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USING OF ACP IN BUILGIND A DESIGN-BASED SOCIETY

Asst. Prof. Abdulkadir Büyükbingöl
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Building a super-intelligent society which is individual centered is the main aim of the Society 5.0 vision. Accordingly, when the Society 5.0 target is achieved, it is desired to repair the damage caused by the production-oriented missions of the industrial revolutions. In addition, a participatory, happy and prosperous society will be established. However, the construction of a new design-based society also requires discussion of reliable and applicable experimental methods. With computer simulations developed today, products can be tested in a realistic way before mass production is started. Thus, costs can be reduced and possible accidents can be prevented. It is already practiced that all necessary tests can be carried out before landing on the runway by means of virtual twins of Formula vehicles and warplanes. Considering these examples, the fact that all kinds of data can be collected through information and communication technologies (ICT), especially sensor technology and social media, and having technologies that can process this data, shows that virtual twins of social systems can also be made.

As it is understood from the data, it is possible to create similar societies in the computer environment with the current technological possibilities. The solutions developed for these societies can be tested with computerized experiments and the closest solutions can be selected and applied to these societies with a management style in which humans and computers cooperate. These collaborative models can be produced with an approach called Artificial Society – Computational Experiment – Parallel Execution and briefly referred to as ACP. Social interactions can be observed in micro view through these models, in which the CPSS technological infrastructure, including the social layer added to the CPS technology, is used. Thus, individual, institutional and managerial abilities can be developed through collaborative intelligence and the joint management of people. It seems possible to reach smart societies such as Society 5.0, which is intended to be designed and built with this method, which is understood to offer effective scientific solutions to management and control problems, and beyond. At the same time, it is understood from this result that the opportunity to make experiments and observations in the laboratory environment has been brought to the social sciences with the ACP.

DOES TECHNOLOGY ALWAYS MOVE FOR THE BETTER?

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The Department of Sociology

Technology is all of the tools and information that people have developed in order to control and change their material environment. Technology is not a phenomenon in nature waiting to be discovered, it is essentially "what we create and do". Technical activity represents man's escape from the condition of being human. As Andrew Feenberg points out, an action is called a "technique" when the effect of the actor on the object is completely disproportionate to the feedback affecting the actor, for example, you can drive a two-tone metal down the highway while listening to music. The world we live in has been shaped and continues to be shaped by technological developments. These developments have become so normalized that it is often difficult to realize how dependent we are on technology and even that human actors acting with certain motives are behind these developments.

Technology is always thought of as a concept that makes life easier and brings solutions to problems. The idea that technology is always getting better is a technological determinist point of view and represents the "myth of technological progress" but technology is not good, bad, or neutral. It is a slippery term whose meaning changes depending on the context. According to Ivan Illich, good or bad technology expresses the qualities of its use. It is impossible to predict where technological inventions will go. Admiration for the atomic bomb was also accompanied by fear. Likewise, while nuclear weapons are associated with security, it is always in the back of minds that there are weapons that threaten world peace. While communication technologies make our lives easier, the harms of being dependent on these technologies are always discussed. Similarly, while artificial intelligence studies are greeted with enthusiasm, a fear about its impact on our future always accompanies this excitement.

In short, technological advances are, as Sheila Jasanoff puts it, "the gateway to an often uncertain future, and uncertainty is as intimidating as it is tempting." Therefore, "context" should always be in mind when evaluating technological developments. After all, in the words of Langdon Winner, "man-made things are always political."

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#Twitter and Digital Labor

Asst. Prof. Eren EFE
The Department of New Media and Communication

Tesla and SpaceX's top manager Elon Musk's acquisition of social media giant Twitter for $44 billion and then charging users for a 'blue tick' has been one of the most talked about topics in the digital world recently. On this occasion, the issue of 'Digital Labor', which includes the income models of social networks, comes to the fore again. Christian Fuchs, one of the important theorists of the concept of digital labor, uses classical Marxist concepts such as abstract labor/concrete labor, surplus value exploitation, capital accumulation, productive labor/unproductive labor and wage labor/unpaid labor while searching for the origins of the concept in Marx.

According to Fuchs, with the rise of user-derived content and other platforms that profit from online advertising, social media has begun to pursue a strategy similar to the accumulation strategies operated in traditional mass media such as television and radio: users producing content on social media constitute the audience commodity that is sold to advertisers. The production output of social media companies is not a commodity that is sold directly, but social media platforms that are offered for free. Some of the added value that companies get in return for this product is generated by the paid employees who enable the platforms to be created and used.

Users generate personal data by using these platforms. Commercial social media sell user data commodities to their customers, who advertise at a higher price than their invested capital. According to Fuchs, users are unpaid workers for social media companies and are therefore endlessly exploited. The argument developed against the understanding that commercial social media companies exploit the internet 'prosumer' is that the prosumer receives free access to the platform in exchange for their work. At this point, it can be objected that platform access cannot be seen as a salary because users "cannot convert this salary and buy food with it".

According to Fuchs, capital accumulation in corporate social media is based on the commodification of the prosumer, the unpaid labor of internet users, targeted advertising, and economic surveillance. Social media tools realize capital accumulation with the help of targeted advertising tailored to individual user data and behavior. The click-to-buy process of users is the process of realizing the added value of advertising companies. This process transforms surplus value into monetary profit.

Of course, Musk's demanding additional fees from Twitter users is criticized by the majority of users. The policy the company will follow in this regard in the coming days will also determine the fate of this extremely important social media.

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What is Bring Your Own Container (BYOC)?

Gülperi KÜÇÜKKARACA

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Bring Your Own Container (BYOC) is a system that encourages consumers to shop by bringing their own jars, bottles, or containers. It's a new waste reduction trend that goes beyond bringing your own bag to the grocery store. Instead of buying ready-made packaged products on the shelves, you can buy any amount of products in your own container from the aisles that are sold in bulk. This application can be a good alternative to achieve zero waste and sustainability goals.

The application was first introduced in 2006 by the market called Unpackaged in London. In accordance with the Bring Your Own Container Practice, most of the market's products are sold unpackaged and packaged products are made from recyclable materials. Reusable containers and bags can be sold or borrowed to assist customers and first-time customers who forget to bring their own containers. In this process, Bring Your Own Container markets started to open in Europe and the USA, and some markets added this practice to their own structure as a department. Real Naked Food, Whole Foods stores opened in Chicago, USA, can be given as an example, allowing consumers to bring their own containers.

This application, which contributes positively to everyone's budget and life, has concluded that customers in countries such as Chile, China and the UAE are more willing to adopt environmentally friendly practices and buy recyclable products.

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What Are the Benefits and Harms of BYOC?

Bring Your Own Container has many contributions to sustainable goals and zero waste. Reducing the use of plastic containers and boxes, preventing environmental pollution since no additional waste is created, reducing the tax burden, purchasing the products that customers really need instead of the amount specified in the package by using their own containers, thus preventing waste, and purchasing products at more affordable prices are the benefits that can be considered.

However, there are of course also disadvantages. A customer immersing a dirty container directly into products could potentially contaminate the remaining product in the container. Disease can be spread from any germ, virus and bacteria in the container. In order to prevent such situations, store personnel should monitor shoppers, control the containers, and create a system that will disinfect the containers if necessary.

Can BYOC Become a Lifestyle?

When the necessary precautions are taken and support is provided, the Bring Your Own Pot application can be expanded across the country and become a lifestyle. In Singapore, for example, the Government encourages people to shop with their own containers. In addition, campaigns are organized for this and companies, celebrities and many business people advertise the application. With these supports, Bring Your Own Container markets are established, and takeaways in restaurants continue a no-to-unnecessary plastic campaign.

In our country, CarrefourSA leads supermarkets with the Bring Your Own Container practice. Customers go to the market with the containers they have at home and first take the tare of the container and later can buy as many products as he needs from many aisles such as butchers, fish, cake-bread, delicatessen, self-service pulses, and dried nuts. It is hoped that the project, which has now been implemented in 33 stores, will become widespread throughout Turkiye. With this project, it is stated that the use of plastic can be reduced and waste can be prevented at the same time.

Carrefour SA

As a result, the design of a sustainable packaging system has many benefits, from consumers to manufacturers, business to government, and all of humanity. The steps taken together with the cooperation of all these institutions and organizations help us to achieve sustainable and zero waste targets. Our duty is to demand these practices, raise awareness and mobilize our environment. We can both demand from deep-rooted institutions and organizations, chain markets and even restaurants and offer ideas that will activate them. For example, many incentives can be applied to markets opened with the Bring Your Own Container Application concept, or to companies that create a section for application in their markets, to sell products to customers at more affordable prices because they bring their own containers, and to make campaigns and sweepstakes from social media and websites. Thus, we can help bring the Bring Your Own Bowl Practice to everyone's adoption and make it the norm for their lifestyle.

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RISE IN THE STOCK MARKET AND FINDING THE RIGHT SECTOR

Res. Asst. Emre YÜKSEL
The Department of New Media and Communication

Although this year has been a sad year for capital markets in the world, our country is smiling. We witness that Borsa Istanbul breaks historical records in terms of Turkish Lira, especially in an environment where high-volume exchanges such as Nasdaq, FTSE and Dax are witnessing losses.

Ups and downs may occur in investment instruments for different reasons. Events such as war, pandemic, terrorist events and natural conditions can directly play a decisive role in the stock market. Many of us remember the Eyjafjallajokull volcano, which erupted in Iceland in 2010 and affected the aviation industry for a long time. During the period when the volcano made flights impossible, there were serious losses in the stocks of the aviation sector. The breathless rise in the shares of pharmaceutical companies during the pandemic is another example of the impact of external factors on the capital markets. We can multiply these examples when we strain our memory.

While the stock market broke a record this year, we saw that different reasons were effective, as in the examples above. The Paris Climate Agreement signed in 2021 and the Russia-Ukraine War that broke out in the first half of 2022 affected one area in particular: Energy. Both countries are the main suppliers of energy-related products such as oil, gas and coal, and the impact of this war worldwide was especially felt through energy prices. For example, Norway, which sends one-fifth of its energy production to neighboring European countries, announced that it will restrict exports. Germany announced that some of the coal plants that were closed were reactivated due to the energy crisis. Important companies in the chemical industry announced that they stopped or cut the production of some products due to natural gas prices. In the meantime, the capital markets did not remain indifferent to this situation. Both the decisions to support renewable energy sources and reduce fossil fuels from the Paris Climate Agreement and the energy crisis caused by the Russia-Ukraine War brought forward companies that invest and export in this field. "Solar Power Plants (SPPs)" that convert energy particles from sunlight into electrical energy have become more popular than ever before. Both individuals and large companies have increased the demand for solar power plant installation. This situation brought the shares of companies that installed GES and produced the necessary materials to the fore in the stock market. Some stocks, which we cannot name here, have increased 5 times, 10 times since the beginning of the year. These companies managed to turn a bad year in the world into a positive one with only solar power plant installation and energy storage business.

However, in 2022, when a negative course continued throughout the world, there were also other sectors that were heavily (but negatively) affected by the war. Increasing energy costs forced Europe's giant fertilizer producer companies to restrict production. In addition, many companies from the chemical industry were in a difficult situation because they used gas in production.

The year 2022 has demonstrated to everyone who trades in the capital markets that choosing the right sector is an inevitable necessity for the stock market. It is difficult to predict what will happen next, but those who can achieve this will still be successful in the stock market.

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PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE NEWS: DRONE JOURNALISM

Res. Asst. Dilek EROL
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Drone, meaning bee and buzz in English, is the name given to vehicles controlled by remote control and command, called unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) or unmanned aircraft systems (UAS). Thanks to their ability to record videos and images, drones have also been widely used in the media field in recent years, leading to the emergence of a new profession: Drone journalism.

Drones appear as multi-purpose tools that can be used in many areas such as defense, intelligence, agricultural spraying, photography, search and rescue, meteorology, and cartography. It even came to the fore that Amazon would use drones in cargo transportation. Facebook has been working for a long time to distribute the internet to regions where there is no internet access in Africa via drones.

A new profession called drone journalism came into our lives with the use of drones in journalism activities. Being able to obtain high-quality video and images thanks to drones provides great advantages in the field of journalism. While people couldn't reach the area due to radiation in the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant accident, information about the situation of the accident could be obtained with drones. Considering that in the past, only major press organizations had the opportunity to raise a helicopter during important events, and this could be done at a very high cost, drone journalism is gaining more and more importance in the field of journalism as it is fast, cost-effective, easily accessible, expand newsmaking opportunities and facilitates news gathering. Drones allow quick and easy photo and video capture in situations where it is difficult to take images such as of social events, flood disasters, earthquakes, and fires.

Drone journalism is relatively new as an occupation that adheres to various professional and ethical rules. Individuals who obtain a drone license by meeting the conditions determined in accordance with the Unmanned Aerial Vehicles Instruction of the General Directorate of Civil Aviation and the Civil Aviation Law in Turkey must register their drones of 500 gr and above in the SGHM UAV Registration System and have it approved. They can then fly drones with the permission of the governorship and district governorships.es and facilitate news gathering. Drones allow quick and easy photo and video capture in situations where it is difficult to take images such as of social events, flood disasters, earthquakes, and fires.It is forbidden to fly drones on top of airports and their surroundings, prohibited areas, areas where military facilities and security buildings are located, crowded areas, and prisons. While these restrictions pose an obstacle for journalists, other ethical issues also come to the fore. Security, violation of privacy, violations of journalism professional ethics, and problems related to public security can be discussed in the context of drone journalism.

Although drone journalism is new as a field of specialization, drone journalism training programs are being opened in universities, and drone journalists' professional associations are emerging. As can be expressed in light of this information, drone technology has been instrumental in several innovations in the field of journalism so far with the possibilities it has created. It will likely emerge as a wider field of expertise in the coming years with the innovations and transformations it will create in the field, as it is still in a structure open to initiatives.

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LOVE IS DISTINCT IN THE DIGITAL AGE

Asst. Prof. Merve ÖZDEMİR
The Department of Public Relations and Publicity

CULTURE-ARTS-LITERATURE

With the development of internet technologies, people are easily connected to each other in seconds. Access to necessities becomes easier thanks to smartphones, computers, wearable technology and other digital technologies. Many processes, from shopping to sports, entertainment, social activities, working, food orders, doctor's checkups, are packed into a small screen thanks to internet technologies. Many things that people need are realized through these technologies. It is inevitable that the need for love and love, which Maslow stated in the hierarchy of needs, is now spatially transferred to the digital environment. In this sense, the transformation of emotions and feelings-oriented relationships is becoming a phenomenon that keeps up with the change in technology.

Looking at the origin of love, love means ivy in Arabic. Love clings to the tree it is attached to so much that when the tree dies, it dies. In Syriac, love is defined as "do not mix" with each other. The fact that love corresponds to such strong emotions in its origin also reveals the distance of the love relationships experienced in digital media from the origin of the word in a sense. Internet technologies, which created a new mental construct by combining virtual and reality with each other in the 2000s, ensured the livability of love as a perfect reality (!) in digital media. For this, digital media actively uses the sense of sight and hearing while eliminating physical space and physical contact. This shows that the concept of love cannot be provided in a holistic way in digital media. Digital media, which is one of the most important representations of simulation, created itself as an artificial environment that gives a sense of reality and thus started a new electronic love adventure. According to Zizek, this simulation environment jeopardizes reality, and the simulacrum is an illusion and appearance is fiction. Therefore, the love of humanity (2019, pp. 192-193), living in a world where the real and the imaginary are increasingly indistinguishable, is also the "fiction of fiction" in the digital environment, in Lacanian words double deception lives as. This transforming understanding of virtual reality transforms expectations and feelings about love in itself and puts them into a different form, freeing the person from biological and self-limitations and allowing the construction of a new identity. In addition, another transformation point of the relations experienced in digital technologies is privacy. Another striking factor is that many emotions, described as private, are ready to spread in a mass manner with digitalization. The dizzying pace of digitalization causes users to be unable to distinguish between privacy and exhibitionism. In addition, the rapid flow in the internet environment brings with it the publicization of the private. In particular, users who perceive and defend this within the framework of "culture" develop an understanding of happiness that includes the pleasure mechanism and become advocating exhibitionism.

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"I CAN DO THAT TOO!"
A BRIEF LOOK AT CONTEMPORARY ART

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The Department of Radio, Television and Cinema

In the 21st century, the art world has become a highly talked-about field. The explosions in the number of museums, the proliferation of international biennials, and the increase in the number of artists and works created a new atmosphere. Although the fact that art has become a more active field than ever before and that the masses show great interest in art creates a very positive atmosphere, it is also important to be able to see what is going on behind this. First of all, art has left its old autonomous state behind and turned into a space where everyone can exhibit everything. Country and city policies, private companies use art as a tool to promote their own, to increase their own "symbolic capital" to put it in Bourdieu's language. This situation removes art from an aesthetic field and turns it into a market that serves the market world. So what's going on in this art market?

When we go back in history and look at Marcel Duchamp's Fountain, we encounter the first ready-made object phenomenon. Duchamp's taking a ready-made object and exhibiting it in the museum started a new trend in the art world. Exhibiting an object positioned as a ready-made object without requiring any aesthetic intervention as a work in the museum removes art from aesthetic affect and places it in a conceptual field. This step, which Duchamp took as a rebellion against bourgeois art, reached a point that he could not even imagine. With the ready-made object understanding initiated by Duchamp, the potential of everything to be art emerged and the foundations of the borderless contemporary art world were laid. One of the important names of contemporary art is Andy Warhol. The artist, who plays on the posters of famous brands and exhibits them in museums, has produced many works that intertwine the world of art and advertising. The artist, who commented, "Making money is art", is also an important example in terms of showing the point that art has reached.

Picture 1: Fountain (Marcel Duchamp, 1917)

Picture 2: Campbell's Soup Cans (Andy Warhol, 1962)

Ali Artun, Evaluates the auction phenomenon, which dates back to the BC. 3rd century, as the most valid word in today's art world. In the past years, the sale of art objects such as war spoils in an auction area and the evaluation of the object according to the money given there is also valid in today's art market. Comparing the concept of auction with contemporary art museums shows the point reached by the relationship between contemporary art and money. Everything that can only be explained with concepts without requiring any aesthetic effort can find a place in this auction. Regarding this, art critic Avelina Lesper says, "You can put any object in the gallery and increase its value by writing a quote from Baudrillard, Michaud, Benjamin underneath. In this way, it will be valued".

There are many examples of this situation in the new art environment, which creates an environment where everything can be art. In 2019, the banana that Italian artist Maurizio Cattelan bought from the market in an art museum and taped to the wall was sold for 120 thousand dollars. Although the artist wants to draw attention to income inequality by referring to the fact that there are people who would pay so much for a banana, the existence of such an exhibition technique in a museum and the fact that it is talked about so much in the media is significant in terms of understanding the place where the contemporary art world has come. Art, which has been added to the neoliberal world of the 21st century, becomes a part of the show world and takes its place on the shelves as contemporary art. And it remains for us to say "I can do that too".

Picture 3: Comedian (Maurizio Cattelan, 2019)

SOLD FOR $120,000

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The Queen

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

"The Queen", directed by Stephen Frears, is an important production that gives an idea about what happened in the royal palace in England after the death of Princess Diana in 1997.

After Princess Diana, who was accepted as the "People's Princess" among the people, died in a car accident in Paris with her boyfriend Dodi Fayed, some problems occurred for the royal family. It comes as a completely unexpected tragedy for both Queen Elizabeth II (acted by Helen Mirren) and newly elected Prime Minister Tony Blair (acted by Michael Sheen). Beyond that, the situation also threatened to shake the foundations of the monarchy. The death of Princess Diana came as a shock to the public, and the people fell into a great sadness and mourned for the princess.

In this respect, the Queen movie, which summarizes the political events that took place after the death of Princess Diana, is also an excellent example in terms of crisis communication, in the context of public relations. The script portrays the spirit of the PR team and how the process should be run, as Prime Minister Tony Blair and the Royal family must present to the public in mourning the death of Princess Diana.

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Asst. Prof. Ahmet Sinav
The Department of New Media and Communication

THE HANDMAID'S TALE

The Handmaid's Tale is an American television series based on the novel of the same name by Canadian author Margaret Atwood by Bruce Miller. The show, which was broadcasted by Hulu Originals in 2017 and attracted great attention since its first season, continues with its fifth season in 2022. So far, it has won 15 Emmys and 2 Golden Globe awards, including the "best drama in a drama" and "best actress" categories. The star-studded cast includes Elisabeth Moss, Ann Dowd, Samira Wiley, Joseph Fiennes, Yvonne Strahovski, Clea DuVall, and Alexis Bledel.

The series is about the totalitarian society life in Gilead dystopia, which declared its independence by leaving the United States of America as a result of military intervention. The most adverse impact of the developments has been on women. The government has taken all their freedoms from the hands of women and created the rules on which they live, according to deep religious bases. Fertility has decreased in the country due to some chemicals and diseases. Few women are left who are fertile. The main character of the story, June Osborne (Offred), is one of the last fertile women.

Women have lost all their personal and social rights due to the laws brought by the new administration. They can no longer acquire wealth, work, and use their money without their spouses. The white cap and red cloak, which are determined as obligatory clothes, are forced to be worn by women as a symbol of obedience. Thereupon, June Osborne decides to flee the country with her husband Luke and their daughters but was unsuccessful. June, whose daughter was captured by the soldiers, was forcibly held at Commander Fred's house under the name Offred. "She will no longer fall in love, she will not go beyond an approved language. Rows of corpses hung on the walls remind that the only reality is war and fertility. Freedom is too far to remember…" Offred rebelled in these conditions, where women were enslaved to the elite for childbearing purposes, and she has been struggling to survive, regain her freedom, and save her daughter.

RECLAIM YOUR NAME

A hulu ORIGINAL
THE HANDMAID'S TALE

NOW STREAMING
hulu

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Understanding The Political Economy of Social Media: 'Social Media- A Critical Introduction' by Christian Fuchs

Asst. Prof. Özlem ÇETİN ÖZTÜRK

The Department of New Media and Communication

In his works that interrogate the digital ecosystem in the context of Marxist theory, Prof. Dr. Christian Fuchs focuses on issues such as digital capitalism, digital labor, digital public sphere, digital fascism, and digital humanism, that bring important contributions to the understanding of the digital world through the critical perspective.

Digital Labour and Karl Marx, *Reading Marx in the Information Age: A Media and Communication Studies Perspective on Capital*, *Social Media: A Critical Introduction, Marx is Back: The Importance of Marxist Theory and Research for Critical Communication Studies Today*, edited with Vincent Mosco, and *Digital Objects, Digital Subjects: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Capitalism, Labour and Politics in the Age of Big Data*, edited with David Chandler, are the author's works translated into Turkish.

After the first edition of Fuchs's book, *Social Media: A Critical Introduction*, translated into Turkish by Diyar Saraçoğlu and İlker Kalaycı, in 2014, the expanded and updated second edition, which included Webio, Airbnb, and Uber in its analysis, was published in 2020. It conveys the role of social media in the continuity of capitalism, which we ignore in its ubiquitous structure by becoming an inevitable part of today's real world.

In this book, Fuchs examines the world of social media from the perspective of critical theory and criticizes the concepts of participatory culture and network society, which are frequently used in the social media literature and allows us to understand social media in terms of its relationship with ideology and power through its political economy.

In doing so, drawing on hard data, Fuchs approaches digital platforms in the context of different social science concepts: Google through its working conditions and taxation model; Facebook through its financial power and surveillance; Twitter through public space and democracy; Webio through Chinese capitalism, power, and social struggles, and Airbnb and Uber through the sharing economy are examined with the political economy approach; by discussing the possibilities of an alternative social media, Wikileaks through socialism and alternative media, and Wikipedia through collaborative work and production are examined.

While discussing all these new media platforms in terms of political economy, Fuchs opens up a debate about whether another new media ecosystem is possible, leaving a question mark about a truly democratic and free non-commercial social media alternative in the minds. Fuchs' book Social Media: A Critical Introduction offers an eye-opening perspective for all academics and students who want to understand digital media with a critical view.

Asst. Prof. Ahmet Sinav
The Department of New Media and Communication
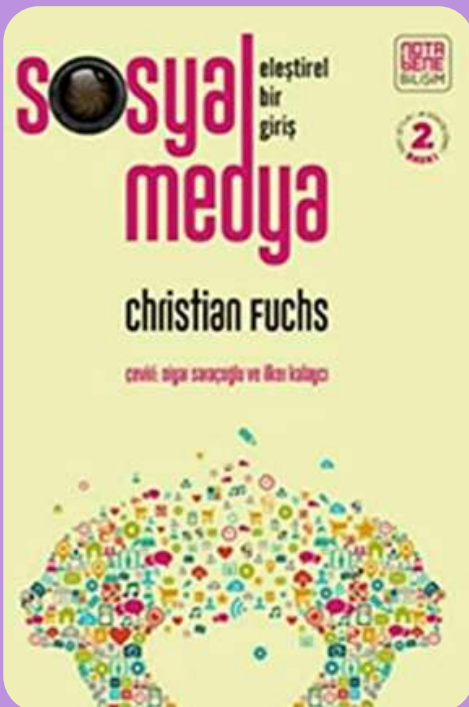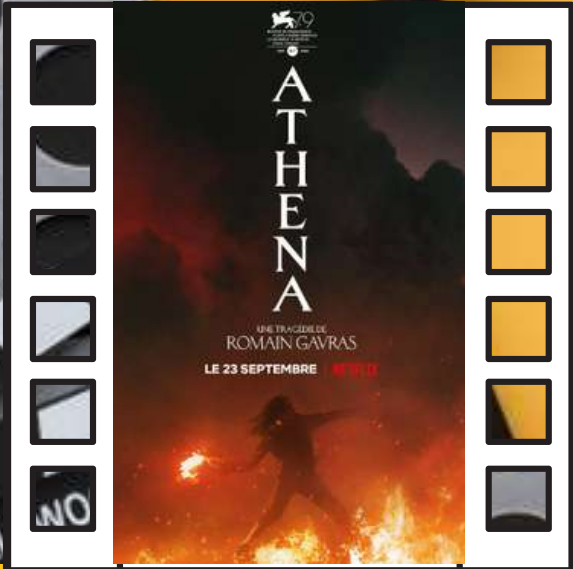
ATHENA

Year: 2022
Time: 1 hour 39 minutes
Director: Romain Gavras
Cast: Dali Benssalah, Sami Slimane, Anthony Bajon,
ouassini Embarek, Alexis Manenti

FROM THE AESTHETICS OF CHAOS TO THE VIEWER'S DILEMMA: ATHENA

Screened at the Venice Film Festival Main Competition, Romain Gavras' movie Athena (2022) focuses on the struggles of Abdel and Karim, whose lives are plunged into chaos after the murder of their youngest brother, Idir, against themselves, the society, and especially each other, by prioritizing their feelings of anger and hatred. The movie, which has a technical competence that is rare in today's cinema, begins with a 12-minute opening sequence consisting of a single uninterrupted plan, which the director describes as a "long choreography". The opening scene, which shows the raid that took place during the press statement after Idir's murder and the smuggling of the ammunition seized in this raid to the Athena social housing in the Paris suburbs, is followed by the riots in Athena.

With its energy fed by violence and anger, the movie resembles a whirlwind that takes the audience away and leaves them breathless. It must be said that the film masterfully achieves its aim to keep the audience breathless and alert. Along with this skill, the movie also raises the curtain on some questions. The presence of exaggeratedly aestheticized scenes in the movie, in which technical mastery is felt in every sense, shows that the content is sacrificed to the form, and brings to mind the question "Is it sufficient to express social problems on an aesthetic level?"

The movie offers a "visual feast" to the audience with its exaggerated aesthetics. The film imprisons the viewer in front of the screen with its pace and editing, where the eyes cannot leave the screen even for a moment. This technical perfection fascinates the viewer in the glittering atmosphere that destroys the critical gaze. Athena, fascinated by the aesthetic created itself, left important gaps. The movie leans on certain stereotypes by turning its back on the contradictions of social life. As a matter of fact, director Gavras says that Athena is not in an effort to convey a message, contrary to an understanding of cinema that guides the audience about what to think. He stated that he has an approach that requires the audience to take responsibility and determine their own point of view towards the movie.

The opening and conclusion scenes of the movie cause the audience to experience different extreme emotions as a result of the director's effort to balance. The atmosphere of emotion and thought that you start to have while watching the movie makes you feel like it has become old and lost its meaning when the movie is over. As a result, although the French press describes Athena as a provocative and courageous production, it is difficult to argue that the movie has a high courage to speak on social issues. In summary, it should be stated that the movie is built on infinite dynamism, a technique that can be described as perfect, excellent acting, and a scenario mathematics based on the balance that avoids taking an attitude despite all this.

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ACADEMIC PLAYLIST

Res. Asst. Emre Ergen
The Department of
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WELCOME TO WINTER!

The winter can be depressing as the sun often stays behind the clouds. But it doesn't have to be because it is possible to find the light in the darkness and see it as an inner illuminator.

In this regard, it is useful to listen to the words of the American writer Paul Theroux. "Winter is a season of recovery and preparation," he says. Whether it's to rest, evaluate what you've done, and lay the groundwork for what you're going to do, or to find your work focus by offering conditions where distracting stimulating factors are minimized, winter is truly a unique season.

Music appears as a unique tool in order to remove the depressing aspects of winter. In order to access the playlists prepared with the theme of winter in this issue of our magazine, you can click here.

Kupa Kızı Ve Sinek Valesi
Teoman

Kurtar Beni
Yavuz Çetin

Bir Zamanlar Fırtınalar Estirirdim
Mazhar Alanson

Kış Güneşi
Tarkan

Karlar Düşer
Akrep Nalan

Heryerde Kar Var
Nilüfer

Kar Beyaz
Kerim Tekin

Ay İnanmıyorum
Aşkın Nur Yengi

Aleni Aleni
Volkan Konak

Deli Kızım Uyan
Şebnem Ferah

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EDUCATION - RESEARCH

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

ORAL HISTORY STUDIES

Oral history studies within the science of history were recognized especially in the 20th century. While traditional historiography is based on official information, documents and written sources, oral history examines the recent past and accepts the life stories of individuals as data. The science of history, which aims to reach the truth, is expected to be sure of the accuracy of the documents. However, since oral history is based on the memory of the individual, especially on the memories of older individuals, its use as a material in historiography has been considered controversial by some historians.

The prominence of oral history in historiography is in the recent period, like the emergence of social historiography. Both have the same concern: to understand the world of ordinary people who lived in the past, instead of an understanding that focuses on the history of states and leaders in history books. On the other hand, according to Thompson, it carries the voice of the oppressed and the lower classes, whose voices are not heard in official documents, against official history books. Thus, history is viewed from the eyes of ordinary people, not those of power (Thompson, 1999:5).

As a method, oral history has similar features to the unstructured interview. In general, few questions are asked. These are open-ended questions. S/he tells the interviewer about his/her life, neighborhood, job, or what the people around him/her said after an important political event that happened at that time. If the interviewee dwells too much on some issues and goes into too much detail, s/he will not be interrupted. Those who have left more traces in their memories, those that are important to them are valuable. It is not possible to find these details in official documents, books, or newspapers. Oral history studies are needed to know how ordinary people evaluate and feel about an important political event. It also gives us the opportunity to learn about the experiences of people in a certain historical period without intermediaries.

In this area, sometimes the personal life and family history of the lower classes, oppressed minority members, or women are heard. It is the job of the person who studies oral history to see the society under this individual story. Of course, he must know the written sources of that period, but then use personal experience to criticize official history.

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THE POWER RISING FROM INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES: SOCIAL INFORMATICS

Aslı Songül ÖZBAY
A Double Major Student from The Department of New Media and Communication

Every new development that emerges causes significant changes in the life of the individual and society. It is naturally updated in the social sciences that deal with the individual and society. The internet, which started to be used after the development of the computer, also had a profound effect on people.

With the computerization that has become routine in our individual and organizational activities since the second half of the 20th century, high interaction between human beings and technology has emerged. Many studies have been conducted on this emerging interaction. Among these studies, there are subjects such as the social aspect of computerization, the relationships between the people who use information systems, and their usage characteristics. These studies, which have been the subject of many disciplines from computer science to information science, communication to the economy, and psychology for years, are now carried out under the concept of "social informatics" (SI).

Social informatics is an interdisciplinary science that evaluates the interaction of the design, use, and results of information and communication technologies with institutional and cultural contexts. It examines the use of information technology in social science research, publication, and communication and the effects of social science on the development of information technology. Social informatics can also be expressed with various concepts such as "social science computing", "social informatics", and "humanities computing". However, in the early 2000s, a group of scientists working in this field preferred the concept of "social informatics" as it was more inclusive.

Social informatics, which emerged as a result of the use of information technologies and social sciences together, has become an independent discipline that is integrated with the original study subjects of the disciplines and emphasizes the relationship of new communication ways created by computerization with people. When the literature is examined, it can be said that three main areas, including socio-technical interactions at different levels, are focused on:

a. ICT (information and communication technologies) and interactions between people,
b. ICT applications in social sciences
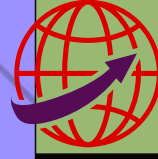c. ICT applications as a social science research tool.

It can be said that these three main topics connect a wide system of social informatics, including social sciences and other fields dealing with socio-technical relations, with an interdisciplinary approach. In this context, the thoughts that the internet increases social disasters such as the increase in information pollution, the difficulty of protecting private life, and the decrease in socialization as a result of the increase in individuality can be examined. For the development of social informatics, which is at the beginning level, it is necessary for scientists to contribute more to the field with studies meticulously prepared.

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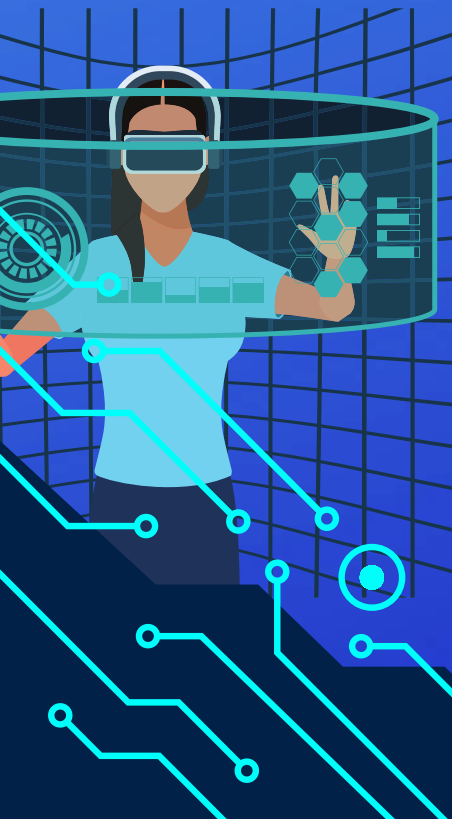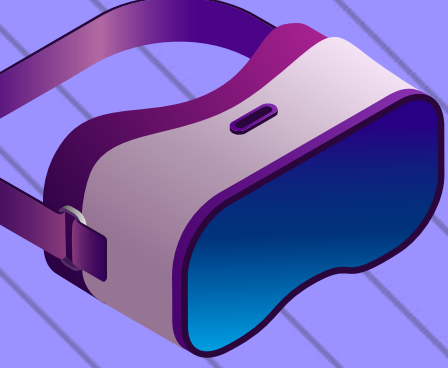
AUGMENTED REALITY

Zeynep Avcıoğlu
A 3rd Year Student from The Department of New Media and Communication

Augmented reality is an exciting concept that allows us to feel and live the physical environment in the real world in a lively, dynamic and real-time manner with computer-generated sensory inputs and that we think will take place in a large part of our lives in the future. With the help of augmented reality technology, which is believed to have been brought to the literature by Thomas Caudell, who worked on Boeing in 1990, it is possible to interact with the information around the user, and artificial information and items related to the environment can be associated with the real world.

To concretize, we can talk about video games that we think augmented reality will be intensively used. When we consider an old version of a car racing game, we can say that it is far from reality compared to the current ones. For example, let's say you bought your car in the game and went on a tour of Istanbul. Time, space, and all other units may be the same as Istanbul in the real world.

In other words, Istanbul's traffic jam or a sudden rain may cause your vehicle in the game to reach its destination later. You never want to crash in an augmented reality car racing game because the feelings that the game gives you are so intense that you can feel everything from the sway during the accident to the glass pieces that come over you. Augmented reality, which enables the integration of digital images into the live environment, is a tremendous technology that we can use in every stage of our daily life and will make our lives easier. Today, augmented reality technology has started to be used in every field from archeology to architecture, from education to art, from health to military.

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"Everyone needs to keep up with digital"

THE EFFECT OF THE MEDIA ON POLITICS

Zeynep Sude DUZLA
A 3rd Year Student from the Department of New Media and Communication

Today, many politicians all over the world are actively using social networks to be recognized by more people and reach more voters. For this reason, it can be said that the media has a strategic importance with the mass media or its widespread use. Politicians, who are aware of the power of the media in forming public opinion, also benefit from the media in forming and managing policies. In this context, when the duties of the media and politics are examined, attention is drawn primarily to the duty of "providing news and information" for the media. The media can also fulfill functions such as having a good time, raising the level of education, and transferring cultural values. The fact that these tasks have gained a global dimension with the effect of globalization has gained new features in terms of affecting individual lives and has become equally important. Social media is a digital platform where the simultaneous information sharing of new-generation web technologies is followed. Thanks to such media tools, individuals have gained the ability to make international plans and programs by getting rid of the locality.

It is possible to define politics as the struggle for sharing and distribution between individuals with different social classes, interests, and demands. Politics is not only a "struggle for the sharing of resources", but also a tool that "serves for the sharing of values". With the widespread use of new media, these environments played an important role in the stages of communication, organization, and action among citizens, and social media, as an alternative news source to the mainstream media, acted as an intermediary in the communication and cooperation of the insurgents. Thanks to social networks, we were able to receive instant and live information. With this feature of the new media, we had the convenience of getting news from the other side of the world in seconds. Being aware of the developments regarding the Ukraine-Russia war as a current event constitutes a concrete example in this regard.

Considering that we spend an average of 2-3 hours a day on social networks, we can see how important it is to give information and advertise with the influence of the media. In particular, politicians who are aware of these capabilities play an important role in addressing the young population who actively use social media.

It is among the wishes of all of us to receive up-to-date news from the people we follow. In this regard, we can speed up the interaction and have a quick idea. Interaction of individuals with their ideology in different fields, following people who think like themselves, socializing politically, reinforcing their views, using them as material in discussions, discovering/developing themselves politically, understanding legal regulations, knowing those with different ideologies, dealing with creative political content and political may have sub-purposes such as being included in a group.

In summary, media and politics cannot be considered separate processes. They are in constant interaction with each other in terms of both politicians forming public opinion and the media capturing social power, and they strive to direct each other at all times. While the media is trying to make politics its sub-system, politics tries to dominate the media in the same direction. From the point of view of the media, it has the purpose of influencing society and creating an impact on society. Informing, directing, and mobilizing the public is important to show the influence of the media on politics. In the continuous interaction between the media, politics, and the process of forming public opinion, the media acts as a bridge between political actors and the public. Political actors who want to convey their political messages try to reach their potential voters through the media, and while managing this process, they try to manipulate the process with public opinion polls. In short, we can say that the media and politics, as two systems that cannot be separated today, have assumed the role of directing our lives through digital media.
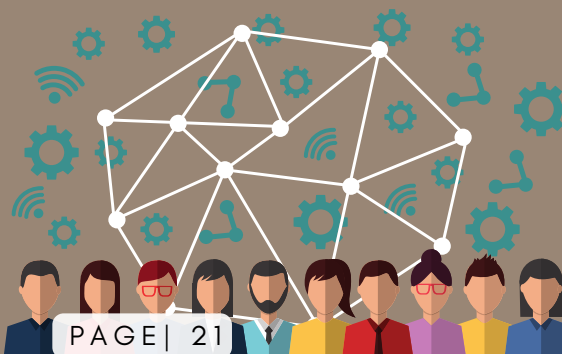
THE FATE OF GEOGRAPHY ON THE AXIS OF FREEDOM AND RIGHTS

ASST. PROF. TAYLAN MARAL
THE DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

"People would never give up their freedom unless they were under the influence of deception and delusion."
Edmund Burke

After the Ukraine-Russia war, the revolutionary uprisings in Iran occupy the world political agenda the most. During its ancient history dating back to 4000 BC, Iran has hosted many civilizations and has witnessed coups and revolutions throughout its recent history. The reactions of the people started against the monarchy-based administration of Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi, who took over from his father, Reza Shah Pahlavi. At the center of the reactions was Ayatollah Ruhollah Mousavi Khomeini, who became the highest-level leader of the Shiites.

Khomeini was exiled to Turkey on 4 November 1964 due to his statements supporting Islamic practices and his anti-Pahlavi attitude. He settled first in Iraq and then in Paris, respectively. He organized anti-Pahlavi actions in Iran until 1978, and as a result, on January 16, 1979, Pahlavi was forced to leave Iran. Khomeini, who acted with liberal and leftist groups during the revolution and emphasized freedom discourses, first dismissed liberal and leftist groups after he came to power.

From this point of view, the revolution experienced in the context of "freedom" and "rights" is divided into two as the process until the overthrow of the Shah and what happened between 1980-1983. The strength of the left and liberal groups that played an active role in the first part of the revolution caused disturbances among the Islamist supporters of Khomeini, so they started by eliminating the interim Prime Minister Mehdi Bazergan and then continued with the cultural revolutions one after the other until they realized the Islamic Revolution. After the death of Khomeini on 3 June 1989 in Iran, which has a closed societal structure, Ali Khamenei was appointed as the Religious Leader and still continues his duty.

The suspicious death of a woman named Mahsa Emini on September 16, 2022, in the practices of the Enlightenment Police known as the "Moral Police", which is a part of the Iranian cultural revolution, reactivated the supporters of the revolution in Iran. The suspicious death of a 22-year-old woman, who was detained because her headscarf was "unlawful", turned into protest actions that lasted for days in Iran. While the images of women cutting their hair in protest and the events taking place in Iran were heavily featured on social media, the Iranian government began to implement internet blackouts and internet band restrictions. At the same time, the "headscarf" issue in Turkey, which is the border neighbor of Iran, has come to the focus of discussions from different directions. While the "free wearing of the headscarf" was being discussed in Iran, the political debates in Turkey for the "free wearing of the headscarf" flared up and started to be discussed in the constitutional dimension.

However, just after the proclamation of the Republic in 1923, successive civil revolutions began to take place in the name of the people in Turkey, and positive developments took place, especially for women. In 1924, female students were provided with the same education as male students, and in 1926, with the Turkish Civil Code, women were granted rights such as divorce and custody. In 1930, maternity leave was regulated along with the right of women to vote and be elected in municipal elections. In 1933, while women were given the right to be mukhtar and to be elected to the council of elders, the Directorate of Technical Education for Girls was established to provide vocational training to girls. With the constitutional amendment in 1934, women were granted the right to vote and be elected. While this and similar laws and regulations regulating social life were rapidly implemented, the women's and freedom movements continued one after another.

While the freedom of belief was also guaranteed in this context, the revolutions that Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and the founding cadres lived one by one were mostly operated in parallel with the principle of "secularism". Secularism, which is defined as the "separation of religion and state affairs" in its shortest definition, has also been the guarantee of freedom of religion and belief, which forms the basis of secular enlightenment with the French Revolution. While the understanding of secularism, which is often found in the expressions of liberal circles, found a stronger place for itself in western societies, it began to move away from its context and even to be seen as a danger as it moved towards the east.

The number and diversity of religious structures, which were claimed to have increased especially after the 1980 Military Intervention and whose increase has now increased visibly with the 1990s, has sometimes become an indispensable part of the political and sometimes magazine agenda. The turban issue, which has become the main element of the February 28 post-modern coup in Turkey and has become the focus of public debate, is also accepted as the result of this change and transformation. While liberals' understanding of freedom is based on the approach that man is a rational being and reason is God-given, the perceptions and sanctions of politicians on human rights show that they are reshaped according to geographical criteria.

The Use of Social Media in Public Diplomacy

Res. Asst. Onur KAYA
The Department of the Political Science and International Relations

Public diplomacy, which was first coined by Edmund Gullion in 1965, is defined that the policies of states to communicate with the citizens of foreign states and to influence their thoughts without establishing direct diplomatic relations. In this context, traditional tools such as the use of media and cultural publicity are used. On the other hand, with the widespread of using of the internet recently, social media has also become a tool for public diplomacy.

Embassies have also had the opportunity to react to national or international developments firsthand and the chance to reach the target people through social media platforms. This situation has also taken place in the academic literature. Studies have carried on the questions of how countries or their embassies use social media tools, what the quality and content of the posts are, and how they impact the public.

For example, Mehmet Fatih Çömlekçi analyzed what kind of strategy the British and Finnish embassies in Turkey follow through their Facebook posts. In this context, it has been observed that embassy posts are mainly embassies' community activities, social, cultural, and tourism promotion activities, and cooperation areas with Turkey. In the study conducted by Corneliu Bjola and Lu Jiang in 2015, it was examined how the EU delegation, U.S. and Japanese Embassies use social media as a tool on Weibo, which is a social media site like Twitter used in China. The findings of the study showed that many of the posts made by the authorities on Weibo were about activities related to community publicity, culture, and tourism. Serhan Koyuncu also analyzed Turkey's public diplomacy activities in the process of Turkey's Covid-19 Pandemic with Twitter posts and examined the effect on the use of social media. In the study, it was aimed to show with examples that the aid provided by Turkey during the pandemic was used as an effective tool and became visible through the concept of 'Twitter Diplomacy'.

As a result, it is possible to say that social media has been used by states as an effective public diplomacy tool in recent years. Such platforms are useful in many ways such as promoting the activities of the countries, culture, social identity, and tourism and explaining the opportunities in the field of education.
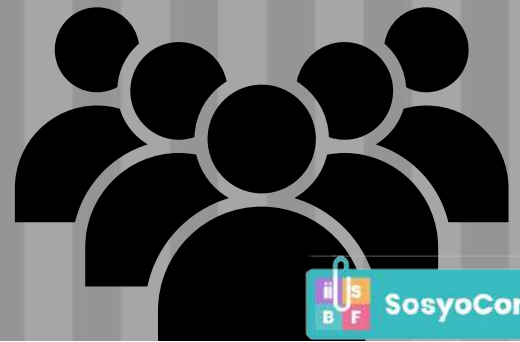
DIGITAL ADDICTION AND DIGITAL LITERACY

Health-Psychology

Asst. Prof. Eren EFE
The Department of New Media
and Communication

The rate of use of digital technologies continues to increase day by day and the place they occupy in our daily lives is expanding by gaining critical importance with the rapid development and spread of digital technologies. According to DataReportal's September 2022 report, the number of active social media users has reached 4.62 billion people, making up 58.4% of the world's population. The time for an internet user to be a daily dialer is 7 hours when we look at the world average. In Turkey, there are 69.5 million internet users, which is 82% of the total population by searching 5.9% between 2021-2022, and 68.9 million social media users, which constitute 80.8% of the population with an increase of 14.8%. On the other hand, the daily online time in Turkey reaches an average of 8 hours in the total population.

The increase in internet usage and the increase in the allocated time in the world and in Turkey brings with it some economic, social and cultural problems, as in the history of all technology and human relations. Today, the problem of self-control regarding the use of digital technologies is considered as digital addiction. Digital addiction is a type of addiction that is considered in the field of cyber psychology as an impulse control disorder, which indicates the excessive and obsessive use of all kinds of digital devices and digital platforms such as the Internet, games, online platforms, mobile devices, social media, and it was started to be considered as a disease in 1995.

The development of digital literacy will enable individuals to understand and control their digital consumption, both as a preventive approach and in order to raise awareness about digital addiction. Digital literacy, which expresses the competencies of individuals to use all kinds of digital devices and applications to access, manage, analyze, share and communicate with information, also includes raising awareness about the risks that arise with these competencies. Therefore, including a preventive approach to digital addiction in digital literacy training will help combat digital addiction.

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WE DON'T HAVE A SPORTS CULTURE BUT HAVE A FOOTBALL CULTURE

SOCIO-AGENDA

Melisa Yerlikaya
A 3rd Year Student from the Department of New Media and Communication

Our athletes are like stars in the sky for us... But they can't shine because we ignore them...

Last year, I started figure skating, which is my passion. While I thought that the difficulties were only because I started this sport at a late age, I realized that I was wrong day by day. In fact, the biggest difficulty was that this sport was one of the unknown branches in our country and the people who were interested in this sport were in the minority .

The people of our country can meet on a common ground when it comes to our national values, but it seems like no one can meet on a common ground except football. With the success of the "sultans of the net" in recent years, volleyball has gradually become a popular sport in our country. In fact, the fact is that even before they were called the "sultans of the net", they did not receive the necessary attention, even though they had great success for our country. Because our sports culture consisted of football, their success was not seen by the media as much as they are now.

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National athletes won 2 medals at the Figure Skating Halloween Cup held in Budapest, the capital of Hungary, in 2019. According to the statement made by the Turkish Ice Skating Federation, Başar Oktar in young men won the gold medal with a score of 181.20. So how many of us are aware of these achievements? How many news channels did the names of these successful athletes appear on? How many times have you come across ice skating competitions on sports channels?

According to the statement made by the Ministry of Youth and Sports, approximately 270 athletes from 17 countries competed in the 8th European Cup Skate Helena Figure Skating Competition held in Belgrade, the capital of Serbia.

Turan John Karaca, who competed on behalf of İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Sports Club in Men's incentive A category, won the gold medal.

• Vizyon Ice Sports Club athlete Mehmet Cenkay Karlıklı won the silver medal in the men's incentive category D.
• Meriç Şahinolanlar from the Olympic 2023 Sports Club placed second in the girls' incentive C-D classification, while Ağahan Berk Dörtkol from the Vizyon Ice Sports Club showed the same success in the boys' junior category.
• Atilla Arda Şahinolanlar, competing on behalf of the Olympic 2023 Sports Club, won a bronze medal in the men's promotion D classification.

It is possible to say that with the possibilities of digital media, athletes can announce their success to some extent with their own means, but they need to get the attention they deserve in the national press in order to get the necessary attention..

VI. INTERNATIONAL NEW MEDIA CONFERENCE

Asst. Prof. Eren EFE
The Department of New Media and Communication

The sixth International New Media Conference, organized by Istanbul Gelişim University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of New Media and Communication will be held on April 27-28, 2023 with the participation of online and in person. The theme of the conference was determined as "The Political Economy of New Media".

Issues such as the whole world becoming a single market through networks, deepened social inequality with the ability to access and use new tools, strengthened surveillance due to new technologies, digital tracking, micro-targeting strategies, the use of personal data for commercial and political communication purposes, algorithms and filter bubbles, dominance of big tech companies, personalized advertisements and propaganda; opens up the discussion of capitalism, in its historical continuity, evolving in to digital capitalism by adapting itself to the new situation contributed by new communication technologies. At this stage, the possibilities and limitations of new media under digital capitalism are determined within their own political economic context. For this reason, the main topic of this year's conference was determined as Political Economy of New Media.

You can visit https://inmec.gelisim.edu.tr/ for details about the conference.

Time to Socialize

ISTANBUL'S MICHELIN-STARRED RESTAURANTS

Res. Asst. Ahmet Mecid VERGÜL
The Department of Tourism Guidance

Michelin-starred restaurants are a concept that everyone interested in gastronomy is familiar with. In 1900, the Michelin company began to publish a list of restaurants and hotel kitchens for its customers, where they can take a break during their journey or that can be considered as worth the trip to go to that restaurant.

The restaurants on the list are determined by secret customers. Michelin's "secret customers" go to restaurants as customers and evaluate the restaurant and its chefs according to various criteria. Restaurants and chefs that are found eligible are rewarded with stars and find a place for themselves in the Michelin Guide. Restaurants on the list are listed as one-star, two-star, or at most three-star.

Over the years, the Michelin Guide has turned into one of the world's most exclusive gastronomy lists. A star-studded restaurant suddenly goes beyond being regionally known and becomes known worldwide. However, restaurants are re-inspected from time to time, and the stars of businesses that are found not to meet quality standards can be taken back.

Not only luxury restaurants but also street delicacies can be included in this list. In recent years, the Michelin Guide has started to include more restaurants in Asia and the Near East. Until 2022, no restaurant from Turkey was on this list. However, this autumn, Michelin Guide has officially stepped into Turkey by giving stars to 5 restaurants and chefs from Turkey. All of these restaurants are located in Istanbul.

The first Michelin-starred restaurants in Istanbul: Turk, Nicole Restaurant, Mikla Restaurant, Neolokal and finally Araka. Making a prestigious entry in the guide, Turkish cuisine is expected to receive a star in the future with restaurants, hotel cuisine and street delicacies in many different cities.

EVENTS IN ISTANBUL

Res. Asst. Ahmet Mecid VERGÜL
The Department of Tourism Guidance

39th International Istanbul Book Fair

TÜYAP Istanbul Book Fair, one of the largest book fairs in Europe, opens its doors to its visitors in December. Organized by TÜYAP Fair Organization, the fair draws attention as it is one of the biggest book fairs not only in Turkey but also in Europe. Hundreds of autograph sessions and events are organized within the scope of the fair, which welcomes nearly half a million visitors every year.

- As every year, the festival, which will be held at Büyükçekmece TÜYAP International Fair and Congress Center on December 3-11, 2022 will be open to all visitors.
- The opening time of the fair is announced as 10.00 and closing time is at 19.00 / At the weekend, the opening time is at 10.00 and closing time is at 20.00.
- Entry to the fair area is free of charge for students, teachers, children, pensioners and disabled people.
- You can use IETT or metrobus lines to reach the fairground by using public transportation.

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We have compiled some of the prominent events in Istanbul in December for you.

Res. Asst. Ahmet Mecid VERGÜL
The Department of Tourism Guidance

December in İstanbul
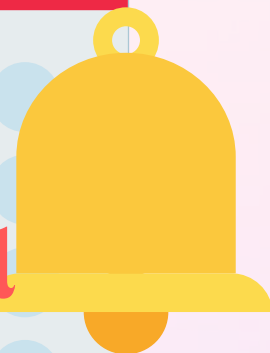
Type of Event	Name of Event	Location	Date
Theatre	Tiyatrokare	TrumpSahne	2-18-23 December
Theatre	Amadeus	Zorlu PSM - Turkcell Sahnesi	15–27-28 December
Theatre	Korkuyu Beklerken	Cevahir Sahne	11 December
Concert	Nova Norda	IF Performance	2 December
Concert	Mor ve Ötesi	IF Performance	30 December

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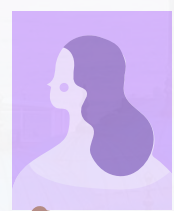
Gamze Yıldırım
A Graduate Student from the Department of New Media and Communication

Hello

I am Gamze Yıldırım, I graduated from Istanbul Gelişim University New Media Department in 2022. I have been interested in the digital world since I was a child, so choosing the new media department was the biggest step for me. In my career journey, my esteemed teachers in our department have helped me to gain sufficient equipment in this field. They have guided me to achieve theoretical and practical proficiency in the digital field.

Istanbul Gelişim University offers a wide range of courses to its students within the scope of the New Media Department. We have many different courses ranging from basic programming to content production. Apart from our curriculum courses, I have also had the opportunity to concentrate on the areas I want to improve myself thanks to the elective courses within the scope of our department. At the same time, our school has organized conferences with sector-leading names who will contribute to us, allowing us to get to know the sector closely, gain a network and gain different perspectives in the sectoral sense.

All of these, with the contribution of Istanbul Gelişim University and my esteemed teachers, prepared me for my working life and caused me to reach an adequate level in theoretical and practical terms. Istanbul Gelişim University has always been an institution that stands behind us on the path of 'Development' that values students. I am lucky that I have taken the first step in my career journey with Istanbul Gelişim University. I hope that you will prefer Istanbul Gelişim University on the path of development and you will reach your dreams step by step...

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Erasmus +
Diary

Kılıç TURGAY
A 4th Year Student from the Departments of Advertising Design and Communication

Hello, I am a 4th year student in the Department of Advertising Design and Communication at our school.

As part of the Erasmus+ Art program, I spent the summer of 2022 in San Georgio Albenese, Italy, under the sponsorship of the European Union. I had a lot of fun thanks to the events, meetings and trips organized by the European Union. Since the city is located in the south of Italy, the weather was a little warmer, and almost every city in Italy was easily accessible. In this way, I had the chance to see and experience many different cities. However, my favorite Italian city was a commune in the province of Cosenza in the Calabrio region. It was the place where I felt the most intense and true sense of Italian culture, and made the most friends, since it was not a tourist attraction. I ate my best pizza and pasta at the restaurant in that local town. My advice to my friends is that local experiences are often more enjoyable.

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I had the opportunity to meet people from other cultures by spending time together in the houses rented for the participants. We received training in a separate classroom opened for the program. The training content was planned to produce music, etc. content in groups with different materials and using our cultural diversity and to spend time among ourselves in groups. I had the chance to introduce many elements of Turkish culture and convey my experience at joint parties and events where everyone introduced their own food, music and alcohol culture. The project managers were understanding and tolerant towards us. Our course schedule was also changing every week. In this way, I was able to spend more time traveling and having fun. I had the chance to experience the modern art museums, historical churches, exhibitions containing the works of famous artists, street arts, all other historical works and Italian music culture in Italy. Among the places I visited, the Maca modern art museum was one of the places I enjoyed the most. I came across impressive ceiling drawings in every church I entered. The combination of Renaissance architecture with art in such a well-preserved way made me enter every church I saw with curiosity and excitement. Especially for lovers of art, mythology and history, I can say that everywhere in Italy is like a paradise. I still keep in touch with many of my Italian, Spanish, Greek, Dutch, etc. friends I met during the program, I even welcomed a few of them in Turkey and we continue to spend time together.

I can say that it was the most interesting and beneficial period of my life. I strongly recommend the Erasmus program and Italy to all students.

Crispy Lahmacun

Res. Asst. Dilek Erol
The Department of New Media and Communication

If it the desire is to choose a fast, practical, and delicious meal, the first food that comes to mind in Turkey is lahmacun. Lahmacun, a dish of Middle Eastern origin, has a history of 5,000 years and is based on the Babylonians. Today, it is known in Turkey, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Lebanon, Syria, Israel, and Turkish communities in the rest of the world. Even in the second half of the 1800s, there were similar dishes brought to South America by the minorities who migrated from the Ottoman lands. It is derived from the Arabic words lahm ü macin (meat and kneaded dough) and means dough with meat. It is also known as Turkish pizza in the world.

Lahmacun is made by spreading a mixture of minced meat, tomatoes, and spices on a thinly rolled unleavened dough and baking it in the oven. What gives the real flavor to Lahmacun is the minced meat prepared by chopping. The names of lahmacun, which are known as hazelnut, walnut, and Başpınar lahmacun according to their sizes (from small to large) in Turkey, can change according to the material used. Because the content of the mortar may differ from region to region and even according to the season. For example, while onion and isot are used in Urfa lahmacun, garlic is used in Antep lahmacun. In other regions, both onions and garlic are used. Apart from these, there are varieties such as lahmacun with kashar cheese, peymacun (lahmacun with feta cheese), and lahmacun with vegetables. You can choose lahmacun with or without onions, with or without spices, by adding lemon, parsley, onion, and tomatoes to it, and you can fold it in the form of a roll and consume it.

This flavor, which was known in the eastern provinces of Turkey until the 1960s, later spread all over Turkey. Lahmacun, which was previously sold in baskets or on the streets in mobile cars, is among the most preferred dishes of even large restaurants today. When it comes to the question of where to eat the best lahmacun in Istanbul, it was very difficult to choose a few among many options. Considering their easy accessibility and recognition, I can list the places I chose as follows: Borsam Taşfırın Kadıköy, Çıtır Pide ve Lahmacun Beşiktaş, Develi Fatih, Çiya Restaurant Kadıköy, Öz Kilis Kebap ve Lahmacun Salonu Fatih, Buketist Lahmacun Mecidiyeköy, Kosebasi Restaurant Ataşehir, Dürümcü Emmi Kadıköy, and Tatbak Nisantasi.

ABOUT ACADEMIC LIFE

PUBLICATIONS

- **Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun**'s article titled *"Toward the Fourth Industrial Revolution among E7 Economies: Assessment of the Combined Impact of Institutional Quality, Bank Funding, and Foreign Direct Investment"* was published in **Evaluation Review**.

- **Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun**'s article titled *"Modelling the Nexus between Financial Development, FDI, and CO2 Emission: Does Institutional Quality Matter?"* was published in **Energies**.

- **Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun and Asst. Prof. Gizem Uzuner**'s article titled *"Sustainable Energy Supply, Finance, and Domestic Investment Nexus in West Africa"* was published in **Sustainability (Switzerland)**.

- **Asst. Prof. Gizem Uzune**r's article titled *"Evaluation of ecological security for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations-5 countries: new evidence from the RALS unit root test"* was published in **Environmental and Ecological Statistics**.

- **Asst. Prof. Andrew Adewale Alola and Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun**'s article titled *"Responding to the environmental effects of remittances and trade liberalization in net-importing economies: the role of renewable energy in Sub-Saharan Africa"* was published in **Economic Change and Restructuring**.

- **Asst. Prof. Andrew Adewale Alola**'s article titled *"Trilemma of pandemic-related health emergency, economic policy uncertainty and partisan conflict in the United States: A time-varying analysis evidence"* was published in **Journal of Economics and Finance**.

- **Res. Asst. Cansu Türker**'s article titled *"Understanding user acceptance of QR code mobile payment systems in Turkey: An extended TAM"* was published in **Technological Forecasting and Social Change.**

- **Asst. Prof. Gizem Uzuner**'s article titled *"Japan energy mix and economic growth nexus: Focus on natural gas consumption"* was published in **Energy & Environment**.

- **Asst. Prof. Hakan Yıldırım and Asst. Prof. Andrew Adewale Alola**'s article titled *"The causal trend of energy intensity and urbanization in emerging countries"* was published in **Letters in Spatial and Resource Sciences.**

LEAVERS

- Asst. Prof. Arzu SOMA left our faculty.

- Asst. Prof. Recep Emre TAN left our faculty.

ASSIGNMENT-UPGRADE

- Asst. Prof. Mustafa ÖZAN was reassigned to the Department of Logistics Management.

- Asst. Prof. Serkan ÇAKMAK was reassigned to the Management Information Systems Department.

- Prof. Dr. Şenol DURGUN was reassigned to the Department of Political Science and Public Administration.

- Asst. Prof. Güler CANBULAT was reassigned to the Department of Radio, Television and Cinema.

- Asst. Prof. Yelda ÜLKER was reassigned to the Department of Advertising.

- Res. Asst. Hilal BİLGİLİ was reassigned to the Department of American Culture and Literature.

- Res. Asst. Gökhan ÖZBİLGE was reassigned to the Department of International Trade and Finance.

- Res. Asst. Simay YILMAZ was reassigned to the Department of Psychology (English).

MASTHEAD

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