ISTANBUL GELISIM UNIVERSITY

IGVS
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Dear Young People,

Istanbul Gelişim Vocational School, which started its education life in 2008, started to publish a monthly E-Bulletin as of 2021. We are very happy to bring you the july issue of our e-bulletin and to share with you the developments in our Vocational School. I believe you will enjoy reading our bulletin and I present my greetings and respect with the hope of meeting you in a new issue.

You can follow all the developments in our Vocational School on our social media channels.

Director of IGVS
Assist. Prof. Dr. İsmail Cem AY

World universities are ranked according to their 'Power of Influence': Istanbul Gelisim University ranked 24th in Quality Education!

Times Higher Education (THE) Impact Ranking 2021, the world university ranking organization, has been announced. In the ranking, Istanbul Gelisim University (IGU) has achieved a great success by taking the 24th place among the universities that provide the highest quality education in the world.

In the category of 'Quality Education', Istanbul Gelisim University has achieved a great success by ranking 24th among 1240 universities worldwide. At the same time, the university ranked 1st, leaving 45 universities from Turkey in the ranking.

Please click here for more information.

ISTANBUL GELISIM UNIVERSITY

BEING a STUDENT in IGVS

Information Society, Information Technologies and Sustainable Society

When we look at the history of humanity, the problems of societies have always changed. Although the problems experienced by societies are not the same, they may show similarity due to reasons such as time, culture and technology. Some of the problems experienced with the globalization of today's world have started to become worldwide. One of these problems is sustainability. The resources of our world are limited and the increase in the world population has led to concerns about the consumption of these resources.

For the first time, the concept of "sustainability" was included in the Brundtland Report of the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987 as sustainable development. Sustainable development has been defined as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs". The 3 key elements of sustainability are Economic, Social and Environmental sustainability. Without one of these elements, other elements will not be able to exist in the long term. The concept of informa-

tion society has emerged with the widespread use of information technology tools at the individual level. With this concept, which became widespread in the 1990s, developed countries focused on "knowledge" in production instead of focusing on industrialization. Information society can be defined as a society where information is used, produced, shared, manipulated and interpreted. According to the information society, the most important resource is not the raw material, but the information itself. With the increase in the population and education levels, there has been a great information explosion, and the effective use of this information takes societies forward in terms of education, economy and health. In addition, information control is of great importance for the military and state structure.

So, what is the relationship between the concepts of "sustainability" and "information society"? Let's consider solar panels. Electricity generation from the sun was first realized in 1839 by the French Edmond Bec-

querel. In 1881, the American Charles Fritts created the first commercial solar panel. Let's think about cell phones which one of today's technologies. Individually used cell phones emerged in the 1970s. The first "smart phone" was produced in 1994, phones were introduced

to the internet in 2000, and in 2007, the iPhone and today's smart phone emerged.

The first example given is in the name of "sustainability". It shows that over a period of nearly 40 years, a discovery was used by someone on the other side of the world and turned into a product that produces renewable energy. The second example shows how quickly information spread

and developed with the emergence of the concept of "information society". With the rapid information sharing and awareness of the information society, sustainability studies can be carried out quickly and globally.

In a study on the sustainability of information technologies in 2003, it is mentioned that information technologies can have both opportunities and risks for sustainability at many points (Fuchs, 2006).[1] Some examples: In the field of economic sustainability, the opportunity is that information technology tools are accessible and access to information is free and open to everyone, while the risk is that information technology tools and information are used as a commercial material and seen as a profit element. In the field of environmental sustainability, the opportunity is to design information technologies in a sustainable and renewable way, and the risk is to design them in a way that provides maximum gain/performance without considering the contribution it provides to the world's resources. A small example from the field of social sustainability is information pollution. In the effective use of information technologies and information awareness, individuals can question the information they encounter and confirm its accuracy. However, if they are not used effectively, there is a risk that the individual believes every information he/she sees on the internet and this person will ex-

perience/create problems in the individual or social area.

Various academic studies and news show that the closure processes experienced with the COVID-19 Pandemic have greatly reduced carbon emissions for

a short time. Some applications such as teleconferencing and working from home, e-learning, e-health, e-government applications have led to a decrease in the use of individual and public transportation vehicles. However, with the reopening of workplaces, an increase in carbon emissions was observed again. This situation shows that the level of sustainable life will increase when appropriate measures are taken and renewable energies are used.

As can be seen, information technologies alone are not

a sufficient tool for sustainability. However, as the level of information society develops, and as individual or institutional awareness increases, these tools can contribute greatly to sustainability. However, their misuse or man-

ufacturers' ignorance of renewable resources can also cause much faster consumption of resources. For this reason, it will be beneficial in terms of sustainability to gain awareness of the information society, both individually, institutionally and socially. This benefit is of vital importance in terms of leaving a livable country/world to future generations.

Lecturer Adnan Kürşat TEKE
Head of Computer Programming Program

1   Fuchs C. (2006) Sustainability and the Information Society. In: Berleur J., Nurminen M.I., Impagliazzo J. (eds) Social Informatics: An Information Society for all? In Remembrance of Rob Kling. HCC 2006. IFIP International Federation for Information Processing, vol 223. Springer, Boston, MA. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-37876-3_18

Expense Inequlity

Unfortunately, inequality manifests itself in many social issues. Social inequality covers a wide area that can be extended to political inequality, gender inequality, inequality of opportunity, inequality of education and wealth, as well as inequalities of judgement and justice. However, the most important type of inequality revealed by the Covid-19 Health Crisis is undoubtedly income inequality. In this process, there was a significant divergence in the incomes of individuals and countries; while the rich increased their wealth, the share of low-income groups in total income decreased.

Although there have been many studies on economic income inequality affecting the masses, it is clear that liberal approaches, which are the dominant view of today, are trying to overshadow the studies in this field. Unfortunately, it is an exceptional situation for students studying in economics to take courses on income distribution or to be aware of these theories. The divergences in income distribution with the Covid-19 Health Crisis have increased the interest in the issue of income inequality. However, another issue that draws attention in this process is the expense inequality.

As is known, the most important source of income of the state is taxes. Taxes collected from taxpayers and consumers are the most important source for the state to continue its activities and to provide financing for public services. The issue of tax inequality has recently come to the fore all over the world. US imperialism has reached its limits and can no longer sufficiently increase the welfare of its citizens by exploiting other countries. This situation dragged the economic actors, who faced worse conditions than previous generations, into a war within themselves. Now, as a result of this war, tax reform has been brought to the agenda. For some reason, it suddenly became clear that the richest people in the world, such as Jeff Bezos and Elon Musk, did not pay a penny in taxes for some years.

When we analyze the tax injustice situation in our country, unfortunately, a different picture emerges. Taxes constitute the largest revenue item in the 2020 Central Government Budget with approximately 81.3%. The tax income consists of direct taxes with approximately 34.5% (11.34% corporate tax and 23.17% income tax), while the remaining 65.5% consists of indirect taxes, that is, taxes unrelated to the taxpayer's income such as value added tax and special consumption tax.

The type of tax called indirect tax, which is charged on the sales price of the product and has a share of 65.5% in the total tax revenue, is seen as unfair and defined as such. This is because every consumer, regardless of income, pays the same amount of tax. For example, while buying a pack of granulated sugar, an individual with a monthly income of three thousand TL pays the same amount of tax, and an individual with a monthly income of three million TL pays the same tax amount. In fact, if we assume that the person with a high income owns a company, it is almost certain that he/she will receive the granulated sugar on behalf of the company and deduct it from tax by showing it as an expense. Of course, you can think of "sugar" here in the form of a car, a yacht, a jet, or a luxury vacation expensed as a business lunch.

There is also inequality in direct taxes. First of all, it should be emphasized again that two-thirds of direct taxes consist of income tax. Corporate tax is taxes on the profits of companies, and income tax is taxes on the income of individuals (employees and business owners who earn income as a result of dividend distribution).

In the light of this information, it can be explained that the tax collected from the employees is not fair in comparison with the data of the TUIK Bulletin dated 15 June 2021. According to TUIK data, the total share of salaries and wages in revenues in 2020 is 47.1% (this rate remains low for a labor-intensive country, unfortunately most authors misread this rate). Therefore, a segment that receives 47.1% from the total income pays 66.6% (two-thirds) of the total income tax. In addition, regardless of the income of the institutions, the corporate tax rate does not change. However, the income tax is divided into segments and the higher the upper segment, the higher the tax rate. Of course there are exceptions to this. For example, until the change made in 2020, football players were earning their income with only 15% withholding tax. Unfortunately, this situation brings to mind the words of Karagöz in the movie Hacivat and Karagöz Killed, "Why we always give it".

As a result, the social state has to obtain tax revenue in order to improve the living conditions of its low-income citizens and to continue other activities. However, taxes should be collected in an equitable manner according to the incomes of economic elements. However, there is a significant inequality in taxation, as in every other issue. The author of this study would like to make some suggestions for ensuring fairness in tax collection. These suggestions can be listed as follows:

1. Contracts of all private sector employees should be made on gross wages as in the public sector. Thus, it should be ensured that employees know how much tax they pay. In addition, as in European countries, why and how much tax citizens pay should be taught starting from the primary school age.

2. Expenditures made by institutions and their expenses must be subject to a strict financial audit. Business owners, managers and their relatives should be prevented from making personal consumption using business resources and should be severely punished if they do.

3. Income tax brackets should be increased and the limit of the lowest tax bracket should be expanded. The tax rate should be increased for the upper limit tax bracket.

4. The tax-free price must be clearly visible on the product labels, not just on the receipts.

5. Indirect taxes must be removed by reducing. The share of direct taxes in total tax revenue should be increased linearly with the increase in the effectiveness of financial auditing.

Lect. Esat DAŞDEMİR
Foreign Trade Department

Sources for data:
sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/2020_vatandasinbutcerehberi.pdf
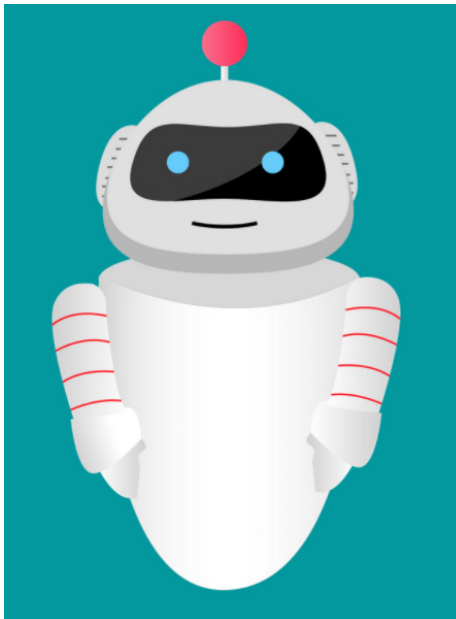https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Gelir-ve-Yasam-Kosullari-Arastirmasi-2020 37404&dil=1

How Digital Voice Assistants Make Thieves' Job Easier?

Every day, a new technology is added to the technologies that make life easier. Developing technology removes devices such as remote controls used in communication with electrical devices. It is now replaced by voice commands. Artificial intelligence has made such progress that it allows the construction of systems that can enable people to communicate by talking with electronic devices. These devices, which work with voice commands without the need for any control, are called Voice Digital Assistant. Technologies such as Amazon Alexa, Siri, Google Assistant, Microsoft Cortona, Samsung Bixby... can be given as examples to the rapidly increasing number of Voice Digital Assistants. These technologies have recently started to play a very important role in life. For example; In America, these devices are used in one out of every three houses. It seems that there will be no house in the future where this technology does not enter.

With the help of Voice Digital Assistants, a person can turn on the TV by saying "Turn on the TV" without ever getting up from his/her seat and without using any remote control, and can turn off the light when he/she says "Turn off the light". While this progress saves time by making people's lives much easier, it also brings with it a huge problem: Laser remote access to the Voice Digital Assistant microphone. Voice Digital Assistants can be commanded by converting a la-

ser light sent from a distance of about 100 meters to the microphone with a gap in the microphones of the Voice Digital Assistants. In other words, there is no need for the thief to be physically present in the house for theft to occur in the houses where this technology is used. However, before the Voice Digital Assistant, the thief had to be physically present in the house. For this, there was a door lock that the thief had to break through. Now, even if we have the best lock, the locks will not protect us and our belongings.
So what happens if a malicious person sends commands to the Voice Digital Assistant? Can it just perform commands like turning on the light and closing the window? Unfortunately, it can do much worse things. For example; it can shop online and pay for this shopping with the bank cards defined in the system of the owner of the Voice Digital Assistant. In this case, Voice Digital Assistants provides huge help in making life easier, but they also pose huge threat. A solution has not yet been offered to deal with this threat divides people into two. One group of people prefers to use it despite the threat, while another group prefers not to use it.

Voice Digital Assistants are not widely used in Turkey. Finding a solution to eliminate the risk of thieves gaining access to devices will accelerate their widely use.

Lecturer Sena TAŞ
Department of Electricity and Energy

The Place of Information Technologies Today

Although the history of technological developments related to computers, telecommunication and communication dates back to the 19th century, these enormous developments did not have a common name. Harold J. Leavitt and Thomas L. Whisler gave a name to this modern technology for the first time in an article published in the Harvard Business Review in 1958. A naming was made with the sentence "The new technology does not yet have a single established name. We shall call it information technology (IT)." and this name has survived until today. Although this concept is now mostly used for computer systems, information technologies do not only cover computers, but also communication tools such as television and telephone. In fact, information technologies do not only mean these equipments. Along with equipment, information technologies have 4 different categories: Hardware, Software and Services.

As the definition of information technologies is wide, its usage area is also wide. According to TUIK 2020 data, 99% of the households in Turkey have a mobile phone or a smart phone. This shows that there is at least 1 information technology tool in almost every home. The biggest reason why these technologies are so widespread is the benefits they add to our lives. To mention some examples:

Mobile phones. These small communication devices allow voice or written communication regardless of location. Thanks to their digital clocks, it is possible to learn the time instantly, and an alarm can be sounded at a certain time. It can store many people's contact information in its memory. Even with these features alone, a device can take the place of a wrist watch, alarm clock, agenda, home phone and letter. After mobile phones turned into smart phones, their features have increased exponentially.

Tomography devices. These devices enable to do a job that previously seemed impossible. With these devices organs, bones etc. in the human body can be examined, their information can be stored and displayed on a screen. In this way, broken bones, cancerous cells, surgery plans can be determined.

The wide-ranging features of computers, the ability of robotics to provide a workforce without risking human health, the calculation of unforeseen possibilities with artificial intelligence, productivity in agriculture with agricultural irrigation systems, the increase of sustainability with smart urbanism and industri-

al informatics applications, the opportunity for everyone to be a producer thanks to software development tools and the current place and benefits of information technologies can be detailed with many more examples.

But, we should not be blinded by the wonderful conveniences that information tech-

nologies add to our lives and the impossibilities they eliminate. If we are not careful, these technologies not only add convenience to our lives, but also bring various difficulties. Electronic devices, which are products of information technologies, consume a lot of energy, and if these technologies are not used for production purposes, they can be harmful to sustainable life.

Another problem that has entered our lives with the prevalence of information technologies is technology addiction. Basically, there are 4 subtypes of technology addiction; smartphone, social media, internet and game addiction. Clinical psy-

chologists do extensive research on these addictions. Gaming addiction was recognized as an official psychological disorder by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2018. Addiction state can be said not only from excessive use, but also from use to a degree that negatively affects life. These problems are at various levels such as depression, alienation in social life, poor performance in work/school life, disruption of daily work, physical problems such as eye disorder, carpal tunnel syndrome and obesity, and pushing basic needs into the background.

A new problem that has emerged with the spread of information technologies is information security. Almost all transactions and storages such as banks, reservations, shopping, photo albums, documents are now carried out through information systems. This attracts the attention of some people who want to acquire illegally. It has now become possible to steal in-

formation from a computer only by connecting to the information network. Traditional methods do not work to prevent this problem. It has become a necessity for both individual consumers and institutions to raise awareness and take precautions.

As a result, information technologies are in every part of our lives today. As it provides convenience in all areas of our lives, individual and social problems may arise in its careless use. It is important to be aware of both the positive and negative aspects of these technologies and to highlight the positive aspects of these technologies. In this way, humanity will be able to go far, whether individually, socially or globally.

Lecturer Adnan Kürşat TEKE
Department of Computer Technologies

CLUBS TALK

IGVS Translation Club

IGU Translation Club; was established to bring together our students who are studying translation at our university and who are interested in translation, and to contribute to their academic and sectoral development in the field of translation. Our club aims to enable our students to follow the developments in the field of translation throughout their education life, to establish a healthy communication with both internal and external stakeholders, to meet with different views, to exchange ideas and to discuss the field by organizing events such as workshops, social activities and interviews.

The activities of the IGU TRANSLATION CLUB are as follows:

- Announcing events and activities through social media devices.
- Organizing translation workshops.
- Organizing electronic or printed bulletins and magazines in order to publish the translation works which carried out within the club.
- Organizing events that allow the guests operating in the field of translation to share their knowledge and experience in line with the wishes and needs of the members.
- To show and present the works of art which translated by the club.
- Organizing trips to participate in activities in the field of translation outside the university.
- Strengthening the communication of club members, organizing activities to contribute to their social development as individuals.

IGVS Human Resources and Career Club

Who are we?

Human Resources and Career Club was established in 2014. Our activities, which we have organized and will organize, consist entirely of voluntary student initiatives, as in all student clubs.

Our vision;

To be a club where individuals gain self-confidence, increasing their communication skills, encouraging them to produce and making a difference, having a broad perspective, can easily adapt to change, being innovative, understanding human psychology, and having high social skills.

Our Mission;

To produce solutions as a club in line with the goal we have set and to be the pioneer of innovations by sharing the success; to continuously add value to our activities.

Our aim;

In general, our activities are primarily the planning and realization of activities that will contribute to the personal development of individuals. It is aimed to invite the leading people and institutions of the sector to our university and to benefit from their experiences.

To be a club that appeals to all of our university students and to have active members to take part in club activities. Thus, we continue our efforts to contribute to the development of individuals.

The Human Resources and Career Club has been a very active student club since its establishment. Based on the principle of "continuous development", we organize various activities such as seminars, trainings and social responsibility projects in line with the dynamics of the age.

As the Human Resources and Career Club, the activities we have organized in the 2020-2021 academic year are as follows;

- "Career Tips from Kariyer.net", Guest: Tuba KARADAĞ İYİOKUR- Kariyer.net Marketing Communications Unit Manager

- "Step by Step CV Preparation Workshop", Guest: Lect. Gonca YILMAZ

- "Foreign Projects and Applied Project Writing Training", Guest: Lect. Elif HABİP

- "The New Normal of HR and Remote Working", Guest: Beste ŞİRİN, Flormar Global HR Director

- "Labor Law Practices During the Pandemic Process", Guest: Ahmet Sait CEYLAN, Mediator, TGS HR Manager

- "Coaching Journey", Guest: Beste ŞİRİN, Flormar Global HR Director, Professional Certified Coach (PCC)

- "Employee Engagement in the New Normal", Guest: Elif ERDOĞAN, Human Resources Specialist of Atako Transport and Maritime Inc.

- "Do You Know About Social Security Rights and Practices? Labor Law and Social Security Legislation Training", Guest: Mert NAYIR, Labor Law and Social Security Specialist

We are happy to see those who are interested in our club and want to be a part of our community.

IGVS Maritime Club

Our Maritime Club was founded in 2015 by the students of Istanbul Gelisim University, Gelisim Vocational School Marine and Port Management Program and started to operate actively. The maritime club carries out activities for the purpose of connecting students with the maritime industry, maximizing their love and interest in maritime, creating awareness in the maritime field, ensuring unity, and in this context, creating various social and cultural activities and sharing. Within the scope of social and cultural activities, the Maritime Club aimed to create sustainable connection with industry stakeholders in order to provide information to students about the maritime industry, to instill maritime culture, to make teamwork common, to develop analytical thinking skills and to enable them to solve the maritime-related problems. In this context, it is aimed that our students get to know the sector closely and determine suitable careers for them in this context by organizing various activities with valuable stakeholders in the maritime sector during the academic year. In line with career goals, the maritime industry offers a wide range of job opportunities. Port operators, ship chartering and brokerage, forwarder businesses, ship agency, marina and yacht businesses, catering businesses, shipyards and customs businesses can be given as examples. In the activities held within the scope of the maritime club, our students can find suitable internship places in line with their goals and can follow the sector closely. In this context, it contributes to the reinforcement of the theoretical knowledge gained by our students during the education period, to the recognition of business life and to the development of business relations.

Our maritime club also participates in the activities of the Maritime Students Association (DÖDER). DÖDER is an association that was established for the purpose of creating unity and continuing activities of maritime faculty, vocational school and maritime vocational high school students on a platform. As the Maritime Club, the 2017-2018 DÖDER Second Delegation Meeting was hosted at Istanbul Gelişim University. Within the scope of the event, the problems, expectations and satisfactions of the students were discussed with 106 participants. In addition, the Maritime Club organizes career days events and follows the industry more closely by participating in various activities organized by DÖDER. For instance; Vocational Schools Maritime Programs VII. Student Workshop and Vocational Schools XVII. Maritime Programs Working Group meeting and participation in Mermaid Congresses are also among the prominent activities.

The Maritime Club also organizes technical trips within the scope of the courses in the Marine and Port Management Program. During the technical trips, it is aimed to show and introduce the information about their own fields of the students and to reinforce their professional knowledge. An example of this is the technical tour of Mardas Port.

The Maritime Club organizes "Welcome" parties for our students who have started the new academic year. Our school's social opportunities are introduced to our newly registered students. At the same time, an environment is created where students can share and form unity with upper term students. In addition to the Maritime Club activities, our club also encourages our students to participate in activities such as personal development seminars, entrepreneurship training and orientation activities, and CV preparation seminars.

The students of the IGU Maritime Club, which has organized many activities in its field since its establishment, have also contributed to social responsibility projects. In the new term, it is aimed to organize activities that can create social awareness among students in the field of maritime through corporate social responsibility projects. Our activities, which have been disrupted during the Covid-19 Pandemic process, will be revised in accordance with the new normal in the new education period and will continue more actively from where we left off.

NEWS from IGVS

Lecturer İbrahim Tarkan DOĞAN, Radio and Television Programming Program from Istanbul Gelisim Vocational School, presented his statement titled "The Space-Memory Relationship in Recent Turkish Cinema: An Example of "10 to 11" Movie" at the 1st International Cinema Symposium organized by the Near East University in TRNC on 14.06.2021.
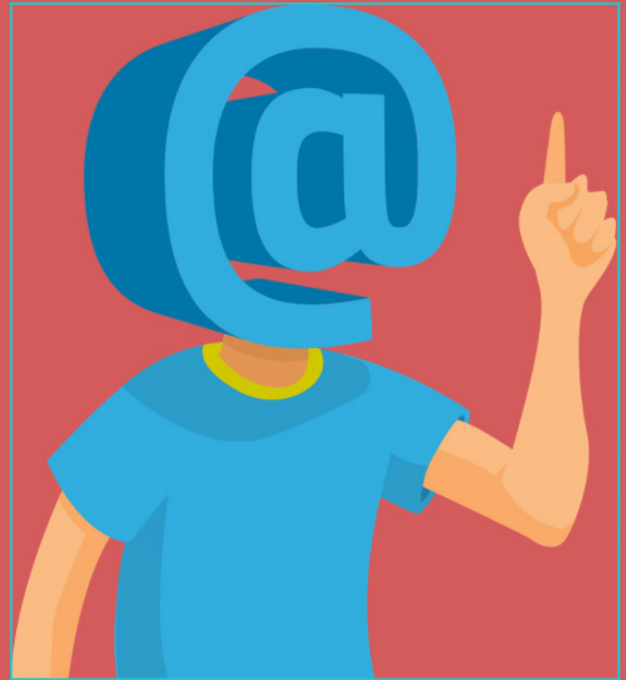

IGVS, Interior Design Program Lecturer Rabia Sevda DEMİRKOL's article titled "Cappadocia in the Context of Historical Environmental Protection" was published in the Journal of ART/icle: Art & Design. Access link is below.

https://dergiler.gelisim.edu.tr/index.php/article/article/view/10/3

IGVS, Public Relations and Publicity Program Lecturer Dr. Sevgi KAVUT's article titled "Examination of Digital Identity News on News Sites in the Context of Critical Discourse Analysis" was published in the June 2021 issue of the International Journal of Cultural and Social Studies. Access link is below.

https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/1687625

IGVS, Interior Design Program Lecturer İbrahim EROL's article titled "Evaluation of LEED Certified Office Buildings in terms of Energy and Atmosphere Criteria: The Maslak Region Example" was published in Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University Journal of Science. Access link is below.

https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/1604863

Istanbul Gelisim Vocational School Lecturers Seren Fırat and Esat Daşdemir's article titled "Application of Quantity Theory in Cryptocurrency: The Example of Bitcoin and the Effect of the Covid-19 Pandemic" was published in the 71st volume, 1st issue of the Istanbul Journal of Economics. Access link is below.

https://iupress.istanbul.edu.tr/tr/journal/ije/article/kripto-paralarda-miktar-teorisi-uygulamasi-bitcoin-ornegi-ve-covid-19-salginin-etkisi

IGVS, Computer Technology Program, Lecturer Tuğçe YÜKSEL's article titled "Performance Comparison of RSA and RC4 Algorithms" was published in AURUM Journal of Engineering Systems and Architecture. Access link is below.

https://dergipark.org.tr/en/pub/ajesa/issue/63373/864348

The article titled "The Relationship Between Flight Mobility and Covid-19 Spread: A Research in the Balkans", co-written with Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ednan AYVAZ by IGVS, Flight Operations Management Program Lecturer Demet DAĞLI, has been published in the latest issue of Turkish Studies. Access link is below.

https://turkishstudies.net/turkishstudies?-mod=tammetin&makaleadi=&makaleurl=-117fa5f4-a9d3-462f-aa79-7191a5e7defb.pdf&key=50849

IGVS, Mechatronics Program Lect. İlker İNAN, Lect. Umut UZ and Lect. Kübra ERDOĞAN presented the paper titled "Comparative Analysis of Mining Accidents in Coal Mining in Turkey" at the 12th International EJONS Mathematics-Engineering-Science and Health Sciences Congress which held on 9-11 July 2021. The congress book will be available at www.ejonscongress.org on 30 July 2021.

OUR EVENTS

A seminar on "UNILEVER R&D PROCESSES, SAVOURY TECHNOLOGY AND PRODUCT DESIGN" was held on Friday, 02.07.2021 by the Food Technologies Club, supervised by Lecturer Kübra SAĞLAM, IGVS, Head of Food Processing Department. In the seminar moderated by Lecturer Nurullah Zekeriya AKAR, Food Engineer Msc. Kübra AYDINLI took place as a speaker. A pleasant and effective interview was held about the curious production stages and R&D processes of powder food products such as pudding, soup and meatball mortar, which are part of the UNILEVER group, which includes world-famous brands, and which are consumed by almost everyone and save time for consumers. For detailed information, you can visit our website.

https://myo.gelisim.edu.tr/bolum/gida-teknoloji-si-127

Masthead

ISTANBUL GELISIM UNIVERSITY

THINGS TO KNOW

ABOUT NEW CORONAVIRUS

All necessary measures are taken for the **coronavirus** revealed in Turkey and the World at **Istanbul Gelisim University. Things to know about coronavirus are as follows:**

What are the new coronavirus symptoms?

- The most common symptoms are **fever, cough and respiratory distress.**
- In severe cases, **pneumonia, severe respiratory failure, kidney failure and death** may occur
- Incubation period is between **2 and 14 days.**

How is the virus transmitted?

- It can be transmitted by the contact of the droplets caused by **coughing and sneezing** with the contact of the **mouth, nose and eyes** of other individuals in certain environment and by touching the surfaces where the droplets adhere and taking hands **into the mouth, nose or eyes.**

What to do to be protected from the virus?

- When **coughing or sneezing,** the mouth and nose should be covered with a **disposable tissue,** if there is no handkerchief, the mouth should be closed with the **upper sleeve or elbow,** not with the palms.
- **Handshaking and hugging** should be avoided.
- **Mouth, nose and eyes** should not be touched with dirty hands.
- Hands must be washed for **at least 20 seconds** in accordance with the **Handwashing Instructions** found in the toilets. In the absence of water and soap, **alcohol-containing hand antiseptics** should be used. **Cologne of 70-80 degrees** also serve as disinfectants.
- Offices and classrooms must be **ventilated hourly.**
- Places frequently used by many people such as common areas and door handles should be **disinfected every 2 hours.**
- Hands **must be washed** after using **public transportation.**
- Because the virus progresses faster in people with low immune system; **a balanced and healthy diet** is required. Foods **must be washed thoroughly** before consumption.

What to do if there are symptoms?

- If you have come from countries with infections **in the past 14 days,** apply to the **nearest healthcare facility** by wearing **a surgical mask.**
- If you are **coughing, have a fever and have difficulty at breathing,** apply to the **nearest healthcare facility** by wearing **a surgical mask.**
- **Always wear your mask** when you are in the same room with **a person who is recommended insulation** at home.

PROTECTION AGAINST VIRUS IS IN OUR HANDS

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY MINISTRY OF HEALTH

THE MOUTH AND NOSE SHOULD BE CLOSED WITH PAPER TOWEL DURING COUGHING AND SNEEZE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ANY WIPE, THE INSIDE OF THE ELBOW SHOULD BE USED.

3-4 STEPS

CLOSE CONTACT SHOULD AVOID LIKE HANDSHAKE AND HUGGING.

IT SHOULD BE STAYED AWAY FROM CROWDED ENVIRONMENTS.

DO NOT TOUCH THE MOUTH, NOSE AND EYES WITH DIRTY HANDS.

20 SEC

HANDS MUST BE WASHED WITH WATER AND NORMAL SOAP FOR AT LEAST 20 SECONDS.

EL ANTİSEPTİĞİ

ALCOHOL CONTENT HAND ANTISEPTICS SHOULD BE USED IN CASE OF THERE IS NO WATER AND SOAP.

/SaglikBakanligi

saglik.gov.tr

For Detailed Information, Please Read QR Code.

www.gelisim.edu.tr