

A message for March 8 Women's Day from Abdulkadir Gayretli

Speaking on March 8 International Women's Day, Abdulkadir Gayretli stated that women have an important role in society and the economy and said: "Women should benefit equally from opportunities in all areas of life."

March 8 International Women's Day is celebrated all over the country and around the world. Speaking at the event held at Istanbul Gelisim University, IGU Chairman of the Board of the Trustees Abdulkadir Gayretli said: "I congratulate the 8 March International Women's Day with the most sincere wishes for our women, who are known as the symbol of sacrifice, sensitivity and compassion at every moment of life."

"Women's employment rate increased to 18%"

Referring to the 11th Development Plan, he continued his speech as follows:

Emphasizing that the rate of woman employment has increased to 18% especially in the recent period with the support of KOSKEB (Small Industry Development Center), the Ministry of Commerce and NGOs, Gayretli spoke: "The employment rate of women, which is lower than men, is 41% in agriculture, 44% in the service sector and 13% in the industry."

"Women's labor force participation also affects households"

Stating that women's labor force participation and employment is the most important element of sustainable development Gayretli cited: "The number of woman employees at the university is more than 50% of the total number of employees. We have woman managers at important levels. Participation of women in better jobs and in the labor force at high rates also affects households. The income of the household increases, savings can be made and financing opportunities are provided for investment."

Using devices before the age of 3, their speech development may be delayed

Pointing out that using technological devices such as tablets and mobile phones before the age of 3 may cause delayed speech in children, Prof. Dr. M. Meziyet Arı said, "Many research findings show that the development of children slows down as the time spent on the screen increases before the 30th month."

Prof. Dr. M. Meziyet Arı from Istanbul Gelisim University, one of the experts on Child Development Education, made explanations about the effects of developing technology and its use on children. Stating that curiosity and research have been among the most basic needs since the early days of infancy, Arı said, “The baby, who scans the environment with luminous eyes to capture new and interesting images, uses this feature to discover her/his environment and to master the skills. When we observe a toddler, we see that s/he wants to touch and tamper with every object. The child discovers the properties of every object s/he tangibly touches. S/he learns the properties of hard, soft, thin, thick, heavy, light and similar objects by touching them. If a tablet is given to the hand of a child of this age, the child cannot touch, feel three-dimensional, and will move away from natural learning paths. Therefore, it is delayed to acquire the basic concepts (big - small, heavy - light, hard - soft, close - far, etc.) that form the basis of mental development.”

“SPEAKING CAN DELAY”

Stating that another important dimension of mental development is language development, Arı said: “Using technological devices such as tablets and mobile phones before the age of 3 may cause delay in speech. It also adversely affects their social emotional development by limiting their interaction with adults and other children. Long periods of time spent with tablets, phones and similar devices passivate the child and restrict its mobility, negatively affecting its physical development. It prepares the ground for obesity and other health problems. Many research findings show that as the time spent on the screen increases before the 30th month, children's development slows down. ”

Stating that efficient use of technology contributes significantly to education, Arı said: “The problem today is the uncontrolled use of the most effective tools of technology such as computer, tablet, television and telephone. This lack of control can lead our children and young people to addiction to technology. ”

“0 - 3 YEARS EDUCATION IS NOT INCLUDED IN OUR EDUCATION SYSTEM”

Emphasizing that child development and early childhood education studies in Turkey has been intensely focused on for the last 25-30 years, Prof. Dr. M. Meziyet Arı continued as follows: “Although we have made quite a distance in the field of early childhood education,

it cannot be said that we have achieved our goals. I think we could not benefit from our educated educators in this field at a sufficient rate. We are still far from the goal of all our children to benefit from pre-school education. Our infancy and toddler children (0 - 3 years old) are not included in our education system. I believe that our young people who grow up in this field should be evaluated well.”

“THEY DON'T LIKE WRITING”

Mentioning that technology has positive and negative effects on young people, Arı said: “Our youngsters have become people who do not like to write. Besides, they had the chance to access information very quickly. Although this contributes to the development of self-confidence, the ever-decreasing job opportunities negatively affect their expectations for the future. ”

Paralympic athletes will meet with students

The 1st National Paralympic Athletes Symposium, organized by Istanbul Gelisim University (IGU) School of Health Sciences students, will be held on 20 March.

Paralympic athletes are getting higher in international championships. Stating that they aim to increase awareness of the achievements of individuals with disabilities in the society and to inspire the society, IGU students will organize the 1st National Paralympic Athletes Symposium. Paralympic athletes competing in 17 different branches will attend the symposium and meet with students.

The list of athletes who will attend the symposium organized by university students, who said that the symposium will change not only bodily obstacles, but also the perspective of life obstacles, was announced as follows:

Rabia Akyürek - Wheelchair Basketball National “Team A” Athlete

Meryem Tan- Wheelchair Basketball Club, National Team

Muammer Can Demirci- National Swimmer with Autism

Emine Avcu- Physically Handicapped National Swimmer

Dilan Onğulu- Physically Handicapped Swimmer

Serdar Demir- Physically Handicapped National Swimmer

Cenk Keçođlu- National Swimmer with Down Syndrome

Rıdvan Aksoy- Wheelchair Basketball Player

Alperen Alper - Turkey's First Para Dressage Athlete

Serhat Erönal - Youtuber Using Wheel Chair

Hatice Tunç- Prosthetic User Active Cyclist

Women living in the slums became the subject of research

Dr. Leyla Bektaş Ata started publishing her research in Deutsche Welle Turkish, which she conducted to analyze the obstacles to the participation of women living in the slums in the city. According to the analysis in Ata's research, the biggest obstacle in front of slum women is neighborhood pressure and economic motives.

Many women living in cities have difficulty in accessing urban opportunities. Dr. Leyla Bektaş Ata started to published in Deutsche Welle Turkish the first outputs of her research in order to problematize the urban rights of the women living in Limontepe, a district of Karabađlar, İzmir, and to analyze and overcome barriers to their participation in the city.

Dr. Leyla Bektaş Ata, who gave information about the research, said: "According to the research, dynamics affecting women's inability to participate in the city differ according to their age, working status, number of children and grandchildren, and their domestic relations, but two reasons that make each woman common come to the fore; economic constraints and living in slums. Geographical barriers and infrastructure constraints of living in the slum area are among the reasons that hinder participation in urban life."

"A PART OF THE WOMEN PARTICIPATING IN WORKING LIFE CAN BE INCLUDED IN THE URBAN LIFE"

Stating that another reason that prevents women from urban use is the unwillingness of women to develop demand arising from not having urban experience and knowledge of

urbanity, Dr. Leyla Bektaş Ata added: “Lack of extensive experience in the potential contributions of urban life, where women cannot participate, brings with it an attitude and practice towards maintaining, protecting and reinforcing their current situation. Only some of the women participating in the working life have been able to strengthen their urban use practices and participate in the city.”

Stating that one of the important situations that limit women's mobility from every generation in the neighborhood is the care of children or grandchildren, Ata said: “Economic constraints and lack of nursery and children's playhouses, which are common to a life in slums, require serious planning even for the smallest action while preventing women from moving individually. Slums, where uncertainty and transience settle in the center of everyday life, are the regions of the city that are reluctant to make serious investments. Inadequacy of playgrounds and lack of institutions that can support childcare are among the first. The closest kindergarten to Limontepe is 5 km away and the price is well above the that middle-class families can afford.”

“DISADVANTAGED LOCATIONS DIRECTLY RELATED TO GENDER ISSUES”

Emphasizing that the disadvantaged position of women in urban use is directly related to their gender, Ata said: “The inadequacy of their education compared to male members in the family hinders their participation in the labor markets from the beginning and puts precarious ways of working when they are involved. The lack of pressure on the part of the participants not to go out by their spouses or other family members is among the positive findings that stand out in this neighborhood. Nevertheless, expectations from women both in the family and in the neighborhood draw a barrier that naturalizes and becomes accustomed to women's mobility.”

Expressing that the main municipal service that can be developed for women is to create an environment that can take women out of the home and neighborhood, Ata added: “An arrangement for bus ticket prices, which may be valid for a certain hour, especially for housewives, will encourage women's mobility in the city.

“WOMEN EVALUATE THE CITY PARTICIPATION THROUGH ECONOMIC MOTIVES”

Emphasizing that the trips to be organized in different parts of the city, open to the free participation of women at certain times of the year, will increase the familiarity of women in different places, Ata continued as follows: “This will enable women to encounter the polyphony of the city. Women evaluate every aspect of urban participation through economic motives. In addition, there are also activities in the city where participation is free of charge and they can be included only by providing transportation costs. The most effective way to strengthen women's mobility and women's position in the family is undoubtedly to provide employment opportunities that do not block the household. Local policies should be among the priorities of local governments to try to make it possible for women, whose participation in the city is prevented for sociocultural and economic reasons, to access urban resources and opportunities through more inclusive high-gender urban planning and governance.”

How do phone fraudsters deceive?

Psychiatrist Dr. Emre Tan talking on how phone fraudsters deceived the citizen, said that “A kind of panic attack-like picture is created for the person and subliminal message is given that the cure is in their hands. From this point on, the person begins to follow the directives.

Fraudsters deceive the citizens by calling on the phone in a sudden and unexpected moment, sometimes with a threat and sometimes with the promise of a huge gain. The fraudsters begin to steer people by including them in the lie they have built, and they can have the entire property of the citizen by making them to sell cheap or even taking a loan.

Psychiatrist Dr. Emre Tan from Istanbul Geliim University made statements about the psychological situation of the victims of fraudsters and how the telephone fraudsters were deceived.

HOW DO THEY DECEIVE?

Psychiatrist Dr. Emre Tan said, "The frontal cortex region of the brain, which is the region of thinking, analyzing, and reasoning, is being disabled" and added: “The inner brain-limbic system, which is the emotional center, becomes more dominant. The mood created by the event goes beyond the event itself and turns into an anxiety. At this point, the mind looking for ways to get out of this vicious circle becomes open to the other and its orientations. A

kind of panic attack-like picture is created for the person and a message like “I have your medicine” is given. From this point on, the person begins to fulfill the directives.”

Evaluating the fraud socially, Dr. Emre Tan made following statements:

“At this point, we encounter mass - herd psychology. Processes such as being in the majority group, trying to feel belonging, not being excluded and needing to believe in something play a role. The picture formed in collective rituals, hooliganism, extreme idealizations (glorifying something too much) and regression (mental shrinkage) is similar. And even falling in love involves this influence to some extent. Individual awareness, autonomy, self-selection, reasoning, discrimination and personal limits are disappearing. It is entered into the guidance and direction of that person or groups. At this point, if they are told to die, if they are told to bring money, it is not even sincere to bring money.”

Expressing that the sense of fear and sense of interest are shaped by a similar method, Dr. Emre Tan said: “The only difference is that when you give your money in one, you act with anxiety and fear, and in the other having fun. The confident attitude of the person and the use of strong symbols of men (male, uniform, state title - police, prosecutor, homeland, nation issue-terror etc.) increase the vulnerability of the other side.”

Dr. Emre Tan continued as follows:

“In addition to these methods used by fraudsters, it is much easier to be defrauded when combined with factors such as requesting immediate, prompt treatment, using various distractions, not getting social support and trying to solve the issue alone.”

Psychiatrist Dr. Emre Tan from Istanbul Gelisim University, giving advices on what to do when encountering such people, said: “This is actually a process that starts in the home environment. Authority representation at home, usually fathers, has important duties. It must be made to feel that the child is not raised by means of oppression, threatening, has their own rights, and that the limits of autonomy are recognized and accepted. Know a child who you train with physical or emotional threat will become available to these and similar manipulations in the future. The more mature the defense mechanisms in self-esteem, self-

worth and character formation, the better it will be possible for a person to make healthier decisions in such anxiety, tension or dissatisfaction."