

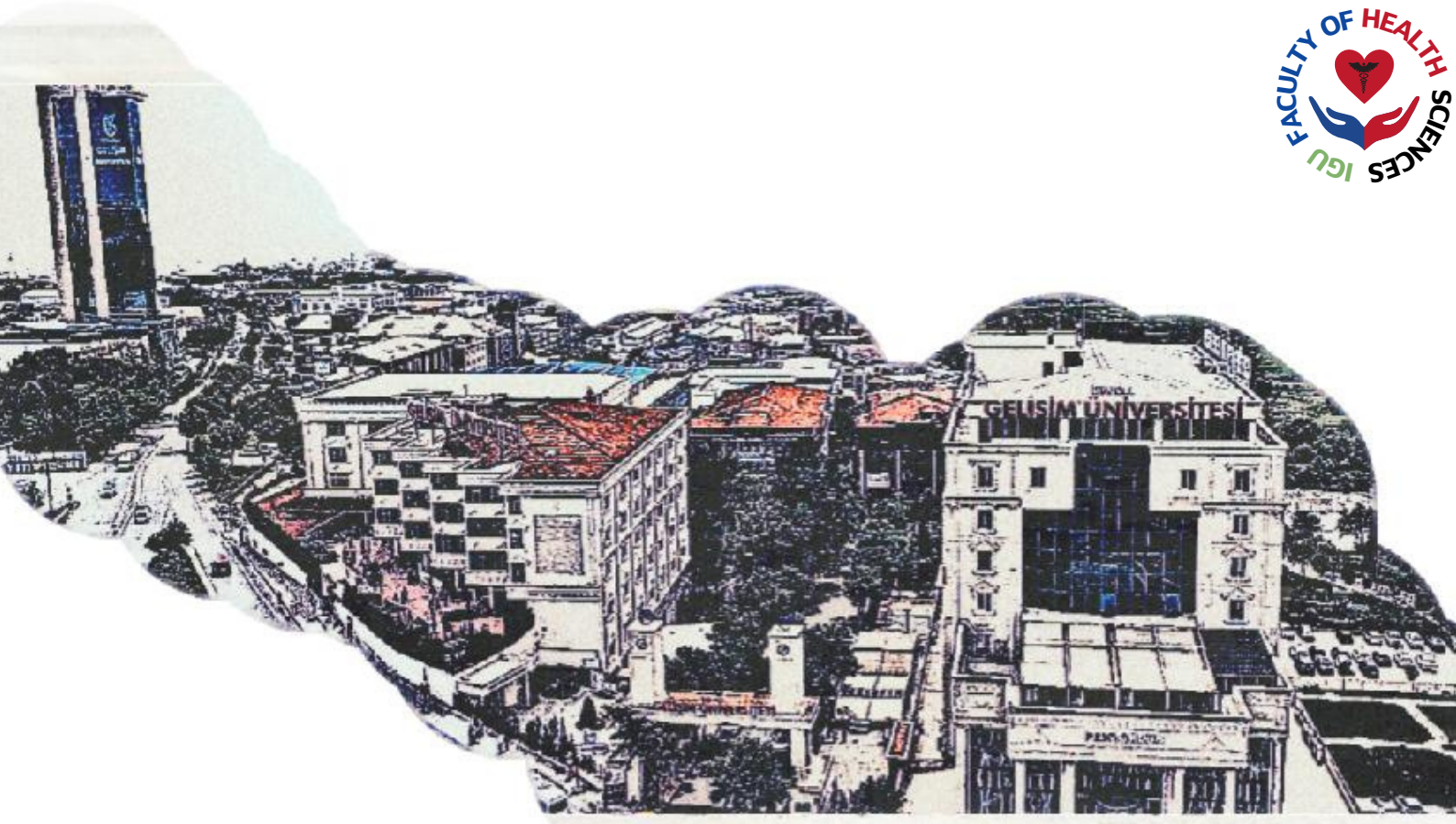


ISTANBUL GELISIM UNIVERSITY



MONTHLY EVENTS AND NEW BULLETIN

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THE
TIMES
HIGHER
EDUCATION
IMPACT RANKINGS 2020



Reputable international higher education ranking agency, Times Higher Education (THE) has announced that it received 1240 applications from 98 countries for the 'Impact Ranking 2021', which aims to measure the contribution of universities to the sustainable development of societies. In the category of "Quality Education", İstanbul Gelişim University has achieved a great success by ranking 24th among 1240 universities worldwide. Leaving behind 45 participant universities, Gelişim university has ranked 1st from Turkey.

Times Higher Education 2021 Turkey Impact Ranking

The top 10 universities in the "Qualified Education" category were listed as follows;

1. İstanbul Gelişim University
2. İstanbul Technical University
3. Atatürk University
4. Bahçeşehir University
5. Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University
6. Abdullah Gül University
7. Aksaray University
8. Boğaziçi University
9. Kadir Has University
10. TED University

Ranking according to the general average of the scores obtained by the universities:

1. Abdullah Gül University
2. İstanbul Technical University
3. İstanbul Gelişim University
4. Middle East Technical University
5. Özyeğin University
6. Boğaziçi University
7. Erciyes University
8. Hacettepe University
9. İstanbul Bilgi University
10. Bahçeşehir University

OFFICIAL SOCIAL
MEDIA ACCOUNTS



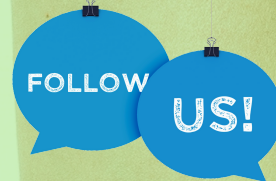
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[İGÜ Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi](#)



Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation

TURKISH
AND
ENGLISH

Physiotherapists; are professional health workers who have completed 4-year undergraduate education, who plan and implement physiotherapy and rehabilitation programs for patients diagnosed by a doctor, prevent diseases and injuries by increasing physical compliance with exercise and rehabilitation programs in healthy individuals. Since physiotherapy is a science that can be applied to many fields of medicine, physiotherapists; can treat patients in neurology, neurosurgery, orthopedics, general surgery, pediatrics, cardiology, cardiovascular surgery, rheumatology, gynecology and obstetrics and sports sciences.

History of the Physiotherapy

The foundations of the physiotherapist profession are quite old. In the 460s BC, first Hippocrates, then Galen, made history as the first to apply massage, manual therapy techniques and hydrotherapy for the treatment of patients. After the development of orthopedic science in the 18th century, medical massage and some gymnastic movements began to be used in order to increase health in countries such as Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands and Germany in Europe to be used in systematic exercises of the joints.

Areas of Employment

- Inpatient Treatment Centers (University, Public and Private Hospitals)
- Special Education and Rehabilitation Centers
 - Sports Clubs
- Elderly Care and Rehabilitation Centers
 - Universities, Research Institutes
 - Spa Centers
 - Pain Centers
 - Municipalities
- Private Clinics, Medical Centers

The most important progress started in the 19th century. At the beginning of the 19th century, as a result of the Poliomyelitis (polio) epidemic that started in the United States, American orthopedists began to treat children with poliomyelitis who had physical disabilities, paving the way for the development of the physiotherapist profession. The development of the profession accelerated with the rehabilitation processes of the wounded soldiers returning from World War II. In the 1980s, the WCPT (World Confederation of Physiotherapy) recommended that physiotherapy undergraduate education programs should be given at universities for at least 4 years and be independently approved and accredited in all countries, including Africa.

Features Required to Be a Physiotherapist;

Like every profession, it is necessary to have some personal characteristics in order to fulfill the responsibilities of the physiotherapist profession and to be a successful physiotherapist. Some of these can be developed with experience in the profession, but before choosing this profession, loving helping people and communicating with people patiently and well is the most important feature to have.

The foundation of the physiotherapist profession in Turkey was laid for the first time by the honorary rector Prof. Dr. İhsan Doğramacı with the establishment of Hacettepe University School of Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation in 1961.



WHY SOCIAL WORK AT IGU?

Why Social Work Department at IGU?

The Department of Social Work primarily aims at graduating students with a human rights-oriented perspective. During their education, the students of the department take courses on social service development for different groups and have the opportunity to put their theoretical knowledge into practice by going into professional practice. The curriculum and course contents, updated to meet the needs of the period, make the students of the department sensitive to the developments in the national and international conjuncture, from the neighborhood level to the city, and invite them to find solutions to the problems that arise. The department adopts the principle of producing graduates in a way that responds to the need of qualified social workers who can produce services for the solution of problems that require urgent intervention such as urbanization and environmental problems, climate change, migration and refugees.

Which Social Work Areas Are Provided with Education?

With the comprehensive education received within the framework of generalist social work, social workers can be employed in public institutions and organizations that serve children, the elderly, disabled, young, women, refugees, criminals and poor individuals, private institutions and organizations serving in the same fields, non-governmental organizations they will be employed in social aid platforms, in institutions serving at the regional level, and have the opportunity to pursue an academic career.

In Which Institutions and Organizations Are Graduates Employed as Social Workers?

Social Service Centers, Kindergartens, Nursing Homes, Child Support Centers, Children's Homes, Orphanages, Nursing Homes, Women's Shelter, Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centers, Special Education and Rehabilitation Centers, Elderly Care and Rehabilitation Center, Hospitals, Mother and Child Health and Family Planning Centers, Ministry of Justice, Prisons, Family Courts, Juvenile Courts, Universities, Municipalities, Non-Governmental Organizations and Foundations, Community Health Centers, Provincial and District Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations, İŞKUR, Nursery and Day Care Centers.

What are the Facilities of Istanbul Gelisim University and Faculty of Health Sciences?

- AHPGS International Accreditation
- Free Double Major Program (DMP)
- Transportation expenses of students who want to improve their foreign language at partner language schools in England are covered.
- Students are provided with academic support, project and patent application opportunities. Our student, who has an idea, can design his/her work by choosing a supervisor. You can get a patent and pay no expense in the process.
- Our student, who graduates ranking first in class is supported to become a research assistant in the department.
- Our university provides the office furniture needed by our students who want to open their office after graduation.
- Erasmus+ Learning and Traineeship Mobility Opportunity

The science of hearing is referred to as audiology. Audiology is a science that encompasses research into the diagnosis and prevention of hearing and balance impairments in people of all ages, as well as habilitative and rehabilitative treatment options, such as device selection and use.

The mission of the Audiology Department is to train healthcare professionals who work on the diagnosis and rehabilitation and are given the title "audiologist." By providing high information standards, clinical services, and research conditions to undergraduate program students, our department seeks to deliver the greatest service to the public.

WHAT DOES AN AUDIOLOGIST DO? WHAT ARE THE CAREER OPPORTUNITIES FOR AUDIOLOGISTS?

Duties of the Audiologist:

- Studies for the protection of hearing health and the prevention of hearing loss,
- Evaluation and rehabilitation of hearing and balance disorders,
- Selection and programming of devices to be used in hearing rehabilitation,
- Auditory perception evaluations and rehabilitation
- Participating in hearing screening programs and applying tests,
- Interpreting and reporting audiological test results,
- Evaluating and following up on Cochlear implant candidates,
- Making noise measurements, and providing information to protect hearing health,
- Preparing hearing-related training programs

Audiologists can work in public hospitals, private hospitals, private practice, Ear, Nose, and Throat centers, hearing aid manufacturing and sales centers, cochlear implant companies, special education and rehabilitation centers, hearing impaired schools, universities and research centers, industrial companies, schools, and nursing homes.

Our graduates can work as a pediatric audiologist, educational audiologist, clinical and rehabilitation audiologist, and industrial audiologist in a variety of fields. If you want to pursue a career in academia, our graduates can apply to master and doctorate programs.

Candidates who want to choose the Audiology Department, be responsible, have strong empathy skills, be open to lifelong learning, be able to perceive details and pay close attention, be able to establish good interpersonal relationships, have a high visual and auditory perception, and be careful, meticulous, tolerant, and patient.

WHAT ARE THE HIGHLIGHTS OF THE AUDIOLOGY DEPARTMENT?

Audiology Science is a relatively new discipline. Therefore, there are wide opportunities to work as an audiologist in private and public institutions. Although it is a new branch of science, it is possible to get a master's degree and a PhD degree in audiology.

The Department of Audiology has completed its education accreditation. Educational accreditation necessitates the regular upgrading of the curriculum, the involvement of students in educational processes, and the ongoing solicitation of their comments.

In the fall semester of the 2019-2020 Academic Year, the first-semester Audiology Master Program students started their education at our university. The availability of a master's program with a thesis is a significant benefit, particularly for students who want to advance in their academic careers.

Our knowledgeable expert staff, who work in our faculty as well as with individuals with hearing and balance disorders, helps to guide our students in both theoretical and practical areas.

WHAT ARE THE LABORATORY OPPORTUNITIES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AUDIOLOGY?

Adult and pediatric patients can have detailed hearing assessments, balancing assessments/rehabilitation, and newborn hearing screening pieces of training performed in the Audiology Laboratory of Istanbul Gelisim University's Faculty of Health Sciences.

Pure Tone Audiometry, Speech Audiometry, Free Field Audiometry, Play Audiometry, Visual Reinforcement Audiometry, Tympanometry, Acoustic Reflex Test, Eustachian Tube Function Test, Reflex Decay, Otoacoustic Emission Tests, Advanced Electrophysiological Tests, Videonystagmography (VNG), Caloric Test, Video Head Impulse Test (V-HIT), and REM Device are all available in our laboratory.

Our department, which educates individuals in the early diagnosis of hearing and balance losses and the implementation of appropriate treatment with a rehabilitative approach, will continue to train audiologists who are innovative, enterprising, and have professional ethical principles, and their success will grow day by day. We welcome you to our Department of Audiology, Faculty of Health Sciences, and look forward to a new beginning with you.



WHY SHOULD I CHOOSE THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH MANAGEMENT?

The importance of clinically focused occupational groups such as physicians and nurses in health services cannot be denied. However, the existence of these in sufficient numbers and the desired quality is not sufficient to solve the health problems of the country. Because a large part of the problems arise from mismanagement, and at this stage, Health Managers are needed, who manages the planning, organization, execution, coordination and control processes of health institutions and organizations and are responsible for the effective and efficient use of resources allocated to health. In this context, Istanbul Gelişim University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Health Management aims to contribute to the training of health managers at different levels needed by health institutions and organizations. Students who complete the Health Management undergraduate program are given the title of "Health Manager".

The curriculum of the Department of Health Management has focused on general culture knowledge, management field knowledge, health management field knowledge and health administrator professional skills since the first semester. In addition to theoretical courses, it is aimed to provide our students with professional experience through compulsory summer internships and field studies. The Health Management Department aimed to cooperate with the sector and was accredited by the AHPGS Accreditation Agency, and its training programs were structured accordingly.

The students who graduate from Health Management Department have wide opportunities to work in private and public health institutions. Our graduates can continue their careers in management units of all fields of medical institutions and organizations, in public and private sector health institutions, in the field of health tourism, in the fields of health services promotion, marketing, corporate communication, and as academicians with the Master's degree.

Activities are actively organized by Istanbul Gelişim University Health Managers Club, thus bringing together students and Health Managers working in the sector.

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Asst. Prof. Ayşe Huri Özkarabulut

The latest studies in the field of nutrition, which is rapidly updated with the use of changing life conditions and the use of new technologies, have highlighted the necessity of nutrigenomics and a personalized diet. Besides, the importance of the proven relationship between the microbiota and diseases, the structuring of the healthy microbiota, the consumption of functional foods, the right choice of antioxidants, pulp and probiotics has also increased. One of the tasks of nutrition science is to create sustainable plans for community nutrition and to implement these projects. Nutrition science, which examines not only individual but also community nutrition, also works on matters such as sustainable nutrition, alternative food sources and nutrition in space.

Nutrition and Dietetics is a science to protect the health of individuals from all parts of society and increase their quality of life. It requires continuous learning and is based on applying the learned information within the framework of ethical rules.



HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT

The Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, which started to accept students as the Department of Nutrition and Dietetics (Turkish) in the 2012-2013 Academic Year within the Istanbul Gelisim University School of Health Sciences, had first graduates in 2015-2016 Academic Year. In the same year, the Department of Nutrition and Dietetics (English) also started accepting students. In 2016-2017, the Department of Nutrition and Dietetics Non-Thesis Master's Program was established within the Istanbul Gelisim University Health Sciences Institute.

In 2017, the Department of Nutrition and Dietetics became one of the departments within the School of Health Sciences entitled to receive accreditation by the Germany-based Accreditation Agency in Health and Social Sciences (AHPGS), which accredits education in health, social sciences and similar branches. With the President's Decree No. 3203 published in the Official Gazette dated 25.11.2020 and numbered 31315, the "School of Health Sciences" was converted into a "Faculty of Health Sciences". Turkish and English Nutrition and Dietetics Departments, which are included in the Faculty of Health Sciences of Istanbul Gelisim University in the 2020-2021 Academic Year, aim to train dietitians who can work in partnership with other health professionals with their current curriculum.



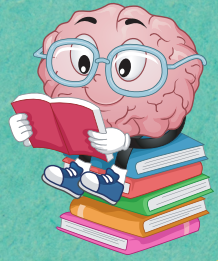
LABORATORY FACILITIES

We conduct our hands-on lessons in our laboratories equipped with cutting-edge devices, and we do field applications intensively in the 2nd and 4th grades. There are 3 laboratories belonging to the Turkish and English Departments of Nutrition and Dietetics: Food Analysis Laboratory (C-Block lab no 013), Culinary Laboratory (C-Block lab no 019), Anthropometry Laboratory (C-Block lab no 002).

FIELDS OF WORK

Our graduates with multidisciplinary and versatile education, have opportunities to work in the food industry, R&D institutions, mother and child nutrition, community health, nursing homes for the elderly, catering industry, sports nutrition, diet counselling centres, in bedded and non-bedded health institutions that provide diet therapy for diseases, enteral/parenteral nutrition field as oncology dietitian, hemodialysis dietitian and bariatric dietitian. Graduates who get a master's degree or PhD degree can also find the opportunity to work as academicians in institutions that provide professional training or work as lecturers.

One of the other goals of our department is to be a bridge between the traditional and the innovative while raising professionals who love their profession and believe in themselves, who do not harm first, who know how important teamwork and human relations are throughout the entire education.



What is Speech and Language Therapy?

It is a field that works for the prevention, identification and rehabilitation of language, speech, communication, voice and swallowing disorders.



Who is a Speech and Language Therapist?

Interested in the prevention, diagnosis, evaluation, rehabilitation of the development and disorders of communication, language, speech, voice and swallowing processes, and scientific research in the field of speech and language therapy; is a healthcare professional who aims to increase the quality of life of healthy, sick or disabled individuals.

What are the Application Areas?

- Fluency disorders
- Swallowing disorders
- Language disorders
- Voice disorders
- Speech sound disorders
- Motor speech disorders
- Resonance disorders
- Alternative and supportive communication
- Dyslexia and dysgraphia
- Autism spectrum disorder

What are the Working Areas?

- Hospitals
- Universities
- Special Education and Rehabilitation Centers
- Counseling Centers
- Elderly and Nursing Homes
- Private Clinics



ISTANBUL GELISIM UNIVERSITY ONLINE PROMOTION DAYS



Istanbul Gelisim University Online Promotion Days continue at full speed. Asst.Prof. A. Yüksel BARUT, who was the guest of the IGU "DEANS ARE TELLING" Instagram live stream, answered Asst.Prof. Selva ZEREN's questions. BARUT mentioned the national and international achievements of IGU. Introducing the accredited departments of the Faculty of Health Sciences, BARUT stated the points that make a difference, such as free Double Major Program. [Click to watch the whole live stream.](#)

On department introductions of IGU Faculty of Health Sciences in the live streams moderated by Prof. Rifat MUTUŞ, Asst.Prof. A. Yüksel BARUT, and Asst.Prof. Selva ZEREN, the history, current status and future of the departments were mentioned.



Head of English Department of Nutrition and Dietetics Asst.Prof. Başak Gökçe CÖL and Lecturer Başak ONAT answered Abdullah Yüksel BARUT's questions in the live broadcast titled "FUTURE OF NUTRITION AND DIETETICS". [Click to watch the live stream on IGTV.](#)



Prof. Ebru KOLSAL answered the questions about the profession under the moderation of A. Yüksel BARUT in the live stream of "A VERSATILE PROFESSION: CHILD DEVELOPMENT", where the Child Development Department was the guest. [Click to watch the live stream on IGTV.](#)



In the live stream of "SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION OF SOCIAL WORKER", the guest of moderator Asst. Prof. Selva ZEREN was Head of Social Work Department Asst. Prof. Derya KAVGAOĞLU. KAVGAOĞLU answered the questions of the department for the candidates who will choose the Department of Social Work. [Click to watch the live stream on IGTV.](#)



Head of Nursing (English) Department Asst. Prof. Funda KARAMAN was the guest of the live stream of "NURSING PROFESSIONAL" moderated by the Dean of the Faculty of Health Sciences Prof. Rifat MUTUŞ. KARAMAN talked about the past, present and future of the nursing profession. [Click to watch the live stream as IGTV.](#)



HEALTH AND PANDEMIC IN AMERICA

Asst. Prof. Emrah Tüncel



Health as it concerns all members of the society has been a subject of interest and research in every period and every country. One of the reasons why countries attach importance to this issue is that there is a relationship between health data and the level of development of the country. When we look at the US Health System historically, health care is financed by the public and private sectors, while service delivery is predominantly provided by private insurance programs. For this issue, we evaluated the health system and the pandemic process in the USA, which is at the forefront of medical equipment with its advanced technology, with the Turks living there.

Can we get to know you briefly?

My name is Mehmet Fidan. After teaching for about 7 years in Istanbul, I came to America. I've been living here in the states of New York and New Jersey for a long time. I first lived in New York for about 13-14 years. I've been living in New Jersey for about 5-6 years.

When did you come to America?

In 2001, about a month and a half before the attack on the Twin Towers, I came to America for language training. Then I got my Master's degree here. After completing most of my doctorate, I had to leave my academic education due to private business. I am currently working on trading.

What would you say about the US healthcare system in general?

Now, as you know, America is a capitalist state. It is already the capital of capitalism. Therefore, the social state understanding that exists in Canada and European countries does not exist here. Normally, there is an application in the USA similar to the Green Card in Turkey. There are Medicaid and Medicare systems, which are given in limited numbers for those whose financial situation is very bad. Apart from that, the health system here revolves entirely around private insurance. As such, it is more difficult for low-income people to benefit from private insurance. Nearly 40 million people don't even have a Social Security number. This means that they do not benefit from either government or private health insurance in any way. In this respect, the most underdeveloped health system among developed countries is in the United States. In other words, in terms of the welfare state, we can say that America is the most backward system.



How did the system work during the pandemic?

In the early stages of the pandemic, both the inadequacy and incompetence of the Trump administration and the deficiencies in the health system caused especially middle and low-income people to face big difficulties. However, the state of emergency declared due to this pandemic has helped to fill some of the existing shortcomings. These are that Covid tests are free, two of the first vaccines developed against Covid (Moderna, Johnson & Johnson) are based in America, and the public is vaccinated free of charge. In addition, we can say that the transition of democrats to the administration accelerated the fight against Covid. In fact, when Biden came to power, the biggest promise was to make 100 million doses of vaccine in 100 days. He fulfilled this promise in 75-80 days.

What was the American strategy in tackling the pandemic?

As you know, the United States of America is a federal system consisting of 50 states. While the American Presidents are the head of the executive, they are kind of responsible for ensuring coordination between the states. However, unfortunately, the strategies of Trump, who had no political management skills and experience and was known as the most incompetent president in American history, worsened the situation. For example, when the need for plastic gloves and masks was at an extreme, the Trump administration threw the ball to the state governors and put the responsibility on them, while the government was expected to find a remedy for this. It made it easier for Republican state governors to get supplies from outside than Democratic governors. To tell the truth, in a pandemic where thousands of people died a day, he made politics over people's funerals. While making this assessment, I would like to state that the number of Americans who died from COVID has exceeded approximately 600 thousand

Continued on next page

What was the attitude towards immigrants, homeless people and workers in your state?

In the first period of the pandemic, there was a great uncertainty and fear. No one knew what to do and how long this situation would last. I was always following the news. In the early periods, the highest number of deaths were in New York and New Jersey. It was a doomsday situation, so to speak. As the situation began to become clear over time, it was understood that the majority of positive cases were immigrants, mainly African-Americans and Hispanics, who were in very poor socioeconomic conditions. Since this was the first time such a situation was encountered, neither the federal government nor the state government had a clear policy regarding what was said.

Was there any support for those who could not work or go to work due to unemployment?

Yes, support provided. First of all, through Small Business Administration, which we call SBA, similar to SMEs in Turkey, 30-year low-interest loans were given to business owners. Financial assistance was provided through the Pay Check Protection Program as an aid for businesses to pay workers' salaries. As additional assistance to those receiving unemployment benefits, the government initially began providing \$600 per week. This aid continued for a period of time at \$300 a week. In some states, especially New York and New Jersey, where Democrat governors and administrators are present, economic aid has begun to be given to illegal immigrants who do not have any official residence permit.



Can we get to know you briefly?

Hello there. I am Neşet Çağlar, I was born in 1992. I am originally from Muş. I was born and raised in İzmir. I am a graduate of Ankara University Faculty of Law. I currently live in the state of New York in the USA.

When did you come to America?

I first came to America on January 8, 2016. I came with a green card. After the green card is issued and approved, there is a phase like this. They give you a visa for the first 6 months. Within the framework of that visa, you have to enter and exit within the first 6 months so that they will give you a green card. I came on that occasion in 2016, in September. Because after the first 6 months, you have to enter every year so that your green card is not cancelled. Then I came permanently on May 5, 2017.

How did you get through the pandemic?

Like everyone else, I could not understand the pandemic at first. I thought it would be short. Like 1-2 weeks. I was comfortable. After that I had difficulties. Because it was an unknown disease and epidemic. You have no knowledge. You don't know how to take action. Honestly, I'm not someone who pays much attention to my health. I don't even have health insurance in America right now.

Are you vaccinated? What were the options available to you in the vaccine?

Here, I am working in UBER which is the transportation business. Taxiing is a kind of thing in Turkey. We have been given priority in vaccination. So it was said that you can get yours immediately. I've even been inside a huge stadium. The vaccination center was established inside the stadium. Options available for me were Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna. At that time, Johnson & Johnson did not exist. Sinovac doesn't use anyway. I chose Pfizer.

What stage is America at the moment in vaccination?

As of last week, vaccination has passed 73 percent in America. I can say it's on the street right now - for 1-2 months. Now, they are trying to force you to do it. I think America has a 100% vaccination capacity. Because, thanks to their organization, they can reach 100% capacity in 2 days very easily, but some of the people are afraid of the vaccine. I don't think they say that. Some people don't really believe this. Some people believe it will be chipped. As I said, the important thing for me is not whether the chip is installed or not. We already use the phone. I think they have already put the chip on us in daily life. So people value themselves a lot. The chip will be inserted and so on. However, smartphones and devices are already doing this. So I got vaccinated as soon as I got the appointment. I had the vaccine in March.



THE RESPONSIVE CLASSROOM APPROACH

Res. Asst. Melike EDİŞ

The Responsive Classroom Approach was developed in 1991 by educators at the Northeast Foundation for Children (NEFC). The approach fuses social and academic learning by prioritizing a caring classroom environment and is practised from pre-school. The Responsive Classroom Approach offers clear expectations for behavior and academic performance, has proactive approaches to discipline, provides opportunities for choice and personal start-up, and supports children's development from a more holistic perspective than a typical classroom that does not use this approach. The program has some principles and components of its own, and these are designed to create social processes that promote learning.

The approach includes seven principles:

1. Equal emphasis on social and academic curriculum
2. Focusing on how children learn as much as what they learn
3. Knowing that social interaction facilitates cognitive development
4. Emphasizing cooperation, responsibility, empathy and self-control as critical social skills for children's learning
5. Emphasizing teachers' knowledge of children's individual, cultural and developmental characteristics
6. Focus on understanding children's families
7. Focus on the way adults work together at school

The six prominent components of this approach are:

- **Morning Meeting:** Meetings held daily to build a sense of community while sharing, playing and planning the day. This ritual creates a positive sense of community for the day. It has four components: greeting, sharing, group play and a daily letter and news from the teacher. It offers a lot of opportunities to children to learn and practice a variety of social and academic skills; like speaking in front of others about meaningful experiences, listening to others and responding appropriately with questions and comments, working collaboratively and using information recently learned in the classroom, etc.

- **Rules and Logical Consequences:** These are positive statements that establish guidelines and expectations for rules developed by teachers and students at the beginning of the term. They are cornerstones of classroom life and are used to encourage conversation and problem-solving about ethical issues that arise at school. These classroom management tools are designed to build and foster a sense of community and instill "habits of goodness" in children. Examples of classroom rules are "Respect yourself", "Respect others" and "Respect the environment". Logical consequences are unpunished reactions to students' wrongdoing. It is designed to be specific to the situation and the child. For example, a child who is irresponsible with classroom materials may need to repair or replace something that is broken. The purpose of logical consequences is to support children as they learn to behave in a socially responsible manner and help them correct and soothe their feelings when they have hurt someone.

- **Assessment and Reporting to Parents:** Home-school communication is essential for a productive relationship between parents and teachers. It helps both parties understand how to best promote children's academic learning and social-emotional development. The Responsive Classroom Approach recommends that teachers initiate the first contact with parents early in the school years. The teacher should invite parents to share their concerns and goals for their children and should express their own thoughts. The teacher should also communicate to parents that they are always welcome in the classroom. Many activities are available for parents, both those who help out regularly in the classroom and those who visit only occasionally or spontaneously.

- **Guided Discovery:** It is a process to introduce students to classroom materials (games, art materials, books and computers) and learning methods (writing or reading workshops). It aims at their active participation in creating knowledge about the potential and use of materials and methods. Like other direct teaching methods, it uses modelling and notation to teach skills and concepts; but guided discovery goes even further. The interactive process between students and teacher includes naming the object or learning activity to build a common vocabulary, generating ideas about its potential and use, actively exploring ideas with the group and making decisions about the care of materials. Meanwhile, students also learn and practice social skills that support collaborative learning, such as listening to each other, appreciating each other's ideas, asking thoughtful questions and making respectful comments. Materials and methods introduced through guided discovery are then made available to students use in the classroom.

- **Classroom Organization:** In a responsive classroom, physical space is organized both to maximize children's independence and to facilitate peer interactions for a small group or whole class. For example, a carpeted area or space invites the entire group to get together and see each other face-to-face and tables or specific interests around the room provide opportunities for large or small group interactions. The physical environment should also contribute to the development of a classroom culture that is built together by the students and the teacher over time.

- **Academic Choice:** Having children make choices at school helps them develop a sense of ownership about the learning process. In the responsive classroom, students are regularly allowed to make choices about their own learning. The teacher offers options or guides in choosing a method or material for a study topic or a project. The selection can be as simple as a standalone reading book or as complex as a semester-long research project.

[Click for our website and detailed the news](#)

WHO IS WHO?

İSMAİL HAKKI TONGUÇ



"The only original source that Turks have made for world civilization throughout history is village institutes."
Prof. Dr. Enver Ziya Karal

He was born in Tatar Atmaca village of Silistra, Bulgaria. He came to Istanbul in 1914 to continue his education. The Minister of Education Şükrü Bey sent Tonguç to Kastamonu Teachers' School. He continued his education there as a free boarding student.

Since the Ottoman Empire entered the First World War, his education life was difficult, so he had to return to Istanbul and completed his education at the Istanbul Teacher's School. Ankara, Konya, Adana... He served in many cities. He was in Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria to conduct research in primary schools. He was appointed to the General Directorate of Primary Education as a deputy in 1935 and as a principal in 1938. He was a teacher, an idealist, an educational revolutionary... He laid the foundations of Village Institutes by starting the "Business Principle-Based Learning" course.



He worked hard for girls to be educated and become teachers. İsmail Hakkı Tonguç, who fell ill in 1958, went to Germany for treatment. He died in 1960. Many books were written about him, and schools were named after him. With respect to all our teachers, who guide our children to the light of understanding and science, who are compassionate, sensitive, full of love to people, nature and all living things, who help them grow up and make them virtuous individuals...



HARMFUL EFFECTS OF EXTREME TEMPERATURES ON HEALTH



Istanbul Gelisim University (IGU) Faculty of Health Sciences member Asst. Prof. Nurten ELKİN shared some information about the harmful effects of extreme temperatures on health.

Environmental health factors are as important as individual factors in protecting and improving the health of individuals. Climate changes and extreme temperatures have an important place among environmental health factors.

Extreme temperatures bring along a wide variety of health problems. Body metabolism tries to provide the necessary harmony according to increasing temperature and humidity situations. Especially with sweating, body temperature is tried to be maintained. However, sweating is not only sufficient to provide thermoregulation in extreme temperatures, especially in infants, the elderly and people with chronic diseases. Again, excessive obesity, excessive fluid loss, using a drug, heart disease and using some medicine are also factors that affect sweating. People with coronary diseases such as diabetes and heart diseases, aged over 65 years old and living alone, pregnant women, people who work outdoors, individuals in need of care, gamin and homeless people and people who use certain medications such as depression and sleeping pills are the most at risk.



Protection measures;

Between 10:00 and 16:00, which are the hottest hours of the day, individuals should not go out unless it is necessary. Individuals who work outdoors; should not be unprotected under the sun and should be careful to take watery foods that contain salt frequently. As much as possible light-colored and cotton clothes should be worn, as well as hats and sunglasses outdoor. Individuals should not sunbathe during the hours when the sun's rays are steep and people who want to swim outside of this time should use sunscreen creams with a protection factor of at least 15. Again, heavy physical activities should be avoided in extreme temperatures, morning and evening should be preferred for intense physical activity. Closed areas must be well ventilated; babies, children and pets should never be left in closed and parked vehicles. Take frequent showers so that the body temperature does not rise; where this is not possible, the feet, hands, face and neck should be wetted with cold water or wiped. Regardless of the feeling of thirst, at least 2-2.5 liters of fluid should be consumed every day. It is essential to drink water for fluid intake although beverages such as milk, ayran and fruit juice should be preferred instead of coffee, tea and carbonated drinks for non-water fluid intake. Instead of drinks containing caffeine; herbal tea milk, fruit juice, linden and rosehip should be preferred. Because drinks containing caffeine, alcohol and large amounts of sugar can lead to more fluid loss. Very cold and iced drinks should not be preferred as they may cause stomach cramps. There may be exceptional cases where there are fluid restrictions by the physician, depending on the patient's specific health problem or the medications he or she uses. Nutrition should also be taken into account in extreme temperatures; the consumption of fatty foods and deep-fried foods should be avoided; healthy cooking methods such as boiling or cooking in less water should be preferred instead of frying and roasting. Healthy and balanced nutrition is also important within the scope of strengthening the immune system; fresh fruits and vegetables should be consumed in abundance.

It is important to pay attention to hygiene conditions in each of the stages of purchasing, preparing and storing food in extreme temperatures. Especially meat, eggs, fish, milk and dairy products, mayonnaise, etc., should not keep in extreme temperatures. Leaving food for a certain period of time poses a risk of food poisoning. Foods should be consumed quickly after being cooked in the summer or should be stored in the refrigerator without being at room temperature for too long. Again, in the summer the consumption of food sold outside and in the open should be avoided.

Heat Stroke: This seen with the inability to lower the body temperature due to the deterioration of the sweating mechanism as a result of exposure to extreme temperatures is called heat stroke. If heat stroke is not treated early, it can cause permanent damage or death. In the resulting clinical seen; the skin is dry, red and hot; there is no sweating, it may be accompanied by headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, fever has risen above 39.4. It can go up to confusion and coma. In the intervention; the person is taken to a cool and air-flowing place, the tight clothes are loosened, the cold application is made, if he or she is unconscious, the liquid should not be given to drink and should be taken to the nearest health institution.

Sunburns: Sunburns occur as a result of prolonged exposure to sunlight. In the clinical scene, the skin is red, painful and extremely hot. If the individual has blistering, severe pain and fever, or if the patient is under the age of 1, he or she should apply to the nearest health institution. Substances such as yoghurt, tomato paste and toothpaste should never be applied to the burned area and water bubbles should not be burst. In sunburns, physician control and medical treatment may be required depending on the lesion. It is important that the lesion is not infected.

The sun's rays have very important positive effects on health for prevention of vitamin D insufficiency, strengthening the immune system and psychological well-being of the individual. However, long-term exposure can also cause harmful effects. Early aging on the skin, skin cancer, sunspots and the formation of cataracts in the eyes can be counted among these negative effects.

Knowing that extreme temperatures can cause health problems for the body and knowing the early signs of these problems, taking necessary individual and social health measures is important in preventing possible negative effects.

IMPORTANT DAYS IN JULY



July 1	Cabotage and Sea Feast
July 2	World UFO Day
July 7	World Chocolate Day
July 10	World Law Day
July 11	World Population Day
July 13	French Fries Day
July 14	World Kebab Day
July 15	Democracy and National Unity Day
July 17	World Emoji Day
July 18	Ice Cream Day
July 20-23	Feast of Sacrifice , World Chess Day
July 24	Journalists and Press Day, Treaty of Lausanne
July 26	Harvest Feast
July 28	World Hepatitis Day
July 30	World Friendship Day

MASTHEAD

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