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UNIVERSITY**



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STAYING IN A SPACE HOTEL

**TECNO-
AGENDA**



Res. Asst. Büşra ÖNLER ÇİĞDEM
**The Department of Aviation
Management(English)**

Have you ever dreamed of staying in a space hotel? If so, you may not have to wait as long as you think. US-based Above Space Development Corporation, which designs and operates space stations with artificial gravity, is preparing to make dreams come true with the space hotel project it plans to implement in 2025.

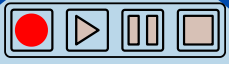
The space hotel named "Pioneer Station" will offer a unique experience to its guests with its luxurious rooms and world-view windows. An artificial gravity will be created in the rooms for the comfort of those staying at the Pioneer Station, which will accommodate 28 people. In addition, guests will be able to experience the zero-gravity environment in some special sections of the station.

Transportation to the space hotel will cost passengers 55 million dollars. Passengers will also have to pay a considerable amount for accommodation expenses. The duration of stay in the space hotel may vary depending on the cost and the ability of the guests to adapt to the space environment, but will last between four days and two weeks.

Voyager Station, which is planned to be operational in 2027 after Pioneer Station, aims to offer its guests a much more realistic holiday experience. Planned to seat 400 people, Voyager will have larger rooms, a lounge bar and even a basketball court.

Although the demand for space tourism is expected to increase with the development of technology and decreasing costs in the coming years, time will tell whether more people will have the opportunity to experience space travel.





eco-agenda



TURKIYE'S TRIANGLE OF EVIL: GROWTH, CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICIT AND INFLATION

Assoc. Prof. Gülgün ÇİĞDEM
The Department of International Trade and Finance

Compared to the mystical mystery of the Bermuda Triangle in the depths of the Atlantic, which remains a mystery of missing ships and airplanes, and which was initially thought to be magnetic but turned out to be a source of natural gas that emerged under the influence of ocean currents, a similar mystery appears in the world of economics. One of the labyrinths of the economic world is the Economic Triangle. Economic growth, current account deficit and inflation lie at the corners of this triangle.

The Dance Between Growth, Current Account Deficit and Inflation

Based on the Bermuda Triangle, economic growth, current account deficit and inflation, which are important economic variables, are metaphorically placed at the corners to form an economic triangle; it is a fact that "something is lost" in this triangle.

While economic growth is recognised as the pillar of a country's prosperity, concepts such as inflation and the current account deficit also play an important role in the complex balance of the economy. However, the relationship between these three variables is complex and often leads to paradoxes. Targeting economic growth usually requires expansionary monetary and fiscal policies. However, this leads to higher inflation and current account deficit rates. Conversely, tight monetary and fiscal policies are implemented to control inflation and the current account deficit, but actual growth remains below potential growth.

Questioning the existence of a relationship between growth, current account deficit and inflation will be instructive for decision makers who are faced with a dilemma in choosing the policies to be implemented. If the relationship between the variables is known, the measures to be taken can minimize the disruptions that may be caused by the policies to be preferred.

My study, which is one of the few studies published in *Studia Humana* analyzing the relationship between economic growth, current account deficit and inflation, contains important findings on these variables:

- Bidirectional causality between inflation and growth
- unidirectional causality from Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to current account deficit and
- There is a unidirectional causality relationship from inflation to current account deficit.

These findings can guide and direct decision-makers in economic policy-making and bring a new perspective to the typology. In the Economic Triangle, besides the mysterious losses, the relationships between economic growth, current account deficit and inflation remain mysterious. However, this research takes another step in the labyrinth of these relationships and provides a guide for policymakers. Future studies that will further illuminate the secrets in this triangle of the economic world are of great importance.

NEW PROFESSIONS



NEW PROFESSIONS

ASST. PROF BURCU
SAVAŞ ÇELİK

THE DEPARTMENT
OF INTERNATIONAL
TRADE AND
BUSINESS



The world is in constant change and development. For this reason, it is inevitable that the professions we have will change over time. There are many occupational groups that existed in the past years but do not exist today. It is possible to say that among the reasons for their non-existence are the competences that today's technology has.

It is possible to list the professions that have disappeared and/or are about to be forgotten as 'külekçilik, bileycilik, sütçülük, arzuhalcilik and sepetçilik' (MEB, -). With the rapid evolution of technology, today's young people are in search of new professions in order to adapt to both technology and the future. Especially with the rumours that artificial intelligence, which has gained great momentum in recent years, will narrow many employment areas and direct the sectors, the concept of future professions has become popular (Aksakal & Ulgen, 2021).

According to the report published by the World Economic Forum in 2020, it was revealed that there will be a transformation between humans and machines by 2025 and 85 million people may be unemployed in employment. In the same report, it is suggested that 97 million new employment areas that can adapt to the new division of labour between humans, machines and algorithms may emerge.

Tekinay and Ergen (2019) listed many professions for new employment areas. Some of these are Internet of Things, Horizontal and Vertical Integration, Cyber Physical Systems, Big Data Analysis, Robotics, Robot Welding Operator, Additive Manufacturing, Virtual Reality Artificial Intelligence Engineering, Artificial Intelligence, Machine, Quality Control Element Database Management, Software Engineering, Computerised CNS, Machine Operator, 3D Drawing-Laser Cutting, Biomedical Device Techniques, Solar Energy System Technical Personnel, Nanotechnology Expert, Functional Materials Engineering, Digital Agriculture, Digital Accounting.

Batmaz (2024) mentions that the world population, which started to increase rapidly after World War II, is now aging and many elements such as chronic diseases, home care, pension organization companies and home care robots will be included in our lives. For this reason, he emphasized that the most important place among the professions of the future will be the health and other service sectors that develop with the elderly.

Resources:

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MEB (-). My Profession is My Life, Access Location: <https://meslegimhayatim.meb.gov.tr/meslekler/kaybolan-meslekler> Access Date: 18.03.2024

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Latin Invasion and Destruction of Cultural Heritage in Istanbul

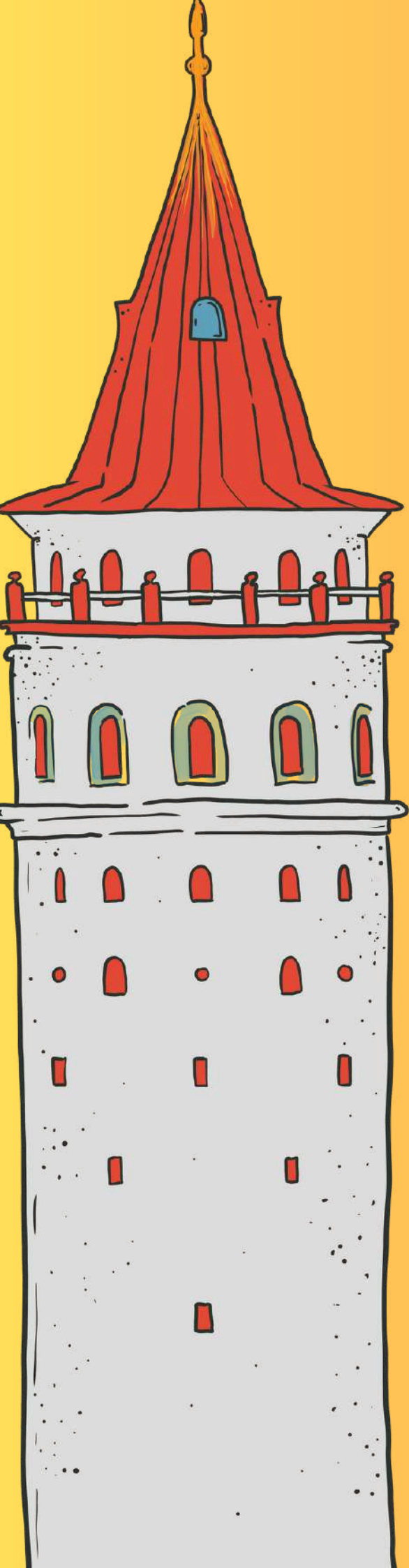
Res. Asst. Hilal KURUOĞLU
The Department of International Trade and Business



Istanbul is a city that hosts different cultures and the capital of three empires. Its geopolitical and geostrategic position has made it a favorite and desirable city throughout history, and for this reason, it has been repeatedly attacked by those who wanted to possess it. External attacks, internal rebellions and even changes of throne have brought about the destruction of cultural heritage. Perhaps the greatest destruction in Istanbul occurred with the Latin invasion, which led to the saying "I would rather see a Turkish turban in the midst of the City (Constantinople) than the Latin mitre".

After the failure of the III Crusade against Jerusalem, the cooperation with the Republic of Venice led to the organization of the IV Crusade against Byzantium. With this crusade, organized between 1202-1204, the Crusaders turned towards a Christian geography for the first time, and Istanbul faced the greatest destruction and looting in its history. It is noted that for the first time in European history, works of art were destroyed to such an extent, but unlike the French and the Flemish, the Venetians chose to take them to their own country rather than destroy them. After three days of looting; although the Latins and the Emperor had settled in the city, they continued to loot because they needed money. They melted bronze statues, burned the wooden parts of monasteries and palaces to meet their firewood needs, and carried many artworks to Europe.

A review of the websites of museums and churches in Europe and other sources revealed 28 works of art such as relics, columns and their fragments, statues, reliefs, bowls and chalices that were taken from Constantinople during the Latin period and are now in France, Venice, Italy, Spain, Germany and the USA. Looking at specific examples, San Marco in Venice is noteworthy as a building whose facade and museum are adorned with art objects looted from Constantinople. One of the artworks here is a porphyry tetrarch known to have been taken from the Philadelphion monument in Constantinople. The fact that the missing foot of the statue consisting of 4 emperors hugging each other was found in Laleli in Istanbul proves the original location of the statue. Another artwork found here are bronze horse statues. It is known that the bronze horses, the originals of which were moved inside and replaced by imitations because they started to be destroyed over time, were found in Paris between 1797-1815 at the request of Napoleon. The Barletto Bronze Statue depicting a Roman emperor dressed as a soldier is an example of work of art found in Italy. The statue was looted from Istanbul and washed up on the shores of Southern Italy after the ship on which it was being transported crashed, and was then exhibited in a church courtyard.



This is how Istanbul lost a significant part of its Byzantine cultural heritage. Many works of art that would add value to the city continue to exist, making aesthetic and cultural contributions to European cities. However, considering the buildings and art objects that were completely destroyed by burning and demolition, the fact that they are preserved and exhibited, even though in other cities, is a preferable result compared to the other.

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Art and Economics: The Fearless Girl and the Bull of Wall Street



RES.ASST. BURÇİN ÇAKIR GÜNDOĞDU

THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
AND FINANCE

Wall Street's bull statue, known as the "Charging Bull" located in New York, was designed by Arturo Di Modica after the stock market crash, an important moment in economic history known as "Black Monday". When the Italian sculptor left the statue in front of the New York Stock Exchange building on December 14, 1989, it was appreciated by the public, but the statue was confiscated again by the New York City Police Department because it was left illegally. The statue was so popular that after public protests for its return, the statue was returned to the public through legal means.

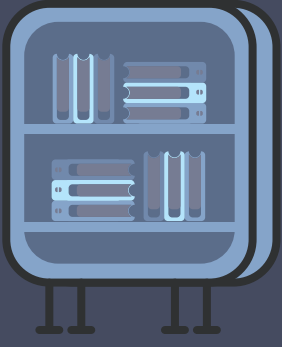
The meaning of the bull figure is named by the sculptor as "the hope for the strengthening of the American Economy again". Di Modica said of his famous work, "I created this sculpture as a symbol of the American dream. This dream says that everyone can be successful and realize their dreams in this country." He expressed his thoughts as follows. Many protests were organized around the bull statue in 2011 and it became a symbol in many areas such as inequality and justice. In fact, a little girl figure was placed in front of the bull statue, creating a symbol of women's independence in the field of economy and finance, gender equality and the struggle for women's greater participation in society. At the foot of the "fearless girl" sculpture prepared by Kristen Visbal, there is a sign that says "Stay with her until she gets there." #FearlessGirl." There is a phrase as follows. Therefore, although economy and art are seen as unrelated, economics has and will continue to take its place in every aspect of life, in people's feelings and thoughts, in the search for justice, and in art.

Resources:

<https://www.economicultur.com/wall-streetin-bogasi-charging-bull-heykelinin-hikayesi-nedir/>

<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2018/nov/28/new-york-fearless-girl-charging-bull-wall-street>

SOSYOCOM SHELF



A MOVIE

The Mist

In parallel with the increase in TV series and television films in recent years, Stephen King's novels have begun to be frequently adapted to this field. The Killing Mist is one of them. In the movie, in an environment where an unknown town, conservative people and conflicting young people and their conflicts take place, after a strong storm, a huge wave of fog affects the entire town. People are trapped inside the supermarket, aware of the existence of creatures that appear in this dense fog and feed on people. During this anxious wait, the people inside the supermarket are divided into two; some believe that a vengeful god commands these creatures to commandeer them and sacrifice people, while others do not believe this. The film takes place between this dilemma and contains moments that are full of tension and will take your breath away. Directed by Frank Darabont, the film stars Thomas Jane, Marcia Gay Harden and Laurie Holden.

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Business

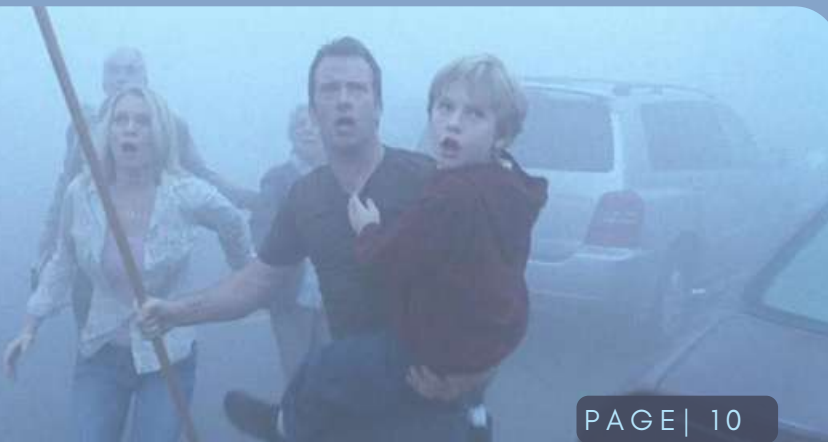


Year: 2007

IMDb: 7.1

Duration: 2 hours 6 minutes

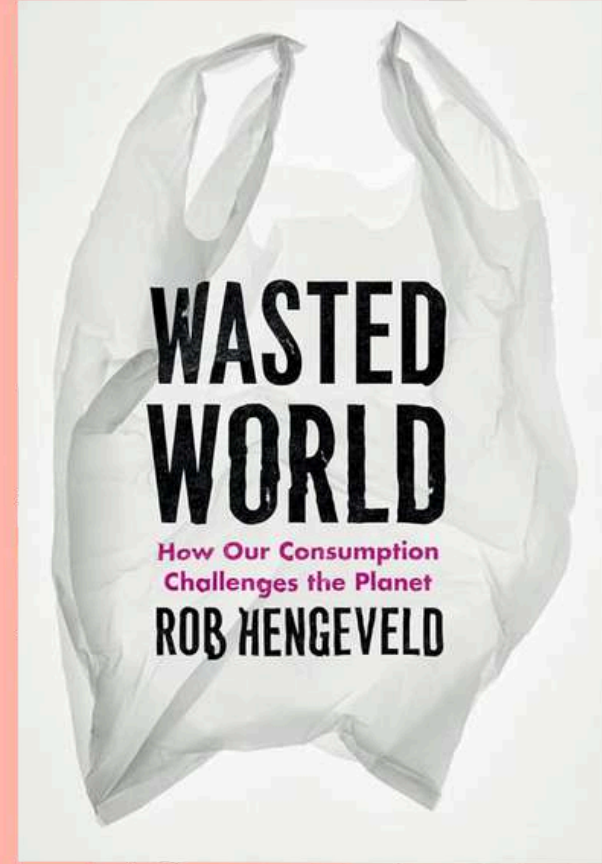
Genre: Thriller/SciFi



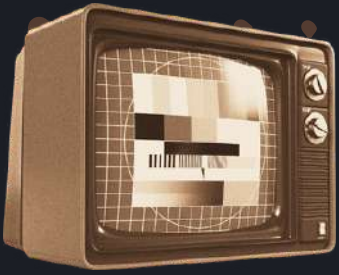
Wasted World

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The Department of International Trade and Business



Waste sphere is a book that deals with the problems that arise due to the rapid increase in population on earth. The book paints a gloomy atmosphere due to its observations on issues such as depletion and waste of resources to meet the needs of the increasing population, famine and widespread diseases, the upheaval of deep-rooted social relations, traditions and civilizations, and desperate wars for the remaining scarce resources. But we should not ignore that there is still hope. As long as we take the right precautions. Therefore, Waste Sphere offers a broad perspective of the impact of the human species on the earth and the vital systems it contains. The book offers a discussion of natural processes such as waste extraction, the limits of population growth and its effects on agriculture and industry, our depleted and wasted resources, our depleted environment and climate.



A TV SERIES

Asst. Prof. Başak ÖZARSLAN DOĞAN
The Department of International Trade and Business



Written by American author David Benioff and scripted by Alexander Woo and Daniel Brett Weiss, The 3-Body Problem is adapted from Liu Cixin's Hugo Award-winning Chinese novel of the same name. The drama begins with Ye Wenjie's story. Ye Wenjie is an astrophysicist who saw his father brutally murdered during the Chinese Cultural Revolution. Later, due to his scientifically successful track record, he is drafted by the military and sent to a secret radar base in a remote part of China. In this incident, which developed in the 1960s, extraterrestrial life was encountered. After this incident, they now struggle with a big problem. The fateful decision he made in the 1960s resonates across space and time, reaching a group of scientists in the present day and forcing them to confront humanity's greatest threat.

The series attracted attention with its cast as well as its subject. The leading roles in the series are Eiza González, who became internationally known for her role as Santanico Pandemonium in From Dusk till Dawn: The Series, Liam Cunningham, who started his acting career in 1992 with the movie Into the West, and Moonlight, Star Trek: The Next Generation, Star Trek: Deep Space Nine, Actors such as Rosalind Chao, known for her TV series and films such as Magic Camp and Life of the Party, are featured.



Book Review of the Month

'An epoch-defining book'
GUARDIAN



The Uninhabitable Earth

A STORY OF THE FUTURE

David
Wallace-Wells



THE UNINHABITABLE EARTH

Asst. Prof. Başak ÖZARSLAN DOĞAN

The Department of International Trade and Business

Written by David Wallace-Wells, it is a book that tells, in a story-like manner, what we expect after global warming. Of course, this story is a little far from the stories we know where everything has a happy ending. The situation is very bad, worse than you think. If we are only concerned about sea level rise as a result of global warming, we are only seeing the tip of the iceberg.

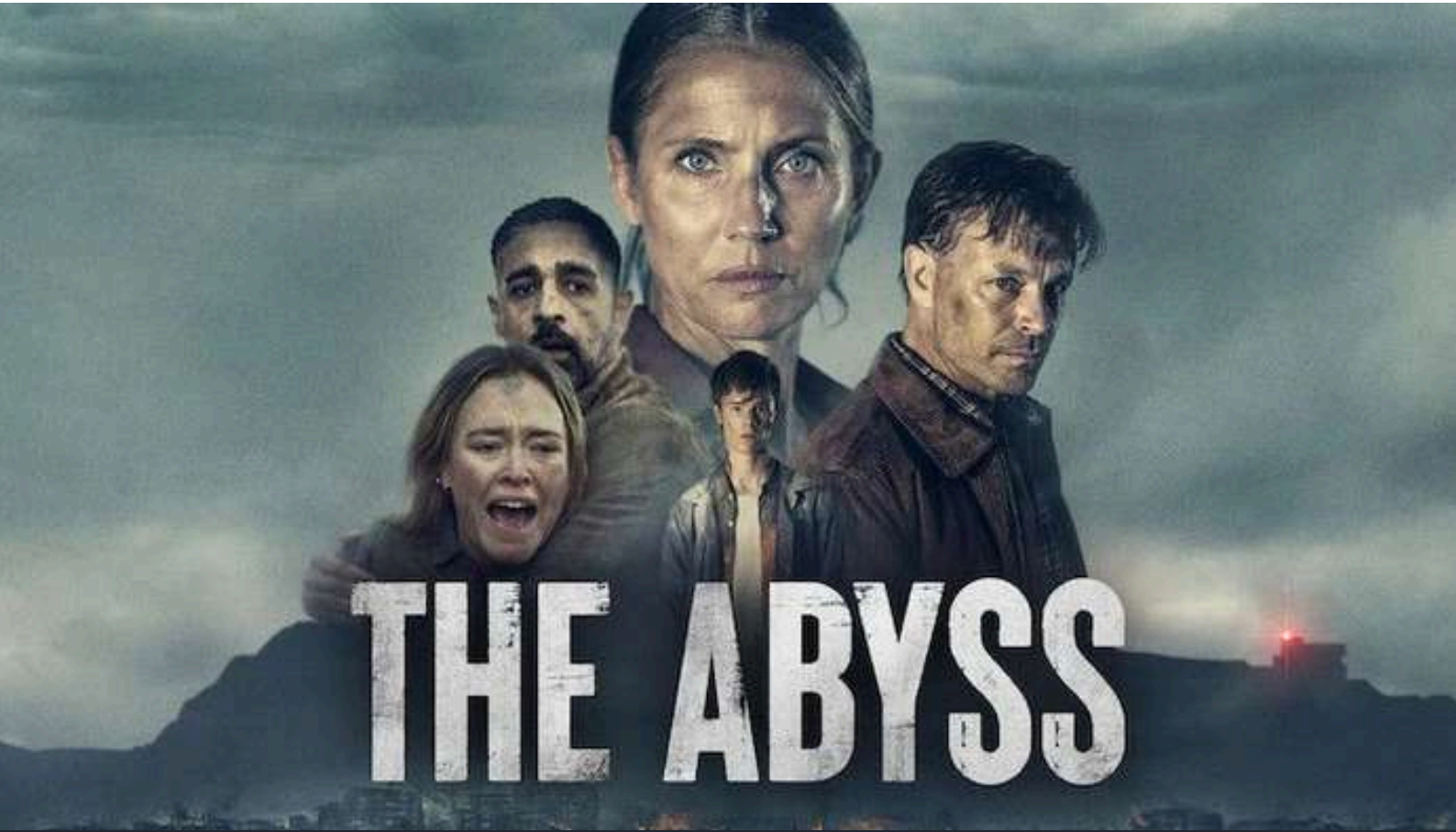
Rising temperatures, famine, floods, epidemics, deforestation, melting glaciers, economic decline and the destruction they will bring... This is the brief summary of what will happen to us. And it will all happen faster than we think. If we do not make a revolutionary change in the way billions of people live, a large part of the planet will become uninhabitable by the end of the current century, and living conditions in the rest will be quite challenging.

David Wallace-Wells introduces us to our near future by making use of the latest scientific studies in An Inhabitable World, which the Guardian newspaper describes as "the book that defines the age". He ponders what that future will look like for those who live in it – how warming will transform global politics, what technology and nature will mean in such a world, the sustainability of capitalism and the path of human progress. The book is actually also a call to action. Considering that more than half of the total amount of carbon released throughout Earth history has been released into the atmosphere in the last thirty years, this means that the planet has reached its current state in just one generation. This book will make us question every action we take after reading it and will not be forgotten for a long time.



Movie Review of the Month

Asst. Prof. Başak ÖZARSLAN DOĞAN
**The Department of International Trade and
Business**



The Finnish and Swedish co-production film, whose original name is "Avgrunden", takes place in the town of "Kiruna", located in the northernmost part of Sweden. The incident started at 03.23, near the mine where a group of young people were having fun together. There is a deep fissure nearby, created by mining activities, and the area is fenced because it is dangerous. But a young man breaks that prohibition, and when the young man breaks the ban, the earthquake and collapse pull the young man to the bottom of the cliff. At this point, the town's nightmare has begun. The manager of the mining company is a woman, and she even violates her daughter who resists environmental massacre for the benefit of the mine. Frigga (Tuva Novotny) is extremely committed to her job, but it doesn't depend on her or other people. Therefore, especially himself and his family are under threat. The film, which contains plenty of action and tension, is directed by Richard Holm and written by Richard Holm, Robin Sherlock Holm and Nicola Sinclair.

ACADEMIC PLAYLIST



Res. Asst. Tuğçe Gül BABACAN
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Literature**

Spring Collection











April is the harbinger of spring. This month, with the sun showing itself stronger, new buds sprouting, the land turning green and animals coming out of their hiding places, signifies the blossoming of new hopes for both the Earth and humanity. The whole world and all beings come alive, flourish and shine.

For this month which is full of new hopes, we have created a music list that will warm our hearts and excite us. In this list, we have brought together classical piano works that symbolize the arrival of spring, along with embodying the month of spring.


In our list, you can find a wide range of works that invoke this season in people's hearts, from Vivaldi's Four Seasons to Yiruma.

We wish you a pleasant listening.

[Click here...](#)

-  **Spring (La Primavera) Op.8 No.1 E...**
Antonio Vivaldi, Baroque Festival Orch...
-  **Spring Waltz (Mariage d'Amour)**
Toms Mucenieks
-  **Spring**
Lesfm, Piano Amor
-  **Spring**
Andrea Vanzo
-  **River Flows In You**
Yiruma, Johannes Bornlöf
-  **Songs Without Words, Op. 62: N...**
Felix Mendelssohn, Henrik Måwe
-  **12 Études, Op. 25: No. 1 in A-Flat ...**
Frédéric Chopin, Rudolf Buchbinder
-  **Carnival of the Animals, R. 125: VII...**
Camille Saint-Saëns, Lang Lang, Gina ...
-  **Lyric Pieces, Op. 43: II. To the Spr...**
Edvard Grieg, Axel Gillison
-  **Kiss the Rain**
Yiruma





EDUCATION- RESEARCH

Prof. Dr. Mustafa KÖKSAL
**The Department of International
Trade and Business**

THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION IN HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

As it is known, education is the process of development or, in short, change observed in the knowledge, thoughts, abilities and behaviors of individuals (Sabuncuoglu, 2000 p.110).

It can be said that the vast majority of today's enterprises agree that training should be conducted at certain periods; in other words, they no longer discuss whether training is necessary (Senatalar, 1978, p. 165).

As it is known, the continuous and systematic development of knowledge in the world also affects the educational function in enterprises. Investment in education in enterprises actually means investment in human resources of the enterprise. An educated businessman is the richest source of the company. For this reason, companies are increasingly giving more space to education. For example, enterprises in France are required by law to spend 1.5% of the wages they pay to employees on the education of employees (Sabuncuoglu, 2000, p.110).

It can be said that education is the only way to achieve a high standard of living as an individual, as well as the only means of deceleration and progress as a society and to take place among advanced countries. It can also be argued that education is the basic way to realize a democratic political and social life in a country (Sabuncuoglu, 1997, p.124-125).

In the 1950s and following years, the mechanization and automation of many enterprises in many industrially developed countries led to the gradual disappearance of unskilled workers' jobs; however, this situation forced workers to participate in educational activities organized at the enterprise in order to keep their jobs (Yalcin, 1994, p. 81-82).

Taking into account the U.S. Labor Department's estimate that about 1.8 million people are replaced by machines every year, it can be said that increasing the knowledge and skills of employees and providing them with new skills is as necessary as bread and water according to changing conditions. Especially since those whose jobs have become invalid due to technological developments have to be trained for the new jobs created by these developments, it can be stated that educational activities should be handled in a certain order (Koksal, 1989, p.171).

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A Visit to our University by Doctoral Students of Sociology from Mukhtar Avezov University of South Kazakhstan

Prof. Dr. Kamil Kaya The Department of Sociology



Within the scope of the protocol and cooperation agreement signed between Istanbul Gelisim University and Mukhtar Avezov University of South Kazakhstan, Mukhtar Avezov University of South Kazakhstan PhD students Almagul UTEPOVA and Ainur UALIKHANOVA came to our university to conduct research and study in the field of Sociology. The aforementioned students, under the guidance of Prof. Dr. Kamil KAYA, Head of the Department / Department of Sociology and Faculty of Applied Sciences of our University, who served as their second advisor; They visited the Rector of our University, Prof. Dr. Bahri ŞAHİN in his office. During the visit, Rector Bahri ŞAHİN stated that the first application realized within the scope of the protocol and cooperation signed between the two universities is extremely important and that its development will be supported and presented plaques and gifts to the visiting students.

The aforementioned students, under the guidance of Prof. Dr. Kamil KAYA, Head of the Department/Division of Sociology and Faculty of Applied Sciences of our University, who served as their second advisor; visited the Dean of the Faculty of Economics, Administrative and Social Sciences, Prof. Dr. Kenan AYDIN in his office. During the visit, Mr. AYDIN gave detailed information about our faculty and presented gifts to our guest students.





The aforementioned students, under the guidance of Prof. Dr. Kamil KAYA, Head of the Sociology Department/Division and Faculty of Applied Sciences of our University, who acted as their second advisor; visited our University Library Director Mr. Şenol ARMAĞAN in his office. ARMAĞAN, who gave detailed information about our university library during the visit, stated that the guest students can benefit from our university library and presented them gift books from our university publications.

The aforementioned students, under the guidance of Prof. Dr. Kamil KAYA, Head of the Department/Division of Sociology and Faculty of Applied Sciences of our University, who acted as their second advisor, visited the Director of the Graduate Education Institute of our University, Prof. Dr. İzzet GÜMÜŞ in his office. During the visit, GÜMÜŞ, who stated that he was extremely pleased with this visit within the scope of graduate education of our university, stated that they support the international student exchange and mobility policy of our university as an institute and presented them a "Certificate of Participation".

The aforementioned students visited the Department of Sociology of our university. During the visit, the head of the department KAYA introduced the guest students to the faculty members and research assistants of the department and gave information about the department. The guest students stated that they were pleased to meet the lecturers of the department and exchanged views with the lecturers. KAYA presented the books titled "Sociology of Small Groups" and "Religion-Politics Relationship in Turkey through the Eyes of Academicians" as gifts to the students.

Afterwards, the aforementioned students visited our university's International Student Office Erasmus Coordinator Ms. Alisa USUBOVA in her office. During the visit, Ms. USUBOVA gave information about the international student exchange and mobility of our university and stated that they were very pleased with the visit of the guest students to our university and that all kinds of support would be given to them and presented them a gift.



ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATION



*Asst. Prof. Dr. Ayşe Meriç YAZICI
The Department of International
Trade and Business*

REMOTE WORKING VIRTUAL TEAM MANAGEMENT



Traditional business models and working patterns are undergoing radical changes with the rapid development of technology and globalization trends. Especially in recent years, the concepts of remote working and virtual team management have become an important part of the business world. While these new dynamics increase the flexibility of businesses, they also offer important opportunities to adapt to employees' lifestyles and maintain work-life balance.

Remote working is the performance of work tasks outside the office, usually from home or other remotely accessible locations (Allen et al., 2015). This model offers advantages such as flexible working hours, avoiding traffic jams and saving on commuting costs. However, it should be noted that telecommuting brings some challenges such as productivity, communication and team coordination (Onyemaechi et al., 2018). Virtual team management involves creating and managing a team by bringing together employees from different geographical regions or time zones (Garro-Abarca et al., 2021). This model increases businesses' access to talent around the world, while also enabling them to adapt to local markets more easily. However, challenges such as language and cultural differences, time difference, and communication barriers are among the problems faced by managers (Zakaria & Yusof, 2020).

The success of remote working and virtual team management relies on the adoption of certain strategies and approaches. First, organizations need to select appropriate communication technologies and teach employees to use them effectively (Kilcullen et al., 2022). Video conferencing tools, instant messaging platforms and cloud-based collaboration tools can help team members to communicate and collaborate effectively. It is also important for businesses to set remote working policies and provide clear expectations and guidelines to employees (Hurst, 2020). Clearly defining issues such as flexible working hours, contact hours, and deadlines can help employees increase their motivation and performance in this context (Franken et al., 2021).

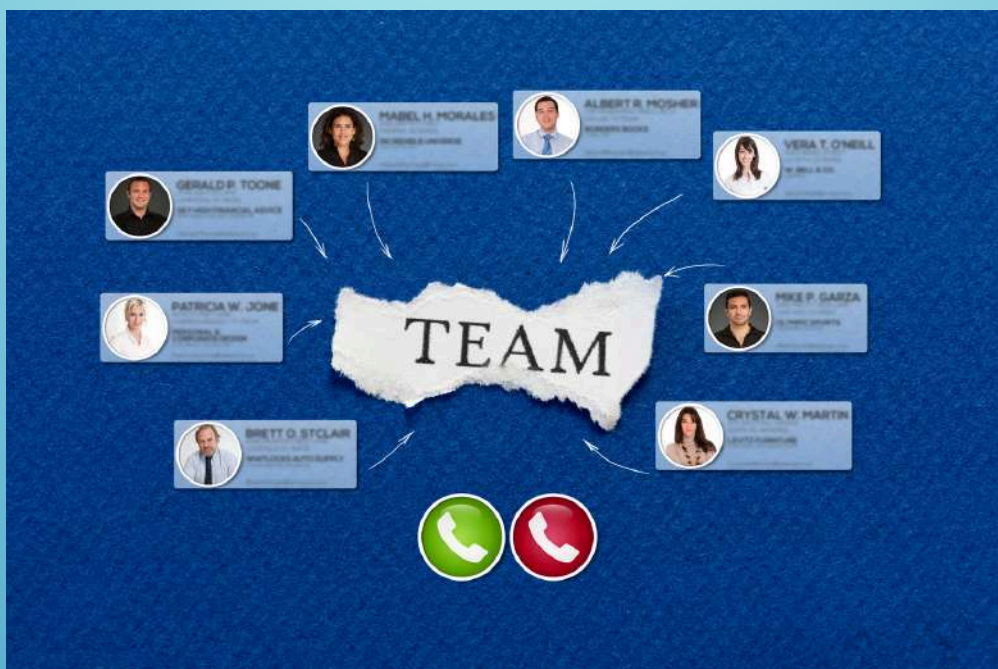




Managing virtual teams requires special attention. It is important for leaders to create a strong bond and team spirit among team members. Tools such as regular video meetings, team events and social media platforms enable team members to connect with each other and strengthen their relationships (Chamakiotis et al., 2021). It is also important to monitor and evaluate the performance of virtual teams. Leaders need to follow the process of achieving the set goals and improve their performance by giving feedback to team members if necessary (Kashive et al., 2022). Remote working and virtual team management have become an inevitable reality of the modern business world. For businesses, adapting to these new dynamics and managing them effectively will help them gain competitive advantage and increase their success. Therefore, it is important to continuously review and develop strategies for teleworking and virtual team management.

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GREEN INNOVATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

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Today, as environmental problems are increasing, businesses and industries are focusing more and more on sustainability principles. In this context, green innovation is the process of developing and implementing environmentally friendly technologies and business models. Green innovation basically aims to reduce or eliminate negative impacts on the environment (Rehman et al., 2021). This includes a range of different approaches such as increasing energy efficiency, improving waste management, using renewable energy sources, reducing carbon footprint, etc. Green innovation offers solutions to environmental problems while also providing businesses with a competitive advantage (Wang et al., 2021). Sustainability, on the other hand, refers to using natural resources to meet current needs while not harming the needs of future generations (Andriansyah et al., 2021). The concept of sustainability adopts an approach that includes economic, social and environmental dimensions. Sustainability aims to strike a balance between the conservation of natural resources, increasing the welfare of society and sustaining economic growth (Hummels & Argyrow, 2021).

Green innovation and sustainability concepts play an important role in various sectors and industries. For example, in the energy sector, the use of renewable energy sources is increasing and dependence on fossil fuels is decreasing. This increases energy security while reducing negative impacts on the environment (Hosseini, 2022). Similarly, the proliferation of electric vehicles in the automotive sector helps to reduce carbon emissions and prevent air pollution (Zhao et al., 2021). Green innovation and sustainability also play an important role in the agricultural sector. The use of organic farming methods increases soil fertility while reducing the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides (Clark, 2020). In addition, efficient use of water resources and recycling of agricultural waste are also important elements of sustainable agriculture (Srivastav et al., 2021).



Green innovation and sustainability also have a major impact in areas such as urban planning and infrastructure development. The construction of smart cities and green buildings improves quality of life while reducing energy consumption. The use of renewable energy sources and the development of waste management systems reduce the environmental impact of cities and make living spaces more sustainable (Aliero et al., 2021). However, more efforts are needed to achieve green innovation and sustainability goals. We are facing major challenges such as climate change, depletion of natural resources, environmental pollution, and global cooperation and innovative solutions are needed to tackle these issues. Businesses and governments adopting sustainability principles and investing in green innovation are important steps to tackle these challenges.

Green innovation and sustainability are critical to protecting the well-being of future generations and the health of our planet. These concepts are driving significant change and transformation in business and society, and everyone needs to take responsibility in this process. It is up to all of us to strive for a green future and we must work together to achieve this goal.

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THE TENSION BETWEEN IRAN AND ISRAEL AND THE REACTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY



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The ongoing tension between Iran and Israel, which is the hottest topic on the international agenda, continues. Most recently, in retaliation for the attack on Iran's diplomatic representation in Syria, Israel launched missile and drone strikes. Thus, the long-standing tension between the two countries resulted in a direct hot conflict for the first time. On April 1st, in the air attack on the Iranian consulate in Damascus, a total of 7 individuals, including two with the rank of general in the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, were killed. Tehran considered this incident as an attack on its territory and blamed Israel, announcing retaliatory measures against Israel. Iranian leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, in a statement on April 2nd, emphasized the right to legitimate defense, stating, "We will give the necessary response. We will punish them." Following this statement, Iran took action.

The Israeli military claimed that 170 unmanned aerial vehicles and at least 120 ballistic missiles were fired into its territory. While it was stated that 99% of these attacks were neutralized by Israel and its allies' air defense systems, it was reported that a child was seriously injured by shrapnel from a missile intercepted by Israel.

Following Iran's aerial attacks on Israel, there were reactions from many countries and international organizations. The Western world, which has long failed to speak out enough against Israel's crimes against Palestinians, strongly condemned Iran's attacks on Israel. The first reaction came from US President Joe Biden, who announced that he would convene the G-7 leaders for a joint diplomatic response. Dennis Francis, President of the United Nations General Assembly, called on the parties to exercise restraint to prevent the events from turning into a regional war. UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres also condemned Iran's airstrikes, calling for an end to aggression in the region.

A written statement from the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed concern about the events and called on the parties to exercise restraint. It was emphasized that the tension stemmed from the conflict in Gaza and an immediate end to the war was necessary. Making a similar statement, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ironically, called for restraint by acknowledging the events in Ukraine had not happened and emphasized that regional states should resolve existing problems through political and diplomatic means.

Ursula Von Der Leyen, President of the European Commission, condemned Iran's attack as blatant and unjust. Roberta Metsola, President of the European Parliament, pointed out that the attacks increased the risk of chaos in the Middle East, stating that the EU strongly condemned the attack and continued to work to reduce tension.

Statements made by Germany, Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Poland, and Greece also condemned Iran and called for no further escalation.

Iran, on the other hand, stated that it considered these attacks as a legitimate right to self-defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. The statement pointed out that the attitude of Western members of the UN Security Council prevented a proper response to this attack. Additionally, it was noted that crises fueled by irresponsible actions in the Palestine-Israel conflict area would increase tensions. After the reaction statements, Iran summoned the ambassadors of France, the United Kingdom, and Germany to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Tehran.

A statement from Hamas described the military operation conducted by Iran as legitimate defense and considered it a natural response to the attack on the Iranian consulate in Damascus.

In the end, Iranian Chief of Staff Mohammad Baqeri stated that the military operation against Israel had ended successfully, while Iran's Permanent Mission to the UN, referring to Article 51 of the UN Charter, declared that the necessary intervention had been made and the attack had been concluded. It was warned that harsher responses would be given to any potential Israeli attack, and a warning was issued for the US not to intervene in the matter.

While the tension between the two countries seems to have subsided for now, it is uncertain whether this situation will turn into a regional conflict in the short, medium, and long term. In addition to both sides acting with restraint, the cessation of terrorist actions by Israel in Palestine and the intervention of international actors through mediation and sanctions to prevent the humanitarian drama are the most reasonable methods to prevent conflicts in the region.





The Negative Effects of Psychological Violence (Mobbing) on Employees



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As it is known, the main purpose of human resources management is to increase productivity by maximizing the contributions of human power to the enterprise (Koksal, 2007, p.5).

Psychological violence, in other words, can be defined as mobbing, harassing and disturbing employees and/or causing distress to employees. In the literature on the subject, behaviors such as intimidation, exclusion, defamation of employees at work are expressed as psychological violence. It becomes impossible for an employee who is subjected to psychological violence to communicate with others, to conduct their social relations in a healthy way, to protect their personal reputation and physical health.

In a study, it was found that psychological violence applied by management is the least (5.1%) in the banking sector, the most (12%) in the industrial sector; psychological violence applied by colleagues is the most (21.7%) in the banking sector, and the least (3.5%) in the entertainment and culture sector (Gulay and Gonul Budak, 2018, p.394).

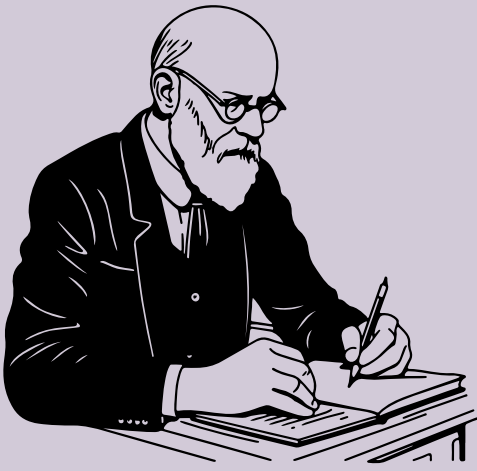
The effects of psychological violence on employees can be summarized as follows (ibid., p.396):

- * Crying, whining and complaints during work,
- * Sensitivity and concentration disorder,
- * High blood pressure and sleep disorders,
- * Excessive weight gain or weight loss and depression,
- * Getting into the habit of using alcohol and medication,
- * Going to the workplace with fear and hatred, decreased belonging to the business,
- * Panic attacks, heart attacks, suicide attempts and physical violence to friends,
- * Termination of duty or dismissal.

Finally, we can state that business managers who want to eliminate the negative effects of psychological violence on employees, if they want to maximize the contributions of employees, must resort to all kinds of means that will increase their motivation, pay them at a level worthy of human dignity and improve their working conditions.

Source

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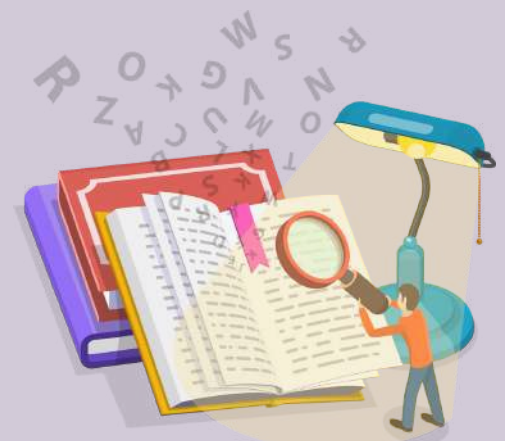


Psychoanalysis and Literature

Res. Asst. Hilal KURUOĞLU
**The Department of International Trade and
Business**

Freud, the founder of psychoanalysis, placed dreams at the heart of his work and aimed to reveal the unconscious factors that negatively affected his clients by analyzing their dreams. Freud (1900), who distinguished between manifest content and latent content in dreams, revealed that psychoanalysis deals with the relationship between these two, unlike other interpretation studies that focus only on manifest content. According to him, a dream is the fulfillment of a repressed wish in disguise (Freud, 1921). In the following period, psychoanalysis studies were not limited to dreams, but the field of study was expanded. Literature is one of these fields. Freud revealed the genre of psychobiography, which refers to the reinterpretation of works with this new information by revealing the life story of the artist by scrutinizing his works (Cebeci, 2004). We can also explain these studies with the metaphor of an iceberg. The work itself and the author's biography, known attitudes, thoughts and approaches are visible. However, the source of what we call 'inspiration' is the mysterious side of the author, which we want to reveal through psychoanalysis. In other words, works are treated just like dreams, and because they are more accessible to third parties, they become the target of criticism.

On the other hand, there is also a criticism of not seeing any problem in the analysis of the author and wanting to understand the work through the author. This criticism is brought by Roland Barthes (2001) who introduced the idea of reader-centered approach as a reaction to the author-centered approach. According to him, writing is a linguistic and literary product and the author's only connection with the work is that he creates it. Saying that "the birth of the reader must be at the expense of the death of the author", Barthes attributes the existence of the literary text to the reader, not the author, and emphasizes that the more readers there are, the more interpretations there are. The reader reads only the text itself, independent of the author's psychology, biography and the historical characteristics of the period in which the work was written. As can be seen, psychoanalytic literary theory has been criticized for its analysis of both the author and the work.

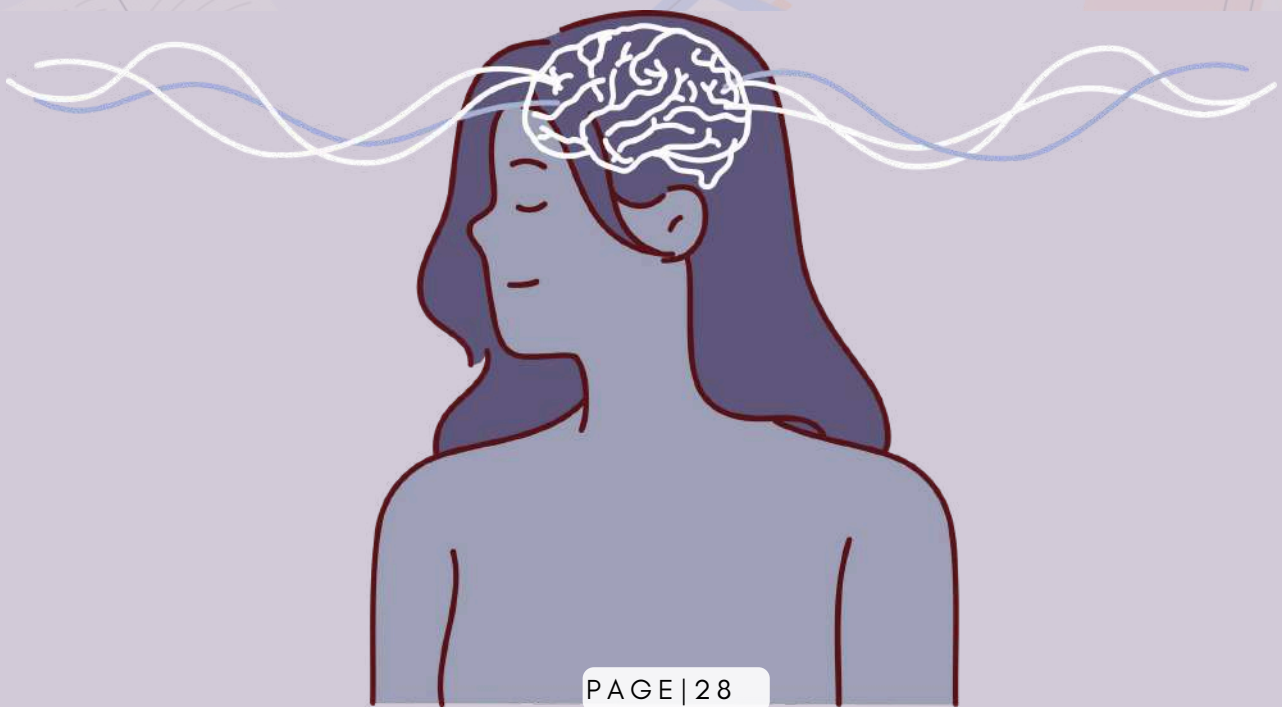


It is not known to what extent it is right to completely sever the connection between a work and its author, but it can be said that the work gains a new meaning with each reader. Moreover, the perception and interpretation of each reader bears the traces of his/her own psychology, biography and the historical context he/she is in, even if not the author. In this case, what would it be like to construct a process of psychoanalysis through the reader instead of the author and the work? This method is bibliotherapy, which has a long history. In its most general form, bibliotherapy is the use of books to help people solve their problems (Aiex, 1993). It is assumed that clients will identify with literary characters who are similar to themselves and thus release their emotions (Gladding & Gladding, 1991). The main variables here are the characteristics of the reader, the work read and individual reactions to the work (McKinney, 1977).

As can be seen, there are different views on the duality of psychoanalysis and literature. To make a general evaluation; it may not be correct to say that an author's relationship with his/her work is the same from the preparation stage until its completion and after its completion, as a reader. Besides, it would be more appropriate to say that a new interpretation emerges every time the work is read, not every reader. Because a reader may have a new perspective every time he/she reads the same work. All this reveals the close relationship of the literary work with human psychology and makes literature a suitable technique for psychoanalysis. As a final word, each literary work is a unique value at the tangent of countless stories derived from the mind that constructs it and the unique experiences of different perceptions. The literary works that we can associate with psychoanalysis and many other techniques today have the potential to offer us new possibilities in tomorrow's world.

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Intimate Partner Violence

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Intimate partner violence is one of the most common forms of violence against women. It includes physical, sexual and emotional abuse against one's partner, as well as controlling behaviors. Intimate partner violence is an important problem all over the world and can be quite traumatic to experience. It can cause long-term physical and psychological damage to the person and can even result in death. Therefore, it is very important to be informed about intimate partner violence and to adopt and implement measures against it. The victim of intimate partner violence can be our friends, family or someone from our close circle, and we should not forget that one day we may also be the victim of intimate partner violence. It is important to remember that everyone, regardless of age, gender, race or religion, can experience this one day.

Actions such as hitting, kicking or slapping the partner can be considered as physical violence; forcing sexual intercourse can be considered as sexual violence; insulting, belittling, humiliating or threatening the partner can be considered as emotional violence. In addition to these, controlling behaviors include isolating the partner from their family or friends or taking controlling actions about their environment.

How can we recognise the signs of partner violence?

Being anxious and visibly upset, exhibiting sudden behavioral changes, withdrawing, feeling uneasy about pleasing their partner, avoiding social and work activities, looking scared around their partner, having visible wounds or bruises on their body and explaining these injuries with various excuses can be among the symptoms of partner violence.

So why can't women leave their violent partners?

Women may continue to stay in abusive relationships and there may be many reasons for this. These reasons may include anxiety about economic difficulties, worry about children or fear of not being able to take custody of children, lack of support from family or friends, anxiety about being stigmatized after divorce, and hope that the partner will change.

What can we do to prevent partner violence?

Economic and social empowerment of women and girls, promoting gender equality in society, providing early intervention for families at risk, strengthening women's rights regarding divorce, property, alimony or custody, adopting programmes to raise awareness on these issues in schools are among the things that can be done to prevent intimate partner violence.



The Most Important Problems of Today's Families

SOCIO
AGENDA

Asst. Prof. Raheb MOHAMMADI
GHANBARLOU
The Department of Sociology

In order to reduce the spiritual, economic and social problems of today's families, it is necessary to focus on increasing the harmony, commitment and cooperation of couples. Although the family is the smallest social unit, it is considered the most effective educational unit that can be the source of individual and social changes and the development of human values. Optimal functioning of the family leads to the development of emotional, spiritual, economic and social relationships. Today's families face various economic, social and cultural crises, including changes in patterns, increased family consumption, lack of correlation between income level and expenditures, generational differences that lead to differences in values in the views of parents and children.

Social and intellectual developments in today's world are so rapid and comprehensive that they constantly change family structure and patterns in different dimensions. Many of the moral abnormalities in today's families arise from not paying attention to simple things, which over time turns into an unsolvable problem. The most important problems of today's families are; These can be said to be situations such as conflicts between the bride and mother-in-law, serious differences in education level, sexual incompatibility, luxurious life, insufficient acquaintance phase, wrong perception of feminism, superstitions, dependent character, financial inadequacies and most importantly, not having the strength to cope with the problems. It should not be forgotten that a healthy family does not mean a problem-free family. Maybe families that have mechanisms to cope with problems are called healthy families.

Some couples are so attached to traditions that they forget about their own relationships. Organizing various ceremonies, celebrations and unnecessary gifts, heavy dowries, luxurious weddings, participation of surrounding people, etc., which cause a lot of financial and psychological pressure on the couple. It is one of the problems of today's families. Love is considered an important factor for the strength of the family, but the education and knowledge level of the two people also plays a very effective role in the way spouses view each other. If the average level or level of education of two people is too far apart, if one sees the other's awareness as much lower than his own, sees him as weak and small, sees himself as a teacher and the other as a student, this will definitely have an unpleasant impact on the relationship.



Time to Socialize

SPRING IS BEST FELT HERE:

BUYUKADA

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Business Administration

We've all heard or expressed the phrase "One cannot see the forest for the trees" at some point in our lives. When we think about this phrase concretely, since Istanbul is quite a large city, there must be many places here that we want to go to but postpone, places we hear about but give up going because they seem far, or even places we've never even heard of.

However, once we go there, places we want to go back to again and again, places that refresh us when we arrive, places where we say, "Why didn't I come here earlier?" make the tiredness of the journey worthwhile. I often liken these places to people.

There are people sometimes; we feel tired and hopeless until we meet them, but after they start to exist in our lives, we realize that we are slowly resting, filling with hope and love. And then we realize that all this tiredness and possibilities have brought us to this beautiful person.

Without prolonging the word too much, let me start talking about Buyukada, which makes me think of these paragraphs as I walk its streets. Buyukada is the largest of the Princes' Islands, which are part of Istanbul. Its Greek name is Prinkipos.

The most exciting point for me when it comes to Büyükada is taking the ferry there. The fresh sea air is enough to take you away from the city crowds and immerse you in island life. (If you are going to the island for a day trip, I recommend setting off early in the morning to save time.)

After about a 30-minute ferry ride, when you arrive at the pier, you feel like you've come to a completely different city. You can start by browsing through the stalls you will encounter at Saatli Meydan, looking at trinkets, beads, and handicraft accessories. Generally, these stalls include items such as straw hats and bags, refrigerator magnets, and materials needed for the beach. The most famous of these are, as everyone knows, the crowns made of artificial or real flowers. Before you start your tour of the island, I recommend getting some energy with tea, cream-filled pastries, and eggplant pastry at Buyukada Pastanesi near the clock tower at the pier.



Then go in whichever direction you feel like. Follow the flowers that smell so good or the houses with colorful shutters. You will feel the freedom to act as you wish here. One of my favorite aspects of the island is this. Randomly wandering the streets enhances your route.

Let's move on to the stops we must visit as we pass through the lively streets:

Adalar Museum: Adalar Museum, the first contemporary city museum in Istanbul, is one of the most famous museums on Büyükada. Inside the museum, there are 20,000 documents, 6,000 photographs, and many other collection pieces that tell the story and history of the islands from their formation to the present day. The artifacts displayed in open or glass showcases are quite striking. You will embark on a historical and geological journey of the islands through video screenings in the museum and learn every detail about the islands and discover their natural riches.

Museum of Sait Faik Abasıyanık : The museum, which brings together literature and history enthusiasts, has been the most visited museum in the country since its opening. The museum carries traces from the life of Sait Faik Abasıyanık, one of Turkey's important poets and writers. Inside, items such as Sait Faik's belongings, photographs, letters, postcards, and many other items and documents are exhibited. It is also a three-story corner mansion where the writer lived and was eventually converted into a museum. Therefore, you will feel both the spiritual and literary world of Sait Faik Abasıyanık deeply.

Aya Yorgi Church: This is believed to be a place where wishes come true. And with its magnificent view, it naturally becomes one of the must-visit points for everyone who comes to Büyükada. Besides seeing Aya Yorgi Church, Yüce-tepe Kır Gazinosu for those who are hungry and a great sunset view for those who want to watch the scenery maybe make this place the most attractive visit point of Buyukada. (If you come across an ice cream seller on the way up, your journey may become even more enjoyable.)

Rum Orphanage: Although the building is in ruins and empty inside, it is impossible not to be impressed by the hand-carved sculptures on the stairs, the piano rotting day by day, student records, and the desks where students carved their names. The building is actually fenced off because of the danger of collapse. However, sometimes the guardian of the orphanage allows you to walk around its garden and surroundings. Although it has been almost abandoned, it takes its place among the places you must visit.

Apart from these stops, if you have gone to Buyukada in a month when you can swim in the sea, do not forget to enjoy one of Nakibey, Yörükali, or Eskibağ beaches.

Before you return, if you have time, I recommend eating fish at one of the restaurants along the beach. I am sure that the taste of the island will linger on your palate and you will want to come back at intervals.

With the wish that we will encounter people who make us feel like spring, who refresh us as we converse; happy travels!



Event Istanbul

KEL DİVA

"The Bald Soprano" written by Eugène Ionesco and translated into our language by Hasan Anamur, meets theater lovers at Maximum UniQ Hall. The play, which pushes the boundaries of absurd theater and is full of deep abstractions, takes place in a typical English living room in the home of an English bourgeois family and offers much more than an ordinary afternoon view. In this room, furnished with English classical furniture, Mr. and Mrs. Smith host Mr. and Mrs. Martin, preserving the last vestiges of English culture.

This strange visit and unusual circumstances invite the audience to question beyond time and space. The dialogues revolving around the questions "Who are we and where are we?" shake our perception of reality. The baldness of the sofa is perhaps the most real thing in this absurd world. These intertwined questions lead the audience to a sense of alienation as the play progresses. But perhaps the confusion and contradictions the play presents are a reflection of our reality.

"The Bald Soprano" reminds us of the importance of questioning oneself and one's surroundings as one gets lost in the absurdity of everyday life. Ionesco's work emphasizes both the difficulty and the necessity of pursuing reality in the chaos of the modern world.

**Res. Asst. Doğukan
Kartal ÇIKI**

The Department of
Tourism Guidance

Dates:
13-14-15 May 2024

Time: 21:00

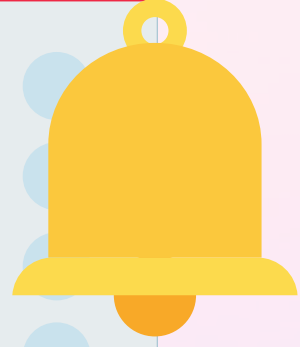
Screening Hall:
Maximum UNIQ Hall /
İstanbul



Istanbul hosts interesting events in May. We have compiled some of these for you.

Res. Asst. AseI ATAUGLU
The Department of Business
Administration

May in Istanbul



Type of Event	Name of Event	Location	Date
Theatre	<i>Komedyen Kadınlar</i>	<i>Torium Sahne</i>	2 May Thursday
Stand Up	<i>Körkütük Show</i>	<i>Blind İstanbul</i>	7 May Tuesday
Concert	<i>Levent Yüksel</i>	<i>Bostancı Gösteri Merkezi</i>	10 May Friday
Concert	<i>Sagopa Kajmer</i>	<i>Volkswagen Arena</i>	18 May Thursday
Theatre	<i>Küheylan</i>	<i>Maximum Hall</i>	21 May Monday
Stand Up	<i>Erkek Akli</i>	<i>CKM KADIKÖY</i>	23 May Tuesday

IGU
STUDENT



Begüm Şayan YÜKSEKTEPE

4th Year Student from the Department of
International Trade and Business

Dear IGU family,

I am Begüm Şayan Yüksektepe, I am a 4th year student of Istanbul Gelisim University Faculty of Economics, Administrative and Social Sciences, International Trade and Business. I thought it appropriate to write this text in order to enlighten you in terms of the education I received and our personal development. I need to express what I need to say about the department and the university respectively.

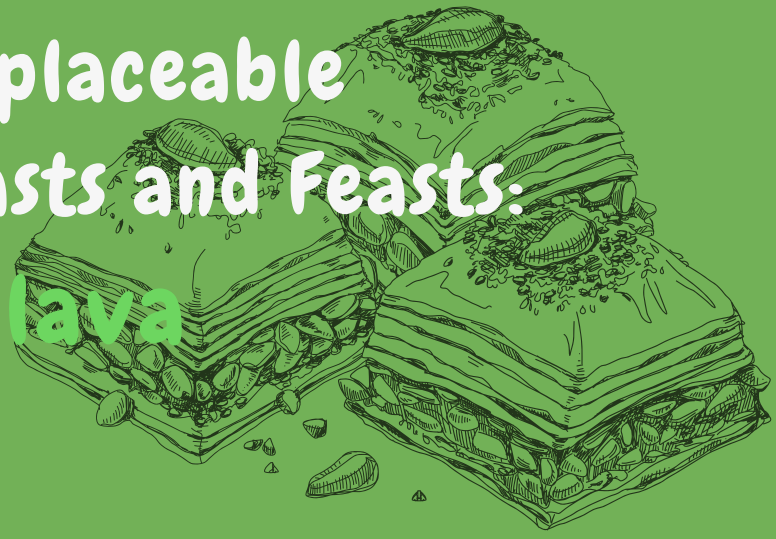
First of all, with the pandemic period in our country, we spent part of this undergraduate education as online education. This process has been subjected to various criticisms both through our social structure and social media, and at the same time, a negative picture has been drawn by various experts through the media, press and media. But even under these conditions, both our academic staff and staff at our university have shown great devotion in order to turn this negative situation in our favour. We students did not ignore this effort and goodwill. In order not to ignore, we realised that we had to make our own efforts and tried to repay the efforts of the university in a hardworking and understanding way. In this process; I firmly believe that our academics have done more than they can do to improve ourselves academically both in classes and outside of classes. Our communication, both verbally and in writing, has been very good in mutually interactive courses and other times.

I want to say something about the face-to-face education part after the pandemic period. I have repeatedly witnessed the smiling, tolerant and well-intentioned attitudes of our academicians towards us during the lessons, as well as the same attitudes individually in the remaining hours of the lessons, both personally and from my friends. This good attitude of our academicians and the staff of our university towards us students leaves us a good impression for both our education and our future and increases our motivation.

The staff of our university has always made us feel that our future is in safe hands by organizing various internship opportunities, workplace visits, various conferences by leading us not only with lectures. Thanks to these events, the people who are authorized in the department of international trade and business administration shared their vast experience and knowledge with us, which was the first step of this flag that we will take over in the coming years.

It has also provided us with the opportunity to access all the social facilities offered by our campus whenever we want. In this way, I and other students can expand their comfort zone and we can say that we are university youth who are happy and hopeful for the future within the campus. To summarize briefly, Istanbul Gelisim University has become more than a university for me.

The Irreplaceable Dessert of Fasts and Feasts: Baklava



RES. ASST. DİLEK KIZILIRMAK
THE DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEDIA
AND COMMUNICATION

The origins of baklava extend deep into the heart of the Middle East and Anatolia. Throughout history, this unique dessert, shaped by the interactions of various cultures, has found its place on the tables of many civilizations. The tradition of thin pastry desserts, initially found in Central Asia, gradually spread to Anatolia and its surroundings, becoming an integral part of the culinary cultures of these regions. The dispute between Greece and Türkiye over which country and culture baklava belongs to seems to have been won by Türkiye.

The significance of baklava in Türkiye is undeniable. Baklava, among the indispensable desserts of Turkish cuisine, has particularly become the centerpiece of iftar tables during Ramadan. Providing sustenance to those fasting, offering energy, and presenting a sweet feast, baklava symbolizes the abundance and spirit of sharing during the Ramadan month. In Turkish cuisine, baklava is not only preferred during Ramadan but also commonly enjoyed on special occasions, celebrations, and when hosting guests. Baklava is seen as a symbol of happiness and prosperity on festive tables and wedding ceremonies.

Although each region has its unique recipes and presentations, the preparation of baklava generally requires patience and skill. Thinning the pastry sheets, evenly placing the filling ingredients, and preparing the syrup to perfection are tasks of a true baklava master. Gaziantep has become synonymous with baklava, particularly with its pistachio-filled variety. Other regions and cities also have their unique baklava variations. While walnuts are used in Central Anatolia, hazelnuts in the Black Sea region, almonds in the Aegean, and sesame in Thrace, various baklava types such as Bartın white baklava, Erzurum molasses baklava, Devrek baklava, Tavas baklava, Kayseri rose baklava, and cold baklava contribute to the cultural richness of Turkish cuisine. Baklava is also named according to its shape and filling ingredients, such as "nightingale's nest," "lady's navel," "carrot slice," "wrap," and "mussel baklava."

Baklava is not only beloved in Türkiye but also recognized and cherished worldwide. Turkish baklava, with its traditional structure and unique taste, has become an important part of world cuisine. Today, Turkish baklava is made and consumed in many countries, which is a testament to its international appeal. In Istanbul, you can taste this iconic Turkish dessert at popular venues like Karaköy Güllüoğlu, Emiroğlu, Mehmet Yıldırım, Yaşar Usta, and Köşkeroğlu. Additionally, well-known brands based in Gaziantep, such as Koçak, İmam Çağdaş, and Çelebioğulları, deliver this delicacy to every corner of Türkiye through online orders.



RES. ASST. BÜŞRA ÖNLER ÇİĞDEM
THE DEPARTMENT OF AVIATION
MANAGEMENT

COLORFUL CITY OF PORTUGAL: **LIZBON**

In October last year, I had the opportunity to go to Lisbon, Portugal, within the scope of the Erasmus+ Personnel Training Mobility program. During the training at the Institute of Education and Sciences, I was warmly welcomed by the valuable academic staff, Erasmus office staff and students of the host university. It was very enjoyable to visit the university campuses, see the laboratories, attend the lectures as a listener and experience the class.

I spent all my time outside of education by visiting Lisbon and trying to get to know Portuguese culture. I wandered around the hilly streets of Lisbon a lot and traveled on its famous yellow trams. I enjoyed the city by visiting important points in the city center such as Commerce Square, Rossio Square, Santa Justa Elevator, San Jorge Church, and Pink Street.

Belem region, where geographical discoveries were initiated in Portugal; It was definitely one of the places to visit with its magnificent structures such as the Monument of the Discoveries, Jeronimos Monastery and Belem Tower. I took a lot of photos in the very interesting Belem region and had beautiful memories.

The Sintra region, located in the west of Lisbon, was the most impressive region in Lisbon in my opinion. When I saw the Pena Palace in Sintra, I felt like I was in a fairy tale. Regaleira Palace and the inverted tower inside also had a very nice atmosphere.

Portugal, known for its magnificent cuisine, also had many alternatives in terms of eating and drinking. Delicious dishes such as bacalhau, caldo verde, caldeirada, pica pau were very prevalent in Lisbon. The "pastel de nata" pie, whose fame goes beyond the borders of Portugal, was one of the most delicious desserts I have ever tasted.

Lisbon has a place in my memory as a magnificent city with its nature, food, friendly people, culture and famous "fado" music. Lisbon, which often reminds me of Istanbul with its geography consisting of seven hills and the "25 April Bridge" connecting the two sides of the city, is definitely a city worth visiting a few more times.



ABOUT ACADEMIC LIFE

PUBLICATIONS

- **Res. Asst. Kartal Dođukan ıkı**'s article titled "Antecedents of cave visitors' revisit intentions in the context of self-determination theory: a case study on Dupnisa Cave visitors in Turkey" was published in **Current Issues in Tourism**.
- **Asst. Prof. Burcu Savař elik and Asst. Prof. Bařak zarıan Dođan**'s article titled "Does Uncertainty in Climate Policy Affect Economic growth? Empirical Evidence from the U.S." was published in **Ekonomika**.
- **Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun**'s article titled "Interest Rate Volatility and Economic Growth in Nigeria: New Insight from the Quantile Autoregressive Distributed Lag (QARDL) Model" was published in **Journal of the Knowledge Economy**.
- **Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun**'s article titled "Defence spending and real growth in an asymmetric environment: Accessing evidence from a developing economy " was published in **International Journal of Finance and Economics**.
- **Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun**'s article titled "Assessment of the influence of institutions and globalization on environmental pollution for open and closed economies" was published in **Quality and Quantity**.
- **Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun**'s article titled "Is sustainable energy consumption, technological advancement and urbanization fast addressing south Asia's green energy expansion deficits?" was published in **Environment, Development and Sustainability**.
- **Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun**'s article title "Gravitating towards emission reduction targets in the G7 and E7 economies: the financial development and sustainable energy perspectives" was published in **Energy Sources, Part B: Economics, Planning and Policy**.
- **Asst. Prof. Hatice Veli**'s article titled "Sashes in Uyghur Traditional Man's Clothing" was published in **Milli Folklor**.
- **Asst. Prof. Onur elik**'s article titled "Institutional quality and emigration nexus: Empirical evidence from Trkiye" was published in **International Migration**.
- **Assoc. Prof. Ebru Gl Yılmaz**'s article titled "What Is the Level of Savings Needed for High-Technology Export Led Growth?" was published in **Ekonomika**.
- **Prof. Anton Abdulbasah Kamil**'s article titled "Enhancement of SME feasibility through the integration of BMC, functional organization, and SCM" was published in **Cogent Business and Management**.



ABOUT ACADEMIC LIFE

LEAVERS

- Office clerk **Beyza Evin**, who was working at the Dean's Office of our faculty, left our university.



IGU
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Dear IGU Alumni and Students,

A NEW ONLINE RECRUITMENT PLATFORM

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metsis.gelisim.edu.tr



IGU Alumni Tracking System

The Alumni Tracking System (Metsis) has been launched to determine and follow the current status of our graduates, such as their employment and higher education careers, and to generate statistical data. Moreover, Istanbul Gelisim University aims to strengthen its relations with its graduates and contribute to their employment process through the METSİS platform. IGU alumni can subscribe to the platform for free. (metsis.gelisim.edu.tr)

Our graduates who are members of the platform can update their profiles and follow job postings.

How to subscribe to the METSİS platform?

1. Enter the platform (metsis.gelisim.edu.tr) via internet-connected devices.
2. You can follow the job postings by clicking on the jobs.
3. You can create an account from the New Candidate section to apply.
4. After creating an account, you can see job postings from the jobs section on the top and apply for open positions.

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