

**ISTANBUL GELISIM
UNIVERSITY**



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CONTENTS

TECHNO-AGENDA.....	3
• TOWARDS A NEW ERA OF SPACE DOMINATION?.....	3
• Information Society and Web 3.0.....	5
ECO-AGENDA.....	7
• Bioeconomy.....	7
• The Ukrainian War, Climate Change and Food Insecurity.....	8
NEW PROFESSIONS.....	10
• DATA-DRIVEN MARKETING.....	10
SOSYOCOM SHELF	11
• A FILM: "El Viaje ".....	11
• A SERIES: Borgen.....	12
• A BOOK: The Hero with a Thousand Faces..	13
• Book Review of the Month: Land of Diverse Migrations Challenges of Emigration and Immigration in Turkey.....	14
• Movie Review of the Month: There Will Be Blood.....	15
• Academic Playlist.....	17
CULTURE-ARTS LITERATURE.....	18
• Ukraine and Eurovision 2022: Symbolic Support at the Political Contest.....	18
• Turkish Comedy Cinema via Karl Marx's Depiction of Lumpen.....	20
EDUCATION- RESEARCH.....	22
• Interview Technique in the Field Researches and the Role of the Researcher.....	22
• Plagiarism in Academic Writings.....	23
ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATION.....	24
• Green Innovation.....	24
• Program and European Innovation Council.....	25
POLITICAL AGENDA.....	26
• The Influences of the War in Ukraine on Turkey's Possible Operation in Syria.....	26
• The Ukrainian – Russian War and the Mercenaries.....	27



HEALTH- PSYCHOLOGY.....	28
• World Health Organization's (WHO) "Digital Waste" Study Highlights the Rising Threat to Children's Health.....	28
• Social Isolation May Cause Dementia.....	29
SOCIO-AGENDA.....	30
• What a Career is for a Woman?.....	30
• War and Woman.....	31
• The Island of Democracy and Freedom.....	32
TIME TO SOCIALIZE.....	33
• National Museum - New Delhi.....	33
• Events in Istanbul.....	34
• July in Istanbul.....	35
• A Full Flavor Between Two Shells: Stuffed Mussels.....	36
• IGU STUDENT: Choose a job you love, and you will never have to work a day in your life.....	37
• Studying Political Science and International Relations.....	38
• IGU GRADUATE.....	39
• ERASMUS.....	40
ABOUT ACADEMIC LIFE.....	41
• Publications.....	41
• Leavers.....	41
MASTHEAD.....	42

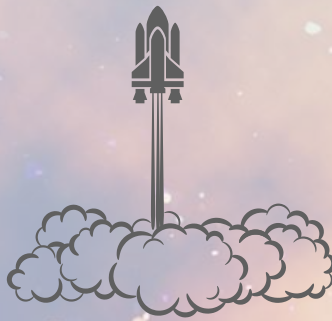
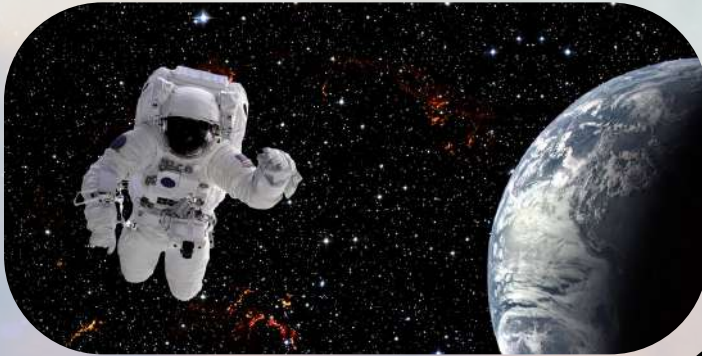
TOWARDS A NEW ERA OF SPACE DOMINATION?

TECHNO-AGENDA

Prof. Dr. Nezih MUSAOĞLU
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Nowadays, achieving dominance in space is realized, on the one hand, through unlimited expansionism, and on the other hand, through cooperation in new scientific and technological fields. New conflict and/or cooperation-based relations in space, as well as on Earth, play an active role in the formation of new power centers and new peripheries.

The possibility of changing the already existing international balance of power to a certain extent due to the “special military operation” launched by Russia against Ukraine on February 24, 2022 started to be discussed seriously by experts in the field of international relations. It seems that the Ukraine-Russia war will not only somehow touch the lives of everyone on earth, but will also affect power relations in space, whether in the form of conflict or cooperation.



“Roscosmos”, which manages the entire range of space activities in the Russian Federation, has published a package of counter measures against the measures imposed by the West for its attack on Ukraine. These measures are naturally measures that will negatively affect Russia's cooperation in the field of space with the West and disrupt projects that are being implemented or are planned to be implemented in the future.

It is inevitable that Russia will not be affected by the heavy sanctions and embargoes imposed by the West against it. It should also be expected that it will suffer economically in the medium term. However, not all member states of the West approach the sanctions imposed against Russia in the same way. Some Western states are more cautious not to damage space cooperation with Russia, while others are making attempts to strengthen military-technological cooperation with Russia.



In the first days of March 2022, after the Ukraine-Russia war began, the White House decided to impose sanctions against 22 Russian companies. Among the companies included in the list are also three organizations of “Roscosmos”.

Apart from the United States, Germany has also imposed sanctions on Russia due to the Ukraine war. Germany has shut down the eROSITA telescope at the Spektr-RG orbital X-ray observatory, so observations there have been stopped.

On the other hand, the European Space Agency has announced its decision to withdraw from the ExoMars-2022 project, which is conducted in partnership with Roscosmos. The material damage that Roscosmos will suffer as a result of being excluded from this partnership amounts to millions of dollars.



Despite the intensive punitive policies applied by the West to Russia, some developments in international politics that weaken the possibility of maintaining the superiority achieved by the West are attracting attention. Concordantly in order to solve space problems, China is taking a leading role in the establishment of international alliances. In this regard, some principles are highlighted in the Chinese Space Strategy Document published by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. China has put forward the principle of unification and joint implementation of the efforts of the world community in the creation of the status quo in space and in space research. In addition China has invited astronauts around the world to participate in projects in Tiangong, which it plans to implement at the end of 2022. Apart from China, Russia also cooperates with India in space investigations.

What will be Russia's place in the competition to dominate space? Will it be able to correct the deteriorating balance in favor of the West by cooperating with non-Western states? The partial answer to these and similar questions depends on how long and how the Ukraine-Russia war will end.

INFORMATION SOCIETY AND WEB 3.0

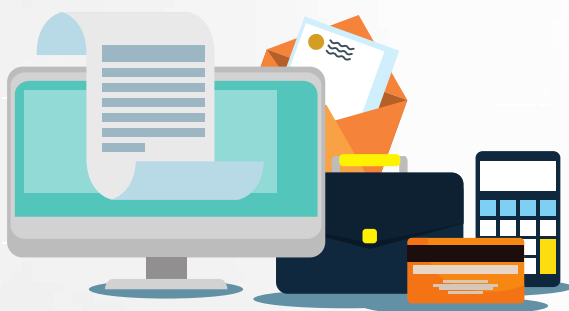


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Today's society has been described as a “post-industrial society” (Bell, 1976) or a “network society” by many social scientists (Castells, 2009). These different characterizations were justified by the existence of radical transformations in the basic dynamics of society. The most important one of these radical changes cited within this context is the emergence of the information society as a result of the fact that industry moves away from its position of restructuring society with its various dimensions as it was in the 19th century and transfers its place to information (Webster, 2014).

The fact that information is the main factor of production shows that it takes on the task of continuously increasing productivity with the help of innovation. Being the fundamental condition of efficiency also transforms the characteristics of the knowledge as knowledge itself becomes marketable as an ordinary object within such a society. Therefore, access to information is as important as its production nowadays. That is why the criteria where and how fast they access information comes to the fore as a crucial skill to distinguish people.



Within this context, where and how to access exact and reliable information quickly becomes a significant question. The development of communication technologies has enabled relative democratization as the opportunity for access and participation is presented on wider bases in a more interactive way (Cardon, 2010). However, this relative democratization is constrained by the fact that technical knowledge, opportunities, and rights to access information are not equal in different parts of the world as well as between different age groups and socio-economic classes.



In regard to this point, it is not possible to overcome this limitation, but we can minimize it by using information and communication technologies more effectively. In this context, databases offered by universities represent an important channel, especially for access to scientific resources. Apart from these, state institutions share their archives on the internet, and some international organizations such as the UN, and the World Bank create online libraries. These are priceless opportunities to profit from.



Beyond these facilities, the developing technologies have also transformed the platforms where these facilities are offered. To this extent, it has been a very long time since the boring and stagnant web pages provided by Web 1.0 were replaced by the ones designed at the basis of Web 2.0 technologies allowing mutual interaction. Today, semantic web pages based on Web 3.0 enabling the use of artificial intelligence are promising to dominate the web. In conclusion, the information explosion is a tremendous problem to present information circulating on the internet to the users by making it meaningful (Ahmed, 2015). To this point, Web 3.0 provides users access to structured and well-ranged information based on desired criteria.

Click to access to resources.





BIOECONOMY

ECO-
AGENDA

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The relationship between nature and economy is gradually deviating from its balance in today's world, relevant various sub-studies of economics which examine the issue of establishing the relationship in a sustainable balance have emerged.

Some scientific perspectives used in solving the available issues reveal differentially the solution of the same problem. This situation, which also brings methodological differentiation, shows itself in bio economics, which is an important sub-discipline. In this sense, the bio economy, in which the scientific methods used by biology are used to create sustainable economic activities, is based on the use of renewable natural resources. In conclusion, with different bibliometric analysis, it is seen that the basis is shaped within the framework of three unusual understandings (Bugge, Hansen, & Klitkou, 2016).

1

Biotechnology

The reconstruction of our current production methods on a sustainable basis brings technological change. Biotechnological view states that sustainability can be achieved through biotechnology research and applications in particular sectors and the commercialization of these technologies.

2

Bioresource

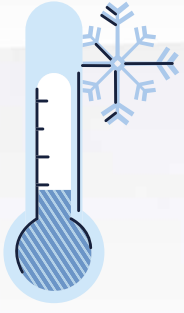
The bioresource view is closely related to the use of biological raw materials. In this view, it is aimed to improve and transform the use of biological raw materials in these areas, based on the use of biological raw materials in a significant range from agriculture to fisheries, from fisheries to bioenergy. Research and development activities are important in realizing this aim.

3

Bioecology

The bioecological view bases this sustainable foundation on the relationship established with ecology. In this sense, optimization of energy and nutrient use, support of biodiversity and various ecological processes that prevent soil degradation come to the fore in the view of bioecology. Since the view is based on ecological processes, it is more of a regional evaluation.

With in the scope of divergent views as part of bioeconomy, the main goal is to establish a sustainable economy-nature relationship. In this relationship, rather than a social structure, the basis of the economic systems that are planned to be organized by considering the biological dynamics of nature is evaluated.



THE UKRAINIAN WAR, CLIMATE CHANGE AND FOOD INSECURITY



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Russia's attack on Ukraine has caused large increases in grain, edible oil, fuel and fertilizer prices. Indeed Russia and Ukraine provided about one third of the supply of the grain in the world and almost 60% of the sunflower and the supply of seeds. According to UN data, Ukraine provided 16% of the supply of corn in the world and 42% of sunflower oil in 2019. In addition, Ukraine was exporting millions tons of grain to Africa and the Middle East before the war every year. According to the research that was published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), more than fifty countries in the Middle East, Africa and Southeast Asia get at least 30% of their wheat imports from Russia and Ukraine, and twenty-six of these countries meet more than half of their wheat demands from Russia and Ukraine. Therefore, the Russian navy's blockade of Ukraine's Black Sea ports has caused a general food crisis by stopping Ukraine's grain exports. According to the estimates of the World Food Program (WFP) and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), at least 45% of Ukraine's population also faces food insecurity due to the war.



On the other hand, Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov, who recently met with his Turkish counterpart Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu, rejected the rumors that Russia has prevented Ukraine's wheat export; he blamed Ukraine, which did not clear mines from Odessa and other ports in the Black Sea, and the West, which imposed sanctions on Russia, for the food crisis. In response, the Spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine stated that Russia will use the grain ports to attack Southern Ukraine and therefore they will not clear the mines in the ports. In this context, US Secretary of State Antony Blinken, who spoke at the "Global Food Security" meeting hosted by the USA and held with the United Nations (UN) in the past weeks, stated that the number of people exposed to acute food insecurity in the world increased from 108 million to 161 million between 2016-2021. He also stated that according to World Bank data, Russia's attacks on Ukraine further deepened the global food security crisis and dragged 40 million more people into food insecurity. These statements have been extremely remarkable.

In addition to the Ukrainian War, it seems that climate change, whose impact is increasing, will continue to create a serious food security crisis. Due to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), productivity in the food sector is 21% lower due to global warming, high temperatures and excessive precipitation are detrimental to soil health, and rising carbon dioxide levels are reducing the nutritional quality of crops. Moreover, the IPCC predicts that staple foods, particularly soy, wheat and rice, will decline over the course of the 21st century. This data reveals the levels of the food insecurity we face, considering that more than 80% of the calories consumed worldwide come from 10 crops, mainly rice and corn. So that the United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres describes the process we are in as “a hurricane of hunger and the collapse of the global food system”

The long-term effects of war on food systems are just as critical as the short-term effects. Indeed, Russia is the world's largest natural gas exporter and second largest oil exporter, as well as the world's largest nitrogen fertilizer exporter. In addition, together with its neighbor Belarus, it is the country that meets about one fifth of the world's fertilizer demand. Therefore, sanctions against Russia will also affect fertilizer supply and productivity.

Some solutions to these problems are diversifying food production and increasing investments in agricultural production capacities, reducing food waste and providing financial assistance to poor or at-risk societies in order to be less affected by this crisis.



DATA-DRIVEN MARKETING

NEW PROFESSIONS



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We have all witnessed that after searching for a product on the internet or chatting with our friends, we constantly come across these products. This is non-exhaustively done with search engine optimizations.

Have you ever had the exact product or service you need come across just in the nick in time? Let's update that question; Have you ever thought about a product or service that you need or that you didn't know about and somehow you came across it via an online advert. That is an attempt by companies to pinpoint you, contact you, and even start getting to know you much better than you do with data-driven marketing.

All the devices which are used by us and all the transactions and navigations we make over the internet leave a trail behind us. These traces are occasionally obtained through "cookies" from the data collected by the applications and websites. Nevertheless, when you consider the number of applications which are used on a daily basis, our reuses and how many different sites are used by us, the amount of data that emerges is substantial.

Collected data consists of pieces of information on a vast array of subjects (your wishes, needs, intentions, or opinions). Data-Driven Marketing specialists are responsible for producing strategies, developing new products and services, or targeting new customers in the most efficient way by capturing accurate and necessary information to use in marketing activities. Data-Driven Marketing professionals understand customer insights and human behavior through analytical modeling. They identify target audiences and gather web analytics to prepare strategies to create successful campaigns that have an impact on general marketing strategies.



In this way, an ordinary-looking advertisement might be purposefully aimed to find you or the rest of its target audience. The amount of collected data is exponentially increasing. The demand for experts who can make meaningful deductions from collected data is also increasing. This is exactly why Data-Driven Marketing is gaining importance and becoming one of the best professions of the future.

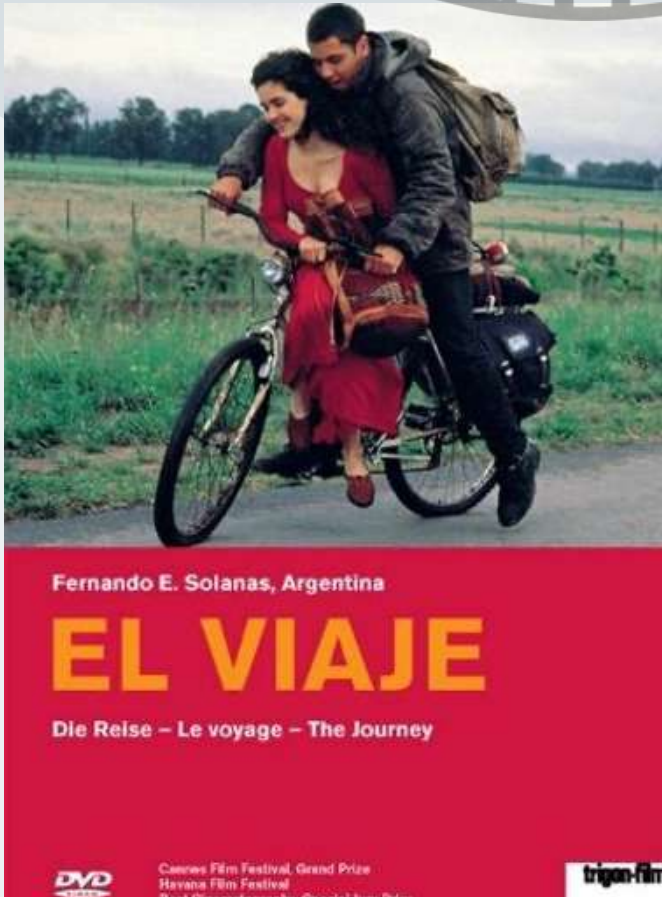


EL VIAJE

A FILM

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Relations

“Third Cinema”, also called Third World Cinema, is an aesthetic and politically focused critical cinema movement in third world countries. Third Cinema films aim to be socially realistic depictions of life and emphasize issues such as poverty, national and personal identity, tyranny and revolution, and colonialism. One of the most important directors of this cinema movement is Fernando E. Solanas. Solanas' unforgettable film *El Viaje* (1992) (The Journey in English, Yolculuk in Turkish) is one of the important films of the Third Cinema.



The film is about the journey of 17-year-old **Martin**, played by Walter Quiroz, in search of his 'real' father, a cartoonist and anthropologist who sent letters to him in the past, from his snow-covered school in Tierra del Fuego, in Latin America, who is believed to be in the Amazon jungle. His stepfather's unrest and his pregnant girlfriend having an abortion without his knowledge are the reasons why Martin decides to travel. But this journey is not an ordinary journey. As our character gradually finds himself during the journey, the audience begins to see the true face of Latin America and the sad story of **Argentina**, which is doomed to lose, with all its political nakedness.

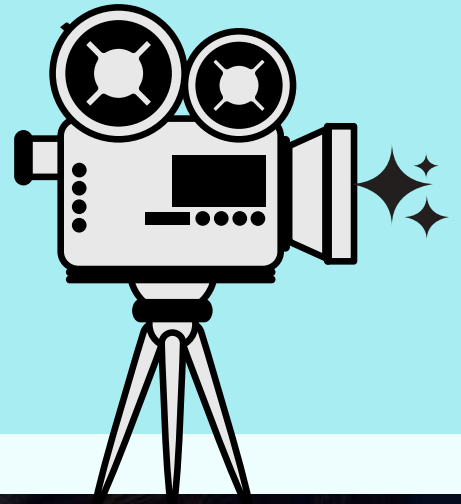
A SERIES

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BORGEN

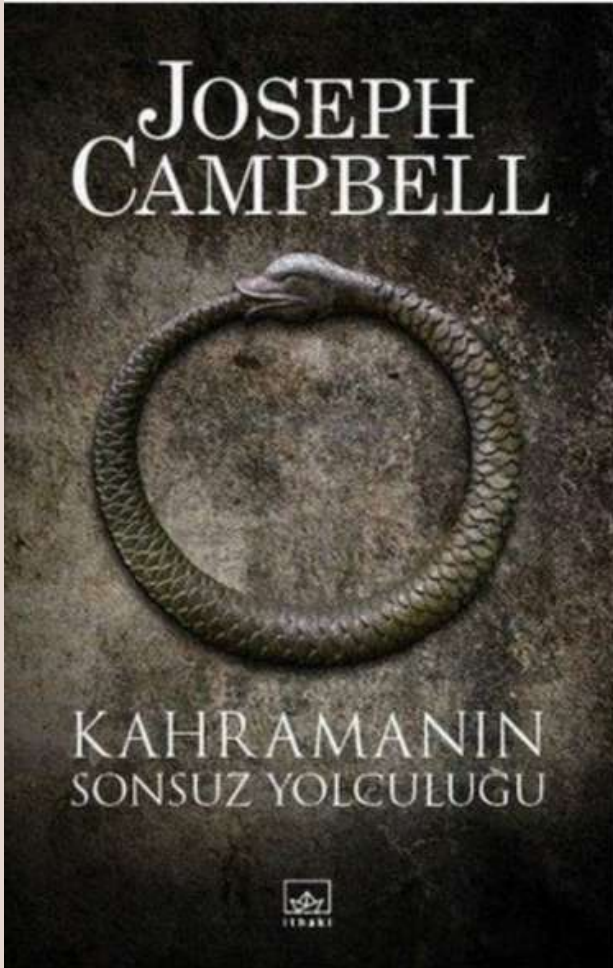
The series, named after Borgen (which means Castle in Danish), which is the nickname of the Danish Parliament building, was broadcast for three seasons between 2010 and 2013, and 1 season in 2022 under the name Borgen: Power & Glory. We can easily say that the series, which is based on how the political parties shape their policies, is at the top of the series that should be watched in the international political drama genre. Although it is fictionally planned out, the fact that the sense of the existing political life in Denmark is noticed. It draws attention to the depth of the politics–media relationship together with its fluent and realistic scenario.

This Danish drama, with an average of 1 hour episodes, focuses on inter-party rivalry and the lives of politicians–reporters through the concepts of politics, media, coalition and power. The storyline is shaped around Birgitte Nyborg, played by Sidse Babett Knudsen, as leader of Moderates, who changed her election policy three days before the elections and unexpectedly became the first female Prime Minister of Denmark. Principles and concessions of Nyborg, who suddenly finds herself in power struggles along with the in-depth analysis backstage of the relationship between politics and media, make the series one of the most must watch series ever.



THE HERO WITH A THOUSAND FACES

Res. Asst. Yunus Turan
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Relations



Joseph Campbell (1904-1987) was a professor of literature, who worked on comparative mythology and developed his theory of the monomyth by detecting a common journey and structure of the hero in world mythologies. This concept of the monomyth expresses the claim that all myths and narratives represent different variations of a single story. This theory has been popularized more and more by being credited by George Lucas as having inspired the Star Wars saga.



He outlined the details of his theory in his book titled "The Hero with a Thousand Faces" (1949). In this comparative study of myths, in the first part of the book, Campbell presents, without hesitating to claim that these are common to almost all myths regardless of them being western or eastern, three phases the hero experienced throughout his journey: departure, initiation, and return. According to this, the hero withdraws from society and learns how to overcome a challenge. Then, he comes back to society to guide his people. The commonality of the pattern is made sense of by the comprehension of the function of mythology and rite which is "...to supply the symbols that carry the human spirit forward, in counteraction to those constant human fantasies that tend to tie it back."(Campbell, 2004, p. 10) By contributing to such a comprehension, this book helps to understand both the reason and result behind world mythologies. Enjoy discovering the mysterious journey of the hero!



Book Review of the Month

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and International Relations

EDITED BY
Ahmet İçduygu
Kemal Kirişçi

LAND OF DIVERSE
MIGRATIONS
CHALLENGES OF EMIGRATION AND
IMMIGRATION IN TURKEY



MiHoKoc
MIGRATION RESEARCH PROGRAM
ACTIVITY

ISTANBUL BILGI UNIVERSITY PRESS



Land of Diverse Migrations Challenges of Emigration and Immigration in Turkey

Edited by Ahmet İçduygu ve Kemal Kirişçi

Publication Year: 2009

Number of pages: 843

Publisher: İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları

This work, which presents the diversity of Turkey's migration experiences, has been edited by Ahmet İçduygu and Kemal Kirişçi, one of the leading names in Turkey's migration studies. The book brings together a wide range of research findings, from the role of festivals in the formation of Turkish identity in Berlin to the experiences of African immigrants and asylum seekers in Istanbul. Two different aspects of the reality of Turkish migration are characterized in the book, which consists of two main parts under the headings of Emigration from Turkey and Immigration to Turkey.

The research in the book gives a two-way picture of Turkey's ever-changing migration and different flows of migration patterns since the early twentieth century, and puts them in historical context. In the first part of the book, Emigration from Turkey, both historical and contemporary migration flows in Turkey are discussed. The first part also covers cases ranging from the migration of Karamanlis from Anatolia to Greece in the early twentieth century, the brain drain of Turkish professionals to the United States, and the Turks' so-called guest worker experience in Germany. The second part covers different categories and examples of recent migration flows to Turkey and focuses on their increasing importance over the last two decades. In particular, the case studies in this section point to some features that help to explain the dynamics and mechanisms of immigration to Turkey. Finally, the concluding section presents the challenges facing Turkey as a country of transit migration. It also presents a series of questions that can help guide future research topics and agendas.

It can be said that the book makes an original contribution to the subject of Turkey and migration. It can also help eliminate the stereotypes that Turkey is only a source country for migrant workers in Western Europe. Contributions to the book present a challenge to thinking of Turkey as a country of immigration only, and in this context, the book appears as a comprehensive and two-sided narrative of migration studies in Turkey.

Movie Review of the Month

THERE WILL BE BLOOD (2007)

Year: 2007

Time: 2 hours 38 minutes

Director: Paul Thomas Anderson

Cast: Daniel Day-Lewis, Paul Dano, Ciaran Hinds



Adapted from the Upton Sinclair's "Oil!" novel and directed by Paul Thomas Anderson in 2007, *There Will Be Blood* is a striking production about people who shed blood to find oil. Considered as one of the best films about the conflict between capitalism and religion, and brought Daniel Day-Lewis his second Oscar who stands out with his extraordinary performance in the leading role, the film takes place in Southern California at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. The main character of the film, Daniel Plainview, is a very ambitious character who tries to extract oil and who is eager to sacrifice a lot for this purpose. The movie starts with the famous 14-minute dialogue-free oil extraction scene, and continues with Plainview taking the son of his friend who died in an accident, and wandering around with his son (or business partner (!)) to do business, and buying oil fields from people. The character, Daniel draws attention with his arrogant and humiliating attitudes towards people in general, one day while traveling with his son, a man named Paul Sunday comes to the place where they are staying and says that there is oil in the land where his family lives and that he can give this information to him in return for money.



Daniel accepts the offer, and he goes to the place with his son H.W. to where Paul's family lives. There he meets Paul's twin brother Eli, and the film actually starts to focus on the conflict between Daniel Plainview, who would later become an oil millionaire, and Eli, Father of the Third Revolution Church. Eli seeks Daniel's help for the church; but he is a character who can even try to sell religion under the name of helping the church. In this encounter, where Daniel's character represents capitalism and Eli represents religion, Daniel despises Eli at every opportunity because of his disbelief, and Eli poisons the public against Daniel.

In this story where money and religion do not like each other, both characters are quite arrogant. In the following scenes, Daniel's oil refinery explodes and his son H.W. pays for it by being deafened by the explosion. The oil on the face of Daniel character, whom we see while watching the refinery burning, is actually the first blood spilled; and it represents the blood of the world.

Years have passed, and we come across an alcoholic Daniel, who, so to speak, has built an oil empire, lives alone in a chateau, and is alienated from everyone. The last and the most hard-hitting scene of the film is when Eli and Daniel reunite after many years, and it is perhaps one of the best scenes in the history of cinema. The scene takes place in a bowling room and there is a breathtaking fiction that the bowling pins and balls actually represent the characters. Eli knocks on Daniel's door asking for money, offers Daniel a job on an oil field he finds, and Daniel accepts, but only on one condition: Eli will shout that "I am a fraud prophet and God is superstitious". Eli rebels against God and Daniel says he already bought the land and drains it, and then comes the famous dialogue where he actually talks about capitalism:

"Drainage! Drainage! Eli...Son...Drain dried up, I'm sorry. If you have a milkshake, I have a milkshake. And I have a straw. Watch. My straw reaches across the room and starts drinking your milshake. I drink your milkshake!"

The movie ends with Daniel killing Eli with a bowling pin. Capitalism is understood and the blood has been spilled.



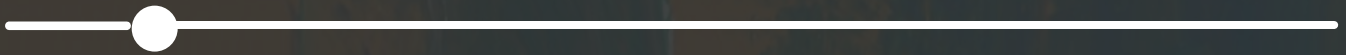
AKADEMIC PLAYLIST



- 30  **Sadece Senin Olmak**
Yavuz Çetin
- 31  **Yıldızların Altında**
Kargo
- 32  **Aşktan Öte**
Demir Demirkan
- 33  **Djadja**
Aya Nakamura
- 34  **Belki Üstümüzden Bir Kuş Geçer**
Yüksek Sadakat
- 35  **Yine Yazı Bekleriz**
TNK
- 36  **Bir Kadın Çizeceksin**
maNga
- 37  **Her Mevsim Yazım**
Zeynep Bastık
- 38  **Bi Sonraki Hayatımda Gel**
Murda, Ezhel
- 39  **Heat Waves**
Glass Animals

Res. Asst. Emre ERGEN
The Department of Public Relations
and Publicity

Hello everyone from a warm and sunny July day. After a full academic year, we have renewed our Spotify Academic Playlist with warm, energetic, and sea-scented songs so that everyone can enjoy their summer vacation to the fullest, while also increasing their fun and always carrying a piece of IGU with them. Enjoy listening!





CULTURE- ARTS- LITERATURE



UKRAINE AND EUROVISION 2022: SYMBOLIC SUPPORT AT THE POLITICAL CONTEST



Asst. Prof. Viktoriya DEMYDOVA
The Department of Political Science and International Relations
(English)

On 14 May, the Eurovision final contest announced the winner – the Ukrainian folk rap band Kalush Orchestra. Despite the ongoing war in Ukraine, Kalush Orchestra managed to attend the contest and called on the international community “to save Mariupol, save Azovstal now” after performing the song “Stefania, Mamó”.

Ukraine has won Eurovision 3 times throughout its history. In 2004, Ukrainian singer Ruslana Lyzhychko won in Istanbul performing Wild Dances. The same year in November, Ukrainians protested against electoral fraud during the presidential election that resulted in the Orange Revolution. After the Constitutional Court cancelled the results of the falsified election, the pro-Western leader of the Our Ukraine coalition Viktor Yushchenko came to power. In 2016, two years after Russia’s annexation of Crimea and the beginning of the war in Donbas, Crimean Tatar singer Jamala won Eurovision in Stockholm. She devoted her song to the events of 18 May 1944, when the Crimean Tatars were deported to the Central Asia by the decision of Joseph Stalin. Crimean Tatar activists and leadership who stood against Russian leadership suffered a lot in the occupied Crimea after 2014: numerous political law suits, accusations of extremism and even terrorism, bans on the entrance to Crimea, and mass disappearances of the activists were recorded by the human rights reports.



Finally, in 2022, Kalush Orchestra's song "Stefania, Mamo" was devoted to the mother of the artist. Despite the political call to free Mariupol and the Azovstal' factory, Kalush Orchestra was not disqualified. During the voting, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova and Poland supported Ukraine the most: each country brought 24 votes to Ukraine. Though jury scores made Ukraine only the fourth in the competition, phone voting of the people made it the first. After the beginning of the war, 5 million Ukrainians fled to Europe, therefore such an outcome was quite predictable.

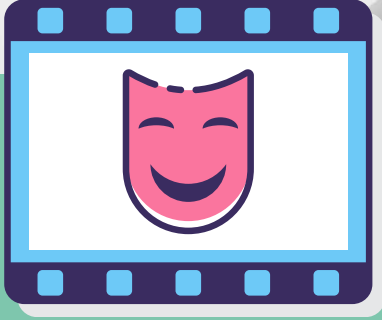
At the same time, while one can clearly see the political message of the contest, victory of Ukraine should not be exaggerated. Once again it indicated the limits of Europe's support for Ukraine: it is symbolic. European countries, especially Poland, are ready to accept refugees from Ukraine, support the country financially and by imposing economic sanctions on Russia, however, military aid is limited only to arms supplies. European states declare that Ukraine is one of them, however, it is going to have to fight against Russia all alone.



In conclusion, it is expected that next year Ukraine will host Eurovision. Online forums even suggest that Crimea could be a decent stage for the competition. However, Crimea has been occupied by Russia since 2014 and no significant resistance from Ukraine followed Russia's invasion into the peninsula in February 2014. European sanctions against Russia did not hit its economy severely. So, Eurovision may not be held in Crimea in the near future. At the same time, conducting Eurovision in Ukraine, which is still fighting against Russia may be a serious burden for its economy.



TURKISH COMEDY CINEMA VIA KARL MARX'S DEPICTION OF LUMPEN

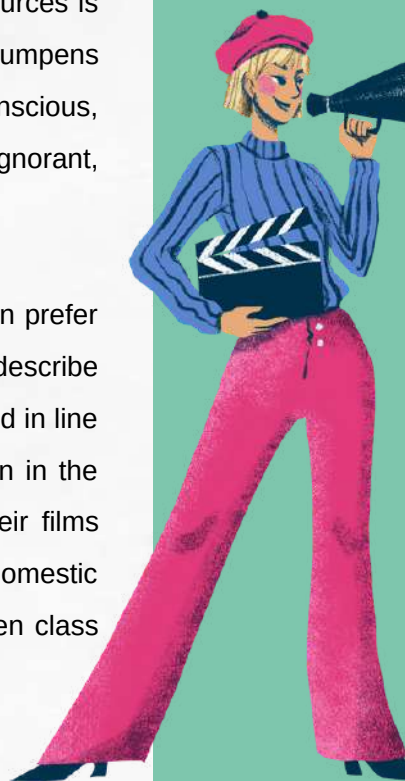
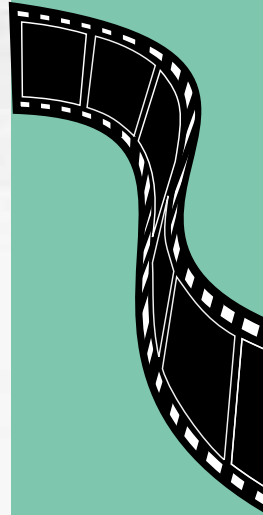


Res. Asst. Erdem TÜRKAUÇI
The Department of Radio, Television and Cinema

The concept of lumpen was used in expression "lumpen-proletariat" for the purpose of defining a social class in Marx's work *The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte* in the *Literature* (1852). Of the term 'lumpen', which means "piece of cloth, ragged rogue" in German, Marx refers to it as "dangerous class, social residue" with regard to lumpen. (Marx & Engels, 2003, p.111; Steuerwald, 1998, p.367).

In the *Dictionary of the Encyclopedia of Marxism*, it is defined as "...the outcast, degenerate, slum-dwelling workers or mob that make up a part of the population of industrial centers; The term "gang" is used. It is stated in the dictionary that the concept is also used for the corrupt, deprived of social status, gangsters, beggars, racketeers, people who commit petty crimes, vagrants, swindlers, the unemployed. There are few studies on lumpenity, which is one of the most popular concepts today. The study that draws attention among the limited resources is Levent Tulek's book called *Lumpen Dictionary*. Tulek explains the concepts used by lumpens in the book. Lumpen, which means non-working class, currently not class conscious, classless, apolitical, is used as an insult today in the meanings such as uneducated, ignorant, vulgar, rabble, vagrant, corrupt, cheater (Onk & Turkavci, 2020, pp. 319-320).

Looking at the history of domestic comedy cinema, it is seen that the producers often prefer to present the narrative of lumpen heroes. The lumpenism that Marx put forward to describe individuals who are devoid of class consciousness and are apolitical, has been shaped in line with the social, political, economic and cultural conditions of the period Türkiye is in in the history of domestic comedy cinema. For example, the first lumpen heroes and their films (*Cilalı Ibo*, *Adanalı Tayfur* and *Turist Omer*) that came to the fore in the history of domestic comedy cinema emerged in the 1960s, which can be considered as the period when class consciousness was formed in Turkey.



In line with Turkiye's efforts to integrate neo-liberal policies in the 80s, it is seen that the cuteness of the lumpen-types in the movies in the previous period was replaced by the ambition of making money. In films such as Banker Bilo (1980), Dolap Beygiri (1982), Muhsin Bey (1987), the level of social criticism is quite high in the stories of the heroes, most of whom immigrated from the village to the city and want to turn the corner quickly. In the 90s, the narratives of urban or bohemian lumpen heroes such as Everything Will Be Fine (1998) came to the fore, but the heroes (and lumpenism) were punished by either dying or losing everything at the end of the narrative.



In the 2000s, lumpen comedies exploded. In this period, comedy was already the most produced and watched genre. However, in many of the films, the ignorance, vulgarity, sexually-related jokes, violent behaviors, slang and abusive speeches of the lumpen heroes were highlighted. That's why in this period, the number of films that satirize social problems or lumpenism -like Organized Works (2005)- is very few. In the narratives, the fictionalization of the heroes as victims of fate and essentially good people can be clearly interpreted as the normalization and legitimization of lumpenism.

In conclusion, the concept of lumpen, which Marx refers to as social residue, has been used as a humorous element in the history of domestic comedy cinema, but it has changed over time according to the conditions of the period in which the films were produced. At the point from the 1960s to the 2000s, there was no social criticism of lumpenism, and the concept was reproduced.

[Click here to access resources](#)



EDUCATION RESEARCH

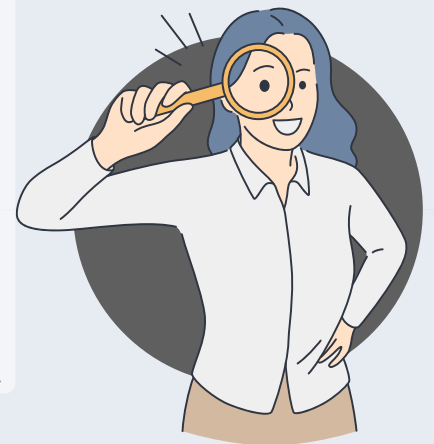
Asst. Prof. İlknur KARANFİL
*The Department of Political
Science and International
Relations*



Interview Technique in the Field Researches and the Role of the Researcher

In field research, the interview technique is a data collection method used as frequently as the survey method. While the survey technique is used to collect more quantitative data about the field, the interview technique is preferred in research based on qualitative data. It is possible to divide this technique into three. There are structured, semi-structured and unstructured interview types. In the structured interview, all questions have been meticulously decided, and these questions are not left out. The full answers to the questions in the interview are either noted or recorded with the help of a voice recorder.

In the semi-structured interview, there are still some questions, but these questions are generally open to comment and open-ended questions. In the in-depth interview method, the researcher is expected to have a verbal ability to derive new questions from the answers and to be able to collect more information about the subject. It is the researcher's most significant role to ask the right questions that will further elaborate the answer received from the interviewee. It is crucial for the profoundness of the research as the researcher encourages the interviewee to give more details, tries to illuminate the places where the interviewee speaks ambiguously and interrogates the reasons for getting the idea while expressing the opinion.



At this point, as much as the communication skills of the researcher, the researcher must gain the trust of the interviewee before the interview. For this reason, it is very useful for the researcher to have a preliminary conversation before starting the interview and audio recording. Informing the interviewee about the importance of the research and giving the necessary assurances that the interview will remain anonymous allows the interviewee to express herself/himself more comfortably. Providing confidence by the researcher contributes to the collection of more data in the interview. In addition, emphasizing some commonalities between the interviewer and researcher during the preliminary conversation ensures that the interview takes place in a friendly atmosphere and that the interviewer tells his/her experiences with less censorship. Therefore, while planning the duration of the interview, a researcher should also include the preliminary conversation. It should not be forgotten that the success of the qualitative data collection process is a product of the robustness of the communication between the researcher and the interviewee and the trust relationship established between them.

Plagiarism in Academic Writings

Assist. Prof. Dr. Rahmat Ullah
The Department of Political Science and
International Relations



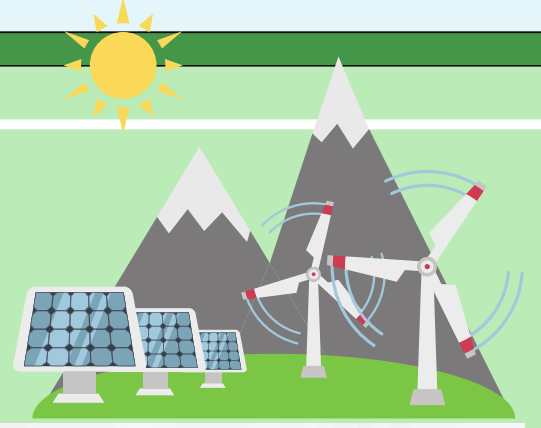
Plagiarism is using others' words, thoughts, insights, concepts, images, phrases, and so on without giving credit to the author(s). Along with these, submitting someone else's work as one's own; failing to use a quotation in quotation marks; providing false information about the source of a quotation; changing the words of a sentence without changing the structure and giving no credit; copying so many words or ideas from a source that it makes up the majority of the work, whether you cite it or not (Alam: 2020); copying online sources in a paper without mentioning source; using your own published research or idea in another publication without giving the credit; and even translating from other languages are considered as plagiarism. According to the World Association of Medical Editors (WAME) sequentially 6 words; or 7-11 words of a set of 30 words from a source are the criteria for detecting Plagiarism. Most used software for detecting Plagiarism are Turnitin, iThenticate and PlagScan. There is some free software for testing Plagiarism like: Dupli Checker; Copyleaks; PaperRater; Plagiarisma (Alam: 2020) and so on. To avoid plagiarism, take notes or highlight interesting information about your dissertation, key ideas, or research and after reading and taking notes, write a summary in your own words (University of Nottingham, n.d.). Copy the quotes exactly word by word from the original source and use quotes with page number.

[Click to access references.](#)

GREEN INNOVATION

Res. Asst. Güçlü KÖSE
The Department of Political Science
and International Relations

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATION



“Green Innovation” is a concept that refers to any kind of innovation that minimizes environmental damage and aims to use natural resources in the most effective way possible. In Green Innovation, companies pay attention to using less energy, recycling their waste, providing pollution control, resource sustainability, and designing environmentally friendly green products. Green innovation has several key features in this context. The first of these is to reduce the negative impact on the environment. The second is to consider the natural balance when developing an environmentally friendly service or product. Finally, it is to act with economic and environmental consideration. However, while all these are being done, it is important to protect the competitiveness of the companies in the market and to meet the expectations of the customers.

There are multiple reasons and dimensions for the orientation toward Green Innovation. It has a place of attraction with both a bit of necessity and the opportunities it contains. Therefore, it is not just something enforced by laws and market conditions. The implementation of environmental policies provides many opportunities and advantages for companies. For example, it increases product and service efficiency by reducing waste, cost and other inefficient factors. Because Green Innovation means providing and executing the production process efficiently and with less cost.

Green Innovation is basically based on three principles. These;

- 1) Reuse and recycling of products,
- 2) Reducing the use of environmentally harmful things,
- 3) It uses less resources and energy.

From the consumer point of view, it is seen in various empirical studies that most of the people now prefer green products. Therefore, companies have to adopt an environmentalist approach in order to consolidate their position in the market and to compete. It is also known that various Green Innovation movements turn into very important campaigns and projects and generate income. Therefore, it is possible to encounter green innovation in almost every sector today.

When all these components are brought together, it can be said that the goal of Green Innovation is a cleaner and safer world and environmentally sustainable production.

EU Horizon Europe Program and European Innovation Council

Res. Asst. Onur HAYA
**The Department of Political Science
and International Relations**



The EU has stated that it has allocated a budget of 95.5 billion Euros to support scientific and innovative activities until 2027 under the Horizon Europe program. Within the program, missions were established in areas including cancer, climate change, the ocean, carbon-free smart cities, soil, and food. It was aimed to solve the difficulties experienced within the scope of these missions. The aims of the program, which started to be carried out through the pillars of 'Excellent Science', 'Global Challenges and European Industrial Competitiveness', and 'Innovative Europe' are defined as follows on the official website of Turkish Ministry of Industry and Technology and TUBITAK;

1. To strengthen the European Union scientifically and technologically,
2. Raising Europe's innovation capacity, competitiveness and employment, meeting community priorities,
3. To maintain the socio-economic model and values of Europe.

Accordingly, the 'European Innovation Council' was established under Innovative Europe together with 'European Innovation Ecosystems' and 'European Institute of Innovation and Technology. The Council has been described as "Europe's most important innovation program to discover, develop and scale breakthrough and game-changing innovations". The route of the Council has been planned over the topics of development in knowledge, development in technology, and development in business. It focuses on deep tech through an innovation target that can create a market. In addition to this, the strategic priority areas of the council and mentioned developments are determined through the Pathfinder, the Transition, and the Accelerator processes over nine stages. While the research activities of breakthrough projects are supported during the pathfinder process, during the transition process, the establishment of enterprises related to the funded projects would be ensured. Finally, companies or individuals who want to implement the idea of innovation are supported in the Accelerator process.

You can Access the call announcements, which have been operating since 2021, through the Funding and Tenders Portal of the European Commission.

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Asst. Prof. Keisuke WAKIZAKA
The Department of Political
Science and International
Relations

While the violent war is continuing between Ukraine and Russia, the Turkish government also began to refer to a military operation in Syria. Operation is planned against PYD-YPG in Tel Rifaat region under Russian control and Manbij region under the US control. Although it seems that no relationship exists between these two events, strong ties actually exist between them.

Though Turkey came to agreement with Russia and began “Zeytin Dalı Operation” against PYD in the Afrin region in 2018, Turkish Armed Forces could not enter Tel Rifaat and PYD power in the region is still under Russian control. The Turkish army could not advance into the Manbij region during “Barış Pınar Operation” in 2019, because PYD-YPG in the region was under the US control. However, the conjuncture of international politics changed to an important degree on February 2022. As Russia spends its power in Ukraine, the Russian influence in Syria began to weaken and Turkey evaluated this situation as an opportunity. This topic was brought up when Sergey Lavrov, the Russian Foreign Minister, visited Turkey and now Russia will allow Turkish operation in Tel-Rifaat while it demands the cut off of Turkish aid to Ukraine.

The Operation in Manbij is also seen as a “trading material” between Turkey and Western states in the context of problem related to NATO da NATO. Especially Sweden and Finland as well as the US is criticized by Turkey PKK in terms of PKK issue and this topic is discussed as an agenda during the application process of these two states for NATO membership. While the war is continuing in Ukraine, Tukey can demand to be allowed to operate in the region in exchange for the acceptance of Sweden's and Finland's NATO membership.

Thus, the war in Ukraine brought about Turkey's possible operation in Tel-Rifaat and Manbij to an agenda again it is seen as “trading material” in negotiations between Russia, Western states and Turkey.



The Ukrainian – Russian War and the Mercenaries

Assoc. Prof. Yavuz ÇİLLİLER
The Department of the Political Science and
International Relations (English)



The war, which was defined as 'the continuation of policy with other means' by the Prussian General Clausewitz, has changed significantly in terms of the weapons that are used and the fields (psychological, economic, cyber, etc.) and has evolved into a hybrid model involving non-state actors. In this context, illegitimate mercenaries, who are not recognized as a belligerent party by the international war law, became the focus of the discussion after 9/11. Mercenaries as non-state actors were subjected to intense international criticism when employees of the 'Blackwater' private Military company, which founded in the USA, killed 17 civilians in Nisur Square in Baghdad in 2007. Despite criticism, the increasing use of these elements by states is notable.

The American 'Blackwater', together with its new name 'Academy', and its Russian origin counterpart 'Wagner' military companies have been involved in the Ukrainian-Russian war since Russia's occupation of the Ukrainian lands in 2014. Considering the increasing number of military company employees on the battlefield, as well as the participation in the war individually or as a group under different names such as foreign fighters and volunteers, 17,000 fighters from 50 different countries came to Ukraine until 2019. According to the news published in April-May 2022, Ukraine registered about 20,000 foreign fighters in its newly established international legion, while Russia brought about 20,000 foreign fighters from Syria and Libya to the region. Thus, by the most optimistic estimate, over 50,000 armed mercenaries are still involved in warring parties in Ukraine, exempt from international legal regulations. Considering that the continuation of the will of both sides in order to use these mercenaries, it is not easy to evacuate or disarm these foreigners from the region after the war even if a ceasefire or peace agreement is signed. The possibility of the unconventional war is being continued by the national or local authorities with the support of mercenaries. It is not difficult to foresee that the human rights violations and war crimes that have taken place or will occur in Ukraine will not be limited to the civilian massacre in Bucha.

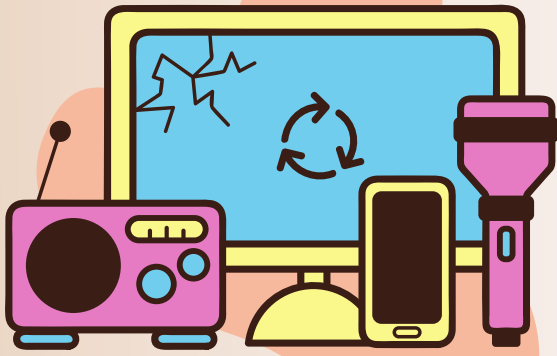
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION'S (WHO) "DIGITAL WASTE" STUDY HIGHLIGHTS THE RISING THREAT TO CHILDREN'S HEALTH

Health- Psychology



Asst. Prof. Emre GÜNDOĞDU

**The Department of Political Science and
International Relations**



According to the report titled "Children and Digital Waste: E-waste Exposure and Child Health" published by the World Health Organization (WHO) on the toxic threats arising from digital waste, the health of children, young people, and expectant mothers around the world are at risk due to illegal processing of unused electronic devices (e-waste). This landmark report on the links between e-waste recycling activities and health problems aims to increase awareness and knowledge among health professionals about the dangers posed by e-waste recycling for the health of future generations. It is also a call to action to prevent children from being exposed to risks of harmful e-waste activities.

According to the report, as many as 18 million children and adolescents and 12.9 million women working in landfills may be at risk of health problems associated with e-waste recycling. The report highlights the risks children face when working in the informal processing of abandoned electronic devices. Informal methods of extracting precious metals from these wastes in the recycling process of e-waste adversely affect children, young people, and pregnant women, especially those who are in critical stages of their physical and neurological development. The report calls on both private sector authorities and governments to take binding action to ensure the safety of those operating in the environmentally responsible conversion of e-waste and its recycling. The report also aims to develop the capacity of the health sector to diagnose, monitor, and prevent exposure to toxic materials, conduct data-based scientific research about the risks faced by groups informally operating in the e-waste sector, and reduce the negative effects of the e-waste recycling process.

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SOCIAL ISOLATION MAY CAUSE DEMENTIA

Res. Asst. Fatma Betül YILMAZ
The Department of Psychology

Loneliness is perceived social and emotional isolation, that is, independent of the social interactions we have during the day. Social isolation is the absence of opportunities for social interaction. Social isolation can cause loneliness, but some people can feel lonely without isolation.

Dementia is a disorder that manifests itself with loss of abilities such as memory, language use, problem solving and thinking skills, and usually occurs in advanced ages. Although it mostly occurs due to Alzheimer's, there are various types such as cardiovascular dementia and dementia caused by Parkinson's disease. According to the data of the World Health Organization, it is known that there are over 55 million dementia patients worldwide. In Turkey, this number is around 600,000. The biggest determinant of all types of dementia especially Alzheimer's, is advanced age. The increase in life expectancy and the elderly population in the world and especially in our country is a pointer of a serious increase in the number of patients with dementia in the coming years.

It has been known for years that loneliness and social isolation, which is, restriction from human interactions, cause a wide variety of ailments such as cardiovascular disorders, depression and dementia. Social isolation is thought to be related to structural changes in the regions of the brain responsible for memory and cognitive functions, and therefore increases the risk of dementia. Studies show that isolation increases the risk of dementia by 26% to 50%. Loneliness not only increases the risk of dementia, but also aggravates symptoms in those who have the disease.

Several measures can be taken to reduce the social isolation of individuals with dementia and increase their quality of life. Physical activity slows the cognitive deterioration of dementia. Individuals can be encouraged to do aerobic exercises that will not push them too hard. While places with crowds, noise, and a lot of activity can be a cause for anxiety for someone with dementia, it may be a good idea to visit places that are quiet and have new stimuli. You can give them small tasks at home, such as folding laundry, which they also feel responsible for, and of course, doing activities within the framework of their previous interests will make them happy.

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WHAT A CAREER IS FOR A WOMAN?

SOCIO- AGENDA

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THE DEPARTMENT OF THE POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (ENGLISH)

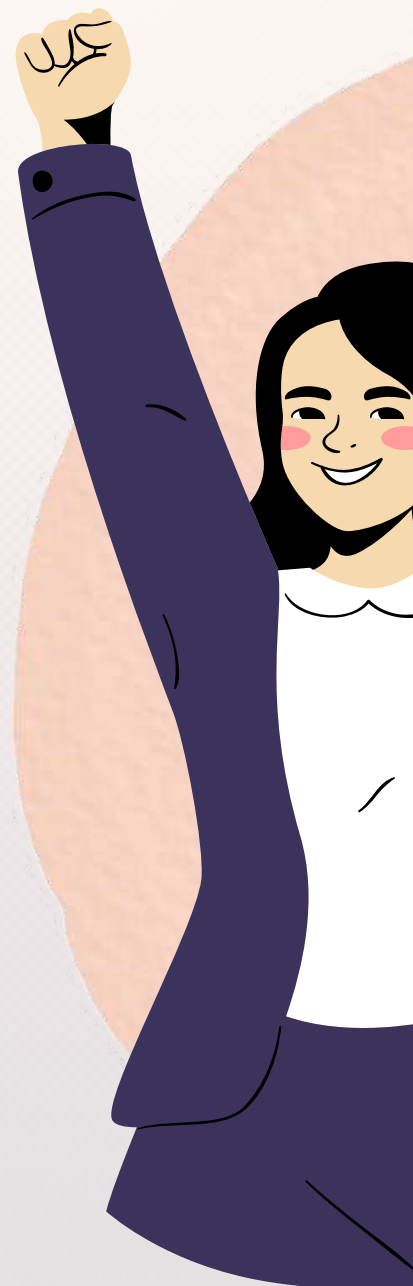
When we start to think about career and talent many things can come to our minds. The first thing that comes to my mind, what a career is for a woman?

Is it to be in politics? Is it to successfully run a business? Is it to be in academia and highly appreciated intellectual and scientific spheres? Is it to be a well-known artist? Is it to be a highly esteemed doctor? Is it to be a mother and wife? Is it the ability to inspire others? Is it the skill to make your voice be heard? Is it the effort to help others? Is it the merit to attain elite social status? Whatever it is, it always starts with a dream.

With a dream that might be unusual, scary, seemingly unreachable, yet realizable. A dream that is dreamt by a talented person. A talented person who is full of promising initiatives and peculiar restlessness. A talented person who by doing excels among others. A talented person who works hard to achieve goals, who sacrifices free time for success. A talented person who is brave enough to break the rules of mediocrity yet adhering to rules of decency.

A talented person who is sometimes puzzled at other times happy and proud, who knows that by not doing wastes her talent – that she also got. A talented person is like a lighthouse during the night: shows the way, stands out, radiates. An amazing artist, great scientist, excellent sportsperson, brilliant inventor, first-rate futurist. Respected by others, knowing this steadfastly goes on. This knowledge tranquilizes her as much as to dream again.

Therefore, a career is nothing else than the realization of the dreams of a talented person.





WAR AND WOMAN

Hilal Ece Hüsrevoğlu
A 4th Year Student of The Department
Political Science and International
Relations

War is a deliberate state of violence and armed struggle used by individuals, tribes, social classes or states with different views to prove that they are stronger than each other since the beginning of human history. In order to understand war as a concept and the role of women in war, it is first necessary to examine the factors that cause wars and the norms that male hegemony dictates to women in the historical process. Even though men and women have started the race as equals in the journey of civilization, over time circumstances have assigned different tasks to these two different sexes and, unfortunately, inequality has become one of the most dangerous weapons discovered by the human mind. Studies on cultures show that patriarchal gender relations determine both the cause and outcome of wars. Hierarchical relations between classes feed militarist and nationalist ideologies and create a potential environment for violence. As we can see countless examples in history, the fact that decision-making mechanisms and managers are mostly men causes the competitive and aggressive policies created by the masculine order to drag countries into war.

The First World War, with the end of many deep-rooted empires, caused a change in the balance of power in the international system. As a result of long-term world wars, we can clearly see that the demographic structures of societies have changed and psychological traumas have occurred in individuals who witnessed the war. War, which is a kind of political violence, legitimizes violence and brings with it consequences such as hunger, misery, poverty, forced migration, humiliation, and abuse of women and children. Precisely for this reason, it is necessary to reach general awareness that women are not a subservient to men in order to implement the principles of gender equality and end violence against women.

We know that during the Bolshevik Revolution, women supported work and development in as many fields as possible in order to fill the workforce gap created by the male population who died in the past wars and to prevent the collapse of the economy. We can give a similar example by listing the treatment services of Turkish women at the front and behind the front during the War of Independence. After Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, which started in February 2022, Ukrainian women are organizing and carrying out comprehensive aid efforts to create an environment of peace. All these examples show that women are very important figures in order to prevent the destruction left behind by the war and to ensure the absolute continuity of peace.





THE ISLAND OF DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM

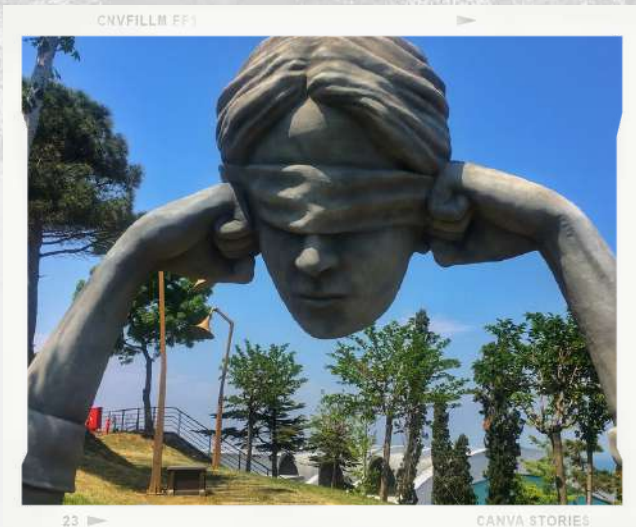
Zilan AKAY

**A 4th Year Student of The Department Political Science and
International Relations**

Yassiada was opened to visitors as the Island of Democracy and Freedom on the 60th anniversary of the May 27, 1960 Coup. The island, which draws attention with its museums, social areas and sculptures, makes the past visible in every detail.

The island can be easily reached by ferry services made in Kadıköy, Istanbul. The trip starts with the gym, which is the stage of the proceedings. At the entrance of the gym, named after Hasan Polatkan, there is information about the case files and wax statues that enliven the court. In this hall, which we entered at the beginning of the trip, a documentary about the period is also shown to the visitors. After the screening, the trip is accompanied by loudspeakers with the appearance of a record playing the music of the period. The history of the island from past to present is told in the open-air exhibition "From Darkness to Light". The copy of the suitcases placed on the wall representing 592 defendants attracts the attention of the visitors. "The Monument to the Undelivered Letters" and the "Monument to Urgana Falling" and the "Blindness of Justice", located in the open area, are among the important works. There is also a mosque named after Fatin Rüştü Zorlu, a library and a congress hotel on the island. The island, which has witnessed history, offers a cruise that is definitely worth seeing with many places to visit. However, it is seen that the Hasan Polatkan Sports Hall, where the trials were held, the room where Adnan Menderes stayed and the cellars from the Byzantine Period were destroyed and rebuilt.

The island witnessed a series of trials in which Democratic Party members were tried, which was established on January 7, 1946 and ended the 27-year single-party period in the 1950 elections. On May 27, 1960, the National Unity Committee on behalf of the Turkish Armed Forces seized the government of the country. After the military coup of May 27, 1960, Democratic Party members were sent to Yassiada for trial on charges of violating the constitution and etc. In the trials in which 592 defendants were tried, 15 people were sentenced to death, 31 people to life imprisonment, 418 people to various prison sentences and 123 people were acquitted. The National Unity Committee, which carried out the 1960 military coup, approved three of the death sentences. The death sentence for former President Celal Bayar was commuted to life imprisonment due to the age limit. Prime Minister Adnan Menderes, Foreign Minister Fatin Rüştü Zorlu and Finance Minister Hasan Polatkan were executed. During this process, it came to the fore that the defendants were ill-treated, and the defendants were not given the right of defense during the trial.





Time to Socialize

Res. Asst. GÖZDE ÇAĞLAR
The Department of Logistics Management

In the bulletin we prepared this month, we discussed The National Museum - New Delhi in Google Arts & Culture. Click to access others.

NATIONAL MUSEUM - NEW DELHI



The National Museum, New Delhi, is the country's most important museum as we see it today in the majestic building at the corner of Janpath and Maulana Azad Road.

Today, the New Delhi National Museum boasts over 2,000,000 exquisite works of art, both Indian and foreign, spanning over 5,000 years of cultural heritage. Representing a unity in diversity, a unique blend of the past with the present, and a strong perspective towards the future, its rich accumulation of diverse creative traditions and disciplines brings history to life.

In the museum, toys, earthenware pots, jewelry, bronze and copper objects, sculptures from different periods, masks, swords, musical instruments are exhibited. The most striking aspects of the museum are wall paintings, sculptures and silk objects depicting the Silk Road called Central Asia.

[Click here to visit it virtually.](#)



EVENTS IN ISTANBUL

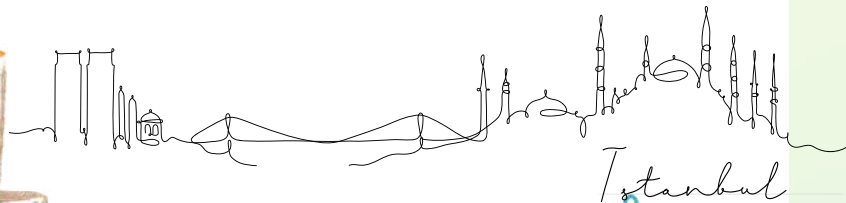
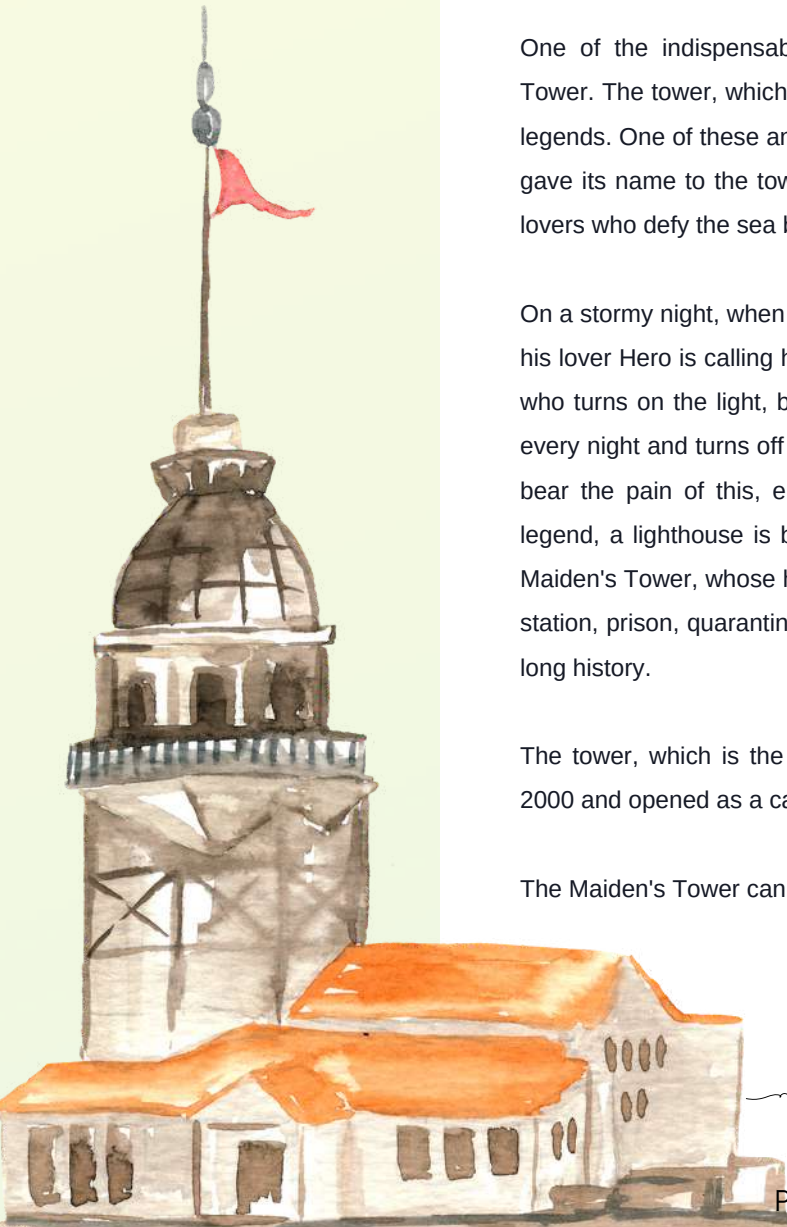
As the SosyoCom family, we have chosen the *Maiden's Tower* as a place for you in this month's issue.

One of the indispensable places of the Bosphorus is undoubtedly the Maiden's Tower. The tower, which was built on a tiny island off Salacak, is the subject of many legends. One of these and the most well-known is the legend of Leandros, which also gave its name to the tower (Leander's Tower). The story of Leandros and Hero, the lovers who defy the sea between them, will end in tragedy.

On a stormy night, when Leandros sees that the light is on in the tower, he thinks that his lover Hero is calling him and jumps into the sea. However, this time, it is not Hero who turns on the light, but someone else who realizes that the lovers meet secretly every night and turns off the light. Leandros is buried in the waves; Hero, who cannot bear the pain of this, ends her life by jumping from the tower. At the end of the legend, a lighthouse is built on the site of the tower in the name of the lovers. The Maiden's Tower, whose history dates back to 24 BC, has been used as a castle, exile station, prison, quarantine room, radio station, tax point and lighthouse throughout its long history.

The tower, which is the symbol of Üsküdar, was restored by a private company in 2000 and opened as a cafe and restaurant.

The Maiden's Tower can be reached by boat from Üsküdar Salacak and Kabataş.



In our July in Istanbul column, we have compiled the main events of this month for you. To access the details, you can visit <https://kultur.istanbul/> and <https://kultursanat.istanbul/>.

July in Istanbul

Type of Event	Name of Event	Date	Place
Exhibition	Jonathan Monaghan: "SHOW"	09-06-2022 - 27-08-2022	Nişantaşı Taş Konak Kalyon Culture
	The Coming of Spring, Normandy, 2020	11-05-2022 - 29-07-2022	Sakip Sabanci Museum
	And Now The Good News	13-04-2022 - 07-08-2022	Pera Museum
Writing Culture Festival	Calligrapher	23-06-2022 - 03-07-2022	Various Locations
Culture and Art Agenda	Open Air Book Festival	03-06-2022 – 03-07-2022	İbb Atatürk Library Garden
Concert	34 Calling: Godspeed You! Black Emperor	13-07-2022 21:00	Harbiye Cemil Topuzlu Open Air Theater
	PSM Loves Summer: Agnes Obel	01-07-2022 21:30	Zorlu PSM Turkcell Stage
	Placebo	18-07-2022	Challenging PSM

A Full Flavor Between Two Shells: Stuffed Mussels



Res. Asst. Dilek EROL

The Department of New Media and Communication

Stuffed mussels is a street delicacy that is heavily consumed, especially in cities with coastlines on the Aegean and Marmara Seas. Stuffed mussels, which were carried from Greek cuisine to Turkish cuisine, are more commonly known as an Armenian appetizer. It is a common belief that after Fatih conquered Istanbul, it was prepared by Armenians he brought from Anatolia to Istanbul. Later, the Assyrians who migrated from Mardin to Istanbul took up mussel vending as a profession. Today, it is accepted that the stuffed mussel stalls are under the monopoly of the people of Mardin. Stuffed mussels are prepared by cleaning the outer part of the black or blue mussels, then opening the mussel and cooking it by adding a mixture made of rice, and is usually consumed by squeezing the lemon over them.

The most significant difference between stuffed mussels made in the Armenian style and stuffed mussels made by the people of Mardin comes from the material used in the stuffing. While the Armenians use a stuffing prepared with different spices and a wider variety of ingredients, the spices of stuffed mussels made by the people of Mardin is mainly black pepper, and the ingredients of the stuffing are less diverse. There are also other dishes made with mussels such as fried mussels, mussel soup, and mussel stew.

Although stuffed mussels are often sold on trays as street food, the number of mussel shops are increasing day by day, and mussel sellers are emerging at more standard and accessible points. In Turkey,

Istanbul, Izmir and Bodrum are the cities where mussels are consumed the most. There are many options for stuffed mussels in Istanbul. Istiklal Street in Beyoğlu Taksim is one of the most frequented spots to eat fresh and delicious mussels. In addition to the stuffed mussel stalls that can be found on almost every corner, Eleos makes a name for itself with stuffed mussels. Midyeci Ahmet in Beşiktaş, Mercan Kokoreç in Kadıköy, Çengelköy Kokoreççisi in Üsküdar, Midyeci Eşref in Silivri, Gabuk in Maltepe, Mid-Yee in Beylikdüzü are among the places where you can enjoy stuffed mussels in Istanbul.



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**CHOOSE A JOB YOU LOVE,
AND YOU WILL NEVER
HAVE TO WORK A DAY IN
YOUR LIFE**

**IGU
STUDENT**



Halil Can ERÇIKAN
**A 4th Year Student from The Department of
Political Science and International Relations**

Most people choose a profession when they are still young, but this starts to change over the years, then finally, together with the influence of the people in their surroundings, they decide to study at a university. Only a few are lucky to choose and study in their dream departments. I say lucky because, as Confucius said, “If you do what you love, you never work a day.” I am one of those lucky people because I enjoy studying in my department.

In democracies, society is part of politics. Everyone has an opinion about politics. The students of the department have information. Contrary to other sections in our daily lives, every word that comes out of our mouth is weighed, questioned and even opposed most of the time, but this is the best part of our department. Because it allows us to gain different perspectives. Together with the subject of the conversations that we have with our classmates at the university mostly consists of history and the agenda, we contribute a lot to each other not only in terms of lessons but also in terms of improving ourselves. But most importantly, we have teachers who teach us better than the media, our friends, the public, and even politicians. They not only teach us the lessons but also show us how to reach the right information and teach us that it is a lifelong process.

Graduates of our department are needed in many fields ranging from economy to health, from security to education. Even if this situation increases the responsibility of us as students, being able to help people in all areas of life is our biggest source of motivation. While it is challenging and tiring for us, given the inclusiveness of the department, it's just a small price to pay for the pleasure of learning. It is impossible to disagree with Confucius when we think about the realist, rationalist and humanist perspectives that our department brings to us.

What is it like to study what you love?

Students have many pages of answers to this question, but if I had to summarize my own answer in one sentence, my answer would be: It's like traveling with a sage who teaches how to be an Aristotelian from the past, a Machiavellian to save the day, a Marxist to look to the future with hope, and a Ciceroist for humanity.



STUDYING POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

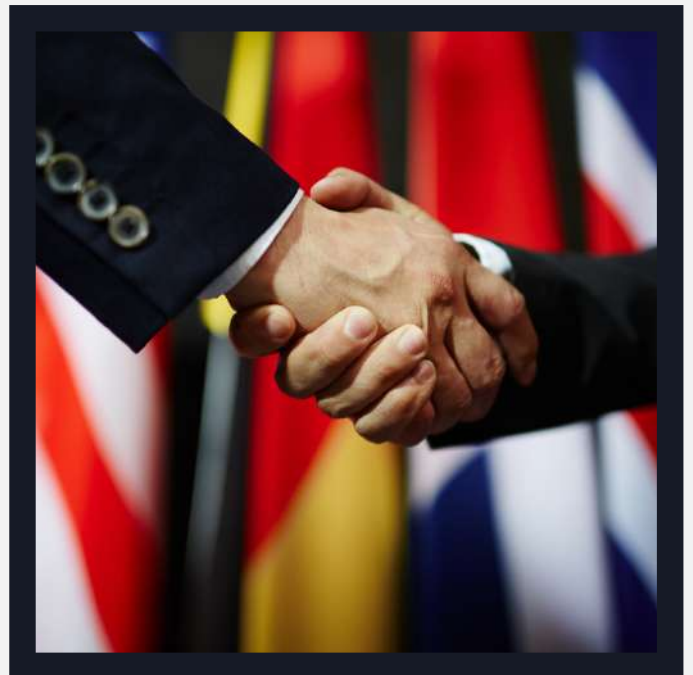


Gülperi KÜÇÜKKARACA
A 4th Year Student from The Department of Political Science and International Relations



The Department of Political Science and International Relations provides intellectual depth, improves our critical thinking and makes us open to alternative perspectives, and interdisciplinary knowledge, while providing its students a vision, awareness and consciousness of the global and local agenda. Thanks to the theoretical, practical and general knowledge we have gained throughout our education, we can have the ability to interpret, analyze and think in every sphere of life. Since it is an interdisciplinary department, we can improve ourselves in many areas and become experts in various sectors. Benefiting from social sciences such as economics, philosophy, literature and sociology; we can attempt to analyze the causes of local and world politics. Other branches of social sciences cannot be imagined without political science and international relations, it is necessary to apply to the field of political science and international relations in order to understand most of the problems in branches such as basic social events, economy, media, literature, psychology and philosophy and to guide the movements and problems of the society.

Political science and international relations help us to understand how societies view the world, the policies and strategies of governments, the role of international organizations and non-governmental organizations in society, how literary works and media are affected by political and historical conjuncture. It also enables us to understand different cultures, the interaction of cultures and international cultural exchanges, and to learn concepts such as nationalism and ethnicity. In the light of this information, we have the opportunity to examine how today's politics, ideologies and cultures develop and take shape. At the same time, we learn to interpret how these concepts affect politics in today's world. Thanks to the knowledge and skills that our department brings to us, we can shape our professional life in all local and international, private and public institutions in the areas we choose and want to specialize in. Those who want to have a career as an academician can work both in the field of political science and in interdisciplinary fields, as they would have extensive knowledge.



IGU GRADUATE



Berna Özkan **A Graduate Student from The** **Department of Political Science and** **International Relations**



In this article, I will talk about the contributions of being a member of the IGU family for a undergraduate programme as well as the graduate education, in line with the education given at my school as a student who has graduated from the Department of Political Science and International Relations, that provided an opportunity to improve myself by receiving various trainings on social and economic issues related to the basic concepts of my department, and social business life. The aim of the Department of Political Science and International Relations is to train individuals who can conduct research by examining the political concepts that have taken place and are taking place in the world. Therefore, since it contains many different disciplines, it has an educational process consisting of many courses.



It was a very good experience for me to have the opportunity to work with the valuable academicians of my department and to learn a lot from them for four years. I gained an investigative perspective, enabling me to have the skills to comprehensively analyze the political world, including politics, comparative analysis, institutions, organizations and philosophical foundations at the local and international level. I realized that being able to analyze the ever-changing agenda in Turkey and in the world, to have an idea about both international relations, economy and law, to learn diplomacy from yesterday and today, and to interpret historical relations is a very important gain for my personal development. By putting my theoretical knowledge into practice, I had the opportunity to work in various units of local and foreign businesses in the private sector. I love my department and thanks to the opportunities provided by my university, I am continuing my Master's degree with a Full Scholarship at IGU and I have found a place for myself in the academic field. I am thankful for all these opportunities our school provides and for our esteemed academic staff for guiding me on this path, and I would like to take this opportunity to wish my young friends who chose this university success.

ERASMUS + Journal



Batuhan CELEP
A 3rd Year Student from The
Department of International
Logistics

Hello everyone,

I am Batuhan Celep, a 3rd year student from The Department of International Logistics. In the fall semester of my 3rd year, I participated in the Erasmus Program at State University of Applied Sciences in Konin in Konin, Poland.

Konin is a very small city in Poland and as someone who comes from Istanbul, I would like to say that you are likely to have difficulty getting used to it at first. In general, it is a quiet city without any chaos due to its small population. Our adaptation process was made faster by the activities organized by our school following the first days we have arrived. Our coordinators and lecturers were really caring and kind.

I believe that the Erasmus program has contributed to me in many ways. I feel that I have improved in many ways including engaging with new people, new cultures, different perspectives, good conversations with my teachers, trips, entertainment, learning a new language and improving my English...



I had a chance to observe Poland during Halloween. They even close down grocery stores and spend time with their families. We were out on Halloween night, they were really fun memories for me.

However, Christmas and New Year's celebrations were very different and exciting. I had the chance to visit the different cities of Poland and they were truly magnificent cities. I can say that the unique atmosphere and structure of Poland fascinated me.

Apart from Poland, I have traveled to Germany, Netherlands, France, Czech Republic and Spain. Among these countries, my trip to Barcelona, Spain, was the best one. I would definitely recommend that all my friends who will participate in the Erasmus program go to Spain.



If you like new experiences, meeting new people and traveling, I strongly recommend you to join the Erasmus Programme. I assure you that you will gain really good experiences.

If you are reading this article, maybe we will have a chance to meet somewhere one day because the world is small. Until then, I hope your dreams stay with you. These are my memories and experiences, better memories can be yours. I would like to end my article with the slogan "Education is everywhere".

Stay well.



ABOUT ACADEMIC LIFE



PUBLICATIONS

- **Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun's** article titled *"To what extent are pollutant emission intensified by international tourist arrivals? Starling evidence from G7 Countries"* was published in **Environment, Development and Sustainability**.
- **Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun's** article titled *"Unlocking the investment impact of biomass energy utilization on environmental degradation for an isolated island"* was published in **International Journal of Energy Sector Management**.
- **Asst. Prof. Alpaslan Kelleci's** article titled *"Key Determinants of Luxury Marketing Accordant with Sustainability-Oriented Value Perspectives"* was published in **Sustainability (Switzerland)**.
- **Asst. Prof. Andrew Adewale Alola's** article titled *"A new approach to identifying high-tech manufacturing SMEs with sustainable technological development: Empirical evidence"* was published in **Journal of Cleaner Production**.
- **Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun's** article titled *"Toward achieving sustainable development agenda: Nexus between agriculture, trade openness, and oil rents in Nigeria"* was published in **Open Agriculture**.
- **Asst. Prof. Andrew Adewale Alola, Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun and Asst. Prof. Gizem Uzuner's** article titled *"The nexus of disaggregated energy sources and cement production carbon emission in China"* was published in **Energy & Environment**.
- **Res. Asst. Yavuz Karaburun's** article titled *"Politics Against the Market and Comparative Cases of Modernization World History and Politics"* was published in **Historiography**.

ASSIGNMENT-UPGRADE



Asst. Prof. İpek SUCU was reassigned to The Department of Public Relations and Publicity.

LEAVERS



Asst. Prof. Orhan ÖZAYDIN left our faculty.



Asst. Prof. Yeşim KAYA left our faculty.



Asst. Prof. Tuğba BAŞ left our faculty.

MASTHEAD

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