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The Konya News

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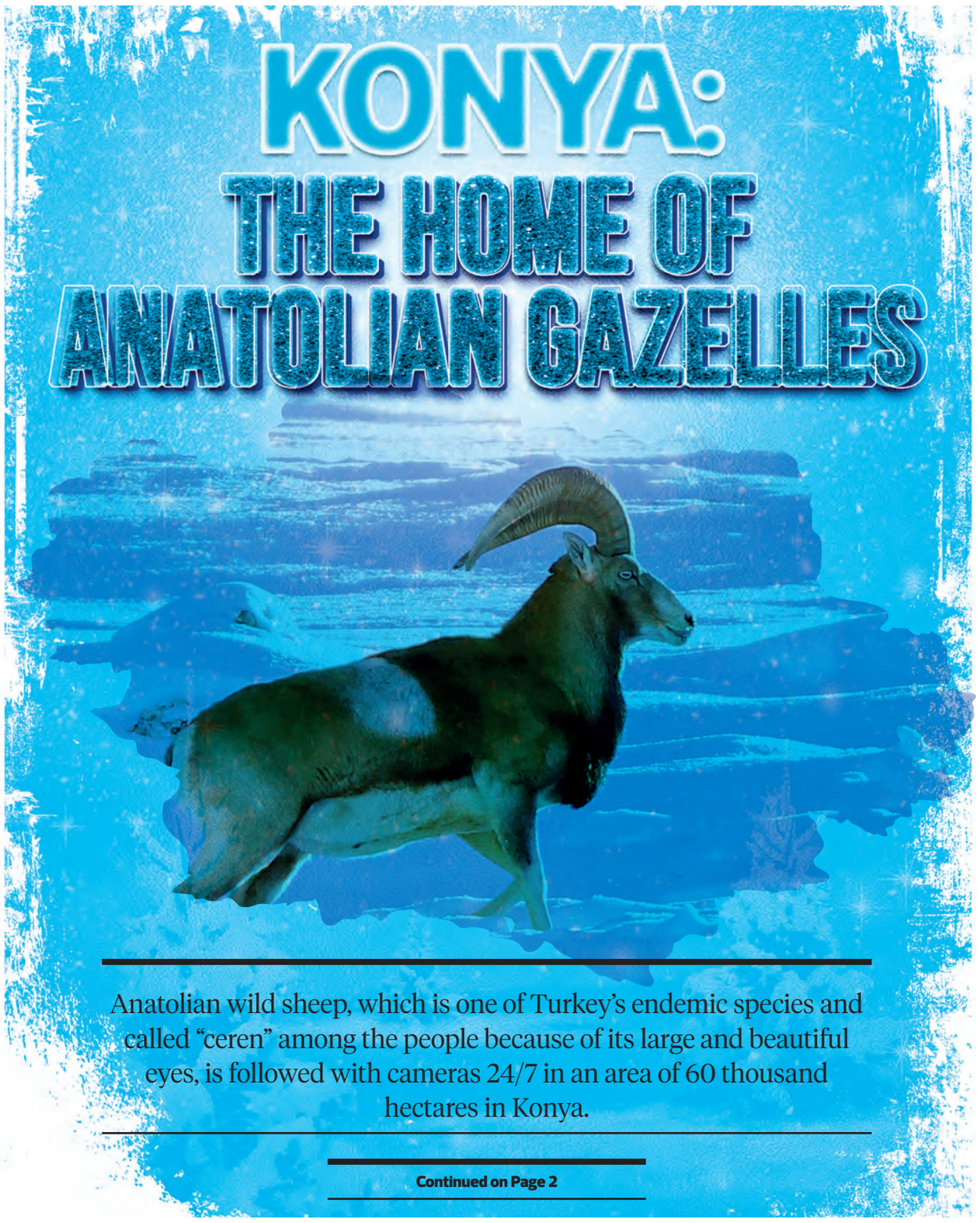


Independent or aftershocks continue to occur in the earthquake zone and other cities. The effects of earthquakes with magnitudes of 7.7 and 7.6 in Kahramanmaraş center continue throughout the country. President Erdoğan, Vice President Fuat Oktay, AFAD and Minister of Internal Affairs Süleyman Soylu make statements regarding the loss of life and the extent of the damage after the earthquake.

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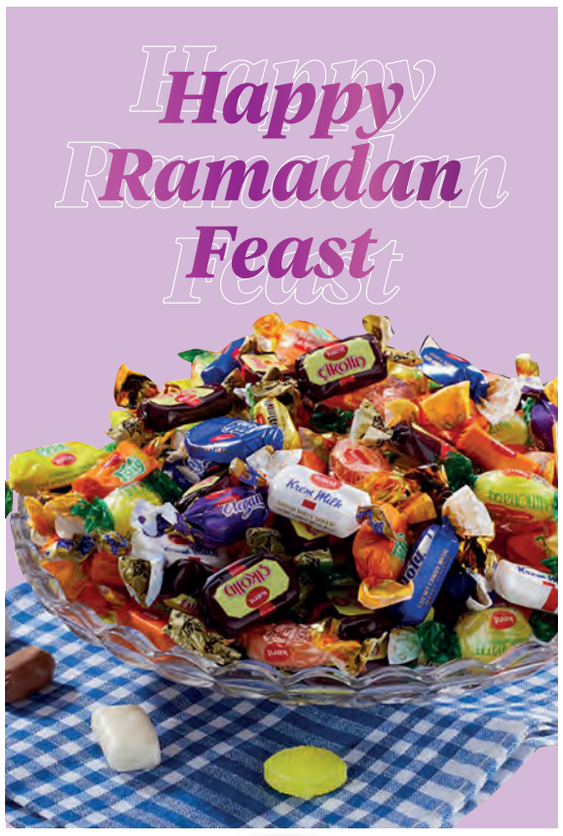


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Anatolian wild sheep, which is one of Turkey's endemic species and called "ceren" among the people because of its large and beautiful eyes, is followed with cameras 24/7 in an area of 60 thousand hectares in Konya.

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Continued on Page 17



Kerem İŞKAN
Executive Editor

You must have a friend from Konya...!

**"A capital is always a capital.
No matter how much it is silenced, it still speaks."**
This is how the famous poet and novelist Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar describes Konya in his lines. The fact that Konya was the capital city of the **Seljuk State** has carried different genetics on the people of Konya since then. For example, Konya is a city that has come to the forefront with humanitarian aid not only in Turkey's country, but also in **Africa**, Europe, the Far East and the Middle East, providing the most **assistance and logistics** in cases of war, disaster and migration.

**

Continued on Page 8

KONYA: THE HOME OF ANATOLIAN GAZELLES



Anatolian wild sheep, which is one of Turkey's endemic species and called "ceren" among the people because of its large and beautiful eyes, is followed with cameras 24/7 in an area of 60 thousand hectares in Konya.

Anatolian wild sheep, one of the species unique to Turkey, are meticulously protected at the Bozdağ Wildlife Development Center in Konya. Anatolian wild sheep, which continue to exist in 60 thousand hectares of habitat within the 8th Regional Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks, attract the attention of those who see it with their imposing structures.

Wild sheep live in groups in the steppe where the mountain range is located between 1000 and 1700 altitudes. Wild sheep, one of Turkey's endemic animal species, are kept under surveillance with cameras 24 hours a day to ensure their reproduction and the continuity of their species.

Fed with Natural Products

Nature Conservation and National Parks 8th Regional Director Gültekin Aksan said that "Bozdağ Wildlife Development Center is an area where Anatolian wild sheep are raised, their number has increased, and they are sent all over the country. In addition to protection and reproduction, we feed Anatolian wild sheep with natural stuff when there is a lot of snow. Due to the harsh winter conditions this year, we only fed around 16 tons in January. Our feed amount last year was around 60 tons. However, this year we think that we will exceed this figure. We also give natural products that these animals need, such as alfalfa and hay for feeding."

Continuity of the species in 8 cities

Aksan stated that "There are over 700 wild sheep in the center this year. For the continuation of the species, the animals were sent to various provinces. The wild sheep that breed here are transferred to places with this climate type and altitude in Anatolia throughout the year, and their reproduction is ensured by monitoring. We had good results in the provinces where we sent Anatolian wild sheep before. For example, the number of 20 Anatolian wild sheep transferred to Karadağ Wildlife Development Center in Karaman exceeded 200."

No Danger of Extinction

Aksan pointed out that "The numbers of Anatolian wild sheep decreased to 40 in the 1960s. At that time, wild sheep were in danger of extinction. However, as a result of the studies carried out since then, their number is over 1000 in our region. When we include the other transferred provinces in this number, there is a population of around 1400. By spreading this population to Anatolia, we both diversify and enable it to continue its existence in another region and transfer the species to future generations in case their numbers go into trouble in one region. The danger of extinction of the species is no longer in question under normal conditions. As these studies continue, the number of wild sheep will continue to increase."

Aegean businessmen: 'Industry should be moved from Istanbul to Konya-Aksaray region'

Manisa TSO Chairman Mehmet Yılmaz called for the transfer of industrial facilities to the Konya-Aksaray region, which has no earthquake risk, instead of establishing new OIZs in Istanbul, where a major earthquake is expected.

Mehmet Yılmaz, Chairman of Manisa Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said that "The earthquake is a painful truth that we have forgotten for a long time. I am also an earthquake survivor. I experienced that pain in the 1999 Gölcük earthquake. Unfortunately, it should be noted that it only comes to the fore when such events occur in our country. Turkey is situated at an earthquake zone. 25 cities in Turkey have been established on an area that would be primarily affected by the earthquake, and 42 percent of the country's population lives in the earthquake zone."



" INDUSTRIAL ZONES IN ISTANBUL NEEDS TO BE MOVED"

Yılmaz stated that "About the expected Istanbul earthquake, which has been frequently mentioned recently, we say "Istanbul earthquake. What's the point of piling everything in Istanbul? Istanbul represents nearly 55 percent of the Turkish industry. We are moving many units from Ankara to Istanbul. We are opening new OIZs and new industrial sites around Istanbul. When we express these industrial sites in proportion to the population of Istanbul, this makes an area equivalent to 2-3 districts of Manisa. You are expecting an earthquake and you are building new settlements in anticipation of an earthquake. This is a contradiction. It's easy to criticize, but is there a solution to this? Of course, there is. Here is the solution: You have areas between Konya and Aksaray that will not be affected by an earthquake. There are 100 thousand acres of land. These are non-agricultural areas. You have to move at least 35 percent of Istanbul's industry there."

How will the earthquake affect agriculture and industry?



Selçuk Öztürk, Chairman of Konya Chamber of Commerce, talked about the effect of the earthquake upon economy in the short and long term. Öztürk stated that "Compared to the effects of the 1999 Gölcük earthquake, the impact of the earthquake covering 10 cities on economy, production and exports is around 9 percent. Stating that Adana and Gaziantep centers were not affected much, Öztürk claimed that for this reason, the impact of this situation on the economy would not exceed 5 percent. He argued that this figure will not create a burden or a problem in Turkey's dynamic and economic structure.

'NO NEGATIVE REFLECTION ON AGRICULTURE'

Hüseyin Çevik, Chairman of Konya Commodity Exchange, said that "Agricultural lands and agriculture in the earthquake zone will not be affected in any way, and that there is no negative reflection on agriculture now. Our state quickly provided the necessary support for the region in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry."



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235.195 Visitors at Agriculture Fair

Selçuk Öztürk, Konya Chamber of Commerce Chairman, said in his written statement that Konya Agriculture Fair is the event that attracts the most visitors during the year, and that the fair made a great contribution to Konya's economy with the trade carried out for five days.

Öztürk stated that, "Konya Agriculture Fair hosted 235 thousand 195 visitors from 81 cities and 83 countries this year. During the fair, hot sales of over 1.5 billion TL have been made. This figure shows the contribution of the fair to the participating companies. At the same time, the business connections established during the fair are a factor that increases the production capacity, domestic trade and annual exports of the sector, especially agricultural machinery. Our fair has also made a great contribution to the economy of Konya with the company representatives and visitors participating from the country and abroad. During the fair, a great liveliness is coming to our entire accommodation, food and beverage sector and our services sector. Considering these aspects, we see that this year our fair was productive for our city and our sectors.





LET YOUR NEXT TRIP BE TO KONYA

MY CITY

KONYA METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

Economy of Konya

* It is an SME Capital, home to over 50,000 SMEs.

* It is the granary of Turkey.

* It is the first in Turkey in the production of flour, sugar, salt, milk, wheat, barley, and sugar beet.

* It is the only city in Turkey where the primary aluminium is mined.

* Its leading developed sectors are machinery manufacturing, automotive sub-industry, basic metal, agricultural equipment and machinery manufacturing, food industry, shoemaking, on-borad equipment.

* It is Turkey's leader in the production of agricultural machinery and equipment.

* It dominates 45% of the Turkish market in metal processing.

* It has 70% of the Turkish market in on-board equipment.

* It is the 11th in Turkey with exports exceeding 3 billion dollars in 2021.

* Konya export is more than the total export figure of 37 cities.

* Konya exports to more than 180 countries.

* Konya has more than 2,900 registered exporters.

* The share of manufacturing industry exports in total exports is 95.7%.

* Top 5 countries in export: USA, Iraq, Germany, Russia, and Uzbekistan.

* The export figure from 2000 to 2021 has grown 35 times.

* It is the 18th in Turkey with an import of 1.25 billion dollars in 2021.

* In 2021, Konya imported from 112 countries.

* The share of Konya manufacturing industry imports in total imports is 77.8%.

* Top 5 countries in imports: China, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Germany, and Taiwan.

* Konya's foreign trade surplus is approximately 1.75 billion dollars. It is the 6th city with the highest foreign trade surplus. The ratio of exports to imports is 241%.

* It gives foreign trade surplus to 20 EU countries, including Germany, Belgium, France, Spain and Italy, as well as the UK and the USA.

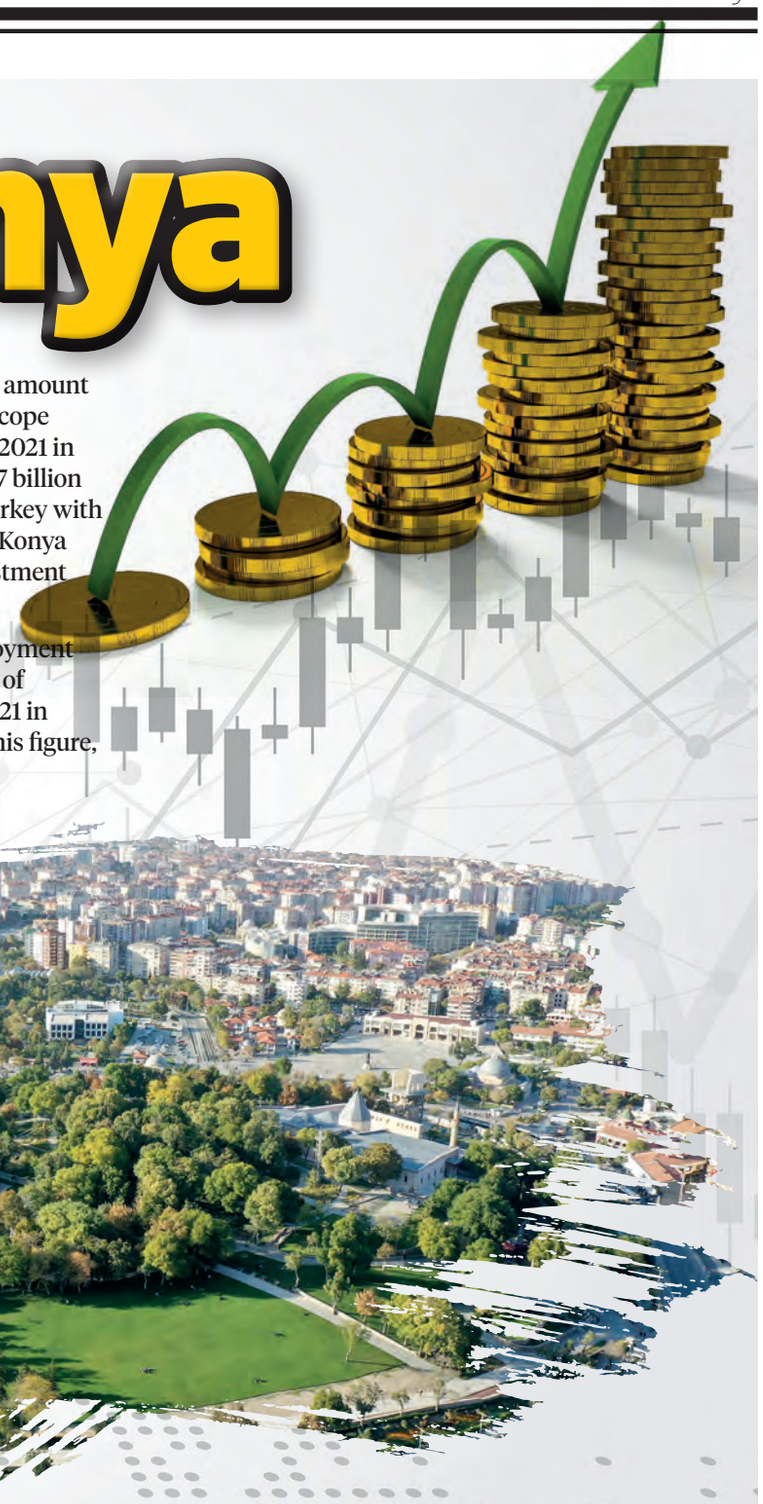
* 5 countries with the highest foreign trade surplus: USA, Iraq, Germany, Uzbekistan and Israel.

* The 5 countries with the highest foreign trade deficit are: China, Russian Federation, Taiwan, Saudi Arabia and South Korea.

* As of the end of 2021, 577 incentive certificates have been issued in Konya and it ranks 6th in Turkey.

* The fixed investment amount stated in total within the scope of incentive certificates in 2021 in Konya is approximately 6.7 billion TL, and it ranks 13th in Turkey with this amount. The share of Konya in the specified fixed investment amount in Turkey is 2.4%.

* The number of employment specified within the scope of incentive certificates in 2021 in Konya is 6,595, and with this figure, it ranks 17th in Turkey.







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.

HEMP HALVAH
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TRADITIONAL TASTE

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The Konya News

Ramadan in Konya



Ramadan Life in Konya

When it is time for iftar in the evenings of Ramadan, family and children eat all kinds of iftar meals together. After the meal, the elders perform the tarawih prayer every evening in a mosque in the city. In pre-dawn meal, apricot compote is eaten with phyllo bread, noodles, vermicelli and rice pilaf. Of course, katmer and wrap are among the pre-dawn meal. Drink plenty of water after pre-dawn meal. Mouths are washed, lie down. During the day, the elders go to the sermons to the mawlids.

Feast of Ramadan

A few days before the eve, preparations start. Houses are cleaned and swept. The meal is eaten after the men who go to the preparations for the feast on the eve of the feast arrive. Children, women and men wear their festive clothes. Fest candy has already been bought. Candy is served to those who come and they celebrate the feast together. Entertainments and visits continue until the last day.

A completely different climate

The city of Konya is the place where the best examples of Seljuk cuisine and iftar traditions are experienced. As with all other values, there has been almost no change in the cuisine and Ramadan culture, although centuries have passed. This is a situation that comes to the fore especially in the plain villages of Konya. We wanted to talk about the old and new iftar meals and Ramadan traditions of Konya, one of the precious cities with the richest culinary culture in Anatolia, in these days when we are experiencing the joy of Ramadan with pleasant sounds. In ancient times, Ramadan was a month of worship from beginning to end just like now.

Preparation for Ramadan

Preparations begin fifteen days before Ramadan arrives. Houses are made of white lacquer. All items are whipped, wiped, and cleaned. Because people will be tired during the month of Ramadan, these things are done beforehand. Then it starts with the preparation of the foods to be eaten in Ramadan. Almost every household prepares noodles. The neighbours prepare the noodles of every house as a group. Then the young girls of neighbour houses and some relatives come together and prepare noodle for each house every day. When the noodle is finished, "çetnevir" (nuts) is eaten. And then the neighbours come together and bake bread together.







Kerem İŞKAN

You must have a friend from Konya...!

In extraordinary situations, people of Konya turn into a complete logistics genius with an organizational ability that will make even states jealous... After the Kahramanmaraş earthquake, its municipalities, institutions, NGOs, and people mobilized in the region to heal the wounds. It turned out that Konya was also mobilized immediately after the 1999 earthquake, and it was **the city that brought the most aid** to the region... The hearts of the people of Konya beat with the citizens of the earthquake region. There were also people of Konya who prayed because their economic income was not good, as well as those who brought aid to the region with individual means, collected and classified the aid in Konya. Every citizen provided support to the earthquake region and earthquake victims as much as they could. This **attitude of the people of Konya** was appreciated.

**

After the earthquake of 17 August 1999, which had severe consequences, it was revealed that Konya was mobilized in every aspect. With its municipalities, political parties, holdings, businessmen, associations, foundations and citizens, Konya supported the earthquake zone from 7 to 70. In fact, the Deputy Governor of Sakarya at that time, Nail Taşdelen, declared that **the most in-kind and cash aid in Turkey went to the earthquake region from Konya.**

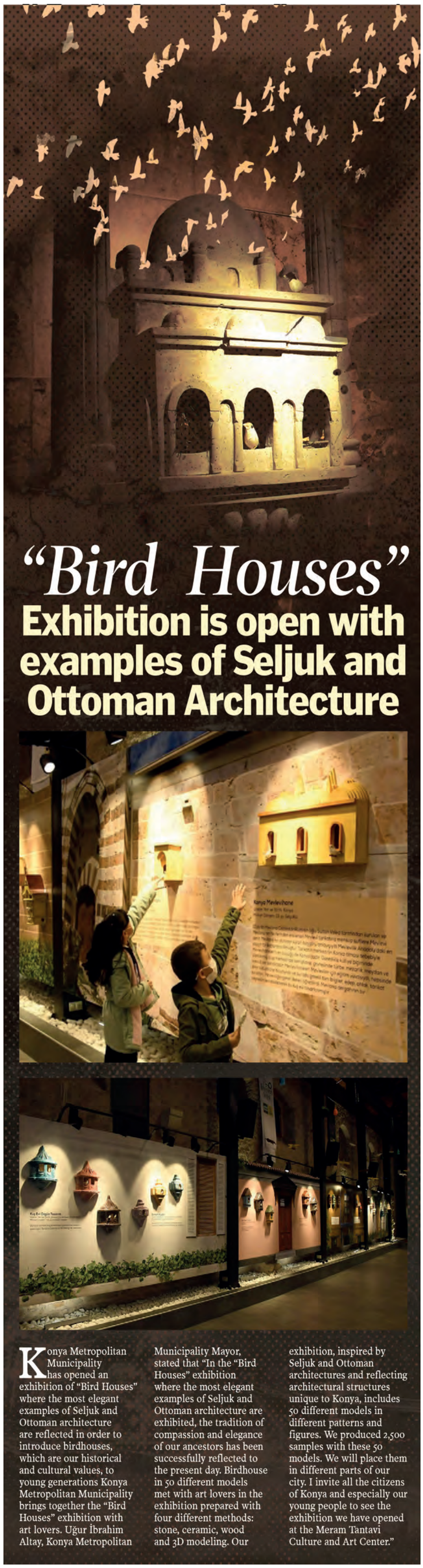
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Apart from the in-kind aids, it was stated that the money donated by the **people of Konya** at that time reached 260 billion. It was also stated that the aid continued in Konya. At that time, Konya was the city that helped the earthquake region the most. Not only aid was provided to the region, but also the disaster victims who came to Konya from the earthquake region were greeted with love at the entrance of the city, and Konya showed its hospitality to the earthquake victims. Where there is pain and tears, support is needed, and the wounds need to be healed, Konya's being in those regions, the aid made 24 years ago, the efforts made today and the efforts made continue unabated, showed once again that the feeling of cooperation and solidarity is **in the codes of this city...**

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We hope not, but in your **most difficult times**, you must have **a friend from Konya** together with you...





"Bird Houses" Exhibition is open with examples of Seljuk and Ottoman Architecture

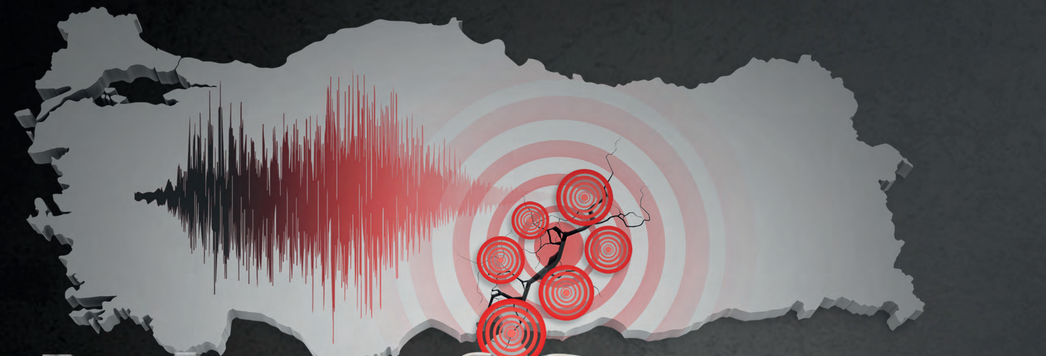
Konya Metropolitan Municipality has opened an exhibition of "Bird Houses" where the most elegant examples of Seljuk and Ottoman architecture are reflected in order to introduce birdhouses, which are our historical and cultural values, to young generations Konya Metropolitan Municipality brings together the "Bird Houses" exhibition with art lovers. Uğur İbrahim Altay, Konya Metropolitan Municipality Mayor, stated that "In the "Bird Houses" exhibition where the most elegant examples of Seljuk and Ottoman architecture are exhibited, the tradition of compassion and elegance of our ancestors has been successfully reflected to the present day. Birdhouse in 50 different models met with art lovers in the exhibition prepared with four different methods: stone, ceramic, wood and 3D modeling. Our exhibition, inspired by Seljuk and Ottoman architectures and reflecting architectural structures unique to Konya, includes 50 different models in different patterns and figures. We produced 2,500 samples with these 50 models. We will place them in different parts of our city. I invite all the citizens of Konya and especially our young people to see the exhibition we have opened at the Meram Tantavi Culture and Art Center."

Discover the Colourful World of *Butterflies*

SELÇUKLU BELEDİYESİ · KONYA · 1989

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KONYA
TROPICAL
BUTTERFLY
GARDEN



A day of Sorrow

Independent or aftershocks continue to occur in the earthquake zone and other cities. The effects of earthquakes with magnitudes of 7.7 and 7.6 in Kahramanmaraş center continue throughout the country. President Erdoğan, Vice President Fuat Oktay, AFAD and Minister of Internal Affairs Süleyman Soylu make statements regarding the loss of life and the extent of the damage after the earthquake.

Heavy Loss increases after the Earthquake

After the 7.7 and 7.6 earthquakes in Kahramanmaraş, Pazarcık and Elbistan on February 6, the loses get heavier. Kahramanmaraş, Osmaniye, Şanlıurfa, Kilis, Adana, Diyarbakır, Adıyaman, Hatay, Malatya and Gaziantep and many more provinces and districts have been affected by the devastating earthquakes. AFAD reported that the number of loss in the earthquakes in Kahramanmaraş was 50.096, of which 6.807 were foreign nationals, and the number of injured was 107.204.

HOW MANY BUILDINGS WERE DESTROYED IN THE EARTHQUAKE?

Damage assessment studies were carried out in 3 million 273 thousand 605 independent units in 830 thousand 783 buildings in earthquake zones. It has been determined that 384 thousand 545 independent units in 105 thousand 794 buildings, whose damage assessment work has been completed, are in need of urgent demolition, heavily damaged and demolished. It was determined that 133 thousand 575 independent units in 24 thousand 464 buildings were moderately damaged. It was determined that 1 million 91 thousand 720 independent units in 205 thousand 86 buildings were slightly damaged, and 1 million 409 thousand 654 independent units in 407 thousand 786 buildings were undamaged.

"564 SUSPECTS SO FAR"

Minister of Internal Affairs, Süleyman Soylu answered the questions as "How many contractors have had arrest warrants, how many have been caught, how many are being sought?". Soylu stated that "From the first minute, all units of the state have been vigilant on this issue. We have imposed an international travel ban on every name we hear, know, see, and detect. On the one hand, we did a search and rescue, on the other hand, we said over the phone that such a thing was in question, and we intervened immediately. All our friends were on the alert. Whoever this job is, whatever it is, it will go to the end. Nothing is more precious than human life."

EARTHQUAKE DEEPLY AFFECTED MANY CITIES

Many cities in the Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia Region, Central Anatolia and the Mediterranean Region were shaken by the earthquake. The earthquake with a magnitude of 7.7 and 6.5 that occurred in Kahramanmaraş and Gaziantep was felt in 11 provinces as well as in Trabzon, Rize, Ordu, Giresun and Gümüşhane in the Eastern Black Sea Region.

Roman Period Border Watchtowers Found in Konya

In Konya, 100 watchtowers built by the Roman Empire as a border post 2,000 years ago have been unearthed.

By Sıla İŞKAN





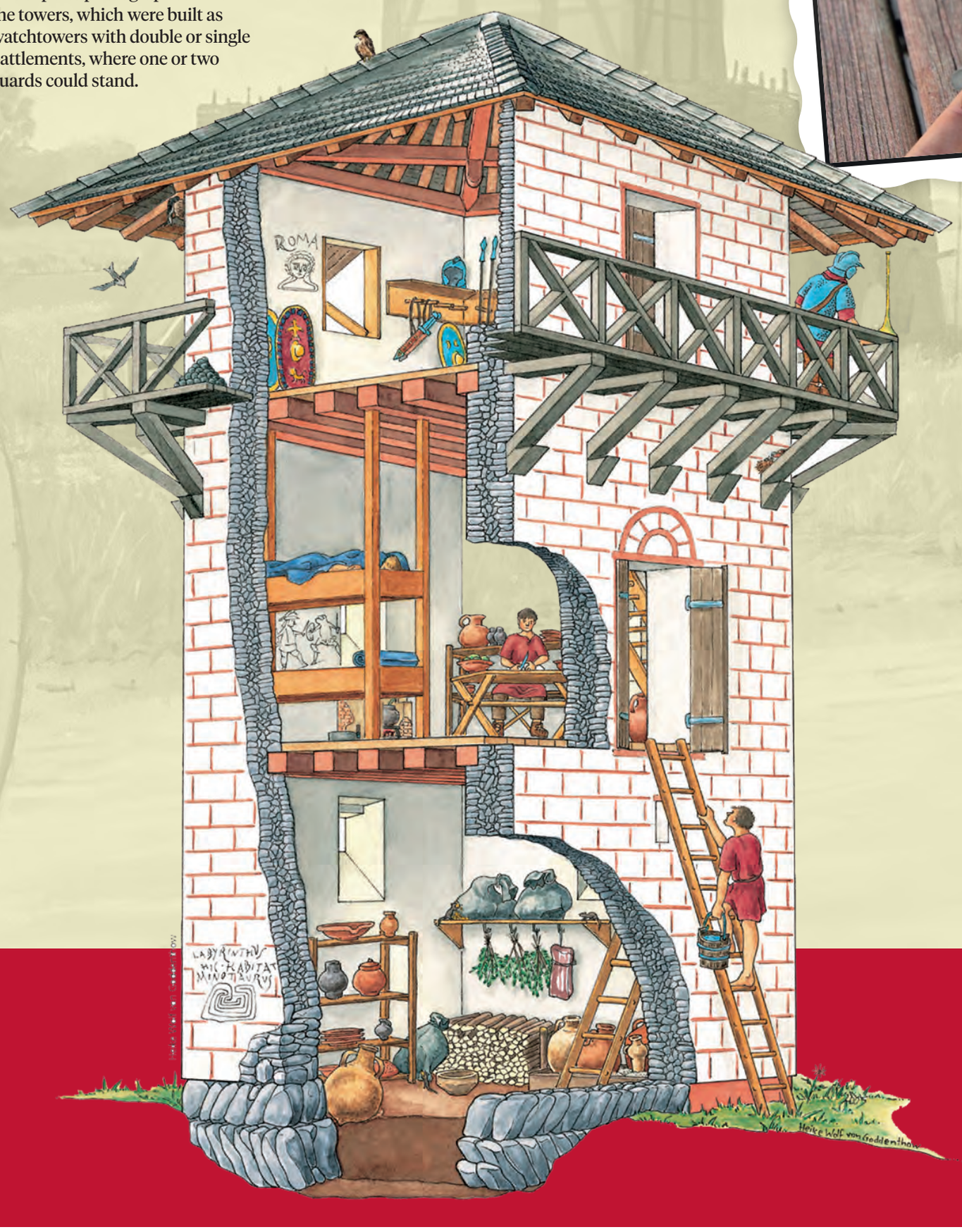
In Bozdag National Park, located in the Karatay district of Konya, 100 watchtowers were found that were built as a border post by the Roman Empire 2,000 years ago and were later used by Byzantium. It was determined that the area where the towers are located was used as a military garrison during the Roman period, as a bishopric center in the early Christian period, and as one of the important trade centers during the Seljuk period.

An important region since ancient times

The ruins in the region, which preserved its importance from the Antiquity to the Islamic period, turned out to be an important region that has been used since Antiquity in the historical and cultural sense of Bozdağ National Park, which is a natural protected area. It has been established as both a military garrison and an important bishopric center for Christians since the Roman period. Military bases and towers established at many strategic points were detected in the area. The aim is to ensure security, protect the road route and gather the army by taking early precautions against the enemy. This is reported to be a very untouched area that has never been explored before.

42 of them documented

In the research carried out for about 2 years, 3,500 hectares of land were scanned. 100 towers built on road routes have been identified. The experts photographed 42 of the towers, which were built as watchtowers with double or single battlements, where one or two guards could stand.



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FASTING
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SHAWWAL
TRADITION

What to do in Konya in a day?

By Nevbahar ÇOLAK TOSUN

How about going on a historical tour in Konya in one day? First of all, you should go to Çatalhöyük Neolithic City. You can be sure that you will love Çatalhöyük, one of the oldest settlements in the world. In addition, you should go to the ancient city of Kilistra to see Konya's fairy chimneys closely and take wonderful photos. You should definitely visit important places such as "Ince Minareli Madrasa, Mevlana Celaleddin Rumi Tomb, Aziziye Mosque, Şems-i Tebriz'i Mosque and Tomb, Karatay Madrasa and Tile Works Museum, Eşrefoğlu Mosque, Kilistra Ancient City, Çatalhöyük, Konya Selimiye Mosque, Alaeddin Mosque, the historical Sille Village and the Nasreddin Hodja Tomb to complete the history tour. For this, you can join city tours in Konya with open-top sightseeing buses or minibuses for reasonable fees.



What to do in Konya on Sunday?



You can start your Sunday in Konya with a delicious local breakfast table. Of course, don't forget to taste the pastry with mixed cheese, which is a must for breakfast. Afterwards, you can explore the city center by walking around. Your primary discovery point in the city center should be Mevlana Square.

You can visit the Mevlana Museum here and pray at the Mevlana Tomb. Afterwards, you can watch a magnificent semah show at the Mevlana Cultural Center. After completing your tour, you can go on a shopping tour in Konya's historical bazaars and buy gifts such as a symbolic Konya souvenir for yourself or your relatives. In addition to all these, you can learn about the history, culture and traditions of Konya by visiting the museums in the city. If you wish, you can spend your Sunday alone with nature and find peace in Meram Vineyards, which is one of the paradise corners of the city.

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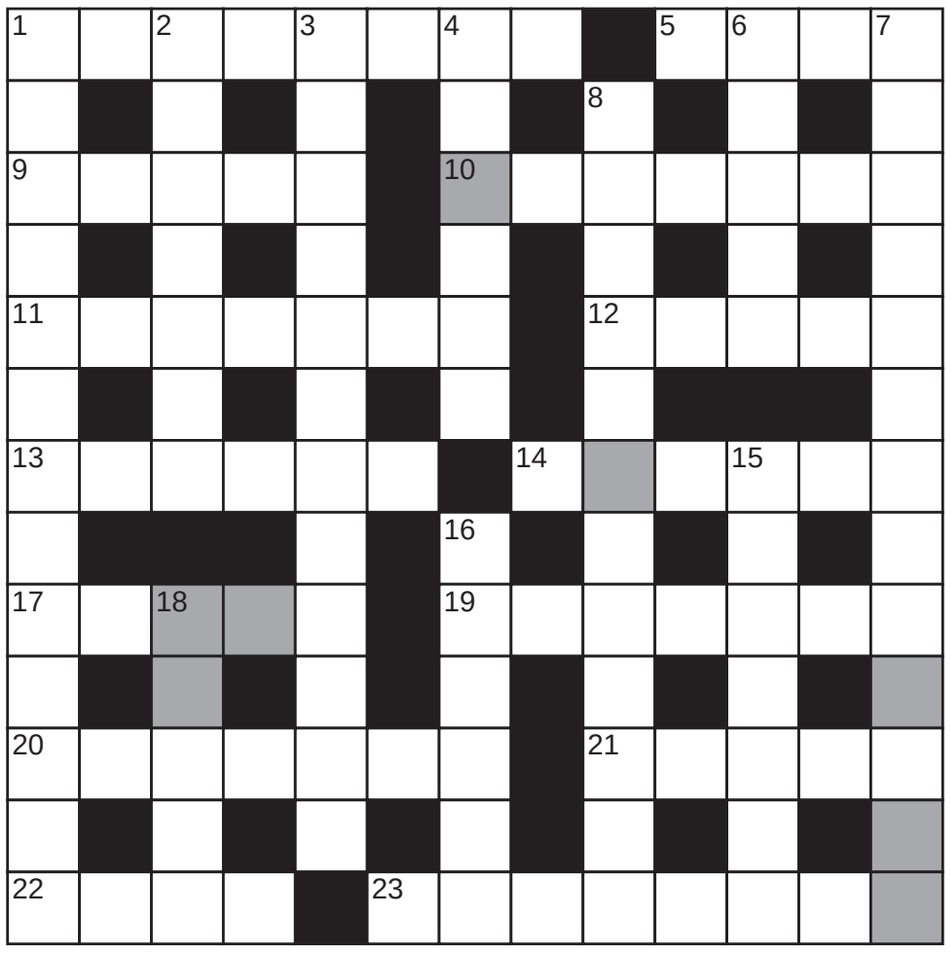
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		E				S			Z			

Enter the letter in each circled cell in the order given below to reveal a themed answer:

1E	7A	6G	8K	4C	6B	5M



Across

1 Slapdash (8)
5 Microscopic organism (4)
9 Legendary stories (5)
10 Pulses of light (7)
11 With reference to (7)
12 Chocolate powder (5)
13 Situated within a building (6)
14 Clasp (6)
17 Flaring stars (5)
19 Public speakers (7)
20 Cheer (7)
21 Gold block (5)
22 Annoying person (4)
23 Wealthy and influential people (8)

Down

1 Friendship (13)
2 Stopped working (7)
3 Repository for misplaced items (4,8)
4 Most secure (6)
6 Set of moral principles (5)
7 State of the USA (13)
8 Annulment (12)
15 Mental process or idea (7)
16 Part of the eye (6)
18 Small bottles (5)

Unscramble the letters in the shaded squares to reveal a themed word:

WE REVIVE OUR HISTORICAL HERITAGE WITH A SENSE OF LOYALTY

ANCIENT KARATAY

KARATAY
MUNICIPALITY

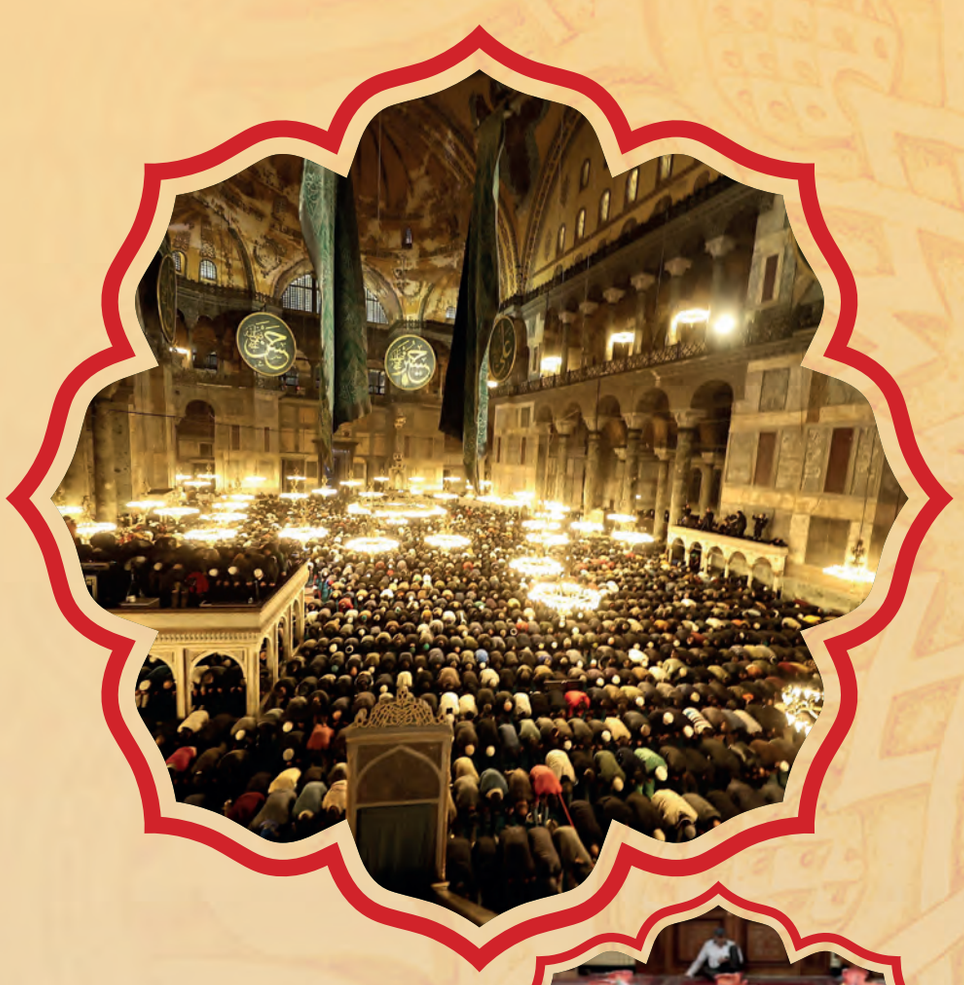
HASAN KILCA
MAYOR OF KARATAY



By Doğa İŞKAN

Ramadan in Islam

"The month of Ramadan is the month in which the Qur'an was revealed as clear proofs of guiding people and distinguishing truth from falsehood. So, whoever of you reaches the month of Ramadan should fast in it." (Baqarah, 2/185)





It had been eighteen months since the Prophet migrated to Medina. It was the last days of Shaban. The following verses of the Baqarah period, which informs that Ramadan fasting was made obligatory, were revealed: "The month of Ramadan is the month in which the Qur'an was revealed as clear proofs of guiding people and distinguishing truth from falsehood. So, whoever of you reaches the month of Ramadan should fast in it."

Our Prophet climbed to the pulpit of the Masjid an-Nabawi and called to his ummah: "You have reached the blessed month of Ramadan. Almighty Allah has made it obligatory for you to fast in this month. In this month, the gates of heaven are opened, the gates of hell are closed, and the fierce devils are tied up."

Ramadan, the sultan of eleven months, has a special place in our spiritual life. Ramadan is the month of fasting and the Qur'an. Ramadan is the month of patience, gratitude, repentance, and contemplation. Ramadan is the most honourable month that hides the night of power, which is better than a thousand months. Ramadan is worship, blessing, forgiveness. Ramadan is obedience, charity and hasenat. According to what our Prophet reported, "When the first night of Ramadan comes, an angel calls out: You! Benefactor! Come closer to religion. Be a human You! Evildoer! Quit your sins.

Ramadan finds meaning with fasting. Our fasting is, first, a training of patience, will and compassion. They are shields that protect us from being the slaves of appetite and enthusiasm, illegitimate desires. "O you who believe!



Fasting is prescribed for you, as it was prescribed for those before you, so that you may avoid evil." The verse indicates that the purpose of fasting is to stay away from all kinds of evil and sins. As a matter of fact, our Prophet said: "Fasting is a shield. On the day when one of you is fasting, let him not speak badly or quarrel. If someone taunts or insults him, he should say, 'I am fasting!'"

Ramadan is the month in which the Quran was revealed. Since the Qur'an belongs to Allah, it is the "best of words". In the words of our Prophet, "The most correct of words is the word of Allah; The most beautiful state and attitude is the attitude of Muhammad." The Qur'an is the guide that shows people the right path in every age and geography until the Day of Judgment. The Qur'an is a healing for the souls and a mercy for the hearts. The Qur'an introduces us to our Lord, informs us of our responsibility, and reminds us of the Hereafter. It teaches the meaning of being human and the secrets of living humanely.

Ramadan is the month of brotherhood, solidarity and sharing. When we are temporarily away from eating and drinking, we understand the condition of the poor, appreciate the blessings, and realize that we must give thanks to Allah, who is the Providence.

Ramadan is also an opportunity to put an end to bad habits and to open new pages in favor of the good and the beautiful. Thanks to Ramadan, we compete in good works, invest in goodness, and stay away from bad words and deeds. We feel our feelings of unity, togetherness, and brotherhood wholeheartedly. The bonds of love and respect between us are strengthened. The rewards of worship and good deeds in this month are higher than in other months.





The Konya News

Höşmerim "Konya Style"

Sour Zucchini



In Konya, after cooking a long pear-shaped meat squash, it is left to on an earthen roof under the stars overnight. Because this dish adds flavour to its taste as it waits. The next day, it is decorated with the leaves of marigold flowers and served.

This delicious zucchini, also known as gourd or long squash in many parts of Anatolia, is cooked with meat, chickpeas and unripe grape juice. The people who eat this dish say that even the stars in the sky are not enough to describe the taste of magnificient meal. However, in order to prepare this dish properly, it is necessary to find the best ingredients and cook it in a tinned copper pot.

Ingredients

2 cups of lamb meat

1 cup of boiled chickpeas

1 large onion

2 gourds

1 bunch of unripe grapes or lemon

1 tablespoon of tomato paste

1 tablespoon of butter

1 fresh tomato

1 green pepper

1 teaspoon of salt

purple basil (upon request)

Recipe

Fry until the meat is soft.

Add butter, onion and pepper and fry.

Then add the tomato and tomato paste and fry.

Add boiled chickpeas on top.

Chop the zucchini and put them in the pot.

Put the grape vine whole.

Add salt and cook on low heat for half an hour.

Höşmerim is made in many parts of Turkey, and they taste different from each other. Those who live in Konya or go to Konya know that there is a different taste here too. Let's give a short recipe:

Ingredients

200 grams of cream

1 tablespoon of butter

1 cup of flour

1 glass of Milk

Half a glass of sugar

Honey, walnuts or pistachios on top

Recipe

Melt cream and a spoonful of butter. Then add a glass of flour and roast well. Add boiled milk, then half a glass of sugar, mix it a bit, turn off the heat and continue mixing. When it is ready, take it on a plate and shape it, you can put honey and walnuts on it.

By Ezgi ULU



Dried Apricot Stew



Dried Apricot Stew is a surprising, different, and delicious local taste that comes from the historical cuisine of Konya, which is identified with Konya. It is one of the desserts in Konya where meat and sugar go well together.

Ingredients

Half a kg of lamb with bones

Half a kg of dried apricots

200 g of butter

2 glasses of granulated sugar

Recipe

Meat with bones is boiled with plenty of water. The water of the boiled meat is poured into another pot. The butter is fried and drizzled over the meat. After the dried apricots, which have been cleaned and washed before, are laid on the meat, granulated sugar is poured on it. Add half a glass of water and cook on low heat until the apricots soften. Dessert is served hot.





Cinnamon Sorbet

3 sticks of cinnamon

5 cloves

2.5 litres of water

1 glass of sugar

Put the cinnamon stick, sugar and water in a saucepan and boil it. 8 minutes after it starts to boil, remove the cinnamon, and remove the pot from the heat. Add the cloves to the mixture and let it cool. After it has completely cooled, put it in the refrigerator and serve cold.

Tirit and Papara are

Different from Each Other



In fact, "Papara" and "Tirit" are two different Konya dishes, which are very similar but not related to each other. They are both based on dry bread and sauces. In addition to a few unique recipes of Tirit, Papara has hundreds of recipes and methods. Papara is very different in every cuisine.

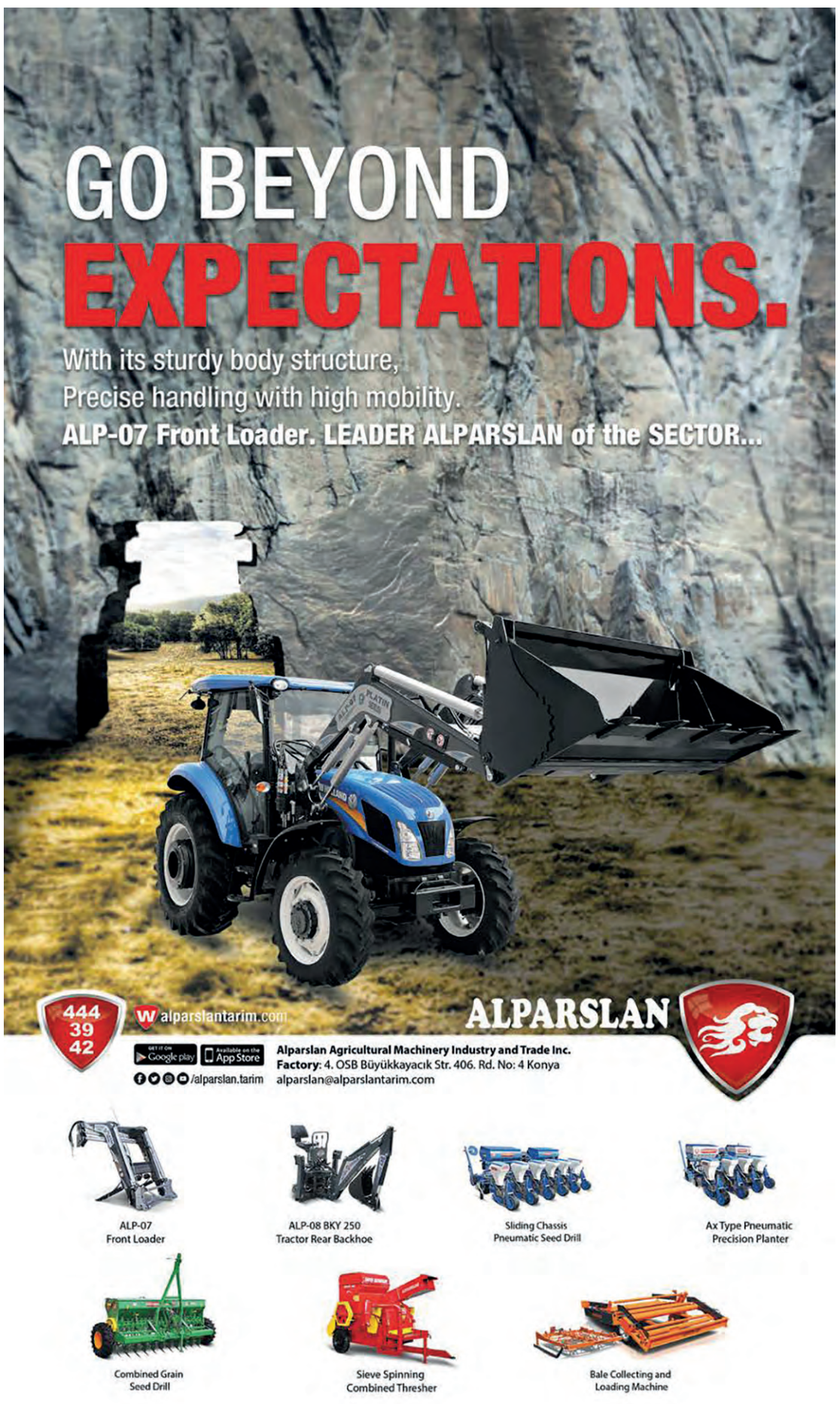


Papara

Papara is one of the most used methods for evaluating stale bread in Konya. Papara is also perfect for an anti-waste, waste-free kitchen. It is not just stale breads that give the papara its flavor. We see the Papara flavor, which is created with a sauce consisting of a mixture of stale breads, yoghurt and tomato paste and spices, on the tables most during Ramadan. Unlike Panzanella and Dakos, Papara is a dish served hot, not cold. Tirit, a meat-filo pastry dish made widely in all of Anatolia, is probably the ancestor of Papara. When it comes to papara, it is difficult to say "this is the recipe", as it has lots of recipes. Basically, stale breads are cut into cubes, fried in the oven or in a pan with a little oil, placed on a tray and softened by sprinkling broth on it. Different materials are placed on the prepared bread base according to the region. It is prepared in Central Anatolia without tomatoes and with meat, in Konya again without tomatoes, with meat but additionally with garlic yoghurt, in the Aegean Region roasted ground beef, onion, green pepper and tomato, and in Kırklareli cuisine with cheese.

Tirit

Tirid, is described as one of the local flavors in many cities in Turkey. Tirit, which is also owned by the people of Konya, is literally a dish adopted by the local people. There is also a trick that makes Tirit cooked in casserole with meat and herbs in it so delicious. While the tirit is made, the broth of the meats remains in the casserole. After the cooking process, people eat the meat together with its broth. Those who consume meat with its broth know that consuming meat with broth can give people an unforgettable taste experience. You can go to many cities to try Tirit, but you shouldn't say I ate Tirit without trying the Tirit dish as Konya style. It creates a feast of taste with the spices specific to Konya and the method of preparation.



Wedding Meal in Konya



When we say wedding ceremony in Konya, don't we think of our famous wedding pilaf (rice)? It is used in Konya as "PILAV DÖKMEK" at the wedding. Let me first explain the meaning of the word "dökmek". In the old Turkish language, it means to share,to present and distribute something for the sake of a belief.

In the past, male or female cooks cooked the wedding rice. 3-5 days before the wedding day, the wedding owner would inform the cook how much wedding rice he would serve, and the cook would have it prepared by telling him the amount of meat and other materials to be bought from the market. Women cooks played an important role in Konya weddings. HACI BODUÇ is one of the most famous examples. Haci Boduç was an old widowed woman. In her last days, she was an executive lady of Yılanlı Madrasa in the Women's Market, where old handicrafts are bought and sold. She cooked such a delicious wedding pilaf that the mayor of the time recommended the surname "iyipilavcı" (which means cooking delicious pilaf) to Hacı Boduç when the surname law was enacted. The preparations were started the day before the wedding pilaf was to be cooked. Of course, these would be in the courtyard or garden of the house. Meat was cooked the night before, and other dishes were prepared early in the morning. In the past, all meat was cooked and used to be mutton. The crumbs and scraps of this meat were collected in a different bowl, and the night before the wedding, "tirit" with onions and sumach was made and served to the relatives of the wedding owner, the groom's friends, the guests from afar, and the close neighbors.

C	A	R	E	L	E	S	S		G	E	R	M
O		E		O		A		C		T		A
M	Y	T	H	S		F	L	A	S	H	E	S
P		I		T		E		N		I		S
A	P	R	O	P	O	S		C	O	C	O	A
N		E		R		T		E				C
I	N	D	O	O	R		C	L	U	T	C	H
O				P		C		L		H		U
N	O	V	A	E		O	R	A	T	O	R	S
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H	E	A	R	T	E	N		I	N	G	O	T
I		L		Y		E		O		H		T
P	E	S	T		M	A	G	N	A	T	E	S

Keyword: FESTIVAL

X	T	X	G	C	E	S	I	E	R	M	L	S	W	E
A	J	V	I	O	A	H	R	A	M	A	D	A	N	Z
X	N	L	F	H	M	N	K	E	O	S	N	B	Y	R
Q	R	A	T	R	N	H	N	Y	Y	O	G	V	C	X
N	C	W	S	P	B	A	O	E	K	A	A	T	Z	M
O	A	W	F	T	D	H	B	L	H	R	R	Q	T	O
I	L	A	V	I	T	S	E	F	Y	M	A	P	A	S
G	Q	H	A	L	T	S	R	I	O	M	Q	S	O	Q
I	R	S	E	C	U	T	F	A	A	A	O	V	A	U
L	O	S	A	M	J	T	M	E	A	L	S	N	Q	E
E	H	S	S	M	I	L	S	U	M	S	R	Q	T	G
R	Q	G	N	I	R	E	H	T	A	G	E	W	U	H
T	P	P	R	E	S	E	N	T	S	W	I	T	O	L
G	N	I	T	S	A	F	L	F	U	L	K	R	L	B
F	A	L	R	N	O	I	T	I	D	A	R	T	T	V

B	U	L	K	H	E	A	D		A	C	H	E
E		A		U		B				H		D
T	A	P	E	R		S	A	S	H	I	M	I
A		D		R		E				M		F
		O		I		I	M	A	G	E	R	Y
M	A	G	I	C	A	L		V		S		I
O				A				O				N
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U		N				C		A		J		A
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T		O				O		C		R		P
O	H	M	S		T	W	E	E	Z	E	R	S

Keyword: HOLIDAY

The Konya News

Famous composer, pianist from **Konya**



Biography of Tuluyhan Uğurlu

He was born on November 15, 1965, in Istanbul. His talent was discovered at the age of 4 and he was accepted to the Istanbul Municipal Conservatory piano department in the same year. At the age of 7, he won the Wonderful Children Exam held by the state and earned the right to study music abroad. After high school and conservatory, he completed his education at the Vienna Music Academy. While he was doing his master's degree in the academy, he made the most serious decision of his art life and said goodbye to the classics and started to play only his own works. In his first two albums, "Go with God" and "Verses from the Holy Books", which consist of live concert recordings, he focused on faith issues inspired by Bach, whom he admired.



He became famous in Turkey in 1996 with the soundtrack of "Istanbul Under my Wings". For the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the Republic, he composed "Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and Soldiers of the Sun" and after the great earthquake he composed "Tears of the City" and turned these works into albums. The artist, who also wrote various documentary music, collected his latest piano works in an album called "Time in Beyazıt". In the same period, he completed his first symphony, "Symphony Türk". In this work, he broke new ground in Turkish Classical Music by using the symphony orchestra, janissary band, Turkish Music instruments and piano together. Tuluyhan Uğurlu started to perform in historical venues by moving his concerts out of concert halls, breaking a new ground in the world of Classical Music since 2003.

Uğurlu made an album called "World Capital Istanbul" in 2006. He took the stage at over 250 different venues for the album's promotional concerts. In 2009, at the request of ASCAME, the Union of Mediterranean Chambers of Commerce and Industry, he made an album called "Akdeniz" to support Mediterranean culture. After "Forever Istanbul", which was released in July 2010 and tells about Istanbul's present and future rather than its past, "Best Of Tuluyhan 1", consisting of his popular works, went on sale in 2017, and "Best Of Tuluyhan 2" in 2018.

-Can we say that you had a lucky childhood?

I was very lucky. I have come to these days because I have an artistic mother and father. My mother also played the piano. For example, my brother writes great poems. He is also a very good philosopher. So am I.

-How did you start music?

My mother discovered that I have a musical talent. I started to play the piano when I was 4 years old. More precisely, I would try to play the piano and try to make melodious sounds. My ear for music is very good. My mother noticed that when I was listening to music, I swayed to the right rhythm. Then I took private music lessons. My mother has a great effort and dedication on me in this regard.

- Do you have a connection with Konya now?

My uncle and aunt are in Konya. Apart from that, Kayhans live there. They are my relatives. I was born in Istanbul. We went to Konya from time to time, but I cannot say that we stayed too long. Then in 1983 I went to Vienna for training. Almost all of my youth was spent in Vienna. I don't know the Konya dialect. But when I meet someone from Konya, we have a lot to talk about. It is very common not to understand and not to turn to Anatolia, to say 'What will Anatolia understand'. Actually, they are wrong. When I go to Erzurum, thousands of people come to my concerts. When I go to Diyarbakir, I play for thousands of people. You do something wholeheartedly, as long as you don't act, be what you are on stage at home. See how Anatolia understands you.

-What does Konya mean for you?

I try to be in this culture, to read and learn as much as I can. I come to Konya from time to time, sit in the restaurant right next to Mevlana, right on the set, and be alone with myself with a cup of tea in front of me. Whenever I go to a concert in that area, I definitely stop by Konya and breathe that deep air. No one knows about my arrival in Konya. Because there is no reason for me to come to my father's hometown, I come quietly and return. Of course, while I am there, I don't go back without tasting the dishes of our local cuisine. Bıçakarası is my favourite. There are places that cook Konya's traditional food in Istanbul, but every taste is good in its own place. I have always taken Konya as the crown jewel. I see Konya as a summary of Turkey. A place where many cultures blend. It is a city where the real Anatolian culture is experienced.

- What kind of family do you have in faith?

Both my mother and father were very religious people. Both had faith and love for humanity in their hearts.

- What does composing and playing the piano add to you?

The whole purpose is to walk on the path of becoming a perfect human being. I only play my own works and share everything I believe with large audiences through my works. Moreover, I make music without lyrics and I can communicate with my audience without lyrics. Because I make music wholeheartedly.

- How do you perceive music?

Music is a philosophy of life. It's a lifestyle. Therefore, young people who want to write their own works will always put zero in their pocket. A man who cannot live without money cannot be an artist. So, the man who can't afford to be broke should go and sell lemons. Don't bother with art. The man who can afford to live with zero becomes an artist.

- Have you ever had financial difficulties?

Of course, I had financial difficulties. Because you write your own works, you give your concerts. You can make a living when these concerts happen, you live with zero when they are not. Moreover, your job is not a popular job.

- What would you recommend to those who want to deal with music?

I always tell young pianists to have a unique tone and touch. Let the listener know that you are playing the piano before they even see you. You turned on the radio, someone is playing the piano! Who is playing? Ali, Veli, a man or a woman? If you want to leave your mark on music and interpretation, HAVE A TONE OF YOUR OWN.

My second suggestion is only for those who can (Absolute Ear)

I know it is a difficult thing, if you want to sign on music, the second tip you should do is;

Let's say your academy, conservatory teacher gave you a new piece for you to perform and study. If you can, don't study the music for a while, listen to very good commentators and try to play it by ear. This will both improve your hearing, increase your musical intelligence and give you the habit of playing with someone. Because instrumentals are lonely people. They always face life as ONE. Since you will not be able to perform the written work better than the composer, please pay attention to these first 2 suggestions and create a unique tone, if necessary, work for it 24 hours a day. If you spend hours at your instrument playing Better Beethoven and Mozart works, you're wasting time, it's a waste of time.

There was a saying my late mother always said: Why should I hide what Allah knows from the people?

Here the secret comes: WORK STARTING AT THE SAME TIME EVERY DAY WILL BRING YOU THE SUCCESS. Remember, every day at the same time. If you wish, at 03:00 at night or at 10:00 in the morning. If you wish, it can take 10 hours for you to work, or 1 hour if you want. But every day at the same time.



Yunus Altınbeyaz

A Vicious Circle

It has been a long time since the concept of merit left these lands. Maybe it never visited, but we heard, felt and imitated from other lands. The elderly people know it. This concept, which is attributed to meaning through the concept of giving responsibilities to those who deserve it, has perhaps never existed in our thoughtful climate.

Well.. Nice, the concept is described as passive once. There is a logic error from the beginning. In order for you to give responsibility to the competent, your competence must exceed the person you are giving responsibility to. Anyway... Let's not get carried away by the word's lust.

Because merit is a pleasant dream for now.

The thing that has confused me for a long time is this: Can we convey the culture of that area to the person who has taken the responsibility of a certain area, even though he is not worthy, without making big mistakes? We do not expect him to have merit anyway, at least, can he equip himself with the experience of years and make a process with little damage possible?

Konyaspor is a club of 100 years. Apart from the fact that it has no written history and has not left a lasting impact on the country's football in 100 years, there is a serious club culture that a new manager can perceive and wear.

However, for some reason, those who aspire to this field with the ideal of management, because it is news from this culture, there is a serious loss of altitude until they understand the dynamics of the community and become experienced. When he recovers and starts investing in the future, his credit is already over and a new era begins. The next is the same vicious circle.

What to do? Is there a formula that will break this vicious circle? Can the community, with its strong corporate culture, minimize management errors and become a pressure tool, no matter how unqualified or far from cultural background?

Konyaspor fought for the championship in the Super League last season. If it weren't for various misfortunes and incompetence, maybe he could have won the first championship in his history. The same team is currently unpretentious trying to finish the season joylessly in the middle of the league.

In a short period of 6 months, the huge club was destroyed by the selfish desires of the managers. There was a process almost like a deliberate demolition operation. Something like death happened, nobody died. Konyaspor was the only one who seriously injured.

For those who know this community, these are actually familiar processes. But there must be another possibility. Another thing to do for those who are tired of watching the same movie. Either it will last for many years and put our hope in social development, or the people and institutions with the ability to influence the community must now establish a mechanism to manage this process.

Or, it should liquidate the association system and the model of publicly supported clubs, which is the problem at the root of the classical failure of Turkish football. Because instead of entrusting the clubs managed with public resources to the nafs of bureaucrats, it seems more noble to at least sacrifice the spoils of those who manage with their own capital.

It is a fact that these clubs cannot be managed with a socialist perspective in the capitalist football economy. Do you think they would be this comfortable if the current management owned the club and the decisions they made risked their own pockets?

Goals from Diouf and Muhammed



In the Super League, Mame Diouf and Muhammet Demir drew Konyaspor's goal load. While Diouf was the team's top scorer with 7 goals, Muhammet Demir was the follower of the Senegalese striker with 5 goals.

Ranking 8th in Spor Toto Super League with 34 points, arabam.com Konyaspor had the joy of scoring 29 times in the past. The green-white team had the highest scoring against Istanbulspor among 24 matches. Anatolian Eagle defeated their opponent 4-0 away in the 3rd week of the league in this match.

Konyaspor also scored 3 goals against Fatih Karagümrük in away match. The green and white team remained silent in 8 of the 25 games played this season. Having problems in the way of goals this season, Konyaspor could not score in 5 matches after goalkeeper Mert Günok scored his own goal in the Beşiktaş match. Konyaspor ended this silence against Galatasaray. Together with Amir Hadziahmetovic from the green-white team, 9 different players have had the joy of scoring goals since the beginning of the season. Senegalese striker Mame Diouf is the team's top scorer with 7 goals. Muhammet Demir is following the 35-year-old forward with 5 goals.

Francisco Calvo, Guilherme Sitya and Endri Çekiçi scored two goals each. Bruno Paz, Oğulcan Ülgün, and Soner Dikmen scored one goal each. Amir Hadziahmetovic, who was transferred to Beşiktaş during the interim transfer period, also scored 3 times. Konyaspor's 3 goals came against Hatayspor by forfeit. In the matches of Istanbulspor and Beşiktaş, the rival players had bad luck and scored an own goal.

Konyaspor smashed the score over GS



Konyaspor ended its bad course with the victory against the leader Galatasaray. The green-white team defeated their opponent with the performance of the midfielders. Assists and goals came from the players in the midfield.

The effects of the Galatasaray victory continue in arabam.com Konyaspor. The green-white team ended their bad course by beating the league leader, which had not lost a match for 14 weeks. While this 2-1 win kept the Turkish football community busy for a long time, the green-white team enjoyed it once again.

Kartal's two big disappointments: Pavicic and İkpeazu



Midfielder Domagoj Pavicic and striker Uche Ikpeauzu, who were transferred to Konyaspor at the beginning of the season, disappeared.

While it has been said that Ikpeazu is injured and is not included in the squad due to this situation, no injury statement has been made for Pavicic. The Croatian player, who has joined the team at the beginning of the season with high hopes and has been given the number 10 jersey, causes a great disappointment to the community.



AYOS Konyaspor counts on Can Sevim

AYOS Konyaspor, which has promoted to the Super League this season but could not find what it hopes for and is in the last place in the ranking, parts ways with Sinan Çambel and signs a 2-year deal with Can Sevim for the head coaching position.

One of the managers, Hakkı Polat, attended the signing ceremony held at the clubhouse.

Earlier in his career; Can Sevim worked in TED Ankara Colleges, Antalya BŞB (Team Assistant Coach) (August 2011- December 2012), Trabzonspor (Team Assistant Coach) (December 2012-July 2014), TED Ankara Colleges (Team Assistant Coach) (July 2014-April 2016), TED Ankara Colleges (Head Coach) (April 2016-June 2017), Afyon Belediyespor (Head Coach) (June 2017- May 2021) and PETKİM SK (Head Coach) (July 2021-January 2022), and most recently in KB Peja.

He won the Turkish Basketball League championship with Afyon Belediyespor in the 2017-2018 season and promoted the club to the Basketball Super League for the first time in its history.



Legendary Konyaspor player doesn't leave his team alone

Nejc Skubic, one of the legendary football players of Konyaspor, watched the Konyaspor-Galatasaray match from the stands. Skubic, who promised to come to Konyaspor's matches every year, kept his promise and brought luck to Konyaspor.

Nejc Skubic, who became the legend of Konyaspor by playing football in Konyaspor for 7 years, achieved the title of the longest-playing foreign player in the club's history, kept the promise he gave last year. Slovenian Nejc Skubic, who watched the Konyaspor-Galatasaray match with his son Lan, also brought luck to Konyaspor, who could not win for 5 weeks and could not even score. Konyaspor defeated the league's leading team Galatasaray 2-1, ending Galatasaray's 14-game winning streak. With this win, Konyaspor achieved its first victory under the management of Aleksandar Stanojevic.

Skubic expressed his feelings about the match. He stated that "We decided to come to Konya to watch the Konyaspor-Galatasaray match and visit our friends. I came to Konya this time as a tourist and a Konyaspor fan. We are very happy that Konyaspor has won after weeks. My son Lan supported Konyaspor throughout the match. We had a nostalgic match evening in Konya. The ambiance was magnificent. The choreographies prepared by the fans were very meaningful. I still remember the victories we won in previous years. Those wins remain as a very good memory for me and my family. I want our fans to take care of Konyaspor under all conditions. Konyaspor will always have a special place in my heart and my family's heart. We owe a lot to the people of Konya, the fans and Konyaspor. Konya will continue to be my second home."