

Binali Yıldırım: 40 years of terror cost US \$40 trillion to us

Former Prime Minister and Head of Grand National Assembly of Turkey Binali Yıldırım, speaking at the 6th International Trade Congress, said: "Today, less than 20 per cent of the world population takes 82 per cent of the world's 80 trillion dollars gross national product. Only 4 countries get more than one third of the gross national product. 5 billion 200 million people live in the region of Eurasia. The world is not just those four countries. The future of this region is very promising indeed. Centuries ago immigration caravans and the silk route went from east to west, and now the wealth of the world began to shift from west to east. That is why the US gives China hard times."

The 6th International Trade Congress annually organized by İnanç, Education, Culture, Social Behavior and Solidarity Association (İNANÇDER) was held this year at Istanbul Gelisim University (IGU) with the theme of 'One Belt One Road'. Former Prime Minister and Head of Grand National Assembly of Turkey Binali Yıldırım, Vice Minister of Transportation and Infrastructure Selim Durgun, İstanbul Parliamentarian of 24th, 25th, 26th Period from AK Party Metin Külünk, Founding Chairman of İNANÇDER Board Necdet Külünk, IGU Chairman of the Board of the Trustees Abdulkadir Gayretli, academicians and businesspeople attended the Congress.

Turkey's foreign trade, Turkey's parameters in the relations of US and China, the effects of the project 'One Belt One Road' on Turkey, the importance of logistics in international trade discussed in the Congress.

Former Prime Minister and Head of Grand National Assembly of Turkey Binali Yıldırım stated that IGU is one of the unique universities which has worldwide accredited programs at his speech and thanked to the Chairman of the Board of the Trustees Abdülkadir Gayretli due to the university's achievements and wished him a continued success.

"ONE BELT ONE ROAD PROJECT'S NAME HAS BEEN CHANGED"

Stating that the name of 'One Belt One Road' project has been changed., Yıldırım said: "It changed as 'Belt and Road' now. Because it has the north, south and middle corridors. Discontent has occurred between the countries. Therefore, they generalized the name of the

project. The historical Silk Road has not just one route. For centuries, it was a route of the wealth between west and east in the region of Eurasia. This route is a complete road network.”

THE WORLD HAS BEEN BECOMING A GLOBAL VILLAGE THROUGH DIGITAL AGE

Stating that the world met the digital age in the early 2000s, Yıldırım said: The goal of the digital age is to make our world a global village. The aims are to bring countries closer to each other and to ensure a fairer distribution of global prosperity and also the elimination of regional and global unrest. The aim was well-intentioned, but this did not happen. We see that wealth and prosperity in the world has been moving on in an unfair way. The developed western countries provided the circulation of capital, but they prevented the circulation of people and restricted the circulation of goods. They have continued to exploit the labor force and the production capability of developing countries with the capital they provided. This further exacerbated regional unrest.”

"THE WORLD DOES NOT CONSIST OF JUST FOUR COUNTRIES"

Stating that The World’s wealth has already moved to the East from the West, Yıldırım said: “Today, 82 percent of the world's 80 trillion dollars of gross product takes less than 20 percent of the world's population. Only 4 countries get more than one third of the gross national product. 5 billion 200 million people live in the geography of Eurasia. The world does not consist of just four countries. The future of this geography is very bright. Centuries ago immigration caravans and the silk route went from east to west, and now the wealth of the world began to shift from west to east. That is why the US rushes over China”

THE BILL FOR 40 YEARS OF TERRORISM İS 1,5 TRILLION DOLLARS

Reminding that Turkey is fighting against terrorism since 40 years, Yıldırım added: “Why do they want to reduce the energy of our country through terrorism, slow down and delay the development goals? The bill for 40 years of terrorism is \$ 1.5 trillion. Of course I keep our martyrs lost. Their price is not something to be measured with money or stamps. If we used our resources for our country, we could have built 4 Istanbul Airport, 20 Yavuz Sultan Selim

Bridges and 6 Istanbul-Izmir Motorway, Osmangazi Bridges, and realize 8 Marmaray projects”.

"EURASIA GEOGRAPHY WILL GET THE WIND FROM BEHIND AGAIN"

Binali Yıldırım, also said: "We are in a difficult geography and it is a fact that there are hesitations on our country from time to time due to the events taking place outside of us. However, no matter what the circumstances, the next years will be a period in which the Eurasian Geography, Central Asia, the Middle East and the Far East take the wind from behind. Signs of this have already appeared".

"WE DO NOT TALK ON OUR PROJECTS"

Stating that the future lays on the mind sweat-on human, Yıldırım said that investment should be made to people. Indicating that Marmaray is a World Project, Yıldırım added: "We made the Eurasia Tunnel. No one can perform this kind of service in a period in the known history of Istanbul. Yes, service is important but that is not enough that we have seen in recent elections. We will of course do the service, but we will not be in fault on the roads to the hearts of people. 2 days ago I saw a tweet, one lady says, 'Mr. Ekrem, I used Marmaray, it was very good that you have done'. The biggest weakness of our power, incompetence is that we do not talk on our successes."

"WE WILL BUILD THE SILK WAY TOGETHER"

Necdet Külünk, the Chairman of the İNANÇDER Administrative Board, said: "In the words of the Chinese president, we will work together to build the Silk Way economic belt and the 21st century Sea Silk Way. We will build the Silk Way together in a win-win cooperation. As the Chinese proverb says, 'peaches and plums do not speak, but create a path under them'. Thanks to the new Silk Way, an environment has been created to ensure the contacts arising from the historical Silk Way 2 thousand years ago. In 2015, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank was established to finance the Chinese Silk Way initiative. The difference of this project from the Silk Way 2 thousand years ago is that it connects countries with railway networks."

"WE MUST BE A PRODUCING GENERATION"

Chairman of the IGU Board of Trustees Abdulkadir Gayretli stating that they are happy to host the Congress, added: “Turkey is a country that runs to a world leadership. In such a country, we must act in unity and solidarity with the determination to be the best. By making innovations we must run to the point where we really should be. Because, we have already missed the Industrial Revolution, but we now have the opportunity to catch the digital revolution. If we use digital revolution a good way, I truly believe, through university-industry collaboration, Turkey will soon ramp. We must be a producing generation. As a university, we encourage students to develop projects for production. 6 years ago President Recep Tayyip Erdogan asked whether there is a brave to produce domestic cars. And, I said, 'We must be this brave fellow', and we rolled up our sleeves. We produced the local car and got our patent as ‘Babayigit the local car’”.

Faced with intense interest of the participants after the speech Binali Yıldırım, posed to everyone for individual photos.

The more you are able to explain the success, the more you are successful

Stating that teachers should look at the logical framework in their feedback to their students, Assist. Prof. Dr. Derya Kavgaoğlu said: “Attention should be paid to the ability and effort of the students. Guidance is needed to raise the motivation for success and to enable to explain her/his success to themselves.

Stating that each student has different reasons for success or failure, Assist. Prof. Dr. Derya Kavgaoğlu from Istanbul Gelisim University said: “This can be an intrinsic and constant cause like talent. But the difficulty of a given task can also be a variable cause such as luck or effort.”

Interpreting the students' point of view in this context, Kavgaoglu said: “For example, if the student gets a high score in mathematics and says ‘I am very good at mathematics’, s/he explains her/his success with talent. If s/he says ‘I did it because I worked hard’, s/he refers to her/his effort. S/he says ‘the questions were easy’, s/he evaluates her/his success with the degree of difficulty and ease of the task; or s/he says ‘I made a lucky shot’, s/he explains it with luck.”

THEY MUST BE PROUD OF SUCCESS

Stating that referring to internal and controllable factors for the explanation of success will make the student proud, Kavgaođlu said: “Especially if the student's success is explained for reasons such as effort, patience and stable work, the student maintains his positive behavior by thinking that s/he can get the same result in the same way. S/he motivates to raise the level of success, shows more effort, even takes risks to achieve better. S/he believes s/he has control over her/his success.”

FEEDBACK IS IMPORTANT

Pointing out that explaining success and failure by chance or task difficulty will cause the student to become aggressive and give up, Kavgaoglu continued: “It is important that teachers give their feedback within this way of thinking.”

Kavgaoglu ended her speech as follows:

“Students need to be said: ‘You are talented in mathematics. It is clear that you are disciplined and study hard to be successful; you can be much more successful if you make this effort constant’. In this way, the ability and effort are drawn attention. It is important to support students' positive self-perception, to raise motivation for success and to guide them to make the right statements to explain their success to themselves in order to ensure the continuation of their academic success.”

Social conflicts are organized in social media

Researcher Murat Topçu, the speaker of the 1st International Asia-Pacific Studies Symposium, stated that there is an intertwined relation between the use of social media and social and regional conflicts and said: “People take to the street by organizing on social media. In other words, social conflicts start on social media.”

The 1st International Asia-Pacific Studies Symposium was held in cooperation with Istanbul Gelisim University (IGU), Kırklareli University Public Diplomacy Application and Research Center (KADAM) and Caucasus Strategic Research Center (KAFKASSAM) ended. The experts

presented dozens of papers for two days and discussed the social problems, economic situation and political developments in the Asia-Pacific countries and offered solutions.

63 PERCENT OF USERS ARE ACTIVE ON SOCIAL MEDIA

Murat Topçu, a researcher from Gelisim University who participated in the symposium with his statement 'Social Media Management and Regional Conflicts', shared important statistical information on social media. Stating that 42 percent of the world's population is connected to social media via mobile phone and 3 percent is connected via other devices, Topçu said: "As we look at the statistics of Turkey, 93 percent in Turkey, it is seen that our country has quite a high proportion of the number of mobile users, which is 93 percent and that the number of active social media users is above the world average with a rate of 63 percent. While the world population annually increased by 1 percent between June 2018 and June 2019, the rate of social media usage increased by 10 times and the rate of internet usage increased by 9 times during the same period. These statistics show us that internet and social media are intertwined through mobile telephony and that in a future without social media, people will feel 'blinded'."

HOW MUCH IS SOCIAL MEDIA USED IN THE WORLD?

Providing information on the varying intensity of social media usage by region, Topçu said: "The social media usage rate is 70 percent in North America, 62 percent in Central America, 66 percent in South America, 53 percent in Western Europe, 48 percent in Eastern Europe, 40 percent in North Africa, 16 percent in China, 12 percent in West Africa, 7 percent in Central Africa, 8 percent in East Africa, and 38 percent in South Africa. These statistics are indicative of the regions in which future trade wars for dominating the digital market, such as mobile telephones, the Internet, and communications infrastructure services, will intensify."

"CONFLICTS ARE DIRECTED FROM SOCIAL MEDIA"

Emphasizing that social conflicts have increased in parallel with the spread of social media since 2005, Topçu expressed: "Demonstrations and clashes, organized and directed through social media, have turned into rallies and protests, public uprisings and armed conflicts in

some countries; caused government changes, military coups as in the Arab Spring. In Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Bahrain, Algeria, Jordan and Yemen, the incidents were suppressed by the huge amount of deaths. In the suburb of Paris in 2005, the riots, which began after the death of two North African immigrant young people aged 17 and 15 by electric current and spread rapidly, were organized and directed through social media.”

‘WE ARE 99% OCCUPY WALL STREET’ MOVEMENT STARTED IN SOCIAL MEDIA

Giving examples of actions that had attracted attention in the world Topçu continued: “In 2011, 50 thousand people in Madrid, 20 thousand in Barcelona, 10 thousand in Valencia and thousands of other 50 different cities were organized in the actions of the groups, which were started simultaneously and called “Anger”. The ‘We Are 99% Occupy Wall Street’ movement, which started in New York, was launched on social media by several people and found support in 100 cities in the United States and 1,500 cities globally.”

SOME CONFLICTS RESULTED WITH GOVERNMENT CHANGE

Murat Topçu reminding that the common feature of the social conflicts engraved on memories started through social media, said: “Rallies, protests, people, riots and armed conflicts in the Arab world were organized and managed through social media in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Syria, Bahrain, Algeria, Jordan and Yemen. This resulted with the change of government in some countries, and with civil war in others. The Yellow Vests movement, which started with more than 280,000 people protesting the government on the street, is the most current and sharpest wave of protests against economic problems in Europe. The nature of the actions, which are mainly based on social media networks, has strengthened the mass and visibility of the Yellow Vests. It is estimated that around 300,000 citizens took part in the first demonstration of the actions that began in Paris. The common feature of all these conflicts is that they are organized and managed by social media. This results in a very tight and intertwined relationship between the use of social media and social and regional conflicts.”

SHARINGS CREATE DIFFERENT IDEA GROUPS

Giving information about the conflict process created from social media, Topçu added: “In the first stage, shares are brought into circulation to reveal individual differences. In the second stage, it is ensured that individuals are formed around different ideologies and groups at the social level by uniting them around certain ideologies. In the third stage, it is aimed to transform the differences that become evident into social fault lines ready to be broken, and in the final stage, to increase individual reactions and resentments. The process is completed by transforming these reactions into real-life demonstrations, social conflicts or regional conflicts through calls made through social media. We call this the ‘Pyramid of Conflict’.”

“EVERYONE CAN CONTROL THE SOCIAL MEDIA WORLD”

Stating that “social media takes on the task of guiding, organizing and linking the formation of the Conflict Pyramid” Topçu ended his words with the following:

“Individuals form their ideas and thoughts about the developments in their country and in the world through the sharing of biased social media in line with certain aims; their attitudes and behaviors and reactions are presented in this framework. So, the question is - ‘Would you drink a water of unknown origin if it was offered to you by someone you do not know?’. The answer is of course no. So why are we putting information from unknown sources into our life and our world of ideas? With this questioning, individuals from many different cultures and thoughts can come together in different environments without being under the influence of sharing on social media and entering into conflict. Everyone can take control of their social media world. It can prevent the reflections of social media content on thought attitudes and behaviors. In this way, it can be stated that the social and regional conflicts in the higher layers of the ‘Pyramid of Conflict’ can contribute to social peace.”

Collaboration between IGU Salam University of Afghanistan

Bilateral agreements, student and academician exchange programs, graduate and doctoral programs, joint scientific projects were agreed between Afghanistan Kabul Salam University and Istanbul Gelisim University (IGU).

Rector of Salam University Dr. Misbahullah Abdulbaqi and International Relations Director of the Salam University Muhammed Haroon Khatibi made a business visit to Rector of IGU Prof. Dr. Burhan Aykaç, Vice-Rector Prof. Dr. Nail Öztaş, Chairman of the Board of Trustees Abdulkadir Gayretli, and Director of Corporate Communications and Promotion Bülent Değirmenci for Collaboration Protocol negotiations.

Stating that their university is very young established in 2009 Dr. Misbahullah Abdulbaqi said: “Private education in Afghanistan is quite new. Our numbers are increasing but we have quality problems. Collaborations with an internationally successful university such as Istanbul Gelisim University will be beneficial for both our country and our nation.”

Talking on the collaborations to be realized Rector of IGU Prof. Dr. Burhan Aykaç added: “Turkey and Afghanistan are two brotherly countries. We would like to support with student and academician exchange programs, master and doctoral trainings and joint scientific projects. We also, invite them to the 6th Middle East Symposium, ahead of time.”