

**ISTANBUL GELISIM  
UNIVERSITY**



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# TECHNO-AGENDA



## Pioneering Technologies Trends - 1

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The United Nations' Technology and Innovation Report of 2021 provides up-to-date information on today's frontier technology trends. Frontier technologies can be listed as Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, Big Data, Blockchain, 5G, 3D, Robotics, Drones, Gene Editing, NanoTechnology, and Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Technology.

It is estimated that rapidly developing frontier technologies will reach a market share of over \$3.2 trillion by 2025. Among all frontier technologies, it is forecasted that by 2025 the Internet of Things (IoT), Robotics Technology, and Solar Photovoltaic Technology will have the largest market shares in terms of revenues.

The development of pioneering technologies has also enabled many publications and patents to be produced. Artificial intelligence and robotic technologies take the first two places in the number of publications and patents.

Figure 1. Market Size Forecasts for Frontier Technologies

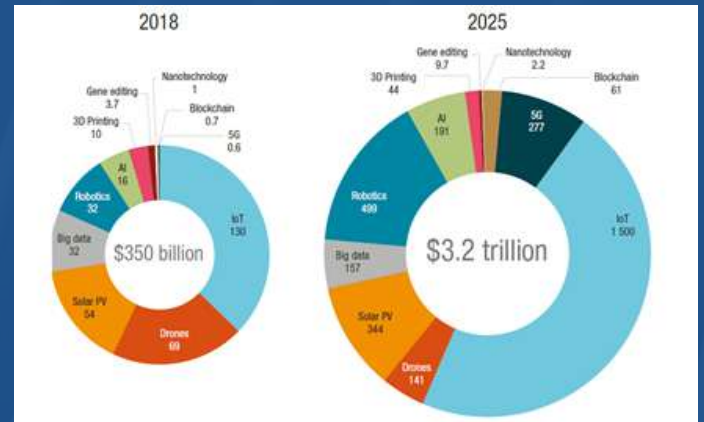
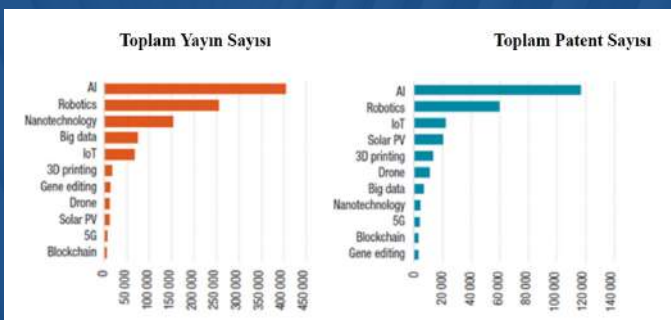


Figure 2. Number of Publications and Patents for Frontier Technologies



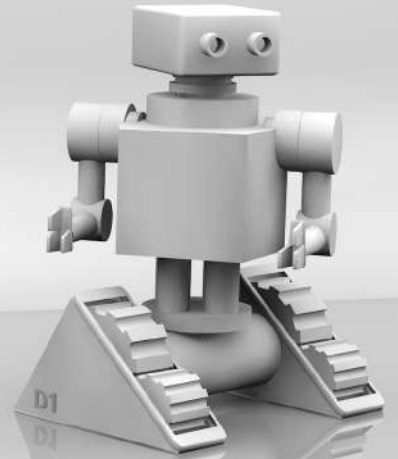
Although frontier technologies are discussed under independent names, they are highly interrelated. For example, AI uses securely stored big data on blockchains to improve predictions by using machine learning. Therefore, the increasing number of devices connected to an IoT network are data collection tools that contribute to the collection of big data. Let's give brief information about these technologies.

## 1. Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Artificial intelligence (AI) simply means systems and machines that mimic human intelligence to perform tasks and can recursively improve themselves according to the information they collect.

Rather than being a particular form or function, AI is about super-empowered thinking and data analysis capability. There are many examples of artificial intelligence, such as chatbots created using artificial intelligence to understand customers' problems faster and provide more effective answers.

The USA and China conduct various studies on artificial intelligence and direct research in this area. Between 1996 and 2018, there were 403,596 publications on AI. The top three leading institutions in this field are The Chinese Academy of Sciences (3,414 / China), Carnegie Mellon University (2,619 / USA) and, Center National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) (2,510 / France). Moreover, during the same period, 116,600 patents were received, mainly in the USA (28,963), China (23,298), and Germany (12,056). The three leading companies from the field of artificial intelligence are BASF (1.961 / Germany), Bayer (1.416 / Germany), and Siemens (1.320 / Germany).



## 2. Internet of Things (IoT)

The Internet of Things refers to all systems that are provided with interrelated computing devices, mechanical and digital machines, objects, that can transfer data from and to people over a network without the need for human interaction. Organizations in various industries use IoT technology to work more efficiently, provide better customer service, and improve decision-making. To give an example; a smartwatch that has sensors able to detect the steps you take, the path you travel, and even how your heart is beating. The collected data is analyzed by a computer or a mobile phone. This interconnectivity between devices is the main feature that constitutes the internet of things.

China and the USA are the two leading countries in IoT research. 66,467 publications related to IoT were made between 1996 and 2018. The three leading institutions are Beijing Post and Telecommunications University (589 / China), Chinese Academy of Sciences (560 / China), and China Ministry of Education (393 / China). During the same period, 22,180 patent applications were made, and the leading countries were China (9,515), the Republic of Korea (5,106), and the United States (4,275). The three leading organizations in IoT research are Samsung Group (2,508 / Republic of Korea), Qualcomm (1,213 / USA), and Intel (667 / USA).

## 3. Big Data

The concept of "Big Data" emerged from collecting, storing, and sharing individual and corporate data by using the Internet. Big data is a form of data that is analyzed and classified and transformed into something meaningful and processable.

China and the USA are leading countries in big data R&D. In the 1996-2018 period, 73,957 publications on big data were made. The three institutions contributing the greatest to this field are the Chinese Academy of Sciences (1,240 / China), Tsinghua University (668 / China), and the Chinese Ministry of Education (545 / China). The total number of patent applications made in the same period is 6,850. Major providers of big data services include Alphabet, Amazon, Dell Technologies, HP Enterprise, IBM, Microsoft, Oracle, SAP, Splunk, and Teradata.

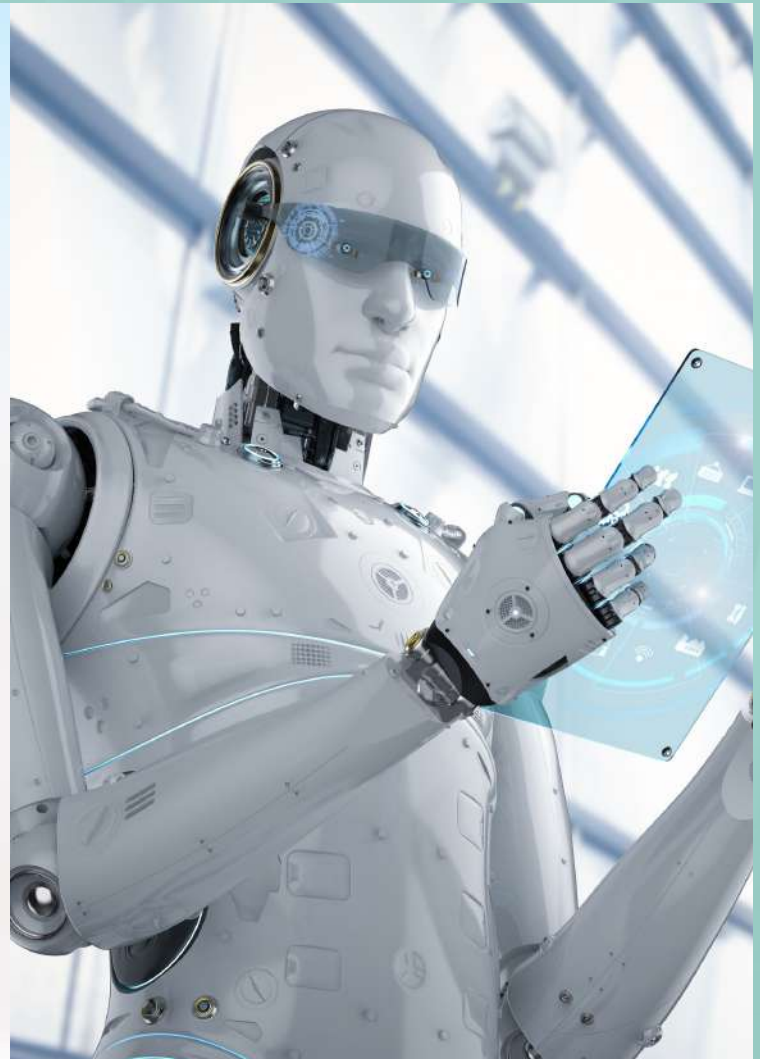


## 4. Blockchain

The blockchain enables transactions on a network to be recorded permanently. The system is similar to a database, but using a decentralized ledger instead of the traditional end-to-end, it allows each participant on the network to be able to have their own copy of the ledger and view all transactions. Each block is protected in an encrypted form associated with the previous block, so it is very difficult to attack the system.

The USA is one of the leading countries in blockchain research. In the period 1996-2018, there were 4,821 publications on blockchain technology under the leadership of China (760), the USA (749), and the United Kingdom (255).

During the same period, a total of 2,975 patents were obtained by the USA (1,277), Antigua and Barbuda (300), and China (270). US companies are leading blockchain service providers. Top blockchain providers include Alibaba (China), Amazon, IBM, Microsoft, Oracle, and SAP



## 5. Robotics

Robotics technology aims to develop machines that can replace humans or imitate human behaviour. Today, robots are mostly used in production processes, in dangerous environments or places like space, underwater, high temperature, and radiation environments where people cannot live. Most of the robotics research is done under the leadership of the USA.

In the period 1996-2018, there were 254,409 publications on robotics under the leadership of the USA (57,010), China (24,004), and Japan (18,443). The largest patent holders are the Chinese Academy of Sciences (2,294 / China), Carnegie Mellon University (2,271 / USA), and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1,983 / USA).

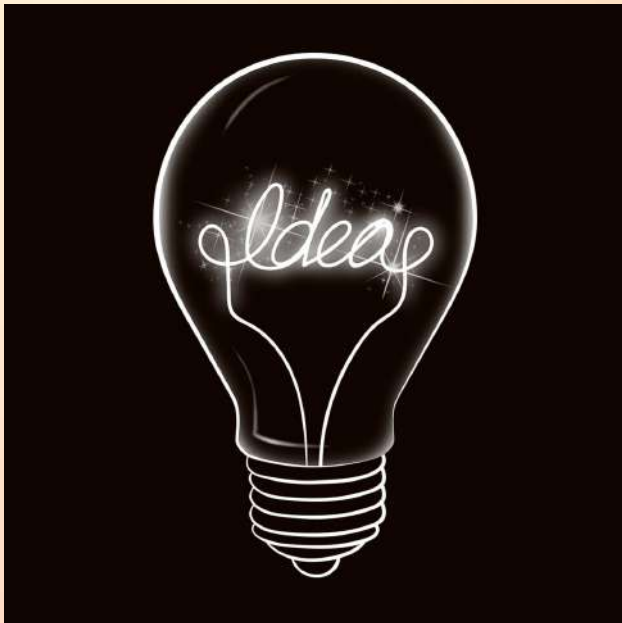
During the same period, there were a total of 59,535 patents by the USA (31,642), the Republic of Korea (3,751), and Germany (3,228). The three largest institutions are Intuitive Surgical (2,615 / USA), Johnson & Johnson (1,063 / USA), and Boeing (890 / USA). Often referred to as the largest manufacturers of industrial robots, the companies are ABB (Switzerland), FANUC (Japan), KUKA (China), Mitsubishi Electric (Japan), and Yaskawa (Japan). Companies producing humanoid robots and autonomous vehicles include Hanson Robotics (Hong Kong, China), Pal Robotics (Spain), Robotis (Republic of Korea) and Softbank Robotics (Japan), Alphabet / Waymo (United States), Aptiv (Ireland), GM (USA) and Tesla (USA).

# ARE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS PROMOTIONS OR OBSTACLES FOR TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT?



Res. Asst. Mahsum ÖKMEN

The Department of Economics and Finance



Is a field plowed faster with a plow driven by a pair of horses or a plow pulled by a tractor? Although the answer to this simple question is obvious, the difference between the two methods of production draws attention to one of the most important factors in explaining income differences between countries, namely technology. It is an issue that almost all economists agree on that the technology used in production directly affects the efficiency of the production. But it is difficult to say the same about ways in which technological progress can occur.

According to mainstream growth theories, intellectual property rights (IPRs), which include items such as patents, trade secrets, brands, and copyrights, are seen as important incentives for the advancement of technology, or best known as innovation. Thanks to these tools, researchers or companies that produce ideas, which will enable the advancement of technology, can claim possession of their ideas and generate revenue from them. However, beyond mainstream economics, it is observed that IPRs do not perform the same function, especially for developing countries.

Economist Ha-Joon Chang argues in his book, *Bad Samaritans: The Myth of Free Trade and the Secret History of Capitalism*, that the IPR system makes economic development difficult. Chang explains the reason for this with striking data: "Whereas 97% of all patents and the vast majority of copyrights and trademarks are held by rich countries, the strengthening of the rights of IPR-holders means that acquiring knowledge has become more expensive for developing countries." This situation is reflected in the United Nations' Technology and Innovation Report for 2021 and IPRs are emphasized as one of the difficulties faced by developing countries. What is more striking lies in the fact that technological development did not start with the IPR system. In this respect, perhaps rethinking 'in what conditions and in how IPRs affect development' can be the first step of innovation.



# NEW OCCUPATIONS

## WASTE ENGINEERING

**Res. Asst. Cansu TÜRKER**  
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The wastes generated by the increasing population of the world and the societies' consumption-oriented lifestyles cause pollution. This pollution reduces the effective use of resources globally and causes some resources to be unusable and depleted. The biggest reason for the world's climate crisis, the depletion of water resources, and the food crisis that we have to face after only 30 years are consumption frenzy, pollution of natural resources, and inadequate waste management practices.



We can no longer ignore the necessity to increase the efforts for recycling waste to minimize the damage to nature, and to increase the efficiency of using resources. The World Health Organization states that 4 million deaths occur each year due to diseases caused by domestic air pollution alone. Besides, garbage collected in areas outside of the city does not disappear on its own. Considering that the city borders are expanding day by day with the increase of the population, what will we do with this increasing amount of garbage in the future? Is it possible to control consumption and integrate certain behavioural changes in our lives? Can these wastes that arise be reused and transformed into things that are beneficial, sustainable, and efficient? Our world must transform waste into clean energy, discover and apply the right recycling techniques, and introduce innovative and effective approaches. In this context, waste engineering is on its way to becoming one of the most important professions in the future.



World-renowned and pioneering universities such as Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge University, and Stanford University have implemented various programs in these areas to train experts who can work to integrate clean energies in electricity and heating into our lives, reducing air pollution as an alternative to fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas. It is not difficult to predict that many universities will take action on this issue quickly.



**Spittelau Garbage Factory - Vienna, AUSTRIA**

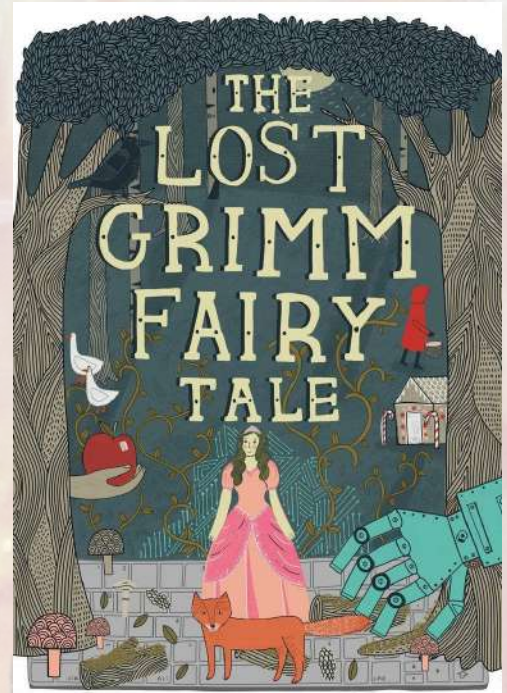
# CULTURE- ARTS- LITERATURE

## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE GENERATION A FAIRY TALE: THE PRINCESS AND THE FOX

Assist. Prof. Nezire Gamze ILICAK

Res. Asst. Kemal ÇINKO

The Department of Turkish Language and Literature



Since Alan Turing put forward the question, "Can machines think?", in 1950 in an article, artificial intelligence (AI) has been considered, researches have been done and considerable progress has been made. The reflections of this progress have had an impact not only in the informatics sector but also in almost every field. As a matter of fact, the world of literature was also affected by this situation, and AI was able to create a fairy tale.

Authorities of the sleep and meditation app, "Calm," and the machine learning company, "Botnik," worked together to print out a new tale created by AI, based on the existing tale of Brothers Grimm. Botnik used a text prediction algorithm called "Voicebox," which included all Grimm fairy tales recordings so the AI was able to write the new Grimm fairy tale. Working on a principle similar to the message prediction aid on smartphones, the AI model started to suggest words and sentences in Grimm's style after a while.

These structures, suggested by the algorithm, were turned into an aesthetic form by the human author team and a fairy tale text was created: The Princess and The Fox. As you can see, the tale was not entirely written by AI, it was intervened by a team of human writers, albeit a bit. Botnik's CEO Jamie Brew expressed this in the following words: "Final result belongs not to any single machine or person or pair of brothers but the whole interconnected system of inspiration and interpretation."

This tale, which is the product of the cooperation between machine and human, was presented to its users as "The Lost Grimm Fairy Tale" by Calm. Tale includes a king, a princess, a magic horse, a talking fox, and the son of a poor miller. The full version of the fairy tale is unfortunately only available to users who are paid subscribers to Calm. However, what is pleasing is that AI will be able to produce many more literary products in-line with these advancements. In the light of these developments, it is very likely that soon we will be able to read a novel created by AI with excitement and be impressed by a poem written by AI.

[Click to access resources.](#)





## ABOUT A BALLAD FOR GALLIPOLI

Res. Asst. Kemal ÇİNKO

The Department of Turkish Language and Literature

Undoubtedly, one of the most epic wars in Turkish history took place in Gallipoli. In Gallipoli, one of the most strategic fronts in the First World War, the Ottoman army fought with the Entente Powers between the years 1915 and 1916. About 252,000 Turkish soldiers were martyred in this battle. The Turkish army that made history with their blood triumphed on this battle on March 18, 1915, and clearly showed the world that "the sick man of Europe" still has not lost its penetration and judgment. The Turkish army succeeded in repulsing the "undefeatable" navy and presented one of the most glorious victories in its history to the Turkish nation.

The events that leave deep traces in society undoubtedly touch the sensitivities of the artists of that society and affect the works they create. Wars come at the top of the events that deeply affect society. The battle that leaves an indelible mark on society undoubtedly touches the artists' sensitivities and affects the works they create. As a matter of fact, an epic struggle like the Battle of Gallipoli touched the spirit of folk artists and was reflected in the mirror of literature. In this context, a *Ballad for Gallipoli* is one of the most meaningful reflections of the artistic feelings of our folk poets.



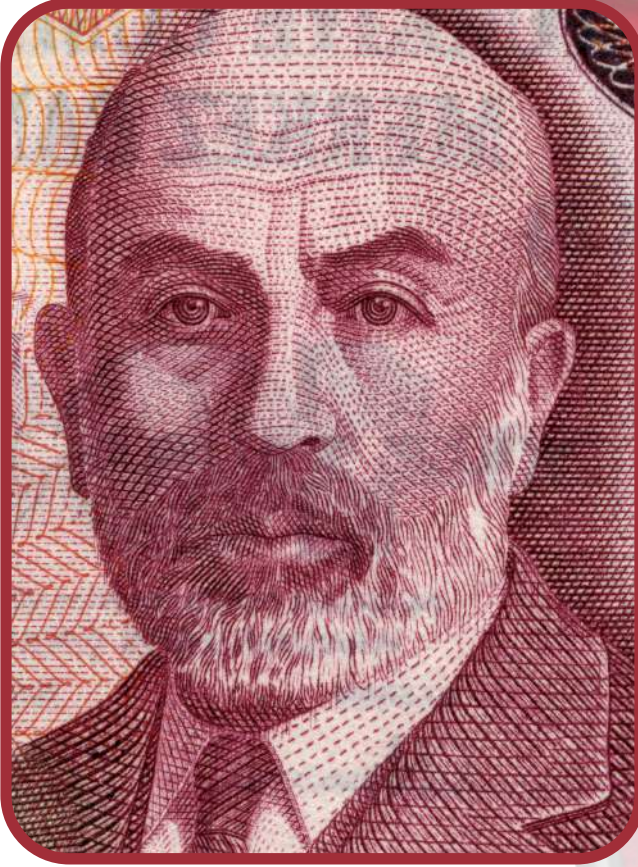
The question of how the famous ballad, which has become widespread among the Turkish people with "*In Çanakkale stands the Mirror Bazaar / Mother I set forth against the enemy, oh, my youth, alas!*" verses were formed is controversial. This question was discussed in detail in an essay, titled "The Story of A Ballad for Gallipoli" written by Ömer Çakır. Was the ballad written before, during, or after the Battle of Gallipoli? Many have tried to come to a conclusion on the subject by referring to an available letter. This letter is included in Emrullah Nutku's "*Çanakkale Şanlı Tarihine Bir Bakış*". Seyfullah, the author of the letter in question, is the brother of Emrullah Nutku. Seyfullah was born in 1903 and was a first-grade student at Çanakkale Sultanisi. He wrote the letter on September 29, 1914. Addressing his mother in the letter, Seyfullah says the following: "(...) Soldiers have been passing through the streets of Çanakkale for couple of days and singing "**In Çanakkale stands the Mirror Bazaar, Mother I set forth against the enemy**" verses. Officers on horseback, gun carriages, pack trains, and camel caravans filled our streets. They say a war is coming (...)"



As it is understood from this letter written in 1914, it is a folk song that was sung before the Battle of Gallipoli. According to the researchers' opinions, this folk song is a lament sung by a young man who was killed in Çanakkale, and the ballad has "*In Çanakkale, they shot me / They surrounded me with my fiancée / In Çanakkale stands the Mirror Bazaar / Mother I set forth against the enemy*" version. It is among the supported views that the Ballad was sung even before World War I. The aforementioned ballad was adapted to the period of The Battle of Gallipoli by folk poets and the versions have emerged.

One of the most important features of folk literature is its anonymity. As it is clearly seen above, a Ballad for Çanakkale is an anonymous folk song that is not known by whom it was first sung. Although the issue of creation is controversial, as it can be understood from the letter, the birth of the ballad goes back to the pre-war period. Another important feature of folk literature is variantization (diversification, differentiation). The ballad, which was a lament at the beginning, was adapted to the war in Çanakkale with the folk poet's imagination, varied by going the round and enriched with the power of the people by spreading to all Anatolia from the land where it first appeared. As a result, it has succeeded in surviving until today.

[Click to](#) access resources.



## MEHMET AKIF AND OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM

**Res. Asst. Remzi SOYTÜRK**

**The Department of Turkish Language and Literature**

With the opening of the Turkish Grand National Assembly on April 23, 1920, many intellectuals and scholars from Istanbul and many cities in Anatolia who supported the War of Independence moved to Ankara. Mehmet Akif, who first called the people to the War of Independence in Kastamonu, was among those who moved to Ankara. Akif and his friends settled in Taceddin Dervish Convent during this period.

During the War of Independence, there was a need for an anthem that would represent the newly established Parliament, strengthen the army and reinforce the unity and solidarity of the people. Upon the Ministry of Defense's request, The Ministry of Education announced in the newspapers on November 7, 1920, that competition for the National Anthem was opened with awarded 500 Turkish liras for lyrics and composition. News of the competition was also announced to all schools within a circle. Although more than 700 poems came to the competition, none of them had the desired effect. Thereupon, the Minister of Education, Hamdullah Suphi, and his friends discussed the issue and requested it from Mehmet Akif. However, Akif turned down the offers, saying, "I don't write it for money." He started to write the poem when he was assured that "even if he wins, he will not be paid."

Mehmet Akif wrote the entire National Anthem in Taceddin Lodge. According to the narration of his friend Hasan Basri Çantay; Akif spent a lot of time writing his poem. Sometimes he has spent days on a line. When the poem was completed and written on a clean piece of paper, he brewed some tea, and gathered all his friends. He especially sent a word to Hasan Basri, whom he loved very much. Akif read his complete poem in unique harmony. Cups of tea were coming one after another.

On the morning of February 17, the National Anthem was published on the front page of the Sebilürreşad Magazine by dedicating to "Our Hero Army" and was officially accepted by the Assembly on March 12, 1921. Many speeches were made at the reception ceremony. With the proposal of Hasan Basri Çantay, the voting was made, it was accepted, and it was recited in the Parliament by the Minister of Education, Hamdullah Suphi. While he was reciting our Turkish National Anthem in the Assembly at 17:45 on Saturday, March 12, 1921, Mehmet Akif could not stay in the hall because of his excitement and went into the corridor.

The Turkish National Anthem was accepted with applause that day. On the 100th anniversary of the acceptance of our National Anthem, which is one of the unique representations of our country's unity and solidarity, we commemorate Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and all our martyrs with all due respect.

# KUM TEFRİKALARI

A BOOK

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Known for her storybook *"Muhtelif Evhamlar Kitabı"*, Ömür İklim Demir takes the reader on a journey that dates back to the early 20th century with her first novel, *Kum Tefrikaları*. The novel consists the chapters of "KUM ya da Rüzgârın Eti", "ÇÖL ya da Ruhunu Kaybetmiş Deniz", "FATA MORGANA ya da Bir Varmış Bir Yokmuş" and "Ekler". The novel, which is reminiscent of a fairy tale with its narration, is shaped by the diary that Doctor Mithat found in the mansion that he inherited. Through this diary, events corresponding to historical facts form the backbone of the novel. Almost all the characters of the novel who accompanied the life of the narrator Doctor Mithat die somehow. The narrator, who uncovered the mystery of the tale, figures out the secret of immortality and narrates the text to the reader. Murat Hodja, who undertakes the mission of simplifying the old writing diaries and transferring them to today's alphabet, immediately has a heart attack when the diary is over. The novel, which multiplies reality with attachments, is a gripping modern tale.

"My palms sweat  
My mouth dries up.  
My eyes fill with tears a little,  
I don't cry  
Then the storm calms."  
And the story begins until the storm breaks out again...



# SOSYOCOM -SHELF



# BOHEMIAN RHAPSODY

A MOVIE

Res. Asst. Ceren DEMİR

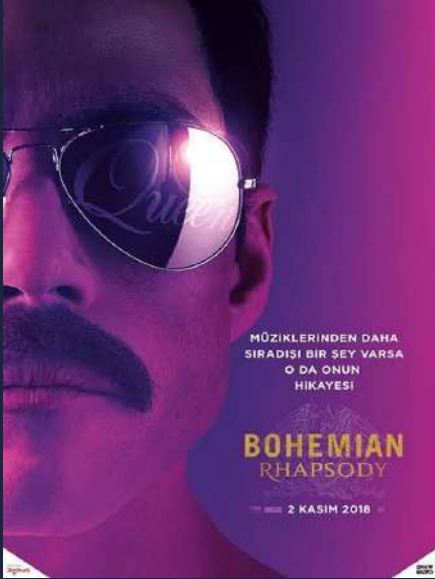
The Department of International Trade and Finance (English)

Who Wants to Live Forever, We Will Rock You, Radio Ga Ga, Under Pressure, The Show Must Go On, I Want to Break Free, Another One Bites the Dust, Don't Stop Me Now, Somebody to Love, We Are the Champions and of course Bohemian Rhapsody...

We are talking about the most legendary band in the world, Queen.

In this movie, we have the chance to witness the life of the iconic artist Freddie Mercury, who created Queen and left us early, and see the story of the band's formation closely. Together with Freddie Mercury, we met with the band's great guitarist Brian May, the professor of Astrophysics today, the drummer Roger Taylor, and the bass guitarist John Deacon.

The movie, in which we can reach all the details from the establishment of the group to the production of the songs, the clashing of the group, the sickness of Freddie Mercury, Live Aid, one of the most magnificent performances in Queen's history, won the Academy (Oscar) Award. The Egypt-originated actor Rami Malek, who portrayed Mercury in the movie, won the BAFTA Award for Best Actor.



# A SERIES

# PEAKY BLINDERS



Res. Asst. Ceren DEMİR

The Department of International Trade and Finance (English)


Year: 2014 - Now

IMDb: 8.8

Runtime (chapter): Almost 50-60 min.

Type: History, Detective

Cillian Murphy (as Thomas Shelby) is the leading role of the series, which tells the story of Peaky Blinders, one of Britain's illegal gangs who just came out of the First World War with Steven Knight's adaptation script. The real Peaky Blinders gang, which the series was inspired by, reached an unlimited power in Birmingham, England, especially in the 1890s. However, one mistake of the gang had caused an inspector to come to the city, which had caused them great trouble. When the Peaky Blinders brothers got away with all their activities, they caught the attention of then-UK Prime Minister Winston Churchill; and he began to watch the gang closely. Continues with spoiler...



# IF A PHILOSOPHER SPEAKS WITH A PHILOSOPHER

## DIALOGUE OF ARISTOTLE AND PLATO

Elif YAVUZ  
Sociology Department Student

The relation between the history of philosophy and the question of 'what is philosophy' leads us to re-visit philosophers' texts. Those who deal with philosophical texts realize that philosophers constantly criticize each other. Each criticism becomes the philosopher's answer to the question 'what philosophy is?'. Therefore, many philosophers criticize each other and build their conceptual ground on these criticisms, the history of philosophy can be counted as the history of the answers to the question 'what is philosophy?'. This tradition of criticism owes a lot to Plato and Aristotle. Through the possibility of the dialogue Elif Yavuz shows us how Plato and Aristotle do not agree on the questions of 'what is reality?', 'what is happiness?' and 'what is good?'.

**Aristotle:** Is the tree real?

**Plato:** What we see is not real. The real tree is real which remains invariably in the universe. The tree that we experience and i.e. see today, is the one that belongs to the realm of appearances and of illusions so it is not real.

**Aristotle:** Let's consider an apple tree. You pick the apple from the tree, eat it and you may be full. Isn't this reality?

**Plato:** Whenever we see a pine tree, we call it a tree. Whenever we see the apple tree, we call it a tree. If we had five passers-by drawn a picture of a tree, they would all paint a picture of a tree, but they would not be the same each other. So even though the trees are separate from each other, there is a reason why we call them "tree". In other words, in every experience we have, even the tree is changeable physically and even we still call it a tree, there is the idea of a tree that accompanies all physical trees.

**Aristotle:** But you are full Plato, isn't this change in you real?

**Plato:** Aristotle, don't get on my nerves. See! appearance and reality are not the same. Understand this, alright? They are two different things. You better go make some tea or something and stop philosophizing as well.

**Aristotle:** Well, let's consider something, something bigger. How about nature where tea or apple locates?

**Plato:** Since everything we see in nature is an illusion and only consists of a shadow, nature itself cannot be considered.

**Aristotle:** How about considering an abstract concept, like beauty?

**Plato:** We call the things we experience in our daily life beautiful. For instance, seeing a beautiful flower or woman or behavior. All these things we experience are not exactly beautiful, i.e. nothing is excellent.

Even I understand what is beautiful when you call it, we never experience excellent beauty. For this reason, if there is a world of appearances we are in, that is, the world we experience, there is also a world of ideas that makes this world of appearances possible and makes it possible for me to understand when you say beautiful. Let's consider my rude behavior to you. You may evaluate the behavior I've done to you concerning the idea of friendship and by referring to it, you may say 'my friend Plato did something wrong to me'. If the realm of ideas does not exist, this does not make sense. The realm of ideas gives reasonable meaning to my wrong behavior.

**Aristotle:** No, Plato, you're wrong. For instance, let's consider that the tree is brown. The tree is a substance, so we see it, it exists in the physical realm. Well, what about the brown? When I say think about the brown, it's impossible to think of brown itself. When I say think about brown, you think of a tree, you think of wood, so you think with it something physical because brown is a quality. It indicates the mode of existence of an existing substance, that is, the tree. Many of the things you call this idea are not even substances that exist in physical nature on their own, they are predicates. In other words, the qualities of existing substances cannot have an independent existence on their own, we do not make use of them from the realm of idea, they can come into existence only with the subjects they are attributed to.

# MOVIE REVIEW OF THE MONTH

## THE CURIOUS CASE OF BENJAMIN BUTTON

Asst. Prof. Yeşim KOÇYİĞİT  
The Department of Business Administration

**YEAR:** 2008  
**TIME:** 2H 46MIN  
**DIRECTOR:** DAVID FINCHER  
**CAST:** BRAD PITT, CATE BLANCHETT  
**IMDB :** 8.4

A movie starring Academy (Oscar)-winning actors Brad Pitt and Cate Blanchett: The Curious Case of Benjamin Button...

David Fincher is the director of this legendary work, which turned from the book of F. Scott Fitzgerald, one of the important authors of the 20th century, published in 1922, into a work of cinema of the 21st century. This is a movie of the director, who has achieved brilliant success with his movies such as Se7en and Fight Club, also achieved 13 Oscar nominations (won 3 of them), including the Academy Award for Best Picture, and remained on the agenda for a long time.

The film begins with one of the main characters, Daisy, on her deathbed in a hospital room, asking her daughter to read a diary aloud in a day when the storm approaches the city centre. This is the diary of Benjamin Button's extraordinary story.



During the First World War, a blind watchmaker designs a backward-functioning clockwork to increase the likelihood of turning back those who went to war when he loses his son in a battle. This situation creates a miracle for Benjamin Button, who was born on the day the war ended; he starts living his life backward.

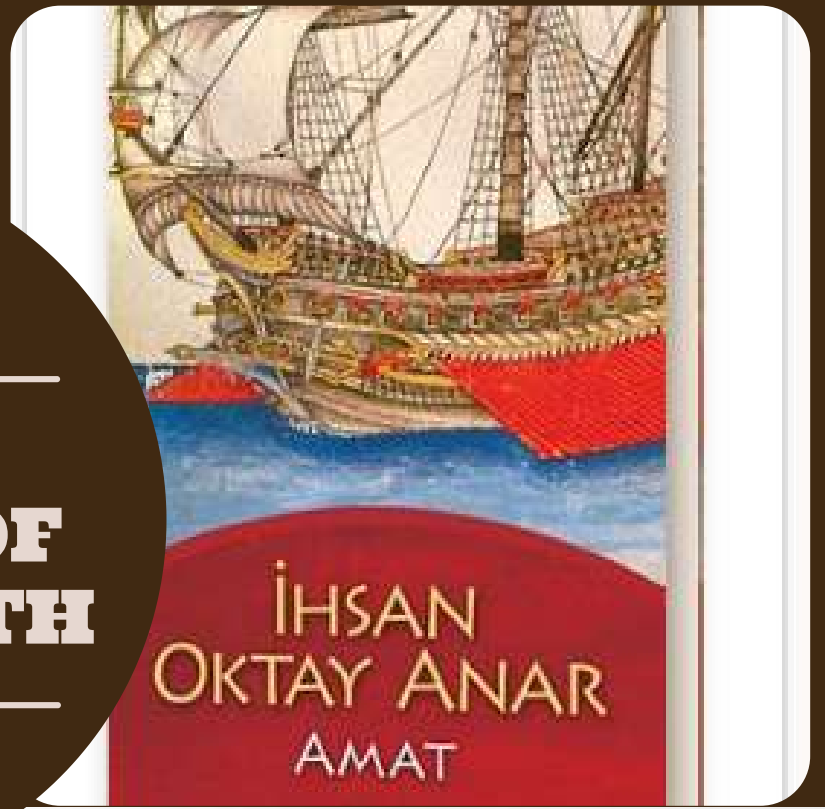
Benjamin Button, who was born as a baby in his eighties and got younger over the years meets and becomes friends with 8-year-old Daisy in his nursing home where he grew up as an old child. After a while, he leaves the nursing home and his friend Daisy to work on ships. When he returns, he is a young man whose time matches with Daisy's. They experience great love.

But there is an inevitable tragedy in the couple's future: Daisy is in a process of getting older and Benjamin is in a process of rejuvenation, then childhood and infancy. So, in the 85th year of his birth (2003), he becomes a complete baby and passes away this year.

We say that you must witness the Curious Case of Benjamin Button.



# BOOK REVIEW OF THE MONTH



## AMAT

ASST. PROF. N. GAMZE ILICAK  
THE DEPARTMENT OF TURKISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

### MASTHEAD:

**AUTHOR:** İHSAN OKTAY ANAR  
**PUBLISHED AND PUBLISHER:**  
2018, COMMUNICATION  
PUBLICATIONS

*İhsan Oktay Anar invites his readers to a journey with a ship full of people in his novel, Amat. This is not an ordinary journey. This is Amat's expedition that sets out in search of a mysterious ship with a black flag that sunk two Ottoman frigates. This is an ominous expedition that begins the day when Cain killed his brother Abel, "Tuesday," in other words, "Blood Day".*

Amat is a ship made by a carpenter named Noah from oak trees, whose entire crew was chosen only from sinners. It is a coincidence that there are 247 people in the ship made of 247 oak. Initially, the captain of Amat was Dişavol Pasha. Nevertheless, it is a ship managed by two captains after Süleyman joined the expedition at the last minute.

The cruise takes place in the unknown waters, and it is impossible to understand where the range is. Süleyman's inclusion, who has the ambition of immortality, in Amat means that the established order of Dişavol Pasha, who controls everything from his room full of books and various equipment, is broken.

A strange route, struggle against the waves and the wind, fighting the Venetian galleys and the Knights of Malta, search for the ship with the black flag are narrated. Some extraordinary events will cause the crew to realize that Amat is not an ordinary ship and question their lives, sins, travels, and even Amat. The search for the ship with the black flag will evolve into a seek for themselves.

Amat is the novel of death and immortality, good and evil, timelessness and circularity. İhsan Oktay Anar presents a delightful maritime novel to his reader and reminds the reader of life's movement.



# EDUCATION- RESEARCH

## TÜBİTAK-ARDEB "COVID-19 and Society"

Res. Asst. Tuğçe GÜR TÜRKDOĞAN

The Department of Political Science and Public Administration

In the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, it is considered that technological approaches, as well as social and humanities, will have serious contributions in addressing and solving the problems caused by the epidemic. In this context, a special call titled "COVID-19 and Society: Social, Human and Economic Effects of the Pandemic, Problems and Solutions" was made by TÜBİTAK and 97 projects were supported with this call. Supported projects were classified in the titles Pandemic and Sociology - Psychology, Culture and Art in Pandemic, Pandemic and Higher Education, Pandemic and Economy, Pandemic and Family, Pandemic and Elderly and Urban Life in the Pandemic and finally, a multidimensional analysis of the problems created by the pandemic was produced. In this context, necessary scientific knowledge has been achieved in order to produce a public policy to solve the problems.



Lawmakers' need for scientific knowledge to solve the problems that concern the whole society constitutes the first stage of the public policy-making process. In this context, an event was organized on February 22-23, where the findings of the projects supported within the scope of the relevant call, the goals achieved and the anticipated contributions were shared. Through this event, scientists made concrete suggestions on public policy. Based on the importance of scientifically determining the information in the context of effects, problems and solutions, it was evaluated that scientific knowledge will contribute to the investigation of the current and future effects of the epidemic from the perspective of social and human sciences, and to the more effective planning of processes and resources. For example, As Projects adopted under the titles pandemic and Economics detailed qualitative and quantitative researches propound the results of analyzes of the issues contained in Turkey's economy, under the title Pandemic and Higher Education qualitative and quantitative analysis were made related to the process of higher education.

[Click](#) for detailed information.



# What the Pandemic Says: Digital Inequality

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

The Covid-19 pandemic has shut all of us to homes, made business and education life become technology-driven. Most of the stakeholders of both education life and various sectors continue their activities in a technology-centred manner. Different segments of society, from world leaders taking part in the Davos Economic Forum to children who are educated at the primary school level, carry out their activities on the same digital platforms. Although this sameness creates the feeling of "being on the same boat" due to the universality of the disease and the similarity of the compulsory situations, on the other side of the coin there is a reality that is beginning to be spoken louder today: digital inequality.

What does this concept of "digital inequality", which we often hear, write and draw upon, and discuss, mean? With the definition of OECD, digital inequality refers to the gap between individuals, households, businesses and geographical areas at different socio-economic levels, both in terms of access opportunities to information communication technologies and the wide-ranging use of the internet. In other words, it means that people or institutions who continue their business or education life over the internet do not have the same digital conditions. On the other hand, the difference in the ability to use between people who utilize the internet and information communication technologies is another pillar of digital inequality.

Digital inequality draws attention not only to the possibility of disruption of activities carried out with the use of the internet and technology but also to the possibility of creating wide social conflicts. In today's societies, which are called information society, the difference emerging between generations stems from the inequality in adaptation to digital and access opportunities. This situation is among the factors that prepare the ground for the formation of a multi-layered society whose members live side by side but separately.

European Union, OECD etc. organizations frequently emphasize digital inequality, especially in the recent period, and point to the necessity of filling the gap between individuals, institutions and countries. Time will tell if this gap will close or not.

## Airports Named After Women



According to a study by Netflights, a web-based travel company, 352 airports around the world are named after famous people. The number of women among these famous people is only 16.

The women named after the airports have a variety of different characteristics, such as being a member of the royal family and having a successful political career. For example, Sabiha Gokcen, who gave her name to Istanbul Sabiha Gökçen International Airport, is the first female fighter pilot in the world.

Research Executive Netflights Managing Director Andrew Shelton made a stunning statement on the issue: *"As well as being a source of civic pride and examples of engineering marvels, airports are also symbolic of human achievement. Rightly so, airport owners have chosen to name their facilities after people of note to celebrate their lives – from musicians to politicians. But we think the fact that so few of them recognise the achievements of women – especially those who have contributed to the field of aviation – needs to be rectified. Airports should be 'fairports' – somethings that belong to everyone, and where everyone feels equal."*

[Click here](#) for more information about "Fairports" research.

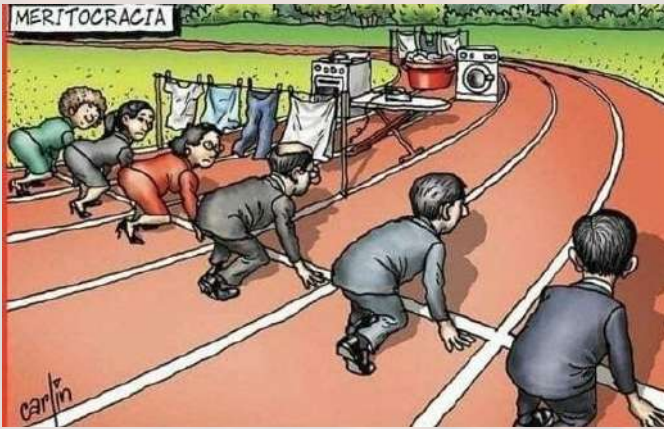




# ECO-AGENDA

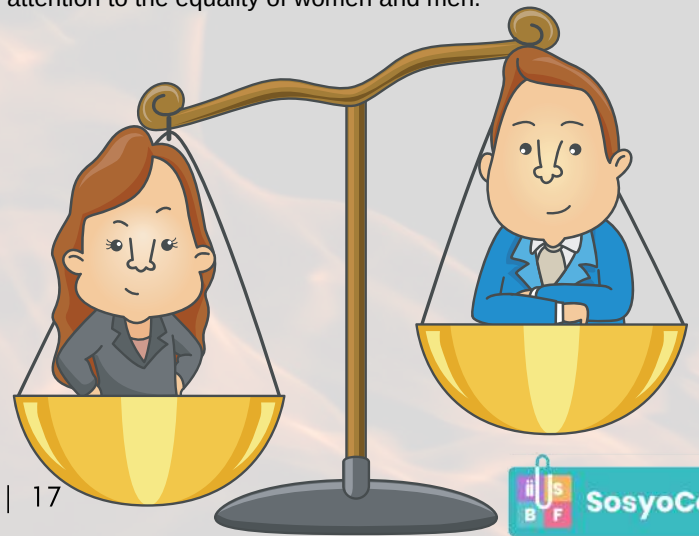
## The Invisible Hands of Women in Economy

Res. Asst. Burçin ÇAKIR  
The Department of Economics and Finance



Gross domestic product (GDP), the total goods and services produced by citizens of a country for a year is the sum of the value corresponding to a particular currency. We hear this definition frequently. It is debated how much and to what degree women's labour is taken into consideration when calculating the GDP and GNP. This issue must have caught the attention of Katrine Marçal so that in her book, "Who Cooked Adam Smith's Dinner?", she writes: "The eleven-year-old girl who walks fifteen kilometres every morning to bring wood to her family makes a great contribution to the country's economy. But what she does is not considered labour. Not visible in economic statistics. It is not taken into account in GDP, which measures the total economic activity of a country. Her work is not relevant to the economy or to economic growth. Giving birth, taking care of children, gardening, cooking for brothers, milking cows, sewing clothes for relatives, or taking care of Adam Smith while he was writing The Wealth of Nations are not considered as labour. In the standard models of economics, none of these is considered 'productive labour', and adds: "Sometimes today the economy is built not only by an invisible hand but also by an invisible heart." In this context, while regulating economic policies, it is necessary to pay attention to the equality of women and men.

According to TSI (Turkish Statistical Institute) Labor Report in August 2020, the ratio of participation in Turkey's labour force is 76.2% in men and 36.3% in women. So, do you think that ratio reflects reality? Why are labours such as taking care of children, gardening, cooking, and sewing clothes not included in the production? However, the indirect share besides its direct share of women in employment and the economy should also be taken into account. Women and the economy are in a positive relationship with each other in this sense. For this reason, women who have been forgotten in the economy for the past few years must take their well-deserved place.



A graphic showing a chain of interlocking links in blue, red, and purple, set against a background of binary code (0s and 1s).

# BLOCKCHAIN 101

RES. ASST. ZÜLAL SEZİCİ  
THE DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS  
ADMINISTRATION

Nowadays, everyone is speaking about how data is the new currency. You may ask, "how can that be possible?". Data becomes currency through Blockchain technology actually and then called Bitcoin, Ethereum, etc.

Blockchain is a system storing in a way that it is difficult or impossible to alter, hack, or play a trick on the data. It is a decentralized ledger of transactions that is duplicated and distributed on the blockchain's entire network of computer systems. Each block in the chain contains a number of transactions, and if a new transaction occurs on the blockchain, a record of that transaction is added to the ledger of each party. Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) is a decentralized database that is run by multiple participants.

The purpose of the blockchain is to allow data to be recorded and distributed without giving the possibility to edit or modify digital data. Although two academics, Stuart Haber and W. Scott Stornetta first developed Blockchain technology in 1991, it was not tested in real life until the launch of Bitcoin in January 2009, almost two decades later.

A blockchain is the foundation of the Bitcoin protocol. Bitcoin's anonymous founder, Satoshi Nakamoto, described it as "a modern electronic cash system that is completely peer-to-peer, with no trusted third party" in a research paper introducing the digital currency.

Unlike Fiat money (credit money) as we know it, Bitcoin is developed, distributed, exchanged and stored through Blockchain, a decentralized ledger system. Although Bitcoin has a turbulent history as a storage tool of value, as we have all witnessed, it looks like it will continue to be popular as it promises the "Future" with Blockchain, as a number of other cryptocurrencies have emerged after Bitcoin. However, users rely more on independent cryptocurrencies rather than the cryptocurrencies of big companies. Shown lack of interest in Facebook's Libra currency can be explained by this situation.



# ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATION

## How to Become A “Greenwashing” Hunter in Three Steps?

Res. Asst. Melih YILDIZ

The Department of Business Administration

What makes the Swedish Activist Greta Thunberg, who stood out at the UN Climate Change Summit and became the symbol of combating global warming different? The answer to this question was undoubtedly her passion. Brands / Marketers often aim to unearth consumers' hidden desires to light and mobilize them. While for some of us the object of desire is a Rolex watch that ends our social concerns, it is a nature-friendly packaging for those like Greta. Nowadays, when the glaciers are gradually melting more and more, brands that put green marketing practices into operation have started to gain significant advantages in terms of competition. Therefore, this situation has made Greta and others like her the new target of brands.

"Greenwashing" or in Turkish "Yeşil Aklama" is defined that the products or services of an enterprise are presented as if they are nature friendly. In other words, it is because brands show themselves as environmentally friendly through marketing communication rather than truly valuing the environment. Apart from targeting consumers sensitive to ecocide, not drawing the reaction of these consumers also causes brands to resort to "greenwashing" implementations.

So, how to know whether a brand makes "greenwashing"? We have prepared the recipe for you.

1. Check the ingredient list for the product you doubt to see if it is environmentally friendly. It will give you a clue.
2. Check if environmentally friendly practices permeate the entire brand. Find out if environmental claims are just for one product line.
3. Check out the brand's website. If it is a truly environmentally friendly brand, remember that it has to transparently publish all its environmentally friendly activities and processes.

When you consider these instructions, you can now be a great "greenwashing" hunter. Congratulations.



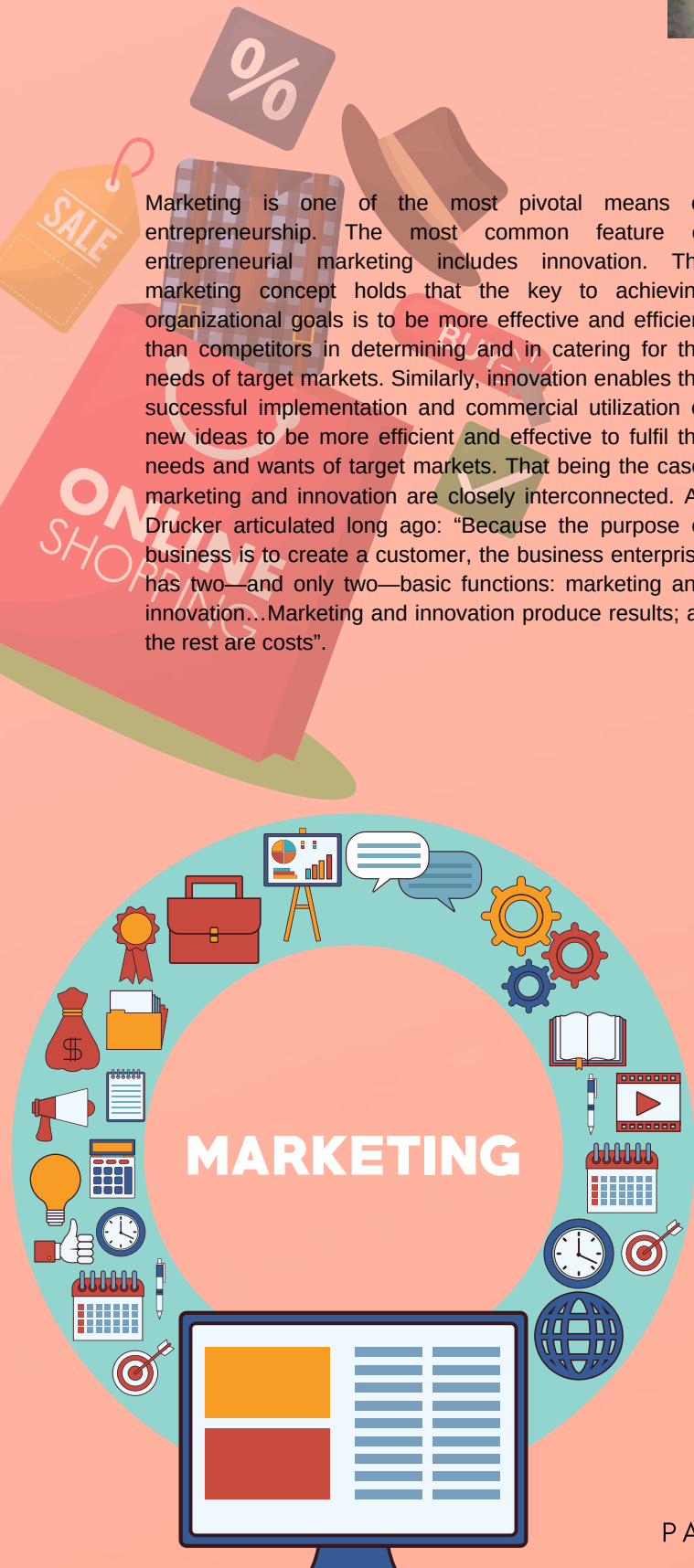
# Marketing, Entrepreneurship, and Innovation

Asst. Prof. Alpaslan KELLECI  
The Department of Business Administration



Marketing is one of the most pivotal means of entrepreneurship. The most common feature of entrepreneurial marketing includes innovation. The marketing concept holds that the key to achieving organizational goals is to be more effective and efficient than competitors in determining and in catering for the needs of target markets. Similarly, innovation enables the successful implementation and commercial utilization of new ideas to be more efficient and effective to fulfil the needs and wants of target markets. That being the case, marketing and innovation are closely interconnected. As Drucker articulated long ago: "Because the purpose of business is to create a customer, the business enterprise has two—and only two—basic functions: marketing and innovation...Marketing and innovation produce results; all the rest are costs".

Until the outset of the new millennium, both marketing and innovation sought to create value within the closed doors of firms, regarding consumers as passive receivers as well as disregarding other prospective partners within the value chain. Nevertheless, over the last few decades, both marketing and innovation have been going through drastic changes concerning how they operate to achieve results through the utilization of co-creation, user-generated content, co-design and co-innovation through crowdsourcing particularly via online digital platforms. Today, open innovation-based entrepreneurial firms hold the competitive edge via crowdsourcing tools by harnessing the power of their users and partners, such as Lego Ideas, which lets its fans create their own Lego sets or Local Motors, which enables users to design and manufacture vehicles through 3D printing. For more successful examples of Open Innovation, [please visit](#).





# THE NEW STAR OF VIRTUAL MERCHANDISING: AUGMENTED REALITY

Res. Asst. Melih YILDIZ  
The Department of  
Business Administration



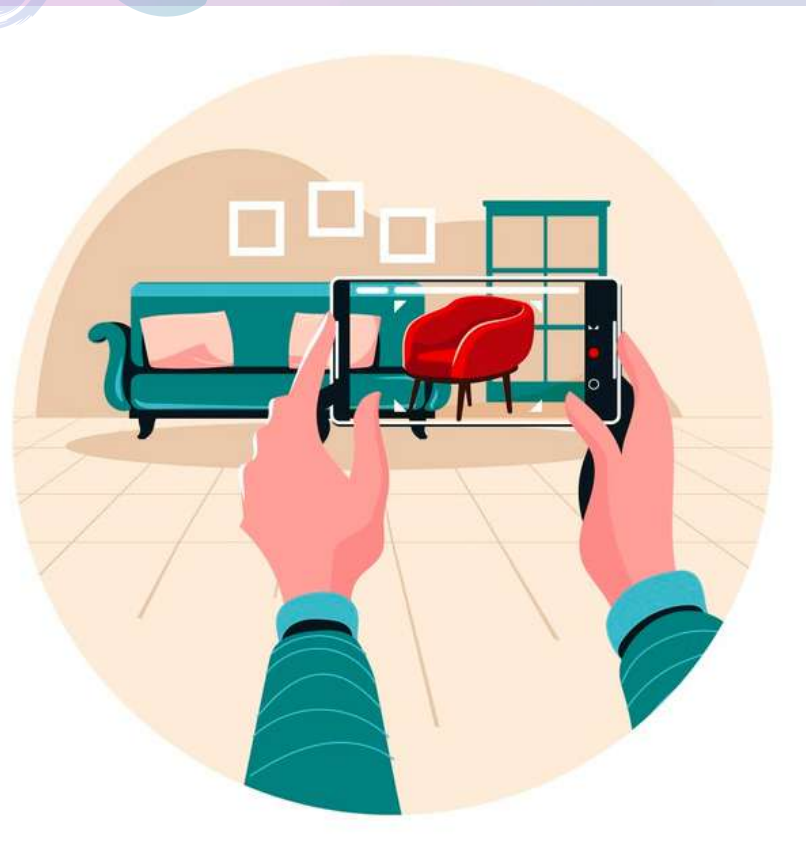
*Imagine that when you walk into a store, the endless queue of changing rooms suddenly disappears, or you can try all the makeup products in the world with a single finger swipe. Did you? I can see it's exciting. Now take it easy because this is no longer a dream!*

*Augmented Reality (AR) technology, which has lived its golden era thanks to the game Pokemon GO, which was put on the market in 2016, offers you various opportunities to try a product in the living room of your home or anywhere. So what is this Augmented Reality Technology?*

AR is an enhanced version of the real physical world achieved by using digital visual elements, sound, or other sensory stimuli delivered via technology. It is a growing trend among companies involved in mobile computing and business applications in particular. AR applications are common in the online shopping, cosmetics, and tourism industries. Especially during this period that we stay home, AR applications serve as the water in the desert for brands looking for various ways to provide their customers with a user experience.

One of the brands using AR applications is the world-famous cosmetics brand L'Oreal. Joining forces with Google, L'Oreal makes it possible for consumers to try makeup products virtually. Thanks to this application, consumers who want to learn how the product will look on their faces can try the products without going to the store. All they have to do is to click the "try it on" button and show their faces to the camera that turns on. Another application for AR is MirrAR. MirrAR, a virtual cabin, and a smart mirror application were implemented by Nsocial, an AR company. Thanks to MirrAR, customers can try out the clothes that are digitally modelled in 3D with 3D modelling and wear the clothes that best suit them without entering the changing room and touching the product. This application benefits brands and consumers, especially these days when social distance is critical. It will be inevitable to come across new applications regarding AR in the coming days in this direction.

[Click for the details of the news.](#)





# POLITICAL-AGENDA



## Who is Controlling the Social Media? States vs. Technology Companies

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



Since the last years of the 20th century, with the developments in technology and information, globalization has gained momentum, and international relations have focused not only on inter-state relations but also on a much more complex network of non-state actors. From the perspective of the discipline of International Relations, these actors have gained significant powers against nation-states and caused states' influence in international relations to be questioned. In short, there has been a change in the subject of who has the power in the discipline. Particularly in recent years, with the continuous development in technology, companies have gained significant power in the international arena.

The internet has played a key role in the much faster and more intense globalization of the 21st century and the increasing power of technology companies. With the spread of the internet worldwide and the increasing number of users on the internet and technological devices, technology companies, which have become well-known in almost all countries of the world, have gained an incredible economic power against national governments. For instance, some companies in this field have a much larger economy than many developed countries.

Developments in the internet and mobile technologies and the widespread use of these applications have paved the way for companies to become an economic power and social power. It is possible to say that this paves the way for a conflict between nation-states and technology giants. To use social media applications, it is necessary to share personal data. The provided information is not sufficiently protected; moreover, they are sold for marketing purposes. Commercial companies can easily shape the posts on these platforms according to their own interests, and the discomfort of some states with the ease of expressing every thought on these platforms brings back the concept of the nation-state that is about to disappear. Therefore, new legal arrangements are made by many states regarding the issue. This signifies that governments will control social media and that governments will adopt rigid policies against technology companies.



# Health- Psychology



## Marshmallow Experiment



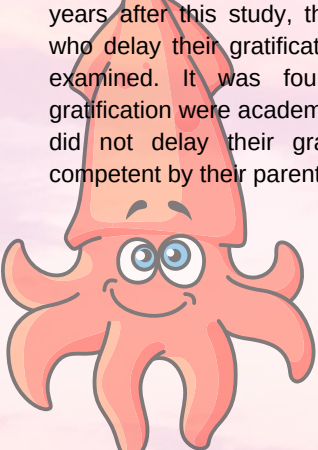
**Res. Asst. Ali Rifat KILIÇ**  
**The Department of Psychology**

Nowadays, videos related to the stories of children resisting eating delicious snacks have become very popular on TikTok. The study related to delaying gratification, or the marshmallow test was carried out by Walter Mischel in 1972. In this experimental study, the children were seated on a chair, and candy was placed in front of them on the table. The researcher let the children know that they would be rewarded with a second marshmallow if they waited 15 minutes without attempting to eat the marshmallow put in front of them. Some of the children who were alone in the room with candy for 15 minutes sang to distract themselves, some of them attempted to eat but refrain from eating, while others ate the candy before the researcher left the room.

Two things were observed during the marshmallow experiment. The first is the children's self-control ability. The other is how long the children could delay gratification. Each child was expected to delay gratification and show greater decision-making skills. Few years after this study, the developmental status of the children who delay their gratification and did not delay gratification were examined. It was found that children who delayed their gratification were academically more successful than children who did not delay their gratification and were considered more competent by their parents during adolescence.

Watts and his colleagues carried out a replication study in 2018, and emphasized the importance of the impact of the child's family history, home environment, and early cognitive abilities. They showed that the effect of the original experiment was reduced by two-thirds.

A very recent study, by Schnell and colleagues, published on March 3, 2021 reported that the squid (*Sepia Officinalis*) passed the adapted version of the marshmallow test. Animal's improved self-control, compared to some large-brained vertebrates, has been associated with better performance on cognitive tasks. It was also shown that these vertebrates can tolerate delays in obtaining higher quality food. This research suggested that the marshmallow test is not only valid for humans but also for other animals as well. Thus, the training that can be given in schools on delaying gratification, may have a positive effect on the academic success of the students.



# SOCIO-AGENDA



## WHAT IS YGA? DOUBLE-WINGED YOUTH

Asst. Prof. Nazar BAL  
The Department of Sociology



YGA is a non-profit organization established in Turkey by Sinan Yaman in 2000. Scientists like Aziz Sancar, CEOs, presidents, board members, and academics from leading companies and institutions like Koc, Sabanci, TAV, Harvard, Ozyegin University constitute the YGA's dream partners. Dream partners evaluate the applications as well as raising young people. YGA is the first Non-Governmental Organization receiving the Great Place To Word award.

YGA is defined as "social entrepreneurship" and "a leadership school where a better Turkey and world are dreamt of, projected, and implemented quickly." YGA focuses on malevolent "social" problems with initiatives such as visually impaired technologies and child science for the first time in the world. It produces radical solutions to these social problems by using "technology leverage" based on innovation.

Technology is the basis of the transformation of societies. We find solutions with sociological concepts to the social, economic, and cultural effects of the problems that arise in society with technology and social change. YGA, by considering the mutual interaction between society and the individual, reveals innovations that will benefit humanity with technological levers.

YGA facilitates the social adaptation, intellectual initiative, access to the science of the visually impaired people, children under state protection and in village schools, Syrian immigrants, in short, disadvantaged groups, and brings these people into society. It also provides social and economic development, eliminates inequality of opportunity. With this in mind, YGA helps raise double-winged role models who look to the future with hope and confidence.

Being double-winged means having conscience and equipment or having a heart and mind together. Double-winged youth, focusing on the whole, not on the fragment, realize a cultural spread by being worried about social problems beyond themselves.

[Click](#) for more detailed information about YGA.







# COMMUNICATIVE WRITINGS

## THE NEW ASPECT OF RESISTANCE: DIGITAL RESISTANCE

ASST. PROF. SEYRA KESTEL  
THE DEPARTMENT OF ADVERTISING

Recent technological developments have deeply affected the lives of people, too. Internet users have become actors and producers of the internet beyond being "users" with digital developments and transformations. Through these developments, some significant concepts have emerged as well as changes in communication styles: One of them is the "digital resistance" concept.

It is possible to say that communication is carried out in digital ways today, thanks to the big investments made in technology. Considine (2009) stated that unlike traditional mass media tools such as radio, television, and newspapers, which improve in parallel with communication technologies; the internet, providing the representation of new media, is frequently used by activists to communicate with each other and to organize actions or protests they plan to do on certain themes. Thus, different groups of activists interact with more people in a shorter time.

Resistance is to oppose something or to continue the action of resisting. It is possible to count multiple types of resistance such as civil and passive, which is defined as "resistance, solidarity" in Turkish Language Association (TDK). Digital resistance is carried out today through methods such as digital activism, slacktivism, or clicktivism.

Digital Activism covers the activities that people engage in by using developing communication technologies, in order to express their opinions, thoughts, reactions or supports about various issues or events and to realize them. Thanks to this, it creates a field of activity for absolutism based on highly effective and low-cost polyphony (Uçkan, 2012). This field of activity provides people with a digital area of resistance.



One of the other significant concepts, Slactivism, which provides a digital area of resistance, was first used in 1995 by Dwight Ozard and Fred Clark at the Cornerstone Festival and it was defined as "supporting digital action from where it stands" (Christensen, 2011). This concept, which was formed by combining the words lazy (slacker) and activism, is realized by performing resistance activities such as commenting and sharing on the digital network without physically participating in the protests.

Another action of digital resistance, clicktivism, is different from the concept of slactivism in some ways. The clicktivists carry out internet-based actions and campaigns with more concrete numbers and steps, with very clear goals (Yegen, 2014: 90). Thus, social campaigns or protests are carried out in a digital but organized way. Via activities such as slacktivism and clicktivism, individuals can start a new petition on the internet, protest anything, or support another protester with just a "click".

The development of the internet and technology has also started a transformation in the public space; also enabled many communication activities to take place in a digital aspect. Digital resistance, which is among those activities, creates a field of action in a quick way all over the world and thus it has the power to affect various areas from companies to governments. It draws attention and creates awareness in many different areas that are considered important globally, such as social equality, gender equality, human rights, environmental activism, education, health, social security, and consumer protection.

[Click to access references.](#)



# TIM& TO SOCIALIZ&

Res. Asst. Zeynep ÖZCAN  
The Department of Advertising

We choose "Ephesus Archeological Site - İzmir," "Ethnography Museum - Ankara," and "Ihlara Valley - Aksaray" for you this month from the virtual museums put into service by the T.R. Ministry of Culture and Tourism. [Click](#) for detailed information and other virtual museums.

## Izmir Archaeological Site of Ephesus

Ephesus, which dates back to 6000 B.C., is an ancient city with settlements belonging to the Bronze Age and the Hittites around it. Ephesus, a port city, bearing traces from the Hellenistic and Roman periods, has many structures that have survived today. [Click to](#) visit the Temple of Hadrian, the State Agora, the Grand Theater, the Terrace Houses, the Celsus Library, the Tetragnonos Agora, the Harbor Street, and the Virgin Mary Church from your home with a virtual museum tour.

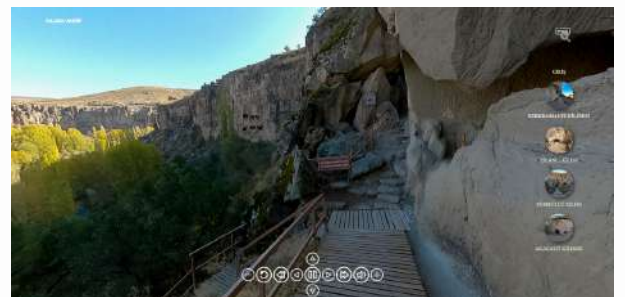


## Ethnography Museum - Ankara

It is the first museum of the Republic of Turkey. It was established upon the request of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk. It contains traces from the Antiquity, Seljuk and Ottoman periods. [Click to](#) visit the museum.

## Ihlara Valley - Aksaray

Ihlara Valley, one of the largest canyons in the world, has been an important religious center since the early periods of Christianity. The valley, which contains many churches and historical habitats, is 14 kilometers long. [Click to](#) see the valley and the historical buildings in it.



# Events in Istanbul

We have compiled the events in Istanbul in April for you. [Click](#) for detailed information about the events.

## ***Sakıp Sabancı Museum - Salvador Exhibition***

"A Surrealist in Istanbul: Salvador Dali", one of the past exhibitions of the Sakıp Sabancı museum, meets art lovers online. [Click here](#) to access the exhibition that includes works from the Gala-Salvador Dali Foundation collection.



## ***The Travel of the Street From 1850 to 1990 - Salt Online***

[Click here](#) to access the exhibition, which includes photographs from many cities such as Izmir, Adana, Zonguldak, and especially Istanbul compiled from SALT Research archive collections.



## ***Nevhiz Retrospective Exhibition - Strange Song of My Being - İşSanat***

It was presented to art lovers in İş Sanat Kibele Art Gallery. [Click to](#) visit the retrospective exhibition of Nevhiz Tanyeli, one of the most famous names in figurative painting.



We have compiled cultural and artistic events that will take place in Istanbul in April for you. You can visit <https://kultur.istanbul/> and <https://kultursanat.istanbul/> to access details of events.

# April in Istanbul...

Exhibition	Date	Place
Event Search Archival Memories: Marcell Restle's Research in Anatolia and Beyond	25.06.2019-31.07.2021	Koç University Research Center for Anatolian Civilizations
İstanbul Toy Museum Events	01.01.2020-31.12.2021	İstanbul Toy Museum
Rahmi M. Koç Museum	01.01.2020-31.12.2021	Rahmi M. Koç Museum
Türvak Türker İnanoglu Cinema Television and Theater Museum Events	01.01.2020-31.12.2021	Türvak Türker İnanoglu Foundation Cinema Television and Theater Museum
Salvador Dali Exhibiton	11.06.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Local Street Life in Turkey from the 1850s to the 1990s	15.06.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Digital Exhibition: "Memleket Almanya"	18.06.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Digital Exhibition: "Look at Different"	18.06.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Digital Calligraphy Exhibition: "The Magic of Letters"	18.06.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Digital Exhibition: "Inner and Imaginary Stories"	18.06.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Yaşar Kemal Foundation Exhibitions	18.06.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Whispers of Extinct Languages	19.06.2020-18.05.2021	Online
Cibali Tobacco Factory	23.06.2020-30.04.2021	Rezan Has Museum
Summer '18	24.06.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Summer '19	24.06.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Taksim: The Heart of İstanbul	25.06.2020-30.04.2021	Online
The Four-Legged Municipality	25.06.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Journey to the Center of the East 1850-1950	25.06.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Distant Impressions	25.06.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Cities of the Three Books	25.06.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Monet's Garden	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Rembrandt and His Circle	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Fernando Botero	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
12 Slices Cyclep	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Wild Spirit Solo Exhibition	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Picasso in İstanbul	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Rahmi Koç Museum Virtual Tour	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Portraits From the Empire	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Language of the Wall	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online

# April in Istanbul...



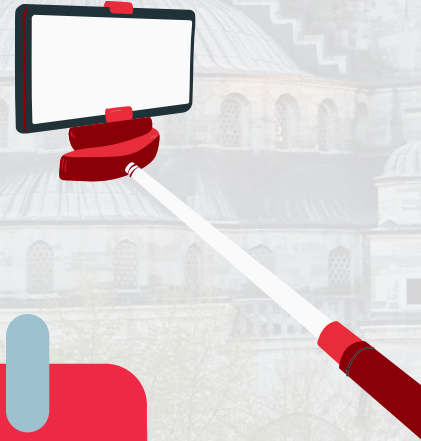
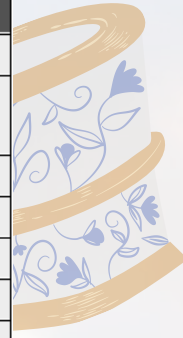
Exhibition	Date	Place
Map of Women Patrons' Structures in Ottoman İstanbul	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Orhan Pamuk - Balkon	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
İstanbul: The City of Dreams	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Libraries	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Dangerous Games	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Almost There	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Artists in Their Time	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
New World Scene	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Coffee Break	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
The Affair Between Film and Audience in Turkey	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Meanwhile in the Mountains: Sagalassos	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Andy Warhol: Pop Art for Everyone	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Goya: Witness of His Time	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
European Tour From Home By Hakan Kürklü	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Giorgio de Chirico: The Mystery of the World	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Frida Kahlo and Diego Rivera	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Saloon	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Summer	03.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Anatolian Weights and Measures	07.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Intersecting Worlds	07.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Osman Hamdi Bey	07.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Imaginary World of a Paper Architect	07.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
The Tortoise Trainer	07.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Miniature 2.0	11.08.2020-30.04.2021	Pera Museum
Dream of Water	14.08.2020-30.04.2021	Borusan Contemporary
Şişli Mosque	14.08.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Long Stories	14.08.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Camera Ottomana: Photography and Modernity in the Ottoman Empire	14.08.2020-30.04.2021	Online
The People of Yusuf Franko: Caricatures of an Ottoman Bureaucrat	14.08.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Osman Hamdi Bey Beyond Vision	14.08.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Heritage of the Earth	14.08.2020-30.04.2021	Rezan Has Museum
Maria Kılıçoğlu Retrospective Exhibition "The Pulse of the Universe"	14.08.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Erol Kınalı Retrospective Exhibition	14.08.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Mustafa Ayaz Retrospective Exhibition	14.08.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Nevhiz Retrospective Exhibition - The Odd Song of My Existence	14.08.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Orientalist Painting Collection	15.08.2020-30.04.2021	Online

# April in Istanbul...

Exhibition	Date	Place
Kütahya Tiles and Ceramics Collection	15.08.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Photo Collection	15.08.2020-30.04.2021	Online
İşbank's Communication Journey with Advertisements Exhibition	15.08.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Laleper Aytek "Life is Elsewhere" Collection Exhibition	17.08.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Joan Miro, Women, Birds, Stars	05.09.2020-30.04.2021	Online
For Eyes That Listen	10.09.2020-02.01.2022	Arter Contemporary Art Museum
Karagöz, My Dear	15.09.2020-25.04.2021	Yapı Kredi Museum
The Story of Atatürk Photographs	10.11.2020-31.05.2021	IMM Taksim Republic Art Gallery
Emre Hüner	10.12.2020-25.04.2021	Arter Contemporary Art Museum
Preserving the Past: A Selection from the Sadberk Hanım Museum	26.12.2020-01.08.2021	Meşher
I Remember	12.01.2021-30.04.2021	Online
Travel to the Center of History: Photography and the Rediscovery of Ottoman Roots (1886)	06.02.2021-31.12.2021	Online
Moneybox	10.02.2021-30.04.2021	Online
A Question of Taste	27.02.2021-06.06.2021	Pera Museum
Voronoi	27.02.2021-31.12.2021	Pera Museum
David Tudor and Cie, Inc. : Rainforest V (Variation 3)	01.03.2021-30.01.2022	Arter Contemporary Art Museum
Backstage: A Theater Memory, Hagop Ayvaz	01.03.2021-25.07.2021	Yapı Kredi Museum

Movie Screening	Date	Place
Poeten i Elefanhuset	03.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
B'iMekan	03.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
"Carlotta's Face"	03.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
"Leyla Gencer: La Diva Turca"	03.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Karanlık Çağın Kapısı Kalehöyük	03.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Home Alone Online Short Films Selection	03.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Merkur	03.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
And... The Curtain!	03.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
İdil Biret: The Portrait of a Child Prodigy	03.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
A Breath with Pina Bausch	03.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Jazz in Turkey	10.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online

Interview & Seminars	Date	Place
Contemporary Turkish Theater	14.03.2021-02.05.2021	Online
Interview with Cengiz Bektaş on Architectural Production	18.06.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Digital Art Now	03.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Novel Heroes in Cinema	03.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Digital Art Now: Candan Şişman	03.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
İclal Aydın	03.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Saffet Emre Tonguç	03.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Cihat Aşkın	03.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
The Door Is Open	03.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Philosophy Talks	03.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
IFSAK Photography and Cinema Seminars	03.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Digital Art Now: Büyükberber	07.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Digital Art Now: Selçuk Artut	07.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Digital Art Now: Ozan Türkkan	07.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Science, Technology, Society Talks - 10	07.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Istanbul Theatre Festival From 1989 Until Today	10.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
We Need a Theater Museum	10.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Sanatın çocuk Gelişimine Katkısı Üzerine Ailelerle Sohbetler	16.08.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Digital Art Now: Osman Koç	01.09.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Digital Art Now: Bager Akbay	01.09.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Brown Road Boards	04.12.2020-31.12.2021	Online
"On Joseph Beuys" Prof. Marcus Graf	14.02.2021-31.10.2021	Online
Şehir Tiyatroları Canlı Söyleşiler	02.03.2021-31.12.2021	Online





## April in Istanbul...

Concerts	Date	Place
İş Sanat at Home	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
İş Sanat Concert Records	15.08.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Genedos	01.12.2020-30.04.2021	Online
İklim Tamkan and Senem Demircioğlu Concert	04.05.2020-31.05.2021	Online
Mark Eliyahu on Demand	17.01.2021-31.12.2021	Online
Deniz Özçelik & Enver Muhamedi Duo	14.02.2021-31.12.2021	Online

Festivals	Date	Place
International Documentary Film Festival Amsterdam	03.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
5th Istanbul Design Biennial	08.12.2020-30.04.2021	Online

Workshops & Trainings	Date	Place
Atölye Modern Workshop & Seminar Program	24.06.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Directing Training	03.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Contemporary Dance Technique Workshops	03.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Contemporary Dance Technique Course - Beginner Level	07.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Working Groups: Burak Delier Workshop	14.08.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Working Groups	14.08.2020-30.04.2021	Online



# April in Istanbul...

Theater	Date	Place
İlelebet!	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
En Gerçek Masal	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Sidikli Kasabası	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Sivas 93	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Beckett	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
7 (Şekspir Müzikali)	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Marat Sade	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Kadın Aklı Erkek Aklı	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Tosunpaşa	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Marx'ın Dönüşü	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Audition	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Yedi Kocalı Hürmüz	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Yalınayak Sokrates	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
80'lerde Lubunya Olmak	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Osmançık	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Şiddet Üçlemesi 2 - Şeker	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Hizmetçiler	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Kelebekler Özgürdür	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Tiyatro Öldü	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Aymazoğlu ile Kundakçılar	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Aksak İstanbul Hikayeleri	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Lüküs Hayat	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Nazım'a Armağan	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Patron Kim?	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Bir Nefes Dede Korkut	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Zamsalak	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Yüzyılın Aşkı	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Üç Kişi	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Yargı	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Akıl Defteri	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Hisseli Harikalar Kumpanyası	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
İstanbul Efendisi	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Şahane Züğürtler	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Fay Hattı	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Macbeth Mutfakta	02.07.2020-30.04.2021	Online
Cimri	12.02.2021-31.12.2021	Online



# Street Flavors Series

## BAKED POTATO IN ORTAKOY

RES. ASST. DİLEK EROL  
THE DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

People who have not lived in Istanbul or even those who have lived but have not gone to Ortakoy may not know how baked potato (called Kumpir in Turkish) and Ortakoy are associated with one another. Those who visit Ortakoy, which is one of the most beautiful districts of Istanbul and famous with Ortakoy Mosque, may be surprised to see the "kumpir" makers lined up on the streets that go down to Ortakoy's coast. Baked potatoes are served with various garnishes and appetizers that customers can choose among to customize their kumpir.

Actually, "kumpir" does not have a long history in Turkey, the name comes from a Yugoslavian food called "krumpir". It was introduced by Hacı Melik Guzelaydin in his store, Historical Ortaköy Kumpir Maker, in 1991 and has been continuing to serve ever since. Turks have created a unique flavor by enriching the content of kumpir with ingredients that belong to Turkish cuisine. In Yugoslav cuisine, krumpir is made by cooking potatoes in aluminium foil. Kumpir, made by baking the potatoes in the oven in Turkey, stands out also as a name given to the potato in many parts of Anatolia.

As it can be understood from the frequent use of the word the main ingredient of kumpir is baked potato. The hot potato is removed from the oven and is split in the middle. Then some salt, butter, and kasseri cheese are added and mixed well. Afterward, garnishes such as boiled sausage, Russian salad, corn, olives, burghul salad, mushrooms, barley, pickles are added. Customers can choose the side dishes according to their taste and desires. They can also choose sauces such as ketchup and mayonnaise if they want.

If you visit Ortakoy district, you will not understand how time passes in this wonderful part of the city and will realize that you feel hungry while looking at the ornament stalls, the Bosphorus view, and historical monuments such as Ortakoy Mosque. You will see people go to lined shops and buy kumpir as a ritual, sit on the banks close to the Bosphorus and eat along with cheerful conversations and laughter. Once you are there, you will find yourself unwittingly participating in this ritual and choosing the appetizers you want to add to your kumpir. Then you will enjoy this taste with a wonderful view of the Bosphorus, too.

“

We discover the world  
of taste in the streets of  
Istanbul with Street  
Flavors Series!

”





# ERASMUS+ JOURNAL

## A STUDENT FROM GELISIM IN SPAIN

Onur Ozan İŞLEK

Student from the Department of Economics and Finance



I'm Onur Ozan İŞLEK. I studied at Universidad Politécnica de Cartagena (Polytechnic University of Cartagena) in Cartagena, Spain, during the 2017-2018 Fall Semester via Erasmus+. My application process to Erasmus+ started with the recommendation of our department research assistant. Amongst the sought-after competencies in the exam held upon the application process were grammar, vocabulary, and ability to write on a given topic. Upon successful completion of the exam, I struggled with the course equivalence form which comprises modules to be studied at the host institution during the Erasmus+ period. There should be name-similarity in modules between your home and host institution.

After handling issues concerning my passport, upon the application process, I first flew to Valencia only to hop on a train to Cartagena to reach the host institution. However, if I had traveled through Barcelona, the cost of the flight ticket would have been much lower. So I suggest you buy your ticket to the most frequently flown city of the country where you will fly to.

Concerning accommodation, my advice is that you may prefer renting a flat over a hostel or dormitory. It would benefit you to predetermine the flat that you will stay at. Except for extras, I used to spend 400€ in a month, half of which was spent on the rent, utilities, and the internet.

It is a good idea to join the orientation of your host institution to get an Erasmus Student Card, meet with other exchange students, and participate in activities organized by the host institutions' Erasmus Club. Also, do not forget to sign up for a Spanish course at your host institution.

To me, Spain is the best destination to go via Erasmus+. Spain does offer a myriad of delicacies such as tapas, paella, and of course Cresta de espinacas. Spanish is easy to learn and is a widely spoken language. I can't help saying that siesta really exists, too. After two months of stay, you may find yourself practicing Siesta. Tons of options exist from hiking to open-air concerts to visiting El Hamra Palace to wild Erasmus parties.

Erasmus+ is an experience that every student should try.



# STUDENT'S MICROPHONE

**H. BEYZA ŞİMŞEKOĞLU**  
**STUDENT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF  
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

## Being a Student at IGU

My adventure at IGU started in September 2017. Currently, I am a senior student in the Department of Management Information Systems (MIS). When I started this department, I didn't know which way to go because MIS is a department that provides job opportunities to its students in many fields and improves its students in many areas such as statistics, human resources, e-commerce, data analytics and, business intelligence. For that reason, graduates of the MIS can find jobs in almost every sector and can choose from a wide range of areas they will specialize in. They can be data scientists in a company or employed in human resources and strategy units. This is entirely related to what field the graduate will choose and which subject he/she will be interested in. I suggest that you do not limit yourself and move forward in the field you really love. If you cannot decide which area to focus on, our professors can support you in that regard. Our department has many professors who are experts in their fields. Therefore, many people in our department shed light on your path. Whichever field you are interested in, I suggest you talk to the instructors in the relevant section. They will guide you and try to find solutions to the problems you might encounter in the area you will improve.

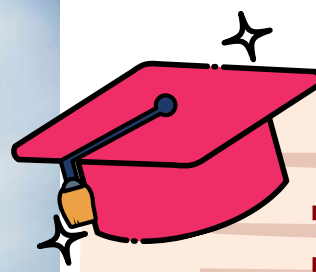
If I mention a little bit about myself, I am very interested in statistics. I was in second grade when I decided to become a data scientist. I was working on R and Python languages and creating prediction models; in other words, I was trying to be creative. In the summer after the second grade, I had the opportunity to do my first internship. During my internship, I had the chance to participate in many scrums and project meetings.



After the internship, I got involved in the job application of many companies. I even got positive feedback from some of them. But then, unfortunately, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, I received rejection e-mails from most companies that I had been previously accepted. Like most people, I was mentally affected by these experiences. Later, I was accepted by Hayat Kimya's "Girl's Pact Coaching Program" and received coaching support. Moreover, I started a project with prediction models on R and completed my first project on it. Later, I applied to many companies and had job interviews. Although I received a lot of rejection e-mails at first, this didn't stop me. Finally, I got an acceptance from a company in Şişli and started to work there. After three weeks, I moved to another company from there. I am currently working as a "Business Intelligence Developer". I do most of my work over MSSQL and PowerBI.

Unfortunately, the process of finding a job/internship is a bit painful. Some interviews can be tough, you may get negative feedback from many companies, but they all contribute something to you. Set a goal for yourself, and if you feel hopeless or unable to do so, think of that purpose. Most importantly, believe in yourself because you are not different from those who do this job. No matter what grade you are in, I recommend that you never stand idle, attend online courses/seminars and participate in an internship if you can find a suitable company for you. The practice part is like an ocean, and the sooner you start swimming in this ocean, the better it will be.

I wish you healthy days...



# IGU-GRADUATE



**Ayşenur BAHTİYAR**

**2019 / Graduate of the Department of Economics and Finance**

Hello, I'm Ayşenur Bahtiyar. I am one of the 2019 graduates of the Department of Economics and Finance at Istanbul Gelisim University. Currently, I am working at the head office of a private bank. Honestly speaking, IGU with its academic staff and its quality of education is worthy of the name "Gelisim" which means "to progress". It's been two years since graduation, yet I still have frequently utilized what has been taught by our instructors in my career. It was not only an education but a life experience. IGU with its specialized personnel, convenient transportation facilities, extensive library services, and social events contributed a lot to us at the time of our education. Having graduated from an accredited program, I witnessed firsthand that doors were wide open to me and my schoolfellows in my working life. Having been graduated from a program with resourceful, field-experienced academic staff enables you to be a step ahead in working life. Thanks to our instructors, we understood that knowledge is not just memorizing, and what we have learned is not just theoretical. We have learned how to make use of statistics, finance, economics, and accounting in many aspects of our lives. That made us gain a pragmatic way of thinking. That is why I owe my thanks to our instructors and IGU.

Last but not least. IGU contributes to a person's mental and psychological growth besides just technical occupational training. Having international students from all around the world indicates that IGU is globally and culturally diverse. And it teaches all of its students to treat each other with tenderness and affection without being judgmental of the differences. IGU changed the way that I look at life and taught me to perceive people from a different perspective. All in all, being an "IGU alumna" is a privilege.



# # iguconfesses

İçimdeki öğrenci geçen yıl mart ayında öldü. @iguitirafetmekt

canlı derste sıra olmamasına rağmen bazılarının bir şekilde en ön sırada oturduğunu hissediyorum @iguitirafetmekt

Sınav haftası neyi mi anladım? Sol elimi de yazmaya alıştırmam gerektiğini @iguitirafetmekt

Dostlarımın aklına ihtiyaç kredisi gibi final haftasında geliyorum o zaman yallah başka kapiya @iguitirafetmekt

15 sayfalık slayttan 30 sayfalık not çıkardım Allahım şaka mı bu @iguitirafetmekt

# # nostalgia



Bırakıp gitmek ne zor... Yürüdüğümüz koridorlar, dirsek çürüttüğümüz o sıralar, onca yıl onca anı.. Bu güzel yıllarda derslerimize giren, bizi yetiştiren, bizde emeği geçen bütün öğretmenlerime ve bu yolda beraber yürüdüğümüz arkadaşlarıma teşekkür ediyorum. Anıları tozlandırmamak dileğiyle... Şimdilik gidiyoruz ama tekrar görüşeceğiz @igugelisim 🥺

Uzaktan uzağa tanıştığımız güzel yürekli hocalarımızla son derslerimizin olması çok üzücü..

@iguitirafetmekt

# From Our International Students



**Danya Nader**

**Student from the Department of Economics and Finance**

*I'm Danya Nader, I am from Palestine. I'm a student in the Department of Economics and Finance. When I came to Turkey for the first time, it was not easy at all for me to get used to because I moved to Istanbul without my family and it was the first time I've had this kind of experience. Then I began to get to know the city and then made friends. Istanbul is a great city. However, it is necessary to know Turkish to make life easier in this city. On the other hand, I have faced a huge problem with time management because of public transportation. Sometimes I was late for my classes. Before coming to Turkey, I was living in Saudi Arabia and there are no Metrobus or Metro stations, everyone has his/her own car so that's so comfortable and relaxing. Overall, I'm very grateful for this opportunity, to be here in Turkey and studying in such a great university like İstanbul Gelisim University. Thanks a lot.*



# NEWS FROM ACADEMICS

## PUBLICATIONS



**Dr. Festus Victor Bekun's** articles titled;

- "Environmental implications of N-shaped environmental Kuznets curve for E7 countries" was published in the **Environmental Science and Pollution Research**.
- "How does institutional quality moderates the impact of tourism on economic growth? Startling evidence from high earners and tourism-dependent economies" was published in **Tourism Economics**.
- "The anthropogenic consequences of energy consumption in E7 economies: Juxtaposing roles of renewable, coal, nuclear, oil and gas energy: Evidence from panel quantile method" was published in the **Journal of Cleaner Production**.
- "Electricity consumption, urbanization, and economic growth in Nigeria: New insights from combined cointegration amidst structural breaks" was published in the **Journal of Public Affairs**.
- "Nuclear energy consumption and economic growth in the UK: Evidence from wavelet coherence approach" was published in the **Journal of Public Affairs**.

**Dr. Idir Lika's** article titled "Varieties of Resilience and Side Effects of Disobedience: Cross-National Patterns of Survival during the Coronavirus Pandemic" was published in the **Problems of Post-Communism**.

**Dr. Edmund Ntom Udemba's** article titled "Asymmetric causality among carbon emission from agriculture, energy consumption, fertilizer, and cereal food production – A nonlinear analysis for Pakistan" was published in the **Sustainable Energy Technologies and Assessments**.

**Dr. Emine Akçadağ Alagöz's** article titled "Turkey's own pivot to Asia: a Neoclassical Realist Analysis" was published in the **Asia Europe Journal**.

**Dr. Andrew Adewale Alola's** articles titled;

- Perspectives of globalization and tourism as drivers of ecological footprint in top 10 destination economies" was published in the **Environmental Science and Pollution Research**.
- "Natural gas consumption - economic output and environmental sustainability target in China: An N-shaped hypothesis inference" was published in the **Environmental Science and Pollution Research**.
- "The dynamics of material consumption in phases of the economic cycle for selected emerging countries" was published in the **Resources Policy**.

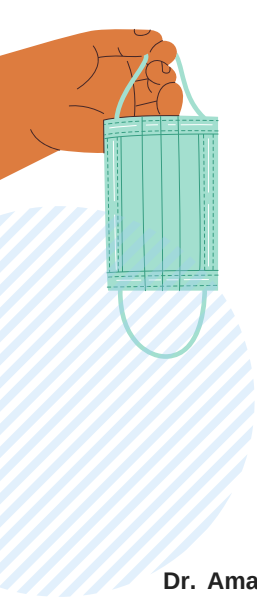
**Dr. Onur Özdemir's** article titled "The Relevance of Financial Integration Across Europe: A Dynamic Panel Data Approach" was published in the **Review of Economics and Finance**.

**Prof. Kürşat Yalçiner and Dr. Festus Victor Bekun's** article titled "Assessing the environmental sustainability corridor: Linking natural resources, renewable energy, human capital, and ecological footprint in BRICS" was published in the **Resources Policy**.

**Dr. Uju Violet Alola's** article titled "The impact of human resource practices on employee engagement in the airline industry" was published in the **Journal of Public Affairs**.







# PUBLICATIONS



**Dr. Aman Sado Elemo's** article titled "The Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale (LSAS): Psychometric Properties of the Amharic Version in Ethiopian University Student Sample" was published in the, **International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction**.

**Dr. Keisuke Wakizaka's** article titled "The Salafi-Sufi Conflict in Georgia's Chechen-Kist Society as Controversy on Diaspora Identity" was published in the **Journal of the Human and Social Sciences Research**.

**Dr. Hakan Yıldırım** and **Dr. Andrew Adewale Alola's** article titled "The causal nexus of interest rate policy and gold market: The case of Turkey" was published in the **Journal of Public Affairs**.

**Dr. Özlem Derin's** article titled "Moral Gaze and Hunting: The Sovereign Game of The Naked Body Against Social Body" was published in the **International Journal of Social Sciences**.

**Dr. Sarp Bağcan's** article titled "Investigation of the Effect of In-flight Service Quality on Passenger Satisfaction" was published in the **Journal of Academic Social Science/ Asos Journal**.

**Dr. Hüseyin Öcal** and **Prof. Anton Abdulbasah Kamil's** article titled "The Impact of Risk Indicators on Sustainability (ESG) and Broad-based Indices: An Empirical Analysis from Germany, France, Indonesia and Turkey" was published in the **International Journal of Sustainable Economy**.

**Prof. Anton Abdulbasah Kamil's** articles titled;

- "Estimating Discharge of Nitrogen in Zero Water Exchange at I-Sharp Setiu, Terengganu, Malaysia, Based on System Dynamic Approach" was published in **Nature, Environment and Pollution Technology**.
- "Design of a Participatory Web-Based Geographic Information System for Determining Industrial Zones" was published in **Applied Computational Intelligence and Soft Computing**.

**Dr. Mustafa Aslan's** article titled "Organizational Commitment: Three Research Models Proposal" was published in the **Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government**.

**Dr. Esengül Kayan's** article titled "Predictors of ADHD persistence in elementary school children who were assessed in earlier grades: A prospective cohort study from Istanbul, Turkey" was published in the **Brain and Development**.

**Dr. Abdullah Türk's** articles titled;

- "The Role of Talent Management in Human Resources Management: A Qualitative Management in Aviation Industry" was published in the **American International Journal of Business Management**.
- "The Effect of Informal Relations And Executive Support On Organizational Commitment in The Aviation Sector" was published in the **Innovative Science and Research Technology**.





## ASSIGNMENTS-PROMOTIONS



**Fatih Fuat TUNCER**, faculty member of the Faculty of Economics, Administrative and Social Sciences, the Department of Political Science and International Relations, received the title of **Associate Professor**.



**Öznur Çetinkaya**, Research Assistant of the Faculty of Economics, Administrative and Social Sciences, the Department of Tourism Guidance received the title of **Dr.**



**Tuğçe Gür Türkdoğan**, Research Assistant of the Faculty of Economics, Administrative and Social Sciences, the Department of Political Science and Public Administration received the title of **Dr.**



## LEAVERS



**Dr. Hakkı Göker ÖNEN**



**Dr. Sevinç ÖZBEK**



**Dr. Deniz AKÇAY**



**Dr. Kutalmış Emre CEYLAN**

# MASTHEAD

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