

10. Animation films and young people

Animated films have an undeniable place in children's entertainment culture. The worldwide box office revenues indicate that these films reached many children in cinemas and were viewed on televisions by almost all children. The extent to which children can make sense of such content is still a question mark in minds.

Cultivation theory suggests that people develop beliefs, attitudes and expectations about the real world based on what they see on television, movies, magazines, and other media organs. Moreover, people use these beliefs, attitudes, and expectations to make decisions in real-life conditions. The intense effects of media such as television, radio, music, computers, movies, videos and the internet are increasingly being felt in the social environment of children and young people. Today, children use electronic media between 2 and 5 hours daily. Visual media has a very important role in creating social environments and role models. Cartoons are of great importance as they contain explicit and implicit messages among child-oriented media tool, and children are heavily engaged in them. On the other hand, as a result of the high box office revenues, animation has redefined the sectoral indicators of economic success and secured its position in the entertainment industry. Content is still a question mark in minds.

11. Central banks

A central bank has been defined in terms of its functions. According to Vera Smith, "The primary definition of central banking is a banking system in which a single bank has either complete control or a residuary monopoly of note issue. A central bank is a bank which control credit. A central bank is that which the lender of the last resort is.

Central banks have certain functions. These are:

1. The regulation of currency in accordance with the requirements of business and the general public for which purpose it is granted either the sole right of note issue or at least a partial monopoly thereof,
2. The performance of general banking and agency for the state,

3. The custody of the cash reserves of the commercial banks,
4. The custody and management of the nation's reserves of international currency.
5. The granting of accommodation in the form of re-discounts and collateral advances to commercial banks, bill brokers and dealers, or other financial institutions and the general acceptance of the responsibility of lender of the last resort,
6. The settlement of clearance balances between the banks,
7. The control of credit in accordance with the needs of business and with a view to carrying out the broad monetary policy adopted by the state.