Life in Başkent University
Başkent University, being the first foundation university in Turkey that introduces health sciences, was founded in 1993 with the cooperation of the Turkish Transplant and Burns Treatment Foundation and the Haberal Educational Foundation. Perseverance, self-sacrifice and confidence lead us to an impressive progress in a short period of time. The university welcomes the students with a vivid campus life, in which the construction of the buildings began in 1995 and became more dynamic with other facilities that have been added since then.

Today, Başkent University administers a Faculty of Medicine right along with ten other faculties, seven institutes, three vocational schools, two colleges, as well as eight hospitals and fourteen dialysis centers, located in several cities throughout the country, which aim at offering a high quality of service.

Our high-technology medical equipment, significant contributions made to research facilities and dynamic academic staff carried out the university a successful higher education institution. The primary objective of the university is to educate students for professional life as broad-minded, competitive, modern and successful individuals who have strong sense of team spirit.

I, on behalf of Başkent University family, would like to welcome you who have chosen to partake in this team and wish you good luck with your studies as well as with the new cultural experiences.

Mehmet A. Haberal, MD, FACS
President
Studying at Başkent University

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Information on the National Higher Education System

The basic structure of the Turkish National Education system consists of four main stages, which are respectively pre-school education, primary education, secondary education and higher education.

Pre-school education consists of non-compulsory programmes whereas primary education is a compulsory 8 year programme for all children beginning from the age of 6. The secondary education system includes “General High Schools” and “Vocational and Technical High Schools”.

Higher education is defined as all post-secondary programmes with duration of at least two years. The system consists of universities (state and foundation) and non-university institutions of higher education (police and military academies and colleges). Each university consists of faculties and four year schools offering Bachelor’s level programmes, where also short cycle (Associate’s) level programmes are offered by two-year vocational higher schools with a vocational emphasis.

The higher education Law No. 2547 is the main law, which governs the higher education in Turkey. All universities (both state and foundation) are subject to the same law and regulations/rules. All state and foundation universities are founded by Law.

Admission to higher education is based on a nation-wide Student Selection Examination (ÖSS). The examination is held once a year and is administrated by the Student Selection and Placement Center (ÖSYM). Candidates gain access to institutions of higher education based on their composite scores, consisting of the scores on the selection examination and their high school grade point averages.
Graduate level of study consists of the Master’s Degree (Yüksek Lisans Diploması) and the PhD’s/ Doctorate Degree (Doktora Diploması). There are two types of Master’s programmes; with or without a thesis. The Master’s programmes with a thesis consist of minimum 21 credits and the duration of programmes is two years. The seminar course and thesis are non-credit and graded on a pass / fail basis. On the other hand, non-thesis Master’s programmes consist of minimum 10 courses and a non-credit semester project, minimum of 30 credits. The semester project is graded on a pass/fail basis. Duration of the non-thesis Master’s programmes is one and a half year. Doctoral programmes have a duration of minimum four years, consisting of completion of courses, passing doctoral qualifying examination and preparing and defending a doctoral dissertation. Medical specialization programs are equivalent to doctoral level programmes and carries out within faculties of medical schools with hospitals.

The Higher Education System is regulated by the Council of Higher Education (Yüksek Öğretim Kurulu, YÖK). The Council, established in 1981, regulates the activities of higher education institutions with respect to research, governing, planning and organization.

**Introducing Başkent University**

In response to Turkey’s need for high quality institutions of higher education, the Organ Transplant and Burns Treatment Foundation, which has been in operation since 1980, decided to turn its existing complexes into a university. In 1993, with the aid of the Haberal Educational Foundation, procedures were begun to establish Başkent University. In accordance with Article 3961 of the Legal Code, the University was officially founded on January 13, 1994. The main objective is to build an academic institution that will ultimately be a full-fledged and internationally prominent university. In the 1995-1996 academic years Başkent University moved to its new campus at Bağlıca, located 20 km west of the center of Ankara, on the main highway to Eskişehir. Although the language of education
at Başkent University is Turkish, students have to pass English preparatory exam, as they are obliged to take compulsory occupational English courses during their education. Being a mandatory part of the curriculum, the English Language Department offers instruction in academic and occupational English. The aim of the University is to educate a generation of young people who have incorporated into their lives cultural and historical values. The graduates, who completed their higher education under the light of university’s high quality education objectives, not only become successful members of professional and business world but also are open to competition. On the other hand, they train up themselves as individuals who are sensitive to national and international issues, are dynamic and inquisitive and are knowledgeable in the areas of health, humanities, environment, industry, trade and technology. Currently, the university’s enrolment includes 336 associate students, 7588 undergraduate students and 774 graduate students. Başkent University has also been awarded a Total Quality System Certificate and respectively our education principles are designed in accordance with these total quality standards.

Bağlıca Campus
The campus, located 20 km West of the city center, on the main highway to Eskişehir. It is built on 681 acres of land, 148 acres of which is used for construction purposes. Vocational, undergraduate and some graduate programs are running on the premises of Bağlıca Campus. To meet the expanding needs of the University, construction continued throughout years since the admission of first students. The annual construction program is prepared according to programmes account and student quotas. Apart from the buildings which house administrative offices, faculties, schools and vocational schools, there are dormitories, social facility buildings, an amphitheatre, a sports center, indoor and outdoor tennis courts, football and athletics fields, food facilities and technical support units on campus.
Academic Units
Başkent University has 11 faculties, a State Conservatory, 3 Vocational Schools and 7 Post Graduate Institutes.

Faculties

1. Faculty of Commercial Sciences
   - The Department of Banking
   - The Department of Insurance and Risk Management
   - The Department of International Trade
   - The Department of Accounting and Financial Management
   - The Department of Tourism and Tour Guidance
   - The Department of Tourism and Hotel Management
   - The Department of Management Information Systems

   http://tbf.baskent.edu.tr/indexeng.htm

2. Faculty of Communications
   - The Department of Public Relations
   - The Department of Communication Design
   - The Department of Information Management
   - The Department of Radio, Television and Cinema

   http://www.baskent.edu.tr/english/fcom.php
3. Faculty of Dentistry
The dental practice covers oral diagnosis and radiology, endodontics, periodontics, pedodontics, prosthodontics, orthodontics and oral and maxillofacial surgery. Faculty of Dentistry is committed to the education of health professionals whose primary responsibility is prevention of disease and maintenance of the oral health of the public.

Faculty of Dentistry offers an undergraduate programme and four-semester postgraduate programs in:
- Prosthodontics
- Orthodontics
- Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
- Periodontology
- Endodontics and Conservative Dentistry

http://www.baskent.edu.tr/english/fden.php

4. Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences
- The Department of Economics
- The Department of Management
- The Department of Political Science and International Relations
- The Department of Tourism Management

http://www.baskent.edu.tr/english/feco.php
5. Faculty of Education

- Department of Computer Education and Instructional Technology
  Computer Education and Instructional Technology Program
- Department of Elementary Education
  Early Childhood Education Program
  Primary Education Program
  Elementary Mathematics Education Program
- Department of Foreign Language Education
  English Language Education Program
- Department of Turkish Language Education
  Turkish Language Education Program
- Department of Secondary Social Fields Education
  Turkish Language and Literature Education Program
- Department of Secondary Science and Mathematics Fields Education
  Secondary Mathematics Education Program

http://www.baskent.edu.tr/english/fedu.php

6. Faculty of Engineering

- The Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering
- The Department of Computer Engineering
- The Department of Industrial Engineering
- The Department of Biomedical Engineering
- The Department of Mechanical Engineering

http://muh.baskent.edu.tr/english/index.html
7. Faculty of Fine Arts, Design and Architecture
   • The Department of Visual Arts and Design
     Graphic Design Program
   • Department of Art History
   • The Department of Interior Architecture and
     Environmental Design
   • Fine Arts Unit

8. Faculty of Health Sciences
   • The Department of Nutrition and Dietetics
   • The Department of Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation
   • The Department of Nursing and Health Services
   • Department of Health Care Management
   • The Department of Sport Sciences
   • The Department of Social Work
   http://www.baskent.edu.tr/english/fhealth.php

9. Faculty of Law
   Although there is great demand to law schools in Turkey,
   enrollment in Faculty of Law is limited to 120 students in order to
   promote excellence in education and attract students of
   high quality.
   http://www.baskent.edu.tr/english/flaw.php

10. Faculty of Medicine
    The Faculty composed of three sections;
    • Basic Medical Sciences
• Surgical Sciences
• Medical Sciences

Each section is made up of the departments and divisions as listed below;
• Education
• Training
• Research
• Health Service

http://www.baskent.edu.tr/english/fmed.php

11. Faculty of Science and Letters
• The Department of American Culture and Literature
• The Department of Statistics and Computer Sciences
• The Department of Turkish Language and Literature


State Conservatoire
• Department of Music
• Department of Performing Arts
• Department of Music Division of Composition and Music Theory
• Department of Music Subdivision of Composition
• Department of Music Subdivision of Music Theory
• Department of Performing Arts Division of Opera-Choir and Popular Music Singing
• Department of Performing Arts Subdivision of Opera Singing
• Department of Performing Arts Subdivision of Choir Singing
• Department of Performing Arts Subdivision of Popular Music Singing


**Vocational Schools**

Vocational School of Health Sciences
- Hydrotherapy Program

Vocational School of Social Science
- Tourism and Hotel Services
- Office Management
- Tour Guidance

Vocational School of Technology
- Biomedical and Technology Program
http://www.baskent.edu.tr/english/myokulbtp.php

**Graduate Institutes**

1. **Institute of Burn, Fire and National Disasters**
2. **Institute of Educational Sciences**

Institute of Educational Sciences admitted first students in 2000-2001 academic year. The Institute offers a three-semester program, Master’s without a thesis in selected subject areas. The subject areas are: Biology, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Turkish Language and Literature, History, Physical Education and Sports
Teaching and Instructional Technologies and Computer Education. The program is leading to the award of both master’s degree and a qualified teacher status in high schools in Turkey. Applicants are required to obtain a B.A. or a B.S. degree, in one of the corresponding disciplines listed below:

- Biology Teaching: Biology
- Physics Teaching: Physics, Physics Engineering
- Chemistry Teaching: Chemistry, Chemistry Engineering
- Mathematics Teaching: Mathematics, Mathematics Engineering, Mathematics-Computer
- Turkish Language and Literature Teaching: Turkish Language and Literature, Modern Turkish Dialects and Literatures
- History Teaching: History
- Physical Education and Sports Teaching: Physical Education and Sports, Sport Sciences and Technology
- Instructional Technologies and Computer Sciences: Computer Technology, Computer Technology and Information, Mathematics-Computer, Computer Engineering, Computer Sciences Engineering, Control and Computer Sciences

http://www.baskent.edu.tr/english/enstituies.php
3. Institute of EU Studies and International Relations
   - The Department of European Union
   - The Department of European Community Law

http://abu.baskent.edu.tr

4. Institute of Health Sciences
Institute of Health Sciences offers two graduate programs in:
   - Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation
   - Public Health

Five post-graduate programs in:
   - Prosthodontics
   - Orthodontics
   - Medical Biology
   - Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Periodontology
   - Restorative Dentistry of Endodontics

http://sabe.baskent.edu.tr/eng/index.htm

5. Institute of Science
   - The Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering
     (Masters of Science and Doctor of Philosophy)
   - The Department of Computer Engineering
     (Masters of Science)
   - The Department of Industrial Engineering
     (Masters of Science)

http://fbe.baskent.edu.tr/index_eng/index_eng.html

6. Institute of Social Sciences
The Institute of Social Sciences offers ten graduate programs;
   - Masters of Business Administration (MBA) Program,
   - Health Care Management Program (M.Sc)
   - American Culture and Literature Program
   - Law
     Private Law (Family Law)
     Public Law
     Economic Law
   - Economics
When Başkent University first founded, it committed itself to become a total quality organization. The University aims to educate dynamic and successful researchers and business people who have access to science and business resources worldwide. In respect to this mission, one of the main objectives of the English Language Department is to ensure that graduates of all academic and vocational programs are equipped with English language skills, which actually will enable them to follow the literature in their fields of study and communicate effectively both in written and spoken English. The Department offers both Intensive English Programs and English for Specific Purposes (ESP) courses applicable to each academic or vocational program.
The English Language Department seizes on the notion that the most successful English language teaching strategy is to make students share responsibility in the teaching / learning process and develop independent study habits. Therefore, the Department offers students a variety of self-access facilities, consisting of a Self-Access Study Center, a Multimedia Language Laboratory and a Video Room. These facilities help students improve their reading, writing and listening skills and evaluate themselves independently and objectively.

http://www.baskent.edu.tr/english/english.php

Exchange Programs in Başkent University

As one of its main objectives, Başkent University has aimed establishing national and international links and working in cooperation with other universities and institutions since its foundation in 1994.

With regard to its qualification, Başkent University was awarded Erasmus University Charter in 2004, with which the University find the opportunity to participate in the European Union Youth and Education Programmes that will continue till the end of 2006.

Başkent University has also taken the right to participate in the Socrates, Leonardo Da Vinci and Youth programs which include Student Mobility (SM), Teaching Staff Mobility (TS), Organization of Mobility (OM), Thematic Networks (TN), European Credit Transfer System (ECTS), Intensive Programs (IP) and Curriculum Development (CD) with those universities that have obtained Erasmus University Charter.
Exchange programs are coordinated through bilateral agreements made with several major universities in U.S.A and Europe. Socrates-Erasmus Program offers students several advantages such as; no tuition will be asked and credits and grades can be easily transferred to the home university.

International Relations Coordination Office

The International Relations Coordination Office is in charge of the implementation of European and trans-national university agreements and projects. It promotes the mobility of students within the framework of European programs such as Socrates, Youth and Leonardo Da Vinci.

International Relations Coordination Office’s duties are:

• To introduce European Union Education and Youth Programs
• To organize informative conferences about these programs
• Coordination of student exchange programs
• Giving service as a consultant to the administration and to the service departments
• Guidance for international students
• Preparation of documents in English for Başkent University’s presentation abroad
• Establishing links with other internationally recognized universities abroad
• Keeping records of Başkent University’s international academic activities
• Keeping agreements signed by Başkent University and partner universities
• Dissemination of academic projects related with EU within the framework of Turkey’s integration activities to European Union
• European Credit Transfer System preparations

Başkent University International Relations Coordination Office is located on the 3rd floor of the Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences on Bağlıca Campus. The office is open Monday through Friday from 09:00 to 17:00.
Library

Başkent University Library collections are housed at the center of the campus. The library aims to support Başkent University’s education programs, as well as to meet needs of its students, academic and administrative staff and also users from other universities. The services given by the library are important in terms of supporting educational activities and scientific researches at all levels.

The library has three sections for periodicals, references and books, which are arranged in respect of subject and placed on open shelves. Başkent University collections have been organized by Library Congress Classification System, where collections on medicine are classified according to the Library of Medicine Scheme Access to Electronic Networks. For online catalog search, a database program called BLISS Library Automation is used in Başkent University Library.

Besides, subscription to several online databases also takes place within the services given by the library, which are listed as below:

• Art and Humanities Citation Index
• Blackwell-Synergy
• BMJ (2006- )
Additionally, the library has a project called “Law Database” which obtains sources in this specific field to all users.

In 1999 the web page of the library was formed and the catalog has been accessible on the internet since September 1999.

Başkent University publishes journals as listed below:

- Dialysis Transplantation and Burn
- Experimental and Clinical Transplantation
- Bütün Dünya
- Journal of Management Research

http://www.baskent.edu.tr/english/library.php

Center for Language Studies

The function of the center is to provide Turkish courses which are compulsory in all undergraduate programs of the university. The center aims not only to develop Turkish Language Skills of students and to teach Turkish language to foreign students, but also to teach the world’s leading languages like French, German, Russian, Spanish, Japanese, Chinese and Arabic as well as the less widely spoken tongues such as Armenia. In addition, teaching Turkish dialects of Uzbek, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Turcoman and Tartar takes place within the scopes of the center. The center currently offers courses in Arabic, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian and Japanese other than Turkish. The center jointly undertakes training, education, research and publication in language teaching with various Turkish Institutions as well as with foreign organizations.
Center for Studies in Atatürk’s Principles

The center plans and runs compulsory courses on Atatürk’s principles and the history of the Turkish Republic. The center aims to conduct research projects on the history of Turkish revolution and Atatürk’s principles and to inform students as well as university staff about the results of this research by means of conferences, symposiums and panels.

Prof. Dr. Mithat Çoruh Quality Management Center

The advantages of Quality Management in fields of industry, services, health and education are acknowledged in many countries. Consequently, applications of Quality Management are increasing rapidly. Başkent University carried out the Quality Management firstly in Başkent University Ankara Hospital. Encouraged by the results, the University extended this to other faculties during 1994-1995 academic year. Through the University Senate ruling, made on 10 November 1995 (rule No. 22), a Quality Management Center was established, consisting of an Executive Board and an Advisory Committee. The Executive Board meets every academic semester to review the current situation and take decisions pertaining to future projects. With the Quality Management training given to 26 staff members of Başkent University Ankara Hospital, team efforts to improve quality have started. Monthly reports are submitted to the QM Center for assessments. The Center regards the factors of patient satisfaction, the level of theoretical and practical knowledge informing professional services and the prominence of modern technology in medical facilities and equipment as parts of an organic whole. Başkent University, which currently operates associate, undergraduate and graduate degree programs, gathered and statistically assess the data (such as the number of students enrolled in each program, the scores that candidates received in Students Selection Examination, the list on which candidates state their choice of departments they would like to study in order of preference), in order to build a database. During the academic semester, student performances in each course are analyzed. Based on the results of which; strategies to improve the
academic performances of students are developed. The center runs one-week orientation courses for new lecturers on applying Quality Management in education.

The center also organizes one-week seminars on philosophy, techniques and principles of Quality Management, likewise the three symposiums that were held 1994, 1995 and 1996, on the functions and activities of Quality Management in the health-care sector; the presentations of which were published in 1997. A symposium entitled “Total Quality Management Control in Higher Education” took place within the activities of the Center. The Center not only held symposiums, but also provides supervision to undergraduate and graduate students as well as to groups from various professions. Besides, it also participates in meetings and conferences on Quality Management. A major aim of it is to inform the public at large, in cooperation with the media, about Quality Management.

**Psychological Counselling and Guidance Center**

The purpose of Psychological Counseling and Guidance Center is to help students to mobilize their resources and to solve their personal, social and academic problems. Enhancing them to be independent individuals, having high emotional intellectual social skills, also takes place within the purposes of it. The specific services offered by the center include individual counseling, group counseling and workshops.
Human Resources and Career Planning Center

The center assists students in taking well-advised decisions in planning their future careers.

Activities that take place in the center include:

• Taking part in student orientation programs
• Conducting a detailed statistical survey on graduates
• Organizing series of Career Days
• Establishing links between graduates
• Preparing CV catalogs
• Assisting students in finding a company to do their summer apprenticeship.

Channel B

Founding the department of Radio-Television and Cinema at the Faculty of Communication made it fatal to establish a television and a radio channel, which would give the opportunity to students of the faculty to apply and practice what they learn. Depending upon this necessity, Channel B and Radio Başkent have taken their place in broadcasting life in 2004. Subsequently, Başkent News agency
AÇKAR Dairy Products Company

Açkar Dairy Products Company is one of the Başkent University foundations, the facility of which has been completed in 4 months and the factory had officially been opened and began to operate in 24 December 2005. The factory employs 30 employees, the production capacity of which is 30 tones / day. Products which are in the process of manufacturing are; pasteurized milk, cheese (kashar, white and lor), yogurt, ayran and butter. The microbiology and chemistry laboratories that take place within the factory enable to produce high-quality products under hygienic and safe conditions due to the European Union Food Standards and also none of the products contains food activities. All raw materials and products are analyzed and tested physically, chemically and microbiologically.
Primary and Secondary Schools

**Ayşeabla Schools (Ankara):** Ayşeabla, the first school in Turkey to receive the converted TS-EN-ISO Quality System Certificate, became part of Başkent University in August 1999. It provides education at three levels: pre-school, elementary and secondary.


**Başkent Primary and Secondary Schools (Adana):** It offers pre-school, elementary and secondary school programs. The main objectives are to enable students to learn by themselves, to enhance their analytical skills, to encourage them to participate eagerly in school activities, and to instill in them to qualities of becoming democratic and responsible citizens.


Medical and Research Centers

- Ankara Hospital
- Adana Medical and Research Center
- Seyhan Medical and Research Center
- Alanya Medical and Research Center
- İzmir Zübeyde Hanım Medical and Research Center
- Konya Medical and Research Center
- Ayaş Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation Center
- Yapracık Geriatric and Psychosocial Rehabilitation Center
- Başkent University Experimental Research Centers

Dialysis Centers

- Başkent University Elmalık (Yalova) Dialysis Center
- Başkent University İskenderun Dialysis Center
- Başkent University İstanbul Dialysis Center
- Başkent University Urfa Dialysis Center
- Başkent University Zile Dialysis Center
- Başkent University Yenikent Dialysis Center

Training Hotels

- Patalya Thermal Resort Hotel (Kızılcahamam)
- Patalya Lakeside Resort Hotel (Gölbaşı)
Student Housing
Dormitories provide on-campus housing for students studying at Başkent University, with a capacity of 500 beds, eight of which are for disabled students. In order to facilitate lives of the students of Başkent University who stay at dorms during their education, a bunk bed, a wardrobe, a study table, a bookcase and a bathroom are available in rooms, where also the floors are carpeted. Two types of rooms; single or double, are presented, besides which there are also rooms for laundry, TV and study in each floor. Hot water is available for 24 hours a day. The building complex contains a library, two common rooms, a cafeteria, a restaurant, an automatic telephone machine (pay phone), an ATM machine, internet cafe, billiard parlors, shops and a hairdresser. Additionally, parking areas, sporting fields, buffets and canteens are also placed around dormitories.

Food Facilities
Başkent University Bağlıca Campus has a variety of catering facilities offering food at competitive prices., including Cafeterias and Restaurants in the main buildings as well as in the dormitory complex.

In English Language Department; a cafeteria with a capacity of 500 people and a canteen, in Faculty of Medicine; a cafeteria with 700 capacity and a canteen, in Social Facility Building; a restaurant for 300 people, a fast food cafeteria for 250 people and a pastry shop with 50 capacity, in Student Club House; a canteen and a cafeteria for 500 people furnish food service.
Transportation

Transportation services, being free of charge, are given in every hour starting from 07:30 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. on weekdays and until 01:00 a.m. on the weekends, between the city and the campus.
Social and Cultural Activities

The campus life of Başkent University became animated with the commencement of education in 1995. Within the dynamic Campus life, which actually promotes an ideal atmosphere designed to meet student’s needs, departmental academic activities such as lectures, conferences, symposiums and seminars are organized and hosted by the University. Not only the social and cultural events, but also sports facilities and guidance activities take place within the duty list of the Social and Cultural Activities Office. Due to the location of campus, outdoor facilities such as walking, jogging and training in natural environment are presented in addition to other sport activities like; volleyball, basketball, table tennis, billiards, chess, handball and outdoor soccer. Outdoor tennis courts, basketball and football fields and fully equipped sports center are located to practice the above mentioned activities. Training courses in aerobics and conditioning are also offered within the framework of these facilities.

Başkent University Sports Center carries out the following activities in order to enable our students to maintain and improve their physical health by practicing several kinds of sports activities that they are interested in.

The Courses Offered:
• Aerobics, Step
• Tennis
• Wing T-sun
• Yoga
• Capoeria
• Aikido

Tournaments Organized:
• The Billiard Tournament
• Table Tennis Tournament
• Chess Tournament
• 3 + 1 Volleyball Tournament
• 5 x 5 Basketball Tournament
• Soccer Tournament
Cultural Services

The unit aims to equip students with leisure activities and help them in acquiring new recreational habits. There are 44 students groups, out of which 24 are set up for vocational and 20 for social purposes. All Student Groups of Başkent University are formed in compliance with the Regulations.

Courses

- Turkish Folk Music Chorus
- Turkish Classical Music Chorus
- Wood Painting Course
- Bağlama (Turkish folk music instrument) Course
- Guitar Course
- Photography Course
Socially Oriented Groups

• The Society of Atatürk’s Thoughts
• European Youth and Education Group
• Science Fiction, Fantasy and RPG Group
• Literature Group
• Photography Group
• Journalism Group
• Excursion Group
• Guitar and Music Group
• Folk Dances Group
• Camping and Nature Sports Group
• Radio Group
• Drawing Group
• Rock Culture Group
• Performing Arts Group
• Chess Group
• Cinema Group
• Underwater Group
• Poetry Group
• History Group
• TED Graduates Group
• Modern Life Group
• Go Group
• Motors’ Sports Group
• Aviation Group

Vocationally Oriented Groups

• Computer Group
• Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation Group
• Law Group
• Electrical and Electronics Group
• Economics Student Group
• Communication Group
• Statistics and Computer Sciences Group
• Management Administration Students Group
• Media Group
• Group of the Faculty of Health
• Student Group of Political Science and International Relations
• Sports Sciences and Recreation Group
• Tourism Management Group
• Tourism Student Group
• Turkish MSIC
• Applied Sciences Group
• Efficiency Group
• Creative Communications Group
• Dietetics and Nutrition Group

Students Group of the Faculty of Education
Atatürk’s Museum
A most valuable collection of Atatürk’s photographs was donated to the University by Mr. Abdürrahim Tuncak—Atatürk’s adopted son—on November 10, 1996. Besides the photographs, some of Atatürk’s personal belongings and attire were also donated to be exhibited.
Computer Center

The aim of the Computer Center is to make our students as well as the academic and administrative staff benefit from all the advantages of computer technology. The center provides a high quality service to the health, academic, research and management units of the university, using gigabyte Ethernet technology. Students can work on projects and other academic work in the computer labs, which are open between 09:00 a.m. and 09:00 p.m. everyday. The center has 13 computer labs and 1 multimedia lab, each of which is equipped with 30 personal computers and audiovisual aids. All computers are connected to the internet through Mbit speed via Ulaknet. At Bağlıca Campus, the internet, e-mail, online research and other electronic educational-instructional services are provided by 11 servers. Student’s academic records are processed and held electronically. The Hospital Information Management System works through the Wide Area Network (WAN), which connects the hospitals in Ankara, Alanya, Adana Konya, İzmir and İstanbul. The set up computer system provides round-the-clock support to 1000 users through 552 work stations. Medical doctors, who take place within the structure of Başkent University, have access to current medical databases. In addition, software and hardware support services are available for educational and seminar activities.
Your Travel Package to Başkent University

Student Housing
Dormitories provide on-campus housing for students studying at Başkent University, with a capacity of 500 beds, eight of which are for disabled students.

For detailed information about student housing please see page 24. (Life in Başkent University)

Health Services
Başkent University Health Center provides service to university students and personnel. In the center, 4 doctors, 3 nurses, a psychiatrist, a dentist and a dental technician are working. It is open 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. Students and academic staff may use either the University’s Student Health Center or the University Hospital. Initial medical care and emergency services are free of charge. Cost of initial prescriptions is also covered by the university. Erasmus students have to bring an official document of their international insurance in their country or university.

VISA
All international students are required to obtain a student visa from the Turkish Consulate serving in their country. A residence permit should be obtained by applying to the local authorities within a month of the student’s arrival to Başkent University. It is strongly advised that international students apply for their student visas at least 8 weeks in advance of their departures for Turkey.
International Student Consulting

Başkent University provides each student an academic consultant who is responsible of informing students about courses they have to take and their academic success. Besides the academic consulting, International relations Office will support each international student about their adaptation to Turkish culture, city of Ankara and Başkent University.

What to Wear?

Ankara, located in the Central Anatolian Region of Turkey, shows all particular characteristics of the terrestrial climate. Similar climate characteristics are seen in spring (April-May) and in fall (September-November), as in both seasons you may encounter rain and cold weather as well as sunny weather. Nights may be chilly. A warm jacket and sweater would be enough to keep you comfortable.

In summer (June-September) weather is perfectly sunny. Usually, the nights are comfortable but there may be slight exceptions. A t-shirt, light pans or shorts would be the best clothes to wear in summer time of Ankara. If you are sensitive to sunburn, pay special attention to bring sun block lotion, sunglasses and a hat.
In winter (December-March), on the other hand, the weather is obviously cold and besides rain you may incur snow. However, sunny days may also be seen in winter time in Ankara. It is advisable to wear thick and waterproof clothing in order to prevent yourself from chilling.

What to Eat?
Başkent University Bağlıca Campus has a variety of catering facilities, offering food at competitive prices. These facilities include cafeterias and restaurants in main buildings as well as in the dormitory complex. The approximate cost of a complete meal is 9 Euro per day. (Breakfast + Lunch + Dinner + Drinks).

In English Language Department; a cafeteria for 500 people and a canteen, In Faculty of Medicine; a cafeteria for 700 people and a canteen, in Social Facility Building; a restaurant for 300 people, a fast food cafeteria for 250 people, a pastry shop of 50 capacity and a cafeteria, and in Student Club House; a cafeteria for 500 people and a canteen give service to students and university staff.
Where to Go?

MUSEUMS

Anıtkabir
The mausoleum of the Republic’s founder and leader, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, Anıtkabir was built on the hill of Rasettepe and has an impressive entrance. It was designed by architects Prof. Emin Onat and Doç. Orhan Arda and completed in 1953. Atatürk was removed from the temporary burial site at the Ethnographic Museum and brought to his eternal resting place with a great ceremony the same year. Anıtkabir museum is located between the Tower of National Pact and the Tower of Revolution. Numbers of Atatürk’s personal belongings are exhibiting, including clothes that he wore and gifts presented to him during his visits of foreign dignitaries. Museum Tel: (+90 312)310 53 61
Opening Hours: Winter – 09:00-12:00 & 13:00-17:00 Summer – 09:00-12:30 & 13:30-17:00, closed on Mondays.

Anatolian Civilisations Museum
Located on the southern side of Ankara Castle, in the Atpazarı area, the museum consists of the old Ottoman Mahmut Paşa bazaar storage building and the Kurşunlu Han. In respect to the desire of Atatürk of establishing a Hittite museum, the buildings were bought upon the suggestion of Hamit Zübeyir Kosay, the National Education Minister of the era, and opened to public as Ankara Archeological Museum after get repaired and remodeled. Today Kurşunlu Han, once used as an administrative building, houses the work rooms, library, conference hall, laboratory and workshop. The old bazaar building houses the exhibits. Within this Ottoman building, the museum has a number of exhibits of Anatolian archeology, starting from the Paleolithic era and continues chronologically through the Neolithic, early Bronze, Assyrian Trading Colonies, Hittite, Phrygian and Urartu periods. There is also an extensive collection of artifacts founded in excavations at Karain, Çatalhöyük, Hacılıar, Canhasan, Beyce Sultan, Alacahöyük, Kültepe, Açemhöyük, Boğazköy Gordion, Pazarlı, Altıntepe, Adilcevaz and Patnos as well as other artifacts of several periods. On the other hand, the exhibits of gold, silver,
glass, marble and bronze works date back as far as the second half of the first millennium B.C. the coin collections with examples ranging from the first minted money to modern times, represent the museum’s rare cultural treasures.

Museum Tel: (+90 312) 324 31 60 – 312 62 48
Opening Hours: 08:30 – 17:30, closed on Mondays

Ethnographical Museum

The museum was founded in Namazgah area of Ankara, on a hill with a Muslim graveyard and was opened to public on July 18, 1930. The courtyard was closed in November 1938 when it is used as the temporary burial site for Atatürk and reopened with his burial to Anıtkabir. The section indeed preserved as a tomb in symbolic in respect of the memory of Atatürk, as the museum hosted his tomb for 15 years. The Ethnographical Museum displays examples of Turkish art from Selçuk period until the present day. The building, where a library for specialists in Anatolian ethnography, folklore and art history located, is rectangular with a single dome and the stone walls covered with travertine. The pediment is marble with ornate carvings and a staircase of 28 steps lead to main entrance, all of which are the marks of the history. There are three entrances to the building with four columns. The column-lined inner court is reached by passing through a domed hall. A marble pool, taking place in the middle of the open courtyard is surrounded by a number of large and small rooms. The two-story administrative building is adjacent to the museum.

Museum Tel: (+90 312) 311 95 56
Opening Hours: 08:30-12:30 & 13:30-17:30, closed on Mondays

State Museum of Painting and Sculpture

In 1927, with the given order of Atatürk, architect Arif Hikmet has built the building to host Türk Ocağı. The museum displays paintings and plastic art pieces of Turkish artists. Temporary exhibits of both foreign and Turkish artists are sponsored.

Museum Tel: (+90 312) 310 20 94
Opening Hours: 09:00-12:00 & 13:30-17:00, closed on Mondays
Museum of the Republic

The museum building, constructed in 1923 by architect Vedat Tek, originally planned to house the People’s Republic Party which then changed to be used as assembly. The inner sections of this building, composed of two floors ascending on a basement, arranged along the three sides of the parliament hall that is located in the center of the building. The museum exhibits the parliament hall with its original furnishings, the rooms where Atatürk’s principles and reforms were discussed, photographs and various personal belongings which reflect the era of three Prime Ministers; Atatürk, İsmet İnönü and Celal Bayar. Additionally, in the meeting hall, there is a wax re-incarnation of section of the Great Speech delivered by Atatürk in 15-20 October 1927.

Museum Tel: (+90 312) 310 71 40
Opening Hours: 09:00-12:00 & 13:30-17:00, closed on Mondays

Museum of the War of Independence
(1st Parliament Building)

The building, which is situated in Ulus Square, housed the first Turkish National Parliament from April 23 1920 to October 15 1924. It was later became the headquarters of the
People’s Republic Party and just after then the Law School. In 1952 it was turned over to the Ministry of Education and on April 23 1961 opened to public as the Museum of Turkish National Parliament. The building consists of the hall, the corridor, the Chambers of the Ruling Council, the Committee Rooms, the parliamentary Meeting Hall, Office of Parliament Head, the storage for photographs and other items and the basement which is used as an exhibition hall. Opening Hours: 08:30-12:15 &13:30-17:15, closed on Mondays

Fortresses, Castles

Ankara Castle

The castle, which has guarded the city for centuries is now become a symbol of Ankara, as its history is as old as the city itself. Although it is not exactly known when the castle was built, it is commonly believed that it has been built by the Romans, then repaired and expanded by Selçuks. The castle takes place 110 meters above Bentdere Creek (Hatip Creek) which runs along its base. There are two parts; an inner and an outer castle, with over 20 towers. The outer castle encloses the old city of Ankara within its heart-shaped
walls. The four-level inner castle is made partly of Ankara stone and partly stones gathered from other structures. The two large gates of the inner castle are called as the Outer Gate and the Castle Gate. The towers that take place in the castle vary among 14-16 meter in height. Today within the castle walls there are numbers of Ottoman style houses dating as far back as the 17th century.

**City of Ankara**

Area: 30.715 km²  
Population: 3,236,626 (1990)  
Traffic Code: 06

The history of Ankara and its surroundings stretches back to the Hittite civilization of the Bronze Age. Two thousand years before the time of Jesus, Hittites become dominant power of the region and were then followed by the Phrygians, Lydian and Persians. In the 3rd Century BC, a Celtic race known as Galatians made Ankara their capital city. The name Ankara comes from the word ‘Ancyra’, which means ‘anchor’. As a Turkish city, Ankara gained prominence under the leadership of Atatürk during the national resistance which followed World War I. When the National War of Independence freed Turkey from foreign occupation, Ankara declared to become the nation’s new capital on October 13 1923.

Due to the historical background of the city, the places which are all marked with the impressive signs of the past times are numerous. Most of those fascinating places are located in the oldest part of the city, where the castle represents itself with all its ancient beauty. The Aladdin Mosque takes place within the walls of the castle. In spite of the fact that it was restored by Ottomans, the mosque still presented as one of the best examples of Selçuk art and wood craftsmanship. The Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, which is a beautifully restored portion of the old bazaar, takes place near the gate of the castle. The museum exhibits priceless artifacts belonging to the Paleolithic and Neolithic era as well as the Hittite, Phrygian, Urartu and Roman Civilizations. Contemporarily, the castle area has experienced rejuvenation with the restoration of many interesting old Turkish houses and with the opening of several art galleries and fine restaurants which feature examples of traditional Turkish cuisine.
Besides the historical values the city has, in Ankara there are such places like the mausoleum of Atatürk that one should visit. Anıtkabir, occupying one of the most prominent parts of the city, reflects the elegance and strength of the Turkish architecture as it is donated by both the antique and modern architectural themes. You may also enjoy the city by following several cultural and artistic activities such as ballet, theatre, opera and folk dance performances. The city’s Philharmonic Orchestra is especially famous.

**Districts**

**Altındağ**

Being 1 km from the city center, the district displays the signs of different eras, as it has been occupied until prehistoric times. During Selçuk and Ottoman periods the district was an important center. Consequently, it harbors many interesting sites among which Ankara Castle, The Temple of Augustus, The Pillar of Julian, The Roman Baths, The Republic Memorial, The Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, The State Museum of Painting and Sculpture, The Museum of Ethnography, The War of Independence Museum and the Museum of the Republic. The tombs of Karacabey, Ahi Serafettin, Hacı Bayram Veli Efendi, Karyağıdı, Gül Baba and İzzetin Baba and the mosques of Hacı Bayram, Aslanhane, Ahi Elvan, Aladdin, Zincirli and Kurşunlu are also among those beautiful sight seeing areas.

**Çankaya**

Çankaya, being one of the largest areas of Ankara, contains several places which are worth seeing. Atatürk Orman Çiftliği, Eymir Lake, Elmadağ Ski Center, Ahlatlıbel Sport and Entertainment Center are among those places which should be visited.

University Education Faculty, The Hittite Memorial, Atakule and The Turkish National Parliament Building are other tourist attractions that one should visit.

**Keçiören**

Keçiören is one of the main districts of the city, which host the world’s biggest meteorology centre, as well as the Atatürk Sanatorium and the Gülhane Military Medical Academy. The Old Ankara Agricultural School, which was used as a military headquarters during the War of Independence by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, now serves as a museum.
Yenimahalle
The rich history of the area is reflected by the attractions such as the Akköprü Bridge, which is built in 1222 by the Selçuk ruler Ala’addin Keykubat along the old Baghdad Commercial road.

Akyurt
Akyurt, being a settling area since Early Bronze Age, is located 33 km away from the city center. The large tumulus of 15 meters height and 200-300 meters width takes place 1 km northeast of the village Balıkhisar, which is a settlement from the 3rd millennium BC.
Ayaş
The district, located 58 km from Ankara, is famous for its thermal springs. The radioactive waters of Karakaya Thermal Springs and the mineral drinking water are known to be beneficial for those in poor health. The vineyards at Karadere, Ova, Ankları and Kirazdibi takes place among the district’s natural resources.

Bala
The forest at Beynam National Park, 35 km from Bala, is an important recreation spot for city residents of Ankara, as well as the locals of Bala.

Beypazarı
Beypazarı, located 99 km from Ankara, exhibits the history, which goes back until the times of Hittites and Phrygians. The district respectively ruled by the Galatians, Romans, Selçuks and Ottomans, at the same time which was once an Episcopal Centre. Historical artifacts and ancient maps show that its original name was Lagania, which after changed to Anastasiopolis. This charming district is mostly famous with its historical houses, silver craftsmen and with its carrot. Boğazkesen tomb, Suluhan, The Old Baths, The Sultan’ Ala’addin Mosque, Akşemsseddin Mosque, Kurşunlu Mosque, Rüstem Paşa Baths, The Tomb of Gazi Gündüzalp (Hırkatepe), Kara Davut’s Tomb (Kuyumcutekke) and The Tomb of Karaca Ahmet are the interesting places of the district.

The Tekke Highlands
The Eğriova highlands which take place 10 km from the town, the lake and geological structures resembling fairy chimneys, located around the village of Dereli are some of the districts worth seeing sites.

Çamlıdere
The district of Çamlıdere is located 108 km northwest of Ankara. There is a mosque belonging to the Selçuk period in the nearby town of Peçenek. It is possible to come across the remains of graves and settlements from the Byzantine Era as well.
Çubuk
The district, located 39 km away from the city center, shelters several attractions such as the ruined castle at Aktepe and the Carved Rock (Oyulu Kaya) grave in the village of Karadana, which are the remains of Hittite settlement. After the Hittites, the area would be ruled by the Phrygians, Galatians, Persians, Romans, Byzantines and Selçuks respectively, which was also an area of certain importance during the Ottoman Empire. The forest around Çubuk Dam and Lake Karagöl are important recreation spots of the districts.

Elmadağ
The Phrygians, Lydians, Persians and later Romans ruled the vicinity of Elmadağ, which is located 41 km from the city center. The motifs and styles of the local hand-woven carpets, rugs and various bags still carries the impressions of Selçuk era. In the villages of Tekke and Akçaali carpet weaving is still one of the most popular profession executed.

Etimesgut
The district, being 20 km away from the city center, mostly reflects the marks of both Phrygian and Hittite settlements. After the declaration of the independent Turkish Republic, the area subjected to the immigration of Turks who came from western Trakya and settle. The historical Gazi Train Station and Etimesgut Train Station, which was used by Atatürk on his travels to and from İstanbul, are the interesting sites of the district. Ahi Elvan’s Tomb, from the name of whom the district takes its name, found in the courtyard of Elvanköy Mosque.

Evren
The history of this area, situated 178 km from Ankara, dates right back to the Hittite Period. Within the district, along the Evren-Sarıyahşi road about 2 km away, there is a tumulus at which have been found ceramic artifacts dating back to the first millennium AD. Sığırcık Castle, located 2km southwest of Çatalpınar village, belongs to the late Byzantine and Ottoman period.
Gölbaşı
Situated 20 km from Ankara, Gölbaşı and the surrounding area is important in terms of recreation, summer getaway and tourism, as well as hosting important industries. The natural beauty of Mogan and Eymir lakes, clean fresh air and fishing make the area appealing to tourists and locals. All the villages of the area have fascinating historical background, with many sites worth seeing. Tumulus and artifacts found in the villages of Selametli, Gökçehöyük and Bezirhane; the roman burial sites and columns take place in the village of Taşpınar; the Byzantine coins and artifacts found in Karaoğlan; and the remains of churches belonging to the early Christian period are located in the villages of Yurtbeyi and Karaoğlan.

Güdül
Güdül’s history dates back to 3500-3000 BC, which is located 89 km northwest of Ankara. Huge caves are found along Kirmir Creek, which flows through the district, displays evidence of Hittite settlement.

Haymana
Haymana’s thermal springs, 73 km from Ankara, are world-famous and were used even in the Hittite era. After Hittites, the thermal spring facilities were repaired by Romans. The town, whose ruins can still be seen, is located 1.5 km east of Haymana, which is eventually became a therapy centre.

Kalecik
Situated 71 km from Ankara, Kalecik is believed to be firstly inhabited in the early Chalcolithic Period between 3500-4000 BC. Notable historic sites in the district include; Hasbey, Saray and Tabakhane Mosques, Tombs of Kazancibaba and Alişoğlu and the Develioğlu Bridge.

Kazan
The time of establishment of the district is not exactly known. Excavations have uncovered several artifacts demonstrating that the area has been hosted different civilizations for settlement.
Kızılcıhamam
Situated 83 km from Ankara, the district is the most heavily forested
ton in the province. The Sey Hamamı thermal springs, 16 km from
Kızılcıhamam, is one of the most important thermal springs of the
country with its rich mineral waters.

Nallıhan
Nallıhan’s history is similar to that of the surrounding area. The
country seat, 161 km from Ankara, was established in 1599 when
Vizier Nasuhpaşa has a Han built there-hence the name. The roof
of this 3000 square meter Han is in poor repair. A mosque and a
Turkish bath which date back to the same time also takes place
among the valuable historical structures of the district as well as
the Uluhan mosque in Uluhan (Köştebek), which was constructed
in 17th century.

Polatlı
The district was established approximately in 3000 BC. The name
of the district was then Gordion and with the surrounding area it was
the largest Phrygian city of the world. Gordion was ruled respectively
by Hittites, Phrygians, Persians, Romans and Byzantines and added
to the Ottoman Empire in 1516 by Yavuz Sultan Selim. The history
of the area reflects itself through tumulus and other artifacts found
in there.

Şereflikoçhisar
Being a district located 148 km from Ankara, Şereflikoçhisar was
first settled between 1400-1300 BC. Salt Lake, Kurşunlu Mosque,
Koçhisar Castle and Parlasan Castle are the popular tourist
destinations that take place in the district.
Information about Başkent University
http://www.baskent.edu.tr
http://www.baskent.edu.tr/english/

Information about Turkey/Ankara
http://goturkey.kultur.gov.tr

National Agency of Turkey
http://www.ua.gov.tr

Information about obtaining a Residence Permit
http://www.ankaraemniyet.gov.tr

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