

“TURKEY HAS TURNED FROM A TRANSIT COUNTRY INTO A TARGET COUNTRY IN TERMS OF MIGRATION”

Making statements about the effects of the immigration wave from Afghanistan, Political Scientist Dr. Firat Demirkol said, “The intense waves of immigration that emerged in a short period of time create difficulties for the people who had to migrate, as well as for the society receiving the migration. This situation may threaten social peace and public safety.”

“TURKEY HAS BEEN A TARGET COUNTRY”

Stating that Turkey has always been an important point of migration route due to its geography, Asst. Prof. Firat Demirkol said, “Turkey, which was mostly a transit country in the past, has become a target country in the last 10 years, especially with the Syrian civil war, and millions of people have sought refuge in Turkey. This situation has become an important agenda in domestic politics.”

“IT IS NOT POSSIBLE FOR TURKEY TO BEAR THE BURDEN ALONE”

Emphasizing that the issue of migration or refugee has many dimensions, Demirkol said, “The humanitarian, economic, military, legal and cultural dimensions of the issue differentiate the evaluation areas and perspectives. While Turkey has not yet overcome the effects of the migration wave that started with the Syrian civil war, this time it faced the possibility of an intense migration wave from Afghanistan. This situation has become an important topic of discussion in terms of Turkey's domestic politics along with the international dimension of the problem. In particular, the EU's desire to use Turkey as a buffer zone and the effort to keep these population movements in this region within Turkey brings together many problems in humanitarian, legal, economic and social terms. It does not seem possible for Turkey to cope with the migration wave alone which occurs as a result of these humanitarian dramas in our region.”

Demirkol continued his speech as follows:

“Both the stabilization of the region, stopping the migration waves and perhaps starting the returns can be achieved as a result of the stability to be achieved with the

contribution of the entire international community. At this point, Turkey has to seriously consider the possibility of facing a situation similar to the massive migration wave it faced after the Syrian civil war, and to determine a well-planned and transparent state policy in terms of both domestic and foreign policy. Intense waves of immigration that emerged in such a short time create difficulties for the people who had to migrate, as well as for the society receiving the immigrants, and this situation may threaten social peace and public safety. Especially the fact that the world is going through a pandemic period perhaps every 200-300 years makes the population movements in this process more critical. Strict control and intensive measures are of great importance to protect both the public health of Turkey's residents and the migrating population."

THE 5TH INTERNATIONAL NEW MEDIA CONFERENCE STARTS IN NOVEMBER

The main theme of the International New Media Conference, which will be held for the 5th time this year by Istanbul Gelisim University (IGU) Department of New Media and Communication, has been determined as 'Digital Inequality'. The conference will be held online free of charge on 25 – 26 November.

The 5th International New Media Conference, organized by Istanbul Gelisim University (IGU) Department of New Media and Communication since 2015, will take place this year. The main theme of the 5th International New Media Conference, which will be held by the IGU Faculty of Economics, Administrative and Social Sciences Department of New Media and Communication between 25 - 26 November, has been determined as 'Digital Inequality'.

"CONFERENCE WILL DRAW ATTENTION TO INEQUALITIES"

The following statements were made by the university regarding the conference:

"Started to come to the fore with the Covid-19 pandemic we have been experiencing since the end of 2019, 'Digital Inequality' points to both the reproduction of existing social inequalities in new media environments and the new inequalities that have emerged with new communication technologies. The conference adopts the principle

of open science, with the belief that access to scientific information should not be restricted and that it supports the advancement of science through collaboration, while at the same time considering that the limits placed on access to scientific information create a new inequality.”

In the statement emphasizing that participation is open to everyone and free of charge, the sub-titles of the conference are listed as follows:

“Open Science, Gender, Digital Capitalism, Informational Capitalism, The Problem of Access to Technology, International News Monopoly, Political Economy, Inequality of Opportunity in Digital Education, Digital Labor, Digital Surveillance, Subaltern Studies”

THE BOOK "FOOD PHILOSOPHY" HAS BEEN PUBLISHED

Food Scientist Dr. Murat Doğan's book named "Food Philosophy", which will guide gastronomy experts, food engineers, dietitians, tourism professionals, cooks and food technicians, has been published.

Stating that the book brings a philosophical perspective to food science with a social sciences perspective and explains the main features of its basic concepts, Dr. Murat Doğan said, “The book briefly explains the ancient aspects of food such as culture, art and ethics, as well as the new aspects of food such as environment, climate change, famine and obesity paradox, food rights, globalization, sustainability, organic agriculture, biotechnology, vegetarianism, veganism and elitism by basing them upon a philosophical basis.”

“IT WILL ALSO BE AN IMPORTANT SOURCE FOR COURSES”

Emphasizing that the book will guide gastronomy experts, food engineers, dietitians, tourism professionals, cooks and food technicians, since the topics of the book are related to food science, Istanbul Gelisim University Faculty of Fine Arts Deputy Dean, Lecturer in the Department of Gastronomy and Culinary Arts, Murat Doğan said, "However, it will be an important source of lessons for Gastronomy, Food Engineering, Nutrition and Dietetics, Tourism and Hotel Management, Cookery and Food Technology departments.”

“1 MILLION PEOPLE DIE EVERY YEAR FROM VACCINE-PREVENTABLE DISEASES”

Stating that vaccines protect not only the individuals but also the society, Public Health Specialist Dr. Nurten Elkin said, “More than one million people still die every year from vaccine-preventable diseases worldwide. Many of these diseases are not seen at all or rare in Turkey thanks to our vaccination programs.” Dr. Nurten Elkin made further statements on the issue.

“SMALLPOX WAS ERADICATED BY DIVERSE VACCINATION”

Implying that such diseases are almost never seen in Turkey thanks to vaccination programs, Public Health Specialist Dr. Nurten Elkin said, “Vaccines can prevent infectious diseases that kill or harm many infants, children and adults. Widespread vaccination has eradicated smallpox, and a 99 percent reduction succeeded in polio. If your child is unvaccinated, he or she is at risk of many vaccine-preventable diseases such as measles, polio, meningitis, tetanus, jaundice as well as the disability and death they may cause.

“MOTHERS NEED TO BE CONSCIOUS”

Emphasizing that especially mothers should be conscious and that it is important for their children to be vaccinated on time and without delay, from Istanbul Gelisim University (IGU) Faculty of Health Sciences, Asst. Prof. Nurten Elkin said, “Thanks to the National Immunization Program of our Ministry of Health and especially infancy and childhood vaccination, children are immunized against hepatitis B, tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, HIB (Hemophilus Influenza Type B), polio (polio), pneumococcus, measles, rubella, mumps, chicken pox, and hepatitis A.”

“THESE ILNESSES CAN BE PREVENTED WITH VACCINES”

Stating that vaccine-preventable diseases are very serious diseases, Dr. Nurten Elkin said, “They can lead to serious consequences (complications) such

as encephalitis, pneumonia, blindness, blood inflammation, ear infections, congenital rubella syndrome and even death in both children and adults. These diseases can be prevented with vaccines. Failure to vaccinate against these diseases leaves children unnecessarily vulnerable and puts their health at risk. Vaccination is much more effective and cheaper than other epidemic prevention activities such as quarantine/isolation practices and widespread screening/diagnostic tests.”