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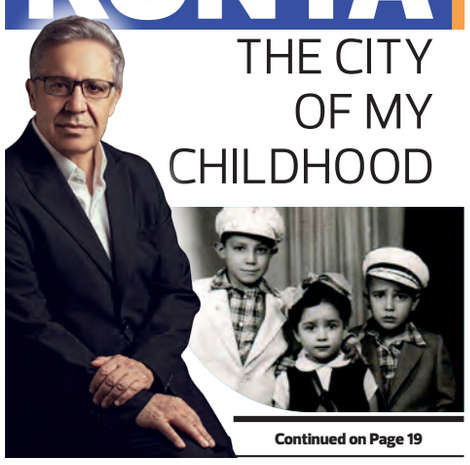
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Funda Arar comes to Konya

Continued on Page 8

KONYA
THE CITY OF MY CHILDHOOD



Continued on Page 19

2023 The Year of Mevlana

The circular issued by President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan regarding the celebration of 2023 as the "Year of Mevlana" is appreciated in Konya, the city of Rumi.

Konya Metropolitan Municipality Mayor Uğur İbrahim Altay stated that "They have prepared a comprehensive calendar to spend 2023, the 100th anniversary of the Turkish Republic, to the fullest in Konya and to make it a cultural year." Mayor Altay thanked President Erdogan for declaring 2023, the 750th anniversary of Mevlana's death, the Year of Mevlana. He stated that "On the 750th anniversary, we will make many national and international joint projects with relevant institutions and organizations, especially the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Konya, which has been a "Seljuk's Darü'l Mülk" for 200 years, has also become the capital of science, culture and art."



Mayor Altay: We are determined to make Konya the Pearl of the Turkey's Centenary"

Continued on Page 10–11



Karatay was the center of culture and art in 2022

Continued on Page 7



Mayor Kavuş: "Şükran will be one of the most beautiful places in the city"

Continued on Page 9



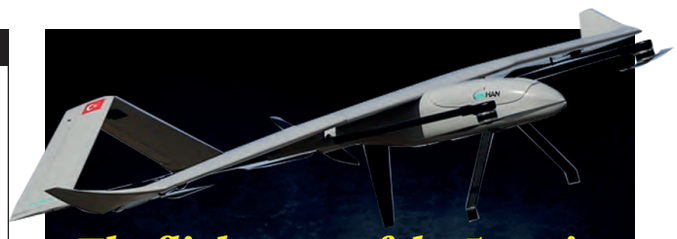
Award for "WASTE BOX" project of Selçuklu Municipality

Continued on Page 17



SELJUK WOMAN AND BACIYÂN-I RUM IN KONYA
THE CAPITAL OF THE SELJUKS

Continued on Page 6



The flight tests of the 5-engine 'GökHAN' produced in Konya are done

The flight tests of the unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) named "gökHAN", produced by the electronics company that also provides engineering services in Konya, have been completed.

Continued on Page 14



Kerem İŞKAN
Executive Editor

World's Hottest Topic: Konya...!

Konya gives the signals that it will break ground in the field of historical tourism and gastronomy tourism, especially in the next **2 years**. "DAR-UL MÜLK", which has been started in the city center, becomes as Turkey's Biggest Revival Project...
**

What does Dar-ül Mülk means?
After the Turks were honored with Islam, they gave titles to some cities. The titles (names) had very important meanings. The name/title of Konya became Dar-Ül Mülk. It means **"the capital city"**. For Example, Damascus and Bukhara were titled as **"Sherif"**, Istanbul was **Dersaadet**, Ankara was **"Metin-i kamil"**, Aleppo was "Halebüş-shehba", and Baghdad was **"Darus-salaam"**.
**

When this project is completed, it is expected that many visitors and tourists will come to Konya, the ancient capital of the **Seljuks**.
**

Continued on Page 4

93,669 art lovers watched the plays of
Konya City Theater in 2022



Continued on Page 13



Winter is late but the Arabaşı is ready

Continued on Page 2



Winter is late but the *Arabaşı* is ready

With the arrival of the winter months in Konya, Arabaşı soup, which takes its place on the tables, becomes indispensable with its specially prepared dough, and this flavor is consumed by swallowing it. Known as "ara aşı" in Central Anatolia, the flavor continues to be consumed from past to present. Today, the soup known as Arabaşı is among the most curious dishes. Arabaşı soup, which is eaten with cold dough, is cooked with roasted flour, hot pepper, animal meat such as chicken, goose and turkey. The dough for the cart is prepared with flour, water and salt. Flour thrown into the boiling water is mixed and brought to the consistency of slurry. The dough, which is then poured into a tray, is left to cool and it is ready. Eating this hidden flavor of Turkish cuisine is different from other soups. The cold dough is eaten by swallowing it without chewing together with the soup.



Preparations for Winter Tourism Continue in Derbent

Located 60 kilometers from the city center at an altitude of 2385 meters, Aladağ draws attention with its track length, snow structure and natural wonders. Aiming to be among the alternative places of winter tourism, Aladağ Ski Center offers its guests the opportunity to enjoy skiing on its natural slopes.

The ski center, which was brought into tourism by Derbent Municipality, became one of the frequent destinations of guests from Konya and surrounding cities and districts. The center also hosts tourists who come for skiing. The area, which attracts great attention during the week, is also flooded by visitors on the weekends.



Emir-i Çaşnigir
Ilias TEKERKAYA

Emir-i Çâşnîgîr, Ulaş Tekerkaya, who has been serving the unique tastes of Seljuk Mevlevi and Konya cuisine as Somatçı Fihi Ma Fih Restaurant in Konya for many years, as well as bringing valuable works to Konya gastronomy culture, will continue his life in the Netherlands from now on.

Seljuk cuisine in the Netherlands



While Somatçı Fihi Ma Fih Restaurant, the only address in Turkey for Seljuk and Mevlevi food in Akçeşme Mahallesi's historical Mengüç Street, continues to serve, Tekerkaya will carry out important studies on Seljuk and Mevlevi cuisine in the Netherlands.

Ulaş Tekerkaya, who received the Gourmand Cook Book A 06 Special Awards 2022 Award, the World's Most Prestigious Award for his work on Çatalhöyük and Boncukluhöyük Culinary Culture published by Karatay Municipality Karatay Culture Publications, will continue his work in the Netherlands.

Emîr-i Çâşnîgîr Ulaş Tekerkaya, says that he is sad to leave Konya but is excited to experience greater successes abroad, also states that the Somatçı Fihi Ma Fih Restaurant on Mengüç Street will continue to serve.

Drought alert in Konya:

2,500 sinkholes





Konya Technical University Head of Geological Engineering Department and Director of Obruk Research and Application Center Prof. Dr. Fetullah Arık stated that "thanks to the work carried out with AFAD for 3 years, we have found out that the number of sinkholes in the region is around 2,500 by the end of 2022.



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The number of sinkholes in the Konya Basin, which were formed by the withdrawal of ground water and the collapse of the soil, reached 2,500. While most of the sinkholes were formed in the district of Karapınar, in recent years they have started to be seen in the districts of Ereğli, Halkapınar, Emirgazi, Çumra and Cihanbeyli, Kulu, Yunak, Çeltik and Altınekin in the same region. AFAD and the Konya Technical University, the Sinkhole Application and Research Center, started a study 3 years ago to create a risk map in the regions where sinkholes were formed.

"NUMBER OF DEEP SINKHOLES IS APPROXIMATELY 700"

Obruk Research, Application Center Director Prof. Dr. Fetullah Arık, who conducts the studies, said that "the number of sinkholes in the city has reached 2,500. "As a result of the work we have done with AFAD on the sinkholes in the region for 3 years, we mention about 2,500 sinkholes as of the end of 2022. Not all of them are in the form of deep holes that we are used to seeing. Technically, we say that by including collapse structures. The number of deep sinkholes is still around 700. There are also shallow sinkholes nearly 1700-1800."

" SINKHOLES INCREASE DUE TO DROUGHT AND USE OF GROUND WATER"

Prof. Dr. Arık also pointed out that "the number of the sinkholes in sorroundig cities increases. There is a significant increase in the number of sinkholes in the cities close to Konya, especially in Eskişehir. The formation of sinkholes has also become widespread in the surrounding cities. However, when we evaluate it, drought and the use of groundwater in our country appear as a serious factor in the increase in the number of sinkholes.



Seydişehir Municipality will produce added value by growing medicinal aromatic plants in the area located at Karabulak Junction. Seydişehir Municipality, which has started planting of medicinal aromatic plants such as lavender, rosemary, sage and thyme in an area of 20000m² within the scope of the project, will transform the products they produce into added value.

Seydişehir Municipality will grow medicinal aromatic plants



Municipality Mayor Mehmet Tutal stated that "We brought medicinal and aromatic plants such as thyme, sage and rosemary, mainly lavender, to the soil, in an area of 20 thousand m² within the scope of the project. We continue to serve our fellow citizens by keeping the firsts alive in our district." He examined the Lavender planting works at the Karabulak junction on site and received information about the works, and wished good luck to the workers.

Karabulak said that "With the completion of the project, they will create a new attraction area for Seydişehir. When we complete our works, this area will be a center of attraction with its beauty and unique smell, and will become the center of attention of visitors. In addition, we will provide both added value and employment to our district with the products we will obtain from these medicinally important plants."



Kerem İŞKAN

World's Hottest Topic: Konya...!

In addition to the restoration works of historical places that have been tried to be carried out in parallel with the **urban transformation** steps in Konya in the last period, the large number of investments in new restaurants, cafes and hotels that are qualified in the service sector, in a sense, constitutes the **signal flare** of the above-mentioned expectation...

**

We see that important steps have been taken in terms of the development of **Gastronomy Tourism** in Konya, which we have started to see frequently related to the widespread use of social media, especially in **Gaziantep**, and in this sense, to attract tourists to the city. The **gastronomic history** of Konya, which was the capital of a very big empire, is slowly becoming popular in the light of these developments...

**

We **are witnessing** that many forgotten flavors, only **the recipes** of which remain among the dusty pages of history, are reborn in the kitchens with **the efforts of academics** doing research on this subject under the title of Seljuk Cuisine today...

**

After becoming the Presidency of the Union of Turkish World Municipalities, Metropolitan Mayor **Uğur İbrahim Altay** has been elected as the 2023 term chairman at the United Cities and Local Governments Organization **(UCLG)** World Local and Regional Leaders Summit, where more than 240 thousand local governments are represented. All these made the above developments **more meaningful** for the **promotion of Konya.**

**

We think that Konya will reap the rewards of these investments in the coming period with **millions of visitors** expected to come to the city. We will hear more often about Konya, the Ancient Capital of the Seljuks, as the World's Hottest Topic ...

From the Seljuk period and with a history of 1000 years, a traditional Hemp Halvah unique to Konya.

Hemp Halvah

Hemp Halvah was prepared with the main ingredients of hemp and molasses by boiling them, and then cooling it in snow after being poured into trays that have been sprinkled with chickpeas, especially during winter nights in the past. You must try this completely natural traditional taste that is made richer with various dried fruits.

KAFEM Konya Mutfağı
Available in our branches.

HEMP HALVAH
Konya Mutfağı
TRADITIONAL TASTE

The Konya News

Unique beauty in Salt Lake!



Located within the borders of Konya, Ankara and Aksaray and having the characteristics of a closed basin, Salt Lake meets a large part of Turkey's salt needs. In addition, the lake draws attention with its natural beauty.

Habitat for various birds

The lake, which hosts migratory birds in the spring and summer months, is known as a 'flamingo paradise' by the locals, mostly because it is the place where flamingos stay and hatch.

White and Pink

Salt Lake, which meets 70 percent of Turkey's salt needs, is on the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List with its unique natural structure. Algae in the lake, which is visited by many local and foreign tourists every year, protects itself from the harmful effects of sun rays by producing red colored beta-carotene during the summer periods when the temperature and salinity increase. Again, in this period, the color of the lake turns pink or red because the halo bacteria reproduce too much.

A UNIQUE VIEW WITH THE SUNSET

Salt Lake, which is one of the important wetlands of Turkey and is of great importance for the protection of biological diversity in our country, also attracts the attention of visitors with its natural beauty.

SELJUK WOMAN AND BACIYÂN-I RUM IN KONYA

THE CAPITAL OF THE SELJUKS

The Turks established the Seljuk State of Turkey as the first great empire in Anatolia. Seljuk Turks, who raided Anatolia many times, completely dominated Anatolia with the victory of Malazgirt in 1071 in the 11th century and built the center of the state in Iznik for the first time in 1075. At the end of the 13th century, the state began to disintegrate, between 1250 and 1358, principalities called Tevâif-i Mülûk were established in various parts of Anatolia, and later, Osmanoğulları from these principalities established the Ottoman Empire.

While establishing the Seljuk State in Anatolia, the official language of the Seljuks, which consisted of three main cultures - Turkish, Persian and Arab - was Persian, and the language of science and religion was Arabic. Traces of Byzantium were also seen in art and architecture.

The Seljuk woman, who was in such a social diversity, was always the deputy and assistant of her husband. In the Seljuks, who had a classless society life, the social structure formed a completely different structure from the Medieval Europe, and all segments of the society, men and women, were considered equal in the face of shar'i provisions. Turan explained the situation by saying "Despite the acceptance of Islam and the Karakhanid and Seljuk rulers being devout Muslims, there was no change in women's law; women's political roles, social and legal positions continued for centuries."

During the nomadic life, the Turkish woman, who rode horses and took part in wars, apart from the duty of motherhood, became known in important works and structures in the society, including state administration, when the settled life began.

The oldest of the hospitals, which are still standing in all their glory in Anatolia today and were called Bîmâristân, Dârüşşifa and Dârussıhha at that time, was built in 1205 in Kayseri in the name of Gevher Nesibe Hatun. In its inscription it is written that, "Kılıçarslan's son, during the reign of the Great Sultan Keyhüsrev, built this hospital in 602 as the testament of Kılıçarslan's daughter, the name of religion and the world, Melike Gevher Nesibe."



Women in Social Life

The Seljuk woman, who spent most of her day at home by organizing her house, cooking and taking care of her child. The Seljuk woman, who also had a religious identity, was also busy with her prayers in her home, which was the center of her life. When we look at the religious life, it is seen in the dhikr assemblies of Hodja Ahmed Yesevi (d. 562/1167) that women participated in the rituals together with the men and that this tradition, which revealed the balance between men and women, continued. When we look at the miniatures describing the Turkish Seljuk period, the depiction of men and women in almost the same physiognomy, in equal sizes and facing each other, is an indication that women are considered equal with men and that there is no gender discrimination in society. The woman, who hosted her guests at her home, was engaged in works that would contribute to the home economy in her free time. Traditional Turkish hospitality was well maintained by the Seljuks. Neighbors and women were competing to offer treats to each other. The most beautiful dishes in the world and enough bread for the next day were baked once a week and served to the guests while they were fresh.

The Konya News

KARATAY MUNICIPALITY



Karatay the center of culture and art in 2022

Karatay Municipality has left its mark on 2022 as it has done so far, with works that will set an example for cultural municipal services. It carried out successful works with the aim of highlighting the history, civilization, culture and artistic identity of the district. Karatay Mayor Hasan Kılca said that "they are making efforts to make Karatay the center of culture and art, and that 2022 was a very productive year in line with these goals.

Great Interest for Poetry Festival and Minstrel Day

Karatay Municipality organized many events and organizations in order to contribute to the cultural and artistic life of the district. In this context, the 12th Mevlana Poetry Festival, which is among the most important cultural and artistic events in Konya, was organized with the cooperation of Karatay Municipality and the Turkish Writers Union (TYB) Konya Branch. Poets and art lovers from all over the world came together in the program held at the Mevlana Museum Rose Garden Semah Area. Poets participating in the feast; shared his works with art lovers. "Konya Minstrels' Day" was hosted by Karatay Municipality this year, as in previous years. The 56th Minstrels' Day, which received full marks from the people of Konya, was held with the theme of "Loyalty to Âşık Veysel" with the participation of 37 minstrels and folk poets from 4 countries and 24 cities.

A Music Feast with Concerts

Karatay Municipality also offered enjoyable moments to art lovers with its concert programs. The Turkish Folk Music Concert called "Aşina", organized in cooperation with Karatay Municipality and Necmettin Erbakan University, was held with the high interest of the citizens. A giant staff of 76 academics and students presented a musical feast to the people of Konya by playing and singing beautiful songs from all over Anatolia. With the 40 Ney Concert, works such as Hicaz Hümayun Peşrev, Beyati Ayini 4th Selam, Uşşak Saz Semai, Uşşak Hymn and Niyaz Hymn came to life with the breaths of neyzens. Sedat Anar, which brings together traditional religious music and Anatolian music, and the compositions he composed from the poems of many important personalities such as Mevlana, Yunus Emre and Muhammed Nasuhi, met with the people of Konya with the "Hymns, Breaths and Sayings" concert.



KARATAY'S 2023 CULTURE AND ART CALENDAR IS FULL

In addition to all these programs, Karatay Municipality stood by the Karatay people with many activities such as seminars where Family-Educator meetings were held, Mawlid Al-Nabi programs, City and Civilization Workshop, Photo Contest called My Frame, Islamic Solidarity Games Konya Photography Contest, book distribution to schools in the district, and organizations for women. In line with Karatay's cultural vision and goals, the Municipality will host many projects, events and activities, as well as culture and art programs in 2023.

A NEW BREATH TO CULTURE AND ART LIFE

Mayor Hasan Kılca stated that "We work in order to make Karatay the center of culture and art. In line with these targets, the year 2022 was quite productive. Cultural services will continue to increase in 2023. While we prepare our district for the future with our physical investments, on the other hand, we make the social lives of all our citizens, at any ages, richer and higher quality, with our services such as social, artistic, cultural, sports and education. We brought a breath of fresh air to the cultural and artistic life of our district with our Poetry Feasts, Minstrels' Day, books we brought to the publication life, concerts and many other events. We carry out all these programs so that our citizens can live in Karatay with pleasure and happiness. We plan our activities with a richness and diversity suitable for people of all ages and lifestyle. We organize special events worthy of our city. We will continue to increase our cultural activities, to be together with our citizens with our new and different projects, to live and share the beauties of Karatay together. We take great pleasure in serving Karatay. In 2023, we will continue to work in order to turn Karatay into a district that produces culture.



Funda Arar comes to Konya

The powerful performer "Funda Arar" is coming to meet music lovers with new arrangements of her hits and a repertoire of songs of arabesque and traditional Turkish music we enjoy singing.

It is expected that there will be lots of fans at the concert, which will be at 21.00 on Friday, March 3, 2023, at Selçuklu Congress Center.

Melike Şahin took the stage after a long wait



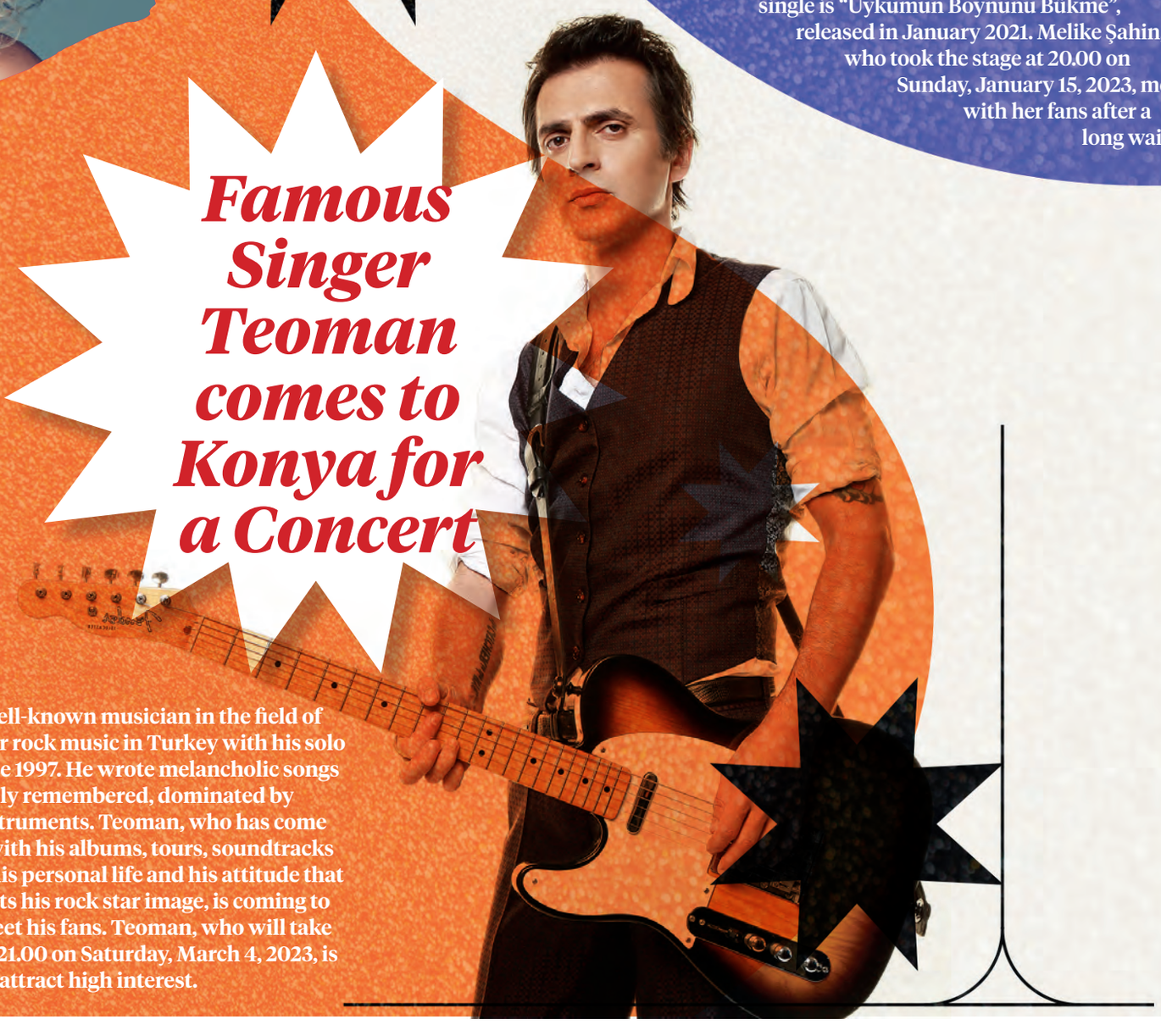
In 2017, she started her solo career with her first singles Bi' Fırlatsam and Deli Kan. Between 2018 and 2019, she gave many concerts and made a live show program called Diva Bebe Show. Şahin, who released her first solo album Merhem in February 2021, made many live broadcasts online from her personal social media accounts, although she could not give a concert during this period due to the pandemic. The album's first single is "Uykumun Boynunu Bükme", released in January 2021. Melike Şahin, who took the stage at 20.00 on Sunday, January 15, 2023, met with her fans after a long wait.



Sıla was on the Stage

Standing out as a songwriter and composer praised by the critics as well as her singing, Sıla wrote almost all the songs in her own albums by herself and composed it together with Efe Bahadır. Sıla met with her fans at Selçuklu Congress Center Anadolu Sahne on Saturday, February 11, 2023, at 20.30.

Famous Singer Teoman comes to Konya for a Concert



He is a well-known musician in the field of popular rock music in Turkey with his solo albums since 1997. He wrote melancholic songs that are easily remembered, dominated by acoustic instruments. Teoman, who has come to the fore with his albums, tours, soundtracks and duets, his personal life and his attitude that complements his rock star image, is coming to Konya to meet his fans. Teoman, who will take the stage at 21.00 on Saturday, March 4, 2023, is expected to attract high interest.

The Konya News

Mayor Kavuş:

"Şükran will be one of the most beautiful places in the city"



Meram Mayor Mustafa Kavuş visited the Sahibata District Şükran Urban Transformation area. He supervised the construction of the 'Upper Parts' stage, the foundation of which was laid approximately 45 days ago, and received information about the process. Kavuş stated that "When the project is over, Şükran will be one of the rarest, most popular, most beautiful and most prestigious places in the city."

Meram Mayor, Mustafa Kavuş, examined with his team in the construction of the 'Upper Parts' stage, the foundation of which was laid about 45 days ago, in the Sahibata District Şükran Urban Transformation area. Mayor Kavuş, who received information about the construction process, emphasized that the point reached in the Şükran Urban Transformation works, which started about 6 years ago in 2016, is pleasing for Meram and Konya.

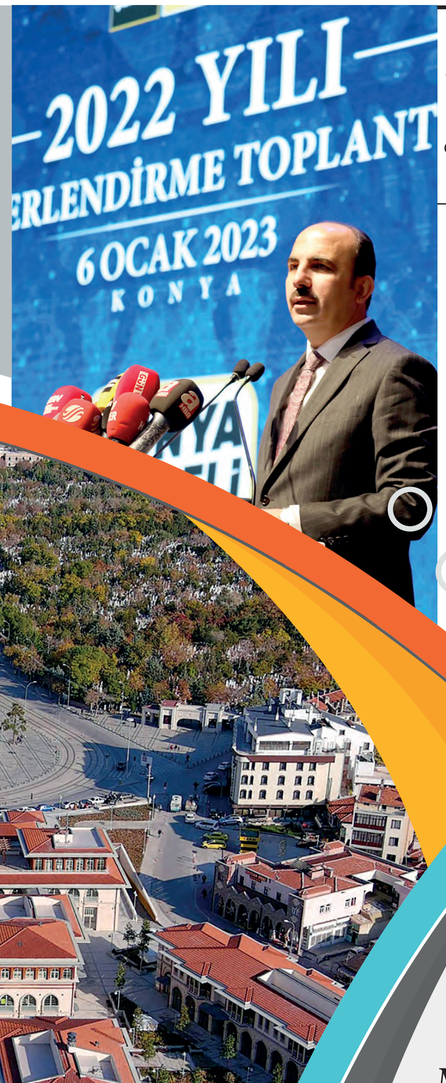
"ŞÜKRAN WILL BE ONE OF THE MOST PRESTIGIOUS AREAS OF THE CITY"

Mayor Mustafa Kavuş stated that "About 45 days ago, the foundation of the 'Şükran Urban Transformation Project Upper Parts' phase was laid, with a cost of 165 million TL, on an area of 20 thousand m2 and a construction area of 20250 m2. The construction works continue in six different parts. Constructions are increasing rapidly due to the weather permitting. If the winter continues under these conditions, we will witness the rise of buildings in the near future. I am very happy to have seen these days. I am proud and excited at the point we have reached today, after the destructions, excavations, ruins and failed processes that have continued since 2016. Because when it is over, it will be one of the most beautiful, rarest and most popular places in the city."



Mayor Altay:

We are determined to make Konya the Pearl of the Turkey's Centenary"



Konya Metropolitan Municipality Mayor Uğur İbrahim Altay held an evaluation meeting about the investments they made in Konya in 2022. Altay stated that "On the one hand, we rediscover the ancient spirit of Konya with Turkey's biggest transformation projects, on the other hand, we endeavour to carry Konya to deep blue horizons with visionary works. As we witness the echoes of the rise of the Turkish Century under the leadership of our President, Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, we are determined to make Konya the pearl of this century, as long as our hearts continue to beat for Konya, which is the Darü'l Mulk of Seljuk, in unity and solidarity. We have invested more than 10 billion 783 million liras in 31 districts since 2018, I wish good luck for our city."

Altay thanked to President Erdoğan

Mayor Altay stated that "In 2023, the 100th anniversary of the Republic, we will continue to raise the service standards to higher levels and make Konya a shining star in every field, by putting all these efforts on top of the Konya Model Municipality approach. As a country, we are determined to make Konya the pearl of this century, while witnessing the echoes of the rise of the Turkish Century under the leadership of our President, Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan as long as our hearts continue to beat in unity and solidarity for Konya, "the Seljuk Darü'l Mulk". I would like to express my endless gratitude to our President, Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, who has always been our biggest supporter for a strong Konya. In addition, I sincerely thank our Deputy Chairman, our ministers, our deputies, our Mayors, the AK Party, the Milliyetçi Hareket Party and the Büyük Birlik Party organizations, my dear compatriots and colleagues, who have been our supporters in our work. I would also like to express my gratitude to our citizen, Minister of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, Mr. Murat Kurum, who is always at the forefront in terms of service to Konya.



Mayor of Konya Metropolitan Municipality Uğur İbrahim Altay evaluated the services and works brought to the city in 2022 as the Metropolitan Municipality to the members of the press. At the evaluation meeting held at the Metropolitan Municipality Mevlana Cultural Center, Mayor Altay said that "We consider it their top priority to carry Konya to a much stronger future, to keep all their savings alive and to revive the city around these values, since the day we took office".

"WE CONTRIBUTE TO THE TURKEY'S CENTENARY"

Mayor Altay pointed out that "We are working hard to bring our city to a completely different level with important projects such as Darü'l Mülk Project, the biggest revival project of our history, Urban Renewal Works in Front of the Mevlana Tomb, Millet Garden, New Industrial Site, Landscaping, Akyokuş Pavilion, and the relocation of the Sille Armory. With the understanding of 'Konya Model Municipalism'; striving for a completely different Konya with the goal of total development not only in the center but also in all our districts; We contribute to the Turkey Centenary."

THE BIGGEST SUPPORT TO OUR COUNTRY FROM KONYA

Mayor Altay stated that "We are working for the future of Konya in cooperation with all citizens in 31 districts. We visit all the houses in every neighborhood and on every street of Konya, the city with the largest geographical area in Turkey, and we do not neglect to be a guest in the heart of each of our fellow citizens. In this process, where we took the first step towards the centennial year of our Republic, we will increase our efforts for a Konya that will make a name for itself all over the world by succeeding in developing our city in every sense. In Turkey's Centenary, it will shine like a rising sun all over the world; I hope we, as Konya, will give the biggest support to our country."

EXAMPLES OF COMPLETED AND ONGOING INVESTMENTS IN 2022

At the meeting, Mayor Altay explained the services that include many topics such as sports, education, social and cultural activities which were completed in 2022 and continue in detail. They are as follows: Natural gas was connected to 1,108 houses that receive social support, 107 new buses, Büyük Larende Transformation, the renovation of the exteriors of the buildings on Alaeddin Street, the Sewerage Master Project, the waste water treatment facilities brought to the districts, the sports facilities brought to Konya, Darü'l-Mülk Project which cost approximately 7,5 billion liras, Mevlana Bazaar and Gold Bazaar, Millet Garden, Konya New Industrial Site, relocation of Sille Armory, Çatalhöyük Information and Meeting Center, road works in 31 districts, 5th Islamic Solidarity Games and the Presidency of UCLG.

The construction of Çatalhöyük

Information and Meeting Center comes to an end



Konya Metropolitan Municipality Mayor Uğur İbrahim Altay stated that," they are working to make Çatalhöyük, one of the oldest known settlements in the world, more known all over the world, and that they are coming the end of the construction of Çatalhöyük Information and Meeting Center, which has the quality of a museum."

Konya Metropolitan Municipality completed 90 percent in the construction of Çatalhöyük Information and Meeting Center. The center will be an important step for Konya to be recognized more in the world. Konya Metropolitan Municipality Mayor Uğur İbrahim Altay stated that, "We aim to increase the recognition of Çatalhöyük, which dates back nearly 10 thousand years, with our work. As you know, Çatalhöyük, one of the oldest known city settlements in the world and which has many firsts that illuminate the history of humanity, is located in Konya. We are also working to make Çatalhöyük better known all over the world. In this context, we are building a museum-like information and meeting center with an area of 4,500 square meters on a 28,500 square meter plot that will contribute greatly to the promotion of Çatalhöyük. When our Çatalhöyük Information Center is completed, it will have the title of Turkey's largest wooden public investment."

The hidden history of humanity; Çatalhöyük Neolithic Ancient City

Çatalhöyük Neolithic City, which witnessed important social changes and developments such as the beginning of agriculture and hunting, along with the transition to settled social life, which is an important stage in the development of humanity, is located on an area of approximately 14 hectares in the Southern Anatolian Plateau. The taller East Mound of the Neolithic City of Çatalhöyük, which consists of two mounds, dates between to 7400 and 6200 BC and contains 18 Neolithic settlement layers. In these layers, there are murals, reliefs, sculptures and other artistic elements that symbolize social organization and the transition to settled life. The West Mound shows cultural characteristics belonging to the Chalcolithic Period, dated between 6.200 and 5.200 BC. With these features, Çatalhöyük is an important proof of the transition from villages that have existed in the same geography for more than 2000 years to urban life. The settlement in Çatalhöyük, which does not have a street, exhibits a unique feature with the adjacent houses that are entered through the roofs. Although other Neolithic sites have been found in the Middle East and Anatolia, the Neolithic City of Çatalhöyük is of extraordinary universal value for its unique combination of the size of the ruins, the density of the living community, strong artistic and cultural traditions and continuity over time.

Çatalhöyük Neolithic Ancient City is located within the borders of Çumra District of Konya and 10 km east of the district. The mound is in the form of a hill with two flats of different heights. Due to these two elevations, it has taken the title of fork. Çatalhöyük was discovered by J. Mellaart in 1958 and excavated in 1961-1963 and 1965. As a result of the research on the western slope of the high hill, 13 building levels were unearthed. The earliest settlement level (1) is dated to 5500 BC. This dating, made by style critique, has also been confirmed by the C14 method. It is a center that sheds light on the history of humanity with the first settlement, the first house architecture and the original finds of the first sacred structures.

The Konya News

93,669 art lovers watched the plays of Konya City Theater in 2022

Konya Metropolitan Municipality City Theater, which met theater lovers with 157 performances of adult and children's plays in 2022, has been followed by a total of 93 thousand 669 people in the last year.









Konya Metropolitan Municipality City Theater makes an important contribution to the cultural and artistic life of Konya. Uğur İbrahim Altay, Mayor of Konya Metropolitan Municipality, stated that "they continue to appeal to the hearts of art lovers with quality productions at the City Theatre. "Our theater plays, in which people from all walks of life, from 7 to 70, have gained social and cultural gains, have been presented to theater lovers with the elegance of Konya City Theater for years."

Konya City Theater, which opened its curtains in 2022 with the children's play "Paw Brotherhood" on February 1, followed by Necip Fazıl Kısakürek's "Creating a Man", İskender Pala's "Governor Lady" and "Nizamülmülk", children's play "Süleyman", The plays "Don't be afraid" by Mustafa Uzman and "Uluğ Keykubat" by Taner Büyükarman got full marks from the theater lovers. In addition, one of the puppet theater plays presented as My Fairytale Stage; The City Theater, which screens the plays "Bird in the Window", "Don't Come Close to Me", "The House of the Bears" and "Karagöz's Detective" in two sessions every Thursday, closed the season with the comedy type play "Truck". Konya City Theater will continue to meet the audience with different plays in the new season.





The film shot in Konya

A Natural Film Plateau

Anatolia is such a beautiful and interesting geography that if you explain it for years, it will still be insufficient. Neither a film nor a screenplay is enough to fully describe the beauties of Anatolia. Every corner of this beautiful geography, which has been home to ancient civilizations for centuries, offers a different surprise. Here, Konya is a part of this selected geography, called Anatolia, with unique beauties. It is possible to see geographical formations such as forests, mountains, deserts, valleys, plains, plateaus, steppes, lakes and sinkholes together in Konya, which is the largest province of Turkey. Being such a rich geography, Konya offers a wide range of opportunities in the field of cinema, as in most sectors. Thanks to the different geographical formations it has, Konya offers great options for the cinema industry in terms of space. In addition to the venues, Konya is a good alternative for the cinema sector due to its diverse cultural and artistic richness.

> Thanks to its cultural and natural richness, Konya, in addition to all these advantages, also functions as a wide shooting plateau for the cinema industry.



Thanks to its cultural and natural richness, Konya, in addition to all these advantages, also functions as a wide shooting plateau for the cinema industry. Geographically the largest province of Turkey, Konya has a diverse geological and ecological structure despite being a large plain. This diversity also offers great opportunities in terms of cinema. In the art of cinema, the places where the film will be shot are as important as the script, actors, costumes, art, dubbing, music and montage. Places come first among the elements that make movies valuable. Konya, which has important alternatives in terms of space, has hosted many feature films, series, clips, short films and documentaries until today.

ASKON:
Industrialists in Konya show an example of heroism

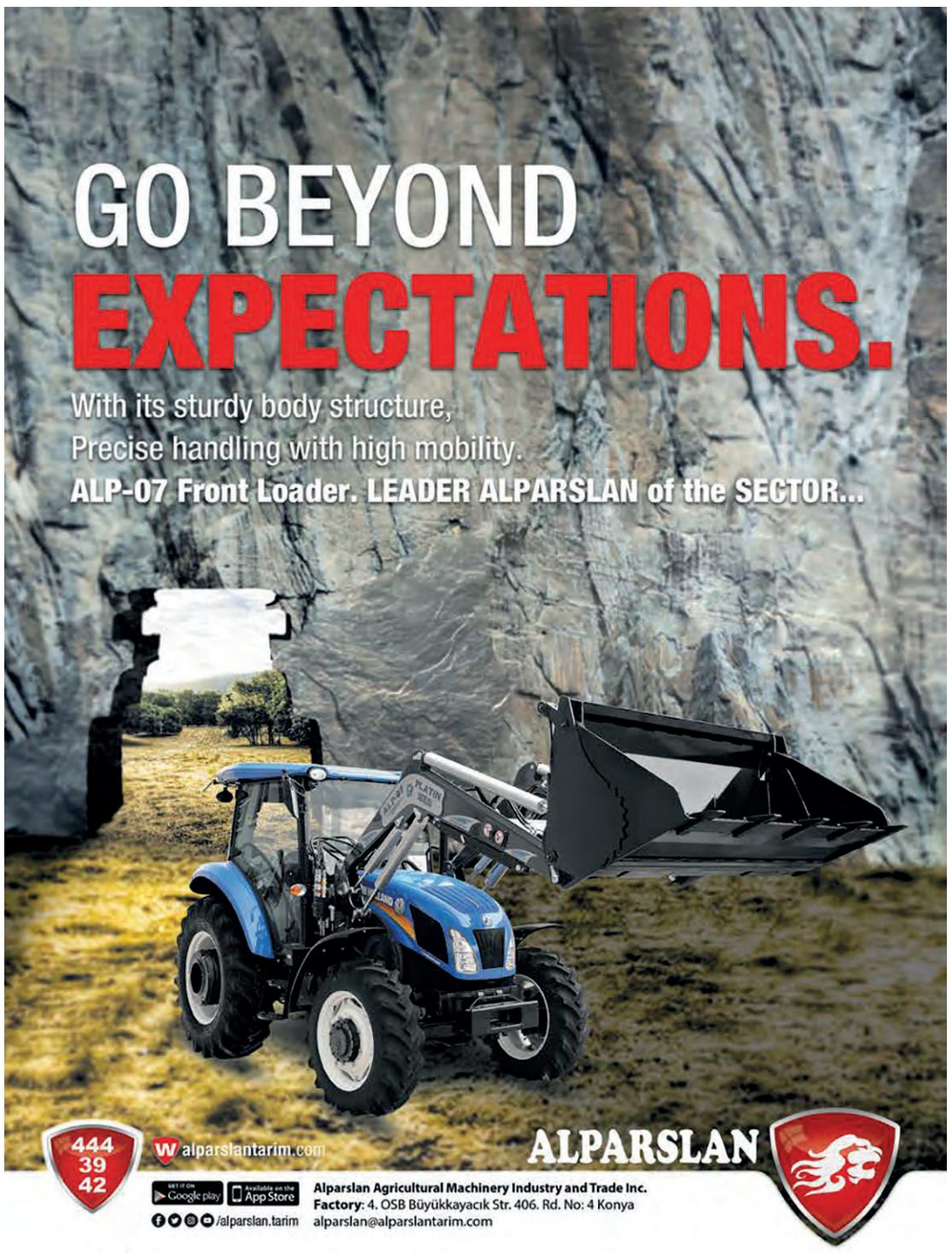


ASKON Konya Branch Chairman Atilla Sinacı stated that "Konya broke the record of the history of the Republic with its export of 3 billion 262 million dollars. Konya will set new records with a more determined and willing work in the 100th anniversary of the Republic. I sincerely congratulate our industrialists and working brothers from Konya, who have made us all proud by achieving this success as we enter the 100th anniversary of our Republic and wish their success to continue increasingly."

Sinacı pointed out that "Konya's rate of increasing its exports with its production infrastructure is very high. The export of the city has been increasing continuously for 7 years since 2016. Having exported 1.3 billion dollars in 2016, Konya managed to realize an export of 3 billion 262 million dollars in 2022 with an increase of 8.9 percent. It is great proud for us."

ASKON: THE PUSHING POWER IN EXPORTS

Sinacı mentioned that, "As ASKON Konya Branch, we carried out works to increase the export of Konya industry. As ASKON Konya Branch, we will continue to carry out export-oriented works in 2023 in order to continue the acceleration of success achieved by our city in exports. We will increase our business trips abroad that we carry out together with our industrialists. We will continue to bring buyer delegations. In theory, we will continue to provide training for companies to increase exports.





The flight tests of the 5-engine 'gökHAN' *produced in Konya are done*

The flight tests of the unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) named "gökHAN", produced by the electronics company that also provides engineering services in Konya, have been completed.

Providing services to subcontractors for the defense industry, the company turns its R&D studies on unmanned systems and artificial intelligence technologies into final products. The company's unmanned aerial vehicle, called "gokHAN", has 5 electric motors, one of which is the propulsion motor.

The vehicle, designed by engineers from 12 parts with an easy-to-install feature, with a wingspan of 3.5 meters, can take off from any area of 25 square meters without the need for a runway. The chairman of the board of directors of the company, Bahattin Düzgün, explained that the company attaches great importance to R&D investments and that they spend time on electronic card, software and artificial intelligence studies. Düzgün stated that they are working day and night to increase their capabilities for the defense industry.



1.5 YEARS OF WORK

Düzgün stated that "We have completed the flight tests of "gökHAN", which they have produced with approximately 1.5 years of work. The main feature of this is that it is modular, easy to assembly and disassembly like Lego. 2 people can easily carry and make it ready for flight in 15 minutes. Thanks to its vertical take-off feature, it does not need a runway. We installed an electric motor to make it run at low noise. It can stay in the air for about 3 hours. Its communication range is 80 kilometers, and its flight range is 140 kilometers. It can be used quickly and effectively wherever desired. It can operate autonomously, after planning its route, it can work on that route.

"Agriculture" visit from the Democratic Republic of Congo to Konya



In a hotel, in Konya, Ministers Brihanze and Kabangu met with the owner of Lukas Holland company which produces agricultural machinery, Asım Şen and company executives.

Kabangu said that, "We want to develop agricultural activities with Turkey. We follow the technologies used by Turkey in agriculture, in this context, we are in contact with Lukas Holland company. In order to evaluate the advantages and possibilities, we want to work on the field by examining it personally. Thank you for the warm welcome and hospitality. We will evaluate all possibilities for the development and continuity of the technology of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and our order based on agriculture. We are open to trades and technological developments where both sides experience a win-win situation. We are here to discuss opportunities. Together with my colleague, we are ready for any work that will be beneficial for both countries."

Eager to develop the partnership between the two countries

Kabangu said that "We also want to use Turkey's seeds to increase agricultural activities in our country. Our main goal will be to obtain the necessary seeds from the seed bank, the products that can be grown in our country, products such as corn and sunflower, and try to strengthen the agricultural activities in our country with the seeds we receive from the seed bank. We have come to thank the good synergy and energy that Recep Tayyip Erdogan is trying to provide between Turkey and Congo, and that hospitality. Based on Recep Tayyip Erdoğan's good relations with Congo, we are here representing the Democratic Republic of Congo and we want to develop these good relations and partnerships.

The Konya News

Spoon Making Art in Konya



In Anatolia, the first spoon was found in Çatalhöyük and Hacılar. (7000-6000 BC). Spoons are named according to the material from which they are made in Anatolia. First the groins made of soil, then they began to be made of wood and mine. Wooden spoons are mostly made of trees such as boxwood, juniper, hornbeam, oak, pear, elm, metal spoons, iron, copper, brass, silver and gold. Konya, Akseki, Kas and Bolu can be mentioned among the centers famous for spoons in Anatolia.

It is well known that it was a significant area of art in Konya throughout the Seljuk and Ottoman periods. Additionally, throughout the Ottoman Period, Konya spoons were consistently in demand in the regions nearby as well as in Syria, Egypt, Tunisia, and Algeria.

Spoon making is carried out in a small workshop or room. Spoon making tools are saw, adz, jack plane, rasp, sandpaper, eğdi (wood carving tool), knife, scraper and triangular-flat file.

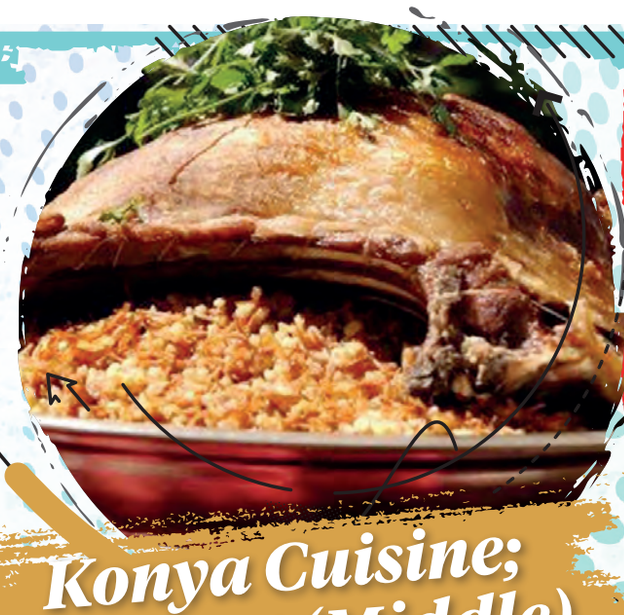
Spoons should be cut from the knotless parts of the specified trees and these parts should be approximately 35 cm long. The cut wedges are slit vertically and cut into a draft by chipping. Then it is cut into the shape of a spoon using jack plane. The tip of the spoon's handle should be in line with the tip of the mouth. Then the spoons are smoothed with rasp and sandpaper and polished.

After the spoon is made and sanded, ruan (varnish) is applied. Ruan is a kind of clear varnish applied on a wooden spoon. Linseed oil is mixed with pine resin and boiled in a special cauldron, after it comes to a consistency, it is cooled and spread on spoons in layers. If embroidery is to be done on spoons, primer is applied first and varnish after drying.

Embroidery is done on the bowl and handle parts of the dried spoons. Generally, floral motifs such as daisy, rose, hyacinth, carnation, tulip, triple flower branches and medallions and architectural structure depictions are made inside the mouth part. Words of wisdom and poems are included in the handle parts.

Different types of spoons were produced in Konya. These; such as soup, rice, dessert, meal, milk pudding spoons. We can also put diverse types of ladles in the spoon group. It is also known that dancing spoons, which are a part of Konya tradition, are being made today in addition to decorative souvenir spoons.

Spoon cases are also manufactured in the art of spoon crafting. These are more common in villages. These are made in the form of wooden boxes or cloth bags in which spoons are placed and protected. Spoon cases have wooden engravings or painted decorations on them. There are different ornamental motifs on them.



Konya Cuisine; Bütümet (Middle)

Bütümet is a kind of meat dish. Bütümet (Middle) is prepared by scalding the forearm or rib of the sheep first and then frying it. Konya Bütümet / Konya Orta (middle) was registered by the Turkish Patent and Trademark Office on 27.10.2021 and received a geographical indication. Apart from rice with chickpeas, it can also be served on potato, eggplant or wedding pilaf.

Ingredients

- 1 forearm or rib of sheep
- 2 cups of chickpeas
- Enough water
- 1 dessertspoon of salt
- 5 cups of milk
- 1 cup of melted tail fat or butter
- 2 cups of rice

Recipe

Pour 1 bay leaf, 1 lemon slice and 1 tablespoon of vinegar into the meat and boil until tender. Take the boiled meat and put it on a strain. Let the meat rest on the strain for a while and then in the milk for 10 minutes. Heat the oil in a frying pan and fry the meat in this oil. Serve on rice with chickpeas.



Konya's Delightful "Kikirdekli Kesme Soup": A Comforting Winter Treat

Kikirdekli Kesme Soup is a popular and tasty soup from Konya, Turkey. The main ingredient of the soup is very thin slices of dough, which are first floured and dried, then cooked in water. The soup is made by mixing the cooked dough with strained yogurt. To enhance the flavor of the soup, seeds are fried in butter and added as a topping. This local dish is particularly enjoyed in cold weather and is served with butter and garlic.

Ingredients

For the Dough:
2 cups of flour
2 eggs
1 tea glass of water
2 teaspoons of salt
For the Soup:
5 cups of water
1 cup of strained yoghurt (make sure it's fresh.)
4-5 cloves of garlic
2-3 butter to spread over the soup
Enough salt

Recipe

First knead a hard dough like pasty dough with dough ingredients and let it rest for 10 minutes. Divide the dough into two parts and roll out one part into the thickness of the back of a knife. Cut out pieces at the size of the 1-2 cm from the dough you rolled out, and leave them to dry on a cloth by lightly spreading flouring. Roll the other dough into strips thinner than the finger and cut it into pieces of one cm each. Fry the 1 cm pieces of dough that you last cut in ghee or butter and put aside. Cook the dough that you cut first and left to dry by boiling 5 cups of water until it is tender. While the dough is being cooked, take the strained yoghurt out of the boiling water, dilute it slowly and add the chopped garlic. When the dough boiling in the pot softens, take it off the stove and let it cool for a while.



Mevlevi order and dervish education

It was founded by his son Sultan Veled, his student Çelebi Hüsameddin and his grandson Ulu Arif Çelebi in order to pass on the teachings of Mevlana to future generations, and later it was administered by Makam Çelebi, who was chosen from among the Çelebis from that lineage.



Mevlevi Mausoleum and Mevlevi Lodge in Konya were accepted as authorities. Makam Çelebis resided here. This first Mevlevi Lodge built around the tomb was called 'Âsitâne-i Âliyye'. Mevlevi lodges are of two types: Asitane, which can provide 1001 days of education, and Zaviyahs, which are smaller than these and do not have an educational organization. Asitane were more centralized than the others and had a more organized structure. 'Dedes' were trained only in Asitane, and the architectural section called Matbah-ı Şerîf, where the 1001-day ordeal took place, was only found in Asitane. The Postnishins in the Asitane had a higher status than the Postnishins in the Lodges. Lodges were established in many cities and even villages of the Ottoman Empire. Until the 17th century, Zawiyahs had spread within the expanding borders of the Empire and served a wider segment. There were nearly 140 Mevlevi lodges within the borders of the Ottoman Empire.

Islamic Sufi education was more difficult than traditional madrasah education. This spiritual education, which is called Seyrü Suluk, should also have been a self-discipline. The person who wanted to enter the Mevlevi education had to have the consent of the parents, to be of age and single. The difficulties of the road were told to the 'talib'(student), who was determined to be morally correct. Those who insisted on his decision would sit in the Matbah-ı Şerîf (in the kitchen) for three days at the place called Saka Postu and watch the life in the Mevlevi lodge. They would give him food and water, but no one would talk to him so as not to impress him. If he thought he wouldn't fit into the life he was following, he could just walk out of there without telling anyone. If he stayed, he would be taken to Sheikh Efendi by Cook Dede. Sikke-i Şerîf (the felt hat worn by the Mevlevîs on their heads) was accepted into the Mevlevi order with a dressing ceremony and was handed over to a dede for his education. However, a trial period of 18 days was allowed and he would be served with his own clothes during this period. Nev-niyâz (the person who had just entered Mevlevi education) had to stay in the Mevlevi lodge during the 1001-day training period. During this time, he served 18 services such as washing dishes, bed making, table service, cleaning, washing clothes, shopping, and finally toilet cleaning, which were required for self-discipline and supervised by different dedes. During this intensive training period, in addition to basic religious courses such as reading, writing, Arabic enough to read the Qur'an, hadith and fiqh, Persian and Turkish literature lessons were given enough to read Mesnevi. He could learn to use an instrument or sing a ritual according to his ability. During his education, he was encouraged to learn one of the branches of art such as calligraphy, illumination, miniature and bookbinding.



We can evaluate the followers of the Mevlevi Sect in three groups.

- In the first group, 'Can', who successfully completed the 1001-day training period and suffered, was given the title of 'Dede' in a special ceremony. He was either given a cell in that Mevlevi lodge or was sent to another one.
- In the second group, there are those who do not make a 'difficulty', but follow the customs and traditions of the Mevlevi and fulfill the duties of 'Dervish'.
- In the third group, there were the Muhibbans who attended some lessons in the Mevlevi lodges and who came to listen to the conversations and watch or learn the Semâh ceremonies, as well as those who performed the whirling.

In summary, Mevlevi lodges have been schools where Mevlana's thoughts are taught and which provide art education, such as conservatories and academies, as well as religious and literary knowledge. Especially the Mevlevi lodges in Istanbul played an important role in the training of Turkish music masters.



The Konya News

Selçuklu Municipality has received an award with its "Waste Box" project at the 3rd Zero Waste Summit and Award Ceremony, organized with the theme of "Climate and Youth" within the scope of the Zero Waste Project carried out by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change.

Award for "WASTE BOX" project of Selçuklu Municipality



The 'Zero Waste Summit and Award Ceremony', organized for the third time this year by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, was held at Istanbul Haliç Congress Center with the participation of Emine Erdoğan. This year's summit, whose theme is "Climate and Youth", brought together nature lovers and institutions that set their heart on zero waste mobilization. The program, which was full of panels, interviews, musical exhibitions, as well as the "Zero Waste 5th Year Film", ended with the award ceremony.

Selcuklu Municipality, which was appreciated for its exemplary zero-waste works and holding the title of the first municipality with a zero-waste certificate in this field, also managed to receive an award at this meaningful summit. Selçuklu Mayor Ahmet Pekyatırmacı received the meaningful award given to Selçuklu's "Waste Box" Project, which was implemented recently and received great acclaim, from the President Recep Tayyip Erdogan's wife, Emine Erdogan.

Selçuklu Municipality Mayor Ahmet Pekyatırmacı stated that "As Selçuklu Municipality, we will continue to be a pioneer in zero waste studies. As Selçuklu Municipality, we are always pioneers in zero waste studies and we are the first municipality among local governments to receive a related document. We were at Haliç Congress Center at the third Zero Waste Summit in the fifth year of zero waste studies in Turkey. Here, we, as Selçuklu Municipality, attended this summit together with our Minister of Environment and Urbanization, Murat Kurum and first lady Emine Erdogan. However, we carry out many studies at the same time. We have started recycling cage practices at the blocks of flats in our district. We have continued educational activities in all our schools, and we have also started recycling-related box activities in our schools.







Tolga Durmaz

A Sting in the Tail

Konyaspor finished the first half with Beşiktaş match. The match, which we started with a lottery goal because of Beşiktaş's fault, ended poorly with a goal that destroyed us in 90+5. Beşiktaş match seemed to summarize the situation of Konyaspor in the first half. It started well in the league, but we could not finish it. Yes, it would not be wrong if we say that the league, which started like a dream, is about to turn into a nightmare with the unstoppable decline in the last period.

Konyaspor, which finished last season with the third place in the league, and got the whole city excited in the 100th year season by catching the right to compete in the European Cups, unfortunately could not complete the first stage of the league at the desired point when the expected transfer moves could not be made. While saying goodbye to the European Cups early, despite the Vaduz shock, the good start to the league and the leadership that came after the 6th week made the whole fans clamped. Konyaspor, which betting companies started to include even in the championship rates, was dragging its fans towards a sweet dream with this success, while the failure to make the correct staff selections weakened the hand of coach İlhan for the following weeks. While the narrow squad caused the inability to interfere with the team, the result of this situation inevitably reflected on the results.

When we divided the first half of 18 games into two, we saw two different Konyaspor. The team who experienced 5 wins, 3 draws and only 1 defeat in the first 9 games, turned into a different Konyaspor in the second 9 games; with 1 win, 6 draws and 2 losses. As it is seen, a Konyaspor, which was not easily defeated but could not easily win a match, was on the field in the last 9 games.

There is no doubt that the weakness of defense stood out among the biggest reasons for the transition to the downtrend. The green-whites, who closed their goal in the first 6 weeks of the league and attracted attention with this performance even in Europe, could not defend their goal in the last 10 games they played. It is really scary that the number of goals scored in the last 3 league games without Sehic is 7, especially. As I said, we experience this situation as a result of the mistakes in the transfer.

So huge Konyaspor can't find a goalkeeper to put behind Sehic? This is a Super League team. You started the race in 3 lanes at the beginning of the season. I can not understand.

Pavicic, Muric, Uche..I do not even mention about them. I can say that if Konyaspor does not make the necessary moves during the interim transfer period, it will not be easy for this season. Here is the point reached at the end of the first half. We are 10 points above the drop line.. Unless the bad streak is reversed, we will inevitably fall into a nightmare within a few weeks.

Apart from the sportive failure, the administrative failure is frightening for the future. Although the president of the club announced that the amount of debt has been significantly reduced at the congress, what we have heard is a sobering thought.

Such debt figures are pronounced, believe me, I can't even say it. I hope that what is said is not true and the future of the club has not been mortgaged. With the new sports law, the debt-paying administrations will be taken under responsibility, so the period of making debts and running away, as in the old times, is over. Since the period of easy release in congresses has come to an end, everyone who has done the debt and has responsibility will be held accountable. I hope such a debt burden is not real and Konyaspor is not waiting for troubled years.

"KONYASPOR PLAYED TO THE TOP IN 2022!







Shocked by the news of Ahmet Çalık's death at the beginning of 2022, Konyaspor had a successful year. While 18 of the 40 official matches played were won, 10 draws were achieved. The rating in the 2021-22 season made history.

2022 was a successful year for KONYASPOR. The green-white community, which was shaken by the news of Ahmet Çalık's death at the beginning of the year and experienced the pain of this as it was the first day, made its fans happy in the sports field. The green-whites, who have been in the championship race for a long time in the 2021-22 season in the Super League, finished that season with 68 points in the third place and had their name written in the European Cups. Konyaspor broke the club record with 68 points. The green-whites, who started the year with the Sivasspor match played on January 9 and lost this match 1-0, finished the league in the third place with 9 wins, 2 draws and 9 defeats in 19 games, 18 of which were league and 1 cup, until the end of the season.

In the CUP, with the defeat of Karagümrük, it was returned from the quarter-final gate. Konyaspor scored 38 goals in 20 games played in the first part of the year and took the ball out of their nets 35 times. In the second part of the year, the excitement started in the European Cups. Eliminating Bate Borisov with 3-0 and 2-0 wins in the UEFA Conference League, our team was defeated 4-2 in Konya in the 1-1 rematch against Vaduz for the cup, and an unexpected elimination took place. Our team, which quickly overcame the impact of the shock it experienced in Europe and entered the league successfully, managed to sit in the leadership seat for the first time in its history, in the season that started with a 6-game unbeaten streak.

In the second part of 2022, our team played 20 matches in the cup and league, with 9 winnings, 8 draws and 3 losses in these matches and closed this part with 25 points. In the cup, the team was among the last 16. Konyaspor got 18 wins, 10 draws and 12 defeats in 40 official matches in 2022, while scoring 67 goals in these matches, 53 goals were scored. Anadolu Kartali, who experienced his best defeat in the Alanyaspor match in 2022, defeated Istanbulspor 4-0.

Final-Four in Konya

KONYA will host an important organization in basketball. In the Turkish Cup, where the Basketball Super League teams will compete, the Final Four organization will be held in Konya.

The matches will be played on 15-18 or 16-19 February at the 10,000-seat gym in Karatay. The teams in the top 8 at the first half of the league will participate in the Cup Final Four, and as a result of the draw, the 4 teams that win the only matches they will play will be in the Final Four. Konya hosted the Turkish Cup in 2012. Konyaspor Basketball, our representative in the Super League, also wants to complete the first half of the season in the top 8 and participate in the Turkish Cup.



The Konya News

KONYA

THE CITY OF MY CHILDHOOD



First of all, let's talk about Konya art as an artist from Konya. What do you think about Konya's art and perspective on art?

-As we all know, Konya is an important cultural center both in history and today. I was born in Ilgın and we used to go to Ilgın during the summer holidays in the past. The city of my childhood is Konya. I did not have the opportunity to come much later. However, we held a concert at the stadium in Ilgın last year. Even though I haven't had the chance to come to Konya much in recent years, we were following the artistic activities in the city. I know that there are a lot of people who read and write a lot in Konya.

I DON'T SEE MYSELF AS A POLITICIAN

Let's take a little bit of your political side. You were a deputy of Istanbul in 2002. You became a candidate for the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality in the 1994 local elections. How did your political life begin?

First of all, I have never seen myself as a politician. Because the rules of politics are really different. The conditions for being a writer or an artist are different.



Art and politics are fundamentally opposite things. As a politician, you have to say whatever the current audience wants to hear, under the current circumstances. However, as an artist, you have to give to the society whatever lies deep in your heart. Therefore, these can also be timeless words. I have an oppositional personality. Not that I want to oppose. However, when I look at myself, I would like to say that I had a political awareness. In the 60's we were against the regime. Then it was time for 12 March coups. They put me and my friends in military prisons. Then I went into exile. Various regimes have been experienced in Turkey. I've seen a lot of government. But I opposed all of them. Because none of them were perfect for me.







What are your current plans in terms of books?

My first book was published in 1978. At that time, I felt the need to write a book. The title of my book was 'A Child in Arafat'. I am really happy when my books are translated into 22 languages and gain a universal dimension. It is a source of happiness for me to have my book read even in China. In 2006, my book Leyla's House became one of the most widely read books. They will make it a series. We'll see how it goes, I'm curious too. Recently, my books have come to the fore more. Because I have continued my music studies for a very long time. So in this country, people listened to my music in the 70s, 80s and 90s. They still listen now. I had one last job. As 'Rumi Suite', which I did not attend as a performer. I made compositions on the English of Rumi's poems. An American soloist and a foreign orchestra also exhibited this work at the Istanbul festival. This work of ours received a lot of praise from the world, especially in the New York Times. I would like this work to be performed in Konya one day.

Do you plan to sing a song again?

It's mutual. It's a matter of resonance. The singer and the community need to have a mutual exchange. As an artist, I am like a fish swimming in the river of society. I flow with that river. I have a very long musical adventure. For example, the conditions in Turkey were very different when I was composing my song "Karlı Kayın Ormanı". I worked in the music business for a long time. Singing is not something I think in the future. I will focus and speed up my work on books.

What is the number of your artworks?

- If we count the albums released in foreign countries, I have 33 albums in total. I have over 400 songs. I've made over 30 soundtracks. I have worked on 4 films and I have written 27 books.

What comes to your mind when you think of Konya?

Konya, of course, is a city which is famous for Mevlana. However, when we look at the history of Konya, apart from Mevlana, it has also historical values. Konya is a city of civilization. I don't want to talk about the political tendency of Konya today. Because these trends always change. Considering the Byzantine period, Konya is a city blended with many cultures. If I told you about Karlı Kayın Ormanı for the first time today, would it make such a big impact? Because it's not like that time anymore. It would get no attention at a time when songs such as abnormal pop music, fantasy music, arabesque music etc. are so popular. My songs such as Yiğidim Aslanım Burda Yatıyor, Leylim Ley or Ey Özgürlük became so popular as they were composed at that period. For example, when I was on the stage at the Kısaca International Student Film Festival, organized by Selcuk University, Karlı KayınOrmanı was played in the background and the students sang it in unison. These songs were composed before they were even born.

Your pieces were composed in many foreign languages. Today, not only Turkey but also many countries know the name of Zülfü Livaneli. Could you tell us about Zülfü Livaneli from the perspective of foreign countries?

My songs are sung in 24 different languages. There is even an album called Livaneli Songs from World Soloists. For example, Ey Özgürlük in Italian won the first prize on an Italian television. It was even sung in English, German and Arabic. Leylim Ley is so popular in Arabian countries. My songs are even sung in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Uzbekistan and Uyghur.

How many languages have your books been translated into?

-My books have been translated into 40 languages. It is read in many countries. For example, my books are read even in China.

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