

**ISTANBUL GELISIM
UNIVERSITY**



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TECHNO- AGENDA

CHIP MAKERS SEIZE POWER

Dr. Selim Aykac
Air Logistics Program

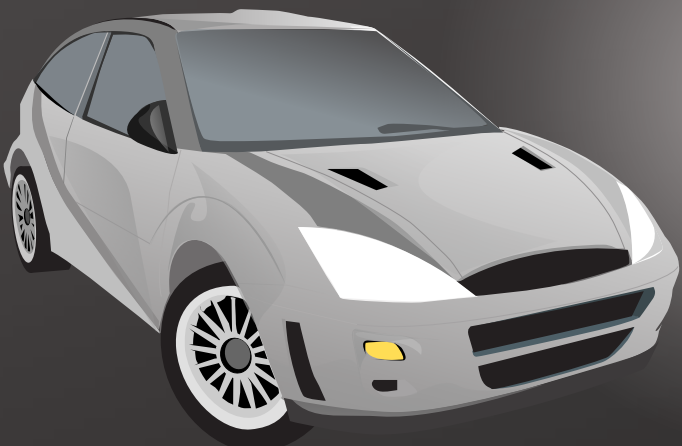
New teams formed at General Motors, Ford, and Volkswagen are negotiating the new process directly with chipmakers, and many automakers are accepting longer order commitments and higher inventories. General Motors has announced that it will work collaboratively with chip designers to design the components. Considering these situations, a radical change is expected in the automotive industry.

Before the chip crisis began, control was almost entirely in the hands of automakers. With the onset of the crisis, it was a complete "U-turn" for automakers. Automakers have realized the necessity of establishing closer partnerships with chip manufacturers in this process. In this process, the automotive industry experienced a crisis in which 13 million vehicles were withdrawn from production as of the beginning of 2021. But a more costly change awaits the automotive industry.

The CEO of TSMC, the world's largest chip manufacturer, C.C. Wei stated that auto industry executives did not call them until the chip issue was at a dead end. Finally, Wei also stated that this habit has started to break in the last two years. Ford announced that it will work with GlobalFoundries as it wants to secure its chip supply. Mike Hogan of GlobalFoundries stated that such agreements will not hinder their relations with other automakers.

According to tech research firm Gartner, semiconductor content will double from the first year of the pandemic to over \$1,000 by 2026. The acceleration of electric car production increases the need for semiconductors. It is thought that with the increase in chip rates in electric vehicles, the need for chips may double or triple. Volkswagen Group, an important part of semiconductors, has formed a separate unit to overcome the Chip problem.

Protecting and retaining chip engineers will be a priority for automakers. However, it seems that it will be very difficult for automobile manufacturers to compete with companies such as Google, Amazon and Apple. This situation prepares a new competitive environment where automobile companies can be purchased by technology companies specializing in chip production.



OXYGEN PRODUCTION ON MARS

Res. Asst. Çağlar KARAKURT
The Department of International
Trade and Business

Recently, in the journal Science Advances, an article was published about MOXIE, one of the different experimental setups in the Perseverance spacecraft, which landed on the Martian surface last year and was developed to produce oxygen on Mars. Undoubtedly, this article excited the whole world as well as scientists and had great repercussions. With the MOXIE, or "Mars Oxygen In-Situ Resource Utilization Experiment", conducted with other experiments in 2020 under the leadership of NASA and MIT, pure oxygen was successfully and reliably produced from carbon dioxide, which makes up approximately 95% of the Martian atmosphere.

These experiments prove that on the red and dusty surface of Mars, about a hundred million miles from Earth, a lunchbox-sized instrument can reliably produce oxygen for a small tree. The current version of MOXIE is small by design to fit into the Perseverance rover and is made to run for short periods of time, starting and shutting down on each run, depending on the rover's exploration schedule and mission responsibilities. This situation creates thermal stress that can disrupt the system over time. The fact that MOXIE can run successfully despite repeated switching on and off shows that it can do so for thousands of hours when converted into a full-scale system designed to run continuously.

Researchers think that an enlarged version of MOXIE could be sent to Mars, capable of continuously producing oxygen at the rate of several hundred trees, prior to human settlement or human dispatch. It is also stated that in order to send a manned research team to Mars in the future, the system should both produce enough oxygen to keep people alive when they arrive and provide fuel to the rocket to return the astronauts to Earth. Results so far show that MOXIE is a promising first step towards this goal. MOXIE's oxygen production on Mars also represents the first example of "in situ sourcing", the idea of collecting and using a planet's materials to make resources that need to be transported from Earth.

It is also known that the atmosphere of Mars is much more variable than that of the Earth, the density of the air can change twice throughout the year and the temperatures can change by 100 degrees. For this reason, one of the future goals of MOXIE is to be able to produce oxygen in every season, and the data show that this can be achieved. This first on-site resource use study, carried out with the help of Mars' facilities and human-made technological devices, is perhaps a valuable and great step for the continuation of life. Let's see how we will draw the future of our world and Mars.



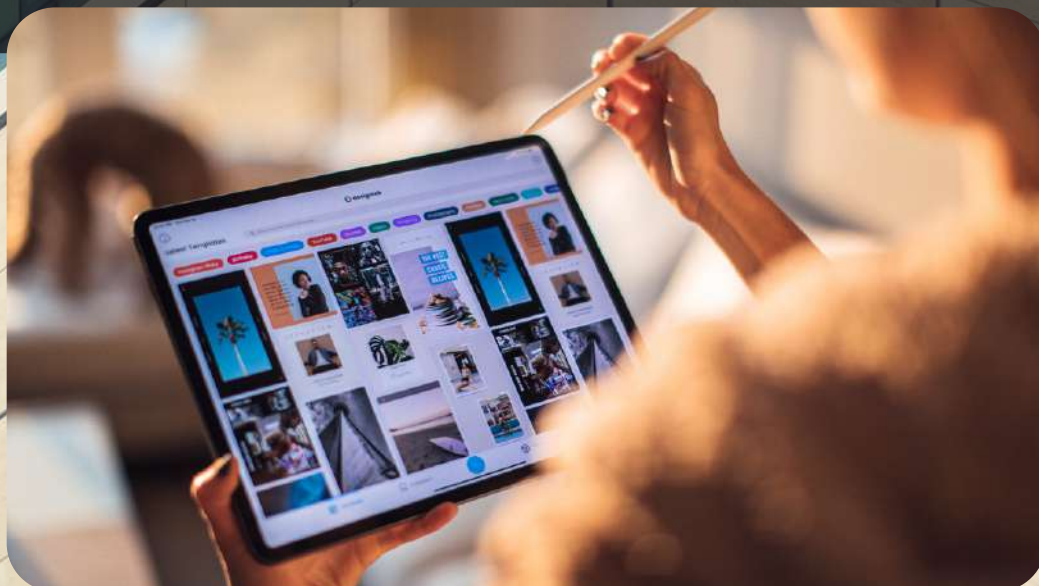
TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE AND WORKFORCE

Res. Asst. Cengizhan GÜLER
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Trade and Finance**

The development of technological possibilities affects and transforms economic life as a phenomenon that spreads to all areas of life. This transformation can cause significant changes in the production process with the development of more efficient production methods. In fact, the technological possibilities in an economy and the ongoing developments of these possibilities are closely related to the structural change of the economy in question.

On the other hand, the technological development of production possibilities also leads to a change in the use of labor in the production process. This change can go from production methods where labor factor is used intensively to production methods where new technologies are used intensively. Well, with this transformation where production can be made with less labor force, what kind of changes occur in the outcome of the need for labor force in an economy?

The answer to this question contains a very complex web of relations. However, the studies of various scientists working on these issues can shed light on the subject. In this context, looking at the study by Acemoğlu & Restrepo (2018), it is stated that the need for labor may decrease as a result of the mechanization that comes with technology. It is foreseen that the mentioned mechanization process will start with the automation of the labor that requires the least skills. However, it is also stated that as a result of the work of the authors, new business lines with a labor-intensive workforce will emerge, as opposed to mechanization in an economy. In this sense, the automation of jobs that do not require qualifications brought by technological change in the long term and the subsequent emergence of new business lines replace each other. In this context, while technological development brings innovations, the structure of the need for labor also changes and causes new business lines to emerge.



ECO- AGENDA

WHERE IS TURKIYE IN THE GREEN ENERGY TRANSFORMATION?

Asst. Prof. Başak
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As it is known, energy, which has an important place in all areas of life, plays an important role in both social and economic development processes of countries. Increasing mass production, especially with the industrial revolution, has also increased the need for energy. While approximately 87% of the energy needed in the 1970s was met from fossil-based energy sources, it is stated that this rate is approximately 80% today. In the near future, this rate is expected to decrease even more. There are both environmental and eco-political reasons for this decline. Political and political conflicts arising from the fact that fossil fuels are not distributed homogeneously on the earth are directing countries to alternative sources. This is the eco-political reason for the decline in fossil energy use. On the other hand, the concept of global warming, which emerged as the harmful gasses released into the atmosphere during the use and production of fossil fuels threaten the earth. This indicates the environmental reason for the decrease in these energy sources.

Although the aforementioned negative effects of fossil fuels have been discussed for years, serious steps have been taken in this regard only in recent years. Today, the world is in the middle of the transition to clean energy. On the one hand, consumers demand clean energy, on the other hand, producers are willing to produce clean energy. The state, which is an important factor in ensuring the balance between the producer and the consumer, supports the green energy transformation by offering various supports and incentives in many countries of the world.

Today, many countries in the world, while determining their energy and economic policies, give priority to increasing alternative resources and create plans to develop this field. One of the countries where green transformation is most supported is China. Since the beginning of the 2000s, China has taken important steps in determining its strategies for renewable energy sources, both legally and politically, in its energy policies. As a result of these policies, today China has become the country with the highest increase in renewable energy, especially wind and solar energy. The country's energy policies support that it is impossible to achieve long-term economic growth, social welfare and quality of life without environmental sustainability supported by renewable energy sources.

On the other hand, Brazil is one of the countries supporting the green energy transformation. In order to support sustainable development within the framework of combating climate change and green energy transformation, legal initiatives such as the proposal to create a 'Green Protocol' for the use of renewable energy in the country, the establishment of the Work Council for Sustainable Development and the National Environment Fund have been started to be implemented. Brazil is one of the countries where biofuels, which are a good alternative to fossil fuels, are used most intensively. There is a 25% additive of ethanol, which is a biofuel derivative, into the gasoline on sale in the country. The ethanol industry in the country was established with state planning and support. In this context, thanks to the ethanol ratio in gasoline determined by the government, the ethanol sector is protected and guaranteed.





Today, the EU, which is Russia's biggest customer in natural gas imports, accelerates its renewable energy production and ranks first in renewable energy production as a result of the steps it has taken to support the green energy transformation. This situation will both reduce foreign dependency in the region and cause the spread of clean energy in the region. The EU aims to replace coal with an 18% share in renewable energy by 2024. In addition, an increase of 7% is expected in electricity consumption until 2035, and it is predicted that the share of renewable energy sources will increase in order to meet this increase.

So where is Türkiye in the green energy transformation? Considering the geological structure of Türkiye, it has a very diverse energy spectrum in terms of energy production. However, it represents an economy that is highly dependent on foreign energy production. When evaluated in terms of alternative energy sources, hydroelectricity is used the most, solar and wind lag behind it. Türkiye has been implementing many policies in recent years in terms of energy transformation. The first example of these practices is given in 2001 as the 'Electricity Market Law' numbered 4628. Within the framework of this law, license exemption has been introduced for renewable energy-based generation facilities with a power of 500 kilowatts. In addition, supports such as tax exemption in the purchase of investment equipment, exemption from customs duty in the import of investment equipment, income tax withholding exemption are provided. Although Türkiye is a little late in realizing its energy transformation, it is taking quick steps towards catching up with the said transformation.



ECONOMIES ON THE KNIFE-EDGE...

Assoc. Prof. Gulgun ÇIGDEM
The Department of International Trade and Business

The uncertainty created by COVID-19 first evolved into a health crisis and then into an economic crisis. Various measures taken to prevent the spread of the pandemic and to hold on to life, quarantines and closures brought mass unemployment and bankruptcies. In order to cover the heavy cost of this process, in addition to the historical levels of global borrowing, there were increases in emissions and money supply. This process brought the inevitable end: Inflation. The Russia-Ukraine War, which emerged following the COVID-19 process, also triggered the energy crisis and the food crisis, contributing to cost inflation. Central banks, choosing to fight inflation at the expense of growth in the rest of the world, increased interest rates by using interest, which is the most important tool in this war. The US Federal Reserve's (FED) interest rate hikes triggered recession concerns. The US, the Eurozone and the UK are evolving into a severe recession. Economist Roubini warns of a hard landing in the American economy and a "long and ugly recession" that will continue through 2023. JP Morgan, World Bank, World Trade Organization, Deutsche Bank, IMF, Fitch and Bundesbank also confirmed their recession expectations with their statements.

The response of the FED, emphasizing the low growth and weak employment pressure caused by interest rate hikes, and not giving up the fight against inflation "early" is quite clear: The cost of leaving the steps taken unfinished and not achieving price stability will be much higher than the damage caused by the inflationary process.

Rising interest rates in order to combat the inflationary process are a major threat especially for developing countries that are concerned about funding their current account deficits. The fact that international foreign capital prefers less risk and turns to developed countries that raise their interest rates is an important risk factor for these countries and even for the global economy.

Another important risk factor for the global economy; in the financing of the COVID-19 process, there has been an intense borrowing in addition to emissions. Global borrowing has reached a historic level. A disruption in the flow of money can lead to a debt crisis.

With this process in which recession concerns are discussed and economies are on the edge of a knife, are economies evolving into slumpflation? Derived from the English words slump and inflation, meaning collapse, slumpflation means inflation in collapse. As we say it can't get any worse, the emergence and deepening of unexpected events, such as war, increases the anxiety about "worst" scenarios. Crises that regenerate themselves every time in the historical process can only be overcome with a scientific approach and rational policies at the least cost.

ECONOMY

THE MEASURING OF FAMINE AND POVERTY IN TURKIYE

Asst. Prof. Burcu SAVAŞ CELİK
The Department of International
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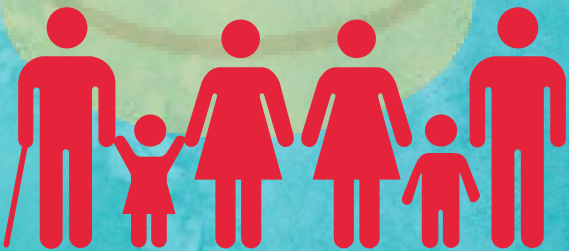
The famine limit is an indicator of expenses that covers the spending that a family of 4 must make in order to have a sufficient and balanced diet.

The poverty line is measured by adding up the expenses covering the spending that a family of 4 has to make in order to lead a normal life and continue its life at an acceptable level.

According to the report of TURK-ISH, while the hunger limit was 3,149.89 TL in September 2021, it was 7,245.18 TL in September 2022. While the poverty line was calculated as 10.260.23 TL in September 2021, it was determined as 23,599.93 TL in September 2022. The same report determined the expenditure cost of a single employee to survive as 9,470 TL.

First all, people must meet their needs for shelter, clothing and nutrition. The problem that arises in meeting any of these needs can lead to imbalance in individuals. The imbalance that occurs in one individual multiplies and spreads to other individuals, leading to social chaos.

The result of the analyzes made is quite interesting. Because 6 million out of 15 million employees in Turkiye work for minimum wage. The minimum wage has been determined as 5,500 TL net as of July 2022. Well, in this case, how is it possible for 1 person working with minimum wage (even if he/she is single) to meet his expenses? The answer is quite simple. Necessary steps must be taken as soon as possible in order to eliminate individual imbalances and prevent social chaos.



1 NO
POVERTY





NEW PROFESSIONS

E-SPORTS COACH

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Playing games on the computer or phone has now become a subject experienced by many people. With the advancement of technology day by day, games have been positively affected by this situation in terms of visual and diversity and users have turned to games in different categories. In particular, some games offer a multiplayer experience and create a competitive environment. It arouses a desire to be included in this competition in larger masses. In these games, in addition to competitions, there is now the chance to earn income. In fact, many games have become economic outputs for parties such as sales and advertisements for the application. The growth of the gaming industry has also increased the rewards and fees that the players will earn, thus strengthening the competition in this case. Realizing these developments, large enterprises have also increased their investments for the game industry and started to create sponsorships that support this industry and players.

These changes and the desire to play games, create teams, participate in competition and win prizes have led to the emergence of the concept of electronic sports. This concept is defined as a sport where people from different parts of the world meet and play games via the Internet, meet with each other through large international electronic game organizations organized at certain times, and participate in game activities. As in other sports competitions, individuals or teams come face to face in e-sports competitions. For these reasons, the concept is considered as a sport. In addition, its players are called e-sports players; Those who support them in every way are called e-sports coaches. Another definition of e-sports coach is someone who has become professional in games and provides training for people competing for championships.

An e-sports coach assists players and their team with training, strategy, motivation and fair play. E-sports coaches know the virtual games played very well and direct their teams just like they manage them. They devise strategies for games and other related issues and also work on motivation. In addition, e-sports coaches provide the training that the players should receive, provide information about the games to the people who play the mentioned game and strive to maximize them in this regard.

In terms of professions, the market is mostly shaped according to needs and “e-sports coaching” emerges as one of the newly demanded professions. We see that those who are already doing this profession are generally former e-sports players. In order to be an expert in a subject, it is necessary to have experience in that subject. From this point of view, the habit of playing games for hours, which sometimes causes arguments among family members, may one day become your profession.



STANLEY KUBRICK EXHIBITION AT ISTANBUL CINEMA MUSEUM

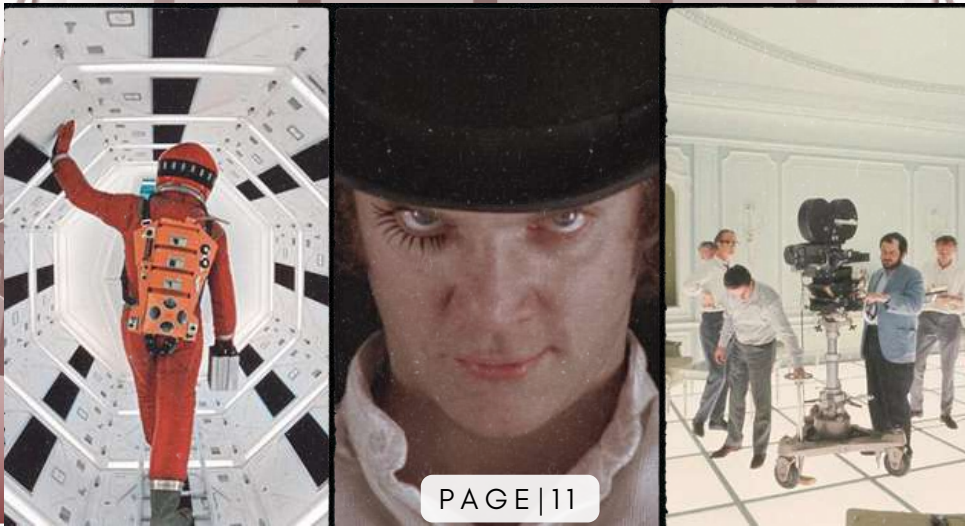
Res. Asst. Ece DEMİRKAPU
The Department of Advertising

**CULTURE-
ARTS-
LITERATURE**

The world's most comprehensive exhibition on the works by the famous director Stanley Kubrick, who made cult films such as A Clockwork Orange, 2001: A Space Odyssey and The Shining is being held at the Istanbul Cinema Museum. The exhibition will be open to visitors between October 1, 2022 and March 1, 2023. The exhibition, which will offer a retrospective look at all the works of the world-famous and legendary director, will allow visitors to witness Kubrick's fascinating world up close.

The exhibition includes many details about Kubrick's films, most of which are unpublished documents, various objects he used, scripts, cameras, lenses, and original costumes used in his works. Visitors will be able to experience the artist's creativity in the context of space and cinema, with special effects, models, and interactive spaces on the 3rd and 4th floors of the Istanbul Cinema Museum specially designed for the exhibition. In addition, original gadgets, clothing, and models will be presented to the visitors in the experience area inspired by the original design of 2001: Space Odyssey, considered one of Kubrick's masterpieces. In the exhibition held in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Turkey and the Istanbul Cinema Museum, all of Kubrick's works, from his first artistic steps that started with Look magazine in the 1940s to his last film, Eyes Wide Shut, will be presented to the visitors in a chronological presentation.

Besides, the exhibition will bring together the artist's projects on Artificial Intelligence, Napoleon, and Wartime Lies, which have never been shot and shot by other directors, with the audience of Istanbul for the first time. The curator of the Stanley Kubrick exhibition was Istanbul Cinema Museum Curator Zihni Tümer and German Film Museum Curators Hans-Peter Reichmann and Tim Heptner. The press conference held for the opening day of the exhibition, which will host its visitors for 5 months, was held with the participation of Minister of Culture and Tourism Mehmet Nuri Ersoy, Stanley Kubrick's daughter Katharina Kubrick, producer/director Jan Harlan and Nulook Chairman of the Board Muzaffer Yıldırım.



A SCIENTIFIC OVERVIEW OF PABLO PICASSO'S ARTWORK

RES. ASST. CEREN DEMİR
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TRADE AND FINANCE

Pablo Picasso (1881-1973) is a painter known for his understanding of art with cubism, that is, geometric forms, which he pioneered with Georges Braque. The name of the master, who became famous for his original works produced with cubism, made a sound during and after his lifetime. His work is often not understood. However, Picasso never gave up on cubism.

As it is known, new observation techniques and scientific analyzes began to become widespread in the field of painting. Thanks to these methods, it became possible to preserve the pictures better or to capture the unobserved details in the works. One of the last works examined with these techniques included works by Pablo Picasso. International researchers from many countries have discovered why one of four closely related paintings by Pablo Picasso deteriorates more quickly than others.



Hombre sentado (Seated Man)

Which Work of Picasso Is Deteriorating?

Scientists focused on four paintings that Picasso created in a few months at a friend's studio in Barcelona, inspired by Ballets Russes, founded in 1917 by Russian Emprezerio Sergei Diaghilev. Among these paintings, which featured mercerized cotton canvases and animal glue, one was more striking. This painting was *Hombre sentado (Seated Man)*.



It was investigated why *Hombre sentado* (Seated Man) deteriorated more severely than the other three paintings, even though the works kept by Picasso's family until 1970 and later donated to Picasso Museum in Barcelona were exposed to the same environmental conditions.

Researchers from Venice, Canada, Denmark and Florence were also involved in the work carried out by Fuster-López, the coordinator of the project. Fuster-López and other researchers were aware of the similarities between the composition and age of the artifacts, as well as the fact that the artifacts were never separated from each other. So they decided to analyze the materials used in the studies. The team used techniques such as both chemical analysis and reflectography (a non-destructive technique where the artwork uses infrared light to see drawings underneath the painted surface) to examine the various layers from the surface to the canvas floor.

Results of the Painting Analysis

The analyses show that Picasso used oil paints, which contained both traditional linseed oil and less drying oils, such as safflower and sunflower oils. Furthermore, they believe that the artist experimented with the use of semi-synthetic paint which was not yet common in 1917. Picasso painted on cotton canvas and applied two ground layers: the first was obtained with animal glue and the second with drying oil. In both cases, various pigments were mixed in (such as white lead, barite, and zinc). Moreover, it is interesting to note the presence of so-called "metal soaps"—compounds that originate when the binder interacts with some ions released by the pigments. Metal soaps can cause clearly visible damage, both on an aesthetic level and in terms of chemical and mechanical stability.

In the past, scientists working in this field relied on pure chemical analysis to determine how certain materials cause deterioration in artifacts. But Professor Fuster-López stated that when the chemical perspective wasn't enough, he started looking for a complementary new perspective and method. The team thus incorporated technology into their research in addition to chemical analysis. The findings of the team's ability to use new technology tools in works of art will also guide other conservation scientists.

The result of this research was the first to examine the mechanical distortion problems of Picasso's paintings with a scientific, analytical and diagnostic approach. The findings of the study were published in *SN Applied Sciences*.

THE 2022 NOBEL PRIZE IN LITERATURE WINNER ANNOUNCED

Res. Asst. Kemal ÇINKO
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and Literature**

The Nobel Prizes are prestigious awards given by the association founded by Alfred Nobel, aiming to reward scientists, artists, politicians, etc., who serve humanity. Upon Alfred Nobel's will of 1895, outstanding achievements in the fields of physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature, and peace began to be awarded. Economics Science was later included in these five areas, and thus the number of Nobel Prize fields has reached six. As Alfred Nobel stated in his will, the winner of the Literature Prize is decided by the five-member committee chosen by the Swedish Academy, and the award is funded by the Nobel Foundation. The Nobel Prize in Literature was first awarded in 1901, and a total of 115 Nobel Prizes for Literature have been awarded to date.

The 2022 Nobel Prize in Literature winner, one of the most respected literary awards in the world, has been announced recently. The Swedish Academy released that the 2022 Nobel Prize in Literature was awarded to French writer Annie Ernaux. Ernaux was awarded the prize by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences "for the courage and clinical acuity with which she uncovers the roots, estrangements and collective restraints of personal memory". It was also noted that the author examines consistently and from different viewpoints lives marked by powerful inequalities in gender, language, and class. The 82-year-old French writer was awarded 10 million Swedish Krona in addition to the Nobel Prize.

Ernaux, in a telephone interview after the Nobel, said that winning the award was both a great responsibility and a great honor. Ernaux, who also gave advice to young writers in the interview, stated that not only would it be enough to write, but also that it was necessary to read a lot. She also said that young writers should strive not to write well, but to write honestly. The French author recommended that readers who are going to meet her books for the first time should start with the novel *The Years*.

- *So, who is Annie Ernaux?*

French writer and literature professor Annie Ernaux was born on September 1, 1940 in Lillebonne, France. She spent her childhood in the small Normandy town of Yvetot. She studied literature and worked as a literature teacher for many years. Ernaux's journey as a writer began with her autobiographical novel *Les Armoires vides*, which she wrote in 1974. In 1984, she was awarded the Renaudot Award for her novel *A Man's Place*, considered one of her autobiographical works. In her books, she focused on class differences, marriage, women's freedom, sexuality, abortion, illness, old age and death, and conveyed these issues through his own life in the context of the reality of social dynamics. Her novels *The Years*, *A Man's Place*, *Les Armoires Vides*, *Passion Simple* and *Happening* have been translated into Turkish.

THE NOBEL PRIZE IN LITERATURE 2022



Annie Ernaux


"for the courage and clinical acuity with which she uncovers the roots, estrangements and collective restraints of personal memory"

THE SWEDISH ACADEMY



THE GRAND BUDAPEST HOTEL

Asst. Prof. Başak Özarıslan Dođan
The Department of International Trade and Business



The Grand Budapest Hotel is a film co-produced by Germany and the United States and directed by Wes Anderson in 2014. The film was adapted from Stefan Zweig's notes and starred Ralph Fiennes. The film is set in the early 20th century, during the interwar period, and the story tells of the glory of the Grand Budapest Hotel, located in Europe's fictional country of Zubrowka. The movie starts with a young girl approaching the monument built in memory of a writer in the cemetery. She sets to read the book about the author's visit to the Grand Budapest Hotel in 1968. The author sees the Republic of Zubrowka, a fictional European country in the Alps, devastated by post-war poverty and neglect. The once dazzling hotel has turned into a ruin, and its visitors have decreased considerably. The writer meets with Zero Mustafa one afternoon at the hotel, and they decide to meet for dinner and chat. Mustafa explains how he owns the hotel and why he doesn't want to close it at dinner. The story begins in 1932, near the end of the hotel's pompous days, and during this period Mustafa works as a receptionist at the hotel. Zubrowka is on the brink of war, but Gustave, the hotel's famous janitor, doesn't care. On the one hand, Gustave takes care of the needs of the hotel's wealthy guests, and on the other, he takes a close interest in some guests. One of these guests is Madam Céline. Things start to develop when Madama Celline is found mysteriously dead in her home shortly after leaving the hotel.



A TV SERIES

Asst. Prof. Başak Özarslan Doğan
The Department of International
Trade and Business



THE CROWN

Written by Peter Morgan and produced by Andy Harries, The Crown is a historical drama series produced by Left Bank Pictures and Sony Pictures Television for Netflix about the reign of Queen Elizabeth II. After the devastation of World War II, Britain is in political turmoil, and a woman ascends the throne in this difficult period.



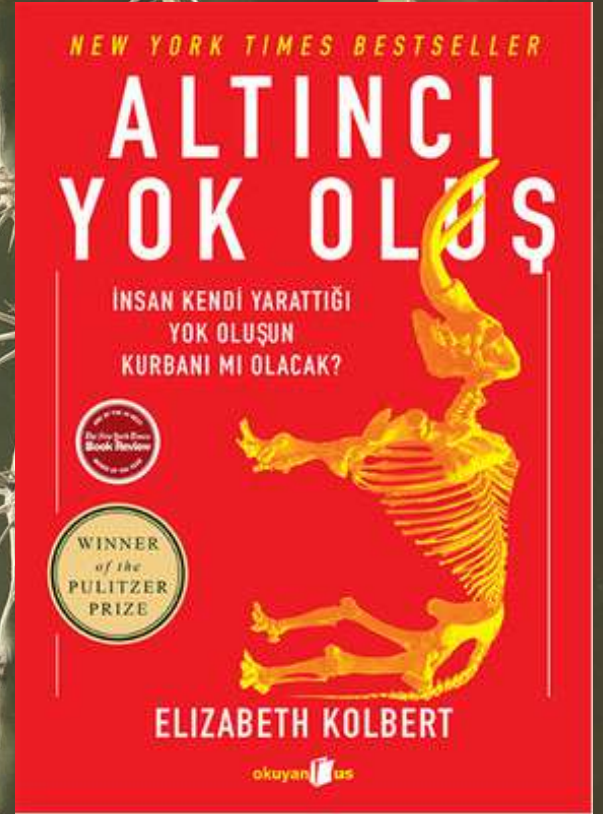
A new era will begin with the accession of Elizabeth II to the throne. Political rivalries, love and the events that shaped the second half of the 20th century are told in the series, which deals with the behind-the-scenes of Queen Elizabeth II's first years on the throne. Claire Foy plays the role of Queen Elizabeth II in the series. The first season of the 5-season series covers the period from Elizabeth's marriage to Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, in 1947, to the disengagement of her sister Princess Margaret with Group Captain Peter Townsend in 1955. The second season covers the period from the Suez Crisis of 1956 to the retirement of Prime Minister Harold Macmillan in 1963 and to the birth of Prince Edward in 1964. The third season runs from 1964 to 1977, features Harold Wilson's two premierships, and introduces Camilla Shand. The fourth season spans from 1979 to the early 1990s and includes Margaret Thatcher's term as prime minister and Prince Charles' marriage to Lady Diana Spencer. The fifth and sixth seasons, closing the series, will cover the Queen's reign into the 21st century.

THE SIXTH EXTINCTION

Asst. Prof. Başak Özarslan Doğan

The Department of International Trade and Business

It is a Pulitzer Prize-winning -which is one of the most prestigious awards given by Columbia University in fields such as journalism, literature and music- book written by Elizabeth Kolbert, translated by Nalan Tümay, featured in the New York Times Bestseller. In the book, Kolbert explains in entertaining but serious tone to mention the reasons why humans changed life on earth in a way that no other species could, and how this situation came about. As it is known, while mass production, technology, and population have increased in the last few centuries, unfortunately, mass extinction continues to occur one after the other. The book captures many studies done in collaboration with many disciplines, the information about extinct species, and more importantly, the species disappearing before our eyes with each passing day. Kolbert reveals the sixth extinction, humanity's greatest legacy to the future, and forces us to rethink what it means to be human.





Book of the Month Review

RES. ASST. MERVE TOSUN
THE DEPARTMENT OF
INTERNATIONAL
TRADE AND BUSINESS

A NASTY STORY

This artwork, which Dostoevsky wrote in 1862, was also brought to Turkish with the name of *İğrenç Bir Olay*, but it was not recognized as much as it deserved in our country. The extraordinary fluency and the cheerful mood and humor elements that the author embodies in comparison with the pessimistic style of his youth make this long story even more beautiful...

While three bureaucrats of the tsarist Russian period are drinking wine and chatting one night, Ivan Ilyich, the youngest and junior one of them, comes up with ideas that would be unusual to others. The basis of his ideas is humanism and equality. The other two generals argue that this would not be possible and that there should always be a distance between classes in society.

With the fire of his youth and the effort to prove himself, Ivan Ilyich seeks to prove to everyone that he is an ardent humanist, caught up in the new temper of this period, when Tsarist Russia began to lose power and the strata of society began to dissolve. General Nikiforovich and General Schipelonko are both more senior and richer. Describing Nikiforovich's house and lifestyle, the author emphasizes the aspects of the bureaucrats of the tsarist era who lived disconnected from society. When describing Ivan Ilyich, he again emphasizes that the bureaucrats of the period did not recognize life, were filled with purely romantic aspirations, and were introverted to themselves. After the characters and the atmosphere of the period are described in this small evening meeting, the transition to the main part of the story is made.

Encouraged by the influence of the wine he drank at Nikiforovic's house, Ivan Ilyich, together with his passionately defended thoughts, when leaving home and sees that his "human" coachman like him is not waiting for him, decides to walk not to make him work again. Starting to walk in the suburbs of St. Petersburg, Ilyich realizes that a simple official, who is far below him, is in front of a house where the wedding dinner is held. Thereupon, he goes to the wedding house, claiming that he wants social integration. In the continuation of the story, it becomes clear that what he really wants is to be loved more, respected, and show off. The officer who owns the wedding and his family are very uncomfortable with this situation because Ivan Ilyich has spoiled the intimate atmosphere of the wedding dinner from the moment he arrived. Ivan Ilyich, who does not receive the attention and respect he expects, causes a number of unpleasant events on the night that does not go as he had planned in his head, and he disgraces the wedding and himself too much.

In fact, Dostoevsky presents a psychological analysis of Ivan Ilyich and other junior officials at the wedding. In addition, through the events that took place at the wedding of a poor officer, he reveals both the division of the whole country, the social distortions in the country, and the drama of Ivan Ilyich.

Movie Review of the Month

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

EVERYTHING EVERYWHERE ALL AT ONCE

The film "Everything Everywhere All at Once" is a fantastic combination of comedy and sci-fi, directed by Danial Kwan and Danial Scheinert. The movie has been at the top of the watch lists since it has come out in March 2022. The protagonist of the movie, Evelyn, is a middle-aged woman who immigrated to America from China with her husband in her youth. Evelyn leads a chaotic and tiring life with her father, who is close to her traditions and has never approved of her, her daughter Joy, who grew up in America and has an identity crisis, and her estranged husband. In addition, she is struggling with the bureaucratic problems of the unprofitable laundry business. One day, chaotic but ordinary life ends for Evelyn in the elevator of the tax office, and the story begins there.

Year: 2022

Time: 2 hours 19 minutes

Dir.: Dan Kwan, Daniel Scheinert

Cast: Michelle Yeoh,
Stephanie Hsu, Jamie Lee Curtis

In the elevator of the tax office, another personality of her husband from a different universe called the alphaverse takes over the body of him. The person who is the alphaverse version of her husband says that Evelyn is the most unsuccessful of the many versions that come to life in the multiverses, and therefore states that she is the chosen one. Evelyn's sole mission is to fight and stop the "Anti-Hero". As Evelyn struggles to come to terms with the fact that she has led different lives in thousands of parallel universes and is the most unsuccessful version, she faces another reality that is harder to accept. The Anti-Hero, who can wander between all universes as he wishes and tries to destroy them all, is a suprauniverse version of his daughter Joy, that is, the person who must fight and destroy... The whole story is basically a narrative of a mother-daughter and generation conflict with a humorous visual feast.

Although the scene transitions and the absurd sequence of events make it difficult for the audience to connect at the beginning of the movie, the comedy language of the movie makes it enjoyable to watch. In the first part of the movie, it is difficult to be sure what and with whom the personalities in the universes are fighting, but instant travels between the multiverses can be realized with the most absurd action imaginable. For example, while the officer in the tax office is transitioning to Evelyn's enemy, Evelyn has to switch to a different universe and take on the personality of a male karate master in order to get rid of this woman who is trying to kill her. The absurdity he chooses for the transition is that he declares his love to the tax officer who tried to stab him, or drinks the orange juice he finds in the middle of a war, takes the lipstick out of his pocket and eats it...

The main point of the movie is presented by the two most important characters, Joy and Evelyn, who perceive and make sense of human existence in different ways. Joy, both, the daughter of the laundrywoman Evelyn, and Joy, who has all the powers above the universe, realize that nothing matters at an early age and prefers to lead a melancholic life. Symbolizing the Y and Z generations, Joy adopts the concept of "meaning" that postmodernism has cut into small pieces and reproduces the philosophy that nothing has a meaning. Evelyn, on the other hand, fights hard with her daughter or the Anti-hero in the face of this discrediting of all value judgments on behalf of her parents. The film, which has successful effects and scene transitions, also refers to many cult films. The most obvious are scenes from the movies A Space Odyssey and Ratatouille. Considering all these, it will be a modern absurd comedy that will remain in the minds of the audience for a long time and will become a classic, both with its subject matter, its creative and innovative way of processing, and the references it contains.



ACADEMIC PLAYLIST

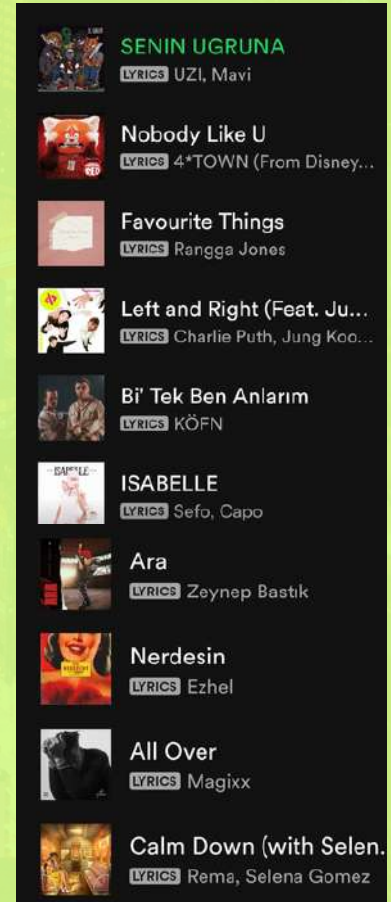


Res. Asst.Emre ERGEN
**The Department of Public
Relations and Publicity**

Beginnings are good. Whether it is the beginning of a new book, the beginning of a journey to a place that has never been visited before, or the beginning of a new era that begins with a decision made; beginnings always have a special meaning. At first, it may be difficult to let go of certain habits and adapt; however, new information learned, new experiences gained and new friendships established carry the confidence, excitement and sense of freedom of people to the next level at every step.

In line with this, we dedicate this month's academic playlist corner to our students who have entered our university this semester and started a new beginning.

[Click to Access Our Playlist](#)





EDUCATION RESEARCH

*Res. Asst. Süreyya
İMRE BIYIKLI
The Department of
Management
Information Systems*

SIMULATION EDUCATION IN ECONOMETRICS AND TIME SERIES WITH RSTUDIO

Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University Fethiye Faculty of Business Administration held a training titled "Econometrics and Time Series Simulation Education with RStudio" within the scope of TÜBİTAK 2237-A, which lasted for a total of 63 hours on September 3-9, 2022.

The main purpose of the event is to contribute to the development of applied econometric knowledge levels of doctoral students who are at the beginning of the academic profession and who are geographically far from cities such as Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, where the number of faculty members is relatively high, and young faculty members who are engaged in academic activities in these cities. To improve the quality of academic publications.

Today, the difficulty of publishing in journals that are accepted as qualified is one of the problems that especially young academicians face. The fact that the number of publications addressed to Turkey among the publications in these journals is low is an indication that the quality of the publications produced in Türkiye remains relatively low. The event was organized to contribute to the solution of this problem.





Although the direct aim of the event is to increase the quality of academic publications, an indirect aim is to provide paid package programs such as E-views, Stata, Rats and Gauss used in econometric analysis and to constantly update these programs, both for researchers using the program and universities. The aim is to teach how to perform these analyzes with the RStudio interface program, which is an open source program and which can be obtained completely free of charge, in order to prevent cost burdens and to ensure that the country's resources remain in the country, and to encourage the widespread use of this program.

The final aim of the event is to create long-term sharing and solidarity groups where doctoral students and young academics, who are geographically disadvantaged and at the very beginning of their academic life, can easily express their deficiencies in the context of econometric analysis of their academic activities and receive support from both educators and other participants after the event. In this sense, it is important for our academy to increase the number of such events and the number of people who will participate in these events in order to both increase the quality and establish academic connections.



ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN LOGISTICS

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATION



Res. Asst. Orcan ÇETİNKAYA
The Department of Logistics
Management

Along with the concept of Industry 4.0, the emergence of logistics processes that develop in parallel with the technologies in production activities has led to the concept of logistics 4.0 being talked about today. The development of logistics in parallel with production technologies can be explained by the fact that they contribute positively to the country's economy in cases such as the expansion of the dimensions of logistics activities and the increase in their quality (Kahveci and Dinçel, 2014: 90). With the developing technology, the innovations that have emerged as the digitalization of the activities have come to the point that the human element is replaced by the machines in some of the logistics activities. However, it can be seen that innovations that started as the digitization of activities continue to emerge today. In order for us to talk about concepts such as entrepreneurship or entrepreneurship in logistics-along with the definition of the person who deals with and presents a project with an entrepreneurial approach-it is necessary to consider not only the responsibilities that entrepreneurs undertake, but also the different ways they aim to gain prosperity with the risks they undertake (Özkan et al., 2003: 147). However, with the emphasis on the importance of entrepreneurship in the field of innovation-invention; Innovativeness also includes different problem-solving abilities of an entrepreneur against unexpected situations (Coulter, 2011: 11 cited by Özkan et al., 2003: 148, Littunen, 2000: 295).

Considering in this context, in order to talk about entrepreneurship in logistics, new solutions that are put forward as a result of past experiences and the accumulation of training in order to carry out an existing activity more efficiently, to present these solutions with a business structure or to bring a new approach to the current situation, instead of bringing a new approach to the current situation, the tools in the production process of logistics service should be used in a different ways. It can be expected to talk about situations such as using in combination.

Samsung's Newest Virtual Avatar: G-NUSMAS

Res. Asst. Gör. Melih YILDIZ
The Department of Business Administration



Although avatars first appeared in video games, they are a phenomenon that almost all of us are familiar with today. Especially with the expansion of the metaverse world, it continues to be a symbol that represents us in shopping, socializing and even education.

Avatars can reflect the person's hair, skin and eye color, and in some cases, they can reflect the person they want to be. Therefore, its adoption and use is inevitable. So, are we the only ones using avatars?

The answer to this question is no. Just like people, brands have personalities and even personalities they want to be. Brands also resort to avatars to reflect these personalities. Of course, at this point, since a brand cannot be in human form, they make use of anthropomorphism in the creation of avatars.

Anthropomorphism is defined as the attribution of human qualities to animals, objects, natural events, non-human animate or inanimate beings. Brands often make use of animal figures or aliens. Recently, Samsung joined the list of brands using avatars and introduced its new avatar to us.

The name of this new avatar is G-NUSMAS. If you look carefully, you may notice that its name is the reverse of SAMSUNG. It takes its skin color from the blue color in the brand's logo. This cute alien joins us from the planet Nowus-129. Samsung's headquarters is located in South Korea at 129 Suwon. In other words, Nowus-129 was created by writing this address in reverse. Samsung plans to interact with Millennium and Gen-Z consumers with this new avatar. With G-NUSMAS introduced at the IFA 2022 event, consumers found out the following: It can communicate with social media, metaverse and other digital channels. What do you think of this cute avatar?

WHAT IS A UNICORN VENTURE?



Res. Asst. Onur TAYFUN

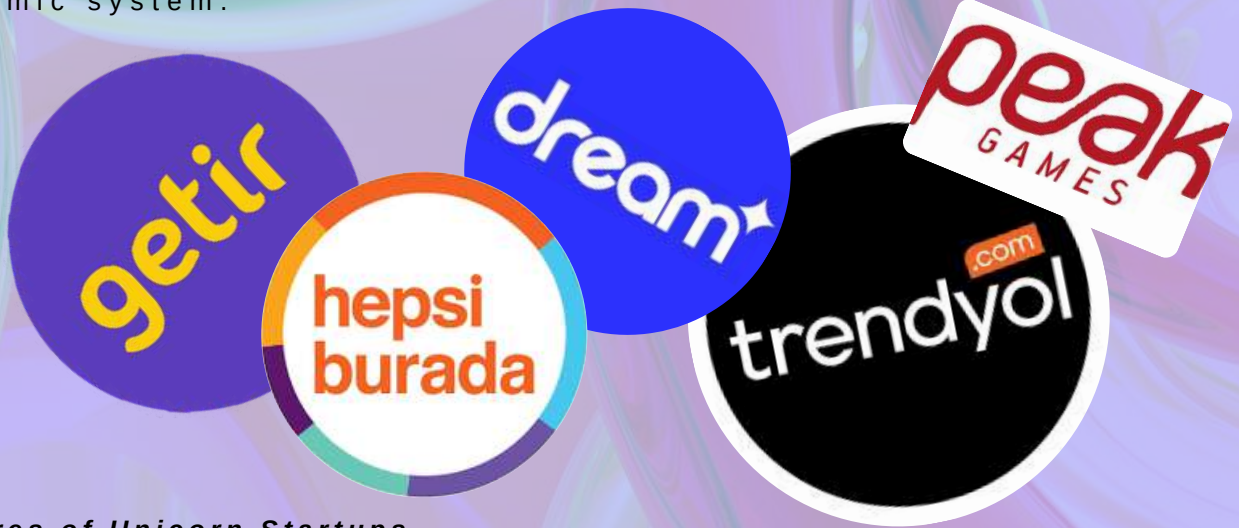
The Department of Aviation Management

A unicorn venture, with a simple definition, refers to the situation of succeeding in crossing some limits in terms of gain. As a result of the initiative, a high level of firm value was achieved. This status is determined by the evaluations realized at the global level. Unicorn startups are worth \$1 billion or more. Aileen Lee is known as the person who started the unicorn initiative for the first time in 2013.



Looking at a list of unicorn companies, most startups appear in China. In this regard, both America and China are at the forefront of unicorn companies. Ant Financial, Bytedance, Didi, Xiaomi, Alibaba, and Lufax are unicorn startups in the top ten Chinese companies. Some American unicorn startups can be listed as Uber, Facebook, and Airbnb. Strong economic infrastructure is an extremely effective factor in the emergence of unicorn startups. For this reason, China and America are the focus of companies that make unicorn ventures and achieve high-value status. Although there is a population effect in developing economies, it will be difficult to discuss a clear status as a complete system has not been established.

In general, unicorn startups in Turkiye do not look very bright. But with Zynga, which bought Peak Games, founded in 2010, it was the first unicorn venture in Turkey. The acquiring firm is based in the USA and has a value of 1.8 billion dollars. It seems difficult to come across unicorn companies in Turkey due to the lack of a self-sufficient economic system.



Features of Unicorn Startups

In terms of the situations they are affected by, unicorn status can be considered together with many criteria, such as technology. It is also important that it is not limited to technology only. The characteristics of unicorn startups are generally as follows:

- Unicorn startups change the general perception of their industry. This can be seen in the accommodation, transportation, or social media areas.
- It can center on the ongoing changes in its innovation focus. There are many unicorn companies that evaluate whether the user benefits from the first moves or what the continuation of the existing position is aimed at.
- Unicorn businesses focus on software. With technological change, the software continues its chain effects at the global level.
- The principle of consumer-focused service in global unicorn companies draws attention by offering extra conveniences to the person.
- Companies in which high-sector value enterprises invest can make a serious breakthrough at the global level by gaining unicorn status.





POLITICAL AGENDA

ON THE LIMITS OF THE RUSSIAN-CHINESE “UNLIMITED” STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

PROF. DR. NEZİHA MUSAOĞLU

THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The question of what kind of a test does the China-Russia "Unlimited" Strategic Partnership (which was announced a few days before the self-described "special military operation" launched by Russia against Ukraine on February 24, 2022) go through in the Russian-Ukrainian war, which has been escalating for eight months?" becomes an issue is one that is of close concern to the international public opinion.

The Beijing administration, which defines the cause of the Russian-Ukrainian war as the expansion of NATO, supports Russia's thesis and cautiously approaches the violation of the territorial integrity of Ukraine's sovereignty in the context of Moscow's partnership in opposition to the West and the de facto status of the four regions occupied and annexed by Russia. China is carefully following the policies pursued by the West against Russia in terms of Taiwan's strategy of annexing its territory. In this context, two factors emerge that significantly unsettle the Chinese administration. The first is the movement of the West in the face of Russia as a whole; the second is the destabilization of the international economy. Therefore, China opposes further escalation of the Russian-Ukrainian war and pursues a policy in favor of establishing an unconditional dialogue between the warring parties and deconstructing a diplomatic solution. From this point of view, when the issue is approached, Beijing cannot be expected to give Moscow more support for annexat

From the point of view of the geopolitical approach, China has no significant strategic interests in Ukraine and the geopolitical basin in which it is located. The distance between the capitals of China and Ukraine, which do not share a common border, is 3500 kilometers. Central Asia and the Asia-Pacific regions are the ones that really attract China's attention from a geopolitical point of view. Unlike Ukraine, China shares a 4500-kilometer-long land border with Russia to the north. Between the two great powers of the Eurasian continent, there are conflicting interests on some issues from time to time, decisively, especially over Central Asia.

From a historical perspective, it is generally seen that there are no problems between China and Ukraine that could lead to a conflict of interest. The Beijing administration has recognized Ukraine, which gained its independence by breaking away from the disintegrated Soviet Union, as a sovereign state. The two states have regular relations, which they have developed, especially in the field of agriculture and trade. But in general, the regional actor that determines China-Ukrainian relations is Russia.

As for China-Russian relations, the partnership developed by China and Russia on the basis of anti-Westernism, which is uncomfortable and concerned about the hegemonic position of the USA, which has become the only superpower of the international system that has become unipolar in the post-Cold War era, will strengthen in the process and by 2022, the partnership will be moved to the "Unlimited" Strategic Partnership level. China shares the main lines of the discourse developed by Russia to legitimize the causes of war. In summary, the main factor that forces Russia to fight with Ukraine in Beijing is the expansion of NATO into the post-Soviet geography and the expansionist policies it pursues. The European Union states under the patronage of the United States, on the other hand, have caught the appropriate conjuncture in terms of achieving the goal of reshaping the European Security architecture in a manner similar to Russia, but they have to take part in a common front with the United States against Russia. The West as a whole is waging a kind of proxy war against Russia, providing very large scale military and economic assistance to the government of Vladimir Zelensky, while imposing embargoes on Putin's Russia. The most important factor that disrupts the boundlessness of the China-Russian strategic partnership, on the basis of which anti-Western lies, is that from the point of view of international law, the legitimacy of the status of the occupied territories of Ukraine is defined differently by Russia and China. China does not consider the occupation of Ukrainian territory acceptable from the point of view of international law. In addition, the principle of respecting the sovereignty of states is enshrined in the Chinese Constitution. Speaking at the UN General Assembly session on September 24, 2022, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi referred to this principle, which is one of the important pillars of Chinese diplomacy.

The Chinese government, just like Russia, defines the war launched by Moscow against Ukraine as a “special military operation”, not an invasion. As a matter of fact, if he defined it as an invasion, he should have condemned Russia as an occupying power and abstained from the UN General Council. Beijing had displayed a similar attitude regarding the invasion of Crimea in 2014. China's close monitoring of the Ukrainian problem is not due to the fact that it has a parallel with the Taiwan problem. China does not recognize the independence of Taiwan, which it claims to be located on its territory. What he is really interested in is the approach and sanctions imposed by the West in the face of Russia's revisionist policies within the framework of the Ukrainian war.

Apart from the compliance of the Ukrainian-Russian war with international law, the China-Russian “Unlimited” Strategy is another determining factor that pushes the boundaries of the partnership, the economy. China is concerned about the protracted war because of the risk of losing its existing global superiority in the international economic system due to the potential of the Ukrainian-Russian war to create regional instability. From the point of view of China, the collapse of Russia as a result of the effects of the imposed embargoes will be a decisive factor in the weakening of the economic system at the regional level. In order to eliminate the risk of Russia's collapse, China has increased its exports to Russia, especially mobile phones and automobiles. In the same way, Russia has increased its oil and natural gas sales to China in order to overcome the impasse created by the closure of the European energy market to it. The increase has been realized by 55% in the last year. China has also agreed to pay for energy and military equipment in rubles. However, the Xi Ping administration is being cautious in its economic relations in order not to be perceived as piercing the embargoes imposed by the West on Russia. Otherwise, China's economic loss could be much greater. The volume of China's trade with the USA and European countries is 15 times higher compared to Russia.

As a result, Beijing's "unlimited" strategic partnership with Moscow is caught between friendship between the authoritarian heads of the two states on the one hand, and economic instability and the right of states to protect their territorial integrity on the other. Under these circumstances, China's re-incorporation of Taiwan does not appear to be a rational possibility in terms of foreign policy. As a matter of fact, Russian President Putin could not get the support he wanted for the Ukraine War in his bilateral meeting with Chinese President Xi Ping, who attended the Shanghai Cooperation Organization summit held in Samarkand, Uzbekistan in September 2022. In fact, after the 2-year pandemic process, Ping made his first official visit abroad to Astana, the capital of Kazakhstan, where he launched the "One Belt One Road" project in 2013 and which did not support Russia's war with Ukraine. If these current policy developments are read by placing them in the context of the China-Russia “Unlimited Strategic Partnership”, it will be possible to see the projection of some strategic cracks in the Beijing-Moscow line.

THE FUTURE OF EUROPE AND THE EUROPEAN POLITICAL COMMUNITY

*ASSOC. PROF. FATİH FUAT TUNCER
THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
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Although the ideal of an integrated Europe has made significant progress, especially after the Cold War, it is far from having the effect imagined today. The European Union (EU) project has become controversial as the enlargement process first slowed down and then came to a standstill, and especially with the loss of Germany's leadership and recovery role in the union after Merkel, a gap of leading countries has emerged in the Union. France, which has been fighting with Germany over leadership for Europe from the past to the present, also wants to revive the idea of Europe. But this time, France, led by Macron, is moving the ideal of a "new Europe" out of the union, trying to establish a new formation with the European Political Community (EPC) that is not an alternative to the EU, but will complement and support the EU's political, cultural, economic and security policies.

Although the European Political Community is being discussed today as Macron's idea, a similar idea is similar to the "European Confederation" ideal put forward by the former French President François Mitterand from a French leader. After Macron's speech on the occasion of "Europe Day" on May 9, 2022, the idea, which received support from other European states, became reality with the Prague Summit on October 6, 2022. It was announced that only states that adhere to European values were invited to the formation, which aims to bring the whole of Europe together. While two European states such as Russia and Belarus are not among the 44 countries invited to the summit, all EU members and non-members England, EFTA (European Free Trade Association) members, Western Balkan countries, Ukraine, Turkey and Caucasus from Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia attended the summit.



The first agenda item at the first summit of the European Political Community was undoubtedly Russia's war and occupation in Ukraine. Again, the solution of the Karabakh conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia and the stabilization of the region were another important agenda item. In particular, the fact that a civil commission will be sent to the region by the European Union for the solution of the border problem, and Azerbaijan and Armenia's declaration that they will mutually abide by the 1991 Alma Ata Declaration and recognize each other's territorial integrity can be seen as the most important achievement of the first summit. At the summit, there was no consultation idea for the problems between Turkey and Greece. However, it seems that the debates such as armament, continental shelf and airspace in the Sea of Islands and the situation in the Eastern Mediterranean will be one of the main topics in the next EPC summits. In this respect, EPC will give Turkey the opportunity to express itself to the European powers that have stood by the Greek theses unconditionally and unconditionally. While Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the Sino-US rivalry in the Asia Pacific brought about a new polarization debate in international relations, the idea of EPC that emerged in such a period is remarkable. However, although it is still too early to discuss the effectiveness of EPC, there are still discussions that EPC may remain in the shadow of the EU and take its place in history as an ineffective initiative.

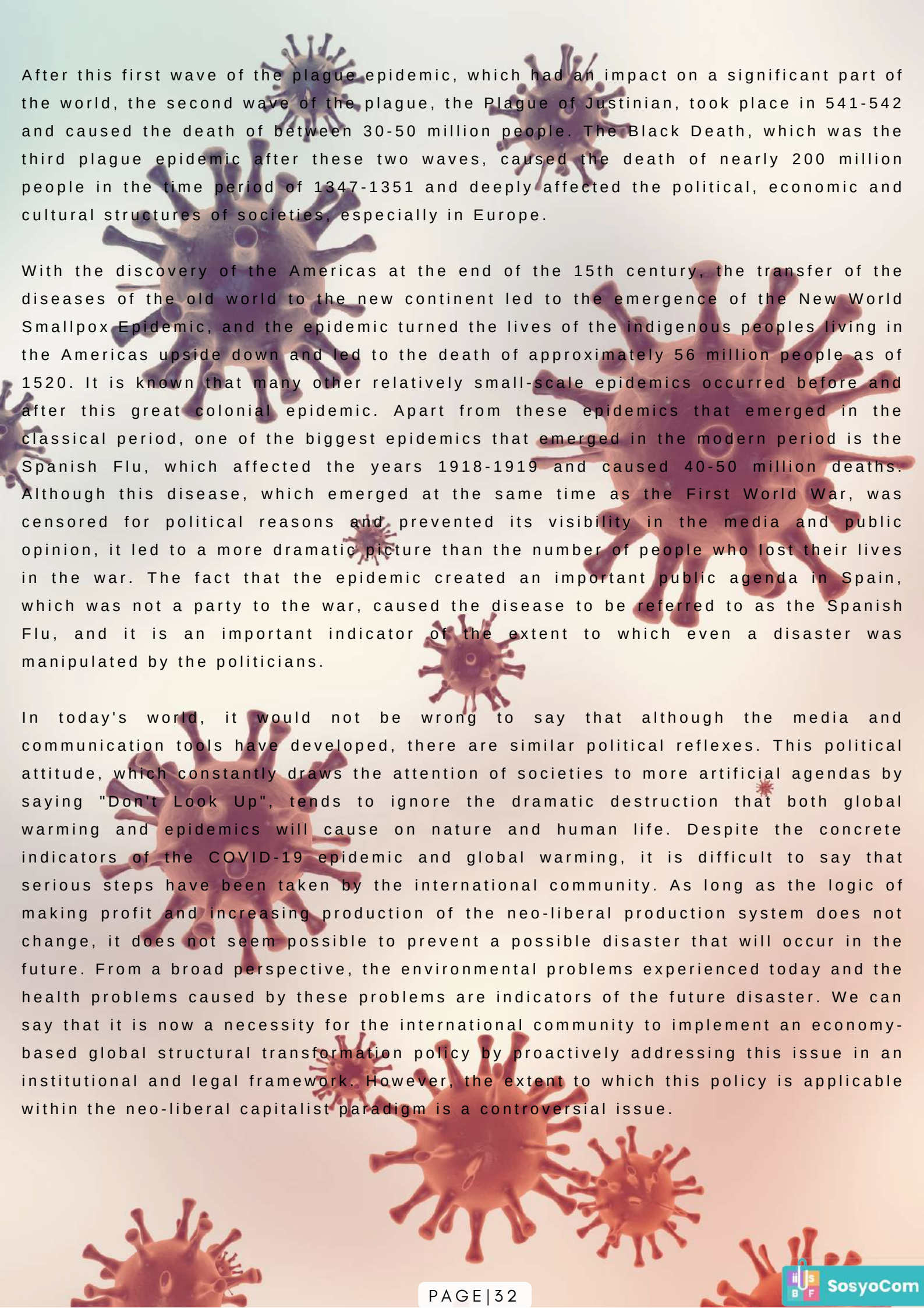
A POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE ON EPIDEMICS

Res. Asst. Tünay ARAS

The Department of Politics and Public Administration

Epidemic diseases are one of the most emphasized issues because they affect human life very seriously in the recent period. In the neo-liberal era, when production and consumption relations intensified due to the development of capitalism, the excessive exploitation and pollution of nature significantly increases the possibility of new epidemics. The understanding that wants to continue this production and consumption trend of capitalism, which has been understood for a long time to be unsustainable, tends to spread to the most remote regions of the world and wildlife areas. While this situation, which leads to the destruction of nature, accelerates the global warming disaster, on the other hand, it causes people to interact with some viruses and bacteria that they have not lived together before. Once these viruses and bacteria, which are mostly found in animals living in their natural habitats, are transmitted to humans, they have the opportunity to spread throughout the world in a short time with the effect of globalization and therefore increasing human circulation. These epidemics, which have begun to affect the world scale, seriously affect not only human health, but also the economic structures, cultural activities, social relations and psychological conditions of societies. Although the most important trigger of global warming and epidemics, which pose a great danger to human life today, is the overproduction form of neo-liberal capitalism, historically, we see that serious epidemics were also experienced in pre-capitalist societies.

Although it is difficult to know where and when epidemic diseases first emerged, the prevalence of inter-communal trade and travel facilitated the transfer of diseases from one region to another and paved the way for the emergence of epidemics. The first known of these diseases is the Antonine Plague. This epidemic, which emerged in the period between 165-180 AD, was caused by chickenpox and measles and caused the death of more than 5 million people. Considering the world population of the period, this figure reveals a rather dramatic picture. According to recorded data, this epidemic, which left deep traces on the Roman Empire, deeply affected societies demographically, economically and sociologically. While this disease, which was thought as a punishment from God in Europe, weakened the pagan belief, it paved the way for the spread of Christianity and its consolidation in geography as a monotheistic religion.

The background of the page is a light, warm-toned gradient with several stylized, 3D-rendered virus-like particles scattered across it. These particles are spherical with numerous protruding spikes or filaments, resembling coronaviruses or similar pathogens. They are rendered in shades of purple, blue, and orange, creating a subtle, thematic pattern behind the text.

After this first wave of the plague epidemic, which had an impact on a significant part of the world, the second wave of the plague, the Plague of Justinian, took place in 541-542 and caused the death of between 30-50 million people. The Black Death, which was the third plague epidemic after these two waves, caused the death of nearly 200 million people in the time period of 1347-1351 and deeply affected the political, economic and cultural structures of societies, especially in Europe.

With the discovery of the Americas at the end of the 15th century, the transfer of the diseases of the old world to the new continent led to the emergence of the New World Smallpox Epidemic, and the epidemic turned the lives of the indigenous peoples living in the Americas upside down and led to the death of approximately 56 million people as of 1520. It is known that many other relatively small-scale epidemics occurred before and after this great colonial epidemic. Apart from these epidemics that emerged in the classical period, one of the biggest epidemics that emerged in the modern period is the Spanish Flu, which affected the years 1918-1919 and caused 40-50 million deaths. Although this disease, which emerged at the same time as the First World War, was censored for political reasons and prevented its visibility in the media and public opinion, it led to a more dramatic picture than the number of people who lost their lives in the war. The fact that the epidemic created an important public agenda in Spain, which was not a party to the war, caused the disease to be referred to as the Spanish Flu, and it is an important indicator of the extent to which even a disaster was manipulated by the politicians.

In today's world, it would not be wrong to say that although the media and communication tools have developed, there are similar political reflexes. This political attitude, which constantly draws the attention of societies to more artificial agendas by saying "Don't Look Up", tends to ignore the dramatic destruction that both global warming and epidemics will cause on nature and human life. Despite the concrete indicators of the COVID-19 epidemic and global warming, it is difficult to say that serious steps have been taken by the international community. As long as the logic of making profit and increasing production of the neo-liberal production system does not change, it does not seem possible to prevent a possible disaster that will occur in the future. From a broad perspective, the environmental problems experienced today and the health problems caused by these problems are indicators of the future disaster. We can say that it is now a necessity for the international community to implement an economy-based global structural transformation policy by proactively addressing this issue in an institutional and legal framework. However, the extent to which this policy is applicable within the neo-liberal capitalist paradigm is a controversial issue.

Res. Asst. Fatma Betül YILMAZ
The Department of Psychology

**Health-
Psychology**

BIBLIOTHERAPY



Bibliotherapy is a form of therapy that uses books to help people with their emotional and behavioral problems. In fact, books are used as an auxiliary tool in therapy in different schools of therapy. For example, in cognitive behavioral therapy, a booklet about depression can be given to the client diagnosed with depression to read, but the difference in bibliotherapy is that the main instrument is the book. It is practiced not only by psychologists, but also by social workers and classroom teachers. Developmental bibliotherapy is practiced in school by teachers provides three fundamental benefits. These are providing students to name the problems they experience (bullying, adolescence), taking precautions before the problem arises, and guiding students for the later stages of their lives.

Through bibliotherapy, people can increase their problem-solving skills, feelings of compassion, empathy and self-awareness. It can be a guide for the formation of new values, and it is also important in terms of showing that similar problems can be experienced by others and making the person realize that he/she is not alone.

Bibliotherapy has a long history. It is said that the "House of Soul Healing" was written at the entrance of the library of Pharaoh Ramses II in Ancient Egypt. With the construction of libraries in modern mental health hospitals, changes were observed in patients. Then librarians started making reading lists for mental health. Bibliotherapy entered the psychology literature in the 1930s and started to take its current form.

While bibliotherapy is a cost-effective therapy model, it appeals to large audiences and is suitable for people of all ages and education levels. Literacy is not even necessary. Young children can participate by listening. In this respect, it can be applied at all developmental stages; in the form of individual therapy, or it can be transformed into group, couple and family therapy. It is effective in mental disorders such as anxiety, depression, and substance abuse, as well as in the healing of compulsive life events such as grief, divorce, and relationship problems.

One of the things to be considered in this type of therapy is that the chosen book is suitable for the person. For example, a book containing severe life events may not be appropriate for someone experiencing post-traumatic distress.

ON THE CRISIS- CANCER CYCLE

Assoc. Prof. Gülgün ÇİĞDEM

The Department of International Trade and Business

Cancer is a crucial public health problem that represents a very serious economic burden on a global scale. This problem, which requires multidisciplinary work, harms the economy due to the loss of production and workforce, as well as prevention, screening, diagnosis, treatment, palliative care, organ and life losses, and human dimension. Cancer is a terrible "cost item" for all economies whose costs cannot be fully calculated, and it is actually the result of a "cycle".

In 2018, 17 million new cancer cases were diagnosed worldwide and there were 9.5 million cancer deaths. By 2030, it is estimated that the worldwide burden will reach 21.6 million new cancer cases and 13.0 million deaths from cancer. According to the data of the American Cancer Society, it is predicted that the global cancer burden will reach 16.3 million cancer deaths and 28.9 million new cases by 2040. In a study in 2021 [Sung et al. (2021)], new cancer cases are expected to reach 28.4 million in 2040, an increase of 47% compared to 2020. It is noted that this 47% increase will occur mostly in low and middle HDI (human income index) countries.

What about deaths? Lung cancer is by far the leading cause of cancer death among men (21%), followed by prostate cancer (11%) and colorectal cancer (9%). In women, lung (21%), breast (15%), and colorectal cancers (8%) are the leading causes of cancer deaths. Lung cancer causes more than 350 deaths per day, more than breast, prostate, and pancreatic cancers combined, and two and a half times more deaths than colorectal cancer, the 2nd leading cause of cancer deaths. In 2022, there will be an estimated 1,918,030 new cancer cases and 609,360 cancer deaths in the United States. This means 159,840 new cases and 50,780 deaths on a monthly basis.

While China, USA, India, Japan, and Germany constitute the top 5 in the number of new cases, Australia, USA, Canada, France and England constitute the top 5 in the number of cases per 100 thousand people. As can be seen, while the United States ranks 2nd in both groups (with 2020 data), Turkey ranks 14th and 13th, respectively. The incidence of cancer in Turkey is slightly higher than across the world. The average of cancer incidences in the West Asian region, which includes our country, is lower than the average in Turkey. Cancer incidences in countries with a high level of development such as Central and Eastern Europe and America are higher than in our country.

So, what is the cause of this disease, which is so common, dangerous, and costly? Cancer is defined as “a group of diseases with many possible causes”. In recent studies, it has been determined that immune system deterioration and shortening of telomere length are among the causes of cancer. Immunity and telomere shortening are triggered by stress and anxiety disorders. In a study on the gene called ATF3 (performed by Chang, Jalgaonkar, Middleton, and Hai (2017)) in 2017, it was found substantial genetic evidence for the association between stress and cancer. The "Crisis-Cancer Cycle" has added a new one to the causes identified as a result of the studies. According to the “Crisis-Cancer Cycle”; unemployment, the decline in income levels and poverty caused by the economic crisis; anxiety, stress, immune system deterioration, telomere shortening follow, and a process that results in cancer occurs. There are many studies in the medical field that provide vital evidence. However, with a multidisciplinary approach, no study has been found that establishes any correlation between macroeconomic phenomena such as crisis, unemployment, poverty, and cancer. Therefore, these studies are a contribution to the literature.

Policy makers' decisions do not only have an impact on macroeconomic data.

Prevention and management of economic crises are critical in terms of public health and the economic burden they impose on economies. Good governance and policy practices can help mitigate this “expensive” outcome.

The studies, which I named the "Crisis-Cancer Cycle" for the first time in 2019 and which I started to test whether there is a relationship between economic crises and cancer, are entirely aimed at this purpose. If there is a relationship between the variables, it would probably be much more "cheaper" and much more accurate to implement coherent policies between countries - rather than to undertake such a huge global burden - in terms of reducing or even preventing this dire result.

According to the results of the analysis I obtained in a study I conducted on the Crisis-Cancer Cycle based on the USA, there is a cointegration between poverty and cancer incidence in the long term. In other words, the existence of a long-term relationship between the variables in the analysis was determined. In the short term, a bidirectional causality was detected between the variables;

Poverty is a cause of cancer incidence and cancer incidence is also a cause of poverty.



In my studies to test the Crisis-Cancer Cycle, I questioned whether there is a relationship between unemployment and cancer incidence, taking into consideration Turkey. Compared to developing countries, it is seen that the Turkish economy is far from providing sufficient employment.

The unemployment rate has not fallen below 9%, which is much higher than that of developed and developing countries, since the 2001 crisis, except for the micro drop in 2012. The OECD average as of 2020 is 71.5%. The labor force participation rate in Turkey is 54.9% and is below the OECD average. It is thought that this low participation in the workforce may be due to the "discouragement" of employees. In addition, the NEET rate, which means "those at risk of the labor market and social exclusion", is 24.8% in Turkey, and this figure is alarming.

Well, is there a relationship between unemployment and cancer in Turkey, which has experienced major crises, around 40% of the liberalization-globalization process was formed by the crisis years and has a high unemployment rate from other countries?

As a result of the analyzes I conducted, I determined that unemployment and cancer incidence in Turkey are not cointegrated in the long run. As a result of the analysis, I found a one-way causality between the variables;

Unemployment is a Granger cause of cancer incidence.

Today, the shock of uncertainty created by COVID-19, fueling mass unemployment and firm shutdowns with the spur of social isolation, is turning into a global recession. The priority of clinging to life and stopping the spread of the pandemic also hides the economic impact of the shock.



There is a critical cycle; COVID-19 has created mass unemployment. Unemployment is another cause of cancer, and according to research shared by the American Association for Cancer Research, cancer triples the death rate from COVID-19. Some types of cancer weaken the immune system, and are at risk of increasing COVID-19 complications. It turns out that cancer patients living in China have worse outcomes than the general population and have a higher risk of COVID-19 in cancer cases. About 5,000 new cases are diagnosed each day in the United States. And reports point out that COVID-19 may be more deadly in cancer patients.

In the pandemic process, which started with a health crisis and turned into a global economic problem, unemployment and poverty, which are between two sharp ends, COVID-19 and cancer, are important macro-economic phenomena that should be prevented with policies, and my work provides significant empirical evidence that unemployment and poverty are among the causes of cancer.

ZERO WASTE

Res. Asst. Mert KUŞLUVAN
The Department of Psychology

Recently, it has been observed that there has been an increase in environmental problems such as climate change, destruction of the ozone layer and pollution of the oceans around the world. One of these problems draws attention as being the waste problems, especially due to the increase in the use of plastic materials. Insufficient evaluation of wastes in terms of recycling and recovery causes unnecessary resource losses in terms of material and energy. Consumption increase, which is a natural extension of population growth in the world, puts pressure on our resources. Although a certain level of waste can be cleaned by itself in nature, the rapid increase in wastes forces the cleaning power of our nature. In order to leave a better and more livable world to future generations, it is of great importance to pay attention to the recycling of waste.

In this context, zero waste implementation studies are being developed in order to leave a more livable world to future generations and other living things. So what is this zero waste? Zero waste can be thought of as a way of thinking that aims to reduce the amount of waste as much as possible, to increase the recycling of the resulting waste and to prevent waste. It has been seen that the popularity of the zero waste philosophy has been increasing both in our country and in the world lately. In our country, the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization has been developing a "zero waste" project since 2017. It is expected that the increase in zero waste awareness will have positive results both for the world and for our country in the future.

Here are some of the benefits of adopting a zero waste approach:

- More efficient use of resources
- Reduction of risks for the environment and living things
- Preventing unnecessary cutting of trees
- Reducing the cost as a result of preventing waste
- Reducing the amount of greenhouse gasses in the air
- Leaving a clearer world for future generations



IS THERE A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXCHANGE RATE AND INFLATION AND FEMICIDE?

Assoc. Prof. Gülgün ÇİĞDEM

The Department of International Trade and Business



Femicide is the result of a violent interaction in which a woman or a girl dies, an extreme and direct form of an interpersonal process. The concept of femicide was used for the first time in the sense of "killing a woman" in 1801, and in 1848 it was legally recognized and published in the Wharton Legal Dictionary, thus emerging in English legal discourse. In March 1976, the word femicide was used for the first time by Diana Russell in the International Court of Crimes Against Women, and it was brought to the literature. Femicide restricts the expression homicide, which means the murder of a person (Gazioğlu, 2013). Femicide is a theoretical concept that includes the murder of a woman.

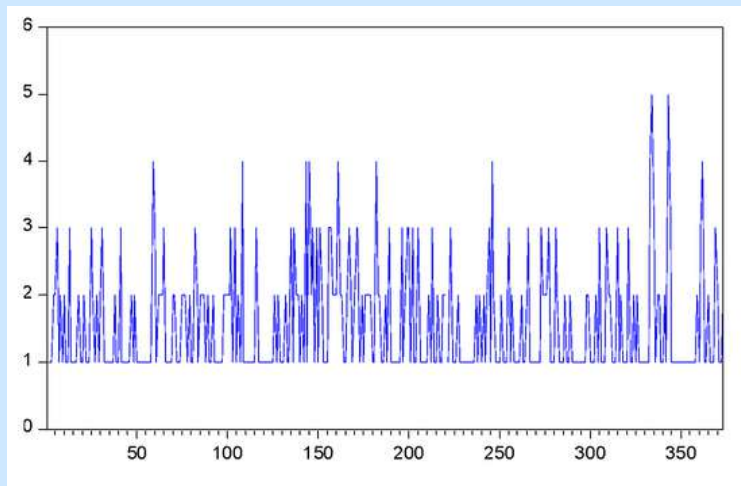
Radford (1992)'s emphasis on "You cannot mobilize against something with no name" is remarkable. The fact that violent deaths of individuals belonging to one gender reached systematic dimensions that cannot be ignored has attracted the attention of all disciplines and efforts to create a conceptual framework have begun. In 1985, the term gendercide was coined, which refers to the deliberate extermination of individuals of a particular sex.

Whatever name is given, whether femicide or gendercide, the available data reveal that women's lives are systematically taken away from them. Ertürk's determination is remarkable: The female body is subjected to social control at the point where social groups produce their own generations according to certain criteria, and violence against women has become a "normal tool" used to maintain the division of labor between the sexes by normalizing throughout the historical process. The data reveal that this tool is in use around the world. Especially in societies where women are given less value and less rights than men, women are more vulnerable to the inevitable violence and death.

There is great difficulty in accessing data on this sensitive issue that needs a multi-faceted approach. The data needs to be stored and made available to scientists, and it is in the public interest. Increasing violence is associated with the destruction and disintegration resulting from globalization by Friedman (2003). Increasingly, women's movements against violence are also globalized; has drawn attention. Based on the available data, it is seen that femicides have been committed at a certain interval since 1992. In 2018 alone, a total of 82,227 women's lives were taken from them.

In the literature review, although femicides are handled with five different approaches, namely feminist, sociological, criminological, human rights and decolonial paradigms, it is seen that the investigation of the problem from an economic point of view is neglected. However, economic conditions affect the psychology and behavior of individuals. Therefore, it is important to investigate femicides from an economics-based perspective.

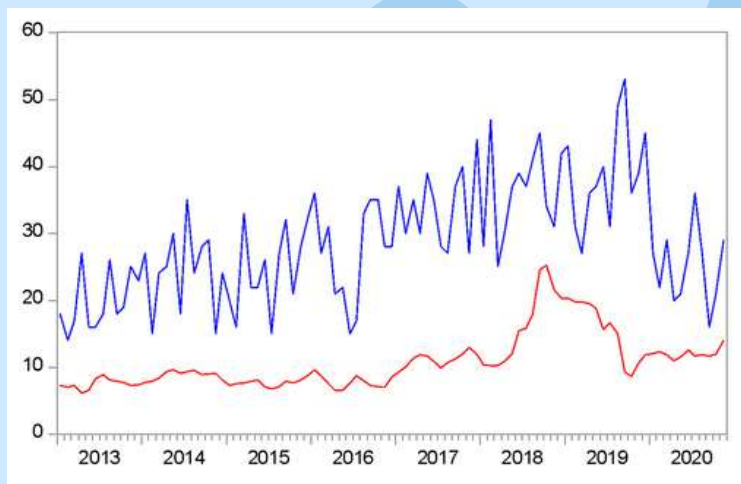
It is vital to determine the causes of genocidal violence from different aspects, to take the necessary precautions, to implement the necessary policies, and to prevent future murders. For this purpose, I conducted two basic studies to test the existence of the exchange rate-femicide and inflation-femicide relationship. In these studies, the biggest problem was experienced in the supply of data. Finally, data was obtained from a non-governmental organization (We Will Stop Femicide Platform).



The graphic above, created from daily data between 01.01.2019-29.09.2020, reveals how systematic the murders of women have actually become. For this reason, it would be appropriate to use the expression gendercide instead of femicide.

As a result of the analyzes that test the existence of a relationship between the exchange rate and femicide, which is an important trigger of the crisis and the unemployment phenomenon that comes with it; A long-term cointegrated relationship was found between exchange rate and femicide in Turkey. In addition, the findings showed that the deviation caused by a 1% shock that may occur in the exchange rate can stabilize after 22.6 days.

As can be seen from the graph analysis before testing whether there is a relationship between inflation, another important trigger of the crises, and femicide, the similar trend among the variables is remarkable.



According to the results of the findings obtained from the analysis carried out, it has been determined that inflation and femicide are cointegrated in the long run in Turkey. A 1% increase in inflation results in a 0.96% increase in femicide.

These results show that preferences, decisions and/or wrong policy practices are not only effective on macroeconomic variables; it shows that the problem is "vital". The exchange rate and inflation due not only lead to low growth and loss of employment, but also to domestic violence. It takes many years to train one's thought process and eventually lead to the infliction of serious costs and women's murders that are the last levels of violent interaction between individuals and the deprivation of their right to live. It suffers a serious loss of production and employment. Addressing femicide from a different paradigm, from an economic perspective, will be enough to change many things. Future studies on this subject are important.



Time to Socialize

AN UNUSUAL ARCHITECTURE IN ISTANBUL: SANCAKLAR MOSQUE

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

Most of the time, we observe that the modern period architecture of Istanbul cannot be compared with the Roman and Ottoman architectures. However, some modern structures give hints that this situation may change in the future. Located in Büyükdere district, Sancaklar Mosque is one of the most famous examples of modern structures.

The house of worship, designed by architect Emre Arolat, fascinates its visitors with both its exterior and interior architecture. One of the interesting features of the building is that it is built with natural stones and does not use chemical dyes. The mosque, whose minaret resembles obelisks, gives the impression of being underground because it was built on sloping land.

It is also noticeable at first glance in the interior that the design goes beyond the classical mosque architecture. The pure layout of the mosque is designed to extend towards the mihrab in a stepped manner. Daylight filtering behind the mihrab wall in order to create a more peaceful environment is one of the striking elements. On the top cover of the building, a preference was made instead of a dome, reminiscent of mosques with wooden ceilings in Anatolia.



This extraordinary work of Emre Arolat has aroused great repercussions not only in Turkey but also around the world. The building, which has won many different awards since its opening in 2013, is seen as one of the most interesting designs of modern times.

Some of the awards won by the project include:

- 2011: World Architecture Festival: Project of the Future
- 2013: World Architecture Festival: World First Prize in Religious Buildings Category
- 2014: Chamber of Architects Building Award
- 2015 London Design Museum Selection of the Year Finalist
- 2015: Mies Van Der Rohe Europe Awards: One of the Top 40 Buildings
- 2016: World Achitectoral Award: Realized Mosques Award
- 2016: East Centric Architecture Trinnale: Special Award of Architext Review
- 2016: AICA India: Cultural and Social Fields Award
- 2017: AMP: Architectural Master Prize Award
- 2018: Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA): International Excellence Award
- 2019: American Institute of Architects: Faith and Form Award





EVENTS IN ISTANBUL

Res. Asst.

Ahmet Mecid VERGÜL

The Department of Tourism
Guidance

One of the most important events held in the city in November will be the Intercontinental Istanbul Marathon. Istanbul Marathon, which has the distinction of being the only marathon in the world that starts on one continent and ends on another, is being held for the 44th time this year. Marathon consists of both professional and public race categories such as 42K, 15K, 8K Public Run, Junior Category.

There is a participant limit in Istanbul Marathon, which attracts many local and foreign professional runners and tourists because it starts in Asia and ends in Europe. If you want to participate in the Public Run, you must register before the quota of 30,000 people is full.



You can visit <https://maraton.istanbul/> to get detailed information about the Istanbul Marathon, which has one of the most interesting tracks in the world, and to register for the marathon. If you want to take part in the event outside of the races, you can also participate in the activities as a volunteer. Let's remind you that the registration will start in October.



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

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

November in İstanbul..

Activity Type	Event Name	Place	Date
Exhibition	Stanley Kubrick Exhibition	Istanbul Sinema Müzesi, Beyoğlu	Along the month of November
Exhibition	Istiklal Harbi Exhibition	Hisart Canlı Tarih Müzesi, Beyoğlu	Until 30th of November
Concert	Nova Norda	Dorock XL, Kadıköy	5th of November 2022
Concert	Evdeki Saat	Milyon Performance Hall Istanbul	12th of November 2022
Stage Event	Sunay Akın ile Yüz Yüze	Kartal Sanat Tiyatrosu	4th of November 2022
Theatre	Fanatik Oyunu	Kozyatağı Kültür Merkezi	1th of November 2022
Concert	Can Bonomo	IF Performance Hall Beşiktaş	18th of November 2022
Sport	44. Istanbul Intercontinental Marathon	Üsküdar & Beşiktaş	6th of November 2022



IGU GRADUATE

Being a Double Major Student at IGU

SELİN YILMAZ
A GRADUATE OF
INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND
BUSINESS AND DOUBLE MAJOR
STUDENT

Hello,

I'm Selin Yilmaz. I graduated from Istanbul Gelişim University, Department of International Trade and Business. At the same time, I am a double major student in the Department of Aviation Management. Our school provides us with a wide variety of opportunities to improve ourselves and realize our talents. The double major program is just one of them. The double major program is a program that allows students who successfully manage the major program to receive a diploma in a second branch free of charge, that is, to study two departments at the same time. The double major program provides many advantages to students.

The first of these is to increase our knowledge and provide the opportunity to develop ourselves in many ways. Thanks to this program, we can enroll in two programs of our interests at the same time and have the chance to gain different perspectives. Having a command of different fields helps us to be more creative.

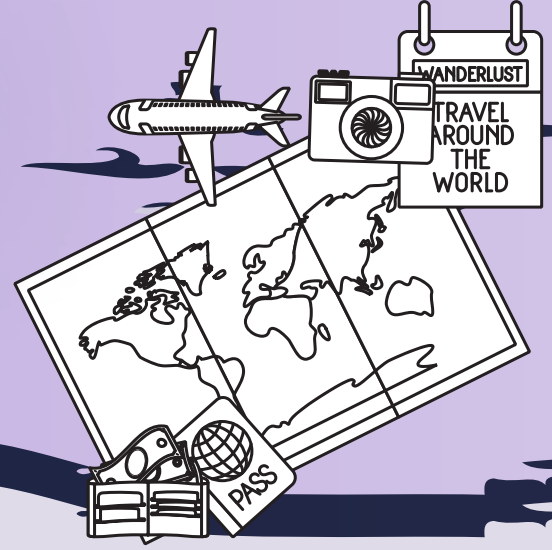
In addition, doing a double major not only gives us different perspectives, but also allows us to be one step ahead of our competitors in the business world as we are better equipped against our competitors and have expertise in different fields.

Thanks to the double major program, we can have a stronger communication network. We can meet our valuable professors and fellow students in both departments that we study simultaneously. Therefore, we can increase the number of people we can contact and ask for help in finding a job and when necessary.

Participating in the double major program will carry us forward in the career building phase. In addition, our school is not limited to the double major program, but also offers the career center, Erasmus coordinator office and alumni coordinator to the service of the students. I thank them for helping us gain various experiences and getting employed after graduation, and invite everyone to gain this experience.



ERASMUS + Diary



A Wonderful Experience: Erasmus

Oğuzhan ÇAKMAKÇI
The Department of International
Trade and Finance (English)

Hello, I am Oğuzhan Çakmakçı, a graduate of Istanbul Gelişim University, International Trade and Finance (English). I had the opportunity to do Erasmus at Zilina University in Slovakia during the 4th grade 2nd semester of my university. I feel lucky to have completed my university Erasmus experience.

Erasmus learning mobility is one of the great opportunities of university life, where it offers many different experiences as well as cultural exchange. If I talk about my Erasmus experience, Slovakia is a small country of five million and is economically among the small economies of Europe. There are many cities to visit in Slovakia, which is relatively quiet compared to Western Europe, but I think there are opportunities, due to its location. Although Zilina University is a university with a reputation in the field of aviation, my professors and their interests gave me a good experience. Especially the project assignments I made within the scope of the European Union provided me with new information. In addition, I had the opportunity to travel to 11 countries by managing my time well due to the goodwill point of view of our teachers. The countries I have visited and seen have helped me accumulate new friendships and memories while adding a worldview. In addition, thanks to the business-related connections in Europe I gained, business ideas contributed greatly to the direction of my career. The fact that I have advanced my English level has also given me a great intellectualism. For example, I had the chance to enter the world of my friends from different countries by discovering the resources they read and the social media they spend time on. This actually caused me to be directly involved in the social life of Europeans.

In summary, I can evaluate Erasmus under three headings: education, social interaction and travel. I can say that I have spent all three chapters on my own and am very pleased with them. I would recommend it to all my fellow students who have the opportunity to do so without hesitation. As a graduate student with Erasmus experience, the biggest advice I can give is to travel rather than rest. because it is an experience that ends with memories and I think it is necessary to push the limits to the end.



Dance of Warm and Cold: Hot Semolina Halva with Ice Cream



Res. Asst. Dilek Erol

The Department of New Media and Communication

Halva, which has a significant place in Turkish culture and tradition, is made in many parts of the world, albeit with different names. Turkey has many types of halva, such as tahini halva, nougat, royal halva, summer halva, flour halva, cheese halva, and flax halva. However, it is not possible to describe all of them in this article. The main subject of this article is semolina halva with ice cream, one of the most preferred halva by halva lovers.

Semolina halva is frequently consumed in Turkish cuisine. It is a kind of desert made in the Middle East and Balkan countries. Halva has a special place in Turkish cuisine as a dessert that accompanies both happy and sad moments from weddings to funerals. Roasting halva at funerals is a Turkish tradition originating from Central Asia. In the past, odor-exhaling rituals like incense, which were carried out to prevent spirits from harming or to ask for their help, are continued in different ways. During the roasting of the halva, the smell is also released. It is believed that the smell of roasted halva will nourish the soul of the deceased and alleviate their torment.

Halva cooked with semolina, water, sugar, butter, optionally milk, and pine nuts can be served hot or cold. Hot semolina halva with ice cream has been known in and around Denizli since 1938 thanks to confectioner Hacı Şerif, which is quite famous place. However, İstanbul was acquainted with this flavor in 2011. Hot semolina halva, usually served in plastic cups with a scoop of ice cream, also attracts halva lovers with its chocolate, pine nut, and fruit varieties.

The first answer to the question "Where to eat hot semolina halva with ice cream in İstanbul" is, of course, again Hacı Şerif. Hacı Şerif, which has branches in Eminönü, Fatih, Kadıköy, Üsküdar, and Zeytinburnu, can be considered the father of hot semolina halva with ice cream. Helvacı Ali, which has branches in most of İstanbul's districts, is another option that can be preferred. Helvacı Yakub Efendi, which has branches in Eyüpsultan, Kadıköy, Ümraniye, Şişli, and Çekmeköy, and Velvet Cafe with its Galata and Balat branches are among the best places to eat hot semolina halva with ice cream. You can taste this flavor at Zamane Coffee and Hünkar Restaurant in Şişli, and also at Sur Ocakbaşı in Fatih.

ABOUT ACADEMIC LIFE



PUBLICATIONS

- **Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun's** article titled *"Can information and communication technology and institutional quality help mitigate climate change in E7 economies? An environmental Kuznets curve extension"* was published in the **Journal of Economic Structures**.
- **Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun's** article titled *"Environmental sustainability and ecological balance dilemma: accounting for the role of institutional quality"* was published in the **Environmental Science and Pollution Research**.
- **Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun's** article titled *"Examining the Interaction Effect of Control of Corruption and Income Level on Environmental Quality in Africa"* was published in the **Sustainability (Switzerland)**.
- **Asst. Prof. Uju Violet Alola, Asst. Prof. Andrew Adewale Alola and Assoc. Prof. Serdar Çöp's** article titled *"Environmental Sustainability Goal and the Effect of Resources Extrication: A "Give and Take Perspective"* was published in the **International Journal of Renewable Energy Development**.
- **Asst. Prof. Andrew Adewale Alola's** article titled *"Examining the sustainable development approach of migrants' remittances and financial development in sub-Saharan African countries"* was published in the **Sustainable Development**.
- **Asst. Prof. Aslı Diyadin Lenger's** article titled *"How to choose the right influencer for a marketing strategy"* was published in the **Applied Marketing Analytics**.
- **Res. Asst. Büşra Önler's** article titled *"Greenhouse Gas Emission Awareness and Fare-Purchasing Behaviour Of Passengers In Air Carriers: A Socio-Demographic Analysis"* was published in the **Journal of Sustainability Science and Management**.
- **Asst. Prof. Andrew Adewale Alola's** article titled *"Do bureaucratic policy and socioeconomic factors moderate energy utilization effect of net zero target in the EU?"* was published in the **Journal of Environmental Management**.
- **Asst. Prof. Edmund Ntom Udemba and Res. Asst. Merve Tosun's** article titled *"Moderating effect of institutional policies on energy and technology towards a better environment quality: A two dimensional approach to China's sustainable development"* was published in the **Technological Forecasting and Social Change**.

LEAVERS

- Assoc. Prof. Güzin Mukaddes SEVİNÇER left our faculty
- Asst. Prof. Lukman Ayinde QLOROGUN left our faculty.

ASSIGNMENT-UPGRADE

- Asst. Prof. İbrahim Halil YAŞAR was reassigned to The Department of Political Science and Public Administration.
- Asst. Prof. Diler Ezgi TARHAN was reassigned to The Department of Sociology.
- Asst. Prof. Birol BAYSAK was reassigned to The Department of Business Administration

MASTHEAD

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