

**ISTANBUL GELISIM
UNIVERSITY**



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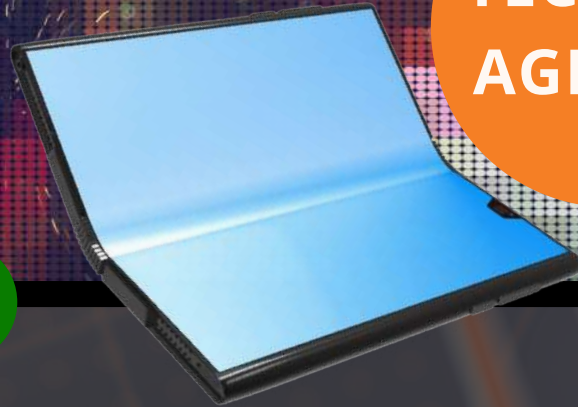
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FOLDABLE DISPLAYS

TECHNO-
AGENDA

Enes ENGİN

A Student from the Department of
International Trade and Finance



The biggest obstacle to foldable smart displays is the high costs. Prices around 1000 USD in the upper segment make it difficult for the product to reach the consumers and seeing the price tag causes it to be perceived as an inflated amount. This technology is definitely not cheap. It needs a little more time to become mainstream and come down to reasonable prices.

The competitive environment between companies that want to utilize this opportunity, gives chance to open and expand new markets while it is not yet fully integrated into our lives. Also, diversification of designs takes place in this competitive environment. As a result, a new variation of portable technology is promised to consumers in the near future.

I hope that we will be able to keep up with these developments of the upcoming technology that makes our lives easier. The future is exciting...

One of the sectors that have been developing rapidly depending on technology in recent years is the display industry. While our interaction with CRT (Cathode Ray Tube) display is still fresh in our minds, we have met many new technologies such as 4K, OLED, and Curved after we said farewell to these screens.

Today, foldable displays that are mentioned as being revolutionary in the screen industry appear. The companies producing this technology are increasing day by day and continue to incorporate new ones as well.

This technology, which will be integrated in the future of many products of our daily lives and routines such as televisions, phones, tablets, is an area that should be considered carefully. Our transition from CRT displays to new generation screens took place in a short time. The reason behind this rapid change is the wide use of screens and financial support provided, thanks to smartphones.

We have been seeing foldable display concepts introduced as the point into where screens will evolve. However, it is not known when they will be fully in production and have a permanent place in our lives. In times to come, we will see whether it will be defined as a blocked path in the sector or a door to the future.



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN AVIATION MANAGEMENT



ATAKAN GÜRDAL & HELIN TOPÇU
STUDENTS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF AVIATION MANAGEMENT

WHAT IS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE?

Artificial intelligence is the various activities of a computer or a computer-controlled robot that uses items similar to intelligence created mainly by humans. Systems that require artificial intelligence are generally directed to imitate humans' cognitive abilities but they are not restricted with them. There are also new trends in artificial intelligence. These new trends, which are totally independent of human intellect and abilities, have self-learning capabilities.

The fact that the development of artificial intelligence and robots has taken another dimension in recent years and these developments are now being used intensively by companies that create added value has started to cause different changes and effects in companies. The aviation industry is a service-intensive industry and unlike the manufacturing industry, the customer is a part of the processes. For these reasons, unlike the manufacturing sector, robots can be used to communicate directly with passengers.



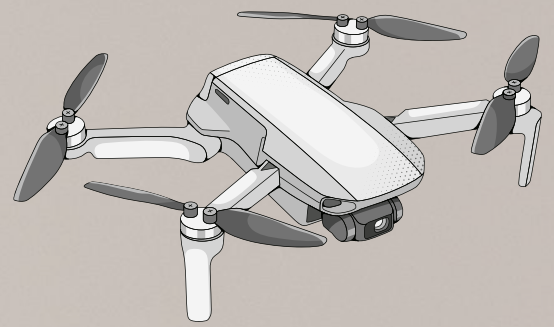
APPLICATIONS OF AI IN AVIATION

Artificial intelligence has long been used by the aviation industry for flight management systems and autopilots. The world's leading airlines are already using artificial intelligence to increase operational efficiency, avoid costly mistakes and increase customer satisfaction.

Today, many major countries and brands prioritize digital investments, airlines and flight operators optimize their fleets and operations with artificial intelligence-supported systems, significantly reducing their operating costs and additional costs. For example, with the help of dynamic pricing, it optimizes the base fare adjusted for travel features, and after evaluating details about customers and current market conditions, it determines the price that will yield higher profits.

Autopilot, which pilots can use to provide comfort while cruising at certain feet, except for landing and take-off, is one of the most important examples of artificial intelligence. The autopilot can play a role in most other control mechanisms in aircraft, except takeoffs. In general, it controls the movement of the aircraft around the center of gravity and directs the aircraft according to the safety parameters. The route data prepared before the flight is loaded into this software. From the moment that the pilot is given the task, it controls the aircraft within this route, and the autopilot is activated shortly after takeoff and is turned off shortly after landing. Apart from this, as the co-pilot, it can also be activated under the pilot's control at the points where the pilot's field of view decreases or the flight system malfunctions. The authorizations of this software may vary from aircraft to aircraft.

Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) designed for military use gradually show the development of civilian potentials new applications and market opportunities such as the establishment of emergency communication networks and advanced cargo distribution. Aerial photography has been recognized as an emerging and promising technique in the industry for UAV-assisted communications, flexibility, and autonomy. Such robots, which can be used in the air, on the ground, or underwater, theoretically have the ability to perform their tasks on their own with artificial intelligence.



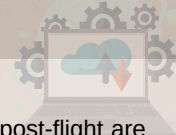
However, there is a lot of debate about whether or not these smart machines utilizing artificial intelligence can be allowed to carry out such military missions, especially when human life is at stake, as this type of artificial intelligence can positively affect human life (places, regions, locations, and responsibilities that human power cannot reach), emotion, conscience, teamwork skills, awareness. The predominant side in negative effects is mostly human-specific factors, that is, emotions. If artificial intelligence technology can also analyze human emotions and contain them within itself, it can be an important development in terms of artificial intelligence technology. However, no matter how much it is integrated with our emotions, and technologically advanced, passengers are hesitant to board an unmanned aerial vehicle, that is, an aircraft that is completely entrusted to artificial intelligence. This point stems from apathy and insecurity in artificial intelligence.

With each passing day, artificial intelligence, big data, and API technologies are accelerating the change of sectors, and aviation also gets its share from this change. Thanks to the development in these technologies, robots that provide information to passengers, answer their questions, and help them have fun have become widespread in many airports, and robots can be used in services such as cleaning and security.

In addition, traditional systems that do not have direct interaction with the passenger are now increasing their performance with the development of technologies such as machine learning, fuzzy logic, and natural language processing.

The aviation industry is a pioneer in technological developments compared to other industries. Along with the increase in globalization from year to year, the aviation industry is also recording a rapid growth momentum. The number of passengers is the main earning unit of the sector. So that institutions that shape the sector (airline companies, airport operators) determine all of their annual revenues directly or indirectly based on the number of passengers. Businesses focusing on digital transformation in line with the needs of the passenger also follow technological developments in different forms and fields. Big data, API – Software Programming Interface, Artificial Intelligence are some examples of these technological developments. Each of these technologies is a part of digital transformation and also innovative building blocks that touch the passenger at critical points during their journey.





Big Data:

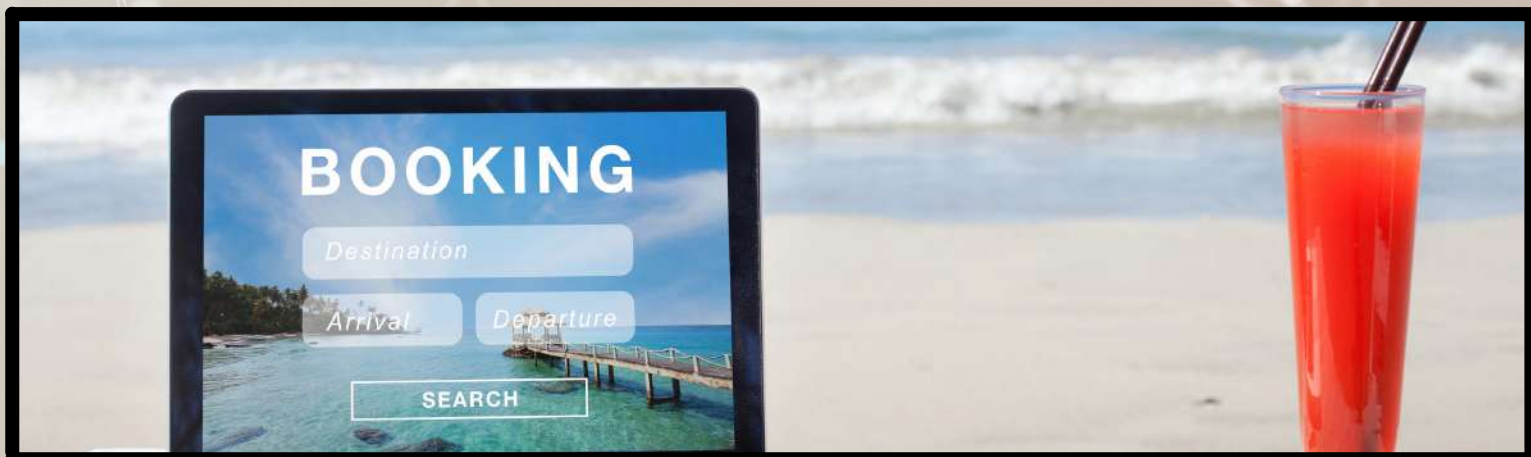
When evaluated in terms of the aviation sector, information such as online reservation, ticketing processes, pre-flight and post-flight are considered within the scope of big data. The purpose of collecting this data is to ensure that flights are predicted in advance of the behavior and preferences of passengers and are combined with marketing activities. Thus, an increase in the income of the enterprises in the sector can be achieved. With big data, information can be obtained from the flight data of the passengers to the behavioral data in areas such as food and beverage, shopping, etc., and if this information is processed correctly, it can be converted into an income increase. This increase in revenues and these innovative marketing activities of businesses provides added values such as increased value for stakeholders, customer satisfaction, the opportunity to create new products and services, perhaps even a new market, and being a pioneer in the sector. "Big Data" is also of great importance for artificial intelligence applications such as passenger, baggage, and flight forecasting in airport operations where many stakeholders participate.

Expert Systems:

Expert Systems are used in many subjects such as diagnosis, analysis, monitoring, consultation, giving ideas, and planning. Expert systems are capable of advising people, guiding and supporting people, representing people, finding a solution, diagnosing the problem, and proposing a multitude of alternative solutions, such as predicting outcomes. Since aviation activities require intensive knowledge, expert systems can be used both in aircraft maintenance processes and in determining the deformation of airport runways.

The emergence of artificial intelligence (AI) and its increasingly broad impact on many industries require an assessment of its impact on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Using a consensus-based expert discovery process, we found that AI could achieve 134 targets across all targets, but could also inhibit 59 targets. However, the focuses of current research miss important aspects. The rapid development of AI must be supported by the regulatory understanding and oversight necessary for AI-based technologies to ensure sustainable development. Failure to do so may result in gaps in transparency, security, and ethical standards.

Artificial intelligence is increasingly being adopted in a wide variety of industries and is currently used in many areas of airports due to its ability to process large amounts of data and optimize tasks and procedures.



Recommended search engine:

One way AI is used in airports is through recommendation engines. Recommendation engines are common on popular online services from Netflix to Amazon, and these systems are available at numerous travel booking providers.

Chat Bots / Bots:

Bots can direct users to specific services or outlets, provide flight information updates and more, freeing staff to focus on more valuable activities and reduce human contact. Chatbots and Customer Service automation are human-like, understand simple questions and respond in a relaxed, conversational manner. By using chatbots, airports can provide 24/7 customer assistance and reduce human contact.



Baggage Scanning:

Checked Baggage is scanned in detail using an AI-based and robotic-assisted convenience system that quickly checks high-risk baggages for in-depth inspection.

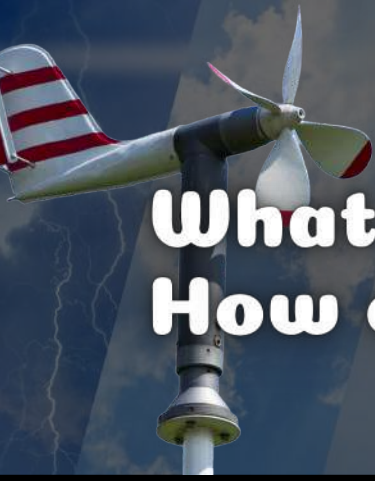


BIG DATA

Impact of artificial intelligence on people/employees:

Many HR managers around the world use artificial intelligence technologies to facilitate difficult tasks such as collecting accurate data about personnel and work processes, personnel training and recruitment, orientation process, and performance appraisal, etc. Artificial intelligence enables HR Managers to do their jobs faster and more efficiently. Artificial intelligence is not only used in human resources department but also in various departments such as the finance department, marketing and production department.





METAR

What is METAR? How can it be used?

TECHNO-
AGENDA

Aleyna DEDEMEN & Emir ARSLAN
Students from the Department of
Aviation Management

Today, the aviation industry is developing and growing rapidly, and all components of the industry are gaining importance. At the same time, flight plans are carefully prepared by taking into account the weather conditions, so that flights can be safer and more secure.

Meteorological events that we may encounter at every stage of the flight make air traffic management difficult and are seen as a risk for pilots during air operations. Meteorological coding is very important for pilots and air traffic controllers, as well as planning and operating strategies, to reduce all these problems.

METAR (Meteorological Terminal Air Report):

It is the routine weather report specified for aeronautical purposes. METAR information feeds national and international observation databases that can be taken into account and evaluated before or during the flight. Thus, pilots become aware of the meteorological conditions at the departure, arrival, and alternate airports.

METAR is the code name for a routine weather report for aviation purposes. The METAR code name is found at the beginning of each report prepared separately, followed by the indicator of the observing station and the observing time.



A METAR report includes the following information groups.

- o Product Name (METAR, METAR COR, SPECI, SATT70 vb)
- o Location Indicator (ICAO Code)
- o Date/Time Group (UTC)
- o Report Modifier (AUTO, NIL)
- o Wind Direction and Speed
- o Visibility
- o RVR Group (Runway Visual Range)
- o Present Weather Condition
- o Cloud Coverage
- o Temperature and Dew Point
- o Altimeter Pressure Setting (QNH)
- o Past Weather Condition
- o Wind shear
- o State of Runway
- o TREND Landing Forecast (if the relevant aerodrome is organized by the meteorology office)

Example:

LTBA 091650Z 01013KT 8000 -SHSN BKN020 BKN080 01/M01 Q1021 NOSIG

Meaning:

- Airport: LTBA - Istanbul Ataturk Airport
- Date: 09 / Time: 16:50 UTC
- Wind = 010 degrees, strength: 13 knots
- Visibility: 8000 m
- Weather Condition: Light snow
- Cloud Coverage: Broken (5-7/8 of the sky covered), 2000 ft and 8000 ft above ground level (AGL)
- Temperature: 01 centigrade degree
- Dew point: -01 centigrade degree
- QNH (Sea level pressure): 1021 hPa
- NOSIG - No Significant Change (No expected changes in the near future)



DIGITALIZATION OF MONEY

ECO- AGENDA

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan
YILDIRIM
The Department of Logistics
Management

The biggest reason for the world to turn faster than in the past is technological changes and, in addition, these changes can be used in many areas. It is now possible to do shopping, financial activities, official transactions, and many other transactions from home without going out. This can be expressed as proof that all kinds of transactions can be done easily. Especially, with the acceleration of digitalization in the 2000s, the idea of doing monetary activities in a completely digital environment began to be widespread. Under the name of new generation banking, activities that include digital banking, cryptocurrencies, digital currencies, and many other financial transactions have become extensive and a new system has been formed. However, there are some misunderstood points in the system. The most obvious example of this situation is the mixing of cryptocurrencies and digital currencies with each other. Yet, cryptocurrencies and digital currencies are completely different from one another in terms of content and system.

First of all, while there is no authority behind cryptocurrencies, the situation in digital currencies is different and it has a centralized structure. Another difference is the legal structure. This means, while cryptocurrencies have a limited legal structure, digital currencies are within the framework of legal regulation by many countries. On the other side, digital currencies have a weaker system over cryptocurrencies which have an important shield against cyber attacks. Conversely, digital currencies are accepted as a superset of crypto money and virtual money, for this reason, knowing these differences is important for digital currency users. Every day, the news that central banks will issue digital money in the future is circulating in the media, and this situation is interpreted as crypto money will be issued under a central bank. However, when central banks issue digital currencies, it is not as crypto money. It will be launched as a Central Bank Digital Currency.

If societies, international media outlets, and financially literate people understand the difference between cryptocurrencies and digital currencies, experts who say "Digital currencies will be the currency of the future" may be right.

SEIZING THE MOMENT IN MARKETING



Seizing the moment in marketing has become a popular concept, especially today, where the time spent on social media has increased tremendously. Creating the right experience in marketing at the right time is one of the most important factors for realizing sales potential. Seizing the moment in marketing can be expressed as being in continuous interaction with potential customers. The concept, which has been on the agenda since the beginning of the 90s, is today identified with keeping the brand alive through social media channels, and even ten years ago, monthly, quarterly, and annual marketing plans, which took weeks to prepare, were insufficient in terms of being effective marketing management elements.

According to the report of *We Are Social*, there are 4.5 billion internet users in the world as of 2020, and 3.8 billion of these users are active. The time spent on social media is increasing day by day. According to Statistica data, the daily time spent on social media per person, which was 90 minutes in 2012, has extended to 145 minutes in 2020. In the meantime, it has become inevitable for brands to direct their marketing activities to social media channels. Maybe you remember the video of the boy, whose family bought a boat worth 100,000 EUR at the Boat Show said "You cannot understand!...the wave foaming made by the engine that attracts me the most", was watched more than 150 thousand times in one day, shared 2000 times on Twitter, and received 46 thousand likes on Facebook.

It may also be a choice not to include social media, which offers the opportunity to reach huge masses in minutes and hours, at a much lower cost compared to other channels, as a channel in marketing activities. However, it can be said that such a decision would not be right for companies where most of the customer's target audience is social media users.



[Click to](#) access references.

CAN ECONOMICS BE ROMANTIC?



ASST. PROF. DAMLA ÖZEKAN
THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE

"Excessive love creates emotional inflation in the relationship. Emotional inflation affects the long-term decision-making motives of economic agents."

Certainly, this is not exactly what we understand from the romanticism of economics. Economics can be defined as a social science that aims to analyze the market behavior of rational (which we think they are) individuals and firms by using mathematical models. Romanticism, on the other hand, is seen as a collection of philosophical beliefs and artistic teachings that doubt the ability of scientific thought to provide coherent and universally applicable answers to humanity's problems and highlight the role of creativity, imagination, and emotion.

While economists generally assume that economic growth measures or cost-profit analyzes can measure changes in welfare, Romantics say that we cannot reduce everything to a single measure of value. Moreover, they refrain from measuring the environment, freedom, love, and art with money.



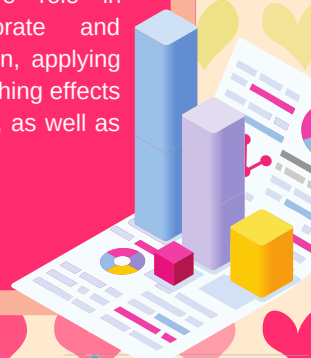
Can these two seemingly contradictory approaches then come together?

Indeed, perhaps there is much to be learned from Romanticism about the nature of economic behavior. Because unlike the Economists, who make facilitating assumptions about the predictability of economic factors, the Romantics say that we are influenced by both creative intuitions and emotions when calculating our interests.

Economies are, without doubt, dynamic processes that are influenced by emotions, social norms and creativity as well as rational calculations. Thus, economic activities are a function of imagination and social emotions as well as rational optimizations of particular choices. By bridging the differences between art and science, Romanticism and rationalism, economists can develop assumptions, models, and research methods to understand the creative and social dimensions of economic activities.

How economists perceive and analyze the world is important because they play a massive role in structuring government policies, corporate and consumer behavior. Precisely for this reason, applying the lessons of Romanticism will have far-reaching effects on the nature of the society in which we live, as well as on the field of economics.

[Click to access references.](#)





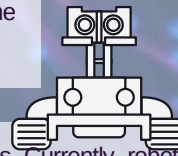
NEW OCCUPATIONS

Robotics Veterinarian

Sümeyye Tan

A Student from the Department of International Trade and Finance

Since the beginning of time, humanity has chased after inventions that make life easier. The history of world technology has come a long way with digitalization which came after the industrial revolutions that started with the invention of the wheel and continued with water and steam power. With the inclusion of information technologies, cyber-physical systems, and eventually human-robot interaction, digitalization has come to the modern-day. Robots are the most popular of these technological phases and the subject of great news, discussion today. Although there have been experiments with mechanical robots at various times in history, the real development took place in the 20th century.



Robots are movable programmable machines with sensing and planning capabilities. Currently, robots are taking charge in many sectors, from manufacturing to defense. Semi-autonomous, autonomous, and even humanoid robots have begun to include production areas in factories. The boundaries of the development of artificial intelligence and robotic technologies are continuing to expand day by day. The possible robot evolution has already begun to feel itself in the global world. These machines and robots are pushing us from one industrial revolution to the next.

Due to developing technology, digital transformation, industry 4.0, strategy, and marketing, news about some fields of occupation will disappear and many people will be unemployed in the coming years are often on our agenda. These new developments will not only destroy some professions but also bring about the formation of new professions suitable for the needs instead of the lost professions.

The use of robots in our lives is increasing and it reveals an area of profession that is shown among the favorite professions of the future. Robotics veterinarian is one of them. Robotics veterinarians will undertake the maintenance and updating of 'animal type' robots, which will be used in difficult terrain conditions, search and rescue, and cargo transportation in the future.

There will also be a new industrial profession with responsibilities for supervising robots in the production area and responding to fault or error signals. They will also consult specialists when carrying out routine and emergency maintenance are necessary. If the robot has to be out of service, robot vets will replace the robot with its substitute to reduce downtime. Since computers and the internet are indispensable parts of our lives, the new generation that is kneaded with technology will develop robotics veterinarian practice by studying computer and software engineering.



Culture-Art-Literature

HERE IS LIFE IN THE PARK

ASST. PROF. EBRU GÜL YILMAZ
THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE

One of the many open-air events in Istanbul, such as open-air concerts and biennials held every two years, 'There is Life in the Park,' will take place between August 10-October 10 organized by Ataşehir Municipality.

The event was planned as a public performance of many branches of art in parks for 62 days; "Jazz and Cinema Days" on August 27-28-29, "Theatre Cooperative Summer Meetings" on September 10-25, "Ataşehir Book Days" on September 10-25, and Ataşehir Municipality 3rd Day on October 7-10. The event, where the International Nâzım Hikmet Poetry Festival will be held, started with the children's theater play 'Puki Parkta' in Yenisahra Mahallesi İpek Park on 10 August.

Children's theaters and children's Zumba activities will continue intermittently and in different parks until the end of the event. Murat Erşen, Müge İplikçi, C. Cengiz Çevik, Aydın Ilgaz, Esen Kunt and Tuna Kiremitçi will be hosted in the literary talks section of the event, where the films 'Locman', 'Contents' and 'Küçük Şeyler' will be screened during the cinema days. Therefore, I recommend you not to miss the events that offers rich contents with poetry cultivation, music concerts, book days with the participation of nearly 40 publishers.

Art is about pushing the limits of thought, feeding and enriching the soul. To improve the soul, we need to love from the heart.

WITH MY LOVE TO THOSE WHO MAY HAVE THE IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPING WITH ART ☺

NOTE:
You can reach the full program of the events from the attached [link](#).

Enjoy!

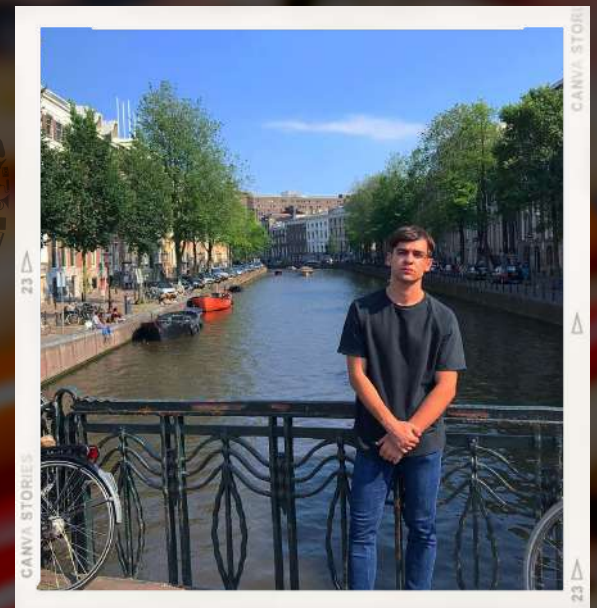




IS IT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE THE VALUE OF AN ARTWORK?



Mehmet Akif EYÜPOĞLU
A Student from the Department of International
Trade and Finance



The term "art" is widely described as the representation of an artist's creativity and imagination. Is it possible to determine the limits of this creativity and imagination? Is it possible to decide on a specific value to express the quality and the beauty of art?

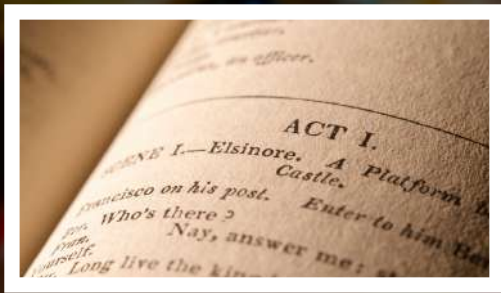
The top quality that makes art so precious is that it is personal. A work of art evokes different feelings in each person admiring it. Thus, it does not make sense to discuss the quality and the utility of a piece of art. There is also not an exact way to measure and determine the value of an artwork. Some may find a watermelon statue aesthetic, while others may find joy in looking at a sculpture by Michelangelo. How can it be possible to say which is more valuable? This has been the ultimate question in the field of art since the beginning. Artists find their own answers to that question. But then, the question becomes irrelevant, and the question of universality comes into play. Considering the solutions provided by artists are also personal, we must ask ourselves whether it is reasonable to take one of these answers and embrace it as a standard answer or not.

In my opinion, we have to pay attention to the audience of a piece of art rather than trying to classify it according to its quality and beauty. If a piece of art is successful in evoking specific feelings in a specific group of people, then, it fulfills its purpose regardless of being a watermelon statue or Mona Lisa.



Trying to contain and put limits to art, of which the main source is creativity and imagination, is against its sole purpose because its existence depends on freedom and subjectivity.

[Click to access references.](#)



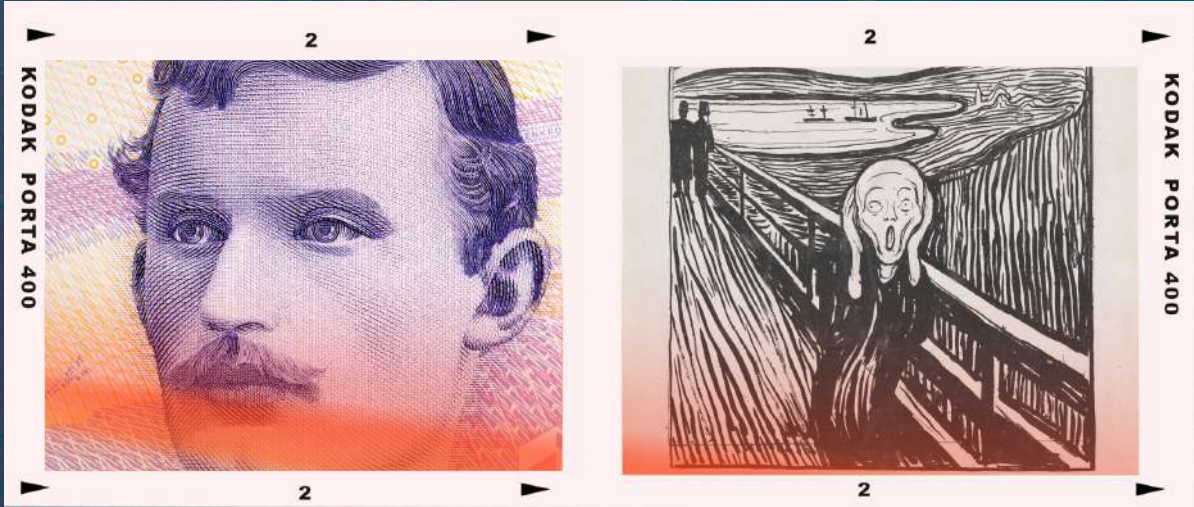
MYSTERY IN EDVARD MUNCH'S TABLE SOLVED

Res. Asst. Ceren DEMİR

The Department of International Trade and Finance



Edvard Munch (1863-1944) was a Norwegian expressionist painter, especially known for his painting "The Scream". The 1893 painting was sold for \$119.9 million in New York in 2012, making it one of the most expensive paintings in the world. Before finalizing this legendary painting, which was the result of Munch's melancholy, he made four "The Scream" paintings using different paints from 1893 until 1910. All of these works convey the depressions, inner distress, fears and anxieties of modern human.



Recently, the use of scientific methods in the art world has been increasing. The reason for this is that the customers want official confirmations and proofs about the works, the analysis of how the works of art were created, and the revealing of the hidden messages in the works as a recently noticed phenomenon, rather than the protection of the works of art since what we see on the surface of a work of art can be messages that do not want to be revealed. For example, as a result of a study conducted in 2012, you can discover the beyond of the visible of Van Gogh's "Still Life with Meadow Flowers and Roses" (1886) here: [Kröller-Müller Museum](#)

The art world has started to turn to pigment analysis beside X-Rays to examine the works in depth. Thus, the pedigree and evolution of the colors used in the works can be revealed. Recent studies on the painting "The Scream" revealed that the painting started to fade slowly in recent years. Another recent study proved to us that there is a hidden message in the painting.



The Hidden Message in the Scream Chart

The painting "The Scream" has been causing controversy in the art community for many years. Whether a sentence written in small letters in the upper left corner of the painting was written by Edvard Munch or by a vandal who wanted to damage the artwork, could not be deciphered. Written in pencil, this faded writing can be seen in the image below, although it is not very clear to the naked eye. This writing is in only one of the four scream paintings available. It is written: "It can only be drawn by a madman."



This writing was noticed by a Danish art critic at a painting exhibition in Copenhagen in 1904, about 11 years after Munch painted the painting. However, the critic perceived this as an example of vandalism. To understand the mystery, Mai Britt Guleng, curator of the Norwegian National Museum, and her team took infrared photos of the painting. Scans revealed pencil marks much more clearly. Finally, the Norwegian National Museum confirmed that the sentence was written by Edvard Munch and explained that the famous painter may have wanted to make such an addition to his painting when he was suffering from psychological distress.



"IT CAN ONLY BE DRAWN BY A MADMAN."



Researchers speculate that Munch may have written the message in "The Scream" when the painting was first exhibited at the Blomqvist gallery in Norway in 1893. This exhibition in Norway was heavily criticized by art critics. And references were made to Munch's mental health through the paintings in the exhibition. Munch was already concerned about the heritability of the condition in general, as many members of his family had mental illnesses. This process, which affected him quite a lot, may have forced him to write such a note on his painting.

Scientific research seems likely to continue to reveal what the naked eye can't see about an art object; how old a painting actually is, whether it contains drawings below its surface, or what factors in the environment in which the work is preserved can cause deterioration.

A BOOK

SPIRITS REBELLIOUS



Spirits Rebellious is the book written by Lebanese writer Khalil Gibran in 1908. The book led to his expulsion from his country. The book consists of three tales; "Madame Rose Hanie", tells the story of the woman, who was stoned assuming that she cheated on her husband, whom she never received true love from, despite not taking the slightest action regarding betrayal. 'The Cry of the Graves', in which it is the subject of the cruel emir who cuts heads, stoners and burns women, and 'Halil the Heretic', which tells the experiences of the monk who was expelled from the church for opposing the injustices of the church. In all of the stories, the events - include the corruption of religion by the people and the social impositions other than the religious rules- that caused the cruelty of people to one another were discussed.

The book is only eighty pages.

While reading the book, you can easily realize the power of the writing again and again. This eighty-page book was burned in the marketplace because it was believed to pose as a threat to the peace of the country and caused the author to be exiled from his own homeland.

Res. Asst. Erdem TÜRKAVCI

The Department of Radio, Television and Cinema

THE RICH ONE'S CUISINE

The film "The Rich One's Cuisine" (1988) directed by Başar Sabuncu is actually a film adaptation of Vasif Öngören's epic theater play, which was published in 1977, of the same name. The film starring Şener Şen and Nilüfer Açıkalın has been on the agenda again for the last three years with a theatrical play because Şener Şen returned to the theater stage with this immortal work after the theatre play "Miracles Comedy" staged in 2004. The film is about the transformation in Lütfü Usta's (Şener Şen) kitchen created by the June 15-16th Events of the workers' protest in 1970. Lütfü Usta works as a cook in the house of Kerim Bey, a wealthy businessman. Lütfü Usta, who has never been married and is alone, lives a life closed to the outside world in his kitchen because his only goal is to please his boss. However, due to the conditions of the period he was in, he has a conflict with the servant girl and the servant girl's fiancée. Therefore, Lütfü has a dilemma about leaving home. The story of the film which lasts 77 minutes mainly takes place in a single place-in the kitchen-where Lütfü Usta works. "The Rich One's Cuisine", in which Başar Sabuncu uses Brecht aesthetics and is one of the most important films in his filmography, is one of the most striking films of Turkish Cinema. Enjoy the film.

Res. Asst. Erdem TÜRKAVCI

The Department of Radio, Television and Cinema

BETTER THAN US

Better Than Us is a Russian science fiction series broadcasted on Netflix and it takes place in 2029. Netflix Turkey summarizes the synopsis of the series with these sentences: "A family on the verge of disintegration acquires an advanced technology robot named Arisa. The robot is pursued by a company, homicide detectives, and terrorists. Arisa, whom we see as a potential murderer at the beginning of the series, enters the life of the Safranov family in the following episodes and turns into a robot struggling for life. Arisa, who is the main character of the series and is the most humanoid robot produced with its design and behavior, is such an advanced robot that it has the ability to imitate even a very important surgical operation. Another side conflict in the series that Arisa is also exposed to is the struggle of the Russian vandal group called the Liquidators to destroy the robots. This group, mostly made up of young people, takes action in the country because they think robots are stealing people's jobs." However, the remarkable detail on the subject is that the person providing financial support to this group is Victor, the owner of Russia's largest robot market chain. Victor actually plays the victim-enemy tactic by creating his own enemy. Only one season has been released on Netflix. The average duration of the series which is Netflix's first original Russian series is 52 minutes. It is a series that can be enjoyed by viewers who love dystopian science fiction series such as Black Mirror.

SOSYOCOM SHELF



A MOVIE



A SERIES



TOP ON THE TOP

A STORY

Asst. Prof. Ebru Gül Yılmaz
The Department of International Trade
and Finance

For me, the name of this story is Father Hulki, dear reader!

Although I have been a very good reader of novels since my childhood -I guess because of my love of prolonging pleasure- I stayed away from books consisting of stories with the fear that the story would end soon. However, the writer Öznur Unat proved to me with her works that I can enjoy stories, too. I will try to introduce one of her sincere, hypocritical, plain and emotional turbulence creating stories: Father Hulki.



"I thought, Zeynep, let's bury your father on top of your father, dear. I would not lay Hulki in his mother's grave. This man had suffered from them for years? Your father is in heaven. Hulki is also heavenly. I've seen two husbands, dear. Both died. Both are heavenly. Look, I'm not saying this. God makes me say."

God, God, God... God, God! The dad you turn to every time you're stuck. Shouldn't his voice drown out all sounds? His voice is the powerful voice of authority you use to achieve your wishes. Even though I went through this with anger, it was obvious what would happen if I told my mother.

I kept quiet, remembering my grandmother who said, "Silence for things that will not change is the best way to get along with people, Zeynep."

Mom, get out of my head, go inside! Don't you have any mourning? Go cry a little. The resentments and regrets in the flow. Turn everything you want it to happen or not, turn it into a tear and throw it away from your body. Hush for two minutes mom! Why are your decisions always the right one, why do you try to control even after you die? Why are you partnering with the only concrete place left between me and my father in the world? And why are you pretending that it's up to me to decide? Whose decision is this, mom!



"Sis?"

"Yes."

"What are you thinking?"

"What am I thinking?"

"What do you think of my father, my father's grave?"

"Oh that subject. Of course my Father Hulki will sleep with my dad. Besides, if he was alive, he would want that too, right?"

"I love you, sister."

"I love you too, and I love you too!"

Dear reader, I have given you some sections of the story, with the author's own narration. I don't know if you, like me, find yourself in the mom, who seems to be filled with good intentions but could not restrain her instinct to get involved in every matter despite her advanced age, or the daughter, who had a lot to say to her mother but could not say it although she made a very clear internal analysis of the knots that have shaped the current state of her life.

Father Hulki has been one of the most attractive stories for me with its originality, success in conveying emotions, simplicity, being like itself, and with the most dominant perception it has created in me; not losing its essence and spirit with the anxiety of being liked.

A GIFT TO EVERYONE WHO CAN SHOW THE POWER OF BEING THEMSELVES!!! 😊

With my love to all!

You can reach the full version of the story from the attached [link](#):





BOOK REVIEW OF THE MONTH



ERLEND LOE - DOPPLER

Öznur ŞAKRAK

"My father died. I hunted a deer yesterday. What can I say? It was either deer or me, one of us was going to die."

Norwegian author Erlend Loe's novel *Doppler* begins with this striking introduction. Later on, the readers see the protagonist, Andreas Doppler, on a tree in the forest with a knife in his hand. He stabs a knife in one of the deers that "believes life is better in some other place" and that's why they are walking around, and thus shows us how people will behave in the "either you or me" dilemma. There is death! It's either your or mine right to live... One of us will die! Isn't there a midway?

The pain of Doppler who is escaping from the modern city where he lives to the forest to find a living space in order to stay away from other people -thanks to that way, he thought that he will escape from the pressure and pain he has created on human relations- of course does not end there. And of course, there is the thing called conscience. What Freud called the superego. What's it? It is a controlling mechanism that emerges as a result of the internalization of what parents (and also society and culture) see as right and/or wrong within us. In "Civilization and Its Discontents," Freud said: "An instinctual need acquires the strength to achieve satisfaction in spite of the conscience, which is, after all, limited in its strength; and with the natural weakening of the need owing to its having been satisfied, the former balance of power is restored." Freud calls these ambivalent feelings and adds, "sons love the father as they hate him. After the satisfaction of hatred with aggression, love comes to the fore in regret for the act."



This is exactly how this mechanism worked in the novel. Although Doppler ignores the deer and pretends it doesn't exist, this baby who witnessed its mother's death, does not run away, but wanders in front of the tent in the mornings. As if that wasn't enough, it stares and watches when Doppler pee. ("He stands tense, watching while I pee.") Doppler establishes a bond with this deer, who tags along with him, because he can't stand the guilt or the voice of his conscience. He begins to feel love and responsibility to fawn. In fact, by this time, he is so tired of people who "natter on" that he finds himself talking to this fawn when he realizes ***how wonderful it is to be with someone who can't speak.***

He gives it a name: Bongo! His first explanation of why he did it after he apologized for killing his mother is truly remarkable. First, he says that he hunted that deer out of a vital need, and that the unlimited growth of animal communities led to disasters.



However, when what he said suddenly becomes meaningless to himself, he continues his speech with these; "Today we don't need venison and skin to live, but we hunt anyway. Some kind of habit. But I didn't kill your mother because of an old habit. I killed it because of necessity." Then he goes to the market to exchange the meat of the deer and pursues his indispensable need(!). Doppler, who gives the meat and buys skim milk in return, answers the sales clerk's question of why skim milk: "My dear friend, skimmed milk represents the highest point human beings has reached." Of course, a lot of things can be written on this sentence. But I think it would be a better choice to start by thinking about what happened to our own skimmed milk.

What represents the highest point that civilization can reach? The number of cameras of the mobile phones we use? Is it the ground clearance of cars? Five lane roads? 100-storey skyscrapers? Private planes? Closets full of clothes? All inclusive ultra requests? If we're honest with ourselves about it, maybe Doppler's request for skim milk is pretty innocent. This desire is actually a symbol of the desires inherited from the life that Doppler escaped. Doppler, who was trying to choose tiles with his wife for the bathroom which they were trying to renovate, on the day the USA and England launched an operation in Iraq, tells us about that moment when they were wondering whether the tiles were Italian or Spanish: "On the TV we muted, we drew where to place the tub in the bathroom while the bombs rained down on the Euphrates or the Tigris or both." We see this state of awareness, which results in his settling in the forest, in the following sentence: "It's very pathetic. Humans... they exist one day and they don't the other."

When we look at what has taken Doppler away from people and what they represent, we realize that it is this hypocritical attitude he sees around him. We witness that he has the courage to see the traces of this in his own life and actions. First of all, he is in the mood of "what goes on in the world has nothing to do with me," like every human being. However, once a person manages to look at himself and his environment with the right eye, there is no escape from this confrontation. After noticing the endless roar of called as the order, being involved in this order began to seem disgusting to him. And the strange thing is how the distance between him and his life partner has been widened, the biggest problem on this road they set out for in good times and bad: "The same day is defined as good for one and bad for the other". This difference undoubtedly brings them to a crossroads. Living in a tent in the woods is no longer crazy for Doppler, it's a necessity. His salvation from both the embarrassment of confrontation and the feelings he defines as "repulsion" towards all people depends on this. This is the method which he found to stay out of desperation.



The thing that brought Doppler to the point of escape without looking back from his current life finds its expression in the book as follows: "May Allah protect my children from being as successful as I am. A person who becomes successful once, she/he does her/his best to continue to receive praise from those around her/him." The success that the author is trying to express here; as he also mentioned, it is a success that keeps us in the state of being "both living and not living" or keeping us alive, like Schrödinger's cat. This is the "success" story as we reach those THINGS, the majority of which are status determinants, we are accepted by the society as successful, but as we get closer to them, we distance ourselves from our own truth and finally we become alienated to the point of "we don't know who our father really is", just like Doppler's simple sentence to Bongo.

The sameness that surrounds us is governed by the production of individualizing differences and artificially re-diversified models that seem to be just the opposite. Jean Baudrillard expresses this in his work titled "The Consumer Society": "There is in 'personalization' something similar to that 'naturalization' effect we constantly meet in the environment - the effect which consists in restoring nature as sign after it has been eliminated in reality. Thus, for example, a forest is cut down to build a group of buildings, which are then given the name 'Park Estate' and a few trees are planted to create a 'natural' feel".

Doppler was actually escaping this consumer society by settling in a tent in the forest and rejecting civilization. The most basic feature of the consumer society is that it ensures its existence by destroying. It becomes a necessity to buy a new one for everything (moreover, not to use it for a long time). The existing structure in the city was built on the continuation of consumption. The city has been transformed into a consumption center.



These doors of thought that the book opens reminds us of the Frankfurt School. When the continuation of consumption is inevitable, it inevitably has an industry as well. The main goal of this phenomenon, which the theorists call the "Cultural Industry", is "always to live better, produce more, consume more." For the people who are a part of this industry; eating, drinking, looking, watching, loving, sleeping, traveling have become an object of consumption. Those who achieve this lifestyle achieve it only at the cost of self-consuming effort. Space, time, fresh air, greenery, water, silence... These formerly free goods have now become luxury accessible to the privileged. As the most famous bearded man in history said: " Capitalism cuts the tree if it can not sell its shadow."

Doppler needed a quiet place to stop and listen. The first to oppose this is his family as the smallest part of society. He was asked to accept the noise. Being exposed to the uninterrupted flow of words, the individual, who began to fear silence, succeeded in getting out of the circle with Doppler in this story. Contrary to the line of the Carthaginian poet Terentius, "I am a man, I consider nothing that is human alien to me," our hero, who says "everything that belongs to man is foreign to me", reacts to the event with an attitude that seems alien to people, who are captives of the culture industry, in the event of theft that we encounter in the following pages of the story approaches. "Come sit with me for a while," he says, has a drink with the thief to whom he extends his hand, and presents all the movies to the thief, along with the unused electronic items in the house and even the DVD player that his son uses all the time.

At the end of the story: Will Doppler return to the city life he escaped from? Or, will he show the will to continue his life in the forest despite all the rules of society and consumption habits? Is the real will to live in the forest or to stand in the middle of this wheel and wage war against the order? Will the human being destroy all forests and cut down a single tree in order to bring civilization(!) there? Is there any escape from this order that we are stuck in? Is the only solution to be like Doppler who lives in a forest in Oslo, or a Dairy Philosopher who establishes a life away from modern life in Çökertme Village?

Let's end the article with the quotes from the last page of the book.

***"If you live in Norway, you don't have a good idea of the conditions."
(Let's still prepare our footnote using the data of the author's country. Comparing with the data of the country we live in will be left to our thoughts after the book is finished.)***

"There is a world outside this country that I have never known. Needy. It needs the help of a hunter-gatherer like me, in other words, a Doppler.

***"This is a mobilization.
We are soldiers who will fight until our last breath.
Against intelligence, against stupidity.
Because there is a war. A war."***

[Click](#) to access references.

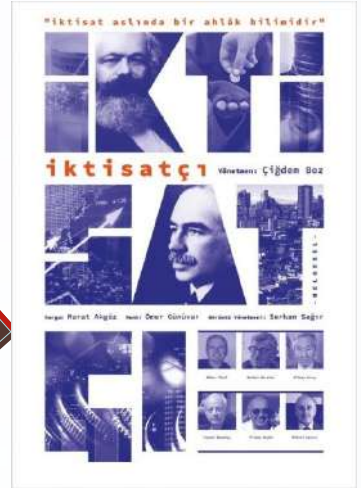


MOVIE REVIEW OF THE MONTH

THE ECONOMIST

Assoc. Prof. Çiğdem BOZ
Director, Screenwriter, and Academician

YEAR: 2019
TIME: 50 DAKİKA
DIRECTOR: ÇİĞDEM BOZ
CAST: KORKUT BORATAV, BİLSAY KURUÇ, OKTAR TÜREL, TUNCER BULUTAY, FİKRET ŞENSES VE YILMAZ AKYÜZ



"The Economist", which is the first documentary in Turkey about economics, is hosted by Prof. Dr. Cigdem Boz who is an economist herself. The documentary is compiled with the contributions of the important names of economics such as Korkut Boratav, Bilsay Kuruç, Oktar Türel, Tuncer Bulutay, Fikret Şenses, and Yılmaz Akyüz.

"The Economist" can be seen as a film that looks at the subject itself as well as the object of the science of economics. Economics, which will take a different form in the hands of each researcher, cannot therefore be seen as a pure science. Like every social science, economics is also ideological based on a certain philosophy.

Political economy, which emerged 200 years ago as a sub-branch of moral philosophy, gradually shed the adjective "political" and-claiming to be a pure science- advanced with unrealistic models and human assumptions and became the defender of the market society. Since the 80s, the discipline, which turned into the toolbox of financial capitalism, has lost all its sociality.

The documentary, which consists of interviews with people who still maintain the school of political economy in Turkey, defend publicism against the neo-liberal paradigm and ponder social problems such as income distribution and poverty, aims to contribute to professional memory by looking critically at recent economic history.

Çiğdem Boz:

She was born in 1978 in Tokat. After graduating from Izmir Finance Vocational High School and Istanbul University's Department of Business Administration in English, she received a master's degree in economics from Istanbul University. In 2009, she completed her doctorate at Yıldız Technical University with her thesis on Amartya Sen. Boz, who received the title of associate professor in the field of macroeconomics in 2014, works on the history of economic thought, social structure, economic mentality and economics-literature, apart from macroeconomics. Boz also has a theater play on "History of Economic Thought" and has two short films about Syrian refugees.



7 BASIC SKILLS TO TEACH STUDENTS TO PREPARE FOR THE FUTURE

Res. Asst. Ceren Demir
The Department of International Trade and Finance

Tony Wagner of Harvard University conducted a study to determine the 7 survival skills needed for the 21st century. Let's examine their findings below:

1- Critical thinking and problem-solving skills

Students need to develop their ability to see problems from different perspectives and formulate their own solutions. However, for this, the problems we will ask kids should ideally be suitable for more than one solution. In this context, it is not possible to prepare students for the future by teaching lessons through test books.

2. The ability to cooperate between different layers of life

The number of people living in the culture in which they were born is declining fast. In all this human mobility, it has become more important than ever for individuals to live together in peace and cooperation to achieve common purposes. Therefore, the coming time will be a period when those who are prone to this cooperation will be more successful. From education to the business world, teamwork is no longer viewed only on individual merits, but on teamwork.

3. Mental agility and flexibility

Can you change your mind in line with changing conditions and data? Do you show flexibility when you test your judgments with life? In an age where data is so easy to access and new scientific studies make us review what we know every day, it's hard for the hard-headed to move forward. This is the age of mental flexibility.

4. Initiative and entrepreneurship

In order to survive in the global competitive environment we are in, we need to teach children to

take initiative, first at home and then at school. It is necessary to encourage them to express their ideas and to support them in entering new projects. From experimenting to starting a business, we must lay the groundwork for our children to realize their dreams, first at home and then at school.

5. Oral and written communication

Despite advances in technology, the importance of these skills never diminishes. This is the time to express what you know well. For this reason, we must first teach our students to speak confidently and clearly. At the same time, we should teach students how to use existing technology to help them check their writing, while continuing to emphasize spelling rules.

6. Ability to access and analyze information

Students today have access to an unimaginable amount of information. The internet can be their best friend or worst enemy. At this point, teachers come first among those who should guide them. Students should be taught how to browse through the millions of web pages available on a topic and find what they need.

7. Curiosity and Imagination

Students start school with a natural curiosity and exploratory drive. Their imaginations are vast and untamed. At this point, educators' task is not so much to teach them how to be curious and creative, but rather not to take it from them. We don't all like and value the same things, so an educator must be very careful about how he nurtures and develops the creativity and imagination of the students.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATION

TODAY'S CHILDREN ARE ENTREPRENEURS

RES. ASST. SEDEF ÇEVİKALP

THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE



While companies and countries that can innovate in the changing world economies and markets win, the effort to realize innovation is greatly encouraged. The most important steps for the establishment and development of this innovation culture are actually taken at a young age because the development of creative ability is largely shaped in childhood. Today's entrepreneurial children are individuals who discover, create or revive a product, perhaps for an industry, in the future. While entrepreneurship in children can be supported with various trainings such as time management, coping with stress, focusing, and risk taking, it is possible to destroy it under the influence of many environmental factors such as the socioeconomic status of the family and their attitudes. We can say that the entrepreneurial world of children is a little different from that of adult entrepreneurs. We see that their entrepreneurial ideas are largely composed of the purpose of protecting the environment and animals and helping people. In 2019, at the "Idea Stage" organized by the BTM and the science-focused child and youth incubation center Fikir Değirmeni, entrepreneurial children in the 11-15 age group succeeded in touching the future and hearts with many projects such as an automatic house for stray animals, a platform for choosing the right profession, evaluating domestic waste, a sports application aimed at increasing the perception of sports and raising awareness of social responsibility. When children's dreams for the future and their entrepreneurship are combined, it is inevitable to say that they offer hope for the future of the world.

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POLITICAL-AGENDA



THE POLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF VICTORY DAY

Res. Asst. Onur KAYA

The Department of Political Science and International Relations



The Great Offensive (August 26 – August 30, 1922), which resulted in the victory of the Turkish nation under the command of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, is very important not only for military circumstances but also for political ones. The vast triumph of the Turkish army paved the way for essential political developments both in the local and international arenas.

First of all, by considering the conditions of that time with this military victory during the Turkish War of Independence, not only the Turkish army advanced on the Western Front, but also the process of forming the national will, which had started with the War of Independence and planned in the Grand National Assembly, was also ensured. This military success, which came with the liberation struggle in Anatolia as a nation, strengthened the future of both Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the Grand National Assembly and the national unity.

On the other hand, the victory with the Great Offensive should not be considered only in the formation of national will and the consolidation of national unity. This great success against the army equipped with the weapons of imperialist powers has an important political value in the international arena as well. With its big triumph, the Turkish nation gave hope to the colonized states in their quests for independence and showed colonial powers that they were strong both in military and political fields. After the victory at the Great Offensive, the imperial powers had to make a ceasefire. The decisions taken in the meetings, which were held in Mudanya, assured the military victory and ended the Greek occupation.



Health- Psychology



WHAT IS ASPERGER'S SYNDROME?

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Canan TANIDIR
The Department of Psychology



Asperger's Syndrome (AS) is one of the pervasive developmental disorders characterized by significant difficulties in social areas and communication, restricted interests, and repetitive movements. Its difference from classical autism, which is the first example of pervasive developmental disorders, is that there is not a significant delay in language development, cognitive development, and self-care skills in the first three years.

In 1944, Hans Asperger, an Austrian paediatrician, described four children who had difficulty socially integrating with their peers. Unaware of Kanner's definition of "early infancy autism" published a year before him, he called this self-described "autistic psychopathy". Hans Asperger stated that these children, despite their preserved intellectual skills, are clearly deficient in non-verbal communication such as gestures and tone of voice, their empathy skills are weak, they tend to intellectualize emotions, and a large part of their speech consists of interests in unusual subjects.

The cause of AS is not yet known. In many cases, genetic inheritance is thought to be crucial. Characteristic symptoms usually appear around 8-10 years of age. The difficulties associated with the syndrome become more apparent as children go to school because social expectations increase at this age.

In fact, these individuals want to interact with others and make breakthroughs, but their approach is inappropriate and awkward. They engage in a one-way, long-winded, pedantic conversation about an unusually narrow topic. They are ostracized because of their clumsy social approach and insensitivity to other people's feelings, intentions, and implied communications. Family members of individuals with AS complain of a lack of mutual emotional sharing. They cannot look at events from the other person's point of view and cannot empathize with the other person. Therefore, they cannot provide appropriate emotional responses. That is evaluated as coldness and insensitivity by the other person. They have a particular interest that takes up most of their time. It is a problem when people devote too much energy and time to this interest rather than its content. So much time and energy wasted that little time is left for all other activities. Most of their social exchanges are also related to this area of interest.

[Click to access references.](#)



OLYMPICS AND SPORT PSYCHOLOGY

Prof. Dr. Özden Şükran Üneri
The Department of Psychology



The Summer Olympic Games, which could not be held in 2020 due to the corona pandemic, were held in Tokyo on July 23 this year. The Olympic Games, which include the themes of peace, brotherhood, and competition with an amateur spirit, have existed since ancient times. This event has become an area where people push their natural limits, and the dreams of many athletes. This great sports arrangement is often an exciting and enjoyable activity that is eagerly awaited by those who watch it.



Of course, for the athletes, the Olympic games are not only a competition but also an event that carries out different meanings including the process of a long-term practice, evaluation, selection, and representation of their countries. Thus, preparing for the Olympics is considered to be an intense period. Studies show that today's activities like the Olympic games that require long-term training put pressure on the athletes, make them more introverted and make them stay away from social activities, and this may lead to a decrease in the current performance of the athletes and deterioration in their mental health. Right here, we need to talk about the invisible players, who are in the Olympic teams of most countries, sports psychologists.



In the literature, countries that have been successful in major sports organizations have included sports psychologists in their Olympic teams since the mid-seventies, and the duties of these psychologists include mental training of the athletes, relaxation exercises, daily impressions, emotional profiles, operation of the crisis table, and making the athletes and coaches feel better. It is stated that there are studies such as taking some precautions for this purpose and eliminating the problems they experience through social observation.

Today, it is almost inevitable that sport psychologists will accompany the athletes, who are prepared for large organizations and are expected to be successful, from the preparation stages to the games. Sports psychologists work in partnership with athletes, trainers, sports physicians, and administrators to help to overcome the mental difficulties encountered in the whole process. While carrying out these processes, a sports psychologist should produce individual solutions suitable for the characteristics of the athletes experiencing problems and should work without forgetting that the solution he or she produces should be acceptable to other athletes, trainers, and administrators in the entire Olympic team. This can only be possible with good education and experience. Sports psychologists, who are indispensable for healthy environments where the athletes participate in the Olympics can protect their mental health and show their existing performances and compete in accordance with the Olympic spirit, should be chosen from people who are from sports sciences and who have a sports psychology master's degree or who have a sports psychology certificate with a psychology/psychiatry background. The increase in sports psychology certification studies and graduate programs in our country in recent years is pleasing. Considering the young population of our country with a high potential to be athletes, this situation is promising in terms of showing the mental health and current performance of our athletes who will take part in the Olympics in the future.

SOCIO- AGENDA



RED ALARM IN CLIMATE CHANGE: WILDFIRES AND BEYOND

Res. Asst. Selin Yalçıntaş

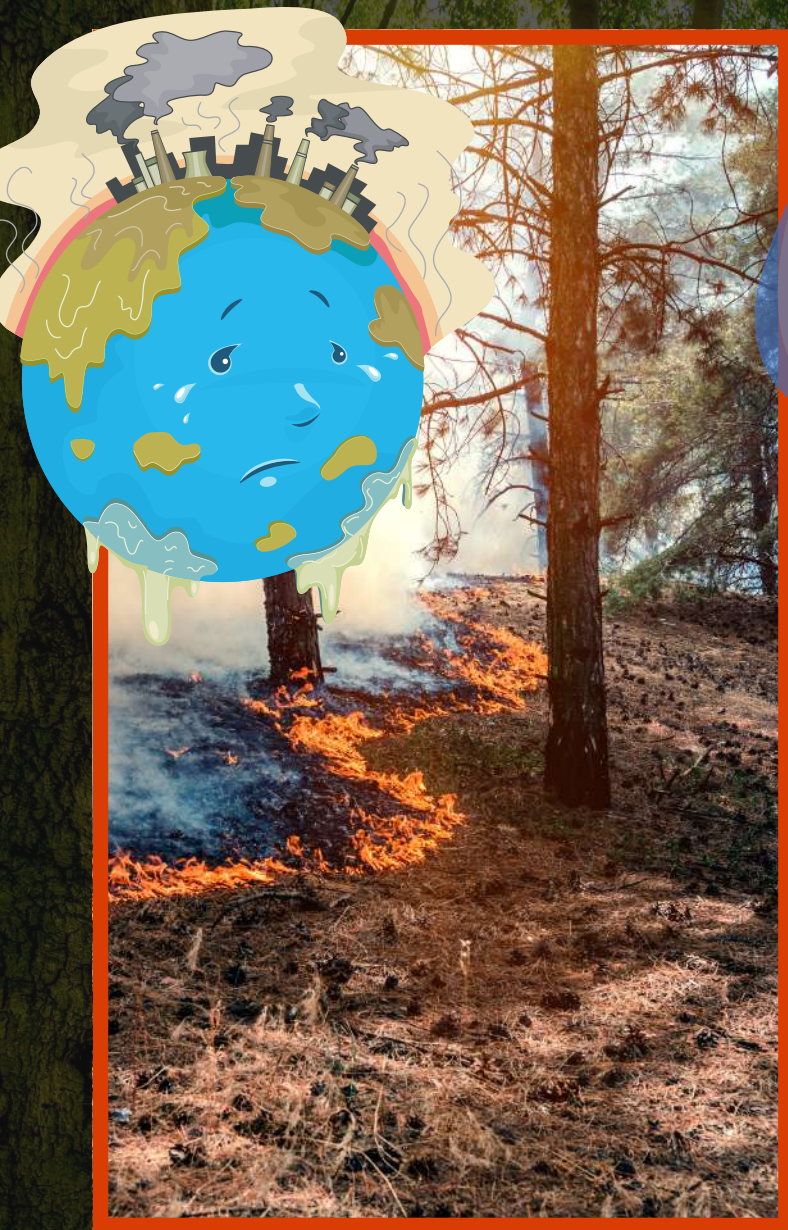
The Department of International Trade and Finance



The essential factor of the ecological cycle, forests, produce oxygen which is the source of our breathing, and it absorbs carbon dioxide. In this way, as living beings, we meet our most basic needs for life. The forests, which play host to the most biodiversity on earth, are also the habitat and livelihood for many people. The recent increase in wildfires in our country and the world leads to a significant decrease in oxygen and carbon dioxide absorption. The difficult conditions that all living beings show once again that serious steps should be taken on the global warming and climate change individually, socially, and globally within this period. Today, in addition to wildfires and drought, flood disasters caused by sudden rains have become a significant part of our country's and the world's agenda. For this reason, it is critical to understand the causes and consequences of all these disasters and take the necessary precautions to save the world and our future.

Scientists draw attention to climate change caused by "human" effects to explain this extraordinary process and disasters that the world is going through. In the report of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), published on August 6 2021 and approved by 195 member countries, it is clearly stated that "the warming of the atmosphere, ozone layer and the earth is the product of human activities". It is aimed to keep the global temperature rise below 2 degrees, or even below the pre-industrial level of 1.5 degrees with the Paris Agreement signed in 2015. However, IPCC experts point out that these two targets are unattainable unless countries make major cuts in carbon emissions and take effective steps. It is emphasized that global warming is worsening in every region on Earth at unprecedented levels and will reach 1.5 degrees by 2030. It is stated that even if greenhouse gas emissions are reduced quickly and effectively, it may take 20-30 years for global temperatures to stabilize. If no action is taken, warming is expected to reach 2 degrees Celsius and above by the end of the century.





In the continuation of the report, it is stated that heatwaves, drought, and wildfires will increase in the future in Mediterranean countries, and this region will be the central position of the climate crisis. It is emphasized that today's disasters in this region where Turkey is also in, can evolve to much wider dimensions and therefore cause many losses of life and property. At the same time, there is a danger of causing economic instability by suppressing industries such as agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, and tourism. Forecasts about the future and our experiences presently show the reality of a climate crisis that has already begun.

The predictions are not of the distant future, they are very near. While there have been 270 forest fires in Turkey, where the temperature rise and drought have had a large impact since the end of July, Italy and Greece are also struggling with many fires due to intense heat waves. Forest fires have also recently occurred in parts of Spain, Portugal, Romania, and Russia. In Canada, it was recorded that there were 4,891 fires in 2021. The fires took place in California, which is defined as the largest fire in US history, spread over large areas with the heatwaves, destroying many forests. Even Siberia, the coldest region in the world, is battling fierce fires.

A large amount of carbon dioxide is emitted into the environment due to the high intensity of the fires. While the risk of forest fires increases with the increase in global temperature, the forests destroyed by the increase in fires trigger warming, and this results in a vicious circle.

Climate change is happening faster than we think, and protecting forests, which are natural carbon absorbers, becomes more vital day by day. So what can be done at the point where we are today, which precautions can be taken? First of all, we must understand that the crisis exists, and we must understand its extents. Otherwise, ignoring the crisis can take us to the point of no return. As humanity, we must take responsibility for all these processes and take measures to reduce climate change for a livable world and for our future.

UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres draws attention to the tasks that governments must undertake the subject and calls for the termination of fossil fuel production and the subsidization of renewable energy sources. On the other hand, it is very important to coordinate the necessary preparations for the fight against possible disasters by authorized state institutions and NGOs and to ensure the functioning of the emergency response system.





The destruction of forests, which contribute to the suppression of global warming by playing an essential role in reducing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, is equal to the destruction of our planet. In this context, reforestation in areas that are not self-renewing in the ecological cycle is critical. It is essential for the continuity of our planet not to surrender these areas to the rentier economy and even to expand the scale of forestation. Of course, we, as individuals, can take some measures such as reducing industrial consumption, ending the use of plastic, not leaving wastes in forestlands, and receiving disaster education. Adoption of similar measures by the masses will contribute to reducing the human-induced effects of disasters and climate crises. However, the parties that have a great impact on climate change and that should go into action by taking the main responsibility are companies that carry out industrial activities, and governments that are in a decision-making position.

For this reason, the major responsibility of individuals is to demand collectively from companies and governments to take action without wasting any more time and to put an end to uncontrolled industrial activities. In other words, to request "maintaining our existence in a livable world", which is our most fundamental right. Currently, global warming continues increasingly and an effective global countermeasure has not been taken yet. The targets, determined in the Paris Climate Agreement, cannot be implemented because of the inadequacies of the countries in taking action. What the world and humanity need most right now is not to act with a more profit motive but to implement global climate actions. It may be too late for anything when it reaches an unavoidable point because when we don't have our forests, the most crucial sources of oxygen, our breath, that is a world to live in, all the meaning given priority today will become meaningless.

[Click to](#) access references.



We are all part of this. We should not stand by while the ecological balance is being dragged towards an irreversible point. We must understand our responsibilities individually, socially and globally, and take action. There is no other world we can go to...

THE WARNING OF NATURE: CLIMATE CHANGE

Asst. Prof. Gizem UZUNER
The Department of Economics and Finances

Climate is defined as the average weather in a particular location, which includes factors such as temperature, precipitation, humidity, and wind. Changes in these average conditions lead to climate change. Climate change is one of the most challenging problems facing humanity. Hundreds of millions of lives, countless species and ecosystems, the state of the economy, and the future habitability of this planet are at stake. Until recently, these changes were caused by natural factors. Natural effects on climate change include volcanic eruptions, changes in Earth's orbit, El Niño, and changes in the Earth's crust.

So, is climate change natural or human-induced? Global temperature has risen at a much faster rate since the Industrial Revolution in the 1800s. In the 20th and 21st centuries, carbon dioxide levels have increased by 40%. Human activities cause climate change by releasing carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the air. Greenhouse gas emission is caused by the burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, industrial and agricultural activities. Under consideration of all activities, there is a scientific consensus that humans are the leading cause of climate change. The latest report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change also reveals that the cause of global warming is human activities. The primary purpose of these activities is undoubtedly to sustain life and meet human needs. However, the activities carried out with an "innocent" objective have unfortunately caused the climate to change rapidly.

Climate change has adverse effects on human health and ecosystems. Healthwise, these damaging effects are clearly seen in the increase of diseases caused by air pollution, respiratory problems, and diseases caused by decreased drinkable water quality, and problems in water and food supply. In ecosystems, it is the trouble of extinction possibility of many living species with the rising global warming.



Since human beings cannot give up on meeting their basic needs, these unfavorable effects can be reduced by increasing energy efficiency, expanding the utilization of renewable energy in production, and preventing deforestation. We also need an extensive transformation in how we produce and consume energy. As individuals, we can reduce the pace of climate change by fulfilling our household's electricity needs from renewable sources, reducing food waste, accelerating reuse by taking recyclables to relevant centers, and reducing the use of plastic bags.





Time to Socialize

Res. Asst. Zeynep ÖZCAN
The Department of Advertising

We choose "Natural Sciences Museum – Brussels, Belgium", "Städel Museum" and "Borusan Contemporary" 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](#).

Natural Sciences Museum – Brussels, Belgium

The Natural Sciences Museum is part of the Belgian Royal Institute of Natural Sciences. [Click here](#) to experience the museum, which has a wide range of artefacts from dinosaurs to human history, from mineral products to temporary exhibitions that are held separately every year.



Städel Museum - Germany

It was founded in 1815 by the banker and businessman Johann Friedrich Städel. It is the oldest foundation museum in Germany. It contains works from 700 years of art history, and these works are exhibited in an area of 7500 square meters. [Click to visit the museum](#).



Borusan Contemporary - Turkey

The museum, which is fed by the Borusan Contemporary Art Collection, includes various contents such as exhibitions, events and educational activities. It focuses on artists using media-related tools and their media arts. [Click to visit the museum](#).



Events in Istanbul

In this month's issue, we have selected Artists' Film International 2021 – Istanbul Modern", "Volkan Aslan: Stay Safe - SALT Galata" and "Precaution, Arter" from the events in Istanbul.

Artists' Film International 2021 – Istanbul Modern

Artists' Film International, featuring videos, animations and short films by various artists from different geographies of the world, are exhibited in the temporary venue of Beyoğlu. [Click](#) for detailed information about the exhibition, which focuses on the theme of "nursing" this year.



Volkan Aslan: Stay Safe - SALT Galata

In Stay Safe, the third of SALT's exhibitions titled Succession, Volkan Aslan refers to the urgency of Istanbul and the volatile moods that are being shaped by the political climate. [Click](#) for detailed information about the exhibition.



Tedbir - Arter

Curated by Emre Baykal and featuring 13 works by 11 artists, the exhibition focuses on practices for the production, preservation and display of art. [Click](#) for detailed information about the exhibition.



We have compiled the events in Istanbul in September for you. For event details, you can visit <https://kultursanat.istanbul/> and <https://kultur.istanbul/> web pages.

September in Istanbul

Type of Event	Name of Event	Date	Place
Workshop & Training	Role Preparation Workshop with Bahtiyar Engin	08.05.2021-30.09.2021	Online
	Writing Workshop	01.03.2021-30.09.2021	Online
Concert	Nekropsi	29.09.2021 21:00	IBB Harbiye Cemil Topuzlu Outdoor Theater
	Camerata Barok Istanbul	25.03.2021-30.09.2021	Online
Movie Screening	Küçükçiftlik Film Club Presents: Garden Cinema	10.08.2021-05.10.2021	Online
	Akbank Short Film Channel	01.03.2021-30.09.2021	Online
Exhibition	Tour Frida Kahlo's House!	01.03.2021-30.09.2021	Online
	National Geographic Photos	01.03.2021-30.09.2021	Online
Interview	Meetings on the Bridge "Cinema Talks" Program	02.04.2021-30.09.2021	Online
	Novel Heroes in Cinema	01.03.2021-30.09.2021	Online
Theater	"Theater ve Woman+ / Ebru Nihan Celkan	14.05.2021-30.09.2021	Online
	"10 Tiraths from 10 Classical Works" / Carlo Goldoni – Servant of the Two Masters	11.04.2021-30.09.2021	Online
Performance	49th Istanbul Music Festival	18.08.2021-16.09.2021	Various Locations
	Istanbul Jazz Festival / Program	01.09.2021-24.09.2021	Various Locations



Street Flavors Series

KEBAB IS EATEN AT FATİH

Res. Asst. Dilek EROL

The Department of New Media and Communication



Fatih is one of the oldest districts of Istanbul and smells history in every corner with its historical artefacts. In fact, it is the "old Istanbul", which was the capital of the Ottoman Empire, encompassing the Walled City (Suriçi) or the Historic Peninsula. Such a long and deep-rooted past has also been reflected in street flavors, and has become the capital of many flavor stops, most of which have a deep-rooted pasts. When the Fatih district is mentioned, the first things that comes to mind for taste lovers are the kebab shops.

Istanbul is a cosmopolitan city that hosts people from all parts of Anatolia and hosts a wide variety of cuisines. In recent years, we see that Syrian immigrants have brought their own country's cuisine to our country, as well as kebab varieties unique to Anatolia. It is also possible to frequently come across kebab shops opened by immigrant citizens in Fatih, which is especially famous for its kebab shops.

Kebab is the Turkish version of the word "kebāb", which means "cooked, fried meat" in Arabic, and its history dates back to ancient times. It is the name given to the dishes that are mostly made by holding meat and vegetables directly on fire or cooking them in ovens without adding water. In addition, some types of meat dishes such as lamb stew with vegetables, woodcutter kebab, kebab cooked in a sealed clay pot are called kebab even though they are juicy. There are many different types of kebab in Anatolia, such as Adana Kebab, Urfa Kebab, büryan, or meat cooked in an underground pit oven, Cağ kebab, pole kebab, shish kebab, Kilis kebab and more. Some are specific to a region or a particular city. In Turkey, making or serving kebabs in honor of the guest is like a criterion that shows how valuable the guest is. It has become a tradition for some people to take important guests to kebab shops, probably because it is difficult to make at home.



Kebab shops located in Fatih's Zeyrek Neighborhood, İtfaiye Street, in the area known as Kadınlar Pazarı (Women Bazaar), are the most well-known ones. Here, Sur Ocakbaşı, Uğur Büryan, Siirt Şeref Büryan are quite famous. The second kebab stop in Fatih is Horhor Street, also known as the "Kebab Shops Bazaar". Apart from these points, there are very successful and well-known kebab shops at various points in Fatih, which serve delicious meat. Kilisli Kebabçı Ali Usta, Kebabçı Murat, Küçük Sait İskender Kebabçısı, Öz Kilis Kebab Salonu are among them.



ERASMUS+ JOURNAL

MY ERASMUS EXPERIENCE IN POLAND

Seray KARAOĞLU

A Student from the Department of Political Science and International Relations



Hi,
I'm Seray.

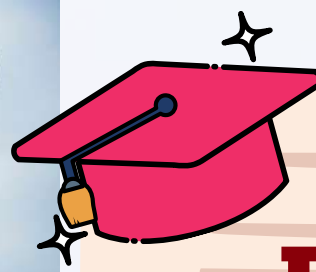
I've graduated from Istanbul Gelişim University, Department of Political Science and International Relations (English). In 2020, I studied at the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin in Poland as part of the Erasmus program. If I talk about the education system in Poland, it can be said that it is not very different from the education system in Turkey. My classes were 1 hour long, and I had classes 2-3 days a week. Another point that caught my attention was that the presentations of people who were competent about the subject were given a lot of space in the lectures. We were listening to one-on-one presentations by successful people in their fields almost once a week. The school I went to was very interested in its students and had intense social activities. The excursions and orientation programs for exchange students were sufficient. Erasmus Coordinator Katarzyna Wozniak, who was responsible for the exchange students in all matters related to the school and the process, was friendly and caring. He helped me a lot during this process. My school had a wonderful garden, and there were sweet cafes in the school.

As for the culture and the environment, I think the first thing that caught my attention was how people obeyed the traffic rules. Everyone had stopped at the lights without exception. People pay special attention to this rule.

My school was in Lublin, Poland. It was a quiet, peaceful place with lots of greenery. There were enough shopping malls, cafes, and parks. Also, a pleasant train journey from Lublin will be waiting for you to reach Warsaw, Krakow! When you go, I recommend that you should visit the Nazi camps.

Finally, don't leave without eating Pierogi and Zapienka! I am going to this beautiful country, which I can't get enough of, as an intern with the invitation of one of my professors at school this year. My advice to you, please experience Erasmus while you are still at the university.





IGU-GRADUATE



Abdullah Pehlivan A Grad Student from the Department of International Trade

Hello, I graduated from Istanbul Gelisim University's Department of International Trade in 2019. I am currently preparing for a master's in Digital Marketing.

I consciously chose the Department of International Trade thinking it was promising. You have the opportunity to meet people from different sectors with the interest of our department lecturers. Therefore, you find the opportunity to add something to yourself in this field. Gelisim University also gives great support to its students at this point. Whether our school has opportunities abroad or its stand after graduation, it leaves a very good impression. For instance, our school has a support package consisting of office furniture for students who want to start their own company after graduation. Many students don't know about this. I had the opportunity to take advantage of this opportunity. During my university education years, besides my student life, I developed myself in terms of research, self-motivation, entrepreneurship, and acquiring different abilities.

I was the head of the Gelisim Leaders Club, a student club, for 3 years at our university. At the same time, I took an active role in the organizational structures of Yıldız Holding, TMS, and Gelisim University Career Center throughout my student years.

I am currently working in the Young Müsiad Digital Transformation Committee. I have also my own company on e-commerce and online sales and I continue to work in this field.



IGU- STUDENT



Oğuzhan Çakmakçı
A Student from the Department of
International Trade and Finance

Dear readers, I am Oğuzhan Çakmakçı, a senior student of International Trade and Finance at Istanbul Gelişim University. I will try to explain to you what has changed in my life since I chose this university.

After primary and high school education, I had planned to come to Istanbul for university from Rize, the city where I was born and raised. Especially my interest in trade and the increase in the importance of international trade in the globalizing world during the university entrance period were a big factor in my choice of this department. Considering the increasing importance of understanding and interpreting the dynamics of the changing world, I think I made the right decision by choosing this department. My decision to study this department at IGU was mainly due to the curriculum content and my belief in a pro-student culture. After the past five years, I would like to evaluate my university under three main headings: course content, academic staff and university culture.

It is possible to say that the course content of my department is at European standards, especially within the scope of global education provided by internationally accredited programs. While the international validity of my diploma and the creation of course content in accordance with this validity contribute to personal development, the pleasure of having a global curriculum content offers a truly beautiful experience. This opportunity enables us to be individuals who think and act globally.

The academic staff of my university makes great contributions in accessing correct and useful information along with the course content I mentioned. In particular, the fact that my professors convey information in a way that is blended with sociological facts beyond mere theories helps me a lot in finding my place in life.

On the cultural side of my university, I can say that the communication between students is satisfactory and the university offers an environment to meet people from many departments. I think that meeting people from different departments, listening to and adopting different disciplines matures our perspective and competence. IGU offers this opportunity very well.

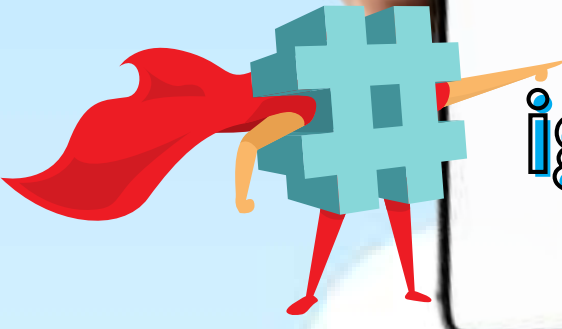
I am also the head of our school's entrepreneurship club. During my presidency, I had the chance to form networks through many events. I also preside over the TOBB University Youth Formation, which includes 32 universities, provided by my club presidency. Thanks to the opportunities provided by IGU, I have acquired a network during the formation and ongoing process of my club presidency and to me, these are the important parts of the culture of our university.



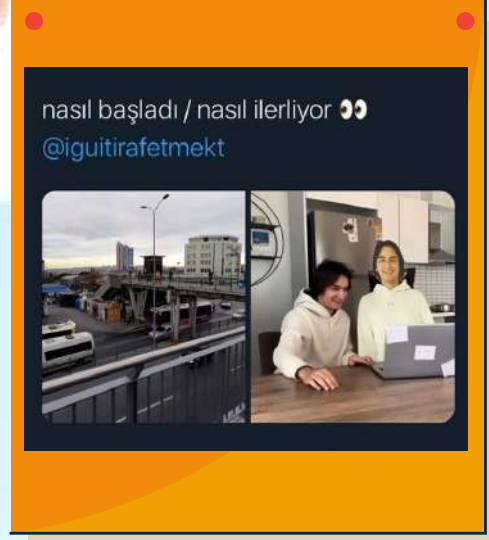
While trying to be an active student in the senior year of university life, I took some steps for my future plans. I had the opportunity to work as a long-term management trainee in the company of one of our guests, whom we invited to the club event. I gained corporate experience in many areas such as tender processes, export, purchasing and finance in a company where Turkey has a high market share in street lighting at Grup Imaj Lighting. I think that I have gained important experiences by working especially during the pandemic and online education period. After Group Image Lighting, I am continuing my long-term volunteer internship at Hepsiburada as Retail Operation Management-Intern. In line with the importance of e-commerce and my interest in the sector, I continue to work for new achievements in this company.

In addition, we continue to work together with our own team for an entrepreneurial idea we are considering for the global market.

To sum up, I have been continuing my career by using all the resources my university has provided since the day I became a part of the IGU family. I try to combine the institutional experience I have gained with the theoretical knowledge I learned from my professors at the university. While doing all this, I develop solid friendships and participate in social activities. I would like to thank IGU for providing all the opportunities to its students.



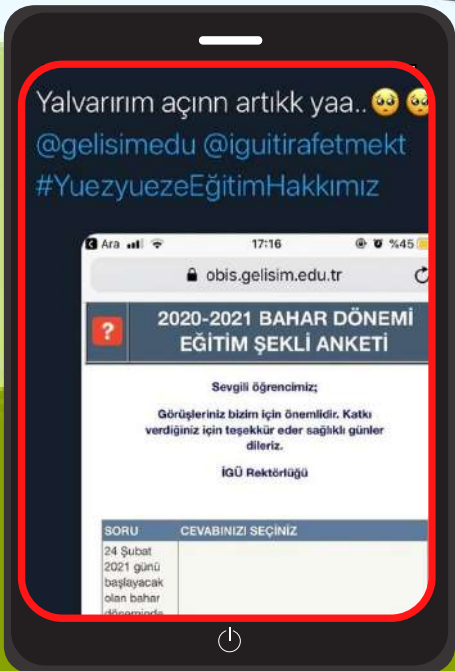
iguconfesses



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

#

nostalgia



10 dakikanın ne kadar kısa bir süre olduğunu canlı ders arası yemek yemeye çalışırken anladım 🤔🤔

Final için yaptığım tek çalışma; Finalden kaç almam lazım ki geçebileyim 🤔

ABOUT ACADEMIC LIFE



IGU FEAS Family Met with University Candidates at Preference and Promotion Days

Following the announcement of the Higher Education Institutions Exam (YKS) results held this year on July 29, 2021, IGU met with university candidates within the scope of FEAS Preference and Promotion Days. At the Preference and Promotion Days held at IGU Hangar between July 29 and August 20, 2021, the academic and administrative staff and students of our faculty met with university candidates, who are at a turning point for their future, and their families. In the Preference and Promotion Days all necessary precautions regarding the COVID-19 epidemic were taken in the promotion area for our visitors. Candidates who did not have the chance to come to our university were assisted over the phone. During the meetings, information was given about our university, faculties, and departments.

EIGU FEAS hosts 142 faculty members, 47 research assistants and 5231 registered students. Economics and Finance, Economics and Finance (English), Public Relations and Publicity, Aviation Management, Aviation Management (English), English Language and Literature (English), Business Administration, Business Administration (English), Logistics Management, Logistics Management (English), Psychology, Psychology (English), Radio, Television and Cinema, Advertising, Political Science and Public Administration, Political Science and International Relations, Political Science and International Relations (English), Sociology, Tourism Guidance, Turkish Language and Literature, International Trade and Finance International Trade and Finance (English), International Trade and Business Administration, New Media and Communication, Management Information Systems departments are included in IGU FEAS.



In addition, various interviews were held with the faculty members of our faculty about our departments and professions through live broadcasts made on the Instagram social media account of our faculty. You can click to access the recordings of live broadcast conversations made through our [Instagram account](#).



ISTANBUL GELISIM UNIVERSITY



3RD UNIVERSITY WITH THE MOST STUDENTS AMONG THE FOUNDATION UNIVERSITIES



THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF RESEARCH ASSISTANTS IN FOUNDATION UNIVERSITIES THAT DO NOT INCLUDE A FACULTY OF MEDICINE



3RD UNIVERSITY WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF STUDENTS PER STAFF INSTRUCTOR IN FOUNDATION UNIVERSITIES



FOUNDATION UNIVERSITY WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF OUTGOING AND INCOMING STUDENTS WITH LATERAL TRANSFER IN THE 2020-2021 EDUCATION PERIOD



PUBLICATIONS



Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun's articles titled:

- “Coal energy consumption beat renewable energy consumption in South Africa: Developing policy framework for sustainable development” was published in **Sustainable Production And Consumption**.
- “Exploring the role of conventional energy consumption on environmental quality in Brazil: Evidence from cointegration and conditional causality” was published in **Gondwana Research**.
- “Environmental consequences of economic complexities in the EU amidst a booming tourism industry: Accounting for the role of Brexit and other crisis events” was published in **Journal of Cleaner Production**.
- “Mitigating human-induced emissions in Argentina: role of renewables, income, globalization, and financial development” was published in **Environmental Science And Pollution Research**
- The impact of energy consumption to environmental sustainability: an extension of foreign direct investment induce pollution in Vietnam” was published in **International Journal of Energy Sector Management**.
- “Assessment of environmental implications of energy consumption towards sustainable development in G7 countries” was published in **Opec Energy Review**.
- Renewable and non-renewable energy policy simulations for abating emissions in a complex economy: Evidence from the novel dynamic ARDL” was published in **Renewable Energy**.

Asst. Prof. Andrew Adewale Alola's articles titled:

- “Are oil-clean energy and high technology stock prices in the same straits? Bubbles speculation and time-varying perspectives” was published in **Energy**.
- “Risk to investment and renewables production in the United States: An inference for environmental sustainability” was published in **Journal of Cleaner Production**.

Asst. Prof. Andrew Adewale Alola and Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun's article titled “Obesity Kuznets curve and the reality of eco-income ellipsoids (EIE)” was published in **European Journal of Health Economics**.

Assoc. Prof. Emine Akçadağ Alagöz's article titled “Turkey's own “pivot to Asia”: a neoclassical realist analysis” was published in **Asia Europe Journal**.

Asst. Prof. Bahar Muratoğlu Pehlivan's article titled “Context Collapse: Social Psychology and New Media Perspectives” was published in **Nesne Journal of Psychology**.

Research Assistant Süreyya İmre's articles titled:

- “The Determinants of Child Labor in MINT Countries: Dynamic Panel Data Analysis” was published in **Journal of Econometrics and Statistics**.
- “Analysis of Volatility Spillover Between Turkey Exchange and Developed and Developing Country Exchanges” was published in **Eurasian Academy of Sciences Eurasian Econometrics, Statistics & Empirical Economics Journal**.

Assoc. Prof. Mustafa Uluçakar and Research Assistant Bahri Mert Demir's article titled “A Theoretical Analysis: Conflict and Terror” was published in **Journal of Peace Research and Conflict**

Asst. Prof. Adnan Uygun's article titled “A Current Bibliometric Analysis Study in terms of Marketing Approaches: The Case of Dergipark Platform” was published in **Journal of Current Marketing Approaches and Researches**.

Research Assistant Remzi Soytürk's article titled “Western Women as Subject in Orientalist Texts: An Example of Lady Montagu's Turkish Embassy Letters” was published in **Asia Minor Studies**

Asst. Prof. Hanife Yılmaz Çengel's article titled “Relationship between Suicide Attempt History and Borderline Personality Disorder, Aggression, Impulsivity, and Self-Mutilative Behavior among Male Inpatients with Substance Use Disorder” was published in **Psychiatry And Clinical Psychopharmacology**.

PUBLICATIONS

Asst. Prof. Andrew Adewale Alola and Asst. Prof. Gizem Uzuner's article titled "Testing the asymmetric causal nexus of housing-oil prices and pandemic uncertainty in four major economies " was published in **Environmental Science And Pollution Research**.

Asst. Prof. Uju Violet Alola and Asst. Prof. Andrew Adewale Alola's article titled "Do tourism activities and urbanization drive material consumption in the oecd countries? A quantile regression approach" was published in **Sustainability (Switzerland)**.

Asst. Prof. Andrew Adewale Alola, Asst. Prof. Tugba Bas and Asst. Prof. Funda Kara's article titled "The environmental aspects of agriculture, merchandize, share, and export value-added calibrations in Turkey" was published in **Environmental Science And Pollution Research**.

Asst. Prof. Andrew Adewale Alola and Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun's article titled "The environmental aspects of conventional and clean energy policy in sub-Saharan Africa: is N-shaped hypothesis valid? was published in **Environmental Science And Pollution Research**.

Asst. Prof. Hakan Karaş's article titled "Associations of Attachment and Coping Styles With Social Functioning in Patients With Bipolar Disorder I" was published in **Journal of Nervous And Mental Disease**.

Assoc. Prof. Kayhan Bahali's article titled "Caregiver burden and related factors in caregivers of patients with childhood-onset systemic lupus erythematosus" was published in **Clinical Rheumatology**.



Asst. Prof. Onur Okan Demirci's article titled "Eye movement desensitization and reprocessing treatment in functional neurological symptom disorder with psychogenic nonepileptic seizures: A study of two cases" was published in **Clinical Child Psychology And Psychiatry**.

Asst. Prof. Hakan Yıldırım and Res. Asst. Merve Boyacı Yıldırım's article titled "Escape from COVID-19 pandemic to safe haven" was published in **Journal Of Public Affairs**.

Asst. Prof. Lukman Ayinde Olorogun's article titled "Revisiting the Nexus of FDI-Led Growth Hypothesis and Economic Development in Rwanda: a Johansen-ARDL Approach to Cointegration" was published in **Journal of the Knowledge Economy**.

Asst. Prof. Reyhan Özeş Özgür's article titled "Avrupa 2020 Stratejisi temelinde seçilmiş göstergelerle karşılaştırmalı bir analiz: Avrupa Birliği ülkeleri ile Türkiye örneği" was published in **Ömer Halisdemir Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi**.

Asst. Prof. Ebru Gül Yılmaz's book chapter titled "Uluslararası Göç ve İnsani Gelişmişlik Endeksi Nedensellik Analizi" was published in **Ampirik Yöntemlerle İktisadi, Mali ve Finansal Uygulamalar**.

Asst. Prof. Tuğba Akman Kaplan's article titled "The Importance of Surrounding Communities in Identity Formation within Afrofuturistic Context" was published in **RumeliDE Journal of Language and Literature Studies**.

Asst. Prof. İpek Sucu's article titled "Orientation of Cosmetic Brands in Digital Marketing and Communication Process in COVID-19 Pandemia Process: Flormar Brand Example" was published in **e-Journal New Media**.



NEW COMERS



Prof. Dr. Ekrem Cüneyt EVREN has begun working in the Department of Psychology.



Assoc. Prof. Bülent EŞİYOK has begun working in the Department of Economics and Finance.



Assoc. Prof. Hacer GÜLŞEN has begun working in the Department of Turkish Language and Literature.



Asst. Prof. Murat TOPÇU has begun working in the Department of Customs Management.



Asst. Prof. Oliver BEVINGTON has begun working in the Department of English Language and Literature.



Asst. Prof. Hilal KUVVETLİ YAVAŞ has begun working in the Department of International Trade and Finance.



Asst. Prof. Deniz ALTUN has begun working in the Department of Management Information System.



Asst. Prof. Nesibe MANAV has begun working in the Department of Management Information System.



Asst. Prof. Tuğçe GÜR TÜRKDOĞAN has begun working in the Department of Political Science and Public Administration.



Asst. Prof. Öznur ÇETİNKAYA has begun working in the Department of Tourism Guidance.



Res. Asst. Batuhan Mert BOZDAĞ has begun working in the Department of Economics and Finance (English).



Res. Asst. Emre ERGEN has begun working in the Department of Public Relations and Publicity.



Res. Asst. Yunus TURAN has begun working in the Department of Political Science and International Relations (English).



Res. Asst. Onur AKGÜL has begun working in the Department of Tourism Guidance.



Res. Asst. Orcan ÇETİNKAYA has begun working in the Department of Logistics Management.



Res. Asst. Kerem YURDUSEV has begun working in the Department of Logistics Management (English).



Res. Asst. Tunay ARAS has begun working in the Department of Political Science and Public Administration.

LEAVERS



Prof. Dr. Burhan ÇİL left our faculty.



Prof. Dr. Mehmet Erdal BALABAN left our faculty.



Assoc. Prof. Bahar MURAT PEHLİVANOĞLU left our faculty.



Assoc. Prof. Elif MUTLU left our faculty.



Assoc. Prof. Fatih Fuat TUNCER left our faculty.



Assoc. Prof. Kemal ERKİŞİ left our faculty.



Asst. Prof. Armağan CANAN left our faculty.



Asst. Prof. Cengiz ÖZGÜN left our faculty.



Asst. Prof. Esra TUNÇAY left our faculty.



Arş. Gör. Dilara Nihal ÇARIKÇI left our faculty.

MASTHEAD

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