

Crimea; calling it "Crimea's occupation". On 9 January 2017 Turkey's Foreign Minister Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu stated "We support the territorial integrity of Ukraine and Georgia. We do not recognize the annexation of the lands of Ukraine.

In few years Turkey and Ukraine making agreement about economy and tourism. In order to strengthen economic and humanitarian ties, passport-free regime between Turkey and Ukraine was put into force on 1 June 2017. Investments by approximately 600 Turkish firms operating in Ukraine stands at 2.1 billion US Dollars (including investments through third countries). The total value of projects undertaken by Turkish construction firms is worth 5.5 billion dollars. This economic situation will very good for two country. Tourism constitutes an important area of cooperation between Turkey and Ukraine. The number of Ukrainian tourists who visited Turkey in 2018 is 1 million 350 thousand.

This 2 friend country are making trade about military too. Ankara and Kiev reached an agreement in 2014 to realize many joint projects in the field of defense industry. In this process, joint production decisions were taken in many fields such as warplanes, missile systems, aircraft engines, unmanned aerial vehicles, radar production, armored vehicles, navigation and space studies. Turkey is selling Unmanned Aerial Vehicle to Ukraine.

This countries has a really good relations. This good process has led me to come here. I have never worried and feel scary about any problem. We hope this two beautiful country continue this agreements and friendships. This would be good for developing. We hope Ukraine and Turkey will be friends until forever.

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## **NIELS BOHR IS A GREAT PHYSICIST**

Niels Bohr is the greatest Danish physicist, one of the creators of nuclear physics, a Nobel laureate.

Niels Bohr was born in Copenhagen. After graduation, he was invited to work in England in the laboratory of Joseph Thomson. All students know that Thomson discovered the electron. Niels Bohr also worked a lot with another English scientist, Ernest Rutherford. In 1911, Rutherford formulated a planetary theory of the structure of the atom. According to this theory, an atom consists of a positively charged nucleus and electrons that move around the nucleus like planets around the sun. But this Rutherford theory had a flaw, because it could not explain the stability of the atom. Niels Bohr studied the works of Thomson, Planck, Einstein and based on the

planetary theory of Rutherford proposed his theory of the structure of the atom. In the new Bohr theory, an electron in an atom does not obey the laws of classical physics. Bohr's nuclear quantum theory explained the stability of an atom and combined classical physics with quantum. Bohr formulated the theory of atomic structure in the form of postulates (rules).

Bohr's first postulate: electrons move around the nucleus not in any, but only in certain (stationary) orbits.

The second postulate of Bohr: when moving in a stationary orbit, the electron energy does not change.

The third postulate of Bohr: the energy of an electron changes only when moving from one orbit to another.

Niels Bohr was awarded the Nobel Prize for research on the structure of the atom.

Niels Bohr has always advocated the peaceful use of the atom. He was the first scientist to receive the Peaceful Atom Award.

In honor of Niels Bohr 107, an element of the periodic table of elements of D. I. Mendeleev was called "BORIUM".

In 1934, Bohr came to Kharkov to his brilliant student Lev Landau. This outstanding physicist considered him his only teacher.

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## **СИСТЕМА ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ В ТУРЕЧЧИНІ**

Система вищої освіти в Туреччині помітно змінилася за останні роки. Десь приблизно з 70-х років ХХ століття в країні з'явилося багато сучасних університетів, що надають якісну освіту і престижні дипломи. Це дозволяє молоді знайти хорошу роботу в Туреччині або інших країнах світу.

Зараз на території нашої країни працює близько 200 вищих навчальних закладів. Система вищої освіти Туреччини побудована з урахуванням Болонського процесу, тому що уряд країни прагне зробити вищу освіту максимально наближеною до європейського рівня.

Серед головних переваг турецької освіти можна назвати:

- а) якість світового рівня;
- б) визнання дипломів в будь-якій країні світу;
- в) високий рівень навчального, технічного і побутового обладнання кампусів;
- г) доступні ціни.