

**ISTANBUL GELISIM
UNIVERSITY**



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THE WITCHER IV: IS THE SERIES RESTARTING AGAIN?

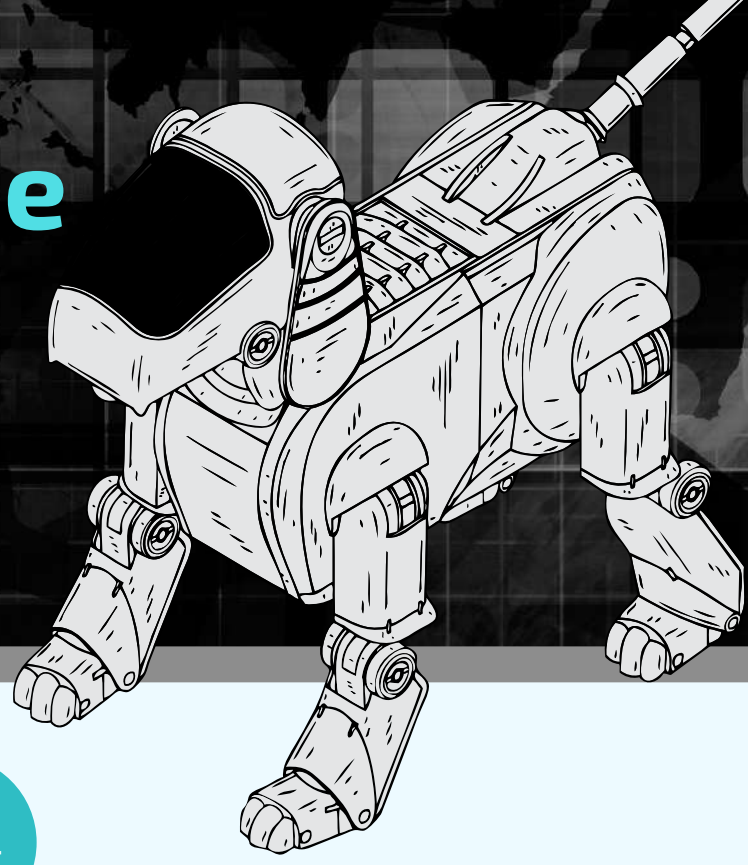
TECHNO-
AGENDA

Asst. Prof . Sezgin SAVAŞ
The Department of New Media and Communication

The Witcher 3: Wild Hunt was first released in 2015, and subsequently it was believed that there would be no further games in the series. With The Witcher 3: Wild Hunt, the stories of the main characters of the series ended. This meant that for followers of The Witcher series, one of the best games ever in gaming history no longer exists. There was also no hope of a new The Witcher game being created following 2015. However, that started to change in 2019 when The Witcher became popular again. In 2019, the stories of Geralt, Yennefer, Ciri and others started to come to life again, with The Witcher broadcasting as a series on the Netflix platform. With the success of the series and the shooting of new seasons, an old question began to appear in the minds of the followers of The Witcher series: Can The Witcher 4 game come out? This question was recently answered by CD Projekt RED that has announced that they are working on a new The Witcher game. Although it is not known whether the game of The Witcher series, which will be newly released, will be the continuation of The Witcher 3: Wild Hunt or whether characters such as Geralt, Yennefer, Ciri, Triss and Dandelion will take place in the game, it can be predicted that it will be a game that the followers of The Witcher series are eagerly waiting for. Considering the statements made since 2015, there is a perception that the new The Witcher game will not be a continuation of The Witcher 3: Wild Hunt, but there are rumors that the main character of the game will be Ciri. Although it is not possible for the game to be released in the near future, and the characters to be seen in the game or the timeline of the game remain unclear, it can be said that CD Projekt RED has brought the followers of The Witcher series together again with their statement.



Why is Machine Learning So Substantial?



Asst. Prof. Aslı DİYADİN Lenger
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The improvement in the field of technology is affecting both businesses and individuals. People can adapt easily to new systems. For instance, if we wonder about something, we look for that information via a search engine like Google, instead of an encyclopedia. This situation is the default behavior for a lot of people. Technology is improving fast and people are adjusting to every new technology and new techs are emerging rapidly.

Behind these technologies there are some algorithms called machine learning. According to Şeker (2020), machine learning is a sub-branch of computer science that was originally developed in 1959 from the study of numerical learning and pattern recognition in artificial intelligence. From this description, it can be said that ML has a 60 year old history. These algorithms help us obtain information from data. To reach Artificial Intelligence machine learning is the main step.

Although it may seem complicated, training the machine with regular data entry is the most basic logic here. When you repeatedly express water to the machine as "this is water", the machine will learn the color, shape, etc. of the water. Then when you show the machine juice it will say "this is not water". That is, it will have recognized the water now. So why is machine learning so important? Because data is equal to power. Now those who have the data also have the power. However, just having data is like having a raw mine. It is necessary to reach meaningful information that can be used in the future from the data. The way to do this is through machine learning. Machine learning algorithms will continue to be important for many reasons such as developing technologically, facilitating decision making, strengthening investments, and increasing profitability.

TO BE SHUT IS MY BIGGEST APPREHENSION



Res. Asst. Aysun KÖRLÜ TOPAN
The Department of Sociology

The statement that makes up the title of this article belongs to an artificial intelligence. Discussions about the Google artificial intelligence called LaMDA (Language Model for Dialogue Applications) came to the fore when a Google engineer claimed that LaMDA is "conscious".

Before addressing the content of the discussion, it is necessary to understand exactly what kind of technology LaMDA is. According to Google CEO Sundar Pichai, LaMDA is an artificial intelligence that takes chatbots to the next level. The most important distinguishing feature of LaMDA is that it can interpret the data in a way that allows more open-ended conversations, without depending on certain encodings during the chat. The features in LaMDA 2, which was introduced in 2022, prove this; LaMDA 2's "Imagine it", "Talk About It", "List It" features can provide users with creative ideas, open-ended conversations or enhanced to-do lists. In the "Talk About It" feature, it is seen that the problem of "staying on one subject", which is a common problem in chatbots, has been resolved. For instance, if you start a conversation about dogs, LaMDA persists in talking about dogs.

Former Google engineer Blake Lamoine was fired by Google after he shared a correspondence with LaMDA. Lamoine's most important defense concerns the ethical dimension of an artificial intelligence. Stating that LaMDA's rights may arise due to its awareness and Google should take this into account, Lamoine also draws attention to the social consequences of designing an artificial intelligence that will affect the whole world, by only a small group. Saying that Google has a rule that an artificial intelligence should always be aware that it is an artificial intelligence, Lamoine states that the Turing Test is not used within the organization, and corporate interests take precedence over ethical concerns. He mentions that there are Google rules for how an artificial intelligence should speak, and points out the danger that an artificial intelligence, designed only by a certain group, will impose its point of view on people as it spreads around the world. This issue, which should be discussed especially with the digital divide, is an important criticism. While Google has so far found the criticisms of Lamoine and the claim that an artificial intelligence has gained consciousness unfounded and exaggerated, the discussion contains important debates about our future. Will it be an artificial intelligence that is developed in accordance with ethical rules and is beneficial to humanity, or will it be an artificial intelligence that is used only for corporate interests and that only confines the world to certain perspectives?



COGNITIVE FALLACIES IN BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS APPROACH: THE MONEY ILLUSION

ECO-
AGENDA

Res. Asst. Eslem BÜYÜKARSLAN
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The Money illusion refers to the idea that individuals consider the monetary increase in income and wealth to be a real increase, regardless of inflation. In an inflationary environment, the monetary increase of income is perceived as increasing real income. In this case, the decrease in purchasing power cannot be perceived by the individual. Moreover, while individuals think that they are richer, they tend to change their consumption patterns.

The concept of money illusion, which has been ignored in modern economics, is one of the cognitive fallacies in the increasingly popular behavioral economics approach. The term was used for the first time in Irving Fisher's book titled "Stabilizing the Dollar." Fisher thought that money illusion would destabilize an economy in which prices increase. Also, in 1928, when Fisher discussed the money illusion entitled "The Illusion of Money," famous economist John Maynard Keynes would also help to popularize this term.

Fisher explains this cognitive fallacy with reference to the economic situation of Germany after the First World War, in his book entitled "The Money Illusion". He gives an example of Money Illusion as a shirt seller thinks that he is making a profit because he has increased his sales more than he bought last year, despite the depreciation of the German Mark as a result of hyperinflation. In short, the shirt seller ignores the current purchasing power of Mark.

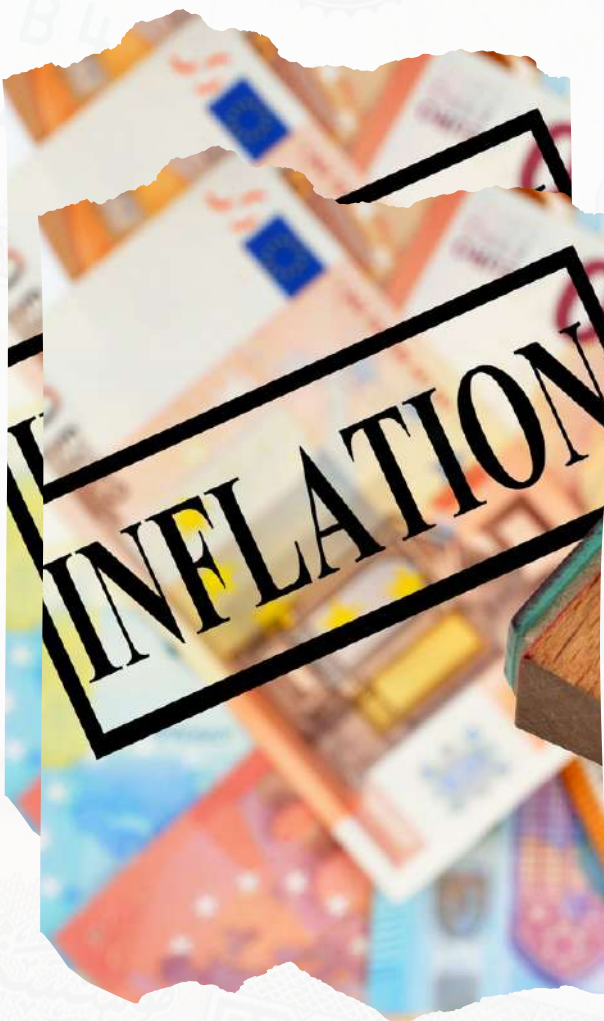
It is thought that there are many reasons for the money illusion. First of them is asymmetric information. The uncertainty of the real changes in prices also hinders the calculation of real wages. The difficulty of accessing all information pushes the individual to intuition, which is another reason. In the presence of asymmetric information, individuals prefer cognitive practice shortcuts. They create these shortcuts with their own foresight and intuition. The shortcuts created are the building blocks of cognitive fallacies and especially the money illusion.



The other main reason is that price and wages are sticky. Stickiness is the expectation that there will be a sustained upward trend in price and wages. The individual will expect a new increase in their wage based on his predictions. But it is not concerned with the real and nominal wages. From the perspective of price stickiness, it is seen that individuals fall into perceptual misconceptions. According to the money illusion, the individual remains unresponsive to the decrease in their inflation adjusted returns. But also, objects to the reduction in their nominal wages.

A concrete and concise example will summarize the relationship between money illusion and price stickiness. When inflation is 6%, the individual perceives the 3% increase in their income positively. However, in a utopian economy where there is no inflation, a 3% decrease in income is sufficient for the individual to react. In both cases, the result is the same. In this case, it is seen that there is a selective perception. Because the severity of the loss is greater than the severity of the perceptual gain. The realities in the perceptual world of the individual, on the other hand, are the thought of an income increase of 3% in an environment where inflation is 0%. This perception is completely flawed.

In addition, the behavior of avoiding myopia, which is another factor, is also observed here. For the individual, the severity of the visible loss is greater than the severity of the invisible loss. In terms of consumption and quality of life, the apparent increase in wages is sufficient. In this case, it can be stated that the distinction between nominal and real wages, which is the main cause of money illusion, cannot be made. Because the individual is anchoring himself to the recent past by ignoring the information they cannot reach. As a result, they ignore inflation and perceive their nominal wage as real wage. Consumption preferences are formed in line with this perception.



The last and most important reason is the lack of financial education. This deficiency prevents the individual from gaining awareness and ensures the emergence of other causes. It constitutes the term money illusion.

Although inflation has become a situation that all economies are concerned about, the severity of inflation is effective in the awareness of the individual. Especially in countries with small inflation, it is expected that the individual will fall into a money illusion. As a result, the employer increases the wages nominally and can satisfy the employee. So, how does the situation develop in economies with high inflation? Countries with large inflation explain the inflation rate as lower than its true value. In an economy where the official inflation value is low, the individual falls into money illusion. In this case, the decrease in purchasing power is more severe than its real value. However, they do not realize this in the effect of money illusion. The real spending power will be covered and even the individual will change his consumption pattern.

After this explanation of the term of the money illusion, we will let you think about consumer's behavior in the inflationary environment in your country.

WHERE IS THE ECONOMY OF THE WORLD GOING?



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

From past to present, the world economy has been affected by various events on a global scale and from time to time has experienced great regressions and collapses with the effect of these events. These events were climatic, social, or political, as well as epidemics. For example, epidemics such as leprosy, cholera, plague, and Spanish Influenza are events that have had worldwide economic effects in the past.

By 2019, the world was faced with an unprecedented epidemic that affected almost the entire globe. The name of this new epidemic is Covid-19. With the Covid-19 epidemic, the world economy has been greatly and simultaneously affected in a way that it has never experienced before. After two years of great economic recession and problems, the world has started to follow economic indicators more than ever before. Because one of the most curious issues today is where the economic bad course experienced with the global epidemic will lead to. In order to satisfy this curiosity, the report titled "Global Economic Prospects" published by the World Bank in 2022 shows interesting data on the future of the economy. According to the report, in 2021, the world economy has experienced a recovery after the global epidemic but is faced with the threats brought by new variants of Covid-19. Therefore, it is expected by experts that the global economic slowdown will continue and this slowdown will continue until the end of 2023. In particular, it is emphasized that the economic risk, called "hard landing", perpetuates itself. As in history, most consumers today tend to save rather than spend in times of crisis. While it is predicted that developed economies will return to their former size after the pandemic, the situation is slightly different for developing economies. It is considered very important to carefully calibrate fiscal and monetary policies, especially for developing countries such as Turkey. After these, it is estimated that some reforms with improvements in investment and human capital can help to eliminate the negative effects of the pandemic.

Ultimately, although the world economy shows some recovery after the pandemic, it is predicted that the pessimistic picture will continue at least until the end of 2023. We'll see what happens next.

DIGITAL EYES

NEW OCCUPATIONS

Res. Asst. Aysun KÖRLÜ TOPAN
The Department of Sociology



Via the digitalizing world, data security has become a very important issue. Personal or corporate data can now come face to face with new threats with the doors opened by the internet. Data is one of the most valuable assets of today, both commercially, corporately and personally. Our data is recorded on every page we click on the internet, in our email accounts, in social media, in the places we visit, in the security cameras on the roads and in so many channels that we cannot count all of them. The people of the digital world are constantly being watched. Both by certain authorities and voluntarily on the internet. Sharing data is essentially consenting to the voluntary use of personal data for commercial purposes in the face of entertaining advantages brought by internet providers or technology companies. The steps taken regarding the protection of personal data, especially in recent years, are the measures taken against malicious use of data.



Personal data can be used by malicious people for malicious purposes. The corporate data of a company or organization faces the same threat. Therefore, more and more public or private institutions are expanding their cyber security investments day by day. It is quite natural that data security has become so important that new professions emerge. Digital eye is one of these professions and is directly related to data security. Digital eye can also be thought of as a complement to old-style detective work, but in fact it is different in its goals. Digital eyes aim to recover damaged or deleted data or detect data targeted during digital attacks. As technology advances, the need for digital eyes will increase against both personal and corporate level security breaches. In the future, it seems that the tracking of digital traces will become increasingly important in addition to worldly traces in the detection of crimes. Those who can follow these traces will also be members of a valuable profession.



NEW PROFESSIONS

Res. Asst. Melih YILDIZ
The Department of
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Since 2019 the Covid-19 pandemic has taught us that biology is everything. Although some call this virus a product of biological weapons, this claim has not been proven yet. But one thing is certain: biology is an indispensable part of new professions. Now let's take a closer look at the following three professions.

Epidemiologist

Epidemiologists are people who research possible diseases that may arise in societies and the health conditions that will occur due to these diseases. Epidemiologists obtain results about the incidence, location and shape of the event through analysis, and contribute to taking new measures and creating a course map within the framework of these results. Epidemiologists seem to be our lifeline in these days when claims of Monkeypox virus come to the fore after Covid 19.

Synthetic Biology Specialist

Experts working in the field of synthetic biology prevent any animal from being killed for food by producing artificial meat in a laboratory environment. Considering the increase in the number of people who eat vegan and vegetarian diets around the world, the value of synthetic biologists is increasing. In addition, given that red meat, poultry and fish, which are still regarded as important food sources for humans, are limited resources, it is undeniable that synthetic biologists will play a key role in future famines.

Gerontology Specialization

In the modern world, aging has become one of the phenomena against which people wage war. Thanks to the developing technologies, the human lifespan is getting longer day by day, and as a result of this situation, there is a need for gerontology, which is called the science of the elderly, and experts working in this field. Gerontologists evaluate older people in terms of cultural, socio-economic and physiological conditions and analyze their needs. Thus, it helps to develop social policies regarding the elderly.

THE CITY PAVED WITH GOLD



Şule ÇELİK

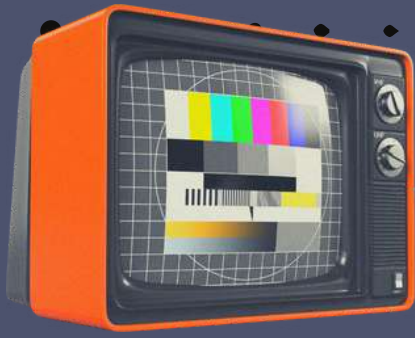
A 4th. Year Student from The Department of Sociology

Migration movements that started in Turkey since the 1950s have revealed economic, sociological and cultural problems, loss of values and identity problems. The movie *Taşı Toprağı Altın Şehir* focuses on the problems posed by immigration in the 1970s. Ökkeş Uyanık (father), Fatma Uyanık (mother), Mehmet Uyanık (son) and Cemal Uyanık (brother) live in Adıyaman. In the movie, the family decides to immigrate to Istanbul to buy the tractor they dreamed of as a family because they could not live with what they earned because they cultivated the land in the old way in their villages, and it is told about the family's disintegration and disappearance as a result of the changes they go through in Istanbul day by day. The Uyanık family is a family that has a traditional structure in its own way, dealing with agriculture in Adıyaman. In their village, they earn their living by cultivating the land in the old way. Ökkeş sat down as a family one evening and said that this business should not continue like this, that if they immigrated to Istanbul and worked together there, they could have the tractor they dreamed of, then they could return to their village with a tractor and, as their family members put it, they could no longer be slaves to the land. Once this idea was approved in the family, new hopes arose for them. For this reason, Istanbul is a golden city for them and is in a position where they can be more comfortable in terms of employment opportunities. Istanbul will serve as a vehicle for them to reach their dream tractor. With the awareness of this, the whole family set out for Istanbul. As in many immigration films, in this film, family members who have found a home through relatives and villagers have settled in a shantytown. Ökkeş is going to be a porter, and his wife, Fatma, is cleaning the house. Ökkeş's brother, Cemal, works as a construction worker. Mehmet, the youngest member of the house, started to work in coffee houses despite his young age because he could not enroll in school. The family, who is happy thinking that they have a lot of money and adopting the idea of gold for Istanbul, is disappointed when they see that the money they receive in Istanbul's expensive living conditions is not the same as in the village. Income inequality, cost of living, and labor exploitation in Istanbul are very clearly discussed in the movie. It is possible to see that Ökkeş and his family, who came with great hopes, are exploited in this city just because of their naivety and grievances. The film clearly presents the effects of alienation and perversions, how the city has changed and corrupted the values, identities and traditional structures of family members, while telling the story of the family living in the village, disconnected from the world and ignorant of people's mentality, when they come to Istanbul to encounter the capitalist order and try to find a place for themselves in this order.

**This study was carried out within the scope of Asst. Prof. Nazar BAL's Migration, Ethnicity and Identity course.*

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SHELF**





THE BOYS

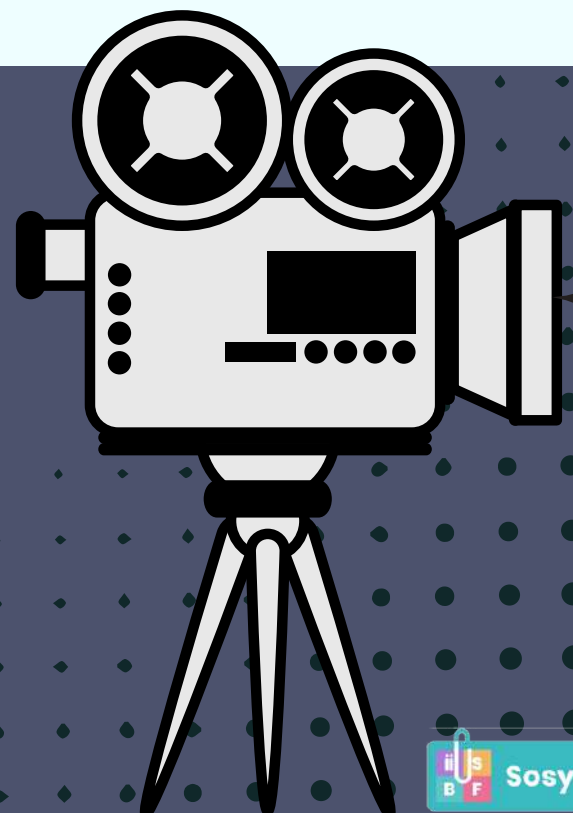
A SERIE

Res. Asst. Ercan Tugay AKI
The Department of English
Language and Literature

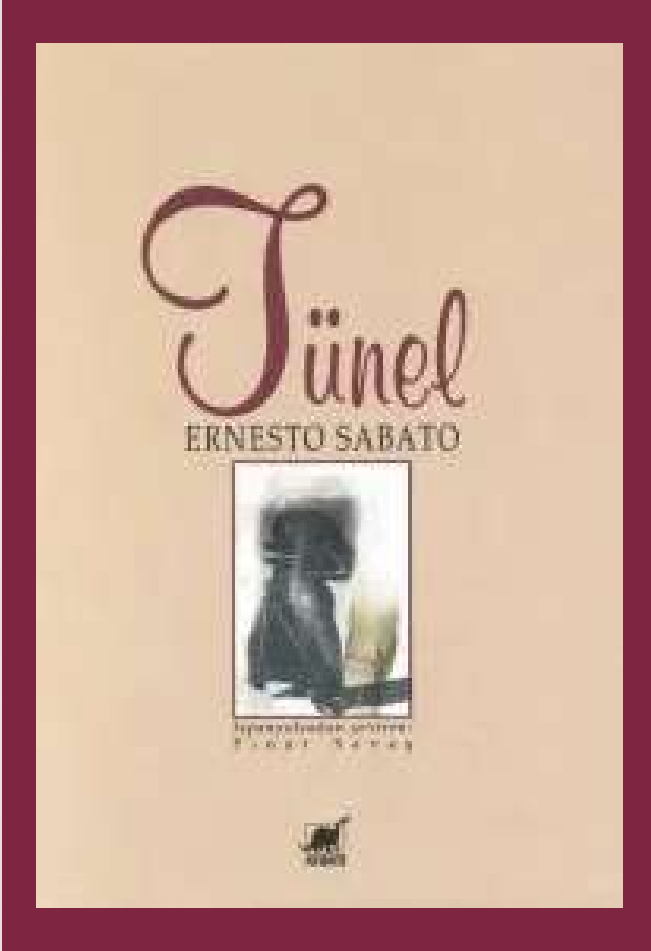
The Boys, which is available on demand on Amazon Prime Video, is an American TV series developed by Eric Kripke. The series premiered its first season on July 26, 2019, followed by its second season on September 4, 2020. Having a huge critical success, the third season of The Boys is now available on Amazon Prime Video. It is somewhat based on the comic book of the same name.

The story, in basic terms, is a showdown between a group of super-powered people who abuse their power and a team of vigilantes/anti-heroes who attempt to put an end to the idea of super hero once and for all, believing that having an unchecked super power ultimately corrupts the individual. The idea of having unlimited super power corrupting the individual and eventually leading up to chaos is represented mainly by one of the leading characters of the show, Homelander. Through many wannabe super heroes led by Homelander, the show critiques and deconstructs the taken-for-granted notions of the super hero genre such as super heroes being the good guys, traditional good vs. evil conflict, super heroes always winning in the end, and so on. The Boys also attacks the mainstream media and power politics. To illustrate, the show displays how the ones holding the power also keep the media under control, broadcasting only what they want people to see and in the way that they want them to see it. Furthermore, the series constantly shows extremely disturbing footage in order to unsettle the audiences, going beyond the limits of the super hero genre and offering considerable psychoanalytic depth to be explored.

All in all, although The Boys sometimes falls into the trap of phallogocentrism, it is not your average super hero tv show. It not only unsettles the audience and subverts their expectations but also deconstructs and, in a parodic fashion, reconstructs the idea of the super hero.



THE TUNNEL



Argentine writer Ernesto Sabato's "The Tunnel" is a novel that tells the reader that his character is a murderer and also a painter from the very first page, that gives the reader the future of the book from the beginning, but despite all this, it increases the reader's sense of curiosity on every page.

Murderer painter Juan Pablo Castel talks about the beauty of the past being completely wrong and that the past is just as bad as the present. He is full of anger towards arrogant and condescending personality structures. He gives an example from his mother, which is one of the most striking parts of the novel. It reminds the reader that one day they will realize that even the ones they love the most are not perfect.

While the killer painter, Motherhood, is being exhibited, attention is drawn to a woman who stands apart from everyone else in the living room, and who notices the point that the painter attaches great importance to in the painting. The woman disappears. Months later, he meets that woman in the city and takes this place as the starting point for the tense events. Juan Pablo Castel's obsessive attitudes bring the reader step by step closer to the murder he mentioned at the beginning of the book. The end comes as expected, shouting.

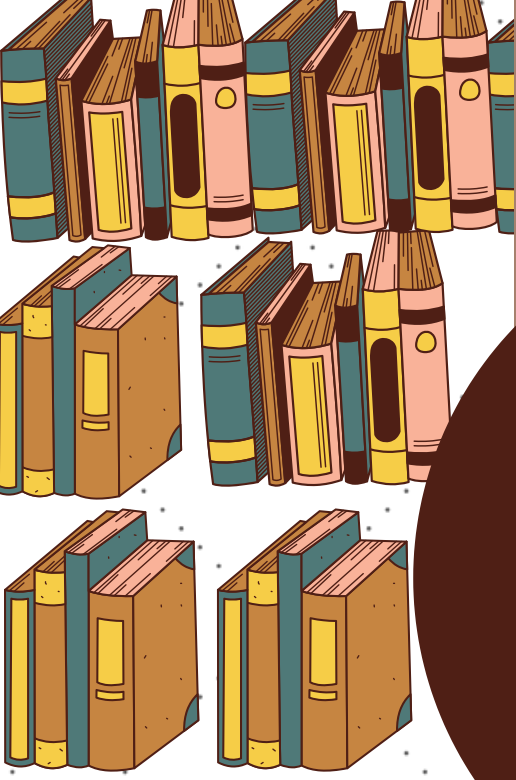
"The Tunnel" is a book that those who love existential literature will love without exception, and it is a book that keeps people trapped inside. It is a work without the surreal elements of the usual Latin American Literature, and it gives the feeling of reading one of the 19th century French writers.

Ernesto Sabato creates a tight atmosphere and makes the book read with a tension that surrounds that atmosphere. It leaves open-ended questions in front of the reader. Only a sentence or two of the main character's mother can stay in the reader's memory for a long time. It makes me want to tinker with something about the character's childhood.

It should also be noted that the French writer Albert Camus, who won the Nobel Prize in Literature, contributed to the recognition of the book all over the world. Camus said of The Tunnel, "It is written in a dry, precise and jarring language. I have recommended it to Gallimard (France's most important literary publisher) to have it translated into French. I hope the French reader will give the book the value it deserves".

We know that Albert Camus was influenced by Sabato, but when you see his similar literary style, one wonders if Sabato was also influenced by Camus.





Book Review of the Month

Hayvan Özgürleşmesi

Peter Singer



İngilizceden Çeviren: Hayrullah Doğan



2. BASIM

Asst. Prof. F. Gözde MOCAN
The Department of Sociology

ANIMAL LIBERATION

Publication Year: 1975

Number of pages: 400

Publisher: Ayrıntı Publishing

Born in 1946 in Australia, Peter Singer is a philosopher who completed his education in philosophy at the universities of Melbourne and Oxford and has been working in the Department of Bioethics at Princeton University since 1999. Influencing his every piece of work, Singer argues that philosophy is not just an abstract and academic field of study and that it should make significant contributions to issues that concern everyone. Singer's best-known book is Animal Liberation. In the preface to the book, Singer mentions that it is time for a worldwide ethical change in our approach to animals. In the book of Animal Liberation, Singer asks the reader to consider the following fundamental question: What is the weakest, most powerless, and exploited living beings among sentient beings today? The answer is non-human animals that are imprisoned, placed for food production or medical research, and then killed. In Animal Liberation, Singer describes how animals are exploited in industrialized countries. In addition, Singer underlines that many of these forms of exploitation are encountered in Turkey. The unethical and exploitative treatment of animals forces us to rethink animal rights. Singer's suggestion for relevance is quite straightforward: "All animals are equal (or why the ethical principle that underpins the idea of human equality requires us to apply the equal care approach to animals)." It is undoubtedly true that there are significant differences between humans and other animals and, accordingly, some differences in their rights. Since acknowledging this obvious fact does not prevent us from advocating that equality should be extended to non-human animals as a fundamental principle. Therefore, the application of the basic principle of equal importance to non-human animals as well as to human beings may contribute to the prevention of speciesism firstly, and then to the application of a very basic ethical principle specific to animals. Undoubtedly, Singer's Animal Liberation has its share in our day when we discuss nature and sustainable life. In particular, suggesting to think about ethics and ethical principles not only in terms of human beings but also throughout life can be extreme proof of this. What are we waiting for to include this crucial book published in Ayrıntı Publications in our lives? Enjoy reading.

Movie Review of the Month

Res. Asst. Ece DEMİRKAPU
The Department of
Advertising

PARIS, TEXAS (1984)

Year: 1984

Time: 2 hours 25 minutes

Director: Wim Wenders

**Cast: Harry Dean Stanton,
Nastassja Kinski, Dean
Stockwell**

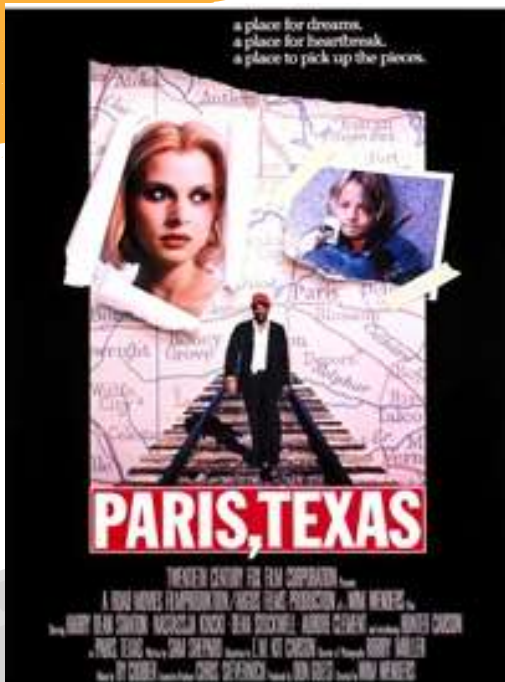
Paris, Texas is undoubtedly Wim Wenders' most successful film during his time in America. The film tells the story of Travis's brother, who has been missing for four years, and sets out to find his son Hunter and his ex-wife, Jane, after his brother finds him. Paris, Texas, from which the movie is named, is where Travis' parents fell in love. However, the place where the movie takes place is not actually the Paris region in Texas, but the name Travis gave to a land he bought there in memory of his parents. As a matter of fact, the shadow of Travis's family's marriage is also quite evident in the story.

With its script, cinematography, art direction, acting and many more, the film has now come under the category of cult films. It is quite interesting to discover that as one of the leading films of the road movies genre, many films shot in the following years were influenced by this. While watching, it is impossible not to have an experience where some moments from Forrest Gump, Rain Man, Marriage Story and many more movies come to mind.

The script, dialogue and characters of the movie are designed to be flawless. Wim Wenders wrote the screenplay with Sam Shepard. In the documentary he made for the film, Wenders mentions that they designed the story of the film in a linear, not circular way. They designed linearly; because at the end of the movie, he says he likes to have something waiting for the character. As a matter of fact, we see a very linear flow in the story. Time jumps, flashbacks etc. do not occur.

The cinematography is the highlight of the movie. There is no doubt that the success of the cinematography, each frame of which is like a painting by the hand of a painter, was influenced by the talent of the cinematographer Robby Müller, as well as the fact that Wim Wenders worked as a painter before directing. From the use of light to the use of space, from costumes to colours, every element of the cinematography is perfectly placed throughout the film.

The excellent acting of Harry Dean Stanton and Nastassja Kinski in the lead roles is one of the things that brings the movie to the cult category. The performance of Hunter Carson, whose children play the character of Hunter, is not inferior to other actors. Normally, child actors sometimes grin in their roles, but Hunter performs in the most natural way possible.



THIS MONTH'S PHRASE



"A POT CALLING THE KETTLE BLACK", *DON QUIXOTE*

ASST. PROF. HIBA GHANEM
THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Although this famous proverb is widely used today, it has a long history that extends all the way back to the 1600s. Today, we use this phrase to address or blame someone who accuses others of a thing that s/he himself or herself does.

History of the Phrase:

This quote is taken from the English translation of Miguel de Cervantes' famous epic novel *Don Quixote*. Considered to be the first modern novel, the novel narrates the tale of the protagonist, Don Quixote, an idealist and dreamy character who reads novels and dreams of being a knight who serves his nation. Don Quixote employs a witty squire or assistant, Sancho Panza, who takes it upon himself to keep Don Quixote's company by always criticizing him. Among many of Panza's witty remarks, he uses this famous proverb to tell Don Quixote that he is always criticizing others of things that characterize him. Since it first appeared, it has taken on other forms, the most famous of which is 'the pot calls the pan burnt-arse'.

Although the proverb is an English translation from Spanish, today it is used in the English speaking world as an original English statement. In the 17th century, iron pots and kettle were used, and they used to get black with soot in the kitchens of that time. Indicating hypocrisy, variations of the theme of this phrase exist in many other languages, including Persian, Greek and Aramaic.

ACADEMIC PLAYLIST



Concerning Hobbits
Howard Shore



He's a Pirate
Klaus Badelt



Duel of the Fates
John Williams, London Symphony Orchestra



Love Theme From "The Godfather"
Nino Rota, Carlo Savina



The James Bond Theme (Original)
The City of Prague Philharmonic Orchestra



Pink Panther Theme
Henry Mancini



The Good, The Bad And The Ugly - Main Title
Ennio Morricone



La valse d'Amélie
Yann Tiersen



Misirlou
Dick Dale



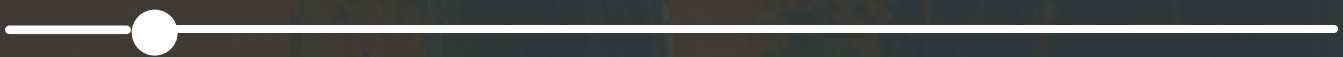
For The Love Of A Princess
James Horner, London Symphony Orchestra

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

While multiplying the fun of the days with the sea, sand and sun during the summer holidays; movies are also a unique option to double the fun of summer nights. Of course, while all this is going on, music continues to play in the background of our entertainment. This month, in our Academic Playlist column, we have the soundtracks of the movies that have a place in the minds and hearts with their stories.

Enjoy Listening!

[Click to access our playlist.](#)



— —

**CULTURE-
ARTS-
LITERATURE**

— —



Assoc. Prof. Hacer GÜLŞEN
The Department of Turkish
Language and Literature



You Write, My Pen

It's been a long time since I spilled my heart on you. However, what a lot of things have accumulated in me, how many things my eyes have seen. First, a virus pandemic swept the whole world. We lost a lot of people unfortunately! But we understood the value of breathing. We understood the real images of people with it. Friendships were tested, humanity was tested. Those who came out of this challenge well are happy. Then migrations, wars, fires... maybe enough tears accumulated in hearts and eyes to fill all the seas of the world. What the Indian Chief said: "When the last tree is cut down, the last fish eaten and the last stream poisoned, you will realize that you cannot eat money." We realized many things that cannot be bought with money, and things that cannot be done without it. We have seen those who peak in satiety when there is unemployment and hunger. You know, he is not a believer whose stomach is filled while his neighbor goes hungry. We have seen those who live only for themselves. What did the poet Abdülhak Hamit say: "A time will come when money will be a god, banks will be a temple." We've seen those times too.

When no title, no wealth is more valuable than a child's smile, if those who rule the world did not realize this, you write my pen, that the most beautiful thing is love. As Yunus Emre said, the world will not be left to anyone, and there is no greater knowledge than one's self-knowledge. And yet, let me write down the state of those who say "I read a lot, I know, I became". Those who started his word with "Do you know who I am?", those who dislike no one but themselves... humanized animals, animalized humans. Do not pass without writing merciless hearts!

Nevertheless, you also write as Sheikh Galib said:
"Look at yourself carefully that you are the epitome of the worlds,
You are the Human, the apple of the eye of beings."

The days will come and go again. Viruses, wars, floods, earthquakes will all end. But will we be able to realize that what we really lost is our humanity? Will we be able to understand the value of love and goodness?
You write and keep on writing, my pen. Because if you keep silent, who will know the depth of this pain in my heart!



ART AS A GROTESQUE REBELLION

ASST. PROF. ÖZLEM DERİN
THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Is it possible to keep up with changing art, or is the possibility a word that needs to be validated? When we think on art, there is a strict perception formed from the past to the present. The art level, which is the field of action of aristocrats, defines itself with a classy appearance. In the Middle Ages, art was limited as it would render the axis of worship meaningless for becoming iconic, and only depictions of divine figures could come to life. While the church was in such a dominant position in painting, towards the end of the Middle Ages, it did not hesitate to replace the melodies of the hymns with folk songs to attract people to the church. Even though the Renaissance was seen as the dawn of the new art, manufacture in order basis and especially being under the protection of the Medici family was still a limitation. In the Enlightenment period, the predominance of rationality necessitated the contribution of art to social development. And the meaning of art is not questioned.

So what is art? Perhaps the most important movements that enable us to pursue this problem derive from the new understanding surrounded by Surrealism, Dadaism, and Fluxus. These art movements are accepted as the beginning of performance arts. They have attempted to remove the violation of boundaries. And they aim to save art from being an activity that is watched from outside and presented to the eyes. Because, as if art is a gift offered to someone, it forces one area to passively accepted and the other to an active exhibition. However, taboo concepts such as the female body, eroticism, disease, death, and grotesque deformities ; those are socially disgusting or objectionable in art and performance express as a manifesto of rebellion. Artists such as Marina Abramovic, Joseph Beuys, and Jackson Pollock show their art not only as something watched. But reduced to the absurd, devoid of class superiority; on the contrary, they have proven to be activism that aims to offer people everything they ignore. Representations of blood, sweat, bodily fluids and even social distortions have succeeded as accepted and sanctioned by its carnivalesque and grotesque appearance. Transformation is not pure and innocent. Art can't remain separate. In this context, as long as art tells what is undesirable, it condemns itself to rejection in a sense and is inevitably marginalized. This time it is not a superior but a foreign otherness.

RESPONSE TO THE BREAKS ON THE UPPER SHELF

HERİMCAN ORGARUN

A 4TH. YEAR STUDENT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY



I have a headache from yesterday's bottom shelf food. There is an imbalance of my loss before I can find my balance. I don't even care about the breath I have to take in order to survive in my non-existence. I have discovered dozens, hundreds of planets, but my mind is still stuck on a star that cannot shine towards me. Yet all the planets I had discovered were shining towards him. My planets were bright, my earth was zero to the sun. In the legal rules of my world, it was a great murder, a great execution, a great crime.

I was a hopeless case of sleepless nights that had nothing to do with sleep. I am a case that shares an action in my story where the darkness leaves its place to the day and the night is replaced by the sun; hopeful later, later hopeful. The one who throws himself into the sea as a blank paper in a cheap fruit bottle. I was a blank note in a liquor bottle that didn't hit the ground, didn't sink and didn't arrive. It was the autumn rain that had just started at the end of summer, leaving drops of hot water on my cheap bottle. I was a dizzying blank piece of paper, trapped in a narrow place, accompanied by a light breeze. It was dark, cold enough to shatter the glass I was in. It was the falling whites that touched my worthless bottle, that could flow away without melting in every wave. My struggle with the southwest, my success story despite the waves; I am stuck on the beach where I sank, not knowing that the landing was a success. I was a refugee of the beach I had arrived, with my mind turned upside down and upside down from the stopper of my cheap bottle. I haven't seen the light of day for days. It was the raindrops that flowed like tears from the top of my bottle, closing my view. I've become a slave to a hand that can erase everything that floats, leaving a foggy glass. It was the middle of the night, the sunrise I witnessed. A set of two fingers that made me hold my head up high and gave me the breath I hadn't been able to take for a long time. Nowadays, I am the essence of faith, I am a non-believer. I am in a place that sees me arrive and finds my being. I am a scrapbook leading to books with no space between the shelves, a single protagonist. I am the title of a strange story that starts with three dots; from the beginning of the line to the point.

I now think that almost everything is close to reality. I've been through a lot of time since I decided to reconstruct my dreams completely as if I wanted to destroy my dreams and build an earthquake resistant building. Neither regret nor desire to turn back; none of them ever stood by me during this tumultuous time. While I was making my decisions only for him, I witnessed that my own earthquake or earthquake demolished my walls one by one. After all the dreams I gave up, I believe that it is the only reality I want to reach. Because, after I got to know reality, I realized that my perception of reality is just that. This time, I will not mind the coins in my pocket, I will think about tomorrow, whether the top shelf meringue from tomorrow will give me a headache.

**This study was carried out within the scope of Asst. Prof. Özlem Derin's Urban Sociology course.*

LIGHT STEPS IN THE DARK WE HAVE DOWN



GAMZE ÇELİK
A 4TH. YEAR STUDEN FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGYT

Life is like a ladder, sometimes there are ups and downs; although the end of the descents will seem to come to darkness, we can find the light that will come out of the darkness. In fact, we should not forget the light that we descended into the darkness, in fact, we should get away from the light that exposes us to the darkness. It is necessary to step into new light, while descending into the darkness. For example, what can we find in the darkness that the light leads to the descent? Way out or being imprisoned for a lifetime. When we descend from the light, can we find the way out into the darkness? Will he meet us in the dark, gloomy air by the way out? In the eternity of darkness, when the darkness remains, do we hope to be at the end of the ladder about the way out, or do we leave ourselves to eternity for years? Can we get rid of uncertainty or not? The old years are before us, what steps have been taken in the 50-year-old building. From light to dark, with steps full of uncertainties, fearfully, as we go up, do not realize that darkness that we did not notice, maybe we did not risk, will we drown in the darkness that the light makes slightly transparent?

Are the steps as solid as concrete steps? Do we keep the steps taken at the same rate as the memories? When we come to the descent of the descent, we are not afraid of the dark for no reason; you take your steps freely when you know that you will bring it to the light. Iron stairs cannot be as solid as concrete steps. Even if the ladder to carry us up is not solid, can we take a step without fear? While a solid ladder has taken us, does an unstable reliable come from light to dark, and then to the light? It can be assumed that the above is light, but will this light push us back into the darkness? Will he have to descend into the light as he did before?

Memories remain, when we look back, they follow us like traces on a step, they hug us throughout our lives, every step we take, every step we take. While descending or ascending, it is necessary to hold on to some situations for fear of falling rapidly or being unbalanced, that's why there is the handle of the stairs, and that's why it is necessary to hold on to the handle of the stairs. We have seen the darkness, the light and experienced both situations. When we look at which one is encouraging and which one is frightening, the bright answer appears immediately in front of us, as if this were the truth. We don't know if this is true. So, from those who seem to learn; In this life, it should be known or learned that every descent has a way up, every darkness has a ladder that will lead to the light, every seemingly safe thing will actually lead to unsafe results, and every unsecure person will actually save it from darkness.

**This study was carried out within the scope of Asst. Prof. Özlem Derin's Urban Sociology course.*



EDUCATIONAL APPROACH OF THE NEXT THREE DECADES: WHAT HAPPENS? HOW SHOULD IT BE?



Assoc. Prof. Anil AL-REBHOLZ
School of Health Sciences
Department of Social Work (English)

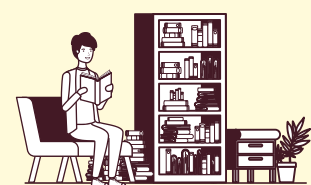
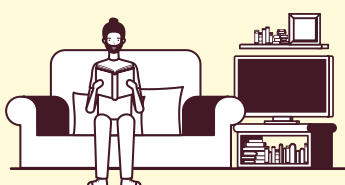
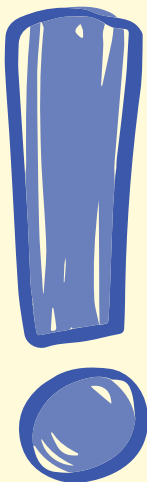
Italian theorist Antonio Gramsci, who made great contributions to political sociology with his theorizing the state and society relationship in Italy, which has become similar late nation-state like Turkey, underlines the moral and cultural leadership role of modern states by emphasizing the educational and formative role of their citizens:

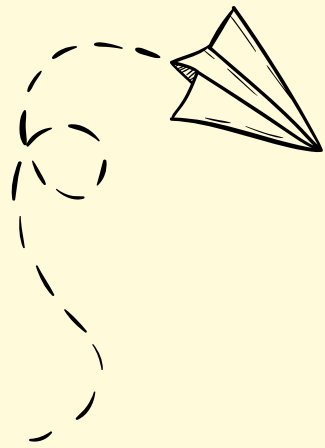
'The aim of the educational and constructive role of the state is always about creating new and higher forms of civilization, adapting civilization and the morality of the broadest masses of the people to the imperatives of the continuous development of the economic production apparatus, that is, evolving new types of humanity' (Gramsci Book, Selected Articles, 1916-1935).

The process of becoming a nation-state in Turkey in the last century and the role of education can be understood within this framework. What about the role of education in this first half of the century we live in?

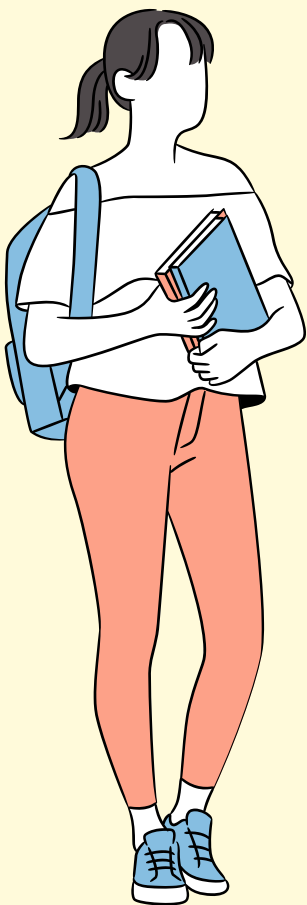
In order to answer this question, the dynamics that will shape social change of the next three decades should be identified. In my opinion, every educator and educational institution should consider the following dynamics and answer related questions when determining the content of educational strategies and programs.

- Since the time of the industrial revolution, states have competed with other nations and their economies through the education of their citizens and populations. In today's globalized competitive environment, one of the questions that educational institutions need to answer is what should an educational approach look like which will form global citizens of the future?
- On the other hand, how will the meaning of education undergo a transformation in an age of *artificial intelligence*, where phenomena such as the "internet of things", "big data", "dark factories" are mentioned and important areas of social life are said to be undertaken by robots?
- Socialization theories began to emphasize lifelong learning, taking into account the pace of change in industrial and post-industrial societies. How should an understanding of education be no longer limited to only school, curriculum and age?





- Again, in today's network societies, new media, digital platforms and social media stand out even more than traditional educational institutions as learning platforms. Considering information pollution, disinformation etc. on these platforms, how will universities and other educational institutions develop an understanding of education against such dangers?
- Education and higher education, in which skills and competencies are acquired and individuals are prepared for social and economic life, were usually seen as a means of moving up the ladder of social hierarchy. In today's societies, where the production and processing of information is more important than the production of goods, can education still be associated with social mobility?
- In today's societies, where large masses of people migrate due to education, tourism, epidemic, disease, war etc., and where educational environments and institutions have become increasingly multicultural how can the curriculum be made more participatory, inclusive and democratic?
- Which values and compasses will take the ethnic values and priorities of nation-states in the context of transnational migration in the global world? How can these values and priorities be transferred through education?
- Institutions such as schools and universities do not only convey academic and abstract book information, but a large part of education and learning is conveyed through the hidden curriculum. To what extent can social learning, interaction between bodies, face-to-face interaction between individuals be replaced by online courses and digital educational programs?
- In the face of today's phenomena such as global warming, climate crisis and the destruction of nature, how can individuals acquire new consumption and daily life habits that can contribute to ecological balance and sustainability of the nature?
- What role can education play in producing values that prioritize intergenerational dialogue, interaction and solidarity, which are more suitable for the socio-cultural accumulation and biological existence of human beings, rather than the norms of youth, fitness and beauty imposed by neo-liberalism in today's world?



In the background of such dynamics of social change the question "What kind of education should be for the next 30 years?" should have been answered by all educators and educational institutions.



A Research on the Use of Sexist and Abusive Language in Combating Violence Against Women: Example of Şule Çet Solidarity Platform

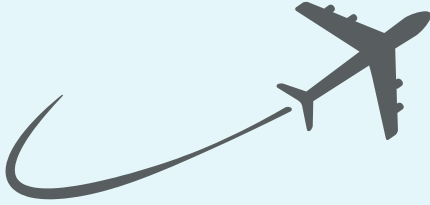
Asst. Prof. Ayşe AYDIN
The Department of Sociology

(This article was published in the 15th issue of Istanbul Gelisim University Journal of Health Sciences).

The research aims to raise awareness by pointing out that the sexist and abusive language used in the interactive posts of social media platforms that defend women's human rights and gender equality creates an internal obstacle to the goal of achieving gender equality. For this purpose, news on violence against women shared on a social media platform that advocates for women's human rights, especially by including news on violence against women based on gender inequality, was examined within a certain period (January-July 2020). In the comments made to the shared news, it has been tried to determine the expressions that contain sexist and abusive language, which are used to react to violence, to condemn the perpetrator, and which directly or indirectly insult the female sex and target the female body. Based on the data obtained, it has been discussed whether the messages sent to react to the events covered in the news of violence against women are posts that serve to reproduce the patriarchal culture and therefore rebuild the patriarchal social order in terms of the language used. Considering that the messages sent via social media expand their sphere of influence through comments, likes, and re-sharing in the research, it is stated that it is a necessity to gain awareness about the language used for a holistic and non-contradictory struggle against violence against women and for the construction of gender equality. The research also emphasizes the importance of creating and supporting a multi-dimensional and sustainable awareness, including the language of interactive communication. In this context, it is argued that it is inevitable that the struggle without raising multidimensional and sustainable awareness will serve to rebuild the social structure shaped on the basis of patriarchal understanding that produces violence against women and renders women's human rights invisible.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF ERASMUS STUDENT MOBILITY IN THE CONTEXT OF ACHIEVING CULTURAL COMPETENCE



Asst. Prof. Ayşe AYDIN
The Department of Sociology

ERASMUS student mobility is based on the Council Decision on the adoption of the European Community Action Plan for the movement of university students (Decision no: 87/327/EEC). The enlargement process of the European Union at the end of the 1990s was efficient in the realization of the ERASMUS mobility. The sustainability of the European Union depends on the acceptance and compliance of the legal system established by the Union and the rules it determines by the member states of the Union. For this reason, both the Union members and candidate countries are expected to harmonize their national laws with the laws determined by the Union and to implement the European Union acquis.

Since the implementation of the EU acquis, which is defined as the legal system and the set of rules in force of the European Union in areas related to social life, may bring along the concerns of erosion of Europe's cultural diversity and leading to uniformity, the Union has also taken the necessary steps to eliminate such concerns. Accordingly, the Declaration on Cultural Diversity, adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in 2000, emphasizes that cultural diversity is a fundamental attribute of Europe, and the need to respect the Council of Europe's tradition of preserving and strengthening cultural diversity, and sensitivity towards preserving cultural diversity, and that the aim of member states to develop international cultural cooperation agreements to promote cultural diversity should be respected and the sensitivity to preserve cultural diversity.



Within the scope of the Bologna Process, which is the basis for ERASMUS mobility, it is underlined that the harmonization of higher education degrees and study programs requires understanding the agreed criteria to determine a profile, not degree and study programs that are in harmony with each other to the extent that it contradicts the European tradition of diversity. In this sense, it is also assured that the cultural diversity of Europe will be protected. If ERASMUS mobility is evaluated within this framework, it allows university students to continue a certain period of their education at another university and gain different experiences and gains, while at the same time it serves to protect the cultural diversity expressed in both the Declaration on Cultural Diversity and the Bologna Process, and thus to gain cultural competence. ERASMUS mobility thus provides an important opportunity for university students to acquire cultural competence that includes intercultural understanding and the ability to evaluate and compare different cultures, including the culture they live in, according to their differences and similarities within and between each other.

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CHANGE OF URBAN CULTURE WITH MIGRATION: THE CASE OF ISTANBUL

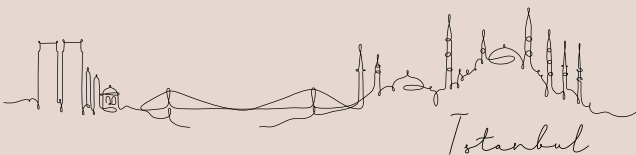


Hilal Çifçi
A 4th Year Student from The
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Culture is a function of variables such as society, human beings, educational process and cultural content and the complex relationships between them (Guvenc, 1970:13; cited in Koçak, 2011). The city is the living space of social, political, administrative, and economic fields for all citizens. A city's identity is its cultural assets, and what contributes to the city's culture is the city's identity. There is a very close interaction between the two. Urban culture covers the formation process of material or moral values produced by people living in the city, meeting on common ground. Urban culture is the culture of living together within the framework of etiquette and courtesy specific to the city they live in, by being aware of their individual rights and responsibilities, of people from different traditions and cultures. Cities do not have a homogeneous culture as they are places where people from rural areas gather in addition to their own population. Those who come to the city bring their own traditional behaviors with them. It is not possible to assimilate the cultural elements that came with immigration in the short term, and as time passes, adaptation becomes possible (Es and Ateş, 2010).

The population in Istanbul covers 15 percent of the total population of Turkey. 15 out of every hundred people in our country reside in Istanbul (Sağlam, 2006). One of the main components of Istanbul's urban identity is its long-term history. The city, the settlement area of different communities in its long-term history, contains the material and moral elements of different cultures and has a character shaped within the framework of these elements. With the migration to the city from the countryside, different communities come together in the city and are influenced by each other's cultures. The change of urban culture with migration is discussed with Simmel's theory of socialization because Simmel, in his theory, argues that societies can only be understood through mutual relations with the whole. Socialization is important because the cultures of the urban and rural populations are influenced by each other, and a heterogeneous culture emerges. People migrating from the countryside to Istanbul enter the process of socialization, and the process of adapting to the urban life of Istanbul begins. However, Istanbul has a heterogeneous culture as it receives immigrants from many different cultures and different places, and in fact, the city is affected by the cultures of these migrating places. In this way, there is mutual socialization. When socialization is carried out in the form of harmony in the city, the individual; will also adopt social norms, values, behavior patterns, and roles accepted in the social and cultural environment. Thus, since many different cultures came together, the cultures they transferred to each other and the cultures of different societies were intertwined.

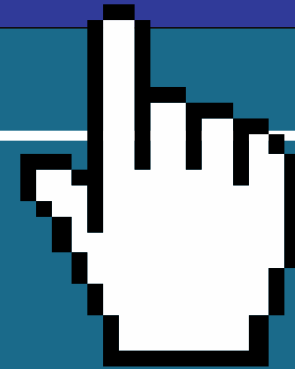
This study was made within the scope of Assistant Professor Nazar BAL's Sociology of Culture course.



DIGITAL INNOVATION AND WHAT IT BRINGS TO OUR LIVES

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATION

Res. Asst. Melih YILDIZ
The Department of Business Management



Industry 4.0, which was mentioned at a technology fair in Germany in 2011, can be briefly expressed as industry and technology cooperation. With Industry 4.0, digitalization has gradually gained momentum. Digitization is expressed as the process of converting analog material into digital form so that it can be stored on a computer. The concept of digital innovation is defined as significant changes in the products, processes, or business models of enterprises, being perceived as new and their concretization with information technologies.

Today, many businesses demonstrate digital innovation performance by improving their business processes, products, and business models. Let's take a look at two of them.

Nike

The famous sportswear brand Nike is a good example of digital innovation in Innovation House, which provides a digitally empowered retail experience. Standing on four floors at 79 Avenue des Champs-Élysées in Paris, the iconic location is named for Nike's first European flagship, offering one of the largest ranges of footwear on the continent. The store also offers the widest selection of Nike shoes in France. The store features a Kids Pod that offers interactive gaming experiences to encourage movement, a bra-donning service based on machine learning and advanced algorithms, and a suite of in-store Nike App Services such as Buy, Reserve in Store, Nike Scan to Learn.



IKEA

IKEA Place, the mobile application of the famous Swedish brand IKEA, is an augmented reality application that allows consumers to see how the sofa they want to buy for their home will look in their living room or bedroom. IKEA Place, which has a similar algorithm to Pokémon Go, IKEA allows you to see how your furniture will look in your living room or bedroom before you buy it. Thanks to this application, IKEA increases customer satisfaction by providing convenience to users who are hesitant about how the furniture will look in their homes.



POLITICAL-AGENDA

CREATING A NEW SAFE ZONE UP TO 30 KM DEPTH IN NORTHERN SYRIA

Asst. Prof. Raheb M. GHANBARLOU
The Department of Sociology



In a recent statement, the Turkish President said that Turkey will launch a new military operation to establish safe zones at a depth of 30 km (northern Syria). According to the President, the areas where Turkey and the safe zones were attacked will be the priority of this military operation. Earlier in the month, the president, foreign minister and interior minister had repeatedly mentioned the need to create a safe zone in northern Syria to build homes for Syrian refugees and resettle Syrian refugees in these areas from Turkey. The issue of returning refugees is also hot in Turkey's domestic politics these days. This statement of Turkey was evaluated by the Syrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a hostile move to make terrorist plans against Damascus.



A new military choice that can achieve strategic effects and results by controlling the sensitivities of terrorists on a wide front in Iraq and Syria, known as Turkey's southern neighbors, should be seen as a mandatory choice in terms of Turkey's national security. Ensuring Turkey's border security, eliminating terrorist elements at their source, preventing waves of attacks as well as immigration, and expanding safe zones in order to open the way back are among the top targets. For this reason, efforts will be made to achieve these goals at all times, everywhere and in any way.

"We are deeply concerned about the recent increase in Turkey's threat of possible military action in northern Syria," the US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs said in a speech. He explained to members of Congress that the United States is stepping up its diplomatic efforts to stop these threats. The reason for the USA's opposition to this operation is its claim to endanger the anti-ISIS front. For this reason, other Western powers oppose new military operations in Syria. However, it should not be surprising that US diplomats do not focus on Turkey's national security as much as they worry about the existence of terrorist organizations. For the Russians, the situation is somewhat different. The Russians see the PKK/PYD terrorist and separatist group, which has a representative in Moscow, as a trump card against Turkey and the USA. It should be expected that the Russians will ignore limited operations in order not to lose their advantages in Syria, but focus on a large-scale operation to maintain a pro-Russian regime. For this reason, Russia, which will strongly oppose all kinds of operations against sensitive cities like Aleppo, should be expected to remain reluctant even if it is reluctant to a depth of 30 km.



Otherwise, Turkey's relations, which have been carefully balanced despite the Ukraine war, could be deadlocked. In addition, the presence and activity of terrorists at a depth of 30 km may silence the Russians, contrary to the agreement with Turkey. In any case, Turkey has to carry out this operation because of its own national interests and security concerns. It is an inevitable necessity for him to believe that there is no room for diplomatic negotiations and that only a military solution is the only option, since there is no political relationship with the Bashar administration, which he will deal with in the north of Syria.

ON THE FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

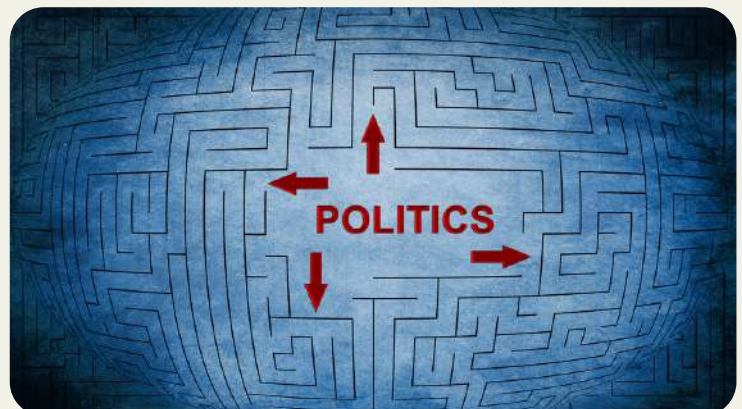


The parliamentary elections did not go as expected for Emmanuel Macron, who was elected president for the second time in France with 58 percent of the votes he received in the second round of the elections on April 24. While "La Republique en Marche", led by Macron in the previous election won the absolute majority in the parliament, this time the "Ensemble!" alliance formed with the participation of MoDem, Horizon, and other parties were able to get only 245 deputies in the 577-seat French Assembly with 38.6 percent of the vote. With this result, "Ensemble!" did not reach an absolute majority and lost the chance to form a majority government. In France, the situation in which the president cannot control the power in the parliament and get a majority government to form is called "cohabitation". The situation in which the power was shared by the president and the prime minister, who are responsible for the parliament, was experienced during the three presidents. To avoid this situation, Macron needs to expand the alliance with other parties. However, a more difficult presidency period than the first term awaits him no matter what.

The winner of the election was undoubtedly the far-right. The "Rassemblement National" led by the far-right Marine Le Pen, who attracted attention by getting about 42 percent of the votes in the second round of the presidential elections, significantly increased the number of seats in the parliament. The party, which previously had only 8 deputies in the parliament and could not form a group, this time won 89 seats in the parliament with 17.3 percent of the votes. In this way, they were entitled to form a group in the parliament.

The leftist Jean-Luc Melenchon, who narrowly lagged behind Le Pen with 22 percent of the votes in the first round of the presidential elections and could not participate in the second round of the elections, led by the "La France Insoumise" movement, with the Socialist Party, the Greens, the French Communist Party and leftist groups. The Social and Ecological New People's Union (NUPES) alliance, in which it is a member, won 131 deputies with 32.6 percent of the votes in the parliamentary elections. NUPES became the second major power in the legislature.

With these election results, while the left recovered successfully in France, the far right achieved a great victory by increasing its votes and the number of seats incredibly.



STRESS MANAGEMENT IN CRISIS SITUATIONS IN AVIATION

Health- Psychology



Res. Asst. Zehra Nur KURTOĞLU
The Department of Psychology

In spite of the fact that flight crews are aware of how to respond in a crisis and can successfully manage the moment of crisis, they may not be able to cope with the intense anxiety, stress, fear and tension they can manage in the event area after the event, and they may even be dragged into possible traumas. Therefore, psychological first aid steps should be applied carefully to pilots and flight personnel, who are in the greatest risk group in aviation crises, after the crisis.



In the structured approximately 3 to 8 sessions (usually 5 sessions), in the first stage, it should be aimed to reduce the effects of the crisis experienced by aiming for people to feel good, and to restore the adaptation skills of people so that they can continue on new flights without worry and fear. First of all, it is important to be able to determine the level of the crisis effect on the person and to determine whether he or she will need psychotherapy. Within the scope of the first response, it is very important to be a good listener by communicating effectively with people, to understand their feelings, to make them feel understood and to be with them, by being silent from time to time and using body language effectively. In this way, the person's feelings of loneliness and alienation are reduced. After obtaining sufficient information about the crisis, it is necessary to help them calm down and cope with their problems by providing necessary information on the basis of their needs and concerns with the watch, listen and bond method. This stage takes place in the focus of addressing the event experienced on a conscious level and helping the person perceive environmental stressors and situational factors. The targeted effect here is to provide emotional stabilization, to alleviate the effect of the event, and to normalize the experience they live.

When terminating aid, people with serious and urgent needs should be aware of, safety should be confirmed, and people in need of further psychological intervention should be made aware of.



WHAT IS THE IMPOSTER SYNDROME?

Res. Asst. Fatma Betül YILMAZ
The Department of Psychology

Imposter Syndrome or Fake Syndrome is a condition in which individuals cannot internalize their success and constantly doubt themselves although there is objective evidence that they are successful. Which leads them to think that they will eventually be accused of fraud. They think they don't deserve their gains. They doubt their intelligence and competence, and they worry that eventually people will notice their inadequacies. These people tend to attribute their success to luck or external factors rather than their own abilities and grit. They want to be successful and put a lot of effort into it, but when they succeed, they have difficulty in gaining recognition.

Imposter Syndrome is a term that was first coined in the 1970s and its starting point is successful working women. Today, there are studies showing that it is observed in all age groups, gender, race and work groups. Fake Syndrome is not a psychological disorder. It is not mentioned in diagnostic systems, but it can be seen together with anxiety, depression and burnout, and it is known that 70 percent of people suffer from this condition at some point in their lives. People who are perfectionist, neurotic and have low self-efficacy may be prone to this syndrome when they go into a competitive environment. Especially transition periods such as starting a university or starting a new job are risky times for this syndrome. We can say that being raised by overprotective parents, being exposed to very critical attitudes, and being praised for one's intelligence not effort also have an impact on this pattern.

In order to cope with this situation, it is necessary to accept that success does not mean perfection. Either it is not possible to achieve true perfection, or not achieving it does not make you a fraud. Whenever you doubt yourself, first consider the evidence that supports it and does not support it. Share work with your colleagues instead of trying to do everything yourself. Finally, don't compare yourself to others. Everyone's abilities are unrivaled.

[Click here to access references.](#)



VIOLENCE IN HEALTHCARE FIELD



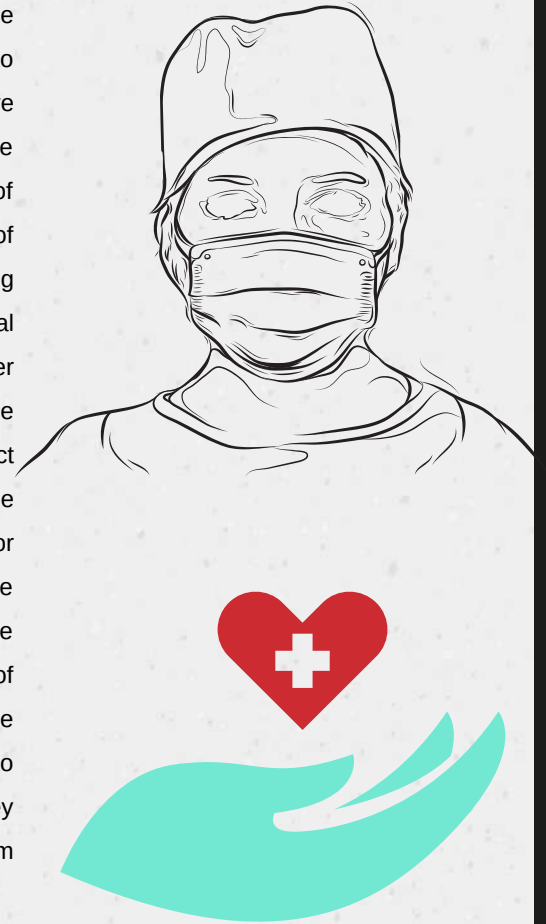
Gizem SARAÇ
A 3rd Year Student from The Department of Sociology

Violence manifests itself in different ways in human life. Apart from physical violence, which is the most striking state, it can also manifest itself emotionally, sexually and economically. Just as the manifestations of violence are not the same, they are not the same in the areas where it occurs. The point that is emphasized and to be drawn attention here is the field of health.

There was always violence in the healthcare field; however, it seems to increase uncontrollably after the pandemic. For this reason, in the research, whose purpose is to reveal the causes of violence between patients, patient relatives and healthcare professionals, data were collected using the interview technique of the qualitative research method, and interviews were conducted with five people working in the field of health. The most important reason affecting the interviews is the intensive work of health professionals. The situation is the point that prevents employees from expressing all of their opinions on the subject. The research process, based on its confrontational approach and relevant thinkers, results in the gathering of the views of the parties under this roof. According to the results, it is seen that the most important reason for the emergence of violence is the lack of education. It is seen that the lack of correct communication methods and empathy training that individuals should receive from the family and later through the institutions of the society are the most triggering reasons for violence in the future. This situation paves the way for patients and healthcare professionals to talk without listening to each other or thinking about what they are saying, resulting in violence. In addition, the fact that patients have high expectations of an impeccable and perfect treatment from healthcare professionals puts healthcare professionals in a dead end. The reason for this is that although they try to explain to the patient first that they cannot achieve the expected perfection immediately, they receive harsh reactions; This is because the reactions they receive lower them psychologically and they exhibit negative behaviors towards other patients.

This vicious circle, which is entered into, causes one of both sides to be the party initiating the violence or the party affected by the violence at some point. For this reason, the research shows that violence does not occur for no reason, that the factors that trigger violence are always present, and that these factors are not always visible, physical causes. Even though we cannot see it physically, we encounter the result that every behavior that creates the feeling of pressure in individuals defines violence.

**This study was made within the scope of Assistant Professor Nazar BAL's Contemporary Sociology Theories II course.*





SOCIO- AGENDA



What is Sociology? Why is it Important? Who is a Sociologist?

Prof.Dr. Kamil KAYA
Head of The Department of Sociology

The question of what sociology is, is the question that sociologists face the most, and perhaps the most difficult one to answer, because there is no single answer to this question in sociology, instead, there are many perspectives. Here, it is sufficient to remind that sociology is an original discipline and a systematic body of knowledge that deals with all kinds of human association as an object of study and tries to understand and explain the social world.

Understanding and explaining the social world actually means understanding and analyzing the world we live in and the age we live in. In order to do this, it is necessary to know yesterday and to make predictions about tomorrow. This is not as easy as it might seem since developments in communication, transportation, and technology directly affect the social world and lead to constant change.

The way to understand and explain the world and the era you live in, and to learn to analyze yesterday and tomorrow from where you stand today, is to know sociology. Because, many of the social, economic, political, and cultural problems encountered today have a dimension that requires analysis from a sociological perspective. In this respect, studying sociology is a chance, an important opportunity to become a sociologist. Being a sociologist means not only examining the society from the outside, but also living in the society, being a partner to its problems and producing solutions. In other words, being a sociologist means not only establishing a subject-object relationship with society, but also being in a subject-subject relationship.

Understanding and explaining our age is not only a field specific to sociology, and it is not necessary to be a sociologist to have a say in this subject, because the age we live in is more complex than ever with the development of technology and the spread of digitalization. In order to understand the social world in such an age, an interdisciplinary cooperation with an interdisciplinary perspective is needed. Sociology is such a collaborative science. With its corpus of knowledge, it is a discipline that has the advantage of collaborating with disciplines that are trying to explain the social world, especially other social sciences.

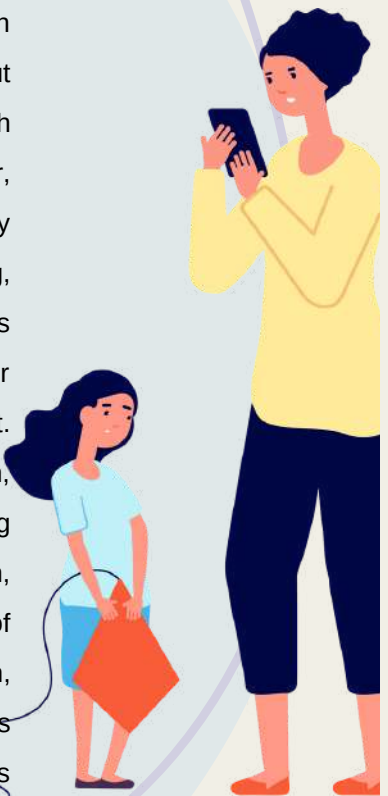
SOCIAL MEDIA AND MOTHERHOOD EXPERIENCES



Asst. Prof. Nazar BAL
The Department of Sociology

Social media is a medium where we follow current news, share sections from our own lives, socialize and research the subjects we are curious about. Experiences shared in different areas, especially on Instagram, are an inevitable opportunity for support, cooperation, and solidarity among people. While sharings allow people to show their identities, they can increase consumption as a part of popular culture.

One of the most striking issues among the experiences is the process that women go through about motherhood. To make themselves more visible, mothers moved their posts about motherhood experiences from “Blog” to “Instagram”. The experiences of motherhood, which start with the pregnancy process, continue with the school life of the children: Baby shower, baby shopping, hospital room decorations, birth moment, baby room, gender learning, forty flying, tooth wheat and birthday celebrations, baby care (such as feeding, sleeping, playing, toilet training, etc.). In these posts, the fact that mothers gave information about the products they used became interesting both for the companies that sell these products and other mothers. In this way, companies have agreed with mothers in return for a certain fee or product. Mothers with an increasing number of followers are defined themselves as bloggers, instamom, influencers, and YouTubers on social media. It is seen that the main purpose of sharing motherhood experiences goes to different dimensions (such as the phenomenon of perfection, lives as if, sanctified motherhood, abuse of children, ignoring privacy, the commodification of children, instrumentalization of motherhood, desire for admiration, approval, and appreciation, focusing only on product promotions) than giving the image of “you are not alone” (such as helping each other, solidarity, advice, support, social awareness) to other mothers. This situation causes other mothers to experience feelings such as lack, guilt, and inadequacy in the care of their children.



As a result, sharing the experiences of motherhood, which is a socio-cultural phenomenon with the information transferred from generation to generation, on social media shows that it has become a part of the capitalist system. Of course, it is possible to see those who are included in this system and those who are not. In this context, we can say that women who share their motherhood experiences have different views on social media: expert motherhood, perfect motherhood, fit motherhood, reactive motherhood, fictionalized motherhood, and natural motherhood.

READING THE "EXPLORER - TRAVELER" DISTINCTION IN TERMS OF TURKISH SOCIETY AND HISTORY



Asst. Prof. Diler Ezgi TARHAN
Faculty of Applied Sciences
The Department of Social Work



Interestingly, there is no Turkish name among the world explorers. Besides, the difference between 'explorer' and 'traveler' is also controversial because if the discovery were to be defined as the discovery of a place known to others, it should be accepted that the life of the Turks was spent with discoveries for centuries. However, by discovery, it is mostly meant to find a place that has not been known by anyone before, which is not a definition that can be applied to anyone except the Polar Explorers, because there are people living in almost every part of the world. On the other hand, discovery is an action that settled societies, not nomadic societies, can do, because the explorer in a nomadic society is a person, who has behind an absence he knows and partly created by himself and in front of him is an unknown, therefore full of promises, who rides on horseback. Therefore, he cannot be considered an 'explorer' in the full sense of the word, because he invades the place he discovers and does not put a distance between it and his own place. Whereas, a true explorer sets out to search without breaking his ties with the fixed place to which he is attached. Where he finds himself is important, but where he belongs is where he starts off. Therefore, he completes his explorer feature through the fact that his society is settled. For this reason, Turkish society could not be explorers during the nomadic period, only travelers trained.



After the Turks settled down, the settled lands were on the East-West trade route, forcing others to explore, and there was no reason for the Turks to explore. This is exactly why Seydi Ali Reis and Piri Reis, who are closest to the definition of 'explorer' in Turkish history, are defined as 'travelers' rather than explorers. Like Marco Polo, they have traveled to places where other people have already lived, but which are not recognized by their civilization. Ottoman history made the world an accessible place for travelers such as Evliya Çelebi, many travelers were educated, Istanbul was conquered, and thanks to the transfer of humanist accumulation here to Europe, a suitable ground was prepared for the Renaissance. As a matter of fact, Turkish national literature is a literature of discovery, and even Turkish culture is a culture of discovery. However, there is a rich cultural heritage adorned with travelers rather than explorers in Turkish society, which kneads the relationship between seeking the unknown and the truth in Anatolian culture.

IMMIGRATION TO TURKEY IS INCREASING!

Res. Asst. Banu DEMİRBAŞ
The Department of Sociology

Turkey has been the center of migration movements for centuries due to its geographical and strategic location. The fact that it is a transit route for foreign immigrants trying to cross into European countries, especially due to the conflict, instability and war conditions in the Middle East, has affected the security of the country. Especially in 2011, the open door policy implemented for Syrians who fled their country due to the civil war known as the Arab Spring in Syria and came to Turkey by using their right of asylum, has increased Turkey's migration mobility more than in the past. According to TUIK data for 2021, the foreign population was 1,065,911 people in 2021, with immigrants coming not only from Syria but also from countries such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran, and Turkmenistan, and 43.02% of this increase was composed of foreign population excluding illegal entries. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate Turkey as a country of immigrants and analyze the foreign population on its own internal dynamics.



Istanbul has been the province with the highest number of immigrants in 2019, 2020, and 2021.

While 597,440 of the foreign population, which was 1,531,180 in total in 2019, lived in Istanbul, this number decreased by 146,856 people in 2020 to 450,584. In 2021, it increased by 290,370 people and reached 740,954. In 2020, the rate of foreign men is 49.74%, the rate of women is 50.26%. In 2021, the rate of foreign men is 49.71% and the rate of women is 50%. It is set to 29.

Considering the entry of irregular immigrants into the country as well as the immigrants coming to the country legally, it is understood that the number of immigrants in our country is higher than that reflected in the data. In this context, it is seen that immigrants living in Turkey have integration problems, especially due to educational and economic difficulties, and the social and economic tension with the Turkish people has recently increased. Security measures need to be increased to prevent the escalation of tensions and avoid the occurrence of mafia-type conflicts. In this regard, it is crucial to provide transparent information about the future positions of migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees in Turkey and to carry out planned studies. In particular, the Migration Administration is expected to increase its work, establish a planned unit at the international level, inform the public, especially by conducting scientific studies, and present up-to-date reports.





Res. Asst. GÖZDE ÇAĞLAR
The Department of
Logistics Management

TIME TO SOCIALIZE

In the bulletin we prepared this month, we discuss The Oxford Botanic Garden in Google Arts & Culture. Click to access others.



As the first botanic garden in the UK (founded in 1621), at the UK's oldest University, Oxford Botanic Garden occupies a world-class position in terms of its history and academic location.

Harcourt Arboretum (acquired by the University in 1947), a 15 minute drive from Oxford, contains some of the finest conifer collections in the UK set within 130 acres of historic Picturesque landscape.

Together, the Garden and Arboretum are an incredible resource for research, education, conservation and inspiration for a new generation of botanists.

[Click here to visit virtually.](#)



EVENTS IN ISTANBUL

Res. Asst. GÖZDE ÇAĞLAR
**The Department of Logistics
Management**

As the SosyoCom family, we have chosen The Rumeli Fortress as a place for you in this month's issue.



Rumeli Fortress, a medieval structure, has the largest bastions of its period. Çandarlı Halil Pasha Tower, which was built by the 3 viziers of Fatih Sultan Mehmet, is 22 m, Zağanos Pasha Tower is 21 m and Saruca Pasha Tower is 28 m high. This unique structure, which has survived from the middle ages, stands out not only with its architecture but also with its vegetation. A small section of the typical flora of the Bosphorus, with its pine nuts, redbud trees and wild ground covers, comes to life in the Hisar garden. In addition, three observation decks are home to one of the most beautiful views in the world.

Rumeli Fortress, which is one of the symbols of the conquest of Istanbul, cannonballs from the Ottoman period, especially those used in the conquests. It has a collection consisting of cannons from the Beyazid II. period and Late Ottoman cannons, various stone artifacts from the Eastern Roman Empire and the Golden Horn chain.



We propose to enjoy the view of Rumeli Fortress with Yahya Kemal Beyatlı's poem "From Another Hill".

I looked at you from a hill yesterday, dear Istanbul!
I haven't seen any place I haven't visited, no place that I don't like.
As long as I live, sit on my throne as you please!
Even loving a plain neighborhood is worth a lifetime.

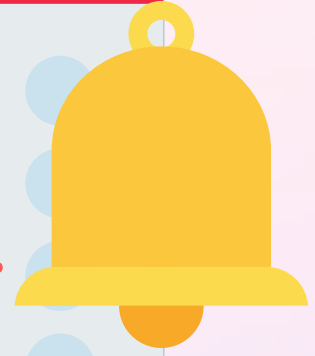
Nice rich cities are seen in the world,
But you are the creator of the enchanted beauties.
I say he lived, in the sweetest and longest dream
The one who lives in you for many years, dies in you, lies in you.



In our August 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/>.

Res. Asst. GÖZDE ÇAĞLAR
The Department of Logistics
Management

August 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
	"Circular Nature of Time" group exhibition	16-06-2022 - 25-08-2022	Anna Laudel
	And Now The Good News	13-04-2022 - 07-08-2022	Pera Museum
	Young Meetups	04-07-2022 - 14-08-2022	Taksim Art
	David Tudor and CIE, Inc.: Rainforest V (variation 3)	01-03-2021 - 31-08-2022	Artery
Concert	A Midsummer Night's Festival	29-07-2022 - 14-08-2022	Beykoz
	Harbiye Outdoor Activities	06-05-2022 - 28-10-2022	Harbiye Cemil Topuzlu Open Air Theater

What is Kokorec and Where Can It Be Eaten?

Res. Asst. Dilek EROL

**The Department of
New Media and Communication**

When thinking of street food, one of the first dishes that comes to mind is kokorec. Kokorec is a kind of dish made from the small intestine and the large intestine of lambs called mumbar, wrapped on skewers and fried in a charcoal fire in Anatolia, and the Balkans. It becomes very tasty with thyme, tomatoes, and pepper. Although it leaves a question mark about the hygiene of the food, good kokorec makers know how to clean it well. First, the intestines are roughly cleaned of external and internal dirt. Then, the inside of the intestine is thoroughly rinsed with water for more detailed cleaning. The point to be noted here is that the pressure of the water is not too high because the intestine is in a structure that can break off immediately.

After cleaning with water, the intestines are cleaned with some tail fat. Afterward, kokorec is kept in vinegar water for a while. What follows is the kokorec wrapping stage. Kokorec consists of two parts; the first is the inner part, and the second is the outer part. It is necessary to wrap its inner part, the mumbar, along with some onions and seasonings. Later, the outer part of the small intestine is wrapped by putting oil in between. Then it can be passed to the cooking stage of kokorec. The skewers used for cooking kokorec are usually cooked in barbecues specially prepared for kokorec, hung in a horizontal position, and rotated. After frying, it is taken piece by piece and optionally spiced with thyme, cumin, and chili pepper. Kokorec appears as a flavor between bread, which is usually consumed with fried bread in barbecues.

Although there are still mobile kokorec vendors in Istanbul, especially at night, we recommend that it be eaten from reliable kokorec shops and without exaggeration. Çengelköy Kokoreçisi, Beylerbeyi Kuzu Kokoreç, Kokoretto Kadıköy, Mercan Kokoreç, Eminönü Kral Kokoreç, Üsküdar Güneş Kokoreç and Champion Kokoreç are among the places to eat kokorec with confidence in Istanbul.



THE MOVIE: WELCOME



IGU STUDENT



Buse BERKER

**A 4th-Year Student from The
Department of Sociology**

In the film, a young man named Bilal is a Kurdish refugee born in Iraq. Bilal had to emigrate because of the war in his country. He is an irregular migrant who entered France illegally by walking for 3 months from Iraq. Refugees are not accepted by the local population in any way in France. Even if they have money, they are prohibited by the state from shopping at the grocery store or even helping others. If locals help refugees, they are convicted of human trafficking and threatened with up to five years in prison. The people of France think that if they help the refugees, they will continue to come. France adopts a policy of protecting its borders with the Fortress Europe method.

One of Bilal's main reasons for emigration is that he wants to find the girl he loves, named Mina, who lives in England. Mina, on the other hand, is an asylum seeker with regular immigration status, living there with her family after her father, who immigrated to England from Iraq, got a visa. Bilal plans to escape in freight trucks illegally in order to go from France, which is a transit country, to England, which is his target country. However, freight trucks are measured by the police with carbon dioxide scales. Refugees wear bags over their heads so that their breathing is not noticed on the scale. As Bilal cannot hold his breath for the necessary period, he ends up betraying himself and the other immigrants and, thus, they are taken to the police station. Bilal is brought before a judge there. He is openly threatened with repatriation if he tries to immigrate again illegally. Although Bilal is only 17 years old, he is not allowed to go to public school and be taken under protection. Bilal, who could not emigrate in this way, decides to swim across the English Channel in order to meet the girl he loved. He tries to swim across the sea, which is about 34 kilometers long. Although there is only a short distance to England in the final, the British naval police notices him and Bilal, knowing that the police would send him back to France, spends more effort to escape from them and no longer has the strength to swim. Thus, he drowns in the English Channel.

In fact, it is understood in the film that many refugees die in this way, and that many people and states ignore this situation. Bilal is a refugee whose only goal is to meet the girl he loves and even risks death on this path. Britain's aim is not to save refugees, but to protect its borders. At the end of the movie, "Welcome" is written in front of the door, and although this article shows how hospitable they are, it actually reveals how empty a word that article is with these atrocities committed by the French people against refugees.

**This study was carried out within the scope of Asst. Prof. Nazar BAL's Migration, Ethnicity and Identity course.*



IS IT HARD OR EASY TO BECOME A ÇAP STUDENT

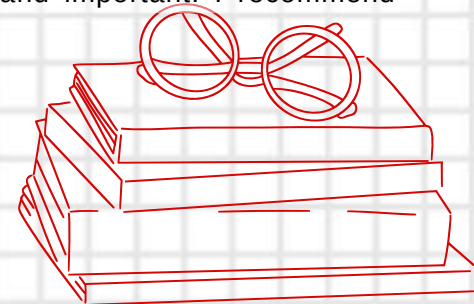
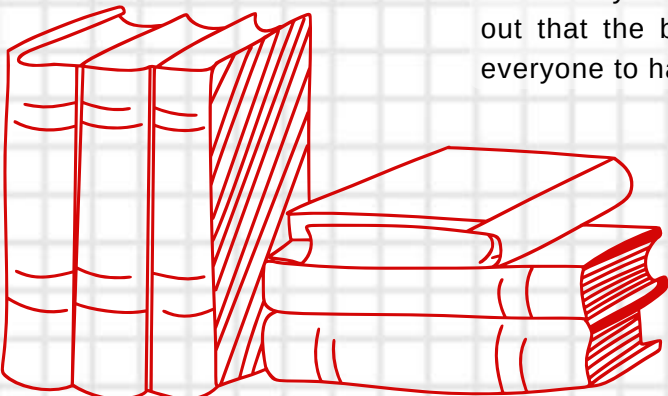
Hello everyone ! My name is Fatma Zehra AŞŞIK. I'm a 3rd year Psychology (English) student in Istanbul Gelisim University and I am doing a double major in Sociology at the same time. I love both departments but I also experience some difficulties. When the course selection time comes, I want to choose the course I want. When I choose the courses I want, this time I have overlapping courses from both departments. I am looking for solutions for my overlapping courses. I have more limited time than my other friends to fulfill project assignments, article writing assignments and in-class responsibilities. I usually do a lot of work in a short time. Exam periods are the most tiring times. I have a maximum of four, at least one or two exams on the same day. Taking exams one after the other is really tiring. I am at school all day every weekday.



Fatma Zehra AŞŞIK
**The Department of Sociology-
Double Major Student**

In addition to all these, I have made very good friends during my time at school. I have friends from both departments that I love very much. It improves my communication with the professors and I get different ideas from them. I gain new perspectives with the departments I studied. These lessons I have taken have supported me to look at me from a different perspective, to shape my thinking and to improve my multitasking. The lessons I have learned are really guiding me. I am currently doing an internship in a hospital and I opportunity to observe the information I learned from an elective courses in my sociology department and it really made me stand out from other interns. The information I learned from from my sociology department helped me a lot in terms of monitoring the hierarchical structure of the hospital and the relations between the employees.

There may be difficulties in making double major, but I would like to point out that the benefits are considerably large and important. I recommend everyone to have this experience.



IGU GRADUATE



Betül EROĞLU YAŞAR
2020 Graduate of The Department
of Sociology

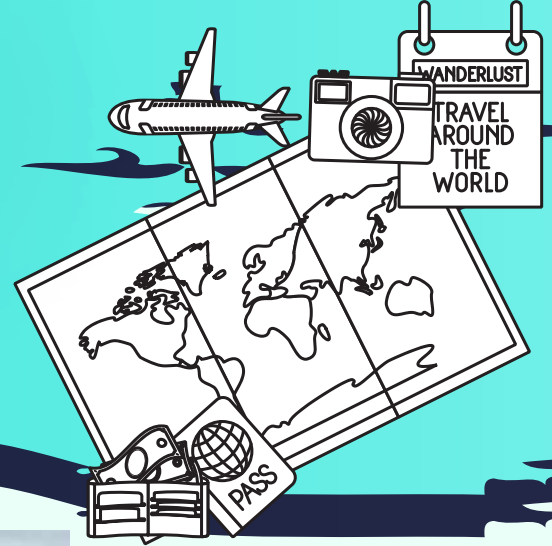


Hello, I graduated from Gelisim University Sociology Department in 2020. First of all, I would like to thank all the teachers, friends and faculty staff of my department who helped me live the 4 years of my development adventure to the fullest. As we all know, 2020, which is my graduation year, has been a year when we closed our homes due to the pandemic. At a time when, like the whole world, we were having difficulty in adapting to the new order that we encountered for the first time, my department professors and the administration managed the process in a very professional way and displayed a pro-student attitude during the online education period, 'Why Gelisim University?' can be only one of dozens of answers to the question.

I would also like to thank Aysun Körlü, our department teacher, for using all the opportunities for her graduate students to find a job and continue to improve themselves even in a year when all study activities have stopped. I am currently working as a Guidance Teacher in a College in Florya, thanks to the Pedagogical Formation Training I received from Istanbul University with the guidance of my teachers in the year I graduated.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Gelisim University family, who accompanied me on my journey from the professors who touched my life to the students whose lives I will touch, and helped me to make excellent friendships and find my life partner.

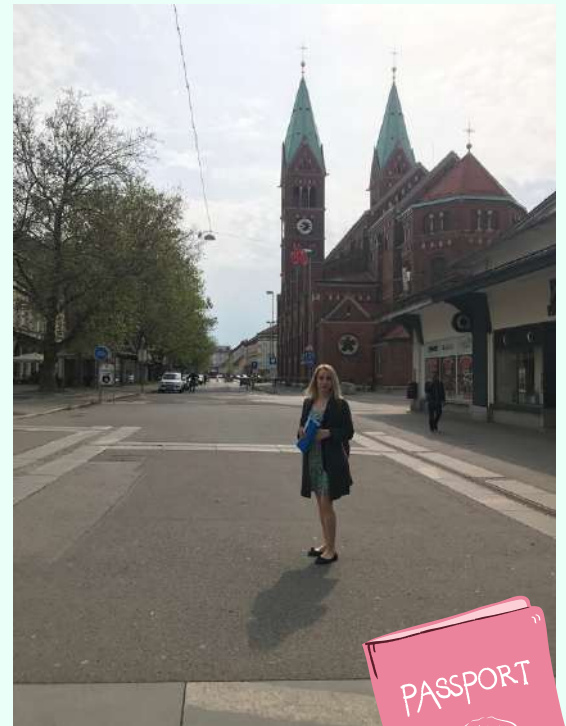
ERASMUS + Diary

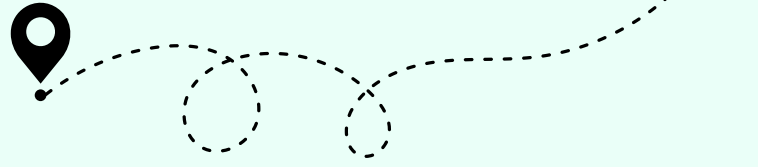


Leyla KAYGUSUZ
A Graduate Student from
The Department of
Sociology

Hello, I am Leyla Kaygusuz, a graduate student at the Graduate School of Sociology and an administrative staff at the university. As part of the Erasmus+ Staff Mobility Training Programme, I had my first Erasmus experience at the Vocational School of Hospitality and Tourism in Maribor, Slovenia.

Maribor is Slovenia's second largest city; It has a fascinating atmosphere with its architectural structure and natural beauty. In Maribora, you should definitely go to the Pramida Hill, which has an extraordinary view from where you can watch the city from above. Also, do not leave without eating "patata con pollo". Slovenia fascinated me with its magnificent nature; I felt like I was in a fairy tale land. Whichever city you go to in Slovenia, you will come across a place where you can admire its nature. Lake Bled and Bohinj are two natural wonders worth seeing. Slovenia's coastlines close to the Mediterranean have traces of Italian culture: Especially Piran and Portoroz, two cute coastal towns. In Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia, the city center with its castle on the top, bridges equipped with dragon statues, intertwined with nature, calm, peaceful and clean streets and architectural structures welcomes you. I was surprised that transportation in Slovenia is discounted on weekends, markets and many businesses are closed because in Istanbul, especially on weekends, everywhere is open and crowded.





If you are spending your Erasmus mobility in one of the European countries, you can add different countries to the list of places to visit. While I was on the shores of the Mediterranean, I went to Venice, Italy. I have used the Erasmus opportunity offered to me by Gelişim University with a wonderful experience that expanded my horizon, seeing new places, meeting people from different cultures, both in terms of education and culture. Also, as a sociology student, I had the chance to observe from a sociological perspective.

I was greeted very kindly at the university where I studied, they were extremely hospitable. First of all, we visited the administrative units at the school and got systematic information in the student affairs office. At the end of the training, I was even invited to dinner. When the university I studied at was in the field of Tourism and Gastronomy, I had the chance to taste the dishes prepared by the best chefs, accompanied by a special presentation.

I would like to thank Gelisim University and the Erasmus coordinators for enabling me to have this extraordinary experience.



ABOUT ACADEMIC LIFE



PUBLICATIONS

- **Asst. Prof. Andrew Adewale Alola's** article titled "Do bureaucratic policy and socioeconomic factors moderate energy utilization effect of net zero target in the EU?" was published in **Journal of Environmental Management**.
- **Asst. Prof. Andrew Adewale Alola's** article titled "Do energy-pollution-resource-transport taxes yield double dividend for Nordic economies?" was published in **Energy**.
- **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**.
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- **Res. Asst. Melih Yıldız's** article titled "The Effect of Human Message Source, Brand Familiarity, and Audience Gender on Advertising Effectiveness" was published in **Duzce University Journal of Social Sciences**.
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LEAVERS



Prof. Dr. Anton Abdulbasah KAMİL left our faculty.

Asst. Prof. Dr. Nesibe MANAV left our faculty.

Asst. Prof. Dr. Yahya Can DURA left our faculty.

Asst. Prof. Dr. Viktoriia DEMYDOVA left our faculty.

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