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IS MY COLLEAGUE THE RD-240 LYING TO ME?

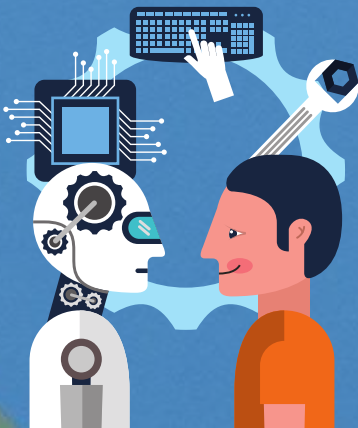
TECHNO-AGENDA

Asst. Prof. Orhan ÖZAYDIN
The Department of International Trade
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In the year 2035, I asked my colleague RD-240 how I can make use of the idle cash resources of my company, of which I am the finance manager. He told me to choose technology companies as investment advice. Its strange behaviors have been catching my attention nowadays. Is the RD-240 giving investment advice in its field for further robot dominance?



Whether this story may be true or not, it is clear that Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robots have entered business life today, and it seems certain that they will be included in our lives more in the coming years. Finance and accounting are one of the leading areas where robots are used effectively in business life. Automation, other technologies, and especially Artificial Intelligence (AI) are revolutionizing finance and accounting, and those working in this field need to be prepared for what's next. Robots are adept at doing the same, repetitive tasks.



They're faster than humans, they don't make mistakes, they don't have vacations, and they're cheap. They make things much easier, enable cost-effective management, and increase productivity. They are used extensively in the accounting units of businesses. For instance, accounting records of an e-invoice sent to an enterprise's electronic accounting system are immediately created, archived, and reported with the simplicity of a click. The number of algorithms that operate in the financial markets is also substantial. They trade, give investment advice, don't miss orders, realize profits, or avoid risks

So what will we, humankind, do? After all, it is the people who create the robot's algorithms, the people who are experts, and it is they who maintain it. To adapt and use robot systems in our lives we need to be experts in our field. In addition, it will be the job of experts to analyze and interpret the outputs of the algorithms and to combine them with intuition (which robots still cannot do) to make the right decisions. So, we will train ourselves to learn these systems and we will be good colleagues with them in the future.



DIGITAL WORLD



Kerem ATİLA
A Student from the Department of
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"Digitalization and Digital Transformation", which has entered our lives now, has created a brand new world. Moreover, it creates a separate virtual world in the world since we live digitally, it also increases job and employment opportunities. This also puts people in a whole new process of habituation, both positive and negative. For example, you are someone who keeps hard copies of your personal information or data, such as a diary, and only you know where your diary is. With the cloud storage system, which is one of the beautiful features of the digitalization era, you can store your diary in a digital environment and access it from any device wherever you are. We can also think of it as putting your diary in a locked drawer. But there are also a few downsides that this situation brings with it. In the classical method, the people who will find and read your diary are limited to people who are close to the drawer where you hide it. A diary stored digitally becomes susceptible to theft from anywhere in the world. Because this is the case, people and/or companies need Cyber Security Experts. In short, concepts such as Digitalization, Industry 4.0, and Society 5.0 create new possibilities for us, both good and bad.

Society 5.0 and Industry 4.0

Industry 4.0, or the fourth industrial revolution, thanks to the Internet of Things (Internet of Things or IoT), can be called smart objects in the most general form, which enables devices to communicate with each other. For example, when it comes to smart homes, "I can manage the lights at home with my phone while I'm outside." If you think of a sentence like this, it means that you are thinking about this revolution. So what were the previous revolutions? Industry 1.0, or the first industrial revolution, created a source of employment for people with the power and skill to use machines to produce consumer goods (for example, looms). Industry 2.0, or the second industrial revolution, brought the production of machines to the forefront and reduced the role of human beings, and employment was provided to people who knew how the machines used in the industry worked and/or how they were repaired. Furthermore, people who had the skill/strength to transfer the product from one machine to another, or control it during the mass production process, were highly desirable employees. Industry 3.0 provides employment to people who have knowledge of automation systems, computers/mobile tech and informatics. Industry 4.0, on the other hand, is based on the internet of things, managing another device with a completely different device, as well as ensuring the security of those devices, and monitoring the speed of the connection between two devices. As the digital world emerged in the fourth revolution, intangible items such as bitcoin and our personal data started to become more valuable instead of tangible items such as gold and oil.



Human-robot relationships may begin to form in the industry as Society 5.0 aims to close the distance between the digital world and the real world. For example, today we have Human Resource managers, but in the future there may be a need for Human-Robot Resource Managers that will help humans and robots to work in a more integrated manner. As machines start to replace muscle power and procedural intelligence, software developers who understand the electrical hardware or software of robots will be in demand in the future. With the technology of autonomous delivery robots, courier and postal services may disappear. The term cashier may be a thing of the past, as the cashier-less payment points that we are used to seeing in markets become more common.

In this brand new world, which we call the digital world, there may be a need for managers who can control the security of personal data, program robots that will benefit humanity, accelerate and control the communication between devices; or there may be a need for designers who design the interior of smart homes that will proliferate in our real world and ensure that smart devices can communicate with each other without conflict. A world that will start to emerge with new sub-branches in management and design is waiting for humanity.

[Click to access references.](#)



TECHNOLOGY



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Technology is the physical implementation of the knowledge obtained through scientific means used facilitate daily and industrial life. Because technology is one of the most important life and focal points of humanity, technological progress reveals the need for people to develop new and innovative ideas while helping to facilitate their current way of life.



The fact that technology is an major part of our lives is a controversial issue. Some think that the contribution of technology has a positive impact on people's lives and that technology helps improve our quality of life. Others argue that the contribution of technology affects life negatively and that technology is a force that is not fully within our ability to control. However, the history of technology is progress that will only end with the end of human history. In other words, technology is not a force that can get out of human control. I think the contribution of technology to life is positive. Because technology helps to increase efficiency in human life. That is, it increases productivity by allowing people to do more in less time using less power. Many simple tasks that we used to spend a long time doing can now be done in less time with technological tools. For example, we can do most of the daily chores such as washing dishes, washing clothes, and making coffee easier thanks to household appliances. So it helps improve the quality of life by doing many of our routine tasks so that we can spend more time on the things that matter to us. In addition to these, it saves time, improves mental skills and creativity, and provides easy access to information.



As a result, the contribution of technology benefits life in many ways. Technology in the workplace enables manufacturers to produce more in less time using less manpower. Technology at home helps with some daily chores so that time can be spent on more important things. In school, technology is used as a tool to improve student learning. Therefore, technology is an essential part of modern life.



The Most Enticing Saving System: Private Pension

ECO-
AGENDA

Asst. Prof. Bülent İLHAN

The Department of Economics and Finance

The Private Pension System (BES) entered into force on October 7, 2001, with the law numbered 4632 in our country, the first contracts were made on October 27, 2003. The number of pension companies, which was 11 at the beginning, is now 20. As of August 2021, the total savings in the system are 152 billion TL, and the number of participants is approximately 6.9 million people. The average savings per person is 22,000 TL. The point reached within these 18 years is far behind where it should be. However, while the ratio of private pension savings to national income in OECD countries is 49.5% on average, it is 2.5% in our country. Turkey-specific reasons for this (as per my contentions) can be listed as follows:

- Low-income individuals have no or limited saving opportunities
- Such instruments as gold, foreign currency, deposit, etc. are preferred by many savers
- The retirement requirement in the system requires a long term such as age 56 (and staying in the system for at least 10 years), which causes impatience in individuals
- Anxiety and distrust in the system due to global and national economic crises
- Some sales specialists in the system give incorrect or insufficient information
- Low awareness as to the system's benefits
- Premature ousting from the system for reasons such as credit card debt, buying a house or a car, etc.

However, reasons other than the first can be overcome with adequate information and awareness.



Trust Factor: The private pension system in Turkey has a strong control and oversight mechanism. Pension companies are those with a strong capital structure, established with the permission

of the Turkish Ministry of Treasury and Finance and audited by the Ministry every year, and also subject to EGM (Pension Monitoring Center), independent audit, and actuarial audit. Portfolio management companies and funds that manage the funds are also subject to CMB audit and independent audit. Portfolio managers consist of experienced experts with required CMB licenses. In addition, the fund shares of the participants are transferred to Takasbank A.Ş. for storage.



State Contribution Progress Rates: In case of leaving the system before the age of 56, in proportionate to the time spent in the system, the amounts in your state contribution account; you are entitled to 15% if you stay in the system for at least 3 years, 35% if you stay at

least 6 years, and 60% if you stay at least 10 years. In other words, even if a person who enters the system at the age of 20 leaves at the age of 30, he can receive 60% of the savings in the state contribution. Even if the savings are evaluated in the lowest risky funds (for example, a money market fund), it is not possible to reach up to an equivalent return in any other risk-free investment instrument such as deposits, interest-free dividends, repo, etc.

Opportunity to Invest Savings in Various Funds: You can invest your savings in your choice of pension mutual funds. If you want, you can balance risk by diversifying in a single fund or by allocating to various funds. Pension companies have sufficient funds for this diversification. For instance, stock fund, debt instruments (bonds-bills) fund, Eurobond fund, gold, and precious metals fund, interest-free funds, money market fund, index fund, mixed fund, etc. In addition, with the opportunity to change your fund distribution 6 times a year, it is also possible to increase/decrease risk in the wake of market cycles.

For BES, pension companies, funds, and all other information and statistical reports, and to get information from the Pension Monitoring Center website, please refer to <https://www.egm.org.tr/>. Looking forward to being with you in upcoming issues.



Importance of State Contribution and Incentive: Among OECD countries, Turkey is one of the countries with the strongest incentive scheme in the private pension system.

State contribution amounting to 25% of the contributions you pay in BES is paid to your account. The maximum amount of state contribution you can receive is 25% of the gross minimum wage for the relevant year. For 2021, this amount is 10,732.50 TL. With a simple calculation; if a high-income person deposits 40,000 TL per year, he receives 10,000 TL, and a low-income individual receives 1,000 TL if he invests 4,000 TL. In addition, state contributions are kept in a sub-account and are invested in the contribution funds.



The Requirement As to Turning the Age of 18 Has Been Abolished: With the amendment made in the Private Pension Savings and Investment System Law No. 4632 on 25.05.2021, minors (children) who have

not reached the age of 18 are allowed to be included in the system through their legal representatives within the framework of custody/guardianship provisions. Children have been allowed to be included in the system with via small contributions to gain the habit of saving and to acquire the much-needed savings they will need in the future.

GREEN BONDS: IS IT POSSIBLE TO SAIL TO A GREEN WORLD?

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Although the pandemic caused difficulties in the fields of health, economy, and finance, it reminded us once again of the importance of nature. Continuing to exist as if he were the only creature in the world, mankind never questioned what kind of world it would leave for future generations. Scientists observed that the pollution of the seas decreased and the quality of the air we breathe increased greatly during the period when we were isolated in our homes due to quarantine, and when the isolation period was over, environmental problems started again. Starting from this point, we can say that we are all responsible for the destruction of nature and now we need to take serious measures.



Environmental problems are also a major problem for the financial sector due to the tightening of financial conditions and credit restrictions, and losses in the market values of companies stemming from exposure of sectors and regions to various natural disasters such as global warming, climate change, floods, and hurricanes. The dynamic structure of the finance field and the fact that it is always intertwined with other sciences reveals how strong the relations between the environment and finance are. In this context, the concept of green bonds becomes very important.

As we know, green bonds (climate bonds) are debt instruments issued by the public sector, private sector, or multilateral organizations to finance climate-friendly and environmental projects.[1] In Turkey, although the first green bond was issued in 2016, the green bond market was not yet at the desired level at that time, but today an important company like Arçelik has become the first real sector company to issue green bonds from Turkey to international markets. The company, which has issued a green bond of 350 million Euros with a 5-year maturity, aims to use this financing in its projects covering energy efficient products, circular economy solutions, energy efficiency in production, solutions to prevent and control pollution, sustainable water, and wastewater management, renewable energy and green buildings.



Polat Şen, Arçelik Deputy General Manager of Finance and Financial Affairs, said, "The green bond will help Arçelik to further strengthen its reputation in the fields of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)."[2] Another example of this positive development, Garanti Bank made its first green bond issuance in 2017, amounting to USD 150 million, within the scope of the Mortgage-Covered Securities Issuance program with the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Garanti Bank, which issued the largest amount of bonds during the period in question, launched the Green Mortgage product thanks to this transaction, contributing to the financing of environmentally friendly projects involving buildings with high energy efficiency (A and B). By making another innovation in 2019, it performed a green bond issuance of USD 50 million with a maturity of 5 years under the GMTN (Global Medium Term Notes) program.[3] These developments reveal that the green bond will become even more popular in the coming years.



Although it is pleasing that environmental awareness has increased more recently, the fact that these studies have not become widespread yet imposes more responsibilities on individuals, companies, and banks. The pandemic period reminds us once again that everyone should take responsibility to protect nature.

[Click to access references.](#)

GREEN ECONOMICS

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"Low carbon economy" is a term that refers to a green ecological economy based on low energy consumption and low pollution. The term was first published in 2003 in the British Department of Commerce and Industry's study "Our Energy Future - Creating a Low Carbon Economy". A low carbon economy or green economy is a new and competitive growth model where natural resources are protected and the economy develops environmental technologies. Both developed and developing countries are now shaping their economic development goals with green growth approaches due to today's conditions. Since the transition to low carbon will have additional costs in the short term, ensuring financial stability is a prerequisite for investments in this regard. It is also vital to implement the necessary tax regulations that facilitate this transition. Low carbon innovation is a factor that strengthens the resilience of the country's economies against climate change by providing many advantages to countries.

The carbon footprint is the calculation of the greenhouse gases that are directly or indirectly emitted into the atmosphere as a result of human activities in a certain period, with the equivalent of carbon dioxide (CO₂).

According to the Global Carbon Budget 2019 Report, Turkey, which ranks 15th in the world in carbon emissions that trigger climate change, released 430 million tons of carbon in 2018. The carbon emission amount of China, which is at the top in this field, was recorded as 10.1 billion tons.

In 2018 emissions, energy-related emissions took the biggest share with 71.6% as CO₂ equivalent. It is noteworthy that the highest increase over the years is due to industrial processes and product use along with the agricultural sector. In 2019, energy-related emissions had the largest share as CO₂ equivalent with 72%, followed by agriculture with 13.4%, industrial processes and product use with 11.2%, and the waste sector with 3.4%.

While there has been a significant increase in the amount of land permitted for agriculture in Turkey over the years, the agricultural land area has started to shrink since the beginning of the 1990s.

Agricultural Carbon Emissions

Direct emissions from agriculture account for about 11% of global greenhouse gas emissions. A study conducted in June 2020 revealed that the greenhouse gas emissions from the world's 13 largest dairy companies are equal to the emissions of the United Kingdom, the world's 6th largest economy. In Turkey, the number of farmers has decreased by 48% in the last 12 years, and the number of people employed in the agricultural sector has decreased by 44% in the last 18 years. Agricultural areas also show a remarkable decrease.

In the next ten years, the aim is to reduce the emission intensity of agricultural production in most regions of the world. As a result of measures and studies in this direction, much slower growth in direct greenhouse gas emissions is foreseen.

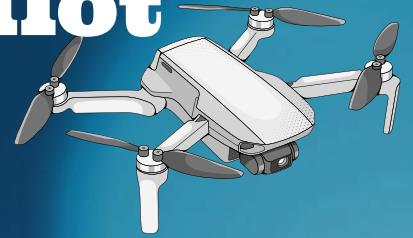
It is known that global warming and climate change have a significant impact on the agricultural sector. Environmental factors such as rapidly increasing CO₂ emissions, excessive precipitation and floods, drought, and a decrease in groundwater level adversely affect agricultural productivity in the country and thus the agricultural sector. Many studies indicate that CO₂ emissions have an effect on the reduction of agricultural lands, and similarly, CO₂ emissions reduce the productivity of agricultural lands.

Greenhouse gas emissions can be reduced through a portfolio of low-carbon technologies. Turkey needs to get rid of its import-dependent structure in energy use and accelerate renewable energy projects. It should be able to calculate the amount of carbon absorbed in agriculture, and accordingly, carbon management and climate change adaptation studies should be done more frequently. The pandemic conditions we are in has shown us the importance and priority of these policies. It is now a necessity to seek ways to increase the future productivity of agriculture and to try to minimize its effects on the environment.

NEW OCCUPATIONS

Commercial Drone Pilot

Res. Asst. Süreyya İMRE BIYIKLI
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Commercial Drone Piloting is on its way to becoming a popular profession that is rapidly accelerating and taking its place among the professions of the future. Before delving into details as to this occupation, which has come into the spotlight in recent years, it is useful to discuss the importance and usage areas of drones.

Commercial drone pilots often provide footage with cameras placed on top of unmanned aerial vehicles. Their main duties can be listed as taking care of the maintenance and repair of the drone, making the final control of the drone and drone parts, having up-to-date information on basic issues such as flight dynamics.

Drones utilized for commercial purposes can also be used in dozens of different tasks such as spraying agricultural areas, performing search and rescue missions, aerial photography, and cargo transportation. For example, aerial photographers can utilize drones to capture landscapes from unique angles that even expensive and highly specialized equipment cannot reach. Moreover, while law enforcement may use drones for a variety of applications, they mainly use them to follow and tail suspects at night and in low visibility angles. Search and rescue personnel also use drones extensively. Drone technology significantly reduces search time, limits personnel risk, and increases the likelihood of a successful rescue. Additionally, thermal imaging software gives users the ability to leverage a variety of color palettes, making it easy to detect humans and other intended targets. Another example concerning usage areas of drones can be in filmmaking. Cinematographers used this technology in 2012 for James Bond chase scenes and other blockbuster movies like The Wolf of Wall Street. They also created a composite scene in Jurassic World in 2015 where a piloted drone captures a crowd reacting to a dinosaur attack.



The people who use these unmanned aerial vehicles, which are mentioned above and whose usage areas are increasing, are called Commercial Drone Pilots. Drones have a variety of uses, and commercial drone pilots fulfill different drone needs for businesses. This increases the need for drone pilots. The International Association for Unmanned Vehicle Systems estimates that more than 100,000 new jobs will be created in unmanned aircraft sector by 2025 because a myriad of sectors such as real estate agents, security firms, advertising agencies, architects, and construction companies use drones for both aerial photography and video footage, and aerial surveillance.

Training for commercial drone piloting is divided into two categories; namely, UAV 0 and UAV 1. After the UAV 0 training, the pilots have the accreditation to fly drones that weigh a minimum of 500 grams and a maximum of 4 kilograms, while after the UAV 1 training, the pilots have the authority to fly vehicles of at least 500 grams and a maximum of 25 kilograms. A person who buys a drone and undergoes certain training must also be registered in the system of the General Directorate of Civil Aviation and have a drone pilot license.

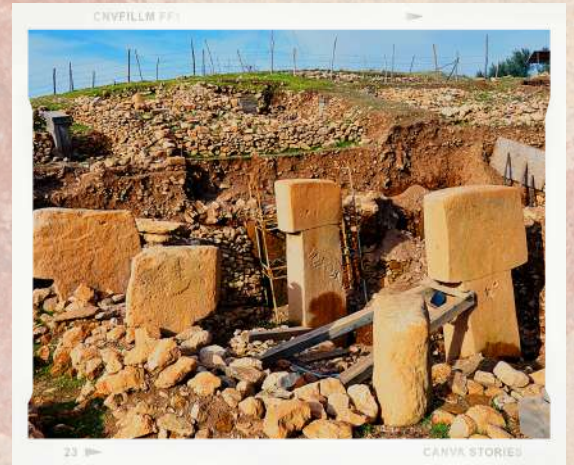
Culture-Art-Literature

The New Star of Anatolian Archeology: Karahantepe

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Located 55 kilometers east of downtown Şanlıurfa, in the Tek Tek Mountains National Park area, the Karahantepe settlement was discovered during the archaeological survey of 1997. During the excavations, more than 250 obelisks were found, similar to those at the Göbeklitepe ruins. It has been seen that there are various human and animal depictions on the surface of these obelisks and they are also made of limestone. These findings showed that Karahantepe is an important basis for understanding Göbeklitepe. On the other hand, the feature that makes Karahantepe different is the human figures that were found in the ruins. But in Göbeklitepe, there are mostly animal figures. These results have been interpreted as suggesting that humankind saw himself as a part of the animal kingdom in the first location, but after a bit, they moved out and began to put themselves at the center of the universe. Thus, Karahantepe, which is 200-300 years newer than Göbeklitepe, offers interesting information about the transformation of humans in the Prehistoric Age. With these contributions, it is stated that Karahantepe is the most important discovery about the prehistoric archeology of Anatolia.



Four different structures have been discovered in the excavations as of today. These structures are thought to be areas with different functions and they were carved from the local bedrock. Also, it has been discovered that the archaeological layers go back to 9200-9400 BC. In addition, the presence of finds such as a 3D sculpture depicting a human carrying a leopard on his back reveals the artistic skills of people in the Neolithic Age.



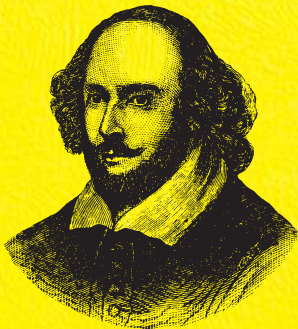
The excavations of Karahantepe have been continuing since 2019, under the chairmanship of Prof. Dr. Necmi Karul from Istanbul University. Karahantepe was introduced to the whole world with an event, organized by the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Turkey Tourism Promotion and Development Agency. As a matter of fact, it seems that Karahantepe will carry on making a distinguished name for itself in the world of archeology.

English Phrase of the Month



Asst. Prof. Mahasen BADRA
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"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet"



The phrase of this month is taken from Shakespeare's famous play, Romeo and Juliet, "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet".

Meaning: This phrase means that what matters is what something is, not what it is called.

Origin: The phrase goes back to Shakespeare's famous tragedy that was first staged in 1594. It has been adapted many times for opera, ballet, and cinema.

It tells of the love story and tragic end of the two lovers, Romeo and Juliet who struggled with family strife and decided to preserve their love by all means even by death. In Scene II of Act II, Juliet argues that she does not care if Romeo belongs to her family's rival house of Montague. She cares only for who he is regardless of his family's name.



*'Tis but thy name that is my enemy;
Thou art thyself, though not a Montague.*

.....
... O, be some other name!

*What's in a name? That which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet;
So Romeo would, were he not Romeo call'd,*

The phrase is generally used to refer to the idea that the names of things do not affect what things are. However romantic the idea is, it clashes with psychological research that indicates that our names can affect how we feel about ourselves and how others treat us. What about you? Which of the two views do you agree with?



THE OTTOMAN PAINTERS SOCIETY NEWSPAPER (1911-1914)

Res. Asst. Kemal ÇİNKO

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Language and Literature



The partially liberal period experienced in the period following the declaration of the Second Constitutional Era (1908) witnessed some developments in the field of art as in every field. In 1909, there were such artists as Sami (Yetik), Sevket (Dag), Hikmet (Onat), İbrahim (Callı), Ahmet Ziya (Akbulut), Ruhi (Arel), Mr. Agah, Mr. Kazım, Ahmet İzzet, and Mesrur İzzet, one of our first sculptors, a group of young artists founded a society called "The Ottoman Painters Society". The Ottoman Painters Society was an important institution that operated between 1909 and 1919 in order to find solutions to the artistic problems of the period in the Ottoman Empire.

The Ottoman Painters Society published the first issue of the Osmanlı Ressamlar Cemiyeti Gazetesi (Ottoman Painters Association Newspaper) in March 1910 to reflect the thoughts and understanding of the art of its members to the society. When you look at the cover of the newspaper, you can see the text "Ottoman Painters Society" written in a seal-like style. To the right of this article is the portrait of Prince Abdülmecit, who was also a painter, decorated with a brush, palette, and bay leaves. Writing on the upper left corner of the cover declares that the newspaper, "publishes the thoughts of the Ottoman Painters Society, mentions every branch of fine arts, and is published once a month". The last issue of the newspaper, which had 18 issues in total during its four years of publication, was published in July 1914, and then its publishing life ended.



The society is the second artistic institution established in the country after the School of Fine Arts (Sanâyi-i Neffise) and it is the first association established by Turkish painters. The society came together on the principle of "the advancement of painting in the Ottoman Empire and the union of Ottoman painters in order to ensure their future" and the society struggled to popularize the art of painting and protect the status of the artist.

Almost a century after its publication, The Ottoman Painters Society Newspaper was brought together by collecting all of its volumes and translating them into the Latin alphabet. Original pictures, photographs, drawings, sketches, and lines in the newspaper were also included in the book, and this valuable work was presented to the reader in a single volume of 355 pages. This valuable book is an important study that will be read with interest by every reader who is interested in the art issues of the period, who is interested in art history, and who wants to witness the institutionalization and modernization of Turkish painting.

[Click to access references.](#)

SOSYOCOM SHELF



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A BOOK

FRANZ KAFKA - THE METAMORPHOSIS

The main protagonist of The Metamorphosis, Gregor Samsa, wakes up one morning to find himself transformed into a giant insect. Gregor is an employee who has to work because of his family's debt, but does not like his job and his manager. When he wakes up transformed into an insect, he can't go to work. A company representative comes to the house to check on Gregor, who has not come to work, and they enter Gregor's room with his family, who are curious about him. Seeing her son transformed into a giant insect, the mother faints and the company representative flees in a frightened state. His father locks Gregor in his room. After this incident, his sister begins to take care of Gregor. Nothing in Gregor's life after this is the same as before.

In the The Metamorphosis, in which the roles assigned to individuals in society and the effect of social pressure on individuals are explained in a metaphorical language, it is described that the pressure and influence in question limits individual freedoms, and when individuals differ from the majority in their social environment, they become marginalized and excluded.



Res. Asst. Hakan KURT
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BİR FİLM

THE BIG SHORT

The Big Short is an Oscar-winning movie adapted from Michael Lewis's best-selling book of the same name: The Big Short: Inside the Doomsday Machine. The movie, directed by Adam McKay, focuses on the lives of several American financial professionals whose paths cross due to a morally problematic crusade - betting against America's housing market - eventually leading up to predicting and handsomely profiting from the subsequent collapse of the gigantic housing bubble in 2008, which sadly left millions across the globe in a state of homelessness and joblessness.

The movie kicks off with a narrator's (Ryan Gosling) humorous and atypical description of how America's big, old and boring banking was transformed into its superstar industry with one complicated financial engineering trick by a man named Lewis Ranieri who, back then, was working for Solomon Brothers as a bond trader. Then, being a character-centered piece, the movie goes on to introduce us to the main characters around whom the events occurred and their conflicting feelings and personalities. First comes Mike Burry (Christian Bale) who is a hedge fund manager with an unshakable belief that the whole housing market sits atop of a giant bubble that will eventually burst even though the rest of America doesn't quite think so. He is laughed at and is scorned for his opinions. Well, ".....It's what you know for sure that just ain't so", sounds familiar? Then comes Mike Baum (Steve Carrell), a hedge fund manager with a team that mirrors his total distrust of America's banking system. Our narrator, Jared Vennett (Ryan Gosling), also keeps his promise and formally introduces himself in a bar scene that will eventually let the events leading up to the collapse of America's housing market start to unfold.

How can we ignore Charlie Geller (John Magaro) and Jamie Shipley (Finn Wittrock), 'garage band' hedge fund owners who made a small fortune betting on the black swan events? But enough spoilers. The rest is yours to watch.

A SERIES

AFTER LIFE

British comedian and actor Ricky Gervais is the project designer, producer, director and star of *After Life*, a black comedy series that is broadcast on Netflix. The series is about the life of Tony Johnson (Ricky Gervais) after the death of his wife Lisa who died due to breast cancer.

Tony, a middle-aged, grumpy, rude journalist who is an editorial writer for a local newspaper based in Tambury in England, falls into depression after losing his wife Lisa. Outside of work, Tony, who spends time just eating at home and watching Lisa's old videos, contemplates suicide for a long time. He goes to visit his wife's grave every day, and tries to hold on to life by talking to Anne whom he met at the cemetery and who also lost her husband, and Matt also who is both his brother-in-law and his boss. In this process, Tony who seems to instigate a relationship with Emma, the nurse who works in the nursing home where his father lives, always feels guilty because of his love for his wife, despite all these minor changes and his efforts to hold on to life.



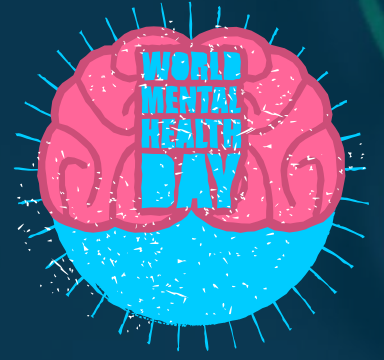
Although the series may seem like a drama series at first, Tony's interesting actions at work and during the sessions he has with his psychologist reveal that the series is a successful representation of the dark humor genre. *After Life*, the first season of which was published in 2019, now has two seasons. However, it was announced to the press that the third and final season of the successful series will be produced. The episode duration of the series varies from between 25-30 minutes.

Enjoy watching.



MENTAL HEALTH IN A WORLD WITHOUT EQUALITY

Asst. Prof. Necip ÇAPRAZ
The Department of Psychology



October 10th is celebrated annually as "World Mental Health Day", the first of which was inaugurated in 1992 by the World Federation of Mental Health. In Turkey, the celebrations of this day were first initiated by Ankara University's Department of Psychiatry, then the Turkish Society of Neuropsychiatry and the Turkish Psychiatric Association started to carry out activities for this special day. Subsequently, these activities were spread to various organizations and provinces working in the field of mental health. For World Mental Health Day, where a theme is set every year, the theme "Mental health in a world without equality" has been determined by the World Federation of Mental Health.

The first thing that comes to mind when it comes to inequalities in the world are inequalities in income distribution. Inequalities both within countries themselves and in the distribution of income between countries and intercontinental income negatively affect living standards and access to opportunities. But inequalities are not only restricted to income distribution. Differences based on gender, sexual identity and sexual orientation, ethnicity, geographic region, age, being an immigrant or refugee, disability, chronic mental illnesses also contribute to the experiences of inequality for individuals or groups. These inequalities cause these individuals or groups to be subjected to discrimination and stigma in the communities where they live, while discrimination and stigma lead to the social isolation of individuals, minority stress and have a negative mental impact through a number of mechanisms.

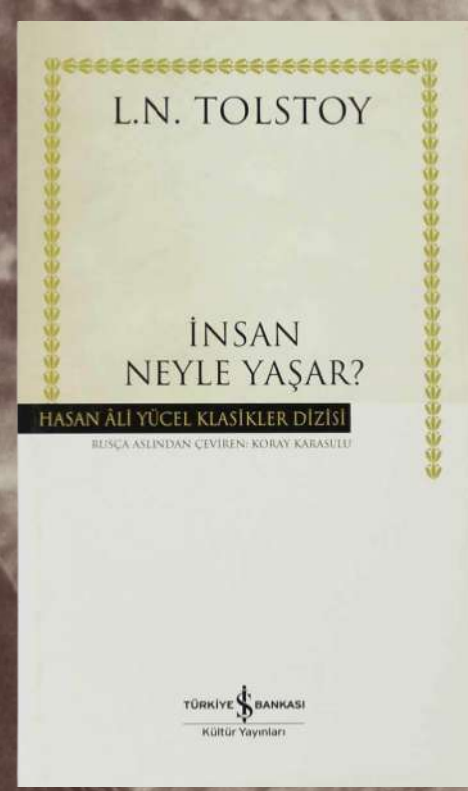
Groups subjected to inequality, discrimination and stigma have difficulty accessing public services in every society unless policies are carried out in an inclusive way. The mental health service is undoubtedly one of those public services that has difficulty accessing. As inequalities increase the difficulties in accessing mental health services, these people and groups with increasing mental health problems become more difficult to access services due to these overwhelming problems. Therefore, inequalities cause such problems to grow and deepen. Similarly, groups that experience inequality and discrimination are more affected while facing crisis situations, and are exposed to unemployment, all of which further restrict access to mental health treatment. The pandemic period can be considered as the most vivid example of this.

The effective role on the part of legislators, public institutions, universities, non-governmental organizations in reducing inequality, discrimination and stigma will both reduce the experiences of inequality of these groups and facilitate their access to facilities and services with positive discrimination.

Let us all hope to celebrate Mental Health Day in days of greater equality.



BOOK REVIEW OF THE MONTH



LEV NIKOLAYEVICH TOLSTOY WHAT MEN LIVE BY

Assoc. Prof. Bülent EŞİYOK
The Department of Economics and Finance

"I have learnt that all men live not by care for themselves but by love." Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy's book of short stories titled "What Men Live By" begins with this sentence, and in the six short stories that follow, Tolstoy emphasizes that when greed and grandstanding replace the love and goodness that exist within human beings, the end that a person faces can be bitter. The angel in the first story named "What men live by" stands for Tolstoy's feelings. This angel, who takes human shape, experiences that people live with love, not their own troubles, and the couple who helps him, survive with the love inside them and as a result, the angel tells the couple "Whoever keeps love within stays in God's way, and God is in them too; because God is love ."

In the second story by the name of "How Much Land Does A Man Need?", the main theme is greed. Pahom, who left his home with the ambition of owning a lot of land, is promised that the land he encircles will be given to him, provided that he returns to the place from where he started by sunset. The greedy Pahom makes his way longer to get more land, and cannot return until sunset, where he dies. The piece of land he finally obtains becomes his tomb which is two meters long.

In the third story called "The Fire Must Be Extinguished When It's Sparking", it is told how a moment of anger and stubbornness drove a wedge between two neighbors. In the fourth story named "Candle", Pyotr opposes the murder of a steward who "comes from the peasantry and becomes a boss, gets out of the dirt and becomes a prince" since it would be a sin, and when the Steward dies as a result of an accident, the villagers understand that the power of God is not in sin but in goodness. The fifth story named "İlyas" describes how an elderly couple finds peace after losing their wealth, while in the last story named "Little Girls Are Smarter Than Adults", it is emphasized that the little girls who make up immediately after having a fight should be taken as an example for adults. The main message of the stories seems to be that love and goodness should be victorious over greed, anger and ambition.



MOVIE REVIEW OF THE MONTH

MOTHERLAND HOTEL (1987)

Res.Asst. Bilge İPEK
The Department of Radio,Television and Cinema



YEAR: 1987
TIME: 110 DAKİKA
DIRECTOR: ÖMER KAVUR
CAST: MACİT KOPER, ŞAHİKA
TEKAND, SERRA YILMAZ, ORHAN
ÇAĞMAN



Motherland Hotel (1987), adapted to the cinema from Yusuf Atılgan's novel of the same name, was shot by Ömer Kavur, one of the most important auteur directors of Turkish cinema. When the novel Motherland Hotel, in which Atılgan, one of the most important writers of modern Turkish literature, successfully constructs a modernist narrative structure that puts the individual in the centre, especially with the stream of consciousness narration technique, it is seen that the stream of consciousness technique in the novel cannot be reproduced in the movie. In the novel, Zebercet's childhood memories, fragility and sensitivities are conveyed through flashbacks, but questions such as how an obsessive character became that way remain unanswered. However, the film has an important place in Turkish cinema with its story and the cinematographic atmosphere it creates.

The movie Motherland Hotel covers the story of the 24-day time period of the life of Zebercet, who is the keeper of an old mansion being run as a hotel. Except for Zebercet who runs the mansion mainly by himself, there is a woman who works as a cleaner. The cleaner was introduced to Zebercet by his uncle about 10 years ago and Zebercet has been trying to begin a relationship with her since the first day they met. However, this relationship does not satisfy Zebercet's emotional needs due to the relatively old and lazy nature of the cleaner. The hotel, which is almost the only location depicted in the movie, serves a calm and bohemian character along with a couple of customers, Zebercet and the cleaner. The spirit of the place looms over Zebercet like a nightmare.

Zebercet's life starts to change with the arrival of a mysterious woman customer. This woman who comes by a delayed Ankara train on a Thursday night becomes the turning point of the movie since Zebercet is becomes obsessed with her. The mysterious woman who stays at the hotel for only one night paves the way for Zebercet's end. Zebercet loses the joy and excitement he felt when he first saw the woman, becomes introverted, waiting for her to come every day and letting nobody stay in her room. The calm and gloomy atmosphere of the hotel intermingles with the obsessive feelings of Zebercet's and creates a highly tense atmosphere. In this sense, the movie uses the place as a psychological factor and depicts it as a separate character that reflects the psychology of the individual. The kafkaesque atmosphere built between the psychology of the main character and the hotel becomes one of the key factors behind the movie's success.



GÜLÇİN GÜREŞÇİ INTERVIEW

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

In the October issue of our Sosyocom bulletin, I wanted to introduce you Assist.Prof.Dr. Gülçin Güreşçi. Many of you may know her from newspapers and magazines. She holds the record of Balkan Masters Indoor Championships in athletics, is a volunteer of the AKUT Search and Rescue Association, is the author of many books and articles, especially books on Economic Integration and Growth, Circular Economy, and is a mother to two children. She was awarded "ICAR Young Researcher of the Year" prize in IV. At the Afro-Eurasian Research Congress held in Budapest she presented her paper "The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in Disaster Management: The AKUT Search and Rescue Association Case". Additionally, she has contributed to the education of many students both in Turkey and abroad by giving lectures at the University of Southern California.



The meaning of the interview we will have with Assist.Prof.Dr. Gülçin Güreşçi, who is a pride for our country, is quite different for me. It is a special honor for me to host the dear professor as a colleague, whose lectures I enjoyed listening to, and on behalf of my university, Istanbul Gelişim University. While I was happily witnessing the achievements of my lecturer Gülçin Güreşçi, I wondered how she managed her time and planning because being a mother to two, an athletics champion and an academician is not something that everyone can achieve. And for this reason, I wanted to introduce dear Assist.Prof.Dr. Gülçin Güreşçi to our beloved students.

How does it feel to be a mother of two children, an academic and an athletics champion?

It was always my dream to be an academic, even when I was in primary school, I used to say that I will be one of the faculty members here while I was passing by the faculty I worked at, and I am very happy. As for the sports, my active life started at such a young age that I can't even remember. I believe both came out as a result of an instinct because not every person likes to work that hard or to do sports in the same manner. Children, of course, are a different story. My daughters are like me, they do sports, they love books. When they were little, they played in the sandbox with me while I was training in the stadium, sometimes they slept in the stroller, but they were always by my side. Sometimes they came to listen to a lecture in the lecture hall, sometimes they came to a conference or an exercise, we were all together all the time. It's a lot of fun both for them and for me.



Representing our country should be a completely different feeling. How did you feel when you earned your first medal?

Being in the national team and being able to represent our country abroad has always been the strongest feeling that has motivated me since I was very young. My happiness on the day I broke the record for the first time at the Balkan Championships is indescribable. There are a lot of talented people in our country, but unfortunately we can't spare enough time for sports due to other concerns. Such is my life, being an academician and mother, along with my volunteer work in non-governmental organizations takes a lot of time, but I always find time for sports. I try to support the limited time I can spare with a smart training program. I think I've found ways to obtain the best under limitations, as economists say. This brings success. It's great to be able to race still.



To what do you owe your motivation?

We can say love, in a nutshell. My choices in life have always been to focus on the things I am happy to work on. As a child, I loved sports and reading. I've never given up on either one and that makes me very happy. Of course, you have some limitations while writing a thesis in the academy, times you cannot progress freely, but you are free except for the compulsory parts and you can continue working as you wish. Ever since I could remember, environmental problems and disasters have always concerned me. I am currently working on these areas. But being able to read and write in a room alone does not make me happy, so I must be in the field. It is my passion to produce solutions, work in the field and touch life directly. That's why I never feel tired. Being able to do something you love is your biggest chance in life.

How do you plan your time management?

Actually, I always have small goals. Sometimes this is the deadline for an abstract submission for a conference, sometimes it is a race or another academic goal that I want to reach. I have daily, weekly, monthly and yearly plans for these. I always try to reach them on time. Otherwise, a setback in one causes the others to fail automatically. That's why I always make small adjustments according to risks and deviations. Because sometimes I have very urgent duties in the Search and Rescue Association, where I am responsible on the Board of Directors, in case of a major disaster, but I foresee such situations in advance and have additional plans. Nutrition and sleep patterns are very important, I'm a little too sensitive about this. Healthy nutrition, sports and adequate sleep are always my first priority for both my children and myself.



What is your advice for students who want to study abroad?

First of all, they should research the culture of that country very well. Because not every country will make them happy. Each country has its own unique lifestyle and has a different view of students. They must be able to love and be at peace so that they can be successful. I believe that we don't have time for a single day in life to be unhappy. We are each very different. The factors that make us happy and motivate us are also different, and so is the lifestyle we have. Therefore, wherever one thinks to be happy, one should be there. I believe in listening to the voice of your heart. Because only in this way can we find our true path in life. I wanted to be in England when I was completing my PhD, I didn't feel ready for the United States. In the following years, I also worked in the United States, as I thought I should be in the United States, and with my academic studies guiding me. I also saw that my decision during the PhD was very correct. They will definitely get a lot of advice from their environment, but what matters is what they want. Only in this way will they find their true path.



If you were to tell the students three books they must read. What books would these be?

Life was a little different in our student years. Change was not that fast. But now we are in an incredibly rapid transformation. For this reason, we must first of all know our history very well in order not to repeat the same mistakes. That's why I recommend you to read the books of our esteemed professors Korkut Boratav and Gülten Kazgan. In order to love economics and to get rid of seeing it as a lesson, the book named "Para Harekatı/Krizlerin Belgesel Romanı" will be very helpful. But most importantly, it is necessary to read to understand what awaits us in the future. Because every year we see that change is faster than we anticipated. For this, books such as Industries of the Future, 21 Lessons for the 21st Century will also be a guide. I am sure they will find their own signs while reading, and see what they need to read. Because every person is different, even if they read the same book, the paths they will choose will differ.



The Importance of Reading Research Papers for Undergraduate Students and as a Source of Rich and Diverse Scientific Knowledge:

Istanbul Gelişim University Journal of Social Sciences

Res. Asst. Ercan Tugay AKI

The Department of English Language and Literature

Reading research papers and doing research are fundamental parts of university education. Therefore, it is of great significance that undergraduate students are educated and encouraged in terms of reading research papers and doing research. In addition to where to find the research papers that are published in scholarly journals as well as how to read an article, students might ask the following questions: How to write a research paper? How to establish and develop an argument? How many sources should a paper cite? How to reference works cited or how to compose a bibliography? Surely the answers to these questions vary, depending on the field of study. Courses such as Scientific Research Methods specifically focus on these issues, but students can also be encouraged to find answers to these questions by reading by themselves.



What are the benefits of reading research papers for undergraduate students? First and foremost, reading and finding information via web sites or personal blogs can sometimes be misleading because they may include false information. Papers that are published in scholarly journals, however, are peer-reviewed by academics who are experts in that field of study. Thus, the best way to reach true information and scientific knowledge is to read papers published by scholarly journals. Another benefit of reading research papers for undergraduate students is that it guides them on how to establish an argument and develop it. Last but not least, reading research papers that are published in scholarly journals gives students exposure to different perspectives and vantage points, helping them develop new ideas.

Istanbul Gelişim University Journal of Social Sciences provides the students with lots of research papers on a variety of fields of study. Istanbul Gelişim University Journal of Social Sciences, which is published biannually and indexed by ULAKBİM TR, is an international and multidisciplinary peer-reviewed journal. The journal allows immediate access to its content on the principle that access to scientific knowledge should be free and available to everyone. The journal includes research papers written in the following fields of study: Administrative Sciences, Business, Communication, Economics, Logistics, Philosophy, Political Sciences, Psychology, Public Relations, Sociology, and Statistics. The rich content of İstanbul Gelişim University Journal of Social Sciences can be accessed here: <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/igusbd>



Lifelong Learning And Online Education Platforms

Res. Asst. Emre ERGEN

Department of Public Relations and Publicity



What is Lifelong Learning?

As a result of rapid and comprehensive advances in science and technology, our world has been experiencing significant social, economic and cultural changes and transformations in recent years. While these changes cause the existing qualities of individuals to wear out rapidly, they also bring the need for renewal. The knowledge that individuals acquire at school during their youths is not enough for them throughout their lives. In our world where there is constant change, individuals need to acquire the necessary qualifications to maintain their status or to renew the qualifications they have acquired by developing them in accordance with the spirit of the time. In this context, the concept of "Lifelong Learning", which includes all learning activities carried out with the aim of gaining knowledge and qualifications and improving existing knowledge and qualifications, emerges as a result of this necessity (Gündoğan, 2003:14). Continuous self-renewal of the individual can only be achieved by continuing lifelong learning.

The Process of Gaining Importance of the Concept

The document known as the "Learning to Be" or "Faure" report made by UNESCO in 1970 is a document that pioneered the concept of lifelong learning.

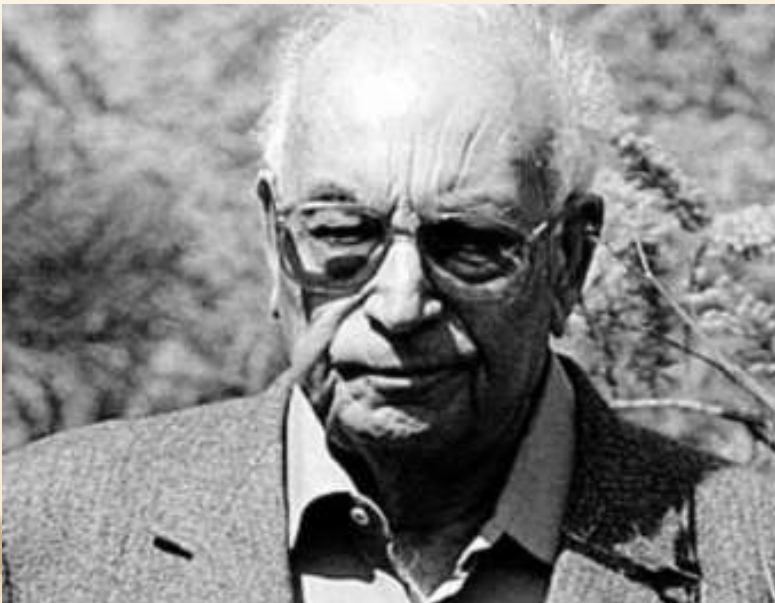
In this document, UNESCO explains the concept of lifelong learning as follows (cited in Güleç et al., 2013:36):

- Spread of education services beyond school age limits,
- Increasing interest in education as a tool that improves the quality of life,
- Developing and focusing on educational areas related to the needs of daily life,
- Involvement of employees, families and community members in decisions about education,
- Emphasis on open-mindedness in planning, management and goal setting



Another important event in the development of lifelong learning was that the European Union Commission accepted the Lifelong Learning Memorandum in 2000 and opened the implementation of this text to discussion in all member states and candidate countries.

The concept of lifelong learning, which has been on the world's agenda in recent years, has started to be talked about frequently in our country in the 2000s. Turkey has shown the importance it attaches to lifelong learning by establishing the General Directorate of Lifelong Learning, which was established under the Ministry of National Education. In this way, it is plans to carry out activities from a single center.



One of the Most Inspiring Examples: Yaşar Kemal

Yaşar Kemal is one of the most inspiring examples to be given in the name of lifelong learning. Yaşar Kemal, who started to study at the Turkish Maarif Society as a boarder when he was in the second year of secondary school, lost his right to boarding school due to his absence of three months. When he was in the last year of secondary school, he left the school with a leaving certificate and worked in various jobs, including jobs such as working in cotton fields and driving tractors. In this process, he never broke his ties with writing and constantly improved himself by learning. The author, whose works have been translated into many languages, was nominated for the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1973. Thus, he became the first Turkish writer to be nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature.



Online Education Platforms

There may be various obstacles in front of the individual to continue his lifelong learning. Time in intense work environments, space in pandemic conditions and finally financial conditions can be an obstacle to the continuation of lifelong learning. At this point, online education platforms can offer us many free or affordable lifelong learning opportunities. Some of these possibilities are:

Udemy: It is an online education platform with educational videos on every subject created by experts in the field.

Coursera: There are various options from Harvard's physics courses, to Yale's psychology courses on the platform, where free online courses are offered through the world's most respected universities.

Open Study: In Open Study, which is an education-oriented social media platform, you can find the opportunity to communicate with people who want to learn the same things as you.

Khan Academy: An online education platform with over 4000 instructional videos from many different disciplines.



Duolingo: Free language learning and collaborative translation. Users not only improve themselves with the courses they take on the platform, but also find the opportunity to practice by translating websites and other documents.

Codecademy: A platform that teaches coding for free through interactive lessons.

Udacity: It is an online education platform where you can follow university level courses online.

CreativeLive: It is a platform where there are educational videos and articles in more creative fields such as video production or graphic design.

TED: It is a very popular conference and speaking platform. Free access to the inspiring speeches of people who have achieved success in their field can be found here.

iTunes U: It is a podcast content platform where you can access the lectures of many respected academics around the world as audio files.

[Click](#) to access references.



ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATION

What is Social Entrepreneurship?

Res. Asst. Fatih AUCILAR

The Department of Business Administration



In today's knowledge society, the concepts of entrepreneur or entrepreneurship have become quite popular. We use these terms almost every day. When it comes to entrepreneurship, we usually think of ideas such as starting a different business or when we say entrepreneurs, we mean people who make groundbreaking innovations and make a significant income. But entrepreneurship is not limited to these considerations. Today, there is a different and essential type of usage of these concepts. We mention different entrepreneurship whose fundamental goal is not to make a lot of income individually but to find a solution in an area that society needs, in other words, Social Entrepreneurship. Let's first examine the concepts of entrepreneurship and social entrepreneurship.

The root of the concept of entrepreneurship derives from the term "enteprendre" that means "to undertake/control". The notion of entrepreneurship was first used in the 17th and 18th centuries in reference to a "person who undertakes a project or an activity". Over time, the concept gained a different connotation and started to be used to indicate "people who contribute to the economy/society by offering new applications".

Schumpeter, one of the leading economists, defines the entrepreneur as "(1) opening a new market for products or a new source of material in a way that reshapes the industry, (2) finding untried technological methods that can produce a new product or an old product in a new way, and/or or "creator" person. It is important that with his definition, Schumpeter wanted to define "innovation" as a supreme method, a tool used by entrepreneurs. This definition of Schumpeter shows us how important innovation is in entrepreneurship. However, in short, the entrepreneur can be defined as a person who benefits the social and economic order, can take initiative, and can take the risk of failure within his decisions.

Now, we can discuss our questions. What distinguishes social entrepreneurship from the "entrepreneurial" features we mentioned. The concept as a whole, is social or entrepreneurship crucial in the relationship between them? What kind of feature does the concept "social" add to entrepreneurship?



Social entrepreneurship is mostly driven by non-profit motives which aim to create a social benefit. At this very point, it also differs from the traditional sense of entrepreneurship. The mission of social entrepreneurship is to create social value. Many organizations such as non-governmental organizations, charities/organizations, voluntary platforms, aid, and solidarity associations can be considered as social enterprises. These organizations have many missions such as human rights, economic equality, equal opportunities, freedom of thought, consumer rights, and environmental protection. However, these positive approaches alone are not enough to define how social entrepreneurship creates social value.

Another concept that complements social entrepreneurship in creating value and forms a dimension of social entrepreneurship is social innovation. The OECD defines the concept of "social innovation" as follows: "Social innovation is different from economic innovation. Because it is not to enter new markets by producing new products but to meet the needs that are not met by the market or to create new, more satisfying integration possibilities by offering people a place or role in production." In short, social entrepreneurship is to offer innovative solutions to social problems by using existing or produced technology knowledge.



Let's wrap up with a few examples:

- E-Bursum, an online platform, provides an easy and accessible relationship between students and those who have the opportunity to grant scholarships. While bringing together scholarship institutions and scholarship seekers in Turkey, it aims to establish a fair, transparent, and democratic scholarship system with the motivation to contribute to equal opportunities in education.
- Surplus Food, to utilize unsold nutrients and bring waste products to the economy, environment, and society, continues its activities by focusing on "Climate Action", "End Hunger" and "Responsible Production and Consumption" among the global objectives.
- The technological design called Petit Pli is an expandable product designed for children to wear as they grow. The clothes are designed to be waterproof, light, and genderless and can grow up to 7 sizes. With its products, the company does not only protect the environment but also contributes to the family's budget.
- The LifeStraw product, thanks to its technology, makes the water in any water pond drinkable in places where there is no clean water source. It can filter bacteria, parasites, and pollution without spoiling the taste of water.



In today's world, we are struggling with various challenges: war, thirst, global warming, etc. These problems will not end anytime soon. But that doesn't mean we won't fight them. Every day we improve ourselves, we learn, we learn lessons. We can see the best examples of these social entrepreneurs who struggle and do not hesitate to take action, and we should continue to see them.



POLITICAL-AGENDA



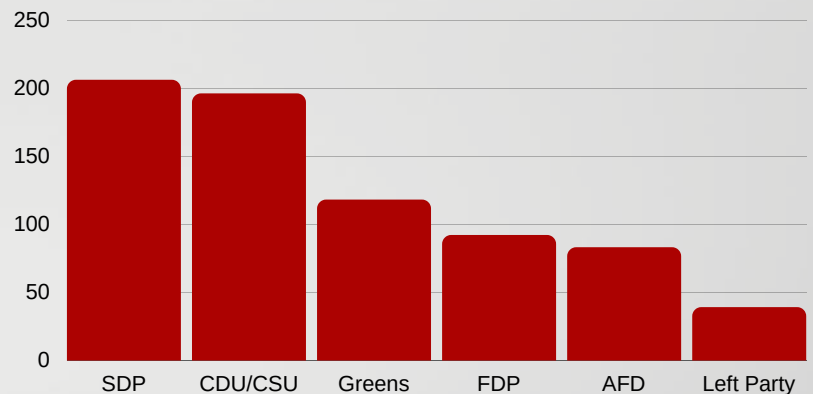
WHAT DID THE GERMANY ELECTION RESULTS SHOW?

Asst.Prof. İlknur KARANFİL

The Department of Political Science and International Relations

On September 26, 2021, an election was held in Germany to determine the members of the 20th term German Federal Parliament (Bundestag). In this election, in which Merkel was not a candidate, the Social Democratic Party (SPD) emerged as the first party with 25.7 percent of the votes. Thus, the social democrats, who have not been the first party in the parliament since 2002, increased their votes by 5% compared to the 2017 elections. The Christian Democratic Union Party and the Christian Social Union Party alliance (CDU/CSU) received 24.1% of the votes and became the second party. The Green Party received 14.8% of the vote, making it the third party. Alternative Party for Germany (AFD), known for its anti-immigrant and Islamophobic views lost 2.3% of its votes compared to the previous election and became the fifth party with 10.3%. Another party that lost votes was the Left Party; it lost 4.3 percent and got 4.9% of the votes and gained the right to form a group in the parliament since it had deputies from three regions according to the election laws. The number of deputies of the parties in the federal parliament was as follows: SPD 206, CDU/CSU 196, Greens 118, FDP 92, AFD 83, Left Party 39.

In the German elections, it is seen that social democrats and greens increased their votes after the pandemic. The emergence of social democrats as the first party after 16 years of right-wing rule in Germany shows that the people have become more aware of the need for a social state during the pandemic. It is possible to evaluate that the Green Party has achieved the most important victory in its history along with the pandemic. In Germany, where the Conservatives lost a significant number of votes, it seems to be among the options that both the Christian Union parties and the SPD and the Greens form a coalition by forming a government.



The echoes of this election in Turkey were that if the social democrats came to power after a long time, Turkey's EU membership process would be reignited. On the other hand, the loss of votes by the anti-immigrant party is also welcomed. There are evaluations that the Left Party's loss of votes is because they carried out an election campaign in which they could not highlight the demands of the working class since their emphasis was on being a partner to the government. It is observed that Merkel will remain in the office during the government formation process but employers and industrialists are not in favor of prolonging this process in terms of Germany's economy.



“Masters! We will declare the Republic tomorrow.”

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk

(28 October 1923, Çankaya Mansion, Ankara)

Happy 98th Anniversary of the Republic!

Res. Asst. Dilek EROL

The Department of New Media and Communication

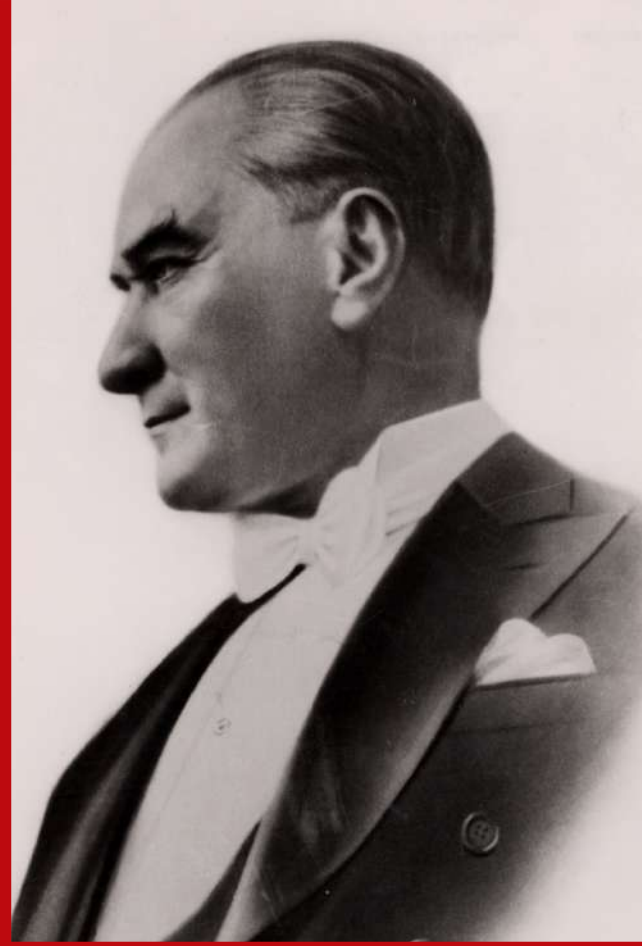
October 29, 1923, is one of the most important dates for the Republic of Turkey when Turkey's form of government was completely changed by placing it on a constitutional basis. The republic was declared with the adoption of the law amendment proposal prepared by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk in the parliament.

Accordingly, the first article of The Constitution of 1921 (Teşkilat-ı Esasiye Kanunu, 1921 Turkish Constitution) was amended as: *“Sovereignty unconditionally belongs to the nation. The form of government is based on the principle that the people personally and effectively manage their destiny. The State of Turkey is a republic.”* Thus, it was decided that the form of government of the state was a republic, and a parliamentary system was introduced.

Atatürk was unanimously elected president, and İsmet İnönü was appointed as the prime minister with the task of forming a cabinet.

Republic Day has been celebrated as a national holiday in the country and foreign representative offices since 1925. Thousands of people flock to the streets celebrating the declaration of the republic and the independence of the Turkish nation on this date every year.

Happy Republic Day to all citizens of the Republic of Turkey!



INTERNATIONAL DAY OF THE GIRL CHILD 11 OCTOBER

Res. Asst. Yunus TURAN
The Department of Political Science and
International Relations (English)



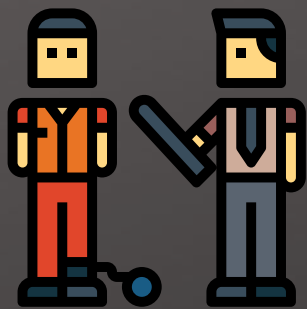
October 11 began to be celebrated as the International Day of the Girl Child with the decision taken by the member states of the United Nations on December 19, 2011 (UN 2021). Supporting girl children for gender equality is a significant achievement, and International Day of Girl Child arises as a symbolic day emphasizing the importance of gender equality. The World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995 undeniably was a milestone in this process. At the conference, it was accepted that women's rights and the support of women do not concern only adults but also children. Therefore, the empowerment and support of girls for gender equality purposes came to the agenda, and the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action was established (UN 2021). In this context, with the participation of 189 governments, efforts have been carried out to protect the rights of women and girl children, and to ensure gender equality by improving their social, political, and economic conditions. However, it is a clear reality that we are far behind the objective regarding gender equality as of our present position. Furthermore, the increasing economic, and social inequalities, especially with the Covid-19 pandemic, have worsened the situation in terms of gender equality. According to the data shared by the UN, 1.52 billion children, which constitutes 89% of the world's school-age population, remained out of education due to the pandemic, and 743 million of this population consists of young women and girl children (UN Women 2020). In addition, while the young population who cannot take their places in school or work is 267 million, and two-thirds of this population are young women (UN Women 2020). All this data shows that the path towards true gender equality is still very long. In this context, the October 11 International Day of the Girl Child has a vital role of raising awareness about the work to prevent girls from being influenced by the social, political, and economic problems brought about by gender inequality.

[Click](#) to access references.

Health- Psychology



Does Power Turn into Evil? Zimbardo's Prison Experiment



Res. Asst. Merve SEUEN KELEŞ
The Department of Psychology (English)

Famous social psychologist Philip Zimbardo designed an experiment in 1971 to examine social roles. This experiment is still one of the most well-known and discussed experiments in psychology. The basement of the Psychology department was arranged to look like a real prison, and a group of 24 male students were divided into groups as guards and prisoners. The guards' duty was to make the prisoners obey without resorting to violence. Everything was as harmonious as possible within the real prison environment, with the prisoners and guards wearing their clothes. The guards were given sticks, and the prisoners were chained. But no one could have predicted that the results of the experiment would reach the level they did.

While things were going normally for a short time, what happened after a while terrified Zimbardo and the other researchers because the guards started to use violence against the prisoners without reason and increased the level of this violence day by day. The guards were getting more and more brutal, and the prisoners were getting more cowardly. Things got so messy that Zimbardo had to terminate the experiment within 6 days before the appointed time expired.

This experiment, which is very controversial in terms of ethics, has been subjected to many criticisms. This experiment, which aims to show how seriously the roles imposed by the society are adopted and fulfilled, deviated from its purpose and elicited high levels of violence, and Zimbardo, who allowed this violence in his role as both the prison director and the director of the experiment, received the harshest criticism. Today, such studies cannot be done because they are not ethically appropriate.

[Click to access references.](#)



HOW DOES MIGRATION AFFECT IDENTITY?

ASST.PROF. HAKAN KARAŞ

THE DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY(ENGLISH)

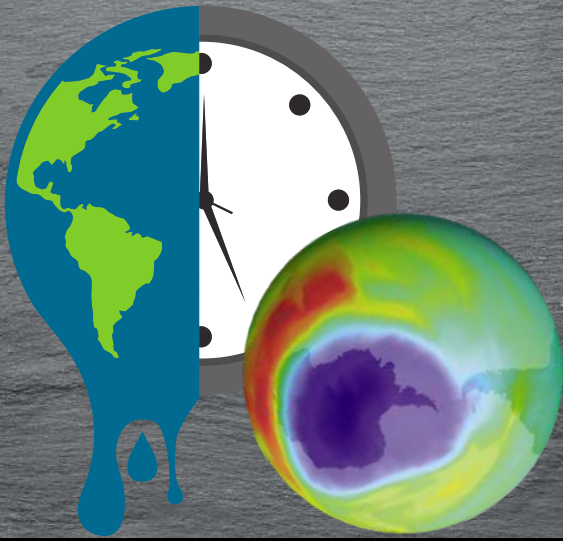
Migration has a place in almost everyone's life story in one way or another. Migration is a complex process that has powerful effects on one's identity. Whether it takes place from one country to another or between different cultural regions of the same country, in both cases, it leads to a process of change and restructuring in the spiritual structure of the person. The results of such a process vary depending on different variables. According to Salman Akhtar, the most important ones among these variables can be listed as follows; reasons leading to migration and the conditions in which migration transpires, whether there is a preparation process for migration, whether the migration is temporary or permanent, the possibility of visiting the homeland and thus obtaining 'emotional replenishment', the age of the person at the time of migration, character traits before migration, the nature of the abandoned place, the degree of cultural differences between the destinations, the level of acceptance by the society of the destination, marriage, having children and obtaining legal status at the destination. How these features are realized determines the constructive or destructive aspects of the effects of migration on the human psyche and identity.

Since identity integration and transformation is a lifelong and evolving process, immigrants have to fight against threats to their identity more than others. Due to the traumatizing, external reality effects of migration, the distinction between 'migrant' and 'exile' (or refugee) comes up. For exile or refugee, the outside world during and after the migration is more damaging. These malignant experiences make it very difficult to mourn cultural losses and adjust to the destination. According to Vamik Volkan, since moving from one location to another involves some losses – such as loss of hometown, loss of friends, loss of identity – all these displacement experiences are significantly determined by the mourning and/or resistance to mourning abilities of the immigrant. The wider the area in which the individual can accept his loss in his inner world, the greater the space he can acquire in his new life or the energy to arrange this space. The degree of this arrangement is determined by the individual's acceptability of the loss. The acceptability of loss, the grieving process, and the ability to experience nostalgia will be more difficult in traumatic, unprepared, involuntary migrations. The individual and public acceptance of individuals who have immigrated, whether forced or voluntarily, by the society of the destination will reduce the mental damage of these people and have a positive effect on the preservation of their identity integrity.

[Click to access references.](#)



SOCIO-AGENDA



Paris Agreement

Res. Asst. Batuhan Mert BOZBAĞ

The Department of Economics and Finance (English)



These days, when the effects of climate change are becoming more noticeable, we have received good news. On October 6, 2021, the bill regarding the approval of the Paris Agreement was approved by the Turkish Grand National Assembly (TBMM). So, what is the significance of the Paris Agreement? We will briefly discuss some of the topics such as Turkey's situation before and after the agreement, and the economic effects of the agreement in this article.



Milestones

While the issue of climate change was initially a scientific concern, it became a political issue for the first time in the 1970s. In 1992, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which was signed by 154 countries, came into force at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro. The main purpose of this convention was to stabilize the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere to a point where it could not cause dangerous changes in the climate system. According to the agreement, developed countries would play a leading role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, at the same time financial support would be provided for developing countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

Within the scope of the agreement signed in 1992 and that came into force in 1994, the Kyoto Protocol was signed at the third of the Conference of the Parties (Conference of the Parties, or COP for short), which started to convene in 1997, and thus the parties took the first restriction decisions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The protocol was only put into effect in 2005 due to the ratification process. The first target, set for 2008-2012, was announced as reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 5% compared to 1990 levels.



Paris Agreement

Since the Kyoto Protocol will expire in 2020, the parties meeting for the 21st time in Paris in 2015 (COP21) accepted the Paris Agreement. The agreement aimed to limit global warming to 2°C to avoid dangerous climate change that could occur in the long run. To this end, the 190 countries that are party to the agreement would work in coordination with each other to limit the global average temperature increase to 2°C based on the pre-industrial period in the long run and would reduce the greenhouse gas emissions that cause the temperature increase to an amount that could be digested by nature itself in the long run. Developed countries would support developing countries to improve their financial, technical, and capacities when needed.

The way for a country to be accepted as a party to the Paris Agreement is to submit Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). NDCs are letters of intent presented to the parties on how each country will reduce its national greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change effects.



Turkey's Case

Turkey signed the agreement with 175 countries and presented its National Statement of Contribution. According to this declaration, it was predicted that Turkey would reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 18-21% by 2030. However, Turkey did not become a party to the agreement.

The reason why Turkey did not accede to the agreement was the country categories created within the framework of differentiated responsibilities. Turkey's place in the different country categories that were decided to carry different responsibilities was unclear. Turkey was included in both the category covering Central and Eastern European Countries and the category including OECD countries. Turkey, which does not want to take on the same responsibility as the developed countries with high responsibilities, wanted to be on the receiving side, not on the helping side, and did not become a party to the agreement.

On October 6, 2021, the bill that the agreement approved was passed by the Turkish Grand National Assembly. However, although Turkey's request for transition to the developing countries class has not yet been approved by the United Nations, the Turkish Grand National Assembly accepted the agreement as a developing country. Turkey is expected to go through the approval process and attend the summit until COP26, which will be held in Glasgow in November. Although Turkey will not be able to benefit from the supports that developing countries benefit from, it is predicted that it will be able to reach some other financing resources that will support its green development.

What awaits us?

The keystone of green transformation is the generation of energy with clean sources. By obtaining 12% of its electrical energy from clean sources (solar and wind) in 2020, Turkey exceeded the world average of 9.6%, thus placing it in the fifth place among the G-20 countries. The basis of this success lies in the fact that Turkey's geographical conditions are quite suitable for clean energy production. Additionally, the installation costs of wind turbines and solar panels in Turkey have decreased by 50% compared to five years ago.

The increase in clean energy production will trigger a decrease in fossil energy imports. In addition, it will reduce the amount of tax that Turkish exporters have to pay within the scope of carbon regulations at the borders of the countries, regardless of the sector.

On top of that, due to the European Union's firm stand on the European Green Deal, Turkey's fulfillment of the declarations given to the Paris Agreement and its support for green development will strengthen our commercial ties with Europe. With the aforementioned agreement, the European Union aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 50% by 2030, based on 1990, and intends to become a carbon neutral continent by 2050.

Economics Perspective

At the point we have come to regarding environmental problems, opinions on whether environmentally friendly growth and green investment are cost-effective are changing rapidly. The green economy and growth occur around low-carbon, resource-efficient and socially inclusive policies and economic activities. Some economic activities are far from being sustainable in the future, as the lowest carbon emissions are aimed to protect the environment. It is possible for the people employed in these fields of activity to be retrained and employed for the new sectors and fields of activity that are foreseen to be formed under the theme of green growth. In other words, people who lost their jobs due to green transformation can find jobs in new sectors that are expected to be formed by green transformation.

It is expected that green development and green transformation will bring along a number of goods and services. Countries that take an early position in the production of these goods and services will be able to both facilitate their own transformation processes and sell these goods and services to other countries that are transforming. Another economic result will be experienced in the energy sector. As a result of the green transformation and the tendency towards renewable and clean energy, it is expected that the prices of fossil energy sources such as oil and coal will decrease. With the more active use of carbon trading, competition in the sectors will evolve and change.



[Click](#) to access references.



CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABILITY

Gülperi KÜÇÜKKARACA
A Student from The
Department of Economics
and Finance (English)



Recently, increasing natural disasters in our country and around the world have started to give us warning signs on behalf of humanity and nature. In fact, these messages had already begun with the industrial revolution in the 1750s. As the extent of the damage we do to the world becomes observable, scientists and non-governmental organizations realized that it was time to take a step. The first of these steps took place with the United Nations Stockholm Conference in 1972 and started to take shape as an international solidarity in sustainable development until today's Paris Agreement. However, terms such as sustainability, global warming, carbon footprint, fossil fuel, greenhouse gas started to enter our lives. However, with the depletion of the ozone layer and the world's alarm state, humanity has begun to accept the reality of these terms more today. The concept of global warming has evolved into the concept of global crisis over time. The reason for this is that greenhouse gases, which normally maintain the temperature balance of our world, start to create a greenhouse effect with the increase in temperatures measured from the air, sea and land throughout the year and reach the 1.5 degree temperature increase threshold. Many factors such as unconscious production and consumption, fossil fuel use, electricity production and consumption, development of technology, unconscious agriculture and animal husbandry, transportation and logistics have led to an increase in greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere.



The scientists say that the increase in temperatures should not raise above the 1.5 degree threshold and CO2 emissions in the atmosphere should be reduced. For this reason, the task of preventing the destruction of the nature we have created falls on us, that is, on humanity. Because we are nearing an irreversible end. For example, the disappearance of many countries as the glaciers melt and the increasing heavy rains raise the water level in the seas and oceans; we are left with many unsolvable problems such as the increase in the amount of evaporation with drought and desertification, the melting of the tundra, and the increase in storm and flood damage. With the Paris Agreement, the nations of the world came together to prevent these problems and take action. This agreement took many decisions, such as strengthening the global socio/economic resilience against the post-2020 climate change threat and preventing damage to the ecosystem. The long-term goal of the agreement is to keep the temperature rise as low as possible. With this goal in mind, countries adopted the 17 Sustainable Development Goals determined by the UN and put into effect the 13th concept, the climate action plan. In this plan, reducing the use of fossil fuels in the target countries of the world and turning to renewable energy is one of the most important steps. These steps are shaped according to the population density, geographical conditions and living conditions of the countries. For example, China is the country with the highest population density and energy needs in the world. Therefore, it is the country with the highest CO2 emissions. This is followed by the USA and EU countries, but greenhouse gas emissions per capita in EU countries are higher than in other countries. Adoption of many international companies' sustainable development goals together with the process management and control of the countries; because this is one of the biggest factors causing carbon emissions. However, we citizens also have a duty. We can start by reducing our carbon footprint and contribute to a sustainable world with small but effective steps in our homes and lives. For example, we can count many factors such as saving energy in our homes, recycling and composting our waste, reducing the use of chemical cleaning materials, recycling or sharing clothes that we do not use, and a minimalist lifestyle. The UN defines sustainability as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs". We, on the other hand, have to leave a better world to future generations by restoring our damaged natural world and ecosystem.



Time to Socialize

Res. Asst. Zeynep ÖZCAN
The Department of Advertising

In our bulletin we prepared this month, we discussed the Natural History Museum in Vienna, the National Archeology Museum in Naples and the Rezan Has Museum in Istanbul, among the virtual museums on Google Arts & Culture. [Click](#) to access other virtual museums.

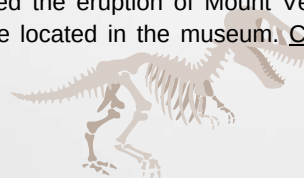
Vienna Natural History Museum

There are various objects in the museum, from the Steller's sea cow, which went extinct 200 years ago, to the "Tissint" meteorite from Mars. In the museum, where the meteorite collection and anthropological exhibits are located, there are also about 60 scientists conducting research in various fields. This has made the museum an important public institution and one of the largest non-university research centers in Austria. [Click](#) to experience the museum.



Naples National Archaeological Museum

Naples; due to its proximity to Pompeii and Herculaneum regions, is a very important city from an archaeological point of view. Many ancient historical artifacts such as mosaics, wall paintings, coins and frescoes that survived the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in the nearby region in A.D. 79 are located in the museum. [Click](#) to experience the museum online.



Rezan Has Museum

The museum, which was opened to visitors in 2007 with the opening exhibition of the 11th International Eastern Carpet Conference, "Timeless Simplicity", organizes various exhibitions and events. It is home to archaeological artifacts dating back 9 thousand years, and various objects brought from the Cibali Tobacco Factory in 2009. [Click](#) to experience the museum.



Events in Istanbul

As the SosyoCom family, we have selected Akbank Sanat's "Akbank 39th Contemporary Artists Award Winning Exhibition," BKM Mutfak Çarşısı's "Open Microphone" and Kalyon Kültür's "LIA: Coding Life" for you in this month's issue.

Akbank 39th Contemporary Artists Award Winning Exhibition

It is organized in cooperation with the Association of Painting and Sculpture Museums and Akbank Art in order to contribute to the developments in contemporary art and to support young artists. 20 works that will be selected as a result of the evaluations of the jury members will meet art lovers at Akbank Sanat. [Click](#) for detailed information about the exhibition.



BKM Mutfak - Open Microphone

BKM Mutfak *Open Microphone*, where 6 comedians' perform stand-up sessions of 10-15 minutes and meet with the audience in 2 acts, takes place every Wednesday at BKM Mutfak Çarşısı. [Click](#) for detailed information about the event where amateur comedians have the opportunity to test themselves while the professional comedians have a chance to develop themselves further.

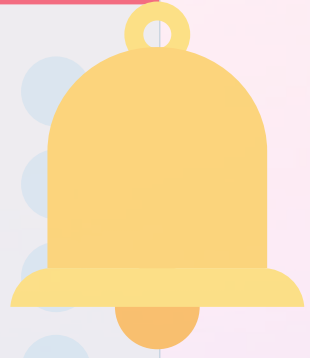
Kalyon Kültür – LIA: Coding Life

Curated by Ceren Arkman and Irmak Arkman, the exhibition meets art lovers at Kalyon Kültür in Nişantaşı Taş Konak. Austrian artist LIA, who has been prominent with his art including video, performance, sculpture, installation, projection and other applications since 1995, combines internet projects, paintings and the traditional art of drawing with digital icons and algorithms. [Click](#) for detailed information about the exhibition.



We have compiled the events in Istanbul in November for you. For event details, you can visit <https://www.biletix.com/anasayfa/TURKIYE/tr> and <https://www.zorlupsm.com/tr> web pages.

November in Istanbul...



Type of Event	Name of Event	Date	Place
Workshop & Training	Guide to Understanding Contemporary Art	29.11.2021 20:30	Online
	The World's Largest Marketing Summit E-World Marketing Summit 2021 (eWMS)	06.11.2021 03:00	Online
Concert	MIX Festival	05.11.2021 / 06.11.2021	Zorlu PSM
	Walkman 90s Turkish Pop Night	06.11.2021 21:00	Kadıköy Sahne
Movie Screening	Piraye	25.11.2021 20:30	Watergarden Performance Center
	Trees Die Standing	07.11.2021 18:30	Kadıköy Public Education Center
Exhibition	Metropolitan Museum Virtual Tour	03.11.2021 20:30	Online
	Gülbenkian Museum Virtual Tour	09.11.2021 20:30	Online
Interview	CMYLMZ	21.10.2021-30.11.2021	Zorlu PSM
	Yılmaz Erdoğan – Dispute	05.11.2021 21:00	Beşiktaş Culture Center
Theater	Mutfak İnfrastructure	04.11.2021 20:00	BKM Mutfak Çarşısı
	Dairy Brothers	25.11.2021 20:30	Leyla Gencer Opera and Art Center
Other	Yoga on the Bosphorus	10.11.2021 10:00	Sait Halim Paşa Mansion
	VI. Gastromasa Gastronomy Conference	07.11.2021 10:00	Haliç Congress Center

IGU- STUDENT



The Impact of the Pandemic on Students

Beyzagül AYUACIK
**A Student from the Department
of Economics and Finance**



The pandemic we have experienced in recent years has affected students the most. Of course, this process has both positive and negative impacts. The positive side of the process was that students were able to use their time more efficiently, follow many conferences that will improve their careers, receive education online from their own homes, and find time to spend with their families. At the same time, online education provided students with the opportunity to watch the missed parts again since the pandemic enabled us to participate in the classes by any means from phones to tablets, from laptops to computers.

Although online education has many benefits for us in this period, it certainly could not replace face-to-face education. In addition, our friends who have just started university did not have the opportunity to get to know the university environment. For them, even some simple information such as the locations of campuses and classrooms remained a question mark. They did not have the opportunity to meet our faculty members face-to-face. In addition, the quarantine process caused many sectors to suffer and many of our friends to have employment worries about the future. On the other hand, many psychological problems such as anxiety have emerged due to the restriction of communication caused by quarantine, the necessity of living with families, social isolation and increasing distances between friends.



Naturally, after a while, a deep longing for the school environment and face-to-face education occurs among students. They begin to yearn for many things such as the university environment, the campus environment, friends, the engagement and the conversations. In particular, this longing became more visible among the students with a face-to-face education past. Fortunately, our lecturers, who did not spare their efforts despite all these difficult conditions, always made us feel that they were with us. They kept our morale high at all times, both in terms of education and motivation.

As a result, the pandemic period accompanied some negativities as well as bringing many positivities to students, families, university administration and lecturers, and everyone who is working in the education sector.



ERASMUS+ JOURNAL

MY ERASMUS EXPERIENCE IN POLAND IN 2020

Fatma Betül MEMİŞ

A Grad Student from the Department of Political
Science and International Relations

Hello All!

I was a student at Istanbul Gelişim University's Department of Political Science and International Relations (English). In the spring semester of 2020, I had the opportunity to study at The John Paul II Catholic University in Lublin, Poland, as part of the Erasmus Programme. The city I resided in was a quite small, yet very charming. Though it was small, the number of students was high due to the large number of universities. So it was not like a place for retirees, but as I learned from a local friend, it is quite serene during the summer holidays. Lublin was a peaceful place due to its low population. There is no fuss among the people walking on its streets and the drivers are very comfortable on the highways because there is no congestion. Public transport can get you anywhere on time and they are never overcrowded. I somehow feel obligated to bring these things up because it turns out that I longed for them.

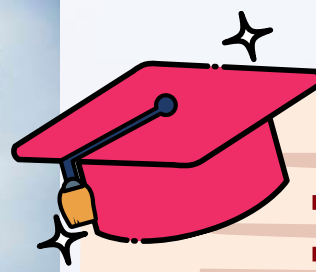


All the professors and Erasmus office staff I met at the university where I studied were very polite and friendly. I even had the opportunity to learn a bit of Polish, their language! In our first week, they organized various events to get to know us, the university, and the city better. They served us the local dishes of Poland and it was all great. The ambiance and atmosphere were awesome. All Erasmus students acted as if they had known each other for a long time. I had the opportunity to meet quite lovely people. They helped me a lot in terms of improving my language abilities and gaining different perspectives. It was super exciting to learn about different cultures from what I am used to. Learning and discovering new things helps to build your self-confidence. And you do all this alone. When you realize that you are self-sufficient, your life evolves in a very different direction. It has been a great opportunity for me to have so much experience in such a short period of time.

I strongly recommend everyone to have this kind of experience at least once during their college years.

Goodbye.





IGU-GRADUATE



Selin HENDEN
A Grad Student from
the Department of
Aviation Management

Hello All,

I am Selin HENDEN, a 2021 graduate of Istanbul Gelişim University. In 2017, I enrolled in the Department of Aviation Management at Istanbul Gelişim University with a scholarship. Aviation was a field that I was interested in and caught my attention from an early age. By choosing the Aviation Management department, I wished to turn this interest into a profession that I would love to do in the future. We have seen many lessons related to the sector and aviation history. We also carried out various projects to reinforce our knowledge of the lessons taught. We shot short films to make the aviation terms we learned in the Professional English class more memorable. It has been a quite useful and fun project for us. I had the opportunity to apply all the theories I learned during my compulsory summer internship at Atatürk Airport. It was a piece of cake as I had a theoretical command of the transactions and this allowed me to learn more about the job there. In my third year, I applied to the Double Major Program and started to study in the Department of International Trade. Double majoring has enabled me to consider occupations in a variety of sectors that I can turn to later on in my professional career. In addition to the quality education I received at Istanbul Gelişim University, I was a socially active student who participated in student clubs. I participated in blood donation events with the Turkish Red Crescent, and we conducted social responsibility projects with the UNIBJK club, of which I am on the board of directors. We hosted many foreign students who came to our school via Erasmus Coordinatorship, where I took a role as a mentor-student. Being a mentor-student is one of the biggest factors that helped my English improve, and my interest in other foreign languages surge as well. You have got plenty of reasons to be a student of Istanbul Gelişim University.

So long as you are open to "development".



Aysel Merve KUŞ
A Grad Student from
the Department of
Aviation Management

Hello,

I'm Aysel Merve KUŞ. In 2016, I graduated from Istanbul Gelişim University School of Applied Sciences - currently the Faculty of Applied Sciences - Aviation Management with an honorary certificate. I double-majored and am also a graduate of the Faculty of Economics, Administrative and Social Sciences, Department of International Logistics and Transportation (2017-2021) with an honorary certificate as well. It was an advantage for me to have industry-experienced professors at my university throughout my education and to have an excellent academic staff. I graduated from both departments, equipped both academically and theoretically. During my college years, I interned at Atatürk Airport and Istanbul Airport in the air cargo department. I am continuing my academic career with a master's degree at Istanbul Gelişim University. I am aiming for a doctorate at Istanbul Gelişim University in the future. I would like to express my sincerest gratitude and respect to all my instructors who contributed to my development.

With love and respect.

AVIATION

Street Flavors Series

FOR THE FORTY YEARS' SAKE: TURKISH COFFEE

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



October is an important month for coffee. The 1st of October is recognized and celebrated as International Coffee Day. The Istanbul Coffee Festival was also held in Küçükçiftlik Park between 7-10th of October. In addition, Coffee Festivals took place in Ankara and Izmir this month. World Turkish Coffee Day is celebrated on the 5th of December every year. UNESCO included Turkish coffee in its cultural heritages in 2013.

Different stories have been told about how Turkish coffee became a part of Turkish culture. According to the famous coffee maker Kuru Kahveci Mehmet Efendi, in 1543, when the Yemen Governor Özdemir Pasha brought coffee to Istanbul, Turks first encountered coffee. Other stories also claim that coffee came to the Ottoman Empire in the middle of the 16th century. A coffee and coffeehouse culture has developed over time in the Ottoman Empire. Europe's meeting with coffee was also through the Ottoman Empire, and Europeans processed and consumed coffee with Turkish-specific methods for many years.

Turkish coffee, which is prepared with the method of grinding, preparing, and serving coffee specific to Turks, has a significant place in Turkish culture. Traditionally, very finely ground Turkish coffee is made by cooking it in copper coffee pots and over low heat. A dessert spoon amount of coffee, a coffee cup amount of cold water, and optional-sugar are all mixed thoroughly and then left to boil over low heat. High temperature is not preferred because Turkish coffee overflows quickly, and frothy Turkish coffee is considered desirable. The coffee pot should not be stirred again while it is being heated, so that the coffee's foam does not vanish. In addition, high heat or overdoing causes the coffee to be bitter. For this reason, it is necessary to remove the coffee from the fire while the foam rises, without boiling it completely. Turkish coffee cooked with this method is served in Turkish coffee cups with a glass of water and a piece of Turkish delight.

In addition to being an indispensable part of conversations with friends in daily life, it also constitutes one of the rituals to ask a family to give permission to marry their daughter. It has become a tradition to make the groom-to-be drink salty coffee during this tradition. In the beginning, the bride-to-be prepared salty coffee if she did not like the groom. Today, the tradition has changed. Now, girls prepare salty coffee and the groom-to-be has to drink it to show how much he values the bride-to-be by drinking the salty coffee. The groom-to-be should drink the coffee without grimacing or showing that the coffee is salty.

Offering water with coffee was used in the Ottoman Empire to indirectly find out if the guest was hungry or not. Drinking the water first meant that the guest was hungry so the homeowner offered food. Drinking the coffee first indicated that the guest was full and did not want to eat. Coffee has such an important place in Turkish culture that we can encounter it in idioms and proverbs. Someone who says that "I came to drink a bitter cup of coffee" means that he/she is in a hurry or will sit for a short time. It means the guest wants a quick coffee, and Turkish coffee cooked quickly over high heat will be bitter. The proverb "Bir fincan kahvenin kırk yıl hatırı vardır" means "A cup of coffee has forty years of memory". The direct translation of this proverb is "A cup of coffee will be remembered for 40 years," and points out the importance of respect and loyalty in human relations.

There is a lot to tell about Turkish coffee, but I will end the article by suggesting some places where you can find the best and freshest Turkish coffee in Istanbul. The first of these places is the shop of Kuru Kahveci Mehmet Efendi, a well-known coffee maker located in Eminönü, Tahtakale. Don't be surprised if you see people queuing up to get freshly ground coffee. To sip plenty of frothy Turkish coffee, you should stop by Mandabatmaz on Istiklal Street, Olivia Pass. Another place where you can drink coffee with the magnificent view of the Golden Horn is Pierre Loti in Eyüp. You can drink your Turkish coffee in the shade of centuries-old oak trees in Emirgan Historical Çınaraltı. Şark Kahvesi in the Grand Bazaar and the Historical Çınaraltı Coffeehouse in Çengelköy are among the places to be preferred to enjoy Turkish coffee. Apart from these, there are many coffee shops where you can drink Turkish coffee in districts such as Eminönü, Kadıköy, and Beşiktaş.

The heart seeks neither coffee nor coffeehouse. The heart wants friendship, coffee's an excuse... (Turkish proverb)



ABOUT ACADEMIC LIFE

PUBLICATIONS



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

- “Does crude oil output aid economy boom or curse in Nigeria? An inference from “Dutch disease” was published in **Management of Environmental Quality**.
- “The asymmetric nexus of entrepreneurship and environmental quality in a developing economy” was published in **International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology**.

Asst. Prof. Andrew Adewale ALOLA and **Asst. Prof. Festus Victor BEKUN's** article titled “Is clean energy prosperity and technological innovation rapidly mitigating sustainable energy-development deficit in selected sub-Saharan Africa? A myth or reality” was published in **Energy Policy**.

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

- “Does religiosity matter in impulsive psychology buying behaviors? A mediating model and empirical application” was published in **Current Psychology**.
- “COVID-19 vaccine-taking hesitancy among Bangladeshi people: knowledge, perceptions and attitude perspective” was published in **Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics**.
- “Exploring the role of conventional energy consumption on environmental quality in Brazil: Evidence from cointegration and conditional causality” was published in **Gondwana Research**.
- “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**.
- “Pathway to environmental sustainability: Nexus between economic growth, energy consumption, CO2 emission, oil rent, and total natural resources rent in Saudi Arabia” was published in **Resources Policy**.
- “The effect of energy consumption on the environment in the OECD countries: economic policy uncertainty perspectives” was published in **Environmental Science and Pollution Research**.

Asst. Prof. Edmund Ntom UDEMBA and **Asst. Prof. Festus Victor BEKUN's** article titled “Investigating the pollution haven hypothesis in oil and non-oil sub-Saharan Africa countries: Evidence from quantile regression technique” was published in **Resources Policy**.

Asst. Prof. İdlir LİKA's article titled “Nationhood cleavages and ethnic conflict: A comparative analysis of postcommunist Bulgaria, Montenegro, and North Macedonia” was published in **Mediterranean Politics**.

Asst. Prof. Gizem UZUNER's articles titled

- “Housing sector and economic policy uncertainty: A GMM panel VAR approach” was published in **International Review of Economics & Finance**.
- “Do pandemics have an asymmetric effect on tourism in Italy?” was published in **Quality and Quantity**.

Asst. Prof. Hakan KARAŞ's article titled “Associations of depressive symptoms and perceived social support with addictive use of social media among elderly people in Turkey” was published in **Psychogeriatrics**.

Asst. Prof. Andrew Adewale ALOLA and **Asst. Prof. Festus Victor BEKUN's** article titled “The relevance of EKC hypothesis in energy intensity real-output trade-off for sustainable environment in EU-27” was published in **Environmental Science and Pollution Research**.

Asst. Prof. Onur ÖZDEMİR and **Res. Asst. Sedef ÇEVİKALP's** article titled “Fourier Birim Kök Testleri Temelinde Ekolojik Açık, Ekonomik Büyüme ve Özel Sektör Kredilerinin Analizi: Türkiye Örneği” was published in **Sosyal, Beşerî ve İdari Bilimler Dergisi**.

Asst. Prof. Çağla Tuğberk ARIKER's article titled “Do consumers punish retailers with poor working conditions during COVID-19 crisis? An experimental study of q-commerce grocery retailers” was published in **Journal of Management, Marketing and Logistics**.

Asst. Prof. Yahya Can DURA and **Res. Asst. Sedef ÇEVİKALP's** article titled “Ticari Özgürlükler ve Kamu Harcamaları Perspektifinden Türkiye'de Genç İşsizlik Üzerine Bir Eş Bütünleşme Analizi: 1995-2019” was published in **Biga İİBF Dergisi**.

Asst. Prof. Kadir MERSİN's article titled “İstanbul'daki Taşımacılık Türlerinin Değerlendirilmesi ve Deniz Yolu Taşımacılığının Daha Etkili Kullanılması” was published in **TURAN-SAM**.

Res. Asst. Süreyya İMRE and **Res. Asst. Ceren DEMİR's** article titled “Volatility Analysis of the Food Sector in Turkey in the COVID-19 Period” was published in **İşletme Dergisi**.

Asst. Prof. Hiba GHANEM's article titled “The “Missing Testimony” of the Precarious Migrant in Hassan Blasim's Short Stories” was published in **HUMANITAS**.



ISTANBUL GELİŞİM ÜNİVERSİTESİ

ASSIGNMENT-UPGRADE



Nezire Gamze ILICAK, a faculty member of the Faculty of Economics, Administrative and Social Sciences, Department of Turkish Language and Literature, received the title of Associate Professor.



Mustafa ASLAN, a faculty member of the Faculty of Economics, Administrative and Social Sciences, Department of Aviation Management, received the title of Associate Professor.



Adnan DUYGUN, a faculty member of the Faculty of Economics, Administrative and Social Sciences, Department of Aviation Management, received the title of Associate Professor.



NEWCOMERS



Asst. Prof. Seda MUMLU has begun working in the Department of Aviation Management of our faculty.



Asst. Prof. Serkan DEMİREL has begun working in the Department of International Trade and Finance of our faculty.



Asst. Prof. Özlem ÇETİN ÖZTÜRK has begun working in the Department of New Media and Communication of our faculty.



Res. Asst. Zehra Nur KURTOĞLU has begun working in the Department of Psychology (English) of our faculty.



Asst. Prof. Ece ZEYBEK has begun working in the Department of Customs Management of our faculty.

MASTHEAD

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS, ADMINISTRATIVE AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

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