

Singles in Turkey, married in the world are happier

The happiness level decreases after marriage in Turkey. Psychiatrist Onur Okan Demirci, stating that the most important reason is the families, said: "The marriage cannot be private when two people get married in Turkey. Families are also getting involved in their marriages." Demirci advised not to let other people interfere with your relationship if you want to be happy.

The results of the study involving 17 countries and conducted at Wayne State University in the US surprised. According to the study, married people are 3.4 times happier than singles. While the results are like that in the world, the data from Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK) demonstrated that the happiness level decreases after marriages in Turkey. Stating that marriages up to 5-year are defined as 'new marriages', Psychiatrist Onur Okan Demirci from Istanbul Gelisim University said: "Unhappiness increases as the marriage period gets longer. Divorce rates in marriages up to 5-year are actually high. But we cannot associate this with happiness."

"GOSSIP IS INEVITABLE"

Emphasizing that one of the main causes of the unhappiness in marriages is the sociocultural structure of the society, Demirci said: "The marriage cannot be private when two people get married in Turkey. Families are also getting involved in their marriages. Since the concept of family is a wide concept in our culture, the possibility of gossip is much more. Because of that, the pressure on the couples begins to increase. With this pressure, couples begin to restrict themselves and to dominate each other. As a result of this domination, the areas of freedom are restricted. Naturally, the level of happiness decreases as the freedom of people is restricted. Basically this seems to be the main reason."

"WE NEED TO DEFINE THE CONCEPT OF HAPPINESS RIGHT"

Psychiatrist Demirci expressed that happiness usually cannot be defined by drawing attention that the concept of happiness is quite wide.

Saying that happiness should be divided into components such as pleasure, calm and peaceful life, less stress, Demirci said: "It can get easier when we separate them into

matters. In order to live a less stressful life, we need to stay away from big cities, have a more peaceful work environment and less work time. The family's protective and authoritarian pressure on children should be relieved. One should be able to do more activities that can be enjoyed such as sports, hobbies. There must be financial capability, as well. If we start to correct these structures, we can start to talk about the concept of happiness.”

“PRESSURE LEADS TO UNHAPPINESS”

Emphasizing that the happiness rate of the newly-wed couples is high, Demirci stated that couples feel themselves trapped in pressure.

Demirci continued his speech as follows:

“As you begin to feel that you can get rid of this emotion, that hope starts to diminish over time. When you accept that you cannot survive, you start to fall, collapse and become unhappy. For this reason, unhappiness rates gradually increase as the marriage period gets longer. Divorce rates in marriages up to 5-year are actually high. But we cannot associate this with happiness. Getting to know each other, couples consider breaking out before it is too late. Married couples from 5-year to 10-year can have difficulties in divorces, but the level of unhappiness gradually increases. The longer a person is married, the unhappier the one is. Their unhappiness increases, but divorce becomes more difficult. Then, the concepts of habit, commitment and addiction come to the fore. The longer a person loses something in life, the more difficult s/he thinks s/he can compensate for what s/he has lost. Taking into consideration that after a break out in a 30-year marriage, all this period would be seen as a loss, couples cannot deal with it. Therefore, divorce rates decrease in long term marriages.”

ADVICES FOR A HAPPY MARRIAGE

Psychiatrist Onur Okan Demirci sorted what to do for a happy marriage as follows:

“First of all, couples should compromise on that these lives are for themselves and that they should not let other people to interfere in their marriages. They also need to know how to be free in their relationship. We assume that marriage turns two people into one. In fact, there is no such a concept, two people can never be one. Everyone must have their own

tastes, pleasures and environment. If one does not allow the her/his partner, that partner will not allow the one as a revenge and they will try to restrict each other with this vicious circle. In such a case, marriages end, even if it does not, it begins to move towards increasing unhappiness. So if couples allow space to each other, relationships become much happier.”

IGU attended the event for Independence Day of Ukraine

Istanbul Gelisim University (İGÜ) invited the celebration for Independence Day of Ukraine by Istanbul consul of Ukraine Ihor Osipov. IGU took place as the only representative of the Turkish higher education in the celebration where mostly consuls are invited.

The cooperation with Ukraine were discussed in the event where Director of Continuous Education Center (IGUSEM) Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatih Fuat Tuncer, Principle of Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences Assist. Prof. Dr. Ümit Alkan and Müberra Bayçöl from IGU Public Relations and Promotion Department were invited.

Stating that they work on the representation of Turkey and the Turkish higher education system in the best way, Assist. Prof. Dr. Ümit Alkan said that they focus on bilateral agreements and cooperation with Ukraine. Alkan expressed: “They will participate in international symposiums and scientific projects planned at our university. We will be together in many projects. Finally, three programs of our Faculty of Engineering and Architecture were accredited by the American accreditation organization ABET. Thus, the number of our internationally accredited programs increased to 57. We have the record in Turkey with this figure. Our breakthroughs in the field of internationalization make a difference. We take more international students every year.”

Domestic and national flying car ‘Tusi’ attracted great attention in TEKNOFEST

TEKNOFEST, where thousands of technological products are released, ended. One of the vehicles that attracted the attention of people who keen on the technology was Tusi, a domestic and national flying car developed by university engineers.

Aerospace and Technology Festival (Teknofest), organized this year for the second time and bringing together thousands of people who keen on the technology, brought together interesting technological vehicles. Istanbul Gelisim University (IGU), took place as a

participant in the fair conducted in the Ataturk Airport in September, 17 - 22, the attracted the attention with its flying car. Engineers attended the fair with a rocket, flying car and an armed unmanned aerial vehicle, and informed the visitors about the machines during the fair.

“WE BELIEVE THAT IT WILL INSPIRE ALL THE TECHNOLOGICAL WORKS”

IGU Chairman of the Board of Trustee Abdülkadir Gayretli stated that the flying car Tusi is the dream of his childhood and said: “Tusi, the invention of Turkish engineers who are open to improvement, is suitable for both land and air with remote control and central driving. It is for one person only now but we are planning to design it as suitable for 2 or even 4 people. We believe that our flying car, which can be used in civil aviation and military, for health and cargo transportation, will inspire all the works in this field.”

“WE SUPPORT EVERYONE PRODUCING PROJECTS”

Abdülkadir Gayretli stated that the Board of Trustee always support the Technology Transfer Office (TTO) and ended his speech as follows:

“Our students and engineers accomplish great things. Moreover, they do this not only in our engineering departments but also in many departments of our university. The obtained patents are one of the benefits of it. We are very proud that we participated TEKNOFEST with three different vehicles. We always support to everyone who designs or produces great projects. I congratulate everyone who tirelessly provided information about the vehicles throughout the fair, participated in competitions and designed these vehicles.”

IT IS PLANNED TO MAKE A NEW MODEL OF THE CAR

Engineer Furkan Yılmaz from IGU TTO, informing about the characteristics of the vehicle, said:

“With our flying car project, we are able to make the travels safe for an individual both on land and in the air. Thanks to its three-wheeled structure and a front-wheel drive electric motor, our car provides a long range on the ground. It also has a certain range in the air thanks to its 6 independent brushless motors. We will provide flights with the works of the

new model taking flight permission from Turkey and European Aviation General Directorate.”

IGU met with Erasmus+ incoming students

Dozens of students from various European countries have chosen Istanbul Gelisim University for the Fall Semester of 2019-2020 Academic Year with the Erasmus Student Exchange Program. IGU Rector Prof. Dr. Burhan Aykaç, IGU Vice Rector Prof. Dr. Nail Öztaş and IGU Chairman of the Board of Trustees Abdulkadir Gayretli met with the incoming students in the orientation program organized by IGU Erasmus Coordinatorship.

Incoming students studying in Germany, Poland, Spain, Northern Macedonia, Romania and Bulgaria will experience the Turkish higher education at Istanbul Gelisim University. Istanbul Gelisim University, continues raising recognition also in European by having its 57 programs internationally accredited which is a record hard to break in Turkey, made wishes to have a successful academic year to all the incoming students in the program where the IGU’s place and achievements in the higher education mentioned.

“I WANT TO LEARN TURKISH”

The student of Department of Business Administration at Bucharest University of Economic Studies in Romania Iuliana Peduraru, stated that before she came to Istanbul Gelisim University, she had made researches about the University, had knowledge about here and decided to prefer IGU as a result and said: “I want to be a hardworking student and learn Turkish here. I will do my best to stay in the second semester, too.”

Abobaker Wardak, the student of Computer Engineering at Technical University of Sofia in Bulgaria, said: “I believe I will have a very good time at IGU and I would like to assist a professor at the University.”

Are the historic buildings in Istanbul at risk?

Civil Engineer Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali Etemadi, stating that the maximum damage would be to the unreinforced masonry buildings and walls among the Istanbul's historic buildings in the event of a possible major earthquake, said: “Unreinforced historic masonry buildings are more endangered. On the other hand, in the design or construction of structures that have been provided engineering (or structural strengthening) service in more important

structures such as Hagia Sophia, measures have been taken and a better act can be expected. However, all of them need to be re-examined and reinforced with today's technologies.”

After the earthquake of 5.8 in Istanbul yesterday, 473 buildings were damaged. Eyes have been turned to the historic structures in Istanbul as well as the buildings. Civil Engineer Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali Etemadi said that historical buildings can be affected more because of the nature of non-ductile act and their heavy mass.

Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali Etemadi from the Department of Civil Engineering at the Istanbul Gelisim University, stating that the historic buildings are affected more due to the earthquake because of their heavy mass, said: “A major earthquake will most likely affect unreinforced masonry buildings and walls in Istanbul. Historic buildings that are not reinforced are in more danger. Yet, damages can be limited due to the taken measures in the design of structures such as Hagia Sophia under construction. However, an earthquake over 7 Richter magnitude can cause serious damage to these historic buildings. Since each of them has different structures and different additions to them in different periods, detailed studies are needed for seismic behavior determination. All of them need to be examined and strengthened with today's methods.”

THE PRIORITY IS HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS

Reminding that Istanbul is a region with a high risk of earthquake, Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali Etemadi said: “The buildings at risk the most in Istanbul are the buildings built before the 1999 earthquake regulations. There are several problems such as low concrete quality, reinforcement detail, non-ductile connection behavior in these buildings. The government has decided to rebuild these risky buildings under the urban transformation project. The renewal process will take time as the number of buildings in need to be rebuild is high. However, priority is given to buildings which are important in terms of the number of people in the buildings and the obligation to provide uninterrupted service after the earthquake and disaster management after the earthquake. These include hospitals, government offices, schools. It is especially important that hospitals are not damaged. In fact, the new regulation has added new conditions to make hospitals resistant to earthquakes by using new technologies such as base isolators.”

ISTANBUL METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY (IBB) WORKS ON RECONSTRUCTION

Stating that according to 2016 data of Disaster & Emergency Management Authority Presidential of Earthquake Department (AFAD), there are 2354 assembly areas in Istanbul but TMMOB Chamber of Civil Engineers said that most of these areas cannot be considered as ‘assembly area’ in terms of quality, Assist. Prof. Dr. Etemadi said: “As you know, many of these assembly areas have been zoned for construction. But Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality strives to re-determine and organize them as soon as possible.”

CONSTITUTIONAL RISK IS LESS IN THE NEW BUILDINGS

Saying that it is necessary to pinpoint areas where there are more possible effects of earthquake and old structures as soon as possible, Etemadi expressed: "These areas need to be taken within the scope of the transformation project. New buildings will not be damaged on a large scale as they have been provided engineering service. However, unstructured damages such as collapsing suspended ceilings, falling of cupboards, demolition of partition walls can be expected in such buildings. Yet, I do not think there will be any major structural damage in these new buildings."