

IGU is among the top 300 in the world in "QS EECA 2021"

Istanbul Gelisim University is ranked among the top 300 universities in the "QS EECA 2021" ranking. Ranking 58th in the "International Faculty" category, the university was shown among the top 100 universities in the "Citations per Papers" category.

London-based higher education ranking agency QS University Rankings published its "World University Rankings 2021" report. In the list where world universities are evaluated, Istanbul Gelisim University (IGU) was among the top 300 universities in the "Emerging Europe and Central Asia - EECA).

Istanbul Gelişim University, which is among the top 300 universities in the world in the evaluations made according to criteria such as International Academician, International Students, Faculty Personnel with Doctorate, Citation per Paper and Web Effect, continues to rise among Turkish Foundation Universities with its success.

"OUR MOTIVATION SOURCE"

Abdülkadir Gayretli, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Istanbul Gelisim University, who made evaluations on the subject, said: "This success that we have achieved on the way we set off with the aim of being among the best universities in the world, of course, makes us proud. We are evaluated by many international organizations. Recently, we announced that we were 96th in the world and 1st in Turkey, in "Quality Education". The successful results of our moves in the name of internationalization are a source of motivation for us."

"WE HAVE MADE OUR HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM AN INTERNATIONAL CENTER OF ATTRACTION"

Indicating that the Turkish higher education system in the field of internationalization has developed under the leadership of Prof. Dr. Yekta Saraç, Gayretli said: "We have made our higher education system an international center of attraction. With the strategies developed, every year more international students and scholars are choosing higher education in Turkey."

"MULTICULTURALISM CAN BE STIMULATING"

Emphasizing that they are ranked 58th in the evaluations made according to the "International Academic" criteria, Gayretli said, "International academics constitute one of the important pillars of internationalization. Multiculturalism can be stimulating for both students and academics. International academics can contribute to both their own countries and the countries where they work."

Green area measure against drought; 5 tons of savings are aimed

Turkey faced with the threat of drought. State Hydraulic Works announced that there are 3-month resources in the reserves that meet the water needs of the megacity Istanbul. One of the measures taken against the danger is the savings in green space irrigation. With the

measures developed by the academicians of Istanbul Gelisim University, a saving of 5 tons is aimed at the end of the project at the end of the project.

Experts said that Turkey has spent the last 10 years in the most severe period of drought. However, the drought measures and strategies to be taken are of vital importance. Starting from this responsibility, the academics aim to save water with the measures they develop. Architect Mahmut Sevgi, Deputy Head of Support Services Department of Istanbul Gelisim University, said: "Drought has become a big problem for both our country and the world. We wanted to be a solution to this problem with savings. We took various measures to save money in the green area in the university garden."

"WE REDUCED THE IRRIGATION FROM 3 TO 1 PER WEEK"

The architect Mahmut Sevgi, who stated that they had dammed the landslide area, said: "We put natural stones on them together with the bumps. The embankments prevented landslides and wasted water. We downloaded the application we do 3 days a week to one day a week. This was to prevent serious water loss for us. Preserved soil moisture with natural stones on it."

"THESE PLANTS ARE PREFERABLE"

Emphasizing that plant selection is also very important in saving, Mahmut Sevgi said: "Especially in these days when there is a danger of drought, it is necessary to choose water-resistant plants. It is important to use plants that can remain green in all seasons and are resistant to wind and air pollution. Some plants, like lilies, even absorb the carbon emissions of vehicles. Fruit trees don't want too much water. These trees can be used for savings. Leylandi species can be preferred in hobby gardens. It is a very durable plant in all respects."

"5 TONS OF WATER WILL BE SAVED"

Reminding that the area preferred in landscape arrangement is also very important, Architect Sevgi said: "After the plant selection, it is very important where to plant it. Some plants are not resistant to winter, they like summer, but they are also resistant to drought. These plants can be given as an example of laurel. We remove the laurels outside in winter. But these are not wasted. We put them in pots. We can leave the pots outside until the end of summer. With the autumn, we keep it indoors in an area that will be exposed to sunlight. Our green areas are very large, at the end of the project, approximately 5 tons of water will be saved from waste."

Reminding the importance of rainfall in buildings, Architect Mahmut Sevgi said: "This water flows directly into the sewer. We changed these ways and started to lay them in the ground. We shared this water equally in the land. With the help of pipes, the plant above and below began to get the same yield."

Prof. Dr. Durgun: "The concept of democracy has changed in meaning"

Istanbul University, Institute of Ataturk's Principles and History of Turkish Revolution, held the 46th of Near Term Turkey Talks online via the zoom. Prof. Dr. Şenol Durgun, who participated in the interview, in his speech titled "Uniting the Republic with Democracy: Intellectual Difficulties" said: "Democracy has undergone changes in meaning from the 18th to the 20th century. Now limited liability government transformed into an administrative system that includes human rights and rule of law."

Istanbul University, Institute of Ataturk's Principles and History of Turkish Revolution, held the 46th of Near Term Turkey Talks online via the zoom. The speaker of the talk moderated by Institute Director Prof. Dr. Mustafa Budak was Prof. Dr. Şenol Durgun from Istanbul Gelisim University, Department of Politics and International Relations. Referring to the change in the meaning of democracy among the topics he addressed in his speech, Durgun stated that democracy underwent changes in the meaning from the 18th century to the 20th century, while in the 18th century, democracy was referred to as the political system against feudalism, while in the 20th century, the limited responsible government transformed into an administrative system that includes human rights and rule of law."

Prof. Dr. Durgun, who is the author of many political sciences books such as *Modernization and Politics*, *Contemporary Political Systems*, *Turkish Nationalism Portraits*, *Nation Building and Nationalism*, and *the Transformation of Politics of the Republic*, made most of his speech titled "Uniting the Republic with Democracy: Intellectual Difficulties" on the definitions of liberal an the Republic and their mutual relations and in light of them made assessments on th Trukish practices.

Stating that unlike liberal politics, there is no individual in Republican politics, Prof. Durgun said that liberal politics preferred the good person, and republican politics preferred the good citizen. Emphasizing that the republican politics is based on the French J.J. Rousseau's concept of general will and aims for the common good, Durgun added that by the time, the general will turn to the national will as it is known in Turkey, that takes into account the past-future-state national will, and that the concept of popular will of democratic politics is based only on the moment.

According to Prof. Dr. Durgun, evaluating the development of the republic and democracy in Turkey in terms of 1923 and after "Qanun-i Asas Turk" there are "Guest Turk/Semi Turk and

Real Turk/Perfect Turk.” He also stated that Republican politics is based on two types of opposition such as anti-sultanate and theoretical opposition, and is shaped on four concepts. These concepts were one homeland for common benefit (Anatolia), one society (Turkish), One thought (nationalism), One goal (independence). More importantly, he stated that official nationalism has two aspects such as civilizationism and nationalism. Durgun finished his words stating that since 1947 allowed democracy is practiced in Turkey and the Constitution of 1961 was in tendency with the Left and also it was tutelary constitution.

“THE CONCEPT OF THE REPUBLIC IS THE REASON OF EXISTENCE OF ALL POLITICAL LIFE”

The Institute Director from Istanbul University Prof. Dr. Mustafa Budak made important statements in his speech. He continued his speech, which he started on the concept of republic, as follows:

“The only thing that represented the complete break from the Ottoman period was the regime of the new state. The concept that is constantly emphasized in the new state has always been the republic. When the republic needs to be protected, glorified and assured that it will exist forever, the concept of republic has constituted the reason for the existence of all political life and the only legitimacy source of political behavior. Political parties which are indispensable elements of political life are established to protect the republic in Turkey and to glorify him. Especially in the interim periods, some politicians or political parties discuss "the values of the republic" and the protection of these "values".”

Prof. Dr. Budak, who said that the Turkish Armed Forces had always been an actor of Turkish political life during the Republican period and that the Turkish Armed Forces had protected the republic and intervened in the normal functioning system, added: “Seeing this in this way is because the Republic, which is actually an administrative form, has also been transformed into a means of achieving "progress" and "modernity". This outlook leads us to a distress inherent in Turkish modernization, the tension between the Republic and democracy. The intellectual and social projection of this can be found in the difficulty of uniting the citizen of the Republic and the individual of democracy discursively and fictionally. This problem is the blocking of the modernization process with the spread of a modernization project belonging to the early Republican period and the citizen-individual identification specific to this project by the modernizing state and intellectuals to all periods of the Republic.”

“THE REPUBLIC AND DEMOCRACY ARE RIVAL MODELS”

Lastly, Budak, who stated that the republic and democracy are two models of political and social order that are not compromise but actually rivals to each other, ended his words as follows:

“These developments occurred at a time when (in an era where the danger of extinction of the republic) had been built in the Republic of Turkey. It has two functional meaning of the republic in Turkey. First of all, a new nation-state was being established, and in this context, the founding cadres saw that the republic was incomparably functional with its prioritizing social structure in the process of the formation of the nation sought for the new state.

In particular, the liberalization process initiated in the neo-liberal period after 1980, Turkey has undergone drastic changes. After this period, the country partially raised its own liberal individual and this new human typology started to question the republic understood as a style of politics.

The new individual who finds the pursuit of personal benefit more meaningful does not find it as meaningful to pursue the republican common good design as it was before. In today's democratic managerial approach in line with rising demand in Turkey it has taken a more dominant qualities.”

Support from Abdülkadir Gayretli for YÖK's request for "priority in vaccination"

Stating support to the Council of Higher Education’s (YÖK) request for 'priority in vaccination' Abdülkadir Gayretli, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Istanbul Gelisim University, said: "The request is important for us to continue our face-to-face education and training activities as soon as possible. Our students miss us, we miss them.”

The Council of Higher Education (YÖK) requested that academic, administrative staff and healthcare professionals working in university hospitals and higher education institutions be evaluated within the scope of priority vaccination in a letter sent to the Ministry of Health containing their recommendations on the Covid-19 vaccination program.

Stating that education activities can be carried out in a healthier manner with priority vaccination in universities, support came from the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Istanbul Gelisim University Abdülkadir Gayretli for the request of YÖK to the Ministry of Health. Gayretli said: “We look forward to carrying out our education and training activities on a formal basis and meeting with our students.”

“WE MISS OUR STUDENTS”

Speaking after the request submitted to the Ministry of Health, Gayretli said, "The priority is of course healthcare workers, citizens over 65 and disabled. This demand of YÖK, led by Prof. Dr. Yekta Saraç, is important for us to continue our face-to-face education and training activities as soon as possible. With distance education, we were able to adapt to many innovations in a short time and carried out all our work without a hitch, but our students miss us and we miss them."