

**ISTANBUL GELISIM  
UNIVERSITY**



**SosyoCom**

**MONTHLY EVENTS AND NEWS BULLETIN**

**AUGUST 2022 | ISSUE 20**

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## LOOKING TO THE BEGINNING OF THE UNIVERSE: ASTRONOMY GROUNDBREAKING PHOTOS FROM THE JAMES WEBB SPACE TELESCOPE

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

When we are tout ensemble on a cosmic scale, we try to observe and make sense of the vast ocean by looking out of our blue planet, which is as tiny as a speck of dust at the bottom of the sea. How was the universe formed? Are there any habitable planet(s) other than Earth? Hundreds of scientists work non-stop to find logical and consistent answers to these and similar cosmic questions.

To date, many observation tools have been developed for this purpose. By sending these vehicles out of the world, we can observe in much more detail what is happening in the depths of space. The James Webb Space Telescope, equipped with new generation advanced technologies by scientists, was launched into space at the end of 2021 for the same purpose. The project, which has cost 10 billion dollars so far, has started to bear its first fruits in an extraordinary way. The first photos taken by the Webb Telescope, released in July, show that a new era in astronomy has begun. Compared to the images taken by Hubble, the telescope of the previous generation, the Webb Telescope offers dazzling quality images. Mankind had never seen the universe so clearly and deeply before.

The newly published photos offer us the opportunity to look at images from approximately 13 billion years away. Considering that the age of the universe is 13.8 billion years, the result is that we almost witnessed the beginning of the universe in the photographs we looked at. Moreover, this is just the beginning and the Webb telescope will continue to provide us with extraordinary data.

Thanks to the Webb telescope, the data obtained so far will be able to be interpreted more accurately, making new discoveries in areas where current observation tools are insufficient, and perhaps asking questions that have never been asked before.





# 2022 TOURISM REVENUES EXPECTATION

## ECO- AGENDA

**Assoc. Prof. Aslı ALBAYRAK**  
**The Department of Gastronomy and Culinary Arts**

In recent years, tourism has become one of the fields that have developed significantly all over the world. In addition to mass tourism, which includes the sea-sand-sun trilogy, the interest in alternative tourism types has allowed countries to present their values to the tourism supply. In the past, in addition to mass tourism, a few tourism types came to the fore such as culture and belief tourism, but at this point, many types of tourism are carried out from mountaineering to sports, from botany to permaculture. On the other hand, Türkiye is one of the countries where both mass tourism and alternative tourism types can be realized and which hosts tourists twelve months of the year with its resources. The most important result of this situation is the contribution of the income from tourism to the Gross National Product.

When the contribution of tourism movements to Türkiye is evaluated on a yearly basis, it is seen that while the income obtained from the tourists visiting Türkiye at the beginning of the 1990s was 3.2 billion dollars, this situation has been increasing on a yearly basis. In 2020, this situation decreased to 1.8 billion dollars due to the reasons such as borders closed due to the pandemic and travel barriers. In 2021, it closed the year with 24.5 billion dollars with the relative decrease of the pandemic, the opening of the borders and the liberalization of international circulation with the development of a vaccine against the disease.

It is predicted that tourism will provide significant income to Türkiye for the year 2022, when the pandemic is over, and that the income from tourism will increase considerably, especially as a result of international arrivals. Because, while in 2019 Türkiye was ranked 6th in the world ranking in the category of countries preferred by tourists as a destination, in 2021 Türkiye had risen to the 4th place in the list of countries that receive the most tourists in the world. Therefore, 2022 tourism expectations are quite high compared to previous years. 2022 data has not been announced yet, but it is curious whether tourism revenues will be at the desired level.

The war between Russia and Ukraine, which started at the beginning of February, seems to shrink the tourism market in Türkiye. The fact that Türkiye does not participate in the Russian embargo makes one think that the Russian market may shrink. On the other hand, the economic crisis that started in Türkiye in 2022 seems to reduce the contribution of tourism revenues to the Gross National Product. As a matter of fact, according to the Turkish Statistical Institute, the inflation rate in 2022 is quite high. This means that the costs have increased considerably and even if the expected income from tourism is obtained, the profitability will decrease as the costs increase.



# EQUAL EURO/DOLLAR PARITY AND POSSIBLE EFFECTS TO TURKEY

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

While the experiences in the global marketplace are among the most popular topics of recent days, fluctuations in commodity prices, an upward behavior in inflation rates, the delays of developed economies in raising interest rates in the face of these inflation rates, the stagnating supply system in the real sector and many other issues are discussed by governments, financial institutions. institutional and individual investors are at the center of attention. The pricing of the dollar and the euro at an equal level is an issue that closely concerns developing economies, especially like Turkiye. When the last twenty years are examined, the leap in the dollar index reached the level of 109.29 on July 14th, 2022. As a result of this sharp increase in the dollar index, it is striking that the dollar's value has exceeded not only against the euro but also against other currencies.

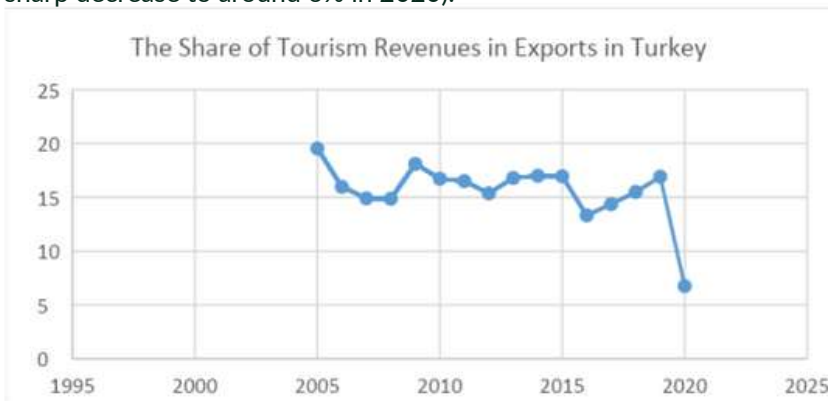
However, the appreciation of the dollar against the euro and the parity being equal to 1 can be expressed as a disadvantage for Turkiye. The biggest reason for this is that while the revenues obtained from exports and other activities are higher in euros, the expenses due to imports and other activities are higher in dollars. In this case, while a high EUR/USD parity is in favor of Turkiye, it can be said that if the parity is equal or low, there may be a situation against Turkiye. In summary, a higher parity would be more advantageous for countries where dollar is the weight in the expense item and euro is the income item. Because if the euro is more valuable than the dollar, there will be a parity gain, while in the opposite case or if the parity is equal to 1, there will be no parity gain and will have to face a parity loss.



# ECONOMIC RETURNS OF TOURISM IN TURKEY: AN ASSESSMENT WITH NUMBERS

**Res. Asst. Merve TOSUN**  
**The Department of International Trade and Business**

Latterly rapid industrialization and the increasing globalization process with developing technology have changed the consumption habits of individuals and thus the contribution of sectors to the Gross Domestic Product in the country. The service sector has surpassed the industrial sector and the agricultural sector, and the importance of tourism, which is under the service sector, has gradually increased. The share of the tourism sector in the country's exports in Turkey is around 15% (due to the Covid-19 pandemic in 2019, there is a sharp decrease to around 6% in 2020).



**Source:** Created by the author with World Bank data.

Free movement, which was restricted due to the Covid-19 pandemic measures, negatively affected every sector as well as the tourism sector. However, with the Covid-19 vaccines developed by scientists becoming applicable to humans, tourism revenues in Turkey as of the fourth quarter of 2021 increased by 95% compared to the same quarter of the previous year and reached 7 billion 631 million 374 thousand dollars. As of the first quarter of 2022, it increased by 122.4% compared to the same quarter of the previous year and became 5 billion 454 million 488 thousand dollars. In both these periods, the number of visitors increased by nearly 100% and nearly 70% of the visitors visited the country for sightseeing, entertainment, sports and cultural activities (TUIK).

The economic returns of tourism are of great importance for the national economies. Tourism means both foreign exchange inflow and foreign demand for developing countries like Turkey. Due to its geographical location and natural beauties, tourism is an indispensable part of sustainable growth for Turkey. According to TURKSTAT data, as of December 2021, 54% of individuals working in Turkey work in the service sector. Even in the light of this data alone, the contribution of tourism to the employment of the country can be estimated. The World Trade Organization data also confirms that the income from the tourism sector has increased all over the world and that it contributes to the welfare of the countries.

Investments in the tourism sector should be supported by the state so that Turkey and other developing countries can eliminate their current account deficit problems, find solutions to unemployment problems, improve themselves thanks to the socio-cultural interaction experienced, and therefore reduce poverty. If the necessary infrastructure works and necessary legal arrangements are carried out in a way that encourages tourism, countries can reap much more the fruits of this sector.



# NEW PROFESSIONS

Res. Asst. Burçin Çakır

The Department of Economics and Finance

## WALKING AMONG THE DARK SHADOWS OF HISTORY: DARK TOURISM

Inaudible when we hear the word tourism, we usually think of a vacation, a rest, a moment when you have a good time. However, dark tourism brings a new understanding to tourism. Dark tourism, also known as sadness tourism, refers to trips to places where death and sadness occurred in the recent or distant past. The term "dark tourism" was coined in 1996 when Glasgow Caledonian University faculty members John Lennon and Malcolm Foley published their work. It is thought that the main factor in the development of this tourism is the interest people have in death events or the value they give to the deceased.

Nowadays Titanic is one of the most well-known examples of dark tourism. The Titanic disaster, which has a history of more than 100 years, still attracts people's attention today. The naval company OceanGate realizes this interest and organizes expeditions with a special submarine. The fee determined by the company for the tickets is 125,000 dollars. Moreover, many items that survived from the ship are on display. The giant shipwreck contains an important copy of Omer Khayyam's Rubaiyat, also known as "The Book Wonderful".

Another example of dark tourism is Chernobyl. The region, where 115,000 people were evacuated after the Chernobyl disaster on April 26, 1986, which has been called the greatest disaster ever caused by humanity, is now a tourism center. Tour companies state that the number of tourists has increased by around 40%, especially after the Chernobyl series.

When we examine it in terms of economy, dark tourism plays an important role in providing the opportunity to earn income in regions that have been unsuitable for tourism due to geographical restrictions. There is a need for labor for hotels and venues built in these regions. It is estimated that this intense interest in dark tourism will increase even more in the coming periods and will play a supporting role in the revival of the country's economies.



# CULTURE- ARTS- LITERATURE



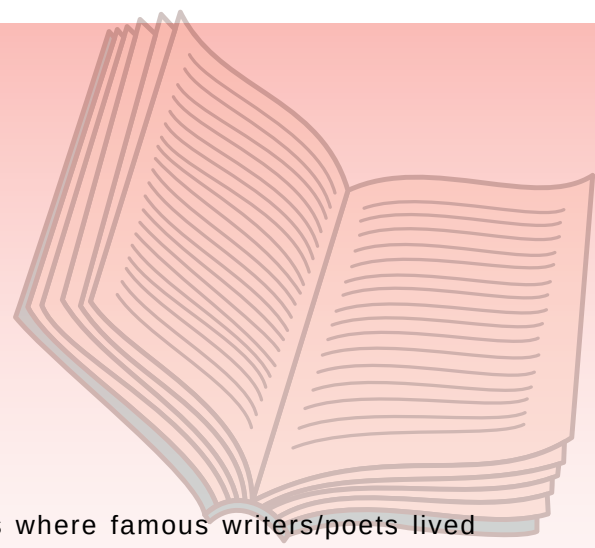
## A Quintessence of Literary Tourism: Ashik Veysel Museum

*Assoc. Prof. N. Gamze NİCAK*  
*The Department of Turkish Language  
and Literature*

Literature which vitalizer is itself. Whether based on reality or imagination, literature is in connection with every element of human life. Literary mirror is a branch of art that has the power to reflect every element that this mirror is pointed at on its aesthetic ground. Therefore, literature has the ability to easily relate to every field in which human beings exist. Tourism is one of the many fields in which literature is in contact.

Tourism, which is defined in various ways by different researchers, in its simplest form, is "seeing natural and historical riches, resting, having fun, etc. purposeful excursion." it can be defined as (URL-1). There are many types of tourism, which includes many activities related to traveling and seeing. Besides the well-known tourism types such as nature tourism, cultural tourism, health tourism, there are also interesting tourism types such as fashion tourism, disaster tourism, family tree tourism, suicide tourism etc. One of the many types of tourism is literary tourism. Literary tourism, it is a type of tourism that can be defined in terms of fictional texts, writers, readers, places in fiction and travels to these places (Tiril, 2018: 168). Literary tourism is also known as "literary heritage tourism" and can be briefly evaluated as "the consumption of literary places for tourism purposes" (Aliagaoglu and Narlı, 2012: 4). It is noticed that literature and tourism, which are not thought to be in a very close relationship at first glance, have the ability to build strong relationships. This situation is one of the activities that turns a reader from being a reader to a tourist. Similarly, one of the main examples to be given to literary tourism is undoubtedly literature museums.

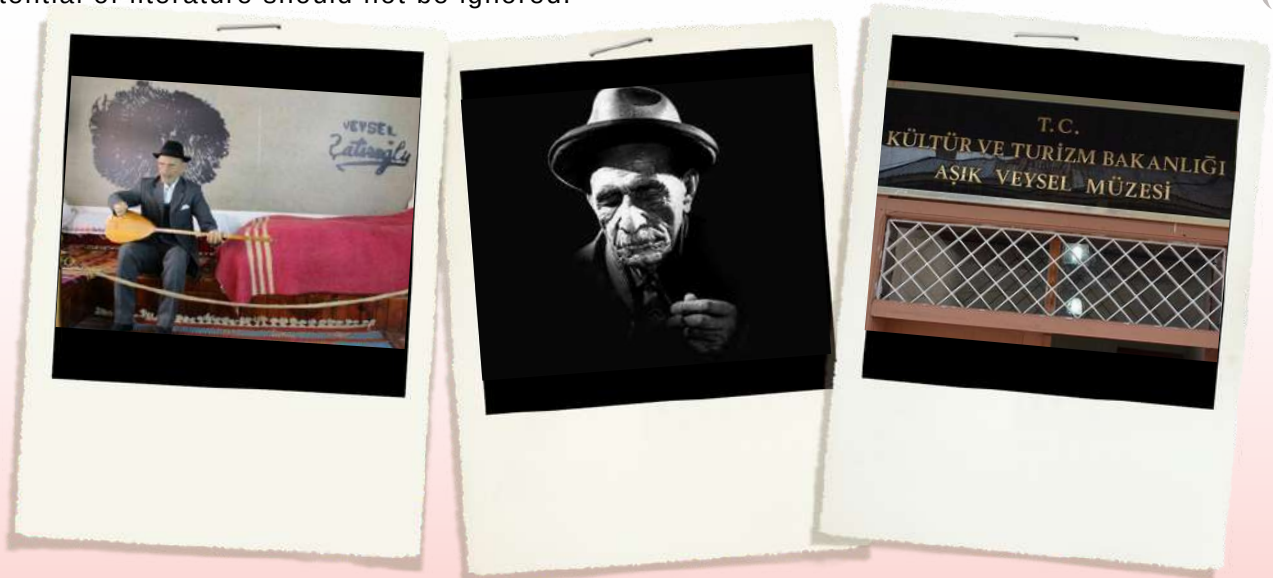




Literary museums are generally formed by taking the houses where famous writers/poets lived for a period under protection and turning them into museums. Mehmet Âkif Ersoy House in Ankara, Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı Culture Museum in Diyarbakır, Aşyan Museum in İstanbul, identified with Tevfik Fikret, and Sait Faik Abasıyanık Museum in Burgazada are Türkiye's leading literary museums. Another famous literary museum in Türkiye is the museum opened in Sivas in memory of Âşık Veysel, one of the most important representatives of the Turkish minstrel tradition.

Âşık Veysel (1894-1973) was born in Sivrialan Village of Şarkışla district of Sivas. He lost his right eye when he was seven years old due to smallpox and he lost his left eye as a result of an accident when he was ten years old (Oy, 1991: 6). Âşık Veysel, who started playing the "saz" at the age of ten, became one of the strongest representatives of the Turkish minstrel tradition until his death in 1973. The house of the famous folk poet Âşık Veysel in Sivrialan Village was opened to visitors as a museum in 1982 by the Ministry of Culture (URL-2). The museum, which has been deprived of the attention it deserves for a long time since this date, was redesigned in 2012. 32 ethnographic works belonging to Aşık Veysel, wax statues of the famous bard and his personal belongings are exhibited in the museum.

Tourism is one of the main sources of income for countries like Türkiye. These countries are quite rich in terms of historical and natural beauties. Considering Türkiye's cultural richness as well as historical and natural beauties, literary tourism should be given due importance. If this is done, tourism-based diversity will increase. This cultural potential of the country should be revealed with projects to be carried out in the context of literature-tourism. The tourist attraction potential of literature should not be ignored.





# LITERATURE TOURISM AND LITERATURE MUSEUM

ASST.PROF. PELİN EKŞİ  
DEPARTMENT OF TURKISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE



Literary tourism is a type of cultural tourism that includes visiting places that writers and poets are associated with in their real lives or that have come to the fore as places in literary works. All kinds of activities that can be associated with literature can also be evaluated within the scope of literary tourism. Organizations such as the Edinburgh International Book Festival bring together participants from different countries. Located on the border of England and Wales, Hay-on-Wye is a town with 39 large booksellers a few hundred meters apart. It has made a name worldwide as the Town of Booksellers.

Literature Museums also constitute the visiting points of this type of tourism. According to the definition made by the International Committee for Literary Museums (ICLM), a literary museum; It is an institution related to literature, which is considered as a cultural heritage in particular. Literary museums acquire, preserve and transmit literature on museology rules to promote the role of literature in society.

According to the International Committee of Literary Museums (ICLM), literary museums are classified as follows:

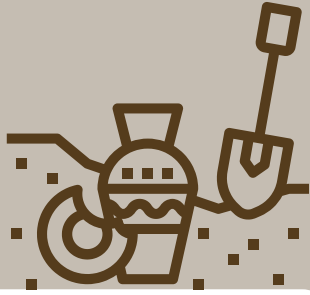
a) Author Museums: Generally, these are the buildings/flats where authors were born, lived for a while or died. Author museums become a special type of literary person museum when they are dedicated to a literary person (like Sait Faik Museum in Burgazada).

b) General Literature Museums: Museums dealing with, for example, a geographically defined literature (belonging to a region), a specific type of literature, or literature and written/oral language in general. It may also include institutions that have private collections of books and manuscripts treated with a museological approach. (Like the Tanzimat Museum in Gülhane Park.)

c) Literary Landscapes/Fields: Generally, places where an author lives or associated with the author's works. Houses in a certain area, nature, etc. places are treated as cultural heritage. (For example, Orhan Pamuk transformed a 19th century house in Istanbul into a museum based on his novel *The Museum of Innocence*. This museum, which bears the same name as the work, is the first museum to be created based on the fictional universe of a novel.)



# THE WORLD'S FIRST TEMPLE: GOBEKLITEPE



SİNEM AKIN  
A GRADUATE STUDENT

When we denominate Gobeklipepe, the world's oldest sanctuary, temple or place of worship comes to mind first. As the excavations progressed, Gobeklipepe became more important and became popular in the past years. So how was Gobeklipepe first discovered? Gobeklipepe, which we are all familiar with, was actually discovered for the first time in 1963 as a result of a survey conducted in Southeastern Anatolia by the joint work of the universities of Istanbul and Chicago. Gobeklipepe is located 18 kilometers northeast of Şanlıurfa city center, near Orencik Village. Excavations that started in 1995 are still continuing today. Gobeklipepe is a large mound with a diameter of about 300 meters. So what is a mound? The mound is the name given to the old settlements that were covered with soil over time and turned into a hill. In this mound there are 20 round or oval structures with a diameter of about 10-20 meters. Only 6 of these 20 round structures were unearthed.



The most interesting thing about these unearthed structures are the T-shaped obelisks. In the middle of these structures are two large T-shaped obelisks. On the walls of the buildings, there are smaller T-shaped obelisks. It is known that the largest of the obelisks found was 16 tons and 3-6 meters in size.

Because of these obelisks, it is stated that this area was the first temple, the first religious center or the first place of worship. It is clear that Gobeklipepe is a religious cult, but we have not yet fully understood how and why it was used.

Only obelisks were not found in Gobeklipepe. In addition, many animal statues, human statues, reliefs, objects such as arrows and spearheads were found. The most interesting of the reliefs found is the woman-shaped graffiti, which is known to have been added to a stone later.

It is quite exciting that this discovered area and structure is based on the oldest history of the world, there are still new places, new objects and it is found in our country.





# FORCE MAJEURE

A MOVIE



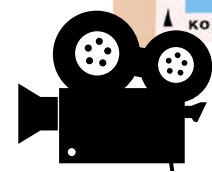
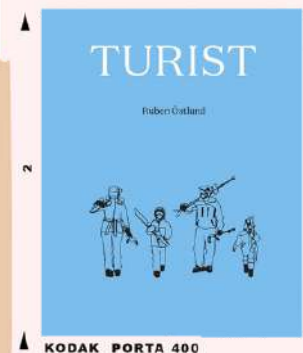
Force Majeure focuses on what happens to a Swedish family who goes on a ski vacation to a tourist resort in the French Alps. The film, which arouses curiosity, especially on social media with its trailer and creates a "must watch" feeling in the audience, is about the family crisis experienced during a touristic trip and is dealt with more in the context of fatherhood.

The family, who is having lunch while the show is taking place, is unaware that the avalanche is happening in a controlled way. Recording exciting moments, Tomas constantly says there is nothing to be afraid of while recording the avalanche with his phone. But as the avalanche approaches the restaurant, the children and Ebba are frightened and ask Tomas to do something. Before the avalanche begins to cover the restaurant with its dust, Tomas grabs his phone and glove and runs away from the table. Ebba, on the other hand, does not run away like Tomas to protect the children and tries to calm them by hugging them. After the avalanche dust is gone in a minute or two, Ebba sees that Tomas is not with them. Returning to the table, Tomas and his family continue to eat at the restaurant as if nothing had happened. Although this break is not discussed in the family for a while, it grows by starting to feel like a crisis later on. Tomas refuses to admit that he ran away at the restaurant. Under the influence of this denial, Ebba questions her husband's paternal role and the couple finds themselves in a stalemate while questioning domestic notions. Therefore, the film turns the representations of masculinity and paternity that we encode as a stereotype and opens them up for questioning.

Force Majeure is among the original examples of the history of cinema, as it offers a new perspective to the audience by parodically destroying the hegemonic construction of the family institution. The tourist provides an opportunity to question the duties and gender stereotypes assigned to the notion of the family with the concepts of woman-man and mother-father. So much so that towards the end of the narrative, Ebba finds herself in a similar situation with Tomas. She reacts similarly to her husband with a sense of survival and fear (Taş Öz, 2021; Göker and Göker, 2021).

This success of the film in making the audience question is realized by building its narrative on the main oppositions of man-woman, mother-father, strong-weak, traditional-modern/independent. With the authors' words, the role of the father, who is generally accepted in society and who is unsuccessful in the area of responsibility attributed to him by society, is open to discussion (Göker and Göker, 2021). However, this conflict, built on Tomas' paternity, ends up in favor of Tomas, in other words, paternity at the end of the narrative. In this respect, it is possible to say that the film reveals that perceptions and judgments about family roles or parenting roles are culturally and socially constructed.

Enjoy watching!







# THE WHITE LOTUS

Res. Asst. Ece DEMİRKAPU  
The Department of Advertising

Set in a luxury five-star tropical hotel in Hawaii, The White Lotus series, although designed as a one-season mini-series, made such an impact around the world that it was decided to make a second season by HBO Max. The second season, which is eagerly awaited by the fans of the series, will be in another part of the world, in another hotel, with completely different characters.

In its first season, which made a lot of noise, the series, which centers on a group of rich people who come to a paradise on earth, begins with a mysterious murder committed in the hotel. The White Lotus goes back to a week before this murder, making you think about who killed whom throughout the entire series. The series, which has its own absurd language, also questions how rich people who have their own troubles get lost in their privileges and whether it is possible to be liberated from this privilege somehow.

Perhaps that is why The White Lotus, which may seem superficial and perhaps empty at first glance, impresses those who sit by it in anticipation of the summer series watched for distraction. The series invites those who start watching the series to watch the empty lives of a group of rich people to look at the effects of colonialism in the modern world and to question how privileged people perpetuate the corrupt order. Offering the promise of getting away from it all, this holiday actually makes the brutal realities of life even more visible.

Lotus flower (water lily), which gives its name to the series and the hotel and is an important metaphor in the series, is a flower that has taken its place in many different mythologies. Lotus passed from Egypt to Phoenicia, Mesopotamia and Persians, and later to the Greeks and Romans. In Greek mythology, "lotus eaters" are mentioned. Homer describes the lotus eaters in Odyssey IX. In the famous Odyssey epic, Homer told stories that those who ate these flowers forgot their friends and homes.

"The Lotus Eaters", which gives its name to one of the episodes of the series, is the story of a group that lives on an island, numbs itself with the lotus flowers they eat, and lives in an endless numbness. This reference to the series describes how people became numb to the realities of the world with modern water lilies. They are very confident that all the characters in the series are doing their part and that they do not have a share in this injustice. Maybe they choose to cling to their little troubles to nurture it.



Res. Asst. Remzi SOYTÜRK  
The Department of Turkish  
Language and Literature

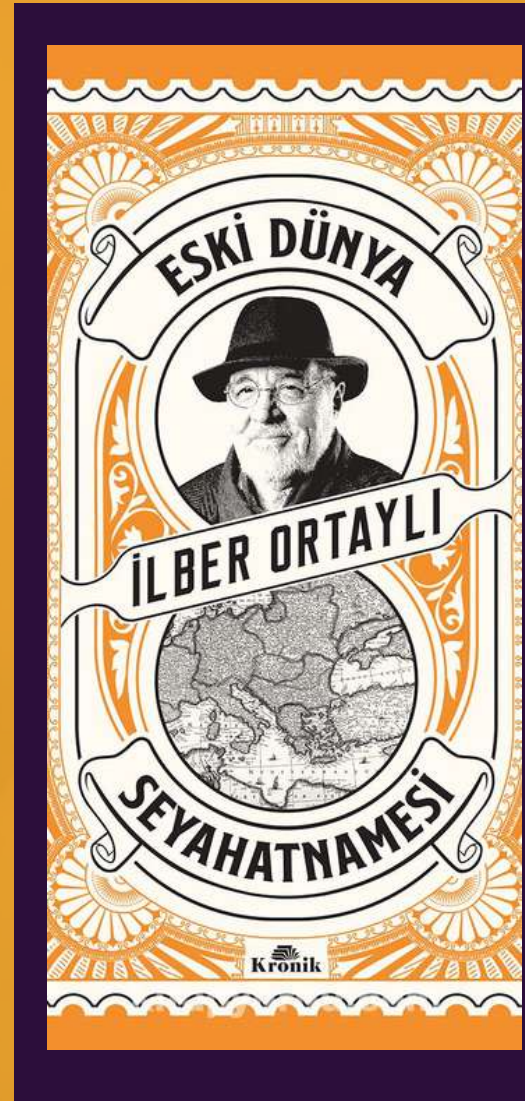


# İLBER ORTAYLI'S BOOK OF TRAVELS

In our culture, there is a lot of interest in studies on travel books and urban. "Does the one who travels a lot know better or the one who reads a lot?" The answer to the question is given by almost everyone in the same way: "Both those who read and those who travel!" This is why Evliya Çelebi, one of the first to come to mind when we say traveler, is called the greatest social historian. İlber Ortaylı, as a historian who reads a lot and travels a lot, shares his knowledge of the countries and cities he has visited all over the world with the readers in his book *Seyahatname*.

İlber Ortaylı is not only a great historian, but also a multilingual "traveler" who has traveled from Central Asia to Europe, from the Caucasus to the Middle East with his books in his suitcase for 50 years. He gives brief but concise information by portraying the historical places of the geographies he visited, the past of the cities and their relations with the Turkish tribes. So, which of these countries and cities are there? Haifa longing for the Turks; Japan, where the "Magnificent Ottoman Empire" exhibition was held; Serbia, where the Treaty of Karlowitz was signed and the gates were built to prevent Turks from invading again; Damascus, where important turning points in the history of Turkey were experienced; Jordan, where the peoples expelled from the 19th century Caucasus were settled by the Ottomans; Iran, which has the most original museums in the world; St. Petersburg, where every corner is history; Bukhara, which reveals the civilization of Central Asia; Macedonia, which is called "mixed ice cream" because of its ethnic color; Prizen, which has kept the Ottoman Empire alive the most in the Balkans; old Austria, influenced by our culture even though we fought for years; Thessaloniki, which trained great commanders such as Mustafa Kemal in its history; Rome, the center of a deep-rooted civilization; The Vatican, famous for its archives and museums... A journey from Otranto to Venice, from Estonia to Ukraine, from Japan to Singapore, from the Louvre to the British Museum...

Travelogues convey a lot of information about the places visited, such as social, political, cultural, economic, architectural, and religious, to the readers. The distinctive feature of İlber Ortaylı's travel book is that it takes you to the history of the city he visited. Ortaylı makes the places he visits a tool for Turkish readers to realize their cultural heritage and calls out to us as follows: "In order to learn about an important geography and history like Turkey, it is inevitable to understand Southern Russia and the Caucasus in its north, Iran, and India in its east, Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia in its south, as well as the Balkans and Mediterranean countries."





# ACADEMIC PLAYLIST



## Dream of Ankara

Saule Kilaite



## Kuledibi No. 1

Büğra Kayıkçı



## After The Silence

Léon Branche



## Rûya

Kanisan, WYS



## ROADS UNTRAVELED

Linkin Park



## Verträumt

Nolan Khan



## Valse

Evgeny Grinko



## Girl in the Rain

Josh Kramer

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

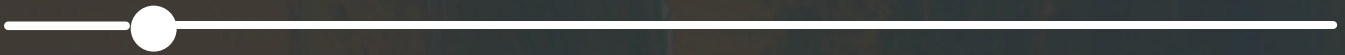
There are some duos, they have already been indispensable to each other. When one is heard, a heartfelt voice immediately complements the other. Like mint and lemon, tahini and molasses, Turkish coffee and Turkish delight...

If we ask people what is your indispensable duo with the road, no doubt many would say music.

These days that university registrations are being made, and we are slowly starting the preparations for the new term; we have updated our Academic Playlist with songs we can listen to on the road to university.

Enjoy listening

[Click to access our Playlist.](#)





# Utilization Retrieval Engine in a Literature Review



**Asst. Prof. Dilbar GULIYEVA**  
**The Department of Tourism Guidance**

An illimitable amount of literature exists on a determined topic. We need to develop a systematic research strategy in order to use them in detail. In order to conduct comprehensive research, it is necessary to consider what publication terminology means. As we are aware, books and articles are open publications and newspaper articles, government reports, curriculum guides, test books, statistical data sheets on education, conference articles and websites are secondary sources that should be considered in this sense. Publicly available publications are valid within the concept of the publication.

ERIC may be the only retrieval engine that you need to define posts on behalf of your literature review. We make this statement by reason of the homepage of the website ([www.eric.ed.gov](http://www.eric.ed.gov)) defines ERIC as "the world's largest library of digital education literature". It is a free service funded by the US government and easily accessible by your web browser (e.g., Internet Explorer, Safari, Firefox).

Also, some of the publications you identify in the literature review may be books. Obtaining a copy of a particular book for review can help you decide whether it is appropriate enough. The following search engines are designed to help you determine whether book reviews are available:





# SEARCH



## **Printed Books with Book Review ([www.bowker.com/catalog/index.htm#online](http://www.bowker.com/catalog/index.htm#online)) .**

Currently the index is available as a CD which full text book review much more than 500,000.

## **Book Review Index (<http://library.dialog.com/bluesheets/html/bl0137.html>) .**

This retrieval engine is contained much more than four million reviews apropos approximately two million books.

## **Education Review (<http://edrev.asu.edu>) .**

This retrieval engine is included to reviews of books relevant with educational research and practice. It is a free service.

## **PsycCritiques ([www.apa.org/psyccritiques](http://www.apa.org/psyccritiques)) .**

The retrieval engine is is included the reviews of the books, movies, videos and software with regard to phycology. Most of the reviews are about publications with educational statements.

## **Printed Books ([www.booksinprint.com/bip](http://www.booksinprint.com/bip))**

The retrieval engine is is included bibliographic data about over four million books, audios and videos.

## **Proquest Theses ([www.proquest.com](http://www.proquest.com))**

In this manner the retrieval engine can be classified in order to doctoral and master's theses.

## **Google Scholar (<http://scholar.google.com>)**

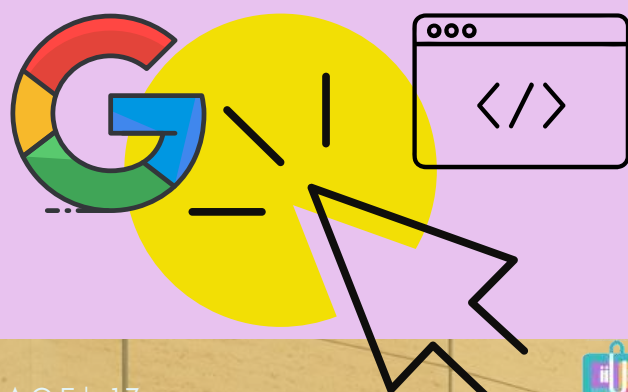
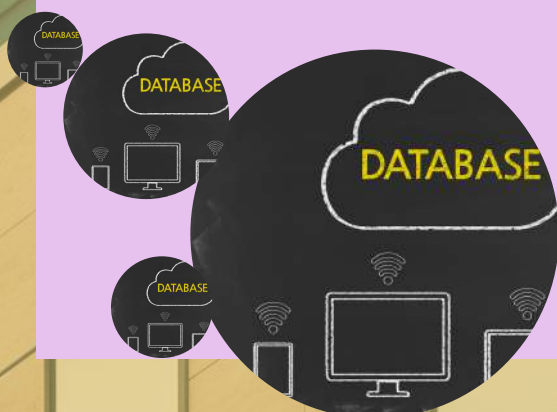
It is existed in the database of these retrieval search engine publications from a lot of disciplines. You can also find related publications that are not included in education-specific retrieval engines.

## **PsycInfo ([www.apa.org/psycinfo](http://www.apa.org/psycinfo))**

This retrieval engine is managed by the American Psychological Association. The database is contained much more than 2.4 million publications in over 2,000 journals and other sources dating back to the 1800s.

## **Web of Science (<http://scientific.thomson.com>)**

This retrieval engine has an alternate feature. Let's assume that you have determined a critical journal article in order to your research and practice issue. You want to know if other publications refer to this article because if they did, these posts are likely to be appropriate as well for your purposes. Utilizing the Web of Science, you can determine the journal article which you are interested in and subsequently, you can search for other posts referencing it.



# A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED BY DOUBLE MAJOR STUDENTS



**Hilal Uygur**

**A Double Major Student from The Department of Sociology**

Within the context of the "Contemporary Sociological Theories II" course, interviews were conducted with the students using the interview technique, one of the qualitative research methods. As a result of these interviews, it was seen that students who do double major face some problems.

According to the interviews, we can interpret the problems experienced by double major students based on Robert Merton's Theory of Deviation (Open, Latent and Distorted Function), one of the contemporary sociologists of the "Functionalism Approach", which is one of the main approaches of modern sociology. We can understand its relationship with the theory in this way.

Explicit functions are the known, expected outcome of social behavior, and the intended outcome. (Improving themselves by doing a double major, Graduating with two degrees in 4 years without wasting time).

The latent function is the unknown, unexpected result of social behavior (Şavran, 2013: 36). Latent functions may be positive functions, they may be defective functions or they may be nonfunctional. (Meeting with many academicians and friends, seeing life from a different perspective, being able to find jobs in diverse fields, providing interdisciplinary relations etc.).

Anomie occurs when a great dissociation occurs between cultural norms and values and the socially determined capacities of group members who act to comply with them (Merton 1968: 216, Şavran, 2013: 37).





# S C I O L O G Y

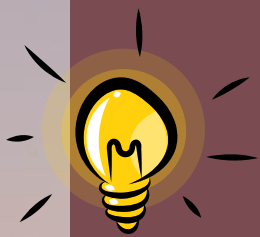
According to Merton, anomie occurs when there is a rupture between culturally determined goals and socially determined means to achieve these goals. In such cases, individuals may show some types of behavior that the social structure tries to prevent in order to achieve cultural goals. (Şavran, 2013: 37). (Too many and overlapping courses and exams, and caliber students cheating in some courses). ANOMI DEVIATION behavior occurs.

Merton associates anomie with deviant behavior and argues that the separations between culture and structure lead to a dysfunctional result, and this leads to deviation in society (Ritzer, 2008: 257). Being stressed a lot due to exams, experiencing health problems due to stress (severe headaches, disturbed sleep patterns, weakness caused by less sleep, constant tiredness, fainting, etc.). The isolation of the double major students from the social life of the university has reduced the time they spend with their families, relatives and friends due to their time mostly spent at school. These are unpredictable results, but they are not functional for the system. However, it can be regarded as a negative or corrupted latent function for the family institution. This is how we can relate practice to theory (praxis). This is how we can relate practice to theory (praxis).

\*This study was made within the scope of Assistant Professor Nazar BAL's Contemporary Sociology Theories II course.



# Does It Require a Special Trait?



## ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATION

**Asst. Prof. Uju Violet ALOLA**  
**The Department of Tourism Guidance**

Entrepreneurship is innate, not earned! This myth is based on the erroneous conviction that some people are genetically inclined to be entrepreneurs. This assumption has been queried by several writers. The unanimity of several publications is that no one is “born” to be an entrepreneur; everyone has the prospective to become one. The success of an entrepreneur is anchored on some factors like life experience, personal environment, and individual life goals. Studies have highlighted the fact that there is no special trait or way of thinking that an entrepreneur needs to follow to be successful (Obschonka and Stuetzer, 2017; Baum and Locke 2004; Singh 2020). Baron and Ward (2004), moreover, found out that there is no distinctive pattern of thinking for an entrepreneur to be successful in their new business. This finding brings us to the prediction that doing the right thing at the right time and in the right direction will lead to success. The ability to take risks yields the success story of an entrepreneur, no wonder some people refer to entrepreneurs as “Gamblers”. This notion is coined from the fact that entrepreneurs’ jobs are less structured because of the unclear set of likelihoods facing them. Several entrepreneurs have a resilient need to accomplish and set perplexing goals, a behavior that is often connected with the risk-taking attribute of an entrepreneur.



Entrepreneurs look at opportunities from different angles, either by trying to solve a problem, observing the trends, or finding a gap in the marketplace. Observing Trends, create opportunities pursued by entrepreneurs, however, these opportunities come in form of economic/social forces, political and regulatory changes, and technological advances. These changes are very crucial for entrepreneurs to be aware of when it occurs, and how to follow suit. Although studying the industrial/business trends is the initial procedure an entrepreneur needs to discern what is available in the firm. The environmental trends come in when there is a benefit from the aging population as the opportunity to develop a product that will benefit the seniors. The business trends on the other hand apply when firms discover opportunities as a result of outsourcing opening to manufacturing or service functions to the lower-cost foreign labor market.

Thus, an entrepreneur is expected to remain focused and not jump at every opportunity that presents itself in order not to stray into less advantageous areas.







# THE FOREST BATHING TOURISM

Res. Asst. Kartal Dođukan ÇIKI  
The Department of Tourism  
Guidance

Forest bathing, created in 1982 by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries of Japan, mainly focuses on medical benefits, is referred to by the Japanese as Shinrin-Yoku. Forests have ecological and sociological functions, including tourism development and disaster reduction efforts. In this context, the Japanese practice of forest bathing has not only become a new wellness trend but also an enormous potential for deeply immersive tourist experiences. Seen as a traditional way of entering the forest and other natural environments Shinrin-Yoku supports healing and wellness. In Japan, Shinrin-Yoku, defined as 'taking in the forest atmosphere or forest bathing', is currently getting increasing attention for its capacity to accommodate relaxation and reduce stress.

According to studies, a walk in the woods is calming, and after just five minutes, stress hormones goes significantly down. Fresh air, exercise, and conscious perception of the environment relax the body and mind. Forest bathing, which is integrated with Japanese culture, is not just a walk in the forest, but also includes perceiving and experiencing the environment with a calm, relaxed, and alert consciousness during the hike. Forest bathing concentrates on a few benefits in general. For example, it provided psychological relief during the epidemic and allowed people to move away from the stressful life in an urban environment toward nature.

It can be said that forest bathing, which has a lot of interest in some countries, is a new practice in Turkey. Considering that Turkey has a unique nature that can be used as a tourism center, it is seen that this type of tourism has a potential that cannot be underestimated. Especially in the rural areas on the Black Sea coast, the presentation of this type of tourism to the consumer will contribute to the welfare level of the region. Forest bathing will attract the attention of individuals who are in search of healthy activity, but it is not enough in terms of tourism activities alone. For the effective use of forest bathing within the scope of tourism activity, the concept needs to be supported with other services.







# EXILE OR FORCED MIGRATION: THE CONCEPTUALIZATION OF A TYPE OF MIGRATION

Res. Asst. *Elif ŞAHİN*

The Department of Political Science and  
International Relations

Exile can be considered one of the most controversial concepts of today and is discussed together with issues such as migration, forced migration, and minority rights in academic studies. However, in academic studies, this concept is closely related to various subjects such as identity, belonging, culture, occupation, dormitory, guest society, host society, tradition, social cohesion, trauma, and integration. Exile and forced migration seem to be an outcome of the state's use of oppression mechanisms.

Throughout history, exile, both in the world and in Turkey, has been experienced as forced migration in practice, regardless of its official name (settlement, immigration, exchange, etc.). The cases of exile and forced migration have been seen in almost every period in human history. Being exiled is defined as the removal of a particular individual or a certain religious-ethnic sectarian or minority group from their homeland as a result of a political decision and forcing them to take shelter in other sovereign countries. Individuals or groups who have been expelled try to establish a new life in the lands where they were exiled, leaving all their possessions in their homeland. The exiled person, who is forced to leave his homeland, is essentially subjected to forced migration.

At this point, although a refugee who is a victim of forced migration is faced with serious political restrictions, at the point where forced migration and exile are separated, they have the opportunity to choose among many options regarding where and when to go. The opportunity to choose opens the way to seek asylum or protection, either as a result of bilateral or regional agreements or after being defined as a refugee by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Therefore, unlike forced migration, exile is evaluated on the basis that the decision to migrate is not taken by individuals or groups. As a result, as the concepts currently used have difficulty in explaining what is going on, it becomes even more important to clarify the terminological separation in this area. Efforts to produce permanent solutions in the context of cause-effect relationships in both theoretical and empirical studies will undoubtedly be the first requirement for migration studies.



# A DEVELOPING FACE OF TOURISM; HEALTH TOURISM (MEDICAL HEALTH TOURISM)

# Health- Psychology

**Asst. Prof. Dr. FATMA ÖZÇELİK HEPER**  
**The Department of Tourism Guidance**

Two concepts that meet people's desire to be physically and mentally healthy; health and tourism. Health tourism, which is a new concept created by combining these two words, means that people travel to other countries for treatment.

People travel to other countries for reasons such as long waiting lists at hospitals in their own countries, high costs, confidentiality, quality health care, and tourism activities together with health services. Health tourism, although it is divided into three as medical (medical) tourism, thermal tourism, elderly and disabled tourism, the most preferred type that creates tourist mobility is medical (medical) tourism. Medical tourism, which spreads tourism over 12 months, positively affects the image of the country and is a high value-added sector, is a sector with high development potential in our country, where a lot of investment is made by public and private sector entrepreneurs due to its positive effects on employment and economy.

With the health transformation program that was implemented in 2003, it was aimed both for the local people to receive better quality health services and for the development of health tourism. In this context, 17 giant hospitals were opened in many cities of Turkey in 2020; Istanbul Başakşehir Çam and Sakura Hospital, Prof. Dr. Feriha Öz Emergency Hospital, Erzurum City Hospital, Mersin University Oncology Hospital are some of them. Despite the negativities brought by the pandemic process, according to the studies carried out by the International Medical Tourism Association, Turkey ranks 9th in the world in health tourism. The treatments most preferred by patients coming to Turkey are hair transplantation, eye surgeries, aesthetic and plastic operations, dental treatments, obesity, IVF and infertility treatments.





The pandemic, which negatively affected many sectors, also affected the health sector. Most of the hospitals have been turned into pandemic hospitals, surgeries in many branches have been postponed, except for surgeries such as oncology and cardiology, devices used in anesthesia have been used for covid patients, medical surgeries have almost never been performed. In addition, changing pricing policies and incomplete promotion activities during the epidemic process have been another factor that hinders health tourists. However, the profile of health tourists who came to Turkey during the epidemic has also changed. While Germany, Russia, Iran, England and Arab Countries were the leading countries in the category of countries with the highest number of medical tourists before the epidemic, the countries with the highest number of health tourists during the epidemic changed to Arabia, the Middle East and the Turkic Republics.

Considering Turkey among the developed countries in terms of medical tourism and having international quality standards in many hospitals are its strengths, the lack of foreign language-speaking personnel in hospitals and political instability in our immediate surroundings are our weaknesses. Our country, which has been praised by the World Health Organization by successfully managing the pandemic process, has the capacity to surpass countries such as Thailand, India, Singapore, and Malaysia with the investments made, because these countries are in the far east, where many epidemics first appeared, and in this context, they are in the category of disadvantaged countries.

The fact that Turkey is close to Western Europe, which constitutes a great potential market for medical tourism, especially Germany, dual citizens living in these countries, as well as the fact that some diseases are not covered by insurance in these countries and long waiting times are important factors in choosing Turkey. Turkey aims to increase from the 2.5 billion dollars health tourism income it targets for 2023 to the level of 25-30 billion dollars and from the top 10 to the top 5. In order to achieve these goals, it is necessary to participate in health fairs, to care about internet promotions and to ensure that health institutions serving in medical tourism receive accreditation.



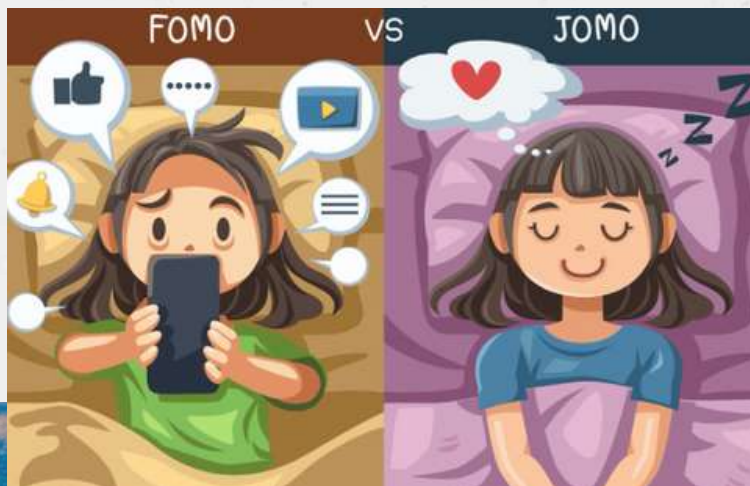


# Choose Your Side: FOMO or JOMO

**ASST. PROF. ÖZNUR ÇETİNKAYA**  
**THE DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM**  
**GUIDANCE**

FOMO and JOMO are popular concepts encountered in daily discussions in social science research. FOMO means 'Fear of Missing Out' and JOMO means 'Joy of Missing Out'. These concepts which are mostly associated with following the social flow of the internet, are also included in research in the field of tourism and marketing. The increase in the number of social media applications and the increase in their usage time cause internet users to experience fear of catching everything. This intense internet flow is so tiring for some that they may want to stay away from this flow with the motto 'Live in the Moment'.

If we look at the equivalents of the concepts in the field of tourism, the desire of tourists to try every activity during their limited holidays, to record and share every moment, to see all the museums and ruins in the region can be handled within the scope of FOMO. On the contrary, those who want to take a vacation in the JOMO concept only want to enjoy the activity they are doing, in other words, they want to have a deeper experience. When we look at the consumption area, FOMO approach means following all fashionable clothes, accessories and materials, trying to buy everything popular; consumers' shopping without the fear of catching something can be handled in the JOMO concept. Short-term discounts and instant campaigns made by companies in the field of marketing can push people to shop for fear of not being able to take advantage of these discounts.





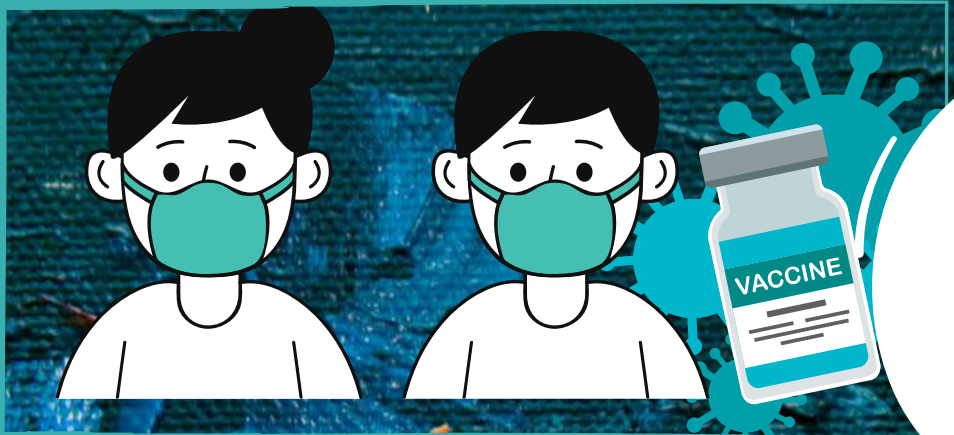


The concept of FOMO can manifest itself in more dangerous ways in different areas apart from social media and consumption habits. For example, an individual who feels FOMO is afraid that when his/her close friends and relatives make different investment preferences and career choices, even if he/she has no interest, if he/she does not make the same choices in these areas, he/she may be left behind. Anxiety and stress disorders due to FOMO can cause severe depression or physical health problems. It is emphasized that people who are constantly on social media for fear of missing something may be prone to social media addiction, that they may disrupt their daily responsibilities such as school and work, and that their family and friend relationships may be damaged. Apart from this, dangerous situations can be experienced with the anxiety of checking social media while driving, cooking, ironing. On the other hand, it is also stated that if a reasonable level of FOMO is felt, this can be beneficial. FOMO can mobilize individuals and direct them to events and training. At this point, the importance of self-control and psychological well-being is decisive.

Hoping to defeat FOMO with the JOMO poem written by Michael Leunig in 2017...







# SOCIO- AGENDA

## The Change in Touristic Preferences After Covid 19

*Asst. Prof. Ramazan İNAN*  
The Department of Tourism Guidance

The Coronavirus Outbreak, which affected the whole world in a short time, first appeared in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. When the previous global epidemics (Black Death, Plague, Spanish Flu, Sars) are examined, the Coronavirus has spread at an extraordinary rate compared to other epidemics. The world, which was not prepared for such an epidemic scientifically, socially and economically, has taken its toll in a short time. After the World Health Organization (WHO) defined the Coronavirus as Covid-19 on March 11, 2020 and declared it as a global epidemic (pandemic), all countries started to take strict measures such as travel restrictions, stopping entry and exit to the country and curfew within the scope of combating the epidemic. To return to normal life after the pandemic, these measures have begun to soften with practices such as vaccination, mask use and social distance rules.

Tourism is expressed as traveling with motivations such as health, sports, culture, religion, work, and traveling for entertainment and rest. As can be understood from this definition, the tourism sector is one of the sectors most affected by Covid-19. In addition, since tourism is in direct and indirect relationship with dozens of sectors such as accommodation, guidance, catering and transportation, these sectors are heavily affected by the problems faced by the tourism sector.

Due to the fact that the tourism sector has a very fragile structure, it is affected very quickly by positive or negative situations. Epidemics, terrorist attacks, natural disasters, economic and political instability and political events, etc. Demand in tourism varies during crises. Because the Covid-19 virus is transmitted to people very quickly and easily and the spread of the virus in public places is high, it contradicts all the services of tourism activity. This is because if the necessary precautions are not taken, the services offered by tourism may cause the virus to spread more easily. In this respect, there is a direct interaction between Covid-19 and tourism. Another interaction is that the pandemic affects people economically and it is difficult to allocate a budget for tourism because individuals primarily tend to meet their physical and security needs and delay or change their tourism demand. In the research, it has been determined that people's concerns about the epidemic will continue in the future, and it will take time for the tourism sector to return to normal despite economic and financial support.



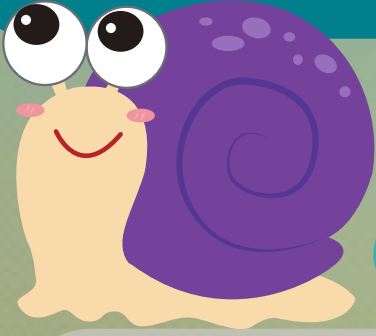
The Covid-19 outbreak has also affected the consumer behavior of individuals. Decreases are expected in mass tourism due to avoidance of crowded environments and social distance awareness that entered our lives after the pandemic. Mass tourism encompasses a holiday concept, which is generally done in the summer months, where the tourist never leaves the place where he stays, does not visit other touristic places in the region, does not shop from the products produced by the local people, so he does not spend anything other than the hotel. Although the effect of Covid-19 seems negative at first in our country where mass tourism activities are very high, it is expected to turn into an advantage in the long run. If the effects of Covid-19 on tourism are analyzed correctly in our country and it evolves to the new normal after the pandemic, some opportunities offered by the Covid-19 crisis can also be evaluated. In our country, where pre-pandemic mass tourism is much higher than individual tourism, it is predicted that Turkiye will not be in the top 10 in the list of tourism revenues, although it is among the top ten in the list of tourist destinations in the world, and it will reach the desired level in the list with the increase in individual tours after the pandemic.

It is predicted that the effort of the tourist consumers to stay away from the mass and their tendency to more individual boutique holidays will increase, and this situation is expected to increase the average expenditure of the tourist and increase the tourism income. It is expected that there will be an increase in the tendency for private tours, which are more expensive than group tours, organized in groups due to avoiding crowded environments and social distance sensitivity in people. Among the reasons for these changes are the economic welfare levels of individuals and the income they will allocate to tourism activities, cost changes, the change in the perception of health risks and the consumption capacity of people who have changed as a result of the pandemic.





# CITTASLOW



**Eslem ATAYLAR**

**A Student from The Department of Tourism Guidance**

Places and structures of historical cities are an important element to form their identities and are considered as places where the culture of societies can be carried and kept alive. Sustainable city, on the other hand, provides change and renewal by harmonizing socio-economic interests with the environment. Within the scope of these regulations, it is the "Cittaslow" movement that helps us the most.

The Cittaslow movement aims to protect the natural and local places. Cittaslow cities, on the other hand, are cities that have managed to preserve their identity in the developing and changing world. Cittaslow is formed by combining the words Citta (City) in Italian and Slow (Slow) in English. In Turkish, it is often called a calm city. It is an international association in which world cities participate while preserving its identity and characteristics. When we get down to the foundation of the Cittaslow movement, we can understand that it was inspired by the Slow Food movement.

This movement emerged in 1999 thanks to Paolo Saturnini, the former mayor of Greve in Chianti. Paolo Saturnini brought this to the national dimension in order to improve the self-evaluation and quality of life of the cities. Today, the aim of the Cittaslow movement, which has 182 members in 28 countries, is to bring the Slow Food movement to the urban dimension. The symbol of the Cittaslow movement is a snail carrying the city on it. Turkey was first recognized as Cittaslow in 2009 with the participation of Izmir's Seferihisar Municipality in this movement.







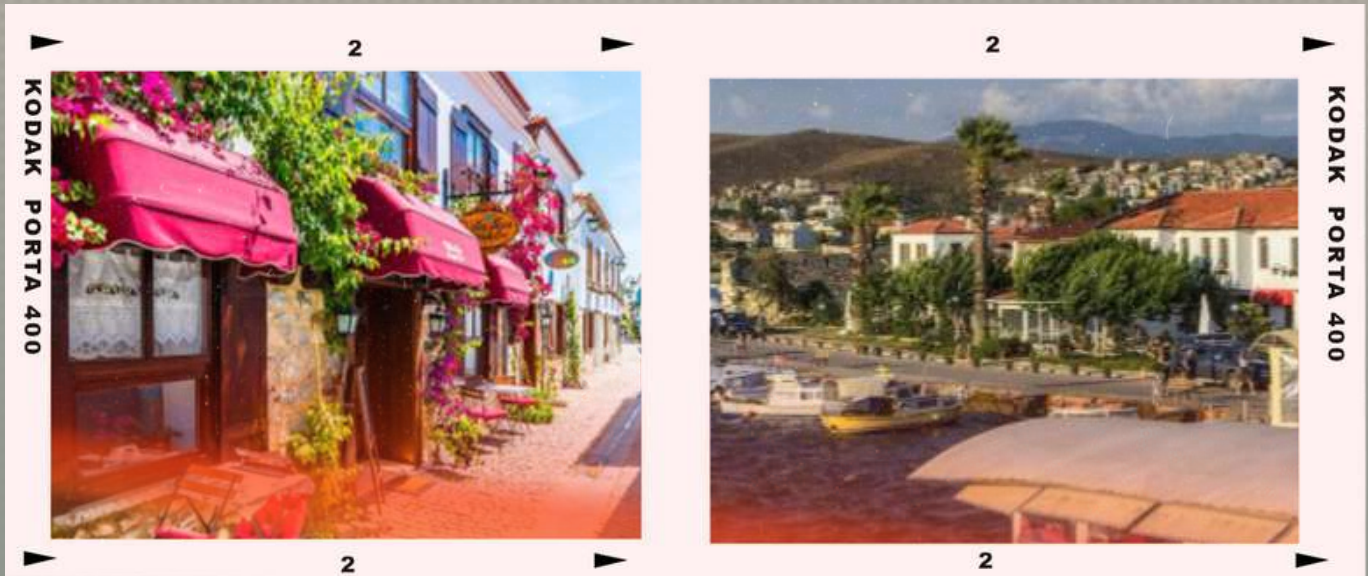
While there are 18 cities in different regions in our country that meet the Cittaslow criteria, Italy is the country with the highest number of slow cities. Cittaslow Turkey cities; Ahlat, Akyaka, Eđirdir, Gerze, Gökçeada, Göđnük, Gúdül, Halfeti, Köyceđiz, Mudurnu, Perşembe, Seferihisar, Şavşat, Taraklı, Uzundere, Vize, Yalvaç and Yenipazar are known as Gúdül.

So, what are the criteria for a city to be a "Cittaslow"?

Cittaslow criteria is a list organized for a city to be a member of the Cittaslow association. This list;

- environmental policies
- infrastructure policies
- urban quality of life policies
- policies on agriculture, tourism, tradesmen and craftsmen
- plans for hospitality, awareness and education
- social cohesion
- partnerships

It has been prepared under the headings and consists of 71 criteria. The city applying for membership must have a population of less than 50 thousand and must have received at least 50 points with the scoring to be made on these criteria.







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

# TIME TO SOCIALIZE

I will talk about a platform created specifically for young people by the Ministry of Youth and Sports. The “What Youth Likes” project offers young people between the ages of 18-30 the opportunity to participate in cultural, sports and artistic activities. Movies, theater, concerts, festival tickets, gift certificates, and sports competition tickets can be given to young people as gifts through the lottery.

Within the scope of this project, a special campaign was created for the summer season. All young people between the ages of 18-25 will be able to visit more than 300 museums free of charge between July, 1st to October, 1st. There are a few very simple steps to take to access this opportunity. Just go to <https://muzekartgns.com/>, fill out the registration form, download the mobile application and make the necessary settings.

When you complete these steps, your digital museum card is ready for use. While entering the contracted museums, you can enter the museum free of charge by scanning the barcode. You have the right to enter the same museum twice with your digital museum card.



Do not forget to visit [muzekartgns.com](https://muzekartgns.com) for more detailed information and registration about the digital museum card.



# EVENTS IN ISTANBUL

As the SosyoCom family, we have chosen the Basilica Cistern as a place for you in this month's issue.

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

## BASILICA CISTERN WITH ITS RENOVATED FACE

When we think of Istanbul's landmarks, one of the first places that comes to mind is the Basilica Palace, located in Sultanahmet Square. The palace was located in the administrative center of the old capital together with the Hagia Sophia and Blue Mosques, Topkapi Palace and Hippodrome in the same square. The original function of the building, which we now call the "palace", was of vital importance for the capital. Because this structure was built as a cistern.

Cisterns were one of the indispensable elements for the establishment of a city in ancient times. Struggling with political crises, Roman Emperor Constantin decided to move the capital of the Roman State from Rome to Byzantium (Istanbul) in the first half of the 4th century. In just a few years, palaces and public buildings began to be built on the peninsula called Sultanahmet Square or Hippodrome today. Then the capital of the state was moved to the easternmost point of the European continent. The relocation of the capital to Byzantium (now Constantinopolis) not only caused a rapid increase in population, but also revealed the search for a solution for access to clean water, which had always been a problem.







To solve the water problem, the Romans established a transport line tens of kilometers away to the Belgrad Forest, bringing clean water to the city. The line following the Bozdoğan Valens Aqueduct, which we know as the Unkapanı Bridge, extended to the cisterns built at different times on the peninsula, and clean water was stored in these structures. The Yerabatan Cistern, built in the 6th century, was one of the most important cisterns in this system, with a storage capacity of approximately 100,000m<sup>3</sup>.

Today, the Basilica Cistern, which is under the auspices of the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality, opened its doors to visitors once the restoration work was completed. Redesigned walking platforms for visitors make it possible to have a different touristic experience. Even if you have visited before, it is possible to say that the Palace deserves a second roll.





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

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

# September in Istanbul..

Activity	Name of Event	Date	Event Place
Concert	Halsey	03.09.2022	KüçükÇiftlik Park
Concert	An Epic Symphony & Cem Adrian	17.09.2022	Harbiye Cemil Topuzlu Open Air Concerts
Concert	An Epic Symphony & Selami Şahin	23.09.2022	Harbiye Cemil Topuzlu Open Air Concerts
Concert	An Epic Symphony & Fatma Turgut	24.09.2022	Harbiye Cemil Topuzlu Open Air Concerts
Concert	Sofi Tukker	30.09.2022	KüçükÇiftlik Park
Theatre	Bir Delinin Hatıra Defteri	16.09.2022	Selamiçeşme Özgürlük Parkı Amphitheatre
Theatre	Bir Delinin Hatıra Defteri	30.09.2022	Bostancı Show Center
Theatre	Amadeus	21 ve 22 Eylül	Zorlu PSM
Show	TolgShow	21.09.2022	Harbiye Cemil Topuzlu Open Air Theatre
Theatre	Acting	15.09.2022	Liberty Park Amphitheatre
Theatre	Hu	02.09.2022	Liberty Park Amphitheatre
Theatre	Aydınlıkevler	14-15-21 September	UNIQ İstanbul





# A New Cold Drink Trend: *Bubble Tea*

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

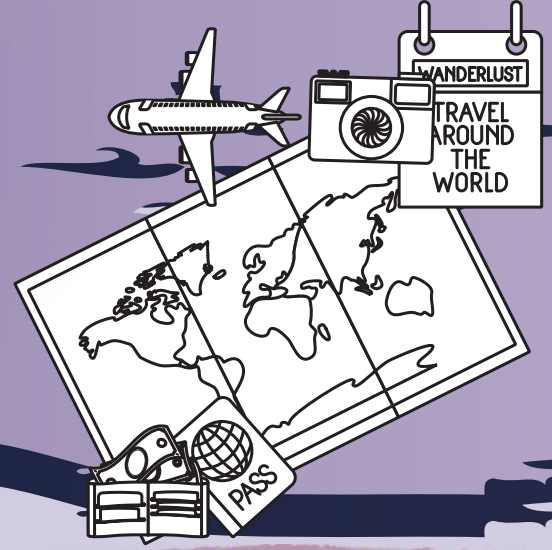
Especially in the summer months, smoothies, milkshakes and all kinds of flavored cold drinks attract the attention of everyone who seeks refreshment and taste. In recent years, a new one has been added to these drinks in Turkey. This drink, which is becoming increasingly popular especially among young people, is an Asian flavor: Bubble Tea. Also known as pearl tea, boba tea or bubble tea in Turkey, the main ingredient of this tea is tea and milk. Bubble tea is a delicious beverage that emerged in Taiwan in the 1980s and spread to the world. It contains sweet, gummy bubbles called tapioca.



Tapioca is produced by shaping the gluten-free and almost protein-free starch obtained from the root of the Manihot esculenta plant, which originated from South Africa, mixed with water and formed into dough, and then shaped with the help of a machine. Tapioca pearls are then aged in various flavors and sweetened. Bubble tea prepared with milk, black or green tea is consumed as ice. Besides tapioca pearls, its flavors are diversified by adding fruit pieces, syrups, sugar or honey. Flavored tapioca pearls are drawn together with the tea drunk with the help of a thick straw, offering a different experience. Considering that it quickly takes its place in the list of first-choice drinks among young people, we can predict that it will become a much more popular beverage in the coming years and will be seen almost everywhere.

For those who want to catch this trend and have a different experience and taste this flavor with its colorful appearance and different aromas, we can list the main places to visit in Istanbul as follows: Poppin' Bubble Tea & Coffee/Moda, Fine Stop/Niřantařı, Melez Tea/Sarıyer, Dem Moda/Kadıköy, Monster Teashop/Besiktas, Tea Taste/Besiktas.

# ERASMUS + Diary



Asel Tuğçe DURMUŞ

A Student from The Department of Tourism Guidance



Hello,

As a Tourism Guidance student at the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Social Sciences, I spent the spring semester in Lublin, Poland, within the scope of Erasmus Learning Mobility. Erasmus helped me a lot in terms of learning and socializing, meeting new cultures and people, being open to innovations and being able to explore many countries in a big way.

Poland is indeed a country full of students. It provides convenience in the transition to countries in terms of location, and being a more economical country compared to other countries is a great opportunity for students. I have to admit, the first days were very difficult, there were moments when I had a lot of difficulties, but now, thanks to those difficult moments, my faith in myself increased and I realized what I could do.







I visited 14 countries in total within the scope of Erasmus and I have collected beautiful memories that I will never forget. It was a process that beautified and improved my student life. In short, Erasmus for me was to know myself again. Getting to know many cultures and people, making friends from many parts of the world was one of the things that made me the happiest during this process.

Erasmus was not only an education and learning process for me, but also a life experience and a dream I wanted to realize. Living alone in a place that I never knew, taking responsibilities... While I was feeling fear and excitement at first, when I look back, memories and emotions that I said "luckily" took their place in addition to the excitement.

I think that every student should participate in Erasmus mobility for once and experience these experiences. I hope anyone who wants; he can take advantage of it by believing that he can do it with confidence, by giving himself a chance.

I would like to thank the staff in Istanbul Gelişim University Erasmus office, our department coordinator Öznur Hoca and all my teachers who contributed.



## ABOUT ACADEMIC LIFE



### PUBLICATIONS

- **Asst. Prof. Edmund Ntom Udemba's** article titled "*Policy insight from renewable energy, foreign direct investment (FDI), and urbanization towards climate goal: insight from Indonesia*" was published in **Environmental Science and Pollution Research**.
- **Asst. Prof. Andrew Adewale Alola's** article titled "*The asymmetric nexus of entrepreneurship and environmental quality in a developing economy*" was published in **International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology**.
- **Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun's** article titled "*Environmental consequences of foreign direct investment influx and conventional energy consumption: evidence from dynamic ARDL simulation for Turkey*" was published in **Environmental Science and Pollution Research**.
- **Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun's** article titled "*Towards a clean production by exploring the nexus between agricultural ecosystem and environmental degradation using novel dynamic ARDL simulations approach*" was published in **Environmental Science and Pollution Research**.
- **Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun's** article titled "*Toward the Fourth Industrial Revolution among E7 Economies: Assessment of the Combined Impact of Institutional Quality, Bank Funding, and Foreign Direct Investment*" was published in **Evaluation Review**.
- **Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun's** article titled "*External Financing for Inclusive Growth in Lower - Middle Income West African Countries: Foreign Direct Investment versus Official Development Assistance*" was published in **International Journal of Public Administration**.
- **Asst. Prof. Gizem Uzuner's** article titled "*Evaluation of ecological security for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations-5 countries: new evidence from the RALS unit root test*" was published in **Environmental and Ecological Statistics**.
- **Asst. Prof. Idir Lika's** article titled "*Nested Nationalism: Making and Unmaking Nations in the Soviet Caucasus*" was published in **The Journal of Nationalism and Ethnicity**.

### LEAVERS

- Prof. Dr. Özden Şükran ÜNERİ left our faculty.
- Res. Asst. Merve KELEŞ left our faculty.

### ASSIGNMENT-UPGRADE



- Asst. Prof. Gülşen FİLAZOĞLU ÇOKLUK was reassigned to the Department of Psychology.



- Asst. Prof. Burcu Savaş ÇELİK was reassigned to the Department of International Trade and Business.
- Asst. Prof. Şükran KAHVECİ was reassigned to the Department of International Trade and Finance.



# MASTHEAD

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