashtag #koronagünleri (corona days) showed posts with content related to nature (75), parenting (56), traveling (45), hand crafts (37), food (33), family (32), fashion (24), beauty (19), personal development (17), medical information (16), books (14), education (13), sports (10), weight loss (8), pets (8), religious content (7), love and partnership (7), national pride (6), music (5), coffee (4) and sports cars (1).

Table 1. Total distribution of all categories by hashtags

Content categories/hashtags	#karantinagünleri (quarantine days)	#evindekaltürkiye (stay home Turkey)	#karantinagünlükleri (quarantine diaries)	#koronagünleri (corona days)
Beauty	23	12	25	19
Books	19	2	29	14
Coffee	16	12	15	4
Education	2	14	6	13
Family	33	21	55	32
Fashion	31	6	38	24
Food	68	38	41	33
Hand crafts	33	68	14	37
Horoscopes	4	0	2	0
Jewelry		9	1	0
Love & partnership	7	1	8	7
Medical info.	1	17	4	16

Movies	2	0	7	0
Music	1	0	4	5
National pride	4	18	1	6
Nature	42	54	46	75
Travelling	42	64	24	45
Parenting	37	18	37	56
Personal development	13	21	27	17
Pets	3	0	8	8
Religion	9	21	6	7
Sports	7	15	7	10
Sports cars	1	11	2	1
Weight loss	30	11	13	8

Discussion of the findings

In order to understand how each category, found as a result of the content analysis, relates to the concept of consumption, their underlying themes and how they are selected must be explained.

Posts collected under the category, beauty, include tips for better skin, hair, nails or other cosmetic purposes. It also includes home remedies and home-made tips for the same group and posts, where the viewer is advised to take good cosmetic care of his or her self, for when the quarantine days are over and the outbreak is not a threat anymore, they can display the beauty of their skin. This category also include make-up tips. It is observed that some users resort to wearing make-up for psychological support during the time they spent at home. Posts collected under the category of books, include user suggestions, such as the books they read during the time they spent at home, recommendations of other books, shares of poems and various quotes from literary authors. Posts collected under the category of coffee, on the other hand, include recipes for coffee that are similar to what users drank before the lockdown, tips for presentation of coffee to look more professional and missing the days, where individuals were free to drink coffee outside at coffee shops. Posts collected under the category, education, include tips and trainings for skill development at home, professional trainings and webinars and recommendations concerning educational activities at home for children. Since formal education during the lockdown was also converted into remote education, many of the posts in this category underline additional educational activities to sustain the success of children or the self. Posts in the category of family are the ones that display and highlight users' time spent at home during the quarantine with other family members or missing family members due to the same reason. Posts in the category of fashion include images from past outings with showy clothes, as well as fashion tips, shopping recommendations for readymade clothing, dressing up at home and tips to mix and match clothes at home. In this sense, being restricted with the walls of one's home does not appear to have changed the fashion understanding. Tips for online shopping are most commonly observed in this category. Posts that fall under the category of food include home-made food and baking recipes, recipes that are recommended for healthy living, especially considering the circumstances of the outbreak and home-made meal presentations. At this point, it is important to note that much like the category of coffee, the category of food also places importance on preparing dishes that would normally be served to the user in a restaurant. Quite high in numbers, the category of hand crafts include the display

of manual skills of the user, regarding products that are made at home via knitting, sewing and crocheting. The products in question are bracelets, totes, slippers, socks, masks, earrings, dolls, tablecloths, macramé key chains, bikinis and even tops. The sole purpose of displaying these works is to show others that the individual possesses the skill and since the shopping experiences are not common for the time being due to the quarantine, they are displayed as significant earnings of the time spent at home. For the sake of the research study, those who wish to sell their handiwork are excluded from the content analysis. Posts that fall under the category of horoscopes include information and daily posts about zodiac signs, astrology and fortune telling bits. Posts that fall under the category of jewelry, on the other hand, include pieces of jewelry that were purchased before the quarantine and others that are worn at home to feel like the old days, before the quarantine started. Posts that fall under the category of love and partnership include posts about the user's significant other, prior photographs from weddings and quotes and aphorisms about love, without any designated authors. Posts that fall under the category of medical information include tips about home remedies for the well-being of others, the importance of wearing masks when one is outside, praise for medical personnel, doctors and nurses, who work non-stop for infected patients and medical personnel themselves, who share tips as the professionals they are, as well as pride for the work they do. Posts that fall under the category of movies include both scenes and photographs from the account holder's favorite movies, as well as movie tips for others to see. Posts that fall under the category of music include the account holder singing, recommendations for music and songs and music platforms. While direct advertisements were excluded from the content analysis, it can be said that users still advertise the platforms or karaoke applications they use to share how they sing. Posts that fall under the category of national pride include posts that praise how the government, public hospitals and national agencies are managing the crisis that is corona virus, as well as posts that display the nationalist views of the user. Posts that fall under the category of nature, which have highest numbers, include images of green sceneries, woods, beaches, which are said to be missed by the account holders, gardens, yards or pot plants of the users and home grown vegetables and fruits, underlining the importance of nature and being in nature. Posts that fall under the category of travelling include posts of the user from past vacations, visited destinations, missing traveling and travel plans for after the quarantine. Despite the fact that the quarantine limited individuals to homes, when many different areas of work had to be carried out online and remotely, individuals still display their need to travel and go on holidays. Posts that fall under the category of parenting include user images from quality time they spend with their children during the quarantine and how happy and content they are about it, tips about activities other parents can carry out with their children and what parents do for their younger children with the extra time they spend at home; in other words, these posts also include the pride parents take in because they spend more time with their children. Posts that fall under the category of personal development include encouraging quotes and tips for the mental well-being of the viewers, mostly about being mindful, patient and loving as an individual. Posts that fall under the category of pets include user images of their pets and photographs they have taken of their pets. Posts that fall under the category of religion include religious quotes and daily Islamic celebrations. Posts that fall under the category of sports include user images before and after they work out at home or on the street near their homes, as well as workout tips for others to see, so they would keep being fit during the time of the quarantine. Posts that fall under the category of sports cars display users' sports car or dream cars they would like to have in future. Finally, posts that fall under the category of weight loss include tips to stay healthy and fit at home, since the quarantine does not allow individuals to go to gyms or have access to takeout services, so they have to cook at home. This category is separated from the food category, based on the explanations in the captions about how they recommend the viewers to help lose weight and not only cook for the sake of sustenance.

While the hashtags are naturally limited to a particular date, time and space, the lack of self-care in these posts is clearly seen. The investigated posts reveal that users are more concerned about physical properties and showing it for everyone to see. For example, putting on make-up at home and posting photographs for others to see, preparing for the time when the quarantine is over by eating health and working out for the sake of keeping up appearances and not for the sake of being healthy. Symbolic values in this context are

highlighted with, for instance, having better skin, drinking coffee that looks more beautiful, dressing up fashionably and revealing the type of parenthood one assumes with positive connotations. Posts about books are underlined by the need to look more sophisticated, posts about beauty by the need to be liked in aesthetic terms and appreciated, posts about coffee, hand crafts and clothes and accessories by the need to be envied by others to see. In this context, the spectacle that mediates social relations is intact. By displaying their following of what is in fashion, individuals seek belonging. Furthermore, the majority of the analyzed posts consist of leisure activities, which is an important component of the consumer society. More importantly, the display of individuals' observed love for nature and yearning for traveling is evident of Baudrillard's example of fashion in consumer societies; even though the quarantine days ensured that the majority of the individuals remained home to work remotely, posts still underline the need for time off from work, traveling and vacation. Desire for the sake of desiring in consumer societies can be observed at this point. Although Instagram, by its nature, is of supporting quality for the characteristics Guy Debord lists, the contemporary circumstances apparently do not change in such times of crisis. Individuals still seek prestige and social status by following what is trendy, even though its form has changed, while their realities become spectacles per se. These spectacles both ensure that the capitalist system controls the consumption patterns of individuals and simultaneously manipulates their tastes and habits.

Conclusion

Aimed at investigating the consumption habits of Turkish consumers during a critical time such as novel Corona virus outbreak, this study uses characteristics of consumer society and the society of spectacle to scrutinize the content, displayed by Turkish consumers on Instagram. To that end, four hashtags are selected and a total of 385 for each hashtag are analyzed. The themes, found in consequence of the coding process of the content analysis, are tabulated and interpreted, revealing that even drastic measures of voluntary and enforced measures of quarantine do not really change the foundations of the consumer society, despite the fact that it may change form. All in all, it is hoped that this study will represent a basis for further studies concerning the consumption habits of Turkish study during such crisis times. While this study adopts a quantitative method, for it investigates the data with content analysis method, qualitative methods can be added to shed more light on identification of the characteristics of Turkish society and other social media platforms can be analyzed with similar endeavors.

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SPORDA ŞİDDET VE SALDIRGANLIK

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ÖZET

Spor barış kardeşlik ve sevginin bir arada yaşandığı ve toplumun her kesimini bir araya getiren sosyal bir bağ olarak ifade edilebilir. Ancak kazanma ve kaybetme algısının somutlaşması ve rekabetin ekonomik ölçüler ile değerlendirilmesi ile birlikte sporun yapısı ve algılanış biçimi değişime uğramıştır. Spor saha ve alanlarında meydana gelen şiddet, saldırganlık ve sapkın davranışlarını temel sebebi olarak da bu değişimi gösterebiliriz. Kendiliğinden oluşmayan bu sürecin sebepleri arasında kitle iletişim araçları, kulüp yöneticileri, sporcular, hakemler, antrenörler, seyirciler vb sporun içinde yer alan diğer unsurları sayabiliriz. Bu bağlamda mevcut literatürün taranması ile gerçekleştirilen bu çalışmanın amacı sporda şiddet ve saldırganlığı inceleyerek bu davranışların sebeplerini ortaya koymaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spor, Şiddet, Saldırganlık.**ABSTRACT**

Sports can be expressed as a social tie that brings the whole community together in which peace, brotherhood and love are shared all together. However, the structure of sports and its perception have changed due to the embodiment of the winning and losing concepts and to the evaluation of competition with economic measures. We can indicate this change as the main reason of violence, aggression and aberrant behaviours occurring in sports fields and areas. Among the reasons of this process that doesn't come into being by itself, we can count mass media tools, club managers, athletes, referees, trainers, audiences etc. and other elements of sports. In this sense, the purpose of this study that is conducted with the review of current literature is to analyse violence and aggression in sports and to present the reasons of these behaviours.

Keywords: Sports, Violence, Aggression.**Giriş**

Spor, özellikle seyirci, şampiyon ve madalya üçlüsünden oluşan, ya da görsel yönü ön plana çıkan, kitleleri peşinden sürükleyen, politika ve ideolojilerin reklam aracı olabilen, anlam değişikliğine uğratarak ticaretleştirilen insani etkinlik olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bir toplumun özünü oluşturan önemli unsur uğraştığı spor dalı ve bu spor dalı üzerindeki övgüleridir. Toplumda egemen olan sporun yapısındaki incelemeler, o toplum ve kültürü hakkında önemli ipuçları sağlar (1). Gün geçtikçe büyük önem kazanan, hızla yayılan ve gelişen futbol, gerek futbolcuların çalışma şartlarını iyileştirmek, gerekse de seyircilere daha iyi izleme, zevk ve haz duyma imkânı verebilecek gelişmeler sağlamakta olup, futbolun gelişmesine ve daha geniş kitlelere yayılmasına hız kazandırmaktadır (2). Bugün seyirci ve seyircilerin davranışları, bunların kişilik özellikleri birer tartışma konusu haline almıştır. Özel izlenimlerden, bilimsel çalışmalara kadar dile getirilmekte olan bu konu etrafındaki fikirler, değişik olmakla beraber, genel eğilim şudur ki; son yıllarda tribünler birer problem arenası haline almış, seyircilerin ve taraftarların davranışlarında istenmedik yönde değişiklikler olmuştur (3).

Şiddet

Şiddet kelime anlamı olarak insanın fiziksel ve ruhsal bütünlüğüne yönelik her türlü maddi ve manevi olumsuzluğu dile getiren bir kavramdır. Kendisini çok farklı biçimlerde gösterebilen şiddet olgusu, günümüzde toplumsal ve bireysel boyutta sık sık karşımıza çıkmaktadır (4).

Şiddet Türleri

Ailede şiddet komisyonu raporu (2013)'e göre şiddet türleri şu şekilde belirtilmektedir.

Sözel Şiddet:

Aşağılayıcı sözler söylemek, suçlamak, küfür etmek, küçük düşürmek, hakaret etmek, tehdit etmek, yüksek sesle bağırarak, sürekli eleştirmek, kararlara katılımı engellemek vs.

Fiziksel Şiddet:

Tokat atmak, vurmak, itmek, kemiklerini kırmak, tükürmek, yumruklamak, duvara vurmak, saç çekmek, tekmelemek, bıçak çekmek, yaralamak, silahla yaralamak, öldürmek, vs.

Ekonomik Şiddet:

Evin masraflarını karşılamamak, aile bireylerinin çalışmasına izin vermemek, çalışan bireyin parasını elinden almak, mal/ mülkünü kontrol etmek, vs.

Psikolojik Şiddet:

Keyfi surette eşle doğrudan iletişimi kesmek, onunla konuşmamak, surat asmak, aile bireylerinin kendisini ifade etmesini, görüş ve düşüncelerini açıklamasını engellemek, ailesiyle ve arkadaşlarıyla görüşmesini engellemek, aile bireylerinin birbirlerini değersiz görmesi.

Sosyal Şiddet:

Aile bireylerini başkaları önünde sürekli küçük düşürmek, başkaları önünde zaafıyla alay etmek, başkalarının önünde kıskançlık gösterilerinde bulunmak suretiyle bireylerin davranışlarını kontrol etmek, ailesi, arkadaşları, komşuları ile görüşmesini ve evden dışarı çıkmasını engellemek.

Cinsel Şiddet:

Başkalarıyla cinsel ilişkiye zorlama, eşlerin rızası olmadan çocuk doğurmaya veya doğurmamaya, kürtaja, yakın akrabalarla cinsel ilişkiye (taciz veya tecavüz), zorlama, evlenmeye zorlama, telefon, mektup veya sözle cinsel içerikli rahatsızlık verici davranışlar vs.

Saldırganlık:

Saldırganlık; başka kişilere ya da nesnelere yönelmiş olan zararlı, yok edici (5), ya da karşısındakine üstün gelmek, onu yönetmek; bir işi bozmak, boşa çıkarmak için düşmanca, incitici, hırpalayıcı, acı/ağrı verici amaçlar taşıyan bir davranış biçimidir. Saldırgan davranışlar amaca yönelik davranışlardır ve bir kişiye, gruba ya da topluma yönelik olabilir. Bu tür davranışlarla karşılaşan kişilerde ya kaçınma davranışı, ya da benzer davranışlarla karşı koyma davranışı görülür (6)

Araçsal Saldırganlık:

Bu saldırganlık çeşidinde kişi öfke duyduğu kişiyi tamamen bir araç amacıyla kullanır. Çünkü asıl öfkesi o kişiye değildir. Ancak bu şekilde davranarak bir şeye ulaşmaya çalışır.

Düşmanca Saldırganlık:

Bu saldırganlık çeşidinde ise kişi aşırı derecede kin ve öfke besler. Amacı tamamen karşısında ki kişiye zarar vermek ve o kişinin canının yanmasını sağlamak olarak görülür.

Özgeci Saldırganlık:

Bu saldırganlık çeşidinde kişinin kendisini ya da çevresinde bulunan kişileri koruma amacı vardır. Bu nedenle her ne kadar saldırganlık hoş bir davranış olarak kabul edilmese de bu durumda hoş karşılanabilir. Ancak kişiler duygu ve düşüncelerini saldırganlık yerine farklı şekillerde ifade etmesi toplum açısından önemlidir (7).

Sonuç:

Fişekcioğluna göre özellikle futbol olmak üzere kitleleri çeken bir spor müsabakasında kendilerini şu veya bu kulübün taraftarı olarak niteleyen kişi ya da grupların maç öncesinde, sırasında ya da sonrasında bilinçsiz ya da bilinçli olarak tetikledikleri kavga, yaralama, hatta ölüme yol açabilecek türden şiddet olaylarının, kişilerin fiziksel bütünlüğü üzerinde bir tehdit oluşturduğu kadar spor alanı içinde ya da dışında da maddi zararlara yol açması bir olgu olarak izlenmektedir. Sosyolojik araştırmalar, kulüp yöneticileri, futbolcular, spor basını mensupları, futbol eleştirmenleri, spor malzemesi üreticileri, reklamcılar ve siyasetçiler gibi aktörlerden oluşan futbol iktidarının varlığını ve taraftarın, bu iktidarın egemenliği altında yönlendiğini ortaya koymaktadır (8). Bu egemen güç kendi çıkarları doğrultusunda grupları yönlendirmekte ve çıkarlarına hizmet ettirmektedir. Saldırgan davranışlarda bulunarak kendini ifade etmeye çalışan taraftar kitlesinin profilini ortaya koyacak bilimsel çalışmalar yapılarak, bunların çözüme kavuşturulması için bilimsel analizler yapılması gerekmektedir. Sporda şiddet eylemlerine başvuran, kışkırtıcı, kamplaşma, rekabeti kötüye kullanma vb davranışları farklı bilim dalları ile çalışmalar yaparak minimize etmenin yolları aranmalıdır. Şiddetten uzak kendini güzel cümlelerle ifade etmeye çalışan toplumlar oluşturmak için herkes üzerine düşeni yaparak, çalışmalara katkı sunmalı ve sağlıklı bireyler yetiştirmemiz sağlanmalıdır.

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GCCRIS

**PARENTAL VIEWS ON THE LIVES OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE COVID-19
PANDEMIC PROCESS****Prof. Dr. Emel ARSLAN**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the parental views of pre-school children during the Covid-19 pandemic process and is carried out with a basic qualitative research pattern from qualitative research methods. The working group of the study consists of parents (N: 287) of children attending pre-school education institutions in Konya city center in the 2019-2020 academic year. In the study, the parents of children attending preschool education institutions were determined by criteria sampling methods from non-selective sampling methods. In the study, a semi-structured interview form was prepared for parents with children attending preschool education institution as a data collection tool. Before the semi-structured interview form was prepared, the literature on the subject was reviewed. Twelve question items, which are generally considered to represent the subject of study, have been created in accordance with the information obtained. In order to increase the validity of the semi-structured interview form in the study, one faculty member from the Measurement and Evaluation Department and two faculty members from the Preschool Education Department were presented with the opinion. In line with the opinions of the experts, the question statements were edited and the two question items were removed from the form because they did not reflect the content of the study. The semi-structured interview form was completed as ten question items and applied to fifteen parents as a pilot study. In line with the data and feedback obtained from the pilot applications, it was observed that there was no problem in the expressions of the question items. Data from the semi-structured interview form was obtained through online interviews conducted with parents who have children attending the preschool education institution. In the study, the principle of volunteerism was taken into account when the parents answered the interview form. The obtained data were analyzed by descriptive analysis method. As a result of the study, it was stated by the parents that during the pandemic process of preschool children, more activities were carried out with family members at home, children spent more time with technological devices, items such as pandemic, diseases, and viruses were frequently used in their daily conversations, and their negative, boring and aggressive behaviors increased. It is also noted that during this period, children are sleeping and waking up later, so there is a change in their sleep patterns. Another result observed by the parents was that irregular eating tendencies increased in the nutritional behavior of children. It has been stated by parents that children wash their hands more often than they experienced before the pandemic process. Another result of the study was that the children talked about their school life with longing as a result of the interruption of face-to-face education in schools.

Keywords: Covid-19, pandemic, coronavirus outbreak, parents, children, preschool education

**EFFECT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE MIGRANT LABORERS AND FUTURE
LABOUR MARKET OF BANGLADESH: CASES FROM IRAN AND SOME OTHER
COUNTRIES**

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ABSTRACT

Nearly, 8 million people of its 160 million citizens are living abroad from Bangladesh. Of them, approximately 4.2 million Bangladeshi migrants are working in the GCC states and the rest is working in other parts of the world. The present study explores how Bangladeshi migrant workers are struggling against the COVID-19 pandemic, especially, its economic impact on them and the future labor market of Bangladesh. These workers, across the world, are now suffering from large-scale job loss, salary reductions, deportations from some countries, inadequate access to sanitation and hygienic practices and so on. The data on the migrants have been primarily collected from Iran on empirical basis and compared with situations in other countries using secondary materials. The respondents were reached through Viber, WhatsApp, and Telegram. Fifty migrant workers have been interviewed who are living in Tehran, Alborz and Qom. The study time is March to July 2020. This is a comparative study to explore the situation of Bangladeshi migrants in Iran and the other countries during this pandemic and how the situations will affect the future of economy and the labour market of Bangladesh.

COVID-19 UNE ARME BIOLOGIQUE MONDIALE?

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LE RESUME

Armes à feu, acier, invention de la boussole, moteurs à vapeur et germes.

Les développements dans les domaines représentés par ces cinq mots depuis des centaines d'années ont façonné l'histoire de l'humanité.

Ce n'est pas la première fois qu'un microbe destructeur est rencontré dans l'histoire du monde.

Mais cet virus se propage très rapidement; Il y a des indications que considérer cela comme une pandémie naturelle, c'est-à-dire essayer de produire des solutions en utilisant uniquement des méthodes médicales, sera insuffisant pour gérer le processus. Par conséquent, nous devons nous attendre à ce que les armées et les agences de renseignement soient plus actives sur le terrain.

La motivation et l'adaptation dans l'utilisation des outils numériques en raison de l'épidémie sont remarquables. Bien que cela puisse sembler une évolution positive à première vue, ce climat a le potentiel de transformer la transformation numérique, qui comporte de nombreux points controversés, en une dystopie numérique pour le monde.

Le monde doit prendre au sérieux les développements qui ont émergé avec la pandémie et former un mécanisme stratégique d'esprit intermédiaire, développer une nouvelle doctrine de lutte totale et établir un réseau de communication transparent avec ses citoyens. Parce que tout ne fait que commencer ...

Dans notre article, cette pandémie de covid 19, qui ne sert que le développement de la technologie en ligne et intelligente, fait monter encore plus vite les entreprises numériques en bourse et envoie une flambée dans un monde où les êtres vivants sont dominés par les robots, les systèmes d'information et l'intelligence artificielle «big data»; Nous avons essayé de traiter la thèse selon laquelle il causera de grandes ruptures en faisant le deuxième effet «big bang» dans la sociologie mondiale et aura progressivement le pouvoir de réformer le monde.

Mots clés: pandémie, Covid-19, révolution industrielle, bloc Est-Ouest, mondialisation, technologie numérique, Big Data, théorie du Big Bang

COVID-19 A GLOBAL BIOLOGICAL WEAPON?

ABSTRACT

Fire arms, steel, invention of the compass, steam engines and germs.

Developments in the fields represented by these five words over hundreds of years have shaped the history of mankind.

This is not the first time that a destructive microbe has been encountered in the history of the world.

But this virus spreads very quickly; There are indications that viewing this as a natural pandemic, i.e. trying to produce solutions using only medical methods, will be insufficient to handle the process. Therefore, we should expect the armies and intelligence agencies to be more active on the ground.

The motivation and adaptation in the use of digital tools due to the epidemic is remarkable. While this may seem like a positive development at first glance, this climate has the potential to turn the digital transformation, which has many controversial points, into a digital dystopia for the world.

The world must take the developments that have emerged with the pandemic seriously and form a middle-minded strategic mechanism, develop a new doctrine of total struggle and establish a transparent communication network with its citizens. Because everything has only just begun ...

In our article, this covid 19 pandemic, which only serves the development of online and smart technology, is pushing digital companies up even faster and sending an outbreak in a world where living things are dominated by robots. , information systems and “big data” artificial intelligence; We have tried to deal with the thesis according to which it will cause great disruptions by making the second "big bang" effect in world sociology and will gradually have the power to reform the world.

Keywords: pandemic, Covid-19, industrial revolution, East-West bloc, globalization, digital technology, Big Data, Big Bang theory

GCPRIS

PANDEMİ SÜRECİNİN ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ PSİKOSOSYAL ETKİLERİNİN BAZI DEMOGRAFİK DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ**Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Selahattin YAKUT**

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ÖZET

Tarihi süreçte ilk örnekleriyle birlikte ulusal ve küresel boyutta değişime ve gelişime öncülük etme misyonu taşıyan üniversiteler, günümüzde de bu misyonlarını devam ettirmekle birlikte ülkelerin gelişmişlik düzeylerinin en önemli göstergelerinden birisi olarak kabul edilmektedir. Bundan dolayı bilim, teknoloji, kültür, sanat, mimari, estetik gibi modern dünyayı sembolize eden kavramların merkezinde yer aldığını öngördüğümüz üniversitelere, yükselen bir değer olarak atfedilen önem de gittikçe artmaktadır. Üniversitelerin söz konusu misyonlarını en ideal anlamda yürütebilmeleri ve insanlığın gelişmesine beklenen katkıyı sağlayabilmeleri her şeyden önce sahip oldukları eğitimsel altyapı, özgür düşünce iklimi ve bilgi üretme kültürü yanında akademisyenlerinin ve öğrencilerinin psikososyal yapılarıyla da yakından ilişkilidir. Özellikle üniversite öğrencilerinin yaşamları olası bir psikososyal problemin onların hem eğitim süreçlerinde hem de duygu, düşünce ve psikolojik dünyalarında etki sınırlarını öngöremeyeceğimiz bir düzeyde kırılmalara neden olacağını dile getirmek mümkündür. Bu bağlamda araştırmamız bireysel, toplumsal ve küresel boyutlu travmatik bir süreç olarak sembolize edebileceğimiz COVID-19 olarak isimlendirilen pandemi sürecinin üniversite öğrencileri üzerindeki psikososyal etkilerini çeşitli demografik değişkenler açısından araştırma amacı taşımaktadır. Araştırma örneklemini, interaktif olarak düzenlediğimiz ankete seçkisiz katılan 195 (%72.) kız ve 76 (%28) erkek olmak üzere toplam 271 üniversite öğrencisi oluşturmaktadır. “Kişisel bilgi formu” ile pandemi sürecinin üniversite öğrencileri üzerindeki psikososyal etki düzeyini belirlemeye yönelik oluşturduğumuz “Pandemi Anketi” kullanılarak elde edilen veriler SPSS programında frekans, standart sapma, aritmetik ortalama, Ki Kare test işlemleri anlamlılık düzeyi $p < 0.05$ kabul edilerek uygulanmıştır. Yapılan işlemler sonucu araştırmada “öğretim programı” ile “yaşanılan coğrafi bölge” değişkenleri dışında “cinsiyet, sınıf, ekonomik durum, bölüm, bölümü isteyerek tercih etme, yaşantıda dini referans alma” değişkenlerinin istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı farklılıklara kaynaklık ettikleri ve böylece pandemi sürecinin etki boyutunun şekillenmesinde önemli rol oynadıkları tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Din Psikolojisi, COVID-19, Pandemi, Üniversite, Eğitim**INVESTIGATION OF THE PSYCHOSOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE PANDEMIC PROCESS
ON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
IN TERMS OF SOME DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES****ABSTRACT**

With the first examples in the historical process, universities carrying the mission of leading to change and development on a national and global scale are still considered as one of the most important indicators of the development levels of the countries, although they continue these missions. Therefore, the importance attributed to universities, which we foresee to be at the center of the concepts that symbolize the modern world such as science, technology, culture, art, architecture, and

aesthetics, is increasing day by day. The ability of universities to carry out their missions in the most ideal way and to contribute to the development of humanity is closely related to the educational infrastructure, free-thinking climate and knowledge production culture, as well as the psychosocial structures of their academicians and students. It is possible to state that a possible psychosocial problem that university students may experience will cause breaks in their educational processes and emotions, thoughts and psychological worlds at a level that we cannot predict the limits of influence. In this context, our research aims to investigate the psychosocial effects of the pandemic process called COVID-19, which we can symbolize as an individual, social and global traumatic process, on university students in terms of various demographic variables. The sample of the research consists of a total of 271 university students, 195 (72%) girls and 76 (28%) boys who participated in the questionnaire that we organized interactively. The data obtained by using the "Pandemic Questionnaire", which we created to determine the level of psychosocial impact of the pandemic process on university students with the "Personal Information Form", were applied in the SPSS program with the frequency, standard deviation, arithmetic mean, Chi-Square test procedures with the significance level of $p < 0.05$. As a result of the procedures carried out, the variables of "gender, class, economic status, department, department willingly choosing the department, taking religious reference in life", except for the variables of "teaching program" and "geographic area of residence", are the source of statistically significant differences and thus, shaping the effect size of the pandemic process. It has been determined that they play an important role.

Key words: Psychology of Religion, COVID-19, Pandemic, University, Education

**MEDICAL ETHNOGRAPHY: DISMANTLING CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) THROUGH
MYTHICAL (RE) CONSTRUCTION AND SOCIAL MOBILISATION IN NIGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

Containing the rapidly spreading Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has become inevitable for the survival of humanity, and particularly Africa, where the average populace is predominantly uninformed. In Nigeria, for instance, there is a need for effective local information systems among people in the grassroots using known channels, thereby creating a balance between their mythical beliefs and the need for social mobilisation. This study is one of such approach which aligns with the World Health Organisation's (WHO) global health emergency alert against the infectious disease, particularly as it concerns the indigenous knowledge, attitude and awareness of local communities about the Coronavirus. Consequently, few interdisciplinary studies have focused on the medical ethnographic import of myth and communal belief in combatting health crisis. An interrogation into the culture-induced milieus of four Local Government communities, precisely Oyo, Osun, Ondo and the Kwara State reveal that the communities have myths, misconceptions and equivocal knowledge about the Coronavirus. Data were collected using semi-structured interviews conducted with paramount chiefs, village heads, religious leaders, community youth leaders over the locales, and four hundred inhabitants who served as a benchmark to rate the level of awareness about the Coronavirus, myths, indigenous preventive measures and impact of the pandemic on their social and cultural wellbeing. Results indicate that radio, television, social media, and other synchronous media are not as compelling as local agencies/institutions which are more accessible to the native communities in Nigeria. Containing the pandemic is only achievable when the sentiments and beliefs of the indigenous people are taken more seriously by the Federal Government of Nigeria, and Local and International Health Institutions, thereby dismantling the deadlier endemic of misinformation and fabrications which are contributory to the widespread of the Coronavirus.

Keywords: ethnography, coronavirus, mass communication, medicine and myth

**PARENT AND TEACHER VIEWS REGARDING SITUATIONS EXPERIENCED IN
EDUCATION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS****Asts. Prof. Canan YILDIZ ÇİÇEKLER**

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ABSTRACT

This study, which aims to examine the opinions of parents and teachers of children who have children at primary school level about the process experienced in continuing online education due to Covid-19, was carried out with a basic qualitative research design, one of the qualitative research methods. The study group of the research consists of parents (N: 96) and their teachers (N: 30) who have children attending primary school in Konya city center in the 2019-2020 academic year. In the study, parents with children attending primary school and teachers of the children were determined with the criterion sampling method, which is one of the non-random sampling methods. In the study, a semi-structured interview form was prepared by the researchers to be applied to parents and teachers of children who have children attending primary school. The data obtained from the study were analyzed by content analysis method. As a result of the study, it was observed that there were parents who could not be with their children because they had to work, as well as parents who follow a regular program with their children during online trainings in pandemic process. In addition, parents stated that online education is beneficial as it ensures that children are not distracted from education and their friends.

Teachers stated that they continue their education during daily class hours in online education. In addition, it was observed that teachers did not think that online education was as effective as face-to-face education, but stated that it was beneficial for children to stay in the education-training process during the pandemic process. As a result of this information, the fact that parents and educators should act jointly regarding the education of children during the pandemic process has emerged once more. In addition, it may be suggested that both parents and educational institutions must be supported by experts in the use of technology and technological materials with training. In addition, it may be suggested that educational institutions act in a wider range of alternative educational opportunities suitable for the needs of different grade levels.

Key Words: Covid-19, parent, teacher, children, corona virus pandemic

STUDENTS' PERCEPTION TOWARDS EDUCATION IN THE NEW NORMAL

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ABSTRACT

The unprecedented attack of the pandemic COVID 19 has brought forth a unique, challenging situation in front of the world, vis-a-vis India. Like in many countries, in India, the spread of this pandemic has jeopardised the country's ecological system. The ever increasing trend of the pandemic has led to closure of all socio-economic activities. Education sector has also not been spared. Severe disruptions have taken place leading to huge academic losses. The students have been confined to their homes instead of attending to regular traditional classroom sessions in schools and colleges. In higher education too, online classes have been enforced as an alternative and the students have been forced to adopt virtual mode of learning and appear in online examinations. This has dealt a huge blow to the students, who are altogether experiencing a non-familiar teaching and learning environment. The authors have tried to delve into this problem of this new normal based on the online survey conducted through a structured questionnaire within few districts of West Bengal. The response obtained from the survey has reflected the perception of unique issues of the students' community.

Key words: Covid-19, New Normal, Disruptions in Education, Teaching Pedagogy, Learning losses, Students' Perceptions.

AN ANALYSIS OF IMPINGEMENT OF COVID-19 ON INDIAN ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

India is persistently leading to global openness for the last three decades. The opening-up of India's economy to trade and capital flows in the early 1990s did lead to growth acceleration (NC Bronfman et.al, 2019), and this process had been continued until the incursion of pandemic COVID -19 took place in India and several other countries. Across the country, it has been traced and delineated that the Invisibles like local migrant workers, poor peasants, pastoralists, fisher people, vendors, rag pickers, and the destitute are at forefront of utmost hardship and starvation because their livelihoods have been completely extinguished during the lockdown. In order to flatten the COVID-19 curve, the negligence approach towards the poor populace would be proven to highly costlier to India. The projection statistics of this paper, suggest the last two-quarters of this year's unemployment, Income, production, and trade openness will be continued to be at high risk and uncertainties. Therefore the economic front has been badly impinged by the COVID-19 in India. The time is no longer far away from us to divulge the conversion of these hardships into the humanitarian crises.

Keywords: COVID-19, Economic Impact, Policy Paralysis, Economic Instability

JEL Code: E37, E6, J 6

**NEED OF INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH DURING CORONA PANDEMIC
(COVID-19): A STUDY****Dr. Vijay SINGH**

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The corona pandemic has brought changes to all spheres of human life. It has affected human beings socially, culturally, religiously, politically, economically, physically, psychologically, etc. Research institutions in the field of medical science throughout the world are engaged day-night to find out vaccines to provide relief to the people. Other health institutions are also busy providing health care facilities to the corona affected people. This pandemic is a challenge to all. The purpose of the present paper is to highlight the need for interdisciplinary research during corona pandemic crises.

Methodology: Secondary data will be consulted to conduct the present study. The study will be theoretical in nature. Secondary data will be collected through online websites, as the offline libraries are still closed due to the corona pandemic.

Results: The results of this research will definitely attract researchers and experts from diverse fields to share a common platform in the form of interdisciplinary research to cope with the corona pandemic.

Limitations: The corona pandemic has hit humans completely. Due to the short duration of the study, it is not possible to conduct a vast literature survey. Only online literature will be consulted. Offline literature will not be consulted because of shut down in the offline libraries due to COVID-19.

Conclusion: COVID-19 is not only an issue of medical science but also an important issue for other experts like social scientists, economists, technologists, psychiatrics, statisticians, sociologists, policy makers, politicians and administrators etc. Therefore, it is important to made collective efforts to deal with this pandemic. For this, interdisciplinary research is one of the best ways.

Keywords: Corona Pandemic, Need, Interdisciplinary Research, Challenge

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE IN THE POST COVID-19 WORLD ORDER

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The past few decades has witnessed intense debate on a new global governance architecture to deal with issues that have become too complex for a single state to address alone. Humanitarian crises, military conflicts between and within states, climate change and economic volatility pose serious threats to human security irrespective of geographic realm. Thus, an array of actors and expertise is indispensable to accurately frame threats, devise policies, implement effectively and evaluate results perfectly to minimize such threats. The COVID-19 pandemic opens new avenues of global inequality with a multitude of repercussions. In the changing world order, China and the United States compete for hegemony, has an ideational element that COVID-19 has stressed. The COVID-19 impact on international dynamics has left the international system in a paradoxical position in reforming global governance. The COVID-19 crisis can be well managed by international cooperation and leadership emerging through global governance. But if it fails, the long tradition of state power will preponderate as the second-best option in a fragmented world order. The COVID-19 pandemic crisis and lessons learned will continue to generate into effective hybrid regimes that hold the potential of creating a future world that is more cooperative, sustainable and secure *via* powerful global governance articulations. Thus this paper analyses the significance of global governance with new arenas of cooperation and new actors in the post COVID-19 world order.

COVID-19 LOCKDOWN, 'REVERSE TRAFFICKING' OF CHILD LABOUR

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ABSTRACT

In COVID 19 the world which is suffering and world which is at halt, both the businesses have suffered loss. During this pandemic, a very shocking trend is observed of the returning of hundreds of trafficked child labors. The trafficked children who earlier used to work in sweat shops have been sent back to their villages because of unavailability of work for them and traffickers finding themselves unable or unprofitable to feed them. As soon as the train services resumed in India , the number of trafficked child laborers started reaching their villages in Bihar , Bengal , Assam , Orissa etc. From Bhatta Basti in Jaipur, thousands of trafficked child laborers have been sent back to their villages in the month of May and June. Around 29 trafficked child laborers have been caught at Jaipur who were going to board the special train Shramik express for Madhubani, Bihar and all these children were having fake aadhar cards on which their age is mentioned above 18 years. Around 30 such children were being rescued from bus stops at Dausa and Bharatpur in Rajasthan after National commission of protection of child rights along with police came into action. Trafficked child laborers in both the above mentioned rescue missions received the same faith and were kept quarantined for 14 days and were then allowed to go back to their respective homes. Police is not able to catch hold of any trafficker even after both the above mentioned recues missions. Under this paper the researcher will discuss about the plight of trafficked child laborers and the insensitiveness of legal enforcement agencies.

**IMPACT OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT: A STUDY
FROM RURAL AREAS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

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ABSTRACT

The Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), which was first appeared in Wuhan, Hubei Province of China and has been spreading rapidly across the world since December 2019, has significantly weakened the socio-economic situation of the countries across the globe. In the Republic of Tajikistan, the pandemic was officially confirmed on April 30, 2020 and as of August 3, 2020, the number of infected reached 7,538. The pandemic has affected Tajik economy as whole but rural economy is going to suffer more. This paper aims at discussing various impacts of pandemic in rural areas of Tajikistan and how new opportunities can be explored to developed these areas.

Key words: Rural areas, pandemic, development, poverty, remittances.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE COLLEGE STUDENTS OF RURAL AREAS IN INDIA**Dr. Meenakshi Bansal**

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ABSTRACT

Covid-19 is the latest pandemic that world is facing in 2020. Although, it was originated in 2019 in Wuhan, China but gradually, it got transmitted to all the regions of the world. It is really difficult to save oneself from this pandemic. The only way out is to stay home, stay safe. The Indian Government after realizing the worst situation in March, 2020 ordered to close down the schools, colleges and universities due to which students were forced down to stay at home. Even, hostels were also ordered to be vacated. In this paper, the author would analyze the negative impact of covid-19 on the college students of rural areas in India. The research methodology is explanatory in nature and only secondary data would be collected from websites, newspapers and articles. The analyses indicated that there are many negative impact of covid-19 on students of rural areas such as less access to learning, problem of net connectivity, technological obstacles and others. In the last, some suggestive measures would also be included to improve the situations of students in India.

Key Words: Covid-19, Impact, Rural, Students.

**NEED FOR A SUI-GENERIS LEGISLATION FOR PROTECTION OF TRADITIONAL
KNOWLEDGE****Sugandha CHAUDHARY**

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ABSTRACT

The formal intellectual property system never alleviated the custodians of traditional knowledge to enjoy and share the benefits derived from the new commercial exploitation of their knowledge base. Among the various present systems for protecting traditional knowledge include customary law, intellectual property rights such as patents, plant variety rights, copyrights, etc. and concepts existing in civil and common law systems and contracts such as licensing and material transfer agreements. The protection to traditional knowledge is also being provided through *sui generis* systems such as through bio-diversity related regulations such as access and benefit sharing regimes or a conservation framework legislation or a combination of all the above systems. A number of countries like Brazil, Costa Rica, India, Peru, Philippines, Andean Community (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela) and some African initiatives are either providing or proposing to provide protection to traditional knowledge through a combination of various systems. These legislations contain provisions for prior informed consent, benefit sharing, certain restrictions on applying for Intellectual Property Rights based on biological resources and associated traditional knowledge without prior informed consent and protection through various other means like registration of traditional knowledge systems of contract, recognition of customary laws, etc. However, the actual measures provided or proposed are different in each country. There lacks uniformity in the provisions. Each country's legislation is developed based on the specific requirements of individual country and its communities, their lifestyles and types of traditional knowledge and the way it is being protected or held by the traditional communities and the way it is being accessed for modern scientific purposes. It is very clear that a uniform international system for protection of traditional knowledge would not be able to cater to the requirements of individual country. Rather, the need is for a system which recognises such diversity.

Keywords: Traditional knowledge, sui generis, traditional communities, biological resources, benefit sharing

THE IMAGE OF THE DRAGON IN AZERBAIJANI ARCHITECTURE AND ART

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ABSTRACT

The indigenous inhabitant – Azerbaijanis-living nowadays in Azerbaijan Republic are inheritors of ancient states, which were important centres of world civilization. These states are Manna, Media, Atropatena, Albania (the part of former Azerbaijan territory is placed in territory of Iran Islamic Republic now). In those ancient states urban culture developed, but in mountain and low-lying places the agriculture and cattle-breeding were spread widely. In big city-states Zoroastrianism engendered. Engendering of Zoroastrianism was connected with adoration to heavenly bodies. The animal and plant totems, shamanism was widely spread among simple peasants and it saved its importance up to that time. The christianity, engendered at the beginning of our era, later Islamic world outlook was adopted in Azerbaijan. It became the reason of picturing of animals in new style.

Outstanding Azerbaijani archaeologists carried out very serious investigations in different regions of Azerbaijan. These pictures were fixed both on rocks and different works of plastic art since early Paleolith up to our days. Famous Russian historians of art Lukonin and Rudenko pointed, that “animal” style of Scythian art is generated from “animal” style, developed in Azerbaijani state Manna.

In the article the history and symbolics of different animals, such as sheep, horse, bull, goat, deer, lion, different birds e.g. peacock, turkey, owl, phantastic bird Phoenix, hunting birds eagle and falcon, serpent- dragon and other symbols is spoken about. These symbols were used in rock pictures, ancient ceramics works, in artistic metal works, national carpets and embroidery, gravestones, architectural decor very widely.

**COVID-19 AND HIGHER EDUCATION IN GHANA – THE WAY FORWARD AFTER THE
CHAOS****Martin Kudwo AKOTEY**

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ABSTRACT

Following the announcement of an outbreak of a ‘pneumonia with unknown cause’ in China by the Director General of the World Health Organization (WHO) some two months earlier, on March 12, 2020, the Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research confirmed the first two cases of Covid – 19 in Ghana. Later, the government imposed a lockdown on the nation’s two major cities: Accra and Kumasi, which also included the closing down of all schools including Universities. Being within the middle of the second semester, the abrupt closure of the universities occurred at a time when most of the schools were yet to complete their syllabi, write their midterm and later end of semester examinations. This brought in its wake great anxieties, fear, chaos and uncertainties across all campuses of the universities. The main problem and common concern among the stakeholders was the uncertainties regarding how to teach the rest of the courses; how to collect unpaid fees from students and how to conduct credible online examinations. The study sought to identify and document the effects of COVID-19 on the education sector of Ghana with emphasis on the public and private universities. The researcher employed a combination of documentary and narrative approaches to analyze the effects of covid-19 on the education sector as reported or documented by the relevant educational institutions, the media and other institutions. The study established that the outbreak of Covid-19 had brought chaos to all university campuses, untold economic hardship to staff of private universities through loss of income, unemployment, anxiety to students among others. The researcher recommends that universities quickly adapts to the situation by retraining their faculty, staff and students to enable them move their activities online for sustainability.

Key Words: Ghana, Covid-19, Higher, Education.9

20. ve 21. YÜZYIL AFİŞ TASARIMLARINDA “PANDEMI”

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ÖZET

İnsanlık tarihi boyunca pek çok farklı dönemde ve coğrafyada salgın hastalıklar ortaya çıkmış ve bu hastalıklar toplumları derinden sarsan olumsuz etkileriyle ciddi boyutlara ulaşmışlardır. Dünya ölçeğinde Sarı Humma'dan Kolera'ya, Veba'dan Aids'e, İspanyol Gribi'nden Domuz Gribi'ne, Sars'tan Ebola'ya kadar pek çok salgın hastalık toplumların kırılmasına, toplu ölümlerin gerçekleşmesiyle dünya nüfusunun yeniden şekillenmesine neden olmuştur. Öte yandan bu konuda toplumları bilinçlendirmek için çeşitli sosyal kampanyalar da gündeme getirilmiştir. Bir salgının tüm dünyayı olumsuz etkilemede bulaşma tehlikesini en aza indirmek, toplumu bilinçlendirmek ve hastalığın risklerine karşı bilinç uyandırmak için tasarlanan bu sosyal kampanyalarda her dönem grafik tasarımın evrensel dilinden de yararlanılmıştır. Günümüz dünyasında, çok yakın tarihlerde yaşadığımız ve küresel boyutta milyonlarca insanın ölmesine neden olan Covid-19 salgınına yönelik toplumsal bilincin oluşturulması, grafik anlatımlara başvurmayı ve çeşitli tasarımlarla Covid-19 risklerine dikkat çekmeyi tıpkı yukarıda bahsettiğimiz salgınlarda olduğu üzere tekrar gerekli kılmıştır. Bu çalışmamızda, 20. ve 21. yüzyıllar içinde ortaya çıkmış pek çok salgın hastalığın grafik tasarım içindeki yeri ve günümüz tasarım dünyasında Covid-19 salgının afiş tasarımına nasıl yansıdığı araştırılmıştır. Ayrıca ortaya çıkan tasarımların grafik açıdan nasıl ele alındıkları da analiz edilmiştir. Değerlendirmemiz, alanında araştırma yapan pek çok yeni araştırmacıya da kaynak oluşturacak şekilde ele alınmıştır. Konuyu grafik anlatım içinde yansıtan en iyi mecra olarak afiş tasarımları seçilmiş, belirtilen tarih aralığında tasarım algısının evrimi ve çeşitliliğinin, aynı zamanda da benzerliklerinin günümüze uzanan süreci aktarılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pandemi, Salgın Hastalıklar, Sosyal Mesafe, Grafik Tasarım, Afiş Tasarımı.

“PANDEMIC” IN 20TH AND 21ST CENTURY POSTER DESIGNS

ABSTRACT

Epidemic diseases have occurred in many different periods and geographies throughout the history of humanity, and these diseases have reached serious dimensions with their negative effects that deeply affected the society. Many epidemic diseases, from Yellow Fever to Cholera, from Plague to Aids, from Spanish Flu to Swine Flu, from Sars to Ebola, have resulted in the breaking down of societies and reshaping the world population with the occurization of collective deaths. On the other hand, various social campaigns have been brought to the agenda to raise awareness of the communities on this issue. In these social campaigns, which are designed to minimize the danger of infection, to raise awareness of the society and to raise awareness against the risks of the disease, the universal language of graphic design has also been used in every period. In today's world, the creation of social awareness about the Covid-19 epidemic, which we have experienced very recently and caused the death of millions of people globally, has made it necessary to refer to graphic explanations and draw attention to the risks of Covid-19 with various designs, just as in the epidemics mentioned above. In this study, we investigated the place of many epidemic diseases that emerged in the 20th and 21st centuries in graphic design and how Covid-19 epidemic reflected on poster design in today's design world. Also, how the emerging designs are handled graphically are analyzed. Our evaluation has been handled in a way to provide resources for many new researchers who are doing research in their field. Poster designs were selected as the best medium reflecting the subject in graphic expression, the evolution of the perception of design perception and diversity, as well as the similarity of the process in the specified date range to the present day.

Keywords: Pandemic, Epidemics, Social Distance, Graphic Design, Poster Design.

**CONVID - 19 AND SUICIDE BEHAVIORS: A REVIEW ON THE MENTAL HEALTH IMPLICATION
OF ECONOMIC CONTRACTION ON AUSTRALIAN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY WORKERS**

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ABSTRACT

Australia is facing an unprecedented economic challenge due to the ongoing Coronavirus disease (COVID - 19) pandemics which have affected many sectors and has shaken up the construction industry having negative effect on the construction projects. Many ongoing construction projects have temporarily shuttered as large numbers of workers all around the world are being thrown out of work by COVID-19. However, this study envisage a colossal increase in suicidal behaviors among Australian construction workers as a result of downsizing of the labor markets in the approaching months if not years as workers who loses their job maybe under mental stress and have the tendency of attempting suicide. This study therefore, examines econometrically the congruency between unemployment and suicide behaviors among construction workers in Australia. Information's were extracted on economic situations, mental health and suicide from the literature. Conclusion and recommendations were made based on the findings obtain from this study.

Keywords: Suicide, Coronavirus (CONVID – 19), Economic Recession, Construction Workers, Job loss/Unemployment, Australia.

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE FUTURE OF SHOPPING MALLS**Lec. Dr. Soufi Moazemi GOUDARZI**

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ABSTRACT

Public spaces of the city have been considered as one of its assets, a social capital that can be used in the social integration of its resident. The shopping activity took place in urban public spaces of city with other social activities. The enclosed shopping malls which could be explained as multiple community, separated the public life from the city visually, physically, socially and mentally. Today's people prefer to find everything in same complex that is why shopping malls are preferred for shopping, entertainment and gathering. Therefore, shopping malls could be considered as public spaces for spend time and communal socialization not only shopping.

The COVID-19 pandemic causes people to avoid public spaces and increasingly confine to their homes. The crisis of COVID-19 continues to change the way people lives, works, socialize and spend time. The coronavirus pandemic continues to force public spaces such as shopping malls to close, indicate an unprecedented disruption of commerce and will continue to be impacted all around the world. Restrictions on the use of public space and social distancing have been key policy measures to reduce the use of malls during and after this pandemic.

This study aims to highlight emerging questions at the interface of COVID-19 and future of shopping malls. What will be the long term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on shopping malls during restrictions and once the restrictions have been lifted? It is possible that public places like malls are becoming increasingly devoid of shoppers, essentially transforming into ghost towns due to the COVID-19 which changes of our communications. Therefore; it will be critical to study and measure these changes in order to inform the design of retail places and malls in a post-COVID-19 world.

Keywords: COVID-19, Shopping malls, Public Space, Regeneration.

NEEDS MAKE PEOPLE MORE CREATIVE. COVID-19 AND URGENT NEEDS

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ABSTRACT

The contagious feature of Covid-19 in a given period of time is different from the one's of plague, cholera and SARS. When you take a look at the epidemic diseases that affected the world you can notice The Black Death outbreak which began in 1340 in the South-West of Asia and reached Europe. Peaking from 1347 to 1351 it resulted in the deaths of up to 75-100 million people. The Black Death <https://www.ntv.com.tr/> is also known as the oldest pandemic. The following outbreaks in 1500s/1600s/1800s/1900s caused the deaths of millions of people. In 2000s the Covid-19 pandemic broke out right after the epidemic of HIV/AIDS/SARS and Ebola. First identified in Wuhan/China it starts with the common symptoms including fever, cough and can cause pneumonia. It widespread unusually fast due to the usage of public transportation and travelling in big communities of groups. The outbreak of Covid-19 in just a few months created an inevitable situation. Entering the body through the eyes and the nose the virus moves to the lungs and may lead to the irreversible damage throughout the body. Despite the growing recovery rate people have to wear the masks outside to protect themselves and they also have to stay home.

All these facts are well-known and not innovative. However the sense of design and perception makes the person creative. How inventive people can be in order to protect their mouth and nose. The need to take some preventative measures in this struggle for surviving introduced the most accurate and the most urgent concept of design. The real need represents the foremost and the most direct notion. The sustainability when it deals with the nature, environment and life is a must-have concept in design. Notice, this point of view is beyond designer's one and shows how the ordinary people with daily living needs can succeed. It also shows how the ordinary people with home materials and objects make an effort to protect themselves. It demonstrates on one side the usage of mass production face masks on the other side the usage of the masks made with the recycled materials. Both of the groups imply the usage of interpretation methods with comments and comparison.

Key words: world outbreaks, Covid-19, protective mask.

**INDUSTRIAL DESIGN SOLUTIONS TO PREVENT COVID 19- CONTAMINATION IN
CAMPUS INTERIOR AND OUTDOOR SPACES DURING THE NEW NORMALIZATION
PROCESS****CARTIER Pınar
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ABSTRACT

As in many disciplines, industrial designers have developed various design solutions in line with the mandatory measures, predictions and analyzes for the future against the epidemic that emerged with COVID 19 and these studies on design for new normal life have been on the agenda from the first day. Within the scope of the research, in order to reduce the contamination during the return of students and lecturers to the university in the new normalization process, the new needs that emerge primarily in campus interior and exterior areas (green areas, offices, canteens, restaurants, elevators, classrooms, toilets) and the needs for personal use in these spaces (no. touch products, disinfectants, etc.) have been analyzed. As a result of the study, prototypes of new and original projects were put forward and reached the production stage by analyzing solutions for these needs in the World. Within the scope of the research, due to Covid 19- contamination possibilities at the university, the product categories were determined and design proposals for these categories; alternative use of these products after the pandemic, compliance with the campus identity, aesthetic function and cleaning were discussed within the framework of criterias. This research, which is considered as a case study, focuses on the process of design for the new normalization process made by academicians in the Department of Industrial Design at Yeditepe University for the University Campus.

Keywords: Covid 19, Industrial design, Design for Campus, new normalization process

EĞİTİMİN TAMİRATI

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ÖZET

Covid-19 sürecinin tüm dünya toplumlarında yarattığı durum ritim bozukluğu, travma ve düzenin bozulumudur. Yaşam biçimlerimiz bozuldu. En temel ihtiyaçlarımızı karşılama biçimlerimiz kökten değişti. Gündelik hayatın her eylemine nüfuz eden bir travma yaşar haline geldik. Nasıl tamir edileceği bilinmeyen mekanizmalar bütünü arıza verdi. Bu süreçte özellikle hayatı idame ettirmek adına anlık, hızlı çözümler üretilmeye çalışıldı. Eğitim alanı da bu hızlı cevapların üretilmeye çalışıldığı bir alan olarak karşımıza çıkar. Fiziksel temasın sifıra indirildiği, ara yüzler üzerinden iletişimin kurulmaya çalışıldığı bir acil durum çözümü. Yüzyıllardır bir şekilde ritmini bulmuş, yüz yüze, fiziksel mekânlarda yapılan eğitim sisteminin ritmi alt üst oldu.

Bu makalede özellikle mimari tasarım gibi uygulamalı derslerde “acil durum uzaktan eğitimin” nasıl bir süreç olarak yaşandığının tartışılması amaçlanmaktadır. Öğrenciler ve ders yürütücüleri ile yapılacak anketlerin değerlendirilmesi ve ayrıca yazarın kendi kişisel deneyimi üzerinden yapılması planlanan çalışma; süreçlerin analizi anlamında Henri Lefebvre’nin “ritimanaliz” yöntemini temel alacaktır. Lefebvre’nin ritim kavramı mekaniğe ve sadece aynıyı üreten tekrara indirgenmiş bir ritim kavrayışı değildir. Lefebvre “tekrar ile fark, mekanik ile organik, döngüsel ile doğrusal, sürekli ile kesintili, niceliksel ile niteliksel” kavram ikilikleri üzerinden “ritimanaliz” yöntemini kurar. Ritim kavramının alt açılımları olan “poliritmi, öritmi, aritmi” kavramları da çalışmanın kapsamı içinde tartışılacaktır. Bu kavramlar, düzeni bozulan eğitim sürecinin (aritmi)—kişiler özelinde— yeniden kendi ritmini bulması çerçevesinde ele alınacaktır. Ayrıca bu yapıbozum sürecinin sonucunda hiçbir yapının/bünyenin aynı kalmadığı gerçeğine dayanarak, bu süreçten sonra eğitimin de farklı bir ritim oluşturma potansiyeli olup olmadığı üzerine tartışılacaktır.

REPAIR OF THE EDUCATION

ABSTRACT

The conditions that the process of Covid-19 process has engendered in the structure of societies are rhythm disorder, trauma, and destruction of the accustomed order. Our forms of life have been broken down. The way we meet our basic needs has radically changed. We have a trauma that penetrates every action of everyday life. In this process, in order to maintain life, spontaneous, and fast solutions have tried to be produced for each area. The field of education is encountered as one of these areas. The solution taken in education system has been an “emergency remote teaching” in which physical contact is reduced to zero and communication is attempted through interfaces. The rhythm of the education system, which has been found in some way for hundreds of years, face to face, in physical spaces, has turned upside down.

In this article, it is aimed to discuss how emergency remote teaching is experienced as a process especially in applied/practice courses such as architectural design studio. The evaluation of the questionnaires to be made with the students and lecturers and also the study planned to be carried out based on the author’s own personal experience; will be based on Henri Lefebvre’s “rhythmanalysis” in terms of analysis of processes. Lefebvre’s concept of rhythm is not a conception of rhythm reduced to mechanics and repetition that only produces the same. Lefebvre establishes the method of

rhythmanalysis on the conceptual dualities of “repetition and difference, mechanical and organic, cyclical and linear, continuous and discontinuous, quantitative and qualitative.” The concepts of “*polyrhythmia*, *eurhythmia*, *arrhythmia*” which are sub-expansions of the concept of rhythm, will also be discussed within the scope of the study. These concepts will be evaluated within the framework of finding the disorganized education’s own rhythm again. In addition, based on the fact that no structure/body remains the same as a result of this deconstruction process, it will be discussed whether the education has the potential to create a different rhythm after this process.

GCPRIS

COVID-19 HASTALARINA BAKIM VEREN HEMŞİRELERDE ÖZ-YETERLİLİK

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ÖZET

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'nün pandemi olarak ilan ettiği COVID-19, tüm dünyayı etkileyen, yüksek mortalite oranlarına sahip çok önemli bir halk sağlığı sorunudur. Çalışmanın amacı; COVID-19 hastalarına bakım veren hemşirelerin öz-yeterlilik durumlarını ve bu süreci etkileyen faktörlerin belirlenmesidir. Araştırma nicel olarak tasarlanmıştır. Çalışma öncesi etik kurul izni alınmış, örneklem hesaplamasında $n = t^2 \times p \times q / d^2$ formülü kullanılmıştır, veriler dijital ortamda toplanmıştır. COVID-19 sürecinde görev alan hemşirelerde öz-yeterlilik düzeylerinin yüksek olduğu görülmektedir. Çalışmada katılımcıların yaş, cinsiyet, eğitim durumları, çalıştıkları kurumlarının öz yeterlilikleri üzerinde herhangi bir etkisinin olmadığı belirlendi. Yalnızca çalıştığı birimden memnun olan hemşireler arasında öz yeterlilik seviyesi yüksektir. Ayrıca kaygı düzeyi yüksek olanlar öz yeterlilik toplam ve alt boyut puanları yüksektir. Kaygı düzeyi yüksek olanların sürekli tetikte olduğu, hasta bakımı ve mesleki beceride daha dikkatli olduklarını söyleyebiliriz.

Hemşirelerin öz yeterliliğini artırmada çalışılan alandan memnuniyetin önemli olduğu görülmüş olup bunlara yönelik durumlarda iyileştirmeleri sağlanmalı ve memnuniyeti artırıcı düzenlemeler yapılarak hemşirelerin konforları sağlanmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19, hemşire, öz yeterlilik, kaygı

ABSTRACT

COVID-19 is declared as a pandemic by the World Health Organization and is a very important public health problem affecting countries all over the world with high mortality rates. The aim of this study was to determine the self-efficacy status of the nurses who care for COVID-19 patients and the factors affecting this process. The study is based on a quantitative design. Ethics committee approval was obtained before the study, the formula $n = t^2 \times p \times q / d^2$ was used in the sample calculation, and data were collected in a digital environment. Self-efficacy levels are observed to be high in nurses involved in the COVID-19 process. It has been found that age, gender, educational background, affiliated institutions of participants does not affect self-efficacy. The self-efficacy level is high among nurses who are satisfied with the unit they work in. Besides, those with high levels of anxiety also have high self-efficacy total and subscale scores. It can be said that those with high anxiety are constantly on the alert and are more diligent in patient care and professional practice.

It has been observed that workplace satisfaction is important to increase the self-efficacy of nurses, and relevant improvements should be achieved to provide them comfort and increase their satisfaction.

Keywords: COVID-19, nurse, self-efficacy, anxiety

GİRİŞ

Aralık 2019'da Çin'in Hubei eyaleti Wuhan'da nedeni bilinmeyen pnömoni vakalarında ciddi bir artış meydana geldi. İlk çıkış yerinin, epidemiyolojik olarak Wuhan'daki bir deniz ürünleri toptancı pazarıyla bağlantılı olduğu tespit edildi (1). Hastaneye başvuran ilk 41 vakanın 27 tanesinin bu pazarla bağlantısı tespit edilmiştir (2). Şiddetli akut solunum sendromu (SARS) ve Orta Doğu Solunum Sendromuna (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome= MERS) neden olan virüs ailesine ait yeni bir koronavirüs örneğidir (3). Bu yeni koronavirüs enfeksiyonu (SARS-CoV-2), asemptomatik olabileceği gibi, hafif veya şiddetli semptomlarla seyredebilir (4). Dünya Sağlık Örgütü 31 Ocak 2020'de COVID-19 (Coronavirus disease 2019) salgınının uluslararası endişe ve acil durum gerektiren bir halk sağlığı sorunu olduğunu bildirdi (5). COVID-19 salgını artık tüm dünya için çok önemli bir küresel sağlık tehdididir. 22 Nisan 2020 itibarıyla dünya çapında, 2.628.894 vaka ve 182.992 ölüm teyit edilmiştir (6). Dünya hükümetleri virüsün yıkıcı etkileri engelleyebilmek ve karşı önlemler almak için hala çalışmalarını yürütmektedirler. Sağlık kuruluşları bilgi akışını koordine etmekte ve tehdidin etkisini en iyi şekilde azaltmak yönergeler yayınlamaktadır. Aynı zamanda, dünyanın dört bir yanındaki bilim adamları hastalığın bulaşma mekanizmaları, klinik spektrumu, yeni teşhisler, önleme ve tedavi stratejileri hakkında çalışarak hızlı bilgi geliştirmektedirler. Ancak hala virüs konakçı etkileşimi, salgının evrimi ve salgının zirveye ulaşacağı zamanlar hakkında tahmin yürütmeler bile birçok belirsizlik devam etmektedir (7). Salgının tüm dünyayı ekonomik, sosyal ve psikolojik açıdan olumsuz etkilere sebep olacağı belirtilmektedir (8, 9). Hemşirelik mesleği kökeni çok eski zamanlara dayanan, bilim ve sanattan oluşan uygulamalı bir disiplindir (10). Hastanelerde çalışan sağlık ekibinin en büyük ve iş yükü açısından en önemli bölümünü hemşireler oluşturur bu yüzden hemşirelik hizmetleri, sağlık sisteminin merkezinde yer almaktadır. Türkiye'de ilk vakanın açıklandığı 11 Mart'tan itibaren pandemi hastanelerinde görev yapmakta olan binlerce hemşire, enfekte olma ihtimallerine karşı ailelerine bulaştırmamak için evlerine dahi gidememekte, yurtlarda ve otellerde yaşamaktadırlar. Hemşireler, bu şartlarda çalışma ortamlarındaki bu iş yükü ve kötü şartlardan etkilenen en önemli sağlık çalışanları olarak öz-yeterlilikleri ne durumdadır?

Hemşirelik mesleğinde öz yeterlilik düzeyinin yüksek olması, diğer sağlık disiplinlerinde olduğu gibi çok önemlidir (11). Klinik ortamda hemşirelik bakımı yapabilme becerisinde öz-yeterlilik hemşirelerin başarılı olması için önemlidir, öz yeterlilik birinin belirli durumlarda veya bir görevi yerine getirirken kendi başarı ve yeteneğine olan inancıdır (12, 13). Öz yeterlilik düzeyi yüksek olan hemşire hastalarına daha iyi bakım verecek, uygulamada karşılaştığı sorunlarla rahatlıkla baş edebilecek, yaşadığı sorunlara karşı yeni stratejiler geliştirip en iyi sonucu bulmak için çaba gösterecektir. Ayrıca mesleğinin gelişimi için çaba sarf eder, açık fikirlidir, ileri görüşlüdür. Ekip çalışmasının önemini bilir ve edindiği bilgi ve donanımları ekip arkadaşlarıyla paylaşır ve kaliteli hasta bakımının öncülüğünü yapar. Öz yeterliliği düşük olan hemşire ise yaşadığı olumsuzluk karşısında hemen pes edecek, umutsuzluğa kapılacak ve mesleğinin gerekliliklerini yerine getiremeyecektir ve böylelikle hasta bakımının kalitesi düşecektir (14-16). Tüm dünyada olduğu gibi ülkemizde de şok etkisi yaratan COVID-19 pandemisi yüksek mortalite ve morbidite oranlarıyla sağlık sistemine ciddi bir yük getirmiştir. Çalışmamızın amacı COVID-19'lu hastalara bakım veren hemşirelerin öz-yeterlilik durumlarını ölçmektir.

GEREÇ VE YÖNTEM

Araştırmanın Türü

Araştırma nicel ve genel tarama modeline dayalı olup kesitsel tiptedir.

Araştırmanın Evreni ve Örneklemi

Araştırmanın evrenini 15-30 Nisan tarihleri arasında Türkiye'de pandemi hastanelerinin acil servis, COVID servis, COVID yoğun bakım servisinde görev alan hemşireler oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada ölçme yöntemi olarak kullanılan ölçeğin geçerlilik güvenilirlik çalışmasının yeni yapılmış olması bu nedenle de literatürde bu çalışmanın ilk olması nedeniyle örneklem hesaplamasında İşçi ve Altuntaş'ın çalışması referans alınmıştır (17). Örneklem hesaplamasında $n = t^2 \times p \times q / d^2$ formülü kullanılmıştır. Bu bağlamda incelenen olayın görülüş sıklığı ($p = 15$) olarak, görülme sıklığı ($q = 85$) olarak alınmış incelenen olayın görülüş sıklığına göre kabul edilen örneklem hatası ($d = 0.04$) alınmış ve $n = 306$ kişi olarak hesaplanmış veriler 307 kişiden toplanmıştır. Daha hızlı, daha kolay olmasının yanı

sıra uygulanan sokağa çıkma yasağı ve hastanenin araştırmacılar açısından risk oluşturması nedeniyle veriler; internet tabanlı dijital (Google anket) toplanmıştır. Araştırmaya katılımın gönüllü olması için anketin ilk seçeneğini gönüllü olma sekmesi oluşturmuş, böylelikle gönüllü olanların diğer sorulara erişimi sağlanmıştır.

Veri Toplama Araçları

Veri toplama araçları olarak; Bireysel Bilgi Formu ve Hemşirelik Mesleği Öz Yeterlik Ölçeği (HMÖYÖ) kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın bağımsız değişkenlerini bireysel bilgi formunda yer alan sorular, bağımlı değişkenini ise Kullanılan ölçek ve ölçeğin alt boyut puanları oluşturmuştur.

- **Bireysel Bilgi Formu:** Bu form katılımcıların bazı özelliklerini belirlemeye yöneliktir (yaşı, cinsiyeti, eğitim düzeyi, kronik hastalık durumu, çalışmakta olduğu birim, birimden memnun olup olmama durumu, kendisinin ya da arkadaşlarının COVID-19 tanısı alıp almadığı, kaygı durumu, meslekte hizmet süresi, haftalık çalışma süresi, çalıştığı hastanenin özelliği vb)
- **Hemşirelik Mesleği Öz Yeterlik Ölçeği (HMÖYÖ):** Ölçek, hemşirelerin mesleki öz yeterliklerini değerlendirmek amacıyla Caruso ve arkadaşları tarafından geliştirilmiştir. Orijinal ölçek iki alt boyut ve 19 maddeden oluşmaktadır 5'li likert tipindedir (18). Türkçe geçerlik ve güvenilirlik analizleri 2019'da Kacaroglu Vicdan ve Taştekin tarafından yapılmış ölçeğin Türkçe formununun 16 maddeden oluşmasına karar verilmiştir. Soruların tümü olumlu özellikte olup, "kesinlikle katılıyorum 5, katılıyorum 4, karasızım 3, katılmıyorum 2, kesinlikle katılmıyorum 1" şeklinde puanlanmaktadır. Ölçeğin birinci alt boyutu Hasta Bakımın Niteliği (HBN: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, ve 9. maddeler), ikinci alt boyutu Mesleki Durumlardır (MD; 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 ve 16. maddeler). Ölçekte puan artıca mesleki öz yeterlik artmaktadır. Cronbach Alpha değerleri HYÖYÖ için .87, HBN için .82, MD için .82 olarak bildirilmiştir(21).

Araştırmanın etik boyutu

Araştırma için Gümüşhane Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma ve Yayın Etik Kurulu'ndan etik kurul izni alınmıştır. Orijinal ölçeğin sahiplerinden ve araştırmaya katılan hemşirelerden yazılı onam alınmıştır.

Verilerin Değerlendirilmesi

Araştırma sonucu elde edilen veriler SPSS-22 programı ile değerlendirilmiş hata kontrolleri, tabloları ve istatistiksel analizleri yapılmıştır. İstatistiksel değerlendirmelerde sayı ve yüzde, değerleri verilmiştir. Normallik analizleri öncesinde kayıp veri, uç değer ayıklamaları yapılmıştır. Sonrasında normal dağılıma uygunluk için histogram çizimleri yapılmış, skewness ve kurtosis değerlerine bakılmış ayrıca Kolmogorov-Smirnov analizleri yapılmıştır. Tüm basamaklar sonrasında normal dağılım göstermeyen HMÖYÖ ölçeğine logaritmik dönüşümler uygulanmış ancak yine normal dağılım koşullarının oluşmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Bu nedenle HMÖYÖ üzerinde bağımsız değişkenlerin fark oluşturup oluşturmadığını belirlemek için, Mann Whitney U (MWU) ve Kruskal Wallis (KW) testleri yapılmıştır. Ayrıca analizlerde Chi-square ve spearman korelasyon testleri yapılmış, $p < 0.05$ istatistiksel anlamlılık düzeyi olarak kabul edilmiştir.

BULGULAR

Bu araştırmadaki katılımcıların yaş ortalaması 29.64 ± 7.06 'dır (min-max:20-55), %85.3'ü kadın kalanları erkektir. Evli olanların oranı %41.0'dir, %56.7'si bekar, geriye kalanlar boşanmış olduğunu belirtmiştir. Katılımcıların %64.7'si eşlerinin de çalıştığını belirtmiştir. Eşi sürekli gündüz şeklinde çalışanların oranı %41.0, nöbet şeklinde çalışanların oranı %24.5, vardiya usulüyle çalışanların oranı ise %7.2 olup kalanlar eşlerinin çalışma şeklini bu üç durumun dışında olarak bildirmiştir. Çocuğu olmayanların oranı %77.8'dir. Katılımcılar çocuklarına bakanları anne baba beraber (%60.6), anne yada babadan herhangi biri (%25.0) ve kardeş (%14.4) olarak belirtmişlerdir. Katılımcıların eğitim düzeyi; meslek lisesi (%7.2), ön lisans (%10.7), lisans (%71.0) ve lisansüstü

(%11.1) olarak tespit edilmiştir. Katılımcıların %17.3'ünün kronik hastalığı bulunmaktadır. Mesleğine yeni başladığını belirtenlerin oranı %8.5'dir. Katılımcıların meslekte çalışma süresi ortalamalarının 8.16 ± 7.35 yıl (min: max: 0-36 yıl) olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Araştırmadaki katılımcılardan mevcut durum nedeniyle yaşadıkları kaygı için 1-10 arasında puan vermeleri istenmiştir. Kaygı puanı ortalamasının 6.59 ± 2.38 (min-max:1-10) olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Katılımcıların %78.2'sini devlet hastanelerinde çalışanlar, %15.0'ini üniversite hastanesinde çalışanlar, kalanlarını ise özel hastanelerde çalışanlar oluşturmuştur. Katılımcıların haftalık çalışma saati %6.8'inde 30 saat ve daha az, %39.7'sinde 31-40 saat arasında, %53.4'ünde 41 saat ve daha fazla olarak tespit edilmiştir.

Katılımcıların Covid-19'u ilgilendiren bazı durumlarına ilişkin özellikleri Tablo 1'de gösterilmiştir.

Bu araştırmadaki katılımcıların puan ortalamaları HMÖYÖ toplamı için 68.62 ± 5.64 (min-max:49-80), alt boyutlardan HBN için 40.00 ± 3.49 (min-max:28-45), MD için 28.62 ± 2.80 (min-max:21-35) şeklindedir.

Tablo 1. Katılımcıların Covid-19 Durumuna İlişkin Bazı Özellikleri (N=307)

Değişen	Özellik	n	%
Çalışılan birim	Covid servis	138	45.0
	Covid yoğun bakım	102	33.2
	Acil servis	67	21.8
Çalıştığı birimden memnun olma durumu	Hiç memnun değilim	28	9.1
	Memnun değilim	65	21.2
	Kararsızım	77	25.1
	Memnunum	127	41.4
	Çok Memnunum	10	3.2
Memnun olmama nedenleri (N=120)	Çalışma süresinin düzensizliği	13	10.8
	Hasta yoğunluğu	14	11.7
	Bulaş riskinin olması	54	45.0
	Ekip arkadaşlarıyla sorunlar	2	1.7
	İdarecilerin tutum ve davranışları	29	24.2
	Pek çok sebep	8	6.6
Covid tanısı alma durumu	Evet	12	3.9
	Hayır	270	87.9
	Şüpheli	25	8.2
Ekip arkadaşlarından Covid tanısı alan var mı?	Evet	112	36.5
	Hayır	172	56.0
	Şüpheli	23	7.5
Sağlığına ilişkin kaygı yaşama durumu?	Evet	183	59.6

	Hayır	22	7.2
	Bazen	102	33.2

Bu araştırmada HMÖYÖ ölçeği toplam puanı açısından bağımsız değişkenlerin fark oluşturup oluşturmadığına bakılmış ve sadece fark oluşturan durumlar Tablo 2’de gösterilmiştir. Tablo 2’de görüldüğü üzere; çalıştığı birimden memnun olma değişkeninin sıra ortalamalarının daha yüksek olduğu ve fark oluşturduğu ($p < 0.05$) tespit edilmiştir. Araştırmada HMÖYÖ ölçeği açısından; yaş aralığı (35 yaş ve altı olma ile 36 yaş ve üstü olma), cinsiyet, eğitim düzeyi, çalışılan birim, kendisinin covid tanısı alma durumu, arkadaşının covid tanısı alma durumu, çalıştığı hastane ve haftalık çalışma süresi değişkenlerinin fark oluşturmadığı ($p > 0.05$) tespit edilmiştir.

Tablo 2. Katılımcıların HMÖYÖ puanlarının çalıştığı birimden memnuniyetine göre dağılımı (N = 307)

Değişken	Özellik	HMÖYÖ	Test Değeri ve p
Çalıştığı birimden memnun olma durumu	Hiç memnun değilim	171.00 ^{a,b}	KW=18.201 P= 0.001
	Memnun değilim	128.72 ^{a,c,d}	
	Kararsızım	145.44 ^e	
	Memnunum	161.30 ^{c,f}	
	Çok Memnunum	243.95 ^{b,d,e,f}	

^{a,b,c,d,e,f} farklılığın kaynaklandığı grupları göstermektedir.

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BHAGWAT GITA SPIRITUALITY MEETS YOGA

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ABSTRACT

The word Yoga has come from the root word “Yug” that which joins or connects. What is that which Yoga Joins? it joins or brings about integration of mind, body, soul. It integrates the individual to the supreme or individual consciousness to the cosmic consciousness. Arjuna on seeing his relatives in the battle of Kurushetra was grief-stricken, disillusioned, disintegrated. Arjuna who was the greatest of warrior an expert archer, physically strong too lost his way. It was in this difficult times Krishna gave the message of Bhagwat Gita and guided Arjuna. He filled him with knowledge, devotion, established him in self integration and guided him on the path of action. No doubt the Yoga is called Yoga Shastra. It was not a message not only meant not only for Arjuna but the whole Universe. Swami Vivekananda has talked about various forms of Yoga as given in the Bhagwat Gita which included Karma (Action) Yoga, Bhakti (Devotion) Yoga, Gyan (Knowledge) Yoga, Raja Yoga (The Yoga of will power) etc.

Keywords: Bhagwat Gita, Yoga, Swami Vivekananda, Karma Yoga

COVID-19 AND PROBIOTICS

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ABSTRACT

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a highly contagious infectious disease. The Chinese National Health Commission and the National Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine have recommended the use of probiotics in severe COVID-19 patients. This study aims to investigate the effect of probiotics in the treatment of COVID-19.

Articles containing the keywords of probiotics and COVID-19 have been reviewed.

Probiotics are living microorganisms that provide health benefits to the host including the gastrointestinal tract. The relationship between gut microbiota and the immune system has been proven by many studies. Studies have shown that the gut microbiota community can alter neutrophil migration and function, affecting the differentiation of T cells or Treg cells. COVID-19 virus utilizes the ACE-2 receptor for their cellular entry. Although ACE receptors are in alveoli epithelium COVID-19 RNA has also been found in feces of infected patients. Also, the lung has microbiota. The interaction between the gut and respiratory system is explained and called the bidirectional “intestinal-lung axis”. In other words endotoxins, microbial metabolites can affect the lung via blood, and the presence of inflammation in the lung also affects the intestinal microbiota. Some studies have found that respiratory tract infections are associated with changes in gut microbiota. In elderly and immunocompromised people, COVID-19 one of the serious clinical symptoms is progressing to pneumonia and acute respiratory distress syndrome. In elderly people intestinal microbiota diversity decreases over time, especially beneficial microorganisms are lost. Changes in microbiota may also the cause of the COVID-19 pandemic affecting older individuals more. The result of a review in 2020 showed that in all four studies, probiotic supplementation either reduced its severity or reduced the duration of respiratory systems infection. More studies are needed to explain the role of probiotics in COVID-19.

Keywords: Probiotics, COVID-19, microbiota.

ÖZET

Coronavirus hastalığı 2019 (COVID-19) oldukça bulaşıcı bir bulaşıcı hastalıktır. Pnömoni, diyare, bulantı, kusma, ateş sık görülen belirtileridir. Çin Ulusal Sağlık Komisyonu ve Geleneksel Çin Tıbbı Ulusal İdaresi ciddi COVID-19 hastalarında probiyotik kullanımını önermiştir.

Probiyotik ve COVID-19 anahtar kelimelerini içeren makaleler gözden geçirilmiştir.

Probiyotikler yeterli miktarda uygulandığında gastrointestinal sistem de dahil olmak üzere konakçıya sağlık yararı sağlayan canlı mikroorganizmalardır. Gut mikrobiyota ve immün sistem arasındaki ilişki birçok çalışma ile kanıtlanmıştır. Çalışmalar gut mikrobiyota topluluğunun, nötrofil göçünü ve fonksiyonunu değiştirebildiğini, T hücreleri veya Treg hücrelerinin farklılaşmasını etkileyebildiğini göstermiştir. COVID-19 ACE2 reseptörlerine bağlanması yoluyla insan hücrelerini enfekte etmektedir. ACE reseptörleri alveolar epitellerde olmasına rağmen yapılan çalışmalarda COVID-19 RNA'sı enfekte hastaların dışkıında da bulunmuştur. Ayrıca akciğer de mikrobiyotaya sahiptir. Son yıllarda homeostazın sürdürülmesi ve hastalık yollarında bağırsak ve solunum sistemi arasındaki etkileşim açıklanmış ve buna çift yönlü “bağırsak-akciğer eksen” denilmiştir. Yani endotoksinler, mikrobiyal metabolitler akciğeri kan yoluyla

etkileyebilmekte ve akciğerde inflamasyon varlığı da bağırsak mikrobiyotasını etkilemektedir. Bu COVID-19'da bağırsak mikrobiyotasını etkileyebileceğini düşündürmektedir. Bazı çalışmalar solunum yolları enfeksiyonlarını bağırsak mikrobiyotasındaki değişikliklerle ilişkili bulmuştur. Özellikle yaşlı ve bağışıklık yetersizliği olan bireylerde COVID-19'un ciddi klinik belirtilerinden biri pnömoni ve akut solunum sıkıntısı sendromuna ilerlemedir. Yaşlı bireylerde de bağırsak mikrobiyota çeşitliliği zamanla azalmakta ve özellikle bifidobacterium gibi faydalı mikroorganizmalar kaybedilmektedir. COVID-19 pandemisinin yaşlı bireyleri daha fazla etkilemesinin muhtemel sebebi de mikrobiyotalarındaki değişiklikler olabilir. 2020 yılında yapılan bir derleme, dört çalışmanın hepsinde probiyotik desteğin üst solunum yolu enfeksiyonunun ya şiddetini azalttığını ya da süresini azalttığını göstermiştir. COVID-19 tedavisinde probiyotiklerin rolünü açıklamak için daha fazla çalışmaya ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Probiyotikler, COVID,19, mikrobiyota.

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**19-65 YAŞ ARALIĞINDAKİ YETİŞKİNLERİN COVID-19 PANDEMİ SÜRESİNCE
PROPOLİS VE BAL ÜRÜNLERİ KULLANIM DURUMUNUN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

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ÖZET

Amaç: Bu çalışma 19-65 yaş aralığındaki bireylerin Covid-19 öncesi ve Covid-19 süresince propolis ve bal tüketim durumlarını incelemek ve tüketicilerin pandemi süresince bağışıklık sistemini güçlendirme amaçlı gıda takviyeleri dışında propolis ve bal ürün tüketim durumu, bilgisi, salgın öncesi ve sonrası kullanımları, kullananlar içerisinde nereden temin edildiği, satın alırken propolis ve bal ürünlerinde nelere dikkat ettiğini değerlendirmek amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Yöntem: Veriler anket yoluyla elde edilmiştir. Bu araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak kullanılan anket formu, 19-65 yaş aralığındaki yetişkin bireylere e-posta ve online platform üzerinden gönderilerek katılımcılara erişim sağlanmıştır. Türkiye genelinde internet kullanan tüm yetişkinler çalışmanın evrenini oluşturmuştur. Toplam 19-65 yaş aralığındaki 390 katılımcıya ulaşılmıştır.

Bulgular: Ankete katılan katılımcıların demografik yapıları incelendiğinde en çok 25-34 yaş arası bireyler olduğu gözlenmiştir (%30,6; 120 kişi). Covid-19 pandemi süresince besin desteği ürünleri kullananların %88,5' (343 kişi) inin pandemi öncesinde de kullandıkları görülmüştür. Pandemi öncesi ve sonrası besin destek ürünlerinin kullanım durumu karşılaştırıldığında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki bulunduğu gözlenmiştir. Propolis ve bal ürünleri kullanım durumuna bakıldığında pandemi süresince ve pandemi öncesinde katılımcıların %74 (287 kişi)'ünün propolis ve bal ürünlerini kullandıkları görülmüştür. Ankete katılanların %58,2 (227 kişi)'si pandemi sonrasında besin destek ürünleri kullanmaya başlamış ve pandemi süresince bu ürünleri kullanmaya devam ettiklerini belirtmişlerdir. Yapılan istatistiksel analizler sonucunda pandemi öncesi ve sonrası propolis ve bal ürünlerinin kullanımda anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu gözlenmiş olup, bal ve propolis ürünlerinin kullanımında pandemi sonrası %25 (97 kişi) artış gözlenmiştir. Ayrıca çalışmaya katılan bireylerin eğitim düzeyleri arttıkça propolis ve bal ürünleri bilinirliği arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu gözlenmiştir. Eğitim düzeyi üniversite ve sonrası olan bireylerin propolis ve bal ürünü hakkında bilgi sahibi olma durumlarının, lise ve öncesi eğitim seviyesine sahip katılımcılara göre daha fazla olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır (%31,9 125 kişi).

Sonuç: Covid-19 pandemi sürecinde ankete katılan bireylerde bağışıklık sistemini güçlendirmek ve beden sağlığının bütünlüğünü korumak amacıyla propolis ve bal ürünlerine olan ilgi artmıştır. Propolis ve bal ürünlerindeki bilgi düzeyinin diğer yapılan çalışmalara oranla artmış olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Günümüzde propolis ve bal ürünlerinin bağışıklık sistemi üzerine etkisinin olumlu sonuçları gözlendikçe gerek üretim ve tüketim gerekse pazarlama alanlarında daha önemli sonuçlar elde edilmesi beklenmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler; Propolis, bal, Covid-19 pandemisi, bağışıklık sistemi

**EVALUATE OF USING PROPOLIS AND HONEY PRODUCTS AMONG 19-65 AGES
DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC****ABSTRACT**

Purpose: This study aimed to examine propolis and honey consumption of individuals between the ages of 19-65 before and during Covid-19 pandemic periods, and to evaluate the consumption of nutritional supplements besides propolis and honey products for strengthening the immune system and consumers purchasing behavior.

Method: Data will be collected through the survey. The questionnaire was used as a data collection tool in this research, it was sent to individuals by e-mail and online platform.

Results: When the demographic structure of the survey was examined that most of the participants were between the ages of 25-34 (30.6%; n= 120). 88.5%(n=343) of people used nutritional supplements before and during the pandemic. It was observed that there was a statistically significant relationship between the nutritional supplements before and after the pandemic. When it was looked at propolis and honey product usage, 74%(n=287) of those who used honey products during the pandemic was also used before the pandemic; 58.2%(n=227)of participants started usage of nutritional supplements after the pandemic and stated that they also used them during the pandemic. There was a statistically significant relationship between the usage of nutritional supplements before and after the pandemic. The statistical analyses were showed a significant relationship between propolis and honey products before and after the pandemic, and increased the consumption of honey and propolis products after the pandemic (%25;n=125). Besides, this study was found that participant's educational level has a relationship between purchasing propolis and honey products. It was concluded that individuals with education levels at University and postgraduate have more than knowledge about propolis and honey products compared to participants with high school and pre-education level.

Conclusion: In Covid-19 pandemic periods, interest in nutritional supplements, propolis, and honey products has increased in the individuals surveyed to strengthen the immune system and maintain the integrity of body health. When all the results of the study were evaluated propolis, and honey products in particular increased use status during the Covid-19 pandemic. It was found that the level of knowledge in propolis and honey products increased compared to previous studies. Today, as the positive results of propolis and honey products on the immune system are observed, more important results are expected to be achieved both in the fields of production and consumption and marketing.

Keywords; Propolis, honey, Covid-19 pandemic, immune system

COVID-19 PANDEMİ SÜRECİNDE YENİDOĞAN VE HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMI

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ÖZET

Aralık 2019 tarihinde ilk kez Çin'nin Wuhan kentinde görülen ve kısa sürede tüm dünyaya yayılan yeni tip Coronavirüs (COVID-19) enfeksiyonu, Mart 2020 tarihinden itibaren Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ) tarafından pandemi ilan edilmiştir. Bu tarihten itibaren de ülkemizde en önemli sağlık sorunu haline gelmiştir. Bu yeni tip COVID-19 enfeksiyonu ile ilgili vaka bildirimleri ilk zamanlarda daha çok yetişkinlik ve ileri yaş dönemlerinde olmuştur. Son dönemlerde ise çocuklarda ve yenidoğan bebeklerde de görülmeye başlanmıştır. Tüm dünyada ve ülkemizde epidemiyolojik, tedavi, bakım ve klinik patern belirsizliği devam etmektedir. Buna karşın pandemi sürecinde, COVID 19 enfeksiyonu veya şüphesi bulunan yenidoğanların bakım gereksinimlerinin arttığı yadsınamaz bir gerçek haline gelmiştir. Bu sebepten dolayı, yenidoğanların ve ebeveynlerinin ihtiyaçları doğrultusunda ve güncel bilgiler ışığında bakımlarının sürdürülmesi gerekmektedir. Bu çalışma, yenidoğan bebeklerde COVID 19 enfeksiyonu, klinik bulguları, maternal-fetal vertikal geçişi, anne sütü ve tedavisi hakkında güncel bilgileri sunmayı ve hemşirelik bakımını açıklamayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: COVID-19, yenidoğan, hemşirelik bakımı, pandemi

NEWBORN AND NURSING CARE IN COVID 19 PANDEMIC PROCESS**ABSTRACT**

The new type of Coronavirus (COVID-19) infection, which was first seen in Wuhan, China in December 2019 and spread worldwide, has been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) since March 2020. Since then, it has become the most important health problem in our country. Case reports related to this new type of COVID-19 infection were more common in early adulthood and old ages. Recently, it has been seen in children and newborn babies. Epidemiological, treatment, care and clinical pattern uncertainty persist throughout the world and in our country. However, in the pandemic process, it has become an undeniable fact that the care needs of newborns with COVID 19 infections or suspicions increase. For this reason, it is necessary to maintain their care in line with the needs of newborns and their parents and in the light of current information. This study aims to present up-to-date information on COVID 19 infection, clinical findings, maternal-fetal vertical transition, breast milk and its treatment in newborn babies and to explain nursing care.

Keywords: COVID 19, newborn, nursing care, pandemic

**EXPLORING DIGITAL PEDAGOGICAL CHALLENGES FACED BY EDUCATORS IN
HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTES OF PAKISTAN DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC****Farhana TABASSUM**The University of Lahore, New Campus, Pakistan
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Across the entire world, the overwhelming anomalous COVID-19 pandemic has immensely curbed the normalcy of life and caused substantial changes in every domain of life and the education sector is no exception. The everchanging unprecedented time, call for rapid transition from face to face learning to virtual education employing diverse portals. The paper endeavors to explore the challenges faced by educators while teaching Spring Semester 2020 online in higher education institutions in Pakistan during outbreak. In this quantitative study, the survey research method was used for the collection of data. The online questionnaire, comprise 34 questions, was divided into 6 sections: demographics, general problems, during lecture problems, assessment methods problems, results based online system related problems and overall feedback on virtual systems. The link of the questionnaire was shared with 129 educators delivering lectures online in 5 private and 2 public universities through snowball sampling technique. Data were analyzed through SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) 25 version. Findings revealed that diversified challenges such as, lack of training and expertise, unsustainable internet connectivity, electricity failure, fear of online classes, lack of visual cues from students, cheating during quizzes, difficulties in holding students 'attention, increased internet expenditures etc., emerge for educators during online teaching. Based on analysis, the study recommends proper in-depth training, and provision of internet devices to educators, careful planning of individualized quizzes to overcome the problem of cheating and development of interesting activities to hold the attention of the students. The study will be beneficial to HEIs, government and educators in formulating administrative decisions concerning virtual education policies and executing specific technical trainings for faculty for conducting online classes.

Key words: Digital, Pedagogical, Challenges, Educators, COVID-19, Pandemic, lockdown

**PSYCHOLOGICAL TRACES OF THE CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) OUTBREAK IN THE
SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA REGION****Nilgun ULUTASDEMIR**

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 pandemic had a negative impact on the psychology of the people living in Turkey. Aim of this researching Coronavirus's outbreak to determine psychologic remains of people living in Turkey's Southeastern Anatolia Region and to present solution suggestions. Cross-sectional and descriptive type of the universe of the study has created 19 May to 19 July 2020, individuals living in the Southeastern Anatolia region of Turkey. Owing to pandemic has been achieved 811 people who accept attending to researching applying online survey method up to present. To conduct the research from University and T. C. Ministry of Health Ethics Boards has been obtained by approvals. Researching's data; consisted of questions sociodemographic characteristics including coronavirus outbreak, health-social-psychological effects and Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) questions. 50.1% of the participants in the study are women and their average age is 30.87 ± 11.34 1.0% of individuals stated that they suffered from coronavirus, 14.2% of them were affected by coronavirus disease in their family or close environment, 2.8% of them were relatives who died of this disease, and 6.5% of them applied quarantine as a suspicious patient. 90.3% of the individuals stated that they stayed at home, but 88.5% stated that they had been on the streets for the last two weeks. 4.1% of the individuals stated that they had a psychological disorder. In the light of this data individuals who live in the Southeastern Anatolia region of Turkey has been determined high level of experiencing anxiety. Staying away from information pollution should visit websites of T.C. Ministry of Health, Kızılay and HASUDER and get psychological support from expert.

Keywords: COVID-19, The Southeastern Anatolia Region, Turkey, Psychology

COVID-19 SÜRECİNİN ÜREME SAĞLIĞI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ

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GİRİŞ

COVID-19 pandemisinin toplum üzerinde ekonomik, sağlık, sosyal ve kişisel boyutta olmak üzere birtakım etkileri görülmektedir. Bu süreçten üreme sağlığı hizmetleri de etkilenmiş olup, tüm dünyada ciddi potansiyel riskler oluşturmuştur (Gutmacher Institute, 2020). Özellikle gelişmekte olan ülkelerde gebeliği önleyici ürün ve hizmetlerin sağlanmasında uzun vadeli aksaklıkların yaşanmasına sebep olmuştur. Kadınların kontrasepsiyon ve küretaja erişiminin sınırlandırılması, kadınların bedenleri ve yaşamları hakkında özerk karar verme haklarının engellenmesi ve neticede istenmeyen gebeliklerin güvenli olmayan ortamlarda gerçekleşmesi gibi diğer ciddi sorunlar ortaya çıkmaktadır (United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), 2020; Halk Sağlığı Uzmanları Derneğinin (HASUDER), 2020).

COVID-19 sürecinde bazı ülkelerdeki hükümetler ve politikacılar kadınların üreme haklarını daha da kısıtlayan olumsuz adımlar atmıştır. Litvanya'da Sağlık Bakanlığı, küretaj hizmeti almak isteyen kadınların karantina sürecinde, kararlarını yeniden düşünmeleri ve gözden geçirmeleri gerektiğini açıklamıştır. Polonya'da da küretaj hizmetleri başta olmak üzere, kadınların sağlık hizmetlerine güvenli erişimi zor hatta neredeyse imkânsız hale getirilmiştir. Romanya'da acil olmayan prosedürleri askıya alma kararının uygulanması nedeniyle kadınların talebi üzerine küretaj yapılmamakta ve kadınların üreme özgürlüğü engellenmektedir. Buna karşılık İtalya'da ise, küretaja pratikte erişimin zor olması ve özellikle bunu sağlamak isteyen sağlık profesyonellerinin yetersizliği olsa da küretajın ara verilebilecek bir durum olmadığını açıklayan rehberler yayınlamıştır (International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF EN) ve European Parliamentary Forum (EPF), 2020).

COVID-19 salgınında Avrupa'da birçok cinsel ve üreme sağlığı merkezleri kapanmış veya faaliyetleri kısıtlanmıştır. Kliniklere başvuran hasta sayısında ve sıklığında ciddi düşüşler görülmüştür. Belçika'nın Brüksel ve Valenya eyaletlerinde üreme sağlığı ve aile planlaması danışmanlık merkezlerinin açık olmasına karşın ziyaretlerde %80 oranında bir azalma olmuştur. İrlanda'da yürütülen CYBE tarama merkezinden iki tanesi kapatılmış, rutin smear testi ve semptomatik olmayan CYBE tarama testleri; İsviçre'de, CYBE danışmanlığı ve tarama testleri; Polonya'da CYBE ve HIV tarama, smear testleri ve jinekolojik ziyaretlerin hepsi azalmıştır (IPPF EN ve EPF, 2020).

Ebola virüsünün yayıldığı sırada sorunlara yönelik yapılan uzman görüşlerine göre; COVID-19 salgını sürecinde sosyal mesafe ve bulaşmayı önlemek için alınan diğer tedbirlerin, kadınların gebeliği önleyici yöntem kullanmaya devam etme olanaklarını etkileyeceği öngörülmektedir. Düşük ve orta gelirli 114 ülkeden toplam 47 milyon kadının modern gebeliği önleyici yöntemlere erişiminin engellenebileceği belirtilmiştir. Karantinanın 6 ay sürmesi ve sağlık hizmetlerinde ciddi aksaklıklar yaşanması durumunda, fazladan 7 milyon istenmeyen gebelik vakası görülebilir. Karantinanın devam ettiği her 3 ay için, 2 milyon kadının daha gebeliği önleyici modern yöntemlere erişiminin engelleneceği vurgulanmıştır. Aile planlaması yöntem kullanımının azalması, 3 aylık asgari düzeyde aksaklık sonucunda 325.000 istenmeyen gebelikle sonuçlanacağı belirtilmiştir (UNFPA, 2020). Kanıtlara göre, kadınların doğum kontrol, güvenli küretaj ve küretaj sonrası bakım hizmetlerine erişiminin engellenmesi ile anne ölüm oranlarının arttığı da bilinmektedir (MSI, 2020; Sochas et al., 2017).

Pandemi sürecinde, üreme sağlığı hizmetlerinde olumlu etkilerde görülmektedir. Belçika, 18-25 yaş arası kadınlar için doğum kontrol haplarını ve bütün kadınların da acil kontraseptif hapları tamamen

ücretsiz karşılayacağı bildirilmiştir (IPPF EN ve EPF, 2020). İtalya ve Fransa'da Sağlık Bakanlıkları tarafından cinsel ve üreme sağlığı hizmetlerinin aksamayacağına, üreme ve cinsel hakların korunacağına dair açıklamalar yapılmıştır. Fransa'da, COVID-19 enfeksiyonunun hem gebe hem de sağlık çalışanları açısından önemli bir risk oluşturması nedeniyle kadınların, kontraseptif ilaç reçetelerini yenilemek zorunda kalmadan veya tele-tıp aracılığıyla reçetelerinin sağlanarak acil kontraseptif ilaçların temin edilebileceği belirtilmiştir. Bununla birlikte, gebeliğin sonlandırılması için gerekli olan yasal sürenin yedi haftadan on dört haftaya uzatılması, evde tıbbi düşük haplarının dokuzuncu haftaya kadar tele-tıp aracılığı kullanılması yasallaştırılmıştır (Le ministre des Solidarités France, 2020; Ministero Dello Salute of Italy, 2020; IPPF EN ve EPF, 2020). İskoçya'da, gebeliğin on ikinci haftasına kadar evde tıbbi düşük yapılmasına izin verilmiştir. Aynı şekilde Galler'de de alınan bu kararlar aile hekimlerine veya doğum kontrol kliniklerine telefonla veya tele-tıp uygulamalarıyla ulaşan kadınlara evde tıbbi düşük paketi içerisinde gerekli malzemelerin (gebelik testi, ağrı kesici, sonlandırma sonrası kullanacağı doğum kontrol hapları) posta aracılığı ile evlere ulaştırılacağı duyurulmuştur (Health and Social Care of Scotland, 2020; Minister for Health and Social Services of Wales, 2020). İspanya (Katalonya) ve Almanya'da, küretaj öncesinde zorunlu danışmanlık oturumunun telefonla veya görüntülü sohbet yoluyla yapılmasını sağlanarak bireylerin üreme sağlığı hizmetlerine erişimlerini kolaylaştırma yönünde adımlar atılmıştır (IPPF EN ve EPE, 2020; Council of Europe, 2020). Almanya'da üreme sağlık hizmetleri salgında ertelenmemiş, sunulmaya devam edilmiş, fakat arada önlemlerin yetersizliği nedeniyle gecikmeler bildirilmiştir (IPPF EN ve EPF, 2020). Türkiye'de ise covid-19 salgın döneminde kontraseptiflere erişimin kolaylaştırılmasına yönelik bir gelişme bulunmamasına karşılık evde tıbbi düşük yöntemi ile ilgili Sağlık Bakanlığı Bilim Kurulunun saha çalışmaları devam etmektedir (HASUDER).

Sonuç: Bütün dünyayı tehdit eden covid-19 pandemi sürecinde de üreme sağlık hizmetlerinin erişiminde birtakım değişikliklere gidilmiştir. Bireylerin ve toplumun sağlığını uzun vadede etkileyecek olan üreme sağlık hizmetlerinin kontrollü bir şekilde yürütülmesi gerekmektedir. Pandemi sürecinde, bireylerin aile planlama yöntemlerine ulaşımının sağlanması, izole edilen merkezlerde danışmanlık, küretaj gibi hizmetlerin yürütülmesine devam edilmesi, uzaktan eğitim ile danışmanlıkların yapılması gibi uygulamalar uzun vadede oluşabilecek halk sağlığı sorunlarının önüne geçebilmek için önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19, üreme sağlığı, kadın sağlığı

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**GEORGIA'S TREMENDOUS SUCCESS TO FIGHT AGAINST COVID-19: WORLDWIDE
ATTENTION AND OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS****Tariel LOMIA**

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ABSTRACT

Since March 2020, COVID-19 has become the major challenge to the world. The virus poses serious threats to governments and individuals. It is highly respected that new Coronavirus will once again reshape and reconstruct the World Order of the Twenty-first century and the world is no more is going to be the same as before. In the meanwhile, coronavirus continues to ravage the globe with more than 20,140,838 confirmed cases and 736,043 deaths. As of August 11, 2020, the USA has suffered 166,192 deaths, Brazil has seen 101,857 deaths, Russia has lost 15,001, India, with the World's second-largest population, has lost 45,361 people etc. However, there are a number of countries which have responded well to the coronavirus pandemic. South Caucasus country-Georgia is one of them. Georgia, which is located between Russia and Turkey and has a population of 3.75 people, has shown a tremendous success to fight against coronavirus and once again appealed worldwide attention. Following the disintegration of the USSR Georgia has been through difficult times since the civil war broke out over the two separatist regions of the country controlled by Russia. Today, 20% of the Georgian territories are occupied by the Russian Federation and Russian occupation remains the major challenge for the country. However, since "Rose Revolution" Georgia has been striving for NATO and the EU membership and has already taken important steps towards the democratization process. A successful story to fight against coronavirus is a clear demonstration of the mentioned. The article aims to analyze the major steps and regulations implemented by the Georgian government against the COVID-19 pandemic. The paper seeks to answer the question, what are the reasons for Georgia's success.

Keywords: COVID-19, the Georgian government, success, worldwide attention.

**ARE THE STOCK MARKETS IN EMERGING ECONOMIES ABLE TO COPE WITH THE
UNCERTAINTY CAUSED BY COVID-19?**

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to analyze the uncertainty in stock markets in emerging economies with quantitative methods. The study covers main indices in the countries involved in the emerging economies classification and the Morgan Stanley Emerging Market Index (MSCIEF). In addition Dow Jones Industrial Average Index (DJI) is included in the analysis as a benchmark index. In the study, uncertainty is represented by volatility. Volatility is analyzed in two ways, first is daily volatility and second is intraday volatility. The results show that after the Covid-19 pandemic, both daily and intraday volatility in the stock markets in emerging countries increased excessively. However, the reason for this increase was not the Covid-19 cases in those countries. In the study, it is found that the volatility in the main indices in emerging markets is not directly related to Covid-19 cases in these countries, considering the period between January 2020 and August 2020. But, especially after March, the collapse in the stock markets in developed countries also occurred in the emerging markets. In March, uncertainty in emerging countries with low Covid-19 cases was not less than the countries most affected by the pandemic. This finding suggests that the markets of financially developed countries are infected globally by uncertainty like the virus. For this reason, it should be emphasized that the future of the stock markets in emerging countries depends not only on their own country's economies but also on the global trends in the developing countries' markets. In this context, it is expected that the uncertainty and volatility caused by Covid-19 will be a reality of the markets for a long time.

**IMPACT OF COVID-19 CARONAVIRUS ON POVERTY IN PAKISTAN: A CASE STUDY
OF SINDH**

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: the main objective of this research to investigated the COVID-19 on poverty in Pakistan and case of Sindh Province.

Data Collection Methodology: Data were collected from 500 respondents from Districts Sukkur, Larkana, Jacobabad and Shikarpur by using simple random technique. A structural questionnaire was developed for the reliability and validity of Data.

Results: It was revealed that COVID-19 has increased the poverty of rural Sindh and also decrease the consumption power of rural as well urban population of the selected districts.

Practical Implication: This research has practically tested the poverty and their impact on rural Sindh., Pakistan announced the closure of all schools, colleges & universities with a partial lockdown across the country for major cities.

COVID-19 VE KAYIT DIŐI EKONOMİNİN ETKİLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

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ÖZET

Kayıt dışılık, COVID-19 salgını ile başa çıkmanın zorluklarına katkıda bulunmaktadır. Kayıt dışılık gelişmekte olan pazarlarda ve gelişmekte olan ekonomilerde (EMDE'lerde) öne çıkmaktadır. EMDE ülkelerinde maliye politikalarının etkinliği, destekleyici önlemlerin verilmesini zorlaştırabilecek yüksek düzeyde kayıt dışılık olması nedeniyle engellenmektedir. EMDE ülkelerinde COVID-19 salgını da dahil olmak üzere artan biyolojik felaket sıklığı, sağlık hizmetlerine ve acil durumlara hazırlıklı olmanın kritik önemini vurgulamaktadır. Bu ülkelerdeki yaygın kayıt dışılık, daha kötü ekonomik ve mali sonuçlar, yetersiz sağlık ve sanitasyon sistemleri ve daha zayıf sosyal güvenlik ağları ile ilişkilidir. EMDE ülkelerindeki kayıt dışı işletmeler, krediye sınırlı erişim de dahil olmak üzere önemli finansman kısıtlamalarıyla karşı karşıyadır. COVID-19, önceki ciddi salgın hastalıklar tarafından örneklendiği gibi, muhtemelen küresel uzun vadeli büyümeyi azaltacaktır. Kayıt dışı ekonominin yoğunlukta olduğu ülkelerde dış yardım olmadan, kısıtlı mali kaynaklara sahip olan hükümetlerin salgına tepki verme yeteneğini de sınırlanmaktadır. Özellikle kayıt dışılığın yoğun olduğu bölgelerde salgınları kontrol altına alma ve mali destek sağlama zorlukları 2020 yılı sonu itibariyle küresel ekonomik daralmayı derinleştirebilir. Hem de beklenen küresel ekonomik toparlanmayı önemli ölçüde geciktirebilir. Politika yapıcılarının salgın kaynaklı bu kriz sırasında özellikle kayıt dışı katılımcılara azami erişim için çaba göstermeleri gerekmektedir.

Key words: COVID-19, Kayıt dışı Ekonomiler, EMDE Ülkeleri, GSYİH ve İstihdam

A STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 OVER THE INFORMAL ECONOMIES

ABSTRACT

Informal economy contributes to the challenges of dealing with the COVID-19 outbreak. Informal economy is prominent in emerging markets and emerging economies (EMDEs). The effectiveness of fiscal policies in EMDE countries is hampered by the high level of informal economy, which can make it difficult to take supportive measures. Increasing frequency of biological disasters, including the COVID-19 outbreak in EMDE countries, highlights the critical importance of being prepared for healthcare and emergencies. Widespread informal economy in these countries is associated with worse economic and financial consequences, inadequate health and sanitation systems, and weaker social safety nets. Informal businesses in EMDE countries face significant financing constraints, including limited access to credit. COVID-19 will likely reduce global long-term growth, as exemplified by previous serious epidemics. In countries where the informal economy is concentrated, the ability of governments with limited financial resources to respond to the epidemic is also limited without foreign aid. The difficulties in controlling outbreaks and providing financial support, especially in regions with high informal economies, may deepen the global economic contraction by the end of 2020. It can also significantly delay the expected global economic recovery. Policy makers need to strive for maximum access to informal economic participants, especially during this epidemic crisis.

Key words: COVID-19, Informal Economies, EMDE Countries, GDP and Informal Employment

August 26-27, 2020

2 ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COVID-19
STUDIES

COVID-19 SURECİNDE TÜKETİCİLERİN FİNANSAL DURUM VE DAVRANIŞLARINA
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ÖZET

İlk kez Çin'in Wuhan kentinde Aralık 2019'da yerel bir balık ve vahşi hayvan pazarından patlak verdiği düşünülen Covid-19'un 11 Mart 2020'de küresel bir pandemi ilan edilmesiyle birlikte, küresel ekonomide derin sorunlar ortaya çıkmış ve eğitimden tüketim alışkanlıklarımıza kadar hayatımızda pek çok değişiklik meydana gelmiştir. Dünyamız Covid-19 Pandemisi ile beraber tatlı sanal bir rüyadan acı bir şekilde uyanmak durumunda kalmıştır. Toplumların yaşayacağı uzun soluklu etkileşim ve değişimin habercisi bu uyanış çarpıcı değişiklikleri ve bir dizi önlemleri hayatımıza getirmiştir. Çok sayıda işletmenin faaliyetine geçici süreliğine ara verilmek zorunda kalınmış, halkın ev dışı faaliyetlerine sınırlamalar getirilerek virüsle temasın önlenmesine yönelik tedbirler alınmıştır. Alınan tedbirler beraberinde olumsuz ekonomik sonuçlar yaratmış ve yaratmaya devam etmektedir. Bu çalışmada da Covid-19 döneminde tüketicilerin ekonomik durumları (gelir, borçlanma ve tasarruf) irdelenmiştir. Bu amaçla online veri toplama yöntemiyle 324 katılımcı araştırma kapsamına alınmıştır. Elde edilen veriler SPSS 20 paket programıyla analiz edilmiş, verilerin analizinde ki kare analizi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda bireylerin salgın sürecinde gelirlerinde azalma olduğu, Covid 19 öncesi döneme göre salgın döneminde mevcut gelirleri ile ihtiyaçlarını karşılamakta sıkıntı yaşayanların oranında yaklaşık %20,0'lik bir artış meydana geldiği ve bunu harcamalarını azaltma yoluyla karşılamaya çalıştıkları, 1/4'ünden fazlasının ihtiyaç kredisi kullandığı ve krediyi nakit sıkıntısını gidermek amacıyla kullandıkları, yaklaşık 1/3'ünün tasarruf düzeyinin azaldığı ve borçlanma düzeyinin arttığı araştırmadan elde edilen sonuçlar arasında yer almaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19, tüketici, borçlanma, tasarruf, gelir, tüketici davranışı

ABSTRACT

Following the announcement of the COVID-19, which is thought to have emerged from a local fish and wild animal market in December 2019 in Wuhan, China for the first time, as a global pandemic on March 11, 2020, serious problems have emerged in the global economy and many changes have occurred in our lives from education to our consumption habits. Our world had to wake up painfully from a sweet virtual dream with the COVID-19 Pandemic. This awakening, which is the harbinger of long-term interaction and transformation that societies will experience, has brought striking changes and a series of measures into our lives. Operations of a large number of businesses have been necessarily suspended temporarily, and measures have been taken to prevent contact with the virus by limiting the out-of-home activities of the people. These measures have created negative economic consequences and continue to do so. In this study, the economic conditions of consumers (income, borrowing, and savings) during the COVID-19 period were examined. For this purpose, 324 participants were included in the study through the online data collection method. The obtained data were analyzed through SPSS 20 package program, and the chi-square test was used for the data analysis. The research concluded that there has been a decrease in the income of individuals during the pandemic process and an increase of approximately 20.0% in the rate of those who have trouble meeting their needs with their current income during the pandemic period compared to the pre-COVID-19 period and that they are trying to compensate this by reducing their expenditures, that more than 1/4 of them use consumer loan and they use this loan to compensate the cash shortage, and that the level of savings of approximately 1/3 of them has decreased and their borrowing level has increased.

Keywords: COVID-19, consumer, borrowing, savings, income, consumer behavior

THE EXODUS OF WORKERS IN INDIA AND COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

India always had an internal issue of unorganized workers. They are mostly daily wages workers and are living far away from their hometown to earn the bread. The Covid-19 pandemic made it look even worse. More than 10 crore people are estimated to be unorganized workers in India. A vast majority of them have been pushed out from poorer states to more developed ones. The unprecedented public health crisis due to COVID-19 has thrown the vulnerability of exodus workers into sharp relief. Most of them are not enrolled in any social protection scheme, and those who are, have been only provided with contingencies. These measures are inadequate to address the multidimensional deprivations and fundamental causes of vulnerability arising due to globalization and a changing labour market, which has been exacerbated by the current crisis.

Keywords: COVID-19, Unorganized workers, exodus of workers

COVID-19 PANDEMİSİNDE AĞIZDAN AĞIZA TÜKETİCİ İLETİŞİMİ

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ÖZET

Pazarlamaya konu olan farklı niteliklere sahip çok sayıda ürünün geliştirilmesiyle tutundurma teknikleri ivme kazanmış ve bütünleşik pazarlama iletişiminde kullanılan araçların sayısı da artmıştır. Tüketicilerin, tüketim alışkanlıkları değişmiş ancak insanoğlunun var olduğu günden beri birbirleriyle iletişimleri değişmemiştir. Geleneksel iletişim yöntemlerinin yerini, yaygın olarak kullanılan ve teknolojik getirilerle desteklenen iletişim araçları almıştır. Çevrimiçi pazarları tercih eden tüketiciler, aktarılmış deneyimle ihtiyaç duydukları bilgiyi elde edip, paylaşır hale gelmiştir. Son on yılda, çevrimiçi ağızdan ağıza iletişimde en çok öne çıkan uygulamalar Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, Pinterest, WhatsApp'tır. Bu çalışmanın motivasyonu COVID-19 ile mücadelede tüketicilerin birbirleriyle e-wom iletişimlerinde online bağlantıların ve sosyal ağ iletilerinin, satın alma öncesi-anı-sonrası ile ilgili davranışları açıklamada etkisidir.

Araştırmada kullanılan veriler, 2020 yılında Malatya ilinde, 250 katılımcıya yüz yüze anket uygulanarak, tesadüfi örnekleme yöntemiyle toplanmıştır. Bu amaçla, "COVID-19 sürecinde ağızdan ağıza iletişim davranışlarını belirlemeye yönelik anket formu" kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen veriler SPSS (statistical package for social sciences) paket programı kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde yüzde, ortalama, standart sapma, bağımsız t-testi, tek yönlü ANOVA testi kullanılmıştır. Ölçeğin yapı geçerliliğini ortaya koymak için açımlayıcı faktör analizi yöntemi uygulanmıştır. Elde edilen bulgulardan hareketle, COVID-19 pandemisiyle birlikte, tüketicilerin, çevrimiçi pazar bilgisine veya uzmanlığına sahip tüketiciler tarafından sağlanan bilgilerin, geçerliliğine daha fazla güvenildiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Ancak, tüketicilerin geleneksel ağızdan ağıza iletişimden elde ettikleri tatminin, çevrimiçi diğer tüketicilerle etkileşimde bulunmakla elde ettikleri tatmine eşdeğer olmadığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ağızdan ağıza iletişim, Online ağızdan ağıza iletişim, COVID-19.

WORD-OF-MOUTH CONSUMER COMMUNICATION IN COVID-19**ABSTRACT**

Promotion techniques have gained acceleration with the development of many products with different qualities of the subject to marketing and the number of tools used in integrated marketing communications has also increased. Consumer consumption habits have changed, but their communication with each other has not changed since the day of human existence. Traditional communication methods have been replaced by communication tools that are widely used and supported by technological acquisitions. Consumers using online markets are able to obtain and share the information that they need by transferring the experience. In the last decade, the leading applications in online word-of-mouth communication are Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, Pinterest, WhatsApp. The motivation of this study is to reveal the effect of online dealings and social network messages on e-WoM communications of consumers with each other in the combating period of COVID-19 in explaining pre-and post-purchase behaviors.

The data used in the study have been collected by a random sampling method by applying a face-to-face questionnaire to 250 participants in Malatya province in 2020. For this purpose, the "questionnaire form to determine word-of-mouth communication behaviors in the period of COVID-19" has been used. The data obtained have been analyzed using the SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) package program. Percentage, mean, standard deviation, independent t-test, one-way ANOVA test have been used to evaluate the data. The exploratory factor analysis method has been applied to reveal the construct validity of the scale. It has been inferred from the findings obtained that with the Covid-19 pandemic, the validity of the information provided by consumers with online market knowledge or specialty is more reliable. However, it has been found that the consumer satisfaction obtained from the traditional WoM is not equivalent to the one they got by interacting online with other consumers.

Keywords: WoM, E-WoM, COVID-19.

**THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE TURKISH SOCIETY ON THE CLOSING OF MOSQUES
AND MASJIDS IN THE PANDEMIC PERIOD****Dr. Hilmi TÜRKYILMAZ**Dokuz Eylül University, Faculty of Theology, Sociology of Religion, Izmir, Turkey
Orcid ID: 0000.0001.7490.6612**ABSTRACT**

The World Health Organization (WHO) officially declared the coronavirus, which started in Wuhan, China and spread all over the world, as a “pandemic”. Immediately thereafter, as in the whole world were also taken some measures to prevent the spreading of the epidemic in Turkey. Despite these measures in Turkey coronavirus cases first appeared on March 11, 2020 and the coronavirus-induced first death occurred on March 17, 2020. This situation made it necessary to take more stringent measures. One of these measures is to suspend prayers in mosques with congregation as of March 16, 2020. With the circular issued by the Directorate of Religious Affairs, it has stated that the religion of Islam does not allow practices that would endanger human life. In this context, it has been announced that it has become mandatory to suspend the daily prayers and Friday prayers in the congregation in all mosques and masjids across the country until the danger of the spread of the virus in question is eliminated. In a period of approximately two months from this date, mosques and masjids were closed to prayers collectively, and those who wanted to enter the mosque were turned away by security guards. As of Friday, May 29, 2020, hygiene, social distance, masks, etc. determined by the Scientific Committee on the condition that the rules are taken into consideration, mosque masjids have been reopened for mass worship. This study focuses on how the society approaches the issue of closing mosques and masjids during the period in question. For this purpose, 40 people with different age groups and educational backgrounds were interviewed, and data were collected using in-depth interview method. Thus, it has been tried to determine what meaning individuals attribute to the closure of mosques and masjids in daily life.

Keywords: Covid-19, Pandemic and Mosques, Pandemic and Worships**PANDEMİ DÖNEMİNDE CAMİ VE MESCİTLERİN KAPATILMASINA TÜRK
TOPLUMUNUN BAKIŞI****ÖZET**

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ)’nün, Çin’in Vuhan kentinde başlayıp tüm dünyaya yayılan koronavirüsü resmi olarak “pandemi” ilan etmesinden hemen sonra bütün dünyada olduğu gibi Türkiye’de de salgının yayılmaması için bazı tedbirler alındı. Bu önlemlere rağmen Türkiye’de ilk koronavirüs vak’ası 11 Mart 2020 tarihinde ortaya çıkmış ve koranavirüs kaynaklı ilk can kaybı ise 17 Mart 2020 tarihinde meydana gelmiştir. Bu durum daha sıkı tedbirlerin alınmasını gerekli kılmıştır. Bu tedbirlerden birisi de 16 Mart 2020 itibariyle belli bir süre camilerde cemaatle namaza ara verilmesidir. Diyanet İşleri Başkanlığı yayınladığı genelge ile İslam dininin insan hayatını tehlikeye atacak uygulamalara izin vermediğini ifade etmiştir. Bu bağlamda sözkonusu virüsün yayılma tehlikesi ortadan kalkıncaya kadar ülke genelindeki bütün cami ve mescitlerde cemaatle vakit namazlarının ve Cuma namazlarının kılınmasına ara verilmesinin zorunlu hale geldiği açıklanmıştır. Bu tarihten itibaren yaklaşık iki aylık bir sürede, cami ve mescitler toplu halde namaza kapalı tutulmuş, camiye girmek isteyenler ise güvenlik görevlileri tarafından geri çevrilmiştir. 29 Mayıs 2020 Cuma günü itibariyle ise Bilim Kurulu tarafından belirlenen hijyen, sosyal mesafe, maske vb. kurallar göz önünde bulundurulması şartıyla cami mescitler toplu ibadete tekrar açılmıştır. Bu çalışmada, söz konusu süreçte cami ve mescitlerin kapatılması konusuna toplumun nasıl yaklaştığı üzerinde durulmaktadır. Bu amaçla yaş grupları, eğitim durumları farklı 40 kişi ile görüşülmüş, derinlemesine mülakat yöntemi ile veriler toplanmıştır. Böylece gündelik hayatta bireylerin cami ve mescitlerin kapatılmasına nasıl bir anlam yüklediği tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19, Pandemi ve Camiler, Pandemi ve ibadetler

**IMPACT OF LOCK-DOWN ON SOCIAL ISSUES IN SINDH: A CASE STUDY OF
LARKANA**

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: The study seeks to investigate the issues of corona virus. The issue of corona has been momentous in recent times to the Pakistan and all over the world. this disease is very harmful to everyone corona is not on one country, but its infect all around the world .corona people face many difficulties, Corona creates impact on people's life.

Data Collection Methodology: This study aims at investigating the factors that affect Larkana in lockdown. Specially the impact of daily wagers and our local business and the impact of local transport, and our labour person they are facing many problems. wager and he has not earned even a rupee on weeks as Pakistan clashes an outbreak of the coronavirus and forcing a countrywide lockdown.

Results: The first disadvantage is Access to money, as older people are clearly more at risk to the symptoms of corona virus; they at average have more money at their clearance. More of their incomes will be from pensions, which in the short term at least are less affected by the economic shock resulting from social distancing.

Practical Implication: But at the same time as poor people or people running small businesses have not much savings. They are finding it hard to pay their rents and bills. It was revealed that during lockdown many cases of women violence arises here in Larkana.

**IMPACT OF NOVEL CORONAVIRUS ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:
A STUDY ON THE STUDENTS OF ASSAM**

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ABSTRACT

One of the important steps taken by the Government in India is closing down of educational institutions temporarily as a measure to control the spread of the novel coronavirus. Because of the presence of vulnerability in educational institutions settings and it has over four months but still there is no certainty when the educational institutes shall resume working normally. During this period, activities such as online classes, board/final examinations, admissions, and various competitive exams have not been held or are delayed. With no solution for the pandemic, the educational institutions seem to have severe impact along with many economic and societal consequences.

This paper is based on both primary and secondary data in Assam. It has been found that the structure of learning, including the teaching and assessment methodology has been affected from the temporarily shutting down of educational institutions. This paper attempts to focus the impact of novel coronavirus on the educational institutions and the students who are suffering from online teachings, since only a handful of educational institutions could adopt online teaching method only, whereas various the low income groups have completely shut down for not having access to online learning. Besides, it explores the possibilities to strengthen the practices of online teaching and make it more responsive to the learning needs of the students. Thus, the paper investigates the processes that might be undertaken including the materials and instruments needed during this period.

Keywords: Novel coronavirus, online teaching, Educational institutions

**TURKISH AIRLINES AND AEROFLOT OPERATIONS DURING COVID-19
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ABSTRACT

The rapid growth of commercial aviation was during the last 25-30 years. Even the global crises of 1998 and 2008 could not significantly hinder this growth. However, the COVID-19 pandemic came and air transport suffered the greatest losses.

The article (Eremichev A., Nesip Ögün M., Aslanov M., Beyar S. (2019) Comparison of Turkish Airlines and Aeroflot. Advantages and Disadvantages/ INTAVIC/4th International Aviation Management Conference p. 31-41.) compares the performance of Turkish Airlines and Aeroflot and shows the advantages and disadvantages of each airline. It is logical to continue this work and analyse how these airlines operate under conditions of the quarantine caused by the pandemic.

This was done in this article.

Keywords: *Air transport, airline, Turkish Airlines, Aeroflot, COVID-19, quarantine*

COVID-19 TEDAVİSİNDE D VİTAMİNİ SUPLEMENTASYONU

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Giriş: Dünya Sağlık Örgütü tarafından 11 Mart 2020 tarihinde pandemi ilan edilen COVID-19 semptomları arasında nefes almada güçlük ve öksürük gibi respiratuar semptomlar bulunmakta ve hastalık akut solunum yolu hastalığı sendromuna (ARDS) kadar ilerlemektedir. D vitamini eksikliğinin farklı mekanizmalar ile solunum hastalıkları riski üzerinde etkili olduğu bilinmektedir. Bu çalışmada D vitamini ve COVID-19 pandemisi arasındaki ilişki incelenmiştir.

Yöntem: D vitamini ve COVID-19 anahtar kelimelerini içeren güncel makaleler taranmıştır.

Bulgular: Ultraviyole ışınların etkisi ile dermiste sentezlenen D vitamini, karaciğer ve böbrekte aktifleşerek kalsiyumun bağırsaktan emilimini ve kemik sağlığını düzenleyen bir hormondur. Son dönemde immünomodülatör etkileri araştırılan D vitamininin bu rolü makrofajları ve dentritik hücreleri uyararak üstlendiği bilinmektedir. D vitamininin, solunum yolu enfeksiyonlarına karşı koruyucu etkisini; akciğerlerde ve diğer solunum dokularında bağışıklık hücrelerinin infiltrasyonunu önlemek için sıkı bağlantıları koruyarak, antiviral mekanizmaların uyarılması yoluyla bazı virüsleri etkisizleştirerek ve bağışıklık sisteminin modülasyonu yoluyla pro-enflamatuar sitokinlerin sentezini azaltarak gösterdiği düşünülmektedir. Astım, tüberküloz, KOAH gibi solunum hastalıkları üzerinde olumlu etkileri bulunsada COVID-19 özelinde yapılan çoğu çalışmada D vitamini konsantrasyonları ile COVID-19 enfeksiyonu riski arasında potansiyel bir bağlantı desteklenmemiştir.

Sonuç: Farklı viral enfeksiyonların neden olduğu solunum hastalıklarına karşı koruyucu etkileri bilinen D vitamini ile semptomları arasında ciddi solunum sıkıntıları yer alan COVID-19 arasındaki ilişkiye dikkat çeken çalışmalar bulunmakla birlikte ESPEN tarafından yayımlanan uygulama kılavuzunda da belirtildiği gibi henüz COVID-19 için “belirlenmiş” bir D vitamini takviye dozu hakkında bilimsel bir fikir birliği bulunmamaktadır. Yapılan çalışmalar, özellikle, ciddi D vitamini eksikliği bulunan hastalarda optimal D vitamini konsantrasyonunu korumak üzere suplementasyonunun yararlı olabileceğini göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19, D Vitamini, D Vitamini eksikliği

Kaynakça:

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VITAMIN D SUPPLEMENTATION AND COVID-19

Introduction: Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) was declared a pandemic by the WHO on March 11, 2020. The disease has respiratory symptoms such as difficulty in breathing and cough, and it can progress to acute respiratory disease syndrome. Since it is known that vitamin D deficiency has effects on the risk of respiratory diseases with different mechanisms, in this study, the relationship between vitamin D and COVID-19 was examined.

Methods: Articles containing the keywords of vitamin D and COVID-19 have been reviewed.

Results: Vitamin D mainly regulates the absorption of calcium from the intestine and maintains bone health. The immunomodulatory effects of vitamin D have recently gained importance and it is known that Vitamin D plays this role by stimulating macrophages and dendritic cells. Vitamin D demonstrates this effects by protecting tight connections to prevent infiltration of immune cells in the lungs and other respiratory tissues, deactivating some viruses through the

stimulation of antiviral mechanisms, and reducing the synthesis of proinflammatory cytokines. Although it has positive effects on respiratory diseases such as asthma, tuberculosis, and COPD, any potential link between vitamin D concentrations and the risk of COVID-19 infection has not been supported in most studies specific to COVID-19.

Conclusion: As well as stated in the practical guideline published by ESPEN; while there are studies that draw attention to the relationship between vitamin D and its protective effects against respiratory diseases caused by different viral infections, there is no scientific consensus on supplement dosage of vitamin D in the treatment of COVID-19. Studies have shown that supplementation may be beneficial especially to maintain optimal vitamin D concentration in patients with severe vitamin D deficiency.

Keywords: COVID-19, Vitamin D, Vitamin D deficiency

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3. Barazzoni, R., et al. (2020). "ESPEN expert statements and practical guidance for nutritional management of individuals with SARS-CoV-2 infection." *Clinical Nutrition* 39(6): 1631-1638. Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

**PSYCHOLOGICAL TRACES OF THE CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) OUTBREAK IN
TURKEY****Nilgun ULUTASDEMIR**

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ABSTRACT

Information and experiences about coronavirus cause stress, fear, anxiety and panic, while increasing negative thoughts and phobias. Aim of this researching Coronavirus's outbreak to determine psychologic remains on society and to present solution suggestions. Cross-sectional and descriptive type of the universe of the study has created 19 May to 19 July 2020, individuals living in Turkey. Owing to pandemic has been achieved 3035 people who accept attending to researching applying online survey method up to present. To conduct the research from University and T. C. Ministry of Health Ethics Boards has been obtained by approvals. Researching's data; consisted of questions sociodemographic characteristics including coronavirus outbreak, health-social-psychological effects and Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) questions. 59.1% of the participants in the study are women and their average age is 35.16 ± 13.4 . 0.8% of individuals stated that they suffered from coronavirus, 21.4% of them were affected by coronavirus disease in their family or close environment, 6.3% of them were relatives who died of this disease, and 9.9% of them applied quarantine as a suspicious patient. 89.3% of the individuals stated that they stayed at home, but 79.2% stated that they had been on the streets for the last two weeks. 8.4% of the individuals stated that they had a psychological disorder. In this study, individuals living in Turkey were found to experience high levels of anxiety due to the coronavirus. Individuals should be directed to psychologist and accurate sources of information such as T.C. Ministry of Health, Kızılay and HASUDER.

Keywords: COVID-19, Anxiety Turkey

COVID-19 HASTALARINDA İNTERLÖKİN-6 RESEPTÖR ANTAGONİSTİ TOCILİZUMAB**Öğr. Gör. Gülşah TOLLU**

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ÖZET

Aralık 2019'dan bu yana, koronavirüs hastalığı (COVID-19) olarak adlandırılan viral pnömoni dünyayı etkisi altına alarak pandemiye neden olmuştur. COVID-19 patogenezi belirsizliğini korumaktadır ve şu anda etkili terapötikler için kesin kanıt yoktur. Daha fazla klinik verinin derlenmesi ve yayınlanmasıyla, çok sayıda veri, ciddi hastalarda hafif veya şiddetli sitokin fırtınalarının olduğunu ve bunun da önemli bir ölüm nedeni olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu nedenle, sitokin fırtınasının tedavisi ciddi COVID-19 hastalarının kurtarılmasının önemli bir parçası haline gelmiştir. Sitokin salınım sendromunda ve akut inflamasyonda anahtar rol oynayan en önemli sitokinlerden biri interlökin-6 (IL-6)'dır. IL-6'nın COVID-19 ile ilişkili akut solunum sıkıntısı sendromunu (ARDS) tedavi etmek için potansiyel bir harekete geçirilebilir hedef sitokin olabileceği yönünde çalışmalar bulunmaktadır. Şiddetli COVID-19 için olası bir ilaç olarak önerilen IL-6 reseptör (IL-6R) antagonisti Tosilizumab, sitokin salınımını azaltarak orta ila şiddetli COVID-19 pnömonisini tedavi etmek için kullanılır. Bu, anti-IL-6 reseptör inhibitörü tedavisinin, COVID-19 olan hastaların akciğerlerinde sitokin fırtınasını azaltarak hastalık ilerleme riskini azaltabileceği yönünde çalışmalar bulunmaktadır. Tosilizumab romatoid artrit (RA), sepsis, Graft-versus-Host Hastalığı (GVHD), makrofaj aktivasyon sendromu (MAS) ve kimerik antijen reseptör (CAR) T hücre tedavisine bağlı gelişen sitokin salınım sendromunda kullanım onayı almış rekombinant IL-6R antikordur. Bu ön veriler, ciddi ve kritik COVID-19 hastalarında klinik sonucu iyileştiren Tocilizumab'ın mortalitenin azalmasında ve COVID-19 tedavisinde kullanılması için etkili bir teröpatik ajan olduğunu göstermektedir. Daha fazla verinin derlenmesi ve sonuçların karşılaştırılması ile etkili tedavi yöntemlerinin geliştirilmesi COVID-19 tedavi süreci için acil bir ihtiyaçtır.

Anahtar kelimeler: COVID-19, Sitokin fırtınası sendromu, Tosilizumab, IL-6, IL-6R**INTERLOKIN-6 RECEPTOR ANTAGONIST TOCILİZUMAB IN COVID-19 PATIENTS****ABSTRACT**

Since December 2019, viral pneumonia called coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has caused the world to cause pandemics. The pathogenesis of COVID-19 remains uncertain and there is currently no definitive evidence for effective therapeutics. With the compilation and publication of more clinical data a large number of data suggest that severe patients have mild or severe cytokine storms which is an important cause of death. Therefore, treatment of cytokine storm has become an important part of rescuing serious COVID-19 patients. One of the most important cytokines that play a key role in cytokine release syndrome and acute inflammation is interleukin-6 (IL-6). There are studies that IL-6 may be a potential mobilizable target cytokine to treat acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) associated with COVID-19. The recommended IL-6 receptor (IL-6R) antagonist Tocilizumab as a possible drug for severe COVID-19 is used to treat moderate to severe COVID-19 pneumonia by reducing cytokine release. There are studies that this anti-IL-6 receptor inhibitor therapy can reduce the risk of disease progression by reducing cytokine storm in the lungs of patients with COVID-19. Tocilizumab is a recombinant IL-6R antibody that has been approved for use in cytokine release syndrome due to rheumatoid arthritis (RA), sepsis, Graft-versus-Host Disease (GVHD), macrophage

activation syndrome (MAS) and chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T cell therapy. These preliminary data show that Tocilizumab, which immediately improves the clinical outcome in serious and critical COVID-19 patients, is an effective treatment for reducing mortality and using it in the treatment of COVID-19. The development of effective treatment methods by compiling more data and comparing the results is an urgent need for the COVID-19 treatment process.

Keywords: COVID-19, Cytokine storm syndrome, Tocilizumab, IL-6, IL-6R

GCPRIS

EVALUATION OF COVID-19 PANDEMIA IN TERMS OF BIOTERRORISM

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ABSTRACT

For the first time in history, the use of biological weapons agents, which started with the use of toxins obtained from plants and animals from plants and animals, or by dipping arrows into feces or rotten meat, has been on the agenda every century. The other factor that is effective in producing similar results with the results after the use of biological weapons is epidemic diseases. The Antoninus Plague, which was described as the first pandemic in history between 165 and 180 B.C., caused the death of approximately 5 million people, while the factors of epidemic diseases such as cholera, influenza, yellow fever for centuries have been the cause of death of millions of people. Although the use of biological weapons has been banned by contracts, it has not lost its potential danger. It is evident with the Covid-19 pandemic that we are living, that epidemics continue to be a global threat. Theories about the action of biological armament, which is a potential danger for the cause of the Covid-19 pandemic, have also been put forward. In this study, it is evaluated whether Covid-19 pandemic occurs naturally or with a bioterrorist action.

Keywords: Biological weapon agent, Bioterrorism, Pandemic, Covid-19.

COVID-19 PANDEMİSİNİN BİYOTERÖRİZM AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

ÖZET

Tarihte ilk kez Güney Amerika yerlileri tarafından bitkilerden ve hayvanlardan elde edilen toksinlerin mızrak ve okların uçlarına sürülmesi ya da okların dışkıya veya çürümüş ete batırılmasıyla başlayan biyolojik silah ajanı kullanımı her yüzyılda gündemde olmuştur. Biyolojik silah kullanımı sonrasında meydana gelen sonuçlar ile benzer sonuçların doğmasında etkili diğer faktör ise salgın hastalıklardır. Tarihte yaşanan ilk pandemi olarak nitelendirilen Antoninus Vebası, M.S. 165 ve 180 yılları arasında yaşanmış olup yaklaşık 5 milyon kişinin hayatını kaybetmesine neden olurken yüzyıllar boyunca veba hastalığı ile birlikte kolera, influenza, sarı humma gibi salgın hastalıkların etkenleri milyonlarca kişinin ölüm nedeni olmuştur. Biyolojik silah kullanımı, sözleşmeler ile yasaklanmasına rağmen potansiyel bir tehlike olma özelliğini yitirmiş değildir. Salgın hastalıkların da küresel bir tehdit olmaya devam ettiğini yaşamakta olduğumuz Covid-19 pandemisi ile kanıtlar niteliktedir. Covid-19 pandemisinin etkeni için de 21. yüzyılda da potansiyel bir tehlike olan biyolojik silahlanma yönünde bir eylem olduğu ile ilgili teorilerin öne sürülmesi söz konusu olmuştur. Bu çalışmada, Covid-19 pandemisinin doğal yolla mı yoksa biyoterörist bir eylemle mi gerçekleştiği değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyolojik silah ajanı, Biyoterörizm, Pandemi, Covid-19.

AZİTROMİSİNİN NANOBİYOTEKNOLOJİK FARMASÖTİK İNHALER
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0000-0003-4866-9814**ÖZET**

Azitimisin neredeyse yarım asırdan beri tedavide kullanılan ve eritromisin türevi olan en uzun etkili (24-72 saat) makrolid grubu azalid bir antibiyotiktir. Etkisi, spektrumu, farmakokinetik ve farmakodinamik özellikleri çok iyi bilinmektedir. Azitimisin, eritromisin endikasyonlarının dışında AIDS'te, *Mycobacterium avium* / Intracellulare'de, *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Moraxella catarrhalis*, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, trahom ve Toxoplasma tedavilerinde kullanılmaktadır. Günümüzde enteral ve parenteral kullanılan formları mevcuttur. Bu çalışmanın amacı enteral olarak verilen azitromisini nanobiyoteknolojik yöntemlerle nanoazitromisin haline getirip solunum yolları enfeksiyonlarının tedavisinde inhaler aerosol şeklinde kullanmaktır. Antibiyotığın inhaler kullanımı, enteral ve parenteral kullanıma bağlı başta karaciğer ve böbrek olmak üzere tüm vücutta oluşturulacak toksik etkiler minimize edilebilir. İnhaler verilecek olan nanoazitromisin dozunun enteral ve parenteral dozlardan en az 4 veya 5 kat az olurken, solunum sistemi içerisindeki nanoazitromisin akümülyasyonunun enteral ve parenteral yollar ile verilışinden daha yüksek olacağı öngörülmektedir. Böylece daha az ilaç, daha az toksik yan etki ve daha yüksek terapötik etkinlik sağlanırken erken iyileşme, iş kaybı ve aşırı ilaç nedenli ekonomik kaybın da önüne geçilecektir. Ayrıca bu çalışmada azitromisinin diğer ilaçlarla olan zararlı etkileşimlerin en aza düşürülmesi de amaçlanmaktadır. Bu çalışmada sıcak homojenizasyon tekniği kullanılarak azitromisin içeren katı lipid nanopartiküller oluşturulmuştur. Lipit akışkan ve yüzey aktif nano taşıyıcılar kullanılarak öncelikle ısı yardımıyla lipit bir eriyik hazırlanmıştır. Elde edilen yapı 0.2µm'lik filtreden geçirilip kullanıma hazır hale getirilmiştir. Azitimisin yüklü solid lipit nanopartiküllerin (ASLN) karakterizasyonu yapılmış ve partikül boyutu, zeta potansiyel, polidispers indeks ve elektriksel iletkenlik ölçümü valide edilmiştir. Bu yeni Farmasötik şeklin öncelikle antibakteriyel ve antiviral etkinliğine bakılacak ve daha sonra deney hayvanlarında faz öncesi çalışılacak olup başarı sağlanması durumunda faz denemelerine başlanacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Azitimisin, nanoazitromisin, solid lipit nanopartikül, yeni ilaç geliştirme, farmasötik inovasyon

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NANOBIOLOGICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL
INHALER FORMULATION OF AZITHROMYCIN****ABSTRACT**

Azithromycin, an erythromycin derivative which has been used in therapy for almost half a century, is the longest acting (24-72 hour) azalide antibiotic of the macrolide group. It is widely recognised for its efficacy, spectrum, pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic properties. Alongside its erythromycin indication, Azithromycin is used in the treatment of AIDS, *Mycobacterium avium* / Intracellulare, *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Moraxella catarrhalis*, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, trachoma, and Toxoplasma. Today, forms for enteral and parenteral usage are available. The aim of this study is to convert the enterally administered azithromycin to nano-azithromycin by nanobiotechnological methods for administration via an inhaler aerosol in the treatment of respiratory tract infections. Compared with enteral and parenteral application, the use of an inhaler for antibiotic delivery could minimize the toxic effects created by its use all around the body, but foremost to the kidneys and liver. It is predicted that the dose of nano azithromycin to be administered by inhaler will be at least 4 or 5 times less than that of enteral and parenteral doses while the accumulation of nano azithromycin in the respiratory system will be higher than that administered by enteral and parenteral routes. In this way, the need for less drugs, the diminishment of toxic side effects, and higher therapeutic efficacy will provide for early recovery and prevent economic losses caused by deficiencies in the work force and overuse of drugs. A further aim of the study is to minimize the harmful interactions of azithromycin with other drugs. For the purposes of the study, solid lipid nanoparticles containing azithromycin were created using the hot homogenization technique. A lipid melt was first prepared by heating, using lipid fluid and surface-active nano carriers,. The resulting composition was then made ready for use by passing it through 0.2µm filters. A characterization of the azithromycin loaded solid lipid nanoparticles (ASLN) was performed and the particle size, zeta potential, polydisperse index, and electrical conductivity control measurements were then validated. The antibacterial and antiviral effectiveness under this new pharmaceutical form will first be examined, followed by the experimental animal phase before moving onto the trials phase, depending on the success of this phase.

Keywords: Azithromycin, nanoazithromycin, solid lipid nanoparticle, new drug development, drug innovation.

**THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM AND HEMORHEOLOGIC PARAMETERS****Denizhan KARİS**Istinye University, Medical Faculty, Department of Biophysics, Istanbul, Turkey
Orcid ID: 0000-0002-5976-4107**ABSTRACT**

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a very contagious viral disease that has spread globally resulting in high morbidity and mortality rates. Co-morbidities like pulmonary or cardio-vascular diseases (CVD), diabetes, immune system disorders and older age deteriorate the clinical onset. After being activated by spike protein, the virus binds to human angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) receptor. ACE2, expressed mainly in lungs, also in heart, kidneys, and vascular endothelium, is excessively activated in CVD and has been reported to be one of the responsible causes for the multiple organ failure in COVID-19. Inflammation status in COVID-19 triggers myocardial injury via increases in serum levels of troponin and also in inflammatory bio-markers like CRP, ferritin, fibrinogen, D-dimer, IL-6, and LDH, all acting preliminarily for the cytokine storm. Fibrinogen, one of the most important determinants of plasma viscosity (PV) with its big molecular structure and asymmetry, increases extensively in plasma of COVID-19 patients. Fibrinogen's pivotal function in coagulation is even to constitute a clot in vessel injuries for stopping the bleeding or to aggravate thrombosis during inflammatory process. Clinical onset of thrombosis seen in COVID-19 can be followed up via plasma fibrinogen and D-dimer levels, which is a degraded product of cross-linked fibrin. Consequently, blood viscosity (BV) also increases due to elevated levels of acute phase reactants and immunoglobulins via inflammatory process. Elevated fibrinogen, PV and BV foster erythrocyte aggregation that ends up in higher erythrocyte sedimentation rate. Another target of COVID-19 is the endothelial tissue, that constitutes the largest tissue in human body. Endothelial dysfunction accompanied with generalized inflammation may lead to pro-coagulative state resulting in micro-vascular and macro-vascular thrombosis in arterial and venous circulation. In conclusion, COVID-19 clinical onset have to be evaluated with a multi-disciplinary approach, especially in CVD by means of cardiovascular co-morbidities and hemorheologic parameters. More scientific data should be elucidated to determine the mechanisms of cardio-vascular system and its complications in order to minimize morbidity and mortality rates.

Keywords: COVID-19, cardio-vascular diseases, hemorheologic parameters, endothelial dysfunction, thrombosis.

COVID-19 HASTALARINDA BESLENME BİYOKİMYASININ ÖNEMİ

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Koronavirüsler 21. Yüzyıla gelinceye kadar hafif bir soğuk algınlığına neden olan önemsiz patojenler olarak değerlendirilmişlerdi. Ancak dünyamız 21. Yüzyılın başlamasıyla birlikte koronavirüslerin yol açtığı endişe verici üç salgın ile karşılaştı. Ciddi akut solunum sendromu koronavirüs-2 (SARS-CoV-2) adı verilen virüsün neden olduğu son salgın ise etkisini hala sürdürmektedir. Aralık 2019'da, Çin'in Wuhan bölgesinde başlayan, Çin'in her yerine ve tüm dünyaya yayılan bu respiratuar sistem hastalığına Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (WHO) tarafından COVID-19 adı verildi.

Ülkemiz ve tüm dünya COVID-19 pandemisi nedeniyle çeşitli kısıtlamaların uygulandığı zor günlerden geçmektedir. Henüz kesin olarak tedavi edici etkin bir ilacı veya koruyucu bir aşısı olmayan bu hastalık yayılmaya da devam etmektedir. Bu zor günlerde bağışıklık sistemimizi kuvvetlendiren başta beslenme olmak üzere yaşam tarzı değişikliklerinin önemi artmıştır. Dengeli bir diyet ile beslenen bireylerin immün sistemleri daha iyi olacağından kronik hastalıklara ve enfeksiyonlara karşı daha dayanıklı olacaktırlar.

Bu virüsün insan vücuduna giriş yeri anjiyotensin dönüştürücü enzim-2 (ACE-2) reseptörüdür. Kandaki ACE seviyeleri gıda alımına karşı oldukça duyarlıdır. Diyet paternlerinin ACE seviyeleri üzerinde güçlü bir etkisi vardır. Lahana gibi sebzelerin ve onların fermente ürünleri olan turşuların ve yoğurt gibi fermente süt ürünlerinin tüketiminin COVID-19'da yararlı olduğu bildirilmiştir. Yoğurt gibi süt ürünleri doğal öldürücü hücrelerin aktivitesini artırabilir ve solunum yolu enfeksiyonu riskini azaltabilir, bu da bu besinlerin COVID-19 hastalığına karşı potansiyel bir yararı olabileceğini gösterir. Nitekim batılı araştırmacıların yaptığı bir çalışmada da ülkemizde COVID-19'dan ölüm oranının düşük olmasında çok fazla lahana ve fermente süt ürünleri tüketiminin rolü olduğu bildirilmiştir.

SARS-CoV-2 salgınına baş etmek için uygulanan karantina ve kısıtlama önlemlerinin, sağlıksız beslenmeye ve fiziksel aktivitenin azalmasına yol açarak stres ve depresyon gelişmesine katkıda bulunur. Fizik egzersizler ve sağlıklı beslenme, beslenme biyokimyasını modüle ederek söz konusu bu problemlerle mücadelede yararlı olabilir.

Bağışıklık sistemimizi desteklemek SARS-CoV-2 salgını döneminde çok önemlidir. Beslenme biyokimyasında yediğimiz gıdaların yanında mikrobiyota da önemli rol oynamaktadır. Salgın dönemlerinde maske kullanma, fiziki mesafeye ve hijyene dikkat etmenin yanında bağışıklığımızı kuvvetlendirmemiz gerekiyor. Bunun için beslenme biyokimyasını olumsuz etkileyecek faktörlerden de sakınmamız gerekiyor. Sonuç olarak, bu pandemi döneminde dengeli beslenmek, bağırsak mikrobiyotasını korumak, düzenli egzersiz yapmak, stresten uzak kalmak ve güneşten yararlanmak gereklidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19, Beslenme Biyokimyası, Salgın

THE IMPORTANCE OF NUTRITIONAL BIOCHEMISTRY IN COVID-19 PATIENTS**ABSTRACT**

Coronaviruses were being considered as negligible pathogens that cause a mild flu until the 21st century. However, with the start of the 21st century, our world has faced three worrying outbreaks caused by coronaviruses. The last outbreak caused by a virus called severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) still maintains its effect. This respiratory system disease, which started in December 2019 in the Wuhan region of China and spread all over China and the world, was called COVID-19 by World Health Organization (WHO).

Our country and the world are having a hard time when various restrictions are applied due to the COVID-19 outbreak. This disease, which is not yet a definitive therapeutic drug or a protective vaccine, continues to spread. In these difficult days, the importance of lifestyle changes, especially nutrition, which strengthens our immune system, has increased. Individuals who are fed a balanced diet are likely to be more resistant to chronic diseases and infections, since their immune systems would be better.

The entry point of this virus to the human body is angiotensin converting enzyme-2 (ACE-2) receptor. ACE levels in the blood are very sensitive to food intake. Diet patterns have a strong effect on ACE levels. Consumption of vegetables such as cabbage and their fermented products such as pickles, and fermented milk products such as yogurt has been reported to be beneficial in COVID-19. Dairy products, such as yogurt, can increase the activity of natural killer cells and reduce the risk of respiratory infections, suggesting their potential benefit against to COVID-19 disease. As a matter of fact, in a study conducted by western researchers, it was reported that consumption of too many cabbage and fermented milk products has played a role in low mortality rate from COVID-19 in our country.

The quarantine and lockdown measures applied to cope with the COVID-19 outbreak, leading to unhealthy nutrition and reduced physical activity, can contribute to the development of stress and depression. Physical exercises and healthy nutrition can be useful in combating these mentioned problems by modulating nutritional biochemistry

Supporting our immune system is very important during the SARS-CoV-2 outbreak period. In nutritional biochemistry, microbiota also plays an important role as well as the foods we eat. In outbreak periods, in addition to measures such as using masks, paying attention to physical distance and hygiene, we should strengthen our immunity. Therefore, we also need to avoid factors that can adversely affect nutritional biochemistry. In conclusion, it is required to have a balanced nutrition, protect gut microbiota, exercise regularly, stay away from stress and benefit from the sunlight during this pandemic period.

Keywords: COVID-19, Nutritional Biochemistry, Outbreak

BREASTFEEDING SAFELY IN CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC**Özge Karakaya SUZAN**

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ABSTRACT

SARS-CoV-2 is a novel emerged positive-strand RNA virus associated with an acute respiratory distress disease known as COVID-19. Studies have suggested that transmission of SARS-CoV-2 is primarily from person to person through respiratory droplets, it has been stated that it does not infect babies with breastfeeding. In addition, there is evidence that the virus could be detected in biological fluids including bronchoalveolar lavage fluid specimens, blood and saliva, however, there are substantial knowledge gaps remain regarding the presence of SARS-CoV-2 in the breast milk.

There are approximately 392,078 pregnant women worldwide, many questions are existing in their mind about feeding with breast milk and breastfeeding their babies during the pregnancy and the end-of-birth process. At the same time, mothers who continue to breastfeed during the onset of this outbreak may experience anxiety and need reliable advice on this issue. Evidence of statements by mothers with covid-19 diagnoses not to breastfeed is low and the importance of breastfeeding is ignored. The World Health Organization recommends that all children be fed only breast milk for the first 6 months and then breast milk for 2 years and beyond along with complementary nutrients. Italian National Health Institute stressed that it has the protective potential of breast milk is appropriate under the clinical conditions of the mother and in accordance with the desire of mother who COVID-19 infection is suspected or diagnosed should continue to milking or directly breastfeeding. Protecting and maintaining breastfeeding during an epidemic is crucial, because breast milk has immunity-strengthening and infection-protective properties, as well as unique benefits for mother and baby. When necessary precautions are taken, it is emphasized that breastfeeding should continue because the disease is not transmitted from mother to baby. Current literature indicated that SARS-CoV-2 virus is not detected in breast milk. In accordance with the study recommendations, all nursing women should wear masks as a precaution, wash their hands with soap and water before and after touching their babies, or clean them with alcohol-based hand sanitizer, clean and disinfect the touched surfaces routinely. Also it is recommended that if you cough directly onto the breasts it should be to washed. It should be started breastfeeding after birth by performing safe procedures and giving breastfeeding counseling to the mother for the continuation of breastfeeding.

Keywords: Covid-19; SARS-CoV-2; Breastfeeding, Breast milk.

**TEMMUZ AYI COVID-19 GÜNLÜK DURUM RAPORLARI VERİLERİNE GÖRE
TÜRKİYE'DEKİ DURUM****Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Muhammet BAYRAKTAR**

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ÖZET

Herhangi bir sağlık sorununun zamanla değişiminin incelenmesi epidemiyolojinin kullanım alanlarından biridir. Toplumdaki bir sağlık sorununun kişi, yer ve zaman özelliklerinin incelenmesi de tanımlayıcı epidemiyolojik araştırmaların konusudur. Bu kapsamdaki araştırmaların faydalı sonuçlar vermesi için güncel ve doğru bilginin kullanılması önemlidir.

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Sağlık Bakanlığı Sağlık Bilgi Sistemleri Genel Müdürlüğü'nün sitesi üzerinden "Covid-19 Türkiye durum raporu" başlığı altında, 29.06.2020 tarihinden itibaren halka açık günlük ve haftalık durum raporları yayınlamaktadır. Yayınlanan günlük durum raporları; ait oldukları gün için saat 00:00 ile 23:59 saatleri arasındaki yeni laboratuvar test sayısı, İBBS-1'e göre laboratuvar onaylı yeni Covid-19 vaka sayısı, yeni vaka sayılarının cinsiyete ve yaş gruplarına göre dağılımı, İBBS-1'e göre Covid-19 nedeniyle yeni hastane yatışları ve hastaneden yeni taburcu edilenlerin sayılarına ilişkin bilgiler içermektedir. Anılan raporlardaki veriler kullanılarak yapılan tanımlayıcı analizlere göre Temmuz ayında günlük yapılan yeni test sayısının ortalaması 45782.65 ± 3738.98 ve yeni tanı konulan kişi sayısının ortalaması 997.32 ± 92.38 iken yeni tanı konulardan 506.48 ± 53.90 'ı erkek, 490.68 ± 41.68 'i kadındır. Yine Covid-19 nedeniyle bir günde hastaneye yatırılanların sayısının ortancası 544 (448- 1032) ve hastanede yatarak tedavi görenlerden taburcu olanların günlük sayısının ortancası 528 (411- 2305) olarak bulunmuştur.

Güncellenen Covid-19 evde takip algoritması ile komplike olmayan hastaların veya hafif-orta pnömonisi olanların hastaneye yatışlarının yapılmadan takip ve tedavilerinin yürütülmeye başlanmasının, özellikle hastaneye yatış ve hastaneden taburcu olma sayılarını değiştireceği düşünülmektedir. Hastalığın Türkiye'deki durumuna ilişkin değerlendirmeler yapılırken, tanı ve tedavi rehberlerindeki ve algoritmalarındaki güncellemeler ve değişiklikler göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Covid-19, Günlük Durum Raporu, Tedavi Rehberi, Algoritma

**THE SITUATION IN TURKEY ACCORDING TO JULY COVID-19 DAILY SITUATION
REPORTS' DATA****ABSTRACT**

Examining the evolution of any health problem over time is one of the uses of epidemiology. Examining the person, place, and time characteristics of a health problem in the society is also the subject of descriptive epidemiological studies. It is important to use up-to-date and accurate information for research in this context to yield useful results.

Through the site of the General Directorate of Health Information Systems, the Republic Of Turkey Ministry of Health is publishing daily and weekly reports that are open to public under the "Covid-19

Situation Report Turkey” title since June 29th 2020. Published daily situation reports include information from 00:00 to 23:59 for the day they belong about the number of new laboratory tests, the number of new laboratory-approved Covid-19 cases according to NUTS-1, the distribution of the number of new cases by gender and age groups, the number of new hospital admissions due to Covid-19 and new hospital discharges according to NUTS-1, Turkey. According to the descriptive analysis made using the data in the aforementioned reports, in July the average of the number of new tests performed daily was 45782.65 ± 3738.98 and the average number of newly diagnosed patients was 997.32 ± 92.38 , while 506.48 ± 53.90 of the newly diagnosed were men and 490.68 ± 41.68 were women. The median of the number of hospitalizations in one day due to Covid-19 was found to be 544 (448-1032), and the median of the number of discharges from inpatients in one day was 528 (411-2305).

With the updated Covid-19 home follow-up algorithm, it is thought that the follow-up and treatment of uncomplicated patients or those with mild-moderate pneumonia without hospitalization will change the number of hospitalizations and discharges from the hospital. Updates and changes in diagnosis and treatment guidelines and algorithms should be considered during making assessments on the status of the disease in Turkey.

Keywords: Covid-19, Daily Situation Report, Treatment Guide, Algorithm

**DERİN ÖĞRENME YÖNTEMLERİ KULLANILARAK TÜRKİYE' DE COVID-19
YAYILIMI TAHMİNİ****Öznur YILDIRIM**

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ÖZET

Çin' in Vuhan kentinde ortaya çıkan ve kısa zaman içerisinde tüm dünyayı etkisi altına alan yeni koronavirüs (COVID-19) salgını, milyonlarca kişiye bulaşmış ve yüz binlerce insanın hayatını kaybetmesine sebep olmuştur. Bu salgın karşısında birçok ülke ekonomik ve sosyal anlamda büyük oranda etkilenmiştir. Bu etkileri minimize etmek için çeşitli politikalar geliştirilmiş ve önlemler alınmıştır. Bununla beraber, vaka sayılarındaki artış oranlarının tahmin edilmesi özellikle sağlık altyapısı ile ilgili yönetsel süreçlerin planlanmasında büyük öneme sahiptir. Bu tahminler için istatistiksel ve matematiksel modeller kullanılmaktadır. Ayrıca çeşitli yapay zeka tabanlı yaklaşımlarda geliştirilmektedir. Özellikle derin öğrenme yöntemleri bu alanda araştırmacıların ilgi odağı olmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, Türkiye' deki COVID-19 vaka sayılarındaki değişimleri öngörebilmek için Uzun-Kısa Süreli Bellek (LSTM) tabanlı bir sinir ağı yaklaşımı ile ileriye yönelik tahmin yapılmaktadır. Çalışmada, Türkiye' de ilk vakanın görüldüğü 11 Mart ile 30 Haziran 2020 tarihleri arasındaki günlük vaka, ölüm ve iyileşen hasta sayıları kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca resmi vaka sayıları ile bu döneme ait mevsimsel verileri birleştiren bir yaklaşımla mevsimsel değişimlerin salgın üzerindeki etkisi de analiz edilmektedir. Sonuçlar, LSTM yönteminin önleyici adımlar atabilmek için vaka tahmininde önemli bir avantaj sağlayabileceğini göstermektedir. Ayrıca mevsimsel verilerin sinir ağı yapısına eklenmesi ile sonuçların çok daha başarılı oranlarda tahmin edilmesi sağlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19, Türkiye, Uzun-Kısa Süreli Bellek, Tahmin.**PREDICTION OF COVID-19 SPREAD IN TURKEY USING DEEP LEARNING METHODS****ABSTRACT**

The new coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak that emerged in Wuhan, China, and affected the world in a short time, which has spread to millions of people and has caused hundreds of thousands of people to die. Many countries have been greatly affected economically and socially in the face of this outbreak. To minimize these effects, various policies have been developed and taken measures. In addition, estimating the rate of increase in the number of cases is of great importance, especially in the planning of administrative processes related to the health infrastructure. Statistical and mathematical models are used for these estimates. It is also being developed in various artificial intelligence-based approaches. In particular, deep learning methods are the focus of researchers in this field.

In this study, a forward-looking prediction is made with a Neural Network approach based on Long-Short Term Memory (LSTM) for anticipate changes in the number of cases of COVID-19 in Turkey. In the study, daily cases, the number of deaths and recovered patient's dataset were used. This dataset was created with data between March 11 and June 30, 2020, when the first case was seen. In addition, the effect of seasonal changes on the outbreak is analyzed with an approach that combines official case numbers with seasonal data from this period. The results show that the LSTM method can provide a significant advantage in case estimation to take preventive steps. In addition, by adding the seasonal data to the neural network structure, the results are estimated at much more successful rates.

Keywords: COVID-19, Turkey, Long-Short Term Memory, Prediction.

L'ASIE CENTRALE ET LE GRAND JEU 2.0: NOUVEAUX DEFIS ET ENJEUX

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Mots clés: Asie Centrale, Grand jeu (2.0), Sécurité, Intégration régionale, Chine, Russie, USA

Introduction. La pandémie de COVID 19 pose des questions existentielles pour l'humanité et impacte toutes les sphères de son activité tant sur le plan local et régional que mondial. Les ravages de la pandémie ont mis en lumière toutes les divisions et fractures qui menacent d'empirer encore plus. Il reste à espérer que l'humanité saura surmonter une fois de plus ce mal du siècle tant sur le plan médical que politique, économique et social et que la pandémie ne saurait pas s'imposer. Les effets de ce mal se font sentir pleinement dans la région de l'Asie Centrale en s'ajoutant aux problèmes politiques et économiques préexistants. Le tout étant compliqué par les turbulences géopolitiques des compétitions entre les grandes puissances attirées par les richesses des sous-sols, dont les hydrocarbures, et l'importance géostratégique pour chacune des puissances opposées, notamment la Russie, la Chine d'une part, et les Etats-Unis, d'autre part. Cela rappelle les affrontements et collisions entre les empires, la Grande Bretagne et la Russie, qui ont em brassé le 19^{ème} et le premier tiers du 20^{ème} siècle, connus sous le nom du "Grand Jeu". Actuellement, la deuxième édition appelée "Le Grand Jeu 2.0", avec de nouveaux enjeux et acteurs, est en train de se développer. L'histoire du passé et du présent du Kazakhstan, représentative à ce sujet, sert d'un point d'approche pour un abstract/article proposé à votre attention.

Méthodes théoriques. La présente étude est basée sur l'analyse des différentes conceptions géopolitiques qui reflétaient les visions et les analyses des chercheurs des grandes puissances coloniales : anglais, américains, allemands, russes etc, reflétant aussi les spectres politiques du passé et du présent. L'histoire se répète aussi de ce point de vue car les visions du passé sont réactualisées. Et les approches quantitatives et qualitatives pour l'analyse des données économiques.

Résultats. Le Kazakhstan a proclamé dès son accession à l'indépendance les principes de sa politique extérieure dont le principe de multivectorialité. Depuis cette politique multivectorielle a pris de nouvelles configurations et de nouveaux contenus en fonction du développement de ses relations bilatérales et multilatérales, son adhésion aux organisations régionales conçues et dominées par la Russie et la Chine dont les visées neo-impériales sont dopées, entre autres, par leurs affrontements jusqu'à là politiques et économiques avec les Etats-Unis pour la domination globale. Cette concurrence à l'échelle globale se répercute à différents degrés sur plusieurs régions et pays du monde. Donc, les pays de l'Asie Centrale sont en quelque sorte les otages des défis et enjeux imposés par les Grands, la Russie et la Chine, et avec une marge de manoeuvre limitée due aux faiblesses et dépendances politiques, économiques et militaires qui tendent à se reproduire et se renforcer. Autres facteurs qui les limitent sont les problèmes de coopération et intégration régionales qui se heurtent aux égoïsmes des régimes autoritaires, d'une part, et au sous-développement et similarités structurelles des économies de ressources de ces pays, d'autre part. Le développement des relations économiques et politiques avec les Etats-Unis qui sont le deuxième investisseur et acheteur des hydrocarbures au Kazakhstan après l'Europe représente un trend porteur pour le pays. Surtout que les Etats-Unis sont en train de réactiver leurs relations bilatérales et multilatérales selon la formule « 5+1 ».

Conclusion. Les pays de l'Asie Centrale font face à différents défis et enjeux, y compris des pressions des grandes puissances aux intérêts contradictoires sur l'ensemble de la région de l'Asie Centrale. La Russie et la Chine, alliés de circonstance, imposent par les moyens politiques et militaires (la Russie), économiques (la Chine) et autres, leurs dominations dans la région, y compris par voie d'intégration dans les organisations régionales à dominante russe (Union économique eurasiatique – UEEA) et chinoise (Organisation de Coopération de Shanghai - OCS/SCO) qui sert à la réalisation des projets chinois dont « La Nouvelle Route de la Soie ou la Ceinture et la Route (BRI). Cela pose pour les pays de l'Asie Centrale des problèmes de dépendance économique et politique. La présence de plusieurs acteurs crée une certaine balance et permet une certaine marge de manoeuvre au Kazakhstan et les autres pays de l'Asie Centrale.

CORONA VIRUS DETECTION USING IMAGE SEGMENTATION TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT

Corona virus COVID19 is currently spread globally through most of countries of the world. That has a vital effect on all life aspects, education, health, business, and commercial affairs. Therefore, all researchers in different fields work hard to control this virus. As computer scientist many efforts has been made to deal with this issue. In this research we suggest using image processing techniques to detect the virus in its earliest stages. We propose to use thresholding techniques applied on X-ray images of the patients. This method detects the affected area in the lungs. This discovery of Corona virus will benefit hospitals and health centers. A suggestion application of three methods has been applied to a group of pictures of COVID19 patients. Processing of X-ray images is a little complicated due to the complex nature of the image and the nature of the colors as well. The Threshold method was used by inserting the image from the type of X-ray image, then the value of the Threshold is calculated through a specific function that was used to extract the healthy part of the lung about the last part *Eating from the disease and after that the image was converted after the diagnosis* to white and black so that the white color is the healthy lung. The binary picture will include all the important details on the location and shape of the points of interest (preliminary details). The advantage of obtaining a binary image first is that it reduces the complexity of the data and simplifies the reconnaissance and classification process.

Keywords: Image processing, Covid19, thresholding, X-ray images.

**EFFECTIVENESS OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY IN REDUCING THE CONTAGIOUS CLOUT
OF COVID-19****Dr. Mohd. Iqbal SHEIKH**

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 is a transmissible ailment activated through a new-fangled exposed corona virus by origin Wuhan china. The finest method to sluggish down the communication of this ailment is, to aware the people about the diseases without being in contact and detect the person who has the infection, without contacting. The advanced information technology plays a vital role in awareness, diagnosis, and medical facilities to slow down the transmission of this disease. This paper signifies the role of information technology in slow down the transmission of this disease.

Keywords: Covid19, Technology, Transmission and ailment

INTRODUCTION

Covid19 is a transmissible ailment triggered through a new exposed corona virus. Utmost individuals infested through the COVID-19 disease spirit involvement slight to reasonable breathing ailment and convalesce short of needful distinct handling. Elder persons besides those with fundamental medicinal snags similar cardiovascular ailment, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are most expected to progress grave ailment. The finest method to stop and sluggish downcast communication well-versed about this disease, the ailment how it causes and how it spreads. Protect everyone from infection by washing your hands or by means of an alcohol centered rub regularly and not stirring your face. This disease virus spread primarily through drops of dribble or release from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes, so it's imperative that you also practice respiratory etiquette (for example, by coughing into a flexed elbow) [1]. People of all ages can be infected by the new coronavirus (COVID-19). □ the risk of becoming severely ill with the virus appears to increase if you are 60+. People with pre-existing non-communicable diseases (NCDs) also appear to be more vulnerable to becoming severely ill with the virus. These NCDs include: o Cardiovascular disease (e.g. hypertension, persons who have had, or are at risk for, a heart attack or stroke) o Chronic respiratory disease (e.g. COPD) of Diabetes or Cancer. Risk factors and conditions that make people more vulnerable to becoming severely ill with COVID-19: Chain-smokers are expected to be more susceptible to this disease as the act of smoking fingers (and probably tainted roll-ups) are in connection with the lips, upsurges the probability of spread of virus from hand to mouth. [2].smokers may already have lung disease or abridged lung capability which would significantly upsurge danger of grave infection. Smoldering goods e.g. Water pipes often include the involvement of mouth pieces and hoses, which might enable the spread of covid19 in communal and social settings. Conditions that increases oxygen needs or reduces the ability of the body to use it properly will put patients at higher risk of the consequences of bilateral viral pneumonia. Quit smoking and avoid using coping strategies involving alcohol or drugs 6. Safeguard your mental health, during the intensive care management of COVID-19, regulate which medications must be sustained and which must be clogged provisionally. Lead into proactively with patients and families deliver sustenance and predictive material. Realize the patient's morals and likings about life-sustaining intercessions.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In 2011, [Jon Crowcroft](#) and [Eiko Yoneki](#), scientists at Cambridge University [3], created an app that tracks the spread of influenza. This tool, known as Flu Phone, established design principles later used in the development of new apps that have helped China, Singapore, and South Korea successfully tackle the COVID-19 pandemic.

One way to prevent a global pandemic is contention, which requires the isolation of early cases. These apps try to identify everyone an infected person has been in contact with and isolate all “compromised” individuals.[4] This strategy requires good testing tools (which must be developed for each virus at full speed once identified) and a mobile or wearable app that tracks contacts automatically by proximity of devices. With big data tools of this sort, all compromised individuals can be tracked or isolated.

This is a dystopian approach, to be sure. For threats of this magnitude, however, we need to think outside the box. We need to apply deep-learning algorithms to big data in order to identify and stop virus propagation before is too late.

Complex ethical dilemmas abound. Who can we trust with all these data? Does giving away our privacy erode our hard-won freedom and independence?

We are sure that there are ways to limit this. We need strong, trustworthy governments that eschew populism and defend the basic principles of our society while protecting our health from new aggressions generated by our own civilization. Technology is here to help. As we see many global initiatives collecting and sharing COVID-19 related data, the road is paved for data and computer scientists to develop new algorithms. AI can have a major impact on the fight against COVID-19 in multiple ways; it can help limiting the spread of the disease, increasing disease prognosis, speeding up diagnosis and aid drug development. Profound knowledge is good at forecasting generic manners, but it is not very good at inducing that to a crisis situation when nearly all that occurs is creative,” cautions Leo Karkkainen, a professor at the department of Electrical engineering and automation in Aalto University, Helsinki and a fellow with Nokias Bell labs. ‘If people react in new ways, then AI can predict it. Until you have seen it, you cannot learn from it.[5].

Regardless of this warning, Karkkainen speaks vigorous AI-based mathematical models stand in performance and significant character in serving representatives comprehend in what way COVID-19 is dissemination and when the rate of contagions is set to top. “Through picture on statistics as of the arena, such as the figure of expiries, AI prototypes can aid to sense how many contagions are in the shady,” he enhances, mentioning to unnoticed cases that are still contagious. That data can then be used to inform the establishment of seclusion areas and other societal isolation procedures.[6]

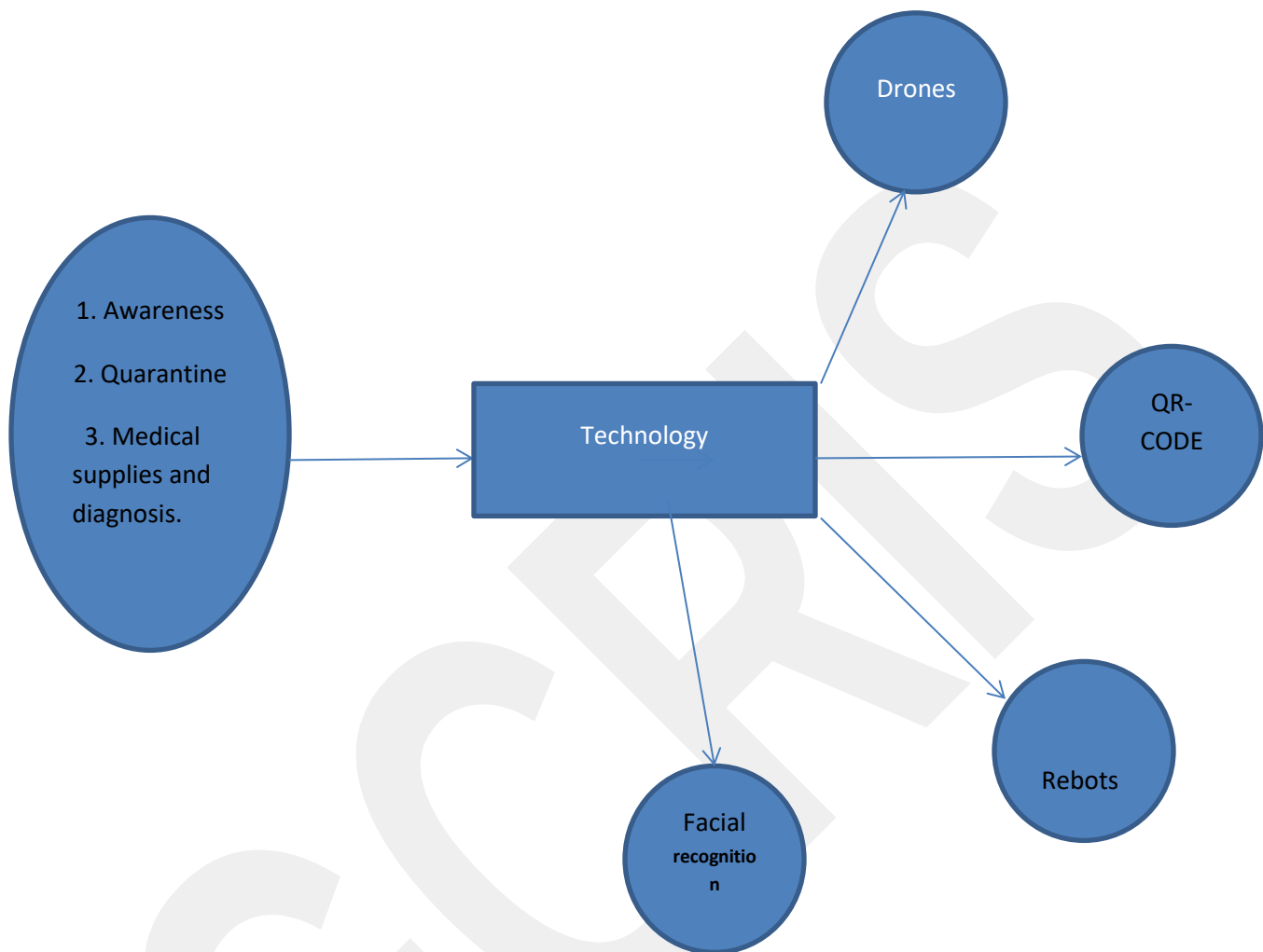
It is also the case that AI-based diagnostics that are being practical in connected parts can rapidly be re-purposed for detecting COVID-19 contagions. Behold,ai, which has an procedure for inevitably discovering together lung cancer and collapsed lungs from X-rays, testified on Monday that algorithm can swiftly classify chest X-rays from COVID-19 patients as ‘abnormal’. This immediate triage might possibly haste up verdict and safeguard, assets are apportioned appropriately. [7]

METHODOLOGY

There are three important steps where information technology plays a vital role in slowing down down the transmission of this disease.

- A. Awareness
- B. Quarantine
- C. Medical supplies and Diagnostics

Figure 1: Use of Technology in Covid-19

**A: Awareness:**

Tips for people living with or affected by NCDs, Continue to take your medication and follow medical advice, Secure a one month supply of your medication or longer if possible. Keep a distance of at least one meter from people with a cough, cold or flu ,Wash your hands often with soap and water. These are the valuable precautions put forward by W.H.O a, but on ground it is very difficult to execute these cares when the virus has already gain its speed in the form of transmission ,whether in the form of contact, or any other shape. Throughout intensive care management of COVID-19, govern which prescriptions must be sustained and which must be at a standstill provisionally. Converse proactively with patients and relations and deliver sustenance and predictive material. Recognize the patient's standards and predilections about life-sustaining intercessions.

When this situation is in place, it is better to avoid contact to anything, and in that case use of advanced technology comes into place in for providing information to aware people what to do and what not to do. Modern technology uses the drones, as used the china to fix loudspeakers in the drones to aware people about the information regarding the covid19. Entrée to civic data has led to the creation of dashboards that are uninterruptedly nursing the bug. A lot of establishments are emerging consoles by means of Big Data.

Face recognition and ultraviolet high temperature revealing methods must stand connected in leading areas.



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B: Quarantine:

This is one of the major steps in limiting down the spread of covid19. Literally quarantine means to stay at one place in isolation. Quarantine helps to stay away from this deadly virus by making social distance, as this disease has different sorts of incubation periods and the symptoms of this disease either start from seven days, called seven days quarantine where a person can be guessed that the condition of the person is good and is healthy so, on the basis of information, either the quarantine person was in contact with the affected person or not. The second type of incubation period of this disease is usually fourteen days where a person started to feel symptoms of this deadly disease, usually the person who gets contact with the affected person has to mandatorily go under 14 days of quarantine period so to avoid other contacts with any other person. There is also an incubation period of 28 days to detect whether a person is affected by this disease or not.

In this regard, the researchers in the epicenter of this disease Wuhan, made almost the database of six million people and on the basis of that database, they developed an application in which they sort the medical history of a person by means of that database and categorize the above quarantine figure below.

Figure 2: Different Types of Quarantine Periods





7 DAYS QUARTINE

YELLOW



HEALTHY

Every person in this database has to install the application and he or she will get information whether he has to perform 7 days quarantine or 14 days quarantine or 28 days quarantine.

With the help of advanced technology every person was put under surveillance with the help of police through sensor based robots so to avoid touching, because with the help of touching this disease has a vital chance of spreading. Whether a person should be isolated or allowable in community places is absolute built on the color code. People must have to log in to the application by means of pay wallet services.e.g.Ant`wallet service. Merely person`s people who must been specified a green color codes are allowable in civic ranges afterward using the labeled QR code at metro stations, offices, stations. There are barriers at best community places where the code and person`s body temperature is patterned. More than 200 Chinese cities are using this arrangement, and soon it will be protracted nation:

C: Medical supplies and Diagnostic's:

The medical facilities are supplied with the help of drones to avoid contact. Drones were also used to disinfect the areas with the help of spraying. The facial recognition technology were used to detect the diagnosis symptoms of the person without being in contact, also bolt temperature based sensors were used to determine the temperature of the body so that the person can detected easily whether the person is infected or not through this advanced technology without being in contact with that person. At a time of Spartan crisis of healthcare specialists and the risk that people to people holds, autonomous automobiles are demonstrating to be of countless usefulness in transporting vital possessions like drugs and products .They are animation used to forecast the feast of the coronavirus, map its inherited fruition as it communicates from human to human, haste up analysis, and in the progress of possible actions, while also helping representatives cope with connected matters, such as the bearing on transportation, nourishment supplies and portable.



Pic (autonomous bus)

In this table, data we show is how much impact of above advanced technology has to reduce the transmission of this disease in the number of newly cases detected from feb.15 2020.

Table 1: Reduction in number of new cases of Corona Virus by using Advanced Technology

	positive	Death	Positive cases Previous –current=New positive cases
Date			
20/01/2020	278	0	278
23/01/2020	639	0	361
26/01/2020	2700	56	2061
29/01/2020	7100	132	4400
31/01/2020	14300	359	7200
01/02/2020	27400	565	13100
08/02/2020	36800	724	9400
12/02/2020	44700	1116	7900
15/02/2020	68800	1668	24100
18/02/2020	74100	1870	5300
21/03/2020	75500	2236	1400
25/02/2020	77700	2663	2200
27/02/2020	78500	2744	800
01/03/2020	79800	2870	1300
04/03/2020	80300	2981	500
07/03/2020	80700	3076	400
10/03/2020	80800	3136	100
15/03/2020	81000	3199	200

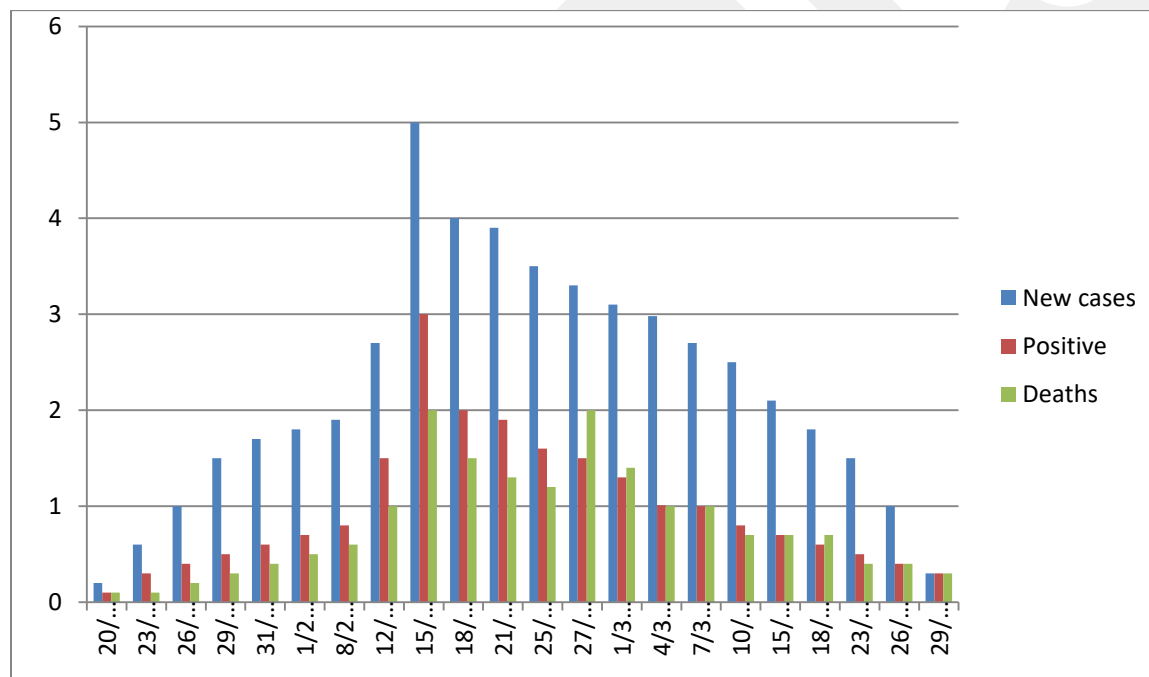
18/03/2020	81200	3237	200
23/03/2020	81500	3270	300
26/03/2020	81700	3287	200
29/03/2020	82100	3304	400

Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1095024/china-age-distribution-of-wuhan-coronavirus-covid-19-patients/>

After February 14, the statical data clearly indicates that the number of new positive cases has been decreased due to the above mentioned three steps which have been taken by the use of advanced technology to avoid the people contact, so as to avoid the transmission of this disease any more.

The graph below shows the decline in the no.of new cases after Feb.15, 2020.

Graph 1: Reduction in number of new cases of Corona Virus by using Advanced Technology



Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1095024/china-age-distribution-of-wuhan-coronavirus-covid-19-patients/>

The below table shows how much effective the advanced technology we used in controlling the transmission of this disease in the above methodology, were we use three basic steps to reduce the transmission of this diseases namely Covid19.tab.1

Table 2: Steps to Reduce the Transmission of Covid-19

TECHNOLOGY	Drones	Q-R codes	Robots	Facial Recognition
AWARENESS	EFFECTIVE	NON EFFECTIVE	EFFECTIVE	NON EFFECTIVE
QUARANTINE	NON EFFECTIVE	EFFECTIVE	NON EFFECTIVE	EFFECTIVE
MEDICAL FACALITIES	EFFECTIVE	EFFECTIVE	EFFECTIVE	EFFECTIVE

Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1095024/china-age-distribution-of-wuhan-coronavirus-covid-19-patients/>

Conclusion:

The paper states how the technology helps us to limit the spreading of this catching ailment. The innovative information technology plays a dynamic role in attentiveness, diagnosis, and medical facilities to slow down the transmission of these diseases. This paper suggests the role of information technology in slow down the transmission of these diseases.

List of Abbreviations

1. **AI:** artificial intelligence.
2. **QR:** qr-codes
3. **COVID19:** corona virus 2019

Availability of Data and Materials:

1. The availability of data and materials is has the source from different research oriented sources as well as medical science fields in the respect diseases.
2. W.H.O
3. China official website of health department.
4. BBC world.

Competing interests

Not Applicable

Funding:

Not Applicable

Author's contribution

The author plays a vital role in the contribution of this paper, as he is the only person to come up with the research gap in this above detecting of this disease.

Acknowledgement

My sincere thanks to my parents and my teachers who play an important role in this research field.

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**CREDIT FINANCING DURING COVID-19 CRISIS AND INCREASING BAD DEBTS IN
IMPERFECT QUALITY SCENARIO****Aakanksha KISHORE****KM Kamna**

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 crisis had led to major supply chain disruptions, one of which being related to payment methods. Since the businesses are not flourishing as these were earlier, so immediate payments are not a viable option especially at the time of catastrophe. Thus, the present paper focusses on upstream full and downstream partial trade credit policy. The downstream partial trade credit not being typical, but customer based. In the three-echelon supply chain of manufacturer-whole seller-retailer, the whole seller first bifurcates the customers based on old and new, looking at their past profiles. During the COVID-19 pandemic, it may be a wise decision to not trust the new customers completely and resultantly the whole seller prefers to offer full trade credit policy to old customers and partial trade credit policy to new customers. Moreover, he also assumes presence of bad debts in the model. In addition to this, the lot received by the wholesaler contains imperfect items because of which he employs inspection practices. To make the study more relevant in the times of pandemic, the inspection practices are error prone and deliver Type-I and Type-II errors. Finally, the study aims to optimize whole seller's inventory replenishment policies. A numerical example and sensitivity analysis have been incorporated to validate the model.

Keywords: COVID-19 crisis; Inventory; Defectives; Inspection errors; Full Trade Credit; Partial Trade Credit

SHAKABULAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM (S. E. S)

Olayinka AKINTAYO
African Chess School**ABSTRACT**

If the Education Industry wish to experience a dynamics then entertainment must be incorporated with education and major problems in the industry will be neutralized .e.g Low Self Esteem of Teacher/ Students, theories and not Practicals, Ineffective Examinations. A Huge percentage of Black People are not happy due to our deadly living conditions, so happiness is of Value to our Sub-conscious and Unconscious which is why entertainment is the Proactive industry in AFRICA-. Entertainment maintains a Peak because nothing as yet outweigh it Euphoria(Motivation) in our Minds. *THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION IN AFRICAN MIND IS PART OF THE JOB OF THE AFFRICAN INTELLECTUALS.* **COMMUNICATION** - The ability to manipulate words so as to achieve a desired IMAGE OF THOUGHT in the student Mind is the CORE job of a Teacher -Oral Power-without Communication there's NO Education . Communication is the *BRIDGE* of education and this Program will be using a tool (CHESS) to provide a new Communication Bridge thus,a new teaching and learning Skills,Hence Advancing the Educational Industry and producing student whom will be forced to truly understand their Course of Study after undergoing a new EXAMINATIONAL PATTERN that requires each student to use S.E.S to answer ,explain and Analyse their Course of Study. **CHESSMATICS & CHESSLOGIC-Critical Thinking and Analytical Skills???** – If instead of using words of mouth to teach the disabled (DEAF AND DUMB) signs and Symbols are used and Communication is achieved. Then such educational system (signs and Symbols) must be developed which is what leads us to the USE OF CHESS ANALOGY to analyze, explain and Master almost all branch of courses. This Educational Philosophy is based on

STRUCTURE-Core knowledge of Subject Course**STRATEGY- Self Education****SYSTEM- Operate in ChessMatics and ChessLogic**

The Teacher is required to Teach biochemisty, using Chess Piece and Ideology .

Note- If the educational system wish to experience a dynamic, language barrier must be bridged, education must be taken beyond borders..I HAVE USED S.E.S TO ANALYZE, EXPLAIN and MASTER THE METABOLISM OF CARBOHYDRATE.

Keywords: Chess, Corvid-19, Education

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ABSTRACT

Every person from past to present tends to make plans for the future. When making these plans, it is important to consider all the possibilities by considering the risks that may be encountered in the future. These behaviors shown by people are also adopted and implemented in the communities they create. Today, companies are focused on risk management in order to gain an advantage over their competitors by making future predictions in many fields. But some risks are not predictable. Examples of these are natural disasters, political crises, wars, coups, terrorist incidents, epidemics. Sustainability of the supply chain is very important for businesses to reach customers and continue production. Experiencing the COVID-19 pandemic we live in today, businesses need to have various strategies in risk management and flexibility in order to survive such situations with minimal damage.

Many researches have been conducted on supply chain, supply chain risk management and supply chain performance in the world. In those researches, it has been concluded that, with a properly managed supply chain, the advantages that can be obtained in many important subjects such as continuity of processes, competitive advantage against competitors, customer satisfaction, cost advantages, productivity and capacity increases can be achieved.

The supply chain is the entire approach that effectively integrates suppliers, manufacturers, warehouses, and stores that enable the entire process to minimize costs for the satisfactory level of service and distribute products to customers in the right amount, at the right time, at the right place. Therefore, the continuity of businesses and their sustainable competitive advantage depend on their supply chain. The new corona virus COVID-19 pandemic, which is experienced today and affects the whole world, has affected many lives, sectors and institutions. In this study, the effects of corona virus epidemic, which affects the whole world, on the supply chain in 6 major sectors (production, retail, logistics, energy, technology and healthcare sectors) were investigated and strategic measures that businesses can take in the long, medium and short term against this pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19, Supply Chain Management, Risk Management, Flexible Supply Chains

**THE IMPACT OF VIDEO CONFERENCING PLATFORM IN ALL EDUCATIONAL SECTORS
AMIDST COVID-19 PANDEMIC****Dr. Froilan D. MOBO**

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ABSTRACT

The Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic made the business world stop and also the economic sector. Health protocols standard has been observed like social distancing, the mandatory wearing of facemask, and avoiding mass gathering. The researcher is proposing to use a video conferencing platform beside the learning management system because this will replace the face to face setup and realtime feedback from the students to the teacher. Video conferencing has always been a key ingredient in the recipe to success for enterprises and other educational sector hoping to connect with customers, remote workers, and even with the students, (BEAUFORD, 2020). The results suggest that current policies and teaching strategies can be adapted due to the outbreak of COVID-19. In relation to previous studies on the use of videoconferencing in higher education, Video Conferencing such as Zoom and Google meet the demands in a broader consideration of the relevant challenges that arise when using certain videoconferencing systems in learning and teaching situations and that can be used in the current scenario, (Khatib, 2020). Using Video Conferencing will not violate any quarantine protocols and this will ensure the safety of both students and the teachers, in times like this, we really need to adopt the new technology platforms embracing the effects of COVID-19 and might lead to the opening of the New Normal in all sectors.

Keywords: Video Conferencing, Zoom Meetings, Google Meet

August 26-27, 2020

2 ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COVID-19
STUDIES

HEALTHCARE FACILITIES OF COVID-19 VIRUS IN BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 is an infectious disease that has been spread all over the world. COVID-19 in Bangladesh has been a lethal catastrophe over the past few months. Meanwhile, it has become one of the biggest disasters in Bangladesh for every resident because of stopping all financial actions. In addition, destitution, monetary hardships, and longing have therefore been coordinated for the residents. More than 204,525 people have been affected and more than 2618 people died so far in Bangladesh. This paper comprehensively discusses this lethal catastrophe COVID-19 from its foundational level to the roofing level. The rationale of this paper is to help the community understand what is meant by COVID-19 and to prove to them that COVID-19 can be curbed, even if it is described as a lethal catastrophe. Before the resources for this paper were gained access, analytical documents that contained the whole of COVID-19 were obtained from well-known laboratories of Asia, specifically from Bangladesh. Careful studies and research were also conducted to re-affirm the data in the obtained documents. From the research conducted and the data obtained, it has been noticed that Bangladesh have the ability to adopt a very effective and convenient method, which can aid accurately in tracking, containing, and curbing and even preventing COVID-19. Simultaneously, Bangladesh can effectively fight against the COVID-19 virus by applying a proper healthcare system and maintaining the steps and rules of the government. It is high time cooperation between government, residents, health workers, alongside global assistance is needed to limit the aftereffect of this pandemic in Bangladesh.

Keywords: COVID-19, Status, Effective, Healthcare, Rules.

IMPACT OF FURNITURE ON THE QUARANTINE PSYCHOLOGY**Nikita Sanjay PATIL**

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ABSTRACT

The furniture and interiors of a space play a major role in a person's life who has to stay at a particular place for a longer time. The furniture and the interiors affect the psychology of a person who is using that particular space. The pandemic caused by COVID-19 that has begun since the start of 2020, has led people to stay at their homes for a longer time, thus giving a rise to the new concept of home quarantine. For people to remain physically healthy and safe, all the regular activities including the outdoor ones, like working, exercising, playing, etc. have to be carried out from home. There can be a single person or a group of people of different age groups staying together in a house. Hence, the interior spaces of a house and the furniture has to function in a way that gets adjusted to the use of every person staying in the house. Using one particular space for a longer time, without any social interaction and change of activities can lead to psychological stress for the people staying in the house for a longer time. This paper uses the qualitative research methods to discuss about the impact of furniture and quarantine on human psychology. It also focuses on finding out design ideas and research articles that emphasize the interior aspects of a home and flexible use of furniture that gets adaptable to the changing times and lives of people, and which can thus reduce the psychological stress.

Keywords: *home quarantine, quarantine psychology, interiors, furniture, work from home, flexible design methods*

EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON TRANSLATION EDUCATION**Elif KEMALOĞLU-ER**

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ABSTRACT

The world has been going through an extraordinary period with the COVID-19 pandemic, radically reshaping the world and impacting all aspects of life including education. Among the fields of education, translation education during the COVID-19 crisis still remains underexplored and it is significant to explore the effects of the pandemic on the field which requires theoretical and practical knowledge, real life-based data, detailed and meticulous work, and constant practice and feedback. This study aims to explore the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on translation education at the tertiary level through student and instructor views. The translation education analyzed within the study was online and practised by focusing on the theory of translation as well as practices in different fields including literary, theatre, audiovisual, technical, and business translation and translation of social sciences texts. The data were collected through open-ended questionnaires given to the students and the instructor and analyzed via thematic analysis. The findings showed that while some students experienced the influences of the pandemic as lack of attention and concentration, some others perceived the period as a means of intense focus on the field leading to professional experience and accumulation. The instructor's reports also display the benefits and challenging aspects of the process, experienced for the first time with remarkable and transformative impacts, as well as suggested solutions for the problems defined. The findings overall indicate that the pandemic period in translation education has been experienced in varied ways revealing different samples of vulnerabilities and resourcefulness and highlighting the strengths of the stakeholders to view and experience the issue from productivity-focused angles. Pedagogical implications will also be presented along with suggestions for further research.

IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON MENTAL HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE**Dr. Shaveta Thakur**

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ABSTRACT

Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is developing exponentially in the entire world. Scientists, technologists, specialists and other human services laborers are working day and night on the improvement of antibody and prescriptions to control and treat this infection. SARS-CoV-2 is the name of the infection liable for causing COVID-19 sickness, which is exceptionally irresistible and deadly. The most frequently-reported symptoms were fever/pyrexia (66.1%), cough (57.9%), body ache/pain (42.7%), fatigue (42.1%), headache (37.4%), and dyspnea (36.3%) amongst users who reported at least 1 symptom. Compassionate features like anosmia (28.7%) and ageusia (28.1%), were described. With exponentially expanding diseases, proportionate fatalities are being accounted for both from developed and under developed nations. More than 8.5 million cases of COVID-19 have been represented in 187 countries and locales, achieving more than 4,65,000 deaths. There is promising fact that patients with Latent Tuberculosis Infection (LTBI) and Tuberculosis (TB) disease have an augmented risk of the SARS-CoV-2 infection and tendency towards developing severe COVID-19. The deaths due to COVID-19 have reduced in several developed countries, whereas the same has increased greatly in low- and middle-income countries. These countries bear about 80% of the global burden. Mortality associated with Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) in Asian Indians is 50% more than any other population. In India, because 80% of the health-care utilization happens in the private hospitals, it is of at most importance to assess the preparedness level of these hospitals against emerging infectious diseases. COVID-19 has made a financial crisis close by a health care emergency. During the fourteen days finishing on March 28, about 10 million individuals petitioned for joblessness protection, overshadowing any past month to month numbers. Assessments recommend that the US economy will decrease by 10% to 25% during the subsequent quarter. The US has entered a COVID-19 downturn.

Consequently, there is a critical prerequisite for directing scholarly examination on several aspects of this exceptionally infectious sickness, to discover viable methods for regulation and treatment of the ailment, until further notice, and in future. We have distinguished a few open doors for scholarly examination identified with COVID-19 and have likewise given recommendations to contain, forestall and treat this viral disease. As of now, there is no particular immunization or medicine for COVID-19. Nonetheless, there are numerous continuous clinical preliminaries assessing likely medicines. WHO will keep on giving refurbished information when clinical discoveries become accessible.

COPING WITH COVID-19: STRATEGIES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF LEARNING AND INSTRUCTION FOR EFL LEARNERS**Sufia SULTANA**

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has forced many educational institutions to shift to online learning methods. Several educational institutions have even contemplated switching over to methods like flipped classrooms or blended learning permanently as they have also associated it with the issues of recruitment of qualified and expert teachers and their training in this pandemic era, particularly in the field of EFL online teaching. A social constructivist theoretical approach was adopted to build a framework for this study which facilitated identifying online environmental tools, instructional practices and techniques to help teachers and learners in an engaging online environment. This study explored the students' attitude toward online learning methods and instructors' capabilities to utilize such resources as Blackboard and Microsoft Teams and other online learning platforms. A questionnaire with closed-ended questions about learners' perception, attitude and levels of anxiety or stress was administered to a group of 60 students. The convenience sample (n=60) was used to identify respondents from a Saudi university from among students pursuing bachelor's degree program in English language and literature. While respondents accepted a high to moderate level of anxiety and stress, the instructors also admitted the challenges related to technology, time management and assessment of large class size. However, respondents admitted that online learning and the emotional support from the instructors helped them to shift attention from the pandemic and focus on their learning. The limitations faced included lack of focus, demotivation and limited availability of space at home, family distractions and multiple assignments. The study recommends establishing a teacher-student rapport to cope up with the anxiety and stress involved in online teaching.

Keywords: rapport, anxiety, covid-19, online Teaching

JUSTIFYING ONLINE ASSESSMENT IN THE TIMES OF COVID-19: TEACHERS' VIEWS

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ABSTRACT

All educational institutions have been closed during the COVID-19 pandemic. Face-to-face learning are being substituted by online learning. The main problem of online platform for teachers is to assess students and justify the level of their performance in the online exam. This paper has attempted to answer how teachers are justifying the online assessment of their students during the pandemic. A questionnaire comprising three open-ended questions about online testing was distributed among fifty teachers from five Indian universities; Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Cluster University, Srinagar, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, Doon University, Dehradun, Integral University, Lucknow. Teachers' responses vary and were used as measures to justify students' performance in online testing. The findings of the study sum up the teachers' views on justification of online exams from home. According to the majority of teachers, it is possible when different assessment tools are used, objective and subjective questions are merged and random blocks of one question paper are prepared to assess the students of one section following speaking exam or some kind of interaction about the online exam. Another way of justifying the performance of students in online testing is interactive, continuous and alternative assessment throughout the semester. For this, synchronous online classes are required with active engaging activities. Some teachers responded that the active participation of students during the online lectures makes it easy for them to justify their students' level of performance in online assessment. Furthermore, this research suggests some tips to apply different assessment tools to achieve success in online testing.

COVID-19 SURVEY FOR SPEECH AND LANGUAGE THERAPISTS

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic, which creates a widespread pandemic worldwide, continues to seriously threaten life. However, the existing information about this disease has not yet been fully clarified and it is changing day by day. Primarily public quarantine had been announced in Turkey. Although it cannot be said that the disease slowed down very rapidly in the following period, a transition was made to a controlled opening process. In this process, the panic and anxiety experienced due to the rapid transmission of COVID-19 disease and the continuous increase in the number of patients have brought a kind of permanent fear and different emotions. While some of the individuals who have to continue their professional lives can easily adapt to the online working system, for other professionals like speech and language therapists this process has been difficult and full of unknowns. For this reason, there have been changes in the psychological and emotional lives of therapists that are affected by their working life and at the same time affecting their working life.

This study aims to determine how that changes during the acute stage COVID-19 affected the speech and language therapists living in Turkey.

For this purpose, an online questionnaire was prepared and delivered to speech and language therapists working actively in the field.

The contact information of the therapists has been taken from the member contact information on the homepage of the Association of Language and Speech Therapists.

Participation in the study was voluntary and data were collected from 98 therapists in total.

It is an ongoing study and statistical analysis will be performed.

Keywords: COVID 19, speech and language therapy, online language therapy

PANDEMIC AND POPULAR CULTURE: PERSPECTIVES AND TRENDS**Dr. PRATIBHA**

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 pandemic has suddenly changed the face of the entire world. Along with all the spheres of knowledge, research and scientific developments, it has also had a huge impact on the psychological, social and cultural domains pertaining to humankind. Humanity has had a history of pandemic or similar kinds of apocalyptic crisis and each one has left a deep impression on the popular culture of that particular age and time. We know the way writers, artists, filmmakers, advertisement agencies and other patrons of popular culture have responded to the pandemic situation. New genres are emerging in the fields of literature, cinema, languages, music sports, cyber culture, advertising, television etc.--the components of Popular Culture or Pop Culture. Talking about etymological sense of the word 'culture', it has its roots in Italian language where it originally meant 'cultivation'. Gradually it came to mean anything that was built/created by humankind or a 'set of practices' of humankind which created some meaning- as averred by the practitioners of Cultural Studies. However, the meaning of culture is not fixed. It changes from time to time from place to place and there are various determiners which always make it dynamic in the realm of space and time. It is not stable and keeps changing its meaning depending upon the identities, regions and situations such as the present one. The word 'popular' also has its roots in the Italian word 'populus' which simply means 'people'. So, Popular Culture means dominant ideas, beliefs, notions, experiences and practices relating to/pertaining to general people/mass at a particular time. Some common Pop Culture categories are films, television/entertainment media, music, video games, fashion, technology, slang, sports, print literature like graphic novels, comics etc. The current paper aims to give an overview of some recent trends that have emerged in the various areas of popular culture due to the unexpected and unprecedented outbreak of the pandemic COVID-19 and how some of these trends are going to have a lasting impression on the history of humankind by remaining permanently etched in the annals of the current civilization as a memorabilia of COVID-19 that shook the world.

Key words: Pandemic, Pop Culture, Popular Culture, COVID-19

**COMME ACTES PERLOCUTOIRES CEUX QUE LES DISCOURS MEDIATIQUES
SUR PANDEMIE DE COVID-19 ONT AJOUTES A NOTRE LANGAGE
QUOTIDIENNE ET VIE****Dr. Öğr. Ü. Gülşen TORUSDAG**

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RESUME

La récente pandémie de la maladie du Covid-19 a été un événement mondial avec des conséquences, qui peuvent modifier considérablement les habitudes et les coutumes de notre société. Seul le temps nous dira comment ces changements sociaux et culturels persisteront. Nous sommes peut-être en train de commencer une nouvelle période dans l'histoire de l'humanité qui changera notre relation avec le monde.

L'échange de mots inter-langues est inévitable. Les relations culturelles, scientifiques, politiques et économiques entre les pays; inventions, migrations, voyages, tourisme, études scientifiques, mariages interraciaux, invasions, guerres, catastrophes, pandémies; les activités tels que l'apprentissage de langue étrangère et sport conduisent à des interactions dans le domaine de la langue. L'une des façons dont les nouveaux mots sont inclus dans la langue en constante évolution est à travers les médias.

Les discours médiatiques sur Covid-19 sont des actes illocutoires avec des intentions telles que protéger la société d'une catastrophe tout en fournissant des informations sur la dimension dangereuse du virus et en même temps ils sont des actes perlocutoires avec des changements de comportement tels que la peur, la panique, l'anxiété, porter une attention excessive à la propreté, créer des distances sociales, ne pas profiter de la vie qu'ils ont créés sur les gens qui les ont entendus et l'ajout de nouveaux mots à la langue quotidienne. Tant de nouveaux mots les plus répétés tels que pandémie, pandémique, endémie, endémique, quarantaine, auto-quarantaine, covid-19, coronavirus, isolation, auto-isolation, infection, infecté, intubé, intubation, extubé, filiation, pick etc. ont été introduits dans la langue à travers les discours médiatiques que de nouveaux mots ont été ajoutés à la langue quotidienne. Comme Develi (tdk.gov.tr/icerik/basindan/dilimize-bulananlar/) a dit, "les catastrophes ou la peur des catastrophes provoquent une vigilance et une concentration d'attention inattendues dans l'esprit humain. En ces temps où l'esprit est ouvert pour se protéger avec toutes ses cellules, de nouveaux concepts voient le jour, de nouveaux mots sont ajoutés au langage quotidien. Ces nouveaux mots ne sont pas simplement comme des mots nouvellement produits. Ces mots connus dans un certain groupe professionnel se répandent de la langue de ceux qui exercent cette profession au langage quotidien."

En réalité, l'Analyse Critique du Discours considère également le langage comme une pratique sociale et il comprend les discours comme des usages relativement stables du langage au service de l'organisation et de la structuration de la vie sociale (Wodak, Meyer: 2008). L'analyse Critique du Discours, qui considère le discours comme une utilisation du langage dans la parole et l'écriture, est l'étude des relations vagues entre les pratiques discursives, les événements, les textes et les structures sociales et culturelles (Fairclough: 1995; Wodak: 2002). Il existe une relation dialectique et mutuelle entre l'événement discursif particulier et les situations, les institutions et les structures sociales qui l'encadrent. Parce que le discours est façonné par eux et qu'il les façonne aussi. (Wodak: 2008)

Mots Clés: Discours, médias, pandémie, langage.

**AS PERLOCUTIONARY ACTS THOSE THAT THE MEDIA DISCOURSES ON THE
COVID-19 PANDEMIC HAVE ADDED TO OUR DAILY LANGUAGE AND LIFE****ABSTRACT**

The recent pandemic Covid-19 disease was a global event with consequences, which can radically change the habits and customs of our society. Only time will tell how these social and cultural changes will persist. We may be starting a new period in human history that will change our relationship with the world.

The interchange of words between languages is inevitable. Cultural, scientific, political, and commercial relations between countries; inventions, migrations, travel, tourism, scientific studies, interracial marriages, invasions, wars, catastrophes, pandemics; activities such as foreign language learning and sport lead to interactions in the area of language. One of the ways that new words are included in the ever-changing language is through the media.

Media discourses about Covid-19 are illocutionary acts with intentions such as protecting society from disaster while providing information on the dangerous dimension of the virus and at the same time they are perlocutionary acts with behavioral changes such as fear, panic, anxiety, paying excessive attention to cleanliness, creating social distances, not enjoying the life that they have created on the people who heard them and adding new words to everyday language. So many new and most repeated words such as pandemic, endemic, quarantine, self-quarantine, covid-19, coronavirus, isolation, self-isolation, infection, infected, intubated, intubation, extubated, filiation, pick etc. were introduced into the language through the media discourses that new words have been added to the daily language. As Develi (tdk.gov.tr/icerik/basindan/dilimize-bulasanlar/) said, "Disasters or the fear of catastrophes cause unexpected vigilance and concentration of attention in the human mind. In these times when the mind is open to protect itself with all its cells, new concepts emerge, new words are added to everyday language. These new words are not just like newly produced words. These words known in a certain professional group spread from the language of those who practice this profession to everyday language." In fact, Critical Discourse Analysis also considers language as a social practice and understands discourse as relatively stable uses of language in the service of the organization and structuring of social life (Wodak, Meyer: 2008). Critical Discourse Analysis, which sees the discourse as language use in speech and writing, is the study of vague relationships between discursive practices, events, texts, and social and cultural structures (Fairclough: 1995; Wodak: 2002). There is a dialectical and mutual relationship between particular discursive event and the situations, institutions, and social structures, which frame it. Because discourse is shaped by them and it also shapes them. (Wodak: 2008).

Keywords: Discourse, media, pandemic, language.

IMPACT OF LOCKDOWN ON EDUCATION DURING COVID-19 IN INDIA**Deepanjali MISHRA**

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ABSTRACT

Covid 19, or the Novel Coronavirus was first detected in Hubei, a province in China in a wet market wayback in November 2019. After that it has spread all over the world like a bonfire. The second country which was affected by coronavirus was South Korea though the impact was not much because of its population size. After that it created a huge impact in the European and American countries with United States of America leading in the forefront. Among the Asian countries, India stands as the country with highest impact of the coronavirus. India is a country with a population size of whooping 130 crores. The government has so far been very successful in handling the cases providing medical facilities and basic amenities to the patients. Looking into the rapid spread of this virus, Government of India imposed a nationwide lockdown starting from 24 March 2020 as a safety measure. This led to shut down of all government and non government offices, educational institutions, mode of transportation and commerce. Education was one of the worst affected areas because the lockdown was imposed suddenly in March which was the time of semester completion in colleges and final examinations in schools. Therefore this paper would be an attempt to analyse the role of lockdown on education in India and how it was carried forward by different schools and colleges to complete the semesters and the board exams.

Keywords: Education, Coronavirus, India, Covid 19, Teaching, Lockdown

THE UTILITY OF QR CODES AMIDST THE PANDEMIC (CORONA VIRUS) IN THE FIELD OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING**Sameera Sultan BALOCH**

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ABSTRACT

The spread of Corona virus has brought a lot of changes in the world. Every field of life has been affected with its emergence. This virus started from China in December, 2019 and was declared as a global pandemic on 11 March, 2020 by the WHO¹ (World Health Organization). To curb the the spread of Covid – 19 , many precautionary measures such as social-distancing, minimum touch and wearing masks etc. are adopted. The technology of QR codes has got its second occurrence with the emergence of Covid – 19. It is being used for multi purpose now starting from business to education, tourism industry, health sector, and entertainment and many more. This paper will explore how QR codes could be integrated effectively in English Language Teaching during the pandemic to implement the safety measures. Some samples of teaching English via QR codes will be the part of the presentation.

Key words : QR codes, ELT, pandemic

¹ (n.d.). Retrieved from WHO coronavirus disease (COVID-19) dashboard. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2020. Available online: <https://covid19.who.int/> (last cited: [05-07-2020]).

**IMPACT ON WORKMAN SAFETY & CARE FROM COVID-19 PANDEMIC INFECTION AT
WORKPLACE IN INDIAN MANUFACTURING SECTOR****Sarika MOON**

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ABSTRACT

At the time when the world is taken by the Covid-19 storm, the Indian Government, in order to contain the spread, morbidity, and mortality, declared a nationwide lock-down. The lock-down order that is not enough for to control corona virus infection.

In the study it found that from the safety and engineering perspective if manufacturing units will use some tools and techniques like to installation of fog system for automatic sanitation which can used in shift releveling, tea time and also in lunch time. The shift should be managed with time gap for to sanitation of workplace, offices, shop-floor. Ensuring wearing of mask, social distancing ,sanitation of all workman and employees at shop-floor in all shifts in the coordination with HODs of respective departments and also report have to be submit on daily basis for follow-up to the management. Mandated all commercial, private, and industrial establishments to be take more percussion and care along with social distancing rules at workplace. Covid-19 not only brought economic crisis with itself but the virus which has changed the way in which most of us live, work or perform our basic day to day functions.

The purpose of the study is to explore the impact on workman safety and care form Covid-19 virus infection at workplace. The study understands the organization, as well as workman, and employees, are promoted for healthy work-life environment both mental and physical, with their schedules and convenience limiting employees to a prescribed work schedule.

Key Words: Workman Safety, Workplace, Covid -19 Pandemic, Indian context.

**THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MOBILITY ON THE TRENDS OF INCREASE IN CASES
DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC****Muhammet ÖRNEK**

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SUMMARY

Problem of Research: Are there any correlations between the measures reducing social mobility and increase in cases during COVID-19 pandemic?

Purpose of the Study: In this study, it has been examined whether certain measures taken to decrease the COVID-19 infection has any effect on the spread of the disease.

Method: This study is based on cross-sectional, retrospective data analysis consists of two main parts. It has been studied to conduct an indirect measurement of the effect of preventive measures countries have taken to decrease the spread of the disease via social mobility rates. In social mobility rates, apple/mobility rates published from public domain data have been used. Published mobility trends contain data regarding walking and vehicles. Application data announced by Apple and the mobility changes for the following days have been represented in percentage by using 13th of January 2020 as a base. In the first part of the study, vehicle and pedestrian mobility has been examined in the countries where there are 100,000 or more cases as of 30th of May 2020. In the second part of the study, pedestrian mobility has been examined in the countries where there are 30,000 or more cases as of 22nd of May 2020.

Data analysis has been performed by using SPSS 25 software package. The effect of social mobility on the number of days to reach the confirmed case numbers has been examined via Spearman correlation.

Findings: In the first part of the study, although there is a fractional relationship between the increase in cases up to the 100,000th case since the date the first case had occurred and social mobility, a statistically significant correlation has not been discovered.

In the second part of the study, in the countries where data was accessible, it has been discovered that there is a significant positive correlation between the number of days pedestrian mobility has decreased below 50% and the variables for the number of days where it has reached from 100th case to 30,000th case. The time to reach the 30,000th case has extended in the countries where pedestrian mobility has dropped below 50% earlier in comparison to the countries where the pedestrian mobility has remained above 50%.

Keywords: COVID-19, Pandemic, social mobility.

**PSYCHOLOGICAL TRACES OF THE CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) OUTBREAK ON
ELDERLY LIVING IN TURKEY****Nilgun ULUTASDEMIR**

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ABSTRACT

The outbreak called COVID-19 has much negatively affected the society in terms of psychology. Aim of this researching Coronavirus's outbreak to determine psychologic remains on elderly living in Turkey and to present solution suggestions. Cross-sectional and descriptive type of the universe of the study has created 19 May to 19 July 2020, individuals living in Turkey. Owing to pandemic has been achieved 689 people who accept attending to researching applying online survey method up to present. To conduct the research from University and T. C. Ministry of Health Ethics Boards has been obtained by approvals. Researching's data; consisted of questions sociodemographic characteristics including coronavirus outbreak, health-social-psychological effects and Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) questions. Elderly average age is 55.37 ± 8.56 . 53.8% of the elderly stated that they had chronic disease. 92.7% of the elderly stated that they used masks outside and 78.8% stated that they were paying attention to social distance. 1.6% of individuals stated that they suffered from coronavirus, 38.5% of them were affected by coronavirus disease in their family or close environment, 17.1% of them were relatives who died of this disease, and 20.5% of them applied quarantine as a suspicious patient. 78.4% of the individuals stated that they stayed at home. In this study, individuals on elderly living in Turkey were found to experience high levels of anxiety due to the coronavirus. Psychological support should be given to the elderly with high anxiety.

Keywords: COVID-19, Psychology, Elderly, Turkey

**IS AUTHORITATIVE PARENTING STYLE BETTER FOR YOUR TEENAGER'S
ACADEMICS, WELL-BEING AND MENTAL HEALTH? - A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW****Ms. Sadaa PANDOYI****Ms. Samiksha JAIN**

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ABSTRACT

The term "Parenting Style" refers to a psychological concept which explains the different ways in which a parent attends to the needs and wants of his/her child. It is the way the parent behaves around the child and how the parent encourages the child to behave. Diana Baumrind, a developmental psychologist, in the 1960s, gave 3 types of parenting styles, "Authoritative", "Authoritarian" and "Permissive". Macoby and Martin, in 1983, expanding the permissive style by Baumrind into 2, "Permissive/Indulgent" and "Neglectful". Authoritative parenting style has been seen to positively contribute to the academics and well being of adolescents, whereas Authoritarian style has contributed negatively. The given research idea aims to understand or discover the current status of studies related to Parenting Styles and its effect on the academics, well-being and mental health of adolescents. Web of Science database was systematically reviewed yielding about 2797 researches with common variables such as Academics (241), Mental Health (232) and Well-Being (147), out of which 546 full access were refined. Further review resulted in 50 fully relevant researches that provided the current status. Findings revealed that there exists a great impact of parenting styles on an adolescent's Academics, Mental Health and Well-Being.

Keyword: Authoritative, Authoritarian, Mental Health, Neglecting, Parenting styles, Permissive, Well-Being.

**PANDEMİ (COVID-19) DÖNEMİNDE OKUL ÇAĞI ÇOCUKLARI VE
ADÖLESANLARIN BESLENME ALIŞKANLARININ VE BESİN DESTEĞİ
KULLANIMININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

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ÖZET

Amaç: Ülkemizde okul çağı çocukları ve adölesanlara koronavirüs salgınıyla beraber sokağa çıkma yasağı uygulanmıştır. Özellikle bu yaş grubunda sosyal izolasyon döneminde hastalıktan korunmak amacıyla besin desteği kullanımında ve beslenme alışkanlıklarında değişimler gözlenebilmektedir. Bu araştırmada, pandemi döneminde okul çağı çocukları ve adölesanların beslenme alışkanlıkları ve besin desteği kullanımının değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Materyal ve yöntem: Çalışmaya ailesi tarafından katılmasına onay verilen ve en az 1 aydır sosyal izolasyonda olan 6-17 yaş grubu 226 (Kız: 116; Erkek:110) çocuk ve adölesan dahil edilmiştir. Araştırmaya dahil edilen çocuk ve adölesanların genel ve sağlık bilgileri, beslenme alışkanlıkları ve besin desteği kullanım durumları ailelerinin yardımıyla web tabanlı anket formu aracılığıyla sorgulanmıştır. Elde edilen verilerin değerlendirilmesinde SPSS programı kullanılmıştır.

Bulgular: Çalışmaya dahil edilen çocuk ve adölesanların yaş ortalaması 11.8±3.36 yıldır. Çocuk ve adölesanların %11.1'inde herhangi bir kronik hastalığın olduğu görülmüştür. Kronik hastalıklar arasında en fazla görülen hastalığın ise solunum yolu hastalıkları (%60) olduğu saptanmıştır. Salgın döneminde çocuk ve adölesanların sadece %4.9'u besin desteği kullanmaya başlamıştır ve %57.1'i bu dönemde beslenme alışkanlıklarında değişim olmadığını, %19.9'u olumsuz etkilendiğini, %23.0'u olumlu yönde değişimin olduğunu belirtmiştir. Çocuk ve adölesanların pandemi öncesi ve sırasındaki ana öğün (PÖ: 2.9±0.44 ; PS: 2.8±0.79, p>0.05) sayılarının benzer ve ara öğün sayılarının ise (PÖ: 1.7±1.09; PS: 2.4±1.29, p<0.05) anlamlı düzeyde artış gösterdiği saptanmıştır.

Sonuç ve öneriler: Bu araştırmayla toplumda önemli bir risk grubu olan çocukların ve adölesanların pandemi dönemine bağlı olarak beslenme alışkanlıklarının değişebileceği gözlenmiştir. Bu yaş gruplarının yaşamları boyunca karşılaşılabilecekleri hastalıklardan korunmaları için yeterli ve dengeli beslenmelerinin sağlanması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19, Okul çağı çocukları, Adölesan, Beslenme alışkanlıkları

EVALUATION OF EATING HABITS AND DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS USE OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS DURING THE PANDEMIA (COVID-19) PERIOD**ABSTRACT**

Aim: In our country, a curfew has been imposed on school-age children and adolescents with the coronavirus epidemic. Especially in this age group, changes can be observed in the use of dietary supplements and eating habits in order to protect against the disease during the social isolation period. In this study, it was aimed to evaluate the eating habits and dietary supplements use of school-age children and adolescents during the pandemic period.

Material and method: The study included 226 school-age children and adolescents in the 6-17 age group (female: 116; male: 110), who were approved by their family and who were in social isolation for at least 1 month. The general and health information, eating habits and dietary supplements use of school-age children and adolescents included in the study were questioned through a web-based questionnaire with the help of their families. Obtained data was evaluated by using SPSS program.

Results: The mean age of the school-age children and adolescents was 11.8 ± 3.36 years. It was observed that 11.1% of school-age children and adolescents had one of the chronic disease and respiratory tract diseases (60%) was seen most common disease among chronic diseases. It was stated that only 4.9% of school-age children and adolescents started to dietary supplements use during the epidemic period and 57.1% of school-age children and adolescents stated that there was no change in their eating habits and 19.9% of them were negatively and 23.0% of them positively during this period. The numbers of the main meals (Before Pandemia: 2.9 ± 0.44 ; During Pandemia: 2.8 ± 0.79 , $p > 0.05$) of school-age children and adolescents were similar and the number of snacks (Before Pandemia: 1.7 ± 1.09 ; During Pandemia: 2.4 ± 1.29 , $p < 0.05$) increased significantly before and during the pandemic.

Conclusion: It was observed that the eating habits of school-age children and adolescents who are an important risk group in the society may change depending on the pandemic period in this study. Adequate and balanced nutrition should be provided to protect these age groups from the diseases throughout their lives.

Keywords: Covid-19, School-age children, Adolescent, Eating habits

**EVALUATION OF THE USE OF PROPHYLACTIC DRUGS AND FOOD SUPPLEMENTS
AGAINST COVID-19 BY HEALTHCARE WORKERS IN KAYSERI PROVINCE****Asst. Prof. Dr. Gülay SEZER**Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Erciyes University
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Aim: It was conducted to evaluate whether healthcare professionals in Kayseri province used drugs or food supplements for Covid-19 prophylaxis, which products were preferred and how they made decisions.

Method: After obtaining the approval of the ethics committee, the data was collected by health professionals (doctors, nurses, pharmacists, dentists, health technicians, paramedics ect.) working in Kayseri province using an online questionnaire via Google forms between June 16 and August 5, 2020.

Results: The survey was completed by 315 healthcare workers who agreed to participate in the study. While the rate of those considered using drug for prophylaxis against Covid-19 was 25.4%, 7.9% used drugs. A large proportion of prophylactic drug users preferred hydroxychloroquine, less diosmin + hesperidin, clarithromycin or a combination of oseltamivir with hydroxychloroquine, and fewer used rifampicin alone. Thirty-two percent of prophylactic drug users made decision by physician advice, 28% by both physician advice and literature review, 24% by friend recommendation, and 16% by literature review. Fifty three percent of the respondents and 68% of those who use drugs for prophylaxis have previously participated in the Rational Drug Use Training (RDUT). 52.9% of these subjects attended within the last 1 year.

While 55% of the healthcare professionals were considering using food supplements for prophylaxis, 47.3% used them. Healthcare professionals used vitamin C, vitamin D, zinc, propolis and other bee products, multivitamins, probiotics or beta glucans alone or often in combinations of these. 31.5% of food supplements users decided with the advice of a physician, 30.9% with a literature review, 12% from the media, 11.5% with the recommendation of friends and 7.4% on their own decision. 61.1% of those using supplements have participated in the RDUT before and 51.6% of them have received this training within the last 1 year.

Conclusion: It has been observed that healthcare workers tend to use drugs and at a higher rate of food supplements for Covid-19 prophylaxis. Physician advice or literature review has been more important factors in their decisions than the advice of friends or the media. Our study suggests that having a RDUT may have a role in how they make the decision to use drugs or supplements, as more than half of the workers have participated in the training in the last 1 year.

Key words; Healthcare workers, Covid-19 prophylaxis, drug, dietary supplements, rational drug use training.

**EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON ANATOMY LABORATORY
EDUCATION THROUGH STUDENT FEEDBACK****Assist. Prof. Deniz ŞENOL**Düzce University Faculty of Medicine Department of Anatomy, Düzce, Turkey
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The world is going through a process in which the negative effects of Covid-19 pandemic are experienced. The negative effects of the pandemic, which affected a large number of sectors such as health, agriculture, food, tourism and textile, on educational activities were on a large scale. The present study aimed to evaluate the online laboratory education during Covid-19 pandemic process through student feedback and also questioned whether it would be effective to use online anatomy laboratory education actively in the following years.

A total of 703 students who were first year and second year students at Düzce University, Karabük University and İnönü University Faculties of Medicine and Faculties of Dentistry participated in the study. A total of 191 students, 84 (44%) male and 107 (56%) female, were included in the study from faculties of dentistry. A total of 512 students, 244 (47.7%) male and 268 (52.3%) female, were included in the study from faculties of medicine. The questionnaire prepared in “Google Forms” was sent online to students through “Whatsapp” application.

When the analysis results were examined, it was found that the students thought working with models in laboratory was a learning method they benefited more during their formal education. It was found that the students were indecisive about the adequacy of the number and duration of anatomy laboratory courses in online education. The reason for this was thought as the fact that laboratory exams were not carried out in some universities. It was found that the students did not agree with the statement “I think that anatomy laboratory courses should be carried out online after the pandemic ends” to a large extent. It was found that students of the faculty of dentistry were indecisive about the statement “Cadaver education should be included in online anatomy laboratory courses”, while medical faculty students agreed with this statement.

As a general evaluation, it was found that medical faculty students attached more importance to anatomy education in professional terms. As a conclusion, we believe that online anatomy laboratory courses the students receive are important for their professional development. However, we also believe that it won't be possible to replace face-to-face formal education system. This study will be a guide in studies to be conducted in the fields of medicine and health sciences in terms of online education.

Key Words: COVID-19, pandemic, anatomy, laboratory education

**ISOLATION OF SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYNDROME CORONAVIRUS-2 IN
THE TEARS AND CONJUNCTIVAL SECRETIONS OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019
PATIENTS**

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ABSTRACT

Aim: The study aims to evaluate the presence of severe acute respiratory syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) virus in tears and conjunctival secretion of patients with COVID-19.

Methodology: A prospective interventional case series study was performed, and 32 patients with COVID-19 were selected at the Pamukkale University Hospital from 15 to 22 May 2020. The tear and conjunctival samples were collected by a conjunctival swab. Each specimen sent to the laboratory for *reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction* (RT-PCR) analyses.

Results: 32 patients (18male, 14 female) with Covid-19 were included in this cross-sectional study. The average age of patients was 52.81 ± 16.76 years. By the time of the first collection of conjunctival-tear samples, the mean time of onset was $6.84 \pm 6.81(1-35)$ days. Tear-conjunctival samples from 5 patients (16 %) without conjunctivitis yielded positive PCR results, 3 of the patients had positive nasopharyngeal PCR, and 2 of them had negative nasopharyngeal PCR results.

Conclusions: Five of 32 patients (16 %) without conjunctivitis and any eye symptoms had viral RNA in their tear-conjunctival samples. The possibility of transmission via tears and conjunctival secretions should be recognized even in the absence of conjunctivitis or other ocular manifestations.

Key words: COVID-19; SARS-CoV-2; tears; conjunctiva

**ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN COVID-19 SALGINI SÜRESİNCE SAĞLIK
BAKANLIĞINCA YAYINLANAN 14 HİJYEN KURALINA UYMA DAVRANIŞLARININ
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Ege Üniversitesi, Hemşirelik Fakültesi**ÖZET**

Bu çalışma üniversite öğrencilerinin Covid-19 salgını sırasında T.C Sağlık Bakanlığının yayınladığı 14 hijyen kuralına uyma davranışını belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın evrenini 2019-2020 öğretim yılında Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi'nde öğrenim gören ön lisans ve lisans öğrencileri oluşturmuştur. Araştırmada veriler 17.07.2020- 05.08.2020 tarihleri arasında toplanmıştır. Veri toplama tarihleri arasında anket formunu yanıtlayan 410 öğrenci çalışmanın örneklemini oluşturmuştur. Çalışmanın yürütülmesi için Sağlık Bakanlığı Covid-19 Araştırmaları Kurulu'ndan, çalışmanın yürütüldüğü üniversitenin Etik Kurulu'ndan ve kurumdan yazılı izin alınmıştır. Ayrıca çalışmaya katılan öğrencilerden de bilgilendirilmiş onam alınmıştır. Veriler 36 sorudan oluşan anket formu kullanılarak elektronik ortamda toplanmıştır. Katılımcıların her bir kurala uyma durumları için "hayır" yanıtına 1 puan, "bazen" yanıtına 2 puan, "evet" yanıtına 3 puan verilerek toplam puanları hesaplanmıştır (minimum 14, maksimum 52 puan). Verilerin analizi SPSS 25.0 programında yapılmış, verilerin analizinde sayısal ve yüzdelerik dağılım, t testi ve tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) kullanılmıştır.

Araştırmaya katılan öğrencilerin %78'i kadın, yaş ortalaması 20,46±2,53 yıl'dır. Öğrencilerin %72'si ön lisans, %28'i lisans öğrencisi, yaklaşık yarısı (%48,3) 1. sınıf, %31,7'sinin geliri giderinden az ve %7,6'sının kronik bir hastalığı bulunmaktadır. Katılımcıların yaklaşık yarısında Covid-19'un neden olduğu hastalık belirtilerinin biri veya birkaçının görüldüğü belirlenmiştir. Katılımcıların en çok uyduğu kuralın "Soğuk algınlığı belirtileri olduğunda maske takmadan dışarı çıkmama" (%90), en az uyduğu kuralın ise "Uyku Düzenine Dikkat Etme" (%38,5) olduğu saptanmıştır.

Öğrencilerin T.C Sağlık Bakanlığının yayınladığı 14 kuralına uyma davranışı puan ortalaması 36,13±4,26 olarak belirlenmiştir. Yapılan analizde cinsiyetin 14 kurala uyma davranışını etkilediği ve kadınların bu davranışlara daha çok uydukları (t=2,004, p<0.05) saptanmıştır. Yabancı dille hazırlık sınıfına devam etmenin, okuduğu sınıfın, genel not ortalamasının ve gelir gider düzeyinin 14 kurala uyma davranışını etkilemediği (p>0.05) belirlenmiştir.

Sonuç olarak üniversite öğrencilerinin T.C Sağlık Bakanlığı tarafından yayınlanan Covid-19 salgını süresince uyulması önerilen 14 kurala uyma davranışı puan ortalamasının orta düzeyin üzerinde olduğu belirlenmiştir. Öğrencilerin 14 kurala uyma davranışının artırmak için okullarda bu konuda eğitim verilmesinin uygun olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19; Coronavirus; Hijyen Davranışları; Sağlık Bakanlığı On Dört Kural

**EXAMINATION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' BEHAVIORS OF COMPLYING WITH
THE 14 HYGIENE RULES PUBLISHED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH DURING THE
COVID-19 OUTBREAK****ABSTRACT**

This study was conducted to determine the behavior of university students to comply with the 14 hygiene rules published by the Ministry of Health during the Covid-19 outbreak. The universe of the research was composed of associate degree and undergraduate students studying at Süleyman Demirel University in the 2019-2020 academic year. The data in the study were collected between 17.07.2020 - 05.08.2020. 410 students who answered the questionnaire between the data collection dates formed the sample of the study. In order to carry out the study, written permission was obtained from the Ministry of Health Covid-19 Research Board, the Ethics Committee of the university where the study was conducted, and the institution. In addition, informed consent was obtained from the students who participated in the study. The data were collected electronically using a questionnaire form consisting of 36 questions. For the participants' compliance with each rule, their total scores were calculated by giving 1 point to the answer "no", 2 points to the answer "sometimes", and 3 points to the answer "yes" (minimum 14 points, maximum 52 points). The analysis of the data was made in SPSS 25.0 program, numerical and percentage distribution, t test and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used in the analysis of the data.

78% of the students participating in the study are female, the average age is 20.46 ± 2.53 years. 72% of the students are associate degree, 28% are undergraduate students, approximately half (48.3%) are first year, 31.7% of them have less than their income and 7.6% have a chronic disease. It was determined that about half of the participants had one or more of the disease symptoms caused by Covid-19. It was determined that the most common rule followed by the participants was "Do not go out without wearing a mask when there are symptoms of a cold" (90%), and the least obeyed rule was "Paying Attention to the Sleep Pattern" (38.5%).

The average score of the students' behavior of obeying the 14 rules published by the Turkish Ministry of Health was determined as 36.13 ± 4.26 . In the analysis, it was determined that gender affects the behavior of obeying the 14 rules and women obey these behaviors more ($t=2,004$, $p<0.05$). It was determined that attending the preparatory class with a foreign language, the class their studied, the general score average and the income and expense level did not affect the behavior of obeying the 14 rules ($p>0.05$).

As a result, it was determined that the average score of the behavior of university students to comply with the 14 rules recommended to be followed during the Covid-19 epidemic published by the Turkish Ministry of Health was above the medium level. It is thought that it would be appropriate to provide education on this subject in schools in order to increase the behavior of students obeying the 14 rules.

Key Words: Covid-19; Coronavirus; Hygiene Behaviors; Ministry of Health Fourteen Rules

**INVESTIGATION OF CORRELATION BETWEEN BLOOD TEST PARAMETERS AND
LOSS OF SMELL AND TASTE FUNCTION IN COVID-19 PATIENTS**

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The aim of our study is to determine the value of laboratory test results used to determine the clinical course and follow-up of COVID 19 infection in terms of the development of smell/taste loss.

Material-Method: Data on COVID 19 patients who were followed by otolaryngologists during the COVID 19 pandemic were retrospectively evaluated. Patients with loss of smell and taste among their complaints were identified during their follow-up. The patients in the control group were selected from the same number of patients with similar age and gender, whose smell and taste loss could not be detected during their follow-up. The general data like age and gender were recorded for each patient. The laboratory findings those specific to COVID 19 infection and showed to the severity of disease were evaluated in patients with positive RT-PCR results. These laboratory blood test parameters were respectively; white blood cell (WBC), neutrophile / lymphocyte ratio (NLR), creatine kinase (CK), lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), D-Dimer, ferritin, C-reactive protein (CRP), procalcitonin, albumin (ALB), urea, creatinine, alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST).

Results: There were 67 patients (32 female and 35 male) in the loss of smell and taste group .The control group was included 65 patients (33 female and 32 male). The mean age was $45\pm 3,23$ in smell and taste loss group (S/T) and $43\pm 2,42$ in control group, respectively. There was no statistical difference between two groups in terms of age and gender ratio. CRP, D-Dimer and ferritin levels were statistically significantly higher in the S/T group ($p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was detected between other parameters ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: The most common laboratory abnormalities in patients with positive RT-PCR are lymphopenia, elevated CRP and inflammatory markers, elevated cardiac biomarkers, decreased albumin and abnormal renal and liver function. In our study, it was found that the higher laboratory parameters that can be evaluated in the disease progression may show a relation between the severity of the disease and the loss of smell and taste. Future studies with larger series on this subject will provide more information.

Keywords: COVID-19, taste, smell

**ROLE OF PARENTS IN E-LEARNING SYSTEM AND SUPPORT GIVEN DURING
ONLINE CLASSES LEARNING**

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ABSTRACT

The requirement for E-learning has been augmented with the fast advancement of modern-day technology and comprehension. E-learning has intensely transformed the routine mode and headway of conveying learning courses and divulging essential knowledge. Universally, several reports revealed certainty in the K-12 education community, parents felt a positive impact on their child's learning. Nevertheless, there subsists pintsized inquiry in scrutinizing the parental participation in an online learning environment. India is a developing country having millions of young minds, looking for knowledge to move ahead in contrary to their limit. Since, time is crucial for India for the preparing young minds for future prosperity. Hence acquiring education without break in full fledge is imperative. Basically due to COVID-19 outbursts in India as well as based on UGC and WHO guidelines which emphasis on E-learning for having concern on safety of children and prevent from infection spread amass. Although, we have several schools, enough teachers and facilities for students. Nevertheless, in our current review we have focussed on programs which encourages parent involvement in E-learning and thereby facilitating parent-teacher communication.

Key words: E-learning, K-12 education, child's learning, COVID-19, UGC guidelines.

**ROLE OF SELECTED PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS IN IMPROVEMENT OF
HUMAN IMMUNITY (NATURAL TREATMENT) AGAINST COVID-19****Sree Sai Vyshnavi Nalimela**

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ABSTRACT

The history of man is the record of a hungry creature in search of food, thus wrote Van loon in the story of mankind. Man gets food from plants and animals, the later wholly depending on very existence of humanity depends

From thousands of years the biological products of animals and plants have been used by human to treat many diseases. In many ways herbs are used as basis of medicine in human life existence till the date. In different herbs, a wide range of phytochemicals have been identified.

Natural products and folklore medicines are the main contributors of the leads in the design and development of therapeutic agents. Several plant derived compounds have been identified over the years for their discovery and isolation of more specific immunomodulatory agents from plant origin possess potential to counteract the side effects and high cost of synthetic compounds. This review highlights the significance of medicinal plants as produces of immunomodulatory molecules in animals and humans.

Appropriate precautions must be taken to counter the microbial contamination and additional task is the classification of plant derived immunomodulatory agents as per inherent risk. This classification of novel plant driven immunomodulatory agents by level of risk can be endeavour from collective knowledge of metaanalysis of clinical trials, national registries and physicians. Another significant constraint with natural product is inadequate quantities, needed for development and clinical use. So, the development of novel isolation techniques to improve the amount for pharmaceutical applications needs more attention of researchers.

Plants are rich in phytochemical like flavonoid etc., which enhance immune function. The flavonoid rich herbs may also posses mild inflammatory action and immune stimulant action. It can promote the activity of lymphocytes, increase phagocytosis and induce interfere on production. Example: Garlic is one of the most remarkable plant that can effect strongly on immune syste., Garlic is an immune system booster has been found to exert an immune potentiating effect by stimulating natural killer cell activity.

**ONLINE MEAT SHOPPING BEHAVIOR OF TURKISH ADULTS DURING THE COVID-19
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Orcid ID: 0000-0003-1756-8949**ABSTRACT**

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), has been named COVID-19 by World Health Organization which first appeared in Wuhan City of China through the end of 2019 and spread rapidly all over the world in just a few months. This pandemic not only affected the economic status of the countries and the socio-psychological status of individuals, but also influenced individuals' eating habits and the way they reached food. In the current study, food and meat shopping/online shopping behavior of Turkish adults were investigated and analyzed comprehensively. For that purpose, a survey with 19 questions was administered with the attendance of 494 people from several cities of Turkey. According to the findings, 42.8% of the participants did online shopping for food and 28.5% of them bought meat and meat products online, before the COVID-19 pandemic. These figures rose to 44.7% and 44.32%, respectively, after the COVID-19 pandemic. As expected online meat shopping has increased during COVID-19 pandemic due to curfews and high contamination risk. However, a great majority of the participants did not prefer to buy meat products online, because, they could not see the products and they had concern about the spoilage of meat until the products were delivered. If there was a mobile tracking system which allows users to track the conditions of the product temperature, duration and so on during transportation, 56% of the participants who did not initially prefer to do online meat shopping reported that they would have ordered meat online.

Keywords: online meat shopping, mobile tracking system, COVID-19 pandemic

GENETIC VARIABILITY, ASSOCIATION AND DIVERSITY STUDY AMONG THE SUNFLOWER GENOTYPES AT SEEDLING STAGE BASED ON DIFFERENT MORPHO-PHYSIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS UNDER POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL INDUCED STRESS

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ABSTRACT

Drought stress directly affects growth along with productivity of plants by altering plant water status. Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.) an oilseed crop, is adversely affected by abiotic stresses. The present study was carried out to study the genetic variability and diversity among the sunflower genotypes at seedling stage based on different morpho-physiological parameters under Polyethylene Glycol (PEG) induced stress. A total of twenty seven genotypes including two hybrids, eight advanced lines and seventeen accessions of sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.) were tested at germination and seedling stages in Polyethylene Glycol. Correlation and principle component analysis confirmed that germination percentage, root length, proline content, shoot length, chlorophyll content, stomatal frequency and survival percentage are positively correlated with each other hence; these traits were responsible for most of variation among genotypes. The cluster analysis results showed that genotypes Ausun, line-2, line-8, 17559, 17578, Hysun-33, 17555, and 17587 as more diverse among all the genotypes. These most divergent genotypes could be utilized in the development of inbreed which could be subsequently used in the heterosis breeding.

Key words: Sunflower, drought, stress, polyethylene glycol

**PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF COVID-19 ON HEALTH PROFESSIONALS: A RESEARCH
BASED ON THE CUMULATIVE ONLINE CROSS SECTIONAL SURVEY OF 1000 NURSES
ACROSS ECOWAS COUNTRIES****Emmanuel LAMPTEY**Pan African University, University of Ibadan, Nigeria
Orcid ID: 0000-0002-7822-7593**ABSTRACT**

Introduction: The novel coronavirus declared by the World Health Organization as Public Health Emergency of International Concern has exposed frontline Health professionals such as nurse to various hazards. These hazards do not only include the risk of infection, burnout and dying from the infection but also involve psychological unrest. The pandemic has brought high mortality rate and psychological distress to the World and West Africa Countries are not exempted. Nurses in these countries have to adapt to various emotional and behavioral responses to provide care for COVID-19 Patients, manage the situation and follow established occupational and health protocols.

Purpose: This study aimed to investigate the Psychological Impact of the COVID-19 Outbreak among Nurses rendering care in Ecowas Countries (West Africa).

Materials and Methods: This present study employed an online cross-sectional survey to collect and accumulate responses from registered nurse giving care in these countries amid this coronavirus pandemic. The Survey link was shared on all social networks and online platforms such as WhatsApp, WhatsApp-groups, Facebook, Facebook pages, Twitter, Histogram, professionals groups, contacts etc. to get it widely distributed across the Region(West African). The nurses responded to the 7-Item Generalized Anxiety Scale and the Perceived Stress Scale. A total of 1000 valid responses were received from the nurses.

Results: The results of the study showed 52% of normal anxiety level, 18% mild anxiety, 20% moderate anxiety and 10% severe anxiety. Moderate and Severe stress were 78% and 10% respectively among the nurses whereas those with normal or low level stress was 12%. In ordinal logistic Analysis, Nurses feel more relieved against stress and anxiety when they are not living with family members (relatives and spouses), nursing patients (with the infection) and or have any acquaintances with COVID-19 infected persons (Odd ratio < 1.0). However, good social support, study income and incentives, living with family members, nursing a patient and or having acquaintance with someone with COVID-19 infection make nurses prone to stress and anxiety and they were not protective factors. Correlational Analysis indicated that stress and anxiety were positively correlated.

Conclusion: It is possible and suggested that the psychological well-being of nurses during this pandemic revolves around their exposure to the infection and their daily interaction with people well known as close contacts.

Keywords: COVID-19, Psychological, Impacts, Nurses, ECOWAS Countries.

**KORONAVİRUS XƏSTƏLİYİ COVID-19 MÜALİCƏSİNDƏ İSTİFADƏSİ NƏZƏRDƏ
TUTULAN QAZANILMIŞ İMMUNİTET AMİLİ - ANTİTELLƏRİN ƏHƏMİYYƏTİ**Aynur İBRAHİMOVA MƏSİM QIZI
Naxçıvan Dövlət Universiteti

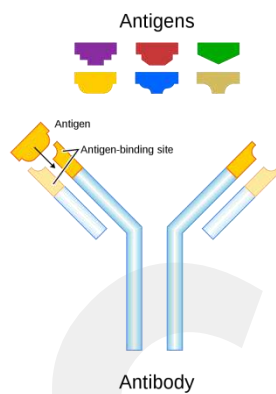
Ümumdünya Səhiyyə Təşkilatı (ÜST) ən perspektivli müalicə metodlarının qiymətləndirilməsinə yönəlmiş Həmrəylik tədqiqatına start verilmişdir. Britaniya bildirib ki, onun apardığı Bərpa adlı sınaq tədqiqat işi dünya boyu aparılan belə işlərin ən böyüyüdür və 5000-dən çox xəstə artıq bu tədqiqatda iştirak edir

Dünya üzrə çoxsaylı tədqiqat mərkəzləri xəstəlik keçirib sağ qalanların qanından müalicə vasitəsi kimi istifadə etməyə çalışır

Hazırda üç geniş yanaşma tədqiq olunur:

1. Koronavirusun bədən daxilində inkişaf etmək qabiliyyətinə birbaşa təsir edən antivirus dərmanı
2. İmmun sistemini sakitləşdirə bilən dərmanlar - immun sistemi virusa həddindən artıq reaksiya verəndə bu, orqanizmə zərərli təsir göstərməyə başlayır və nəticədə, xəstənin sağlamlıq durumu ağırlaşır
3. Virusu hədəfləyən antitellər – onlar ya xəstəlik keçirib sağ qalmış pasiyentlərin qanından götürülür və ya laboratoriyada hazırlanır.

Sağ qalanların qanı koronavirusu müalicə edə bilərmi? İnfeksiyaya yoluxmuş və sağ qalan insanların qanında virusa hücum edə bilən antitellər olmalıdır. İdeya ondan ibarətdir ki, qan plazmasını (antitellər içində olan qanın maye hissəsi) götürülüb müalicə olunan xəstəyə dərman kimi vurulur. ABŞ-da artıq 500 xəstəni koronavirusdan "sağalanların plazması ilə" müalicə ediblər və digər ölkələr də bu üsulu tətbiq etməyə başlayır.



Antitel nədir? Antitelə immuglobulində deyilir, bunlar immün sistemi tərəfindən çıxarılan zülallardır. Bunlar qısaca İg A, İg D, İg E, İg G və İg M adları ilə xatırlanlar. Antitellər xarici maddə hesab etdikləri maddələri özlərinə çəkirlər və yox edirlər. Bu aşağıdakı şəkildə olar. 1-) Bir Antigen xarici hesab edildiyi zaman, immün hüceyrələri bu antigenə uyğun olan antitellər çıxarar. 2-) Bu antitel antigene gedərək ona yerləşər və antigen-antitel kompleksi ortaya çıxar. 3-) Antigen-Antitel kompleksi daha çox zülal maddəsinin aktiv hala gəlməsini təmin edər. Beləcə xarici maddə daha qısa zamanda təxrib olar. 4-) Əgər Antitellər Antigenləri yox edə bilmirsə, o zaman xüsusi siqnallar göndərər və bu siqnallara görə uyğun olaraq xüsusi hüceyrələr çıxarar və bunlar antigenləri zərərsiz hala gətirər. Qan ırsi olub, bu qırmızı qan hüceyrələrinin üzərindən belə olar. Qan qrupuna görə antigenlərdə fərqli olar. Qan nəqli əsnasında qırmızı qan hüceyrələri (eritrositlər), bədənin öz qırmızı qan hüceyrələsinə uyğunlaşma göstərməz isə, immün sistemi tərəfindən qan xarici maddə hesab edilər və alınan qanı antitellər korlayar.

Antitellər (immunoqlobulinlər) immün zərdabın zülallarından ibarət olub, spesifik antigenin təsirində n yaranır və onunla birləşmə xassəsinə malikdir. Antigenlər (yunan dilindən “anti” - əks və “genes” – doğan) - orqanizm üçün yad cisim olub, özünə qarşı spesifik immün reaksiyası yaradan maddələrdir. Bu reaksiyanın nəticəsi kimi orqanizm tərəfindən anticimlər sintez olunur. Antigenlər və antitellər həm in vitro, həm də in vivo daxilində bir-birinə qarşılıqlı təsir etmək qabiliyyətinə malikdirlər. Canlı orqanizmlərin bütün makromolekulyar komponentləri antigen xüsusiyyətinə malikdir. Antigenlər müəyyən bir növün bütün fərdləri, yaxud bu növün müəyyən bir qrupunun bəzi fərdləri üçün ümumi ola bilər. İmmün reaksiyası yaratmaq qabiliyyəti və yaratdığı reaksiyaların forması (antitel yaratmaq, hüceyrə immuniteti, allergiya və s.) fərqli ola bilər.[1 Antigenlər yalnız, onların öz təsiri altında yaranmış anticimlərlə birləşə bilər.[2]

Antigenlər yad cisimlik dərəcəsiindən, kimyəvi təbiətindən (zülal, yaxud polisaxarid), dozasiından və orqanizmə hansı formada daxil olmasından və s.-dən asılıdır. Antigenlər antitellərlə və hüceyrə ilə öz molekullarının bir-birinə toxunan müəyyən bir hissəsi vasitəsilə qarşılıqlı təsirə məruz qalırlar. Antigenlərin yad cisim təbiətinin təyini, onun “özünükü”, yaxud “özgəninki” olmasını müəyyənləşdirmək canlı orqanizmlərə məxsus universal xüsusiyyətlərdən biridir. Bu xüsusiyyət orqanizmlərin tamlığını qoruyur. Əks halda yaşamaq qeyri-mümkün olardı. Canlı varlıqlara xas antigenlər müxtəlifliyinin mövcudluğu hər bir növün bioloji fərdiliyini müəyyən edir. Antigenlərin müxtəlifliyi sonsuzdur. Belə ki, tək-cə məməlilər sinfi daxilində 106-dan çox antigenlər müxtəlifliyi mövcuddur. Antigenlərin növ, yaxud qrup mənsubiyyətinin təyini infeksiyon xəstəliklərin diaqnostikasında, qan köçürmədə, məhkəmə təbabətində geniş istifadə olunur. Vaksinlərin və zərdbabın hazırlanması işində müdafiə antigenlərinin təyini, sintezi və s. çox mühüm rol oynayır. Antigenlər yad yaxud toksik təsirə malikdirlər ki, onlar orqanizmə ilk dəfə daxil olduğu zaman buradakı spesifik və həmin antigenlər üçün cavabdeh olan anticisimlərlə birləşirlər. Ümumilikdə onlar orqanizmdə immunoloji cavabı təmin edirlər. Hər bir anticisimdə antigen birləşdirən sahə mövcuddur. Əgər orqanizm antigenlə məs:mikroblə ilk dəfə qarşılaşarsa bu vaxt ona qarşı immun sistemi tərəfindən 4 - 5 gün müddətində davam edən immunoloji cavab reaksiyası yaradılır. Buna ilkin immunoloji cavab deyilir. Antigenə qarşı yaradılan immunoloji reaksiyanın intensivliyi onun orqanizmə daxil olmuş miqdarı ilə düz mütənəsibdir. Antigen çox olduqda onun müvafiq klonların hüceyrələri hüceyrələri tərəfindən tutulma ehtimalı da çoxalır. Orqanizmə antigenləri parenteral (əzələarası, dərialtı, dəriüstü) yolla tətbiq etdikdə immun cavab və immunoloji reaktivlik daha sürətlə yaranır və antitellərin titri yüksək olur. Çünki antigen orqanizmə alimantar yolla daxil olduqda həzm fermentlərinin (amilolitik, proteolitik, lipolitik) təsirindən o parçalanır və antigenlik xassəsinə malik olmayan birləşmələrə (peptonlar, albumozlar, amin turşuları) parçalanır. Güclü antigenlər böyük molekullu kütləsinə 40 000 daltondan artıq malikdir, zəiflərdə isə həmin göstərici çox aşağı olur. Antitellər praktiki olaraq qan serumunun qammaqlobulin fraksiyası ilə identikdir. İmmunoglobulinlər həm plazmada, zərdbabda, həm də digər bioloji mayələrdə əlimfa, süd, xüsusilə ağız südündə, onurğa beyin mayesində, müxtəlif sekretlərdə və iltihab məhsullarında müşahidə edilir. Antitel orqanizmə daxil olan antigen molekullarının yalnız müəyyən sahələrinə və onun determinantına qarşı sintez olunur və onunla spesifik reaksiyaya girir. Orqanizmin yoluxucu (infeksiyon və invazion) xəstəliklərin törədicilərinə və genetik cəhətdən yabani (yad) olan maddələrə qarşı spesifik müdafiə reaksiyasının ən başlıca amili məhz antitellər sayılır. Onlar orqanizmin patogen amillərlə yoluxması (*təbii immumzusiya*) yaxud diri və inaktivləşdirilmiş vaksinlərlə immumzasiya (*süm immumzusiya*) zamanı əmələ gəlir. Limfoid sisteminin yad hüceyrələr və toxumalarla (transplantlarla) kontaktı zamanı, yaxud orqanizmin özünün zədələnmiş hüceyrələrə qarşı autoantitellər sintez olunur. Təsir mexanizminə görə antitellər 3 qrupa *neytralizə edici, lizis törədicisi və koaqlasiya edici* qrupa bölünür. Antitellər antitoksinlər, virus neytrallaşdırıcı antitellər və antifermətlər; həlledici (lizis törədicisi) antitellər bakteriolizinlər, sitolizinlər, hemolizinlər; koaqlasiya edici qrupa isə presipitinlər (antigenlə birləşdikdə çöküntü əmələ gətirən), aqqlayutınmlər (mikrob və s, hüceyrələri kleyiəyən) antitellər aiddir. Antitellər həmçinin bioloji funksiyaları dakomplementləri birləşdirmə və onu fəallaşdırma, faqositoz üçün mikrobun hazırlanması epsonizasiyası. ləngiyən tipli allergiya reaksiyası törətməsi icra edir. Onların orqanizmin ən əsas müdafiə amili olmasına baxmayaraq, bəzən patogen effekt (infeksiyon xəstəliklər zamanı mürəkkəbləşmələr), autoimmun və atopik xəstəliklər, anafilaksiya və s. əmələ gətirir. İnfeksiyon xəstəliklərin törədicilərinə qarşı müdafiə funksiyasını yerinə yetirməsinə baxmayaraq, presipitinləşdirici antitellərdən başqa onun bu xassəyə malik olmayan növləri də vardır. Patogen agentlərlə müdafiə funksiyasından məhrum olan həmin presipitinləşdirici antitellər allergiyalar törədir və *reagin* adlanır. Müasir unitar təlimə görə antitelin hər bir molekulu spesifik antigenə qarşı müxtəlif reaksiya cavab reaksiyası verir. Antitel yüksək spesifikliyə malik olmaqla antigenin ayrı-ayrı determinantları ilə reaksiyaya girir. Spesifik homoloji antigenlə kontakt zamanı heçbir seroloji reaksiyaya (aqqlayutınasiya, presipitasiya, lizis) girməyən antitellər *natamam* (blokada edici) antitellər adlanaraq immunoglobulinlərin müxtəlif sinifləri ilə təmsil olunur və Kums (1945) reaksiyası ilə aşkar edilir. Orqanizmin immun cavabı zamanı sintez olunan antitellərin spesifiklik dərəcəsi heterogen olmaqla, birindən fərqlənir və onun *heterogenliyi* adlanır. Bu onunla əlaqədardır ki, hər bir antigenə qarşı

müxtəlif bioloji fəallıq vəquruluşa malik olan antitel sintez olunur. Qaurovitsə görə (1968) antit elin *ekzogen*və *endogen* heterogen növü vardır.

Antitellərdən istifadə yalnız donor qanı laboratoriyada yoxlanıldıqdan sonra xəstəyə köçürülə bilər. Hər xəstənin qanı müalicəvi olmaya bilər, əksinə xəstəlik daşıyıcı kimi yeni xəstəliklərə mənbə ola bilər. Məhz buna görə də xəstənin qanı yoxlanıldıqdan sonra müalicəvi əhəmiyyət kəsb edə bilər və Covid-19 xəstələrin müalicəsində ümid verici əhəmiyyət daşıya bilər.

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GCPRIS

COVID-19 PANDEMIC QUESTIONING THE CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS OF INDIAN
MIGRANT WORKERS

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ABSTRACT

Migration is a potential factor for the development of regional as well international economy but also it poses some challenges to the population framework, per capita income and overall developmental goal of a country. Migration is a prospective medium especially in third world countries where poor people migrate from their rural habitats in search for jobs that promise decent livelihood. People also migrate for uplifting their below poverty lines. In Indian subcontinent, there are total 41 million migrants (inter-state and international) and approx. 45% of them live under poverty line. Now one of the biggest non-medical threats in India posited by Covid-19 outbreak is the issue of these migrant workers. Their informality over labour, unsteady land and housing tenure have been uprooted and shaken them, multiplying to their already existent nutrition vulnerability. Due to shutdown of various urban job sectors millions of migrant workers are now returning to their native villages with a crunch in money, food or in health security. Nationwide lockdown has put a stop in the transport system hence they are seen walking hundreds of kilometres in bare feet to reach native homes. 'Social distancing' is also not possible as they travel usually in larger groups, occasionally getting harassed by the police for crossing the state boundaries amidst lockdown. The India Government seemed to have taken a lot of pro-active measures. Schemes like '*One Nation, One Ration Card*' has been launched which allows the migrant workers to collect food grains for free anywhere across the country. But many could not avail this because of lack of awareness or in lack of producing valid identity cards. Indian Railway has ferried around 3276 '*Labourers' Special Trains*' to get them home although it is not seemingly sufficient for the already increased number. Recent disputes over migrant workers crossing state boundaries are now opening with historical debates of their citizenship rights as well. Hence with a brief survey of these migrant workers (both male and female), the present paper intends to focus on the systematic negation of social and economic rights of them in this pandemic scenario and carefully review both the positive and negative aspects of the Governmental schemes intended for these.

Keywords: Migrant Workers, Informality over Labour, State Boundaries, Governmental Schemes, Nutrition Vulnerability.