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What is Barana?

The new favourite of fashion and women in hijab clothing

Çınar Özkan



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927th Anniversary of Becoming The Capital



Darülmülk Celebrations and commemoration program were organized by Konya Metropolitan Municipality within the scope of the 927th anniversary of Konya becoming the capital city of the Turkish Seljuk State.



AN INVESTMENT JOURNEY to THE CENTER of TÜRKİYE

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The Book of "TURKISH SELJUKS AND KONYA"

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10 free camping areas in Konya



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Kerem İŞKAN
Executive Editor

Konya, the city that turns into the main route from a stopover place..

In today's world, cities have an increasing importance as economic actors. In our age, where competition is now taking place between cities rather than countries, it is important to bring cities to the forefront by using a marketing strategy in terms of increasing the competitive power of countries.

*

For this reason, cities use marketing in order to use their resources more effectively, to create livable spaces and to turn themselves into a center of attraction. The people of the city are its most valuable wealth.

Culture Route Festival



University graduate women work as professional butchers

Çınar Özkan, the trendy hijab clothing brand of recent days, sells fashion from Konya to all over Turkey. We had an interview with Ahmet Özkan, Çınar Özkan Chairman of the Board of Directors, about hijab clothing.

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Konya Mevlana Museum ranks first with 383,392 people

Minister of Culture and Tourism Mehmet Nuri Ersoy has announced that they hosted nearly 4 million visitors in museums and historical sites in the first three months of 2024.

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Customs and Traditions of KONYA



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99-Million-Year-Old Rich Fossil Bed Found in Konya

Hasan Hüseyin Kahrıman, who went for a walk on the Geyik Mountains in Konya's Hadim district, found fossil shells in the rubble limestones. Following the fossils' trail, Kahrıman reached the fossil bed at an altitude of 2,700 meters.

Continued on Page 10–11



927th Anniversary of Becoming The Capital

Darülmülk Celebrations and commemoration program were organized by Konya Metropolitan Municipality within the scope of the 927th anniversary of Konya becoming the capital city of the Turkish Seljuk State.

The program, held in the courtyard of Alaeddin Mosque where the Seljuk Sultans were buried, started with the recitation of the Holy Quran and the Seljuk Gülbank Prayer. Then, the Seljuk Nevbe Ceremony was performed by the Konya Metropolitan Municipality Turkish Sufi Music and Sema Ensemble. In the program, Prof. Dr. Mustafa Demirci also made a presentation explaining the meaning and importance of the day.

In his speech at the program, Konya Metropolitan Municipality Mayor Uğur İbrahim Altay wished God's mercy to the Seljuk sultans, heroic soldiers and our martyrs who sacrificed their lives for this country on the 927th anniversary of Konya becoming the capital.



"KONYA WAS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CITIES THAT DIRECTED THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR ANCIENT CIVILIZATION"

Noting that the spark of the holy civilization rising in Anatolia started with the Malazgirt Victory, Mayor Altay continued his speech with the following statements:

"Konya, which became the capital city in 1097, 26 years after the blessed conquest, was one of the most important cities that shaped the development of our ancient civilization. Konya, which played a critical role in the cultural and political shaping of Anatolia, took on a magnificent face with the unique architecture of the Seljuks, our world of science and wisdom developed in Konya, and these lands achieved unique achievements in art, culture, trade and many fields. In addition to all these, our city, which was introduced to the wise thoughts of Mevlana Celaleddin Rumi and the wise management of Sultan Alaeddin Keykubad, has gained the status of a unique city with the traces left by enlightened figures such as Şems-i Tebrizi, Sadreddin-i Konevi, Yunus Emre, Ahi Evran and many more."

"KONYA IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CITIES OF THE TURKISH CENTURY"

Mayor Altay stated that "Konya, honoured with the title of Seljuk Darülmülk and shining like the moon for centuries, is today one of the most important cities of the future of our country and the Turkish Century phase, with its experience as a capital city of more than 200 years. It is a great honour and privilege for us to serve a city like Konya, the cradle of civilizations. Our duty today is to build our future with the ancient values of our history and to take this unique city even further. As Konya Metropolitan Municipality, we always protect the history and culture of our city. With the urban transformation work we carry out; we bring to light the historical texture of Konya. We implement innovative projects that do not break with the past in every field, such as infrastructure, education, transportation, health, sports and art. I give endless thanks to God Almighty for making us servants of this city."

He also said that "I commemorate with mercy and gratitude our heroic ancestors who bequeathed Anatolia to us, the sultans who led them, our scholars and scholars who enlightened our civilization with their wisdom and thoughts from past to present, and all our martyrs who fell to the ground as if they were falling into a rose garden to make these lands our homeland."









The Konya News



International Success for Selçuk University

Selcuk University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine has been accredited by the European Committee of Veterinary Education of the European Association of Establishments for Veterinary Education.

Selcuk University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, having successfully met the highly stringent criteria for veterinary education set by the European Union, has added another achievement to its record by becoming accredited.

Commenting on the accreditation process, the Dean of Selcuk University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Prof. Dr. Seyfullah Haliloğlu, said, "ECOVE updates its accreditation criteria approximately every two years, and the requirements for accreditation become more challenging with each new version. Our faculty applied for accreditation based on the latest version set by ECOVE. From May 6-10, 2024, a team of 9 experts, including 7 academicians from various European countries, 1 practitioner, and 1 student, visited for the evaluation. As a result of the evaluation visit, which was based on nearly 100 sub-standards, our faculty was granted accreditation by the ECOVE decision dated May 29, 2024."

Prof. Dr. Haliloğlu said, "We are the first faculty in Turkey to be accredited according to the 2023 criteria, and we are also proud to be among the top 5 veterinary faculties in Europe." The Accreditation Certificate was presented to Prof. Dr. Seyfullah Haliloğlu, Dean of Selcuk University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, during a ceremony at the EAEVE General Assembly held in Paris.

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Minister of Culture and Tourism Mehmet Nuri Ersoy has announced that they hosted nearly 4 million visitors in museums and historical sites in the first three months of 2024. Konya Mevlana Museum has become the most visited museum in the last three months with 383 thousand 392 people.

Konya Mevlana Museum ranks first with 383,392 people



Minister Ersoy made a statement on his social media account. Ersoy said, "We hosted nearly 4 million visitors in our museums and ruins in the first three months of 2024. The most visited museums and ruins in our country in this period are Konya Mevlana Museum, Denizli Hierapolis (Pamukkale) Ruins, Izmir Efes Ruins, Nevşehir Göreme Ruins, Nevşehir Zelve-Paşabağları Ruins, Ankara Republic Museum, Istanbul Archaeology Museum, Istanbul Galata Tower, Şanlıurfa Göbeklitepe Ruins, Nevşehir Kaymaklı Underground City."



Konya's white oil will gush out!

Geothermal resources will be searched for by opening 15 drilling wells in Akşehir district of Konya.

Geothermal resource exploration and extraction activities are planned to be carried out by Yediyol Tourism Joint Stock Company in the field with license number Rn:Dec.42.00.2021. Jeo.10 (ER:3410387) in Konya Province, Akşehir District, Yazla Neighbourhood. The value of the project is calculated as 17.5 million TL.

Within the scope of the project, it is thought that a total of 15 drilling points will be opened, 5 in each of 3 separate areas determined on a total area of 775 hectares, and the thermal power will be 8.4 MWe. After the exploration work is completed, if the geothermal source is reached and positive results are obtained, the well mouth will be closed and taken under control using a valve. If a positive result is obtained, it will be used by the project owner for the appropriate project according to the temperature values of the resulting water.

If sufficient productive water is available, inefficient wells will be used as reinjection wells. In this context, 3 reinjection wells are planned to be opened. For geothermal resource exploration, drilling will be carried out in the project area from the surface to the underground with a drilling machine at a depth of 1,350 ± 150 m, with an estimated temperature of 50 °C and an estimated flow rate of 40 l/sec, depending on the need.

As a result of the drilling activity, evaluations such as the amount of geothermal resource reserves determined and quality suitability will be made, and if the resources are deemed suitable, the production phase will begin.







Mevlevi Perspective *on Women*

First of all, in Mesnevi it is stated that "Woman is the light of God, not a lover; By saying "it is as if she is the creator, not the created" (Mesnevi I, 2437), women are seen as the light of the Creator and placed in a special place due to their fertility and role in ensuring the continuation of the generation.

In addition, although men seem to be superior to women in some respects, the dominance of women over men is mentioned.

This subject has been tried to be explained with the metaphors of water and fire in the Mesnevi. Man is symbolized as water and woman as fire.

In Mesnevi (I, 2435-2446);

Apparently, water is superior to fire...

But when a pot comes between the two, fire boils that water, evaporates it and destroys it.

In appearance, you are superior to woman, just as water is superior to fire; But in reality, you are defeated by it, you want it.

This dominance was emphasized by saying, "Even if a man is braver than Zaloğlu Rüstem or Hamza, he is still a slave to his wife in terms of ruling."

On the other hand, contrary to popular belief, the superiority of men over women is not seen in a physical or material sense. It was thought that men were superior in terms of their ability to see the end of the matter.

"Oh brave man! The superiority of men over women is not in terms of power, earnings or property.

If that were the case, the lion and the elephant would be superior and more exalted than humans because they are stronger.

The reason why men are superior to women is because men can see the end of things more than women.

"If a man cannot predict and see the end of the matter, he is considered as deficient as a woman in comparison with those who have this skill" (Mesnevi IV, 1618-1621). Today, there are criticisms against women that they sometimes miss the essence of the event by going into unnecessary details.

In Mesnevi (I, 2434-2437);

"Women prevail against wise men, but ignorant men defeat women.

> When discussing women in the Mevlevi tradition, it is useful to look at the role of women in Mevlevi, their status, their value as a wife, mother and, above all, as a human being.



These types of ignorant people are harsh and rude people.

The feeling of pity, mercy and love is low in them; because the sense of animality is superior in their creation.

By saying "Love and pity are human characteristics, anger and lust are animalistic", it is emphasized that men can dominate women when they approach women not with human emotions such as love and pity, but with animal emotions such as anger and lust. Men who approached with animalistic emotions were seen as harsh and rude, ignorant, and this type of behaviour was not approved.

Special importance has been given to the institution of marriage in Mevleviism. Especially men were advised to get married in order to save themselves from the trouble of lust.

"Nikâh is like reciting "Lâhavle"; Read it, so don't let lust get you into trouble by marrying a woman.

Since you are greedy for food and drink, get married quickly; Otherwise, know that the cat will come and grab the fat tail.

Strike the load of stones on the back of the leaping donkey; Put the burden on his back before he runs away and jumps!" With these words, it is mentioned that the man should marry a woman so that he does not become a slave to his soul and lust.

However, it was emphasized that marriage should not be with any woman, but with a woman who is the man's equal and resembles him. Otherwise, it was stated that the family would not be able to make a living and the family unity would be disrupted.

The couplets in Mesnevi express this situation.

"Couples should look alike. Take a look at the pairs of shoes and socks!

If one shoe is too small for your foot, neither shoe will work.

Can one door leaf be small and the other large? Have you ever seen a wolf partner with a lion in the forest?

In marriage, both people must be equal. Otherwise, the business will fail and there will be no livelihood."

The commitment of spouses to each other in marriage was also considered important.

"If you take a woman's husband or a husband's wife somewhere, his wife will definitely come running to him.

We created these works in pairs with their works. Once you do something, its partner will surely appear.

The words "If someone comes and takes a woman's husband captive, his wife will come to find him" emphasize that the spouses are concerned about and support each other.

On the other hand, the influence of women on the institution of marriage is also reflected in the following: "He became rich like Qarun by taking many wives; "Many of them got into debt because of women." In some places, it has been seen as a woman's ability to make a man rich as well as to make him a debtor and make him bankrupt. The active role of women in the family is beautifully expressed by the saying "A woman can make a disgrace or a vizier", which is frequently used in daily life.

Meanwhile, leaving aside the main message to be given, the following story focuses on the need for a woman who regrets not having new clothes to endure poverty to maintain family unity rather than divorce. The story in Mesnevi is as follows: (VI/1758-1768)

A woman said to her husband: "Oh you who have surpassed manhood in one step!

You never look at me, why? How long will I stay in this humiliation?

Her husband said: "I'm earning money for your food; I have no new clothes, but I have hands and feet, I work and strive.

My dear, it is obligatory to give a woman food and dress. I'm giving you both. "You have no need in these matters."

The woman showed her shirt. It was very rough and dirty.

He said: "It is hurting my body with its rudeness. "Would anyone give this kind of clothes to anyone?"

Her husband said: "Oh woman, I have a question for you. I am a poor man, this is all I can do.

True, this is very rude, very ugly, but think, thoughtful woman!

Is this worse, or divorce? "Does this seem worse to you, or the separation?"

Oh you who condemn! Trouble, poverty, torment and gratitude are like that.

There is no doubt that abandoning desires and passions is painful, but it is certainly better than the bitterness of being far from Allah.

According to the main meaning of the story, beautiful clothes are among the elements that increase people's devotion to this world. It is not possible to comprehend and reach the Creator without suffering from poverty and suffering. It is reported that Rumi replied to his wife, who complained about not being able to benefit from worldly blessings enough, by saying, "My dear Kerra, I keep you away from such blessings so that you do not get lost in the worldly world."

When presenting women in the Mevlevi tradition, it is necessary to take into account that she has an important position such as motherhood. It cannot be natural that mothers are seen in a special status in the tradition, which is based on an approach that accepts heaven under the feet of mothers. First of all, the relationship between mother and child is very special. This love and affection, which begins in the womb, continues after the child is born, during the relationship established during breastfeeding. Therefore, it is difficult to pay mothers' rights. It is not possible for a mother to wish evil on her child. The love between mother and child is explained very well in Mesnevi, and the mother's right over the child is seen as God's right. The cost of this right can be paid by serving mothers.

"The mother squeezes the child's nose so that he wakes up and asks for food.

Because the child is unaware of his hunger and falls asleep. But the milk starts to hurt both of the mother's breasts.

Not being thankful to the mother is not being thankful to Allah. His right undoubtedly means God's authority.

The mother's mercy also comes from God. But worshiping him is both obligatory and a proper thing to do.

If your mother tells you to die, she wants your bad temper to die with this word.

The Konya News

10 free camping areas in Konya

Konya, which is like a paradise with its natural beauties, is frequently visited by campers. So, where are the important and free camping sites in Konya?

Lots of free camping areas

There are many free camping areas in Konya, which attracts the attention of visitors in every season. Camping areas in the city are generally located in Beyşehir, which is a natural wonder. Beyşehir Lake, Turkey's largest freshwater lake, continues to attract the attention of campers.

Camping at Takkeli Mountain, where Gavela Castle is located

Campers who want to escape from the sweltering heat of summer and enjoy the cool weather prefer camping areas on the mountain slopes. Those who want to be in history while camping in nature camp at Takkeli Mountain, where Gavela Castle is located.

Beyşehir Karaburun Beach Camping Area,

Takkeli Mountain Camping Area,

Meke Lake Camping Area,

Ilgın Yeşilgöl Camping Area,

Eğrigöl Camping Area,

Taşkent Çetmi Waterfall Camping Area,

Göksu Waterfall Camping Area,

Yesildag Camping Area

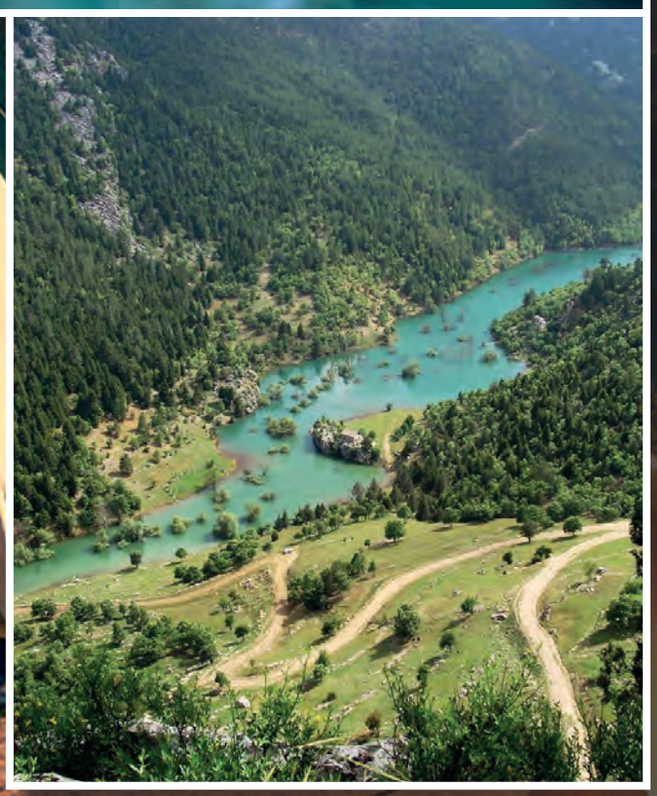
Karatay Municipality Caravan Camping Area













By Sıla İŞKAN

Customs and Traditions of KONYA

In the past, a family from Konya had certain customs and traditions based on the four seasons. These are still seen in some indigenous families. In the spring, after mid-April, housework increased. First of all, the stoves are disassembled, cleaned and stored in a moisture-free place. When it was time to clean the carpets, the help of the household and neighbours was also requested. Carpets and rugs are shaken in the garden or on the street.





After the dust was swept from the carpet, mothballs were scattered and folded, it was stored in a cool place. This event was called migration. Meanwhile, the wool of the beds and cushions was shed, beaten with wands, and after being cleaned, they were stuffed into their old covers. Some of these items were deported. After the winter blankets were removed from the rooms, snow-white covers with lace and embroidered skirts were laid on the sofa, on the armchair pillows. Rugs were spread in the middle of large rooms. Before these works are carried out, whitewash is applied to the walls if they are lime, or white earth polish is applied to the plaster. Room floorboards, cabinet doors, and window frames were washed and cleaned by rubbing them with a brush, and the windows were wiped. After the household goods, winter food was washed, dried, mothballed and put into clean bundles, and the bundles were stacked for the migration.

After spring cleaning is done, it is time to dry the vegetables. Fresh mint and parsley were bought, washed thoroughly in plenty of water, the stems were removed, and then dried in the shade. After the drying process, they were placed in clean bags and attached to nails on the shadow walls. From Meram and its surroundings, people migrated to vineyard houses and lived there throughout the summer. In the past, the locals of Konya did not buy their oil, cheese, yoghurt and milk needs from the market, but obtained them from the cows or dairy they kept at home. Additionally, about 8-10 sheep and goats were bought for meat in the autumn



and for slaughter in the winter, tied to one side of the barn, and grazed in the garden or in the surrounding pastures during the day. In the autumn months until the spring months, an equal amount of winter fuel called “mayiz” (dung) is prepared from the manure of the animals collected near the barn door, with the help of the household or the working women hired for this job. These are burned to make bread in the tandoor in the winter, as well as in the stove instead of wood. Dried artefacts were regularly slid on places called fuel roofs around the tandoor.

Summer Preparations

Fruits ripen in this season, sour cherries, apricots and plums in sufficient quantities to meet household needs in winter were collected from the trees in the garden or purchased from the market. Apart from cherry jam, cherry syrup was also boiled for the winter. On the other hand, apricot, plum, pear and apple jams decorated with cloves were prepared. Jams are filled into green glazed pots, they are covered with clean cloth covers and tied, praying that they will be eaten healthily, and they are placed on the cool walls of the warehouse. After the jams, it was time for drying. Apricots collected from the trees in the garden in the cool of the morning were collected in baskets, and in the cool of the afternoon, a cover or mat was spread on a clean part of the roof, separated on the apricots and left to dry. Plums and other fruits were dried in the same way. If the apricot and plum fruits were too ripe, they were sieved and poured into oiled copper trays to be made into fruit pulp. In winter, cherries and apples were dried for complacency; some of them were peeled, cut into slices and prepared for drying.

In addition, in the summer, tomato paste was made to meet the household’s needs, and zucchini, eggplant and peppers were hollowed out and dried. Some vegetables were left to dry on the roof in thin slices. Towards the end of the summer months, it was time to make bulgur and extract starch. During a winter season, soft wheat is bought from the field and the wheat market. Bulgur was boiled by helping neighbours. It was dried by spreading it on the covers spread on the roof, and the wheat that dried in two days was put in a sack and ground in the mill. After that, it was time for winter bread wheat. A few tons of wheat, sufficient for one winter, would be purchased, cleaned and washed, dried, then taken to the mill to be ground, poured into the flour warehouse and stored in sacks.

Winter preparations began in the autumn season. The first of these preparations was undoubtedly molasses and boiling for those who had vineyards. Grapes are brought home from the vineyard in baskets loaded onto carts or donkeys, poured into the laundry room near the firewood, and picked from the bunches as large and hard and tied together with twine. These were called “Hevenk” and were hung on nails nailed to the poles of the attic or warehouse.

The juice of the collected grapes was extracted by crushing them with feet, they were boiled on this must passed through white soil, and they were taken from the basin to the cauldron and left to cool. While the molasses was boiling, sliced dried apricots or small whole zucchinis and eggplants were thrown into some of it to make molasses jam. After molasses preparation was completed, it was time to make pickles. The most popular vegetables at home were pickled in glass jars. Pickle vinegar was prepared at home rather than in the market. This vinegar was usually made from the pulp of grapes squeezed to make molasses. This was called “cibra”. After the pickle preparation was completed, it was time to make pastrami and sausage. A barren cow or moth bought from the market or fed at home is slaughtered and some of it is made into pastrami and some of it into sausage. To prevent the beef sausage from being tough, one or two goats or sheep were slaughtered and their meat was mixed. After the pastrami is balanced, the sausages are stuffed and dried.

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The Centre of Logistics

Konya, covering 41,000 km2 in the centre of Anatolia, is located at the foots of the Taurus Mountains, a gateway connecting Central Anatolia to the Mediterranean. Konya, the province with the highest number of neighbour provinces, is surrounded by Ankara, Eskişehir, Karaman, Antalya, Isparta, Afyon, Mersin, Aksaray and Niğde and is neighbour to more than 10 million people. One of the investment advantages of the province is its geographical location. Konya is growing rapidly and shares its earnings with investors while growing through its rich and deep-rooted history, safe location, agricultural industry, young population, urban life and culture, transportation network and advantageous position in the incentive system. Geologically, Konya is among the provinces with the lowest earthquake risk.

It is also possible to reach Ankara, Eskişehir, Kocaeli and Istanbul from Konya by high-speed train connections. It takes about 2 hours to reach Ankara and Eskişehir by high-speed train, while 4 hours and 20 minutes to reach Istanbul. Konya provides flights to Istanbul through its airport, from which there is the opportunity to access many points in the world. Furthermore, there are direct flights to important cities of Europe at certain periods. It is possible to reach 10 million people by a 3-hour highway from the province, which ranks first in the length of divided roads and state highways. It is approximately 350 km from Mersin Port, one of the largest ports in Türkiye.

The City that Stands Out with Its Qualified Workforce

The province with 2.32 million population, is the home of 2.7% population of Türkiye. The "young people" between the ages of 15-24 constitutes 16.2% of its population. It is a province in good standing in terms of education level and qualified workforce, with more than 130,000 students studying at the 5 universities. Konya is at the 4th place in Türkiye regarding the number of teaching staff and the number of university students.

In Konya, there are 379 secondary schools, which is also called "high school". 173 of these schools provide vocational and technical education. Within this regard, 45.6% of secondary schools in Konya are vocational and technical high schools.

Long Industrial History-Strong Structure in Manufacturing

Konya industry has made great progress in various sectors after the 1980s. Among these, machinery manufacturing, automotive spare parts industry, metal casting, food industry, on-vehicle equipment production, plastic-packaging, manufacturing on-board crane equipment, manufacturing agricultural machinery, weapon industry and equipment, and milling machine production stand out as competitive sectors. Some sectors which have developed in the recent past are renewable energy, software, defence industry and pharmaceutical sectors.

Considering the shares of Konya's Gross Domestic Product for 2022, the industry sector has a share of 30.9%, the agricultural sector has a share of 18.8% and the service sector has a share of 39.8%.

Konya is the leading manufacturer of the Turkish market in the metalworking machinery sector, the on-board equipment sector, the agricultural machinery and equipment sector, and hunting rifle production in our country. The province is at the second place in exporting of agricultural machinery and equipment in our country. It ranks the 4th in defence industry exports.

There are totally 25 companies in ISO 1,000. There are also many large companies in this list with production and investment in Konya, although they are registered to another provincial chambers. 4 clustering activities are carried out in automotive sub-industry, casting, agricultural machinery and medical-defence industry areas.

In Türkiye, Konya takes the 4th place in the number of industrial enterprises, 1st in the number of automotive sub-industry; 2nd in the number of machinery-equipment manufacturers, 3rd in the number of basic metal manufacturers and 5th in the number of food manufacturers. Konya is the 1st in the total industrial estate area and in the total industrial area, and 3rd in the total OIZ area in Türkiye. Konya is the province with 108 and it has the 1st place in the number industrial estate areas.

Focusing on developing the innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem with Konya Tekno-kent and Inno-Park Konya Technology Development Zones, Konya with 21 R&D Centres and 1 Design Centre, has more than 50,000 workplaces, more than 600 foreign capital companies, 12 Organized Industrial Zones and 108 industrial sites, is an important agriculture, industry and trade centre of our country.

Activities for establishing Kadınhanı OIZ, Yunak OIZ, Cihanbeyli OIZ, Hüyük OIZ and Agricultural Machinery Specialized OIZ (Organized Industrial Zone) Specialized OIZ have also been continuing. There are also 2 Industrial Zones, Karapınar Energy Specialized Industrial Zone and Konya Technology Industrial Zone. Also, Konya has one "private industrial zone". With all these characteristics, Konya is increasing its share in high technology-oriented production and is becoming more and more attractive for investors every day.

One of the largest international fairs of Türkiye is held every year in Konya, with the 5th largest fair centre of Türkiye.

High Capacity in Innovative and Productive

Konya takes the 8th place in the number of patents registered, 5th in the number of trademarks registered, 5th in utility models and 7th in designs. Furthermore, there are 74 products with Geographical Indication in Konya and it is the 2nd in Türkiye.

City with Foreign Trade Surplus

By completing its ongoing projects, our province, which has increased its exports 39 times in the last 24 years, will become the centre of investment, as in many areas. Exporting 3,36 billion dollars to more than 180 countries with more than 3,400 exporting companies, Konya has a foreign trade surplus (1,75 billion dollars). Manufacturing industry constitutes 93.5% of Konya's exports.



Shining Star in Solar Energy

The province is the most suitable region of Türkiye in terms of solar radiation values and sunshine hours. It is exposed to the best radiation (solar radiation) and sunlight in Türkiye. The region, geographically covered with wide plains with suitable slopes, is in a suitable location for investments related to solar energy. Furthermore, one of the richest lignite coal mine reserves (approximately 1.8 billion tons) is located in the Konya-Karaman Region. With the rapidly increasing energy demand, the region also has a great potential in terms of hydroelectric, solar, wind and biomass energy.

The Granary of Türkiye

Konya, the granary of Türkiye, has a total agricultural area and is the leader of Türkiye in terms of total grain production. Konya takes the first place in the production of milk, flour, sugar, wheat, barley, sugar beet, tulip, corn, carrot, vetch, canary grass, sainfoin seed, lupine and canola.

The city takes the second place in producing clover, corn (silage), seeded grape, red cabbage, horse radish, pepino, green lentil, mint, sunflower (appetizers), grass seed, pea and fenugreek in Türkiye.

It takes the 3rd place in the producing sour cherry, cherry, cumin, opium poppy, safflower, clover (seed), fennel, plum tomato, oat, radish and vetch (vicia pannonica). Konya takes the 1st place in the livestock value, animal product value and the number of bovine and cattle (culture); the 2nd place in the number of total ovine and sheep and the 3rd place in the number of laying hens and merinos sheep.

The City of Culture and Tourism

Furthermore, the city which is an important tourism centre and hosts more than 3 million people every year, is also very suitable for investments in faith, culture and nature tourism. It is on the transit route of important tourism centres such as Cappadocia and Antalya. There are 9 five-star and 10 four-star hotels. Mevlana Museum is the most visited museum in Türkiye.

The Konya News

Culture of Konya Wedding Meal

Chef
Tayyar Sami ATİKER

WEDDING RICE is the most important element of KONYA culture and gastronomy. It is the sunnah of our Prophet (PBUH) to provide food at weddings. Of course, in addition to its spiritual aspect, it has a special place and importance for Konya with its magnificent taste and integrity. Preparations start during the week before going to wedding pilaf. Stomach can be relieved by drinking vinegar. Before and after pilaf, people talk about and discuss about the ceremony like a football match. Shoemakers have acquired the custom of hitting the table with a spoon and wanting extra plates to the table. They are famous in the city for eating too much and torturing cooks and waiters, and they set an example for many other people.

There is no position of authority at the rice table. Everyone eats the same food from the same bowl and experiences the same excitement and same pleasure. At the dinner table, any other worries are forgotten, and the focus is on the meal.

Since Konya is an agricultural city, pilafs used to be cooked between 08:00 and 12:00 in the morning, but today it is preferred at any time (except in rural areas).

Young people of marriageable age or their parents are asked not when they will make the wedding ceremony, but when we will eat their rice.



Wedding tables... Service usually begins after all the guests sit at the tables. At crowded wedding ceremonies, guests waiting around the table expect the previous table to be full as soon as possible, and their appetites increase even more. As soon as they sit at the table, they help the waiter clear the table and open a new table because of their impatience.

As a starter to the meal, "Yayla" soup (a kind of soup prepared with yoghurt and rice) is served and everyone starts eating from the same bowl. Although many people find it strange to eat from the same bowl, its abundance and taste are of special importance for Konya. The bread served with it is only consumed with soups. (Bread is not consumed with rice)

• RICE WITH MEAT is given second. Guests who are hungry enough are served extra pilaf until they are full. The fact that the pilaf is granular and offers a wonderful taste with its meat increases the demand even more.

• SEMOLINA DESSERT is the first dessert on the Konya wedding pilaf menu and for those who are unfamiliar with the menu, it means the end, but it is later learned that another legendary soup will follow. While dessert is served last in many menus, in the Konya wedding pilaf menu it is served after the first pilaf. In recent years, it has also been consumed with ice cream.

• OKRA SOUP; In addition to its appetizing properties, it is the crown jewel and legend of Konya wedding meals with its taste and warmth, soothing the stomach and its authentic preparation. It may not be produced in the region, but Konya consumes the most among the regions where it is produced. Plenty of okra flowers are dried within a week, arranged one by one, and then sorted one by one after boiling. Each one has its own story. Maybe that's why its value is accepted as GREEN GOLD among us.

• 2th RICE WITH MEAT is placed on the table as the last main course, and if there is demand, a new one is added. Some elderly people willingly eat it as plain rice without meat, combining it with zerde dessert.

• ZERDE DESSERT is served with the last drinks, indicating that the menu has come to an end. And it is preferred plain.

• COMPOTE & SOFT DRINK: Compotes, which were previously naturally boiled and prepared, have been replaced by optional cold drinks.

• SUBMARINE; Its well-known feature in Konya is that it is a way of presenting meat to the special guests of wedding owners by placing meat both on and under the rice plate to honor their guests. In the past, it was served to wedding guests by simply putting twice as much meat under the rice, so as not to offend other guests. This is the reality of talking about SUBMARINE in a non-marine geography.

• PRAYER; We pray to the God, who has blessed us with such a menu. Prayers are made at every table for the wedding owners, those who prepare and serve the food, and for the families of the young couples who are getting married, to ensure that their peace and happiness remain permanent.

There should be one coordinator at each table. He manages the table like an orchestra conductor and informs the waiter of the table's demands. Those who eat with appetite have nothing to say, but for those who don't have an appetite, you will remember that you are at the Konya wedding pilaf table when you hear the classic sayings like "Come on, just take two more spoons, do not waste", etc.

In the old Konya wedding customs, when guests were invited, they were invited to the weddings without anyone being discriminated, saying "Anybody who can hold a spoon is welcome!". Everyone carries their own wooden spoon in their pocket and eats their food with their own spoon.

WEDDING TIRID is a type of meal consisting of roasted yoghurt, sumac onion, sauce or vegetables on dry bread, prepared by the wedding cook before the wedding, according to the ingredients he has.

KAPAMA; In Old Konya weddings, in line with the possibilities and preferences, the way the wedding pilaf is served with whole meat instead of roasted meat is called KAPAMA.

'' Nowadays, the interest in Konya Wedding Pilafs is increasing day by day and it is in demand in many organizations.

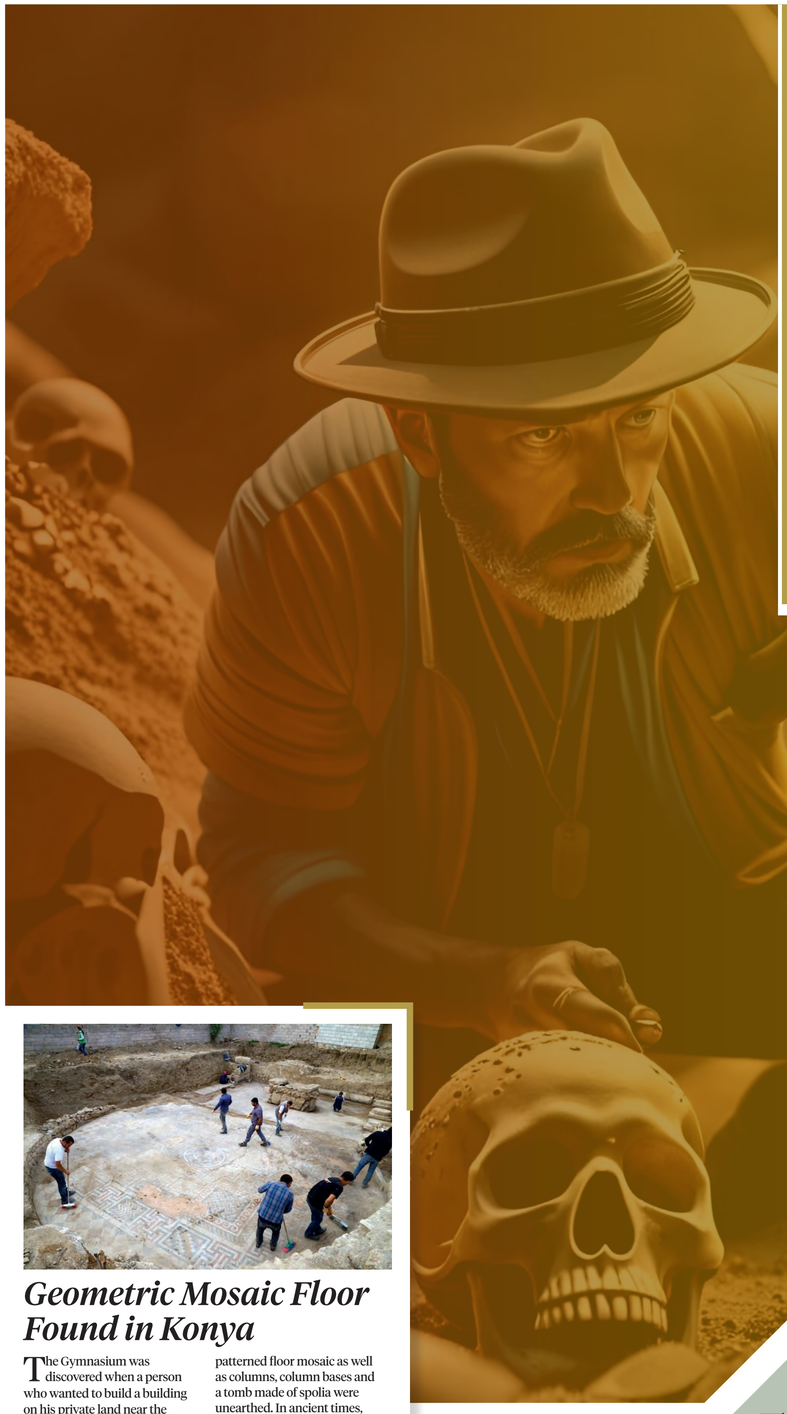
LAST WORDS; With thanks and gratitude to our valuable chefs who bequeathed this culture to us, especially Piri Âteşbâz-ı Velî, to our ANCESTORS who contributed to its survival from the Ottomans to the present day.













Underground City with Winery and Cistern Discovered in Konya

The underground city, which was discovered during the work carried out in Konya's Sarayönü district, has spaces such as a cistern that can meet the water needs of approximately 20,000 people, workshop areas of various sizes and a large winery.

So far, 41 places have been identified in the 20,000 square meter area where the underground city spreads. Researchers say that based on the findings, the underground city can be dated to the 8th century. It is thought that the Christian local people may have built the underground city in the 8th century to protect themselves from raids that lasted 150 years.



Geometric Mosaic Floor Found in Konya

The Gymnasium was discovered when a person who wanted to build a building on his private land near the ancient city of Laodicea (modern-day Ladik district) contacted the local museum directorate for a construction permit to determine whether his property was in an archaeological site.

During the excavations, which spanned an area of 373 square meters, a geometrically patterned floor mosaic as well as columns, column bases and a tomb made of spolia were unearthed. In ancient times, gymnasiums were places where various sports were performed. In the middle of the complex geometric patterned mosaic base, the phrase "Made in the name of Ergenus, son of Dökumanos" is written in Greek. The mosaic, covered with a roof and special materials, is protected in its own place.



Herakles Sarcophagus Found in Konya

The Konya Heracles Sarcophagus, found in the ruins of the city of Pappa-Tiberiopolis in Beyşehir in 1958, dates back to 220-260 AD. The sarcophagus depicting the "12 Labors of Herakles" is the best example of the Herakles sarcophagi made in high relief technique ever found in Anatolia. Today it is exhibited in Konya Archeology Museum.

At the head of the sarcophagus, which contains two human skeletons that have survived until today, Alcmene, the mother of Herakles, is depicted standing on the left, the Pythian oracle is depicted sitting in the middle, holding the globe and a book of oracle in his hand, and the philosopher Prodikos is depicted on the right. If we proceed from the general opinion that the deceased and his family are depicted on one of the short side faces of the sarcophagus, it is likely that this sarcophagus belongs to a descendant of the philosopher Prodikos. On the cover, there are reclining portraits of the deceased and his wife, surrounded by depictions of Eros.



99-Million-Year-Old Rich Fossil Bed Found in Konya

Hasan Hüseyin Kahrıman, who went for a walk on the Geyik Mountains in Konya's Hadim district, found fossil shells in the rubble limestones. Following the fossils' trail, Kahrıman reached the fossil bed at an altitude of 2,700 meters. Dokuz Eylül University Geological Engineering Department faculty member Prof. Dr. Sacit Özer, in his laboratory and microscopic examinations, determined that the findings were a 98-million-year-old fossil of a sea creature called 'Rudist'. Prof. Dr. Sacit Özer said, "A new fossiliferous locality was discovered on the eastern slope of Geyik Mountain, at an altitude of approximately 2,700 meters. Fossils are the remains of two-shelled creatures called 'Rudists', which offer interesting appearances with the channelled structure of their shells and lived 98 million years ago. It was found for the first time on Geyik Mountain, around Hadim and in the Central Taurus Mountains."



Roman Era Border Watchtowers Found in Konya

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



An important region since ancient times

The ruins in the region, which preserved their importance from the Ancient Age to the Islamic period, were unearthed by Head of the Department of Cultural Heritage Preservation and Restoration, Dr. İlker Işık and a team of 8 people of Selcuk University. Işık said that "Bozdağ National Park, a natural protected area, is an important region that has been used historically and culturally since ancient times."



A Mysterious Kingdom That Defeated the Phrygians was Discovered in Konya

Archaeologists have discovered a kingdom that ruled in Konya between 1400 and 600 BC. The mysterious kingdom was revealed by a stone found in an irrigation canal by a farmer from Konya.

Luwian writings were translated by experts. It was written on the stone that Phrygia was defeated by a kingdom, but the name of the victorious kingdom was not written. Researchers say that the region may be one of the largest ancient cities in Anatolia.

Although the name of the kingdom has not been revealed yet, Osborne explained that "the discovery is a very important breakthrough. We had no idea this kingdom existed. We have suddenly gained new, great information about the Middle East in the Bronze Age.

Although the name of the kingdom is not written on the stone found, it is written that the name of the king is Hartapu. The stone depicts King Hartapu's conquest of the Phrygian kingdom. Regarding the conquest of Hartapu, it is written on the stone, "The storm gods, (opposite) delivered the kings to their majesty." Based on the stone, it is thought that the capital of the kingdom was Türkmenkarahüyük.

Analysis shows that the stone was written at the end of the 8th century BC. The date of writing of the stone coincides with the reign of the Phrygian king Midas. For this reason, it is thought that the defeated Phrygian king was Midas.



Horse Racing Rules Appeared in the 2000-Year-Old Inscription in Konya



It turned out that the rules of horse racing were written on the inscription on Konya's 2,000-year-old Lukuyanus Monument. The inscription went down in literature as the oldest inscription describing the rules of horse racing.

The most famous work in the neighbourhood, which is known to have been the most important centre of the Hittites for a period, is the 72-ton Fasıllar Monument, known as the "God of Fertility", which is thought to date back 3,200 years. Selcuk University Faculty of Literature Department of History Lecturer Prof. Dr. Hasan Bahar said that "the monument was built after the early death of a young man named Lukuyanus, a Roman horse rider."

Bahar stated that"horse races are organized around the monument, known locally as "Atkaya". This is a hippodrome. This monument belongs to a Roman rider named Lukuyanus. This person is a racer. We understand from this structure that horse races are held, and horses are bred here. The Hittites built monuments for the surrounding mountains, which they believed were sacred. During the Roman period, horse races were perhaps held to bless these mountains."



Culture Route Festival

The events to be organized within the scope of the Culture Route Festival will take place in these venues and will give visitors the opportunity to explore and experience this unique city.



By Büşra Sedef İşkan

Konya is one of the cities included in the 2024 program of the Culture Route Festival. The Konya stage, which will take place between 21 - 29 September 2024, will showcase the riches of this historical and cultural city through artistic events and shows. Konya is known as the spiritual capital of Anatolia and hosts the legacy of important Sufi figures such as Mevlana Celaleddin-i Rumi. The events to be held within the scope of the festival are designed to make visitors feel this mystical atmosphere of Konya.

In the Konya foot of the festival, there will be many different artistic activities such as music, theatre, dance shows and exhibitions. These events will bring together both local artists and international names, encouraging cultural dialogue and interaction. In addition, special events such as thematic tours, art workshops and whirling dervishes reflecting Konya's rich history and culture will make the festival's program in this city even more special.

Konya's cultural heritage fascinates its visitors with its striking natural beauties, as well as historical places such as Mevlana Museum, Alaeddin Hill, İnce Minareli Madrasah. The events to be organized within the scope of the Culture Route Festival will take place in these venues and will give visitors the opportunity to explore and experience this unique city.

The events will include panels explaining Mevlana's thoughts and Sufism, gastronomy workshops introducing Konya's traditional cuisine, and concerts performing ancient musical forms of Anatolia. This diversity means that the festival is expected to attract not only art and culture enthusiasts, but also those interested in history, philosophy and gastronomy.



The Konya News

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF VISITORS IN MUSEUMS OF **KONYA METROPOLITAN DURING THE EID HOLIDAY**







Museums and promotion centres built in the city by Konya Metropolitan Municipality hosted tens of thousands of local and foreign visitors during the Eid al-Adha holiday. Konya Metropolitan Municipality Mayor Uğur İbrahim Altay stated that "they have a great responsibility to preserve the thousands of years of heritage of Konya, a city of history and culture, and to pass it on to the next generations, and that the museums and promotion centres of the Metropolitan Municipality are flooded with local and foreign visitors during the Eid al-Adha holiday. They expressed their great satisfaction. We welcome all our guests from home and abroad to Konya in all seasons to discover the treasures of history and culture."

Museums and promotion centres serving within the Konya Metropolitan Municipality attract great attention from local and foreign visitors.

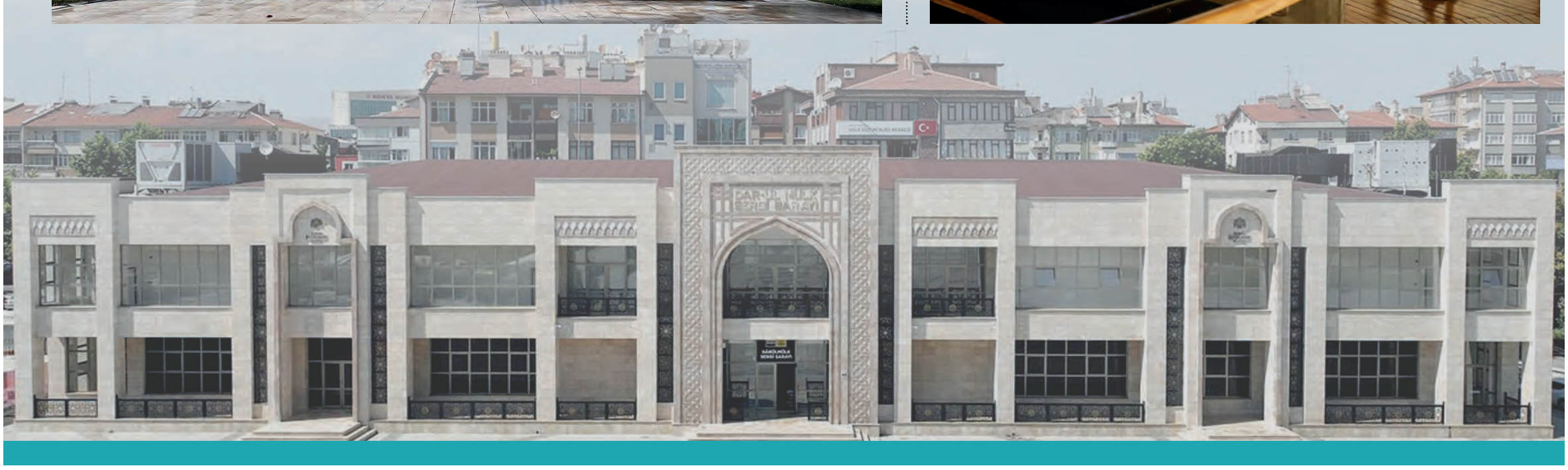
Konya Metropolitan Municipality Mayor Uğur İbrahim Altay emphasized that Konya, the Seljuk darül mülk with a history of thousands of years, has become a city that gains more importance day by day with its historical and cultural riches.

Mayor Altay said that "they have a great responsibility to protect this unique heritage of Konya, the city of history and culture, and to pass it on to the next generations. The modern museums and promotion centres that we have recently brought to our city are indicators of our effort to convey this heritage to wider audiences. We host millions of guests every year in Konya, especially the Mevlana Museum. Our centres, which we brought to our city as Konya Metropolitan Municipality, such as Çatalhöyük Promotion and Welcome Centre, Dârülkmülk Exhibition Palace, Taş Bina Digital Promotion Centre, Warehouse No: 4, Konya Panorama Museum, Wisdom Civilization Research and Culture Centre, Beyşehir Tourism Promotion Centre, War of Independence Martyrs' Monument, are open to visitors. They offer the opportunity to discover not only the past but also today's Konya."

Altay said that "We were very pleased that the museums and promotion centres of the Metropolitan Municipality, which always attract great attention, were flocked by local and foreign visitors during the Eid al-Adha holiday. Hopefully, we will complete the construction of our bicycle museum in Kılıçarslan City Square in a short time. We aim to move Konya much further in tourism with our work. We welcome all our guests from home and abroad to Konya in all seasons to discover the treasures of history and culture."

The guests, who had an unforgettable experience by visiting the museums operating under Konya Metropolitan Municipality, expressed that they liked the museums very much and thanked Konya Metropolitan Municipality.





The new favourite of fashion and women in hijab clothing

ÇINAR ÖZKAN



Çınar Özkan, the trendy hijab clothing brand of recent days, sells fashion from Konya to all over Turkey. We had an interview with Ahmet Özkan, Çınar Özkan Chairman of the Board of Directors, about hijab clothing. Here are Özkan's memorable suggestions in that interview.

"Modern hijab dress exhibits an approach that brings together religious requirements, aesthetics and fashion. This style of clothing offers a wide range of clothing for all ages and tastes. The basic principle in hijab clothing is to cover yourself in a way that does not reveal your body lines, but this does not mean that the clothes cannot be stylish, modern and suitable for personal style. Today's hijab fashion meets this need with a variety of colours, patterns, fabrics and cuts.

Quality and comfort are two important factors in hijab clothing. By choosing quality fabrics, long-term use and comfort are ensured. Fabrics that are breathable, absorb sweat and are suitable for seasonal conditions are among the preferred materials in hijab clothing.

Is It Possible to Create a Style in Hijab Clothing?

Play with Colours and Patterns: Take advantage of the power of colours and patterns in hijab clothing. Be bold with different colour and pattern combinations. Vibrant colours or pastel tones are great ways to reflect your personal style.

Accessory Use: Accessories such as shawls, scarves, brooches, belts and jewelry can customize and personalize even a simple outfit. Add character to your style with your accessory choices.

Clothing Combinations: Create unique combinations by combining different clothing pieces. For example, you can achieve a both comfortable and stylish look by combining a long tunic with tight trousers or a maxi skirt with a stylish top.

Fabric and Texture: You can create a rich and interesting look by combining different fabrics and textures. You can add depth and dimension by using different textures such as satin, chiffon and velvet.

Special Tailoring and Modifications: Modifying your hijab clothes to suit your style and body measurements or having them specially sewn is one of the effective ways to create a unique style.











University graduate women work as professional butchers

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A female food technician in Konya has started to work as a livestock breeder with state support!

Food technician Hatice Atak, who established a farm in Ereğli district of Konya by benefiting from the 'Expert Hands Project' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, is engaged in livestock breeding with the support of her husband and children.

43-year-old Atak, who worked as a food technician in dairy products factories after graduating from Celal Bayar University Saruhanlı Vocational School Food Technologies Department, had to take a break from her business life due to the Covid-19 epidemic and risky pregnancy while working as a nutrition consultant in an international company.

Atak, a mother of two children who spent time at home for about 4 years, started researching the "Expert Hands Project" of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry with the advice of her family and friends.

Atak, whose application was approved, has become the owner of the farm with 55 sheep, which she started with 20 sheep and a ram in October last year, after 15 years of private sector experience.

"They are all like our children"

Hatice Atak stated that she and her husband loved natural life and that they took care of natural nutrition before the epidemic.

Stating that they always had a dream of establishing a farm in their minds, Atak explained that they took action after being impressed by the farm established by a family friend.

Atak stated that "she received a grant of 250 thousand liras for the farm through the state's project. "I breed De France sheep. I love animals very much, but taking care of them was not for me, until my sheep arrived. I used to say 'I couldn't do it, but now I am involved in their birth process. We feed them with a bottle in our arms. We also take care of our lambs. We feed them in the morning and do their general care in the evening. If they are sick, I give them their eye drops. "We feel sorry. They are all like our own children."

Colorful Flowers and Magnificent Landscape

Waits for you in SELÇUKLU

Fragrance Garden





SELÇUKLU BELEDİYESİ • KONYA • 1989

SELÇUKLU MUNICIPALITY

SELÇUKLU
Beautiful With You

Ahmet
PEKYATIRMACI
MAYOR OF SELÇUKLU MUNICIPALITY

The Book of "TURKISH SELJUKS AND KONYA"





"O, army-filled Konya
The capital in the land of Rum,
Every great city is like an ameer
You are like a shah above the cities,"
(Sultan Veled, Divân)





Mustafa AKGÖL
Asst. Manager of Konya Chamber of Commerce Press and Public Relations
Editor-in-Chief of Yeni İpek Yolu Magazine

When we look at this period in summary; The Muslim Turks, who carried out reconnaissance operations on Anatolia before the Battle of Manzikert in 1071, and the Great Seljuks, who recognized Anatolia, turned a large part of Anatolia into a Muslim Turkish city as a result of this war. Just as the emergence of the Seljuks was important in terms of Turkish, Islamic and world history, it was equally important that Anatolia became a permanent Turkish-Islamic homeland, which was finalized with the Manzikert Victory.

Muslim Turkish troops, who set foot in Anatolia after the Battle of Manzikert, came to Iznik under the command of Süleyman Shah. This homeland, where we live now, was accepted by the Byzantines and the Crusaders with the Battle of Myryokefalon (1176), in which Turkish domination in Anatolia was accepted and the title deed of Anatolia was taken, thanks to the Seljuk State and Turkey (Anatolia) Seljuk State (1075-1308).

According to sources, the city of Konya has been the capital since 1097. While Konya was a city with high military vulnerability until this date, it became a safe region after the administration moved here. In this process that started with Kılıç Arslan I, Konya made great progress in political, military, economic, scientific and social aspects during the periods of Mesud I and Kılıç Arslan II. During the reigns of Gıyâseddin Keyhüsrev I, İzzeddin Keykâvus I and Alâeddin Keykubâd I, new construction works, walls and bastions were built, and the activities carried out during these periods had a great impact on the physical condition and social life of Konya.

The city had a great knowledge and memory in the political, military, scientific and economic fields when it was the capital of the Seljuks as Darü'l-Mülk. Konya showed great developments in science, culture and art during this period. Famous scholars, philosophers, poets, mystics and artists of the period gathered here. Scholars such as Bahaeddin Veled, Mevlana Celâleddin-i Rumi, Sadreddin-i Konevi, Kadı Burhaneddin, Kadı Siraceddin Urmevi, Şahabeddin Sühreverdi and mystics such as Muhyiddin-i Arabi settled in Konya and turned the city into a cultural center with the works they produced.

Libraries were opened in Konya during the Seljuk Period and great historical and cultural breakthroughs were made in the fields of religion, law, history, literature, philosophy, art and medicine. Accordingly, many madrasahs, mosques, libraries, tombs, fountains, castles, inns, baths, bazaars, covered bazaars, bridges and palaces were built throughout the city.

Therefore, it should be our common duty to make these services of our ancestors, who made Anatolia our homeland and gave us so much historical richness, permanent through written works and to pass them on to future generations.

In this sense, the publications made by Konya Chamber of Commerce are of great importance. Especially the last four or five issues were published in two volumes, covering topics such as Konya's history of professions, history of migrations, history of trade, history of foundations, and reached its 19th issue. In the book "Turkish Seljuks and Konya", the last series of the work, the political history, social, economic and scientific life and architecture of the period are discussed separately. In addition, many studies such as the cultural and social structure of Konya at that time, the way of administration, the life of the people, the wars fought, the works created by important figures, the art of war, the protection of the city, customs and traditions have been brought together. This work, which consists of 15 chapters and 4 volumes, also includes original studies such as the Genealogy of the Seljuk Dynasty and the Chronological History of Konya. 93 articles and more than 50 academicians worked on the prepared work.

Konya Chamber of Commerce President Selçuk Öztürk said that "the work has been published as a debt of loyalty to Konya, which has hosted many civilizations in history and served as the capital city as Darü'l-Mülk, with a great political, military, scientific and economic accumulation and memory, and to the Seljuks who made these lands our homeland. The fact that the capital city is in Konya has motivated us, as an institution, with a sense of loyalty and obligation to our ancestors who made Anatolia our homeland. After a long study in this regard, the study dealing with the history of the Turkish Seljuks and Konya of the period has been completed and presented to the service of our readers, academics and national and international documentation centres. The work will be an important resource in its field."

The Project Coordinator and Editorial Directorate of this work, which was prepared as a project, is KTO Press and Public Relations Directorate. Asst. is Mustafa Akgöl, Executive Editor is Özhan Say, Editor-in-Chiefs are Prof. Dr. Caner Arabacı, Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ali Hacıgökmen and Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Akkuş.

The work, which will be an important resource in its field, has been delivered to all universities, libraries and documentation centres in our country, and efforts to deliver it as a digital publication to major universities and documentation centres in the world are continuing.

Readers who are curious about Seljuk history and the social, cultural and political life of Konya of this period will have the opportunity to see the entire work, which has a limited edition, in electronic form at https://www.kto.org.tr/yayinlar.

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The Konya News

800 YEARS OLD HISTORICAL CARAVANSARY OPENS ITS DOORS AS A MUSEUM HOTEL

Karatay Municipality carries out many projects in order to bring cultural assets to tourism and to deliver them to future generations. In this context, the 800-year-old Obruk (Sinkhole) Caravansary Museum Hotel, which offers accommodation with traces of the past, was opened with an official ceremony after 4 years of restoration and landscaping work. Before the opening speeches of Obruk Kervansaray Museum Hotel, the participants were taken back in time with a theatre show.

KARATAY MUNICIPALITY



THE ORIGINAL TEXTURE OF CARAVANSARY MUSEUM HOTEL IS PRESERVED

The Seljuk caravansary, built 800 years ago next to the Kızören Sinkhole, located on the 70th kilometer of the Konya-Aksaray highway, with a depth of 170 meters and a section of 145 meters filled with water, was converted into a 13-room hotel after 4 years of restoration work. With the restoration works, the original texture of the caravansary will be preserved and will offer a modern accommodation opportunity to its guests. A Turkish bath with underfloor heating was built in each room of the caravansary, which is equipped with historical materials, from kitchen equipment to tables and chairs.

CARAVANSARY OFFERS ITS GUESTS THE OPPORTUNITY TO TRAVEL TO THE PAST

Opened with the concept of a museum hotel, Obruk Caravansary will offer its visitors accommodation in a historical atmosphere and will also host various exhibitions to promote the cultural heritage of the region. The hotel will offer its guests the opportunity to travel to the past by exhibiting historical artifacts and objects from the period.

THE EXPERIENCE OF JOURNEY TO HISTORY IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF ANCESTORS IS IN KARATAY

Karatay Mayor Hasan Kılca stated that "We have reopened the 800-year-old Obruk Caravansary, one of Konya's historical heritage, as a museum hotel after a comprehensive restoration process. We hope that Obruk Kervansaray Museum Hotel would be beneficial to Konya.



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The Konya News



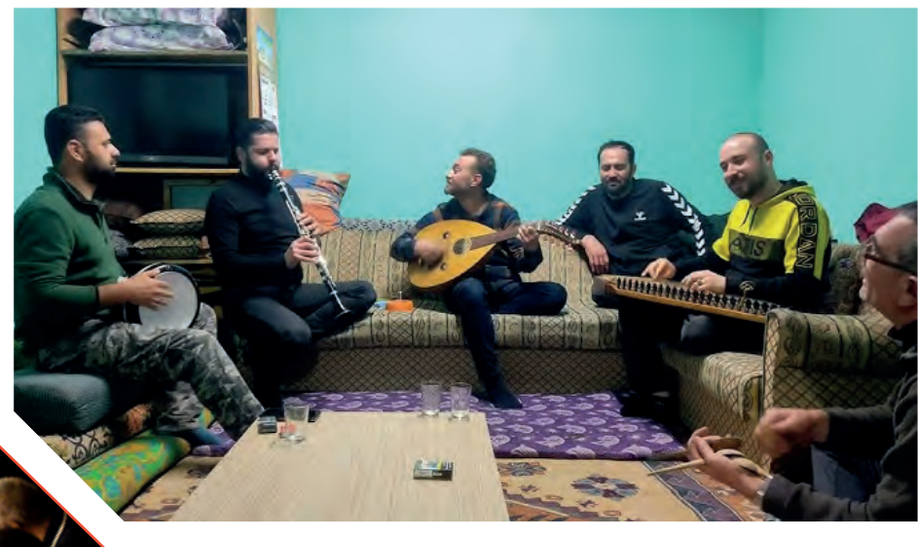
What is Barana?

Barana, which is a traditional cultural element that generally provides social solidarity between young people and adults and is basically based on conversation and entertainment, has the same name in different regions of Turkey, but differs in terms of performance customs, sociocultural environment and performance venues.

Baranas are referred to by a name determined by their founders or the people who make up the barana. (Yârenler Barana, Sedirler Barana, etc.) Those who join the barana must avoid situations, actions and behaviors that will harm the reputation of the barana they are in.

If one of the people in the barana behaves unpleasantly in society or in the barana, according to the rules, he is expelled from the barana, excluded and that person is not given a place in any barana in that village or town.

Barana meetings were generally held on a certain day of the month or week, but today they are held more suddenly by determining the time and inviting a limited number of people.



Barana is an organization generally formed by young people who are stepping into adulthood.





Freer spaces and environments such as vineyards or country houses in districts such as Meram, Dere and Sille are preferred (in the towns and villages of Konya's centre, especially in the villages and towns known as "plain villages" of Konya, within the spaces determined by Nebî Özdemir). The "village chambers" in some villages and towns such as Göçü, Yarma, Karakaya, Sakyatan, Ova Kavağı, Kargın, Şatır, Ayrıoğlu, Divanlar etc. are also called "barana rooms" and serve as indispensable venues for barana meetings.

The guests can start sitting with religious and historical conversations according to sociocultural structure. Then, the invited musicians or people who are prone to musical instruments in the barana make the atmosphere fun by playing various musical instruments such as saz, oud, baglama and qanun. Music, which is an essential element of these entertainment nights, varies according to the wishes of the people. It is seen that "improvisation" is effective in the folk songs performed. But the main ones are local folk songs. After the folk songs are sung, games are played, and the fun continues until midnight. After the entertainment ends, the meal is eaten on the floor. The traditional barana meal usually includes soup, tirit, rice with meat, okra, höşmerim, compote, etc. There are food and beverages. Nowadays, the treats are generally tea, coffee, nuts, fruit, raw meatballs, and arabaşı soup in winter.

The meal ends with a prayer. The owner of the house is thanked with a folk song called "Sohbet övme" and the guests leave.



Exclusive tastes of the palace cuisine are on your table with their essence.



Keşkekli Kuzu İncik
(A dish of lamb's shank and ground wheat)



Piruhi
(Boiled dumplings seved with walnuts and butter)

KIRKİKİNDİ
RESTORAN

In side of Millet Bahçesi
(Old Ataturk Stadium)

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